



S.F.V.B.S. NEWSLETTER SEPTEMBER 2016

SAN FERNANDO VALLEY BROMELIAD SOCIETY

P.O. BOX 16561, ENCINO, CA 91416-6561

sfvbromeliad.homestead.com [sanfernandovalleybs@groups.facebook.com](https://www.facebook.com/sanfernandovalleybs)

Elected OFFICERS & Volunteers

Pres: Mike Wisnev V.P.: John Martinez Secretary: Leni Koska Treasurer: Mary Chan
Membership: Joyce Schumann Advisors/Directors: Steve Ball, Bryan Chan, Richard Kaz –fp, Mary K. Carroll
Sunshine Chair: Georgia Roiz, Refreshments: Gisela Miller, Web: Mike Wisnev, FaceBook: Roger Cohen
Editors: Mike Wisnev & Mary K., Snail Mail: Nancy P-Hapke

next meeting: **Sat. Sept 3, 2016 @ 10:00 am**

Sepulveda Garden Center (SGC) 16633 Magnolia Blvd. Encino, California 91316

AGENDA

9:30 – SET UP & SOCIALIZE

10:00 - Door Prize – arrive before 10:00

10:05 - Welcome Visitors

10:15 - Introduce Speaker: Steve Frieze

Program: Mexico



Steve will share with us his pictorial view of the people, plants and fauna of Mexico. Steve's specialty plants are Cactus and Succulents but his presentation for SFVBS will include a wide variety of plants.

Steve and his wife Phyllis, have been members of our group for several years, however they are rarely able to attend meetings due to their work schedule. Steve is co-owner with Artie Chavez of Desert Creations, home of rare and unusual Cactus and Succulents. He may bring some plants for sale. When you get a chance, check out the Desert Creation Nursery and Gift Shop at 18161 Parthenia (east of Lindley), Northridge 91325.

11:15 - Refreshment Break - Will the following members please provide refreshments this month: **Mike Boess, Jeanette Bond, Cristy Brenner, Mary Chan, Kim Thorpe, Nels Christianson, Roger Cohen and anyone else who has a snack they would like to share.** If you can't contribute this month don't stay away.... just bring a snack next time you come.

Feed The Kitty - if you don't contribute to the refreshment table, please make a small donation to ([feed the kitty jar](#)) on the table; this helps fund the coffee breaks

11:30 - For Show and Tell: please bring a plant

11:45 – Mini Auction: members contribute

12:00 – Raffle: We need each member to donate

12:15 - Pick Up around your area

12:30 – Meeting is over—Drive Safely <>

**We hope
you and your family enjoy a
Happy and Safe Labor Day.**

Extreme heat – Mist your Tillandsias frequently

Announcements

- **Happy September Birthday to: Jeanette Bond Sept. 03 and Artie Chavez Sept 13th.**
Give your DOB to Joyce or Mary K so we can send good thoughts your way on your day.
- **BSI 2017 Conference in San Diego-** Andy is one of the region directors and he spoke to us about the upcoming international conference. They will be looking for volunteer help and most of all he wanted to encourage participation of our Bromeliad members.
- **SFVBS Facebook and Web site** – Mike puts all newsletters on the Web. See info at top of the newsletter bromeliad articles written by Mike, our president. The newsletter by snail mail is only a few pages and we can't print the full color articles. If you don't have email, ask your neighbor, friend or family member if once a month you can use their address to receive the newsletter or go online to check our webpage. sfvbromeliad.homestead.com
- **Plant Shows and Sales – there were several recent events.** Even if you didn't want to buy more plants; at many of these events you missed seeing some outstanding rare specimens. Have you ever seen a Tillandsia funkiana in bloom? I purchased 2 small sprigs at Rainforest and today they both have they have a pretty red flower tip; hope it lasts for Show N Tell at our next meeting. Steve got some nice plants at Bill Baker's nursery.
- **Gregg DiChirico** is one of our favorite speakers. Some of us went to his special two-day close-out sale and got some wonderful deals; there are many more plants that have to go. He is now available only by appointments. He still has Bromeliads and many many succulents. If you go take your own boxes. The location is Island View Nursery, 3376 Foothill Rd., Carpinteria CA 93013. If you haven't been there before, Enter thru the huge Nursery in the front, exit the rear and turn right. Gregg's nursery is one of many located in the rear. After the sale he will also be open by appointment for a few weeks. As they say "everything must go!" For additional information contact Gregg at u4banut@yahoo.com,
- **Bromeliad Bus Trip** – [see page 19 & 20 for reservation details](#)
- **Mosquitoes** – At 80 degrees water becomes stagnant in about 4 days. Stagnant water means Mosquitos breeding. They live in the same tropical environments as the outdoor growth of bromeliads and die odd when temperatures drop below 50. Flush bromeliads or add fresh water every 3 or 4 days.
- **WOW !! – Is it really time to think about the December Holiday Party ?** I remember when I first joined the club in the mid 90s, the pot luck was very simple but it served the purpose without any fan-fare. This is not rocket science; the club will provide the basic supplies, meats and beverages. The main thing the coordinator does is to make suggestions and keep track of who is bringing what pot luck dish so that we don't end up with a dozen cakes and cream pies. The members determine if they want decorations, there are several people willing to help. Keep it simple. **Think about it.** Bryan will order the holiday gift plants.
- **Attendance Book** – Two good reasons to sign in.... 1. Attendance is very important for a small club like ours to remain viable. 2. That's how you are noted for Participation Rewards.
- **Ramblings about Better Growing** The editor is looking for information from other members for this column. I'm sure some of you have some growing tips to share about what to do or what not to do; it can be 1 or 2 sentences or 3 or 4 paragraphs. Member contributions are vital to keep the newsletter interesting and our SFVBS thriving. Submit a bromeliad photo of a plant in your collection. I'm sure some of you have some growing tips to share about what to do or what not to do; it can be 1 or 2 sentences or 3 or 4 paragraphs <>

CALENDAR

Saturday Oct 1, 2016	Speaker – <i>Guillermo Rivera</i>
Saturday Nov 5, 2016	Speaker – <i>Woody Minnich "Brazil"</i>
Saturday Dec 3, 2016	<i>Holiday Party</i>
Saturday Jan 7, 2017	Speaker – <i>Ray Vanveen</i>
Saturday Feb 4, 2017	Speaker – <i>Tom Glavich</i>

STBA = Speaker To Be Announced Speakers - Let us know if you have any ideas for Speakers about Bromeliads or any similar topics? We are always looking for an interesting speaker. If you hear of someone, please notify John Martinez johnwm6425@gmail.com

Taxonomic tidbits - the Resurrection of *Billbergia speciosa* Thunb. (1821) as the correct name for *Billbergia elegans*

By Mike Wisnev, SFVBS President (mwisnev@gmail.com)

San Fernando Valley Bromeliad Society Newsletter – September 2016

As described in more detail in a recent article in the Bromeliad Society Journal, *B speciosa* Thunb. is now treated as the correct name for *B. elegans* Mart. ex Schult. & Schult f. (1830). For almost all bromeliad enthusiasts, that is the entire story, if it even rises to that level. The only reason this tidbit appears here is that I co-authored the BSJ article with Professor Eric J. Gouda, Curator of Utrecht University Botanical Gardens.¹

This article differs quite a bit from others. While most other articles involve bromeliad traits and taxonomy, this one is more about the rules of nomenclature and history of *B speciosa*. Thus, Part 1 won't tell you anything about the actual plants (other than showing some pictures which aren't really needed). Part II does, and also speculates about future changes.

Part 1 – History, Nomenclature and the story.

Rules of Nomenclature. To start out, nomenclature refers to the set of rules about naming things. The current system for naming plants is called the International Code of Nomenclature for algae, fungi, and plants, which is abbreviated as the ICN. The last of rules (called the Melbourne Code) were established in 2011. [There are completely different sets of rules for animals, bacteria and cultivated plants.] For example, they provide subfamily names should generally end with “oidea” which is why you have to struggle with the *Tillandsioidea* name.

¹ Prof. Gouda also runs a website with tons of Bromeliad information. See <http://botu07.bio.uu.nl/Brom-L/>

They also provide requirements for publishing a new species. Thus, they are mostly (if not completely) irrelevant for hobbyists.

Many hobbyists, myself included, puzzle over the many name changes of the same plant. First, often more than one person ends up describing the same species, each giving it a different name.² These are considered synonyms. Second, sometimes different people give the same name to different species. These are called homonyms. While you might think these are rare occurrences, it isn't! There are tons of synonyms and many homonyms as well, though they are less common. Even today there are many botanical publications and almost no one can keep up with all of them. Plus, they are in different languages! So over the years a German, Brazilian and English person discover the same species (maybe even at the same location) and name it in different publications in different languages. Now consider things a couple centuries ago, without the internet etc. and you can imagine how easy it is for synonyms to occur.

When these get discovered, something has to be done to clarify the confusion. The ICN says the oldest legitimate name is used. You might ask, who cares? I certainly didn't before. While I am not sure I like some of the rules now that I have learned more about them,³ the premise seems correct. As stated in the Preamble to the ICN "*Biology requires a precise and simple system of nomenclature that is used in all countries, dealing on the one hand with the terms that denote the ranks of taxonomic groups or units, and on the other hand with the scientific names that are applied to the individual taxonomic groups. The purpose of giving a name to a taxonomic group is not to indicate its characters or history, but to supply a means of referring to it and to indicate its taxonomic rank.*

² Other times two different species are described and treated as such for years. But more field work is done, and a botanist realizes they are the same species, at least in his view.

³ The rules make it almost impossible to correctly publish a new species without knowing the ICN itself, a document some 140 pages long. However, while the ICN provides the rules, it doesn't tell us why they exist. So it may well be that if I understood the background, the reason for some of them would make more sense.

This Code aims at the provision of a stable method of naming taxonomic groups, avoiding and rejecting the use of names that may cause error or ambiguity or throw science into confusion. Next in importance is the avoidance of the useless creation of names. Other considerations, such as absolute grammatical correctness, regularity or euphony of names, more or less prevailing custom, regard for persons, etc., notwithstanding their undeniable importance, are relatively accessory.”

Type Species. Recent Tidbits articles have focused a bit more on history than before. They include things like who first described the genus, and the first species described, which the type species is. More than anything I am slightly curious if it is a well-known species or not. It is almost immediately forgotten.

Finding the type species is very easy - Smith's Monograph lists the type species right after the genus description. The type is "*Billbergia speciosa* Thunberg, Dec. Pl. Brazil. 3: 30, *pl.* 1821." The nomenclature rules recommend that one lists the author after the species name. So the quoted language means *B speciosa* was described by Carl Peter Thunberg⁴ in Decas Planetarium brasiliensium in 1821, and that there was an illustration shown on a plate (as evidenced by the "pl" in Smith's description).

Sometimes the type is very well-known, and others it can be an uncommon species; in some cases it hasn't even been found again since originally collected. But *B speciosa* isn't even listed as a species. Seems odd, why not pick a new one? (Turns out this isn't allowed.) Even stranger, *B speciosa* is a synonym of both *B elegans* and *B amoena var minor*, which were discussed in Parts 1 and 2 of the series.

⁴ Wikipedia states "Carl Peter Thunberg, also known as Karl Peter von Thunberg, Carl Pehr Thunberg, or Carl Per Thunberg (11 November 1743 – 8 August 1828), was a Swedish naturalist and an apostle of Carl Linnaeus. He has been called "the father of South African botany" and the "Japanese Linnaeus. ... Thunberg is cited in naming some 254 species of both plants and animals (though significantly more plants than animals)."

Puzzled, I asked Derek Butcher. He knew about the problem, and his files included a picture of the original 1821 illustration. But he had never seen the original description in 1821 by Thunberg, and didn't know details. Finally, he said *B speciosa* was also a synonym of *B pyramidalis*, and a while ago, lots of plants labelled *B speciosa* were in cultivation, at least in Australia, though they were actually *B pyramidalis*.

History of *B speciosa*. Within about a decade after Thunberg described *B speciosa*, two others described *B amoena* and *B elegans* as different species. In 1889, Baker lumped them all together, keeping *B speciosa* as the correct name. In his opus *Das Pflanzenreich*, the great bromeliad botanist Dr. Carl Mez took the splitter's approach, treating *B speciosa*, *B elegans* and *B amoena* as separate species.

In 1943, Smith first published a new variety of *B amoena*, that differed by having more or less red tipped sepals.⁵ He considered *B pyramidalis* var. *minor* as a synonym; under the ICN, this why he had to call this *amoena* variety as var. *minor*. Mez had treated *B pyramidalis* var. *minor* as a synonym of *B speciosa*, but apparently Smith wasn't so sure. He listed it under *amoena* var *minor* like this “?*B speciosa* THUNBERG, - “Decas Pl. Brasil.”, vol. III (1821) p 30, c/tab.” Note the “?”, which reveals that Smith wasn't sure it is the same taxon as *amoena* var *minor*.

Over the many decades of Smith's work, he also found two different herbarium specimens collected by a German fellow name Freyreiss (actually his German name is Freyreiß, which is Romanized as Freyreiss but often written as Freyreis) that might be *B speciosa*.

⁵The relatively brief Portuguese description says “Sepalos mais ou menos avermelhados abaixo do apice.” Thanks to Google Translate for the translation, and for suggesting Portuguese after the author first requested a translation from Latin!

In his 1979 monograph, he lists *B speciosa* as synonyms of both *elegans* and *amoena* var *minor*, as follows⁶:

1. Under *amoena* var *minor*, he lists “*Billbergia speciosa* Thunberg, Dec. Pl. Brasil. 3: 30, pl. 1821. Type. ? Freyreis s n (S), Brazil.” “S n” is a Latin abbreviation for without collection number. The specimen is held at S, which turns out to be the Swedish Museum of Natural History. The “Type ?” means Smith isn’t entirely sure the Freyreiss collection is the type.
2. Under *B elegans*, he lists “*Billbergia speciosa* Thunberg, Dec. Pl. Brasil. 3: 30. 1821; in part, not as to plate. Based on *Freyreis s n* (UPSV), Villa Rica (Ouro Preto), Minas Gerais, Brazil.” Thus, *B speciosa*, as described by Thunberg (but not the plate), is a synonym, and it is based on a Freyreis collection from Villa Rica, Brasil held at Upsalla University (in Upsalla, Sweden).

Current Events. The internet has an amazing amount of information on it. I probably said this before, and probably will again. The Biodiversity Heritage Library, which seems to have an unbelievable compilation of old documents, has the entire *Planetarium brasiliensium* including Thunberg’s description of *B speciosa*. There is a four page description, in old Latin, and a plate (shown later) illustrating the plant.

It turns out that Freyreiss wrote a book about the expedition, as did others on the expedition. All in German, or Portuguese or Latin or whatever. But there is a 2014 article by Rodrigues de M., P.L.; Smedt, S.de & Hjertson, M., about Thunberg and Freyreiss in Harvard Papers in Botany!

⁶ Actually *B speciosa* was described two more times by different authors! For example, under *B pyramidalis*, Smith lists “*Billbergia speciosa* Carriere, Revue Hort. 49: 10, pl. 1877; non Thunberg, 1821.” This shows *B speciosa* in this case was described by Carriere, and not Thunberg, to distinguish the two different plants. These are very different species and won’t be discussed further. But this shows why listing the author’s name is important.

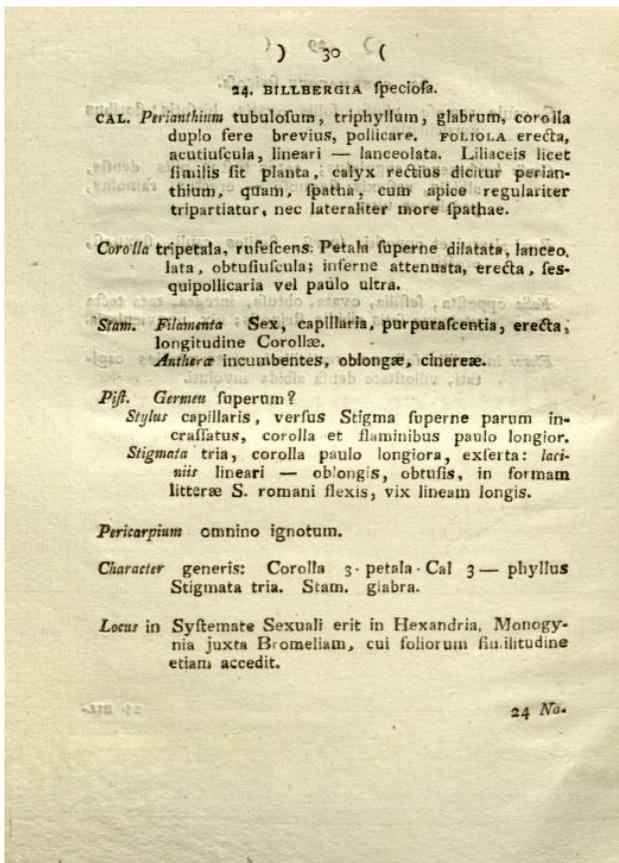


Figure 1. Image of *Plantarum brasiliensium*, p 30, the first page of the description of *B speciosa* Thunb. Image from the Biodiversity Heritage Library. Digitized by Missouri Botanical Garden, Peter H. Raven Library. www.biodiversitylibrary.org

This article first discusses the expeditions by Georg Wilhelm Freyreiss, a German, in 1814-7. Freyreiss was an ornithologist, and he and others spent much time travelling and learning about native peoples of Brazil, birds, plant etc. They then discussed Thunberg's later dissertations on some 30 species or taxa Freyreiss found, eight of which are currently accepted. It concluded by presenting "the taxonomic status for all these names based on the analyses of the original specimens collected by Freyreiss, currently housed at UPS and elsewhere, pertinent literature available, and other herbarium collections." It is an impressive scholarly piece!

As to *B speciosa*, the article stated that that the UPS specimen had been collected near Villa Rica, now known as Oura Preto in Minas Gerais, Brasil. They had found both the Freyreiss specimens, and concluded that the Thunberg plate (which Smith seemed to consider as *amoena var minor*) was clearly based on the UPS specimen (which Smith considered as *elegans*.) If you look at them, you can see the plate is an illustration of the specimen.

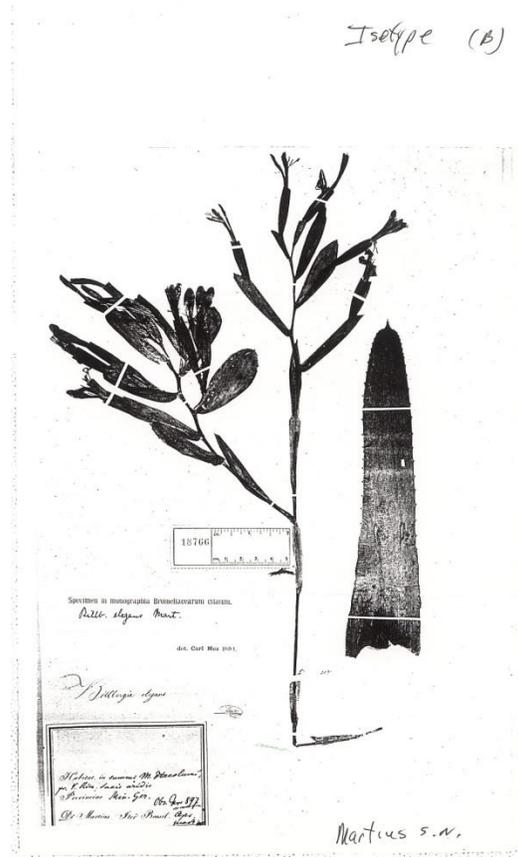


Illustration of *B speciosa*
Thunberg in *Plantarum
brasiliensium*. Image from the
Biodiversity Heritage Library.
Digitized by Missouri Botanical
Garden, Peter H. Raven Library.
www.biodiversitylibrary.org

However, this only solves the first part of the puzzle. The second is determining which taxa they represent. The Harvard paper treats both as *B amoena* var *minor*, listing the type as the UPS specimen, but without discussion. As explained below, we disagreed with this treatment.

Smith had said the UPS specimen was *elegans*, and he seemed right. While Smith had considered the Thunberg plate to be *amoena* var *minor*, I wasn't so sure – to me, it seemed more like *elegans*. And recall Smith himself wasn't sure about the plate in 1943 when he listed it as a synonym with doubt.

Most importantly, the Thunberg description states the locality is near Villa Rica. The type locality of *B elegans* is also Villa Rica! The *B elegans* type specimen (to right) is extremely similar to the UPS specimen, which Smith identified as *B elegans* and upon which the mystery Thunberg plate is based. Another illustration of *B elegans* (upon which drawing of *B elegans* in the Monograph is based) is also similar to the Thunberg plate. These are shown below. Thus, in our view, the UPS specimen and plate are *B elegans*, not *amoena* var *minor*.



B elegans Type specimen

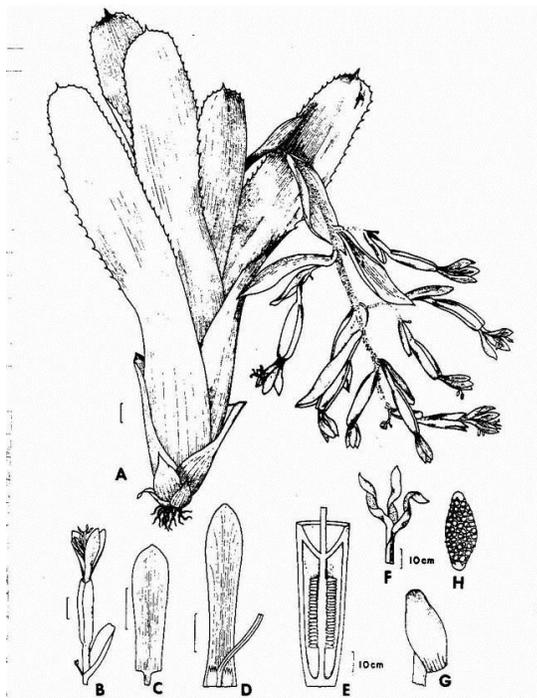


FIG 695. A-H, *Billbergia elegans* (Fl. Bras. pl. 77): A, habit; B, flower and bract; C, sepal; D, petal; E, section of ovary; F, stigma; G, ovule; H, pollen grain.



Illustration of *B elegans* in Smith's Monograph (left) and illustration of *B elegans* Mart, appearing in Flora Brasiliensis (right) . Smith's illustration is one of the more complete ones. Some species don't have any drawings, or perhaps just a sepal or floral bract. I have wondered if Smith did his own drawings and where they came from. In this case, the drawing is almost identical to the source. Image from the Biodiversity Heritage Library. Digitized by Missouri Botanical Garden, Peter H. Raven Library. www.biodiversitylibrary.org

Finally, under the rules of priority, the correct name should be *B speciosa* since it is an older name than *elegans*.

Type species and type specimen. The UPS specimen has now been designated as type specimen for *B speciosa*. Under the ICN, this means it is tied to *B speciosa* on a permanent basis. For example, if *B. speciosa* gets split into two species, the name goes with the plants that include the UPS

specimen. Similarly, if *Billbergia* gets split up into two genera, the name *Billbergia* goes with the part that has *B speciosa*.

I hadn't realized the importance of the type concept before. Many hobbyists will compare their plant with the description in a book, which often is the original description. However, the original description is not determinative – the species concept and description can change over time as new specimens are found. In addition, in cases where the species is unclear, the first step is to determine the type, or to designate one if none exists (which may entail analysis of the original description or drawings). Once we determine the UPS specimen, which Smith treated *B. speciosa*, is the same species as the type for *B elegans*, then *B speciosa* is the same as *B elegans*.

Part 2. The future of *B speciosa*. As described below, *B amoena* is quite varied, and some forms of it seem rather similar to *B speciosa*. *B amoena* currently has eight varieties, and a huge range throughout much of eastern Brazil, including the state of Minas Gerais. Most have an erect inflorescence, tiny floral bracts, with some combination of green sepals and petals with or without a small blue tip. However, three fairly rare varieties (var. *minor*, var. *carnea* and var. *cylindracea*) differ with some combination of a decurved inflorescence, red sepals and petals that have blue for much of the petal.

B speciosa seems very similar to *B amoena* var. *carnea* (and perhaps to a lesser extent, var *minor* and *cylindracea*). In fact, one former variety of *B amoena*, *B amoena* v *penduliflora* has been reduced to synonymy with *B elegans*. As compared to *B amoena* var *amoena*, *B speciosa* differs in its decurved inflorescence, longer floral bracts, red sepals, and petals that are predominately blue or violet to the extent they extend beyond the sepals.

Various photographs of the aforementioned *B amoena* varieties seem to show some of these traits as well – in particular red sepals, but also in some cases, darker petals and/or a decurved inflorescence. It isn't possible to tie these plants to habitat, so one can't say with any certainty that they accurately represent their purported label. In any case, a number of clones are similar to *B speciosa*.

Another species, *B nana* E. Pereira, is in some ways similar to *B amoena*, yet it appears to have dark petals, like *B speciosa* and *B amoena cylindracea*.⁷

A number of groups of species in Minas Gerais, including *B amoena* var *carnea* vs *B. amoena* “are particularly difficult to differentiate using dried material and frequently are misidentified in herbaria. Additional fieldwork and study are needed to better define species limits of these groups.” See Versieux and Wendt, 2006, Checklist of Bromeliaceae of Minas Gerais, Brazil with Notes on Taxonomy and Endemism, *Selbyana* 27(2) 107 at 114. From what I gather, virtually every botanist familiar with these species recognizes that revisions might be needed. Only with more field work and DNA studies might the answers become clearer.

More speculation. Lastly, I wonder if some of these *amoena* varieties might be hybrids between *B amoena* and *B speciosa*, which might account for their intermediate status. Even more speculative, might they, or even *B speciosa*, be hybrids of (or have some genetic input from) *B vittata*

⁷ “Pereira stated “it is possible that this plant represents only another variety of *B. amoena*, but considering the discrepancies our plant presents, both from the typical form of *B. amoena* and from its known varieties, and for the lack of knowledge about the variability of this species, we prefer to consider it as separate species in order not to increase the confusion already existing in the *B. amoena* complex.” *Billbergia nana* E Pereira *Bradea* 1: 316-8 1973

Brongniart and *B amoena* var. *amoena* or var *viridis*, or their ancestors.
Let's be clear here – this is all speculation, nothing more.

First, consider that *B vittata* has a decurved inflorescence, red sepals, orange to red peduncle bracts, and predominately blue petals like some of the aforementioned taxa, or at least some clones of them. While *B amoena* generally has a green stigma, *B vittata* also has a purple stigma; it appears some clones of var. *carnea* also have purple ones.

Second, *B vittata* grows sympatrically in some cases with *B amoena*. *B vittata* has been found Belo Horizonte, as has *B amoena* var *minor* (and *B macrocalyx* Hooker). Similarly, both *B vittata* and *B elegans* Mart have been found in both Caraca and Serra de Mutuca, Minas Gerais. *B amoena* var *amoena* grows throughout that state. Another site says both *amoena* var *carnea* and *elegans* have been found at the same site.

While there is no report of *vittata/amoena* hybrids, at least one other natural hybrid has been found. *B x claudioi* Leme appears to be a natural hybrid of *B vittata* and *B distachia* (Vellozo) Mez. Smith considered *B manarae* Steyermark a hybrid (in a personal communication to Butcher, Luther suggested it might be a hybrid of *B amoena* and *B distichia*).

Thus, *B vittata* grows near *B amoena*, and *B vittata* has traits that could well explain some of the unusual features some varieties of *B amoena* (as compared to *B amoena* var *amoena* or var *viridis*). Pictures of cultivars of *amoena/vittata* parentage suggest that the offspring would have the heavy banding of *B vittata*; I was going to say this hypothesis is unlikely for *B speciosa* which doesn't seem to exhibit banding, but one of the pictures supplied by Elton Leme in the article, shown below, shows some banding.



Figure 2. *Billbergia speciosa* Thunb. growing as a rupicole in Biribiri State Park, Diamantina, Minas Gerais, Brazil. Photo by Elton Leme.

The story may not be over, but only time will tell.

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NOTE TO the San Fernando Valley Bromeliad Society
If you are a member of **SBBA** or **LBVBS**, contact Ted Johnson or Denise Pidd to make your reservation (only if you are a member of that club)

This is an annual Bromeliad Bus Trip
Sponsorship rotates between
South Bay Bromeliad Associates and
LaBallona Valley Bromeliad Society

SFVBS members contact Mary K 818-705-4728 or rango676@aol.com

SFVBS members will be placed on a waiting list.

You will need to contact Mary K. and pay the \$16.00 up front. You can pay at our SFVBS September 3 meeting or mail it to me by using the club P.O. Box address at the top. We will hold the money until you have confirmation of a seat. **Checks will be made out to SBBA.** People who are on the SFVBS waiting list, your status will be confirmed on **Monday September 5.** We will need to turn over our money right then for the number seats, I won't be able to contact everyone at the last minute. If there is no seat available for you, your money will be refunded in full. The waiting list will be on a first come basis. At anytime before or after September 5 you can choose to remain on the wait list or have your name removed.

People going on the bus trip should give me your cell phone # and you will have mine in case there is a delay on the morning of. I will also ask from which of the three locations you plan to load. The last location at Balboa Park is only a few blocks from our monthly meeting place.

\$16.00 is a real bargain. The actual cost per person is supplemented by the So. Bay group. These trips are fun; if you think you are interested get on my waiting list early.

Thanks,
marykcarroll

818-705-4728
RANGO676@AOL.COM

SFVBS, BOX 16561, ENCINO, CA 91416-6561