

# Collections of *Rebutia*, *Sulcorebutia* and *Weingartia* on the 1984 Huntington expedition

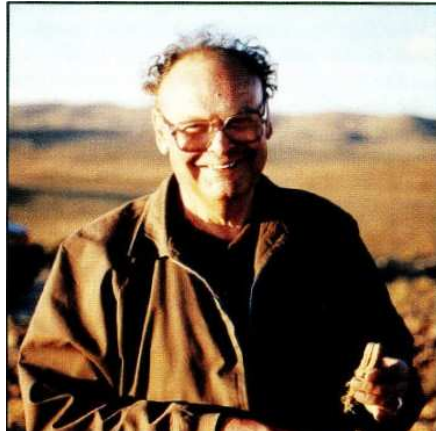
MYRON KIMNACH

During 1984 the Huntington Botanical Gardens carried out an expedition to Peru and Bolivia, spending April 24 to May 14 in the latter country. Although my primary interest was Crassulaceae and epiphytic cacti, we made general collections of other plants for the Huntington herbarium and gardens. One of our guests was John Donald of England, whose concern was the *Lobivia/Rebutia* complex of Bolivia. Other expedition members were Mario Arandia, Bill Baker, Henry Varney, and Seymour Linden. Two other persons joined us for short periods: Anna Krüger (2717-2756), and E. Aguilar (2762-2855). Kimnach's field-numbers were used, but an example of a proper listing of collectors would be: *Rebutia eucaliptana*, collected by M. Kinnach (2627), M. Arandia, W. Baker, J. Donald, S. Linden & H. Varney.

Despite John Donald's prolific writings on South American cacti, he had never before visited that continent. Our first few days in Bolivia were spent tracking down epiphytic cacti in the cloud- and rain-forests of the lowlands, a period that tested John's patience, for he was anxious to get to the "real cacti" in the drier uplands. Once there he showed a

remarkable knowledge of localities, indicating when we should stop and how far along the road the next cacti would occur.

In a land as different as possible from England, John never complained about the terrible roads, lung-straining altitudes and crude hotels. One night after midnight we finally found a level place to camp at around 12,000'—it was windy, rainy and near-freezing we struggled to erect our small tents



**Figure 1.** John Donald holding *Rebutia orurensis* (2629) 3 km from Oruro.



**Figure 2.** John observing *Weingartia multispina* (2818) at Aiquile.

HBG #	Donald #	Name	Locality
2627	115	<i>Rebutia eucaliptana</i>	1 km W of Panduro on road to Caracollo, 12,800'.
2629	118	<i>R. orurensis</i>	3 km NW of Oruro, 13,300'.
2639	121	<i>R. orurensis</i>	19 km from Oruro an road to Caracollo, 12,000'.
2645	122b	<i>R. orurensis</i>	Caihuasi, Oruro-Cochabamba road, 12,500'.
2720	134	<i>Sulcorebutia krugerae</i>	22 km from Cochabamba an road to Corani, 9100'.
2717	136	<i>S. glomerispina</i> [= <i>S. steinbachii</i> ]	28 km from Cochabamba on road to Corani, 9100'.
2726	136a	<i>S. krugerae</i>	28 km from Cochabamba on road to Corani, 8900'.
2731	137	<i>S. steinbachii</i>	Sacaba, 32.5 km from Cochabamba on road to Corani, 10,500'.
2735	139	<i>S. tuberculata-chrysantha</i>	Sacaba, 36 km from Cochabamba on road to Corani, 10,600'.
2736	139a	<i>S. tuberculata-chrysantha</i>	Sacaba, 37 km from Cochabamba on road to Corani, 11,200'.
2739	141	<i>S. tuberculata-chrysantha</i>	Sacaba, 38 km from Cochabamba on road to Corani, 11,100'.
2740	140	<i>S. steinbachii</i>	Sacaba, 38 km from Cochabamba on road to Corani, 11,000'.
2771	146	<i>S. hoffmanniana</i>	Cuchu Punata, 42 km from Cochabamba toward Epizana, 8000'.
2781	150	<i>S. steinbachii</i> (fine spines) [= <i>S. hoffmanniana</i> with purple flowers, according to J. Pot]	50 km from Cochabamba on road to Epizana
	151	<i>S. steinbachii</i> var. <i>gracilior</i>	Same as above.
	152	<i>S. steinbachii</i>	58 km from Cochabamba on road to Epizana.
2782	153	<i>S. steinbachii</i> var. <i>horrida</i>	53 km [probably 60, according to J. Pot] from Cochabamba on road to Epizana.
2786	155	<i>S. polymorpha</i>	79 km from Cochabamba an road to Epizana, 10,800'.
2790	157	<i>S. bicolorispina</i>	105 km [perhaps 112, according to J. Pot] from Cochabamba an road to Epizana.
2792	159	<i>S. tiraquensis</i>	Near Monte Puncho, on road from Cochabamba to Epizana.
2792b	159	<i>S. tiraquensis</i> var. <i>electracantha</i>	Same as above, 2 km off road.

HBG #	Donald #	Name	Locality
	161	<i>S. sp.</i>	Epizana, 116 km [127 according to J. Pot] from Cochabamba.
2798	162	<i>S. oenantha</i>	S of Totora, 18 km from Epizana.
2799	163	<i>S. pampagrandensis</i>	S of Totora, 34 km from Epizana, 8700'.
2799b	163a	<i>S. pampagrandensis</i> , long-spined form	Same as above.
2812	170	<i>S. mentosa</i>	3 km S of Aiquile, 7200'.
2817	171	<i>S. mentosa</i>	Santa Ana, just S. of Aiquile.
2818	172	<i>Weingartia multispina</i>	Aiquile, E of hospital across river.
2824	175	<i>S. sp.</i>	Between Aiquile and Mizque, above the tunnel. Spines red to yellow.
2826	178	<i>S. aff. purpurea</i> or <i>S. santiaginiensis</i>	Cuesta de Santiago, 35 km from Aiquile, 8900'.
2828	178a	<i>S. aff. purpurea</i>	Cuesta de Santiago, 39 km from Aiquile.
2830	179	<i>S. sp.</i>	Same as above.
2832	180a	<i>S. sp.</i>	Cuesta de Santiago, 38 km from Aiquile.
2836	181	<i>S. sp. nov.?</i>	Cuesta de Santiago, 31 km from Aiquile, 8800. Small plants.
2837	181a	<i>S. sp.</i>	Cuesta de Santiago, 29 km from Aiquile, 9000'.
2838	181b	<i>S. santiaginiensis?</i>	Same as above.
2854	184	<i>S. pampagrandensis</i>	23 km from Chujillas on road to Cochabamba, 8400'.
2857	185	<i>S. verticillacantha</i>	Sayari, 73 km W of Cochabamba on road to Caracolla.



Figure 3. Anna Krüger with a plant of *Sulcorebutia krugerea* (2726).

and cook a meal on a one-burner stove. Our discomfort lessened through medicinal aid when John opened an unexpected bottle of single-malt scotch he had brought from England. Truly a night to remember!

A year or two later he returned to Bolivia with Wolfgang Krahn to continue field-work on his favorite cacti. While there he developed trench-foot from too many days of walking over muddy ground and had to be flown back to England for surgery on one foot. He had not known that he had diabetes, which had partially caused the foot problem and which later caused the heart disease that proved fatal in January 1996.

On the Huntington trip, John kept his own field -book of collections, using a separate number system. It seems useful here to sum-

marize both his and the Huntington collections of the *Rebutia* complex for this special issue of the Journal, especially as many have been—and will continue to be—propagated and distributed by the Huntington through its ISI program. The table lists the names of the collected plants, mostly determined by Donald, with his and the Huntington field-numbers, together with localities. As two separate field-books for the same trip must inevitably differ, as must also odometer readings from our two vehicles, the following data cannot be considered exact—other data from Pot, who later visited many of the same localities, are enclosed in brackets.

In 1984 the necessary plant permits were not nearly as difficult to obtain as now. We were told that the Huntington was the first applicant to receive a Bolivian CITES permit for plants. However, the phytosanitary docu-

ment posed a problem because there was a general strike going on in the country and the plant inspectors were not working—there was no one to check for insect pests and then issue us the necessary certificate. To make things worse, on the next day we were scheduled to fly to Peru, while the plants were to be flown directly to California. We were relieved when the inspectors agreed to come back to work to

inspect our plants if we paid their salaries for that day!

#### Acknowledgments

Thanks to Hugo Phillips, who sent me the original Donald/Huntington list, to Brian Bates and Johan Pot for their corrections, and to Seymour Linden for his financial support of the expedition.

Figure 1 is by Seymour Linden, all others are by the author.

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Figure 4. *Sulcorebutia santiaginiensis* (2826).



Figure 5. *Sulcorebutia mentosa* (2812) with a digging tool for scale.

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