

Besonia raph Ridley

by Morris Mueller

Begonia *rajah* was first published over 100 years ago by Henry Ridley in 1894 after having been discovered in 1892 by a native collector on the Malaysian peninsula. The Thompson's in their book *BEGONIAS: The Complete Reference Guide* classify it as "rhizomatous, distinctive foliage, unusual surface and/or unusual coloring, medium-leaved." In terms of growing ease, they classify it as for the collector.

Helen Krauss further describes it as having foliage which is "broad, ovate, acuminate, paper-thin, smooth, green and brown mottled." The plant pictured has slightly pustulated leaves. It was rediscovered in the wild by Dr. Ruth Kiew and reported about in a 1989 issue of *the Begonian*.

Culturally, it must be grown in a terrarium. For me it is a survivor, but will not tolerate going completely dry. Lower light seems to bring out better color, larger leaves, and a greater number of flower stems with small pink flowers. I have grown it for years in a

plastic pot inside an aquarium using my regular mix (4 parts potting soil, 1 part perlite, and 1 part oak leaf mold). It has seldom had pests, the most usual being earthworms, introduced from the leaf mold. This is easily taken care of with diazanon.

For me, B. *rajah* rests during warmer summer months, but grows actively in the cooler winter months. I grow it under lights that are on 14 to 15 hours a day.

I fertilize only occasionally, and then only with fertilizer of very low N-P-K numbers.

It readily propagates from leaves.

This begonia has been used in creating several hybrids. They include B. 'Butterscotch' (B. subnummularifolia X B. rajah); B. 'Mumtaz' (B. goegoensis X B. rajah); B. 'Rajkumari' (B. sudjanae X B. rajah); and B. 'Sansouci' (B. goegoensis X B. rajah). Interestingly, of the hybrids I found listed, B. rajah was always the pollen parent. From its appearance it looks as if it would be a good candidate for crossing with rex begonias, but that does not seem to have ever happened.

