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FRATERNA

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H. salweenica

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We now have the thirteen original issues of the Hoya Society -West Coast newsletter bound as one publication. The price of this bound text is \$25.00 U.S. and \$35.00 shipped surface overseas. Due to the extra pages and pictures in our new publication "Fraterna", we must, out of necessity, increase our prices for back issues of "Fraterna" to \$4.00 per issue, \$5.00 per issue shipped surface mail overseas.

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Errors of fact may occur from time to time in "Fraterna". It is the policy of the IHA to publish corrections of fact, but will not comment on matters of opinion expressed in other publications.

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Our Cover Photo

H. salweenica Tsiang & Li

Named for the Salween River area in Yunnan Province of Southern China.

I received a cutting of this plant from Ted Green in the summer of 1993. It was labeled *H. salweenica* and the foliage looked entirely different from the foliage of other plants that I have growing. The leaves are long, slender and very fleshy...gray green in color and with only the central midrib visible on the upper surface. My plant has not bloomed as yet but Ted's bloomed last summer through fall and he sent these pictures with a note stating "I don't believe this plant is *H. salweenica*". Recently I called Ted to see if he had any further thoughts on what species he thought this plant might be. He told me he thought it was either a clone of *H. carnosa* with odd shaped foliage or a sub-species of that particular complex of hoyas. The flowers of this plant are certainly a very close look-alike to *H. carnosa* flowers...at least to the naked eye. This is a fantastic grower and can grow into a very large robust plant in a very short time.

Ann

The plant pictured on our cover and the close-up accompanying this article was grown, flowered and photographed by Ted Green of GREEN: Plant Research of Hawaii.

Questions & Answers

Question: When will you be writing an article on hardy hoya species for colder temperatures. Please...I've lost too many. M.R.

Answer: I'm afraid that an article about hardy hoyas would consist of no more than a sentence. In fact there are no hardy hoyas. There isn't even enough that prefer cooler temperatures to make more than a paragraph, and maybe not even that much. Are you trying to grow your hoyas outside, or in an unheated green house year round? We must remember that about 95% of all hoya species are native to Islands in the South Pacific Ocean or along what is known as The Pacific Rim. All of these areas have very mild temperatures, averaging about 80 degrees and seldom dropping below 65 degrees Fahrenheit. There is no such thing as summer or winter in these regions...only periods of wet or dry seasons. There are a few hoyas (very few) that can survive temperatures down to about 45 degrees for short periods of time. These would be the species that are native to the Himalaya foothills of India and perhaps a handful of species from China. When we think of the Himalaya mountains and some mountainous areas of China it dredges up visions of icy, snow capped peaks...not so in the foothills around Sikkim in India or Yunnan Province in China. These are temperate zones that have an average day-time temperature of 70 degrees, seldom dropping below 45 degrees at night. We must also remember that plants growing in these environments do not sit in a pot full of cold, soggy potting soil. All of the pictures I have seen of plants growing in the wild from these areas are growing on trees, or limestone outcrops. I doubt if their roots ever touch the ground once they find something solid to root into and climb on.

I can offer a few suggestions for your area (San Francisco, California). Unless you have a nice warm green house, enclosed sun porch or a spot in your home where you can set up a fluorescent light garden, stay away from the thin leaved species from the Pacific Islands...This includes the Philippines, Samoa, New Guinea, Malaysia etc. You get the idea!

Some of the more tolerant hoyas are: *H. carnosa*, *H. shepherdii*, *H. serpens*, *H. linearis*, *H. salweenica*,

H. compacta, *H. fungii*, *H. polyneura* and a few others that slips my mind at the moment. I keep these species in the coolest part of my greenhouse where the temperature remains around 55 degrees in the winter. Keep them on the dry side, as even the most tolerant hoya will start to rot if the potting mixture stays wet for very long. If you have the *Hoya Handbook* by Dale Kloppenburg with Ann Wayman, there is a temperature guide in the Picture gallery section that is very useful for selecting plants suitable for your growing conditions. These of course are merely suggestions, they are not a guarantee that your plants will live if subjected to many hours or days of cold, foggy weather.

Question: Why do my beautiful variegated hoyas turn solid green after a few years...and why do some solid green plants suddenly start new growth with variegated leaves?

Answer: I've heard several very educated plant growers say that the variegation in hoyas comes from a plant virus. I don't know if this is true or not, I do know from my own experience in growing hoyas that many of them will often have mostly green foliage after several years of growing, especially if all green branches have been allowed to remain on the plant. The best plan for retaining a variegated plant is to cut out all solid green branches as soon as they appear. As for variegated leaves growing on solid green plants...that happens also, and if you could trace the plants origin you would probably find that it was originally a variegated clone. A few years ago I thought I had lost forty or so of my very old and very big plants. I was ill and couldn't take proper care of them. Even after all their leaves were gone and nothing was left but bare stems I still couldn't get out to the green house to dump the pots and dispose of them. As it turned out, it was a good thing that I didn't. In early spring what I thought was dead stems suddenly came alive and sprouted new green growth. Did I say green? They were all beautifully variegated with pinks, greens, yellows, maroons and white. As I remembered back to when I first acquired them, I recalled that they were originally variegated plants that had over many years turned all green.

Taxonomic studies on the genus *Hoya* R.Br. (Asclepiadaceae: Marsdenieae) In Papuasias, 7* 1

Paul I. Forster, David J. Liddle & Iris M. Liddle

Summary

Forster, Paul I., Liddle, David J. & Iris M. (1995). Taxonomic studies on the genus *Hoya* R. Br. (Asclepiadaceae: Marsdenieae) in Papuasias, 7. *Austrobaileya* 4 (3): 401-406. The new species *Hoya onychoides* P.I. Forst., D.J. Liddle & I. M. Liddle from Papua New Guinea is described and illustrated. *Hoya onychoides* is compared with the closely allied *H. macgillivrayi* Bailey from Australia and *H. archboldiana* C. Norman from Indonesia and Papua New Guinea, with a description and illustration provided of the latter.

Keywords: Asclepiadaceae, *Hoya*-Australia, Papuasias, *Hoya archboldiana*, *Hoya macgillivrayi*, *Hoya onychoides*.

Paul I. Forster, Queensland Herbarium, Meiers Rd. Indooroopilly, Qld 4068, Australia

David J. Liddle & Iris M. Liddle, P.O. Box 794, Mareeba, Qld 4880, Australia

Introduction

In this paper we continue our long-term taxonomic studies on the genus *Hoya* R. Br. in Papuasias (Forster & Liddle 1992, 1993) with the description of a new species *H. onychoides* that is allied to *H. macgillivrayi* F. M. Bailey from Australia and *H. archboldiana* C. Norman from Indonesia and Papua New Guinea. This trio of species appears to be closely allied to each other and they are notable for their large showy, predominantly red to purple flowers. They form an apparently natural group within the genus by virtue of their more or less succulent, deep green, glabrous, lanceolate-ovate to lanceolate-elliptic leaf laminae, and the distinctive staminal corona lobes that are linear to oblong in outline, with the outer apex blunt to broad-ovate and slightly antrorse.

Schlechter (1913) provided a major revision of infrageneric groups in *Hoya*, and this has been recently expanded in a privately published book by Kloppenburg (1993: see also Forster 1994). None of the three previously mentioned species were known to Schlechter (1913). *Hoya macgillivrayi* was included in *H.* section *Physostelma* (Wight) Blume by Kloppenburg (1993), but that author did not mention *H. archboldiana* anywhere in his account.

The foliage and staminal coronas of *Hoya archboldiana*, *H. macgillivrayi* and *H. onychoides* are similar in some respects to those of most species included in *Hoya* section *Physostelma*. These three species appear to differ from plants of *Hoya* section *Physostelma* in their more or less succulent foliage, large red-purple flowers, and linear to oblong in outline staminal coronal lobes with an antrorse outer apex. In future publications we intend to provide a revised infrageneric classification of *Hoya*; however, for now it suffices to say that the three species covered here will form a separate group because of their uniquely shared features.

Since the early 1980's, all of these three species (with various clones) have been widely cultivated, particularly in Australia and the U.S.A., and have usually been labeled as *H. macgillivrayi*, *H. megalaster* Warb. or *H. archboldiana* (Liddle 1988). Despite the distinctive morphological features of the different species, there has been widespread confusion with respect to naming of cultivated material, mainly resulting from misuse of the name *H. megalaster* for *H. onychoides* (cf. Liddle 1988; Burton 1990). *Hoya megalaster* also has large red flowers (Liddle 1993), but differs from the three species mentioned above in its more mesophytic foliage, and much shorter staminal coronal lobes that lack the antrorse outer apex.

Accepted for publication 20 February 1995

*continued from *Austrobaileya* 4: 51-55 (1993)

1 Christensen Research Institute Contribution No. 139

Materials and Methods

This paper is based on herbarium collections at A, B, BM, BO, BSIP, CANB, CBG, K, L, LAE, MICH, SING, NY, W and WRSL, our field collections in Australia and Papua, and plants cultivated at Emerald Creek, Mareeba. Descriptive terminology and format is as in our previous papers (Forster & Liddle 1992, 1993).

Taxonomy

Key to species in the *Hoya macgillivrayi* group

1. Corolla campanulate, lobes markedly shorter than tube and < 15 mm long, reflexed.....

3. *H. archboldiana*

Corolla campanulate - rotate or rotate, lobes as long as or longer than tube and > 15 mm long, semi erect to incurved.....2

2. Leaf petiole grooved on upper surface; corolla lobes strongly incurved giving a 'claw-like' appearance to the lobe, with margins strongly reflexed creating a fleshy protusion at the base of sinus between the corolla lobes.....

2. *H. onychoides*

Leaf petiole rounded on upper surface; corolla lobes weakly incurved giving a flattened appearance to the flower, with margins weakly reflexed with no fleshy protusion formed at the base of the sinus between the corolla lobes.....

1. *H. macgillivrayi*

1. *Hoya macgillivrayi* F.M. Bailey, Queensl. Agric. J. n.s. 1: 190 (1914). Type: Australia, Queensland. Cook District: Claudie River, Lloyd Bay, W. Macgillivray s.n. (holo: BRI[AQ333104]).

Illustrations: Forster & Liddle (1990); (colour) Liddle (1992).

Description, Specimens Examined etc.

Refer to Forster & Liddle (1990) and Liddle (1992).

Distribution: Apparently restricted to Australia in the areas of Iron Range and McIlwraith Range on Cape York Peninsula, Queensland.

Additional notes: Cultivated plants of *H. macgillivrayi* have sometimes been incorrectly named as *H. megalaster* in the horticultural trade.

2. *Hoya onychoides* P.I. Forst., D.J. Liddle et I.M. Liddle sp. nov. affinis *H. macgillivrayi* F.M. Bailey a qua corollae lobis valde incurvatis sic florem aspectu ungui simili, et corollae loborum marginibus valde reflexis sic sinus base inter corollae lobos protuberatione carnososa, et antherarum appendicibus obovatis margine serrato differt. Typus: cultivated at Emerald Creek, Mareeba, Queensland (ex plant collected Lae - Boana road, Morobe Province, Papua New Guinea), Oct 1990, D.J. Liddle IML559 (holo: BRI [2 sheets + spirit]).

[*Hoya megalaster* auct. non Warb.; Liddle (1988); Burton (1990)]

Illustrations (colour): Liddle (1988: 4); Burton (1990:62).

Epiphytic succulent liane, latex white. Stems up to several metres long, glabrous; internodes up to 120 mm long and 5 mm diameter. Leaves petiolate; lamina lanceolate-ovate, up to 120 mm long and 55 mm wide, succulent, discolorous, glabrous, with venation obscure; upper surface dark green; lower surface pale green; tip acute to shortly acuminate; base cordate; petiole 18-22 mm long, 4-5 mm diameter, grooved on upper surface; colleters 3 or 4 at lamina base, often coalesced. Cyme racemiform, up to 170 mm long, positively geotropic; peduncle 80-130 mm long and c. 3 mm diameter, glabrous; bracts triangular, 1-1.2 mm long, 1-1.2 mm wide, glabrous. Flowers 25-27 mm long, 32-45 mm diameter; pedicels 45-60 mm long, 1-2 mm diameter, glabrous; sepals lanceolate-ovate to ovate, 3.5-5.6 mm long, 2.6-3.2 mm wide, glabrous; corolla pink throughout or pink with white towards centre, glabrous apart from sparse trichomes at base of staminal column and corona; tube 10-13 mm long, 20-30 mm diameter; lobes triangular to lanceolate, 18-32 mm long, 15-18 mm wide, held erect giving the lobe a 'claw-like' appearance, margins revolute, resulting in the sinuses between the corolla lobes forming a sharp protusion at the base of the lobes.

Staminal corona pink, c. 17 mm long and 11 mm diameter, inserted on column +/- flush with corolla; lobes 12-13 mm long, 2-2.2 mm wide, with inner apex lanceolate-oblong, outer apex blunt-oblong and somewhat infolded at base, top rounded. Staminal column c. 10 mm long and 6 mm diameter; anther appendages lanceolate, 2.9-3 mm long, 1.5-1.6 mm wide; alar fissure c. 4 mm long. Style-head conical globose, 1.9-2 mm diameter. Pollinaria 1.85-1.9 mm long, 1.15-1.2 mm wide; pollinia narrowly-oblong, 1.8-1.85 mm long, 0.5-0.52 mm wide, with pellucid germination mouth on outer edge; corpusculum oblong, 0.7-0.75 mm long, 0.38-0.4 mm wide; caudicles 0.4-0.45 mm long, 0.15-0.2 mm wide, winged on upper edge. Fruit and seed not seen. **Fig. 1.**

Other specimens examined: Papua New Guinea. Milne Bay Province: Fife Bay, Sep 1930, Turner 104A & B (BRI).

Distribution and habitat: Known from Milne Bay and Morobe Provinces in Papua New Guinea. The habitat where this species occurs naturally is not known.

Notes: The name *Hoya megalaster* Warb. has been used for this species by Liddle (1988) and Burton (1990). *Hoya onychoides* has been confused by *Hoya* cultivators with several other species of *Hoya*, including the unrelated *H. subcalva* Burk. from the Solomon Islands (Burton 1990).

Etymology: The specific epithet is derived from the Greek, *onyx* (claw) and *-oides* (similar) and alludes to the 'claw-like' appearance of the corolla lobes.

3. *Hoya archboldiana* C. Norman, Britton 2: 328 (1937). Type: Papua New Guinea. Central Province: Rona, Laloki River, 3 Nov. 1933, L.J. Brass 3621 (holo: NY).

Hoya sp. ABG-41-48 (Burton 1994).

Illustration (colour): Burton (1994: 48).

Epiphytic succulent liane to several metres long; latex white. Stems cylindrical. glabrous when young becoming corky with age; internodes up to 200 mm long and 5 mm diameter. Leaves petiolate; lamina lanceolate-ovate to lanceolate-elliptic, up to 160 mm long and 70 mm wide, +/- succulent, discolourous, glabrous, with venation obscure on both surfaces; upper surface dark glossy green; lower surface pale green; tip acute; base cordate petiole grooved on upper surface, 14-20 mm long, c. 4 mm diameter, glabrous; colleters 4 at lamina base. Cyme racemiform, up to 100 mm long, positively geotropic; peduncle 25-30 mm long, c. 3 mm diameter,

glabrous, lenticellate with age; bracts triangular, 0.9-1 mm long, 0.9-1 mm wide, glabrous. flowers 18-20 mm long, 40-47 mm diameter; pedicels 45-55 mm long. 1.8-2 mm diameter, glabrous. Sepals lanceolate-ovate, 3-4.5 mm long, 4-4.1 mm wide, glabrous. Corolla campanulate, pink to pink with white, glabrous; tube 23-25 mm long, 28-30 mm diameter; lobes triangular, 13-14 mm long, 18-19 mm wide, reflexed, with margins revolute. Staminal corona pink, 10-11 mm long, 17-18 mm diameter, inserted on column +/- flush with corolla; lobes 2.5-2.7 mm long, 3.5-3.6 mm wide at base, inner apex lanceolate-oblong, confluent but not fused with corolla for most of length with the outer apex upturned and infolded with the upturned part 2.5-2.7 mm long, top rounded. Staminal column c. 8 mm long and 6 mm diameter, anther appendages lanceolate, c. 2 mm long and 1.5 mm wide; alar fissure c. 3.5 mm long. Stylehead depressed-globose, 2.6-3 mm diameter. Pollinaria 1.9-2 mm long, 1.15-1.2 mm wide; pollinia narrowly-oblong, 1.56-1.65 mm long, 0.44-0.45 mm wide, with pellucid germination mouth on outer edge; corpusculum ovoid, 0.7-0.77 mm long, 0.38-0.4 mm wide; caudicles 0.38-0.4 mm long, 0.13-0.3 mm wide, winged on upper edge. Fruit and seed not seen. **Fig. 2.**

Specimens examined: Indonesia. Aru Islands. Wokam, May 1938, Buwalda 5052 (BO). **Papua New Guinea.** Western Province: Oriomo River, 8°50'S, 143°00'E, Apr 1968, Miller NGF35498 (LAE). Central Province: Sogeri, Sirinumu Dam, Sep 1971, Millar & Womersley 1282 (LAE, L); Brown River Logging road, 9°15'S, 147°20'E, Aug 1970, Millar NGF48617 (LAE, L); Mori River, Cape Rodney, 10°05'S. 148 27'E, Jun 1968, Henty NGF38598 (LAE); Northern Province: Idua - Haijo logging Area, 3 km NE of Hohota village, 8°45'S, 148°15'E, Oct 1975, Wiakabu & Kairo LAE70276 (LAE, L). Cultivated. cultivated at Emerald Creek, Mareeba, Australia (ex plant collected at Cape Rodney, Central Province, Papua New Guinea), Oct 1990, Liddle IML560 (BRI).

Distribution and Habitat: *Hoya archboldiana* appears to be the most widely distributed species of the group with collections from the Aru Islands in Indonesia, and Western, Central and Northern Provinces in southern Papua New Guinea. Plants grow as canopy epiphytes in lowland rainforests below 600 m alt.

Notes: *Hoya archboldiana* is distinctive within this trio of species in the possession of campanulate flowers with the reflexed corolla lobes shorter than the tube. Norman (1937) did not ally *H. archboldiana* to any species and merely made the comment 'The large shiny leaves, large flowers and corona seem very distinct and unlike any other species'.

Burton (1994) discussed two forms of this species where there are some minor differences in the length of the staminal coronal lobes and speculated that one of them (as *Hoya* sp. ABG-41-48) may represent *H. patella* Schlter. *Hoya patella* is a distinctive, much smaller flowered species with meophytic, densely pubescent foliage and with a staminal corona typical of other taxa in *Hoya* section *Physostelma*.

Acknowledgements:

L.A. Craven (CANB) kindly provided the Latin translation. The directors/curators of the cited herbaria allowed access to collections in their care, either on loan or during visits to their institutions.

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Editors Note:

How nice to finally have a legal name for the beautiful plant with the claw shaped flower that has been so thoroughly confused with *H. macgillivrayi* and labeled as *H. megalaster* for so many years. Most of us were able to recognize that although the flowers were similar to *H. macgillivrayi*, there is a definite distinction that should have been acknowledged long ago.

The three species depicted here all thrive with the same kind of care. They are warmth loving plants that will curl up their toes and sulk if subjected to temperatures much below 60° Fahrenheit (16° Celsius). If you want loads of flowers, keep the temperature above 70° (21° Celsius). Grow them where they will receive lots of bright light but no direct sun and they will reward you with huge umbels of 7 or 8 individual flowers that can be 2 1/2 inches or more across.

The fragrance of these flowers is hard to describe except to say that it is a heady, spicy scent that will linger on in your mind long after the flowers have gone.

Ann Wayman

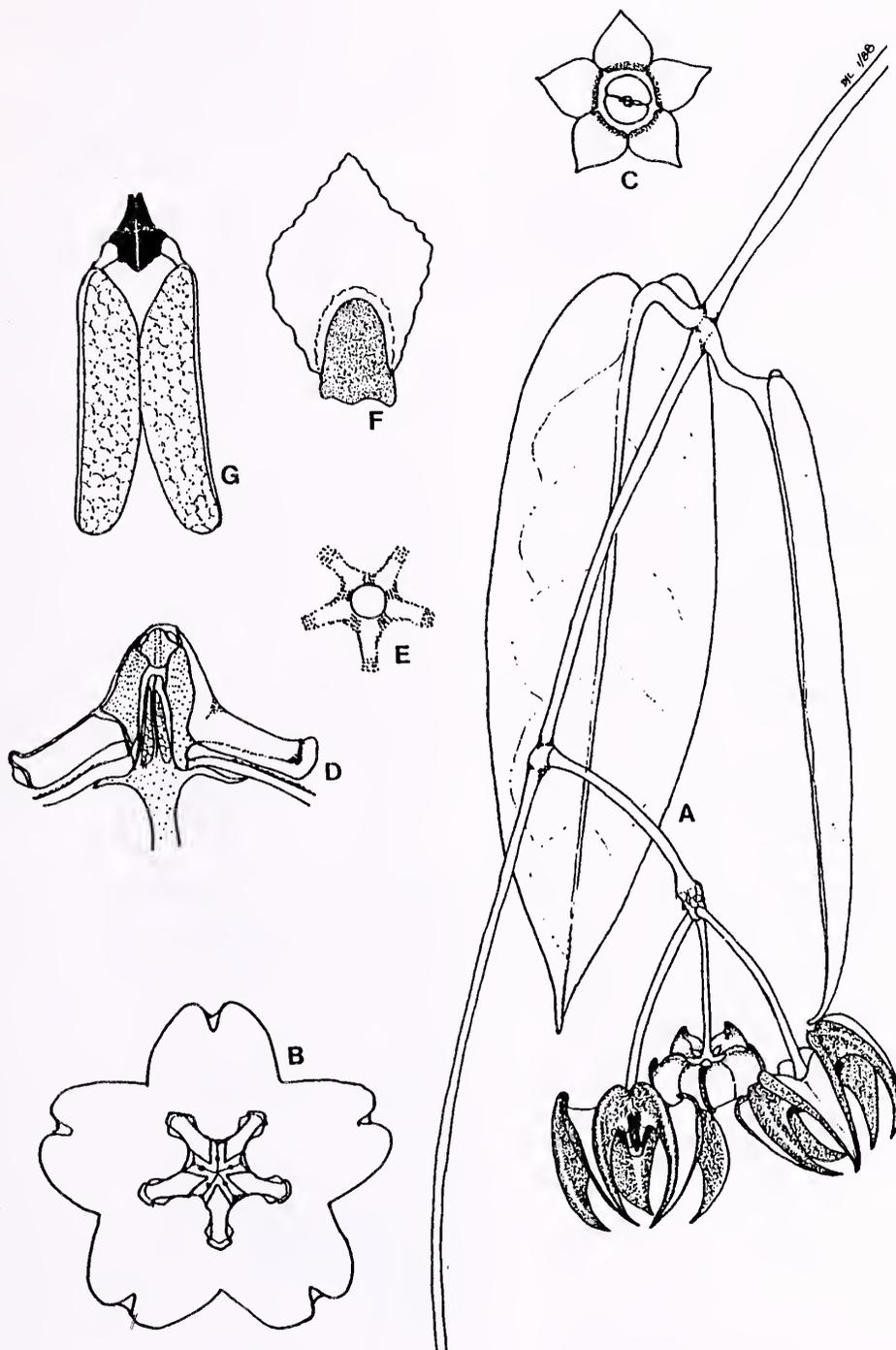


Fig. 1. *Hoya onychoides*: A. habit of flowering stem $\times 0.5$. B. apical view of flower $\times 0.5$. C. apical view of calyx and ovaries with corolla and staminal column removed $\times 3$. D. longitudinal section of staminal column and corona $\times 1.5$. E. pattern of hairs at base of staminal corona $\times 25$. F. anther appendage $\times 10$. G. pollinarium (inverted) $\times 25$. Drawn from live material of Liddle IML559. Del. D.J. Liddle.

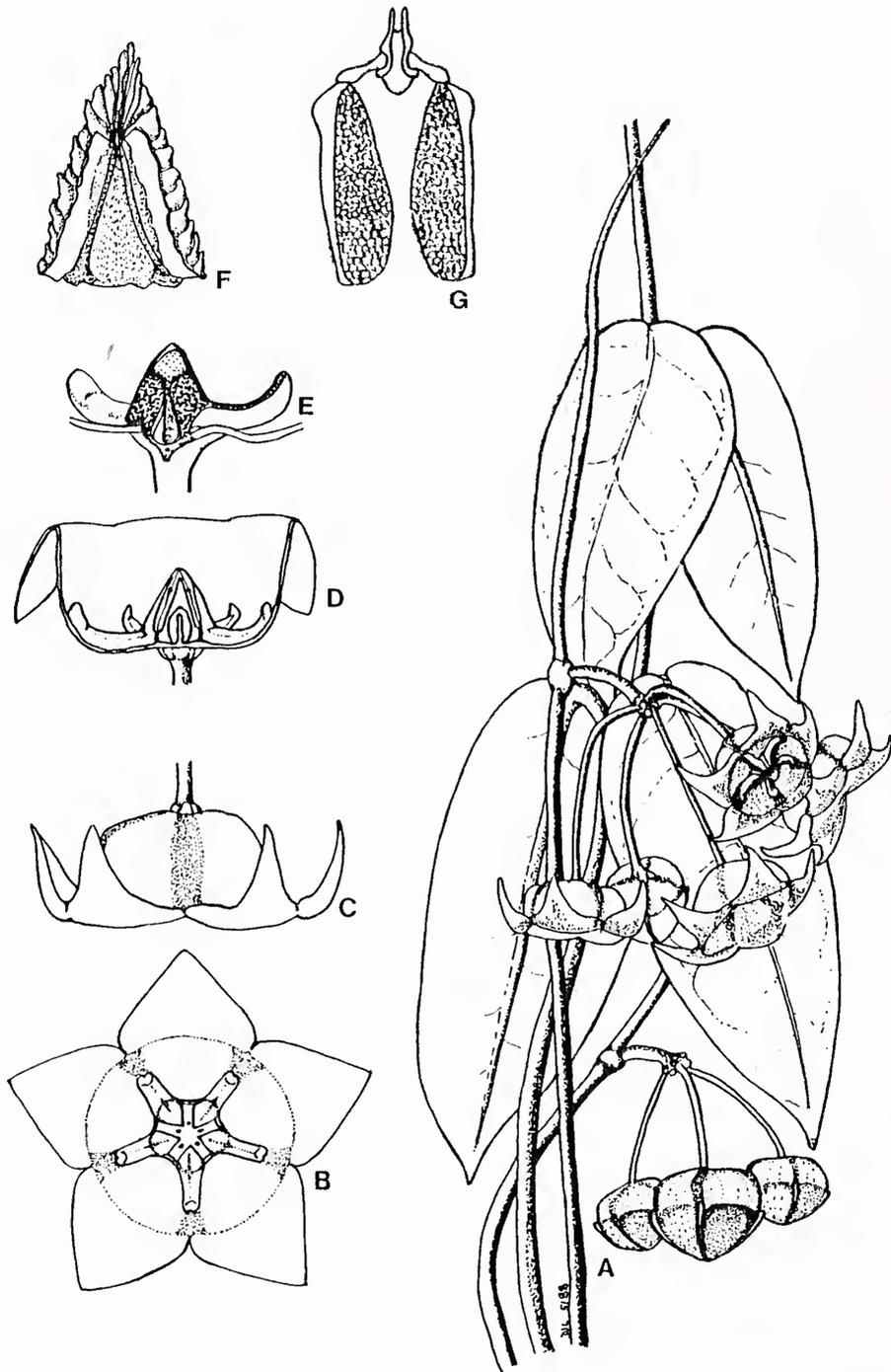


Fig. 2. *Hoya archboldiana*: A. habit of flowering stem $\times 0.5$. B. apical view of flower $\times 0.5$. C. lateral view of flower $\times 0.5$. D. lateral view of flower with corolla partially removed to show corona $\times 0.5$. E. longitudinal section of staminal column and corona $\times 1.5$. F. anther appendage $\times 10$. G. pollinarium (inverted) $\times 25$. Drawn from live material of *Liddle* IML560. Del. D.J. Liddle.

Hoya crassicaulis Elmer ex Kloppenburg n. sp.

Hoya crassicaulis Elmer nomen invalid.

Holotype Elmer #14440 (BO) discovered by A.D.E. Elmer climbing on a belete in the hemp region at 250' elevation, Irosin, Mt. Bulusan, Sarsogon. Luzon Philippines in October 1915.

Planta epiphytica, scandens, ramulis crassis 0.5 cm. diametro, laevis et glabris, foliis coriaceis ellipticus ad oblongo-ovatis, nitidis, 8-17 +/- cm. longis medio fere 5-8 cm. latis, basi late rotundatus vel paullo subcordatus, apice tenuiter acute acuminatis ad subacuminatus et recurvis, marginibus subrevolutis, costa subtus valde prominente, venis utriusque ca. 4 patulis ante marginem arcuate confluentibus, umbellis multifloris, 60-125 florum; petiolis glabris, superne sulcato 1.5-5 cm. longis carnosius et incrassatis; pedunculo usque 5 cm. longo; pedicellis tenuiter filiformibus 1.5-2.5 cm. longis; calycis segmenta 0.15 cm. longis ovate-triangularia, obtusiuscula, sub hyaline, extus punctata et sparsissime ciliolata vel glabris; corolla rotata apicibus reflexis, usque ad tertiam partem basilarem 5-fida, lobis rhomboideo ovatis, acutis, glabra, intus punctate papillosa, ca. 1 cm. + diametro; coronae stamineae lobis late ellipticis patulis navicularibus, supra concavis, utrinque 0.37 cm. longis 0.17 cm. latis; folliculis 9-11 cm. longis, usque ad 0.4 cm. diametro.

This species is closest to *H. incrassata* Warburg and has been confused and lumped with this species in commerce as well as mislabeled on many herbarium sheets. After studying Elmer's type sheet #14440 at (UC) and (BO), examining 23 clones, most of which I consider to be *H. crassicaulis* Elmer ex Kloppenburg, I now regard this as a distinct species and not part of a cline (a continuous series of variation between two extremes). *H. incrassata* Warburg is relatively rare in the Philippines in comparison to this new species. There are many existing clones (23 or so) in commerce which exhibit clonal variations in a number of characteristics including umbel flower numbers, umbel diameter, pedicel length and foliar characteristics. None approach the smaller diameter flower cluster of *Hoya incrassata* Warburg, the smaller calyx size (also usually more ciliate), longer peduncle, shorter pedicels and smaller corona among other differences. The pollinaria of the two species are very distinct and I have not found any intermediate types. The retinacular head of *H. crassicaulis* is long when compared to the short winged head of *H.*

incrassata. The attachment of the translators are just below the short, broad (winged) head in this latter species, whereas *H. crassicaulis* has an elongated more rounded narrow head. The translators are attached well down (below the waist) of the retinaculum. The remaining portion of the retinaculum in this species is broad hipped, reminding me of a tarantula in shape. The retinaculum is so long and the attachment of the translators and caudicle are so low down that on examining this structure the retinaculum often turns on this axis so as to present itself in an unnatural configuration. The corona scales of *H. crassicaulis* are longer, cupped above with the outer lobe elevated near the apex, giving a sway backed cross section. *H. incrassata*'s scales are more bulky, shorter, thicker and essentially horizontal. Both species have paired anther wings, more prominent in *H. crassicaulis*. The two species are undoubtedly evolutionarily linked but they do not represent a cline.

The type sheet for *H. crassicaulis* Elmer ex Kloppenburg is #14440 1915 Elmer (BO) also at (UC, 2/A). I believe #46166 1923 Edano (Pasal River, Panay, Philippines) and #21613 1927 Wentzel (BO, UC, A) and #2613 1927 Wentzel (BO, UC, A) also represent this species. Elmer believed his sheet #16718 (BS) was *H. incrassata* Warburg. Two co-types are listed by Dr. Warburg i.e. #12997 and #12998. In addition the following sheets labeled *H. incrassata* Warburg should now be critically examined: #1003 Weber (BS), #834 Foxworthy, Palawan, #10431 McGregor, #14387 Warburg, #4082 Merrill (SI, BS), #10336 McGregor, #393 Bolster, #32384 McGregor (BS), #29323 McGregor (BS), #14223 Ramos (BS), #14730 Ramos (BS), #22822 McGregor, #3257 Ramos (BS), #34530 1919 Ramos/Pascaso and #83385 Ramos/Convocar. Merrill's #11591 1922 is also this species.

Comparisons taken from photomicrographs follow:

If you have purchased *H. incrassata* from Hill-n'-dale Nursery the label should be changed to read *H. crassicaulis*. Those from Green Plant Research of Hawaii labeled *H. crassicaulis* are correct and those labeled *H. incrassata* from Rainbow Gardens of Vista, California are also correct.

Dale Kloppenburg



***H. incrassata* Warburg**

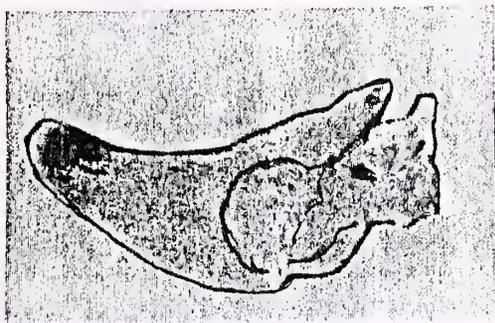
Flower umbels in tight round balls due to short pedicels.



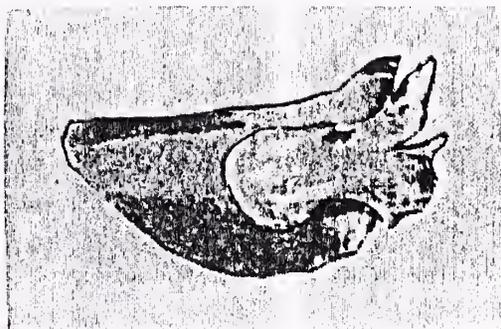
***H. crassicaulis* Elmer ex Kloppenburg**

Loose, floppy flower umbels due to extremely long pedicels.

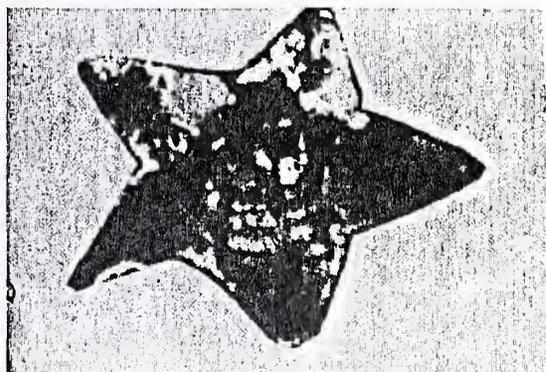
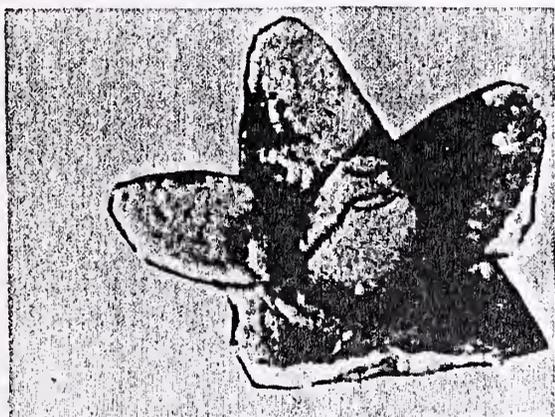
Hoya crassicaulis Elmer ex Kloppenburg



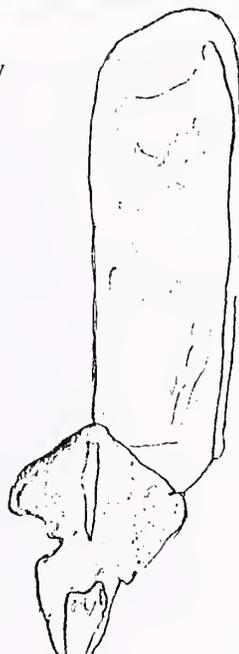
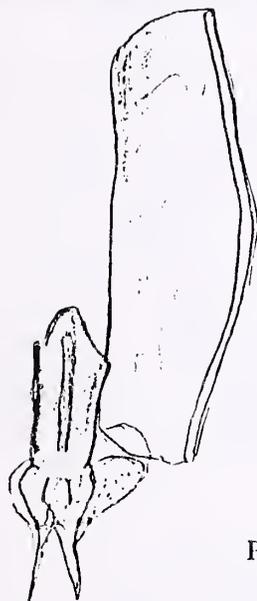
Hoya incrassata Warburg



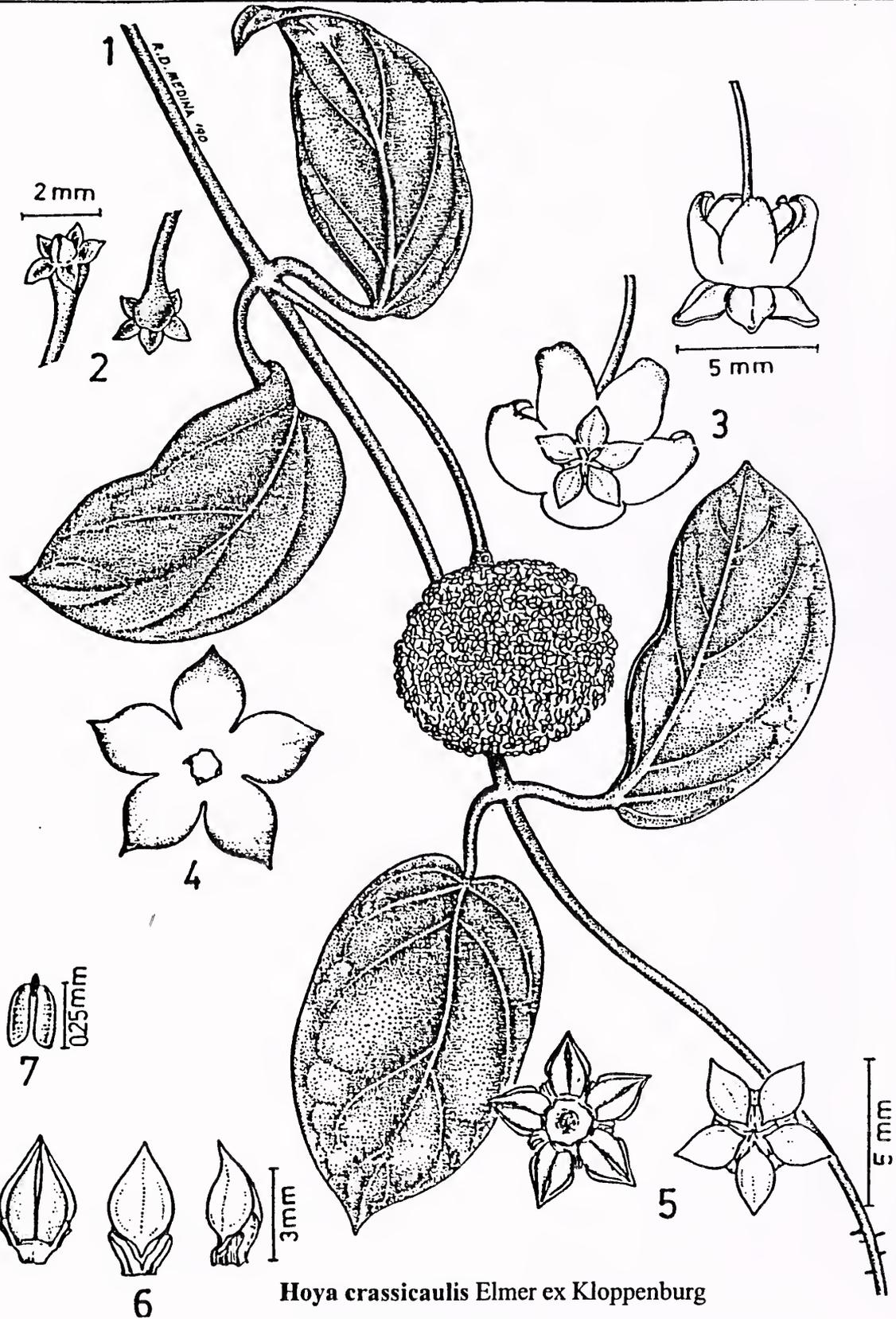
Side view of scale



Calyx top view



Pollinia and retinaculum



Hoya crassicaulis Elmer ex Kloppenburg

1. Flowering stem; 2. sepal, front & back view; 3. flower, 2 views; 4. petal; 5. corona, 2 views; 6. corona scale, 3 views; 7. pollinia
Line drawing by R.D. Medina

BIRD TRACKS

Robin # 3, June 1995, Harriette Schapiro, Calif.....How about as a topic for this round, How to keep those vines untangled, or how I grow hoyas without creating a jungle. Yes, I know, most of us can't, but it is a fun question to bat around.

Robin # 3 June, 1995, Jackie Pendergast, Minnesota.....I have had a first bloom on another hoyo, but need help. My big *Hoya carnosa* (in the green house) gets mealies at the base of the blooms. I keep a close watch on underleaves etc. and think I have the mealies under control, but as soon as a flower appears so do the mealies. I spray with alcohol but the flowers drop soon after. Could it be the alcohol causing the drop and/or the damage caused by the mealies. Any suggestions? Harriette, to add to your subject, I just took the scissors and trimmed back a big sprawly hoyo. Now I suppose I'll generate mega growth and wont have solved the jungle problem at all.

Robin # 3, July 1995, Dale Kloppenburg, Calif.....I am still working on the pollinarium book and it never seems to end. I'd like to include all the species I can get my hands on. There are a lot of new species around and I need flowers from them. Ted Green called last night and was excited about his trip to Australia. He said it was the most productive trip he has made. He picked up a lot of new material from Iris Liddle and others. Most of what he got was new material that David Liddle collected in New Guinea a year or so ago. Dr. Veldkamp at Leiden University in the Netherlands has been wanting me to make herbarium sheets as my hoyas begin to bloom, since few sheets have been made from material we as hobby collectors have been accumulating. This takes considerable plant material and extra work, so I have been making slow progress. I have close to twenty ready to take to the herbarium at Berkeley, California.

Robin # 3, August 1995, Rosemary Peterson, Calif.....On the hoyo front, I have had great luck with *H. pauciflora*, this season it had over two dozen blooms! and *H. arnottiana*, as I have been calling it, cause that's what's on the label has finally bloomed. Instead of the white flowers I was expecting, out came this deep maroon



blossom with a divine fragrance. After we get finished with the moving, I'll have to check my hoyo references and see what it is supposed to look like. As far as our topic for this issue, I try to keep my vines from grabbing people...It's very hard to whack them off! I have one *carnosa* on a tree outside and I let it go all over. It has a gazillion blooms on it right now.

Robin # 3, August 1995, Benigne Dohms, Florida...The first hoyo came into my life just over 10 years ago and is still with me. I have added one or two since then, as Dale can testify to! Now I have a dilemma and need help. After the hurricane (Erin) I realized that the trees my plants had been in had lost half their leaves and limbs. With so much shade gone, I was concerned about too much direct sun, so I checked my hoyas every day. Much to my surprise, a *fuscmarginata* that began blooming the day of Erin, had formed what I decided must be a seed pod. I am thrilled to be so honored, but don't know what to do with it. The seed pod is almost 9" long now and I hold my breath each day when I go out to look for fear that it will be gone. Seed pods happen to experts, not to those who bumble and stumble along. Topic: untangling hoyas. Choices are: prune them constantly, pull the tangled growth apart each day, or give up and just say that the tangling is a sign of growth and that's really what we hope our hoyas will do.

Insects
by
Peter D'Agostino

3 Letters

ANT
BEE
BUG
FLY
NIT

4 Letters

FLEA
GNAT
MITE
MOTH
TICK
WASP

5 Letters

LOUSE
ROACH

6 Letters

CHINCH
CICADA
EARWIG
GADFLY
HORNET
LOCUST
SCARAB
TSETSE

7 Letters

BLOWFLY
CHIGGER
CRICKET
JUNEFLY
LADYBUG
TERMITE

8 Letters

FRUITFLY

HORSEFLY
HOUSEFLY
SCORPION

9 Letters

BUTTERFLY

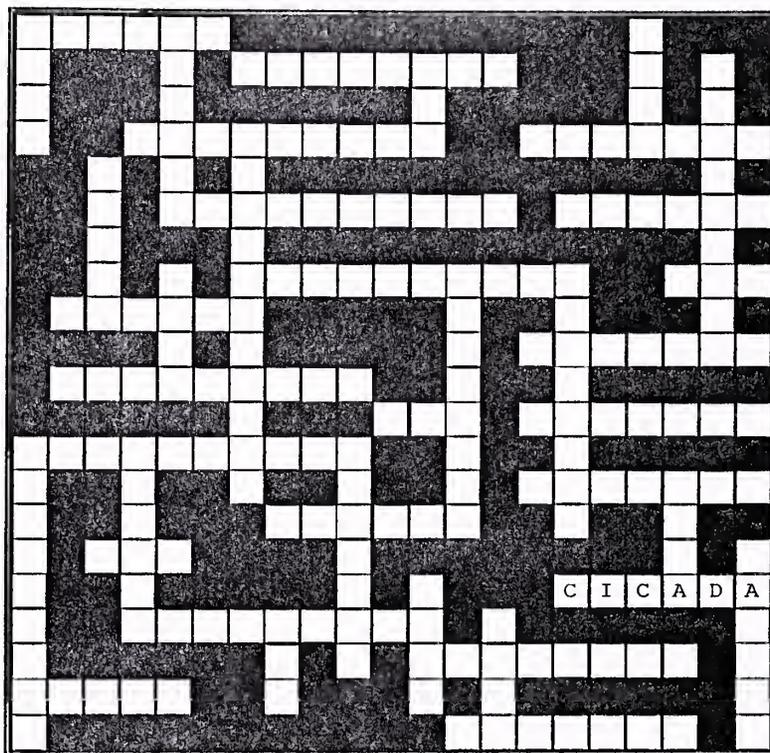
CENTIPEDE
DRAGONFLY
MILLEPEDE
TARANTULA

10 Letters

BLACKWIDOW
BOLLWEEVIL
SILVERFISH

11 Letters

GRASSHOPPER



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If you like this idea, we'll try more
in future issues.



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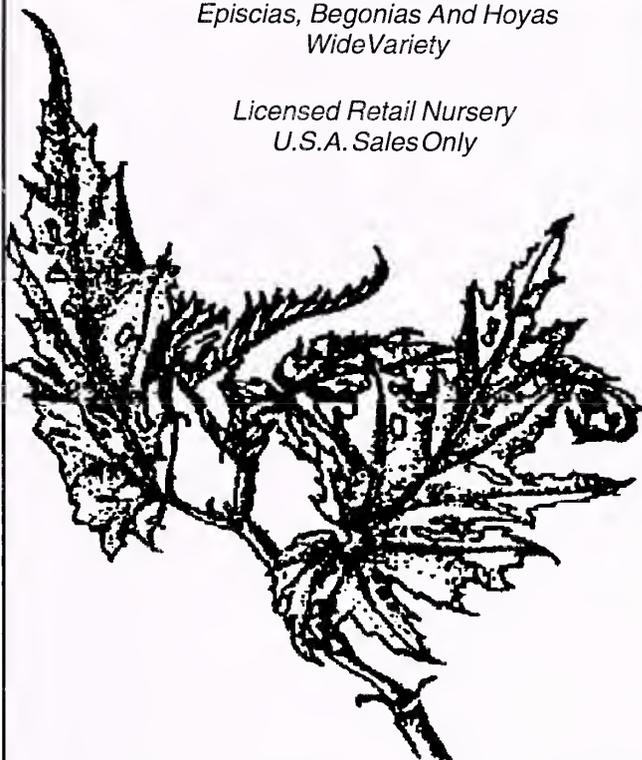
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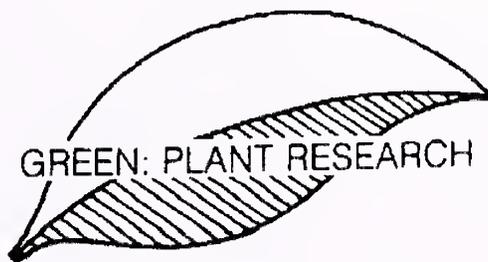
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THE OFFICIAL I.H.A. SLIDE PROGRAM IS NOW
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140 beautiful slides of hoyas (flowers and foliage shots)! If you would like to show these 35mm slides to your local garden or succulent club (or to get a few members together to see the lovely presentation), please write to the person listed below on how to obtain the slide show.

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H. australis
H. lacunosa
H. pubicalyx 'Fresno Beauty'
H. multiflora
H. serpens
H. sp. tanna
H. sp. Bangkok #4
H. obovata (foliage)
H. globulosa (foliage)
H. meredithii (foliage)

Volume 2

H. 'Mini Belle'
H. latifolia
H. subquentuplinervis
H. variegata
H. compacta
H. obscura
H. pubicalyx 'Bright one'
H. bella
H. shepherdii
H. polystachya (foliage)

Volume 3

H. cinnamomifolia
H. gracilis
H. pubicalyx (dark red seedling)
H. sp. PNG 4
H. arnottiana
H. kenejiana
H. kerrii (Fuzzy leaf)
H. acuta (Green Form)
H. pachyclada
H. obovata

Volume 4

H. fuscomarginata
H. # 454 (unidentified Hoya species)
H. polystachya
H. acuta (lemon)
H. species # CI-1244
H. species # F-484
H. species USDA #354246

H. pubicalyx Cv. Red Buttons
H. species (New Guinea Gold)
H. nicholsoniae # IML 37

Volume 5

H. diversifolia
H. nicholsoniae # IML 39
H. cumingiana
H. neo ebudica
H. padangensis
H. camphorifolia
H. inconspicua
H. caudata var. crassifolia
H. Spec. PNG-1
H. erythrina

Volume 6

H. fraterna
H. coronaria Form 1
H. limoniaca
H. bilobata
H. spec. PNG-6
H. tsangi
H. diptera
H. acuta (bronze)
H. fungii
H. diversifolia-B

Volume 7

H. carnosia cv. "Krinkle 8"
H. sp. Saba, Malaysia
H. Sp. WMZ
H. polyneura
H. sp. WMZ (Back of flower & calyx)
H. nummularioides (formerly called H. pubera)
H. acuta Penang
H. plicata
H. carnosia cv. "Dapple Gray"
H. sanae

Volume 8

H. purpureo fusca
H. odorata
H. pottsii
H. Sp. IML 33
H. picta
H. pseudo littoralis
H. nicholsoniae (from Logee's)
H. micrantha
H. vitiensis
H. curtisii (foliage)

Volume 9

H. sp. USDA #354236 (calycina)
H. merrilli

H. affinis
H. darwinii
H. pubicalyx 'Chimera'
H. sp. 'Gold Star'
H. sp. # BSI-1
H. archboldiana (Red Form)
H. finlaysonii
H. naumanii

Volume 10

H. pubicalyx (Silver Pink)
H. rupicola
H. vitellina
H. sp. IML # 234 (obscura)
H. meliflua
H. engleriana
H. megalaster
H. archboldiana (Pink Form)
H. sp. Bangkok Red
H. sp. cebu

Volume 11

H. mitrata
H. sp. DAV-817
H. dimorpha
H. multiflora
H. sp. Sabah, Malaysia #IML 557
H. erythrostemma
H. sussuella (ariadna)
H. kentiana
H. incrassata
H. chuniana

Volume 12

H. eitapensis
H. curtisii/pruinosa
H. sp. (New Guinea White)
H. poolei
H. pallida
H. sp. Kuching, Borneo # IML 232
H. chlorantha var. tutuilensis
H. diptera (from Fiji)
H. cominsii
H. vitellina



Pictures
International Hoya Association
P.O. Box 5130
Central Point, OR. 97502

FRATERNA

Official Bulletin for
"International Hoya Association"
4th. Quarter 1995
ISSN 10055-4564



H. anulata Schlechter

INTERNATIONAL HOYA ASSOCIATION

(Formerly Hoya Society-West Coast)

P.O. Box 5130
Central Point, OR 97502
(503) 664-6808
A Non-Profit Organization
Bulletin published quarterly.

1996 rates for a 1 year membership (USA)ew, which includes our quarterly publication are \$18.00 per year. Overseas rates are \$25.00 per year. All publications shipped overseas are mailed via Airmail.

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Editor	Ann Wayman
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May 15 for the June issue

August 15 for the September issue
November 15 for the December issue

We also accept advertising on a per year basis. You may deduct 10% for the same ad running consecutively in four issues. Payment in advance, Please!.

Back Issues

We now have the thirteen original issues of the Hoya Society -West Coast newsletter bound as one publication. The price of this bound text is \$25.00 U.S. and \$35.00 shipped surface overseas. Due to the extra pages and pictures in our new publication "Fraterna", we must, out of necessity, increase our prices for back issues of "Fraterna" to \$4.00 per issue, \$5.00 per issue shipped surface mail overseas.

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EDITORIAL POLICY

Errors of fact may occur from time to time in "Fraterna". It is the policy of the IHA to publish corrections of fact, but will not comment on matters of opinion expressed in other publications.

Catalogue Requests

The IHA office does not have dealer catalogs available. Please address your catalog requests to the individual dealers, or write to board member, Virgie Demanski. Please send a self addressed, stamped envelope. Virgie's address is P.O. Box 1239, El Cajon, California, 92022-1239. In some instances there is a charge for these catalogs which is normally refunded with your first order.

Our Cover Photo

Hoya anulata Schlechter - in K. Schumann and Lauterbach, Addendum (1905) p. 362.

Northeastern New Guinea: Epiphytic on trees at Minjen-Tor about 100 m. altitude (Schlechter # 16223 - Blooming in July, 1907); on trees on the upper Nuru, on the way from Ramu to the coast, about 440 m. altitude (Schlechter # 14185 - Blooming in February 1902); on trees in the forest of the Ibo Mountains, about 1000 m. altitude (Schlechter # 17087 - Blooming in December 1907; # 18278 - Blooming in September 1908); on trees in the forest of the Njonge near Ambo, about 600 m. altitude (Schlechter # 18123 - Blooming in August 1908); on trees in the forest of the Bismarck Mountains, about 300 m. altitude (Schlechter # 18515 - Blooming in October 1908); on trees in the forest at Jaduna on the Waria, about 200 m. altitude (Schlechter # 19324 - Blooming in April 1909); twining in the bushes of the forest of the Mimi on the Waria, about 650 m. altitude (Schlechter # 17412 - Blooming in March 1908); on trees in the forest of the Dischore Mountains, about 1000 m. altitude (Schlechter # 19625 - Blooming in May 1909).

Along with *H. hellwigiana* Warburg this species is the most widespread in the Province (district). In the form of the leaves it has a few variations that are not enlarged to such a degree as in *H. hellwigiana* Warburg. Characteristics on the other hand seem to be rather constant (fixed). The ring-like thickening on the inner side of the corolla above the base is characteristic of the species. This is formed by means of the corolla being pressed inward at the bottom. The blooms are white with a rose-red middle.

This particular plant has been labeled with possibly more names than any other *hoya* species. I have acquired it as *H. poolei*...*H. gracilipes*...*H. pseudo littoralis*...*H. alata*...and *H. sp. IML-80*, among a few others. Dr. Paul Forster and David Liddle have now identified it as *H. anulata* which I believe to be correct.

This is an easy plant to grow but not as easy to bring into bloom..at least not for me. All efforts though are certainly worth it. This is one of the most delicately beautiful *hoya* flowers that I know of. It doesn't have much of a fragrance, certainly not the overpowering honey scent of the *H. carnosa* types.

Ann

Open Letter to the Membership

It is with deep regret, but great necessity, that the Board of Directors of the International *Hoya* Association announce a rate increase for 1996 membership.

In the past year, it has become apparent that the price of paper, envelopes, postage and in fact every single item that we use to assemble our newsletter has greatly exceeded our income. For example: paper has gone from \$42.00 per case to \$61.00 per case; envelopes from \$18.00 per 500 to \$32.00; postage has risen 10% for domestic and 20% for overseas mailing. With this in mind, the Board felt compelled to raise dues to \$18.00 (was \$14.00) for United States membership and \$25.00 (was \$17.00) for guaranteed, airmail shipment, overseas membership.

This action was not taken lightly. Even with this increase in rates, effective in 1996, we will still be operating at a deficit until the increase dues catch up to expenses. Any member who would care to send a donation to help overcome this projected deficit, may send any additional funds to the Association.

Note from the Editor

I have several hundred beautifully machine embroidered (on felt) flower or animal pictures ready for framing. One of these will be sent along with a Thank You card for each donation received. Ann

BIRD TRACKS

Robin # 5, May 1995, Carita Forsberg-Heikkila, Finland...Hi Robin Members! So nice to get 2 issues of *Fraterna* and this Robin within 2 days. I have spent a couple of evenings reading about hoyas, and thank you all for the pictures. It was very nice to see how you grow your hoyas. Funny, but the principle of the trellis and hangers you use in the USA are exactly the same as I myself have found to be the best.

Spring has come back to Finland again. It is not very warm outside today, but now my hoyas are getting enough sunlight and are growing again. All of my hoyas survived the dark winter. I did not have artificial light but despite all of that, I did not lose any of my hoyas. All are healthy with no sign of spider mite or other insect pests. *H. carnosa* is growing and blooming, as is *H. lacunosa*. Every evening when we sit in the kitchen or in the living room, I can smell which hoyo is in bloom. *H. carnosa*'s heavy fragrance and the light fragrance of *H. lacunosa* are very different and I know immediately when *H. lacunosa* has opened its buds. Actually I don't like the fragrance of *H. carnosa* it is too heavy for me.

Nearly two weeks have passed since I started this letter and now here it is summer. Now I must get this Robin on to Maria in Sweden. First before I send this on, I must tell you that I received cuttings of *H. serpens*, *H. imperialis*, *H. caudata*, *H. pallida* and *H. parviflora* from my good friend Eva-Liisa from Sweden (Also a member) I was very surprised at the size of *H. serpens*. I knew that it would be small, but I never imagined that it would be this small...tiny little leaves. Eva Liisa wrote to me that it likes to be showered, so now I must start taking care of hoyas. I have to admit that all species which need good care (like showers) die quite soon for me because I usually leave my hoyas without water for days and then realize that I should be doing something. So no very difficult or expensive hoyas for me.

Robin # 5, June 1995, Maria Blom, Sweden...Dear Robins, midsummer is here, the most beautiful time of the year in Sweden. The wonderful scent of lilac fills the air and there is light until almost midnight. It is a busy time as well, at least for those interested in gardening, so my hoyas do not get the normal attention. The other day I saw *H. longifolia* almost shriveled. It does not like being forgotten in the summer. Actually it is in bloom now and perfumes the whole house. *H. longifolia* is one of my absolute favorites. I like its way of growing and it is not the least bit fuzzy. (I think she means fussy??). I enclose a photo and a question to you Carita. Do the flowers of your *H. longifolia* look the same? Last year I



got a cutting of *H. longifolia* pubescent leaf form. It is already flowering but the flowers do not look the same as the type and the scent is different also.

John, about your list of hard to grow hoyas: *H. pruinosa* (syn *H. curtisii*) is not a difficult one for me, but perhaps it is a matter of expectations. Since everyone says this one is hopeless, I am quite pleased with a growth of an inch every now and then. You must be patient with something as cute as *H. pruinosa*.

Robin # 5, July 1995, John Scoville, Calif...Actually Maria, I was looking into your picture labeled *H. longifolia* Wallich and did a size analysis of blossom and leaves. *H. longifolia* Wallich is from Burma and dates back to 1834. The Wallich text states that both corolla and corona are white! Somehow our dealers mixed up *H. shepherdii* Short ex Hooker, 1861 and distributed it as the former. I believe you have the latter with the characteristic pink and even red corona. The give-away is the length of the leaves; the former (*H. longifolia*) never reaches a length of 2" while the more robust *H. shepherdii* become much larger. *H. acuta* Haworth comes from Southeast Asia, through Malaya, and even over to Sumatra. It is not found in New Guinea! Dale has a collection of at least a dozen plants the he and Ted Green, plus others have collected and they all appear to be different. If ever there has been a complicated hoyo specimen it is *H. acuta* Haworth.

I refuse to get entangled with the *H. pruinosa* Miguel/*H. curtisii* King & Gamble identity. For now I will side with Dale and recognize the latter (*H. curtisii*) as what we have and the former (*H. pruinosa*) is still to be rediscovered...They are NOT synonymous!

Robin # 5, July 1995, Doris Boyer, Oregon.....I've been growing hoyas for the past 10 years and the more I collect, the more fascinated I become in them. I have 8 varieties all doing nicely. I have just recently discovered there is a whole new Hoya World out there and would love to join a Round Robin.



H. shepherdii Short ex Hooker

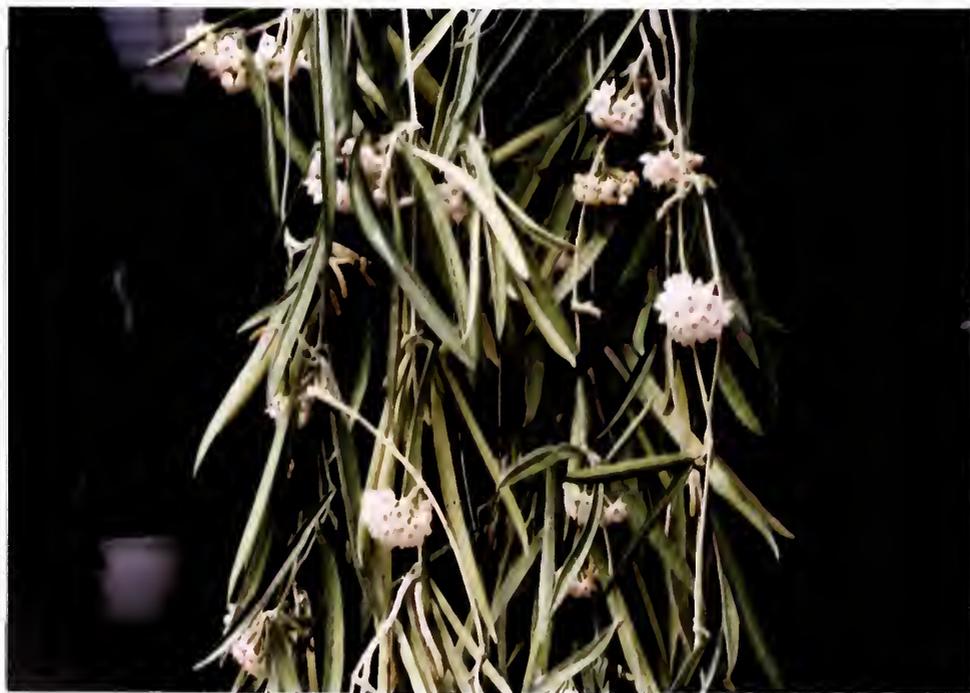
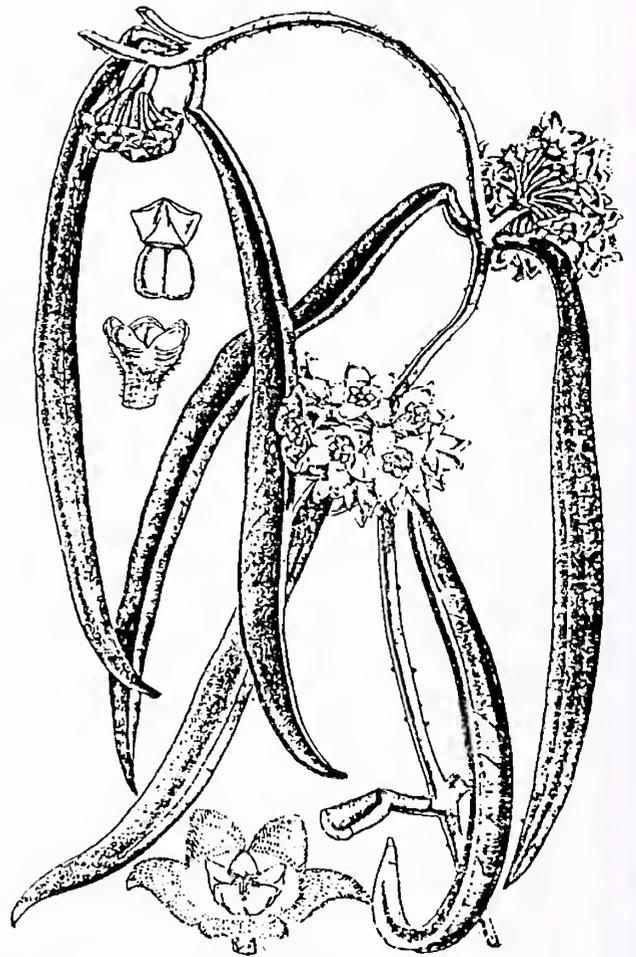
This is one of those hoyas that has been misidentified over and over again, and is still being misidentified by many growers and collectors. We can't blame the amateur collectors as they tend to accept the names that their plants are labeled with at the time of purchase. I personally have purchased this plant as *H. angustifolia* Lindley although it does not resemble *H. angustifolia* in any way; except for the fact that the term *angustifolia* means long, narrow leaves. I have purchased it as *H. oblanceolata*, and I've purchased it as *H. lanceolata* which is just about as far fetched as you can get...I've also purchased it as *H. longifolia* Wallich which it does resemble in leaf size and form. The flowers are totally different...in fact the flowers of *H. shepherdii* are very distinct and don't look much like any other hoyas flower that I have seen. I read in a round robin description recently that the leaves of *H. longifolia* are never more than 2 inches long. I can't imagine where this idea came from. The name itself gives a very clear description of the length of the leaves and the legal description of *H. longifolia* states that the leaves are 10 to 21 cm long. I finally managed to get a cutting from Iris Liddle that grew and flowered last summer. The flowers (and only the flowers) of *H. longifolia* are very similar in appearance to *H. serpens*, except that they are pure white.

H. shepherdii is a wonderful hoyas to own and grow. It flowers faithfully every year for several months, and it is one of the nicest hoyas for a basket because it cascades so beautifully. Other people must also think so...it is the only full grown plant that was ever stolen from my green house.

Ann

We owe the possession of this remarkable species of *Hoya* to Mr. Short, who communicated it under the MS. name of *H. shepherdii* to the Royal Gardens, where it flowered in June, 1861; but we are unable to find any described species with which it satisfactorily accords, though copious specimens exist in our herbarium, gathered by Drs. Hooker and Thomson in Sikkim-Himalaya, at elevations of 3000 to 4000 feet and in Khasya. In some respects it agrees with the *Hoya longifolia* of Wallich, in Wight and Arnott's contrib. p. 36, and of Decaisne, in De Candolle, Prodr. v. 8, p. 637; but the shape of the foliage and the large size of the flowers (of *H. longifolia*) are quit at variance with our plant, the corona of which is much more erect. The flowers are small, and bear no very distant resemblance to those of *Hoya bella*, figured at our Tab. 4402; but the leaves constitute its chief distinguishing character; they are as it were geniculated at the apex of the rather short, terete petiole, or bent down suddenly at an angle, and thus become pendent. They are from 2 to (mostly) 6 inches long, not more than four lines wide, shortly acuminate at the apex, very dark on the upper side, and there canaliculate for the whole length, paler, and semi-terete beneath. The umbel of flowers is about 2 inches in diameter, and the corollas of a delicate white and rose colour.

From Curtis's Botanical Magazine Tab. 5269, Sept. 1861.



H. shepherdii

H. purpureo-fusca Hooker

This is another plant in the hoya family that has been, and is still being misidentified.

If we were to base our identification of this species on flower color alone, it would be very easy to accept the hoya cultivar from the Philippines known as the "Silver Pink Vine" (*H. pubicalyx*) as this plant. Fortunately the collector Mr. Thomas Lobb gave us a very good description and states that its nearest affinity is with *H. cinnamomifolia*, having the same kind of foliage. Anyone who has grown this plant for any length of time can tell you that the flowers are not nearly so spectacular in color as those of *H. cinnamomifolia*, and it is slower to bloom. I do feel however that they are very close relatives and both are probably embedded somewhere in the *H. verticillata* (*H. acuta*) complex of hoyas.

It is certainly an easy plant to grow. It needs lots of light during the winter and early spring but will go ahead and bloom in partial shade during its blooming season (August & September) if the humidity is kept high. It's not fussy about the potting mix, and will do well in just about any medium that is loose and fast draining.

If you have a hoya with the label *H. purpureo-fusca* and it looks quite different in flower and foliage than these photos...you probably have the Philippine species *Hoya pubicalyx*, commonly called the "Silver Pink Vine". These two species have absolutely nothing in common, except that they both have brownish-purple flowers.

Ann

A remarkable twining stove plant, with small umbels of richly tinted purple and grey flowers. A native of Java. Flowers in September. Introduced by Messrs. Veitch and Son.

Said to be common in the woods of Java. Sir W. Hooker compares it with the Cinnamon-leaved Hoya, and with the great-leaved (*H. macrophylla*) "but in the latter the leaf is reticulated between the nerves, the staminal crown (coronet) has the leaflets much more acuminate, and the color of the flowers is quite different." It is a glabrous twining and branching shrub, everywhere (except the corolla) glabrous. Branches often throwing out short fibrous roots. Leaves on very thick brownish petioles, 4 to 5 inches long, exactly ovate, acute, or shortly acuminate, thick, fleshy, 5-nerved, the nerves all diverging from the base, and having a gland at the base where set on to the petiole. Peduncles axillary, shorter than the leaf, occasionally rooting, and bearing a dense many flowered umbel. Corolla rotate, ashy-brown, downy and hirsute above, cut into 5 roundish and shortly acuminate lobes. Coronet of 5 ovate, fleshy, rich purple-brown, acute leaflets, nearly plane at the top, convex below.

Botanical Magazine, t. 4520



H. purpureo-fusca Hooker



H. purpureo-fusca (foliage in basket)



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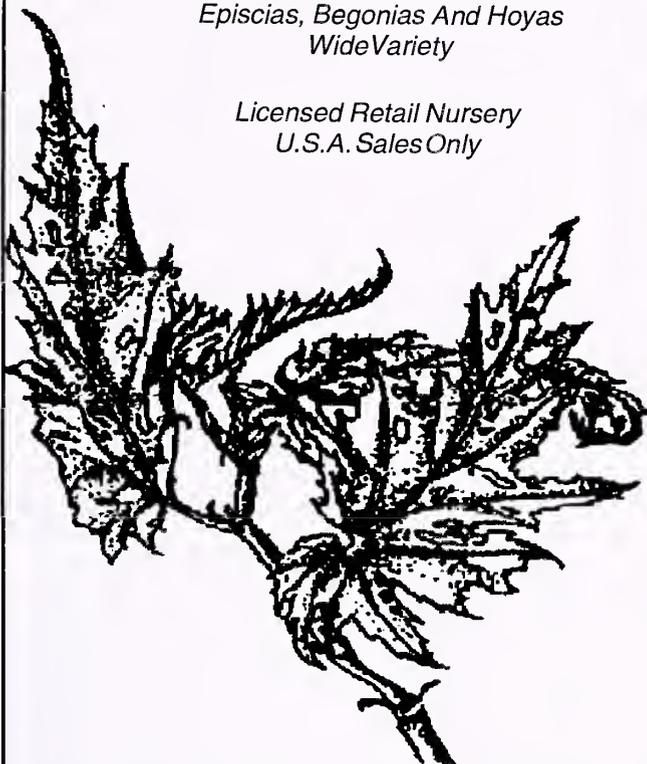
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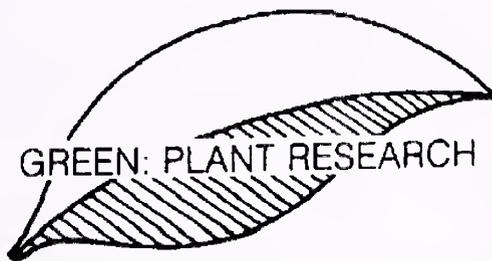
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