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H. mutica Buffeljags MBB7801

Contents

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BAD BOY BEAUTIES Part-1. Six New Cultivars.

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How did it all start? Alsterworthia International journals with their many high quality pictures of exotic looking cultivars of the Asphodelaceae certainly had a big influence on my own efforts to produce cultivars; they encourage me to make improvements in my cultivar creations, which I look upon as works of art.

I struggle everyday in our funny, hot, humid Indian climate to develop them. Once upon a time in my dreams I saw many cultivars, which shared the images I had of "BAD BOY" beauties. The images reflected a hope in my dreams every night after my mother's death by cancer. To day at last I am making progress. I am also really quite lucky because European botanical journals also encouraged me by regularly publishing my articles. It is sad to relate that I have not had any help in India because it seems that there is no facility for publishing in accordance with the ICBN. I would like to thanks all the "team" for their efforts in keeping the Alsterworthia International journal going. I also thank my best friend and elder brother, Mr. Shanker lal Gupta, for his support with my research work since 2004. I hope to write again about the cultivars I am producing but, in the meantime I should like to publish the following cultivars which I hope will be of interest to you.

Aloe **'Bad Boy Beauty'**

Haworthia **'Arati'**

1. *Aloe* 'Bad Boy Beauty'. {SA32-3340}

Parentage. (*Aloe ferox* x *Aloe suprafoliata*)♀ x (*Aloe humilis* x *Aloe brevifolia*) ♂.

Description. Rossulate, acaulescent; leaves very hard, more or less vertical, spreading with age, younger leaves appear bluish-chalky, densely covered with minute white spots, scattered circa 1.5mm hard teeth present on both surface and margins, apex acute with short, sharp, white to brown terminal spine. With age leaves turn greener. In winter months rosette turns a little reddish. Very slow growing, has not flowered to date. The plant in the photograph is 5 years old, just 5cm (2 inches) in height and 3.8cm (1.5 inches) diam.

Propagation. Offsets.

2. *Haworthia* 'Arati' {SA32-3341}.

Parentage. (*H.* 'Lime Green" x *H. cooperi* var. *truncata*)♀ x *H.* 'Snehaneer'♂.

Description. Rossulate, acaulescent; leaves upright, upper surface slightly concave, dark green, lower light green, rounded, boat shaped, keel present towards the tip, upper surface short rows of small white tubercles converge towards the junction of the keels and margins, margins lined with a row of short, white teeth; the leaf end between the upper and lower surfaces is more or less flat and inclined with overlapping light green at the top from the lower leaf surface and a few white tubercles in more or less short rows, dark green at the bottom of the upper leaf surface, truncate-ovate to slightly triangular; windows finely granular. Long roots are very fat, white. The four year old plant in the photograph is 5.6 cm. high and 2.5 cm. in diam. It dose not flower. The cultivar is named in honours my friend Mrs. Arati Pradhan, who died from cancer early this year. I hope it will be a very attractive pollen parent.

Propagation. Offsets. Leaf cuttings may be possible.

3. *Haworthia* 'Harikishan' [SA32-3342].

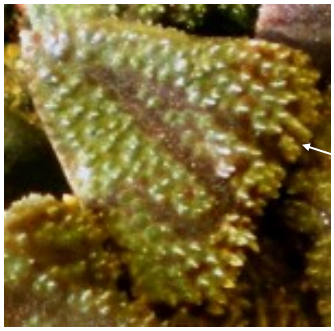
Parentage. {*H. emelyae* var. *major* x *H. emelyae* var. *major* "wimii"} ♀ x *H. springbokvlakensis*. ♂.

Description. Rosette small; leaves dark green, initially more or less upright quickly developing a more or less flattened, triangular, windowed, retuse end. Windows light green with longitudinal reddish brown stripes, very short spiny to prominent teeth; lower surface rounded with a suggestion of a rounded keel at the upper end, white tubercles in more or less longitudinal rows separated by tiny scattered white spots; marginal teeth and terminal spine white. Roots long and very fat. Plant in the photographs is three years old and just 12 mm. in diam. Very slow growing.

It is named after the late Mr. Harikishan Gupta, one of the founders of the Maharaja Agrasen model school and father of my friend Shanker.

Haworthia 'Harikishan'

Propagation. Offsets, leaf cuttings may be possible.



4. *Haworthia* 'Simee'. [SA32-3343].

Haworthia 'Simee'

Parentage. {*H. emelyae* var. *major* x *H. mirabilis* var. *paradoxa*.} ♂ x {*H. magnifica* var. *atrofusca* "enigma" x *H. pygmaea* var. *cristalina*.} ♀.

Description. Rosulate; leaves very hard, greyish-green with circa three broad reddish-brown lines dividing the greenish windows. Throughout the year it appears brownish because of the prominent reddish-brown lines. Small marginal spines white, retuse ends short, thumb like, apex generally obtuse, windows with many scattered, white tubercles, some with prominent teeth give the retuse ends a rugged appearance, lower leaf surface is glabrous. It does not seem to flower. The plant in the photograph is about two years now. This is one of the very attractive haworthia hybrids in our garden. It is named in honour of my Labrador Dog "Simee". She is very cute as is the plant. When she was only 2 month old she destroy my pan or seedlings of this cultivar from which only one survived, so I named it after her!

Propagation. Offsets. Leaf cuttings possible.

Aloe 'Zenee'

5. Aloe 'Zenee' [SA32-3344].

Parentage. *Aloe* 'Hey Babe' ♀ x {*Aloe* 'Doran Black' x *Aloe jacunda*} ♂

Description.
Rosulate; green, somewhat powdery-glaucous, lanceolate, leaves 8 cm. long and 2 cm. broad at base, smooth, white spots grouped in more or less latitudinal bands, marginal teeth 2 mm high, underside studded with scattered, white tubercles; peduncle solitary about 61 cm. long and 2.5 mm Ø, reddish with powdery hue (seed plant Hey Babe's peduncles bifurcate). Flowers in July in a long spike, each flower 2.5 cm long, 4 mm diam, deep pinkish to yellow-orange, mouth open, greenish- whitish. A very slow growing dwarf aloe. The plant in the photo is five years old. The name "honours" my Dutch hound dog

"Zenee". A partner in crime to with Simee.

Propagation. Offsets.

5. *Gasteraloe* 'Satish-Suraj' [SA32 -3345].

Parentage. {*Gasteria carinata* var. *verrucosa* x *Aloe* 'Zenee'} ♂ x {*Gasteraloe* 'Manik Anita' x *Aloe jucunda*} ♀.


***Aloe* 'Hey Babe' - seed-bearing plant of *Aloe* 'Zenee'**

Description. Rosulate; leaves just 5 cm. long and 6 mm. wide near the base, lanceolate, apex sharply acute, a little twisted, upper surface of leaves have bands of irregular, horizontal, whitish striations on green, which turns a little purplish in high sunlight, marginal teeth white 0.8-1.0 mm., regularly spaced. Peduncles very short about 10.2 mm., dark red. Flowers appear early in July, small reddish–orange. The plant in the photographs is 3 years old. This cultivar is quite intermediate between the parent plants. A tiny *Gasteraloe* cultivar. The name honours two friends of mine.

Propagation. Offsets.

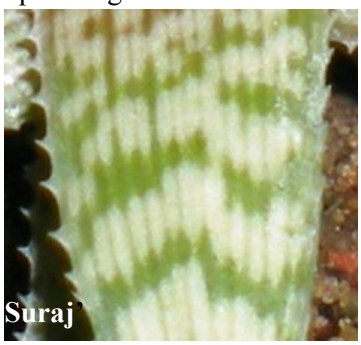
6. *Haworthia* 'Mangala' SA 02-6672

Parentage. (*H. wimii* x *H. bayeri*) ♂ x (*H. emelyae* v. *major* x *H. magnifica* v. *magnifica*)♀.

Description. Large rosette compact; leaves dark green, vertical and incurving at first, then spreading with bluish-green, retuse ends, apices acute, sharp; white marginal spines spaced, windows with white spots and white spines in longitudinal rows converge at the apex, reverse side of leaves with white spots and small white tubercles in more or less longitudinal rows, keel with small white tubercles and small spines. The colour of the leaves does not seem to change with the intensity of the sun. The plant in the photograph is 6 years old and 10 cm. in diam.


***Gasteraloe* 'Satish-Suraj'**


***Gasteraloe* 'Satish-Suraj'**




Haworthia 'Mangala'

Propagation. Offsets. Leaf cuttings possible.

2010 Variants in Haworthia

M B Bayer
PO 960, Kuilsriver 7579, South Africa.

Ripley may have liked to include this in his "Believe it or not". It is 26 years since Dr L.A. Codd assisted Col. C.L. Scott with the typification and application of the name *H. pumila* for what was generally known as *H. margaritifera.* Despite the statement in the introduction to my 1999 revision referring to the possible irrelevance of the name *H. maxima*, and a further article in Alsterworthia explaining that the authority on typification of Linnaean names upholds Dr O. Weinands treatment of the name *H. pumila*, recent writers suggest that *H. maxima* is the correct name for the species. What the point is in continuously unearthing and chewing over these putrefied bones of types in acts of self-immolation or self-opinionation, I do not know. The unfortunate part is that the old names do not go away and instead a multiplicity of names is used to convey meaning.

This all confounds the story of what is really out there in the field and how these plants can be explained and understood. The name game simply does not end, as more and more writers read less and less. Having now written what amounts to 6 volumes as Updates explaining and relating new findings to my 1999 formal revision of Haworthia, I have passed the end of my useful life. However, I cannot resist the call to go into the field when opportunity and need arises.

I was asked to identify two species photographed on the farm Williamsburg on the road between Uniondale and Prince Alfred's Pass at co-ordinates that placed the spot very close to Klipriver and plants of *H. cooperi* (MBB7586). The photographs in question are figs 1 (*H. arachnoidea* fide Jan Vlok) and figs 2 and 3 tentatively identified as *H. monticola* that is seldom as green as these pictures suggest. Of course Jan Vlok made a very pragmatic identification and I was very anxious to see these plants because *H. arachnoidea* is not known from that area. Besides, the blue-green colour of the leaves and the translucence is not characteristic of that species.

Mrs Di Turner of the Custodians of Rare and Endangered Wildlife (CREW) group active at George, offered to show me the place and the plants, so Daphne and I in turn took the opportunity to show the group other haworthias at Herbertsdale near George. We did this first and explored an area about 3km directly east of Herbertsdale. Here we found *H. chloracantha.* It

Fig. 1. *Haworthia cooperi* Wiliamsburg.

Figs. 2 - 3. *H. monticola.* Gail de Vluyt 2010.

should barely be necessary to say how different plants of this species can be, but there are still collectors who seem to insist that Latin binomials are essential for the purpose. Simply at Herbertsdale, within a radius of 4km there are populations of this species (my personal view of species at fewer than 2010 to the genus). So - I do not mean that there is only that number of variants (species? in *Haworthia*. I am referring to some of the variants I have seen during the said year) that are very different from one another. There are huge mats of a large form on a very steep clay bank north of the town, small solitary cryptic plants buried in lichen on a conglomerate east facing cliff, intermediate small green forms under karoid shrubs just north and again a few kilometres south of the town and then those we found on this trip in two populations in tertiary deposits to the east (see figs 4 to 13 MBB7866).

The one population was on the edge of a small pressure burst typical of the ferricrete inselbergs of the tertiary landscapes between Bredasdorp and Albertinia, just where one might expect to find *H. mirabilis* (sensu lato – in the widest sense). It is obvious in the pictures that there is a huge resemblance to *H. floribunda.* Some plants were in the open and


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Fig. 4 - 13 *H. chloracantha.* Herbertsdale. MBB7827 - 7866

almost completely buried in the white kaolinic clay soil. Others were hidden under small grass tufts. Higher on the hill was a second population with plants more exposed out of the soil and more vegetatively proliferous.

What was nice to see were two quite strong populations of *H. kingiana.* The plants were more slender leaved than anything I have seen elsewhere (See figs 14 to 20).

I did take the group to see *H. pygmaea* at Kranzhoek just west of Herbertsdale. It was with great dismay and amazement to find that someone, best not guessed at, had apparently brought in heavy machinery to attempt the construction of a road up the knife edge of a crumbling 45 degree conglomerate slope. How does something like this happen? From there we went to Botlierskop where we visited the site of *H. parksiana.* I was under the impression that the plants had been decimated, but there were dry inflorescences giving them away and we were delighted to see so many plants


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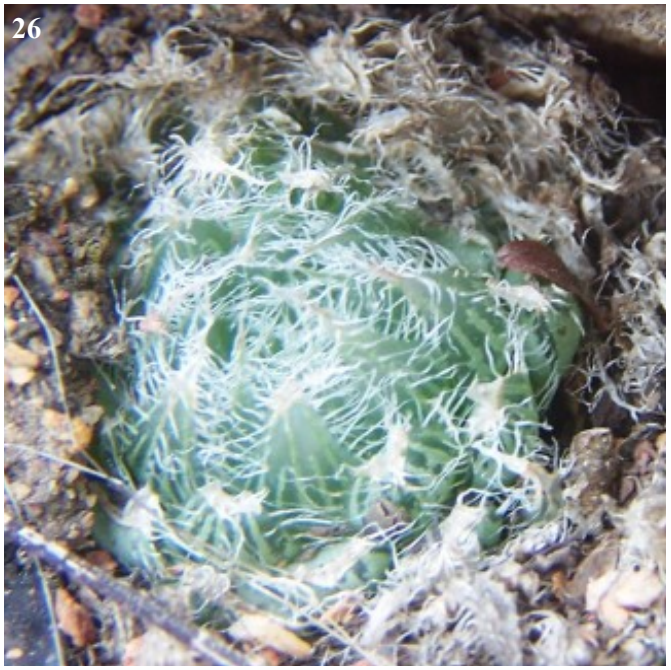
Figs. 14 -20 *H. kingiana.*
E. Herbertsdale. MBB7868.

Figs. 21-23 *H. monticola*
Williamsburg MBB7869

albeit in a small area.

But Williamsburg was our prime target and we went there the following day. The one population was certainly *H. monticola* although the plants seemed very small (see figs 21 to 23 MBB7869). This was on a steep rocky, south-facing slope at quite high altitude. The rock was sandstone and the vegetation grassy Fynbos. The arachnoid plants were much more abundant and also confined to very skeletal situations. The plants were quite small and very hairy and delicate. Considering similar associations of populations in the Baviaanskloof, the Zuurberg, Helspoort and Plutosvale, I am quite convinced that these plants are ecotypes of one species viz, *H. cooperi* that I would class with '*gordoniana*' (figs 24-29, 33-34 MBB7870). On coming down off the mountain we went to Jan Vlok's Klipriver locality where the same taxonomic entity is found among renosterbos in clay soil on a lower north facing and very moderate slope (see figs. 35 to 40). For some unbending, obdurate reason, writers will insist that because things look different the plants must have correspondingly different Latin names. The converse reality that things that look the same are different does not elicit the same logic and any name at all is avoided. To help contribute to a changing world order (sic!), I show some pictures of a fairly recent collection of mine that I rather irrelevantly, inappropriately and informally referred to a *H. mirabilis*

(Continued on page 13)



Figs. 24 - 29, 33 - 34.
H. cooperi.
Williamsburg.
MBB7870

Fig. 30.
Williamsburg
looking westwards.

29

30

31

Figs. 31 - 32 Williamsburg looking eastwards.

32

(Continued from page 9)

'pilosa' (see figs 41 to 54) These are plants grown from seed and the variation is extensive. I really am not sure if one, two, or all the plants from this one population have been named by one of the taxonomist tribe, as *H. bobii* (I think). Maybe said taxonomist sees more than one species there? In my system I would not thus know how to site the name, and perhaps said taxonomist and perhaps collectors would argue for many more Latin names. My personal perception is that '*pilosa*' is a set of species that includes populations at Elandshoogte and Buffelsrivier to the west, and also Stoffelsrivier and Melkhoutrivier (see one clone figured in fig. 55) to the NW. Perhaps the correct citation for one of my pictures of the Ballyfar plants would be *H. mirabilis* var. *pilosa* "Bobii"? Maybe I have not pictured a plant to match?

I must close this piece with a picture (fig. 56, page 19 MBB7801) of a plant of *H. mutica* from Buffeljags near Swellendam, hastening to add that few of the plants look like this. It is a marvellous population and the seed is going to generate some really magnificent clones and probably a host of names too.

Acknowledgements.

I cannot list all the people to whom I am indebted and grateful to in respect of this short article, as it would occupy the same print space. The most significant is perhaps Gail Houtenboom who took the original Williamsburg pictures, and the other members of the George CREW group.

I would like to take the opportunity to express my deep gratitude to Harry Mays who has so willingly and helpfully published my writings and expressed interest in the process of doing so.

Figs 48 - 54. *H. mirabilis* 'pilosa' Ballyfar.

Fig. 55 *H mirabilis* 'pilosa' Melkhoutriver. MBB7608.

Fig. 56 *H. mutica* Buffeljags MBB7801.

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Bulbine semibarbata AH 10 ..... **€0,60**
Bulbine vitrea JL2985 (Carolusberg, RSA)# 10 ..... **€0,60**
NEW! Bulbine sp JAA768 (Strandfontein, RSA)# 20 ..... **€0,60**
Bulbine sp JAA640 (S. Calvinia, RSA)# 20 ..... **€0,60**
Bulbine sp Koegab, (RSA)# BEY 20 ..... **€0,60**

DIPCADI (Liliaceae/Hyacinthaceae)

Dipcadi viride BEY (RSA)# 10 **€0,60** **30 €1,50**
Dipcadi sp JE 5 ..... **€0,60**

GASTERALOE (Liliaceae)

Gasteraloe bicolor x viguieri JAA 20 **€0,60. .....** 50 **€1,50**

GASTERIA (Liliaceae)

†Gasteria acinacifolia JL5937 (géante!) 10. ..... **€0,60**
NEW! Gasteria acinacifolia JAA 20 **€0,60** **100 €1,50**
Gasteria (nitida v.) armstrongii JL366+JAA 20 **€0,60..... 60 €1,50**
Gasteria baylissiana JL1787+JAA 20 **€0,60.** 100 ..... **€1,50**
NEW! †Gasteria brevifolia JL4628 10 ..... **€0,60**
†Gasteria (bicolor v.) liliputana JL373 10 ..... **€0,60**
Gasteria candicans v. glabrata JL370 20 **€0,60. 60 ..... €1,50**
NEW! †Gasteria carinata v. schweikertiana JL1794 10..... **€0,60**
Gasteria carinata v. verrucosa JL379+ABP 20 **€0,60 60. ..... €1,50**

Gasteria carinata v. verrucosa f. major JL380 20-30 **€0,60.** 100 .. **€1,50**
†Gasteria conspicua JL369 10 ..... **€0,60**
Gasteria ellaphiae JAA+AS (Paul Sayer Dam, Type location) # 20 **€0,60. 100 ..... €1,50**
Gasteria excelsa JAA 20 **€0,60 60 ..... €1,50**
†Gasteria glauca JL1799+JAA 10 ..... **€0,60**
Gasteria pillansii JAA (Bullhouer, RSA)# 20 ..... **€0,60**
NEW! †Gasteria pillansii v. ernestii-ruschii JL1803 (Namibia)# **10 €0,60**
Gasteria pulchra JL+PR 20 **€0,60 60 ..... €1,50**
Gasteria pulchra JAA ex NBG1693/70 (Humansdorp, RSA) # 20 **€0,60, 60 ..... €1,50**
Gasteria trigona JL378 20 **€0.60 60 ..... €1,50**
NEW! Gasteria vlockii JAA 20 **€0,60 60 ..... €1,50**
Gasteria sp JL1808 -01/364- (presque glabre/ almost glabrous) 20 **€0,60 60 ..... €1,50**
Gasteria bicolorXexcelsa JAA 20-30 **€0,60.** 100 ..... **€1,50**
Gasteria excelsaXbicolor JAA 20-30 **€0,60.** 100 ..... **€1,50**

HAWORTHIA (Liliaceae) (possible, involuntary hybridization, from hundred years old collection, Botanical Garden of Nantes, France from the plants with JL access codes. However, pure clones of these plants (and species not listed there) can be obtained through http://kaktitos.com

Haworthia asperula JL411 ((plant collected about 1850) 10 . **€0,60**
Haworthia attenuata v. britteniae JL414 10 ..... **€0,60**
NEW! Haworthia bayeri JAA1611 (De Rust, RSA)# 0 **€0,60**
NEW! Haworthia decipiens v. pringlei DV94-73 (Burbank, RSA) # 10 **€0,60**
Haworthia emelyae JAA 10 **€0,60**
NEW! †Haworthia emelyae 'Japan Hybrid' JAA 10 **1,20 €**
Haworthia fasciata v. browniana JL435 10 ..... **€0,60**
Haworthia herbacea JAA (Worcester, RSA)# 10 ..... **€0,60**
NEW! †Haworthia limifolia JL2131 (ex Sheilam)# 10 ..... **€0,60**
Haworthia marumiana v. batesiana JL416 10 ..... **€0,60**
Haworthia minima (margaretifera f.) JL448 10 **€0,60.** 50 ..... **€1,50**
Haworthia mucronata v. habdomadis RB23-2 20 **€0,6.** 100 .. **€1,50**
NEW! Haworthia multifolia v. sandkraalensis JAA (Sandkraal, RSA)# 10 ..... **€0,60**
†Haworthia pumila JAA (Bonniesvale, RSA)# 12 ..... **€0,60**
†Haworthia pygmaea HW (Great Brake Town, RSA)# 10 ... **€0,60**
Haworthia magnifica (retusa) v. acuminata JL470+JAA 10 .. **€0,60**
Haworthia venosa (tessellata) JL2180 10 ..... **€0,60**
Haworthia venosa (tessellata) ssp. parva JL477 15 ..... **€0,60**

LACHENALIA (Liliaceae/Hyacinthaceae)

Lachenalia alba BEY (RSA)# 20 **€0,60** .100 ..... **€1,50**
NEW! Lachenalia alooides v. quadricolor JAA 20 ..... **€0,60**
†Lachenalia hirta BEY 20 **€0,60** 100 ..... **€1,50**
Lachenalia liliiflora BEY 20 ..... **€0,60**
Lachenalia matthewsii BEY (RSA)# 20..... **€0,60**
Lachenalia mutabilis cf. BEY (Holgat Rivier, RSA)# 20 **€0,60** 100 **€1,50**
†Lachenalia namaquensis BEY (RSA)# 20 ..... **€0,60**
Lachenalia orchioides v. glaucina JAA 20 **€0,60.** 100 ..... **€1,50**
NEW! Lachenalia pusilla JAA 20 **€0,60.** 100..... **€1,50**
Lachenalia reflexa BEY+JAA 20 **€0,60.** 100 ..... **€1,50**
NEW! Lachenalia rubida JAA 20 ..... **€0,60**
NEW! Lachenalia zebrina JAA974 (Ghaap Bop, RSA)# 20 **€0,60** 100 **€1,50**
Lachenalia sp JAA639 (O. Calvinia, RSA)# 20 **€0,60.** 100 .. **€1,50**

LOMATOPHYLLUM (Liliaceae)

Lomatophyllum citreum JL436 10 **€0,60.** 50 ..... **€1,50**
Lomatophyllum prostratum GH (ex Uhlig) 5 ..... **€0,60**
Lomatophyllum sp aff. megalocarpos JL4629 (Diego Suarez, Madagascar)# 10 ..... **€0,60**
NEW! †Lomatophyllum sp nova La Réunion # JL2465 5 ... **€0,60**

ORNITHOGALUM (Liliaceae)

Ornithogalum caudatum JL586 20 **€0,60.** 100 ..... **€1,50**
NEW! †Ornithogalum dubium JAA1064 (S, Ladismith, RSA)# 20 **€0,60**
Ornithogalum graminifolium DMC9802 (S.E. Stutterheim, RSA)# 20-30 **€0,60.** 100 ..... **€1,50**
NEW! Ornithogalum hallii JAA555 (E. Lambert's Bay, RSA)# 20-30 **€0,60.** 100 ..... **€1,50**
Ornithogalum hispidulum RM337 (Citrusdal, RSA)# 20-30 . **€0,60**
NEW! Ornithogalum hispidum JAA1447 (Albertinia, RSA)# 20-30 **€0,60** .100 ..... **€1,50**
NEW! Ornithogalum juncifolium JAA1026 (Dysseldorp, RSA) # 20-30 ..... **€0,60**
Ornithogalum longibracteatum PFO 20-30 ..... **€0,60**
Ornithogalum pruinosum JAA ex ISI2008-25 (Namaqualand, RSA) # 20-30 **€0,60**.100 ..... **€1,50**
NEW! Ornithogalum sardienii JAA1014 (Volmoed, RSA)# 20..... **€0,60**
NEW! Ornithogalum sp Monterrey-Saltillo (NL, Mexico)# 20**€0,60**
NEW! Ornithogalum sp aff. hispidum JAA1085 (Steudner Pass, RSA)# 20-30 **€0,60.** 100 ..... **€1,50**
NEW! Ornithogalum sp aff. pruinosum JAA1124 (Steudner Pass, RSA)# 20-30 **€0,60.** 100 ..... **€1,50**

WHITEHEADIA (Liliaceae)

†Whiteheadia bifolia BS (RSA)# 10 ..... **€0,60**

EXOTICS, BULBS.

NEW! Anomatheca laxa (RSA)# (Iridaceae) 10 ..... **€0,60**
NEW! Belamcanda chinensis MCA (Iridaceae) 5 ..... **€0,60**
Geissorhiza imbricata BEY (RSA)# (Iridaceae) 10 ..... **€0,60**
Gladiolus carinatus BEY (RSA)# Blue fl. (Iridaceae) 10 ..... **€0,60**
Gladiolus carneus BEY (RSA)# (Iridaceae) 10 ..... **€0,60**
Hippeastrum hybr.ex Peru MCA (fl. rouge) (Amaryllidaceae) 5 .**€0,60**
Hippeastrum hybr.ex Colombia GX (fl. blanche) (Amaryllidaceae) 10 ..... **€0,60**
Hippeastrum sp.ex Colombia GX (fl. rouge) (Amaryllidaceae) wild 10 **€0,60.** 50 ..... **€1,50**
†Homeria ochroleuca BEY (RSA)# (Iridaceae) 20 **€0, ... 60**
Homeria sp blue fl. BEY (RSA)# (Iridaceae) 20 **€0,60.** 100 **€1,50**
NEW! Iris pseudoacorus DS (fl. jaune (Iridaceae) 10 ..... **€0,60**
NEW! Lapeirousia sp BEY (Iridaceae) 20 **€0,60** 100 ..... **€1,50**
NEW! Pancratium maritimum JL+JCF (Amaryllidaceae) 20 **€0,60** 100 ..... **€1,50**
†Sparaxis bulbifera BEY (RSA)# (Iridaceae) 10 ..... **€0,60**
Stenomesson coccineum MCA (San Jeronimo de Surco, Peru)# (Amaryllidaceae) 20 ..... **€0,60**
Synnotia bicolor BEY (RSA)# (Iridaceae) 20 ..... **€0,60**
NEW! Tigrinum sp GX (Iridaceae) 20 **€..... 0,60**
Tritonia sp BEY (RSA)# (Iridaceae) 20 **€0,60.** 100 ..... **€1,50**

† = seed in short supply.

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Figs. 36-40. *Haworthia cooperi* Klip River. MBB 7856.

Figs 41 - 47. *H. mirabilis* 'pilosa' Ballyfar.


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Gasteria 'Coated Tongue'

This new cultivar was published in Alsterworthia International 10(3)12 under the name *Gasterhaworthia* 'Coated Tongue'. Please note that the correct parentage of 'Coated Tongue' is *Gasteria* 'Isomatsu' x *Gasteria* 'Little Warty' (not *Haworthia* 'Little Warty' - there is no such cultivar). The correct cultivar name is, therefore, *Gasteria* 'Coated Tongue'.

Jean-André Audissou & Harry Mays

***Haworthia* 'Ginrai'**

Dr M. Hayashi & Harry Mays.

Haworthia pygmaea v. *pygmaea* 'Silver Thunder' was published by Harry Mak in Alsterworthia International Vol. 2. Issue 2 (2002). Silver thunder is a direct translation of the Japanese name 'Ginrai'. This is NOT permitted under the International Code of Nomenclature for Cultivated Plants (ICNCP).

In connection with the cultivar project Dr Hayashi and his colleagues have now traced the history of this cultivar. It was sold as Haworthia 'Ginrai' by Kyohsei-en some 20 years ago as it is a hybrid of *Haworthia pygmaea.* Kyohsei-en issued an annual catalogue, but ceased business over 10 years ago. It has not yet been possible to trace their catalogues, so it cannot be established that the description was published in accordance with the ICNCP, nor can the other parent be established. Nevertheless *Haworthia pygmaea* v. *pygmaea* 'Silver thunder' is still not acceptable because when a foreign name is published in Roman script that name cannot be translated into English. For full details please see Chapter VII: Translation, Transliteration and Transcription, pages 40-41, ICNCP.

If a Japanese publication which complies with the ICNCP can eventually be traced that will determine the publication date of the original description. If it cannot be traced and there is no subsequent publication which establishes the name *Haworthia* 'Ginrai' this publication will establish it.

Photograph: Harry Mak.

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As a result of intensive research work in preparation for a revision of the genus Haworthias, Ingo Breuer published
The World of Haworthia Volume 1 in 1998 and
The World of Haworthias Volume 2 in 2000.
These books included comprehensive listings of all the published works on Haworthia species, species listings with synonyms etc and descriptions for all species with black and white photographs.

Since then Ingo has built up an impressive reference collection of documented plant and carried out various studies, including those on flowers, in preparation for his revision.
Much new information has come to light .

Ingo Breuer's reclassification takes into account all currently available information on Haworthia.

He divides the genus into three sub-genera, the sub-genera into Sections
and Sections into Aggregates which, of course, include all the species.

He outlines his "A new approach to subdivide the Genus Haworthia" then presents tables for each taxonomic category with full information such as the name of the type, its locality and grid reference, the author of the name and the reference for its publication. Distribution maps are included for the sub-genera, sections and aggregates
and each species listed in the tables is illustrated by one or more colour photographs.
The species in each aggregate are also tabulated and illustrated in colour.

An important innovation in the tables for species in each Aggregate is that he list his species names side by side with the names used by Bruce Bayer, thus making comparisons relatively easy.

The final table is a list of the species he accepts, which details the Subgenus, Section and Aggregate to which each species belongs. By applying this information to the Contents listing, which is in page number order by Subgenus, Section and Aggregates, all the information relating to a species and its associated species can be found in one place - tables of associated species with information, photographs and distribution maps.

Also included in the book is a table of flowering times for the species for each Aggregate,
a comparison of the flowers and fruits of Astroloba, Chortolirion and Haworthia,
changes in the status of some Haworthia Taxa and a literature references list.

Opposite is a copy of page 18 of The Genus Haworthia Book 1.

Of things to come: Book 2 - Aggregate distribution maps, a complete colour illustrated listing of all plant in his collection.
Book 3 - more than 30 new descriptions and results of further floral investigation if available.

For further information please apply to the editor:
Harry Mays, Woodsleigh, Moss Lane, St Michaels on Wyre, Preston, PR3 0TY, UK
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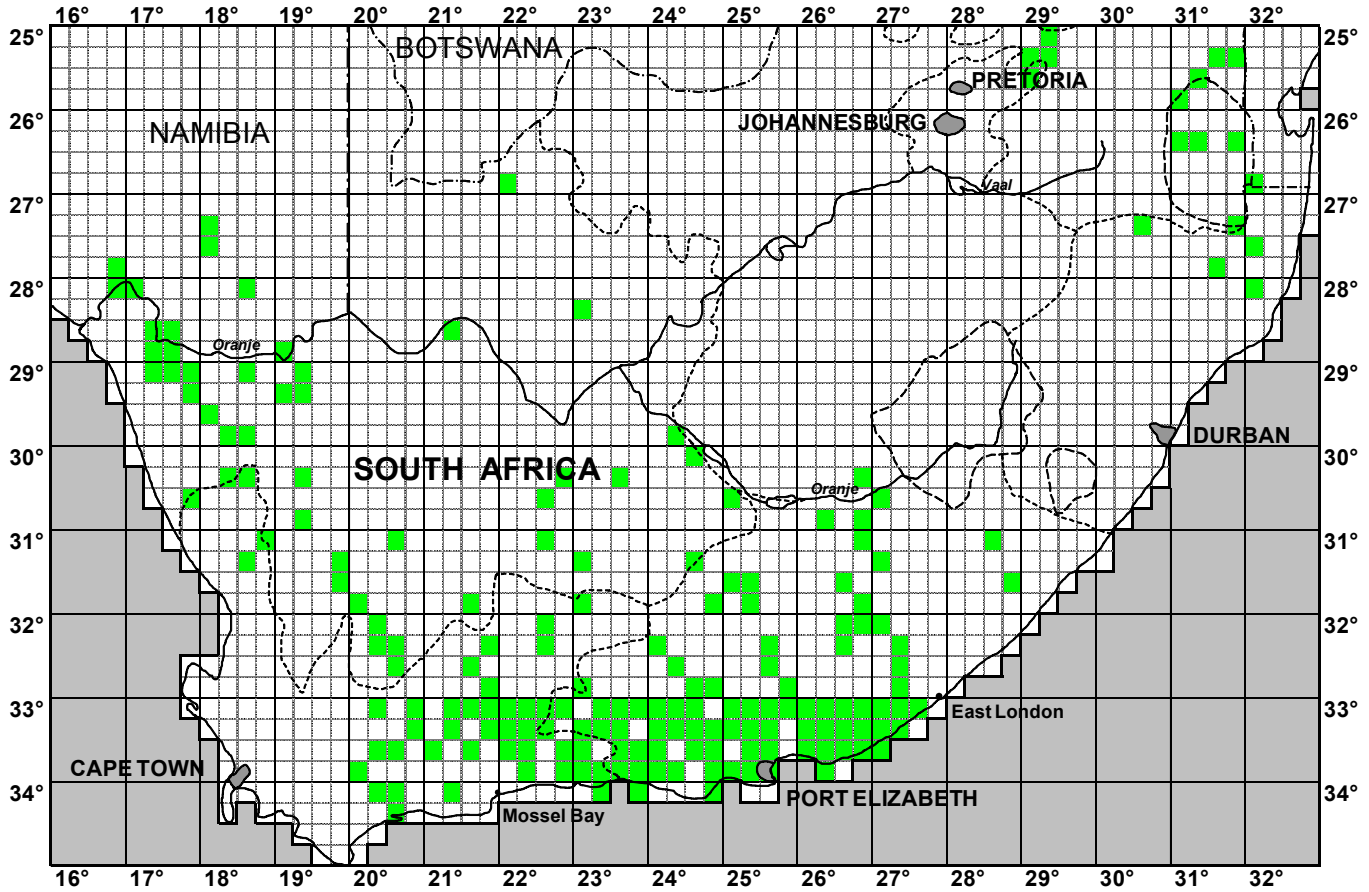
Table 2.2 - Sections of Subgenus Hexangulares

Section	Type	Class#	Specimen	Locality	Grid	Author	Reference
Attenuatae	attenuata	121	IB7199	Coega Kop	3325DC	Breuer	published here
Coarctatae	coarctata	122	IB7025	Blaukrans Stasie	3326BC	Berger	Pflanzenr. (Engler) 33:75, 1908
Scabrae	scabra	123	JDV86-93	Schoemanspoort	3322CA	Berger	Pflanzenr. (Engler) 33:75, 1908
Luridae	sordida	124	IB4818	Kleinpoort	3324BD	Haworth	Revis. Pl. Succ. 50, 1821
Venosae	venosa	125	DT2387	SW of Swellendam	3420AB	Berger	Pflanzenr. (Engler) 33:75, 1908

Map 1.2 - Distribution of Subgenus Hexangulares



121: *H. attenuata* IB7199

122: *H. coarctata* IB7025

123: *H. scabra* IB6500

Aloe globuligemma Pole Evans in Botswana

Bruce J. Hargreaves

I first saw *Aloe globuligemma* near the Birchenough Bridge in Zimbabwe. I was bending down to take a picture when a policeman ordered me to stop. I wanted to explain that I only wanted an aloe picture, but he was insistent that no pictures could be taken near the bridge. The war for majority rule had long ended (this was July 1985), but this was still a sensitive area. (We had noted bullet-riddled ruins on the roadside.) I'm glad the police did not accompany us to our hotel on the other side of the bridge. I found a crested plant of *Euphorbia (Monadenium) lugardae* there and would hate to have been unable to photograph it.

I next met *Aloe globuligemma* in Botswana when I started the Botanic Garden there in 1989. I don't know who planted it there or where it came from. (There are no natural populations of it anywhere near the garden.) I also saw plants in a traffic circle at Francistown. This is nearer to a known population. Reynolds (1966) cited L.C. Leach 1127 (16th Aug. 1961) from 12 miles south of the Plumtree border in what is now Botswana. I found it near the Plumtree border in April 1991. It was in non-flowering clusters on sandy soil. I planted it in the Botanic Garden near the one already there.

Aloe globuligemma on the right
and the hybrid with *A. marlothii* on the left.

I later heard of a population near Gootau in the Tswapong Hills. I never confirmed this, but did find plants at Little Mokolodi on the Limpopo River in August, 1993, when Ian and Gwithy Kirby (founders of the much larger Mokolodi Game Reserve near Gaborone) invited us to stay at their private reserve near Stevensford. Interestingly, many of them were grazed, presumably by the antelope there.

Aloe globuligemma buds. Spherical buds give the species its name.

This is interesting for two reasons. I have seen few aloes eaten and West (1974) reports that this aloe is unusual because it is poisonous! He says the government analyst in Salisbury (now Harare) reported a sudden death in the Plumtree area, which followed the drinking of an infusion prepared by boiling the leaf with water. This was confirmed with a guinea pig.

It is wise to be cautious even though most aloes seem to be harmless and some are even sold as commercial juices. The police in Botswana brought an aloe leaf saying it was allegedly responsible for a death. I said it was probably *Aloe cameronii* (which is not natural in

Botswana) and I had no evidence of it being poisonous. They admitted that it was only part of a concoction and possibly not the guilty plant.

Shortly after this I was surprised to see a local paper come out with a headline "Killer Aloe" and a picture of a maculate aloe! They had a horticulturist identify the plant as *Aloe davyana (=A. greatheadii* var. *davyana)*. The plant I was shown certainly wasn't. The news report went on to talk about reports of how deadly this aloe is, something I have not found in literature or heard in anecdotes.

Birds certainly found the nectar of *Aloe globuligemma* safe enough. I noted a black-headed oriole on the Botanic Garden plant on 8th, 15th and 17th Aug 1990. (I also noted a large white tree frog on 23rd Nov. 1990, but it does not feed on aloes and the aloes bloom in August.) The oriole had so much pollen it was yellow-headed. This is important to note as the oriole also eats insects and might be attracted to the many bees which are found on the flowers.

This feeding by birds probably explains the presence of a hybrid with some characteristics of *A. marlothii* which appeared next to the *A. globuligemma* from near Plumtree, which I had planted. Both aloes have horizontal flower stalks and are attractive to birds which can perch on them. *A. marlothii* is natural in the Gaborone area, but does not grow near *A. globuligemma* in Botswana. Reynolds (1974) reports that in South Africa the two species meet south of Pietersburg and natural hybrids are found. He lists a number of other hybrids, but none of these have been found in Botswana

References:

Reynolds, G.W. 1966. The Aloes of Tropical Africa and Madagascar, The Trustees of the Aloe Book Fund, Mbabane, Swaziland.

Reynolds, G.W. 1974. The Aloes of South Africa, 3rd ed., A.A. Balkema, Capetown.

West, O. 1974. A Field Guide to the Aloes of Rhodesia, Longman, Rhodesia, Salisbury.

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Harry Mays

The Cultivar Project - Updated/Corrected Names

photographs by Harry Mak/Harry Mays/Yoshimich Hirose

***Haworthia* 'Bunraku' Hirose**

Description. First listed in Cactus Nishi web catalogue. Now validly published here.

Parentage. *Haworthia* 'Kegani' x *Haworthia arachnoidea* (as *leuteorosa* a synonym = *H. pallida* Hayashi)

Comments. This cultivar is a different clone of the same cross as *Haworthia* 'Kouyou' (sometimes Koyo). and is similar to it. The main differences appear to be smaller, milky-white spots and smaller tubercles and spines, but more of them. The overall result is a bluish green colour in contrast to the dark-green of 'Kouyou'

Propagation. Offsets and leaves.

***Haworthia* 'Kouyou' Yoshimichi Hirose**

Description. Shaboten No. 100, page 100, 2001

Parentage. *Haworthia* 'Kegani' x *Haworthia herbacea* (Hayashi *H. pallida*). Breeder Mr. Hirose.

Comments. Rosette compact; leaves more or less vertical, dark green, prominent white marginal and keel teeth, leaf faces studded with white spots, tubercles and teeth. frequently in V-shaped rows.

Propagation. Offsets and leaves.

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Haworthia cymbiformis
'Takaragusa-Nishiki'

Description. Not located to date. Dr Hayashi states this is an old Japanese cultivar. *H. cymbiformis* 'Yu-Hung Luk' and 'Yellow Lotus' P.A.S.C. Vol. 3 are later invalid name. *H. cymbiformis* 'Takaragusa-Nishiki' is the correct cultivar name for *Haworthia cymbiformis* variegated ISI 94-28**,** C&SJ 66(2)60.

Parentage. Variegation in the species.

Comments. Form as for the species. Cultivation conditions influence turgidity and colour. Leaves dark to medium green with longitudinal, whitish variegation both broad and narrow, lightly pink in bright conditions. Turgid leaves may be somewhat recurved with a more or less curved retuse ends. Non-turgid leaves may be incurved.

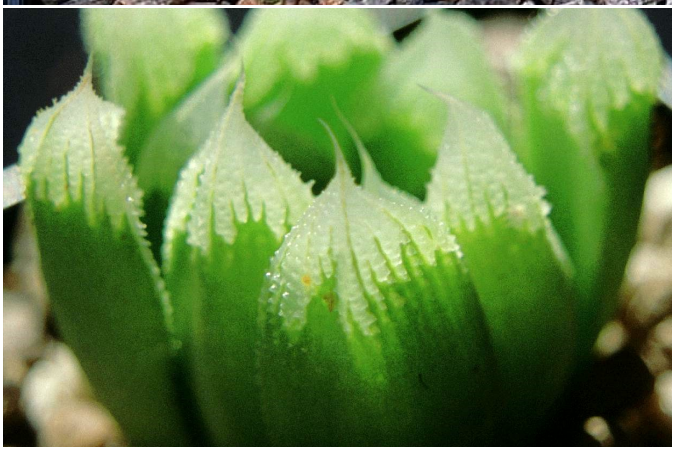
Additional photograph back cover.

Produces variable offsets.

Propagation. Selected offsets.

Haworthia cymbiformis* var. *obtusa
'Chik-chun Mak' H.C.K. Mak

is a similar plant. It is distinguished by the long, twisting, terminal spines.



Haworthia cymbiformis **'Garakuden Shirofu' Sato**

Description. 1999 Nishiki Succulent Handbook. (Dr Hayashi and his colleagues have been unable to trace the publication of *Haworthia* 'Mori-no-Sono' assigned to this clone in Alsterworthia International 1(1)4-5 as amended 3(3) 2] though it is listed for publication in Japan in Mr Yasuhara's notebook. Apparently it is not a variegated plant. *Haworthia cymbiformis* 'Lo Bing' P.A.S.C. Vol. 3 is a redescription and invalid.)

Parentage. A clone of the species with variegation.

Comments. The leaves are light to dark green with clean-white, longitudinal variegation which is generally broad, but sometimes narrow. The amount of variegation varies from leaf to leaf. Cultivations conditions affect the colour and shape of the leaves. The margins have fine teeth, the leaf tip a spine. Offsets are freely produces, but vary from green through various combinations of white and green to all white.

Propagation. Selected variegated offsets.

Haworthia **'Green Gem' Ohkuwa.**

Description. Not traced to date. Dr. Hayashi states this is an old Japanese hybrid.

Parentage. *Haworthia maughanii* x *Haworthia blackbeardiana*.

Comments. The very thick leaves of 'Green Gem' are very rough and covered with hair-like projections. The window area is about one-fifth of the leaf. Each leaf has a keel at the window running towards the tip and ending with a bristle about 4-5mm long. Edges and keels are toothed. Window with up to 15mm light green lines run from base to tip. Rosette about 8 cm diam, leaves about 3 cm long, 2.5 cm wide and 1.3 cm thick. Similar to *H. cooperi* x *H. maughanii* developed by Mr. Ohkuwa, the leaves of which have a prominent terminal spine.

Propagation. Leaf cuttings, occasional offsets.
The above plant is circulating with two different formula names - *Haworthia cooperi* x *Haworthia maughanii* and *Haworthia blackbeardiana* x *Haworthia maughanii.* The latter appears to be the correct one and it agrees with that of *Haworthia* 'Green Gem'. The two photographs do seem to suggest some differences between to two plants, but the one above was grown in lush conditions.

Dr Hayashi states that both plants in the photographs are *Haworthia* 'Green Gem' and I can confirm that when not grown in lush conditions, the above is more compact and similar to the photograph on the left.

Because the above photo was taken from the side it shows the terminal spines to advantage. As the other photo was taken from above, the terminal spines do not shown clearly, but two which are visible have been marked with white arrows.

Did you know, many do not, that a new International Code of Nomenclature for Cultivated Plants was published in October, 2009?

The 2009 ICNCP costs £20.00 (+ 6% VAT in the EU). The cost of postage and packing is dependent on the destination. It will be cheaper for members to buy the code direct from the International Society for Horticultural Science (ISHS) rather than through Alsterworthia International, which would incur additional postage. Orders with payment by credit card may be sent to:

Dirk Van Holderbeke
Finance Department
International Society for Horticultural Science (ISHS)
P.O. Box 500
3001 Leuven 1
Belgium

This is the 8th edition of the ICNCP. It should stand as the guide for all users of cultivated plants for some years to come.

The ISHS maintains, as far as is possible, the provisions of the code, but may find it necessary to modify some articles and/or add others to meet changing conditions. Possession of the code is necessary for all who are publishing, editing or writing about cultivar names. The following is only a brief summary of a few of the changes which I believe are important for the cultivars we deal with:

1. A cultivar epithet may be published and established in any language. The prohibition on *translating* foreign cultivar epithets remains, but they may still be converted by *transcription* or *transliteration* as appropriate.

For people used to the Roman alphabet, dealing with non-alphabetical epithets such as Russian in Cyrillic script, or Japanese in Hanzi or Korean in Hangeul etc may not be easy, but it is still open to convert these names by *transcription* into Roman script. The rules for doing this have now been converted to recommendations, but provided you follow them you should have no problems.

Some cultivar epithets may be in an alphabetic script different from the one you are used to. These may be converted by *transliteration.* The rules for doing this have been converted to recommendations, but provided you follow them you should have no problems.

2. The rules prohibiting the establishment of cultivar names by electronic means remain in force, but provision is now made for those names to be established *provided* two catalogues are printed and deposited with a designated library. The publisher should do this but anyone may provided that, where possible, they have the permission of the publisher. *The names must comply with the ICNCP.*

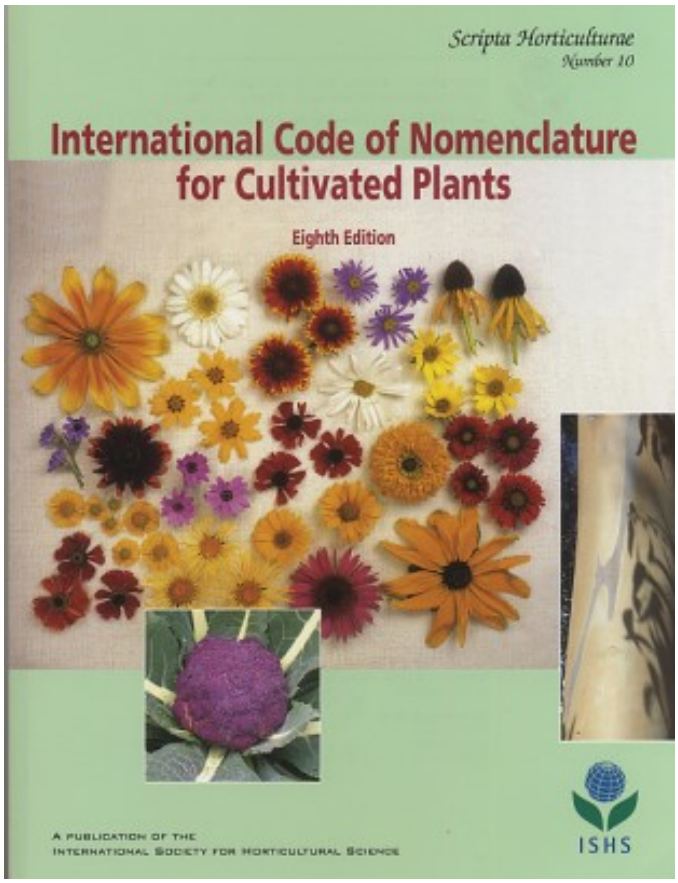
3. The rule preventing a cultivar epithet duplicating the final epithet in Latin form of the botanical taxon to which it belongs has now become only a recommendation.

4. Where it follows established practice and is not considered to cause confusion, a Group epithet may include the common name of the genus to which the Group belongs.

5. Where it follows linguistic custom a cultivar epithet may include the common name of the genus to which the cultivar belongs. This doe not apply to Japanese epithets.

6. In forming a new cultivar epithet the use of Latin words will be permissible provided that the whole epithet is not comprised of Latin words.

7. A recommendation has been introduced that, where possible, for any image submitted as a nomenclatural standard, copyright permission should be obtained.



8. Amongst the new appendices are a list of **Places Maintaining Nomenclatural Standards** (when a cultivar is published the description and a photograph should be sent to one of them) and a list of **Libraries Holding Significant collections of Nursery Catalogues**, which will be useful for determining if a proposed name has already been established.

Note of caution. People like cultivars to have names so that they can be identified easily. Some cultivars in circulation have names which are not established, some may have been established but the (old) documents in which they were established can no longer be found. In both cases some people are tempted to gives these cultivar names. If you establish the name used by the breeder/raiser you should not normally fall foul to Art. 28.4 which states "A cultivar, Group or grex name is to be rejected if its publication is against the expressed wish of its raiser or breeder". If you give it another name on the grounds the original was not established you almost certainly will and please remember that you cannot translate a foreign name, Art 29 of the ICNCP.

Harry Mays

Haworthia cymbiformis ‘Takaragusa-Nishiki’