ALSTERWORTHIA INTERNATIONAL

THE SUCCULENT ASPHODELACEAE JOURNAL

Haworthia pehlemanniae growing south-west of Laingsburg at the Type Locality.

Contents.

Volume 9. Issue 1. **March 2009** **ISSN 1474-4635**

10 New Hybrid Cultivars

Francois Hoes
Begijnenwinning 6A, 3980 Tessenderlo, Belgium.
E-mail: fhoes@skynet.be Web site: http://users.skynet.be/fhoes/rsasucculents/index.htm


1a


1b

Haworthia 'Pongo'

(FH024A)

Parentage. *Haworthia* 'Korizato' x *Haworthia* 'Keganii'.

Description. Leaves small, hard, rounded; marginal teeth and terminal spines whitish, surface teeth chocolate brown with whitish tips with age; leaf colour dark brown to blackish brown in summer (fig. 1a) to chocolate brown in winter (fig. 1b). Plant diameter circa 3 cm.

Comments. The plant illustrated is almost 5 years old. It grows very slowly, but it is not a difficult plant. It seems to like a bright growing position. I have just noticed that some small offsets are forming.

The seed was sown in 2003. From that year on no seed capsules were formed on *Haworthia* 'Korizato', the seed bearing parent, until August 2008, when I discovered again one seed capsule with 5 (!) seeds in it.

Propagation. Leaf cuttings and offsets.

NAME. At first I decided to name it 'Congo' but this seemed a little too big for such a small thing. Therefore I changed it to 'Pongo'.

Haworthia 'Brocco'

(FH024)

Parentage. *Haworthia* 'Chocoletto' x *Haworthia* 'Keganii'

Description. Superficially similar to *Haworthia* 'Pongo', but the leaves of *Haworthia* 'Brocco' are triangular; terminal spine, marginal teeth and surface spines are bright white (fig. 2a upper face, 2c lower face); leaf colour brownish in winter and almost black in good light in summer (fig. 2b). Plant diameter 3.5 cm. No offsets to date.

Comments. The seed was sown in 2003. The plant grows slowly, probably because it seems to dislike a too dark position. It also dislikes too much water. It has flowered for 2 years but cross pollination has always failed.

Propagation. Leaves.


2c

Name. Because of its requirements for precise cultivation conditions, I regard this plant as a trouble maker! The Dutch for "trouble maker" is. "Brokken maker". I, therefore, name this cultivar *Haworthia* 'Brocco'.

Haworthia **'Morning Dew'**

(FH031)

Parentage. *Haworthia* 'Bev's Wonder' x *Haworthia* 'Keganii'.

Description. Leaves triangular, somewhat upright; surface spines and marginal teeth small, white, terminal spine brown; leaf dark green with inverted v-shape windows at the apex, appearing hazy light green (fig. 3), surrounding a few fingers of dark green; under side dark green with small white spines. The area of glazing varies slightly from leaf to leaf. It is less prominent in older leaves. Rosette to 4 cm in diameter.

Comments. The brown colour of *Haworthia* 'Keganii' does not appear in this cross. The seed was sown in 2004. I have not found any difficulties in growing this cultivar. It is always in a bright position, which it seems to like. It is a nice, slow growing plant with a green colour throughout the year. So far this cultivar has not produced offsets.

Propagation. Leaves.

Name. The plant reminds me of an autumn morning with dew on the grass, hence 'Morning Dew'

Haworthia **'Silver Winning'**

(FH032).

Parentage. *Haworthia* 'Keganii' x *Haworthia*


2a


2b


3


4a


4b


5a

emelyae v. *major*

Description. Leaves small, distinctly retuse resulting in a flattish rosette with little height; colour dark brown to blackish brown (figs 4a & 4b). The retuse leaf ends are decorated with bubble -like, longitudinal, opaque rivers of silver; terminal and surface spines and small marginal teeth white. Plant diameter 4cm.

Comments. The combination of rivers of silver and white spines on a dark leaf give the plant a prominent silver colour. The cultivar combines the qualities of the parents in about equal proportions. It is slow growing. The seed was sown in 2004. Cultivation is not difficult. It is best grown in a bright position.

Propagation. Leaf cuttings.

Name. The cultivar name is a combination of the silvery appearance and part of the name of the street in which I live - begijnenwinning.

Haworthia **'Bird's Tail'**

(FH047)

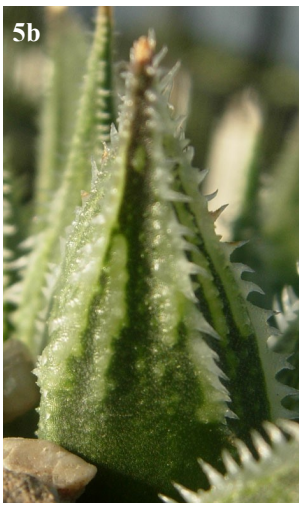
Parentage. *Haworthia cooperi* v. *venusta* x *Haworthia truncata* 'Lime Green'

Description. Leaves slightly twisted, lanceolate, ascending, each ending in a sharp point, margins and keels with white teeth; colour green with lengthwise windows of white stripes of varying length and width. It remains green throughout the year, fig. 5a. Fig. 5b back of leaf. Rosette about 5 cm diameter. Non-offsetting

Comments. The seed was sown in 2004. It dislikes too much water.

Propagation. Leaf cuttings.

Name. As the plant reminds me of bird feathers I have named it 'Bird's Tail'


5b

Haworthia **'Gipsy Rose'**

(FH047C)

Parentage.
(*Haworthia truncata* x *H. scabrispina*) x *Haworthia* 'Silver Bug'.

Description.
Leaves broad and relatively thin, edges somewhat twisted, tips rounded; rosette flattish; colour green with bubble -like, white, longitudinal,

continuous or intermittent window on the retuse leaf ends (fig. 6). Window spines, terminal spine and marginal spines to 2 mm long, white, Rosette about 5 cm. diameter. None offsetting.

Comments. Seed was sown in 2004. Plant remains green all the year round even in good light. Pollen donor *Haworthia* 'Silver bug' was described in Alsterworthia International 4(1)23-24.

Propagation. Leaf cuttings.

Name. When I was a little younger, I once attended a concert of Uriah Heap. Ken Hensley (lead) appeared with a big green Rose on his shirt and begun one of his hits 'Gipsy'. Hence the name 'Gipsy Rose'


6

***Haworthia* 'Caramel Sensation'**

FH061B

Parentage. *Haworthia* 'Bev's Wonder' x *Haworthia emelyae* v. *major.*

Description. Rough, retuse leaf ends are covered with longitudinal rows of prominent tubercles in shades of grey, many with pale pink terminal spines. The leaf surface between the tubercles is light brown (to pinkish brown). Leaf terminal spine and marginal teeth are pale pink. The non-retuse parts of the leaf are blackish-brown, fingers of blackish-brown invade the lower part of the retuse leaf end for short distances. Rosette diameter about 6 cm. No offsets have been produced to date.


7a

Comments. This cultivar is best grown in strong light as it enhances the contrast between the blackish-brown leaves and the light, pinkish retuse, leaf ends. The plant is darker in summer (fig. 7a) and more brown in winter (fig. 7b). Fig. 7c shows the under side of the leaf. The seed was sown in 2004

Propagation. Leaf cuttings.

Name. The caramel colour of the plant and its outstanding beauty inspired the name 'Caramel Sensation'.


7b

***Haworthia* 'Shadow Dancer'**

FH060

Parentage. *Haworthia emelyae* v. *major* x *Haworthia* 'Keganii'

Description. Young leaves upright, older spreading; small marginal teeth and terminal spines white; retuse leaf-ends with small tubercle-studded, broad, silvery windows; leaf colour blackish-brown with fingers extending into the lower retuse leaf ends; backs


7c


8


9


10a

of the leaves with white spot in lengthwise rows. Rosette about 5 cm diameter (fig. 8).

Comments. Good light maximises the contrast between brown and silver-white. Seed sown 2004.

Propagation. Leaf cuttings.

Name. 'Shadow Dancer' was inspired by the leaf orientations, silvery retuse leaf-ends and dark leaf-bases.

Haworthia 'Crackling Rosy'

FH063

Parentage. *Haworthia cooperi* v. *venusta* x *Haworthia* 'Bev's Wonder'

Leaves upright, quite thick, green all the year even in strong light; marginal & keel teeth small, white; small, white terminal spine; leaf end slightly retuse with large inverted v-shaped window with fingers, sometimes disjointed, extending within the inverted v; within the windows scattered white spots and white tubercles (fig. 9)**.** The rosette is ball shaped, about 5 cm in diameter. No offsets have been produced to date.

Comments. The seed was sown in 2004.

Propagation. Leaf cuttings.

Name. Whilst admiring this plant I heard a song on the radio, 'Crackling Rosy' by Neil Diamond. I found that this description matches the plant.

Haworthia 'Joy Bubbles'

FH064

Parentage. *Haworthia keganii* x *Haworthia cooperi* v. *venusta*

Description. Leaves broad, relatively thin, each with a keel and one or two (bubble like) inverted v-shaped ridges in the windows in the prominent, slightly-retuse leaf ends. Small, marginal and terminal spines white. Windows are ice-green giving the plant a predominantly ice-green colour (fig. 10a), in summer a little brown-green (fig. 10b). The leaf base is a pale brownish-black with fingers protruding into the retuse leaf ends. The shape of the rosette is that of a ball. Diameter about 6 cm. No offsets have been produced to date.

Comments. Sown in 2003.

Propagation. Leaf cuttings.

Name. For me this plant with its bubble-like markings creates emotions of pleasure, of joy, hence

the name ‘Joy Bubbles’.

All photographs by the author.

Beat the Current Economic Depression Members’ Advertisements are Free of Charge.

Members can advertise items such as plants, books etc for sale or exchange free of charge in Alsterworthia International.

If you have a web site advertising the items you have for sales &/or exchanges please send in your personal details and web address for publication.

If you do not have a web site send your personal and contact details with a summary of what you have for sale/exchange. We cannot publish long lists of plants for sale, but we will publish the essential details so that you can be contacted direct by interested people.

Better still, you may also send in photos of plants for sale/exchange with supporting notes for publication as an article.

North West Cactus Mart
Saturday 4 April 2008. 10.00 am - 3pm

Woolston Leisure Centre, Warrington, WA1 4PN
(5 minutes - approx 1 mile - from junction 21, M6)
A wide range of cacti, other succulents, books, pots, sundries, etc will be on sale + light refreshments

To book sales space and for any further information please contact:
Philip Barker. Phone 01942 256440. Email: philip@barker3832.freeserve.co.uk

This is the only annual cactus mart in the NW.
As the Leisure Centre is to be replaced with a library a new location will be found for 2010.

My we suggest you organise a BRANCH OUTING as a major spring event?

Aloe mitriformis 'Fuyajo Nishiki'.

The cultivar in the photograph is circulating under different names - *A. ferox* 'Variegata', *A. nobilis* 'Fuyajo Nishiki', *A. mitriformis* 'Inermo-Variegata' and more. None of these are established under the International Code of Nomenclature for Cultivated Plants (ICNCP). *A. nobilis* is recorded as of unresolved application in the Illustrated Handbook of Succulent Plants - Monocotyledons and is therefore rejected. 'Variegata', a Latin name, is inadmissible - Art. 19.13 ICNCP.

It is assumed that this cultivar would have been published originally in the USA because sources in Belgium and Japan both indicate that it originated there. Unfortunately attempts so far to trace that publication (if it exists) have failed.

Ben Zonneveld's plant was obtained from the USA and is recorded as a hybrid [*Aloe brevifolia* x *Aloe mitriformis* (variegated)].

Harry Mays' purchased a plant from Brookside Nursery without a name, later identified as *Aloe ferox* 'Variegata'. He purchased an identical plant at the ELK Plant Bourse, Blankenburg with the name *Aloe mitriformis* 'Inermo-Variegata'.

As it was understood that the same plant circulated under the name *Aloe nobilis* 'Fuyajo Nishiki', Dr Hayashi was consulted. He in turn consulted Mr. Sato a well know breeder of cultivars in Japan. Mr Sato indicated that *Aloe* 'Fuyajo' was a weak spined form of *Aloe mitriformis* and that *A. nobilis* was a cultivar presumably based on *Aloe mitriformis*. The correct name for this cultivar would then be *Aloe mitriformis* 'Fuyajo Nishiki' (*mitriformis* is a valid species name) provided that a valid cultivar name had not been published previously in the USA. The Japanese name has been published in Japan. If anyone has knowledge of the publication of a cultivar name for this plant in the USA, it would be greatly appreciated if the editor (Harry Mays, hmays@freenetname.co.uk) could be informed. In the meantime this cultivar is being recorded as *Aloe mitriformis* 'Fuyajo Nishiki'. If the cultivar eventually proves to be a hybrid *mitriformis* can be eliminated from the name.

This case is a good example of the use of erroneous multiple names for the same cultivar, and the difficulties encountered when attempting to trace the original publications for cultivar names in the absence of an International Cultivar Registration Authority for the genus concerned. They are two of the problems which Dr. Hayashi and Harry Mays are encountering in their efforts to compile lists of cultivar names with references to original publications for Aloe, Haworthia, Gasteria, related small genera and their nothogenera.

In the past others have attempted to compile lists of established cultivar names, but for one reason or another none have, as far as is known, come to fruition. The amount of effort wasted by different people attempting the same thing at different times must be considerable. To guard against the efforts of many people helping Dr Hayashi and Harry Mays to compile lists of established names not being wasted, not only will accumulating results be published from time to time, but also arrangements have been made with the secretary of the IUBS Commission for the Nomenclature of Cultivated Plants for the complete records to be deposited with the Royal Horticultural Society as a "starter package" for a Cultivar Registration Authority when one is appointed.

Dr. Hayashi and Harry Mays are grateful for assistance given by the secretary of the IUBS Commission for the Nomenclature of Cultivated Plants for interpretation and application of parts of the ICNCP.

Description of *Aloe mitriformis* 'Fuyajo Nishiki'.
Leaves short lanceolate, medium to darker green with longitudinal yellow stripes of varying thickness, yellow marginal teeth 2-3mm long. On the under side of some leaves there are shorter yellow spines at the upper part of a slight keel and a few, scattered yellow spots with a small prickle. Colours seem to be best when the plant is grown in bright light, not full sun. Too much sun will results in the leaf ends turning reddish brown. Continued exposure will result in the green chlorophyll turning red with loss of function. It grows relatively slowly. It appears to be available only in small quantities and infrequently. Offsets are produced slowly and some are green.

Propagation. Offsets. Offsetting can be encouraged by the removal of the top of the plant, which can be rooted as a cutting.

Jakub Jilemicky

Pacholikova 6, Praha 4,14300, Czech Republic
Phone +420 724 124 037 www.haworthia-gasteria.com kuba.jilemichy@gmail.com

It is with great pleasure that we welcome Jakub Jilemichy as the Alsterworthia International Representative for the Czech Republic. He succeeded Petr Pavelka at the end of 2008. Petr represented Alsterworthia International from its inception.

Jakub lives in Prague, capital of the Czech Republic. He has studied at Prague Business University. At the moment he is working in a management consulting company as a business development specialist.

Besides growing succulent plants, at which Jakub is very successful, his main hobby is travelling. In the past few years his favourite destination has been southern Africa. He has spent one year in South Africa, near Port Elizabeth, working as a waiter. Naturally, he took the opportunity to pursue his interest in haworthias and gasterias with David Cumming, one of the best field guides of South African succulent flora. He has also made several visits to other countries including Namibia, Botswana, Zimbabwe and Zambia. Sometimes he has travelled by a 4x4 vehicle, sometimes independently by hitch-hiking, and also as a guide for group of friends.

His favourite plants are haworthias and gasterias. He has built up quite a large collection (more than 2000 items) of these magnificent plants. He grows only plants with good and reliable locality data. At the moment he is busy building his new greenhouse.

He operates a web page www.haworthia-gasteria.com. This page is dedicated to the genera *Haworthia* and *Gasteria*. In addition to publishing information for each species he is also publishing photographs of them from localities in South Africa. Jakub intends to include on the web pages all the names published by M.B. Bayer, I. Breuer and M. Hayashi. His target is to create an "Information portal" to haworthias and gasterias.

Declarations

for

new cultivars published in this issue.

1. The date of publication for each cultivar is 13/2/09, the date on which posting of the journals will commence.

2. Nomenclatural Standards for each cultivar consisting of the original descriptions and photographs have been sent to RHS Herbarium, Wisley, Woking, Surrey, G23 6QB, UK for holding and recording.

A few notes on *Haworthia devriesii* Breuer

Gerhard Marx
P.O. Box 688, Oudtshoorn, 6620, S.A.
marx.gerhard@gmail.com

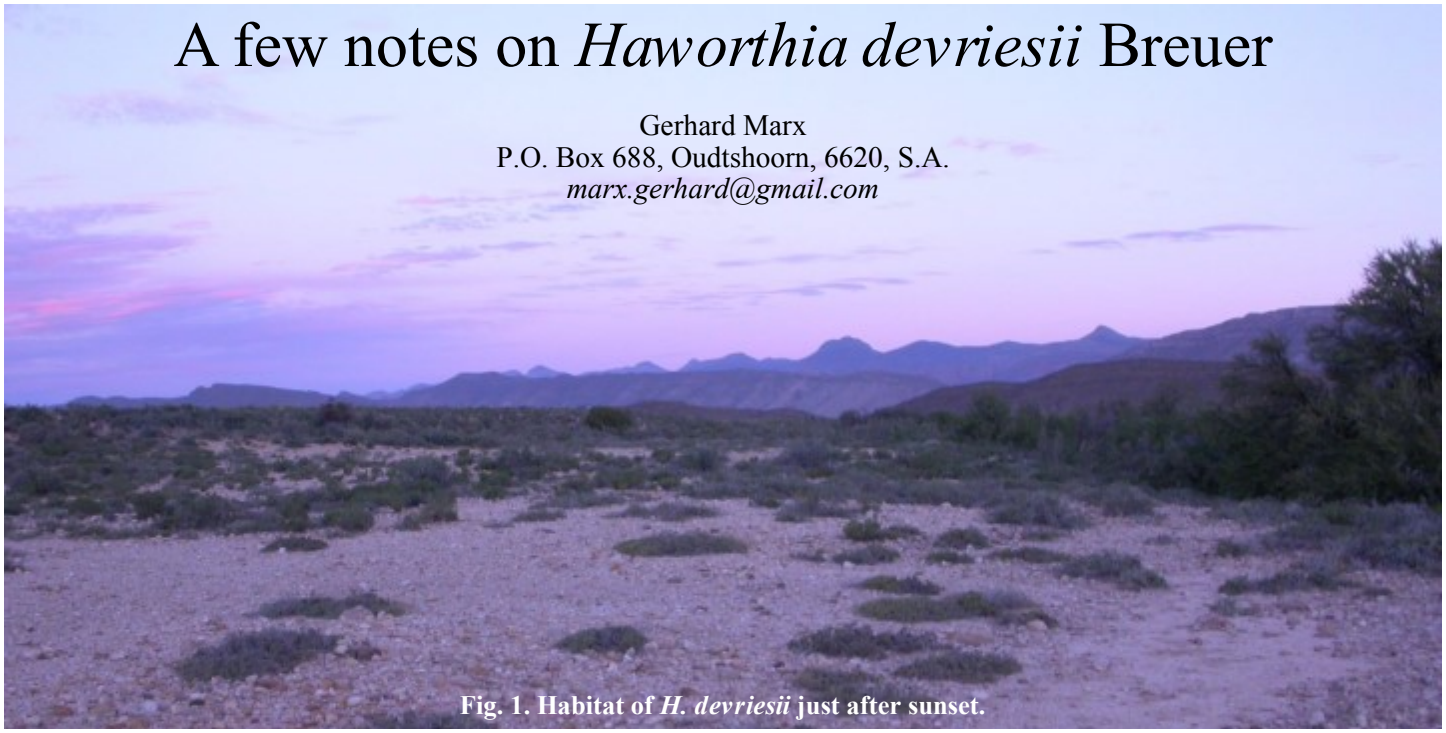


Fig. 1. Habitat of *H. devriesii* just after sunset.

Haworthia devriesii Breuer was formally published in 2004 and it is therefore currently still a relatively unfamiliar plant in cultivation. At this time of new *Haworthia* species being published seemingly by the dozens per year, the general tendency has become one of scepticism and reluctance to accept many of these new names. I guess the test of time will reduce and group the flood of new names into a more meaningful arrangement. As a result, *Haworthia devriesii* has also been received with some scepticism and to date very few people have had the opportunity to study it properly. I was fortunate to be able to observe it both in the wild and in cultivation over a period of four years and would like to share some resulting ideas in this short article.

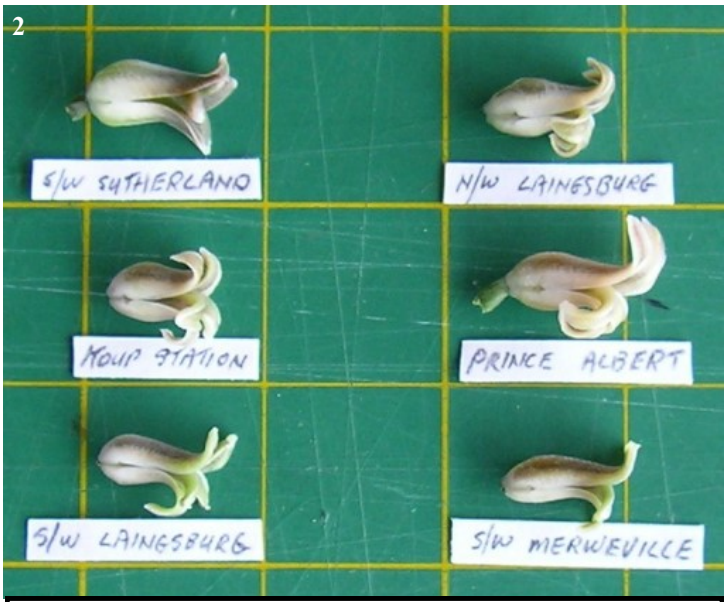
Haworthia devriesii grows in a small area near the southern Karoo town of Prince Albert and was named after its discoverer, Mr. Vincent de Vries of Oudtshoorn. At first glance these plants remind one very much of a form of *H. cooperi* or even *H. decipiens* with rather short and fat leaves. It is very possible that the plants must have been noticed before Vincent encountered them during 1999, but in the wild these plants hide their features by growing rather withdrawn into the soil and even botanists who had seen it in the past most probably took it to be a form of *H. decipiens*. The latter species does also occur in the Prince Albert area, only a few km to the south-east of the town (= *H. caesia* Hayashi). Soon after discovering the population Vincent sent me an e-mail with some attached photographs and wanted to know my opinion. I am embarrassed to admit that my response was also that it was probably just a short-leaved form of *H. decipiens*. But Vincent then pointed out the differences between these plants and *H. decipiens* to me and of course, afterwards, when the short globose flowers were observed, there was no more doubt that he had found something quite unrelated to *H. decipiens*.

H. devriesii was published in Avonia 3/2003 (see also Alsterworthia International Special Issue No. 7 (2004: p. 14, 15)) and in the discussion accompanying the formal publication, Ingo Breuer also mentions its reminiscence to *H. cyanea* (= *H. decipiens* var. *cyanea* sensu Bayer).

In an article called 'A glimpse of the super species *H. nortieri'* in Haworthia Update Volume 4, Bruce Bayer simply includes *H. devriesii* as a member of *H. nortieri* and sees it as synonymous with his combination *H. nortieri* var. pehlemanniae (previously *H. pehlemanniae* C.L. Scott).

However, this placement is problematical in more than one aspect. Firstly it ignores the numerous distinct differences between *H. devriesii* and *H. nortieri* var. *pehlemanniae* which will be mentioned in more detail below. In addition it also ignores the considerable geographical separation between the two.

A second problem stretches much further and involves the question whether any of above-mentioned species need to be linked to *H. nortieri* at all! This is however a problem that needs a full discussion on its own and I will not go into more detail here than just mentioning briefly that typical *H. nortieri* does not have short globose flowers and that upholding *H. globosiflora* as species separate from *H. nortieri* may be a closer reflection of the truth. I will,



A few examples of the flowers in the globosiflora complex: S/W Sutherland = *H. globosiflora*, Koup Station = *H. albispina*, S/W Laingsburg = *H. pehlemanniae*, N/W Laingsburg = *H. pehlemanniae*, Prince Albert = *H. devriesii*, S/W Merweville = *H. pehlemanniae*.

3

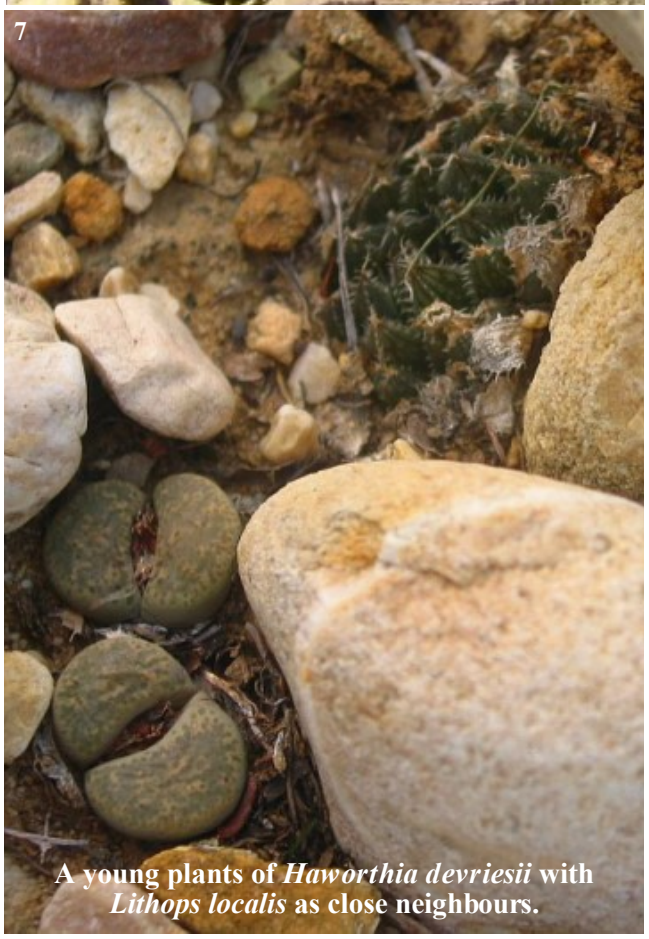
Haworthia pehlemanniae in flower in the wild , west of Laingsburg.

4

A mature plant of '*H. albispina'* Koup growing metres away from *H. arachnoidea* var. *scabrispina* and looking almost identical to the latter in the wild.

5

A mature and a younger plant of *H. devriesii* in habitat.



7

A young plants of *Haworthia devriesii* with *Lithops localis* as close neighbours.

6

Close-up of *H. devriesii* showing the translucent leaves, reminding somewhat of *H. decipiens* and even *H. cooperi.*

therefore, refer to *H. pehlemanniae* below onwards for convenience and clarity, although I do firmly believe that the proper placement would be better reflected in the name *H. globosiflora* var. *pehlemanniae*.

The initial inclusion of *H. globosiflora* into *H. nortieri* was clearly purely based upon the fact the plants can look identical and that their distribution ranges overlap confusingly. This same problem also frequently occurs with *H. arachnoidea* and *H. pehlemanniae* that have overlapping distributions and where plants can look so similar in the wild that identification is mostly only possible when flowering plants are observed. One can therefore never take a 'fleeting look at *H. arachnoidea'* in the wild and do identifications on the spot.

A good example of a similar case concerns the so-called *H. albispina* Hayashi which not only looks virtually identical to *H. arachnoidea* var. *scabrispina* but grows right together with it at Koup Station! The latter case was fully discussed in ALOE 43:1 (2006) p. 6-8 in an article called " Haworthia: a still life of polished silverware'. In the above-mentioned Update 4 article Bayer also considers *H. albispina* to be synonymous with his *H. nortieri* var. *pehlemanniae*.

Well, it is indeed so that Koup Station is not very far from the main distribution area for *H. pehlemanniae* and plants of *H. albispina* also share many features with *H. pehlemanniae*. It remains a difficult decision whether it should be taken to be just a rather large form of the latter and with more numerous leaves and robust teeth. Seedlings and young plants of *H. albispina* are indistinguishable from typical *H. pehlemanniae,* but so are those of *H. globosiflora*. The situation is complicated by the fact that almost identical robust and densely toothed plants were found north of Laingsburg (= *H. jubata* Hayashi). So the question is whether *H. pehlemanniae* occurs at both Koup Station and north of Laingsburg as quite robust, densely-toothed forms while just south-west (TL) and west of Laingsburg it presents itself as small plants with fewer and rather delicate teeth.

When it comes to *H. devriesii* that grows more than 70 km to the south-east of Koup Station and which differs distinctly from *H. pehlemanniae* in terms of leaf and rosette appearance, it would be stretching the facts a bit far to try and force it within the latter.

H. devriesii is generally smaller than *H. albispina* but slightly larger than typical *H. pehlemanniae*. The most important and immediately noticeable difference is that the leaves of *H. devriesii* have windowed islands towards the tips and between the longitudinal lines, very similar to those of *H. cooperi*. The leaves of *H. pehlemanniae* and *H. albispina* do not have windowed leaves although they do have windowed and continuous spine bases that runs like hemming along the leaf margins and keel. These can be very prominent in *H. albispina.* There can be some tessellate markings in the leaves of both of the latter but these are just coloured patterning, not actual windows into the epidermis.

As mentioned, the leaves of *H. devriesii* are also considerably more swollen (reminding somewhat of *H. cooperi*) and generally shorter than both *H. pehlemanniae* and *H. albispina.*

Below follows a list of the most important differences between *H. devriesii*, *H. pehlemanniae* and *H. albispina*:

H. devriesii.
Flowers short and globose but slightly larger than those of *H. pehlemanniae* and *H. albispina* and with longer and more recurved upper perianths. Rosette small to medium, to 6,5 cm wide, leaf count averaging 60. Leaves short, to 2cm long, swollen to triangular-rounded shape when seen from above. Leaves have longitudinal windowed islands towards the tips, both above and on the back surfaces. Teeth short, average 2 mm long.

H. pehlemanniae.
Flowers short and globose, small and with perianth tips only slightly recurved. Rosette small, to 5 cm wide, leaf count of mature plants averaging 60. Leaves short, to 3cm long, rather flat, not swollen, with keel only slightly prominent. Leaves have no windows on upper and lower surfaces, except for translucent swollen teeth bases that form continuous margins along leaf sides and keel. Teeth short, average 2 mm long.

H. albispina.
Flowers short and globose, small and with perianth tips only slightly recurved. Rosette large, to 10 cm wide, leaf count of mature plants averaging 150. Leaves longer, to 6cm long, rather flat, not swollen, with keel only slightly prominent. Leaves have no windows on upper and lower surfaces, except for very prominent, translucent, swollen teeth bases that form continuous margins along leaf sides and keel. Often the keel can have of a double row of teeth. Teeth longer, average 4 mm long.

H. devriesii grows in sandy soil amongst rounded conglomerate stones on the banks of a dry riverbed near Prince Albert. *Lithops localis* is nearby and so is the localised *Bijlia digitata.* Despite being in an area where summer rainfall can be dominant, the main growing season for *H. devriesii* seems to be during the cooler months of the year. Flowering is in spring (October).

References:
Bayer, M.B. 1999. *Haworthia Revisited. A revision of the genus*. Umdaus Press.
Bayer, M.B. 2008. A glimpse of the super species *H. nortieri*. Haworthia Update. Essays on Haworthia Vol. 4 : 29-60.
Breuer, I. 2004. *New Haworthia species published/ combinations subsequent to Haworthia Revisited Part 1*. Alsterworthia International Special Issue 7:13-27. (English and expanded version of the article in *Avonia 3/2003*).
Hayashi, M. 2002. *Haworthia albispina spec. nov*.. Haworthia Study No. 8:2.

All photographs, 1-7 and front cover, by the author.

SEED LIST 2009

(Liliaceae/Asphodelaceae, Iridaceae, Amaryllidaceae)
Valid up to December 2009

Joël Lodé

GENERAL TERMS OF SALE

10% discount for cactus nurseries (only for orders with packets of 100-1000 etc.)
NEW = new to this list, not necessarily a new species. **JL Numbers** (e.g. JL84106) or those which are shown # are habitat collected seed or seed from collected plants. Others are only collection numbers.
† = limited quantity

All prices are in Euros.

0.75 Euros per packet of 20-30 seeds, less in rarer species or if only available in small quantity = †, more in finer seed (e.g. Parodia, Echeveria, Pachyphytum, Sedum).

1.50 Euros per packet for rarer species and CITES species at the end of the list.

1.80 Euros per packet of 50 and 100 seeds (minimum)

6 Euros per packet 1000 seeds (minimum)

+6 Euros POSTAGE & HANDLING for EU.
+10 Euros non-EU
(**Order valued 100+ Euros: add 5 Euros for certificated mail** . Orders under 100 Euros may request certificated mail for which add 5 Euros.)

PLEASE NOTE
Please do not forget to list substitutes
For those who do not want substitutes for unavailable seeds, payment must be **by credit card** so that payments only for the available seeds can be charged.

Please include payment with order as orders are despatched only on receipt of payment.

Visa/MasterCard accepted. Please state card number, exp. date & name as on card.

PLEASE LIST THE SEEDS YOU REQUIRE IN LIST NUMBERS ORDER

NOTE. Please do not ask if some seeds are available or not. It takes a lot of time to answer questions. We need that time to prepare orders. Thank you !

Phytosanitary and Cites documentation cannot be provided for seeds.

All payments to:
Joël Lodé, Desert Springs, Villaricos,
04616 Cuevas del Almanzora, SPAIN (AL)
Orders may be faxed to (00.34) 950.45.84.34
e-mail: **joel@cactus-aventures.com**

SECURE SERVER:
https://www.cactus-mall.org/cactusadventures/secure.php

ALBUCA (Liliaceae)
JL09-1 Albuca cooperi JL DSCF3124 (Carolusberg, RSA)# (also 50 seeds)
JL09-2 Albuca praetermissa JL DSCF3968 (Khamieskroon, RSA)# (also 50 seeds)
JL09-3 Albuca sp aff. altissima JAA260 (E. Kamieskroon, RSA)#
JL09-4 **NEW!** Albuca sp JAA (Brandberg, Namibia)#
ALOE (Liliaceae) (see also Lomatophyllum at end of list)
JL09-5 Aloe abyssinica JL73 (also 50 or 500 seeds) beautiful plant
JL09-6Aloe affinis JL75
JL09-7Aloe africana COR (also 50 or 500 seeds) fl. bicoloured
JL09-8Aloe (Chamaealoe) albiflora JL78 CITES1 (artificially propagated)
JL09-9Aloe alooides COR (also 50 or 500 seeds) marvellous
JL09-10Aloe ankabarensis JL79 Ethiopia (also 50 or 500 seeds)
JL09-11 **NEW!** Aloe arborescens PR
JL09-12 Aloe arborescens cv. JL968 intense red fl.
JL09-13 Aloe asperifolia AJ (Khorixas, Namibia)#
JL09-14 Aloe asperifolia AJ (Outjo, Namibia)#
JL09-15 Aloe bakeri JL84
JL09-16 Aloe barbadensis (see A. vera)
JL09-17 Aloe bellatula JL85+PR CITES1 (artificially propagated) (also 50 seeds)
JL09-18 Aloe bowiea JL86 et al. (Port Elizabeth, RSA)# JL086+ JAA
JL09-19 Aloe brevifolia JL87 (also 50 or 500 seeds)
JL09-20 Aloe brevifolia v. depressa JL934 (also 50 seeds)
JL09-21 Aloe broomii COR (also 50 seeds)
JL09-22 Aloe buhrii KV+COR (also 50 or 500 seeds)
JL09-23 Aloe bulbillifera v. pauliana PR (Madagascar)#
JL09-24 Aloe cameronii v. dedzana AJ (also 50 or 500 seeds)
JL09-25 Aloe capitata PR
JL09-26 Aloe capitata v. gneissicola COR (also by seeds)
JL09-27 Aloe capitata v. quartziticola JL974 (also by seeds)
JL09-28 Aloe castanea GC (also by seeds)
JL09-29 Aloe chabaudii JL962 et al. (also 50 or 500 seeds)
JL09-30 Aloe ciliaris GC+PR (also by 50 seeds)
JL09-31 Aloe claviflora PR (South Africa)# (also by 50 seeds)
JL09-32 Aloe comosa KV (also 50 seeds)
JL09-33 Aloe compressa v. schistophila JAA (Madagascar)#
JL09-34 Aloe comptonii JL91+BUG (also 50 or 500 seeds)
JL09-35 Aloe conifera JL738
JL09-36 Aloe cremnophila JL93 (also 50 or 500 seeds)
JL09-37 Aloe crypyopoda JCD
JL09-38 Aloe X delaetii JL95 (also 50 or 500 seeds)
JL09-39 Aloe deltoideodonta JAA
JL09-40 Aloe deltoideodonta v. candicans JCD
JL09-41 Aloe desertii JL98
JL09-42 Aloe dichotoma JAA228 (Upington)+REY+KV (SWA)#
JL09-43 Aloe dichotoma JAA453 (Gamsberg Crater, RSA)#
JL09-44 Aloe distans JL767 (also 50 seeds)
JL09-45 Aloe divaricata JAA734 (N. Tulear, Madagascar)#
JL09-46 Aloe dorotheae JL624
JL09-47 Aloe dumetorum JL100 (Kenya)# (also 50 or 500 seeds)
JL09-48 Aloe dyeri JCD ex AJ98
JL09-49 Aloe elegans JCD
JL09-50 Aloe ellenbeckii x greatheadii JAA
JL09-51 Aloe falcata KV
JL09-52 Aloe ferox KHE+MB (also 50 or 500 seeds)
JL09-53 Aloe ferox JAA269 (near Stormulei, RSA)#
JL09-54 Aloe fosteri JL106 (also 50 or 500 seeds)

JL09-55 Aloe gariepensis JL3309 (Umdaus, RSA)# (also 50 seeds)
JL09-56 Aloe gariepensis REY+PR (Orange River, South Africa)# (also 50 seeds)
JL09-57 Aloe gariepensis JAA249 (Beauvallon, Richtersveld)#
JL09-58 Aloe gariepensis JAA608 (Warmbad, Namibia)#
JL09-59 Aloe globuligemma JCD+KHE+JL108 (also 50 or 500 seeds)
JL09-60 Aloe graminicola exNakuru JL83/1 (curiously spotted, caespitose (Kenya)# (also 50 or 500 seeds) introduction JL
JL09-61 Aloe grandidentata JL110 et al. (also 50 or 500 seeds)
JL09-62 Aloe greatheadii PR+JAA (also 50 seeds)
JL09-63 Aloe greenii JL111 (also 50 seeds)
JL09-64 Aloe haworthioides x Aloe branddraaiensis AJ (Branddraai, Transvaal)#
JL09-65 Aloe helenae JCD+JL730 CITES 1 (also 50 or 500 seeds)
JL09-66 Aloe hereroensis JL101 (also 50 or 500 seeds)
JL09-67 Aloe hereroensis JAA227 (150 km E. Upington)#
JL09-68 Aloe hereroensis AJ (Zarishoogte, Namibia)# (also 50 seeds)
JL09-69 Aloe humilis JL113+COR (also 50 seeds)
JL09-70 Aloe imalotensis COR (also 50 seeds)
JL09-71 **NEW!** Aloe immaculata PR
JL09-72 Aloe jucunda JL114+GX (also 50 seeds)
JL09-73 Aloe karasbergensis COR (also 50 seeds)
JL09-74 **NEW!** Aloe kedongensis JL5960 (Kenya)# (erroneously distributed as A. andongensis)
JL09-75 Aloe khamiesensis JL3114+JAA614 (Carolusberg, RSA)# (also 50 or 500 seeds)
JL09-76 Aloe khamiesensis JL3800 (Okiep, RSA)# (also 50 seeds)
JL09-77 Aloe khamiesensis JL3942 (S. Steinkopf, RSA)# (also 50 or 500 seeds)
JL09-78 Aloe kilifiensis Lavr.12298 (Kilifi, Kenya)# (also 50 seeds)
JL09-79 Aloe krapohliana COR (in-situ, RSA)# (also 50 or 500 seeds)
JL09-80 Aloe krapohliana JAA569 (E. Lloinggras, RSA)#
JL09-81 Aloe laeta COR (also 50 or 500 seeds)
JL09-82 Aloe littoralis AJ (S. Etosha, Namibia)# (also 50 or 500 seeds)
JL09-83 Aloe longistyla COR (also 50 seeds)
JL09-84 Aloe macrosiphon J.Miller
JL09-85 Aloe maculata AJ (RSA)# (also 50 or 500 seeds)
JL09-86 Aloe marlothii KHE (orange fl.) (also **100/500/5.000** seeds)
JL09-87 Aloe marlothii JL119 (also 50 seeds)
JL09-88 Aloe melanacantha REY (South Africa)# (also 50 or 500 seeds)
JL09-89 Aloe melanacantha JL3808 (Rd Springbok-Kleinzee, RSA)# (also by 50 seeds)
JL09-90 Aloe melanacantha JL3839 (N. Kommagas, RSA)# (also 50 seeds)
JL09-91 Aloe microstigma JL121et al. (also 50/500/**5000** seeds)
JL09-92 Aloe microstigma JAA (Worcester, RSA)#
JL09-93 Aloe microstigma JAA648 (Karrooport, RSA)# (also 50 or 500 seeds)
JL09-94 Aloe millotii JL122+JCD (also 50 seeds)
JL09-95 Aloe mudenensis AJ (Muden, Natal, RSA)# (also 50 or 500 seeds)
JL09-96 Aloe munchii J. Miller
JL09-97 Aloe mutabilis PR
JL09-98 Aloe ngobitensis GC
JL09-99 Aloe niehburiana JL127 (Al Barh, Yemen)#+JAA (also 50 or 500 seeds)
JL09-100 Aloe ortholopha COR (Zimbabwe) (also 50 or 500 seeds)
JL09-101 Aloe parvibracteata AJ
JL09-102 Aloe parvula JL5900 et al. **CITES 1** (artificially propagated) (also by 50 or 500 seeds)
JL09-103 Aloe peglerae DS (also 50 or 500 seeds)
JL09-104 Aloe pictifolia J.Miller+PG
JL09-105 Aloe plicatilis COR
JL09-106 Aloe pluridens COR (also 50 or 500 seeds)
JL09-107 Aloe pratensis J.Miller
JL09-108 Aloe pretoriensis COR
JL09-109 **NEW!** Aloe ramosissima JL131
JL09-110 Aloe rauhii JL132 (Madagascar)# **CITES1** (artificially propagated) (also 50 or 500 seeds)
JL09-111 Aloe reynoldsii JL999 (also 50 or 500 seeds)
JL09-112 †Aloe cf. rigens Lavr.232602 (N. Somalia)#
JL09-113 †Aloe rubroviolacea PR
JL09-114 Aloe aff. rubroviolacea ? JL
JL09-115 Aloe sabaea JL134 (Karia, Yemen)# (also 50 or 500 seeds)
JL09-116 Aloe saponaria JL136 et al. (also 50 seeds)
JL09-117 Aloe secundiflora JL125 (Aloe gris, superb épines) (Namanga, Kenya)# (also 50 or 500 seeds) RARE Introduced in cultivation en 1983 par JL.
JL09-118 Aloe sinkatana JL137
JL09-119Aloe spectabilis KV (also 50 seeds)
JL09-120 Aloe speciosa COR (also 50 or 500 seeds)
JL09-121 Aloe spicata PR
JL09-122 Aloe striata JL128 et al. (also 50/500/**5000** seeds)
JL09-123 Aloe suarezensis JAA668+BUG+PR (Montagne des Français, Diego Suarez, Madagascar)#
JL09-124 †Aloe suarezensis JAA884 (Cap d'Ambre, Madagascar)#
JL09-125 Aloe succotrina JL140 (also 50 seeds)
JL09-126 †Aloe suprafoliata JCD
JL09-127 Aloe tenuior JAA
JL09-128 Aloe thraskii PEL+JCD+PR (Mkambuki, Natal)# (also 50 seeds)
JL09-129 Aloe tugenensis aff. ? JL141 (non tacheté, non cespiteux), (Nakuru, Kenya)# (also 50 or 500 seeds)
JL09-130 Aloe umfoloziensis JL143 (also by 50 seeds)
JL09-131 Aloe vaombe GO+BUG +JCD+PR (Madagascar)# (also 50 or 500 seeds)
JL09-132 Aloe vaombe JAA (W. Behara, Madagascar)#
JL09-133 Aloe vaombe JAA (E. Tranoroa, Madagascar)#
JL09-134 **NEW!** Aloe vaombe cf. JL66 (also 50 seeds)
JL09-135 Aloe variegata JL144 (also 50 or 500 seeds)
LJ09-136 Aloe vera (= A.barbadensis) JL67
JL09-137 Aloe vera aff. ?? JL
JL09-138 **NEW!** Aloe vogtsii PR
JL09-139 Aloe zebrina JL139 (Kalahari 1978, Botswana)# (also 50 seeds)
JL09-140 Aloe sp Nakuru JL76/2 sp. nova (also 50 seeds) discovered by Joël Lodé still not described
JL09-141 Aloe aff. dawei AJ (fl. yellow)
JL09-142 Aloe aff. globuligemma KHE (also 50 or 500 seeds)
JL09-143 Aloe aff. greenwayi AJ (Tanzania)# fl. yellow (also 50 or 500 seeds)
JL09-144 Aloe descoingsii X rauhii JL97 (superb hybrid!) (also 50 or 500 seeds)
JL09-145 Aloe globuligemma X variegata JAA (also 50 seeds)
JL09-146 Aloe Xspinosissima (= humilis x arborescens) JCD
JL09-147 Aloe striata x saponaria JCD

ASPHODELUS (Liliaceae)
L08-1. Asphodelus microcarpus (Masca, Tenerife)#

ASTROLOBA (Liliaceae)
L08-2. Astroloba pentagona JL157 (also 50 seeds)

BOWIEA (Liliaceae)
L08-3. Bowiea volubilis ND+BUG

BULB sp (Liliaceae/Iridaceae/Hyacinthaceae)
JL09-148†Bulb sp JL3857 (N. Kommagas, RSA)#
JL09-149 Bulb sp JL (Masca, Tenerife)#
JL09-150 †Bulb sp 'strelitzioides' (N. Kommagas, RSA)#
JL09-151 Bulb sp JAA555 (E. Lambert's Bay, RSA)#
JL09-152 Bulb sp BEY (Iridaceae)

BULBINE (Liliaceae / Asphodelaceae)
JL09-153 Bulbine alooides JAA (also 50 seeds)
JL09-154 Bulbine annua ND+EA (also 50 seeds)
JL09-155 †Bulbine frutescens JCD
JL09-156 Bulbine lagopus JAA
JL09-157 Bulbine sedifolia JAA (Carolusberg, RSA)#
JL09-158 Bulbine semibarbata AH
JL09-159 Bulbine vitrea JL2985 (Carolusberg, RSA)#
JL09-160 Bulbine sp JAA640. Calvinia (RSA)#
JL09-161 †Bulbine ? sp JL Nuwerus (RSA)#
JL09-162 Bulbine sp Koegab, (RSA)# BEY
JL09-163 **NEW!** Bulbine sp JAA761 (Strandfontein, RSA)#

CYRTANTHUS (Amaryllidaceae)
JL09-164 Cyrtanthus brachyscyphus BUG

DIPCADI (Liliaceae/Hyacinthaceae)
JL09-165 Dipcadi serotinum ssp. fulvum JL8923 (Arrieta,

Lanzarote)# (also 50 seeds)
JL09-166 Dipcadi viride BEY (RSA)# (also 50 seeds)
JL09-167 Dipcadi sp JE (also 50 seeds)
ERIOSPERMUM (Liliaceae)
JL09-168 Eriospermum ? sp JL2983 (Carolusberg, RSA)#
GASTERALOE (Liliaceae)
JL09-169 Gasteraloe bicolor x viguieri JAA
GASTERIA (Liliaceae) also plants are available at http:// kaktitos.com
JL09-170 Gasteria acinacifolia JL5937 (giant!) (also 50 seeds)
JL09-171 Gasteria (nitida v.) armstrongii JL366+JAA (also 50 seeds)
JL09-172 **NEW!** Gasteria baylissii JAA (also 50 seeds)
JL09-173 Gasteria (bicolor v.) liliputana JL373 (also 50 seeds)
JL09-174 Gasteria (bicolor v.) caespitosa JL368
JL09-175 †Gasteria candicans v. glabrata JL370
JL09-176 Gasteria conspicua JL369 (also 50 seeds)
JL09-177 Gasteria ellaphiae JAA+AS (Paul Sayer Dam, Type location)# (also 50 seeds) RARE
JL09-178 Gasteria excelsa JAA (also 50 seeds)
JL09-179 †Gasteria glauca JAA
JL09-180 Gasteria glomerata BUG
JL09-181 Gasteria pillansii JAA+JL451 (Bullhouer, RSA)# (also 50 seeds)
JL09-182 Gasteria pulchra JL+PR (also by 50 seeds)
JL09-183 Gasteria pulchra JAA (E. Hankey, RSA)#
JL09-184 **NEW!** Gasteria pulchra JAA ex NBG1693/70 (Humansdorp, RSA)# (also by 50 seeds)
JL09-185 Gasteria trigona JL378 (also 50 or 500 seeds)
JL09-186 Gasteria (carinata) v. verrucosa JL379 (also 50 seeds)
JL09-187 Gasteria (carinata) v. verrucosa f. major JL380 (also 50 seeds)
JL09-188 †Gasteria vlokii JAA
JL09-189 Gasteria sp JL01/364 (almost glabrous)
JL09-190 Gasteria bicolor X excelsa JAA (also 50 or 500 seeds)
JL09-191 Gasteria excelsa X bicolor JAA (also 50 seeds)
HAWORTHIA (Liliaceae) (possible, involuntary hybridization, from hundred years old collection, Botanical Garden of Nantes, France from the plants with JL access code. However pure clones of the plants – and more species not listed here - maybe obtained through KAKTITOS at http://kaktitos.com) (see also end of list)
JL09-192 †Haworthia altilinea JL409 (plants available)
JL09-193 Haworthia asperula JL411 (the real Haworth one!) (plante collectée vers 1850/ plant collected towards 1850)
JL09-194 Haworthia attenuata v. britteniae JL414 (also 50 seeds)
JL09-195 †Haworthia attenuata v. clariperla JL415
JL09-196 Haworthia chloracantha v. denticulifera JL418 (also 50 seeds)
JL09-197 Haworthia cooperi (Andries Kraal, RSA)# JAA
JL09-198 Haworthia cymbiformis v. compacta JL427
JL09-199 Haworthia emelyae JAA
JL09-200 †Haworthia fasciata JL434
JL09-201 Haworthia fasciata v. browniana JL435 (also 50 seeds)
JL09-202 †Haworthia fasciata v. concolor JL5938
JL09-203 Haworthia glabrata JL436 (also 50 seeds)
JL09-204 Haworthia glauca v. armstrongii JL437
JL09-205 Haworthia X kuentzii JL442 (also 50 seeds)
JL09-206 †Haworthia limifolia JL443
JL09-207Haworthia marumiana v. batesiana JL416 (also 50 seeds)
JL09-208 Haworthia minima (margaretifera f.) JL448 (also 50 seeds)
JL09-209 †Haworthia mirabilis v. mundula JL
JL09-210 Haworthia mucronata v. habdomadis RB23-2 (also 50 seeds)
JL09-211 Haworthia pumila JAA (Bonniesvale, RSA)#
JL09-212 †Haworthia pygmaea JL569
JL09-213 **NEW!** Haworthia pygmaea HW (Great Brake Town, RSA)#
JL09-214 Haworthia reticulata v. hurlingii JL469 (also 50 seeds)
JL09-215 **NEW!** †Haworthia retusa v. acuminata JL470
JL09-216 Haworthia subrigida JL475 (also 50 seeds)
JL09-217 Haworthia transluscens JL479 (also 50 seeds)
JL09-218 †Haworthia turgida JL640
JL09-219 Haworthia venosa (tessellata) JL
JL09-220 Haworthia venosa (tessellata) v. parva JL477 (also 50 seeds)
JL09-221 Haworthia sp JL401/03 (aff. fasciata, light green-yellowish leaves)
JL09-222 Haworthia sp JL403/05
JL09-223 Haworthia sp JL406/08 (aff. fasciata)
HOMERIA (Iridaceae)
JL09-224 Homeria (Moraea) ochroleuca BEY (RSA)# (also 100 seeds)
JL09-225 Homeria aff. schlechteri JL3450 (5km E. Alexander Bay, RSA)#
LACHENALIA (Liliaceae/Hyacinthaceae)
JL09-226 Lachenalia alba BEY (RSA)# (also 50 seeds)
JL09-227 †Lachenalia hirta BEY
JL09-228 Lachenalia liliiflora BEY
JL09-229 Lachenalia matthewsii BEY (RSA)#
JL09-230 Lachenalia namaquensis BEY (RSA)#
JL09-231 Lachenalia orchioides v. glaucina JAA
JL09-232 †Lachenalia purpureo-coerula BEY (RSA)#
JL09-233 Lachenalia reflexa BEY (also 50 seeds)
JL09-234 Lachenalia roodeae KV
JL09-235 †Lachenalia rubida JE
JL09-236 Lachenalia undulata KV
JL09-237 **NEW!** Lachenalia cf. mutabilis JAA (Holgat Rivier, RSA)# (also 50 seeds)
JL09-238 Lachenalia sp JL (Carolusberg, RSA)# (also 50 seeds)
JL09-239 Lachenalia sp JAA639 (O. Calvinia, RSA)# (also 50 seeds)
JL09-240 Lachenalia sp JL (E. Beauvallon, RSA)# (also 50 seeds)
LOMATOPHYLLUM (Liliaceae)
JL09-241 Lomatophyllum citreum JL436 (also 50 seeds) fruits like small lemons !
JL09-242 Lomatophyllum occidentale PR
JL09-243 Lomatophyllum prostratum GH (ex Uhlig)
JL09-244 †Lomatophyllum tormentorii AJ (Ile Maurice)
MASSONIA (Liliaceae)
JL09-245 †Massonia depressa JAA243 (Lekkersing, RSA)#
JL09-246 Massonia depressa JL+BEY (Nigramoep, RSA)# (also 50 seeds)
JL09-247 Massonia depressa JAA907 (10km. N. Clanwilliam, RSA)# (also 50 seeds)
JL09-248 Massonia depressa JAA942 (Nieuwoudwille, RSA)#
ORNITHOGALUM (Liliaceae)
JL09-249 Ornithogalum caudatum JL586 (also 50 seeds)
JL09-250 Ornithogalum graminifolium DMC9802 (S.E. Stutterheim, RSA)# (also 50 seeds)
JL09-251 Ornithogalum longibracteatum PFO (also 50 seeds)
JL09-252 Ornithogalum maculatum KV
JL09-253 †Ornithogalum suaveolens BEY (Langebaan, RSA)#
JL09-254 Ornithogalum thyrsoides KV
JL09-255 **NEW!** Ornithogalum xanthochlorum JAA (RSA)#
SCILLA (Liliaceae)
JL09-256 Scilla latifolia (fl. violettes) (San Andres, Tenerife)#
JL09-257 Scilla pauciflora BUG
VELTHEIMIA (Liliaceae)
JL09-258 Veltheimia bracteata COR (fl. like Aloe, pinkish red, undulate leaves) (also 50 or 500 seeds)
WHITEHEADIA (Liliaceae)
JL09-259 †Whiteheadia bifolia BS (RSA)#

TROPICAL PLANTS, EXOTICS, BULBS.
JL09-260 **Many exotic species are also pictured in the DVD Cactaceae & Succulentae Encyclopaedia (23,000 photos!) 41Euros**
JL09-261 Agapanthus africanus JL+GX Fl. mauve (Liliaceae) (also 100 seeds)
JL09-262 **NEW!** Agapanthus africanus white fl. MCA (also 100 seeds)
JL09-263 Agapanthus praecox ssp. minimus AJ (also 100 seeds)
JL09-264 Anomatheca laxa BEY (RSA)# (Iridaceae) red fl.
JL09-265 Asphodelus aestivus JL (Cuevas del Almanzora, Spain)# (Asphodelaceae = Liliaceae)
JL09-266 Asphodelus tenuifolius JL (Cuevas del Almanzora, Spain)# (Asphodelaceae = Liliaceae)
JL09-267 Asphodelus tenuifolius ND (Asphodelaceae = Liliaceae)
JL09-268 †Babiana rubrocyanea BEY (RSA)# (Iridaceae)
JL09-269 **NEW!** Belamcanda chinensis MCA (Iridaceae)
JL09-270 Cyrtanthus mackenii AJ+JE (Natal, Transkei)# (Amaryllidaceae)

JL09-271 Dietes grandiflora AJ (Iridaceae)
JL09-272 Dietes iridioides AJ (Cape, RSA)# (Iridaceae) (also 100/1000 seeds)
JL09-273 Eucomis bicolor ND (Liliaceae) (also 100 seeds)
JL09-274 Galtonia candicans ND (Liliaceae)
JL09-275 Geissothiza imbricata BEY (RSA)# (Iridaceae)
JL09-276 Gladiolus carneus BEY (RSA)# (Iridaceae)
JL09-277 Hedychium gardnerianum JE (Liliaceae)
JL09-278 **NEW!** Hippeastrum hybride MCA (Amaryllidaceae) red fl.
JL09-279 Hippeastrum hybride GX (Amaryllidaceae) (also 50/500 seeds)
JL09-280 †Homeria ochroleuca BEY (RSA)# (Iridaceae)
JL09-281 †Homeria sp blue fl. BEY (RSA)# (Iridaceae) (also 100 seeds)
JL09-282 Ipheion uniflorum 'Froyle Mill' JE (Liliaceae)
JL09-283 Iris sysirinchium JL (Cuevas del Almanzora, Spain)# (Iridaceae)
JL09-284 Kniphofia uvaria DS (Liliaceae)
JL09-285 Lapeirousia sp JB (RSA)# (Iridaceae)
JL09-286 Littonia modesta JE (Liliaceae) (also 50 seeds)
JL09-287 Pancratium maritimum JL (Cabo de Gata, Spain)# (also 50 seeds)
JL09-288 †Romulea khamiesensis BEY (RSA)# (Iridaceae)
JL09-289 Sandersonia aurantiaca JE (Liliaceae)
JL09-290 Schizostylis coccinea 'Professor Barnard' JE (Liliaceae) (also 50 seeds)
JL09-291 †Sparaxis bulbifera BEY (RSA)# (Iridaceae)
JL09-292Stenomesson coccineum MCA (San Jeronimo de Surco, Peru)# (Amaryllidaceae) fl. orange
JL09-293 Synnotia bicolor BEY (RSA)# (Iridaceae)
JL09-294 Urginea maritime JL (Cuevas del Almanzora, Spain)# (Liliaceae) (also 100 seeds)
JL09-295 †Vallotia purpurea JL (Liliaceae)
JL09-296 Velthemia capensis JE (Liliaceae)

RARE OR CITES 1. 1,50 Euro. 5-10 seeds
(CITES 1 seeds are artificially propagated)
ALOE (Liliaceae)
JL09-297 **NEW!** †Aloe droseroides PR TRES PETITE QUANTITE **1,50€**
JL09-298 Aloe porphyrostachys ssp. koenenii (Petra, Jordan)# JL .

Most of the species are illustrated in the DVD Cactaceae & Succulentae Encyclopaedia (also in English!).
See JL09-260. above.

+23,000 photos!

DVD price is 41Euros including p&p.

When ordering seeds please ensure that

1. your order is in list number only
2. you give your full name and address including country
3. you enclose payment
4. you quote your Visa/MasterCard card number, expiry date & name as on the card for credit card payments.
5. you confine your order to relevant order details only.

Payment by Visa or MasterCard is necessary if you do not wish to accept substitute seeds. Refunds cannot be given.

Because of the volume of seed orders time is precious. Your order can be dealt with efficiently only if you confine it to order details as above.

International code of nomenclature for cultivated plants

The ICNCP is available from the International Society for Horticultural Science, ISHS.
PO Box 500, 3001 Leuven 1, Belgium.
€55.00 plus postage.

In an attempt to encourage the publication of cultivar names in accordance with the International Code of Nomenclature for Cultivated Plants we are making copies of the code available to both members and non-members at

£29.00 inclusive of uninsured postage.

This represents a substantial discount whilst stocks last. Thereafter the price will be much higher because of the declining value of the British pound against the Euro.

Orders may be placed via PayPal to: alsterworthia@freenetname.co.uk

Publishing new cultivar names

Progress with the cultivar project has resulted in the accumulation of approaching 2000 cultivar names and with your help no doubt more will be added in due course. Tracing the original publications in which names were established has been impossible in some instances, because not only can names be published in any language in almost any dated publication, but also because of the absence of International Cultivar Registration Authorities for the genera we are interested in and because Nomenclatural Standards have not been deposited with a Plant Statutory Registration Authority. When original descriptions have been traced some have not been in accordance with the ICNCP, apparently because people only guess at its contents rather than consult a copy (Please see bottom of opposite page).

As our policy from the outset has been to promote and facilitate the publication of information on the genera of concern to Alsterworthia International - *Aloe*, *Gasteria*, *Haworthia*, small related genera and their nothogenera - we have always gladly published new cultivar descriptions, which are in accordance with the provisions of the International Code of Nomenclature for Cultivated Plants. Compliance with the Code depends on the cooperation of authors and editors. With this in mind we suggest that the following are relevant.

1. The description should include details of the "recognisable attributes or characters" of the cultivar which will distinguish it from other cultivars in the genus. Yellow variegated will not distinguish one cultivar when there are other cultivars described as yellow variegated though the form of the variegation may differ in each. These must be described in full. It is also desirable that the parentage and origin of the cultivar, including the name of the creator and the author and the publisher if different, should be included. ICNCP Div. 5:10.
2. Similar provisions apply for Groups. Each must have a description which distinguishes it from other Groups.
3. Include one or more colour photographs to illustrate the recognisable attributes or characters. Check that the photos correctly represent the cultivar description. For example, the colours should comply with the description. It is surprising how often they do not, due to a variety of factors. If the colour changes seasonally include at least two photos. Photographs are not a substitute for a description. They are additions which portray or clarify the descriptions. In so far as Alsterworthia International is concerned, authors need not worry about supplying too many photos. **We can normally publish all relevant photos and at no cost to the author**.
4. A nomenclatural standard is a cultivar herbarium specimen or the published cultivar description and photographs to which the cultivar name is attached (or both if available). They should be sent to a recognised herbarium (list at Appendix II of the ICNCP). It is not compulsory to send a specimen for preservation for a cultivar (It is for a species), but it is desirable. In practice not many are sent but descriptions and photos should be sent so that references for cultivars can be built up. Alsterworthia International automatically sends a copy of each description with photos published in our journal to the RHS Herbarium, Wisley, Woking, Surrey, G23 6QB, UK for recording. Authors may, if they so wish, also send a specimen direct to the herbarium quoting the appropriate Alsterworthia International reference (or via Harry Mays). The herbarium which stores the standards will be recorded in our journal.
   The ICNCP Div. 11 stipulates that duplicates of nomenclatural standards should be circulated by the herbarium receiving the standards to other institutions with collections of such standards, especially those in other countries. We have no reason for believing that they do not do this, but if authors living outside the UK find it necessary for a copy of a nomenclatural standards to be sent direct to an herbarium in their own county, in addition to the herbarium in the UK, the editor will send one on request. *Please note that as far as we are aware herbariums send copies of nomenclatural standards only to other herbariums actively collecting and maintaining nomenclatural standards - see Appendix IV ICNCP. There is no point in sending standards to others.*
5. The date of publication of a nomenclatural standard can be important, particularly if different authors publish different names for the same cultivar. Normally the earliest publication date takes precedence. Art. 23.1 of the ICNCP states that the publication should be clearly dated at least to the year. Alsterworthia International journals follow standard practice and bear the month (March, July, November) and year with the first of the month implied as the exact date. In practice the distri--bution of each journal commences at some time in the preceding month. These dates are the actual dates of publication (Art. 23.2). They are now being recorded in Alsterworthia International journals in order to make the the date of publication clear. We have, of course, the carrier's consignment receipts as proof of collection.
   Cultivars nova submitted for publication in Alsterworthia International journals will normally be published in the next issue. If urgent publication is required please consult the editor as soon as possible so that arrangements can be made. Should a large number be available for publication an Alsterworthia International Special issue can be published at any time.
6. The ICNCP also provides for cultivar names to be sent to appropriate International Cultivar Registration Authorities, so that the cultivars can be registered. ICRAs do not maintain herbaria. At present there are no ICRAs for the genera we are concerned with, **but Alsterworthia International is maintaining full records which will, by agreement, be passed to the Royal Horticultural Society for safe keeping. When/if an ICRA is appointed our records will be available as a "starter package"**.

The foregoing is not a complete record of the requirements for publishing and recording new cultivars. These will be found in the ICNCP, copies of which are currently on offer at £29.00 inclusive of uninsured postage, a substantial discount which cannot be repeated because of the decrease in the value of the British pound against certain currencies, page 16.

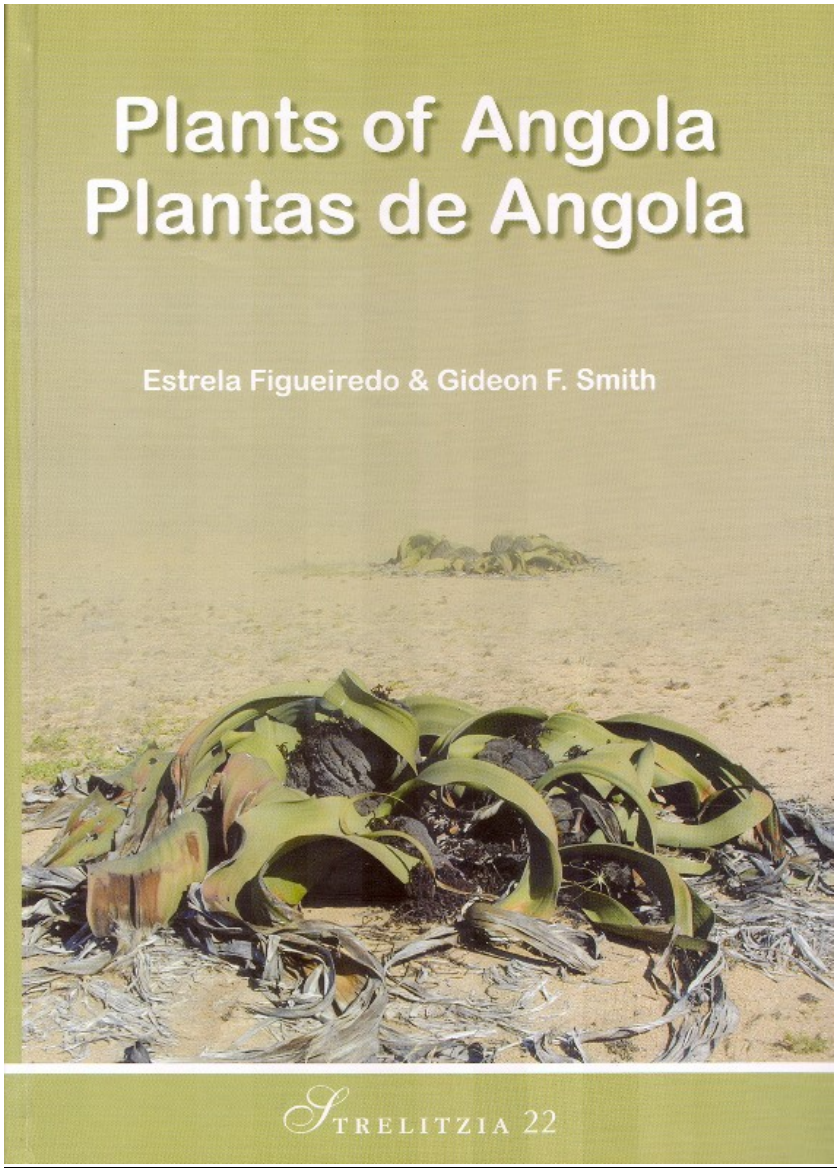
Species names are invariably published in accordance with the International Code of Botanical Nomenclature. In the past cultivar names have not always been published in accordance with the ICNCP. If they had been tracing names would have been that much easier and the number of duplicate and invalid names would have been much reduced. Can we now cooperate to ensure that all future cultivar nova are published in accordance with the ICNCP?

Harry Mays
Editor, Alsterworthia International
Woodsleigh, Moss Lane, St Michaels on Wyre, Preston, PR3 0TY, UK
E-mail: hmays@freenetname.co.uk

Plants of Angola

Estrela Figueiredo & Gideon F. Smith.
ISBN 978 1 919976 45 7

A FIRST CATALOGUE OF THE PLANTS OF ANGOLA.
Hard cover. 279 A4 pages.



A comprehensive catalogue of the unusually rich, and hitherto poorly known, botanical diversity of Angola was recently published by the South African National Biodiversity Institute in Pretoria. This volume presents, for the first time, a full account of the known flora of that country, as well as extensive lists of scientific publications on its plants and floristic exploration. The numerous botanical collectors who have operated there are listed and bibliographic references are given.

The work presented here is the result of the effort of 32 researchers from nine countries who collaborated with the authors, Estrela Figueiredo and Gideon F. Smith, to produce a comprehensive list of the vascular plants of the country. The flora of Angola is currently known to comprise 250 families, 1,745 genera and 6,961 species.

The book provides researchers, ecologists, students and other stakeholders with the basic information on plant diversity that has been lacking for Angola. It represents a critically important step towards assembling the knowledge of the flora of the country into a single, modern, easily accessible and scientifically sound framework.

The book is published as Strelitzia 22.

Contents.

Reference:
Figueiredo, E. & Smith, G.F. 2008. Plants of Angola/Plantas de Angola. *Strelitzia 22*. South African National Biodiversity Institute, Pretoria.

The book can be obtained from the SANBI Bookshop in Pretoria at US$35.00.

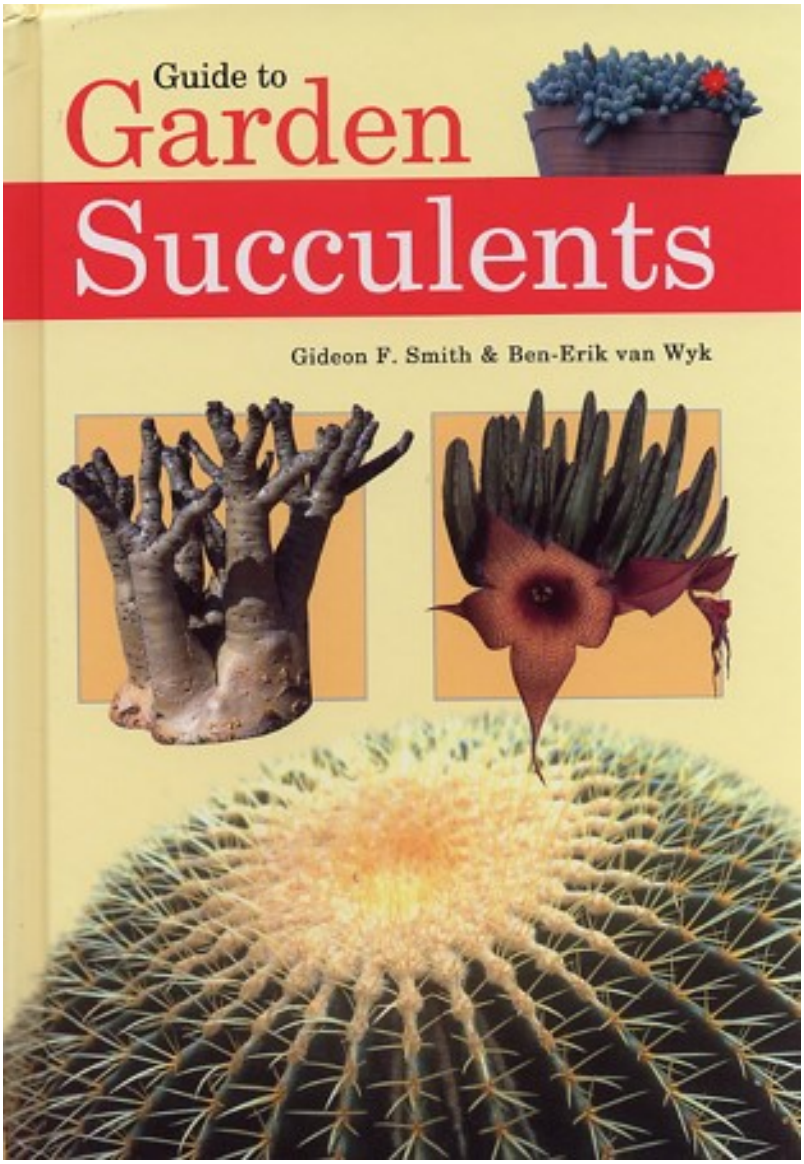
Please contact Mr. Thomas Mapheza to order a copy.
Tel: +27 12 843-5001. E-mail: bookshop@sanbi.org

Guide to Garden Succulents

Gideon F. Smith & Ben-Erik van Wyk
ISBN 978 1 875093 67 0

The Guide to Garden Succulents is a user-friendly guide to the identification of succulents and rockery plants from various parts of the world. It will help you to identify them.

It has 320 pages, 16.5 x 24 cm, in a hard cover.



The book includes:

- Descriptions of more than 300 well-known succulent plants and their close relatives.
- Details about the main succulent plant families that will allow any reader to quickly determine at a glance the family to which a succulent belongs.
- More than 500 excellent full-colour photographs, showing the distinctive shape and colour of the plants.
- Introductory chapters on the uses, conservation, cultivation and propagation of succulents, together with a section on gardening with succulents, which gives useful hints.
- The main section deals with all major succulent plants families, how they can be identified and which main groups (genera and species) belong to each of them. It is divided into 10 groups. Groups 1 - 8 Agavaceae, Apocynaceae, Asphodelacea, Asteracae, Cactaceae, Crassulaceae, Euporbiaceae and Mesembryanthemaceae. Group 9 is devoted to unusual stem succulents from various families and Group 10 to unusual leaf succulents from various families.

- In addition to the index there is an alphabetical quick guide to garden succulents of the world. This is an alphabetical list of genera and species for a number of which common names are also given. For each species its origin in given in the form of the country or region e.g. Africa, Asia, Europe, North America, Central America, South America and garden origin (cultivar).

The book is published by Briza Publications, PO Box 56569, Arcadia 0007, Pretoria, South Africa.
www.briza.co.za
Price R249.95.

It is obtainable from SANBI's book shop in Pretoria at US$63.00.

Please contact Mr. Thomas Mapheza to order a copy.
Tel: +27 12 843-5001. E-mail: bookshop@sanbi.org

Editor's note. Of the genera covered by this ~~journal, 21 aloes,~~ 3 astrolobas, 1 *Chortolirion*, 3 gasterias, 11 haworthias and 3 bulbines are illustrated.

Some detail about Haworthia baccata Smith.

Bruce Bayer.

There is a short note in Alsterworthia 8(1)6 (2008) dealing with *H. baccata* where it is stated that the original plants were collected 9 miles southwest of Stutterheim by G. G. Smith. Breuer in World of Haworthias Vol. 2. records it as collected by a friend of Mr. G. McClaren at Isidenge about 14km southwest of Stutterheim, who then sent the plant to Smith which was accessioned as G. G. Smith 3572. C.L. Scott in his revision The Genus Haworthia states that the plant was received from McClaren of Kingwilliamstown who indicated that a friend had collected the specimen at Isidenge.

Now, I was curious about the short 'Baccata' note because I spent quite a lot of time on that and did not quite write the whole story. I went to search for it at Isidenge myself and discovered that Isidenge was a set of smallholdings 9 miles SW Stutterheim. I had searched the only likely grassy rocky areas around there and found not even *H. cooperi*. While looking further, I inquired at one of the smallholdings and was confronted by none other than the retired stationmaster and collector W. G. Armstrong of *H*aworthia *armstrongii* fame. He told me that the plants had not been collected there at all, but at Frazers Camp near Grahamstown by a foreman gardener who worked for the Leighton's. Just where Mc Claren then comes in is inconclusive and possibly the gardener was also his friend? What is curious is that Smith's typed collecting records state baldly "Isidenge in Stutterheim District", while handwritten (probably by Courtenay-Latimer) is "per Leighton (KWT)". This is itself problematic because the Leighton's owned a nursery at Grahamstown and had sent Smith several other collections. I cannot remember now if the Leighton's had not also retired to Isidenge. Stutterheim is beyond the range of both *H. coarctata* and *H. reinwardtii*.

Of course the name is useful and what I actually suggested in respect of all these names that Gordon has "validated"* is that they simply continue to be used as indeed they always are. (I used the word "resuscitated" in my first handbook - 1976). I never did think the names would be lost or forgotten, but instead they would move over in the natural process of obsolescence and make way for new ones. Gordon is of course a little out of date in using the van Jaarsveld/Bayer reference due to the unfortunate fact that it was written in 1996 while the Revision followed it in the same year and then was published 2 years earlier!** He has also not taken into account subsequent writings. Thus things appear like "H. maxima".

I have not gone through the list in detail but was struck by 'rossouwii' as a variant of *H. mirabilis* and the fact that it also appears as 'bicarinata' under *H. mucronata.* A name like 'serrata' would have to be retained because the specimen and locality were not the same as for *H. rossouwii*? Despite that, I think all I would be concerned about is that sometimes the affiliated species is a guess. What a name like 'serrata' does is simply providing a second name within the system. This name is important only in the sense that Bayer originally thought they were not "rossouwii". Also for persons who think Bayer is now wrong in now stating that they are. Thus 'serrata' is now for plants of *H. rossouwii* from Heidelberg, rather than from Bredasdorp! But classification is about reducing the number of names to a simpler structure where people can generalize, while collection is about adding as many items and names as is possible. Problems just proliferate when the informal is transposed to the formal written record.

The very real problem with such a list is that very many of these plants can simply not be re-identified no matter how good the illustration and description. Something like 'baccata' could be applied to a wide range of variants of *H. coarctata* grown under different conditions. Thus the names become far less useful and accurate than the generalization that a proper species name supplies (when the 'typical' is removed?).

Note. Bruce Bayer does not take the new species descriptions of I. Breuer and M. Hayashi seriously, but for the collector he says the names will naturally be significant. He also suggests a departure from the formal way in which Latin names have been used in the past as it gives a false reality to their value. The situation is that there is doubt about the actual status and relation of many populations and it is not possible to formalize that in a consistent and logical way. Thus his name list*** is considered to be a minimal one in which at least the species are reasonably discrete. An example of name use would be... *Haworthia retusa* 'turgida', *Haworthia. mirabilis* 'atrofusca', *Haworthia bolusii* 'odettae', *Haworthia pygmaea* 'vincentii' etc."

* Alsterworthia International 8(1)7-12, 17-19.
** Haworthia Revisited. A Revision of the Genus.
Members consession price when purchased from Alsterworthia International is £41 inclusive of uninsured surface mail. Contact hmays@freenetname.co.uk
*** Haworthia Update Volume 2 pages 153-154

Bayer's Updates are available from good book dealers. Alsterworthia International members may purchase **one** copy of each of Updates 2, 3 & 4 direct from the editor, hmays@freenetname.co.uk, at the folowing reduced prices:
Update 2 £43.00 + £3.00 p&p EU, £4.00 rest of the world.
Update 3 £43.00 + £3.50 p&p EU, £4.50 rest of the world.
Update 4 £29.00 + £3.50 p&p EU, £5.00 rest of the world.

Haworthia mirabilis and the interface with Haworthia maraisii.

Supplementary information for Haworthia Update 3, Part 1.

Bruce Bayer.

My intention was that the article "*Haworthia mirabilis* and the interface with *Haworthia maraisii*" should demonstrate that the name *Haworthia mirabilis* was applicable to all the plants discussed (previously classified as *Haworthia mirabilis* or *Haworthia maraisii*). All the pictures were captioned *Haworthia maraisii*, but it might have been more fitting to have used the prior name *Haworthia mirabilis* for all of them.. Nevertheless, the message is still the same - only one name is warranted for these variable plants.

The 41pictures published below were not included in Update 3. They are published now to complete the presentation. These should all be labelled *H. mirabilis*. For continuity with the captions in Update 3 Part 1 and to avoid any confusion, please note that all the photos in Update 3, Part. 1 captioned *Haworthia maraisii,* should be regarded as *Haworthia mirabilis*.

All photographs supplied by the author.

AO1 MBB 7257.1 Stormsvlei.
AO1 MBB 7257.2 N. Stormsvlei.

AO1 MBB7257.3 N. Stormsvlei.
AO2 JDV 96-91.1 N. Stormsvlei.

AO2 JDV 96-19.2 N. Stormsvlei.

AO2 JDV 96-19.3 N. Stormsvlei.

AO3 JDV97-35.1 SW Heidelberg.

AO3 MBB 6663.1 SW Heidelberg.

AO3 MBB6663.2 SW Heidelberg.

AO3 MBB6663.3 SW Heidelberg.

AO4 MBB7218.1 Morning Star.

AO4 MBB7218.2 Morning Star

AO4 MBB7218.3 Morning Star.

AO4MBB 7200.1 Duiwenhoks.

AO4 MBB 7200.2 Duiwenhoks.

AO4 MBB7200.3 Duiwenhoks.

AO4 MBB 7266.1 Witheuwell

AO4 MBB 7266.2 Witheuwell

AO4 MBB7229.1 Somona.

AO4 MBB7229.2 Somona.

AO4 MBB7229.3 Somona

AO5 MBB7237.1 Andrieskraal

AO5 MBB7237.2 Andrieskraal

AO5 MBB7239 Skeiding

AO6 JDV89-2.1 Spitzkop, Heidelberg.

AO6 JDV89-2.2 Spitzkop, Heidelberg.

AO6 JDV89-2.3 Spitzkop, Heidelberg.

AO6 JDV89-2.4 Spitzkop, Heidelberg.

AO6 JDV89-2.5 Spitzkop, Heidelberg.

AO7 MBB6879.1 Koppies

AO7 MBB6879.2 Koppies

AO7 MBB6879.3 Koppies

AO7 MBB6879.4 Koppies

AO7 MBB6879.5 Koppies.

AO8 MBB6881.1 S. Oudekraal.

AO8 MBB6881.2 S. Oudekraal.

AO8 MBB6881.3 S. Oudekraal.

AO8 MBB6883.5 S. Oudekraal.

AO8 MBB6883.6 S. Oudekraal.

AO9 JDV6883.-64.1 Stuumanskraal

Fig. 41. AO8 MBB6883.4 *Haworthia mirabilis.* S.