



Hoyatelegrafen

Nr 3, 2008

Årgång 15



Hoya chinghungensis

Hoya sp. IPPS 8875



Photos: Torill Nyhuus

Hoya minahassae Schlechter

Published in Beihefte zum Botanischen Centralblatt 34(2) 15 (1916) by Richard Friedrich Rudolf Schlechter. Collected by Schlechter in Tomohon, Minahassa, Sulawesi, Indonesia.

Named after the place of collection.

Herbarium sheet number 20434.

Short notes on *Hoya* sp. IPPS 8875

Colour: White corolla, pale yellow corona

Type of corolla: Flat

Size of corolla: Approx. 2 cm.

Peduncle: Perennial

Umbel: Average 10 flowers

Flower lasts: 10 days

Flowering season: Bright season

Scent: Yes

Dripping nectar: None

Leaf: 18-15 cm. long, 3.5-6 cm. wide

Stem: 0.2-0.5 cm.

Habit: Climbing

Temperature: Normal room temperature

Translation of publication

Epiphytic, branched, branches filiform flexuous, fleshy, loosely leaved; leaves petiolate, spreading, elliptic or lanceolate elliptic, obtuse or almost obtuse, bases wedge-shaped fleshy, both sides glabrous, 4-7 cm. long, in the middle almost 1.5 to 2.5 cm. wide, petiole thick 7-10 mm. long; cymes umbellate abbreviate, many flowered, peduncle pedicelled, glabrous 1.5 to 2 cm. long; flowers in section mid sized; calyx lobes ovate, obtuse, margins densely ciliate, 2 mm. long; corolla somewhat rotate, 1.3 cm. in diameter, highly 5 lobed, outside glabrous, inside, apical area excepted,

very minutely papillose puberulous, lobes ovate acute, apex recurved; scales of the corona horizontal, above elliptic, 3.5 mm long, apexes triangular, somewhat acute, anthers somewhat shorter, outside somewhat obtuse sides rounded; anthers broadly triangular trapezoid, appendages hyaline, acute; pollinia obliquely oblong, translators very small; retinaculum rhomboid minute.

Celebes: Epiphytic in woods near Tomohon (Minahassa) about 800 meters above sea level. (R. Schlechter number 20434, blooming in November 1909).

Other notes of interest

In 1994 David Kleijn and Ruurd van Donkelaar went to Sulawesi where they collected hoyas. There they found some specimens which they later identified as *H. minahassae*.

One of them was given collection number IPPS 8816. The specimen with this collection number is mentioned in Blumea 46(3) 476-477 (2001). Plants grew on mossy branches between 800 and 1000 metres above sea level, in very moist open forest. They did also find *H. sp.* IPPS 8875. I personally am in doubt about the accuracy of their identification, as my plant with the collection number IPPS 8875 (which is the one featured in all of the photographs in this article) differs from Schlechter's description and drawings in

several aspects. All measurements in the 'short notes' box are from my plant.

In the previously referred article in Blumea there are distinct drawings of the floral details of IPPS 8816. These do match those of my IPPS 8875 very well. However comparing those to Schlechter's drawings of the flower details drawn on the type sheet, they do not match. Thus here I will present the differences one by one.

The average leaf size of my plant is, both in width and length, more than twice the size. But this is not an important detail as the size of the leaves frequently varies a lot, depending upon the growing conditions. According to the publication, the base of the leaf is cuneate, which does not

Left: Portion of the type sheet. The ruler is graded in centimetres. Some leaves seem to have folded apexes. The leaf at the right is an average leaf from my plant, measuring 10 cm. in length.





Left: Picture of the calyx, while still attached to the corolla. The apexes appear obtuse because they are slightly recurved. Centre: Schlechter's drawing of a single sepal. Right: Calyx separated from corolla. The sepal margins are thin and transparent, but not ciliate.

match my plant as most of the leaves of my plant have rounded bases. Schlechter described the apex being obtuse while mine has a distinct apex, rather elongated.

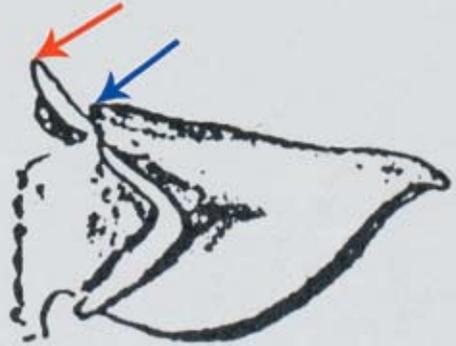
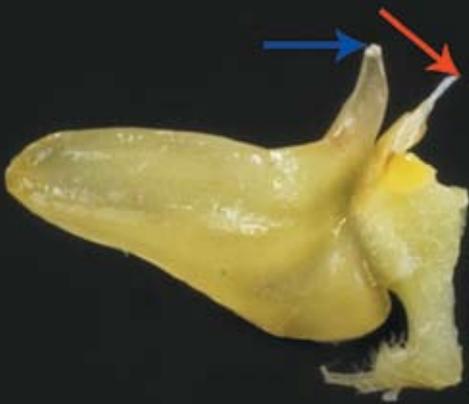
Peduncles of my plant are unusual, being thicker than the stem. They are 3-4 cm. long, i.e. twice the length as in the publication. The sepals are not ovate on my plant but rather cuneate with a distinct apex. Additionally, the margins

of the sepals are not densely ciliate. There are just a few hairs scattered across each sepal, less likely along the margins.

Usually, the size of corolla does not vary much when it comes to flowers in this size. When flattened, the corolla from my plant measures 1.9 cm. compared to 1.3 in Schlechter's publication. I could not find any papillae on the corolla and the pubescence reaches the outer apexes.

Here it is obvious that the corona is much higher in ratio to the width than that of *H. sp.* IPPS 8875. The latter is much flatter, with an elevated central portion.





Comparison of an individual coronal lobe. In Schlechter's drawing the outer apex is acute and the entire appearance of the lobe is thicker. The red arrows point out the apex of the staminal part, and the blue arrows point out the inner apex of the coronal lobe. The photo shows an almost vertically extended inner apex. In Schlechter's drawing the inner apex almost barely reaches the apical base of the staminal part.

In the comparing pictures, it is clear that the coronas differ in form, both in profile of the entire corona and in individual corona lobe. In the drawing he also wrote that the central corona was red. The greatest difference is to be found in the pollinaria. It is obvious from both Schlechter's description and drawing that the retinaculum and translators are rather quite small, despite no further details can be revealed from the drawing. It does not

match those of my plant.

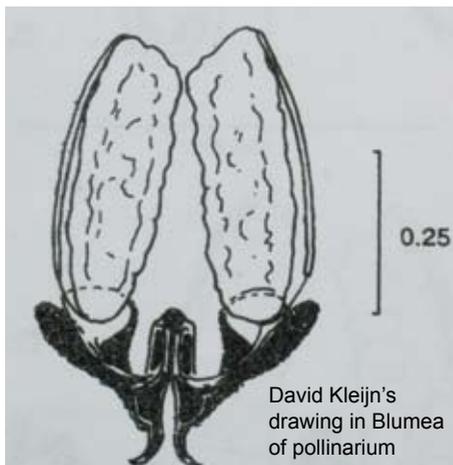
My conclusion is that neither *H. sp.* IPPS 8816 nor *H. sp.* IPPS 8875 are *H. minahassae*. The latter is probably not yet in cultivation or has not been identified. Schlechter mentions that *H. minahassae* most resembles to *H. collina* from Papua New Guinea.

Torill Nyhuus

Outer apex of a petal (corolla lobe) of *H. sp.* IPPS 8875, densely pubescent all the way to the apex.

Hoya collina, photo Arne Gustavsson





David Kleijn's drawing in *Blumea* of pollinarium



Schlechter's drawing



Photo of *H. sp. IPPS 8875*

How I grow *Hoya* sp. IPPS 8875

When I saw a photo of this plant some years ago, I was totally charmed and realised I just HAD to add it to my collection. I bought a cutting at an event arranged by the Danish Hoya Society (now disbanded) in Copenhagen, spring 2002. Slowly it became a mature plant and in the last few years I have been watching out for peduncles now and then. The first one started to develop in spring last year, but no flowers showed up. I moved it from fluorescent light into my kitchen window sill facing west. Once the daylight had returned after our dark Scandinavian winter buds started to form. It flowered for the very first time for me in the end of March.

In this moment it has two umbels and another peduncle. In these two umbels there are minute buds developing in midst of the open flowers, so it will flower again in a few weeks' time. During summer the leaves facing the window have turned to an unusual reddish colour, but no damage seems to have occurred.

It can be twined on some kind of support or grown as a hanging plant. But it can get rather long in a hanging pot. My plant grows in a self watering pot and climbs on a home-made support (instructions illustrated in *Hoyatelegraf* no 1, 2007).

I hope those of you who have obtained *H. minahassae* still have the collection number so you can tell which clone yours is. Otherwise you could ask the one you got it from to try to find out the correct collection number.

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