

# ALSTERWORTHIA

# INTERNATIONAL

## THE

## SUCCULENT ASPHODELACEAE

## JOURNAL



*Haworthia groenewaldii* typical specimen with whitish flecks and parallel lines with some green colour.

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# **Nomina Nova recorded by the IOS 2009**

Note. Valid names are listed in normal type, *invalid names are listed in italics*.

## Acknowledgement.

The editor gratefully acknowledges the permission of the authors of the names and the editors of the journals in which they were published, as detailed in the list, to illustrate the I.O.S. listing for 2009 with photographs used in the original descriptions of these species.

Permission to use some of the photos has understandably not been given by one author as he is about to use them in a book soon to be published.

Photographs 1-7, 11-13. J.B. Castillon  
Photograph 10. Arrie W. Klopper

Photographs 8-9. N. Rebmann  
Photograph 14. Ernst van Jaarsveld



*Aloe antandroi ssp. toliarana*

## **Comparison of *A. antandroi ssp. antandroi* and *ssp. toliarana***

The differences between *Aloe antandroi ssp. toliarana* and *Aloe antandroi (ssp. antandroi)* are the former has leaves concentrated at the tip of the stems, produces few offsets at the base and has purplish-red flowers in small clumps whereas the latter produces leaves in greater numbers along the stem, produces more offsets from the base to the middle of the stem and has scarlet red flowers in big clumps. Figs 1 & 2.

*Aloe acutissima* var. *itampoloana* J.-B. Castillon, Cact-Avent. Int. No. 83: 30, ill. (p. 29), 2009. Typus: Castillon 43 (TAN). Not illustrated.

*Aloe antandroi ssp. toliarana* J.-B. Castillon, Cact-Avent. Int. No. 83: 31, ill. (p. 32), 2009. Typus: Reynolds 7857 (P). Figs. 1a & 1b.

## **Comparison of *Aloe darainensis* and *Aloe anivoranoensis***

*Aloe darainensis* is smaller, the curved leaves are spaced by some 1.5 cm along the stem, which allow it to adopt a creeping habit, and are only slightly concave, the angle between stem and leaf approaches 180°.

*Aloe anivoranoensis* is larger, exceeding 60 cm, the curved leaves are furrowed with the opposite leaf edges curling inwards with teeth overlapping. The bases are much close together on the stem and the angle between the stem and leaf is less than 90°.



*Aloe antandroi ssp. antandroi*





3a



3b

*Aloe deltoideodonta* ssp. *amboahangyensis*

*Aloe capitata* var. *angavoana* J.-P. Castillon, Cact.-Avent. Int. No. 81: 12-13, ill., 2009. Typus: Castillon 34 (TAN, HBG). Not illustrated.

*Aloe darainensis* J.-P. Castillon, Cact. World 27(3): 177-178, ill., 2009. Typus: Castillon 44 (TAN). Not illustrated.

*Aloe deltoideodonta* ssp. *amboahangyensis* Rebmann, Cact.-Avent. Int. No. 84: 28-29, ill., 2009. Typus: Rebmann 17 (BR). Figs. 3a & 3b.

*Aloe deltoideodonta* ssp. *brevifolia* (H. Perrier) Rebmann, Cact.-Avent.



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*Aloe deltoideodonta* ssp. *brevifolia*



5

*Aloe deltoideodonta* ssp. *candicans*



6



*Aloe deltoideodonta ssp. esomonyensis*

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*Aloe deltoideodonta ssp. fallax*

Int. No. 84: 24, 26, 2009. Basionym: *Aloe deltoideodonta* var. *brevifolia*. Fig. 4.

*Aloe deltoideodonta ssp. candicans* (H. Perrier) Rebmann, Cact.-Avent. Int. No. 84: 24, 26, 2009. Basionym: *Aloe deltoideodonta* var. *candicans*. Fig. 5.

*Aloe deltoideodonta ssp. esomonyensis* Rebmann, Cact.-Avent. Int. No. 84: 30-31, ill., 2009. Typus: Rebmann 16 (BR). Fig. 6.

*Aloe deltoideodonta ssp. fallax* (J.-B. Castillon) Rebmann, Cact.-Avent. Int. No. 84: 24, 26, 2009. Norn. inval. (Art. 33.4, Note 1), based on *Aloe deltoideodonta* var. *fallax*. Fig. 7.

*Aloe fievetii* var. *altimatsiatrae* (J.-B. Castillon) J.-B. Castillon, Cact.-Avent. Int. No. 84: 32, 2009. Basionym: *Aloe altimatsiatrae*. [Combination first published invalidly (Art. 33.4) in l.c. No. 83: 29, 2009.] Not illustrated.

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*Aloe fontainei*

*Aloe fontainei* Rebmann, Cact.-Avent. Int. No. 82: 2-5, ill., 2009. Typus: Rebmann 18 (BR). Fig. 8 & 9. Editor's note. *Aloe fontainei* is considered by J. B. Castillon to be a synonym of *Aloe mandotoensis*, but N. Rebmann asserts that they are different. He will publish his reasons shortly.

*Aloe hahnii* G. F. Smith & Klopper, Bothalia 39(1): 98-99, ill., 2009. Typus: Hahn 2172 (PRE). Fig. 14.

*Aloe johannis-philippeii* J.-B. Castillon, Cact. World 27(1): 52-55, ill., 2009. Typus: Castillon U (TAN). Not illustrated.

(Continued on page 7)



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*Aloe fontainei*

10



*Aloe kannelii*







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*Aloe newtonii.*

(Continued from page 4)

*Aloe kannelii* van Jaarsveld, *Aloe* 46(2): 38-39, ills., 2009. Typus: van Jaarsveld & al. 22166 (NBG, PRE). Photo. 10.

*Aloe massawana* ssp. *sakoankenke* (J.-B. Castillon) J.-B. Castillon, *Cact.-Avent. Int.* No. 84: 32, 2009. Basionym: *Aloe sakoankenke*. [Combination first published invalidly (Art. 33.4) in l.c. No. 83: 27, 2009.] Fig. 11.

*Aloe newtonii* J.-B. Castillon, *Bradleya* 27: 152, ills. (p. 151), 2009. Based on Reynolds 7885. Nom. illeg. (Art. 52.1). [Norn. illeg. superfl. versus *A. subacutissima* G. D. Rowley, which is cited as synonym.] Fig. 12 & 13. Editors note. Dr C. Walker, editor of *Bradleya* has informed me that it has now been agreed that *Aloe newtonii* has been correctly and validly publish.

*Aloe perdita* Ellert, *Aloe* 45(4): 76-77, ills., 2009. Based on Ellert 172. Norn. inval. (Art. 8.2). [Dated 2008, received at ZSS 3. 2. 2009.] Not illustrated.

*Aloe rapanarivoi* J.-P. Castillon, *Cact.-Avent. Int.* No. 81: 16-19, ills., 2009. Typus: Castillon 39 (TAN).

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*Aloe hahnii*, Soutpansberg, Limpopo Province, South Africa.



# Two new cultivars

Christian & Françoise Prud'hon  
18 rue des Violettes, 67350 Pfaffenhoffen, Alsace, France

C'est lors d'une visite à la nurserie de Cok Grootscholten en 1996 qu'une petite plante qui semblait être une *H. pygmaea* attira particulièrement notre attention sur les tables de vente.

De retour chez nous, nous avons rapidement constaté qu'il s'agissait d'une forme extrême de *H. pygmaea* forme *cristallina*.

La « fenêtre » semblent recouvertes d'un cartilage avec de petites dents blanches. 3 lignes brunes traversent la fenêtre. Les feuilles (jusqu'à 18) sont de couleur chocolat et la « fenêtre » prend une teinte rose sous un éclairage suffisant. Les photos parlent d'elles-mêmes. La rosette atteint 8 cm de diamètre. Nous avons retenu le nom de « pink beauty » suite à un échange de photos lors de mails avec Etwin Aslander (qui possédait la nurserie « Selecta Succulents »).

Lors de l'ELK en 2003, nous avons montré une photo de cette plante à Mr. Kobayashi qui nous a dit qu'il connaissait ce clone et qu'il s'agissait d'une *H. pygmaea* qui avait été collectée dans l'habitat et qui avait été importée au Japon. Il trouva que le nom de « Pink beauty » était une bonne idée.

En tout cas, c'est pour nous une très belle plante que nous apprécions tout particulièrement et que nous avons multipliée.

Nous l'utilisons chaque année pour des croisements avec d'autres *pygmaea* et pour produire des hybrides. Nous avons retenu un de ces hybrides pour la collection et l'avons nommé « Rosepolux » (DSC190). Ne nous demandez pas pourquoi ce nom, c'est juste un nom qui nous est venu à l'esprit et qui est le premier d'une longue série d'hybrides poilus qui tirent leur origine d'un dessin animé qui était diffusé lorsque nous étions enfants. Pollux était un chien au poils très longs très rigolo qui nous a marqués en ce temps.... *H. « rosepolux »* référencé dans notre collection sous PE0666 est issu d'un croisement entre notre *H. « pink beauty »* et un clone monstrueux de *H. pygmaea*. La plante, de croissance très lente, fait actuellement 6 cm de diamètre. Elle possède la couche cartilagineuse sur la fenêtre et la teinte chocolat typique de la « Pink beauty ». Par contre, elle a tendance à rejeter (très doucement) un peu n'importe comment comme le plant père. C'est un clone particulier que nous réutilisons également pour de l'hybridation.

It was during a visit at Cok Grootscholten's succulent nursery (Netherlands) in 1996 that we were particularly attracted by a little plant that was on the sales benches.

Back at home, we quickly realised that it was an extreme form of *Haworthia pygmaea* fa. *cristallina*. The windows seem to be covered with a cartilaginous surface with small white teeth. 3 brown lines go through the window. The leaves (up to 18) are red/brown and the window takes a pink colour when it gets sufficient light. The photos show all these characters. The rosette reaches a diameter of 8 cm.

In the fall 1996 we sent a few photos to Etwin Aslander (owner Selecta Succulents in SA at this time) for comments. When he wrote us about that plant, he commended the photo of this "pink beauty" and we decided to name that plant like that.

In September 2003 we had the opportunity to meet Mr Kobayashi at the ELK Congress in Belgium. We showed him a photo of our "pink beauty", and we were surprised that he already knew that clone. He confirmed it was a *H. pygmaea* that was field collected and imported in Japan. He also agreed that "pink beauty" is a good name for such a plant. We have referenced it under number PE0678 in our collection and we use it again every year for new



*Haworthia pygmaea* 'Pink Beauty'



*Haworthia pygmaea* 'Rosepollux'



crosses with other pygmaea clones, as well as for the production of new hybrids.

We have selected one of these hybrids for the collection and gave it the name of “Rosepollux” (DSC190). Don’t ask us why this name! We just remembered a movie with a long haired dog that was broadcasted when we were children and it is just the first name that came to mind, the first of a long series of hairy hybrids.

*H.* ‘Rosepollux’ referenced under number PE0666 in our collection is a cross between our “Pink beauty” and a monstrous clone of *H. pygmaea*. The plant (of very slow growth) is now 6 cm in diameter. It has the typical characters on the leaf windows and the typical brown/red colour of the “pink beauty”. Nevertheless it has a tendency to offset like the father plant. It is a special clone that we use also again for hybridisation.

***Haworthia pygmaea* ‘Pink Beauty’  
Christian & Francoise Prud’hon’**

**Parentage.** Apparently a habitat plant imported into Japan.

**Description.** Overall form as for the species, which embraces the form *crystalina*, an invalid name. See Breuer’s The World of Haworthias Volume 2, page 685. Rosette low, compact, diameter to 8cm. leaves reddish-brown, up to 18, symmetrically placed; windows bluish-grey, seem to be covered with a cartilaginous surfaces densely studded with, small but prominent, white tubercles, which also define the edges of the windows, tips generally rounded. Circa three, brown, longitudinal lines of variable length separate the tubercles. The windows turn pink in strong light.

**Propagation.** Offsets and leaf cuttings.

***Haworthia pygmaea* ‘Rosepollux’  
Christian & Francois Prud’hon.**

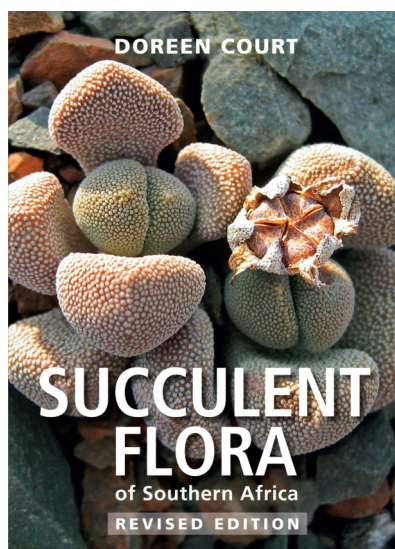
**Parentage.** *Haworthia pygmaea* ‘Pink Beauty’ x monstrous form of *Haworthia pygmaea*

**Description.** Rosette more open than *Haworthia pygmaea* ‘Pink Beauty’, to 6 cm diameter; leaves slightly twisted, reddish-brown, windows whitish-grey with white tubercles, less numerous than in *Haworthia pygmaea* ‘Pink Beauty’, sides generally straight, tapering, ends pointed with a white terminal spine, distinct, small, white, marginal teeth. Produces offsets more readily than *H. pygmaea* ‘Pink Beauty’.

**Propagation.** Offsets and leaf cuttings.







# Succulent Flora of Southern Africa.

Doreen Court, South Africa

Publisher Struik, South Africa

(S.A. Telephone 0800 221029)

Further information may be obtained from, and orders may be sent to, Lucille  
at

[lucilleb@randomstruik.co.za](mailto:lucilleb@randomstruik.co.za)

Doreen Court has now published a Revised Edition of her Succulent Flora of South Africa. It is actually the third edition. Previous editions have been well received and sold out. Each edition has had additional information added.

The third has been published by Struik, who has extended the number of colour pages to 46.

The Asphodelaceae (Aloe, Gasteria, Astroloba and Haworthia), the subject genera of the of this journal, has 20 colour pages devoted to it as well as 35 monochrome pictures with new species mainly by South African authors.

Additions to this volume are Sarcocaulon and Fockea and a reference section with details of all references made in the text.

The book has 336 pages. The price is 320 Rand.

The three photographs shown form part of the book and were sent by Struik by way of illustrations.

The editor has not seen a copy of the book.

Above cover photo:  
Rhynephyllum  
by  
Priscilla Burgoyne.

Harry Mays



*Haworthia truncata*



*Haworthia parksiana*



### Distribution of Journals.

The objective is to ensure that all members receive each Alsterworthia International journal not later than the end of the month of issue, March, July and November. In practice, members receive their journals well before, but a few exceptions for the March journal are possible.

The first journals to be sent out are those for the countries most distant from the UK. The next batch is for those nearer. Please remember that the journals for members who elect for surface mail will take longer to be delivered than those for which premium mail has been selected. Finally the last batch is sent to UK, which takes at the most three days.

As the March journal normally contains a seed list it is sent out as early as possible in February, consequently those members for whom I have received notifications that their renewals have been received may receive their March journal before the end of February. Those who are notified to me after this bulk posting will receive their journals later at variable times, which partly depends on when I receive their renewal notifications. Please remember that the annual membership subscriptions are based on sending out journals by the cheapest method, which is by a private, bulk-posting contractor for those outside the UK, who uses local post offices for final delivery. Renewals received after the February bulk posting may have to be accumulated to ensure that the contractor's minimum charge is not applied, as this makes the cost per item higher than that allowed for in the subscription. So that the few members who renew after March do not have to wait too long for the March journal copies are sent out via the British Post Office as soon as possible following receipt of payment, which again increases the cost per item.

Alsterworthia International members' subscriptions for the Japanese journal Haworthia Study is based on that journal being sent out with the next Alsterworthia International journal, hopefully the July Haworthia Study with the November Alsterworthia journal, the December with the March. To keep cost down, journals are sent to me by surface mail and are not always received in time to be distributed with the November and March journals, in which case they are held for distribution with the next journal. This does not seem to be a problem, but if any members would like the Japanese journals to be sent immediately I receive them it is open to those members to pay the non-member's Haworthia Study subscription rate. The non-member rate includes the postage for Haworthia Study to be sent out on its own direct to the subscriber as soon as the journals are received by me.

We cannot be held responsible for non-delivery by postal authorities, but we will replace at our discretion journals which have not been delivered. It is rare for Alsterworthia International journals not to be received, but occasionally it does happen *Any member who has not received his/her journal before the end of the month of issue, March, July and November, is requested to contact me direct, so that I can look into the matter.* Please do not delay in reporting non-receipt.

*Members can help to ensure that the work of Alsterworthia International Honorary Representatives is kept to a minimum by renewing subscriptions well before the end of January each year. This will also ensure prompt despatch of all journals by the most economical means for the March issue.*

Harry Mays  
hmays@freenetname.co.uk

#### **A tribute to the creative skills of Rick Nowakowski and the cultivation skills of Richard Stamper.**

In September 2010 Richard Stamper entered his *×Gasteraloe* 'NCS', which he had purchased as a small plant from Rick Nowakowski, the owner of Natures Curiosity Shop, in the Houston Cactus and Succulent Society Show, USA. It won Best Succulent in show out of circa 80 entries.

A photograph of this cultivar is shown on page 24 of the November, 2010 issue of this journal, Volume 10, Issue 3.



# An All-Year-Round Garden *Bulbinella*

Tony Walters.

I have pondered long and hard over the origin of my *Bulbinella* and came up with the answer, eventually. I grew some from seed bought from Chiltern Seeds. I got fed up with them in the greenhouse doing nothing so, as a make or break measure, put them where they are now, in a boarder in the garden.

They have now been planted out for three years. The site faces east and can be very wet in winter. I have not bothered with them, except to admire them, since they were planted.

According to Chiltern Seeds, they originate in the mountains of southern New Zealand, are hardy, and have edible, fleshy roots. The species name is *hookeri*. The 2 clumps have grown hugely since last year, so the more severe winter we had this time seems to have agreed with them.





# *Haworthia groenewaldii* I. Breuer spec. nov.

## A new species of the *Haworthia magnifica* group from the southern Western Cape Province

Ingo Breuer, Jannie Groenewald and Gerhard Marx

A couple of years ago Jannie Groenewald found an interesting looking *Haworthia* on his parents' farm near Buffeljagdsrivier. Later, during a presentation, he met the well known *Haworthia* expert Mr. Bruce Bayer, reported his discovery to him and invited him to visit the locality to have a look for himself. After his inspection Bayer regarded this element not to be a new taxon within *Haworthia*, but a form of *H. mutica*. Soon afterwards during 2008 Gerhard Marx visited the locality together with Bruce Bayer and Kobus Venter.

The summary of Gerhard's visit reads as follows:

"The opportunity to visit *H. groenewaldii* n.n. in habitat came during August 2008 when I was invited by Bruce Bayer to accompany him, his wife Daphne and Kobus Venter to the locality.

"Upon seeing the first few plants I said to Bruce that they look just like small *H. springbokvlakensis*, but later when Bruce pointed out some exceptionally nicely marked plants I could see the links to *H. mutica* which he wanted to emphasize. Some of the plants had the same white dusky dots and lines in the leaf windows as found in some populations of *H. mutica*. In addition, the bluish-grey colour of plants growing in the dappled shade of bushes also reminded somewhat of *H. mutica*. Another striking feature of the plants was the fine but rough leaf texture, which give the plants a glistening effect in sunshine.

"I think it was Kobus Venter who mentioned that in addition to the subtle *H. springbokvlakensis* and *H. mutica* links, he felt that *H. magnifica* var. *atrofusca* also comes to mind when looking at these plants. I could immediately see that connection too.

"Later on when the flowers and flowering time of these plants became evident, it was clear that the *H. magnifica* var. *atrofusca* connection was the closest one in terms of real relationship."

During 2010 Gerhard added the following comments in an e-mail message to me:

".....Unfortunately Bruce Bayer keeps on refusing to see it as something new and calls it simply a form of *H. mutica* - " *H. mutica* 'Buffeljags' ". Well, superficially there are some similarities. The typical *H. mutica* grows only 20 km to the west at Dankbaar farm. But MBB7801 (= *H. groenewaldii* n.n.) is a summer-flowering species (as said, late February to April) with thin tender peduncles and delicate flowers identical to that of *H. maraisii* and some *H. magnifica* and *H. mirabilis*. *H. mutica* flowers in spring (Sept-Oct) and has more robust peduncles and flowers.

"Seedlings of *H. mutica* develop fast while MBB7801 is very slow. Two-year old seedlings of MBB7801 is smaller than 8 month old *H. mutica*....."

In 2010 Gerhard Marx also sent me some pictures of these plants and encouraged my further attention to the discussion of the item. After checking all the facts and also discussing it with Jannie Groenewald, I came to the conclusion that the main features of its habit, and especially the flower characters and flowering time, differentiate it from *H. mutica* and relatives, therefore I decided to describe it as a new species and name it after its discoverer Jannie Groenewald, a student of Ecology science, who is very much interested in the biomes of the African Field (vegetation types):

### *Haworthia groenewaldii* I. Breuer spec. nov.

#### Latin Diagnosis

HABITUS FOLIORUM *H. SPRINGBOKVLAKENSIS* SIMILIS EST. FACIE ET PIGMENTORUM *H. MUTICA* SIMILIS EST. HABITUS FLORIS ET TEMPORIS FLORIS UT IN *H. MAGNIFICA*.

#### Description:

Always growing singly, but in a couple of cases growing in groups of plants of different ages. Rosette: acaulescent, 40-50 mm Ø (exceptionally up to 100 mm). Leaves: 5-7(8), fleshy, spreading, end-area in most cases very rounded (resembling *H. springbokvlakensis*), 20-25 mm long, 13-18 mm broad, 11-13 mm thick. Leaf surface of back and leaf-base, smooth, opaque; colour dull dark green. Margins: opaque, smooth. Back without keel. End-areas: 13-18 mm long, face translucent, with 3-5 whitish parallel lines, the middle one the longest (sometimes parallel lines are ± partly of greenish colour). Surface of the end area, rough with small papillae. End area of some specimens are with ± whitish, ± raised dots, in a few cases the dots are blended into cloudy flecks. Leaf-tip: very rounded, without teeth.

Inflorescence: 300-600 mm long, 1.2-2 mm diam., Peduncle: 200-300 mm long. Sterile Bracts: 15-20, 5-7 mm long. Raceme: 100-300 mm long. 8-18 flowers, 2-5 flowers open at one time. Fertile Bracts: 3-4 mm long. Pedicels: 2-4 mm long, 1-1.2 mm diam. Flowers: 14-16 mm long. Perianth: 3 - 4 mm diam. Flower-face: 9-12 mm long. Upper part: 6-7 mm long, 3-5 mm broad. Lower part: 5-7 mm long, 5-9 mm broad. Fruit: 11-18 mm long, 2.5-4 mm thick. Flowering time February – March.

#### Type Information

Collector: J. Groenewald s.n. (= MBB7801)

Locality: 3420 (-BA), Buffeljagdsrivier, Western Cape, SA



Type Location: holotype in GRA

**Description of the Vegetation type and distribution**  
by Jannie Groenewald

Ruens Silcrete Renosterveld (RSR) occurs in the Western Cape Province and is particularly common along the lower Breede River south of Buffeljagsrivier to Malgas (Mucina and Rutherford, 2006). RSR is seen as a critically endangered vegetation type as 78% of it has been transformed into agricultural land (Mucina and Rutherford, 2006). The fragments that are left are those parts that are too steep or rocky to be ploughed.

Silcrete Renosterveld contains rare and endemic plants that are sensitive to grazing and trampling and it is recommended that it must be left alone (De Villiers *et al.* 2005).

*Haworthia groenewaldii* is one of these rare and endemic plants that can only be found on a belt of left over RSR that occur in the farming town of Buffeljagsrivier.

The habitat lies between 80 and 120 meters above sea level and faces in a Northerly direction.

In the cattle overgrazed parts of the veldt *H. groenewaldii* occurs as a few chattered and small plants. The main population of *H. groenewaldii* is found in a camp that was not grazed by cattle, but by sheep. The plants grow under and inside clumps of *Merxmuellera disticha*, a hard and unpalatable grass. Here the plants grow in small groups of mixed ages, size as well as leaf form.

**References**

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World of Haworthias 2, Niederzier

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Haworthia Update 5-2. Essays on Haworthia; Chapter 10, *Haworthia enigma* and *Haworthia mutica* var. *nigra*, p.102-128,

Bayer, M.B., 2009.

*Haworthia enigma* and *Haworthia mutica* var. *nigra*; Haworthiad 23(3):73-80



Flowers of *Haworthia groenewaldii*



Bayer, M.B., 2010.  
2010 Variants in *Haworthia*, *Alsterworthia*  
*International* 11(1):5-13, 16-19 and title page

De Villiers, C.C. et al., 2005.  
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Environmental Assessment in the Western Cape.  
Fynbos Forum and Botanical Society of South Africa,  
Kirstenbosch

Marx, G. 2010.  
Some new discoveries in the genus *Haworthia* from the  
southern Western Cape Province and Little Karoo;  
*Aloe* 47(4):88-

Mucina, L. & Rutherford M.C. (eds.), 2006.  
The vegetation of South Africa, Lesotho and  
Swaziland, *Strelitzia* 19, SANBI, Pretoria, South  
Africa.

### Photographs.

**Front cover.** *H. groenewaldii* typical specimen with  
whitish flecks and parallel lines with some green  
colour.

**Page 16.** Flowers of *H. groenewaldii*.

**Page 17.** Fruit of *H. groenewaldii*.

**Page 18.** Dry fruit capsules and seeds of *H. groenewaldii*.

**Page 18.** *H. groenewaldii* in Habitat. Specimen  
without whitish flecks, growing in between  
*Merxmüllera disticha*, a hard and unpalatable grass.

**Page 19.** Another specimen of *H. groenewaldii* with  
little whitish flecks.

**Page 20.** A specimen of *Haworthia groenewaldii*  
with inflorescence among a group of smaller plants.

**Back cover.** A group of *Haworthia groenewaldii* of  
different size and age, but all single plants.





Dry fruit capsules and seeds of *Haworthia*.  
*Groenewaldii*



*Haworthia groenewaldii* in Habitat. Specimen without whitish flecks, growing in between *Merxmüllera disticha*, a hard and unpalatable grass.



Another specimen of *Haworthia groenwaldii* with little whitish flecks



A specimen of *Haworthia groenewaldii* with inflorescence among a group of smaller plants.





## Donation of Books by Ingo Breuer - Member's New Prices

We are extremely grateful to Ingo Breuer for having generously donated a supply of four of his books for Alsterworthia International to sell to members at discounted prices for the benefit of Alsterworthia International funds. Details are as follows:

### **Haworthia photographs used to typify taxa described by Dr. Karl von Poellnitz.**

200 pages, 17cm x 24.5, card cover.

90 black and white full page photos with the details of the publications in which they were published, the available details of where the plants were collected and details of the types.

### **Notes on Haworthias, J.R. Brown.**

219 pages, 17cm x 24.5cm, card cover.

#### **Contents**

A Brief Review of the Genus Haworthia, pages 1-7

Some Transfers in the Genus Haworthia, page 8

Coarctatae, pages 9-10

Trifariae, pages 11-12

Venosae, pages 13-14

Window leaves, pages 15-16

Contractile Roots, pages 17-18

Notes on Haworthia by J.R. Brown, pages 19-207 (Species are listed in alphabetical order with full notes by Brown published over many years, at first in Desert Plant Life then in the Cactus & Succulent Journal of America.)

Current Nomenclature, pages 208-211. (A side by side comparison of the classifications by Brown, Bayer, Scott and Breuer.)

Alphabetical Note Index, pages 212-215. (References for the species in alphabetical order.)

Chronological Note Index, pages 216-218. (References for the species in chorological order.)

### **The World of Haworthias Volume 1. Bibliography and Annotated Index.**

340 pages, 17cm x 24.5cm, card cover.

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Chapter 1. Literature, pages 1-52. (Author's names are listed in alphabetical order with references to their publications.)

Chapter 2. Authors of the names, pages 53-68. (Author's names are listed in alphabetical order with the names of the species they published and the year of publication.)

Chapter 3. Updated Classification, pages 69-78. (Details of Breuer's classification.)

Chapter 4. Annotated index of names, pages 79-284. (All the species are listed in alphabetical order with relevant information: Publication reference, Origin (location) of the species, Type (its nature), Status (basonym, synonym etc) and the references numbers for the references in Chapter 1.)

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### **The World of Haworthias Volume 2. Descriptions.**

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This book is devoted to full information about each species, which are listed in alphabetical order. The information generally takes the form of the reference to the original publication of the name, black & white illustrations, the Latin diagnosis and English translation, additional notes in the language of publication with English translations where necessary, the origin of the taxon, the type with notes, distribution, additional notes and remarks including problems with the taxon. There is also a plant names index.

The information in these books brings together much information published over time and space in a variety of books and journals in many languages in many countries and deposited with many organisations including herbariums and libraries. These books are reference works in their own right which make information not normally available to the public readily available. The information itself does not become out of date. The classifications are amended with time, but the basic information is still valid. Classifications published subsequently can be readily found in the publications of Bayer, Breuer and Dr Hayashi and in journals such as Haworthia Study (Japanese & English) and Alsterworthia International (English).

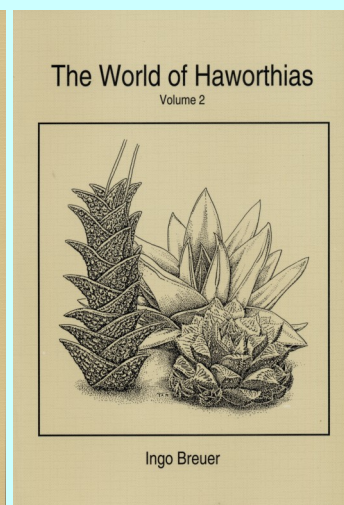
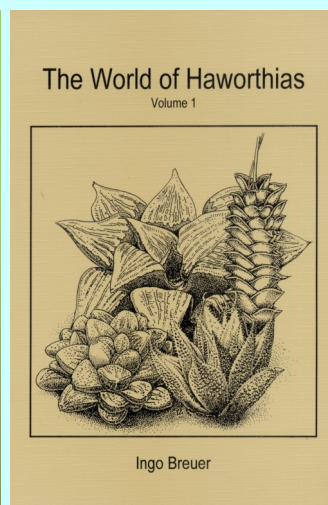
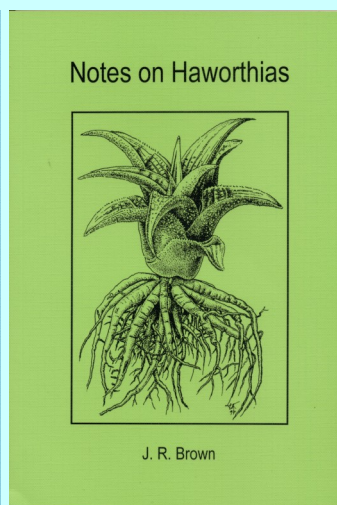
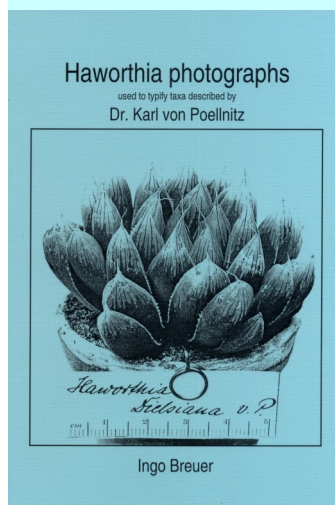


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**Haworthia photographs used to typify taxa described by Dr. Karl von Poellnitz. £9.00**

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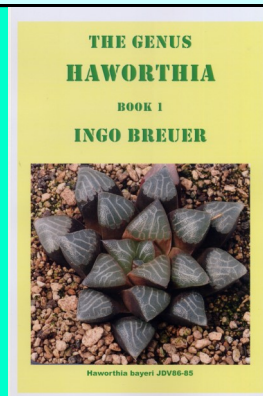
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# Photographic Album of some Haworthias & an Astroloba in Cultivation.

It is deeply regretted that the name of the photographer and cultivator of these fine plants has not been recorded in the file of photographs to be published and I have not been able to trace it in many other paper files.

I am certain they came from a member in Europe, possibly in the Mediterranean Region.

Members are invited to send in interesting photographs of their plants, with whatever details they have available, for publication. Local conditions can influence cultivation conditions, difficulties of cultivation and the appearance of plants.

Photographs of plants in habitat are also of great interest. Please send them with as much information as possible. Plants in habitat may look quite different in some respects from plants in cultivation, all of which is of interest to members.

Harry Mays. [hmays@freenetname.co.uk](mailto:hmays@freenetname.co.uk)



*Haworthia decipiens.*  
Campherpoort



*Haworthia decipiens.*  
W of Klipplat



*H. emelyae v. comptoniana.*  
Georgida



Photo noted *H. leutoeorosa* which is a synonym of *H. herbacea*. See *World of Haworthia Volume 1*, Ingo Breuer.  
Does this variegated cultivar have a cultivar name?





*H. magnifica* v. *atrofusca*.  
NW of Riversdale.



*H. pygmaea* (as f. *crystallina* an invalid name.)



*H. retusa* 'Jolly Green Giant'  
Where was this cultivar name published?



*H. scabra* v. *scabra*.  
Kleynshoogte



*H. truncata* v. *maughanii*.  
S of Calitzdorp.



*H. truncata* v. *truncata*.  
Vanwykskraal.





*H. scabra* v. *starkiana*. Schemanspoort.



*H. variegata* v. *petrophylla*



*H. vlokii*. E of Meiringspoort.



*Haworthia cooperi*



*Haworthia* 'Cioccolate'

Where was this Italian cultivar name published?



*Astroloba bullulata*



# Leaf Propagation of *Gasteria rawlinsonii*

Harry Mays  
hmays@freenername.co.uk

Not much is heard about the propagation of *Gasteria rawlinsonii* from leaf cuttings so, when taking stem cuttings in 2007 (which root quite well), I stripped a number of leaves from the tops of the cut stems of the stock plant and also from the base of the cuttings.

After healing of the cut surfaces, these leaves were potted eight to each of two pots in dry compost and left to fend for themselves, except for light spraying from time to time. After approximately one year one leaf had just produced one offset and light watering commenced. During the 2009 three other leaves produced one offset each.

During 2010 these four offsets developed noticeably, but none of the other 12 leaves produced any offsets. I applied light pressure to all of them and found that four were just empty skins. The leaf surfaces of *Gasteria rawlinsonii* are quite strong and durable. The tissues they contained had either dried out or rotted, probably the former.

Unfortunately many of my plants, including these four leaf offsets, did not survive the extreme cold of the winter of 2010-2011, when we had two spells of temperatures down to minus 15° C. Such a low temperature is abnormal for the northwest of England. One morning I found the glasshouse bitterly cold with no electric heating. The problem was found to be the trip-out switch, which was in the off position, thus cutting off the electricity. It is possible that the extreme cold caused overloading and the trip-out to operate, but the system work fine when the switch was turned on. I strongly suspect that workmen had incorrectly turned off the trip-out when doing some work in the house, but I could not prove this.

Thus the success rate for these leaf cuttings was 25%, the rate for stem cuttings is much high, about 80% for me. Nevertheless leaf cuttings can be made available particularly when taking stem cuttings, so leaf cuttings are worth trying. You may be more successful than I was.

On page 78 of *Gasterias of South Africa. A new revision of a major succulent group* Earnst van Jaarsveld records that "It (*Gasteria rawlinsonii*) is also the only *Gasteria* species that does not proliferate from broken leaf pieces". I have not tried to propagate from broken bits and will probably not now get the chance to try to. If any members have tried, or will try, to propagate from broken leaf pieces it would be interesting to hear of the results.

Final question. The only difference between *Gasteria rawlinsonii* and *Gasteria rawlinsonii* 'Staircase' is that the distichous (opposite) leaves of *Gasteria rawlinsonii* are twisted into a spiral-like staircase. Do both forms propagate in the same way and, in particular, do the leaves of *Gasteria rawlinsonii* 'Staircase' produce offsets all of which twist like a spiral staircase or do they produce some which do not? If you can provide the answers you may score a first, as I have not been able to trace any information to date.



*Gasteria rawlinsonii* leaf cuttings.



*Gasteria rawlinsonii* 'Staircase'





A group of *Haworthia groenewaldii* of different size and age,  
but all single plants.