

# ALSTERWORTHIA INTERNATIONAL THE SUCCULENT ASPHODELACEAE JOURNAL



*Haworthia koelmaniorum v. koelmaniorum*  
in habitat.

## Contents

Alsterworthia International Honorary Representatives.....	2
Some more last closing thoughts. M B Bayer, South Africa .....	3-4
A small, but important, correction. ....	4
The Problems with Cultivar Identification. Harry Mays .....	5-6
Membership Renewals for 2012 .....	6
<i>Aloe lutescens</i> Groenwald in Botswana. Bruce J. Hargreaves, USA.....	7-8
Photographic Album of some Haworthias & an <i>Astroloba</i> in Cultivation.....	9-11
Index of Plant Names & Photographs in Alsterworthia International Volume 11, 2011 .....	12-13
<i>Haworthia koelmaniorum v. koelmaniorum</i> .....	front & back covers, 14
An Uncommon Event. Kenneth K. Uy, USA .....	15
The Genus <i>Haworthia</i> Book 2. Ingo Breuer, Germany.....	16-17
A look at some cultivars distributed by Rick Nowakowski .....	18-23
An urgent request for information .....	23

**Editor: Harry Mays**

Woodsleigh, Moss Lane, St Michaels on Wyre, Preston, PR3 0TY, UK  
e-mail: hmays@freenetname.co.uk

**Alsterworthia International Honorary Representatives.**

Annual membership fees must be paid to Representatives *in local currency*.  
Please make payment to the local representative by name, not to Alsterworthia International.

Membership fees may be paid world wide *in British pounds only - your account will be debited at the current exchange rate:*

- i. by cheque drawn on a UK bank payable to Alsterworthia International. Please send to H. Mays, address above.
- ii. by PayPal to <alsterworthia@freenetname.co.uk>. Please add 4% to the total payable to compensate for deductions made by PayPal.
- iii. by bank transfer in British pounds to Santander UK plc, BBAM, Bridle Road., Bootle, Merseyside, L30 4GB, UK.

Alsterworthia International Account Number: 75923083. Sort Code:72-00-05.  
International payments: BIC: ALEIGB22. IBAN: GB50 ALEI 7200 0575 9230 83.  
Please ensure you instruct your bank to include all bank charges in your payment.

**Australia:**

Paul I. Forster,  
P.O. Box 2171,  
Ashgrove West, Queensland 4060.

E-mail: paulforster@uq.net.au

**Belgium:**

Frank & Diane Thys  
Antwerpsedreef 30  
B-2980 Zoersel

E-mail: Frank\_diane@skynet.be  
Phone: + 32 3 383 50 06

**Czech Republic:**

Jakub Jilemicky  
Pacholikova 6  
Praha 4  
14300

Tel. 0042 608 702 484  
E-mail: kuba.jilemicky@gmail.com

**France:**

Mr Christian Prud'hon  
18 rue des Violettes  
67350 Pfaffenhoffen.

E-mail: prudhonch@wanadoo.fr

**Germany:**

Uwe Bayer  
Cono's Paradise  
Dorfstraße 10  
56729 Nettehoeffe

Tel/Fax: +49(0) 26 55/36 14

**India:**

Mrs Meena Singh  
A-162, Sector 40  
Noida 201 303

E-mail: u4bias4meena@hotmail.com

**Italy:**

Mr Lucio Russo  
Botaniké Nursery  
via Ribolzi 19  
28831 Baveno (VB)

luciorusso@woow.it  
www.botanike.com

**Italy:**

Luigi Battista  
Via Ronchi n.17  
33048 San Giovanni al Natisone (UD)

studiobattista@triangolo.it

**Japan:**

Dr. M. Hayashi  
9006-1-107, Ubumi  
Yuto-cho, Hamamatsu  
431-0102.

**Netherlands:**

Cok Grootsholten  
Vijverberglaan 5  
2675 LC Honselersdijk

E-mail: info@succulenta-kwekerij.nl

**New Zealand:**

Mrs. Sandra Spence  
14d Saxton Road  
New Plymouth

E-mail: spencejs@clear.net.nz

**Russia:**

Mikhailov Anatoly  
Zhukova Street 109  
Omsk 644046  
Russia

E-mail: abatul05@yandex.ru

**South Africa:**

Succulent Society of South Africa,  
P.O. Box 12580  
Hatfield 0028

E-mail: kambroo@cis.co.za  
Contact person Kotie Retief.

**USA:**

Steven Brack  
Mesa Garden, P.O. Box 72,  
Belen,  
New Mexico 87002.

E-mail: cactus@swcp.com

**USA:**

Helen M. Barber  
Rainbow Gardens Bookshop, L.L.C.  
3620 W. Sahuaro Divide  
Tucson, AZ 85742-9754

www.rainbowgardensbookshop.com  
Tel: 520-577-7406  
866-577-7406 toll free within the USA  
Fax: 520-577-7413

**United Kingdom:**

Harry Mays,  
Address at top of page

hmays@freenetname.co.uk

# Some more last closing thoughts.

M B Bayer  
PO 960, Kuilsriver 7579, South Africa

Recently I wrote a short piece about new finds and wrote this “I must close this piece with a picture (Fig 1, see also front cover photo MBB7801, *Alsterworthia* International Volume 11, Issue 1, March 2011) of a plant of *H. mutica* from Buffeljags near Swellendam, hastening to add that few of the plants look like this. It is a marvellous population and the seed is going to generate some really magnificent clones and probably a host of names too.”

Ingo Breuer feels that these Buffeljags plants are a new species and in his inimitable fashion has named it *H. groenewaldii* (*Alsterworthia* International Volume 11, Issue 2, July 2011) after the ‘finder’. It is a population in fact recorded by G. G. Smith. Gerhard Marx is also understandably excited by the population for the reason my one picture should indicate. Unfortunately Gerhard does not have much insight into my methodology and feels I am totally wrong in ascribing this population to *H. mutica*. He therefore rejects my proposition that it could be referred to as *H. mutica* ‘*groenewaldii*’, and in his inimitable way insists that it should be *H. mirabilis* ‘*groenewaldii*’. He cites all kinds of interesting detail in respect of surface and rounded leaf tips to prove some point or other and generally dismisses any opinion of mine as pretentious language.

What I have tried to show in *Haworthia* is that there is huge variation across the board and that argument over minutiae is not going to make that go away. No kind of language I use will make this go away either. What this lot of plants that Breuer labels *H. groenewaldii* tells me, confirms my view that *H. retusa*, *H. mirabilis* and *H. floribunda* are engaged in a fascinating play that extends from Great Brak in the east to De Hoop in the west and probably spills over into the Little Karoo. *H. groenewaldii* is to me the most compelling evidence and it makes no real difference what one calls it other than ‘*H. mutica* Buffeljags’. For me personally this is the truest solution of a sorry lot as *H. mutica* itself is a product of that primary play. Whatever name is used should carry the information that it is a product of a chaotic conglomerate that has distinct elements like *H. floribunda*, *H. retusa* and *H. mirabilis* emerging from it, each with an immense array of variants. Finding names for all these already has several taxonomists very busy.

Of course the population at Ballyfar that I informally and unfortunately labelled *H. mirabilis* ‘*pilosa*’ (*Alsterworthia* International Volume 11, Issue 1, March 2011) that also generates very exciting collectibles and bears the Hayashi name *H. bobii*. It is just too late in my life to try and explain how this population relates to an even more complicated array where *H. variegata* is added to the same three “species” that are involved in *H. groenewaldii*. Many more names and changes will no doubt follow.

I attach some pictures to this article to show just a few of the variants of *H. mutica* ‘*groenewaldii*’ (Figs 1-3). Many of the variables are self-evident but I have included particularly pictures of two seedlings (Figs 4-5). This is because I sent one to an enthusiast to demonstrate



Fig. 1. MBB7801 *Haworthia mutica* Buffeljags.  
(*H. groenewaldii* in Ingo Breuer’s classification)



Fig. 2. MBB7801 Buffeljags



Fig. 3 MBB7801 Buffeljags

the floribunda-like leaf-tips. My suggestion was vigorously rejected on the grounds that it had translucens in the leaves. Of course a second picture shows none. I have long tried vainly to explain that we tend to have a character fixation that works fairly well if the sample is limited, but is at the root of most of our conflicts as that sample widens. Also include two pictures of plants from MBB6512 *H. mutica* ‘Klipport’ (Figs 6-7) to show pointed and point-less

leaves among other things. I would like to show readers ALL my pictures of *H. mutica* and then go into the field and get many more to show how different they can be.



Fig. 4. MBB7801 Buffeljags



Fig. 6. MBB6512 Klipport



Fig. 5. MBB7801 Buffeljags



Fig. 7. MBB6512 Klipport Stormsvlei

### A small, but important, correction.

Under the title “Type Information” on page 16 of the July 2011 *Alsterworthia International* journal, the collector for *Haworthia groenewaldii* was recorded as “J. Groenewald s.n. (=MBB7801)”. As the NBG gave the type a collector’s number the correct reference is “Collector: Groen 1”. Please amend your records.

Harry Mays

# Problems with Cultivar Identification

Harry Mays

Some time ago Sven Bernhard, who was at that time employed to determine the names for the entire collection at a nursery on the island of Tenerife, sent me some photographs of cultivars he was trying to name. The plants had nursery numbers, but there was no supporting documentation which could be used to determine names. He was concerned to use names which were in accordance with the ICBN and the ICNCP but, like the rest of us, he found the literature incomplete. He therefore supplemented his efforts by accessing the internet but, like so many of us before, he could not always find the correct names.

He sent me photographs of two cultivars numbered CC 0057 and CC 0021, which seem to be “old cultivars”. He provisionally named the former *×Gasteraloe pfrimmeri* (reference H. Jacobsen Handbuch der sukkulenten Pflanzen, Vol. 2, VEB Gustaf Fischer Verlag Jena, 1954) and the latter *×Gasterhaworthia holtzei* (reference H. Jacobsen, Das Sukkulentenlexikon, 3. Aufl., VEB Gustaf Fischer Verlag Jena, 1983\*) for a second opinion. CC0057 is potted in a 10.5 cm pot. The photographs show both the upper and lower leaf surfaces and the flowers for CC0021. He had not seen any flowers for CC 0057.

Mr Bernard’s problems with the lack of documentation for cultivar names replicates those experienced by other people at least for *Aloe*, *Gasteria*, *Haworthia*, related small genera and nothogenera, which is why the Cultivar Project was started. Because of these problems progress is not rapid.

To date we have not received any information at all for the names introduced by Sven Bernhard other than what is in Jacobsen’s lexicon. These are old cultivar names. Possibly they are not widely grown these days? There are however some very similar plants in cultivation, but, without original descriptions and good



photos, it is not easy to apply cultivar names with confidence.

The photograph of CC 0057 looks remarkably like *×Gasteraloe* 'Goliath' J. Trager (see *Hybrids & Cultivars of the Succulent Asphodelaceae* Volume 1, page 47). If they are the same and if *×Gasteraloe pfrimmeri* is the correct name for that plant 'Goliath' would be a later published name and invalid.

If anyone can help with the identification of plants in Mr. Bernhard's photographs it would be of use to the cultivar project. Can any one help please with relevant information? Please reply to Harry Mays, hmays@freenetname.co.uk



## Membership Renewals for 2012

Both printing and postal charges have risen in the past year, but other small sources of income have enable us to keep the membership fees constant in British pound for this year and now for 2012.

Because of fluctuating exchange rates there are a few adjustment to the equivalent foreign currency rates. All rates are detailed in the enclosed membership renewal form.

Members in countries with Honorary Representatives have the opportunity to pay in local currency, page 2.

All members may pay in British pounds by one of three methods detailed on page 2.

**The March 2012 journals will be posted in February to all members whose subscriptions have been received by the editor before Feb. 1st, 2012.**

**It will greatly assist your Honorary Representatives and the editor and reduce their work loads if you can ensure that your renewals reach them before Feb. 1st, 2012. Best wishes and many thanks.**

# *Aloe lutescens* Groenwald in Botswana

Bruce J. Hargreaves  
5817 Pryor St., Bakersfield, California, U.S.A.

I knew *Aloe cryptopoda* Bak. from Malawi and was surprised in 1969, when I taught secondary school briefly in Botswana, to find a related, but slightly different plant, which was listed in Reynolds 1966 also as *Aloe cryptopoda*. I was not happy with lumping the two and when I wrote about Botswana (Hargreaves, 1979) I said, "Although this... aloe is classified as a variety of *Aloe cryptopoda*, it has long narrow, reddish branches on its flower stalks, and is thus intermediate between *Aloe cryptopoda* and *Aloe lutescens*. This intermediate variety is found from Lobatsi to Zeerust in the Transvaal. True *Aloe lutescens* is limited to the area between Soutpansberg and the Limpopo River in the Transvaal. *Aloe cryptopoda*, on the other hand, is widespread, occurring as far north as Rumph District in Malawi and as far south as the northern Transvaal." [Actually this is an error. It should have read as far south as Zimbabwe.]

When I returned to Botswana as head of Natural History at the National Museum in 1989, I found these aloes in the herbarium under *Aloe cryptopoda*. I was still not happy with this and wrote (Hargreaves 1990), "*Aloe cryptopoda*...occurs in southeastern Botswana but these are placed in a separate species, *A. lutescens*, by some authorities because the flowers are both yellow and red and the plants produce many offsets. (Further north into Zambia, the typical *A. cryptopoda* has only red flowers and no offsets.)" [Actually, the flowers of *A. lutescens* turn yellow as they mature. Those of *A. cryptopoda* usually show only a bit of yellow at the tip, if any.]

Glen and Hardy (2000) continued to label the Botswana plants *A. cryptopoda*, but Susan Carter (2001) listed them as *A. lutescens*. I find this much



*Aloe cryptopoda*, Mose oa Tunya (Victoria Falls), Zambia.

more satisfactory. If the South African plants are also *A. lutescens*, there is a continuous band across South Africa to the border with Zimbabwe. At this border the two species meet with some overlap (Glen and Hardy 2000). Bullock (1971) says that from a few kilometers "north of the Limpopo, *A. cryptopoda* grades into *A. lutescens* which occurs quite typically around the lower reaches of the Nuanetsi river."

Whatever name applies, the plants are beautiful and attract lots of birds. I observed birds feeding on them in the National Botanic Garden in Gaborone in 1990 and 1991. In July 1990 I saw a masked weaver and a

*Aloe*, Mosopa, Botswana.

The National Museum met with the village of Mosopa to preserve this area, mainly because of the Stinkwood trees in the left-hand edge of the picture. The aloes, of course, are an added plus.

Note the beer bottle on the right. The area does need protection.



glossy starling. In July and August 1991 I saw Marico sunbirds, white bellied sunbirds, black sunbirds, black headed orioles, and red eyed bulbuls. There were lots of bees and other insects including sulfur and white butterflies. The sunbirds were definitely feeding on the nectar. Whether the larger birds were actually feeding on the flowers or eating the insects was impossible to tell.

**References:**

- Bullock, E.J. 1971 "Notes on the Aloes of Matabeleland, *Excelsa* 1:37-39.
- Carter, S. 2001. "Aloaceae" in *Flora Zambesiaca* vol.12 pt. 3, G.V. Pope ed., Royal Botanic Garden, Kew.
- Glen, H.F. and D.S. Hardy 2000. "Aloaceae (First Part :Aloe), *Flora of Southern Africa* 5; Pt.1: Fascicle 1, National Botanic Institute, Pretoria.
- Hargreaves, B.J. 1979. "The succulents of Kanye – the edge of the Kalahari", *Cactus & Succulent J.* (U.S.) 51(4):162-165;(5):230-241.
- Hargreaves, B.J. 1990. *The Succulents of Botswana*, National Museum, Monuments & Art Gallery, Gaborone, Botswana.



*Aloe cryptopoda* flowers.



# 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 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



*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.



*H. cooperi*



*Haworthia* 'Cioccolate'

Where was this Italian cultivar name published?



*Astroloba bullulata*

# Index of Plant Names & Photographs in Alsterworthia International Volume 11, 2011.

Numbers in bold indicate colour photographs.

<b>Aloe</b>	
<i>acutissima</i> var. <i>acutissima</i> .....	11(2)6
<i>antandroi</i>	
<i>ssp. antandroi</i> .....	11(2) <b>2</b>
<i>ssp. toliarana</i> .....	11(2) <b>2</b>
‘Bad Boy Beauty’ .....	11(1)2
<i>brevifolia</i> .....	11(1)2
<i>cameronii</i> .....	11(1)23
<i>cryptopoda</i> .....	11(3) <b>7,8</b>
<i>davyana</i> .....	11(1)23
v. <i>davyana</i> .....	10(1) <b>23</b>
<i>deltoideodonta</i>	
<i>ssp. amboahangyensis</i> .....	11(2) <b>3</b>
<i>ssp. brevifolia</i> .....	11(2) <b>3</b>
<i>ssp. candicans</i> .....	11(2) <b>3</b>
<i>ssp. esomonyensis</i> .....	11(2)4
<i>ssp. fallax</i> .....	11(2)4
‘Doran Black’ .....	11(1)3
<i>ferox</i> .....	11(1)2
<i>fontainei</i> .....	11(2) <b>4,5</b>
<i>globuligemma</i> .....	11(1) <b>22,23</b>
<i>hahnii</i> .....	11(1)7
‘Hey Babe’ .....	11(1)3,4
<i>humilis</i> .....	11(1)2
<i>jacunda</i> .....	11(1)3
<i>kamnelii</i> .....	11(2) <b>5</b>
<i>lutescens</i> .....	11(3) <b>7,8</b>
<i>marlothii</i> .....	11(1)23
hybrid .....	11(1) <b>22</b>
<i>massawana</i>	
<i>ssp. sakoankenke</i> .....	11(2)6
<i>newtonii</i> .....	11(2) <b>6,7</b>
<i>suprafoliata</i> .....	11(1)2
<b>Astroloba</b>	
<i>bullulata</i> .....	11(3) <b>11</b>
<b>Bulbinella</b>	
<i>hookeri</i> .....	11(2) <b>14</b>
× <b>Gasteraloe</b>	
‘Goliath’ .....	11(3)6
‘NCS’ .....	11(2)13
‘Satish-Suraj’ .....	11(1)4
× <b>Gasteraloe</b>	
<i>pfrimmeri</i> .....	11(3) <b>5,6</b>
× <b>Gasterhaworthia</b>	
‘Coated Tongue’ .....	11(1)19
<i>holtzei</i> .....	11(3)5
<b>Gasteria</b>	
<i>armstrongii</i> .....	11(3)21
‘Coated Tongue’ .....	11(1)19
‘Cream’ .....	11(3) <b>18</b>
‘Gyuaden’ .....	11(3) <b>20</b>
<i>gracilis</i> .....	11(3)19
‘Hiyashi’s Gold Mine’ .....	11(3) <b>20</b>
‘Hiyashi’s Silver’ .....	11(3) <b>21</b>
‘Hiyashi’s Sun Gold’ .....	11(3) <b>20</b>
‘Hiyashi’s Sun Gold’ normal .....	1(3) <b>20</b>
‘Hummel’s Silver’ .....	11(3) <b>21</b>
‘Isomatsu’ .....	11(1)19
‘Kongongo’ .....	11(3)23
‘Kongongo Variegata’ .....	11(3) <b>23</b>
‘Krinkles’ .....	11(3) <b>21</b>
‘Little Warty’ .....	11(1)19
‘Lizard’ .....	11(3) <b>21</b>
‘Mars’ .....	11(3) <b>21</b>
‘Midnight’ .....	11(3) <b>22</b>
‘Misusu Fuji’ .....	11(3) <b>18</b>
<i>pillansii</i> ‘Variegata’ .....	11(3) <b>22</b>
‘Pink’ .....	11(3) <b>18</b>
<i>rawlinsonii</i> .....	11(2) <b>23</b>
‘Shozoden’ .....	11(3) <b>22</b>
‘Silver’ .....	11(3) <b>18</b>
‘Silver Q’ .....	11(3) <b>22</b>
‘Silver Stripes’ .....	11(3)22
‘Staircase’ .....	11(2) <b>23</b>
‘White’ .....	11(3)19
‘Yellow’ .....	11(3)19
<b>Haworthia</b>	
<i>arachnoidea</i> .....	1(1)5,24
‘Arati’ .....	11(1)2
<i>attenuata</i> .....	11(1) <b>21, 11(3)15</b>
<i>blackbeardiana</i> .....	11(1)26
<i>bobii</i> .....	11(1)13, 11(3)3
‘Bunraku’ .....	11(1)24
<i>chloracantha</i> .....	11(1)5,6,7
‘Cioccolato’ .....	11(3) <b>11</b>
<i>coarctata</i> .....	11(1)21
<i>cooperi</i> .....	11(1) <b>5,9,10,13,16,26, 11(3)11</b>
var. <i>truncata</i> .....	11(1)2
<i>cymbiformis</i>	
‘Garakuden Shirofu’ .....	11(1)26
‘Lo Bing’ .....	11(1)26
‘Takaragusa-Nishiki’ .....	11(1) <b>25, back cover</b>
variegated ISI 94-28 .....	11(1)25
v. <i>obtusata</i> ‘Chik-chun Mak’ .....	11(1) <b>25</b>
‘Yellow Lotus’ .....	11(1)25
‘Yu-Hung Luk’ .....	11(1)25
<i>decipiens</i> .....	11(3)9
<i>emelyae</i>	
v. <i>atrofusca</i> .....	11(3) <b>10</b>
v. <i>comptoniana</i> .....	11(3)9
v. <i>major</i> .....	11(1)3
“wimii” .....	11(1)3
<i>floribunda</i> .....	11(1)7, 11(3)3
‘Ginrai’ .....	11(1) <b>19</b>
<i>gordoniana</i> .....	11(1)7
‘Green Gem’ .....	11(1) <b>26</b>

<i>groenewaldii</i> .....	11(2) <b>front cover,15,16-20, back cover.</b>	11(3) <b>3,4</b>	<i>Attenuatae</i> .....	11(1)21
'Harikishan' .....		11(1) <b>3</b>	<i>Coarctatae</i> .....	11(1)21
<i>herbacea</i> .....	11(1)24.	11(3) <b>9</b>	<i>Luridae</i> .....	11(1)21
'Kegani' .....		11(1)24	<i>Scabrae</i> .....	11(1)21
<i>kingiana</i> .....		11(1) <b>7,8</b>	<i>Venosae</i> .....	11(1)21
<i>koemamiorum</i> v. <i>koelmaniorum</i> ..	11(3) <b>front/back covers</b>	<b>14</b>	<i>scabra</i> .....	11(1) <b>21.</b> 11(3) <b>10</b>
'Kouyou' .....		11(1) <b>24</b>	v. <i>starkiana</i> .....	11(3) <b>11</b>
'Koyo' .....		11(1)24	'Simee' .....	11(1) <b>3</b>
<i>leuteorosa</i> .....	11(1)24.	11(3) <b>9</b>	'Snehaneer' .....	11(1)2
'Lime Green' .....		11(1)2	<i>sordida</i> .....	11(1)21
'Little Warty' .....		11(1)19	<i>springbokvlakensis</i> .....	11(1)3. 11(2)15
<i>magnifica</i> .....		11(2)15	<i>tessellata</i> .....	11(3) <b>17</b>
v. <i>atrofusca</i> .....	11(2)15 .	11(3) <b>9</b>	<i>truncata</i> .....	11(1) <b>12</b>
v. <i>atrofusca</i> "enigma" .....		11(1)3	v. <i>maughanii</i> .....	11(3) <b>10</b>
'Mangala' .....		11(1)4	v. <i>truncata</i> .....	11(3) <b>10</b>
<i>maraisii</i> .....		<b>11(2)15</b>	<i>variegata</i> .....	11(3)3
<i>maughanii</i> .....		11(1)26	v. <i>petrophylla</i> .....	11(3)11
MBB6512 Klipport .....		11(3)4	<i>venosa</i> .....	11(1) <b>12</b>
MBB7801 Buffeljags .....		11(3) <b>3,4</b>	<i>vlokii</i> .....	11(3) <b>11</b>
<i>mirabilis</i> .....	11(1)7. 11(2)15.	11(3)3	<b>Merxmullera</b>	
' <i>groenewaldii</i> ' .....		11(3)3	<i>disticha</i> `.....	11(2)16, <b>18</b>
<i>pilosa</i> ' .....	11(1)13, <b>16-18.</b>	11(3)3	<b>Places</b>	
v. <i>paradoxa</i> .....		11(1)3	Map 1.2 Distribution of Subgenus	
<i>monticola</i> .....		11(1) <b>5,9</b>	Hexangulares.....	11(1) <b>21</b>
'Mori-no-Sono' .....		11(1)26	Williamsburg .....	11(1) <b>11,12</b>
<i>mutica</i> .....	11(1) <b>front cover, 19.</b>	11(2)15,11(2)3,	<b>Rhynophyllum</b> .....	11(2)12
11(3) <b>3,4</b>				
'Buffeljags'.....	11(2)15.	11(3)3		
' <i>groenewaldii</i> ' .....		3(3)3,4		
"Klipport".....		3(3)4		
<i>pallida</i> .....		11(1)24		
<i>parksiana</i> .....		11(2) <b>12</b>		
<i>pygmaea</i>				
f. <i>crystallina</i> .....		11(3) <b>10</b>		
'Pink Beauty' .....		11(2) <b>8,9</b>		
'Pink Beauty' hybrids Cnv561, 562, 563 & 557.....		11(2) <b>10</b>		
'Pink Beauty' x <i>H.</i> 'Pinky' Cnv639 & 640 .....		11(2) <b>11</b>		
'Pink Beauty' x <i>H. bayeri</i> 'Jupiter' Cnv559 and 560.....		11(2) <b>11</b>		
<i>retusa</i> .....		11(3)3		
'Jolly Green Giant'.....		11(3) <b>10</b>		
'Rosepollux' .....		11(2) <b>8,9</b>		
v. <i>cristalina</i> .....	11(1)3. 11(2)8,			
v. <i>pygmaea</i> 'Silver Thunder'.....		11(1)19		

## Section



*Haworthia koelmaniorum* v. *koelmaniorum*  
in habitat.



On an excursion from Limpopo to Mpumalanga via KZN Harry Mays, under the guidance of David Cumming, visited one of the few locations in that extensive area for haworthias, near Buhrmansvlei. From a distance the site looked like a dense area of grass, but on closer inspection the irregularity of the area with scattered rocks and rocky extrusions amongst the long grass became evident, photograph back cover. Locating *Haworthia koelmaniorum* v. *koelmaniorum* required much closer inspection before it became evident, but, as is often the case, once one was located others more quickly became evident. Overall the plants were remarkably uniform except that there was some variation in colour depending on the plants immediate surrounding. Some were quite heavily shaded and green, fig. 3 others much more exposed and bluish grey (at least to my eyes and camera), photos front cover and above.

Photos: Harry Mays.

# An Uncommon Event.

Kenneth K. Uy  
10055 Woodley Avenue  
North Hills, California 91343  
USA

Some time ago I purchased an un-named *Haworthia* from a local nursery. It would appear to be *Haworthia attenuata*. It has spreading leaves with small tubercles on the upper surfaces, Fig. 1. It flowers normally except that it recently produced a double flower. The photographs below record the event, Figs 2-4. *Haworthia* flowers are not as attractive as those of many other genera, but the occurrence of an unusual form is an attraction in its own right.



The plant which produced the double flower,  
*Haworthia attenuata*.



Lip view of the double flower.



Throat view of the double flower.



Side view of the double flower.

**THE GENUS  
HAWORTHIA**

**BOOK 2, PART 1.**

**INGO BREUER**



Haworthia cummingii IB12447

**Book 2 is in two parts with a total of  
180 A4 pages, gloss art paper  
plus card covers.**

**Every species is colour illustrated.  
109 maps.**

**Date of publication: 1<sup>st</sup> Aug. 2011**

**Recommended retail price £ 49.50 + p & p.  
Alsterworthia International member's  
price £35.00 + p & p.  
P & p is £6 for uninsured surface mail.**

**Bookdealers please contact Harry Mays,  
address below. To save you postage, your  
orders with prior payment can be sent  
direct to your customers if you wish.**

**THE GENUS  
HAWORTHIA**

**BOOK 2, PART 2.**

**INGO BREUER**



Haworthia tuberculata DMC8256

**In *The Genus Haworthia Book 1*** Ingo Breuer reclassifies *Haworthia* into three sub-genera, the sub-genera into Sections and the Sections into Aggregates. Many colour photographs and maps were include. For further details please see *Alsterworthia International* Volume 11, Issue 1, pages 20-21 (March 2011).

***The Genus Haworthia Book 2*** concentrates on all the species, all of which are colour illustrated with photographs of habitat plants in cultivation in Ingo Breuer's nursery in Germany. The species are recorded separately for each Aggregate. For each Aggregate a map is provided with locality details and grid references for the constituent species, the location of each being recorded on the maps.

As each species is illustrated by one or more colour photographs, many will find it a valuable reference work for the identification of Ingo's species.

A number of species names are followed by the abbreviation n.n. (nomina nuda).

These plants are in circulation but have yet to be described.

The I.C.B.N. includes provisions for species names not yet validly published to be used with the designation n.n. To correctly record these names you must add the abbreviation "n.n." for all purposes.

Opposite is a copy, actual size, of page 18 of *The Genus Haworthia Book 2, Part 2*, Page 166.

***For further information please apply to the editor:***

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

*Members' orders, one copy only per member, should be sent direct to the editor with payment by:*

1. PayPal - **please add 4% to the sum due to compensate for deductions made by PayPal at this end.**  
<http://www.paypal.com/co>

2. bank transfer to Alliance & Leicester Commercial Bank, Bridle Road, Bootle, Merseyside, GIR 0AA, UK  
Sort Code: 72-00-05. Alliance & Leicester account: Alsterworthia International, No. 7 592 3083.

BIC: ALEIGB22. IBAN: GB50 ALEI 7200 0575 9230 83

**Please instruct your bank to debit all bank charges to your account.**

3. Cheque/bank draft drawn on a UK bank.

**For other books by Ingo Breuer, which are currently on special offer, please see  
*Alsterworthia International* Vol. 11, Issue 2, pages 21-22.**





*H. tessellata* IB423



*H. tessellata* IB4223

**12541 - *H. tessellata***

IB#	Coll-No	locality	Grid-Ref
9511		Ausenkehr, Oranje River, Namibia	2817DA
9512		Pampoenpoort, SE of Carnarvon	3122BA
9513		S of Kliprand	3018BC
9514		W of Gamoep	2918DC
10060		from Carnarvon to Vosburg	3022DA
11302	IB11302	Carlton Station, NE of Middelburg	3124BD
12016		Hotson	2818BA
12499	IB12499	Lady Grey	3027CA
12764		Allemanspoort, SSE of Jamestown	3126BB
12810		Knersvlakte, N of Van Rhynsdorp	3118BB
14139		Van Zylsrus, Northern Cape	2622CC
15216		Beaufort West, townarea	3222BC
15451		Tantalite Valley, N of Mine 51227, Namibia	2818DB
17940		Black Face Mountain	2817CB
18199	JDV91-144	Kraairivier, E of Aliwal North	3026DD
18200	JDV86-015	Three Sisters, Karoo	3123CC
18201	JDV92-041	Molteno Pass	3222BA
18202	JDV91-010	Conway	3125CB



*H. tessellata* IB4371



*H. tessellata* IB4531



*H. tessellata* IB4713



*H. tessellata* IB4714



*H. tessellata* IB4859



*H. tessellata* IB4957

# A look at some cultivars distributed by Rick Nowakowski

Photographs by Al Lavis, USA

Quoted text taken from Rick Nowakowski's Special List No. 1, 2005 (R.N.'s S.L. No 1), proprietor of Natures Curiosity Shop (NCS), supplied by Richard Stampfer, USA with additional comments.

As most members will know Rick Nowakowski died of a heart attack on January 4th 2010 - see *Alsterworthia International* 10(1)10, March issue, 2010.

## *Gasteria* 'Misusu Fuji'

In R.N.'s S.L. No 1 recorded as a cultivar of *Gasteria gracilis* (a name no longer accepted as it is of unresolved application). The description indicated it came from Japan and has "...short, stout leaves in semi rosette, dark green, striped with transparent white, silver and dark green...". Fig. 1. Plants with a spread of 3" were sold by N.C.S in 2005.

It is likely this cultivar was described in Japan, but the description has not yet been traced.

The leaves of young plants are distichous.



## *Gasteria* 'Silver'

In R.N.'s S.L. No 1 recorded as a cultivar of *Gasteria gracilis* "...thick, wide leaves in semi rosette, dark green striped heavily with silver gray, form dense clumps with age, 3"+, Japan". Fig. 2.

A form with more twisted leaves is circulating as a monstrose version, Fig. 3. Light intensity can affect the colour of a clone.

## *Gasteria* 'Cream'

In R.N.'s S.L. No 1 recorded as a cultivar of *Gasteria gracilis variegata* "...medium, semi rosette of dark green leaves totally striped with creamy yellow white colours, very pretty 3" Japan". Fig. 4.

Young plants are more or less distichous, older more of a rosette.



### *Gasteria* ‘Pink’

In R.N’s S.L. No 1 recorded as a cultivar of *Gasteria gracilis* “..thick, white, contorted leaves dark green, finely striped with pale to bright pink, needs bright light for best colour, beautiful, unusual 3” Japan”. Fig. 5.



### *Gasteria* ‘White’

In R.N’s S.L. No 1 recorded as a cultivar of *Gasteria gracilis* “..medium, semi rosette, thick wide leaves dark green, totally striped with creamy white, with pink tones in bright light..... 3”+, Japan.”. Fig. 6.

### *Gasteria* ‘Yellow’

Not included in R.N’s S.L. No 1. It has been circulating for some time as *Gasteria gracilis variegata* ‘Yellow’ from Japan. In all probability it was distributed by Rick Nowakowski along with the other “*gracilis*” from Japan.

The overall form of the plant is very similar to the others with distichous leaf when young twisting to a semi-rosette when old. The distinguishing feature of this cultivar is the yellow spots and oblongs in more or less horizontal rows with yellow margins and diffused yellow leaf ends. Fig. 7.



### **Comments.**

As all the above cultivars originated in Japan it is very likely that they were described in that country. As none of these descriptions have been traced to date it is not possible to verify names and quote the original descriptions.

In this publication “*gracilis*”, which formed part of the names in Rick Nowakowski’s Special List No. 1, has been dropped, as “*gracilis*” has been recorded of “unresolved application” for some time and is therefore not in use.

In Rick’s descriptions for the above the word “*Variegata*” was not used and would have been invalid at that time if it had. It is not therefore used in the names of the above cultivars. Some collectors do include “*variegata*” on their plant labels notwithstanding that all are clearly variegated from the descriptions and photos.

The correct form of the names in accordance with the ICNCP for these cultivars will be confirmed when more can be said about possible Japanese descriptions.

Harry Mays.



**Gasteria 'Gyuaden'**

Sometimes seen as 'Gyvaden', presumably a misspelling.

Description in R.N's S.L. No 1 "...beautiful, short, wide, thick fleshy, dark shiny green, almost black leaves edged with gold when young, slow, stays small for many years, Japan". Fig. 8.



**Gasteria 'Hiyashi's Gold Mine'**

Recorded as of Japanese origin. Description in R.N's S.L. No 1 "...very slow, very short, wide, dark green leaves striped heavily with bright golden yellow, very beautiful, armstrongii hybrid". . The number of plants available in 2005 was only three in 2" pot, at \$50.00 each. Fig. 9.

The plant in Fig. 10 was also labelled 'Hayashi's Gold Mine' but it lacks the bright golden yellow



**Gasteria 'Hiyashi's Sun Gold'**

Description in R.N's S.L. No 1 "...armstrongii hybrid, very short, wide, dark green leaves in small semi rosettes, striped heavily with bright golden yellow, bright light for best colour, 2" ...". Fig. 11. These cultivars were also priced at \$50.00 in 2005.

Figs. 12-13 are the non-variegated form of *Gasteria* 'Hiyashi's Sun Gold', which evidently does not have a cultivar name as they are sometimes labelled "*Gasteria* 'Hiyashi's Sun Gold' normal"



**Gasteria ‘Hivashi’s Silver’**

Description in R.N’s S.L. No 1 “..very pretty, very short, super thick, wide, dark green leaves striped heavily with bright silver, very slow, *armstrongii* hybrid, 3 only....3”, Japan”. Fig. 14 Sold at \$50.00 each.

Compare with *Gasteria* ‘Silver Q’, page 22.



**Gasteria ‘Hummel’s Silver’**

Description in R.N’s S.L. No 1 “..forms medium semi rosette of dark green leaves striped and striated with bright silver, very pretty, slow, 3”...”. Fig 15.

The description for this cultivar was presumably published in the USA. Can anyone quote the reference please?



**Gasteria ‘Krinkles’**

Description in R.N’s S.L. No 1 “..medium semi rosette of bright, glossy green, leaves, grooved and striated with lighter green, unusual, slow ....forms dense clump with age...3”+”. Fig. 16.

This cultivar is recorded as having originated at NCS but no further information has been found to date.



**Gasteria ‘Lizard’**

Description in R.N’s S.L. No 1 “..very thick, almost round (long) leaves, pale dark green heavily spotted with large pale white, most unusual, ...slow,..3”+ pot size plants”. The spots are in more or less transverse bands. Fig. 17.

This cultivar is also recorded as having originated at NCS without further details.



**Gasteria ‘Mars’**

Description in R.N’s S.L. No 1 “..very thick, wide, solid silver blue green leaves, slow, forms medium semi rosette, makes very few pups... unusual colour..4” pot”. Fig. 18.

Recorded as having originated at NCS without further detail.





**Gasteria 'Midnight'**

Description in R.N's S.L. No 1 "...forms small, semi rosette of super shiny, dark green leaves ... almost round in shape, very slow, turning very dark green in bright light...slow, 3"...". The leaves appear to have cartilaginous margins and a slight twist at the ends. Note that the upper surface of the leaves is slightly concave, the under side rounded with the suggestion of a keel. Fig. 19

This cultivar is recorded as having originated at NCS.

**Gasteria pillansii 'Variegata'**

Description in R.N's S.L. No 1 "...extremely rare, slow, super wide, short, very thick, dark green leaves, stripes heavily with bright yellow, strong light for best colour and form ..2 plants only, nice 2 1/2" pot size plants, watch water, keep on dry side" Source of this cultivar recorded as Japan without further detail. The photograph, Fig. 20, suggests that the cultivar will turn reddish in strong sun.

The name is invalid but as the plant comes from Japan it is possible that it was described in that country.



**Gasteria 'Shozoden'**

Description in R.N's S.L. No 1 "...beautiful hybrid, forms very dense clumps of thick, wide, very short, dark green leaves, spotted with white, with broad stripe of yellow." Fig. 21. Origin Japan.

Yellow only offsets may lack chlorophyll and not survive on their own roots. To promote variegated offsets it is best to remove all green and all yellow offsets.



**Gasteria 'Silver Stripes'**

Description in R.N's S.L. No 1 "...Similar to Silver Chief" which "forms dense clump with age, thick short wide green leaves striped and striated heavily with silver, almost semi monstrose shape". 'Silver Stripes' leaves are more angular shaped, dark green heavily striped and striated with silver...4"...", fig. 22. Both cultivars originated at NCS.



**Gasteria 'Silver O'**

Description in R.N's S.L. No 1 "...armstrongii hybrid, short, thick, wide, pale green leaves, spotted with pale white dots, striped with pale silver...slow...3"...". Fig. 23. Compare with 'Hiyashi's Silver, page 21, the leaves of which are pointed and slightly twisted.

This cultivar originated at NCS.



*Gasteria* 'Kongongo Variegata' (ex Rick Nowakowski) H. Mays



*Gasteria* 'Kongongo Variegata' centre.  
Surrounding plants are *Gasteria* 'Kongongo'.

Description in R.N's S.L. No 1 "Variegated sport (occurring) at N.C.S. of *Gasteria* 'Kongongo', an unusual hybrid from Japan, very fleshy, thick wide, very pale, silvery green leaves, forming dense clump with age, beautiful balloon shaped orange flowers".

**Description of *Gasteria* 'Kongongo Variegata'.**

*Gasteria* 'Kongongo Variegata' is a variegated sport of *Gasteria* 'Kongongo' which arose at Natures Curiosity Shop, USA. The leaves are striped with pale creamy yellow of varying widths, slow growing, needs bright light for best colour. Balloon-shaped flowers are orange. Overall form as for 'Kongongo'. Fig. 24.

Note. When Speciality List No. 1 was published the name used by Rick was invalid. It is now established under the provisions of the current code.

## An urgent request for information.

As a result of the generosity of a number of people, particularly in the USA, I have received copies of Rick Nowakowski's printed plant offerings titled Special List No. 1, 2005 & Special List No. 2, 2005 and of his web site offerings dated 18/1/10. I have also received quite a large number of photographs of his plants of excellent quality.

Unfortunately a few photographs are small and of low resolution, consequently they lack detail and are not suitable for publication.

Lists and photographs are of vital importance if justice is to be done to Rick's work, particularly by way of the establishment of his cultivar names in accordance with the International Code of Nomenclature for Cultivated Plants, consequently I should like to obtain copies of all Rick's other lists and more photos of good size (at least 10cm wide) and good resolution (30 or more dots per cm) for ALL his plants. Of course large size photographs at lower resolution are fine.

Please do not worry if you think your photographs will be duplicates. Not only are these welcome and useful they are also essential. In some instances photographs with the same name seem to be of different cultivars, in

others to be variations of the ones described by Rick. These help to sort out names.

Copies of lists and photographs may be sent to me by file attached to e-mail < hmays@freenetname.co.uk > or on disk if you wish to:

Harry Mays,  
Woodsleigh, Moss Lane,  
St Michaels on Wyre,  
Preston, PR3 0TY,  
UK.

For this request for help a free subscription to *Alsterworthia International* for 2012 will be awarded to all who send in a list I do not have &/or photographs of good resolution before the end of April 2012.

This offer is also extended to those who have already sent me lists &/or photographs but please do send me your current postal addresses and e-mail addresses so I can record your membership for 2012

*Haworthia koelmaniorum* v. *koelmaniorum* - habitat.  
There are a number of *Haworthia koelmaniorum* v. *koelmaniorum* between the rocks and hidden by grass!

