a pdf magazine devoted to Hoya and Dischidia cultivation, history and photography

Stemma

Special Travel Issue

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contents

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Editor's Note

This special edition was the result of a happy confluence of events. Three excellent travel articles were submitted to ***Stemma*** and ended up on our desks at around the same time early this spring.

Surisa Somadee, a Thai *Hoya* aficionado, sent us a poetic account of her trip to the Philippines, where she visited with Dr. Monina Siar at UP Los Banos and Merlin Sy at his Pinoy Plants Nursery in Manila. Surisa is also working to establish a Thai *Hoya* society- see the next page for details.

Simone Merdon-Bennack, a German national, sent in a thoughtful account of her recent travels in Thailand. Simone maintains a Hoya information website (http://www.simones-hoyas.de/) which is a wonderful resource, containing comprehensive accounts of most *Hoya* species' publication and history.

Carol Noel, of Aloha Hoya (http://www.bigislandgrowers.com/ghp/AH.php) and resident of Hawaii, provided a beautiful photo essay of a recent trip to Borneo led by Ted Green, also of Hawaii and owner of Green: Plant Research (http://www.rare-hoyas.com/).

These articles present an excellent opportunity to *Hoya* growers in cooler climates to see *Hoya* and *Dischidia* in their natural environment, where they display a grace and character quite different from their appearance in cultivation.

Special thanks to Christiaan Caspers for translation assistance and Gerbrand Caspers for encouragement on this issue.

Simone Merdon-Bennack (middle), Surisa Somadee (right), Uwe Merdon (left) in Thailand.

It seems that *Hoya* continue to grow in popularity in cultivation, as indicated by the increase in *Hoya* societies around the world. Despite the untimely demise of the **AFAHO** (featured in the last issue of ***Stemma***), new societies are popping up on a regular basis. A new Romanian society has formed and created a well-designed website, (http://hoya.forumgratuit.ro/index.htm) with options for also communicating in English and French.

A new Thai website www.thailandhoyaclub.com created by ***Stemma*** contributor Surisa Somadee, may form the basis of a new Thai *Hoya* society, the Thai *Hoya* Club. Good luck, Surisa!

Featured here is the painting created by Kevin Mosley for the winner of the third and final ***Stemma*** photo contest, Torill Nyhuus. Sorry to have taken so long to get this project finished, Torill, but it is on its way to you now!

Travel

In Borneo

by Carol Noel

photos by Carol Noel and Ted Green.

Borneo. Sabah.

Kota Kinabalu. Rain forests, peat forests, cloud forests, exotic birds and butterflies. Mullahs calling the faithful to prayers starting at dawn and throughout the day… crystal blue skies, exotic architecture, abject poverty, new construction. Beauty. Hope….and *Hoya*.

Private collections of *Hoya*, *Dischidia* and Orchids mounted atop tree fern posts…growing wild. Hedges of hybrid Aranda Orchids with their faint sweet fragrance (above).

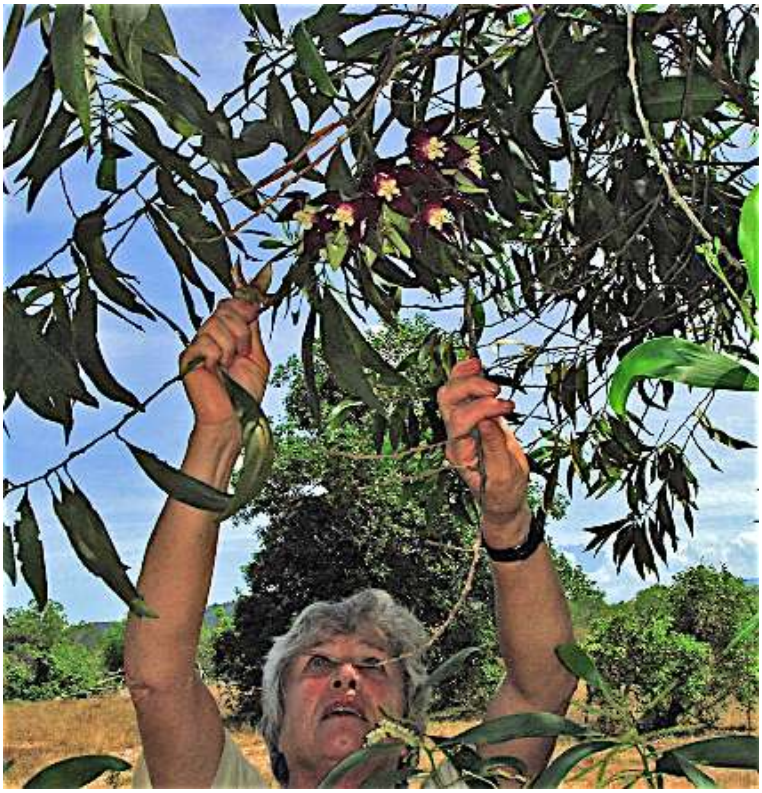
Hoya waymaniae growing in very little shade with HUGE leaves (left).

Photos:
Title page: Gunong, Mt. Kinabalu, looking north: TG.
Above: CN
Left: TG

Tony Lamb (right) and Ted Green with *Hoya lambii*.
Photo: CN

A tiny *Dischidia* with miniscule flowers (left).
Photo: TG

Drove to an area near the beach. Dry. Crispy dry. Small "oases" of shade provided by stunted trees and rangy shrubs, some dripping with *Hoya imperialis*. Each clump of *H. imperialis* we found in the area were slightly different from each other. This photo shows Dorothy Green with some of the lianas – note the barren dryness of the area. Luckily I didn't photograph the 2 cobras we were told (after we had crawled through) lived in the same clump with this *H. imperialis*! **Photo: CN.**



Different umbels of the areas' *H. imperialis*…obviously all seedlings…and how they differ!!! Not 50' between them. **Clockwise from top left- a deep magenta flowered clone (photo:CN); a lighter, strawberry-pink flowered clone (photo:CN); Me- reaching for a cluster of deepest red-black flowers (photo:TG) from the very special clone pictured in close-up on the bottom left (photo: CN).**

Left: a *Nepenthes* sp. Photo: TG

Days spent at the World Heritage National Park at Kota Kinabalu. Trails through ancient forests teeming with *Nepenthes*, Tropical Rhododendrons, Orchids, *Melastomas*, ferns, asclepiads. It was here we saw *Hoya nyhuusii* as well as *Hoya telesmoides*, *Dischidia major* and many others.

Above and left: Jewel Orchids growing in the leaf litter. Photos: TG.

Still in the World Heritage National Park, Dorothy turns to look back as the clouds sweep through the treetops. An amazing walk through an old peat forest…the forest floor spongy with damp peat as we wound our way around vines of *Hoya lambii, Nepenthes* and various *Dischidia*. A surreal experience…each patch looking "basically" like the last but with totally different growth!
Photo: CN

Next we visited the *Hoya* Gardens at the Botanical Gardens in Tenom. This was the project of Tony Lamb for years – and it is beginning to "blossom". Here we found *Hoya sigallatis* growing profusely and in very dry conditions. **Photo: TG.**

A personal milestone: I crossed a ravine walking on a hanging bridge festooned with iffy rotted planks and dripping with moss. I asked Ted to document the event to prove to my husband I had done it, as he knows how terrified I am of heights AND unsteady footing. I returned via the stream under the bridge with our two guides…they didn't trust the bridge!!! **Photo: TG.**

Talk about a *Hoya lasiantha*!!!! This was in Tenom.

Photo: CN

The largest single flower in the world – *Raflesia arnoldii*. This flower was over three feet wide. We saw them budding and blooming. Spectacular! **Photo: TG**



Another private collection of rare Orchids, *Hoya*, *Dischidia* and *Nepenthes* behind a HUGE enclosed butterfly collection **(photos:CN)**. The 'house' was full of asclepiads, gingers and gorgeous rare butterflies. ❧ **(This page and next.)**

Clock-wise from top left: *Hoya* aff. *clemensiorum* (photo: TG); *Hoya vitellinoides* (photo:TG); Staghorn Ferns clustering on tree branches (photo:CN).

Reprint

Hoya imperialis Lindl.

from Curtis' *Botanical Magazine*
Tab 4397, 1848

Tab. 4397

HOYA IMPERIALIS.

Imperial Hoya.

Nat. Ord. ASCLEPIADAEAE.-- PENTANDRIA DIGYNIA.

Gen. Char. Calyx brevis pentaphyllus. *Corolla* rotata plus minusve alte 5-fida, laciniis planis v. reflexis, aestivatione valvata. *Corona staminea* 5- phylla, foliolis depressis patentibus v. plus minusve gynostegio verticaliter adnatis, carnosis angulo interiore in dentem antherae incumbentum producto. *Gynostegium* breve. *Anthera* membrana terminatae. *Massae pollinis* basi affixae, oblongae, compressae, conniventes, saepius margine pellucidae. *Stigma* muticum cum papilla media obtusa v. subapiculatum. *Folliculi* laeves v. appendiculis instructi, subploypteri. *Semina* comosa.-- Frutices v. suffrutices *Indici v. Moluccani, rarissime Africani, volubiles, scandentes aut decumbentes*, follis *carnosis v. coriaceis v. membranaeceis*, floribus *umbellatis*, umbellis *extra-axillaribus saepius multifloris. Dcne.*

HOYA *imperialis*; volubilis, ramis petiolis pedicelisque pubescentibus, foliis (spithamaeis et ultra) obovato-lanceolatis coriaceis brevissime acuminatis subobscure parallelim venosis, pedunculo foliis longiore flexuloso-pendulo, embella pluriflora, floribus maximis purpureo-fuscis nitidis, corollae lobis cordato-triangularibus marginibus axillas versus praecipue reflexis fauce elevata libera, coronae syamineae albae foliolis in medio arcte approximatis compressis carnosis bilobis lobo exteriore crasso dorso plano, interiore dentiformi lobum ext. aequante.

Hoya imperialis. *Lindl. Bot. Reg. 1846, sub. fol. 68.*

Hoya Sussuela. *Roxb. Fl. Ind. v.2. p.31?*

Dr. Lindley does not say too much of this plant when he remarks, in the place above quoted, "this is the most noble climbing plant we have ever seen:" and this was spoken of dried specimens, we believe, aided by flowers preserved in spirits. With greater truth it may be said of the living plant, now that we have had the pleasure to see it exhibited in full flower at the Horticultural fete in the Regent's Park Gardens (June, 1848), where it obtained the highest prize given for new plants, and again in the stove of the fortunate possessors of this rarity, Messrs. Lucombe, Pince, and Co. at their Exeter Nursery. A cluster of its flowers is indeed one of the most striking objects we have ever seen; the leaves too are large and handsome. It is a *Hoya* with glossy fleshy leaves of a deep purplish chestnut color, having the expanded flowers full three inches in diameter! rendered more conspicuous by the ivory-white of the central column of fructification. It was detected in Borneo by H. Low, Jun., Esq., who sent living plants to the Clapton Nursery, where it was purchased by Messrs, Lucombe, Pince, and Co.

"*Hoya imperialis* requires a strong rich soil in order properly to bring out its numerous large thick flower trusses, which are produced from different parts of its twining stem. We have used a compost of equal parts of loam, rotten leaves, and peat, with some *flakes* of dry *half-decayed* dung intermixed, and a liberal supply of sand and broken crocks blended with the whole. The plant which we exhibited was trained round a low circular trellis, not exceeding three feet in height, and independently of the expanded truss from which the drawing was made, there were several others in different stages upon it. We have also one planted in a corner of the stove, which is twining round a single wire over the path, and upon this there are trusses of flowers ready to expand, having ELEVEN flowers on each. This I think will be found to be the best method of treating it, for with its long pendant bunches of large flowers, overhead, it is a most striking object. Each individual flower lasts a very long time in bloom, and is highly fragrant in the evening and all the night.

"I send you herewith some of the dried juice of *Hoya imperialis*, it hardens almost directly after being taken from the plant, and flows so copiously from the wound that I cannot help thinking it may be found available for some purpose."- *Pince*.

I think this will prove to be the *Ascelpias Sussuela* of Roxburgh, from the Moluccas, who has erred in quoting Rumphius' "*Sussuela*", and whose specific name is consequently untenable. His character, brief as it is, sufficiently accords, and he describes the corolla as "nearly three inches in diameter." It seems to be a free flowerer and fragrant.

Descr. A *climber* of quick growth, with rounded, downy, dark green *branches*. *Leaves* opposite, on short, terete, thick, downy *footstalks*, from six to nine inches long, obovato-lanceolate, acuminulate, coriaceous, thick, firm, slightly convex above, but even (not waved), with obscure, patent, rather distant, parallel *nerves*, dark green above, paler beneath, and downy on the costa. *Peduncle* extra-axillary, much longer than the leaves, terete, downy; flexuose and pendant, terminated by a very large umbel of from nine to fourteen fragrant flowers! each three inches in diameter. *Pedicels* downy. *Calyx* of five, downy, very obtuse, oval *sepals*. *Corolla* rotate, pale purplish, downy, within rich purple-brown, glossy, pale in the centre: *segments* spreading, cordato-triangular, the *faux* elevated, loose around the column. *Staminal crown* large, projecting, ivory white, fleshy, glossy: *folioles* two-lobed; outer lobe large, oval, compressed, flattened on the back, rather obtuse; the inner angle forming a sharp erect tooth, as long as the outer lobe.


4397.

Travel In Thailand

by Simone Merdon-Bennack

In July/August and December 2007, I spent several weeks in the North of Thailand, where I found myself in fascinating regions, with impressively varied landscapes. The north and north-east of Thailand is traversed by several mountain ranges, featuring Thailand's highest peaks (Doi Inthanon), deep fertile river gorges, dense bamboo forests, and sub-tropical rain forest with impressive cascades.

This varied topography and the mild sub-tropical climate provide the country with a richly varied vegetation. Thailand is a true paradise for plant lovers. Thanks to the ideal climate, Hoyas can be found in all parts of Thailand.

Thailand boasts 40 endemic *Hoya* species (Thaithong, 2001). A small number of them have not yet been named, and when they are offered for sale in the ubiquitous Thai plant markets, they are known by their find spot (*Hoya* sp. Chiang Mai) or their shape (*Hoya* sp. square, pictured left).

The main source of knowledge about the Thai *Hoya* species is the work of the team led by prof. Obchant Thaithong, Dept. of Botany in the Faculty of Sciences of Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok. This team specializes in the Asclepiadoideae in Thailand, discovering and classifying new species such as *Hoya thailandica* Thaithong in 2001. As recently as October 2007, a new species was found and classified in the south of Thailand: *Hoya balaensis* Kidyoo & Thaithong (***Blumea*** 52, Oct. 2007, pp. 327-30). Manit Kidyoo and Obchant Thaithong publish their latest research on a regular basis in the ***Natural History Journal*** of Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok.

The most common *Hoya* species in Thailand belong to the *H. parasitica*/*H. acuta* complex and their cognates, such as *Hoya graveolens* Kerr, *Hoya rigida* Kerr and *Hoya subquintuplinervis* Miquel. They can be found all over Thailand. I discovered *H. acuta* in summer, after an exhausting trip to the Sarika Cascade in the province Nakhon Nayok, on the edge of Khao Yai National Park. It grew on a solitary, wind-beaten tree at the highest point of the cascade.

The popular tourist attraction called Fish Cave (tham plaa in Thai) in the province Mae Hong Son is a cave inhabited by fish that are venerated by the Thai. The cave is situated in a beautiful tropical park that forms a natural habitat for *Hoya acuta*.

In December I saw a huge quantity of *Hoya acuta* covering an entire rock, near the Headquarters of the Mae Surin National Park. In their natural habitat, all endemic species of the *Hoya parasitica/Hoya acuta* complex bear flowers during the monsoon period, from February to June.

A number of the endemic *Hoya* species grow mostly in elevated country, at over 1000 meters above sea level: e.g. *Hoya fusca* Wallich, *Hoya lyi* Leveille, *Hoya thailandica* Thaithong, *Hoya engleriana* Hosseus, *Hoya siamica* Craib and the rare *Hoya pandurata* Tsiang, just recently re-discovered near the Khunkorn cascade in the province of Chiang Rai. Thai lowland Hoyas include *Hoya lacunosa* Blume and *Hoya coriacea* Blume.

In various sunny and moist places in Khao Yai National Park, the oldest National Park in Thailand, I discovered *Hoya erythrostemma* in summer. In Thailand, two flower types of this species can be found: *Hoya erythrostemma* white and *Hoya erythrostemma* red. In their natural habitat, *Hoya erythrostemma* bears flowers from April till well into September.

I encountered most Hoyas on my trips in the northern forest areas. Your best chance of spotting Hoyas is in moist places, where the sun can pierce through the canopy of the rain forest trees and the lower vegetation is less dense. I was most successful near river beds and cascades. All species I saw were epiphytes. Near Mae Sakut Nature Trail, *Hoya acuta* had rooted in a log that served as a bridge over the river.

The leaves and stems of *Hoya lyi* (comparable to *H. thomsonii*) clung with fine roots to the calciferous rock on both sides of the Mae Kutlong Cascade.

Hoya siamica winds its way out of the forked branches in the crowns of the trees near Doi Inthanon. Thanks to the great humidity, the trees are covered in moss, from which the Hoyas draw moisture and eventually become one with the moss. Near Doi Inthanon, *Hoya siamica* bears flowers around June.

But Hoyas can also be found in sunny places on a single solitary tree in the middle of a mountain village. Their leaves are scorched by the sun and look pitiful. They are invaded by scrofula and insects. But during the monsoon, even these Hoyas come to life again and produce gorgeous clusters of flowers. In some villages I saw *Hoya diversifolia* growing on trees.

Extensive accounts of my 2007 travels in Thailand can be read on my website:
www.simones-hoyas.de

Reprint

Hoya acuta Haw.

from the ***Botanical Register*** 9
1826, plt. 951 (as *Hoya pallida*)

Hoya pallida Lindley

Foliis ovato-lanceolatis acuminatis carnosis venosis, umbella hemisphaerica compacta. Obs. *Hoya carnosa* differt, praeter characteribus supra datis, colore folioforum multo intesiore, floribus rubicundis odoratioribus, laciniis corollae acutioribus.

This new species of Hoya has been known for a long time to exist in collections, but we believe that the specimen from which our drawing was made was the first flowering brach that had been produced. It was communicated to us in Jul. 1825 by his Grace the Duke of Northumberland, from his noble garden at Sion House.

From Hoya carnosa and all its seedling varieties *H. pallida* may be readily distinguished by the pallid hue which pervades every part; an absence of colouring which extends even into the flowers. the latter are less fragrant, and their segments are less acute than those of *H. carnosa*. A hothouse climber, of the easiest culture. J. L.

Translation: Hoya pallida; leaves ovate-lanceolate acuminate fleshy veined, compact hemispherical umbels. Observation: different than *Hoya carnosa* besides the above given characteristics, the color of the plant is much more intense, with the flowers more red with more odor, leaflets of the corona more acute.

Editor's note- this species was placed into synonymy with *Hoya acuta* by James Trail in 1827 in *Transactions of the Royal Horticultural Society 7*, pg. 23.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Travel

In The Philippines

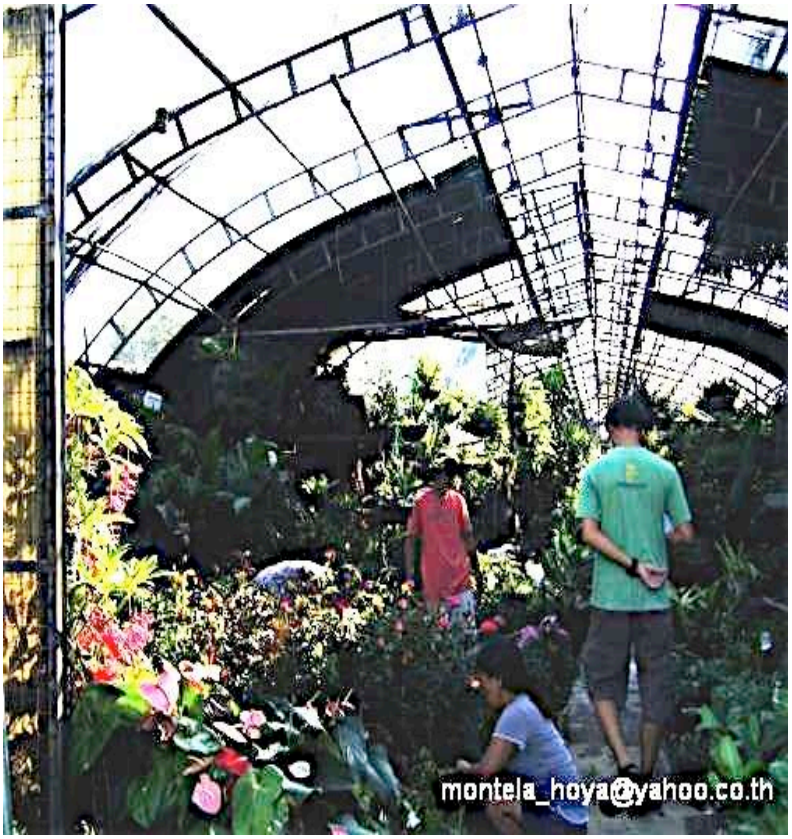
by Surisa Somadee

...“Mabuhay”...

Mabuhay means “Welcome”.

Think of this lovely word and a lovely people and you will be here in the Philippines.

When the plane touches the runway…my heart is beating…

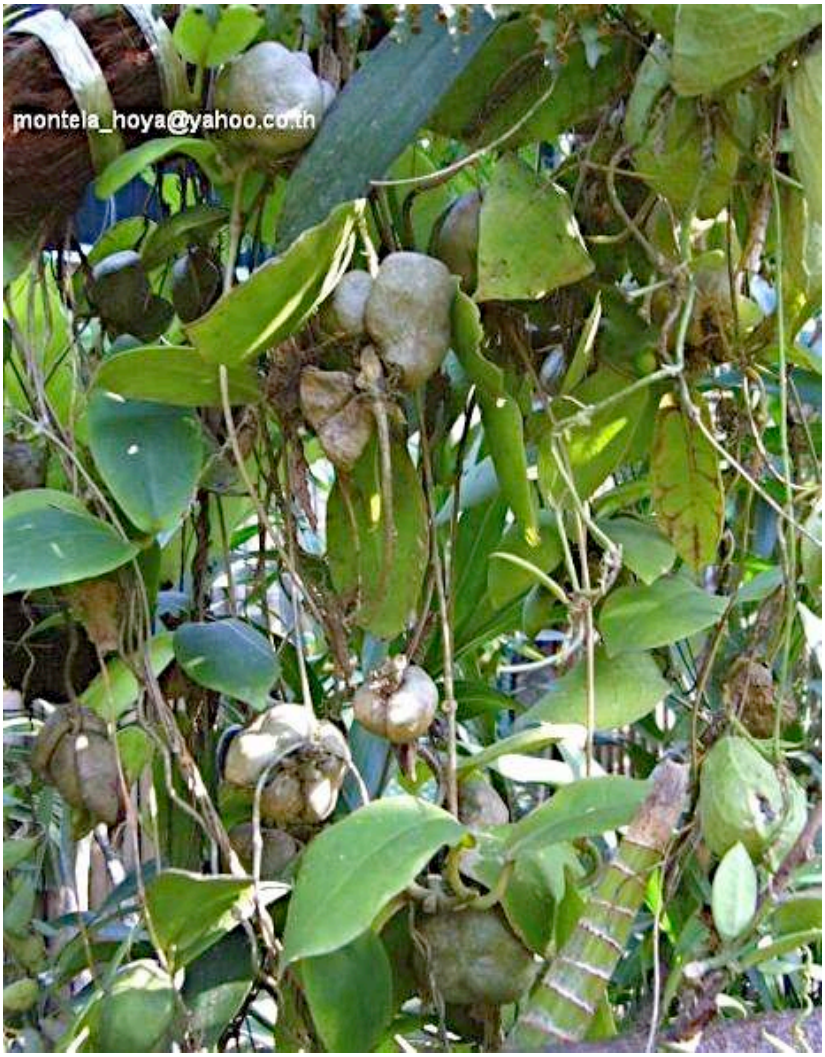


The Philippine archipelago is comprised of 7,107 islands in the western Pacific Ocean! In my whole life I cannot visit all 7,107 islands!

My friend, whose name is Merlin Sy, comes to see me on Sunday morning. Merlin runs a nursery here, called Pinoy Plants, which specializes in native Philippine plants. (www.pinoyplants.com)

The first place we go to is the Sunday market in Manila. There are not many hoyas there but there are lots of other plants- Orchids and *Bromelaceae*- and plenty of birds and fresh foods.

I saw *Hoya darwinii* (lower left) for sale.



There was an old kind man from aboard who was also selling his plants at the market.

Merlin arranged for us to visit Dr. Monina V. Siar at University of the Philippines at Los Banos on tuesday, so early that morning we travel out to Los Banos.

Oh... I love *Hoya siariae*…. (this species is named for Dr. Siar, and is pictured below).

We drive to Laguna, my favorite place in the islands of the Philippines. Laguna is a quaint, rustic province south of Metro Manila. It is a place packed with history and culture. To get there, you can take the bus that leaves from Manila for Los Banos or Calamba. From here, you can take a jeepney (above) to go to the other towns.

I was excited to meet Dr. Siar at UP Los Banos. She was very gracious and showed us around her greenhouse, where there were many hoyas and dischidias.

I especially loved *Hoya* sp. NS05 206 (NS = Nathalie simonsson), a Hoya with lots of flowers which are very lovely and look like they were decorated in heaven.

Dr. Monina brings us to the local market which is around 2 hours from the University. The way is always up and then downhill, over and over, to the destination. There, besides lots of hoyas, there are various ferns, *Huperzia* and Staghorn Ferns (*Platyceriums*) which the villagers cut down to sell- together with whole tree branches!

We found *Hoya imbricata*, clinging to a big log (right).

It was easy to see the different color of their leaves (this page and last), because of unequal receipt of sunlight (i.e. if they receive more sunlight, the leaf will be red and in contrast, if they grow in less sunlight, the leaf will be dark green).

Another beautiful small flowered species- the picture above is of sp. Sulawesi*.

***(Editor's note- the plant above *may* be a differently colored clone of *Hoya myrmecopa*, see the reprint after this article.)**

Here it is very tropical and wet. So much so that moss often grows on the hoyas' leaves.

This picture is of a hoya swallowing a whole big tree.

This is my most favorite…what a pretty red flower!

(Editor's note- (this) is most likely *Dischidia hirsuta*. There are many forms. Some have purple flowers, yellow flowers or bicolored flowers like the one in (this) picture. - A.J.)

There were many *Hoya campanulata*, so many that they blurred together.

There were also many pretty Orchids here… but we were interested only in hoya!

After we left Dr. Monina, we went for a beautiful sight-seeing drive but not long- a storm arose and the wind and rain were so much that we decided to return to my lodging for shelter.

Later we visited Merlin's house for a meal and to take photos of plants. There were many dischidia and hoya there.

On the following day, we visit the jungle with colleagues from Thailand, but do not venture in too far because we have to pack all of our plants and souvenirs to go back to Thailand on the day after…

This trip was very impressive, I will never forget.
I would like to greatly thank Merlin, and his family as well! ❧

Reprint

Hoya myrmecopa

from Blumea 46 (2001), pgs. 457-483
"Notes on the Taxonomy and Ecology of the Genus Hoya (Asclepiadaceae) in Central Sulawesi"
D. Kleijn & R. Van Donkelaar
(reprinted by the kind permission of Blumea, Ruurd Van Donkelaar, and David Kleijn.)

Hoya myrmecopa Kleijn & Van Donkelaar, *spec. nov*. ---fig.10

Petioli 0.5 - 1.5cm longi. Folia ovata ad elliptica 2.5 - 7.5 cm longa acuta ad acuminata nervatura obscura. Pedunculi tenues plerumque sursum curvati 1 - 2 cm longi. Umbellae negative geotropicae convexae floribus minutis 6 - 16. Corolla coronaque viridiflavide alba; corolla sparse hirsuta sub anthesi valde recurvata corona paulo latiore; coronae lobi exteriores extensionibus bilobatus lobi laterales lateralium integrarum partibus necessariis, apicibus corollam valde superantibus; lobi interiores acuminati apicibus eis apices loborum exteriorum multo superantibus. Caudiculae alis minutis. --- Typus: *Kleijn & Van Donkelaar IPPS 8840* (holo L), Indonesia, C Sulawesi Province: c. 10km west of Tentena on limestone ridge forming the north-western shore of Lake Poso.

Leaves 2.5 - 7.5 cm long, ovate to elliptic, acute to acuminate, venation obscure. *Petioles* 0.5 - 1.5 cm long. *Peduncles* 1 - 2 cm long, thin, generally upturned. *Umbels* convex, negatively geotropic, 6 - 16 small flowers. *Flowers*: corolla sparsely hirsute, strongly recurved, only marginally wider than the coronal lobes, corolla and corona greenish/ yellowish white, inner coronal lobe acuminate, outer coronal lobe with bilobed extensions that are an integral part of the entire lateral sides of lobe, inner lobe tips much elevated above outer lobe tips, outer lobe tips elevated considerably above corolla. *Pollinaria* caudicles with small wings.

Distribution-- *Hoya myrmecopa* was only found in central Sulawesi on the north-western shore of lake Poso (+/- 600 m).

Ecology- *Hoya myrmecopa* is a small leafed, rarely twining species that grows usually as a cluster of stems dangling from the main branches of trees. *Hoya myrmecopa* was found only on the north-west of lake Poso in the relatively open rain forests on limestone ridges extending from Tineba mountain range. It was usually found growing from cavities in tree branches. Although in most cavities ant nest material was seen, they were generally abandoned at the time of observation which may have had to do with it being the end of a prolonged dry spell in this area. Once the species was found growing from a small hole in a tree branch (fig. 10e) which proved to be the entrance to cavities inhabited by ants of the genus *Tetramorium*. Once, it was also observed growing without any sign of ants in the fork of a stem.

Note-- The flowers set this species well apart from any other known *Hoya* species in combining characteristics of species from sections within the genus that differ markedly in floral morphology. To our knowledge *H. myrmecopa* is the only species that has both a convex, negatively geotropic umbel and bilobed coronal extensions. However, unlike species from section *Acanthostemma*, which have extensions that originate from the lower lateral sides of the outer coronal lobe, the extensions of *H. myrmecopa* are an integral part of the entire lateral sides of the lobe. It may represent a phylogenetic link between the sections *Acanthostemma* and *Hoya*. The name *myrmecopa* consists of 'myrmex' or 'ant' and 'ope' or 'hole' in Greek, and refers to the niche where this species was commonly found growing.

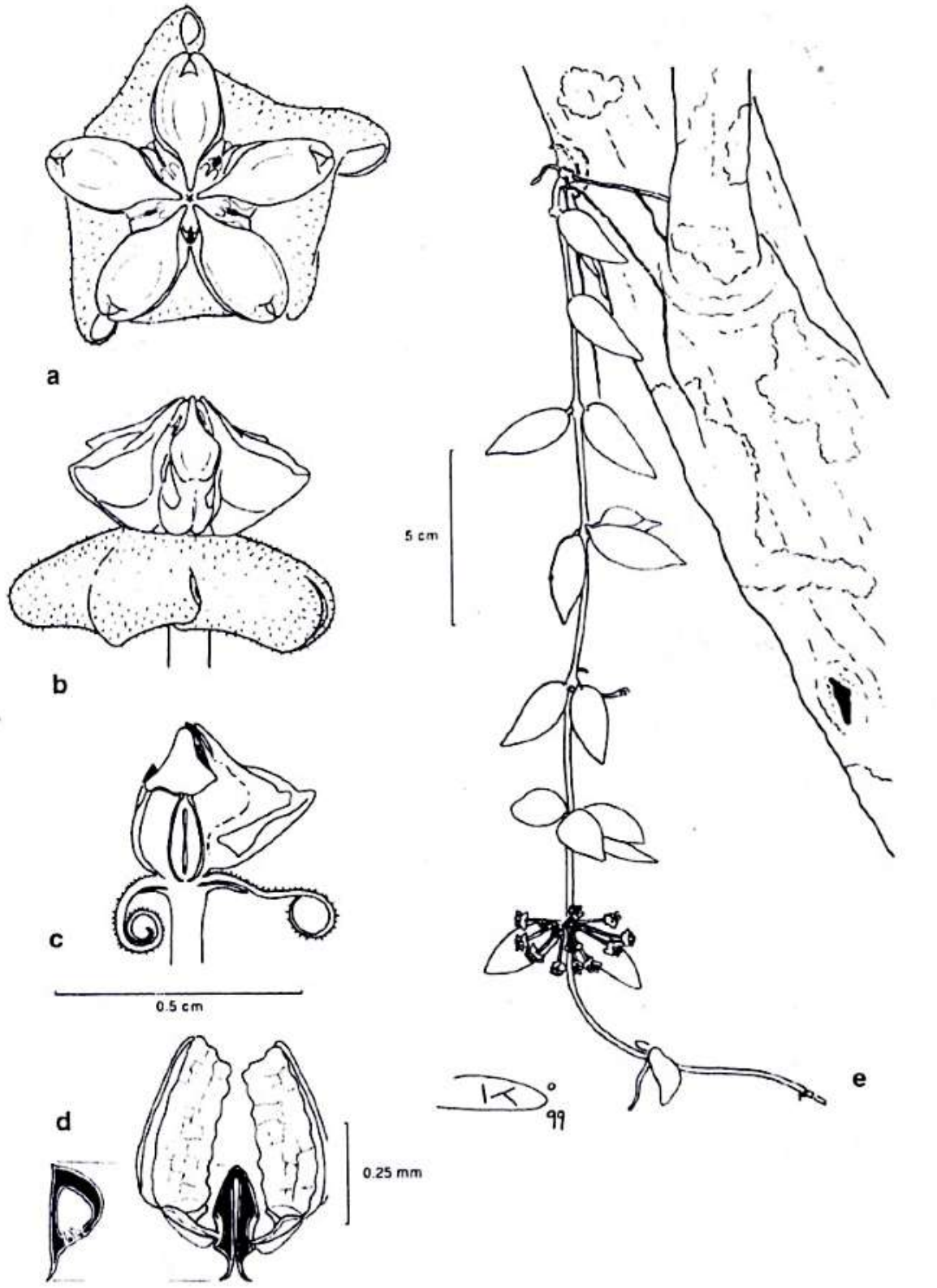


Fig. 10. *Hoya myrmecopa* Kleijn & Van Donkelaar. a. Flower in top view; b. flower in side view; c. flower in median section; d. pollinaria; e. growth habit (flowers drawn from live material grown indoors in the Netherlands, growth habit drawn from the plant growing from the nest of *Tetramorium* ants on limestone ridge on the north-western shore of Lake Poso, which is also the type specimen; *IPPS 8840*).

Source Material

for "Reprint: *Hoya imperialis*"- Hooker, W. J., 1848. "Hoya imperialis". Curtis' Botanical Magazine. t. 4397

for "Travel: in Thailand"- Thaithong, O. 1995. "The genus Hoya in Thailand". The Taxonomy and Phytochemistry of the Asclepiadaceae in Tropical Asia: Proceedings of Botany 2000 Asia International Seminar and Workshop, Malacca, June 1994. pp. 83-94.

for "Reprint: *Hoya acuta*"- Lindley, 1826. "Hoya pallida". The Botanical Register 9. Plt. 951

for "Reprint: *Hoya myrmecopa*"- Kleijn, D. & Van Donkelaar, R., 2001. "Notes on the Taxonomy and Ecology of the Genus Hoya (Asclepiadaceae) in Central Sulawesi". Blumea 46. Pgs. 457-483.

Back page

Hoya sp. “flat stem”

Country of Origin: The Philippines.

Related/Similar Species: uncertain at this time.

Flower Color: greenish-yellow

Flower Size: 1.75cm (3/4″) in diameter

Flower Form: corolla is reflexed, corona strongly upright, keeled on top.

Scent: faint.

Leaf size: up to 20cm (8″) in length and 5cm (2″) wide, usually more narrow.

Collector: a local collector in Laguna. The plant has been propagated at Pinoy Plants nursery, run by Merlin Sy, and recently has been introduced into cultivation in Thailand, where it has been grown and flowered successfully at Apodagis Nursery in Bangkok, run by Sutthisak Sanghakorn.

Water Requirements: medium to high.

Light Requirements: filtered light.

Cultivation notes: not available at this time.

Photographs courtesy of: (top left and immediate right) Merlin Sy; (top right and immediate left) Chanin Thorut; and (bottom) Sutthisak Sangkhakorn.