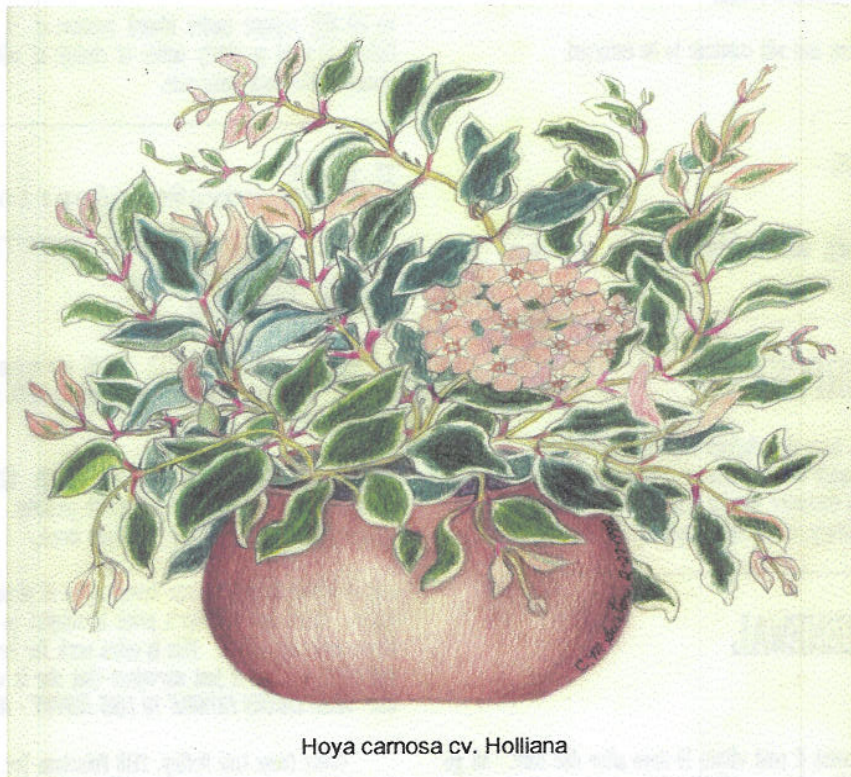
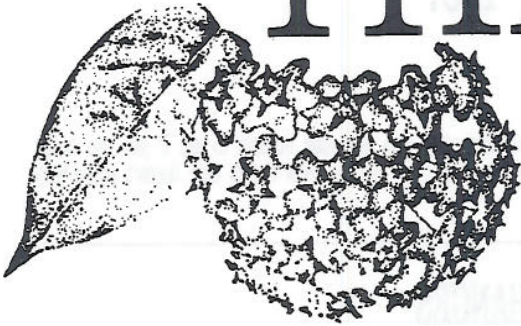


THE HOYAN

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Hoya carcosa cv. *Holliana*

Sketched by Christine M. Burton

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We have deadlines. They have been and will continue to be enforced.

DEADLINES ARE:

SUMMER AUTUMN WINTER SPRING
May 1 Aug. 1 Nov. 1 Feb. 1

These deadlines apply for all copy, whether copy, notices or advertising. They apply to everybody!

PUBLICATION PURPOSE

To publish and republish original hoyo descriptions and translations, and to sponsor research to keep the public aware of the status of hoyo names that are currently listed in dealer's catalogs, as a consumer service. To review articles and books on hoyas, checking for accuracy, especially of species identification.

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E-MAIL hoya@mindspring.com

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Lois is willing to make colour Xerox copies of picture pages in any of the older back issues. Since her supplier's price is subject to change, you should write to her before ordering colour. This is extra work for her, plus it costs more so expect to pay more. I think it just marvelous that she is willing to go to all the extra trouble. **MAKE CHECKS PAYABLE TO LOIS DUFFEY - NOT HSI**

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"Better to be thought a fool than to open your mouth & remove all doubt."--Abraham Lincoln.

"A society that will trade a little libertay for a little order will lose both, and deserve neither." -- Thomas Jefferson.

HOYA SIAMICA Craib

by Christine M. Burton



Hoya siamica Craib -- Photographs by Dr. Obchant Thaithong

First published in *Kew Bulletin* in 1911, on page 419. Type specimen is Kerr-724. It was first found in "evergreen jungle on Doi Sootep, between 1500 and 1650 meters" (4921.5 to 5413.65 feet). Doi Sootep is a mountain in northern Thailand, near the city of Chiangmai. This is the same mountain where *Hoya engleriana* was first found. Judging by the elevation, it is suspected that this species might be accustomed to cooler temperatures than the average hoyas.

The flowers of this one greatly resemble those of *Hoyas longifolia* and *pandurata*. In fact, there appears to be several hoyas in SE Asia with similar flowers and foliage that should be studied closely to learn just how closely they are related. I strongly suspect that there are a series that are actually varieties or subspecies, rather than separate species, as in the case of *H. australis*.

Craib described this species as follows:

"Leaves lanceolate to oblongly-lanceolate or ovately lanceolate, with somewhat acute

apexes and obtuse bases, 3.7 to 0.5 cm. long by 1.5 to 2.2 cm. wide, glabrous on both sides, margins lightly recurved, leathery when dried, nerves obscure; petioles 0.5 to 1.5 cm. long, glabrous. Umbels 10 to 14 flowered, peduncles 1.5 cm. long, glabrous, holding 2 cm. long, glabrous pedicels. Sepals small, ovate-lanceolate, acute, at first densely puberulous. Corolla up to 1.5 cm. in diameter, outside glabrous, inside puberulous, especially towards the margins but with the acute tips glabrous. Corona lobes somewhat erect, above very concave, with a boss in the middle, 3 to 3.5 mm. long. Near *H. longifolia* Wall., but leaves not at all attenuate towards the petioles and the corona larger." (Translated by C. M. Burton).

Your editor has ordered the name *H. siamica* several times. What she got was not this species. It is hoped that others have been more fortunate and that some US dealer really does have this species. Hope doesn't die easily.

Thanks to Dr. Thaithong for the pictures.

YOU ASKED FOR IT!

by Christine M. Burton

QUESTION:

I happened upon a copy of Kloppenburg's *World of Hoyas* and couldn't help but notice several entries that show different species than those with the same name that I purchased from an HSI sale several years ago. One in particular is the one called *Hoya vitellinoides*. Could you explain the difference? --- Deborah Cimini.

ANSWER:

Easily! Mr. Kloppenburg's plant is not *H. vitellinoides*. Here's how I know:

1. The author, R. C. Bakhuizen van den Brink, Jr. cited his father's specimen #4181, housed at Leiden, as the holotype specimen. I have not seen that specimen but I have seen and examined an isotype specimen, which is housed at Bogor. An isotype specimen is one taken from the same plant at that same time as the holotype and both have the same number (in this case, Bakh. #4181). I have reproduced pictures of this specimen in *The Hoya* on at least two occasions. Compare the foliage on that specimen with the single leaf in Mr. Kloppenburg's book and if you think they look alike, read no

further.

2. Kloppenburg wrote of the leaf veins: "Visible and deep green on upper surface; below only the deep midrib is visible." Bakhuizen wrote of the leaf venation: "Both surfaces conspicuously transversed all over by irregular veins."

I don't know about you but, to me, "visible" describes *Hoya carnososa* leaf veins but they are not in the least bit conspicuous on either surface. It seems to me that Mr. Kloppenburg had a hoyas that he wanted to be *H. vitellinoides* so he bent the facts to fit what he had. That's so much less embarrassing than explaining why he's calling the real *H. vitellinoides* by a different name.

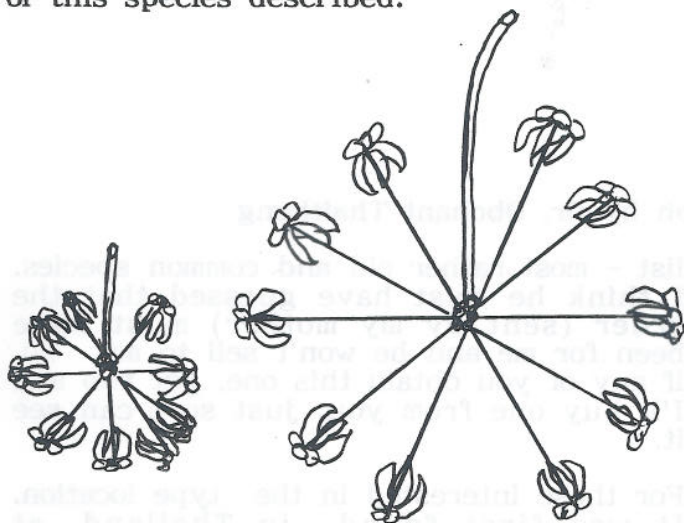
3. Kloppenburg described the leaf shape as: "Broadly ovate with a somewhat narrowing base and an apiculate apex or tapering acute." That does not describe the leaves on Bakh.'s 4181. Not only that, it doesn't describe the leaf in Kloppenburg's picture. The leaf he showed you is oblanceolate, not ovate. The apexes of both Kloppenburg's and Bakh.'s specimen are actually acuminate, not apiculate.

4. Mr. Kloppenburg described the flower umbel as: "This species has a very small tight globose cluster of flowers, about 1" in diameter."

That's the clincher! There is no way on earth that the species published by R. C. Bakhuizen van den Brink, Jr. could have 1" diameter umbels. The author did not describe the umbel size or shape because by the time he got around to publishing in 1950, the specimen was around 30 years old and the flowers had become detached from the specimen. They had been put into an envelope, which was pasted on the specimen sheet. It is possible that the umbel shape was globose but very doubtful. Hemispheric is more likely. One thing is certain. If it is globose, it will have to be slightly more than 2" in diameter (probably closer to 2.5" in diameter - more than twice the size of Mr. Kloppenburg's umbel).

How do I know that? Because Bakhuizen f. said, "Pedicels 2.5 cm. long." The pedicels, more than any other feature, determine the diameter of an umbel. If all pedicels are the same length we'll find a globose or hemispheric umbel (which depends on number of flowers per umbel). Counted in the diameter is the diameter of the rachis and the height of the corona. Most of the flowers on this type of hoyas are reflexed and most of their coronas are about 3-4 mm. high, which would add about 6-8 mm. to the diameter of a globose umbel.

See for yourself. Below, I sketched two umbels. One is the size Mr. Kloppenburg described. The other the size the author of this species described.



Left: Mr. Kloppenburg's phony.
Right: The umbel described by Bakhuizen f.

Mr. Kloppenburg spends reams of paper telling us the exact measurements of countless flower parts, right down to the "gazillionth" of a mm. In most cases, his measurements do nothing but make him

sound meticulous. Yet here, where it counts, he can't even figure out that 2.5 cm. pedicels add up to at least twice more than one inch in diameter. I never was much good at arithmetic but even I could figure that one out and it didn't even take all ten fingers!

Don't take my word for it. You can find the original publication in *Blumea* vol. 6, page 381. You should find a copy in your nearest land grant university. If they don't have a copy, you can have the copy Xeroxed by interlibrary loan or send me a stamped envelope and 25¢ and I'll make a copy for you.

QUESTION:

Have you seen Paul Shirley's on line sales' catalog? He shows four pictures of Hoyas. Two of them appear to me to be mislabeled. What do you think? --- Vicki Dixon

ANSWER:

I agree with you. The one he has labeled as *H. camphorifolia* (which he says is from Sulawesi) is not that species. I'm not sure of it's identity. I asked Anders Wennstrom's opinion and he agreed that it is not *H. camphorifolia* but did not know either. The other wrong label is one mislabeled as *H. loheri*. It is neither *H. loheri* nor is it the one Mr. Kloppenburg calls (wrongly, in my opinion) *H. loheri*. Anders thinks it is *H. kentiana*. He may be correct.

QUESTION:

Mr. Shirley lists a species, *H. brevilata*. What do you know of this species? -- Vicki Dixon

ANSWER:

As far as I know there is no such species. On one of the on line discussions groups someone said that it is a name that Dale Kloppenburg intends to publish. The name means "small (or short) winged." as near as I can figure out. I told someone, who wrote earlier and asked about an unpublished name of *H. brevilata* that the name meant "short & broad." Then I saw the name on Mr. Shirley's list and realized I'd either read it wrong or the correspondent has spelled it wrong. This error just shows how important it is to spell names correctly. One letter (omission of an a) changes the entire meaning.

I've been watching for the name publica-

tion for most of the year but, unless I've overlooked something it hasn't appeared.

QUESTION:

I keep seeing the names *H. halophylla* Schltr. *H. halophila* Schltr. Are these two different species? --- George Slusser

ANSWER:

There is no such species as *Hoya halophylla* Schltr. The correct name is *Hoya halophila* Schltr. The hoya species that you see on some sales' lists listed by any of the various names (halophila, halophylla, halophylla and haplophila) is NOT *Hoya halophila*.

HOYA OREOGENA Kerr

by Christine M. Burton



Hoya oreogena Kerr - Photograph by Dr. Obchant Thaithong

Hoya oreogena was first published in the *Kew Bulletin* on page 461 in 1939. It is typified by Kerr specimen #10857. A copy of the original description (with translation) can be found in *The Hoyan*, Vol. 9, #1, page 7 (1987). One note: I misspelled the name on that page (as oreogenia) - sorry about that!

Although, it is my understanding that this species is now available on a number of dealer lists, I have not seen a living plant, nor a dried specimen of it. I assume, due to the source of the material, that the one sold so labeled is this species but such is frequently not the case. I intend to acquire it, come spring, if my order doesn't come back as last year's did (a complete refund because the dealer didn't have anything on my rather long

list - most rather old and common species. I think he must have guessed that the order (sent by my mother) must have been for me and he won't sell to me. So, if any of you obtain this one, get two and I'll buy one from you, just so I can see it.

For those interested in the type location. It was first found in Thailand, at Prachuap, Kao Luang, at about 1200 meters (3,937.2 ft.). In a later publication (*Plantae Siamensis Enumertio*, pg. 39, 1951), he said that this was "on bushes in open scrub," which says to me that the light level was a bit higher than most hoyas receive in their native habitats.

In the same publication, Kerr cited another specimen (Kerr 17537), found at Puket,

Ranawng, Kao Pawta Luang Keo at 1100 meters (3,609.1 ft.). This one, he said, was found "on tree in evergreen," which appears to me to be a shadier spot. Apparently, this one adapts to a variety of light conditions.

Although Kerr said that this is "closely allied to *Hoya carnosa* but differing in smaller leaves and thicker corona segments," judging from Kerr's description, I'd expect the leaves to be similar to those of *H. anulata* Schltr. from New Guinea. The published size and shape are similar and both have tiny "ears" at their bases. This feature may vary from clone to clone. Kerr said, "Bases cuneate or narrowly and lightly auriculate."

HOYA CARNOSA CV. HOLLIANA

by Christine M. Burton

I do not know the source of this cultivar but I believe that it is one that has been sold by commercial growers for about 30 years, with each giving it a different cultivar name, none of them registered. I got the same cultivar many years ago with the label *Hoya carnosa cv. Divan*. I also got one back around 1975 from Loyce's Flowers. It had slightly curlier leaves but not so curly as those of *Hoya compacta*. Ms. Andrews had given it the name *Hoya convovulaceae*. I suppose she thought it was a species and didn't know that one needed to give a species a valid publication in Latin. I've never seen that name anywhere except in her catalog.

I believe that Ms. Andrews' name referred to the folded up leaves that are found on *Hoya compacta* but the plant I was sent did not have those folded (convoluted) leaves. They were only slightly twisted and an occasional leaf had turned up sides but never completely folded as in *Hoya compacta*.

Several people have asked me how to grow this cultivar, which looks like a miniature *Hoya carnosa variegata* with lightly waved leaf margins. I'd grow it just the same as I do *Hoya carnosa*, which seems to do well for me in just about any planting medium from the usual fast draining to plain old unadulterated Georgia red clay. Water it well when the top two or three inches of planting medium is dry. Give it good light but no sun at all.

Variegated hoyas need less light than those with solid green or speckled leaves. Too much light causes the leaves to

revert to solid colour.

One other suggestion I have and that is the same one I give regarding keeping the foliage variegated. Watch the new growth carefully. You may soon notice a new branch with thicker stems and larger leaves. Prune these branches out if you want your plant to remain dwarfed or miniature. This is speculation. The reason I think this sport of *Hoya carnosa variegata* will revert to a full sized plant is due to an experience I had back around 1978. I came upon a flat filled with Cobia Hoyas in the grocery store. All in the flat were labeled as "Hoya carnosa Rubra (Krimson Princess)" except for one, which had no label on it. It was apparently something that a careless employee at Cobia put in the flat by mistake. This little beauty appeared to be a true miniature version of Krimson Princess. It was so cute, I snatched it up and even though a lady in line behind me at checkout offered me ten times the price on the price tag, I refused her offer.

For two or three years I enjoyed that lovely little miniature with the green bordered leaves that were almost yellow in the center. No leaf was more than one inch long nor wider than a half inch. Then, one day, a new branch appeared. That new branch sported leaves that were the exact size and shape as Krimson Queen's. I knew about pruning out solid coloured branches to keep the variegated sports variegated but it just didn't occur to me that pruning out a large growing branch might keep my baby small. That only occurred to me after it had so much of that new large growth that the wee parts were completely lost.

Pruning out larger growing branches may not be the secret to keeping your miniature small but I think it will. You can't lose anything by trying it.

I haven't a clue about the source of the cultivar name of Holliana but I suspect it was named for someone daughter, sister or girl friend. The name Divan is a complete mystery to me. A divan is a sofa; a council of state in Turkey; a committee or commission; a judgment hall or custom house; a smoking room or tobacco shop. It is also the name of an entree in several restaurants where I've eaten. I wonder what the significance of the name Divan has for either a dish or a hoyas? The only explanation I can come up with for the Hoya is that maybe someone with poor penmanship actually named it "Diva" and the Florida dealer who sold it to the friend who shared it with me, misread the

Diva for Divan.

Whatever the source or the name, this is a very lovely little plant that does well in slightly shadier spots than its parent, *Hoya carnosa* with its green leaves. It's easy to grow and even easier to love.

For a likeness of this cultivar, see the cover of this issue.

ERRORS FOUND ON THE INTERNET

by Christine M. Burton

I use the internet mostly to help me trace my family tree but also I get curious about what is being written there about hoyas. When cruising the internet, I see many errors in both family history and on hoya pages. When I see such an error, if I can find an e-mail address, I always write a letter to the page owner and point out the error. I always supply documentation that proves what I say is true, as I don't want anyone to take my word for anything. I do want them to take the word of the source.

The almost universal answer I get from such letters is an insulting reply asking me, "How would you know?" or "I've heard all about you and I know that you don't know anything!"

Some (very few) thank me and then ignore me. They certainly don't make corrections to their web pages.

Here's just one example of what I'm talking about: There is a web page that contains the following statement, "Hoya flowers range in size from *Hoya lauterbachii* at 4 inches in diameter to *H. bhutanica*'s which measure 2 mm. in diameter."

I wrote to that web page owner and corrected him. I told him that I held a copy of the original publication of *H. bhutanica* and a picture of its type specimen before me as I wrote to him. I quoted the author's description which said that the flowers of *H. bhutanica* measure about 2 cm. in diameter. 2 cm. in diameter is slightly larger than the average hoyo flower though, certainly nothing near that of *Hoya lauterbachii*.

The picture I have of the type specimen is reduced to about a quarter the size of the average herbarium specimen. Even at that reduced size the flowers (three umbels and an umbel of buds) in the

picture measure about 8 mm. in diameter.

I offered to send that fellow a copy of these documents if he'd send his snail mail address. He declined the offer (said he had a copy already) but said that he'd correct his web page. I just noticed that he has updated his web page but he did not make that change or any other that I suggested.

Where did he get the idea that *Hoya bhutanica* had 2 mm. diameter flowers? I'll stick my neck out and guess. The original publication reads, "Corolla rotata c. 2 cm. diametro." etc. The "c." is an abbreviation meaning "about" or "approximately." If you move the period after the c over a space it looks like .2 cm. which would be 2 mm. For that reason, most of the descriptions I've seen both in botanical and other types of publications would have written 2 mm. or 0.2 cm., not c. 2 cm. It was obviously the reader who misplaced that period after the c, not Geirson and Long, the authors of this species name.

So what is the smallest flowered hoyo species? As far as I can determine it is a toss up between *Hoya filiformis* Rech. and *Hoya variifolia* Ridley. Both have such tiny flowers (even smaller than those of *Hoya parviflora*) that without strong magnification one can't tell that they are mature flowers. I was sure that *Hoya filiformis* had only unopened buds until I put them under the lens of my microscope. Rest assured that the hoyo sold by Mr. Green and those he supplied with it, as *Hoya filiformis* is not that species.

The flowers of *Hoya filiformis* remind me of those of *Hoya imbricata* and *Hoya caudata* though the long tails (anther wings) on *Hoya filiformis* are broader in ratio to length than those.

Another thing I found on line that puzzles me. It is a site labeled "Index Kewensis." There is nothing that I can find that shows who put that site on line and it certainly is not "the" *Index Kewensis*. *Index Kewensis* contains the names and first publications of all flowering plants. This site contains hoyas and not all of the names published either. Plus that, some of the authors are wrong and some of the species names are misspelled. Some author citations are wrong. It looks like the work of Kloppenburg to me. Of course some of those things are wrong in the true *Index Kewensis*, which merely cites names, publications and dates but does not arbitrate the correctness of any of them. The author of this site did

arbitrate the correctness of some of the names and in doing so made still other errors.

One way I know that this page is not *Index Kewensis* (besides its containing only one of the many genera found in that publication) is that *Index Kewensis* has had a supplement published every five years since 1883 except during WW-2. I looked for many names found in later volumes and found them missing. This list is far short of the nearly 500 names listed in the index.

I find it strange that this web site has no credits whatsoever and does not appear to be linked to any other web site. I found it by entering *Index Kewensis* into one of the search engines. I expected to get the real thing from one of the Kew sites. This is what I got. The title at the top of this page merely says, *Index Kewensis*, which I believe is a gross misrepresentation. I'd tell the page owner that if he/she had the guts to identify himself/herself. I'd probably get the same results I got from a turkey in the Hudson Family Association when I wrote and corrected them about the identities of my 3rd & 4th-g-grandfathers. Even though I sent copies of pages from the Hudson family Bible which showed that the men they said were these gentlemen were actually uncle & brother. The turkey said that he was sure my family Bible (kept for 5 generations - until they ran out of pages and had to start over with a new Bible) was wrong because, he said, "the mother was too old to have had a child when your 3rd-great-grandfather was born." Funny thing is that my mother and two of her sisters had children when they were ten years older than Mary Bedingfield Hudson was when she had my 3rd great-grandpa.

The lesson I've learned from genealogy and hoyas is that people don't like to be wrong. It is a very rare bird in either discipline who will ever admit to being wrong -- and heaven help anyone who ever tries to correct an error made by an idiot!

The reason I wanted to find *Index Kewensis* online was because I had misfiled the first page of hoyas from my Xerox copy of the original 1883 issue. I wanted to find the correct abbreviation of a citation. Well, it is lucky that my original Xerox turned up because the information on the needed citation on this on line page was wrong.

Just a reminder -- don't take my word or

the word of any intermediate source for anything. Go to the source! I have cited source information in *The Hoyan*. Check it. I know that you'll find that I'm correct in most cases. You don't know that, however so, for your own peace of mind, check it for yourself.

I am only human. I do make errors and I appreciate it when they are pointed out to me so that I can fix my errors. If you don't believe it, try me!

GLOSSARY

Botanical terms

boss: See umbo (below).

c.: Abbreviation for "about," or "approximately."

oblanceolate: Lance shaped but with broadest part near apex.

obovate: Egg-shaped but with broad end opposite the point of attachment.

umbo: A knob or projection near the center of a shield. A similar projection on the upper surface of a corona lobe.

Hoya names in this issue:

bhutanica: From Bhutan, a country in the Himalayan foothills, NE of India.

brevilata: Short (or small) and broad.

brevialata: Short (or small) winged.

carnosa: Fleshy.

convovulaceae: A name without status. Used by Loyce Andrews (former owner of Loyce's Flowers) for cultivars having "convoluted" or wavy edged leaves that were slightly less convoluted than the "Indian Rope," cv. Regalis and cv. Mauna Loa.

Divan: This cultivar name makes no sense at all to me. A divan is sofa. It is also a "council of state" in some oriental countries. It is also a smoking chamber. As a name for culinary dish and as a name for a hoya cultivar, I just don't get it. I hope someone out there can enlighten me.

halophila: Salt lover. It was given this name because it is commonly found growing at sea level along the beaches in New Guinea and nearby islands.

halophylla: No such word. A Greek stem cannot be linked to a Latin terminal.

Holliana: I suspect that this may have been named for someone's daughter, wife or sweetheart -- someone named "Holly." Just a guess.

oreogena: Mountain born.

siamica: Native of Thailand (formerly known as Siam).

vitellinoides: Like vitellina.

The Hoya Society International does not endorse nor condemn the practices of any commercial dealers. It's editor does! When she was in business she belonged to the National Association of Mail Order Nurserymen and the National Mail Order Association. I assure you that it does not condone such practice, nor does the law. By law mail order dealers are required to fill an order within 9 working days of receiving it or to send the customer a notice telling them why the order cannot be sent that soon and advising them when to expect the order to be sent. Mail order nurseries are given some concessions not given to other mail order dealers due to their having to rely on the weather in order to have stock to sell but they still must, to be legal, comply with law requiring that they keep their customers informed of intent and they are required to make prompt refunds if a customer requests it.

Complain to the postal authorities. One complaint will not put them out of business but if a lot of people complain, something will be done. Even one complaint should result in the postal authorities contacting the dealer, which ought to result in an attack of conscience -- if the dealer has one. --- Christine M. Burton

PAID NOTICE

November 9, 2001

A Hoya order for \$57 was placed at EXOTIC PLAMTS by BETH on May 7, 2001. A phone call was placed to BETH at Jacksonville, OR on June 13, 2001. A letter requesting filled order or refund was placed on July 31, 2001. Another letter requesting filled order or refund on October 9, 2001.

There has been no response.

This is an apparent theft, by Beth Handley.

G. F. Slusser.

HELP FOR WORLD OF HOYA BUYERS

Chris Burton has written a critique of this book. It takes each page and lists every error found by her and gives you the correct information. It includes documentation of facts, pictures of some type specimens, some colour pictures and much more. She'd like to give it to you but her financial situation doesn't permit it. It is available on CD but if you don't have a computer with a CD, she'll print a hard copy for you.

CD is \$8 in US; \$12 foreign.
Hard copy is \$18 in US; \$30 foreign.

I regret having to raise the US price but after printing a few hard copies, I learned that it took \$36 worth of ink cartridge to print just two copies.

If you don't have a copy of *World of Hoyas*, you really don't need this critique

unless you're just curious to see what it contains..

HELP FOR THE HOYA HANDBOOK BUYERS

Chris Burton has written a critique of Kloppenburg and Wayman's *Hoya Handbook*. Many pages of both books are identical, by the way, and contain many of the same errors. There are more pictures in this book so more are mislabeled.

CD is \$6 in US; \$8 foreign -if ordered at same time as above - \$12 if ordered separately.

Hard copy is \$12 in US; \$20 foreign - if ordered at same time as above - \$25 if ordered separately.

HELP COMING FOR PHILLIPINE (SIC) HOYA SPECIES & PHILIPPINE HOYA SPECIES BUYERS

Chris Burton (with the late Douglas H. Kent) has written a critique of these two versions of the same book, which cites and documents more than 2,000 factual errors. Some things that he got right in the first version, he got wrong in the second version. Both versions are terrible. This one is currently only available in hard copy. The CD will be available later this year. If interested, inquire and I'll send you a price for each.

HELP COMING FOR KLOPPENBURG'S HOYA DICTIONARY BUYERS

Chris Burton has also written a critique

of Kloppenburg's *Dictionary of Hoya Terminology*, which she calls, *Dictionary of Kloppenburgese*. As of this writing it is only available in hard copy at \$12 US (\$22 foreign). I'm working on a CD.

No one really needs this critique if one has a copy of Stearn's *Botanical Latin* and an English language dictionary. One can find all the correct definitions in those

two sources. This critique will only save you the time of looking the words up yourself. If you enjoy a good belly laugh from time to time, you'll enjoy this critique. Yep, it is laughter at another's expense but when someone writes something so funny and so stupid, one only asks for the laughter, especially if one continues to peddle it. Perhaps there is a bit of the clown in all of us!

BALLOT RESULTS

Our president, Ben Hardy, has reported that the votes have been counted on whether to dissolve the HSI Charter or to turn over the publication of *The Hoya* to Ms. Sandra Graf in Switzerland. The results:

To Dissolve the HSI Charter: 44 yes votes; 1 no vote; 2 left this part blank.

To All Ms. Graf to Publish the Hoya: 3 yes votes; 29 no votes; 15 left this part blank.

As is always the case, the majority of members failed to return their ballots.



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Lois Duffey

PLEASE NOTE: The rumor that Lois Duffey would no longer sell hoyo cuttings is just that, A RUMOR. What Lois has discontinued is Hoya Sales at state and county fairs, or any place that requires loading her van and transporting lots of plants.

INTERNATIONAL HOYA MEETING

WHY

The planning for this meeting began in 2000 when we attended the Hoya Society International's meeting in Hawaii. The message we got was that we needed a meeting somewhere in the world organized by people not associated with just a single society, a meeting where people from different places on earth with different growing conditions could meet and discuss the genus Hoya.

Hoyas have been grown for a long time in the US, but in Europe and especially Sweden there has been an explosion of interest in growing Hoyas. This is one good reason for having the meeting in Sweden. During the meeting we will be able to learn from each other on how to grow Hoyas, as well as from professionals working with plants and taxonomy.

WHEN

16-18 AUGUST 2002

WHERE

The Botanical Gardens Umeå University

PROGRAM

A full program has been posted on the internet <<http://hoyameeting.tripod.com/index>> but it too long to publish here. It contains a number of interesting sounding speakers, including HSI member, Ellen Zachos. The meeting was organized and planned by HSI members, Katarina Stenman and Anders Wennström.

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