ALSTERWORTHIA INTERNATIONAL

THE SUCCULENT ASPHODELACEAE JOURNAL

Butterfly pollinating the flower of Erythrocephallum zambesianum ***Hiern***

Contents

Volume 10. Issue 2. **July 2010** **ISSN 1474-4635**

Ernst van Jaarsveld's Gasteria Cultivars.

Photographs: Ernst van Jaarsveld
Text adapted by Harry Mays.

Gasterias are popular greenhouse plants and suitable for indoor cultivation. Ernst van Jaarsveld's "Gasterias of South Africa" (1994) is the popular reference work, supplemented by his "The Genus Gasteria: a synoptic review (new taxa and combinations)", published in Aloe 44:4 (2007).

In preparation for the 1994 book, hybridisation experiments commenced in the 1980s at the Kistenbosch National Botanical Gardens to test inter-species fertility. All the 13 known (at that time) species were hybridised with each other. All were fertile, resulting in one which produced yellow flowers (*Gasteria croucheri* x *Gasteria pillansii*). There were more than 100 crosses. Astronomical numbers of hybrids were accumulated, some of which were susceptible to fungal problems.

The following species produced the best cultivars: *Gasteria batesiana*, *Gasteria batesiana* v. *dolomitica, Gasteria ellaphieae*, *Gasteria armstrongii, Gasteria glauca, Gasteria bicolor* v. *liliputana, Gasteria brachyphylla* v. *bayeri, Gasteria baylissiana, Gasteria carinata, Gasteria excelsa* 'Cala' *and Gasteria rawlinsonii.*

Based on rosette size and shape, leaf colour and texture and hardiness to disease a few were regarded as suitable for horticulture. Sixteen were selected for cultivar status and published in Aloe 45:3 (2008). In that journal the cultivar names were attached to the formula names of the parents. As Art. 19.1 of the International Code of Nomenclature for Cultivated Plants states that "The name of a cultivar is the correct name of the genus or lower taxonomic unit to which it is assigned together with a cultivar epithet", in this article the cultivar epithets are correctly attached to *Gasteria* and the formula names are given under parentage.

Ernst has stressed that "These *Gasteria* cultivars are not registered and can be grown, shared etc from cuttings without any royalties".

Propagation: offsets, leaf cuttings, root cuttings possible.

Gasteria 'Kotie Retief'

Gasteria 'Kotie Retief' Jaarsveld

Description. Aloe 45(3)53 .

Parentage. *Gasteria rawlinsonii* x *Gasteria bicolor* v. *liliputana.*

Comments. Rosette 70 mm Ø, forms dense clusters. Leaves lorate-triangular 40 x 10 mm; surface dull, mottled green; margins serrate-denticulate, apex acute, mucronate. Named after Kotie Retief, owner of Gariep Plants, member Umdaus team, member of Ed. Com Aloe, past president Suc. Soc. of S.A.

Gasteria 'Alex Fick'

Gasteria 'Alex Fick' Jaarsveld

Description. Aloe 45(3)53.

Parentage. *Gasteria liliputana* x *Gasteria rawlinsonii.*

Comments. Rosette 120 mm Ø, forms dense clusters; leaves lorate-triangular 60 x 12 mm, mottled green becoming reddish-green, margins sparsely denticulate, serrulate towards the end; apex acute, mucronate. Named after Alex Fick, Umdaus team, member Ed, Com. Aloe, past President Suc. Soc. of S.A.

Gasteria 'Francois Stephens' Jaarsveld

Description. Aloe 45(3)53.

Parentage. *Gasteria glomerata* x *Gasteria baylissiana.*

Comments. Rosette to 80 mm Ø, offsets; leaves distichous as in *G. glomerata*, lorate 34 x 25 mm; surface densely white-tuberculate, margin tuberculate; apex obtuse to retuse, mucronate. Named after Prof. Francois Steffens, editor of Aloe, member Umdaus team.


Gasteria 'Francois Stephans'


Gasteria 'Francois Stephans'


Gasteria 'Paul Brink'

Gasteria 'Paul Brink' Jaarsveld

Description. Aloe 45(3)53.

Parentage. *Gasteria glomerata* x *Gasteria pulchra.*

Comments. Rosettes offsetting; leaves distichous rarely rosulate; surface dull to whitish green due to numerous white tubercles in obscure transverse bands; margins tuberculate; apex acute, mucronate.

Named after Paul Brink, past president S.A. Suc. Soc., member Ed. Com. of Aloe, member Umdaus team.

Gasteria 'Vicky Thomas' Jaarsveld

Description. Aloe 45(3)54.


Old leaf

Parentage. *Gasteria armstrongii* x *Gasteria ellaphieae.*

Comments. Rosette 100 mm Ø. Leaves spreading, triangular, 40 x 20 mm, surface sparsely tuberculate, olive-green, margin tuberculate-serrulate; apex acuminate.


Juvenile leaf


Gasteria 'Vicky Thomas'

Named after the artist Vicky Thomas.

Gasteria 'Shaun Gildenhuys'

Gasteria 'Sean Gildenhuys' Jaarsveld

Description. Aloe 45(3)54.

Parentage. *Gasteria glomerata* x *Gasteria rawlinsonii*

Comments. Rosette 90 mm Ø, offsetting. Leaves ascending, spreading, lorate, 50 x 20 mm, surface light grey-green, faintly mottled; margins serrulate towards ends otherwise indistinctly serrulate; apex obtuse, mucronate.

Named after Sean Gildenhuys, Manger Gariep Plants, member Ed. Com. Aloe.

Gasteria 'Nic Drost' Jaarsveld

Description. Aloe 45(3)55.

Parentage. *Gasteria glauca* x *Gasteria armstrongii.*

Comments. Rosette 90 mm Ø. Leaves spreading, distichous becoming spiral, triangular, ovate 40 x 25 mm, acute, surface grey-green, tuberculate, margins tuberculate-serrulate; apex acuminate, mucronate.

Named after (Oom) Nic Drost, a founding member of the Suc. Soc. of S.A. and secretary for countless years.

Gasteria 'Nic Drost'

Gasteria batesiana 'Tamlin Baker'

Gasteria batesiana 'Tamlin Baker'

Gasteria batesiana 'Tamlin Baker' Jaarsveld

Description. Aloe 45(3)54.

Parentage. *Gasteria batesiana* v. *dolomitica* x *Gasteria batesiana* v. *batesiana.*

Comments. Rosette 180 mm Ø. Leaves spreading, lorate 80 x 25 mm; surface olive green, tubercles in transverse bands, margins denticulate, apex obtuse, mucronate.

Named after the artist Tamlin Blake.

Gasteria 'Lisa Strachan' Jaarsveld

Description. Aloe 45(3)54

Parentage. *Gasteria ellaphieae* x *Gasteria batesiana*

Comments. Rosette 160 mm Ø. Leaves spreading, linear-triangular 80 x 16 mm, surface dense grey, tuberculate, margins denticulate; apex acuminate, mucronate

Named after the artist Lisa Strachan'

Gasteria 'Lisa Strachan'

Gasteria 'Jeanette Loedolff'

Gasteria 'Jeanette Loedolff' Jaarsveld

Description. Aloe 45(3)54.

Parentage. *Gasteria excelsa* x *Gasteria carinata* v. *glabra*.

Comments. Rosette 140 mm Ø. Leaves ascending, spreading, ovate, 80 x 28 mm, surface smooth, mottled green, margins tuberculate-denticulate; apex obtuse, mucronate.

Named for the artist Jeannette Loedolff.

Gasteria 'Jeanette Loedolff'

Gasteria 'Louisa' Jaarsveld

Description. Aloe 45(3)55.

Parentage. *Gasteria glauca* x *Gasteria batesiana.*

Comments. Rosette 110 mm Ø. Leaves spreading, triangular, 55 x 25 mm, acute, surface grey-green, somewhat tuberculate; apex acuminate with a hooked mucro.

Named after the Ernst's daughter.

Gasteria 'Louisa'


Gasteria 'Zaria'

Gasteria 'Zaria' Jaarsveld

Description. Aloe 45(3)55.

Parentage. *Gasteria glomerata* x *Gasteria batesiana* v. *dolomitica*.


Gasteria 'Zaria'

Comments. Rosette 120 mm Ø. Leaves spreading, becoming recurved, lorate, 60 x 30 mm, surface olive-green, densely white tuberculate; margins tuberculate; apices purplish, apex obtuse, mucronate.

Named after Ernst's daughter.


Gasteria 'Albert'

Gasteria 'Albert' Jaarsveld

Description. Aloe 45(3)55.

Parentage. *Gasteria glomerata* x *Gasteria doreeniae*.

Comments. Rosette 75 mm Ø, densely clustering. Leaves spreading, distichous, lorate 40 x 18 mm, surface olive-green, slightly mottled, smooth; margin dark green, entire, apex obtuse, mucronate.


Gasteria 'Albert'

Named after Ernst's son.


Gasteria 'Henk'

Gasteria 'Henk' Jaarsveld

Description. Aloe 45(3)55.

Parentage. *Gasteria rawlinsonii* x *Gasteria bicolor* v. *bicolor*.

Comments. Rosette 180 mm Ø, proliferating from the base to form dense groups. Leaves distichous, spreading, lorate, 85 x 20 mm, surface mottled, olive-green becoming reddish-green, margins sparsely serrulate, apex obtuse to subacute, mucronate.

Named after Ernst's son.

Gasteria 'Limelight' Jaarsveld

Description. Aloe 45(3)55.

Parentage. Gasteria *carinata* v. *verrucosa* x *Gasterias baylissiana.*

Comments. Rosette 190 mm Ø, clustering. Leaves ascending, spreading, remaining distichous, lorate, 100 x 4 mm; surface tuberculate, dark green with tuberculate, yellowish margins and leaf tips; apices obtuse; mucronate.

Gasteria 'Limelight'

Gasteria batesiana 'Black Beauty'

Gasteria 'Limelight'

Gasteria batesiana 'Black Beauty'

Gasteria batesiana 'Black Beauty' Jaarsveld

Description. Aloe 45(3)55.

Parentage. A selected clone of *Gasteria batesiana*.

Comments. Rosette 300 mm Ø. Leaves ascending, spreading, lorate, 160 x 30 mm, surface and margins black-green, apex obtuse, mucronate.

Continued from page 16

ephemeral. They do not preserve your chosen name and they do not prevent others using the same name for a different plant or even giving your cultivar a different name. Publication in print is necessary for cultivar names to be valid under the ICNCP. Do please ensure that you also publish your new cultivars for sale in printed form**.** This can be done quite easily by sending your prepared text and photographs for web pages to a journal for publication. This will cost you nothing, will give you more publicity and validate and preserve your names. In case of difficulty you can contact Harry Mays for assistance - hmay@freenetname.co.uk

***By publishing your new cultivars in Alsterworthia International you can be certain that the descriptions and as many relevant photographs as you wish will be deposited with the Herbarium, RHS Garden, Wisley, Woking, Surrey. GU23 6BQ, UK*, one of the recognised herbariums accepting cultivar standards.**

Fernandoa magnifica

The Beauty of Impossible Flowers.

It is quite odd that so little time has passed and yet nothing but a scattered memory remains. Mozambique is the only real destination of the only real holiday that I have ever had.

I arrived in February 1997 accompanied by a great friend. What I found was an enchanted land, a glorious people, a country that, in order to be perfect, only had to have much less poverty, something truly obscene in a country that had been independent for more than one human generation and therefore the master of its own destiny.

I stayed until I completely fell in love with the people and with one of the most incredible florae on planet Earth. A flora that is impoverished with each lunar cycle through the constant deforestation of Mozambique (I sometimes get the feeling that some of my photographs are true portraits of the epoch), leaving this enchanted land cut off from its essential beauty, a flora that is indeed impressive, more admirable men and women, almost mythical characters, that is like an accidental witness of the charms contained in the land of the fog.

I stayed, I repeat, until my eyes grew tired of contemplating such beauty. Digital cameras evolved to record with greater accuracy what my empirical eyes perceived, the intricate game of light and shadow, until a completely fortuitous story stirred in me an almost irreprehensible desire to write this article. A friend of mine was thrilled when she showed me flowers made of sugar, which stemmed from the fact that she is doing advanced vocational training in confectionery and pastry. With an almost perfect smile she proudly showed me roses, carnations, gerberas, true masterpieces in coloured sugar, only common flowers that ignited passions from a very remote past. That same day I listened to some florists from Maputo on

Aloe cameronii

television complain about the lack of technical agronomic support for growing carnations, roses and gerberas. I was on the verge of a nervous breakdown, quite close to being reused as an actor in a film by Pedro Almodovar.

With incredible flowers on plateaus and essentially a tremendous diversity of high-altitude flora, who in his right mind, calling for an "inspired Africanity", would want to grow common flowers? To what extent does "common sense" know the creative limits of flowers, the enormous divine inspiration of colours, the forms and functions of the parallel universe of flowers? I recalled an extraordinary film, whose title the memory of an old man did not retain, in which the actor, Nicolas Cage, plays the role of a guidebook writer who wants to write a script about flowers, but "from the point of view of flowers". Very interesting, some plant organisms seen as entities with a will of their own.

The amount of flora in Mozambique is indeed impressive. Over hundreds of years of botanical observations, Portuguese researchers, together with other intrepid foreign explorers in the former Portuguese colony of East Africa, vulgarly known as Mozambique, classified more than five thousand and five hundred species of trees, shrubs, creepers and grass. And they had the essential humility to classify a large number of observations with substantial quality as "a severely incomplete project ".To translate these words into much simpler language, these researchers admitted that their botanical research in Mozambique at times carried out under very precarious working conditions and with an almost total lack of funds for research, had resulted in an incomplete classification. This makes the Portuguese and foreign botanists who lived through this saga even more admirable men and women, almost mythical characters.

I recently read the incredible and tragic story of the Livingstone family. The book on my bedside table is the impressive work of research entitled "Dendrology of Mozambique " by A. Gomes e Sousa. I confess to be an admirer of the work of Fernando Carvalho, Torre, Correia & Pereira, Barbosa & Lemos, Carvalho,

Balsinhas, Mendonça, Raymond Munch, Maria da Graça Silva, Maria Adélia Diniz, and A. W. Exell & M. L. Gonçalves, and may I be forgiven by all those whom my strange memory unintentionally omitted. These researchers deserve streets to be named after them, distinctions, even if posthumous, in parliament, elegant gun and cannon salutes, for they made the world of the flora of former Portuguese colonies much easier to understand and perceive.

Perhaps this is the right time for Portugal to start pondering the treatment of excellence that it owes to its heroes, as is done in other countries, and was done, in due time, by other civilizations. For nothing remains for Portugal to do but to build the Fifth Empire, which would be a huge humanist fatherland and, God permitting, an immense naturalist fatherland teeming with poets and photographers of flora. A generous people who will tread the unknown seas of knowledge in search of solutions for a dying planet, creative solutions for the scarcity of water and solitude of humankind. Solutions for the eternal, paradoxical conflict between humanity and the civilization of the natural world.

The key question remains! Will common sense understand the mechanisms that dictate the survival of natural beauty? In it diverse insects and curve-billed birds, ensuring daily survival, drink nectar accidentally pushing with their feet or bill the male pollen towards the female ovule, generating inaudible moans in nature.

For hundreds of millions of years, the active God of the universe made preparations for a game of genetic accidents that allowed simple organisms to transform into more complex organisms through a lucky sequence of accidents, strangely known as mutations, through the sun's energetic incorporation of more energy. Can anybody in his right mind deny the genius of this game? Can anybody in his right mind continue to ignore the massive destruction on the global scale of forests fraught with wisdom? Can the uncontrolled use of energy by countries and societies jeopardise the (hyper) urgent recovery of planet Earth's ecosystems? Can allegedly scientific television programmes celebrating "the greatness of the human spirit" present our planet as hopelessly lost, guaranteeing us survival in giant glass capsules buried in the potential oceans of Jupiter's twelfth moon? All this based on the "brilliant" argument that in three billion years the sun will stop shining. Only as proof of the relevance of this type of argument, I decided to demand in the drafting of my future contracts that they no longer be valid after two billion years. Better to be safe than sorry! This article is nothing more than a celebration of the diversity of the natural habitat in which the actors and actresses are the flowers, whether the most beautiful or discreet. Whether they are the most attractive or simply functional.

This article is really a "red alert" for the extremely severe ecological situation in Mozambique and the assault that after the end of the civil war concentrated on the near-total destruction of one of the most beautiful forests in the world. We have to understand

nature not by relying on the elaboration of simple relationships, but essentially by the comprehension of complex relationships; in some cases so complex that human knowledge has still not managed to perceive them.

When we cut down a hundred-year-old tree to obtain wood, it sometimes has hundreds of offshoots of epiphytic plants living on its trunk, bird nests and hundreds of species of microbes that enable the continuous and complex evolution of the natural habitat by developing hyper-complex relationships of symbiosis and parasitism. Without the shade of trees, purely and simply, hundreds of species of living organisms may not survive. Due to excessive solar radiation or the lack of essential humidity and shelter.

The consequences for the soil and its fertility are simply devastating. With the increase of soil temperature, the degradation of organic matter, the true structural cement of the soil, is stifled preventing the development of species with simpler and less secure roots, making the penetration of rainwater more difficult, reducing aquifers in the soil, accelerating desertification, eliminating forever the notion of timelessness and eternal fertility of tropical and subtropical soil.

Without the forest nothing remains but a passage of death!

Text: Pedro Capela
Chibata, P.O. Box 293, Chimio, Mozambique.
Photographs: Pedro Jorge Capela

Essay on Flowers and My Madness

Author & Page Layout: Pedro Capela
English translation: Maria Antonieta Rodrigues

José Pedro Capela was born in Portugal on the 6th May 1963. He graduated in agronomy with a specialized post-graduation in micro propagation. He went to live in Mozambique at the beginning of 2001 dreaming to reconstruct his life, but he only created a nursery!

During 1997 to 2001 he studied documents about the exceptional Mozambique flora, night after night. He read everything and "mother of all surprises" he discovered a different reality; a wonderful flora going directly to extinction, a beautiful genetic pool dying like an emotional child who dies everyday on the way to adult conscience.

He has published more than twenty times in international scientific journals and magazines and four official books. He always refuses to condemn Mozambique. He prosecutes his solitary path biting his lip, a honest way to say "thanks Mozambique for showing me the beauty, thanks to the flowers that enlarge my soul".

Pedro Capela's new book *Essays on Flowers and My Madness* reviews his field observations on Mozambique's flora. The varied flora is well illustrated with over 320 colour photographs - please also see the front and back covers of this journal for examples. The text is side by side Portuguese and English.

The book is printed on A4 gloss art paper with card covers. The number of pages including covers is 92. Recommended retail price is £46.00 plus postage. The book may be ordered from all good booksellers quoting ISBN 978-0-9552726-6-0.

Alsterworthia member's price (one copy only per member) £26.00 + £4.00 p&p EU, £5.00 p&p rest of the world when ordered from Harry Mays, e-mail: hmays@freenetname.co.uk

Aloe cameronii

Species/cultivars of the A to G genera of the Asphodelaceae published subsequent to the publication of the *Illustrated handbook of Succulent plants - Monocotyledons.*

Aloe acutissinia var. **fiherenensis** J.-B. Castillon, Succulentes 2007(4): 3, 6, ills. (pp. 6-7), 2007. Typus: Castillon 31 (HBG).

Aloe acutissima var. **isaloana** J.-B. Castillon, Succulentes 2007(4): 6-7, ills. (p. 5), 2007. Typus: Castillon 32 (HBG).

Aloe acutissima ssp. **itampolensis** Rebmann, Cactus & Co. 12(3): 195, ills. (pp. 194-196), 2008. Typus: Rebmann 21 (BR).

Aloe albostriata T. A. McCoy & al., Kakt. and. Sukk. 59(2); 43-45, ills., 2008. Typus: Pronk s.n. in Lavranos 32229 (Herb. Univ. Antananarivo, FT).

Aloe altimatsiatrae J.-B. Castillon, Cact. Succ. J. (US) 80(2): 98, ills., 2008. Typus: Castillon 35 (TAN).

Aloe ambositrae J.-P. Castillon, Cact. World 26(1): 32-33, ills., 2008. Typus: Castillon 36 (TAN, HBG).

Aloe ambrensis J.-B. Castillon, Cact. World 25(1): 12, ills. (pp. 12-14), 2007. Typus: Castillon 28 (HBG).

Aloe ampefyana J.-B. Castillon, Haseltonia 13:26-27, ills., 2008. Typus: Castillon 30 (HBG). [Dated Dec. 2007, published in early Jan. 2008.]

Aloe andohahelensis Castillon,. J. Bot. Soc. Bot. France 16: 41-44, 2002. Typus: Castillon 9 (P). [Dated 2001. publ. 2002 fide K.]

Aloe antonii Castillon, Cact. World 24(3): 130, ills. (pp. 129-132), 2006. Typus: Castillon 25 (HBG, P).

Aloe arborescens 'Compton' van Jaarsveld, Veld. Fl. (1975+) 88(2): 63, ill.. 2002. [A horticultural selection obtained at Kirstenbosch National Botanical Gardens.]

Aloe arborescens 'Eloff' van Jaarsveld. Veld. Fl. (1975+) 88(2): 64. ill., 2002. [A horticultural selection obtained at Kirstenbosch National Botanical Gardens.]

Aloe arborescens 'Huntley' van Jaarsveld, Veld. Fl. (1975+) 88(2): 64. ill.. 2002. [A horticultural selection obtained at Kirstenbosch National Botanical Gardens.]

Aloe arborescens 'Jack Marais' van Jaarsveld. Veld. Fl. (1975+) 88(2): 65, ill., 2002. [A horticultural selection obtained at Kirstenbosch National Botanical Gardens.

Aloe arborescens 'John Winter' van Jaarsveld. Veld. Fl. (1975+) 88(2): 65, ill., 2002. [A horticultural selection obtained at Kirstenbosch National Botanical Gardens.]

Aloe arborescens 'Mathews' van Jaarsveld. Veld. Fl. (1975+) 88(2): 64. ill.. 2002. [A horticultural selection obtained at Kirstenbosch National Botanical Gardens.]

Aloe arborescens 'Pearson' van Jaarsveld, Veld. Fl. (1975+) 88(2): 63, ill., 2002. [A horticultural selection obtained at Kirstenbosch National Botanical Gardens.]

Aloe arborescens 'Philip le Roux' van Jaarsveld. Veld. Fl. (1975+) 88(2): 65. ill.. 2002. [A horticultural selection obtained at Kirstenbosch National Botanical Gardens.]

Aloe arborescens 'Rycroft' van Jaarsveld. Veld. Fl. (1975+) 88(2): 64. ill.. 2002. [A horticultural selection obtained at Kirstenbosch National Botanical Gardens.]

Aloe arborescens ssp. **mzimnyati** van Jaarsveld & A. E. van Wyk, Aloe 42(3): 40-41, ills., 2005. Typus: van Jaarsveld & Xaba 18211 (PRE).

Aloe archeri ssp. **tugenensis** (L. E. Newton & Lavranos) Wabuyele, Stud. East. Afr. Aloes, [part III]: 18, 2006. Basionym: Aloe tugenensis.

Aloe argyrostachys Lavranos & al., Bradleya 25:18-20, ills., 2007. Typus: Pronk 111 (Herb. Biol. Dept. Univ. Antananarivo).

Aloe aurelienii J.-B. Castillon, Cact. World 26(2): 109-112, ills., 2008. Typus: Castillon 37 (TAN, HBG).

Aloe aufensis T. A. McCoy, Excelsa 21: 2, ills. (pp. 3-4), 2007. Typus: McCoy 1119 (MO) [The protologue cites a different collection number for an 'isotype' at UPS, which therefore cannot be of isotype status.].

Aloe alexandrei Ellert, Cact. Succ. J. (US) 78(1): 11, ills., (pp. 10-14), 2006. Typus: Ellert 1175 (ARIZ, MO, NY, P).

Aloe austroarabica McCoy & Lavranos, Cact. Succ. J. (US) 75(3): 123-124, ills., 2003. Typus: McCoy 969 (MO,).

Aloe 'Badeel' D. M. Cumming ex D. M. Cumming, Haworthiad 15(2)46, ill. (p. 45), 2001. [Parentage unknown, including Aloe descoingsii and A. deltoideodonta.}

Aloe 'Blimey Limey' J. Bleck ex Trager, Cact. Succ. J. (US) 75(2): 71, ill., 2003. [A complex hybrid including A. bakeri in the parentage.]

Aloe bruynsii P. I. Forster, Bradleya 21: 53-55, ills., 2003. Typus: Bruyns 5962A (BR1, BOL, K, MO, P).

Aloe canis S. Lane. Aloe 38(3/41: 72-73. ills. 2002. Typus: MAL [Apparently based on 2 syntypes from Malawi.]. Nom. inval. (Art. 9.1. 37.1). [Sphalm. - 'canii'.]

Aloe camperi 'Cornuta' Trager, Cact. Succ. J. (US) 75(2): 71, ill., 2003. [A horticultural selection of material of unknown provenance. Epithet derived from A. eru var. cornuta A. Berger 1908.

Aloe carolineae L. E. Newton. Brit. Cact. Succ. J. 20(4): 205. ills.. 2002. Typus: Newton et al 5764 (EA).

Aloe castilloniae Castillon, Succulentes 2006 (3):21-24, ills., 2006. Typus: Castillon 24 (HBG, P).

Aloe cataractarum T. A. McCoy & Lavranos, Aloe 44(1): 53, ills., 2007. Typus: McCoy 1923 (FT).

Aloe challisii van Jaarsveld, Aloe 43(2-3): 36-37,

ills., 2006. Typus: van Jaarsveld & Challis 19801 (PRE).

Aloe charlotteae Castillon, Bradleya 24: 67-69, ills., 2006. Typus: Castillon 22 (HBG, P).

Aloe 'Chaba' Audissou, Alsterworthia Internat. 6(3): 23, ill., 2006. [= (Aloe bakeri x A. haworthioides) x Aloe 'Cha Cha'.]

Aloe clarkei L. E. Newton, Haseltonia 9: 15-16, ills., 2003. Typus: Clarke s.n. in L. E. Newton 5676 (EA). [Dated 2002, publ. Nov. 2003.)

Aloe 'Coromandel Gold' T. Saunderson, Alsterworthia Internat. 5(3): 17, ills. (pp. 17-18), 2005. [Hybrid, parentage not disclosed.]

Aloe craibii G. F. Smith, Bradleya 21: 26-28, ills., 2003. Typus: Condy et Craib 148 (PRE).

Aloe cyrillei Castillon, Haseltonia 10: 44-46, ills., 2004. Typus: Castillon 5 (P).

Aloe decumbens (Reynolds) van Jaarsveld, Aloe 45(1): 7, ills., 2008. Basionym: Aloe gracilis var. decumbens.

Aloe deinacantha T. A. McCoy & al., Kakt. and. Sukk. 59(2): 45-46, ills., 2008. Typus: Razafindratsira s.n. in Lavranos 32230 (Herb. Univ. Antananarivo, FT).

Aloe deltoidea var. **fallax** Castillon, Succulentes 2006(1): 2021, ills., 2006. Typus: Castillon 19 (HBG).

Aloe dichotoma ssp. pillansii (L. Guthrie) Zonneveld. Bradleya 20: 10, 2002. Basionym: Aloe pillansii.

Aloe dichotoma ssp. ramosissima (Pillans) Zonneveld. Bradleya 20: 10, 2002. Basionym: Aloe ramosissima.

Aloe djiboutiensis T. A. McCoy, Cact. Succ. J. (US) 79(6): 270, ills. (p. 269), 2007. Typus: McCoy 3019 (FT).

Aloe doddsiorum T. A. McCoy & Lavranos, Cact. World 25(4): 209-211, ills., 2007. Typus: Dodds 1 (EA, FT).

Aloe 'Doran Black' C. B. Wright ex H. Mays & Trager, Alsterworthia Internat. 4(2): 4, 2004. [First published invalidly as 'Dorian Black' in a Grigsby Plant Catalogue and repeated by R. Wright ex P. 1. Forster & D. M. Cumming, Haworthiad 12(1): 12, 1998 (nom. inval., ICNCP 26.6).]

Aloe downsiana T. A. McCoy & Lavranos, Cact. World 25(3): 139, ills. (pp. 137-139), 2007. Typus: McCoy 1146 (FT).

Aloe droseroides Lavranos & T. A. McCoy, Cact. Succ. J. (US) 75(6): 256-258, ills., 2003. Typus: Lavranos et McCoy 31680 (MO, P, TAN).

Aloe edouardii Rebmann, Cact.-Avent. Int. No. 79: 4-5, ills., 2008. Typus: Rebmann 15 (BR).

Aloe elegantissima T. A. McCoy & Lavranos, Cact. Succ. J. (US) 80(3): 118, ills. (pp. 116-117), 2008. Typus: McCoy 3169 (FT).

Aloe elkerriana Dioli & T. A. McCoy, Haseltonia 13: 35-37, ills., 2008. Typus: Dioli 28 (0). [Dated Dec. 2007, published in early Jan. 2008. The epithet is contrary to Rec. 60D, but this recommendation is not mandatory.]

Aloe estevei Rebmann, Cact.-Avent. Int. No. 79:6-8, ills., 2008. Typus: Rebmann 14 (BR).

Aloe ericahenriettae T. A. McCoy, Cact. Succ. J. (US) 79(6): 271, ills. (p. 270-271), 2007. Typus: AfcCo>'3130 (FT).

Aloe eximia Lavranos & T. A. McCoy, Cact. World 24(4): 199-200, ills., 2006. Typus: Pronk s.n. in Lavranos 32025 (TAN).

Aloe fianarantsoae J.-B. Castillon, Kakt. and. Sukk. 58(3): 60-63, ills., 2007. Based on P. Castillon s.n.. Nom. inval. (Art. 37.2). [No collector / collector number given for the type collection.]

Aloe florenceae Lavranos & T. A. McCoy, Kakt. and. Sukk. 55(10): 284, ills., 2004. Typus: Raiafindratsira s.n. in Lavranos 31860 (TAN, P, Z).

Aloe haggeherensis T. A. McCoy & Lavranos, Kakt. and. Sukk. 58(11): 297-298, ills., 2007. Typus: Lavranos s.n. (FT).

Aloe 'Hardy's Dream' Mays & Trager, Alsterworthia Internal. 7(1): 10, ills., 2007. [Based on a specimen collected in Madagascar, formerly referred to as Aloe deltoideodonta 'Variegata'.]

Aloe hazeliana var. howmanii (Reynolds) S. Carter, in Exell & al., Fl. Zambes. 12(3): 61, 2001. Basionym: Aloe howmanii.

Aloe hoffmannii Lavranos. Cact. Succ. J. (US) 74 (3): 116-118. ills.. 2002. Typus: Röösli et Hoffmann 43/95 (P).

Aloe humilis 'Hummel's Select' Kemble, Alsterworthia Internal 5(2): 14, ill., 2005. [Without statement of origin.]

Aloe humilis 'Reach-for-the-Sky' J. Verhoeven, Alsterworthia Internat. 6(3): 6, ills., 2006. [A variegated horticultural selection.]

Aloe ifanadianae J.-B. Castillon, Cact. World 26 (4): 238, ills. (pp. 239-242), 2008. Typus: Castillon 41 (TAN, HBG, P).

Aloe imalotensis var. **longiracemosa** Castillon, Kakt. and. Sukk. 56(10): 270-271, ills., 2005. Typus: Castillon 17 (HBG). [Sphalm. 'longiracemosa'.]

Aloe inexpectata Lavranos & T. A. McCoy, Cact. Succ. J. (US) 75(6): 258-261, ills., 2003. Typus: Lavranos et McCoy 31681 (MO, P, TAN).

Aloe irafensis Lavranos & al., Cact. Succ. J. (US)76 (3): 134-137, ills., 2004. Based on Al-Gifri et al. s.n.. Nom. inval. (Art. 37.1). [Based on 2 syntypes.]

Aloe irafensis Lavranos & al., Cact. Succ. J. (US) 80(1):41, 2008. Typus: McCoy 2669 (FT, UPS). [First published invalidly (Art. 37.1) in I.e. 76(3): 134-137, ills., 2004 (cf. RPS 55).The "validation" is published in the form of a "lectotypification", but since an invalid name has no standing, it cannot be validated, and the "lectotypification" is therefore interpreted as publication of a new name by referring to a previously published diagnosis, and applying Art. 9.8 as to mis-used type terminology.]

Aloe 'Jacobs Ladder' J. Bleck ex Trager, Cact. Succ. J. (US) 75(2): 72, ill., 2003. [A hybrid from cultivation with A. dawei as one possible parent.]

Aloe jawiyon Christie & al., in A. G. Miller & M. Morris, Ethnof. Soqotra Archip., 723, 2004. Typus: Miller et al. 20022 (E).

Aloe jibisana L. E. Newton, Haseltonia 12: 20, ills. (pp. 19-20), 2007. Typus: Brown s.n. in Newton 5573 (K, EA). [Dated 2006, publ. 2007.]

Aloe johannis-bernardii J.-P. Castillon, Cact.-

Avent. Int. No. 80: 12-13, ills. (pp. 13-16), 2008. Typus: Castillon 40 (TAN, P).

Aloe juddii van Jaarsveld, Aloe 45(1): 4-6, ills., 2008. Typus: van Jaarsveld & al. 18295 (NBG).

Aloe kahinii T. A. McCoy & Lavranos, Haseltonia 13: 32-33, ills. (pp. 29-30), 2008. Typus: Mc-Coy 2992 (FT). [Dated Dec. 2007, published in early Jan. 2008.]

Aloe kouebokkeveldensis van Jaarsveld & A. B. Low, Aloe 41(2-3): 36-37, ills., 2004. Typus: van Jaarsveld et Ems 17744 (PRE).

Aloe kwasimbana T. A. McCoy & Lavranos, Aloe 44(1): 50-51, ills., 2007. Typus: McCoy 1149 (FT).

Aloe johannis Castillon, Succulentes 2006(1): 18-19, ills., 2006. Typus: Castillon 18 (HBG, P).

Aloe koenenii Lavranos & Kerstin Koch, Cact. Succ. J. (US) 78(5): 222-223, ills., 2006. Typus: Koenen 1/82 (FT).

Aloe kaokoensis van Jaarsveld & al., Bothalia 36 (1): 75-76, ills., 2006. Typus: van Jaarsveld & Swanepoel 19504 (WIND).

Aloe lanata T. A. McCoy & Lavranos, Kakt. and. Sukk. 58(11): 296-297, ills. (pp. 295-297), 2007. Typus: McCoy 2010 (FT).

Aloe latens T. A. McCoy & Lavranos, Aloe 44 (1):52-53, ills., 2007. Typus: McCoy 1714 (FT).

Aloe lolwensis L. E. Newton, Cact. Succ. J. (US) 73(3): 156-157, ills., 2001. Typus: Hartmann et Newton 28585 (EA) [Holotype erroneously cited for K in IHSP 1:149, 2001.].

Aloe macrocarpa ssp. **wollastonii** (Rendle) Wabuyele, Stud. East. Afr. Aloes, [part II]: 20, 2006. Basionym: Aloe wollastonii.

Aloe mahraensis Lavranos & McCoy, Cact. Succ. J. (US) 74(5): 238-240, ills.. 2002. Typus: Lavranos et al. 31475 (MO, P).

Aloe makayana Lavranos & al., Kakt. and. Sukk. 59(7): 190-191, ills., 2008. Typus: Roosli & Hoffmann 14/03 (TAN, Z).

Aloe manandonae J.-B. Castillon & J.-P. Castillon, Succulentes 2008(2): 6-9, ills., 2008. Typus: Castillon 33 (TAN, HBG). [Treated as intentional Latinization, even though contrary to Rec. 60D.]

Aloe mandotoensis Castillon, J. Bot. Soc. Bot. France 21: 7, ills. (p. 9), 2003. Typus: Castillon 3 (P).

Aloe 'Midas' Audissou. Alsterworthia Internat. 2 (1):3, ills.. 2002. [= (Aloe rauhii x A. bellatula) x A. slademana.].

Aloe miskatana S. Carter, Nordic J. Bot. 24 (3):245-247, ills., 2006. Typus: Thulin & al. 9460 (UPS, K).

Aloe mitsioana Castillon, Bradleya 24: 69-71, ills., 2006. Typus: Castillon 23 (HBG, P).

Aloe mitriformis ssp. comptonii (Reynolds) Zonneveld, Bradleya 20: 10. 2002. Basionym: Aloe comptonii.

Aloe mitriformis ssp. distans (Haworth) Zonneveld. Bradleya 20: 10. 2002. Basionym: Aloe distans.

Aloe mossurilensis Ellert, Succulenta 86(3): 127-132, ills., 2007. Nom. inval. (Art. 34. Ib, 36.1). [Published as provisional name.]

Aloe mossurilensis Ellert, Alsterworthia Int. 8(1): 24-25, ills. (pp. 26-28), 2008. Typus: Ellert 43 (UA). [Arguably invalid under strict application of Art. 8.2 (Ex. 1). Name first used invalidly (Art. 34. Ib, 36.1) as provisional name in Succulenta 86(3): 127-132, ills., 2007 (cf. RPS 58).]

Aloe neoqaharensis T. A. McCoy, Excelsa 21: 5, ills. (pp. 3-4), 2007. Typus: McCoy 2144 (MO) [The protologue cites a different collection number for an 'isotype' at UPS, which therefore cannot be of isotype status.].

Aloe neosteudneri Lavranos & T. A. McCoy, Bradleya 25: 15, ills. (pp. 11, 14), 2007. Typus: Penzig 1424 (K).

Aloe nordaliae Wabuyele, Stud. East. Afr. Aloes, [part V]: 18, ill. (introduction: 36, fig. A), 2006. Typus: Wabuyele 42 (EA, 0).

Aloe omavandae van Jaarsveld, Haseltonia 10: 41, ills. (pp. 42-43), 2004. Typus: van Jaarsveld 17480 (WIND).

Aloe omoana T. A. McCoy & Lavranos, Cact. World 25(3): 139-140, ills., 2007. Typus: McCoy 1269 (FT).

Aloe orlandoi Lavranos, Cact. Succ. J. (US) 78 (2): 65, ills. (pp 62-64), 2006. Typus: Orlando & Alwuni 231802 (FT). [Sphalm. 'orlandi' (cf. ICBN Rec. 60Cl(a)).]

Aloe pachydactylos T. A. McCoy & Lavranos, Cact. Succ. J. (US) 79(3): 129, ills. (pp. 129-130), 2007. Typus: Ruzaftndratsira s.n. (TAN, FT).

Aloe pavelkae van Jaarsveld & al.. Aloe 44(3): 75, ills. (pp. 75-79), 2008. Typus: van Jaarsveld & Swanepoel 19919 (WIND). [Dated 2007, received March 2008 at ZSS.]

Aloe philippei Castillon, Kakt. and. Sukk. 56(10): 267-269, ills., 2005. Typus: Castillon 1615 (HBG).

Aloe porphyrostachys ssp. **koenenii** (Lavranos & K. Koch) Lode, Cact.-Avent. Int. No. 73: 33, 35, ills., 2007. Basionym: Aloe koenemi.

Aloe praetermissa T. A. McCoy & Lavranos, Cact. Succ. J. (US) 74(1): 27-28. ills., 2002. Typus: McCoy 2298 (MO, K, P).

Aloe pronkii Lavranos & al., Cact. Succ. J. (US) 78(4): 198-200, ills., 2006. Typus: Pronk s.n. in Lavranos 32024 (TAN, Z).

Aloe pseudoparvula Castillon, Kakt. and. Sukk. 55(8): 219-221, ills., 2004. Typus: Castillon 15 (HBG).

Aloe rendilliorum L. E. Newton, Bradleya 24:107 -108, ills., 2006. Typus: Newton & Powys 4511 (K,EA).

Aloe richaudii Rebmann, Cact.-Avent. Int. No. 79: 8-10, ills., 2008. Typus: Rebmann 13 (BR).

Aloe rodolphei J.-B. Castillon, Cact.-Avent. Int. 77: 3-4, ills., 2008. Typus: Castillon 38 (TAN).

Aloe rubrodonta T. A. McCoy & Lavranos, Haseltonia 13: 31-32, ills., 2008. Typus: McCoy 2903 (FT). [Dated Dec. 2007, published in early Jan. 2008.]

Aloe ruvuensis T. A. McCoy & Lavranos, Aloe 44(1): 51, ills., 2007. Typus: McCoy 1162 (FT).

Aloe rebmannii Lavranos. Cact. Succ. J. (US) 74 (3); 118-120, ills.. 2002. Typus: Rebmann s.n. (P).

Aloe roeoeslii Lavranos & T. A. McCoy, Kakt.

and. Sukk. 56(3): 67-68, ills., 2005. Typus: Roosli & Hoffmann 53/01 (TAN).

Aloe sakarahensis Lavranos & M. Teissier, Succulentes 2004(3): 19-20, ills. (p. 14), 2004. Typus: Teissier 274 (Z).

Aloe sakarahensis ssp. **pallida** (Rauh) Lavranos & M. Teissier, Succulentes 2004(3): 20, 2004. Basionym: Aloe prostrata ssp. pallida.

Aloe sakoankcnke Castillon, Haseltonia 10: 46, 48-50, ills., 2004. Typus: Castillon 10 (P, MO).

Aloe saronarae Lavranos & T. A. McCoy, Kakt. and. Sukk. 57(4): 94-96, ills., 2006. Typus: Roosli & Hoffmann 22/02 (TAN, Z).

Aloe saudiarabica T. A. McCoy, Excelsa 21: 6, ills. (pp. 3-4), 2007. Typus: McCoy 2744 (MO) [The protologue cites a different collection number for an 'isotype' at UPS, which therefore cannot be of isotype status.].

Aloe secundiflora var. **tweediae** (Christian) Wabuyele, Stud. East. Afr. Aloes, [part V]: 19, 2006. Basionym: Aloe tweediae.

Aloe sobolifera (S. Carter) Wabuyele, Stud. East. Afr. Aloes, [part V]: 19, 2006. Basionym: Aloe secundiflora var. sobolifera.

Aloe 'Spence's Superb' S. Spence, Alsterworthia Internat. 6(3): 3, ills., 2006. [= Aloe bellatula x A. haworthioides.]

Aloe tartarensis T. A. McCoy & Lavranos, Cact. World 25(4): 212-213, ills., 2007. Typus: McCoy IW (EA).

Aloe trachyticola var. **multifolia** Castillon, Haseltonia 10: 46-47, ills., 2004. Typus: Castillon 7 (P).

Aloe 'Tangerine' J. Bleck ex Trager, Cact. Succ. J. (US) 75(2): 73, ill., 2003. [Material of unknown origin, perhaps a spontaneous seedling of Aloe ×principis (= A. ahorescens x A. ferox).]

Aloe teissieri Lavranos. Cact. Succ. J. (US) 74(2) 65-66, ills., 2002. Typus: Teissier 232 (P).

Aloe tenuior var. **viridifolia** van Jaarsveld, Aloe 44(3): 60-61, ills., 2008. Typus: van Jaarsveld & al. 17832 (NBG). [Sphalm. 'viridiflora' in captions to illustrations. Dated 2007, received March 2008 at ZSS.]

Aloe 'Tiny Gem' Audissou, Alsterworthia Internal. 2(1): 5, ill.. 2002. [=Aloe descoingsii x A. sladeniana.].

Aloe tulearensis T. A. McCoy & Lavranos, Cact. Succ. J. (US) 79(3): 128, ills. (pp. 126-128), 2007. Typus: McCoy 2523 (TAN, FT).

Aloe vanrooyenii G. F. Smith & N. Crouch, Bothalia 36(1): 73-74, ills., (2): 174, 2006. Typus: Crouch & Smith 2 (NH).

Aloe werneri J.-B. Castillon, Haseltonia 13: 23- 24, ills., 2008. Typus: Castillon 26 (HBG, P). [Dated Dec. 2007, published in early Jan. 2008.]

Aloe 'White Fang' Kemble, Alsterworthia Internal. 5(2): 15, ill., 2005. [= Aloe humills 'Edward Hummel' x A. glauca.]

Aloe 'Wunderkind' Kemble ex Trager, Cact. Succ. J. (US) 76(2): 63, ill., 2004. [A horticultural selection from a form of Aloe deltoideodonta.]

Aloe zakamisyi T. A. McCoy & Lavranos, Kakt. and. Sukk. 58(10): 258-59, ills., 2007. Typus: McCoy 2832 (FT).

×**Alworthia 'Fantasy'** G. D. Rowley, Teratopia, 142-143, 280, ill., 2006. [A variegated hybrid (Aloe bellatula x Haworthia sp.).]

×**Gasteraloe 'Goliath'** Trager, Cact. Succ. J. (US) 76(2): 65, ill., 2004. [A horticultural selection between Aloe variegata and Gasteria brachyphylla as the other parent.]

×**Gasteraloe 'Kabela'** R. Scott, Alsterworthia Internat. 6(1): 2, ill., 2006. [= Gasteria 'Perfectus' x Aloe aristata.]

xGasteraloe 'Lucia' Audissou. Alsterworthia Internat. 2(1)5. ill., 2002. [= Gasteria glomerata x Aloe parvula.]

×**Gasteraloe 'Prince Warty'** Audissou, Alsterworthia Internat. 6(3): 23, ill., 2006. [= Aloe prinslooi x Gasteria 'Little Warty'.]

×**Gasteraloe 'Syrah'** Audissou, Alsterworthia Internal. 6(3): 22, ill., 2006. [= Gasteria nitida var. nitida 'Beckeri' x Aloe sladeniana.]

Gasteria bicolor var. **fallax** (Haworth) van Jaarsveld, Aloe 44(4): 98, ills. (pp. 98-99), 2008. Basionym: Gasteria maculata var. fallax. [Dated 2007, received March 2008 at ZSS.]

Gasteria 'Bunny Silver' Ron Evans, Haworthiad 20(1): 5, ill., 2006. [A horticultural selection from a batch of G. poellnitziana x G. bicolor.]

Gasteria carinata var. retusa 'White Shark' Mak, Alsterworthia Internat. 2(3); 14. ill.. 2002.

Gasteria croucheri ssp. **pendulifolia** (van Jaarsveld) Zonneveld, PI. Syst. Evol. 251: 225, 2005. Basionym: Gasteria pendulifolia.

Gasteria disticha var. **langebergensis** van Jaarsveld, Aloe 44(4): 99, ill., 2008. Typus: van Jaarsveld & Visser 19893 (NBG). [Dated 2007, received March 2008 at ZSS.]

Gasteria disticha var. **robusta** van Jaarsveld, Aloe 44(4): 99, ill., 2008. Typus: Smith s.n. (PRE). [Dated 2007, received March 2008 at ZSS.]

Gasteria doreeniae van Jaarsveld & A. E. van Wyk, Aloe 41(4): 81-82, ills., 2005. Typus: Court 448 (NBG). [Dated 2004, received 13. 3. 2005.]

Gasteria 'Green Spiral' R. Scott, Alsterworthia Internat. 4(3): 27, fig. 42, 2004. [Parentage unknown, and perhaps an intergeneric cross.]

Gasteria 'Ilibarty' R. Scott, Alsterworthia Internat. 15(3): 14, ill., 2005. [= (Gasteria bicolor var. liliputana x G. batesiana var. batesiana) x Gasteria 'Little Warty'.]

Gasteria 'Perfell' R. Scott, Alsterworthia Internat. 15(3):14-15, ills., 2005. [= Gasteria 'Perfectus' x G. ellaphieae.]

Gasteria pillansii var. **hallii** van Jaarsveld, Aloe 44(4): 94, ill., 2008. Typus: van Jaarsveld & Duncan 7912 (NBG). [Dated 2007, received March 2008 at ZSS.]

Gasteria retusa (van Jaarsveld) van Jaarsveld, Aloe 44(4): 100, ills., 2008. Basionym: Gasteria carinata var. retusa. [Dated 2007, received March 2008 at ZSS.]

Gasteria tukhelensis van Jaarsveld, Bothalia 35(2): 164-165, ills., 2005. Typus: van Jaarsveld & al. 17996 (NBG).

Gasteria pendulifolia van Jaarsveld, Cacl. Succ. J. (US) 73(2): 68-70, ills., 2001. Typus: van Jaarsveld et al. 9838 (NBG).

Gasteria polita van Jaarsveld, Cact. Succ. J. (US) 73(3): 127-129, ills., 2001. Typus: van Jaarsveld et Kok 13742 (NBG).

×**Gasterlirion** Mays & G. D. Rowley, Alsterworthia Internat. 6(2): 10, 2006. [= Gasteria x Chortolirion.}

×**Gastroloba 'Delbat'** R. Scott, Alsterworthia Internat. 4(3): 27, fig. 43 (p. 28), 2004. [= Astroloba deltoldea x Gasteraloe 'Little Warty'.]

×**Gastroloba 'Grugwyn'** R. Scott, Alsterworthia Internat. 4(3): 27, fig. 44 (p. 28), 2004. [= Astroloba deltoidea x xGasteraloe 'Old Man Silver'.]

×**Gasterhaworthia 'Black Snake'** Audissou. Alsterworthia Internat. 2(1): 4, ill.. 2002. [= Haworthia koelmaniorum x Gasteria baylissiana.]

×**Gasterhaworthia 'Sabrina'** Audissou. Alsterworthia Internat. 2(1): 4, ill.. 2002. [= Haworthia longiana x Gasteria glomerata.}

Acknowledgement

and other matters.

The above listing is an amalgamation of the annual listings published by the International Organisation for Succulent Plant Study (IOS) for the A to G genera of the Asphodelaceae in their Repertorium Plantarum Succuentarum (The Rep.) from 2001 to 2008. The listing for *Haworthia* should be published in our November journal. The IOS listing for 2009 will not be available until the end of this year. It takes a considerable amount of time to source, list and check new names, consequently I am grateful to David Hunt, the IOS Secretary, for permission to use the IOS compilations.

The Rep lists new species and cultivars, valid and invalid, on an annual basis for succulent plants. It is free to I.O.S. members. The price to Non-members is £5.00 for the current year (2008) plus postage, but the offer (£5.00 without postage if paid for upfront) to Alsterworthia International members in the March journal (page 10) is still available and David Hunt will quote for back issues if you would like them.

The letters which appear with the type listings are the abbreviations for the herbaria where the types are lodged e.g. NBG = National Botanical Gardens, South Africa. *Under the ICBN it is compulsory for a herbarium specimen to be lodged with a herbarium*, *as a nomenclatural type*, *if a species is to be validly published.*

Under the ICNCP a cultivar name is established if its publication meets the requirements of that Code, *which does NOT require a nomenclatural type to be preserved.* However, Recommendation 24G.1 does recommend that an approved herbarium, where the nomenclatural standard is stored, should be cited. A "nomenclatural standard is a herbarium specimen or its equivalent to which the name of a cultivar or Group is permanently attached". The equivalent is the description which distinguishes the cultivar from all others and the accompanying photographs. Unfortunately, it is rare to find an herbarium cited, which makes it very difficult to trace the original descriptions for cultivars. It is a simple matter to deposit a description with photographs with a recognised herbarium. Herbariums share nomenclatural standards. Thus several places of reference for the publication of cultivar names would be built up if only editors would submit the descriptions to an herbarium. *Authors should insist that their cultivar standards are deposited with a herbarium.*

This has benefits for authors: a) they receive greater free publicity for their cultivars, b) the names are permanently recorded and preserved, c) duplication of names is avoided to the benefit of the original author, d) authors' prestige will be advanced because readers/purchasers will know that they are responsible people complying with the ICNCP.

To save costs, printed catalogues for plant sales are now much less common. Electronic publication for new cultivars for sale are common, but they are not acceptable under the ICNCP. Electronic publications are

Continued on page 7.

NEW INDIAN CULTIVARS - ASPHODELACEAE.

SOUMEN ADITYA.
P.O- MAJU. VILL- MAJU, DIST- HOWRAH-711414,. WEST BENGAL, INDIA.
E-mail: soumen_ad001@yahoo.co.in.

Nomenclatural standards for these cultivars are deposited with the
Herbarium, RHS Garden, Wisley, Woking, Surrey. GU23 6BQ, UK


Gasteraloe **'Anuvha'**

Gasteraloe 'Anuvha' [SA02-801]

Parentage. *Gasteraloe* 'Manik Anita'♂ x (*Aloe descoingsii* x *Aloe variegata)* ♀ .

Description. Leaf base broad, narrowing sharply, then gradually tapering to a long tip and terminal spine (long attenuate), leaf margins curve inwards from the broad leaf base amalgamating at the tip to form a cylindrical leaf end terminating in a stout, dark brownish spine, marginal teeth small, white; leaves dark green with many large scattered white spots a few of which near the leaf edges form small tubercles. Does not offset. Very slow growing. Diameter of plant in the photograph circa 5cm.

Propagation. Leaf cuttings.


Gasteria **'London Dreams'**


Gasteraloe **'Anuvha'**

Gasteria 'London Dreams'. [SA02-556] .


Gasteria **'London Dreams'**

Parentage. *Gasteria bicolor* v. *bicolor* (as *maculata*) ♀ x *Gasteria armstrongii* variegated ♂.

Description. Distichous. Leaves narrow, long, dark green with longitudinal yellow stripes which range from marginal to central to 50/50. The leaf edges are minutely rugose, more or less near the centre of the leaf there is a minute longitudinal, somewhat irregular ridge. This cultivar looks nothing like its parents.

Propagation. Offsets. Leaf cuttings possible.

***Haworthia* 'Three Sisters'**

Parentage. *Haworthia* 'Snehaneer'♂ x (*Haworthia cooperi* v. *venusta* x *Haworthia maughanii*)♀.

Description. Rosulate. Leaves finger-like, vertical, flat on the upper (inner) surface, rounded on the back, windowed leaf ends may be slightly convex to rounded and bluntly pointed, windows have small, faint white spots in more or less longitudinal rows curving towards the central point some of which may have a tiny, terminal spine, short, comb-like, whitish spines may be found on the leaf edges between the upper flat surfaces and the rounded backs. Offsets freely.

Propagation. Offsets. Leaf cuttings.

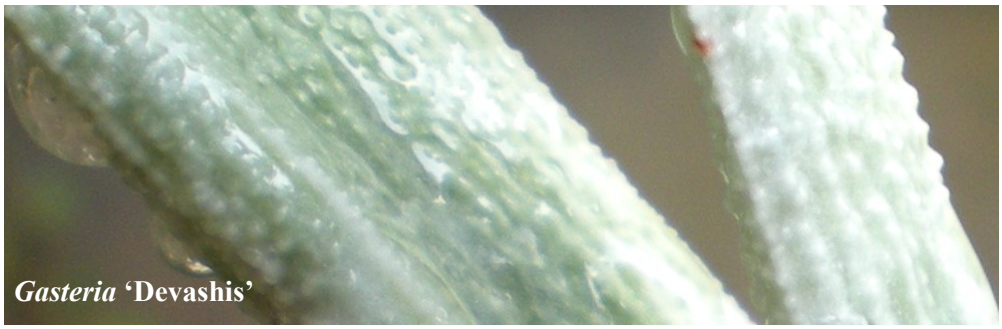
***Haworthia* 'Amra Bengali' [SA02-333]**

Parentage. (*Haworthia retusa* ♂ x *Haworthia pygmaea* ♀) ♀ x *Haworthia emelyae* v. *major* ♂.

Description. Rosette open; leaves medium green with prominent retuse ends tapering to a whitish spine, small marginal teeth white; irregularly flowing. Cloudy white to pale, mildly foggy white patches partly obscures the retuse ends with a few light green patches on the non-retuse upper leaf surface.

Propagation. Offsets.

Gasteria 'Davashis'



Gasteria 'Devashis'

Gasteria 'Devashis' [SA 02-335]

Parentage. *Gasteria* 'Silver' x *Gasteria batesiana* v. *batesiana* 'Barberton'

Description. Leaves distichous, green, but young leaves appear silvery-white, which is gradually lost until the old become dark green; leaf margins are somewhat cartilaginous, whitish, with low, rounded teeth; both leaf surfaces have tiny, white tubercles in more or less longitudinal rows.

Propagation. Offsets.

Haworthia 'Bononi Monat'

Haworthia 'Bononi Monat'

Haworthia 'Bononi Monat' [SA02-334]

Parentage. *Haworthia* 'Snehanuv' ♂ x (*H. cooperi* v. *dielsiana* x *H. bolusii)* ♀

Description. Rosette of open, spreading leaves; emergent young leaves green, vertical, ends incurving; as they age the leaves begin to spread and the ends turn back forming (slight) retuse ends, the oldest (lower) leaves are essentially strait with but a vestige of a retuse end; the leaf edges and the rudimentary keel have tiny, yellowish spines; the terminal spine is blackish on young leaves turning to yellow on the older; the leaf end windows are on both the upper and lower leaf surfaces, opaque with fingers of yellow intruding from below.

Propagation. Offsets.

Haworthia **'Lussi' [SA02-225]**

Parentage. *Haworthia pygmaea* ♀ x *Haworthia cooperi* v. *venusta* ♂.

Description. Rosette open; leaves mid green, thin, rounded ends, young leaves have distinct retuse ends but rapidly become curved so that the separate retuse end is diminished; marginal spines white, generally backwards pointing, the upper leaf ends have white spine topped tubercles and variable channels and ridges which are lost with age so that the leaf becomes more or less smooth.

Propagation. Offsets.

×*Gasteraloe* **'Harry-M' [SA02-116]**

Parentage. (*Gasteria batesiana* x ×*Gasteraloe* 'Manik Anita') ♂ x *Gasteria carinata* v. *verrucosa* ♀.

Description. Distichous. Leaves dark green, oblong, end rounded, upper surface concave, lower convex, margins white cartilaginous, both surfaces densely covered with scattered, rounded, white tubercles which wrap round the leaf edges, small firm terminal spine (mucro) white. Slow growing, offsets readily.

Propagation. Offsets.


Haworthia 'Joy'


Haworthia 'Munna'


Haworthia 'Munna'

Haworthia 'JOY' [SA 02-110]

Parentage. *H.* 'Snehanuv' ♂ x *Haworthia pygmaea* ♀ .

Description. Leaves dull white with large, pinkish, opaque windows, darker at the base, in the retuse ends which have 5-6-7 white lines; leaf ends taper to a twisted, terminal, white spine, marginal and keel teeth small, glassy.

Propagation. Offsets.


Haworthia 'Joy'

Haworthia 'Munna' [SA02-112]

Parentage. *Haworthia pygmaea* ♀ x (*Haworthia* 'Soumyajit' x *Haworthia* 'Snehanuv') ♂.

Description. Leaves dull white with dark green windows in the retuse ends which taper to a white terminal spine, marginal teeth small, greenish-white; windows with circa three white lines. This cultivar is named after my brother.

Propagation. Offsets, leaf cuttings?

***Haworthia* 'Soumyajit'. [SA02-100]**

Parentage. *Haworthia acuminata* ♂ *H.* 'Snehanuv'♀.

Description. Leaves dark green, ends retuse tapering to a whitish terminal spine, marginal spines white inclined back to the base of the leaves; windows in upper and lower leaf ends dusky grey-green, upper surface with circa three longitudinal brownish white lines which may be slightly raised. Named after my son.

Propagation. Offsets.

***Haworthia* 'Linda-Steve' [SA02-115]**

Parentage. *H*aworthia 'Joy' ♂ x *Haworthia* 'Soumyajit'♀.

Description. Young leaves mid green which quickly becomes reddish-brown; dull, opaque (pale greyish-white) windows blackish at the base fully occupy the retuse ends except for 5-**6**-7 longitudinal reddish-brown lines projecting upwards from the leaf base; marginal and keel teeth glassy to white; leaf surfaces bear a few, scatter, white spines. This cultivar is named for my USA friend's Steven and Linda Brack.

Propagation. Offsets.

***Haworthia* 'Pulin-Supravha' [SA02-119]**

Parentage. *Haworthia retusa* v. *longebracteata* ♀ x *Haworthia springbokvlakensis* ♂.

Description. Low rosette of slightly yellowish dark-green, spreading, recurved leaves, tapering gradually to a point. Marginal teeth small, white backward pointing. The slightly yellowish, light green windows are divided into elongated blocks by dark green, longitudinal stripes. The leaf surfaces have a few scattered tubercles, occasionally with a white spine, upper surfaces have a few blisters of varying size, lower surfaces with a few, scattered white spots.

Propagation. Offsets.

***Haworthia* 'Pulin-Supravha'**

***Haworthia* 'Pulin-Supravha'**

***Haworthia* 'Nirmal' [SA02-220]**

Parentage. (*Haworthia pygmaea* x *Haworthia* 'Funny Guys') ♂ x (*Haworthia maughanii* x *Haworthia cooperi* v. *venusta*) ♀

Description. Leaves dark green, initially erect, eventually spreading; leaf ends retuse, somewhat rounded; windows broad, light greenish-grey divided by thin lines of dark-green longitudinal lines, water-like blisters; small, backward pointing marginal teeth white, terminal spine if present identical to marginal teeth; all surfaces have a few scattered white spots, a few with spines.

Propagation. Offsets.

***Haworthia* 'Nirmal'**

***Haworthia* 'Nirmal'**

***Haworthia* 'Funny Guys' [SA 02-221]**

Parentage. (*Haworthia springbokvlakensis* x *Haworthia mirabilis*) ♂ x (*Haworthia cooperi* x *Haworthia retusa* v. *acuminata*) ♀.

Description. Leaves dark green, short, fat, slightly recurved, small marginal teeth white, terminal spine whitish, somewhat twisted; upper parts of the upper leaf surfaces have variable amounts of (thin) cloudy white blotches an a few blisters of variable size; all surfaces have a few scattered white spots some with spines.

Propagation. Offsets.

***Haworthia* 'Meera Ajoy'**
[S.A.02-118.]

Parentage. (*H. mirabilis* var. *mundula* x *H. springbokvlakensis*) ♂ x *H.* 'Soumyajit' ♀

Description.
Leaves stubby, deltoid, upright, dark-green spotted white in longitudinal rows in the milky windows, lines dark green, undersides with white spots and lines; marginal and keel teeth small, recurved, white; terminal spines white, twisted. Peduncle very thin, and short. Flowers: upper throat pinkish, lower white.

The plant in the photographs is 5 years old.

Propagation. Offsets. Leaf cuttings?

×*Bayerara* 'Saint Mother Teresa' [SA02-222]

Parentage. ×*Gasteraloe* 'Manik Anita' ♀ x *Haworthia koelmaniorum* ♂.

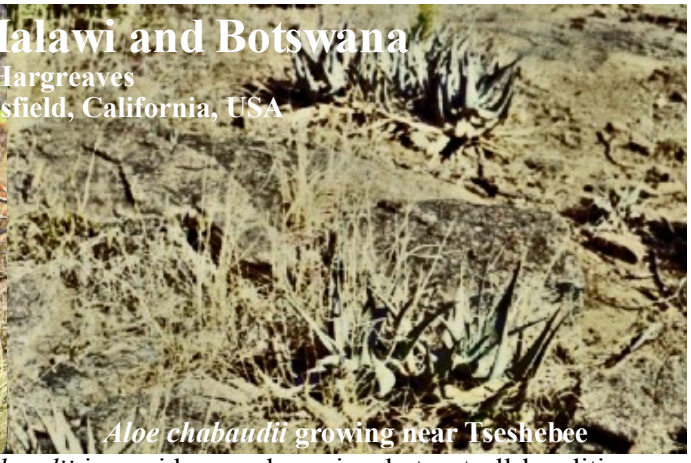
Description. Leaves dark green, recurved, upper surface concave, lower convex, margins cartilaginous with small, white teeth, both leaf surfaces with many, scattered, white spots and a few tubercles. The faint to more prominent white, foggy areas on the upper leaf surfaces are lost with age.

Propagation. Offsets and leaf cuttings.

Aloe chabaudii in Malawi and Botswana

Bruce J. Hargreaves
5817 Pryor St., Bakersfield, California, USA

***Aloe chabaudii* - Mulanje form (orange flowers)**



***Aloe chabaudii* growing near Tseshebee**

***Aloe chabaudii* ex Bains Drift, Tuli Block**

***Aloe* hybrid**

Aloe chabaudii is a widespread species, but not all localities are well reported. I first met it in Malawi where it is common in the Southern and Central Districts. The only place I have seen it in the Northern District is on the rocky outcrops in Nkhotakota Game Reserve. Lane (2004) also lists the Nyika Plateau, although I did not see any there. I did see *Aloe mzimbana*, a closely related species which Lane also lists for the Nyika.

I also saw *Aloe mzimbana* in the hills of Chitipa District (Misuku and Mafinga) although Lane does not show this. Interestingly, Reynolds (1966) lists *Aloe chabaudii* as occurring further north in Tanzania. I suspect that *Aloe mzimbana* is so close to *Aloe chabaudii* as to be a subspecies rather than separate. In southern Malawi a variety has been named *(Aloe chabaudii* var. *mlanjeana)* from Mlanje Mountain. Reynolds notes that, "There is considerable confusion of colour forms and variations in the Cholo District of Southern Malawi".

The plants of *Aloe chabaudii* in Malawi grow on rock outcrops, principally granitic. This is not absolute. In Zomba I found plants on the roof of a carport near the Parliament Building. I also found a hybrid aloe which I presume to be a cross between the *Aloe chabaudii* growing on rocks in the Kirk Range and *Aloe buchananii* which grew in the neighbouring grassland. The hybrid grew at the edge of the rocks.

I have also seen *Aloe chabaudii* in Botswana. I believe I was the first to report this (Hargreaves, 1990). I have found it in two localities. In November 1989 I visited the Tuli Block along the Limpopo River and found it to grow on sandstone outcrops there. Plants in the botanic garden in Gaborone bloomed in June. Later I found it on granitic rocks near the Zimbabwe border north of Francistown. In the wild they had a lot of spots which looked like insect damage. Plants from here bloomed in May in the botanic garden.

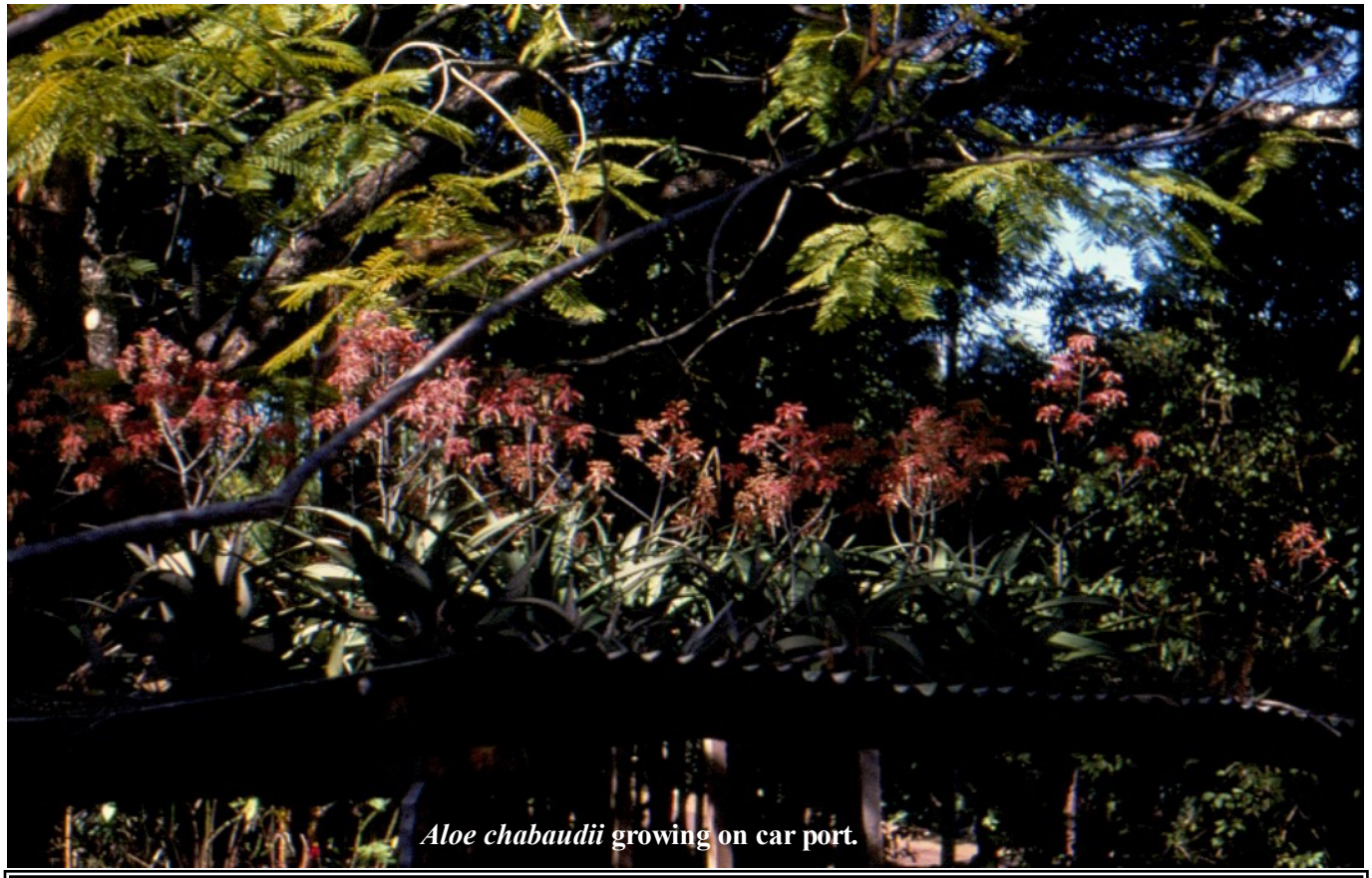
I have also seen plants of *Aloe chabaudii* at the entrance to Chobe National Park in Kasane. These were undoubtedly planted, but there may be a natural population somewhere nearby since the species is common just downstream at Mosi oa Tunya (Victoria Falls) on the Zambia/Zimbabwe border.

References:

Hargreaves, B.J. 1990. Succulents of Botswana, National Museum, Gaborone.

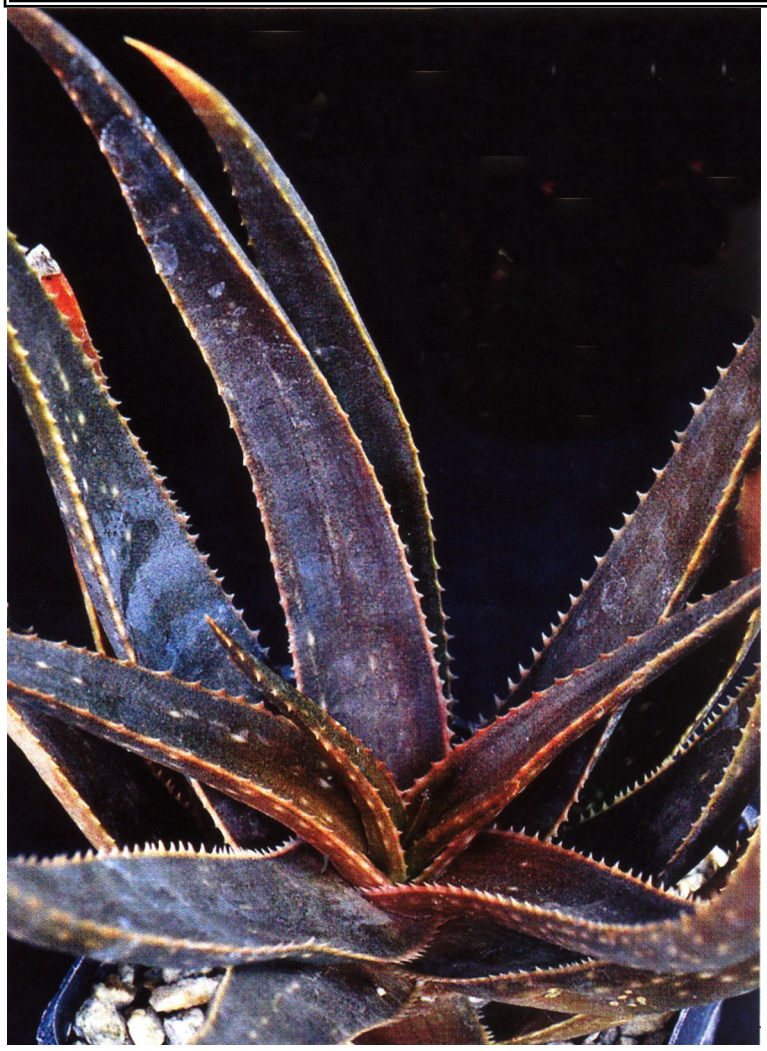
Lane, S.S. 2004. The Aloes of Malawi, Umdaus Press, Hatfield, South Africa.

Reynolds, G.W. 1966. The Aloes of Tropical Africa and Madagascar, The Aloes Book Fund, Mbabane, Swaziland.



***Aloe chabaudii* growing on car port.**

Aloe 'Caramba' Bleck.



A number of John Bleck's choice hybrid selections with catchy cultivar names are in wide circulation, a number of which have been published and introduced through ISI. *A*. 'Caramba' is another the ISI finally got around to propagating. One of Bleck's "first four introductions," it is a complex hybrid: [(*A*. *descoingsii* x *A*. *calcairophila*) x *A*. *bellatula*] x (*A*. *descoingsii* x *A*. *boiteaui*). It has dark brownish foliage against which the compact, conical racemes of orange flowers are shown to advantage. Divisions of HBG 52124, Bleck 1395H.

Published by John Trager as ISI 2009-13 in the 2009 ISI list.

***Aloe excelsa* variations**

ENSAIO SOBRE AS FLORES E A MINHA LOUCURA - ESSAY ON FLOWERS AND MY MADNESS