

## **Hoya chiekoae** Kloppenburg, Ferreras & Mendoza 2012

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**Hoya chiekoae** Kloppenburg, Ferreras & Mendoza sp. nova, Holotypus 14628 (PHU) hic designatus. Epiphytica in truncis ramisque arborum, alts scandens, ramosa; ramis ramulisque filiformibus, flexuosis, teretibus, glabris, laxe foliatis, radicanibus; foliis patentibus patulisve elliptico lanceolatis acuminatis, basi sensim in petiolum cuniatis, utrinque glabris, textura crassiuscule coriaceis, 4.5—7 cm longis, medio fere 1.3—2.2 cm latis, petiolo ca. 0.7 cm longo; pedicellis filiformibus, ca. 2.3 cm longis, glabris; umbella 10—20 flora; calycis segmentis ovato-oblongis, obtusis, glabris, longitudine vix; 0.14 cm excedentibus; corolla recurva, usque infra medium 5-lobata, extus glabra, intus apicibus exceptis, minute et dense puberula, lobis ovatis acutis, margine minute ciliatis; coronae foliolis carnosis, superne triangulartus, basi breviter excisis, medio rhomboideo-applanatis, apice spatulatus; antheris trapezoideis, appendice hyalina ovata acuta; retinaculo rhomboideo minuto. Hoya Section Acanthostemma Kloppenburg, similes *Hoya wayetii* Kloppenburg 1993 sed corolla parviorum 1.40 cm diametriae complanatus vs. 1.60 cm; coronae folia itidem parviorum 0.25 cm longis (apex – apex) 0.25 cm vs 0.38 cm; retinaculum multus breviorum 0.10 mm vs 0.16 mm, differt.

This new Philippine hoya species is named for George Mendoza's mother Chieko who at this time is 82 years old. In some respects this new hoya species is closest to *Hoya wayetii* Kloppenburg both of which are bilobed species thus in the Section Acanthostemma Kloppenburg but this species corolla flattened is smaller 1.40 cm in diameter versus 1.60 cm, likewise the coronal lobes are shorter (apex to apex) 0.25 cm versus 0.38 cm; there are differences in the pollinarium also, for one thing the retinaculum is much shorter 0.10 mm long compared to 0.16 mm. There so far about 20 species that have bulbous protrusions from the central coronal column (ventral surface) this species is unique in having the projections align with the lobe channel as to extend this channel to the column. Below are microphotographs with measurements and details.



**Peduncle:** is 4.8 cm long, 0.07 cm in diameter.

**Pedicel:** Enlarged ca. 21X, curved, terete, glabrous, 2.3 cm long, 0.11 cm in diameter, rose colored, uniform, slick but very finely granulate, at the calyx base it is bulbous and 0.23 cm in diameter.



**Calyx:** side view enlarged ca. 16X. Sepals are short, 0.14 cm long, 0.15 cm at the widest, 1/3 overlap, glabrous on both surfaces.



**Calyx:** top view (dorsal) enlarged ca. 21X. Long narrow ligulas are present at the sinuses, edges of the sepals are slightly ragged. Sepals are sub round with an obtuse apex.

**Ovaries:** dome shaped, glabrous, 0.15 cm tall and base pair 0.10 cm wide.



**Corolla:** ventral surface enlarged ca. 18X. The corolla is revolute as other *Acanthostemma* species are, this surface is glabrous and shiny. Apical ends rolled under above are glabrous.

Sinus – sinus	0.30 cm
Sinus – center	0.25 cm
Sinus – apex	0.55 cm
Apex – center	0.70 cm
Widest	0.35 cm



Dorsal surface of the corolla enlarged as above, this surface is pubescent all over except the apical ends. Slight pentagonal thickening around the center.



**Corona:** ventral view enlarged ca. 18X. The lobes are channeled with the edges rolled under. There are two bulbous projections from the central column that join at their center to extend the channel centrally. Surfaces are glabrous.



Dorsal view of the corona enlarged as above. Surfaces are glabrous, inner lobes are spatulate, raised and touch in the center, there is a low keel all the way from the inner apex to outer lobe apex, lobe surface is slightly concave. Lobe are somewhat diamond shaped. Bilobes extend a long the sides, edges are rounded and touch at their outer apices. The anther wings have thick sides, do not project beyond the sinuses.



A section of the ventral coronal lobe showing the rather rare bulbous projections from the central column that continue the channel inward (centrally).

Apex – apex	0.25cm
Apex – end	0.28 cm
Widest	0.12 cm
Ret. – ret.	0.07 cm
Ret. – center	0.09 cm
Aw. – Aw.	0.19 cm
Aw. – center	0.19 cm

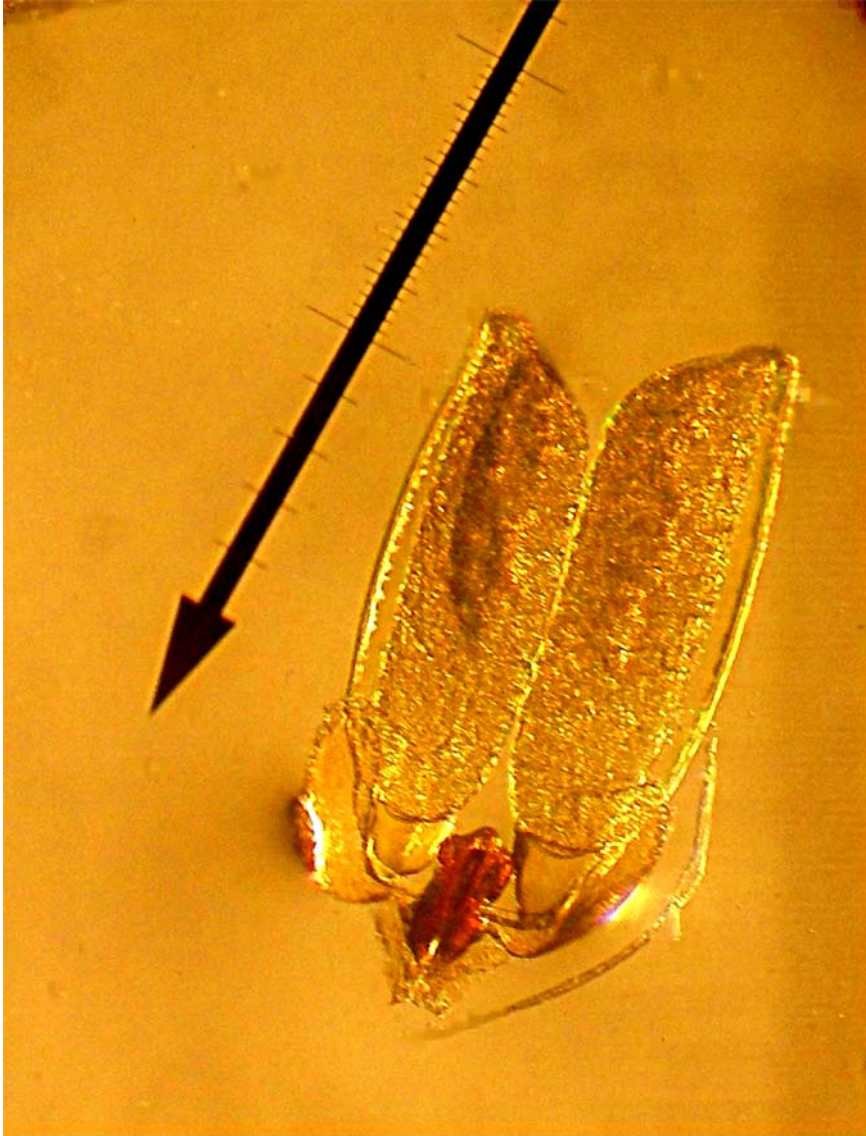


As above to further show the channel extension centrally (center top of photo). The sides of the lobes are sulcate and note how the lobe edges forming the channel are rolled under.



Coronal scale side view enlarged ca. 36X.

Inner spatulate lobes actually cover the anther so it does not show from above, here a little below the inner lobe. Bi-lobes extend with rounded sides, beyond the ends if the lobe, and meet at their apices, an anther wing edge showing at lower right side does not curve much (it is not scythe shaped).



**Pollinarium:**  
Enlarged ca. 160X

**Pollinium**  
length 0.45 mm  
widest 0.14 mm

**Retinaculum**  
length 0.10 mm  
shoulder 0.06 mm  
waist 0.05 mm  
hip 0.06 mm  
ext. 0.03 mm

**Translators**  
length 0.20 mm  
depth 0.03 mm

**Caudicle**  
bulbdiam. 0.07 mm

Translators should most likely be classified as perpendicular “p”.

**Ratios:** p/ret 4.5  
p/w 3.2

**Translator/caudicle type:** fb/cw

**Foliage:** Opposite, petiolate, glabrous, linear, thick, enervis, base cuneate apex short acute dorsal concave. Leaf measurements below in centimeters.

UF 901	Leaf 1	Leaf 2	Leaf 3
Leaf Length	9.5	6	12
Leaf Width	1.5	2	1.6
Petiole	1.5	0.9	1.3
Peduncle	6.5		
Stem Diameter	0.2		

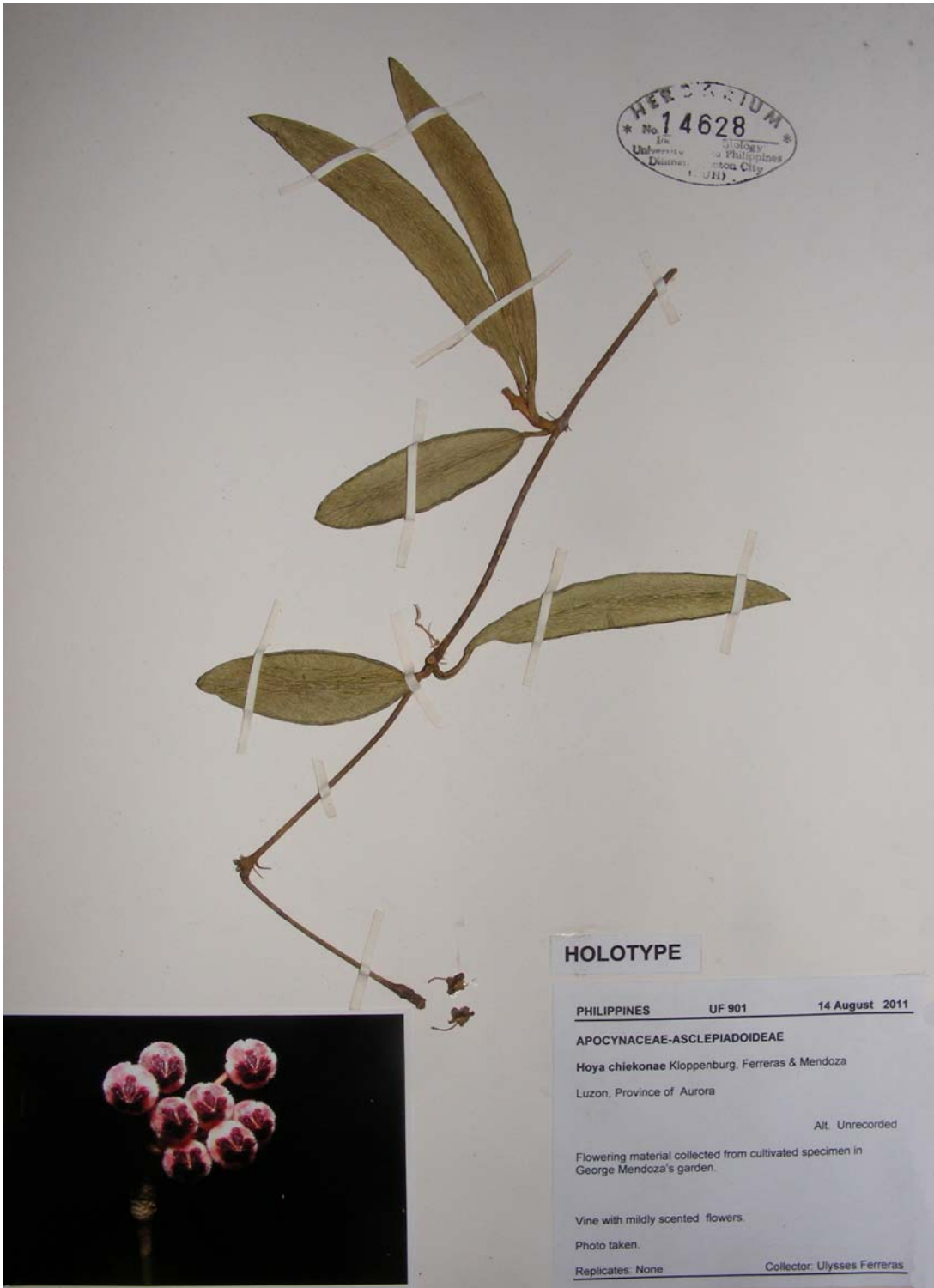
Pictures below from George Mendez via E-mail, 3 August 2011. Cluster of 16 flowers stay open more than a week.





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The above sheet was prepared and made by Ulysses Ferreras and deposited at (PHU)  
Photo of Holotype sheet sent by e-mail from Ulysses.