

# HOHENBERGIA -Serrate Tanks-

## Translated captions in English

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p.04

### *Hohenbergia andina*

When imported, it had surprisingly large spines but newly emerging ones after acclimatization got smaller for some reason. Intense sunlight and some other factors are needed to keep spines large and leaves café-colored. This is an only species endemic to Colombia.

p.06

### *Hohenbergia brachycephala*

This species has distinct blotches on the leaf surface. Acclimatization of imported plants is not easy. The inappropriate condition may diminish their intensity.

(Photo cap)

Floral bracts create a specific appearance with serrulate margins.

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### *Hohenbergia burle-marxii*

p.09 Top: Phenotypic variations are observed among distributed ones or some are possibly hybridized. Specific petal color is one of the keys to distinguish this species.

p.09 bottom: It is a specific clone with extraordinary dark appearance.

p.11

### *Hohenbergia catingae* ex Palmares (ex M.Kiehl)

It has a locality name "Palmares" (Estado de Pernambuco?). Massive vase-shaped form is quite appealing. The leaf color has barely changed even under intense sunlight.

p.13

### *Hohenbergia catingae* ex D.Cathcart, WBC 2000

Only one plant was released at WBC 2000, leaving a vivid impression to participants. This strain is one of the slowest growers in the subgenus. The same clone was photographed in Die Bromelie 2016 (2).

### *Hohenbergia catingae* var. *elongata*

This variety is known as a pollen parent of 'Purple Majesty' but rarely seen in cultivation. Because of the difficulty of identification, varieties of *H.catingae* are not prevalent in trade. It was obtained at WBC 2008.

### *Hohenbergia catingae* ex Palmeiras (Tropiflora 6885)

It has a locality name "Palmeiras" (Estado da Bahia?). The combination of a bullet-shaped base and narrower leaves is striking. Leaves turn reddish in response to intense sunlight but the color is not comparable to the one shown on the left page.

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### *Hohenbergia correia-araujoii*

This species has been propagated aggressively due to an initial popularity, making it available at reasonable prices these days. Some cultivars are registered which used it as either parent.

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### *Hohenbergia edmundoi* Clonotype Leme ex D.Cathcart, WBC 2006

Although some writer waxed lyrical about this plant with the term, it is not possible to specify a living one as a "type". Apart from the term's definition, it has a fascinating vase-shaped rosette.

p.19

### The holotype image of *Hohenbergia edmundoi*

p.18: This type material is preserved in the Herbarium Bradeanum (HB). Comparison with the holotype image will make it possible to identify the so-called *H.edmundoi* with phenotypic variations in trade.

### *Hohenbergia edmundoi*

p.19 Upper left: Intense sunlight and modest watering can keep this shape and color. Once grown under a bad condition for a certain period of time, it may require a great challenge to recover the desired appearance.

### *Hohenbergia edmundoi* ex Chapada Diamantina

p.19 Upper right: It was introduced as "ex Chapada Diamantina". Since the dimension of the region is equivalent to that of the Kyushu District in Japan or the Netherlands, it makes almost no sense as locality information.

### *Hohenbergia edmundoi* ex Chapada Diamantina (Tropiflora 4158)

p.19 Lower right: According to the nursery where it came from, the plant would be "cabbage-like shape" but the arrived one looked a kind of leafy vegetable at that time. Even 2 years after its introduction, it hasn't achieved the expected shape yet.

p.20

### *Hohenbergia eriantha* Leme 3293

It is likely that the photographed plant originated from Leme by way of a famous American collector. However, information on this species is quite restricted, making identification almost impossible. It is characterized by coriaceous leaves with small spines. The leaf color has barely changed even under intense sunlight.

p.22

### *Hohenbergia humilis* ex M.Kiehl

It is a small species easy to cultivate. Intense sunlight gives it brownish coloration. Although Smith considered it similar to *H.vestita*, a cultivated plant differs markedly in appearance.

p.24

### *Hohenbergia lanata* Best Clone (Tropiflora 2705)

It is said to have been called "Best Clone" by the late Wally Berg. Trichomes are more visible on the leaf surface compared to the plant introduced from Thailand shown at the right page.

p.25

***Hohenbergia lanata***

It was introduced from Thailand. It is rare that those from Thailand have information on its origin or locality. The final identification of this one is not carried out yet.

p.26

***Hohenbergia lemei***

As the description stated, only one plant is known as *H. lemei*, from which the holotype was prepared. Therefore, prevailing plants could originate from the Selby's clone (SEL 1996-587) if a label is reliable. It is worth noting that when discovered, it was epiphytically grown on a shade trees in cacao plantation.

p.29

***Hohenbergia leopoldo-borstii* leg. Schindhelm (s. n.), ex Morro do Pai Inácio, 1996**

It is a rare clone with a reliable provenance. Coincidentally, photos of its locality, Morro do Pai Inácio, were published in Die Bromelie 2016 (2), giving us more information on the habitat.

p.30

***Hohenbergia leopoldo-borstii*  
Dan Clone ex D. Kinnard, WBC 2000**

This clone is the "Winner Div. II" at WBC 2000. It was directly obtained from the winner Dan Kinnard. Only clones from this mother plant could be called "Dan's Clone".

p.31

***Hohenbergia leopoldo-borstii* Clone A, WBC 2002**

It was introduced at WBC 2002. It is a specific clone with a wider space between spines on leaf blades. It is an intriguing task to identify it.

p.32

***Hohenbergia leopoldo-borstii*  
Red Form ex D. Cathcart, WBC c.2000**

It was introduced from Tropiflora at WBC circa 2000. Reddish leaf coloration is unique.

p.33

***Hohenbergia leopoldo-borstii*  
ex Chapada Diamantina, WBC 2000**

It was introduced from Michael's Bromeliads at WBC 2000 which was originally from Tropiflora. Intense sunlight gives purplish tinge on the leaf surface while it keeps specific yellow green coloration. The fine harmony of shape and color is splendid.

p.35

***Hohenbergia leopoldo-borstii* ex P. Koide, WBC 2000**

p.34: It was introduced from Bird Rock Tropicals at WBC 2000. Consideration is needed whether the shape of spikes accord to that of the holotype.

**The holotype of *Htaohenbergia leopoldo-borstii***

This type material is preserved in the Universität Heidelberg (HEID). It is an indispensable process for identification to compare the so-called *H. leopoldo-borstii* in trade with this specimen.

p.36

***Hohenbergia littoralis* (Tropiflora 1691)**

This species requires relatively long time for acclimatization after being imported as bare root. As this name implies, it is a halophyte colonized via stolons on a sand dune.

p.38

**The isotype of *Hohenbergia magnispina***

This type material is preserved in the Jardim Botânico do Rio de Janeiro (RB). It was named after retrorsely uncinat spines around leaves.

p.40

**The holotype of *Hohenbergia oxoniensis***

This type material is preserved in the University of Oxford (OXF). Since Weber has disposed of the original sheet, almost all information about this material is no longer available. It will stay forever in OXF as the species name indicates.

p.43

***Hohenbergia pennae* Select**

It was introduced from a staff of Tropiflora during WBC 2002. Although it is not clear the size of sample population, the decorative name "Select" may accord to its amphora shape.

p.44

***Hohenbergia pennae* ex Mucugê (Tropiflora 8696)**

It has a locality name "Mucugê" (Estado da Bahia). Despite almost no response on coloration to intense sunlight will be observed, light availability is an important factor to keep the balanced shape.

p.45

***Hohenbergia pennae*  
Wally Berg's super select (Tropiflora 5023)**

Different from the strain ex Mucugê, intense sunlight makes a whole plant dark purple. As the name "super select" proves, it shows the harmonious color and shape. No detailed locality info is available.

p.46

***Hohenbergia ramageana* (Tropiflora 4217)**

It is a variable species mainly in its vegetative characteristics. It is suggested that other cryptic taxa are being confused with this one, making identification difficult. It is said that the sales plant came from the Estado de Pernambuco.

p.48

***Hohenbergia rosea* ex D. Cathcart**

The photographed plant was introduced from Tropiflora. The unique shape of spikes will help identify this one. Since wild materials are no longer obtainable, no morphological differences among individual plants could be observed if an attached label is correct.

p.50

***Hohenbergia undulatifolia* Selby 1996-650**

Although the photograph in its protologue reveals that undulation of leaves is still observed in the adult plant, this trait is getting weaker as it grows under normal cultivation. It is curious to know how they look like in situ.

p.52

***Hohenbergia utriculosa* ex Göttingen BG**

It is said that this plant was derived from the botanical garden in Göttingen. Leaves get colored under intense sunlight similarly to an unidentified species "HP #1 (P-77)", which is so-called *H. utriculosa* in Germany. The shape of leaves is more close to that of the holotype compared to "HP #1".

p.54

***Hohenbergia vestita* Darkest Clone ex P.Koide**

It is said to be one of the darkest clones sold under this species name in Bird Rock Tropicals. Some of them with the same species name also show a close response to intense sunlight but it still keeps colored leaves for a while even under lower light availability.

p.70

***Hohenbergia* sp. Leme 2203 ex D.Cathcart**

It is an unidentified species with the accession number from Leme. The combination of slender shape and dark purple leaves features it. The apical shoot is apt to die under undesired condition. Moreover, root formation is somewhat poor.

p.71

***Hohenbergia* sp. Sandra's Mountain**

It is not clear where the name "Sandra" was derived from. Such candidates as geography or eponym could be suggested but its exact provenance is not certain.

p.72

***Hohenbergia* sp. ex Burle Marx's Garden**

p.72 Top: It is said that this one came from the garden of Burle Marx. It has all the elements that include shape, spines, phyllotaxis and leaf color, making it the ultimate representative of this subgenus's popularity in Japan. It resembles *H.edmundoi* photographed at the upper right in p.19 under a similar condition. It is worth noting that the holotype of *H.edmundoi* was also from a cultivated plant in his garden but with no locality info except "Bahia".

***Hohenbergia* sp.**

p.72 Bottom: This plant has distinct antrorse triangular spines rarely seen in other species. It was introduced from a nursery in Germany without reliable locality info. It has high horticultural value.

***Hohenbergia* sp. ex Marnier-Lapostolle's Garden (ex P.Koide)**

p.73: It was introduced from Bird Rock Tropicals circa 1998. It is said to have been from the garden of Marnier-Lapostolle. This cylindrical shape suggests some relations to *Hohenbergia* sp. Sandra's Mountain (p.71).

p.74

***Hohenbergia* sp. 357**

p.74 Upper left: It is unknown that when and which nursery released it first. Now that various suppliers sell the so-called plants, attention should be paid whether an obtained plant is the correct one.

***Hohenbergia* sp. ex Brazil (ex P.Koide)**

p.74 Upper right: It was introduced from Bird Rock Tropicals circa 1998. It is an interesting species whose base is getting wider as it grows.

***Hohenbergia* sp.**

p.75: It was obtained from a staff of Bird Rock Tropicals circa 1998. It is suggested that this one is related to *H.leopoldo-horstii* but is clearly distinguished by white petals (p.74 lower right).

p.77

***Hohenbergia* sp. HP #3 leg. L. Horst & W. Rauh (s. n.), 1987**

p.76: It is said that it was introduced in Germany in 1987 after the gathering by Leopoldo Horst and Werner Rauh. It is also said to be related to Leme 2203 but it doesn't look similar to it. It is a stoloniferous species.

***Hohenbergia* sp. HP #2 leg. L. Horst & W. Rauh (s. n.), 1987**

p.77 Upper left: It is said that it was introduced in Germany in 1987 after the gathering by Leopoldo Horst and Werner Rauh. It is called *H.magnispina* in Germany but could be a different species judging from some differences found in the protologue. Although intense sunlight does not influence so much on its leaf color, purple blotches appear on the leaf surface instead.

***Hohenbergia* 'Karla'**

p.77 Upper right: It is a variegated mutation emerged from a sport of *Hohenbergia* sp. HP #2. Note that the correct name is not *H. magnispina* 'Karla' but the titled one.

***Hohenbergia* sp. HP #1 leg. L. Horst & W. Rauh (s. n.), 1987**

p.77 Lower right: It is said that it was introduced in Germany in 1987 after the gathering by Leopoldo Horst and Werner Rauh. It is said to be *H.utriculosa* in Germany but could be a different species judging from some differences found in the protologue. It gets colored under intense sunlight unlike HP #2.

p.78

***Hohenbergia* sp. ex G. Wrinkle #1**

It was introduced from the nursery managed by the late Guy Wrinkle. Some say that it is one of the rarest species because it is no longer available after his nursery has been closed. It is a large cylindrical species. Its exact provenance is not certain.

p.79

***Hohenbergia* sp. ex G. Wrinkle #2**

Only one plant was found in a bunch of imported plants of #1, which looks slight different from the others. Detailed comparisons to #1 plants are not yet carried out due to its slow growth speed.

p.81

***Hohenbergia ramageana* P.P.**

p.80: The abbreviation "P.P" doesn't seem to mean "Purple Petals" because its petal color is whitish. Since *H.ramageana* has purplish petals, it could be a different species.

***Hohenbergia* UI #1 Thai Green**

p.81 Upper left: It was introduced from Thailand under the name of "*H.leopoldo-horstii* Green Form". It is a putative hybrid but estimation of parents is a hard task. The abbreviation "UI" means "unidentified".

***Hohenbergia* UI # 2 Dwarf**

p.81 Upper right: It was introduced from the US under the name of "*H.leopoldo-horstii* Dwarf Form". As this name indicates, it grows very slow but waits for identification whether it is actually the species.

***Hohenbergia* UI #3**

p.81 Lower right: It was introduced as *H.conquistensis* but is definitely the incorrect one. Although it had a poor appearance at the initial stage after importation, an appropriate cultivation gave the present shape seen on the photo. It is a putative hybrid between unknown parents.