



Hoya yingjiangensis (Apocynaceae, Asclepiadoideae), a new campanulate-flowered species from Yunnan, China

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Abstract

Hoya yingjiangensis (Apocynaceae, Asclepiadoideae) from Yunnan Province, China, is described and illustrated. This species possesses a large campanulate corolla, but is distinguished from all the other species of *Hoya* with similar corollas by the peduncle annual, deciduous, and the inflorescence single-flowered. The provisional IUCN assessment of 'Data Deficient' for *H. yingjiangensis* is provided.

Key words: annual deciduous, *Hoya collettii*, IUCN, single flower

Introduction

Hoya R. Brown (1810: 459) (Apocynaceae, Asclepiadoideae) is a large, complicated, Old World genus, with the identities of many species still remaining unclear (Forster *et al.* 1998). Numerous workers have contributed to our understanding of the morphology and phylogeny of the genus (e.g., Wanntorp *et al.* 2006a, 2006b, 2011; Wanntorp & Forster 2007; Wanntorp 2009; Rodda & Simonsson 2010; Trần *et al.* 2011; Wanntorp & Meve 2011). Generally, *Hoya* is recognized by the inflorescence pseudo-umbelliform, composed of one to many flowers, corollas fleshy, pentamerous, coronas staminal, lobes often spreading horizontally and generally with an inner tip appressed to the anthers and a variable outer part with revolute lateral margins, pollinia usually with a conspicuous, pellucid germination zone on their outer margin (but not so in *Hoya* section *Eriostemma* Schlechter [1913: 106]), and seeds fusiform, lacking prominent wings (Hooker 1883; Tsiang & Li 1977; Li *et al.* 1995; Wanntorp 2009). Over 500 names have been published in *Hoya* to date (IPNI 2015), while the number of taxa has been estimated to range between 200 and 300 (Kleijn & Van Donkellar 2001; Wanntorp *et al.* 2014). The genus is most diverse in Indochina and the Malesian region—particularly in Indonesia, the Philippines, and Papua New Guinea—with outliers in broader mainland Asia, Australia, and the Western Pacific (Tsiang & Li 1977; Li *et al.* 1995; Wanntorp *et al.* 2014).

Our understanding of *Hoya* in China has changed considerably over the past few decades. In 1977, Tsiang & Li enumerated 22 species, three varieties, and two forms. In 1995, Li *et al.* recognized thirty-two species and one variety. Since then, *Hoya mekongensis* M.G. Gilbert & P.T. Li (1995: 10) has been treated as a synonym of *H. yuennanensis* Hand.-Mazz. (1936: 1001) (Rodda 2012) and six new species have been described: *H. baishaensis* S.Y. He & P.T. Li (2009c: 155), *H. bawanglingensis* S.Y. He & P.T. Li (2009b: 357), *H. daimenglongensis* S.Y. He & P.T. Li (2012: 170), *H. jianfenglingensis* S.Y. He & P.T. Li (2011a: 343), *H. ledongensis* S.Y. He & P.T. Li (2011b: 161), and *H. persicinicoronaria* S.Y. He & P.T. Li (2009a: 475). Currently, in China, the genus is represented by around 39 species (including two introduced species that were widely cultivated for horticulture) and one variety. Most of them are distributed in the southwestern province and the southeastern coast, including Hainan Province, southern Fujian Province, and Taiwan Province (Tsiang & Li 1977; Li *et al.* 1995). Yunnan Province, located at the southern margin of Himalaya, as well as the northern margin of rainforest, harbors 23 species of *Hoya*, of which four are endemic (Tsiang & Li 1977, 1983; Li *et al.* 1995; He *et al.* 2012).