

I have since found it in another area about 10 miles away. Here it grows in a cave in a rock crevice but receives more light than the other area so the colony is a large one. The presence of small plants of the dichotomous form in a colony makes finding a pure strand of this rare form more difficult. This is the only information I have on this type in Australia.

The third form of D. binata was found in open swamps on Stradbroke Island (20 miles by 8 miles) off Brisbane Queensland. This area is about 600 miles north of my Sidney collecting areas. This form is the only one I observed in the area. It differs from the local dichotomous form in having leaves which fork more and earlier giving this form a curious spider-like appearance. Its petioles and leaves carry much more of a reddish pigment than those of the other two forms. Even the leaf hairs are reddish. When I first saw it, I suspected it was the result of its habitat but cultivated plants have shown no sign of reverting back to the other form. It continued growing right through the winter unlike the other two deciduous forms and possibly is more free flowering than the other forms.

All forms of D. binata are easily cultivated in pots of sphagnum which must never be allowed to dry out and look best when standing in water. All forms can be propagated from root cuttings or leaf cuttings on pots of wet material in shade though I had no success with leaf cuttings of the T-shaped leaf form. More studies in distant areas are desirable to find out the possible ranges of the three forms.

A HISTORY OF THE INSECTIVOROUS PLANT SOCIETY OF JAPAN  
by Katsuhiko Kondo

This society was founded in Tokyo on November 20, 1949. The founders were all amateur botanists: Dr. M. Toyoda, Mr. G. Shikata, Mr. T. Saito, Mr. S. Ohotaki, and Mr. S. Komiya. The first meeting was held at the Koishikawa Botanical Garden at Tokyo University on December 25, 1949, and a charter and by-laws were made. The first edition of their bulletin was published on January 30, 1950. Without Mr. T. Saito's help, this edition would not have come out. The first field trip was made on May 3, 1950. On November 26, 1950 the society had its first anniversary and viewed the French film, "Insectivorous Plants" at the National Science Museum at Tokyo. On April 8, 1951 Mr. O. Hirose, who introduced living Sarracenia to Japan and produced numerous hybrids of them as a pioneer of cultivation of insectivorous plants, gave a seminar about cultivation of Sarracenia. On April 27-29, 1951 "The First Carnivorous Plant Show" was held at Mitsukoshi Department Store. Since then, carnivorous plant shows have been one of the society's main attractions. The first president, whose tenure was 15 years, was Dr. M. Toyoda who died in 1964. After his death, from 1964 to the present, Dr. F. Nezu has filled the position as the second president of the society.

Almost from its inception the society felt the need for a permanent headquarters of its own. However, this seemed an impossibility.

Mr. S. Komiya, through his enthusiastic participation in the society, established the permanent headquarters of the society in his office, Department of Biology, Nippon Dental College, 1-9-20, Fujimi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, Japan.

The editor of the Bulletin of IPSJ is now Mr. K. Kusakabe, and the co-editor is Mr. H. Atsumi. The society is now 23 years old, and still keeps a sense of perspective regarding the source of its membership from amateurs and professionals alike. Its bulletin has accumulated more than 55 volumes, and the society has more than 300 members at present.

Along with this large society, there is a local association at Nagoya, founded in 1966. It is somewhat like a chapter of the IPSJ, but is essentially independent. Its headquarters is located in the Nagoya-Higashiyama Botanical Garden. It has its own shows, contributions, etc., using newspapers and television. It is supported partially by the City of Nagoya.

IPSJ and IPSN cooperate with each other and contribute to carnivorous plant studies, mainly regarding cultivation of carnivorous plants and sharing knowledge.

They hope many more people will come to enjoy carnivorous plants, understand them, and protect their environment in the field.

Chapel Hill  
May 15, 1972

### CORRECTION OF ERRORS

As much as we try to avoid it, errors seem inevitable. There are undoubtedly some in this issue, even after careful proofreading. We wish to correct all errors brought to our attention, and here are several from the first issue.

Y. Heslop-Harrison, far from being a "he", is Yolande Heslop-Harrison.

Relative quantitation symbols were omitted from Warren Stoutamire's short note. In the table, double distilled water should be less than 2, and distilled more than 3. You may wish to make the appropriate notations in your copy.

Ritchie Bell tells us that it was Katsuhiko Kondo at UNC who actually designed and drew up the CPN bannerhead, and not he. Ritchie still handles the printing chores for us, and we are grateful to both.

