

of the perianth parts are very rudimentary. In photos 2 and 3, we see that there are good trap primordia formed from stamens and carpels. Roots sprouted from these, they were planted, and grew as apparent 2n plants with their own normal flowers later. One may hypothesize that cold treatment could be a factor, or co-factor, if applied during flower bud initiation--DES.)

AMERICAN DROSERAS IN SYDNEY  
by Stephan Clemesha

In Australia where a large number of hard to grow tuberous Droseras grow, it is pleasing to have a few from elsewhere which are easily handled. One group includes the American species D. filiformis, its var. tracyi, intermedia, rotundifolia and anglica. Cultivationwise, I treat D. capillaris a bit differently and it grows well too. I grow it in pots of short tufted moss over sandstone. They are kept in the sun all year round.

The other group I grow in pots of peat topped with sphagnum (I prefer a fine species as it tends to overgrow the plants less). The pots stand in saucers of water in a position which receives sun most of the day. While they are growing, the only attention they receive is arranging the sphagnum to stop it from overgrowing the plants. In March near the end of the growing season I repot the plants and set them with the crown well above the sphagnum level. Soon after they form a bulb and at the end of April the pots are taken out of water and put on a cement slab on the cold southern side (northern side in U.S.) where they remain all winter. Here, the only attention necessary is an occasional check to see they are not getting overgrown with sphagnum and also to be sure they don't dry out. In spring they are put back in the sun and growth quickly resumes. Loss of bulbs over winter is very small.

All are propagated by leaf cuttings which are put on sphagnum and covered with plastic and shaded. Leaves of D. anglica, rotundifolia and intermedia produce plants faster than D. capillaris, filiformis and its var. tracyi. D. filiformis flowers and seeds so freely that there appears little need for leaf cuttings. Plants reach flowering in one season so it would even be practical to treat it as an annual. Strangely though, while D. filiformis flowers very freely, its var. tracyi so far has not flowered at all. I have read of these plants being difficult to cultivate because of their intolerance to tap water. This is not true here as mine are only watered with tap water.

