

uplands, with some extension of an obscure variety into the Gulf lowlands. Its nearest relative was manifestly Sarracenia rubra of the Atlantic Coastal Plain; but that differed in being a relatively inconspicuous plant, with much smaller pitchers in groups and diminutive flowers. Growing in moist thickets, it might well escape the notice of pollinators had it not developed a charming rose-like fragrance.

Migrating down upland streams, when these became mountain-front cataracts, S. jonesii found the shifting sands to limit its full development, and was able to form only stunted, misshapen pitchers suggesting the inconspicuous ones of S. rubra. Naturally the lumpers seized upon this as an indication that the two species are one and the same.

The showiness of S. jonesii would make it a welcome addition to any collection, but now another problem arises--it has become very rare, indeed almost extinct. When I went back to the type meadow some years later, it had been turned into a potato field. So visits were made to another early-found locality near Etowah station. Alas, the meadows south of the station had been burned over repeatedly, and only weeds were in evidence. But a similar habitat north of the station seemed so remote that it might hopefully be less disturbed; behold, the place had been turned into a golf course. Maybe a cataract colony is still extant; or again, search by pitcher plant enthusiasts may turn up new upland localities. If it can only be transplanted to a sanctuary, like the new North Carolina Botanical Garden, it can be grown alongside its relative and their differences be worked out by the modern chemical methods coming into use by taxonomists. Only full acceptance of the splitters' approach can save one of the most striking members of the genus Sarracenia from extermination.

Edgar T. Wherry

CEPHALOTUS FROM SEED
by Brian Whitehead

Cephalotus follicularis has a reputation in its home country for being difficult to grow from seed. I have heard of attempts that produced no germination at all and others that produced germination, then failure a short time later. The plant is not widely cultivated, and although it is represented in the collections of some botanic gardens and private collections, these plants have in most cases been obtained from the field or in propagation by division.

My early attempts to raise the plants from seed failed. In May, 1969, I received some Cephalotus rhizomes collected from the field and these subsequently flowered the following summer. In 1971, while attending to some pots of Utricularia, I noticed a self-sown seedling of Cephalotus. I collected seed and the same summer sprinkled them in the same pot and on a pot with a similar medium. In the late winter of 1972, nearly all these seeds have germinated, and in

addition several others which were self sown. They all germinated on the same medium, which was commercially available German Floimo brand peat. No seeds have germinated on any other medium. I have tried to use fresh seed, sow them immediately after ripening, use peat, preferably the type named, and stand pots continuously in water to two inches deep.

The original seedling in its second season now has pitchers about one-half inch long and is doing quite well.

DROSOPHYLLUM LUSITANICUM FROM SEED
by Leo Song, Jr.

I grow Drosophyllum lusitanicum from seed and transplant the seedling (usually after two to four true leaves have grown) either into a small "liner" or directly into a one gallon container. It grows very well outside (Los Angeles) with morning sun and traps many insects in its sticky tentacles. The soil I used is composed of 50% silica sand (#20); 25% decomposed granite gravel (size between 1/8 and 1/4 in.); 25% peat moss all mixed together by volume. To each gallon of this mix, I add one level tsp. of dolomite powder. Rain water or distilled water is used to moisten for better mixing and also for watering. Another mix that Drosophyllum will also grow in is composed of 50% peat moss and 50% perlite (Sponge rock) grade #2, which being very light, is ideal for mailing small potted plants. One level teaspoon/gallon dolomite powder is also added.

I was somewhat disappointed to find that many plants die after flowering and fruiting abundantly, usually in their second year of growth, and therefore seem to be biennials. (This is contrary to many literature references. Std. Cyclopedia of Hort. and Das Pflanzenreich do not clearly state either way.) It is interesting to note that this species can take light frost (30-32° F./-1 - 0° C).

Since this species comes from coastal Portugal and Northwest Africa (Morocco) which have a climate similar to California, Drosophyllum should be grown under relatively temperate, frost-free conditions. Much of the Drosophyllum in cultivation is distributed by botanic gardens in Lisbon and Coimbra. Average temperatures for Lisbon run somewhat lower than Los Angeles and Perth. With respect to precipitation, all the above areas have a dry summer and a wet winter. Most plants native to these areas grow during the rainy season and therefore at moderately low temperatures. Therefore, Drosophyllum and many of the tuberous Australian Droseras (many from around Perth) can be grown outdoors in relatively temperate and frost-free locations (Pacific coast of California, for example). If these species must be grown under glass, it should be in a cool, well-lit house.

I noticed that Drosophyllum grew best in the spring, when the weather was cool and moist, reaching a low point in July and August when many of them died. One problem was encountered during the cool moist growing season. If rains were prolonged and the old dried leaves stayed moist, a fungus infection would often get started and spread to the stem eventually killing the entire plant. Water should therefore not be applied where the old leaves would stay moist or