

used to keep the folds closed. You may now deposit your seed in the small pocket formed. Now fold the top flap down at least half an inch, creasing it firmly. The creasing tends to keep the envelope from opening up. Tape is not used, for in the event a few seeds work their way out, you wouldn't want them stuck on a piece of tape.

This small envelope is then placed in another envelope made the same way using identical materials, but this one should be slightly larger. On this outer envelope you may now use tape to secure the folds. I also use a small piece of adhesive (surgical) tape as a label, indicating the species and date seed were collected. The wax paper makes an envelope which is transparent, making a quick check of seed very simple. Also, the materials necessary to make these envelopes are very inexpensive and readily available. They can be made ahead of time for those who expect a large harvest or they may be made on the spot as needed. I have found them to work very well, and refrigeration doesn't hurt them at all.

NOTES ON PROPAGATION
by Sam Potter

I thought I would share some of my own propagating hints in short note form:

1. Many, not all, Droseras and Pinguiculas may be easily propagated on water. The method is very simple and effective. I float the leaves on bottled water (distilled or spring water) in clear plastic cups covered with "Stretch-n-Seal" and keep these within 6"-10" of double-tube 4' grow-lux wide spectrum set up on an 18-hour light cycle. Once the plantlets are formed, they may be separated and potted up or placed in terrariums.
2. I find that a mixture of 1 part German peat to 4 parts silica sand ("play sand") to be just as good as live sphagnum for growing most Drosera in closed containers.
3. "Tender Leaf" house plant spray by Dexol of Torrance, California can be used safely and effectively on Drosera, Pinguicula, Sarracenia, Cephalotus, Dionaea, and Utricularia (aquatics not tested).
4. By drawing on propagation knowledge in other plant families, I have discovered a method to get up to 25 plantlets out of a single Pinguicula leaf. A healthy leaf is gently removed and is sliced longitudinally with a razor blade for about 1/2 to 3/4 of its length starting at the proximal end (the end of attachment to the plant). I then place the leaf flat on live sphagnum, slightly covering the proximal end. "Rootone" can be used to advantage on the ventral (under) side and proximal end of the leaf, but is not necessary. Many plantlets will develop along the cut edges.
5. Leaves from resting Pinguicula buds may be used for propagation in the usual manner. This obviously takes up less space than the fully expanded vegetative leaves.
6. Pinguiculas do not like to have their root systems disturbed--Droseras and other CP are not so fussy. I find that if they have a good root system, Pinguiculas, in general, can be grown wet. In trying to establish a good root system, keep them only damp.
7. When trying to germinate Drosophyllum seeds, we often find very poor germination. Do not discard those ungerminated seeds. I am still getting germination on seeds that were planted one year ago and left untouched in a covered container.
8. Better germination of Drosophyllum seeds may be obtained by soaking the seeds overnight in a dishwashing solution of "Calgonite"--a surfactant. Many other surfactants would presumably work as well.
9. I find excellent response to foliar feeding of 1/6 strength "Spoonit" fertilizer.
10. The best mix I have come up with for epiphytic or semi-epiphytic Utricularias is: 4 parts silica sand ("play sand") and 1 part German peat moss. Water with 1/6 strength "Spoonit" fertilizer. Please note: there is a big difference in growth rate when using dilute fertilizer. This mixture is also the best I have found for seed germination of any CP.

DROSERA BURMANNI IN QUEENSLAND, AUSTRALIA
by George Ashley

This is a most unpredictable plant. My first encounter with it was the sixth month of 1966 when a friend in Melbourne asked me to look for it. I found it quite close to home, but after a few weeks it disappeared and I have not found it in that spot since. A quarter of a mile away I found another patch and again in August I found large patches after a lot of rain. These were small seedlings and grew under water; however, dry weather quickly dried them up and only one or two plants were left and flowered when only one-half inch in diameter.

This year I found another batch quite close to the others but unfortunately they are now under a large industrial building. The latest find are growing on a slight southern slope and there is a slight soakage coming through keeping the ground moist. Those do not grow very big, only about 1 1/4 inches across, and are a pale yellowish-green growing amongst short grass and often covered. The only way I have ever found them is by noticing the flower scape sticking up through the grass. Other times I have seen them growing up on ground out in full sun and