

copies were extremely good. Richard Duppa was not a botanist or illustrator by profession, but was the High Sheriff of Randor. He lived from 1770 to 1831. Credit Mrs. Beck with finding the origin of the print you illustrated."

### SHORT NOTES

#### CONSERVATION ACTION FOR CARNIVOROUS PLANTS

by R. A. DeFilipps, Endangered Flora Project, Department of Botany,  
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Carnivorous plants often find themselves in the same position as cacti and orchids: they are too bizarre and beautiful for their own good. Merciless harvesters, such as those vividly described by Don Schnell in the September 1975 CPN, are removing populations of species that have already reached a low ebb in their passive battle for survival.

What a contrast such collecting is, compared to the beneficial work being done by the staff of the North Carolina Botanical Garden at Chapel Hill. There, Venus flytraps and pitcher plants are grown from seed and displayed in order to educate the public and show that many native plants can be propagated relatively easily, and should never be removed from their natural habitat unless imminently endangered by human activities. A discussion of their work has been presented by J. K. Moore and C. R. Bell, American Horticulturist 55:23-29 (Winter 1974).

In the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (Public Law 93-205), the Congress of the United States authorized and directed the Smithsonian Institution to review species of plants which are now or may become endangered or threatened and to review methods of adequately conserving such species. The result of this directive is a Report on Endangered and Threatened Plant Species of the United States, published by the Government Printing Office early this year. In it, the following carnivorous plants are listed as endangered or threatened on a national basis: Darlingtonia californica, Dionaea muscipula, Pinguicula ionantha, P. planifolia, Sarracenia oreophila, S. psittacina and S. rubra. David Lane has categorized them in the September 1975 CPN.

On July 1, 1975, the U. S. Department of the Interior published in the Federal Register a Notice of Review of the status of all plants listed in the Smithsonian Report. The Interior Department has thus obliged itself to the lengthy and time-consuming process of gathering and evaluating data in order to help in deciding whether or not to officially list the plants as endangered or threatened.

Their decisions will be based on such important criteria as the exact locality of the native populations, the acreage covered by them, the number of individual plants at each locality, and whether the populations have been increasing, are stable, or are decreasing at each locality. They also will need to know the nature of the threats to the species, whether it be land-clearing, drainage changes, or over-collection for sale, and specific examples of these threats.

Conservation-oriented readers of the CPN can be of great assistance by sending in any such data at their disposal to the Office of Endangered Species, U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C. 20240.

Once a species had been officially listed, the judgment will have the force of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 behind it. It will then be against the law to deliver, receive, carry, transport or ship in interstate or foreign commerce any such species without a permit issued by the Secretary of the Interior, and the Secretary is empowered under the Act to acquire land on which endangered species occur. Only through such a course of action will rapacious commercial collectors be deterred from wrecking the populations of carnivorous plants and their habitats.

#### FIELD NOTES ON CEPHALOTUS FOLLICULARIS IN WESTERN AUSTRALIA

by Larry DeBuhr

Cephalotus is an extremely interesting carnivorous plant that grows exclusively in the southwestern corner of Western Australia. It ranges along the south coast from Augusta to just east of Albany. Cephalotus is placed in its own plant family, the Cephalotaceae, and there is only one species known, Cephalotus follicularis.

There is apparently some confusion about the discovery of Cephalotus. The plant was first described by the French botanist Labillardiere in 1804. Labillardiere traveled to Western Australia aboard the ships La Recherche and L'Esperance in 1792. They had intended to land at King George Sound, now the site of Albany, but were carried farther east to the point now called Esperance. Esperance is about 250 miles east of the nearest known Cephalotus bog.