

along with the steady hand as of a competent surgeon in removing the gemmae from the apex. Often they will be hurled by the remaining stipules so quickly they seem to vanish as they are thrown out of sight. A few weeks later, foreign visitors are then noticed in other pots.

SPECIAL NOTICES

BACK ISSUE REPRINTS AGAIN AVAILABLE - LEO SONG (Arboretum, California State University, 800 North State College Blvd, Fullerton, CA 92634) has undertaken reprinting of back issues of CPN. Original copy supplies were exhausted long ago and the co-editors do not anticipate a reprinting since this would involve capital outlay and maintaining an expensive inventory. In the past, Roger Kirby produced one reprinting of back issues but has decided not to print more. Leo Song is taking up reprinting with the co-editors' permission, but the project is being handled completely by him and the co-editors and CPN have no financial interest. Leo will handle all orders at the following rates:

\$5.00 per volume	in U.S.	surface
\$6.00 per volume	out of U.S.	postpaid air
\$18.00 for all four back volumes	in U.S.	surface
\$22.00 for all four back volumes	out of U.S.	postpaid air

Note that all prices are postpaid and only entire volumes will be sold. The four CPN's of each volume have been reprinted consecutively and are stapled as one volume. Send all orders with your check directly to Leo at the above address. Please do not send orders to the co-editors.

NEPENTHES CUTTINGS-1976 - JOE MAZRIMAS and DON SCHNELL have completed pruning of their Nepenthes plants for this year and cuttings are now being mailed to those who sent a note to Joe earlier. There will be no additional cuttings this year, but watch for an announcement in CPN regarding cuttings for next spring (the announcement will probably be in the December CPN).

RECENT LITERATURE

(Anon.) Do sundews really devour insects? Australian Plants 8:161-162. 1975.

A second-hand report on research of Chandler and Anderson of La Trobe University, Victoria (reference not given). Unnamed Drosera ssp. reportedly grew 30% more than controls if fed with insects or nitrogen compounds. Sundews kept under bacteria-free conditions could only digest insects to a limited extent.

(Anon.) Growing Cephalotus follicularis, the Albany pitcher plant. Australian Plants 8:172. 1975.

A resume of a culture method, primarily in pots of peat outdoors in the Sydney area. Pots were placed in saucers of water and in full light which resulted in healthier pitchers. No fertilizers were used. Occasional freezing by light frost did no harm. Propagation by rhizome division, though slow due to slow growth of the species, is preferred over seed since seed are very difficult to germinate. Disturbance during division or transplant frequently results in dieback of topgrowth, but new growth resumes promptly.

Fox, William W.: Pygmy Forest: an ecological staircase. Cal. Geology 29(1):3-7. 1976.

History and evolution of the five uplifted marine terraces near Ft. Bragg, CA which are where sphagnum moss bogs form. These are the most southerly habitat in the west coast and are sterile and low in oxygen. The moss is also nearly devoid of bacteria so that peat is formed by compression of its own weight. Here we find Drosera rotundifolia growing.

Fromm-Trinta, E.: Ecological study of the sandy coastal plain flora of southeastern Brazil: XXI Lentibulariaceae. Conselho de Pesquisas da Universidade: Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 1972.

There are eight species of Utricularia on the restingas of S.E. Brazil: U. subulata, U. fimbriata, U. longifolia, U. erectiflora, U. foliosa, U. gibba ssp. gibba, U. tricolor, and U. nephrophylla.

Heslop-Harrison, Y.: Enzyme release in carnivorous plants. Lysosomes in Biology and Pathology, Chap. 16. J.T. Dingle and R.T. Dean, Eds., Amer. Elsevier Pub. Co., N.Y., 1975.

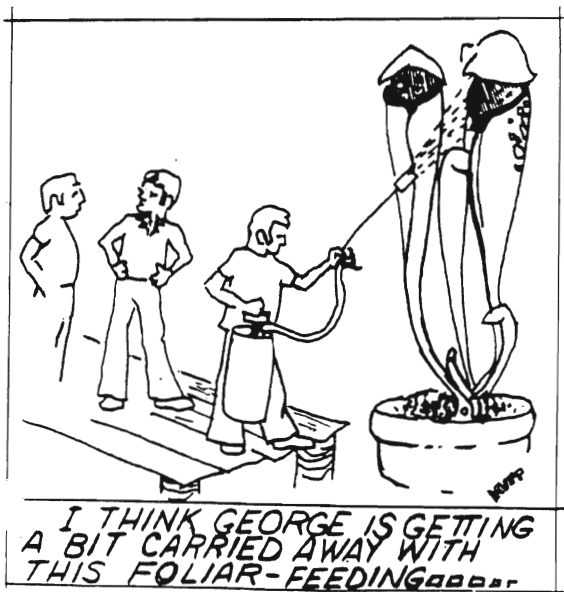
This chapter gives a thorough review of all the evidence for digestive glands and their secretory products in many genera of CP. Darlingtonia and Heliophora are not discussed. Scanning electron micrographs are liberally scattered throughout this work. Cytochemical localization of digestive enzymes and the mechanism of the secretory process are discussed by the author in detail. An indispensable background for those who wish to pursue CP digestive biochemistry and relate it to fine structure.

Komiya, S.: On development of the glands of the capture organs in the Lentibulariaceae. Bull. Nip. Dental Col. No. 4, 199-215. 1975

The author studied both Utricularia and Pinguicula. All the glands of the capture organs are of epidermal origin. The sessile gland of Pinguicula and the bifid or quadrifid hair on the inner wall of the Utricularia bladder originates from an epidermal cell. The stalked gland of Pinguicula and stalked glandular hair around the outside of the Utricularia trap originates from a protuberance of an epidermal cell much later.

Miles, D.H.; Kokpol, U.; Hedin, Paul and Mody, Naresh: Volatiles in Sarracenia flava. Phytochemistry (OXF) 14(3): 845-846. 1975.

Gas chromatography of the volatiles showed about 100 compounds. Only 32 of the most abundant compounds were identified which included aliphatic and aromatic hydrocarbons, alcohols, phenols, carbonyl compounds. Others were unknown amines and miscellaneous compounds.



HEY WAITER,
THERE'S SOME SOUP ON MY FLY!

