

Review of Recent Literature

De, D.N., S.N. Ghosh. Autoradiographic studies on the terminal heterochromatin of *Drosera burmanni*. Bull. Bot. Soc. Bengal 32 (½):41-47 1978.

The 20 minute chromosomes of this CP species have terminal segments of heterochromatin which the author shows replicate late in the cell cycle.

Dodge, Harold R. 1947. A new species of *Wyeomyia* from the pitcher plant. Proc. Ent. Soc. Wash. 49:117-122.

This paper contains Dodge's formal description of *W. haynei* which he feels best fits the southern populations inhabiting *Sarracenia purpurea* ssp. *venosa* pitchers, while the older *W. smithii* are found in populations of the northern ssp. *purpurea*. Previously, it was thought there was one species, *W. smithii*, involved. This older reference is of some interest because it eluded us so long even though we knew generally of the concept; now we have the exact reference. (See also *Castanea* 37:146-147, 1972; *Castanea* 44:47-59, 1979.)

Erber, D. An investigation of the biocenosis and the necrocenosis in pitcher plants of Sumatra. Arch. Hydrobiol. 87 (1): 37-48. 1979

Nepenthes pitcher content is influenced by the structure of the pitcher and life history of the insect species.

Heslop-Harrison, Y. and J. Heslop-Harrison, 1980. Chloride ion movement and enzyme secretion from the digestive glands of *Pinguicula*. Ann. Bot. 45:729-731.

Protein challenge studies of leaf segments of *P. ionantha* indicate that rapid movement of chloride ion from reservoir to endodermal to head cells in secretory glands causes a flush of water movement which washes stored enzymes out on to the leaf surface. (DES)

Mogi, M., J. Mokry. Distribution of *Wyeomyia smithii* eggs in pitcher plants in Newfoundland, Canada. Trop. Med. 22 (1): 1-12. 1980

Most eggs of this mosquito were laid in new pitchers of *Sarracenia purpurea* and chemical stimuli specific to new pitchers played a dominant role in selectivity. The distribution pattern of eggs suggested that a female lays eggs neither at random nor in a large batch but in small numbers. The ecology and evolution of mosquitoes breeding in small-container habitats was discussed.

GULF COAST - continued from p. 95 therefore the var. '*maxima*' label should also be discouraged.

Also in the Gulf area are found a variety of light to heavily veined specimens with a great degree of variability in coloration. The once thought to be nearly extinct form with red tube and green lid may be locally common in some locations in the Gulf. Finally, a copper-lid form with large wavy lid is found in only a few locations around and near Pensacola and appears to be the rarest of the *S. flava* forms in the Gulf area based on my explorations.

WILLIAMS - continued from p. 91 trap narrowing in *Dionaea* (Droseraceae). Amer. J. Bot. 64:881-886.

Williams, S.E., 1976. Comparative sensory physiology of the Droseraceae—the evolution of a plant sensory system. Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc. 120:187-204.

Williams, S.E. and Pickard, B.G. In press. The role of action potentials in the control of capture movements of *Drosera* and *Dionaea*. In: Galston, A.W. Plant Movements. Springer Verlag. Berlin, Heidelberg, NY.