

Review of Recent Literature

A Horticultural Guide to Australian Plants, Set 7, 1980. Readers of CPN will recall a review of the previous sets in this loose leaf publication. This set also contains a few carnivorous plants in addition to other interesting Australian plants of horticultural potential. The CP are *Byblis liniflora*, *Drosera adelae* and *D. glanduligera*. The pages are on glossy paper and the format is a very well printed color photo on one side with the text on the other, the latter including derivation of name, range map, habitat and climatic details, description and growing suggestions. For purchase information on this and /or prior sets, write: A Horticultural Guide to Australian Plants, SGAP-Qld. Region. PO Box 809, Fortitude Valley, Qld., 4006, Australia.

Angerillia, N. P. D. 1980. Influences of aquatic plants on colonization of artificial ponds by mosquitoes and their insect predators. *Can. Ent.* 112:793-796. The plants involved were *Utricularia minor*, *Elodea canadensis* and *Lemna minor*. There were fewer mosquito eggs and larvae in ponds filled with the above plants than in plantless controls, and more predators in the *Utricularia* and *Elodea* ponds than in the *Lemna* and plantless ponds.

Dixon, KW, et. al. 1980. Nitrogen nutrition of the tuberous sundew *Drosera erythrorhiza* Lindl. with special reference to catch of arthropod fauna by its glandular leaves. *Aust. J. Bot.* 28:282-297. Using ¹⁵N labeled *Drosophila* flies, nitrogen uptake in leaves, stems and daughter and replacement tubers was noted by counts, and was traced thru two seasons of growth. Seasonally, there was transfer of nitrogen back and forth from tubers to vegetative parts. A list of arthropods caught by the species is presented also. Phenotypic variants lacking glandular tentacles oc-

curred sporadically in natural and pot-grown cultures. Plants without tentacles did not absorb ¹⁴C insects. These variants reverted to production of tentacles in ensuing seasons.

Nordbring-Hertz, B. and G. Odham. 1980. Determination of volatile nematode exudates and their effects on a nematode-trapping fungus. *Microb. Ecol.* 6:241-251. Volatile organics were determined by gas chromatograph, and CO₂, NH₃ and acetic and propionic acids by other methods, as expressed from nematodes. The effects of some of these compounds in trap induction in *Arthrobotrys oligospora*. Generally (some-what concentration dependent -- see paper), CO₂ inhibited, NH₃ stimulated and the two acids had no effect on trap induction.

ONTARIO NATURALIST, Vol. 19, No. 2, Summer, 1979. It is not often that a review covers an entire issue of a journal or magazine, but this particular issue warrants such consideration. ONTARIO NATURALIST is the publication of THE FEDERATION OF ONTARIO NATURALISTS, an organization to which all Canadian CP enthusiasts should belong, and those Americans in the Northeast or who otherwise frequently botanize in Ontario. The Summer, 1979 issue is devoted to the subject of inland wetlands. The article by Dr. John H. Sparling (pp. 10-17) is alone worth the entire issue. This article is complemented by "Wetland Primer" (pp. 29-34), "centerfold" treatment of excellent photo illustrations of the wetland types described by Sparling. The importance of the two articles lies in the general confusion of when to use such various terms as swamp, marsh, bog and fen, and various subclassifications of these entities. British and Canadian naturalists use the term "fen"

more often than Americans. Thus what we often call a "marl bog" (perhaps colloquially?) is in actuality a kind of fen. Bogs are herein described as originating at pond, lake or stream margins, or upon old fens, and of course contain masses of sphagnum mosses in which certain ericaceous shrubs grow. The whole business of how to classify wetlands is in some disarray. Elsewhere in the issue, Dr. Sparling is described as one of only a half dozen wetlands specialists in Ontario, and even they disagree in some aspects of classifying these vital areas-- what to call any one. This difficulty is partially due, of course, to the nature of wetlands which

may well be composites or spectra of several types intermingled. I would have preferred more than casual mention of the kettle or pond bog, and raised bogs founded on old fens may very often have underlying or adjacent diffuse springs as a water source rather than almost always being restricted to rain. Other than these two minor criticisms, the issue is strongly recommended as "must" reading for those interested in northern wetlands. The discussion, by the way, holds equal usefulness for Americans as well. The issue can be obtained for \$2.00 from the Federation of Ontario Naturalists, 355 Lesmill Rd, Don Mills, Ontario, M3B 2W7, Canada.

BRITISH CP SOCIETY

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trouble the beginner. Regular newsletters are sent to members to keep them in touch with the society's activities; they also contain points of interest brought up at previous meetings.

For over a year now the society has been collecting books, articles and scientific papers on matters relating to carnivorous plants for the society library. Books are available at meetings, for a loan of a monthly period.

A seed distribution scheme is available for all members. Lists of available seed are sent to members, who can choose the seed they want and send in their orders, together with an S.A.S.E., to the society. Availability of seed is subject to demand and if a particular species is out of stock, we will hold the order until more seed is available. The seed bank is run by a member for other members and is therefore dependent on the membership for seed donations.

Although the central branch of the society has its meetings in London, we now have a South - West Branch, which is situated at the Somerset College of Agriculture and Horticulture, in Cannington, Nr. Bridgwater, Somerset. The branch was formed in February, 1980 and since then

has had two meetings, but aims to have four meetings per annum and intends to start a plant exchange some time in the near future. There are plans for a northern based branch of the the society which would serve members living in the West Midlands.

For two years now, we have been exhibiting as a society at the Chelsea Flower Show. Both times we were awarded Silver-Gilt Medals for our display of carnivorous plants growing in a sphagnum bog setting. This year we exhibited at the Southport Flower Show and were very pleased to be awarded a Silver-Gilt Medal for a similar display.

Since its foundation, the society has had considerable interest from overseas enthusiasts, and we now have members living all over the world. This we encourage as an interchange of ideas and theories, especially since horticultural matters is one of the objects of the society.

The annual membership fee is £4.50. ordinary member, and £4.00, overseas member. A reduced membership fee will be available for members under 16 years of age in 1981. Please direct all membership inquiries to Eric Binstead, Hon. Secretary, 13, Grange Farm Road, Ash Aldershot, Hants. GU12 6SJ, England.