

# Review of Recent Literature

- Gowda, D.C., G. Reuter & R. Schauer. Structural studies of an acidic polysaccharide from the mucin secreted by *Drosera capensis*. Carbohydr. Res. 113(1): 113-124, 1983.
- The mucin secreted by *Drosera capensis* is composed of a polymer of arabinose, xylose, galactose, mannose and glucuronic acid. The polymer has a backbone consisting of an alternating glucuronic and mannose residues as the repeating unit. Arabinose and xylose are attached to the glucuronic acid while galactose is attached to the mannose residues.
- Larsen, James A. 1982. Ecology of the northern lowland bogs and conifer forests. Academic Press, New York. 307 p. While CP are only mentioned peripherally in this general ecologic work covering the bogs of the Great Lakes area primarily, the work is a very nice summary of various facets of the bogslands with particular concentration on species communities, nutrition and mineral relationships, sclerophylly and arguments of whether or not climax communities exist in these areas and if mesic forest is truly the ultimate natural fate of the area. The author writes with a particularly engaging style, expressing a love of the bogslands throughout the scholarly work.
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- Patterson, C.G. & C.J. Cameron. Seasonal dynamics and ecological strategies of the pitcher plant chironomid, *Metriocnemus knabi*, in southeast New Brunswick (Canada). Can. J. Zool. 60(12): 3075-3083. 1982.
- Female chironomids in spring oviposit into *Sarracenia purpurea* pitchers which produces a generation emerging in August. The progeny of the August emergence develop in the new summer pitchers and don't emerge until the following July.
- Schnell, D.E. 1983. Notes on the pollination of *Sarracenia flava* L. (Sarraceniaceae) in the piedmont province of North Carolina. Rhodora 85:405-420. Detailed field studies over several flowering seasons indicate that *Bombus* spp. are the primary pollinators of *S. flava* in the province, supporting more casual observations made by the author several years previously in the coastal plain province. Smaller bees and *Apis* are at best occasional, accidental pollinators. Studies also indicated that the flowers of *S. flava* are not protandrous. There is also information on nectar output quantity and content, pollen weight output, etc. Depending on pollinator behavior, autogamy, geitonogamy and xenogamy are all possible. (Reprints: DE Schnell, Rt. 1, Box 145C, Pulaski, VA 24301).
- Schwaegerle, K.E. 1983. Population growth of the pitcher plant, *Sarracenia purpurea* L., at Cranberry Bog, Licking County Ohio. Ohio J. Sci. 83:19-22. Incidental to construction of Buckeye Lake in Ohio, a sphagnum bog was accidentally(!) created. In 1912, a solitary specimen of *S. purpurea* was planted. By 1921, this was observed to have grown to "hundreds of individuals". In the current study, the population is tabulated at 157,000 plants. Use of population increase formulas indicates that this level was actually reached in 1942 (just 30 years after one plant was placed). It is felt that this level is the maximum carrying capacity for this particular bog, although it would have been helpful to include the size of the bog and how much of it was open sphagnum mat and what percentage of plants was in that area. This study also showed that pitcher plants have a relatively slow rate of population increase for an herbaceous species.
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