

The following are translations of the photo captions of Japanese books dealing with carnivorous plants. The translations were done by Yasuhiro Fukatsu (49, Ohkan-dori, Hacchocho, Okazaki-City, Aichi-Pref. 444, JAPAN). See *CPN*, March 1984, pp. 16-22.

朝日百科 世界の植物

ASAHI PLANTS OF THE WORLD

page	comment	page	comment
227	above; A mass of <i>U. vulgaris</i> below; <i>P. alpina</i> in habitat	1487	above; <i>D. rotundifolia</i> , this sundew ofte grows well with sphagnum moss.
228	<i>P. vulgaris</i> in habitat—Nagano Prefecture		below left; <i>D. spathulaa</i> (Kanto type)
229	<i>P. vulgaris</i> , whole plants in flower		below right; <i>D. spathulata</i> (Kansai type). 'Kansai' can be seen in Tokai area only, so 'Kansai' has more localized range than 'Kanto'.
230	<i>P. ramosa</i> ; This tiny butterwort is endemic in Japan, and has quite a very limited distribution. A scape branches in two or three portions, which come into flower at the same time. The Latin name "ramosa" means branching. After flowering the scapes grow much longer, and turn on the ground to sow their seeds surely. The tiny rosette and oddly long scape is another habit of <i>P. ramosa</i> .	1488	<i>D. x obovata</i> (<i>D. anglica</i> x <i>D. rotundifolia</i>) in Cze moor
		1489	above; <i>D. peltata</i> Tuberous sundews in Australia grow in winter, while the trap season of Japanese <i>D. peltata</i> is from April to June, for winter of Japan is very severe.
231	above; An inflorescence of <i>U. vulgaris</i> in Alaska below left; A mass of <i>U. inflata</i> floating in the water below right; A stand of <i>U. bifida</i>		below; <i>D. indica</i> (white flower) This species has a very limited distribution, and has two color form, white flower type and pink flower type.
232	above; <i>U. minutissima</i> (syn. <i>U. nipponica</i>), our smallest bladderwort below; Flower of <i>U. racemosa</i> , note the long horizontal spur of the lower lip.	1490	<i>Aldrovanda vesiculosa</i> in flower <i>Dionaea muscipula</i>
233	<i>U. affinis</i>	1491	<i>N. villosa</i>
1485	<i>D. rotundifolia</i> , the most common species	1492	<i>N. burbidgeae</i>
1486	A clump of <i>D. anglica</i> in Oze moor, our most famous bog. This species has a very limited distribution. We, however, can find here this interesting sundew in large colonies.	1494	above; <i>N. gracilis</i> middle; <i>N. maxima</i> below; <i>N. mirabilis</i>
		1495	<i>N. rafflesiana</i>
		1496	above; <i>N. bicalcarata</i> below; <i>N. rajah</i>
		1497	left; <i>N. lowii</i> right; <i>N. edwardsiana</i> below; <i>N. veitchii</i>
		1498	<i>N. stenophylla</i>