Previously unnamed Australian Drosera
and their published names.

The following list is compiled from Allen Lowrie’s book, Vol. 2 and a formal
description will be written by Dr. Neville Marchant at a future date. This list was sent
in by Gordon Snelling.

D. barbigera Planchon = syn D. drummondi
D. callistos = D. sp. ‘The Lakes’ (State Forest, Brookton Hwy.)
D. closterostigma = D. sp. ‘Cataby’
D. coolamon = D. sp. ‘Kalbarri’
D. echinoblasta = D. sp. ‘camallo’
D. ekeabba = D. sp. ‘eneabba’
D. enodes = D. sp. ‘Omissa-Marchant’
D. ericksonae = D. sp. ‘Erickson’s-omissa’
D. helodes = D. sp. ‘bullsbrook’
D. hyperostigma = D. sp. ‘platy-O’Brien’
D. leioblasta = D. sp. ‘Steve’s-placea’
D. manniana = D. sp. ‘Bannister’
D. nitidula ssp. omissa x D. occidentalis ssp. occidentalis = D. sp. ‘Lake Badgerup’
D. occidentalis ssp. australis = D. sp. ‘South coast’
D. omissa = D. nitidula ssp. omissa
D. oreopodion = D. sp. ‘Armadale’
D. rechingeri = D. sp. ‘Regan’s Ford’
D. roscana = D. sp. ‘Steve’s-dichro’
D. spilos = D. sp. ‘muchea’
D. walyunga = D. sp. ‘Walyunga’ (National Park)

Corrected June 12, 1990.

Evolutionary Patterns in Drosera
By John Degreet (6 rue Libotte, B-4020, Liège, BELGIUM)

Quite astonishingly, the Drosera of section Thelcalyx still have the same primit-
tive, strictly penamere flower as Aldrovanda. There are two representatives: D. sensilifolia St. Hil. (South America) and D. burmanni Vahl (Australia, S.E. Asia, and
India). The latter species has not clear-cut annual cycle and no specific mechanisms
to survive droughts. When its substrate, usually well drained sand, shows the
slightest signs of drying, the plant flowers. Then it just dies as soon as the seeds are
ripe and only the latter survive the dry season (ASHLEY, 1975). This modulation of
growth and flowering by droughts is typical of many tropical plants (RICHARDS, 1973,
p. 66). Being a tropical plant, D. burmanni is not very likely to have reached Australia
with the Antarctic migration. As a primitive species contrasting strongly with the
sophisticated Australian sundews, it must have arrived quite recently (via Africa and
Asia?). Its chromosome number (2n = 20) (VENKATASUBBAN, 1950) still is the same
as in many South American species.