

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. barbiger*a Planchon = syn *D. drummond*i
- 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. eneabba* = *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.* 'Armadales'
- D. rechingeri* = *D. sp.* 'Regan's Ford'
- D. roseanal* = *D. sp.* 'Steve's-dichro'
- D. spilos* = *D. sp.* 'mucha'
- D. walyunga* = *D. sp.* 'Walyunga' (National Park)

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Evolutionary Patterns in *Drosera*

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Quite astonishingly, the *Drosera* of section *Thelcalyx* still have the same primitive, strictly penanthere flower as *Aldrovanda*. There are two representatives: *D. sessilifolia* 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.