

containing three hand-colored engravings with accompanying text.

Curtis's was priced at three levels: uncolored, partially colored, and then the full coloring. In the partially colored, sometimes just a portion of the inflorescence and a leaf would be tinted, as a means of reducing costs.

There were a number of other botanical journals which produced high quality hand-colored prints of botanical specimens. Some of the best known are: *Botanical Register* (1815-37), *Flore des Serres* (1846-57), *Paxton's Magazine of Botany* (1834-49), *Loddige's Botanical Cabinet* (1817-32) and *Andrew's Botanical Repository* (1797-1811).

Growing CP in Queensland

By

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During June of 1992, we moved into our 5 acre property in Hervey Bay, near Maryborough Qld that we had purchased some 18 months earlier. Our move had been delayed by the sale of our house falling through and the need to find a new buyer.

Between March and May 1992, I had taken 4 truck loads of our things to the property, including all my carnivorous plants. I had prepacked the pots into polystyrene boxes so as to make transporting them easier. In all, just over two trailer loads made the 1400 kilometre journey, and the tuberous *Drosera* in packets came up with us in the car in June.

During the spring of 1991, I had been visited by Brian Denton, secretary of the Australian CP Society, who had mentioned seeing Robert Gibson's *Sarracenias* floating in polystyrene boxes in a dam at his parents' property. I decided that this would be a good idea, so I used this method of watering the *Sarracenias*, VFT and a few other species. The idea was that as the water level in the dam fluctuates, the boxes remain at a constant depth in the water, enabling the pots to set in about 1 inch of water constantly.

For the rest of the CPs, it was a different story and I built a temporary planthouse for them and set up an automatic watering system consisting of a timer and pump. The neighbours kindly kept an eye on this for me in my absence and fixed a small fault that developed with the system.

On arriving, I potted up my tuberous *Drosera* as they had already started growing in small packets in which they had been stored. Despite their late potting, most plants grew reasonably well this season. The climate here is quite a bit warmer than at Albion Park where I had lived for the past 32 years. However, the winter nights are quite cold, getting down as low as 1 °C on one occasion this year. However, the days are very warm and temperatures under 20 °C are not very common.

It appears that winter here is still cold enough to give plants requiring a winter rest, their dormancy. *Sarracenias* have started growing in late August, which may be a week or two later than average for Albion Park. The colder nights due to clear skies may prolong the dormancy period, despite the warmer days.

On our property here, we have several native CPs growing; *Drosera burmanii*, *D. spathulata*, *D. pygmaea*, a tuberous species in the *D. peltata* complex-*D. spathulata* "aurictata", *Byblis liniflora* and *Utricularia lateriflora*. I also found what appears to be a very tiny annual *Utricularia* species, which I have not been able to identify at this stage.

I have also planted a few non-native CPs near the dam, and so far, most appear to be growing reasonably well, but time will tell as to how many types will grow in this soil here. So far *Dionaea*, *Drosera binata* var *dichroma*, *Cephalotus*, *D. filiformis* var *filiformis*, *D. adela*, *D. slackii* and a few Sarracenias have been planted out. Others will follow as time permits.

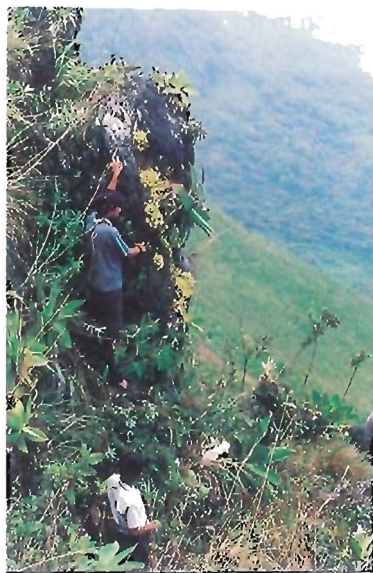
Anyone wanting to contact CARNIVOROUS SUPPLIES or Bruce Pierson, formerly of P.O. Box 179 Albion Park, NSW 2527 Australia should now write to: Bruce Pierson, Lot 5, Riverpark Court, Riverview, QLD 4650 AUSTRALIA. We still have a range of CP seed available for sale or trade, although it will be some time before the nursery is in full swing, due to getting resettled.

The Discovery of a New *Pinguicula* from Ayautla, Oaxaca, Mexico

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In early 1987 I tried to get through the new road from Jalapa de Diaz, to Huautla de Jimenez where I looked for new plant material. One *Cycadaceae* in particular I wanted to photograph in habitat, *Dioon rzedowskii*. There were rare species of palms in the genus *Chamaedorea* close to the Rio Uruapan. I followed the river with several children from Jalapa de Diaz who in the process got lost and spent the night close to the waterfalls. At around 2 a.m. we found them again, sound asleep in the crevices of eroded rocks. At the entrance to the cave where Rio Uruapan begins (there is no trail to the area as the people believe that the river is bewitched), we collected a new *Peperomia*, and beautiful specimens of *Tetranema mexicana* (Allophytum) which were in full bloom in the huge hollow from which the water proceeds. It is surprising that this plant can thrive with such little light. Around the large cave, but out of reach, I saw big, yellow blotches of leaf rosettes which undoubtedly were those of *Pinguicula* with flowers that resemble *P. agnata*.

Because of the oncoming darkness we could not explore in more detail. A few months later the dirt road was dry enough to travel to Ayautla. I scanned the almost vertical wall of Cerro Rabon on the approaches and was surprised at the large populations of a form of *Agave attenuata* in an area of 3000 mm rainfall annually. Approaching the Mazateco Indian village of Ayautla, one of the most picturesque in the State of Oaxaca, I noticed big blotches of yellow and asked the Indian boys who accompanied me for my binoculars. There were these large *Pinguiculas* again, in fully exposed rock in the heat of the tropical sun. We climbed the steep hill until we reached the wall. Together with this fabulous *Pinguicula* we also admired marvelous specimens of *Tilland-*



Habitat of the large *P.* from Ayautla, Oaxaca (right)