

the garage. Nevertheless, the unevenly cooked wings and hamburgers were eagerly devoured by all. When you're talking CPs, food is an afterthought! Other planned activities that bit the dust were a formal plant and seed exchange and a meeting to discuss a possible formal convention to be held in 1993. The constant ebb and flow through the house from living room to greenhouse to kitchen to basement plantroom to yard to dining room made it difficult to get everyone in one spot for a meeting. By the end most had wheeled, dealt and traded on an informal basis, anyway. Rob had brought a large bag of carefully-wrapped seed packets, which were tumbled out onto the coffee table and picked over as people came and went. Bill Scholl's tape of the trip was placed in the VCR and played to a standing-room only, appreciative audience. Bill



The group meeting at Carl Taylor's last summer included, left to right, Stephen Williams, Carl Mazur, Donna Ziedel, Jim Bockowski, Rob Maharajh, Sherry Taylor, Carl Taylor, Chris Belager, Bill Scholl, Lisa Northcote, Peter Northcote, Peter Keller. David Stewart is kneeling.

edited some 12 hours of video down to 2-1/4 hours of the finest "you are there" footage. It's available from Bill for \$30 in U.S. format (write to him at 11420 Winterrock Road, Chesterfield, Virginia, 23832) or in a European format from Allen Hindle at 29 Montserrat Road, Lee-on-the-Solent, Hampshire, England, P0139LT. If you crave CPs and adventure, this tape you can and should buy! Makes a great gift, too.

After another late evening, the gang gradually dispersed to hotels and sleeping bags. Sunday morning brought photo sessions and more plant/seed trades and talk as cars were loaded for the drive home. David was one of the last to go, reluctantly. However, we had not heard the last of him that day. The phone rang a couple of hours later, and David explained that "in my delirium, I forgot to take my own plants!" Thinking fast, Sherry replied very seriously, "Oh, I think we traded those off." There was a painful silence, and then his carefully-controlled but unhappy voice said "Oh? (long pause) Really." Carl quickly reassured him the plants were safe, and David made arrangements to drive up again in a few weeks to retrieve them.

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## Literature Review

**Schnell, Donald E.** 1993. *Sarracenia purpurea* L. ssp. *venosa* (Raf)Wherry var. *bufkii* Schnell (Sarraceniaceae) — A new variety for the Gulf Coastal Plain. *Rhodora* 95:6-10.

Often referred to as the "Louis Burk" form of the subspecies in an informal way over the years, the author has concluded that the variety is indeed the prominent if not only one of the subspecies along the Gulf coast. Since there is disjunction through most

of south Georgia with the Atlantic and mountain variety of the subspecies, and given the well-known characters of nearly white disc and ovary, pink to lavender petals, and generally more patulous pitcher, formal description seemed in order. The paper includes one color and two black and white photos. (Reprints: Rt. 1, Box 145C, Pulaski, VA 24301).

**Reveal, James L.** 1993. The correct name of the northern expression of *Sarracenia purpurea* L. (Sarraceniaceae). *Phytologia* 74:180-184.

After researching the history of *S. purpurea* re nomenclature, the author has concluded that the northern group of plants should be referred to as var. *terrae-novae*, and the southern as var. *purpurea*. The reader will have to read the original article in its entirety to follow the complex reasoning, but it involves the absence of the original type specimen(?) from Linnaeus' herbarium folder (There is a sarracenia folder but nothing in it!) and choice of lectotype. If so, then any nomenclature that follows is based on "original sin" (editor phrase) and one must then choose new varietal or subspecies names according to the ICBN rules. What follows is editorial comment: The author makes a point that may be valid and I am sure he believes so. However, being a physician, I will await "second opinions" on this. His concept of the lectotype does not agree with McDaniel, for instance. Often, interpreting such problems as loss of original type specimens, involves reasoning and maneuvering around in ICBN (which has some passages that can be interpreted in different ways) and a resulting write-up worthy of a Law Review article. Let's wait and see before we change all those labels!

**Cheek, Martin.** 1993. Notes on hybrids in drosera. *The Kew Magazine* 10: 138-144.

The author briefly reviews natural and artificial drosera hybrids, both extant in the literature and those produced but possibly not published, particularly as sold by some CP nurseries, past and present. The author formally describes *Drosera x badgerupii* (the former Lake Badgerup plants, now known to be the hybrid between *D. nitidula* and *D. occidentalis*), *Drosera x nagamotoi* (*D. anglica* x *D. spatulata*) and *Drosera x californica* (the horticultural hybrid *D. filiformis* 'California Sunset'). Readers may be confused by the latter, but it is quite proper to affix a botanical name to a hybrid as well as a cultivar name to a plant from that cross selected for its horticultural name.

**Dees, Mary,** et. al. 1993. Plants in peril, 19 *Sarracenia oreophila*. *The Kew Magazine* 10:144-148.

This is one of a series of articles on endangered plant species, in this case *S. oreophila*. There is a review of the history of the species, numbers of present locations, range, numbers of plants, threats, etc. There is an informal description of the plant and a nice line drawing. The various attempts at protection and recovery are reviewed.

**Gassin, R. J.** 1993. *Utricularia beaugleholei* (Lentibulariaceae: Subgenus *Utricularia*: Section *Pleiochasia*), a new species from southeastern Australia. *Muelleria* 8:37-42.

There is frequent confusion between *U. dichotoma* and *U. uniflora* in the field and among herbarium specimens. Apparently both species can occur in the same location. The author makes a case for a third species in this small group which he has described in this paper and named *U. beaugleholei* after a botanist named A. C. Beauglehole. Generally, the flowers of the new species are larger although the peduncles are no taller. There are differences in the lateral view aspect of the flowers as well which are illustrated in comparison in line drawings. There are also microscopic trap differences as described and illustrated. The paper also has a range map.