

somewhat shocked to see several clumps of *Sarracenia purpurea* ssp. *purpurea* f. *heterophylla* growing on the light colored, clayey, rocky soil above the road embankment. Seepage was not directly evident but I presume some kind of moisture regime was at work to sustain such an odd occurrence of this pitcher plant out of the bog proper.

In northern latitudes, such as Nova Scotia, lower evaporation rates, cooler temperatures and ample rainfall can allow wetland plants to grow in situations that might be unfavorable to survival in hotter climates. Fred Case has shown me slides of *S. purpurea* ssp. *purpurea* actually growing on the uppermost slopes of a large hill in gravel. The plants are able to survive because of low temperature reducing evaporation of rainfall. Thus even rock soil on a hill can support *Sarracenia* in the appropriate environmental conditions.

This is one of the few sites known in Nova Scotia for *Sarracenia purpurea* ssp. *purpurea* f. *heterophylla* so I do ask the reader to respect the site if they should succeed in locating it.



Figure one - Clumps of *S. purpurea* ssp. *purpurea* f. *heterophylla* on boggy borders of lake.



SLIDE 1 - *S. leucophylla* 'Tarnok'



SLIDE 2 - Large clone of this cultivar.

A New Cultivar of *Sarracenia leucophylla* Raf.

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During numerous field trips over the last two years to a variety of Gulf Coast carnivorous plant sites, it has come to our attention that an outstanding monstrose form of *Sarracenia leucophylla* Raf. merits recognition.

Sarracenia leucophylla 'Tarnok'

Pitcher colour, size and shape are typical for this species. The flower exhibits a proliferation of tepals (undifferentiated petals and sepals) arranged in whorls. The outermost whorls of tepals display less mutation than the innermost whorls. The innermost whorls, which are normally represented by the style umbrella and stamens, are highly mutated, often fused with separate ovaries and have deeply incised v-shaped stigmatic clefts. The stigmatic lobe is often missing or is found attached to reduced or modified tepals which resemble filamentous stalks. The tepals are green in colour at the base, gradually changing to a deep red/maroon and are persistent throughout the growing season.

Etymology: Named in honour of Mr. Coleman Tarnok who discovered this cultivar

This cultivar was found 20 years ago by Coleman Tarnok in the Perdido region of Baldwin County, southeastern Alabama, U.S.A. He has since returned to this site, but has been unable to locate any similar specimens.

Mr. Tarnok placed this specimen in his carnivorous plant bog which he began creating on his land in Mississippi 20 years ago. Originally, this site contained only bay and *Sarracenia alata* Wood. With the aid of winter burns, adjustments to the drainage, and the good fortune in having superb soil for the cultivation of carnivorous plants, he has created a naturalistic and diverse paradise for this cultivar to thrive in (See plates 1 & 2 on previous page).

Other plant species found in and around the bog include: *Rhododendron viscosum* (L.) Torr.; *Drosera filiformis* var. *tracyi* (Macfar.) Diels.; *D. capillaris* Poir.; *D. brevifolia* Pursh.; *D. intermedia* hayne; *Dionaea muscipula* Ellis ex L.; *Sarracenia flava* L.; *S. minor* Walt.; *S. purpurea* ssp. *venosa*; *S. rubra* ssp. *wherryi* (Case & Case) *S. leucophylla* Raf.; *S. alata*; *Platanthera integra* (Nutt.) Gray ex Beck; *P. ciliaris* (L.) Lindl.; *P. blephariglottis* (Willd) Lindl.; *P. blephariglottis* var. *conspicua*; *Calopogon pallidus* Chapm.; *C. tuberosus* (L.) BSP.; *C. barbatus* (Walt.) Ames; *Pogonia ophioglossoides* (L.) Ker-Gawl.

Mr. Tarnok and his son Richard Tarnok must be commended for their horticultural knowledge and skills and their dedication to sharing this information with interested parties.

This cultivar is an ideal candidate for introduction into horticulture and micro propagation and is at present under cultivation at Atlanta Botanical Garden, Georgia, U.S.A.