and 0.012% Cyfluthrin. (If you are inexperienced with laboratory practices, you should probably stick with the "ready to use" formulations.) You can view the product labels for these products at:

http://www.bayeradvanced.com/pg/pg_gp.html (a general web page),

http://www.bayeradvanced.com/pg/PDFs/rfik_rtu.pdf (for the ready to use product),

http://www.bayeradvanced.com/pg/PDFs/pgRoseFlowerRTS.pdf (for the ready to spray product).

If you cannot find these products in your country, perhaps you can find a similar product with the same active ingredients. I cannot promise that other formulations of these insecticides will be as useful for pest control on carnivorous plants, but they might be a solution you are looking for.

I feel compelled to remind you of three caveats. First, tread carefully whenever using industrial compounds on your plants. Even if the "active ingredients" may be safe on your plants, the other mysterious "inert ingredients" might be harmful to them. Apparently for the products mentioned above, the formulations are not harmful to carnivorous plants (except, perhaps, to *Dionaea* and some aquatic *Utricularia*). Second, when using any compound such as these insecticides, make sure you follow all appropriate safety precautions as described on the product label. Third, use these compounds sparingly. Since the active ingredients may take more than a few weeks to degrade naturally, they may pollute the environment. If these chemicals start appearing in groundwater tests, it is likely they will become prohibited, as has happened to other pesticides that were overused.

LITERATURE REVIEWS

Forterre Y., J.M. Skotheim, J. Dumais, and L. Makhadevan L. 2005. How the Venus Flytrap Snaps. Nature 433: 421-425.

The title of this paper should rather be "a mathematical model for the phenotype of venus flytrap closure". Here we finally have a geometrical definition of the comparatively obvious fact that the most wonderful phenomenon in the carnivorous plant world does not rely on the trap lobes folding upon each other along the midrib acting as a hinge (cf. the *Mimosa* pulvinus) but rather on the change of the conformation of the lobes from a convex to a concave state. The physiological processes in the lobe tissues inducing that change are most unfortunately still not elucidated by this piece, although the rather exaggerated publicity around it might have suggested such. The good news is even utterly descriptive work may (contrary to widespread belief) still be published in popular journals. (JS)

