

## NEW CULTIVARS

Keywords: cultivar, *Sarracenia* 'Brimstone', *Sarracenia* 'Giant Cotton', *Sarracenia* 'Iamsatyricon', *Sarracenia* 'Mercury', *Sarracenia moorei* 'Snow Lee', *Cephalotus* 'Round Leaf Big Daddy', *Dionaea muscipula* 'Alternance', *Dionaea muscipula* 'Lezard Vert'.

### *Sarracenia* 'Mercury'

Received: 27 December 2016

*Sarracenia* 'Mercury' is a cross between my very first *Sarracenia*, a red form of *S. × areolata* (= *S. leucophylla* × *S. alata*) given to me for my birthday in 1991 and a *S. flava* that was sold to me by Marston Exotics as *S. flava* var. *maxima*, which after investigation turned out to be a cross between Slack's *S. flava* var. *maxima* and another *S. flava*. The seed was sown on 16 November 1994.

*Sarracenia* 'Mercury' has short pitchers usually about 35 cm tall which start off green with red veining and turn deep burgundy in full sun (Fig. 1). The pitchers are often retained during the winter and the flower is yellow. *Sarracenia* 'Mercury' is a hardy plant that requires a dormant period over winter so it can rest. If you are keeping it as a house plant put it somewhere unheated, in natural light, but do not let it dry out over winter. Keep the pot standing in a tray of rain water. It will survive outside in a sheltered location in the UK all year. The plant should only be propagated by division.

*Sarracenia* 'Mercury' was named on 12 April 2000 after the first planet of our solar system.

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Figure 1: *Sarracenia* 'Mercury'. Photo on right courtesy of James Ellis of Insektenfang, with permission.

*Sarracenia* 'Giant Cotton'

Submitted: 08 January 2017

*Sarracenia* 'Giant Cotton' is a hybrid of *Sarracenia leucophylla* 'Cronus' (trade-mark name *Sarracenia* Titan™) × a red *S. moorei*. I selected *Sarracenia* 'Giant Cotton' in 2016 from plants that I grew from seeds received from Cédric Azais in 2011.

There are two types of seasonal pitchers (Fig. 2). Spring pitchers grow to 70 cm tall with a little red color on its top. The autumn pitchers are white and about 90 cm tall and very strong. The hood is not very wide in relation to the size of the plant. The spring and autumn pitchers are so different that it would seem that they are from two different plants. The plant grows fairly quickly.

'Giant Cotton' was named in 2016 for the very tall size of the autumn pitcher and its white color.

*Sarracenia* 'Giant Cotton' must be reproduced vegetatively to preserve the unique characteristics of this cultivar.

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Figure 2: *Sarracenia* 'Giant Cotton' spring pitchers (left) and autumn pitchers (right). The shorter red-topped spring pitchers can also be seen in the center of the right photo between the two large white autumn pitchers.

*Sarracenia* 'Iamsatyricon'

Submitted: 17 January 2017

In the spring of 2009, I pollinated *Sarracenia* 'Leah Wilkerson' (received from Bruce Garcia in 2006) with *Sarracenia leucophylla* (L7 Mike King, obtained in 2003). Next autumn, the capsules were filled with hundreds of seeds. In the spring of 2010, during a visit to my greenhouse, I gave

many seeds of this hybrid to Marco Pezzilli and Alberto Bossi, two passionate friends and great growers of carnivorous plants that live in the vicinity of the city of Parma. Marco sowed the seeds immediately and after four years of cultivation in his greenhouse, a number of specimens with exceptional characteristics resulted.

But one in particular is the most beautiful and captures the attention: it is a brilliant *Sarracenia* with tall pitchers up to 80 cm, with a mouth which does not exceed 4 cm, finely pubescent, and velvety. The lid is wider, wavy and with a strongly marked edge of purple, with a subtle but firm grain, as if marked with ink (Fig. 3).

But it is the coloring that is its strong point: about a third of the top of the pitcher is almost completely white, pure white as fresh snow in the sun, brilliant, with very few well-defined veins in a network of purple. In the throat, the veins are sparse and bright white highlights a very marked pink spot, which resembles the shape of a moth, before descending into the trap.

The green part of the trap has the typical shades of *Sarracenia leucophylla*, then a green to gray, slightly pale and reflective when exposed to bright sun. The flower is 60 cm tall, almost completely red, with delicately edged petals of yellow orange.

A high environmental humidity during the period of growth and exposure to the intense and strong sun determines the best result for both the colors and for the growth of the plant.

The name, Iamsatyricon, is the nickname that Marco Pezzilli used on the web. Marco tragically died two years ago and his dad wanted me to take care of this plant, which was Marco's favorite, grown from the seeds I had donated in 2010. For me it is an honor to continue the life path of this beautiful specimen, remembering Marco.

Thanks to Alberto Bossi for the care with which he cultivates *Sarracenia* 'Iamsatyricon' perfectly in his greenhouse. To maintain and preserve the unique features of this specimen, propagation must take place only by division of the rhizome.

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Figure 3: *Sarracenia* 'Iamsatyricon'.



Submitted: 19 February 2017

*Sarracenia* 'Brimstone' is a seed grown plant from a small batch of seeds that I received from UC Davis Botanical Conservatory (through the ICPS Seed Bank in December 2005) that were labeled "B2003.011 *Sarracenia flava* var. *atropurpurea* (not really pure *S. flava* - has orange flowers) × B2001.349 *Sarracenia alabamensis* ICPS location AL002". Since the *S. flava* seed parent was not really pure *S. flava*, there's no telling the exact overall parentage of *Sarracenia* 'Brimstone'.

*Sarracenia* 'Brimstone' is a fairly vigorous plant that readily spreads and clumps in cultivation, producing many pitchers throughout the growing season. The pitchers average about 45-50 cm in height in my growing conditions (which is hot and dry), but I have seen them reach 60 cm. The lid is wavy 8-10 cm long and protrudes over the mouth. Its exterior is a golden color and heavily veined in full sun. The pitchers start out a lime green with light veining, but quickly color up into a fiery orangey/red all throughout the upper pitcher, lip, and throat creating a very striking appearance with the golden, heavily veined lid as if the entire plant is on fire (Fig. 4). The pitchers are erect through the growing season and the flowers are produced in mass in the spring. The sepals of the flowers are a lime green edged in a sizzling red and the petals are a solid fiery red color also giving the appearance of flames (Fig. 4).

It is this flaming-like appearance of both the pitchers and flowers that inspired me in August 2010 to name this clone *Sarracenia* 'Brimstone'. This plant should be reproduced only by vegetative means to ensure that its unique characteristics are maintained.

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Figure 4: *Sarracenia* 'Brimstone' pitchers and flowers.

*Sarracenia moorei* 'Snow Lee'

Submitted: 17 March 2017

*Sarracenia moorei* 'Snow Lee' parents are *S.* 'Adrian Slack' × *S. leucophylla*. It has very beautiful pitchers with a white lid in summer and dense red veins in autumn (Fig. 5). The pitcher to lid ratio is perfect. It is vigorous with large pitchers and easy to grow.

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Figure 5: *Sarracenia moorei* 'Snow Lee'. Summer pitchers have a white lid with red veins (left). Autumn pitchers are more colorful with dense red veins (right).

*Cephalotus* 'Round Leaf Big Daddy'

Submitted: 6 March 2017

In 2007, I bought a well grown *Cephalotus follicularis*. I coined the name *Cephalotus* 'Round Leaf Big Daddy' several years ago and I have been able to establish this particular clone into many private collections around the globe! Pitchers can be 5 cm tall and fat, 3 cm wide (Fig. 6). The non-carnivorous leaves are nearly round, up to 3 cm in diameter (Fig. 7). The plant stays mostly green in summer, but with cold temperatures it becomes dark maroon.



Figure 6: *Cephalotus* 'Round Leaf Big Daddy' pitchers are tall and fat.



Figure 7: The non-carnivorous leaves of *Cephalotus* 'Round Leaf Big Daddy' are nearly round. The plant is mostly green during summer, but becomes dark maroon when the temperatures drop in the fall.



My growing experience has been indoor in an unheated garage with 12 hours of artificial light. For me a potting mixture of 50% peat and 50% pine bark works fine. The substrate should always be damp and well drained. The plant has a dormant period as usual for *Cephalotus* when the temperature drops and starts the growing period again when the weather warms.

To preserve the unique characteristics of the plant, propagation must be vegetative. Almost any part of the plant can be used, including the roots, but I use the non-carnivorous flat leaves. It is easy and efficient. I put the leaves in the same pot as the mother plant and when the new plant emerges, it can be removed to its own pot. This cultivar is a very good grower. It usually takes about 1 year for plantlets grown from leaf cuttings to reach adult pitchers.

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#### *Dionaea muscipula* ‘Lezard Vert’

Submitted: 28 March 2017

*Dionaea muscipula* ‘Lezard Vert’ is from seed germinated in 2014. The petiole has a series of pronounced crests that extend to the inner edges of the trap and to each side (Fig. 8), giving it the appearance of a green lizard (lezard vert). This cultivar is similar to *Dionaea* ‘Schuppenstiel II’. What differentiates it are the prominent and constant crests. They do not tend to disappear at a certain time of the year or following the exposure to light. The plant is constantly prostrate, the eyelashes tend to merge.

Reproduction must be vegetative by leaf cuttings or division of the rhizome.

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Figure 8: *Dionaea muscipula* ‘Lezard Vert’.

*Dionaea muscipula* 'Alternance'

Submitted: 28 March 2017

*Dionaea muscipula* 'Alternance' is from seed germinated in 2014. The trap has two rows of teeth alternating one to the left and one to the right (Fig. 9), hence its name of *Dionaea* 'Alternance' coined in March 2017. The entire plant has a rather yellow background. The inner color of the trap is rose red. In full sun, the plant becomes greener and the trap becomes redder.

The plant is stable and reproduction must be vegetative by leaf cuttings or division of the rhizome.

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Figure 9: *Dionaea muscipula* 'Alternance'. Early yellowish trap (top left); redder trap and plant grown in full sun (top right and bottom).