NEW CULTIVARS

Keywords: cultivar, *Cephalotus* ‘OG Black’, *Dionaea* ‘CCCP Tasmanian Devil’, *Heliamphora* ‘Scylla’, *Pinguicula* ‘Razzberry Blonde’, *Sarracenia* ‘Atlas 5’, *Sarracenia* ‘Christophe Maerten’.

Abstract: Six new carnivorous plant cultivars are named and described: *Cephalotus* ‘OG Black’, *Dionaea* ‘CCCP Tasmanian Devil’, *Heliamphora* ‘Scylla’, *Pinguicula* ‘Razzberry Blonde’, *Sarracenia* ‘Atlas 5’, *Sarracenia* ‘Christophe Maerten’.

Cephalotus ‘OG Black’

Submitted: 27 February 2020

On 31 October 2007, I purchased my first *Cephalotus follicularis* from California Carnivores. That tiny plant quickly outgrew its small pot and over the next 5 years, I succeeded in cloning this vigorous plant vegetatively by separating its dense and massive clumping crowns, rhizomes, leaves, and pitchers, distributing well-established divisions to BACPS members and several local grow shops in the San Francisco Bay Area. In 2012, I tagged it for several plant shows as “Original Ghidorah” or “OG” for short, since this was my first *Cephalotus* plant, and because of the way the rhizomes usually formed three divergent growth points like the three-headed kaiju, King Ghidorah of the Godzilla mythology. Soon thereafter, I was able to trace my plant’s origins to the West Australian botanist, Allen Lowrie, and so I renamed it “Original Gangster”, owing to, in my opinion, Lowrie as the original gangster of carnivorous plants in Australia. And so, I finally settled on a name for my original West Australian pitcher plant, *Cephalotus* ‘OG Black’, because pictures speak louder than words (Fig. 1).

Cephalotus ‘OG Black’ is the darkest and most vigorous clone in my collection. It has demonstrated strong disease and pest resistance, propagative recovery, and superior adaptability to every imaginable growing condition and variable, whether in dry sand, damp *Sphagnum*, or sopping wet sandy peat, outdoors sitting on a bench in nursery trays completely submerged under rain water, or

Figure 1: *Cephalotus* ‘OG Black’.

indoors under artificial lighting inside a stuffy terrarium. ‘OG Black’ is also cosmopolitan and I’ll speak from my own experience, but having lived in the cool, foggy Sunset District of San Francisco, to the hot, dry East Bay Hills of Oakland, and currently to our humid (or snowy) farm here in Southern Maine, ‘OG Black’ has traveled far and well.

On older specimens, the pronounced kidney bean shaped pitchers with their semi-reflexed opercula, can grow over 6 cm tall. The narrow leathery pitchers are firm of flesh. The pointed spur tips of the lateral ala (ribs or wings) protrude over the base of peristome. As the pitchers mature under strong lighting, the peristome teeth will be first to develop its characteristic deep dark pigmentation followed by the rest of the pitcher, especially during the cooler and colder months of the year when the average indoor house temperatures can drop down to 15°C at night. Outdoors in full sun, the pigmentation approaches the warmer end of the spectrum, attaining a deep mahogany, while the ventral ala (mid-sternum or keel) of the pitcher remains a tawny port to dark burnt umber (Fig. 2 left). Indoors under at least 40W of 6500K HO T5 fluorescent or LED lighting, those colors shift to the cooler end of the spectrum, advancing towards a deep purple black not unlike that of a Damask plum (Fig. 2 right). Over the last decade, I’ve acquired and grown dozens of other clones, and in the exact same growing conditions, side by side, comparatively, no other clone has matched ‘OG Black’ in color and vigor alone. Dogpile scrums of stacked pitchers in various sizes and stages of coloration are common with large mature specimens of ‘OG Black’. Lastly, ‘OG Black’ occasionally produces the most peculiar aberrant pitchers I can only describe as appearing similar to an English Bulldog’s underbite whereas the peristome develops over the operculum. I haven’t seen this sort of teratogenic manifestation in any of my other clones.

Propagation must be by vegetative means as described above to maintain the distinct shape, color, and vigor of *Cephalotus* ‘OG Black’ although in two successive pollination to seed trials, ‘OG Black’ has already demonstrated its dominance, passing its traits to some of my seed grown specimens, using stock from various unique clones, e.g. ‘OG Black’ × ‘Hummer’s Giant’, “UC Davis” × ‘OG Black’, *et al.*

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Figure 2: *Cephalotus* ‘OG Black’ grown outdoors under full summer sun (left); grown indoors under 40W of 6500K HO T5 fluorescent or LED lighting (right).

Submitted: 22 January 2020

Dionaea ‘CCCP Tasmanian Devil’ is the product of a collaboration between Stephen Wang and Craig Heath. Hand pollination was performed in Palo Alto, California in July 2018 by Stephen, Evan, and Emmy Wang with isolation of flowers after pollination. The seed was the product of the following cross: (*D.* ‘B52’ × *D.* ‘Coquillage’) × *D.* ‘Royal Red’. Numerous seeds from this cross were grown by both Stephen Wang and Craig Heath. Of the over 50 seeds, only one (grown in Lorton, Virginia) developed the unique phenotype of *D.* ‘CCCP Tasmanian Devil’.

Dionaea ‘CCCP Tasmanian Devil’ is characterized by short but rather stout cilia and a unique wavy trap morphology (Fig. 3). Important to note is that while the traps have an undulating morphology, the traps are perfectly symmetric and are fully functional, able to completely seal and digest prey. Undulating morphology of the traps is seen in nearly all traps. Trigger hairs are standard three per trap side. Traps are green with red internally and number of traps is relatively prolific. Trap size measures up to 1.6 cm and the petioles are relatively short, measuring up to 1.6 cm. Petiole growth is prostrate.

The name ‘Tasmanian Devil’ is a reference to the Warner Brothers cartoon character whose mouth, filled with sharp teeth and agape, has a similar undulating appearance to the traps of this cultivar. ‘CCCP’ is an acronym for Crazy Craig’s Carnivorous Plants where seedling selection and propagation of this cultivar was performed.

Dionaea ‘CCCP Tasmanian Devil’ can only be propagated vegetatively by rhizome or leaf/floral cuttings to preserve the unique characteristics of the cultivar. *Dionaea* ‘CCCP Tasmanian Devil’ is currently grown only in Palo Alto, California, and Lorton, Virginia, USA.

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Figure 3: *Dionaea* ‘CCCP Tasmanian Devil’ traps and plant.

Pinguicula ‘Razzberry Blonde’

Submitted: 5 February 2020

The parentage of *Pinguicula* ‘Razzberry Blonde’ is undetermined, but most likely is (*P. gigantea* × *P. emarginata*) × *P. agnata*. This cross was done and the resulting seed germinated in late 2017 by me in San Francisco, California. This particular plant distinguished itself after about 2 years of growth under lights when it began flowering. The flower is approx. 2.5 cm wide by 3.5 cm long and is a light creamy yellow with a bright raspberry red center and connected fairly heavy outward reaching veining (Fig. 4, Front Cover). The petals are 1.5 cm in length, 1 cm in width, very slightly ruffled and the top 2 petals have irregularly very mildly serrated upper margins. The spur is 1 cm long, very pale yellow-green and slightly curves downward. The stalk of the flower is approx. 15 cm in length. The flowers have so far not produced pollen or seed. The leaves of the plant are nice as well, approx. 4.5 cm in length and approx. 2 cm in width. The leaf is oblong egg shaped with the rounded end distal from the central growth point. The color of the leaves ranges from pale muted rose pink to deep mauve with light beige-green undertones when exposed to higher light intensity or sun. The margins of the leaf are slightly upturned. The rosette may have anywhere from 5-8 leaves at a time. The plant produces dormant semi-succulent leaves. Plants can be propagated easily from pulling either type of leaf. The plant divides itself readily and produces numerous (2-4) flowers at the same time.

The parentage and appearance of *Pinguicula* ‘Razzberry Blonde’ are similar to *P. ‘Riva’* (cf. Carniv. Pl. Newslett. 47: 74, 2018). The parentage of *P. ‘Riva’* is undetermined, but likely is *P. agnata* “scented flower” × *P. gigantea* (or perhaps *P. gigantea* × *P. emarginata*).

Pinguicula ‘Razzberry Blonde’ is named for its flowers’ color palette. To preserve the unique characteristics of the cultivar, propagation must be vegetative.

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Figure 4: *Pinguicula* ‘Razzberry Blonde’ taken 6 months apart under low light (left) and later under more intense light (right).

Submitted: 4 March 2020

We would like to introduce a new cultivar *Sarracenia* 'Atlas 5' (Fig. 5) obtained from a cross of *S.* 'Leah Wilkerson' × 'Adrian Slack' performed by M.K. in 2007. This clone became quickly popular among all growers who have it in their personal collection. French growers started to call the plant "Mirek's rocket". As the plant has a somewhat rocket-like shape, is remarkably white, really tall, and had the working name clone no. 5, M.S. suggested to establish the name as *Sarracenia* 'Atlas 5' after one of the heaviest American rocket carriers. The plant typically towers above the rest of our *Sarracenia* collection as the Atlas V rocket does above the swampy land of Cape Canaveral, Florida.

Sarracenia 'Atlas 5' is a tall upright clone. Pitchers are robust, not falling aside. The tallest recorded pitcher was 96 cm. The peristome is up to 9 cm wide. The rim of the peristome is less pronounced compared to *S.* 'Adrian Slack'. The peristome is not rounded like in the parent cultivars, but is typically a bit funnel-shaped as shown in Figure 5 left. The lid is about the same size as the width of the peristome. It is cordate with a long, up-turned tip. Coloration of the upper part of the traps is dominated by rich white fenestration. It is decorated by fine red venation. The column has a solid red blotch. The area of red pigmentation usually spreads to the dorsal part of the pitcher interior and to the peristome.

The flower of *Sarracenia* 'Atlas 5' (Fig. 5 right) greatly resembles the flower of *S.* 'Adrian Slack'. It has the same peach-like color, but is somewhat smaller, typically 6-7 cm, and the shape is typically somewhat crumpled compared to flowers of *S.* 'Adrian Slack'. The cultivar is quite fertile. It forms typically 50-150 seeds per capsule. Seeds are nicely developed compared to some other cultivars.

Sarracenia 'Atlas 5' is a very vigorous grower and does not need any special cultivation requirements compared to other *Sarracenia* spp. The cultivar has to be propagated by vegetative means to keep all unique characters of the clone.

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Figure 5: *Sarracenia* 'Atlas 5' upper portion of pitcher (left); flower (right).

Submitted: 2 March 2020

Sarracenia 'Christophe Maerten' is a new cultivar of *Sarracenia* × *moorei* grown from seed. The parents are *Sarracenia flava* var. *rugelii* (MK F18) and *Sarracenia leucophylla* (MK L18). This seed was sown by the famous *Sarracenia* grower Mike King back in 2004. The Dutch grower Rogier Van Loenen bought a couple of seedlings from Mike King. When Rogier van Loenen stopped growing *Sarracenia* and sold his collection, Wim Van den Broeck bought a couple of his seedlings. Wim Van den Broeck selected this particular plant out of the batch because of its specific characteristics.

What sets this plant apart from the other *Sarracenia* × *moorei*, is its uniquely shaped lip. The lip has a particular elongated, pointed shape (Fig. 6 left). This unique feature makes this plant very recognizable. When the pitchers open, they are barely colored but are getting more intense throughout Summer. The plant has bright red colored lip. The lid is big and covers the complete pitcher mouth. It has a dark red venation and white fenestration (Fig. 6 right).

Although this plant doesn't produce more than 5-6 pitchers during a growing season, it's a fast and vigorous grower that produces pitchers up to 80 cm tall.

Sarracenia 'Christophe Maerten' should be reproduced only by vegetative means to ensure that the unique characteristics are maintained.

Sarracenia 'Christophe Maerten' was named in remembrance of my great friend Christophe Maerten who was a board member of our Belgian carnivorous plant society Drosera VZW. Christophe was a passionate young horticulturist at the National Gardens of Belgium who travelled the world to see carnivorous plants and other exceptional flora in situ. In 2018 Christophe passed away while doing what he loved most: travelling, hiking and botanizing in the mountains. We miss his incredible stories about his travels, his passion for plants and the way he looked at life but most of all his incredible positive spirit and open mind.

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Figure 6: *Sarracenia* 'Christophe Maerten'. Note the unique pointed shape of the lip (left); the lid has a deep red venation with a white fenestration (right).

Submitted: 25 November 2019

In summer of 2017, Andreas Wistuba offered for sale seedlings from a cross he had made of *Heliamphora purpurascens* (big) $\times$ *H. ionasi* ("Killer"/"Red Giant", neither is an established cultivar name). This was a small batch that was distributed at the time and additional seedlings have not been offered since. One of these seedlings ended in my possession and struck me with its excellent vigor, quickly recovering after import and rapidly increasing in size. At the time, the seedling was closer aligned to the pod parent. As the plant matured however, I realized I had purchased a very special plant indeed—the pitchers began to appear more fluted, the color intensified, and the spoons became very large. I took some time to research what the other seedlings of this cross might look like and found some that resembled *H. purpurascens* even at maturity and others that were somewhat similar to my clone but lacked its vigor. The longer I grew the plant, the more impressed I became by its even half-and-half characteristics of the parents, its vigor, color, and size (including spoon size). Upon dividing in the fall of 2019, I decided to give the plant the clonal name 'Scylla' to designate it as a choice plant out of the seedling batch and so it can be labeled accordingly in collections upon distribution.

Name etymology: Scylla (pronounced /sɪlə/): In Greek mythology, Scylla is a beautiful nymph claimed by Poseidon who was turned into a sea monster by his jealous wife Amphitrite. According to legend, Scylla had six long necks, with six gaping mouths that would reach out and grab sailors that sailed too close to the rock she called home. The name is a reference to the large size of the plant, the morphology of the pitchers that appear to "reach out", and the fluted pitcher opening that look like gaping mouths.

Morphology: Pitchers large, typically around 25 cm long and 7 cm wide at maturity, though larger pitchers are possible; generally held at an angle on the rosette in a manner more extreme than *H. purpurascens* but not quite as extreme as *H. ionasi*; narrow waist and drainage hole present at slightly above mid-point (Figs. 7 & 8). The pitchers gradually flare out in the upper part to a wide

Figure 7: *Heliamphora* 'Scylla' pitchers.

Figure 8: *Heliamphora* 'Scylla' plant.

opening with a pronounced triangular dip in the front. Nectar spoon large, 30 mm or more in width, helmet shaped with a triangular notch at the tip. Neck of spoon wide coming off a pronounced incurve on the back of pitcher. Spoon held at an acute angle from the pitcher opening. Interior of pitcher lined in small retentive hairs, size increasing near the waist area. Exterior subglabrous. Color green flushed red to bright red depending on light and season. Spoon always red. Plant displays good hybrid vigor, readily clumping, though not aggressively, more so than either of the parent species. Flowers white, up to 9 cm in width, 7 per stem.

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Note from Jan Schlauer:

Please note there is an orthographic problem with the name "*H. ionasi*". This does not have a correct termination (suffix) by any standard (cf. ICN Art. 60.8, https://www.iapt-taxon.org/nomen/pages/main/art_60.html). It is, however, the original spelling used when the plant was first described (Maguire, B. 1978. *Heliamphora ionasi* Maguire. Mem. New York Bot. Gard. 29: 54). The epithet should commemorate Jonah Boyan, one of the discoverers of the species. "Jonah" is an English version of the biblical (Latin) name "Ionas" (which was realized correctly by Maguire), so there is a classical Latin precedent ("well-established latinized form" in the sense of ICN Art. 60.8) not only for its spelling but also for its declension, which is binding for nomenclature. The correct epithet is thus coercively "ionae" (cf. *Astragalus ionae* Palib., which was overlooked or ignored by Maguire; neither would be a reason to justify retention of the extravagant original spelling). So far, I am not aware of any source (except for my own database, <https://cpnames.carnivorousplants.org/>) that uses the formally correct name.

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Front Cover: The cultivar *Pinguicula* 'Razzberry Blonde'. Photo by Mark Rubnitz. Article on page 90.

Back Cover: Ripening dormant turions of red *Aldrovanda vesiculosa* formed in an indoor aquarium over winter. The plants originate from mountains near Armidale, N.S.W., Australia. Photo by Lubomír Adamec. Article on page 56.

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