

NEW CULTIVARS

Keywords: cultivar, *Cephalotus* ‘Kai’s Error’, *Dionaea* ‘CCCP Destruction’, *Nepenthes* ‘Pennywise’, *Nepenthes* ‘Simon’, *Sarracenia* ‘Caitrin Claire’, *Sarracenia* ‘Dr M.’, *Sarracenia* ‘Red Closed Trap’, *Genlisea hispida* ‘Odin’.

Abstract: Eight new carnivorous plant cultivars are named and described: *Cephalotus* ‘Kai’s Error’, *Dionaea* ‘CCCP Destruction’, *Nepenthes* ‘Pennywise’, *Nepenthes* ‘Simon’, *Sarracenia* ‘Caitrin Claire’, *Sarracenia* ‘Dr M.’, *Sarracenia* ‘Red Closed Trap’, *Genlisea hispida* ‘Odin’.

Dionaea ‘CCCP Destruction’

Submitted: 8 September 2020

Dionaea ‘CCCP Destruction’ (Fig. 1) was propagated by seed from unknown parentage and selected on 31 May 2018 by Craig Heath (Crazy Craig’s Carnivorous Plants). Differing significantly from *Dionaea* ‘Master of Disaster’, *Dionaea* ‘Doomsday’, or *Dionaea* ‘Cthugha’, *Dionaea* ‘CCCP Destruction’ has a round tubular trap base with 3 to 4 curved leaf openings surrounded by an unformed leaf structure. Teeth are long and distorted. Each trap is non-functional for trapping insects. Petioles are up to 2.5 cm long, traps are 1.8 cm wide, cilia 0.5 cm long.

The name ‘Destruction’ is for its confusing bizarre leaf structure.

Dionaea ‘CCCP Destruction’ must only be propagated vegetatively to preserve the wildness characteristic of the cultivar.

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Figure 1: *Dionaea* ‘CCCP Destruction’.

Cephalotus 'Kai's Error'

Submitted: 18 November 2020

In 2017, I made a swap of *Cephalotus follicularis* plants with Kai Becker, another German grower. I got a very unique plant from him which was seed grown by himself in 2011. This plant normally made no pitchers but only small non-carnivorous lanceolate leaves (Fig. 2A). Only from time to time it starts to make a pitcher, which is often deformed and stays very very little (Fig. 2C). Kai gave me the plant under the name *Cephalotus* "Error" and told me that he first named it *Cephalotus* "Eden's Child Clone 3".

The parentage is *Cephalotus* 'Eden Black' × self. The plant, which looks a bit like a mixture of a miniature palm tree and a fern, stays mostly green in summer, but with cold temperatures it becomes dark maroon (Fig. 2A). It produces a normal peduncle, which has fewer flowers than the one from a normal *Cephalotus* plant (Fig. 2B). I want to name the plant *Cephalotus* 'Kai's Error' to honor the breeder. My growing experience for this plant is similar to what it is for all other *Cephalotus* plants. Maybe *C.* 'Kai's Error' is happier with less water than you should give to a "normal" *Cephalotus* plant.

To preserve the unique characteristics of the plant, propagation must be vegetative. The plant made bastard branches which can be separated from the rest of the plant and it can also be propagated by root cuttings or by leaf cuttings which are very tricky because the leaves are thin and small with only a very short stalk. A lot of leaves failed to produce new plants. This cultivar is a very slow grower.

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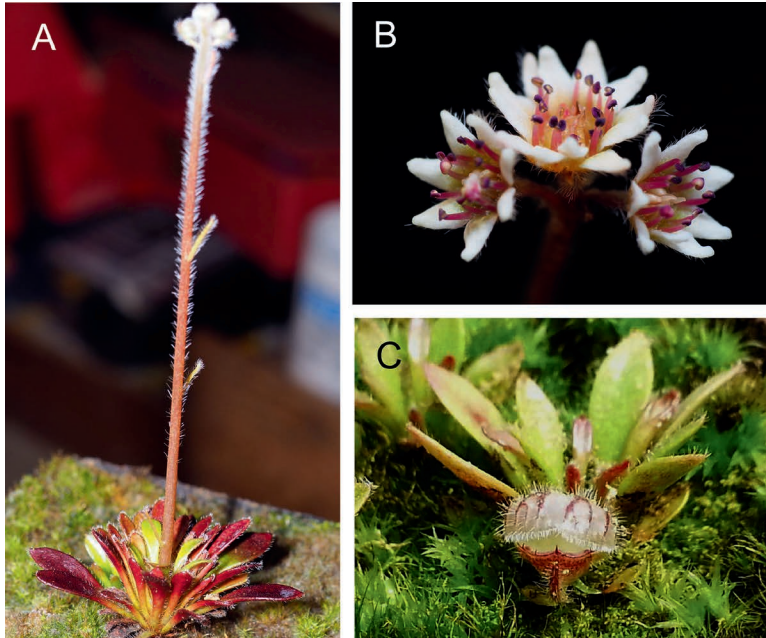


Figure 2: *Cephalotus* 'Kai's Error'. (A) Plant, (B) flower, (C) small deformed pitcher.

Submitted: 19 September 2020

Among numerous clones of *Genlisea hispidula* in my collection, this selection is as yet unsurpassed in quality. It has several desirable features of note: first and foremost, the photosynthetic leaves form comparatively large rosettes (approximately 30 mm in diameter) of beautifully proportioned, obovate leaves (approximately 15 mm in length and 8 mm at their broadest) with an unusually glossy surface (Fig. 3A). While other clones of this species often produce asymmetrical and sprawling leaves, *Genlisea hispidula* ‘Odin’ produces beautifully neat and compact leaves that self-support above the soil surface, rather than resting thereon. These leaves are additionally of remarkably regular size, rarely falling outwith the specified parameters, and are produced abundantly, leading to an overall extraordinarily compact “neatness” in the rosettes, which characterises *G.* ‘Odin’. Flowers are borne on inflorescences approximately 90-135 mm in length and are of high quality for this species (Fig. 3B). The lower corolla is a vibrant pastel lilac (RHS 91C) with a magenta (RHS N78B) “collar” on the palate, which is profusely and notably interspersed with darker glandular trichomes, a feature far more prominent in this selection than in other clones. The interior of the “collar” and the upper corolla are creamy-white (RHS 18C). The spur is exceptionally broad and extends notably far past the lower corolla lobes, ending in a conspicuous yellow (RHS 1B) tip. Flowers are 10-12 mm in width and 12-15 mm in height. Overall, this selection has been made for its compact and “neat” growth, and its exemplary flowers.

Named for my friend Odin, from whom I received the plant.

Reproduction must be by vegetative means only.

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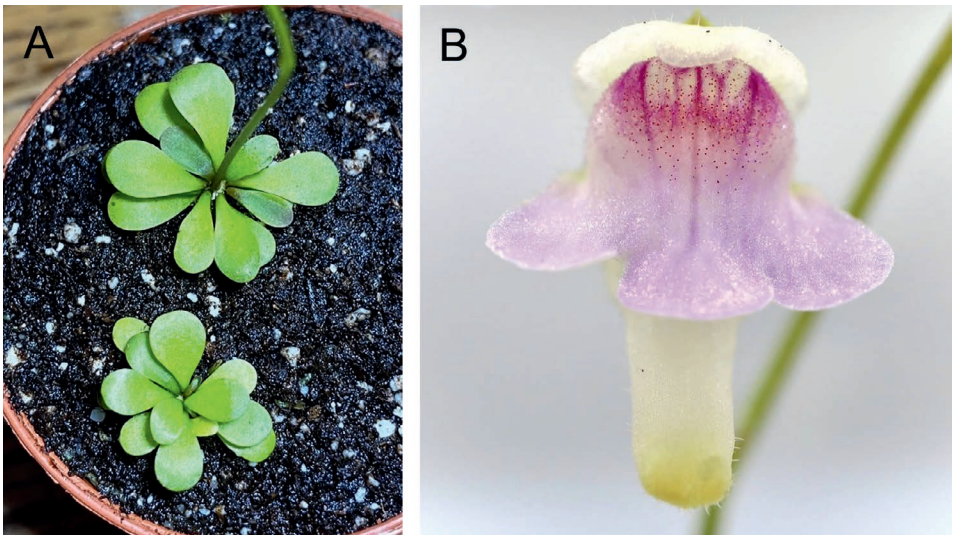


Figure 3: (A) *Genlisea hispidula* ‘Odin’ plants; (B) flower.

Submitted: 9 September 2020

Sarracenia 'Caitrin Claire' is a complex *S.* × *moorei*, the result of crossing *S.* 'Hot Lips' with *S.* 'Adrian Slack'. Phil Faulisi performed the cross in 2014 and gave seeds to Trey Hale, who germinated several small pots of seedlings. Trey then gifted me one of these community pots of baby plants on the occasion of my birthday in April 2015. By fall 2015, this clone's stark coloration already distinguished it from its siblings.

Sarracenia 'Caitrin Claire' forms elegant and exceptionally colored traps. The mouth is flaring with a well-developed, spouted peristome and is entirely glowing candy red with darker red veins and scattered white areolae (Fig. 4). Likewise, the outer upper tube displays white areolae with red veins. It is the lid, however, that truly sets this clone apart. It is large, held high above the mouth by the slender neck, and on its upper surface is crystalline, bright snow-white shot through with bold blood-red veins. The lid veins do not bleed into the white interstices and the traps maintain their outstanding contrast until senescence. The lid possesses an elegantly upturned tip and, on some pitchers, may be charmingly undulate. The lid underside is also white, but so densely veined in red as to appear pink. The plant consistently and rapidly attains this appearance outdoors and does not require greenhouse conditions to develop proper color.

Sarracenia 'Caitrin Claire' has formed pitchers up to 61 cm in height so far, though I suspect it is capable of growing taller than this. The largest pitchers emerge in spring, followed by smaller traps and phyllodia in late summer. The flowers are a deep pinkish red.

This clone shows much influence from its famous parent *S.* 'Adrian Slack', but is distinct in important ways: First, it displays much greater quantity and quality of color under my outdoor growing conditions, glowing as if electrified while 'Adrian Slack' produces comparatively subtle pastel hues only. Second, *S.* 'Caitrin Claire' is hardier. In my experience, *S.* 'Adrian Slack' grows smallish spring traps outdoors in Oregon and appears stressed, seeming to attain impressive development only in greenhouses or very warm spring climates. In contrast, *S.* 'Caitrin Claire' is consistently robust and excellent in our cooler springtime. It also performs and colors well in hotter, long-season climates (TH, pers. comm.), showing its adaptability and vigor.

'Caitrin Claire' is named for my lovely sister, and should only be propagated by vegetative means in order to preserve its unique attributes.

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Figure 4: *Sarracenia* 'Caitrin Claire'.

Submitted: 10 September 2020

Larry Mellichamp has been a mentor to me for decades. His work with *Sarracenia* hybrids encouraged my efforts in this endeavor as I have followed my own breeding goals. His warmth and wisdom have been evident in every conversation we have had over the years. It is a great honor to have his endorsement in naming one of my hybrid creations for Larry or "Dr M" as his students warmly refer to him.

Sarracenia 'Dr M.' has several characteristics that I love and make it a superior cultivar (Fig. 5). It is compact, the traps are stiff and resist spreading or collapsing. The growth habit has an incurved vase shape with prolific white and red veined traps that exhibit formal and symmetrical trap production reaching 30-45 cm high and 5-8 cm wide.

The most striking feature of *Sarracenia* 'Dr M.' is how the plant holds its traps through the season. The previous year's traps are still beautiful when the plant starts flowering in spring, making this plant look fresh year-round with its gorgeous color and configuration.

The plant is a cross of *S. (courtii* × *leucophylla*) with a lost label white hybrid which looks to contain *S. leucophylla*, *S. psittacina*, and *S. rubra*. It is the influence of the *S. psittacina* from the *S. courtii* that makes this plant possible. The closed hood of most first-generation *S.* × *psittacina* hybrids do not please most people, but one more cross with a plant of more normal structure like *S. leucophylla* or *S. flava* can open the pitchers up to produce striking and beautiful hybrids. I used *S. purpurea* var. *purpurea* as the other parent of the *S. courtii* and it is very cold tolerant.

I had hoped that *S. leucophylla* coloring could be impressed upon a form that was shorter and clumpier than most *S. leucophylla* and shows better in spring when plant nurseries sell more plants than in the fall when the species peak in foliage production.

The last few years I have been looking for a plant worthy of naming for Larry. I feel this cultivar is very special and will be well regarded in the trade.

This one is for you, Larry.

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Figure 5: *Sarracenia* 'Dr M.' plant and flower.

Sarracenia 'Red Closed Trap'

Submitted: 10 September 2020

Sarracenia 'Red Closed Trap' is a *Sarracenia mitchelliana* with a very dark cap tending to brown and it also has small white dots (Fig. 6A). The veins of the pitcher stretch below the top half of the pitcher and are a very dark color. There is a mutation that produces laterally compressed pitchers with an almost closed opening (Fig. 6B). This mutation tends to be expressed especially in middle age, but also in adulthood it will make some traps with mutation. Plants are 15-20 cm tall (Fig. 7).

This plant was obtained 23 August 2018.

The name 'Red Closed Trap' is from the shape and color of mutant traps.

Propagation should be by vegetative methods.

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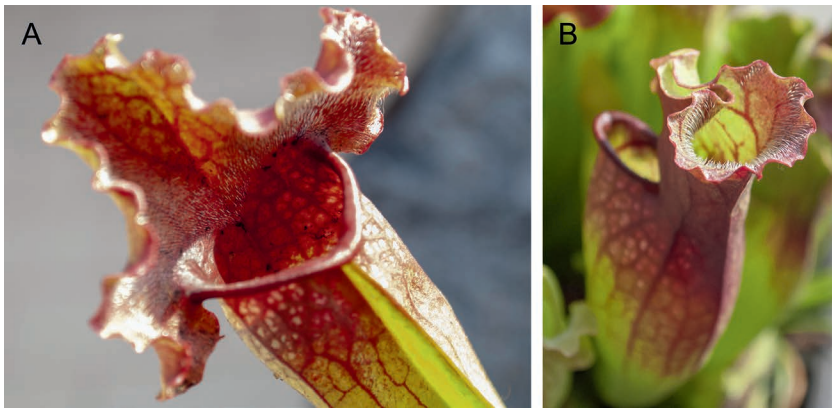


Figure 6: (A) Adult pitcher without mutation. (B) Adult pitcher with mutation.



Figure 7: *Sarracenia* 'Red Closed Trap' plant.

Submitted: 23 October 2020

In early 2017, seeds which Nicholas LeBlanc sold me in late 2016 yielded an unusually robust plant. It advanced from a cell tray to a gallon pot in under a year and a half, by which time its leaf span was over 30 cm. In late 2018, upon introducing it to a 5 gal. bucket, leaf span stretched to over a meter across, adding over a meter in height some months later.

The pedigree is *Nepenthes* (*kampotiana* × *maxima*) × (*eymae* × *ephippiata*). Nicholas thinks that the *N. kampotiana* clone used by Bruce Bednar in the 1980s may have been what we now know to be *N. smilesii*. The mother plant, *N. eymae* × *ephippiata*, is a wonderful clone bred by Joel Stern.

A specimen of *Nepenthes* ‘Pennywise’ is a show-stopper (Fig. 8). When left untrimmed, it may have up to 20+ traps on it at any given time, retaining them for up to nine months before expiring. Leaves are broad and elegant.

Its growth demeanor is “aggressively vigorous”. It often grows with insatiable speed, especially as it begins to vine. Desirably, it will produce numerous rosetted traps before doing so. Nodes along the vines are precociously well-developed when inactive, activating explosively: multiple nodes may fill out into lush growth along a single damaged vine, an attractive horticultural trait.

Traps and foliage take after the father, with much of the vigor of the mother. The weird and wonderful lowers are leathery, slightly pubescent, and raspberry-red, with plenty of splotching on a waxy yellow interior, and red-yellow striped and kinky peristomes that bend over the edge of gaping, irregularly warped, narrowly ovoid orifices. Lids are enormous, flat or slightly vaulted. Intermediate and upper traps are absolutely beautiful – hovering, goblet-shaped, rigid, luminous yellow lanterns with richly pigmented interiors and a generous lid. It thrives under all manner of artificial lights or windowsills in household conditions. Copious offerings of orally applied fertilizer and slaughterhouse offal appease and embolden it to grow greater still.

A flesh-eating, overgrown monstrosity, with plentiful and obscene gluttonous gullets hanging pendulously, *Nepenthes* ‘Pennywise’ is more than a little unsettling. Illuminated under harsh light in the corner of my basement, it looks for all the world like alien spawn. I was inspired to invoke the name of the disturbing demon clown that feeds upon the souls of children.

‘Pennywise’ is male. Its propagation must be done vegetatively to maintain its unique genetic attributes. It is suspected by some that the plant may be polyploid.

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Figure 8: *Nepenthes* ‘Pennywise’ (A) plant, (B) lower pitchers, (C) upper pitcher.

Submitted: 17 November 2020

I obtained several seed-grown Borneo Exotics plants of *Nepenthes ventricosa* × *N. hamata* when they were first released around 2010/2011, and ended up keeping just one of them for its exceptional pitcher coloration. I named that plant Simon. It is a confirmed male plant. In order to maintain this habit within the cultivar, the plant must be propagated vegetatively and has been in distribution for several years as rooted stem cuttings.

Leaves are approx. 12 cm × 2 cm and green with red midrib under sufficient lighting (Fig. 9), and have amplexicaul attachment to the stem similar to *N. hamata* growth habit. Lower pitchers (Fig. 10) are up to 15 cm length by approx. 4 cm diameter and chartreuse yellow with bright red colored spots and red ribbed teeth on the peristome. Upper pitchers (Fig. 11) have approximately the same sizes but with a more bulbous *N. ventricosa*-based shape and the same color as lowers except with fainter red spots and fainter red between teeth ribs. Lids are held upright on the pitchers similar to *N. hamata*. The pitchers are glabrous, with clear sticky secretions from nectar glands mainly distributed on the upper outsides of the pitchers, and black digestive glands are visible on the bottoms of the insides of the pitchers. Leaves and stem also have nectar glands present. The stem turns red to almost purple with sufficient lighting.

Once established and twining, I noticed it started displaying a bifurcating growth habit (Fig. 12) which I have not seen out of any other *Nepenthes*. *N.* 'Simon' bifurcates its growth point to split off into two equally vigorous heads, and occasionally will bifurcate leaf veins and tendrils as well.



Figure 9: Amplexicaul leaf attachment and red/purple stem with red leaf midrib.

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Figure 10: Lower pitchers exhibiting bright red coloration. Note upright lid at angle (A) similar to *Nepenthes hamata* pitchers but lack the filaments on lid. Tendrils readily loop (B).



Figure 11: Glands on outside (A) and inside (B) of an upper pitcher. Nectar glands are also present on leaves. Note the spots are fainter red than in lower pitchers.



Figure 12: Bifurcation habit is present spontaneously and supports ongoing growth in stem (A) and also happens in leaves (B).