

## NEW CULTIVARS

Keywords: cultivar, *Cephalotus follicularis* ‘Squat’, *Dionaea* ‘EEC Purple People Eater’, *Dionaea* ‘Magikarp’, *Drosera* ‘Avaricious Arugula’, *Sarracenia* ‘Talisman’.

Abstract: Five new carnivorous plant cultivars are named and described: *Cephalotus follicularis* ‘Squat’, *Dionaea* ‘EEC Purple People Eater’, *Dionaea* ‘Magikarp’, *Drosera* ‘Avaricious Arugula’, *Sarracenia* ‘Talisman’.

### *Cephalotus follicularis* ‘Squat’

Submitted: 21 February 2021

*Cephalotus follicularis* ‘Squat’ (Fig. 1) originates from the late Dennis Hastings collection. The cultivar tends to grow with wide and short pitchers. There is a horizontal protrusion under the peristome giving the pitcher a squat appearance, which is also observable on newly emerging and developing pitchers. Moreover, the base is rounded with a bullet like appearance, further contributing to its squat like characteristic. The peristome is round with short and thin teeth. The shape is stable and very different from the other *Cephalotus*, making it easy to distinguish even without a label.

The name derives from the pitcher’s squat looking appearance.

Asexual propagation (vegetative) is required in order to preserve the unique characteristics.

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Figure 1: *Cephalotus follicularis* ‘Squat’.

*Dionaea* ‘EEC Purple People Eater’

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*Dionaea* ‘EEC Purple People Eater’ (Fig. 2) is the product of a collaboration between Evan Wang and Craig Heath. Hand pollination was performed in the summer of 2018 by Evan, Emmy, and Stephen Wang with isolation of flowers after pollination. The seed was the product of crossing *D.* ‘FTS Maroon Monster’ with *D.* ‘Jaws Smiley’. Numerous seeds from this cross were grown by both Evan Wang and Craig Heath. Of the over 80 seeds, only one (grown in Lorton, Virginia) developed the unique phenotype of *D.* ‘EEC Purple People Eater’.

*Dionaea* ‘EEC Purple People Eater’ is characterized by dentate-type cilia, similar to *D.* ‘UK II’ but the cilia are longer. Traps and petioles are green with prominent purple coloration of the petioles and external traps. Trap morphology is reniform with somewhat elongated forms that reflect the *D.* ‘Jaws Smiley’ parentage. Traps are symmetric and fully functional, able to completely seal and digest prey. Trigger hairs are standard three per trap side. Trap size measures up to 1.3 cm and the petioles measure up to 4.5 cm. Petiole growth is prostrate similar to *D.* ‘Jaws Smiley’.

The name ‘Purple People Eater’ is a reference to the popular song by Sheb Wooley (1958) and is inspired by its stout, teeth-like cilia and purple coloration. Additionally, the acronym for ‘Purple People Eater’, PPE, is a reference to personal protective equipment which has become a common term in the COVID pandemic, during which plant selection was performed. ‘EEC’ is an acronym for Ev & Em Carnivorium where hand pollination and seed development was performed.

*Dionaea* ‘EEC Purple People Eater’ can only be propagated vegetatively by rhizome or leaf/floral cuttings to preserve the unique characteristics of the cultivar. *D.* ‘EEC Purple People Eater’ is currently grown only in Palo Alto, California and Lorton, Virginia.

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Figure 2: *Dionaea* ‘EEC Purple People Eater’.

## *Dionaea* 'Magikarp'

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*Dionaea* 'Magikarp' (Fig. 3) was selected in 2018 from a batch of offspring sown in 2016. The parents are all red-leafed clones. *Dionaea* "Magikarp" has short jagged teeth. The teeth are roughly triangular, but irregular, and often forked, one tooth is like rising layers of mountain peaks (or like the shape of Chinese character 山 which means mountain). Compared to other short-tooth flytraps, its teeth are more fragmented and irregular than *D.* 'Dentate' or *D.* 'Dracula', yet wider and neater than *D.* 'Bristle Tooth'. In abundant sunshine and cool temperature, it develops an extraordinary red trap interior with striking contrasting yellow-green trap margin. If the light is strong enough, especially in winter, the leaf margin will also take on a chestnut color. In terms of growth, *D.* 'Magikarp' is a vigorous grower, produces larger traps than average, and the leaves remain low to the ground year-round even in the summer.

In the sunshine, it shows beautiful red coloration on the interior of traps and yellow-green short teeth, just like the dorsal fin of Magikarp (Koi King) in Pokemon. And it always lies on the ground, like Magikarp on land.

The cultivar needs to be propagated by vegetive means to keep the unique character of the clone.

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Figure 3: *Dionaea* 'Magikarp'.

*Drosera* 'Avaricious Arugula'

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*Drosera* 'Avaricious Arugula' (Fig. 4) is a seed-grown plant from a small batch of seeds pollinated in early Spring of 2020. The seed plant of *Drosera* 'Avaricious Arugula' is a self-cross of the famous *Drosera* 'Hercules', and the pollen plant was a specimen of *Drosera capensis* from Bainskloof Pass, South Africa, making its genotype (*D.* 'Hercules' × Self) × *D. capensis*. The seeds of this cross were soaked in 0.01M hydroxylamine for three hours prior to being sowed on standard peat/perlite media.

*Drosera* 'Avaricious Arugula' is very vigorous and this specimen in particular grew to full size within six months, given weekly misting of MaxSea 16-16-16 fertilizer at 25% strength. The laminae of this plant are very thin and curly, even in high light conditions, and the entire surface of the leaf, both lamina and trap, is very wavy and almost ruffled at certain points. The width of the traps can exceed 1.5 cm and the laminae can measure up to 1 cm across. The plant is also anthocyanin free and largely glabrous. Another interesting tendency is that this plant forms many more aerial roots than any other of my specimens and cultivars of *D. capensis*, often holding between 4 and 6. Despite being in favorable conditions and growing rapidly, all of the flower spikes that this cultivar produces have been aborted, signifying that this cultivar is unable to flower.

My largest specimen has caught the most insects out of all of my *Drosera*, retaining the carcasses until I remove them with forceps. This character inspired the word "Avaricious" in this cultivar's name. The cultivar also reminded me of Arugula (*Eruca vesicaria* subsp. *sativa*) plants, with the warped leaves, hence the complete name of *Drosera* 'Avaricious Arugula'.

Since this plant does not produce viable flowers, vegetative propagation is required. I find the long roots *Drosera* 'Avaricious Arugula' produces strike easily and produce large plants in a matter of months. This cultivar also divides quite quickly, but due to the thin leaves, leaf cuttings often rot before they strike. Keeping specimens of this plant sitting in water is amenable because of how thin the leaves are, and specimens tend to grow faster in high-light, very humid environments. Despite this, they often succumb to root-rot so I advise a 2:3 peat:perlite mix. Specimens of *Drosera* 'Avaricious Arugula' have already been distributed to several growers and I plan on selling this cultivar in the coming fall.

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Figure 4: *Drosera* 'Avaricious Arugula'.

*Sarracenia* 'Talisman'

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*Sarracenia* 'Talisman' (Fig. 5) is a spectacular plant that I grew from seeds many years ago. This is a complex cross with *S.* 'Reptilian Rose', *S. flava*, and *S. leucophylla*.

The plant produces nice pitchers in spring and a second time at the end of summer. Pitchers are about 70 cm tall. Colours are green, purple, black with many fenestrations and veins on the higher part of pitchers. With time, the pitchers turn more purple and with dark colors, lips are black.

I named this plant *Sarracenia* 'Talisman' in reference to a precious and magic plant.

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

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Figure 5: *Sarracenia* 'Talisman'.