

NEW CULTIVARS

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Abstract: Seven new carnivorous plant cultivars are named and described: *Darlingtonia californica* 'Iago', *Dionaea muscipula* 'EGAC Smurf', *Dionaea* 'PFT Carcharoth', *Nepenthes ampullaria* 'Black Rainbow', *Pinguicula zecheri* 'Faulisi', *Sarracenia* 'Templar Cross', *Sarracenia flava* var. *rubricorpora* 'Valkyrie'.

Nepenthes ampullaria 'Black Rainbow'

Submitted: 9 March 2022

Nepenthes ampullaria is a lowland *Nepenthes* species that can be found in Borneo, New Guinea, Sumatra, the Maluku Islands, and the Malay Peninsula, which includes Thailand and Singapore. Despite having extremely little morphological variations, *N. ampullaria* has an incredible variation of pitcher coloring. *Nepenthes ampullaria* 'Black Rainbow' is the result of color breeding between a *N. ampullaria* from Krabi Carnivores Nursery (female plant) and a *N. ampullaria* × *N.* 'Black Miracle' hybrid from Thammarat Garden (male plant) to generate new color characteristics.

The lower pitcher of *Nepenthes ampullaria* 'Black Rainbow' is a tricolor urceolate with a bright green peristome that turns green-brown as it ages (Fig. 1). The largest proportion of color content is black, followed by red and green, respectively. The wings are dark black, and the tendril is short and covered with brown hair. The leaves are green with black speckles at the tips, but the shape of its leaves and stems are not different from typical *N. ampullaria*. The cultivar's distinguishing characteristics are the spectacular color combinations of the pitchers.

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Figure 1: *Nepenthes ampullaria* 'Black Rainbow' lower pitcher and color pattern of lower pitcher

Submitted: 24 April 2022

Darlingtonia californica 'Iago' (Fig. 2) is a seed-grown plant grown and selected from a large batch of seed. In the summer of 2018, I had the pleasure of visiting a bog in Plumas County, California, where a healthy population of *D. californica* were living. Seed were collected from several reddish plants growing on private land with explicit verbal permission from the owner. The seeds were not collected from Butterfly Valley or any other protected area where seed collection is illegal. After the seeds were germinated in fall 2018, only the cherry red seedlings were kept, and the culling continued until the only seedling left had the color closest to a vibrant cherry red. When the specimen was about two years old, it divided several times, and the divisions were given to friends and traded away.



Figure 2: *Darlingtonia californica* 'Iago'.

Darlingtonia californica 'Iago' tends to grow slower for me in cultivation and is more sensitive to high temperatures than my other cobra lily specimens. While for me, typical *D. californica* specimens grow and mature in 2-3 years, *Darlingtonia californica* 'Iago' has not yet matured after 4 years of cultivation, though it has sent out stolons and created many divisions. Additionally, it tends to prefer very bright sun. *Darlingtonia californica* 'Iago' tends to have a shorter growth habit than other specimens of *D. californica* in my care. The specimens of *D. californica* 'Iago' seem to prefer a 1:1 mix of sphagnum moss to perlite and enjoy white containers which reflect sunlight and keep their root system cool. As with all *D. californica*, on hot days, the plants must be watered with cool water, and must receive a temperature drop at nighttime in order to thrive. Although the red color of the cultivar seems to stay with age (4 years old currently) there may be a chance that the plants may revert to greenish adult pitchers if the plant is kept in lower-light conditions or it is stressed, however I am pretty confident that the red coloration of the cultivar will persist in adult plants.

In the Shakespearean drama *Othello*, Iago is full of rage because he believes he was denied from a job he should have rightfully had. Because rage is synonymous with the color red, and because the cultivar is a bright red, Iago seemed to be a fitting name. The epithet was also chosen to coordinate with the name of the other cultivar of *D. californica*, 'Othello'. To me, the names work together perfectly, as 'Iago' is anthocyanin-rich and 'Othello' is anthocyanin-free. This drastic difference is mirrored by the two characters' contrasting personalities in Shakespeare's play.

To preserve the deep red color, this plant should be reproduced only by asexual means, such as by stolons or divisions. Additionally, the tissue cultured callus seems to be very stable, so future propagation by tissue culture may be useful.

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Submitted: 20 April 2022

In July of 2017, while touring down the U.S. Pacific coast with Carson Trexler, I had the pleasure to meet Phil Faulisi on a visit to his home. As you might expect, we left with a great many wonderful *Sarracenia*. But I also left with this absolutely staggering Mexican butterwort.

Phil had two small plants sharing a pot under lights beneath a workbench in his garage. When I asked about them, he offered to let me take them home with me since his attention was on *Sarracenia*. If they grew for me, he said, I’d be rewarded with one of the most spectacular flowers of any *Pinguicula*. It took me about six months to get a flower and he wasn’t lying!

If memory serves, Phil told me that it was originally collected by Alfred Lau and made its way to him indirectly by one or two degrees. The location where it was collected by Lau is unknown. If anyone finds it, please tell me! It is absolutely a life goal of mine to visit where these grow *in situ*. I sent photos to Fernando Rivadavia who said, “Wow, that’s a BEAUTY!! It sure looks like a *P. zecheri* on the larger end of the spectrum,” so I’m including *P. zecheri* in the full registration name but casually refer to it in conversation and below as *Pinguicula* ‘Faulisi.’

Pinguicula ‘Faulisi’ has enormous flowers, over 52 mm tall and 48 mm wide, held aloft on sturdy stalks that can be around 15+ cm long (Fig. 3). The large, vibrantly pink lobes have wonderful ruffles. The throat is white with fine white hairs; the stigma is pink. The gradually tapering spur is usually around 50+ mm long. Both the spur and stalk are covered with fine white hairs but few if any produce mucilage. *Pinguicula* ‘Faulisi’ loves to give lots of thick, yellow pollen and father plants, but has been a bit picky with whom it’ll produce viable seeds with. I’ve heard speculation and wondered myself if this is the largest *Pinguicula* flower but it has not been officially confirmed.

The leaves are also notable. The large, round carnivorous leaves have upturned margins with purplish coloration around the edges and wonderfully contrasting lime centers. The non-carnivorous winter leaves are similar but smaller and more succulent-like; I don’t believe I’ve ever seen them truly lose their carnivorous glands in this state, but *Pinguicula* ‘Faulisi’ also tends to like being grown wetter than most Latin American *Pinguicula* so it’s not surprising that it doesn’t go fully dormant. Both leaf formations have distinct purplish petiole bases, as well. The plant itself can grow to upwards of 10+ cm across.

Pinguicula ‘Faulisi’ can be a slow grower but is absolutely worth the wait. It likes a more organic mix: I’m currently growing most of mine in LFS/perlite and many have a top dressing of live sphagnum. Jeremiah Harris has grown his beautifully in just a peat/perlite mix.

I’ve been calling the plant “Philcula” from a placeholder name Phil had for it, but I thought naming it after Phil properly would be the best “thank you.” For anyone that may already have this plant in their collections, please update your tags to *Pinguicula zecheri* ‘Faulisi’.

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Figure 3: *Pinguicula zecheri* ‘Faulisi’.

Submitted: 22 March 2022

Sarracenia 'Templar Cross' (Fig. 4) is a selected seedling that was given to me in 2016 by Paolo Calzimitto when it was very young, but it showed its peculiarities only when it arrived in adulthood. It is a complex hybrid of (*S. leucophylla* L14 Phil Wilson × *S. leucophylla* L04 Mike King) × (*S.* × *moorei* H211 Mike King)

Sarracenia 'Templar Cross' differs from other white *S.* × *moorei* (e.g., *Sarracenia* 'Silvia Luse'), most of all, for the top of the lid, which is particularly accentuated towards the top, forming a "V" shape between the peristome and the operculum, giving the mouth its characteristic rhomboid shape, with an impressive mouth opening that reaches a diameter of about 10 cm. Furthermore, the throat spot pigment is pale fuchsia (instead of a dark spot as in *Sarracenia* 'Legacy'). It is pure white that starts from the lid and stops in the middle of the pitcher body, and in late autumn the fenestrations almost disappear, which makes it look like a *S. leucophylla* var. *alba*. In this beautiful *Sarracenia*, the pitcher grows thick and vigorous, and, moreover, there is no sign of pubescence in any part of the ascidium (as in *Sarracenia* 'Iamsatiricon').

It is a very elegant and robust *Sarracenia*, giving its best in the autumn months reaching a height of about 90 cm.

All these characteristics make *Sarracenia* 'Templar Cross' a marvellous unique plant.

The plant owes its name to the particular fuchsia spot inside its throat in contrast with the candid white color of the lid, which recalls the typical banner of the Templar Knights.

To maintain and preserve the unique features of this specimen, propagation must be only by division of the rhizome.

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Figure 4: *Sarracenia* 'Templar Cross'.

Submitted: 21 June 2022

Sarracenia flava var. *rubricorpora* 'Valkyrie' (Fig. 5) was originally grown from wild seed from the Sumatra area of the Apalachicola National Forest in Liberty County, Florida. Some years ago, a semi-adult plant caught my eye at Matt Soper's carnivorous plant nursery in the United Kingdom because it showed a lot of potential due to its extraordinary good contrast between the almost black veins and a bright yellow lid. The level of excitement could not be bigger when I found out this seed-grown plant was available. In the following years, this plant started to show its true qualities in my backyard greenhouse in the Netherlands. It quickly became my favorite clone of this species that I was growing at this time. At the beginning of the season when the best pitchers are formed it looks mostly like a very heavy veined form of *S. flava* var. *ornata*, but as the pitchers open and when the plant is well settled, all of the veining on the tube quickly infuses and turns into one of the darkest burgundy colors I have ever seen on any *S. flava*. This change in color happens during the exact same period when the classic sulphur-colored flowers are open. Also worth mentioning are the raised blue veins that appear on the tube of the pitcher. The big lid of the pitcher is bright yellow on top with nearly black veins which do not bleed out into the yellow sections of the lid. This desirable trait is maintained until the pitchers die back at the end of the summer. The strong contrast between the bright colored lid and the dark pitcher tube makes this plant worth cultivating in my opinion.

I would like to commemorate this exceptional plant to my father, who passed away in June 2003, by naming it after his favorite classical song "Ride of the Valkyries", which was often played in the house around the time when I was just growing my very first carnivorous plants during my youth.

Sarracenia flava var. *rubricorpora* 'Valkyrie' must only be propagated vegetatively to maintain the extraordinary qualities of this cultivar.

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Figure 5: *Sarracenia flava* var. *rubricorpora* 'Valkyrie'.

Submitted: 31 March 2022

Dionaea ‘PFT Carcharoth’ is a first-generation (F1) self-pollinated offspring of *Dionaea* ‘Werewolf’ selected in September 2020, and has proven to be quite vigorous in the PetFlyTrap.com greenhouse. It is named for the werewolf character of the same name from the early Tolkien timeline history (“The Silmarillion” *et al.*) leading up to “Lord of the Rings”. In Tolkien mythology, Carcharoth was the offspring of the first werewolf (Draugluin), and was fed human (and elvish) flesh. He was the greatest and most powerful werewolf to ever live. I chose this cultivar name because this cultivar is a first-generation offspring of the original *Dionaea* ‘Werewolf’ cultivar, and as with all carnivorous plants, it eats “flesh”. We have also found it to be much more vigorous than the parent *Dionaea* ‘Werewolf’ plant, which has been described as difficult to maintain at a mature size; *Dionaea* ‘PFT Carcharoth’ is definitely “greater and more powerful” than its predecessor.

Dionaea ‘PFT Carcharoth’ (Fig. 6) can be distinguished from its parent by the broad, claw-like marginal spines on adult specimens that are more uniform in direction, as opposed to the more directionally-challenged growth of marginal spines on *Dionaea* ‘Werewolf’. The marginal spines on *Dionaea* ‘PFT Carcharoth’ also point straight up or even curve outward (Fig. 6), whereas we have found the spines of *Dionaea* ‘Werewolf’ tend to curve slightly inward. As with the parent cultivar, *Dionaea* ‘PFT Carcharoth’ is devoid of trigger spines.

Dionaea ‘PFT Carcharoth’ must be propagated vegetatively (though divisions or cloning) to maintain the characteristics listed here.

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Figure 6: *Dionaea* ‘PFT Carcharoth’.

Submitted: 24 March 2022

Dionaea muscipula ‘EGAC Smurf’ (Fig. 7) is the result of pollination from the anthers of *Dionaea* ‘Cross Teeth’ to the stigma of *Dionaea* ‘Triton’ on 21 December 2018. A total of 18 seeds germinated. During the following months, three seedlings exhibited traits that were different from the rest of the seedlings, specifically a cup-shaped trap with cilia of random sizes and especially they were much smaller.

The leaves of *Dionaea* ‘EGAC Smurf’ grow horizontally and close to the ground throughout the growing season. After the growth period, they begin to replicate themselves by separation of the rhizome and quickly form multiple plants. A mature plant has never had a diameter exceeding 1.5 cm during all stages of growth to maturity. This cultivar maintains an approximate ratio of 2:1 between the base of the leaf and the length of the trap, the mature traps do not exceed 3 mm in length, while the base of the leaf maintains a thin shape. The name Smurf refers to the plant’s tiny size and ability to make numerous divisions; EGAC are the initials for my greenhouse Euro Gardens and my name Andrés Caldas.

Dionaea ‘EGAC Smurf’ exhibits a reddish/yellow hue within the entire trap including the cilia when grown in 6 hours of direct sunlight, accompanied by a light green coloration at the base of the leaves. Traps exhibit a fusion or aleatory crossing in the cilia. When the traps are first formed, they are totally green and due to their tiny size, the cilia are practically transparent.

Dionaea ‘EGAC Smurf’ differs from several somewhat similar registered *Dionaea* cultivars.

- *Dionaea* ‘Cross Teeth’: *Dionaea* ‘EGAC Smurf’ plant is up to five times smaller. The trap shape is different in that it is cup-shaped but has retained the crossed cilia.
- *Dionaea* ‘Cudo’: *Dionaea* ‘EGAC Smurf’ plant is up to three times smaller. The trap is cup-shaped, not crescent-shaped.
- *Dionaea* ‘Cupped Trap’ and *Dionaea* ‘Kinchyaku’: *Dionaea* ‘EGAC Smurf’ is much smaller, never exceeding 1.5 cm in fully mature plants. A complete plant is smaller than the single trap of the *D.* ‘Cupped Trap’ or *D.* ‘Kinchyaku’. The trap shape is similar, except for the size, but the base of the leaf has very thin leaves.
- *Dionaea* ‘Petite Dragon’: Although the *Dionaea* ‘Petite Dragon’ is a very small cultivar, *Dionaea* ‘EGAC Smurf’ is more than three times smaller and has cup-shaped traps. *Dionaea*



Figure 7: *Dionaea muscipula* ‘EGAC Smurf’.

‘EGAC Smurf’ retains a traditional green/reddish color, while the *Dionaea* ‘Petite Dragon’ clearly has a purple color.

- *Dionaea* ‘Triton’: *Dionaea* ‘EGAC Smurf’ plants are up to seven times smaller. The shape of the traps is similar, but their size is much smaller. The color has a mixture of green at the base of the leaves and yellow/reddish in the traps, while *Dionaea* ‘Triton’ is mostly green.

To maintain this cultivar’s unique characteristics, reproduction must be only by vegetative methods, such as by rhizome division and leaf pullings.

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A GARDEN'S CHRONICLE

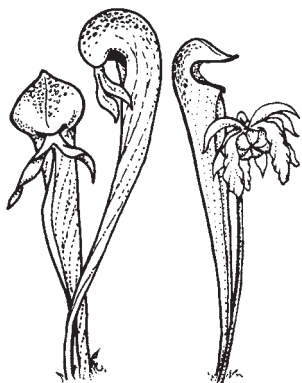
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Front Cover: Flower of *Utricularia dunlopiae*, Howard Springs, Northern Territory, Australia. Photo by Richard Nunn. Article on page 133.

Back Cover: Flower of *Pinguicula zecheri* 'Faulisi'. Photo by Howard Bramble. Article on page 156.

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