

NEW CULTIVARS

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Abstract: Five new carnivorous plant cultivars are named and described: *Dionaea* ‘EEC Skyscraper’, *Dionaea* ‘F.S. Loony Clam’, *Sarracenia* ‘Purple Devil’, *Sarracenia* ‘Vanilla Swirl’, *Pinguicula* ‘PE Formosa’.

Sarracenia ‘Purple Devil’

Submitted: 20 July 2022

In 2017, a cross between *Sarracenia oreophila* (female plant) and *Sarracenia purpurea* subsp. *purpurea* (dark form) was made. Unfortunately, only one plant survived.

Sarracenia ‘Purple Devil’ (Fig. 1) has slightly veined pitchers in spring like *Sarracenia oreophila* but with a larger lid. In early summer, the purple coloring appears on the upper part of the pitcher tube and hides the veinlets. The pitchers are medium sized (50 cm tall), as is the peduncle. The petals are yellow-orange in colour. Note that the plant produces many phyllodes at its base like *Sarracenia oreophila*.

Sarracenia ‘Purple Devil’ must only be propagated vegetatively to preserve its unique characteristics.

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Figure 1: *Sarracenia* ‘Purple Devil’ spring pitchers, fall pitchers, and flower (left to right).

Dionaea ‘EEC Skyscraper’

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Dionaea ‘EEC Skyscraper’ is the product of hand pollination in the summer of 2018 by Evan and Emmy Wang (Ev & Em Carnivorium, Palo Alto, California, USA). After pollination, isolation of flowers was performed. The seed was the product of *D.* ‘Phalanx’ × an unnamed *Dionaea* selected for its long cilia. Numerous seeds of this cross were grown by Evan and Emmy Wang. Of the over 60 seeds, only one developed the unique phenotype of *D.* ‘EEC Skyscraper’.

Dionaea ‘EEC Skyscraper’ (Fig. 2) is characterized by extremely long petioles, reminiscent of *D.* ‘WIP Slim Snapper’, but the cilia are much longer and the trap morphology is box-like. Traps and petioles are green with red interior when grown in direct sunlight. Traps are symmetric and fully functional. Trap efficiency is very high as we have observed nearly all traps on our plants with digested prey. Trap speed appears to be slowed, possibly by the extremely long cilia, but the cilia length seems to make up for the loss of speed as we have seen high rates of trapped prey. This cultivar is extremely vigorous and divides readily. Trap length on adult plants range up to 3.5 cm with a box-like morphology. Elongated cilia can measure up to 2 cm and the cilia length to trap length ratio is typically 2:3. Petioles are thin and delicate, measuring up to 13 cm in length. Petiole growth is often nearly vertically upright in the spring and eventually more lateral spread as the growing season continues into the summer months.

The name ‘Skyscraper’ refers to the vertical growth of this cultivar in the spring with extremely long petioles; similar to a very tall building. The ‘Scraper’ portion of the name also references the very long cilia which seemingly scrape the air as it closes so often on unsuspecting prey.

‘EEC’ is an acronym for Ev & Em Carnivorium where hand pollination, seed germination, and growing were performed. *Dionaea* ‘EEC Skyscraper’ can only be propagated vegetatively by rhizome or leaf/floral cuttings to preserve the unique characteristics of this cultivar. *Dionaea*. ‘EEC Skyscraper’ is currently only grown in Palo Alto, California, USA.

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Figure 2: *Dionaea* ‘EEC Skyscraper’.

Dionaea ‘F.S. Loony Clam’

Submitted: 20 July 2022

Dionaea ‘F.S. Loony Clam’ (Fig. 3) arose from the propagation of *Dionaea* ‘F.S. Anemone’ by Engineer Juan Camilo Páez Jiménez from the Wild Flora laboratory. We noted it was strikingly different from *Dionaea* ‘F.S. Anemone’.

The plant produces between 4 to 5 upright leaves with an average size ranging between 3 and 4 cm in adulthood. In semi-shade it has a lime green coloration and in direct sun an emerald green coloration. The base of the leaf is elongated with a very marked curvature and a noticeable fold in the middle. As the leaf develops, it begins to thin down toward the trap. It has no petiole, having a direct connection between the base leaf and the trap similar to *Dionaea* ‘Crocodile’. The traps possess an interesting deformity like a clam. At an early age its lobes have square rounded edges without undulations; in adulthood they become more rectangular with striking folds like a giant sea clam shell. Traps do not exceed 1 to 1.5 cm in adulthood. The traps have no teeth, not even a slight vestige. The traps have no trigger hairs.

Dionaea ‘F.S. Loony Clam’ traps have a shape that vaguely resembles those of *D.* ‘Wacky Traps’. The lack of teeth of *D.* ‘F.S. Loony Clam’ somewhat resembles *D.* ‘Adentate’, but has a different shape, size, and coloration. Other cultivars such as *D.* ‘Werewolf’, *D.* ‘Coquillage’, *D.* ‘Cudo’, or *D.* ‘Fondue’ are characteristically differentiated by their type of trap. Each new trap of *D.* ‘F.S. Loony Clam’ can be different from previous ones, making this cultivar distinctive.

As soon as we saw the growth of *Dionaea* ‘F.S. Loony Clam’ from the first 4 months to 3 years, we realized its resemblance to a sea clam, in addition we want to highlight the symbolism with crazy and wild nature in our creations.

To maintain the desired cultivar traits, propagation of *Dionaea* ‘F.S. Loony Clam’ must be done asexually.

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Figure 3: *Dionaea* ‘F.S. Loony Clam’.

Pinguicula ‘PE Formosa’

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Pinguicula ‘PE Formosa’ (Fig. 4) was selected from a batch of seedlings germinated in 2019 in Taiwan. The parentage is undetermined, but it’s most likely a hybrid from *Pinguicula ehlersiae*. This plant stood out from others with its distinct appearance and vigorous growth. The mature plant is about 5 cm wide. The coloration is striking. The rosette is deep red and slightly green near the center bud. Layers and layers of leaves with distinct curvy edges give the plant a unique stereoscopic appearance. Unlike other hybrids I’ve made, one thing that impressed me the most is the plant doesn’t require strong lights to reach such a contrast in coloration, which makes it a perfect plant for both indoor and outdoor growers.

The name “Formosa”, meaning beautiful, was first used in the 16th century during the Age of Discovery by the Portuguese as an adjective, describing Taiwan as a beautiful island at first sight. The idea inspired me as the fabulous plant appearance and the story of the discovery match the description perfectly. “PE” is the initials for my nursery Premium Exotics.

Pinguicula ‘PE Formosa’ must be reproduced vegetatively by leaf pullings to preserve the unique characteristics of the cultivar.

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Figure 4: *Pinguicula* ‘PE Formosa’ plant and flower.

Sarracenia ‘Vanilla Swirl’

Submitted: 22 September 2022

Sarracenia ‘Vanilla Swirl’ was grown from seed in early 2016 and was selected in the summer of 2019. *Sarracenia* ‘Vanilla Swirl’ (Fig. 5) produces a strong robust pitcher about 60 cm tall. The upper part of pitcher is dominated by white coloration akin to many “Alba” clones. Veins run through the white lid and congregate in a bright pink throat patch, which contrasts against the white peristome, and continue down the pitcher. The peristome is rounded and over pronounced giving the pitchers a circular rounded shape. As the pitchers age, the veins turn the same shade of red as found in the throat and begins to bleed out into the surrounding white pitchers giving a light pink coloration. The flower is pink.

Sarracenia ‘Vanilla Swirl’ is distinctly different from other cultivars, for example, *S.* ‘Iamsatyricon’ has a purple edge to the lid and the peristome turns red, while *S.* ‘Vanilla Swirl’ lacks a purple edge, and the peristome remains white. *Sarracenia* ‘Vanilla Swirl’ is also distinctly different from *S.* ‘Legacy’ by lacking the distinctive edge to the lid, a much lighter throat spot, and a different flower color. *Sarracenia* ‘Lunchbox’ has a much heavier veining segmenting its white lid with a pink peristome, while *S.* ‘Vanilla Swirl’ has less veining in the lid and lacks the pink peristome. *Sarracenia* ‘Leah Wilkinson’ has the same over-pronounced peristome as *S.* ‘Vanilla Swirl’, although in *S.* ‘Leah Wilkinson’ the peristome tends to undulate in the center, while *S.* ‘Vanilla Swirl’ does not. *Sarracenia* ‘Leah Wilkinson’ tends to have a yellow under tone coloration and a clear pink edge to the lid, while *S.* ‘Vanilla Swirl’ lacks the pink edge and has no yellow coloration.

The name of this plant was given because it reminds me of the vanilla ice cream that has had some red sauce added and been mixed together. The analogy to the plant is that the pink coloration begins to bleed from the throat into the white as the pitchers get older and there is no consistency to the pattern, rather, a random mix.

Sarracenia ‘Vanilla Swirl’ must be vegetatively reproduced to retain its unique traits.

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Figure 5: *Sarracenia* ‘Vanilla Swirl’ pitcher from front (left) and top (right). Flower in upper right.