

NEW CULTIVARS

Keywords: cultivar, *Dionaea* ‘Angioma’, *Dionaea* ‘EEC Thresher Shark’, *Pinguicula* ‘Urchin’, *Pinguicula* ‘Damon’s Choice’, *Sarracenia* ‘Camisole’, *Sarracenia* ‘GraceY’, *Sarracenia* ‘Spanish Dancer’, *Sarracenia* ‘Yellow Hornet’, *Sarracenia* ‘White Cobra’, *Sarracenia* ‘Wilkerson White Knight’, *Sarracenia* ‘Flamenco’, *Sarracenia* ‘Asmoderolle’, *Utricularia* ‘Garcia’s Treasure’.

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Abstract: Thirteen new carnivorous plant cultivars are named and described: *Dionaea* ‘Angioma’, *Dionaea* ‘EEC Thresher Shark’, *Pinguicula* ‘Urchin’, *Pinguicula* ‘Damon’s Choice’, *Sarracenia* ‘Camisole’, *Sarracenia* ‘GraceY’, *Sarracenia* ‘Spanish Dancer’, *Sarracenia* ‘Yellow Hornet’, *Sarracenia* ‘White Cobra’, *Sarracenia* ‘Wilkerson White Knight’, *Sarracenia* ‘Flamenco’, *Sarracenia* ‘Asmoderolle’, *Utricularia* ‘Garcia’s Treasure’.

Dionaea ‘Angioma’

Submitted: 6 March 2022

Dionaea ‘Angioma’ (Fig. 1) comes from a 2016 red dentate *Dionaea* seedling. It produces a lot of beautiful dark red traps with some green discolorations. This plant is similar to a red dentate cultivar, but the traps have discolored patches that appear during summer. The size, shape, intensity, and frequency of patches are quite random. However, on adult plants, there are always nice green patches on traps.

The etymology of this name comes from angioma or hemangioma; a vascular tumor composed of small blood vessels lined by endothelial cells. In fact, this plant produces a lot of beautiful red traps with some green discolorations.

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Figure 1: *Dionaea* ‘Angioma’.

Submitted: 24 November 2022

Dionaea 'EEC Thresher Shark' (Fig. 2) is the product of a collaboration between Evan Wang and Emmy Wang. Hand pollination was performed in Palo Alto, California in July 2018 by Evan and Emmy Wang with isolation of flowers after pollination. The seed was the product of the following cross: *D.* 'WIP Slim Snapper' × *D.* 'Red Piranha'. Numerous seeds from this cross were grown by both Evan and Emmy Wang. Of the over 45 seeds, only one developed the unique phenotype of *D.* 'EEC Thresher Shark'. *Dionaea* 'EEC Thresher Shark' is characterized by complex serrated cilia with primary dentate points separated by serrated secondary points. The cilia are similar to *D.* 'FFT Stegosaurus', but the primary points are broader. The traps have a unique coloring. On the exterior of the trap, there is a prominent red line similar to *D.* 'Dracula'; however, as the trap matures, the external trap will fill in with maroon from the red line to the midrib. The interior of the trap is deep red with a lime green edge. Trigger hairs are standard three per trap side. Traps are fully functional and large, measuring up to 4 cm in length. Petioles are very long, measuring up to 13 cm with an upright growth pattern.

The name 'Thresher Shark' is a dual reference to the cilia which resemble serrated shark teeth and the extremely long petiole resembles the extended long tail of the thresher shark. 'EEC' is an acronym for Ev & Em Carnivorium where hand pollination, seed germination, and growing of this cultivar were performed.

Dionaea 'EEC Thresher Shark' can only be propagated vegetatively by rhizome or leaf/floral cuttings to preserve the unique characteristics of the cultivar.

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Figure 2: *Dionaea* 'EEC Thresher Shark'.

Pinguicula 'Urchin'

Submitted: 13 December 2022

Pinguicula 'Urchin' (Fig. 3) is a complex hybrid chosen from a pod of seeds germinated in 2018. This pod had multiple pollen contributors so the parentage is officially "unknown" but very likely *P. [(hemiepiphytica × rotundiflora) × cyclosecta] × P. esseriana*. The form of this plant is unique: It maintains a very uniform, nearly perfectly round shape with a diameter of approx. 5.5 cm with a precise "Fibonacci spiral" distribution of its leaves. The leaves are 2 cm long × 1.5 cm wide at their largest and are bright green to yellowish-green, edged with purple. The leaves are carnivorous but do not change and are rather like ½ carnivorous and ½ succulent combination. The continuous spiral layering of the leaves on top of themselves creates significant height making the overall form a 3-dimensional half-sphere. All propagules from leaf pulls immediately develop in this same manner and are very slow to grow and mature. The plant form brings to my mind a sea urchin hence the name "Urchin". The flower of *Pinguicula* 'Urchin' is quite beautiful with bright reddish- purple coloring, with a length of 3.2 cm × width of 2.5 cm. The 5 petals all have an angular boxy shape with the lower center petal being significantly longer than the other lateral four petals. The spur is quite long at 4 cm, and the flower stalk is consistently around 15 cm long. The flower does produce pollen, but it is not yet known if it will produce seed.

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Figure 3: *Pinguicula* 'Urchin'.

Submitted: 20 January 2023

Pinguicula 'Damon's Choice' (Fig. 4) is a complex hybrid chosen from a pod of seeds germinated in 2016. This parentage of this plant is *P. (hemiepiphytica × rotundiflora) × P. emarginata*. The plant is small at 3.5-5 cm diameter. The individual leaves 2-2.5 cm long by 1-1.5 cm wide and are very similar in form to those of *P. emarginata*, having curled-up, rounded margins. The coloration on the leaves is quite pretty; the new leaves emerge with a bright watermelon-red coloring which lightens to almost beige on the middle of the leaf as the leaf grows out. The margin stays red however and even darkens with leaf maturity. The plant does exhibit carnivorous and non-carnivorous periods with corresponding leaf types. The flower is quite large relative to the plant, sometimes matching the diameter of the leaf spread. The flower is a bright lavender-pink with a slightly darker veining pattern similar to that of a *P. emarginata* flower. It has a nearly round front silhouette with a diameter in the range of 3.5-4.5 cm. *Pinguicula* 'Damon's Choice' can be easily propagated from leaf pullings, but the flower is sterile. When I first noticed this plant years ago, I immediately took a few leaf pulls from which I produced just a few plants, one or two of which I gave to Damon Collingsworth at California Carnivores. I subsequently experienced a substantial die-off throughout my *Pinguicula* collection due to a bad water filter and this plant was among the losses. I was sad and disappointed to have lost it, BUT...a few years later, on one of my many stop-in visits to California Carnivores, Damon pulled me over to his *Pinguicula* table and a 10-inch pot full of small beige plants with large pink flowers and said "Remember this little guy? I LOVE this one, and we've sold a bunch. You need to name it and register it as a cultivar." He also gave one back to me.

So, I proudly introduce: *Pinguicula* 'Damon's Choice'

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Figure 4: *Pinguicula* 'Damon's Choice'.

Submitted: 2 February 2023

Sarracenia 'GraceY' was obtained from a cross I made in 2018 between (*Sarracenia areolata* × *Sarracenia* 'Leah Wilkerson') × *Sarracenia* 'Adrian Slack'. At first, I was disappointed in this cross, but my friend told me to keep them and wait. In early summer of 2021, I stepped in my warmhouse and this beauty caught my eyes. I was shocked and couldn't even move my sight away from it.

Sarracenia 'GraceY' impressed me deeply with a sharp contrast between a deep dark purple throat and a white long lid (Fig. 5). The purple of throat sometimes splashes on the lid and body. Spring pitchers get a base colour of green, with some white spots on it. Autumn pitchers have a potential to emerge the same special body colour with *Sarracenia* 'Legacy' and the lid will turn almost full white and be much longer and wavier. Pitcher height usually averages around 60-70 cm. Flower colour is red. In my conditions, the plant grows quite fast, but seldom divides.

The 'Grace' part of name means the plant is a precious gift from the nature, and the letter 'Y' means clone Y1 of this cross.

To maintain these characteristics, propagation must be done only by division.

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Figure 5: *Sarracenia* 'GraceY' spring pitchers (left), autumn pitchers (center), lid (right).

Sarracenia ‘Spanish Dancer’

Submitted: 9 January 2023

Sarracenia ‘Spanish Dancer’ (Fig. 6) is a plant obtained in Houten, Holland in 2019, bought from a local dealer and selected by me precisely for its characteristics. I bought it as *Sarracenia purpurea* subsp. *venosa*, but seeing the shape and color, I assume that it is a cross between *Sarracenia purpurea* subsp. *venosa* × *S. purpurea* subsp. *purpurea*.

It differs greatly from other *Sarracenia purpurea* primarily for the particular shape of the operculum (a characteristic that has proved to be stable over the years) and for the globularity of the pitchers. The flower is purplish-red like other *Sarracenia purpurea*. It is quite slow in dividing but very hardy.

To maintain and preserve the unique characteristics of this specimen, it must only be propagated vegetatively.

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Figure 6: *Sarracenia* ‘Spanish Dancer’.

Submitted: 22 February 2023

Sarracenia ‘Yellow Hornet’ (Fig. 7) is a hybrid of *Sarracenia* ‘Hot Lips’ and *Sarracenia* ‘Adrian Slack’. I purchased it as a seedling from Phil Faulisi during his July 2019 open house sale.

Predominantly yellow-bodied with highly contrasting red veins, the *S. ‘Adrian Slack’* parentage is apparent in the narrow hood column. The characteristic that most distinguishes *S. ‘Yellow Hornet’* from *S. ‘Adrian Slack’* is the color. *Sarracenia* ‘Yellow Hornet’ has a strong yellow color throughout the entire pitcher, from tube to lid. There is no white present at all in *S. ‘Yellow Hornet’*, unlike *S. ‘Adrian Slack’* which has a white lid and some white in the upper pitcher. Pitchers are typically 70 cm tall with 10 cm wide hoods. The bright red lips of each pitcher flare outward creating the appearance of substantial width, like a dramatic red waterfall. The lips nearly touch at the back of the mouth, creating a visually appealing shape reminiscent of bird wings. The lid shape undulates like a sine wave and is yellow with red veins on top, and yellow with diffused red venation underneath.

In addition to a very large early season show of robust pitchers, *Sarracenia* ‘Yellow Hornet’ produces sizable pitchers and some phyllodia in the summer and fall. The flowers are bi-colored like the pitchers, with red petals and a yellow style.

The name Yellow Hornet describes the color as well as the aggressive but slender appearance of the pitchers, like a hornet.

To maintain these unique characteristics, propagation must be done only by vegetative means.

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Figure 7: *Sarracenia* ‘Yellow Hornet’.

Submitted: 14 December 2022

Sarracenia 'Camisole' is a select clone resulting from a cross of *S. rubra* subsp. *alabamensis* (seed parent) and *S. leucophylla* (pollen parent). Several decent plants came from this cross but this was the standout plant. Derek Clavel-Bate made the cross in Cornwall, England over 15 years ago.

The tallest pitcher I have recorded so far has been 70 cm. Plant produces a flush of pitchers in the spring and fall with the largest pitchers in the fall due to its *S. leucophylla* genes.

Pitcher color is white with green veining. Peristome is solid white. Lower half of leaves are all green. Pitchers become very frilly along the outer edges. On larger plants, hoods become elongated to an almost triangular shape (Fig. 8). Elongated hoods slowly lower as the pitchers age and end up touching and covering the mouth opening. An interesting feature is on smaller offsets or new growth, pitcher shape and size often look more like a normal alba *S. leucophylla* hood. On larger plants, there are larger elongated, frilly pitchers on older rhizomes and normal-sized pitchers on new offset growth. This results in an interesting look with several pitcher shapes on the same plant.

According to Derek, the plant was named with some amusement with its frilly edges in mind. In England, a camisole is a garment of ladies' underwear. Quite often they are white and almost always have a frilly edge.

Propagation must be done by division in order to maintain this plant's unique characteristics.

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Figure 8: *Sarracenia* 'Camisole'

Submitted: 11 November 2022

Sarracenia ‘White Cobra’ (Fig. 9) is a select clone resulting from a cross of *S.* ‘Camisole’ (seed parent) and *S.* ‘Wilkerson White Knight’ (pollen parent) that I did in 2016. Plant is rather slow growing but has very distinctive pitchers. The tallest pitcher I have recorded so far has been 92 cm. The plant reached maturity and bloomed for the first time in 2021. Plant produces tall and large pitchers in both the spring and again in the fall but overall largest output of pitchers is produced in the fall due to its *S. leucophylla* genes.

Pitcher color is bright white with light green veining. Peristome is solid white. Throat starts out white and gets a flush of red on both sides that do not touch. The lower two-thirds of the leaves are solid green. Hoods are elongated and may be as large as 13 cm × 16 cm. Newly opened hoods generally remain upright for a couple of days before they flop over to overhang past the front of the nectar roll. The hoods do not touch the nectar roll as with other elongated hood *Sarracenia*. Hoods also become very frilly or wavy after a few days to the point where the two opposite sides may touch. The front of the hoods may be curled or wavy either up or down.

Throat patch does not cover the entire back of the throat as does the pollen parent *S.* ‘Wilkerson White Knight’. Pitchers are larger (length and width) and a brighter white than *S.* ‘Camisole’. Blooms are red and green.

The plant reminded me of a cobra with the way the pitchers overhang the mouth as well as the two color spots on either side of the throat.

Propagation must be done by division in order to maintain this plant’s unique characteristics.

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Figure 9: *Sarracenia* ‘White Cobra’.

Sarracenia 'Wilkerson White Knight'

Submitted: 14 December 2022

Sarracenia 'Wilkerson White Knight' is a natural white *S. moorei* from Bud Wilkerson's Bog in north Walton County, Florida. The plant was discovered by Brooks Garcia and collected with permission. Photo on the left (Fig. 10) is by Brooks Garcia, used with permission.

The tallest pitcher I have recorded so far has been 85 cm. Established plants produces tall and large mouthed pitchers in both the spring and again in the fall, but the overall largest pitchers are produced in the fall due to its *S. leucophylla* genes. Forms thick clumps over time.

Pitcher color is bright white with thin light green veining. Hoods and upper pitchers can infuse with a slight pink or red color depending on conditions. Peristome is a thick solid white with slight green veining. Throat has a red patch at the base of the hood. Red patch on the throat stretches from one side to the other but thickness can vary due to environmental or overcrowding stress. The lower three quarters of the leaves are solid green.

Propagation must be done by division in order to maintain this plant's unique characteristics.

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Figure 10: *Sarracenia* 'Wilkerson White Knight' (left by Brooks Garcia; right by Michael Sprouse).

Submitted: 4 March 2023

Sarracenia 'Flamenco' (Fig. 11) is from my old collection that goes back to the early 1990s. I grew it from open pollinated seeds I harvested from plants of the Cresco Company in De Kwakel, The Netherlands.

This is a cross of *Sarracenia flava*, *S. purpurea* subsp. *venosa* var. *burkii*, and *S. × catesbaei*; and most likely again a backcross with *S. purpurea* subsp. *venosa* var. *burkii*.

The pitchers grow to a height of about 40 cm and stands out because of the enormous hood that resembles the dress of a Spanish flamenco dancer due to the extra ordinary wavy shape of the hood.

The color of the pitchers is green with red veins and a deep-red lip, and as the season progresses the entire pitcher turns more and more red. The red veining of the hood is more pronounced on the inner side rather than the exterior side, and a broad wavy wing decorates the pitcher.

Sarracenia 'Flamenco' must be reproduced only vegetatively to preserve the specific characteristics of this outstanding cultivar.

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Figure 11: *Sarracenia* 'Flamenco' pitcher and flower.

Sarracenia 'Asmoderolle'

Submitted: 18 December 2022

Sarracenia 'Asmoderolle' (Fig. 12) is from a 2014 seedling; the parents being (*S. flava* × *S. purpurea*) × (*S. flava* × *S. leucophylla*). This cultivar grows slowly. Its finely veined green urns are topped by a large, horizontal cap. The colour is pastel white with red veins, which turns pink towards the end of the season, and there is a red spot at the entrance of the urn as in *Sarracenia flava* subsp. *rugelii*.

The name Asmoderolle was invented by my wife.

To maintain the unique characteristics, reproduction must be by vegetative means only

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Figure 12: *Sarracenia* 'Asmoderolle'.

Submitted: 2 February 2023

This remarkable natural mutant of *Utricularia longifolia* Gardner differs from other forms of the species by its flowers, which show the lower corolla lip split into three slightly upwards-curving lobes (Fig. 13). The upper corolla lip is somewhat reduced, while the nectar spur appears unaffected. These characteristics give the flowers a distinct and attractive shape which makes *Utricularia* ‘Garcia’s Treasure’ a striking addition to any carnivorous plant collection. The flowers are the same size as those of a typical *U. longifolia*, and their pink color differs from the darker purple flowers of many other *U. longifolia* populations. The modified flowers appear not to produce pollen and consequently cannot self-pollinate. Thus, the cultivar can only be propagated through divisions. The plant has the same cultivation requirements as a typical *U. longifolia* and grows readily, spreading through stolons. As far as we can tell, the vegetative parts look identical to those of a typical form.

Utricularia ‘Garcia’s Treasure’ was discovered by Gabriel Garcia in 2013. It was found growing on *Sphagnum* moss close to the margin of a river in the municipality of Ibicoara, in the state of Bahia, Brazil. The cultivar is named after Gabriel Garcia, who discovered this botanical treasure, and after Bruno Garcia, who has been keeping and propagating it ever since.

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Figure 13: Flowers of *Utricularia* ‘Garcia’s Treasure’ showing the modified corolla (left & center); typical *U. longifolia* flower for comparison (right).