Keywords: cultivar, *Nepenthes veitchii* 'Lunar Eclipse AR_PPC', *Nepenthes nigra* 'Millipede Den', *Sarracenia* 'Stanya', *Sarracenia* 'Suzy-Q'.
https://doi.org/10.55360/cpn531.cv531

Abstract: Four new carnivorous plant cultivars are named and described: *Nepenthes veitchii* 'Lunar Eclipse AR_PPC', *Nepenthes nigra* 'Millipede Den', *Sarracenia* 'Stanya', *Sarracenia* 'Suzy-Q'.

Nepenthes veitchii 'Lunar Eclipse AR_PPC'

Submitted: 28 October 2023

Nepenthes veitchii 'Lunar Eclipse AR_PPC' (Fig. 1) retains the classic characteristics of *Nepenthes veitchii*, such as the hairiness, but is distinguished by the translucent nearly white colouring of its pitcher, so much that sunlight can pass through the pitcher and allow the inner liquid to be seen from the outside.

We noticed its tolerance to cold temperatures. The plant had to stay outside for 4 weeks, at a maximum temperature of 20°C and a minimum of 12°C. The plant showed no signs of suffering and even opened a new pitcher. It is best when grown in intermediate/lowland conditions.

A lunar eclipse occurred on 28 October 2023 in Italy, the country where I live, casting a shadow of the Earth on the Moon, causing the Moon to temporarily darken or turn reddish. At a certain moment, the Moon turned a deep black, except for a segment which remained a blinding white. When photographing my *Nepenthes veitchii* 'Lunar Eclipse AR_PPC' recently on a black background, I realized that the photos of the eclipse and the plant could match. "AR" represents the initials of the registrant's name and "PPC" stands for @pianeta.piante.carnivore, the registrant's cultivation page.

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

—Alessio Ragghianti • Capannori • Italy • alessioragghianti@gmail.com

Figure 1: *Nepenthes veitchii* 'Lunar Eclipse AR_PPC'.

Nepenthes nigra ‘Millipede Den’

Submitted: 4 November 2023

Nepenthes nigra ‘Millipede Den’ (Figs. 2-3) is an old clone that was likely circulated by Andreas Wistuba a few years ago. The adult pitcher acquires a very intense black colouring with yellow fenestrations on its body. The toothed peristome is positioned horizontally, resulting in the formation of an “indentation hump” on the body of the pitcher, in the part below the peristome. The inner part of the pitcher shows blue to purplish shades of colour.

The peristome of the pitchers may resemble the body of two millipedes emerging from their den. The teeth of the peristome terminate internally with thin whitish-red threads, very similar to the legs of millipedes.

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

—Alessio Ragghianti • Capannori • Italy • alessioragghianti@gmail.com

Figure 2: *Nepenthes nigra* ‘Millipede Den’.

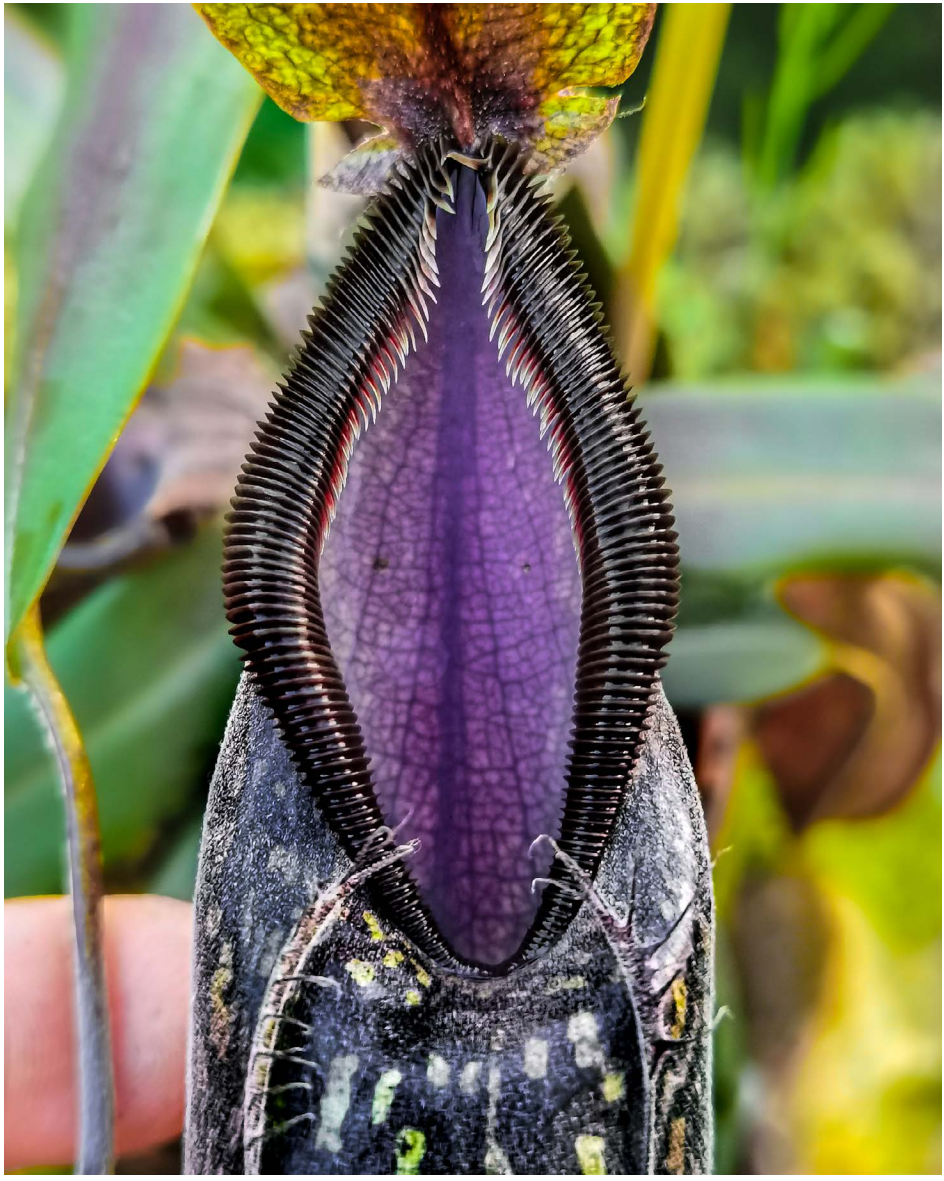

Figure 3: *Nepenthes nigra* ‘Millipede Den’.

Submitted: 12 November 2023

After 3 decades of actively breeding *Sarracenia*, I finally found a clone worthy of being named in honor of my beloved wife Stanya. In 2013, *S.* ‘Přemysl Otakar I’ (pod parent) was crossed with *S.* ‘Adrian Slack’ (pollen donor) and after growing the seed batch out, this individual stood out from the rest. The aim of this novel combination was to combine the best color traits of *S.* ‘Přemysl Otakar I’ with the elegant, “*flava*” dominant shape of *S.* ‘Adrian Slack.’ Since the pollen donor (*S.* ‘Adrian Slack’) is a hybrid that originated from the wild, its ancestry is not known with certainty (Srba 2018). However, based on the genetics of the pod parent (Srba 2010), *Sarracenia* ‘Stanya’ for sure contains *S. leucophylla*, *S. flava*, *S. purpurea* and likely also tiny infusion of *S. rubra* (Srba 2018).

The traps can reach up to 60 cm tall. The peristome is 5-7 cm in diameter and the lid ranges from 6-9 cm wide. The overall shape resembles the typical shape of *S.* × *moorei*, but is somewhat more robust due to introgression of *S. purpurea* (about 1/8). The lid slightly tilts upwards for the same reason. Initial coloration of young pitchers is pinkish with bright white fenestration of the lid (Fig. 4a). The red pigmentation significantly darkens as the pitchers age (Fig. 4b). Under optimal conditions, the body of the upper portion of the pitcher is dark maroon, smoothly fading out to green at the base of the petiole (Fig. 4c). The maroon upper portion of the pitcher is decorated with darker, almost black venation. Even fully colored, very dark pitchers maintain deep fenestration in the lid (Fig. 4c). The lower side of the lid is typically dark, but the edge is less pigmented, which creates the effects of translucent illumination (Fig. 4d). *Sarracenia* ‘Stanya’ typically produces 4-6 pitchers per growing point per season under nominal conditions.

Sarracenia ‘Stanya’ has extreme hybrid vigor and can proliferate rapidly. For example, 8 cm cuttings divided and planted in April were able to reach flowering size by the end of the grow season and flowered the following spring without any artificial fertilizing or artificial lighting. The root system is exceptionally strong, making the plants very stable in their pots.

Flowers are salmon orange, 6-8 cm large. The shape of both the sepals and petals gives the flower a “wilting” or “drooping” appearance (Fig. 4e). Plants typically produce 120-300 very well-developed seeds per capsule. Germination ratio is generally excellent, around 90%+.

Sarracenia ‘Stanya’ is dedicated to my wife Stanislava (“Stanya”) Srbova, who many of you know as the person who communicates with the customers at our nursery. Stanya is an exceptional CP partner: When we started talking about starting up our own carnivorous nursery, Stanya told me, “OK, let’s build a greenhouse, but it has to be as big as possible!”. OK fellow colleagues, who’s life partner has EVER said that to you?! For those of you familiar with my breeding program, Stanya is the person who made it all possible. Last but not least, she gave me three amazing sons, so it only makes sense to honor her with one of my best achievements (Fig. 4f). I establish also registered synonym *Sarracenia* ‘Stáňa’ which is Czech transliteration of the English variant.

Sarracenia ‘Stanya’ is already in circulation among collectors in the European Union, mostly under the name *S.* ‘Přemysl Otakar I’ × ‘Adrian Slack’ no. 10 or sometimes under the author’s code HA100C = *S.* Přemysl Otakar I × *S.* Adrian Slack clone “C”. At this point, I request that all collectors who already grow S. ‘Stanya’ under these aforementioned labels to change them to the official cultivar name. The cultivar is also available in the USA, divisions are or will be readily available soon from both Mike Wang (California) or Jeremiah Harris (Colorado). In order to keep

all cultivar's characteristics, *Sarracenia* 'Stanya' has to be propagated by vegetative means only. Special thanks to Mike Wang for proofreading this cultivar description.

References

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—Miroslav Srba • 664 04 Mokra • Czech Republic (EU) • srba@sarracenia.cz

Figure 4: a) Young pitchers with initial pinkish coloration. b) Fully pigmented adult pitchers. c) Clump of subadult individuals demonstrating overall habitus of the cultivar. d) Bright rim of the lid in translucent light. e) Flowers of *Sarracenia* 'Stanya'. f) Stanya herself with sons of the author.

Submitted: 18 September 2023

Larry Mellichamp (1948-2022), of Charlotte, North Carolina, was a *Sarracenia* botanist and early editor of CPN from 1978-1987. Alongside publishing important taxonomy on the genus, Larry was unusual among botanists for pioneering native plant horticulture in the U.S. Southeast. He can also be remembered for bringing cultivation practices for *Sarracenia* to botanical gardens of the United States in the 1970s from knowledge preserved in Britain. Larry was also the first to succeed with rapid seedling production of hybrid plants. In the 1980s he grew thousands of *Sarracenia* seedlings from seed as an experiment for commercial distribution to bring public attention to the plants and foment enthusiasm for their protection. His methods involved novel techniques using artificial lights and accelerating seedling growth with fertilizer. Selections were made with North Carolina Botanical Garden curator Rob Gardner and published in the CPN during this productive time. It is hard to overstate the influence this horticulture endeavor had on introducing the public to carnivorous plants.

Larry made fewer new cultivars as he approached retirement. His last cultivars were published in Mellichamp (2016): *Sarracenia* ‘Bug Bat’, *S.* ‘Carolina Yellow Jacket’, and *S. rosea* ‘Fat Chance’. Any selections of his from after this period would warrant attention, and we are lucky – his finest selection yet is described here.

I first noticed *Sarracenia* ‘Suzy-Q’ in Larry’s backyard bog after his memorial service in October 2022. It struck me then as an obvious future cultivar, but it wasn’t until this September that I saw it in its full glory (Fig. 5). It is unclear how widely distributed the plant is, but it is very likely that, proving popular, divisions that Larry made years ago have since percolated through the North Carolina/Southeast region of growers.

Sarracenia ‘Suzy-Q’ is an open-pollinated seedling from a seed capsule of *S.* ‘Ladies-in-Waiting’, which is *S. leucophylla* × (*rubra* × *psittacina*). There is no further record of its production. We have no idea who the father is, but it appears that Larry at least selected it – he had written “Daughter” on its label. His widow Audrey Mellichamp understands that this alludes to Suzanne Mellichamp, their daughter. Suzanne consents to the name ‘Suzy-Q’ for this plant, itself a prospective cultivar name that Larry made note of in the 1990s in one of his many reams of notes on his hybrid work.

Flowers are borne infrequently and singly. They are taller than the tallest leaves, and are rather large, like *S. leucophylla*. Sepals are very broad and unreflexed along the margins. Styles are not so large, flat-bottomed, held on a long pedicel, and bear long arms with deep stigmatic incisions, as with *S. psittacina* or *S. rubra*. Scapes are thick, as with *S. leucophylla*.

The upper quarter of the traps are inflated, as with *S. alata* or *S. leucophylla*, and are very densely areolated with striking translucent light windows and white pigment. This texture may be so dense in late-season leaves that there is more areolation than opaque tissue. Overall color is a pleasing pink-infused purple-maroon, with green tones predominating the lower ½ of the traps. The upper portions of fresh leaves are noticeably yellow-green, fading to purple.

Leaves are thick like *S. minor* (not thin and rigid like *S. psittacina*) and waxy. Peristomes are held internal to the mouth as *S. psittacina*. Lids are wider than long, rounded, and concave, and cowl over the mouth on the most robust traps. The petioles are rounded, not abaxially ribbed as with *S. leucophylla*.

Leaves are of three morphs: first season leaves are tall, over 46 cm, narrow, held on upright petioles. The remaining two flushes of leaves are both fatter, often ¼ shorter for the mid-summer leaves to ⅓ shorter for the late-summer ones. These have slightly more recurved bases than spring leaves. The leaves form radial rosettes, all facing toward the center of the growth point as with *S.* 'Ladies-in-Waiting'. Rhizomes are vertical – they do not creep along the soil surface, and the growth points themselves are not conspicuous at the soil level, like *S. psittacina*. I count roughly 10 leaves per growth point on a blooming year.

Given the texture and lateral shape of the leaves, which stands out against the known pedigree as similar to *S. minor*, I suspect but do not know for certain if the plant was crossed with *S. minor* × *psittacina*. There is at least one such plant in Larry's bog growing with *Sarracenia* 'Suzy-Q'. Pedigree can be better understood by selfing this plant.

I have not yet seen the petals of 'Suzy-Q', but they will be described in a future issue.

Propagation of *Sarracenia* 'Suzy-Q' should be done vegetatively to preserve its unique characteristics.

Reference

Larry Mellichamp. 2016. New cultivars. Carniv. Pl. Newslett. 45(3): 124-126.
https://doi.org/10.55360/cpn453.cr390

—Carson Trexler • Portland • Oregon • USA • carson@carnivorousplants.org

Figure 5: *Sarracenia* 'Suzy-Q' as grown outside at the Mellichamp residence in Charlotte, North Carolina, September 2023.