

NEW CULTIVARS

Keywords: cultivar, *Sarracenia* ‘Mikasa Ackerman’, *Sarracenia* ‘Xi’ (囍), *Dionaea* ‘EEC Chalupacabra’, *Dionaea* ‘EEC Lava Guava’, *Pinguicula* ‘Mary Davis Treat’, *Sarracenia* ‘Adye’

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Abstract: Six new carnivorous plant cultivars are named and described: *Sarracenia* ‘Mikasa Ackerman’, *Sarracenia* ‘Xi’ (囍), *Dionaea* ‘EEC Chalupacabra’, *Dionaea* ‘EEC Lava Guava’, *Pinguicula* ‘Mary Davis Treat’, *Sarracenia* ‘Adye’.

Sarracenia ‘Mikasa Ackerman’

Submitted: 18 November 2024

Sarracenia ‘Mikasa Ackerman’ is from M. Wang seed. I think it's the best gift that I have received. I first noticed it in fall 2021 as a tall, huge, and pure white tube (Fig. 1), but I think I have grown this plant at my place since at least 2018.

Sarracenia leucophylla var. *alba* pitchers are always very thin and short, but *Sarracenia* ‘Mikasa Ackerman’ is the tallest and largest pure white pitcher that I have ever seen. The adult plant has reached 92 cm and I believe it can become taller. New pitchers are pure white; old pitchers will have some green veins. I just grow it in my greenhouse without LED.

Mikasa Ackerman is a character from the famous anime Attack on Titan, for Mikasa's love is really pure, just like this cultivar, pure and white.

Sarracenia ‘Mikasa Ackerman’ must be propagated vegetatively to preserve its unique characteristics.

—Y. CHEN • ZunYi • Guizhou • China • zeccp@foxmail.com



Figure 1: *Sarracenia* ‘Mikasa Ackerman’.

Sarracenia 'Xi' (囍)

Submitted: 19 November 2024

Sarracenia 'Xi' (囍) is a very confusing cross, there is no way to know its parents. I first noticed this plant in the summer of 2017 when it showed up as a very large long-capped red *Sarracenia moorei*. I just thought it was a pretty plant at the time, but a few months later in late fall, the plant grew a white-green pitcher – and from then on, I was sure it was an unusual plant.

As years passed, *Sarracenia* 'Xi' (囍) gave me many surprises, it would grow many different shapes and colors of pitchers, somewhat similar to *S.* 'Chaos'. Sometimes it has a long hanging lid, but sometimes a smaller lid. In early summer (Fig. 2A), it produces a huge white lid and a red tube, but it does not turn red like *S.* 'Ellie Wang'. Its color lasts for several months. In early fall (Fig. 2B), *Sarracenia* 'Xi' (囍) produces huge pink pitchers (80-90 cm tall) that will stay pinkish-white and do not turn all red. In the late fall (Fig. 2C), it will grow a lot of white pitchers that will last until the next spring before it dies back.

Sarracenia 'Xi' (囍) must be propagated vegetatively to preserve its unique characteristics.

Sarracenia 'Xi' (囍)是一个非常混乱的杂交品种，它的亲本无从知晓。我第一次注意到这种植物是在2017年夏天，当时它以一种非常大的长盖*Sarracenia moorei*的形象出现。当时我只是觉得这是一株漂亮的植物，但几个月后的深秋，这株植物长出了白绿色的瓶子--从那时起，我就确定这是一株不寻常的植物。

几年过去了，*Sarracenia* 'Xi' (囍)瓶子草给了我很多惊喜，它会长出很多不同形状和颜色的叶子，有点类似于*S.* 'Chaos'。有时它有一个长长的垂盖，但有时盖子较小。初夏时节（图1A），它会长出一个巨大的白色盖子和一个红色管子，但不会像*S.* 'Ellie Wang'那样变成全红色。它的颜色会持续几个月。早秋（图1B），*Sarracenia* 'Xi' (囍)会长出巨大的粉红色管子（80-90厘米高），保持粉白色，不会全部变红。到了深秋（图1C），它会长出很多白色的管子，一直持续到第二年春天才枯萎。

Sarracenia 'Xi' (囍)必须通过无性繁殖才能保持其独特的特性。

—Y. CHEN • ZunYi • Guizhou • China • zeccp@foxmail.com

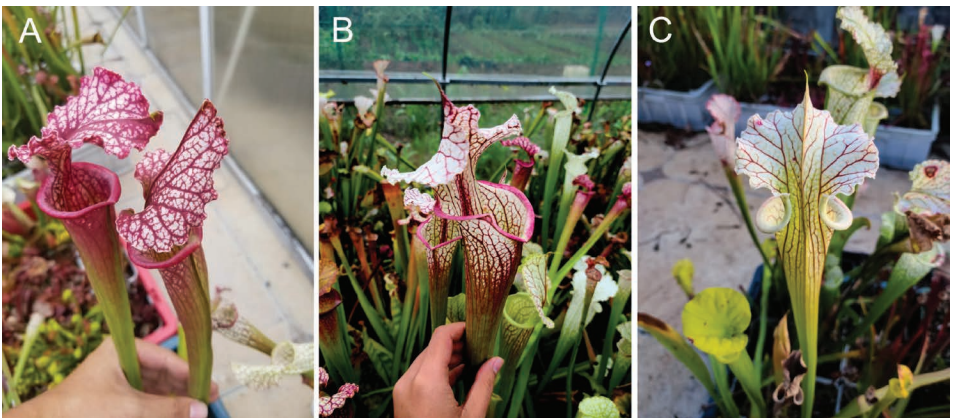


Figure 2: *Sarracenia* 'Xi' (囍) in (A) early summer, (B) early fall, (C) late fall.

Dionaea ‘EEC Chalupacabra’

Submitted: 2 October 2024

Dionaea ‘EEC Chalupacabra’ (Fig. 3) is the product of a collaboration between Evan Wang (Palo Alto, California) and Craig Heath (Lorton, Virginia). Hand pollination in the summer of 2019 was performed by Evan Wang. After pollination, the flowers were isolated. The seed was the product of crossing *D.* ‘Jaws Smiley’ × *D.* ‘Alien’. Numerous seeds of this cross were grown by Evan Wang and Craig Heath. Of the over 60 seeds, only one developed the unique phenotype of *Dionaea* ‘EEC Chalupacabra’.

Dionaea ‘EEC Chalupacabra’ is characterized by extremely elongated traps, similar to *D.* ‘Alien’, but the cilia are longer. Full grown traps measure up to 4 cm in length. Petioles and traps are yellow on the exterior, distinguishing it from other elongated trap cultivars. Interior of the traps is a deep red in full sun. The petioles are short, measuring less than 2 cm and form a tight rosette pattern. *Dionaea* ‘EEC Chalupacabra’ has compact growth throughout the year. Traps are functional. While trap closing speed is slower than typical traps, ‘EEC Chalupacabra’ is able to catch and digest prey independently which, in our experience, distinguishes itself from its parent cultivars. Insects have routinely been found in its traps which were not artificially fed. The other distinguishing features of ‘EEC Chalupacabra’ are its vigor and ease of cultivation which are markedly improved compared to *D.* ‘Alien’ and *D.* ‘Jaws Smiley’.

The name ‘EEC Chalupacabra’ refers to the Mexican food ‘chalupa’ (made famous in mainstream America by Taco Bell) that resembles a concave boat, reflecting the elongated trap morphology. ‘EEC Chalupacabra’ also is a pun and reference to the Chupacabra—a legendary creature of the Americas known to attack and drink the blood of livestock, particularly goats and a suitable reference given the functional traps of ‘EEC Chalupacabra’.

‘EEC’ is an acronym for Ev & Em Carnivorium where the cultivar was initially created and propagated. *Dionaea* ‘EEC Chalupacabra’ can only be propagated vegetatively by rhizome or leaf/flower stalk cuttings to preserve its unique characteristics.

—EVAN WANG • EV & EM CARNIVORIUM • PALO ALTO • CALIFORNIA • USA • BASKETBALLEV08@GMAIL.COM



Figure 3: *Dionaea* ‘EEC Chalupacabra’ (A) whole plant, (B) trap detail, (C) exterior trap.

Dionaea ‘EEC Lava Guava’

Submitted: 2 October 2024

Dionaea ‘EEC Lava Guava’ (Fig. 4) is a seed grown plant by Emmy Wang. Hand pollination was performed in the summer of 2019 by Emmy Wang. The flowers were isolated after pollination. The seed was the product of crossing *D.* ‘Royal Red’ with *D.* ‘Alien’. Numerous seeds from this cross were grown. Of the over 70 seeds, only one developed the unique phenotype of *D.* ‘EEC Lava Guava’.

Dionaea ‘EEC Lava Guava’ is characterized by markedly misshapen traps, often with one side of a trap partially missing with small bulb-like nodules. The edges of the missing regions are characteristically smooth-edged, giving the appearance of molten or melted traps. Cilia may also be fused at times. *D.* ‘EEC Lava Guava’ has a similar appearance to *D.* ‘Fondue’; however, there are several key differences: 1) *D.* ‘EEC Lava Guava’ always demonstrates misshapen traps while *D.* ‘Fondue’ typically only shows molten traps during summer and autumn; 2) Petioles are not involved with *D.* ‘EEC Lava Guava’ while petioles may also demonstrate a molten appearance with *D.* ‘Fondue’; 3) The internal coloration of *D.* ‘EEC Lava Guava’ has a pink, salmon-like color while *D.* ‘Fondue’ has a deep red coloration.

Traps are usually asymmetric with one side being more misshapen than the other. Trigger hairs, when present, are in the typical three per side formation – and traps can be stimulated to close, but given the deformity are unable to truly close and seal. The cultivar is a slow growing plant, likely due to its nonfunctional traps.

The name ‘Lava Guava’ refers to the molten appearance of the traps resembling molten rock or ‘lava’. ‘Guava’ refers to the warm pink coloration seen inside the traps which is similar to tropical pink guava fruit. ‘EEC’ is an acronym for Ev and Em Carnivorium where hand pollination, seed development and propagation were performed.

Dionaea ‘EEC Lava Guava’ must only be propagated vegetatively by rhizome or leaf/floral cuttings to preserve the unique characteristics of this cultivar.

—EMMY WANG • Ev & Em Carnivorium • Palo Alto • California • USA • Emmywang888@gmail.com



Figure 4: *Dionaea* ‘EEC Lava Guava’ (A) whole plant, (B) trap close-up, (C) deformed trap.

Pinguicula 'Mary Davis Treat'

Submitted: 31 October 2024

Pinguicula 'Mary Davis Treat' comes from a cross between *P. medusina* and *P. rectifolia*. The crossing was carried out in 2022, and the seeds were harvested and sown in June 2022.

Pinguicula 'Mary Davis Treat' (Fig. 5) has narrow leaves with revolute arc-shaped margins. The plant color ranges from pink to light burgundy, depending on the time of year. Like its parent *P. medusina*, it has a lot of mucilage that gives it a special shine. In winter, it forms a bulb that remains half buried and awakens in spring. To this day, *Pinguicula* 'Mary Davis Treat' has not flowered.

Its name is in honor of the American naturalist Mary Davis Treat born in the 17th century who collaborated with Charles Darwin in his studies on carnivorous plants.

Pinguicula 'Mary Davis Treat' must only be propagated vegetatively to preserve the unique characteristics of this cultivar.

—CHRISTIAN DURAN GONZALEZ • CP-48620 Plentzia • Bizkaia • España • umparas@gmail.com

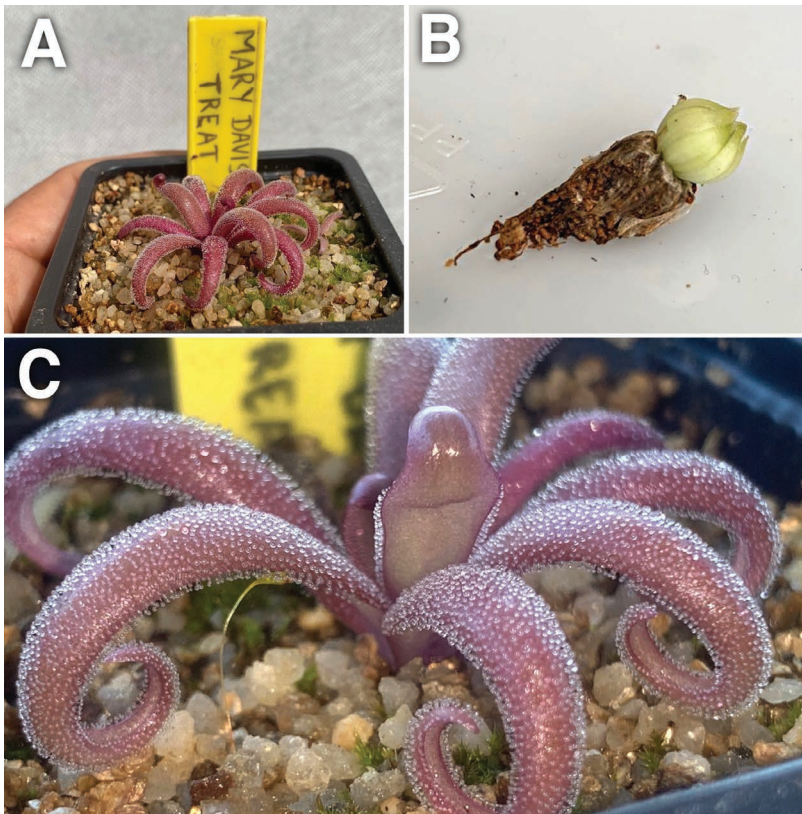


Figure 5: *Pinguicula* 'Mary Davis Treat' (A) carnivorous stage, (B) dormant bulb, (C) plant closeup showing dense stalked glands.

Sarracenia ‘Adye’

Submitted: 9 September 2024

Sarracenia ‘Adye’ is a hybrid between *S.* ‘Rubis Rare’ and a *S.* × *moorei*. The *S.* × *moorei* clone used for this crossing is not a described cultivar, it is most likely a seed-grown plant bought decades ago to from French grower. It is completely green, very tall and possesses white lids.

Sarracenia ‘Adye’ produces tall, glabrous and very colorful pitchers changing during the year from warm orange when they open, to solid red during the growth season, and to dark-red, almost black at the end of the growing season in sunny conditions (Fig. 6). Contrary to other solid red registered cultivars such as *S.* ‘Royal Ruby’, it shows “reverse” or “inverted” veins, which means that the veins are yellowish while the traps are mostly red, a unique and very representative feature (Fig. 7). The reverse veins are mostly visible at the beginning of the season below the lid and around the opening of the pitchers and tend to disappear when the traps get darker. Another specific characteristic is the shape of the wavy lid ending up with a nice spur. The flower is large for the genus, petals and sepals are bright yellow with orange/red bracts. The plant is overall a nice grower all year around.

The word “adye” comes from the Tsimané/Chimane language mostly spoken in some parts of the Bolivian Amazonian forest and means “flame/fire”. It perfectly fits the bright red color with yellow reverse veins of the new traps of this cultivar.

This cultivar must be propagated vegetatively to ensure conservation of its characteristics.

—ARTHUR SANGUET • 73000 Chambéry • France • Arthur.sanguet@gmail.com



Figure 6: *Sarracenia* ‘Adye’ (A) with typical warm orange/red coloration of newly opened pitcher, (B) older trap at the end of the growing season with solid dark red coloration.



Figure 7: *Sarracenia* 'Adye' (A) with yellow veins visible under the lid when traps are young, (B) typical trap showing the visible yellow veins.