

## NEW CULTIVARS

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Abstract: Three new carnivorous plant cultivars are named and described: *Sarracenia* 'Timeless', *Sarracenia* 'Peter D'Amato', *Drosera* 'Soekarno'.

### *Sarracenia* 'Timeless'

Submitted: 22 November 2024

*Sarracenia* 'Timeless' (Fig. 1) is a cross between Mike King's clone H112 (*Sarracenia* 'Leah Wilkerson') and Phil Wilson's clone F67/4 (*S. flava* var. *ornata*). That seed was sown in spring 2014. As early as the second year of growth, this plant stood out from the others and was striking for its intense dark red color in the throat, and for the areolation of the lid which was whiter than its siblings of the same sowing.

*Sarracenia* 'Timeless' differs from other white *S. × moorei* (e.g. *Sarracenia* 'Silvia Luise') for its height, the pitchers reach an average of 90 cm, and for its generosity and vigor producing pitchers (cultivated in the best conditions). Other characteristics of the plant are the beautiful large white lip, broad coloration of the throat, large white lid with visible veins and light green veins.

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

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Figure 1. *Sarracenia* 'Timeless'.

## *Sarracenia* ‘Peter D’Amato’

Submitted: 17 January 2025

After Peter D’Amato passed away, I decided that I would name a *Sarracenia* in his honor, but which one? I knew that this plant would have to be a perfect plant that was a cut above all others. I immediately knew exactly which one to choose. Quite simply, in 30 years of hybridizing, *Sarracenia* ‘Peter D’Amato’ is the very best *Sarracenia* that I have created so far. The parentage is (*S.* × *mittelliana* selfed × *S. alata* ‘Night’ selfed) × (*S. rubra* subsp. *alabamensis* × *S. leucophylla* ‘Schnell’s Ghost’).

This is a newer cross of mine and I’ve been in love with it since it was 8 cm tall. It was a fantastic cross in general; the kind of cross where you want to keep all siblings for different reasons. I have named six in total from this cross and will be publishing their names soon. This one though is the best of them.

*Sarracenia* ‘Peter D’Amato’ is in my opinion a perfect plant and represents the culmination of several traits that I have been aiming for over the years all combined into one amazing plant. For starters it makes lots and lots of pitchers all season long and the small pitchers are perfect miniatures of the large ones. Even a single growth point is quick to form a thick bouquet of pitchers that is added to all season long. It has lots of *S. leucophylla*, *S. alata*, and *S. rubra* subsp. *alabamensis* in it so it doesn’t truly peak until September. Just when you think it couldn’t have any more pitchers, the late summer pitchers come up even taller and more beautiful. The individual pitchers also last for a long time, so the spring pitchers still look nice after the last pitchers have formed in autumn. Some will even look good all winter here in California where our winters are relatively mild.

The pitchers are also very rigid and upright. If you hold it on its side, they all continue to stick straight out. It’s a shorter plant topping out at around 35 cm. The pitchers have an exceptionally elegant form and a pronounced bulge in the throat which is a trait that I have spent years breeding for. It is also super vigorous and divides quickly, which it inherited from *S. rubra* subsp. *alabamensis* and *S. alata*.

Then there’s the color. I’m always striving for more complicated and striking colors in my crosses and this one is the kind of plant I’ve always dreamed of making. The lower part of the pitchers is vivid green. The upper portion of the pitchers is solid white even when grown outdoors in full sun. It’s a beautiful sort of mat white that I’m not sure I’ve seen on any other *Sarracenia*. It looks like it was painted with white paint. The plant photographed (Fig. 2) was grown outside in full sun, so you can really see how the white holds up even outside. Many other white-topped hybrids can yellow in intense light or burn quickly in full sun, but these remain pure white.

There are dark (almost black) thin, delicately branching veins cutting through the white all the way up the back of the pitchers and on to the lid. As the pitchers mature, the underside of the lids and lip darken into a deep dark red. I’m still amazed at how white the tops of the lid can remain while simultaneously having such dark red undersides. Lastly, the white parts of the pitchers actually glitter and sparkle in the sunlight too although I wasn’t able to capture that in photos.

It was in July 2024 that I decided to name this particular plant ‘Peter D’Amato’. At that time, it had yet to flower and so I had resigned myself to the fact that I would have to publish it without a flower. Weirdly a couple of weeks later, it started to make its very first bloom totally out of season! Every year we will have one or two plants that make a late season flower like this, but they’re usually short scaped and stunted. This one actually formed up perfectly and on a tall scape. I like to

think that somehow Peter had something to with it flowering just in the nick of time and I'm taking it as a sign of his approval.

We don't generally grow *Sarracenia* for the flowers but it's a nice flower nonetheless. It's a smaller flower and the petals are orangey red transiting with a flamed edge into a pretty yellow margin. The backs of the petals are a solid creamy yellow and the petals are often notched like mittens. The sepals blushing orange over green with time.

The name *Sarracenia* 'Peter D'Amato' is a memorial to my dear friend and mentor, Peter D'Amato.

*Sarracenia* 'Peter D'Amato' must be propagated vegetatively to preserve its unique characteristics.

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Figure 2. *Sarracenia* 'Peter D'Amato'.

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In February 2023, Ahmad and Yonatan crossed *Drosera madagascariensis* with *Drosera tokaiensis* (*D. rotundifolia* × *D. spatulata*) at Terrace Garden CP Nursery in Magelang Regency, Central Java, producing *Drosera* ‘Soekarno’ (Fig. 3). Seed germination took five days. Both *Drosera madagascariensis* and *Drosera tokaiensis*, its parents, have morphological traits that are combined in *Drosera* ‘Soekarno’. The stem of *Drosera* ‘Soekarno’ is erect and has short internodes. The arrangement of the leaves forms a rosette. With a length of 10 to 15 mm, young leaves grow erect; as they get older, they will increasingly face downward. The leaf stem, which is 5-7 mm long, gets thinner towards the tip. The flowers are white with a touch of pink, and the leaf blades are truncate. Since Soekarno is the name of the Father of the Indonesian Nation and the first *Drosera* cultivar to be published and documented from Indonesia, we decided to call our new cultivar Soekarno.

Table 1. Comparison of characteristics between *Drosera madagascariensis*, *Drosera tokaiensis*, and *Drosera* ‘Soekarno’.

Morphological Characters	<i>Drosera madagascariensis</i> (Codd <i>et al.</i> 1970)	<i>Drosera tokaiensis</i> (Kagawa 2014)	<i>Drosera</i> ‘Soekarno’
Stem	Erect, tall, with wide internodes	Rosette form	Erect, tall with short internode spacing. Rosette leaves
Leaf	Young leaves grow upright, as they age, the leaves will increasingly face downward, with a length of 15-30 mm. The leaf stalk narrows towards the tip, measuring 10-15 mm in length. The leaf blades are obovate-elliptic in shape.	The leaves grow horizontally, with a length of 10-12 mm. The leaf stalk narrows towards the tip, measuring 5-7 mm in length. The leaf blades are orbicular in shape.	Young leaves grow upright, as they age the leaves will increasingly face downward, with a length of 10-15 mm. The leaf stalk narrows towards the tip, with a length of 5-7 mm. The leaf blades are truncate in shape.
Flower	Light purple	Pink	White with a hint of pink

#### References

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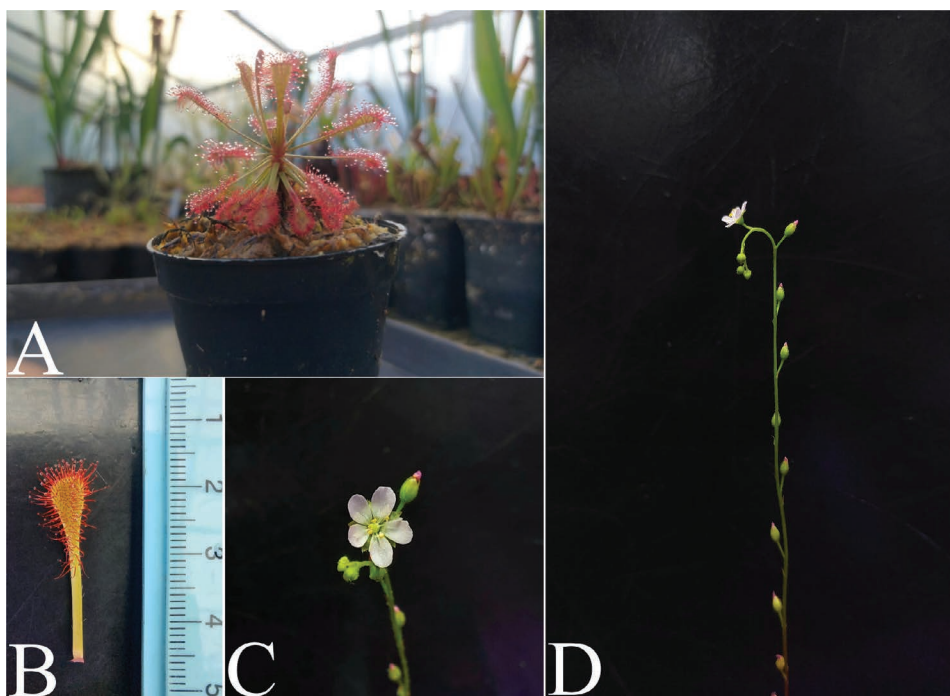


Figure 3. Morphology of *Drosera* 'Soekarno'. (A) Habit, (B) Leaf, (C) Flower, (D) Inflorescence.



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