New cultivars

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Abstract: Sixteen new carnivorous plant cultivars are named and described: *Sarracenia* 'Ada Rawlings', *Sarracenia* 'Hans', *Sarracenia* 'Scream', *Sarracenia* 'Venom', *Sarracenia* 'Splatter', *Sarracenia* 'Cetacean', *Dionaea* 'Angry Lettuce', *Dionaea* 'Fiamma', *Dionaea* 'Fuego Radioactivo', *Dionaea* 'Phyllopterix', *Dionaea* 'Ruggine', *Dionaea* 'Twister', 'Mazikeen', *Dionaea* 'Colmillo Andino', *Cephalotus* 'Big Mouth', *Cephalotus* 'Black Lip'.

Sarracenia 'Hans'

Submitted: 22 June 2025

This plant, made by Carni-Flora nursery in The Netherlands, has successfully been made available by tissue-culture since 2023. It is most likely of *Sarracenia purpurea* subsp. *purpurea* parentage because it lacks most features of subsp. *venosa*, but hybridization between the two is possible.

This small but stout solid cultivar (Fig. 1) produces 6–7 new leaves about 16 cm long and 3.5 cm wide throughout the season, lasting several months. The bulging pitchers are from green to maroon as they mature, with dark-red longitudinal that intensify towards the rim. The large hood, a third of the entire pitcher, is heavily veined with broad dark-red veins on a green background that slowly changes into a light maroon color, making the entire pitcher most distinctive. The inner surface of the hood is abundantly covered with little bristly hairs, while the margin is not undulated as in most *S. purpurea*.

The cultivar name 'Hans' is a formalization (by request) of the informal name "Hans" which was given to this plant by René van Kessel of Carni-Flora to honor a well-known Dutch grower that provided many of the seeds that resulted not only in this selection, but in many others.

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Figure 1. *Sarracenia* 'Hans'. Photos by Hans Luhrs.

Submitted: 12 June 2025

Sarracenia ‘Ada Rawlings’ (Fig. 2) is a cross that I germinated in the spring of 2015. I have named it after my second grandchild.

The parents are *Sarracenia* ‘Max Rawlings’, a cultivar I produced in 1990, and *S. flava* var. *rubricorpora* ‘Burgundy’ which I purchased from Adrian Slack in the 1980’s.

The tubes of the young pitchers are green at the base, gradually becoming red towards the top, and the hood is light green with heavy red veins. As the pitcher ages, the intense, vibrant deep red/purple colour covers the whole pitcher with dark purple veins in the hood. The hood of the pitcher has a distinct wavy edge. The entrance to the tube has a pronounced pinched look creating a distinctive heart shaped opening, which does not affect this vigorous plant’s ability to catch prey. The flowers are yellow/green with yellow petals, and the sepals are tinged with orange.

I particularly like the way this plant grows in a compact way, with many of the pitchers growing close together which creates a good, sturdy looking plant. The height of the pitchers can reach at least 78 cm.

The plant should only be reproduced by vegetative means to ensure that its unique characteristics are maintained

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Figure 2. *Sarracenia* ‘Ada Rawlings’.

Submitted: 4 July 2025

Sarracenia ‘Scream’ was discovered by chance among a batch of seedlings from an open-pollinated *Sarracenia leucophylla* Lorenz Bütschi clone that I acquired at the beginning of my journey into carnivorous plants. When I first noticed the mutation in 2012, the plant was only about 10–15 cm tall, but it already stood out as something distinctly different from any other variation I had seen before. As it matured, the slightly wavy lines of the peristome, descending deep into the pitcher against a white background (Fig. 3), evoked the iconic mask from the movie Scream—hence the name.

The plant should only be reproduced by vegetative means to ensure that its unique characteristics are maintained.

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Figure 3. *Sarracenia* ‘Scream’.

Submitted: 17 July 2025

Sarracenia ‘Cetacean’ (Fig. 4) germinated in spring 2020 from a batch of hybrid seed taken from mixed open-pollinated plants in my collection, and therefore, the parentage of the plant is unknown. I believe a large proportion of this hybrid’s genetics is made up of *Sarracenia leucophylla* and *S. purpurea*.

In spring 2025, the tallest pitcher was 30 cm high and 8 cm wide. The pitchers have increased in size every season, and I believe they have the potential to grow larger each season. Pitchers are very bulbous in the upper portions. Flowers are typically 25–30 cm high, and the petal colour is red.

The pitcher colour from early spring to late summer, if kept in full sunlight, starts off nearly full white/cream with faint red lines, then as summer approaches, changes to greenish white with red veins. Pitchers remain this colour and often persist over winter white retaining this colour. The peristome is often squared off and red in colour.

Sarracenia ‘Cetacean’ is a little slow to propagate, I currently have three plants after splitting in 2023.

The name Cetacean has been chosen because this plant reminds me of a white whale due to its bulbous appearance. The word Cetacean itself is used to describe all species of whales, dolphins, and porpoises.

To preserve the unique features of this cultivar, propagation must be vegetative only.

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Figure 4. *Sarracenia* ‘Cetacean’.

Sarracenia ‘Venom’

Sarracenia ‘Venom’ (Fig. 5) is a cross between a *S. leucophylla* clone (called *S. leucophylla* “Bulbosa” by growers) and *S.* ‘Saurus’. The seeds are from Danilo Cazzaniga.

The main characteristics of *Sarracenia* ‘Venom’ are its larger spring pitchers, which initially appear pale green with white windows. In the sun, they transform into a very dark red/purple with alternating white windows. At the base of the pitcher, these windows will eventually develop red spots, that almost appear as colored dots when held up to the light. The operculum, in turn, will change from dull green to white, alternating with very thick, pronounced veins of the same color as the operculum, tending toward black. The peristome and the throats of the operculum, where the tendinous nectar is concentrated, initially turn dark purple and then turn completely black. The plant tissues are very dense and thick, and the structure of the jug is very open, with a crenulated nectar roll. Summer pitchers, on the other hand, appear more fenestrated, with a greater presence of white pigment. The edge of the operculum and the throats are still black, but with a more closed operculum and a more elegant overall shape.

The surface appears pubescent, which makes the photos appear slightly lighter and redder than the actual dark shades. During the initial selection phase, the seedling was rejected and dropped. At first glance, it shouldn't have been selected because it was pale green with some red veins and white windows. But something in me gave it another chance, and rather than throw it away, I planted it in a moss garden. Over time, I noticed the colors intensifying, so I moved it to a sunnier location, where it completely changed appearance, transforming the pale green into very dark colors alternating with lighter ones.

The name "Venom" comes from the fact that the opercula are large and powerful and the color of the pitcher is dark, including the very pronounced veins of the operculum that arise from the black peristome, which dominate the light colors of the operculum. They almost look like a Marvel comic book symbiont taking possession of its host.

At the beginning of the season, the plant produces pitchers that are robust in height and size, and in my growing conditions, they can reach about 85 cm. Compared to its parent, *S.* ‘Saurus’, from which it closely resembles the color of the pitcher and the color of the peristome, the spring pitchers exhibit a notable difference, resulting from the fenestration of the operculum, the small, faint fenestrations at the base of the peristome, and the opening of the operculum. In higher-humidity growing conditions, given the size of its parents, I believe it could reach even greater heights and be an excellent starting point for creating new hybrids.

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Figure 5. *Sarracenia* ‘Venom’.

Submitted: 11 July 2025

Sarracenia ‘Splatter’ (Fig. 6) is an interspecific hybrid belonging to the *Sarracenia moorei* group (*Sarracenia leucophylla* × *S. flava*), selected from seed in 2015. This cultivar is distinguished by the morphology of its peristome and operculum (lid), which features slightly undulated margins and a striking white coloration with prominent translucent areas, accentuated by a vivid red rim. The throat exhibits a bright red hue that gradually darkens with age, developing into deep maroon or nearly black tones as the pitcher matures. This mature plant remains short (50–60 cm tall) compared to the average *S. moorei*.

The flowers are fertile, yellow with orange hues.

One of the most distinctive traits of *Sarracenia* ‘Splatter’ is the development, during the aging process of the pitcher, of an irregular coloration pattern consisting of randomly distributed red spots and streaks along the entire surface of the pitcher tube. This distinctive “splatter” effect, reminiscent of the visual style of splatter films, inspired the cultivar’s name.

This unique characteristic clearly differentiates *Sarracenia* ‘Splatter’ from other well-known red-throated *S. moorei* cultivars, such as *S.* ‘Iamsatyricon’ and *S.* ‘Legacy’, giving it an unmistakable and easily recognizable appearance.

The plant should only be reproduced by vegetative means to ensure that its unique characteristics are maintained.

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Figure 6. *Sarracenia* ‘Splatter’ pitcher and flower.

Submitted: 14 July 2025

Dionaea muscipula ‘Angry Lettuce’ is an exceptional Venus Flytrap selection created through a cross of *Dionaea muscipula* developed by Diflora. This distinctive cultivar is known for its unique combination of trap shapes and growth patterns. *Dionaea muscipula* ‘Angry Lettuce’ combines the characteristic of *Dionaea* ‘Werewolf’ but with a more elongated, arched, and deformed shape. Usually, younger plants often display a striking pinkish-red color, while mature plants typically have a green appearance (Fig. 7).

Its aggressive teeth complement its unique trap shape, contributing to its intriguing appearance and suggesting the name of the plant “Angry Lettuce”. The name was suggested by Helleentje Walker, reflecting the plant’s distinctive features and bold appearance.

This cultivar must be propagated by division only.

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Figure 7. *Dionaea muscipula* ‘Angry Lettuce’.

Dionaea muscipula ‘Fiamma’

Submitted: 14 July 2025

Dionaea muscipula ‘Fiamma’ (Fig. 8) is a prostrate clone selected by Diflora, with numerous fascinating features: it boasts an abundance of sensory hairs on the lobes. The trap’s coloration is distinctive, transitioning from yellow to a very dark red, resembling flames. Dark speckles near the triggers, along with long, crossed, and irregular teeth, are the unique characteristics that unequivocally differentiate it from its sibling *Dionaea* ‘Carboni Ardenti’. These characteristics, along with its connection to ‘Carboni Ardenti’ which means “burning embers” in Italian, inspired the name ‘Fiamma’ which is the Italian word for “flame”. This clone stands out as the jewel in our collection!

This cultivar must be propagated by division only.

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Figure 8. *Dionaea muscipula* ‘Fiamma’.

Submitted: 14 July 2025

Dionaea muscipula ‘Fuego Radioactivo’ (Fig. 9) was selected for its unique and distinctive characteristics. *Dionaea muscipula* ‘Fuego Radioactivo’ boasts large traps, often flat to the ground, with striking red striping and occasional interior spotting. The elongated shape of the trap is similar to that of *Dionaea* ‘Louchapates’, but has much more unpredictable teeth—curved, distorted, long, short—and vary in placement, sometimes starting deep inside the trap and other times at the trap margin.

The name “Fuego Radioactivo” was chosen to describe the irregular and unique appearance of this cultivar. The traps, often lying flat on the ground, exhibit an intense red coloration with occasional internal spotting. However, the most distinctive feature of this plant is the irregular shape of its teeth, which vary significantly in length and curvature, creating an unpredictable and chaotic effect. This characteristic resembles the distorted and chaotic flames of a nuclear explosion.

This cultivar must be propagated by division only.

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Figure 9. *Dionaea muscipula* ‘Fuego Radioactivo’.

Dionaea muscipula ‘Phyllopterix’

Submitted: 14 July 2025

Dionaea muscipula ‘Phyllopterix’ (Fig. 10) is an amazing cross of *Dionaea muscipula*, which is not only giant but also displays an unusual trap shape, resembling the sea dragon shape. It is a *Dionaea* with multiple, deformed traps similar to *Dionaea* ‘Master of Disaster’ or *Dionaea* ‘Mirror’, but unlike these, it displays multiple traps, often cup-shaped, fused together into a single leaf connected by a kind of petiole.

This Venus flytrap owes its name to Phyllopterix, a genus of marine fish. In fact, the shape of the new traps in formation resembles the head and the protuberances of the famous sea dragon.

This cultivar must be propagated by division only.

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Figure 10. *Dionaea muscipula* ‘Phyllopterix’.

Dionaea muscipula ‘Ruggine’

Submitted: 14 July 2025

Dionaea muscipula ‘Ruggine’ (Fig. 11) is a Diflora selection obtained by isolating a mutant of *Dionaea muscipula*. It is similar to *Dionaea muscipula* ‘Scarlatin’ with larger teeth and a different variegation. In fact, it has obvious red variegations of varying intensity that give the trap a unique color. The sawteeth are similar to the plant from which it was isolated, but slightly longer.

Dionaea muscipula ‘Ruggine’ owes its name to its unique coloration, featuring red variegation of varying intensity, resembling the color of rust, which in Italian translates to “Ruggine”.

This cultivar must be propagated by division only.

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Figure 11. *Dionaea muscipula* ‘Ruggine’.

Dionaea muscipula ‘Twister’

Submitted: 14 July 2025

Dionaea muscipula ‘Twister’ (Fig. 12) was developed by Diflora, part of the Werewolf-like cluster, created from the cross between *Dionaea* ‘Werewolf’ and *Dionaea* ‘Dracula’. Although similar to *Dionaea* ‘Werewolf’, it has a different structure, in that especially young traps have a spiral shape. Another distinctive feature of this cultivar is the absence of trigger hairs—the sensory hairs within the traps that normally trigger the closing mechanism. This absence results in a reduced ability to capture prey, making the plant less reactive than other *Dionaea* that possess trigger hairs.

Dionaea muscipula ‘Twister’ is characterized by its spiral-shaped traps, which initially coil upon themselves. This unique characteristic is most pronounced in the young traps at the start of the growing season, but it persists, albeit to a lesser extent, in older traps. The plant has an upright growth habit, with vibrant green traps that, when exposed to ample sunlight, can develop striking red-pinkish hues.

The name “Twister” was suggested by Mikael Rose and is derived from this distinctive spiral formation.

This cultivar must be propagated by division only.

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Figure 12. *Dionaea muscipula* ‘Twister’.

Submitted: 25 July 2025

Dionaea ‘Mazikeen’ (Fig. 13) is a rather unique cultivar. Its deep red, curved traps are adorned with stunning golden teeth. The traps lie flat in winter and stand upright during the growing season.

Dionaea ‘Mazikeen’ is reminiscent of *Dionaea* ‘Red Piranha’, particularly in the arched shape of the trap and the overall coloration of the plant. However, the edges of the teeth and the more elongated shape of the cilia differ from those of *Dionaea* ‘Red Piranha’. Additionally, the golden hue of the teeth further sets it apart. The inward curvature of the teeth gives the trap a menacing appearance. This plant is very vigorous and propagates easily through cuttings or division of the pseudobulb. During the growing season, it also tends to be taller and more slender. On *Dionaea* ‘Mazikeen’, the trap extends in line with the axis of the lower leaf blade, whereas on *Dionaea* ‘Red Piranha’, the trap curves outward from the center of the rosette.

Mazikeen is a character of DC Comics, derived from the Jewish mythology term “Mazzikin”, invisible demons which can create minor annoyances or greater dangers. This Venus flytrap has a devilish charm.

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Figure 13. *Dionaea* ‘Mazikeen’.

Submitted: 22 August 2025

Dionaea muscipula ‘Colmillo Andino’ (Fig. 14) is a unique cultivar distinguished by its thickened, prominently serrated trap margins and long, pointed marginal teeth measuring up to 4 mm in mature specimens. These teeth curve slightly inward and are evenly spaced, giving the traps the appearance of a fang—hence the name. ‘Colmillo’ translates to canine tooth in English. This distinct dentition sets *Dionaea muscipula* ‘Colmillo Andino’ apart from other cultivars such as *Dionaea* ‘Sawtooth’, which has triangular fused teeth; *Dionaea* ‘Red Piranha’, which features shorter, red-tinted dentition; and *Dionaea* ‘Fused Tooth’, whose marginal teeth often appear partially joined.

The trigger hairs (sensory trichomes) inside the trap are extremely short, typically less than 1 mm in length, and are barely visible to the naked eye. As a result, the trap exhibits a noticeably slower closure response compared to standard *Dionaea* cultivars. However, the traps remain fully functional and capable of capturing prey effectively.

Mature traps reach up to 2.5 cm in length. The petiole, measured from the rhizome to the trap base, ranges between 1.5 and 1.7 cm. The inner and outer trap surfaces display a deep, rich red pigmentation, contrasted by a consistently bright green rim along the trap margins. This coloration remains stable even under moderate light conditions. Additionally, a pastel red stripe is visible along the central vein of the petiole, beginning at the rhizome and extending to the trap base.

The plant grows in a compact, low-lying rosette and demonstrates uniform morphology and coloration in vegetative propagation. The stability of its features has been confirmed through clonal division and tissue culture.

Dionaea muscipula ‘Colmillo Andino’ originated in 2024 in private cultivation in Quito, Ecuador, from a seed-grown population of *Dionaea muscipula*. The cultivar is propagated strictly asexually to maintain its distinctive features.

The name ‘Colmillo Andino’ refers to the dramatic, fierce-looking marginal teeth, which resemble the fangs of an animal and contribute to the plant’s striking visual identity, and the Andino part is due to its origin in Ecuador.

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Figure 14. *Dionaea muscipula* ‘Colmillo Andino’.

Submitted: 28 August 2025

In 2017, I made a swap of *Cephalotus follicularis* plants with Kai Becker, another German grower. I got a very unique plant from him which was seed grown by himself in 2011. I coined the name *Cephalotus* ‘Big Mouth’ because this plant has a very unusual wide mouth. The parentage is *Cephalotus* ‘Eden Black’ × self. Kai had informally named the plant: C. f. Edens Child Clone 2 Big Mouth. The plant has dark red pitchers which get deep maroon later in the year and has a very wide mouth (Fig. 15).

My growing experience for this plant is similar to all other *Cephalotus* plants: indoor in an unheated garage with 12 hours of artificial light. For me a potting mixture of 50% peat and 50% pine bark works fine. In my nearly 20 years of growing *Cephalotus*, I tested a lot of other mixes but I can’t say that the plant grows any better with another mix. The substrate should always be damp and well drained. The plant has a dormant period as usual for *Cephalotus* when the temperature drops, and starts the growing period again when the weather warms up.

To preserve the unique characteristics of the plant, propagation must be vegetative. Almost any part of the plant can be used, including the roots, but I use the non-carnivorous flat leaves. It is easy and efficient. I put the leaves in the same pot as the mother plant and when the new plant emerges, it can be removed to its own pot. This cultivar is a very slow grower. It usually takes about 2 years for plantlets grown from leaf cuttings to reach adult pitchers.

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Figure 15. *Cephalotus* ‘Big Mouth’.

Submitted: 28 August 2025

In 2015, I imported three *Cephalotus follicularis* from Allen Lowrie. He explained that the plants are from 100 stock plants from six different locations asexually reproduced. I have grown these 3 plants for more than 9 years. I coined the name *Cephalotus* ‘Black Lip’ for one of these plants because of the nearly black lip of the pitchers (Fig. 16). The pitchers are small up to 3.5 cm and are green at the bottom and maroon on top. The non-carnivorous leaves are small oval form and are dark green.

My growing experience has been indoor in an unheated garage with 12 hours of artificial light. For me a potting mixture of 50% peat and 50% pine bark works fine. In my nearly 20 years of growing *Cephalotus*, I tested a lot of other mixes but I can’t say that the plant grows any better with another mix. The substrate should always be damp and well drained. The plant has a dormant period as is usual for *Cephalotus* when the temperature drops, and starts the growing period again when the weather warms up.

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Figure 16. *Cephalotus* ‘Black Lip’.