

## NEW CULTIVARS

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Abstract: Five new carnivorous plant cultivars are named and described: *Pinguicula* ‘Roa’, *Sarracenia* ‘Hades’, *Cephalotus* ‘Allen Lowrie’, *Sarracenia* ‘Royal Pink Parrot’, *Sarracenia* ‘Rouge Snow’

### *Pinguicula* ‘Roa’

Submitted: 4 November 2025

*Pinguicula* ‘Roa’ was selected from a cross between *Pinguicula moranensis* var. *neovolcanica* (from Pachuca, Mexico) and *Pinguicula cyclosecta*, made and grown by Aitor Tomás Reig at PinguGarden, Valencia, Spain.

*Pinguicula* ‘Roa’ forms a medium-sized rosette up to 6 cm in diameter (Fig. 1). The summer leaves are broad, slightly cupped, and covered with fine glandular hairs giving a light green base with subtle pinkish margins under strong light. The flower stands on a slender scape approximately 10–12 cm tall and displays a vivid purple coloration with a darker central throat and slightly reflexed petals. The upper lobes are narrow and upright, while the lower lobes are broader and rounded. The flower color remains intense even under moderate lighting, showing intermediate traits between both parents — the hue from *P. cyclosecta* and the rosette form from *P. moranensis* var. *neovolcanica*.

Compared to *P. cyclosecta*, this cultivar shows a lighter rosette and broader leaves. From *P. moranensis* var. *neovolcanica*, it inherits robust growth and a more vigorous flowering habit. The deep purple flower color and compact habit make it distinct from similar hybrids.

The name ‘Roa’ comes from the name of the author’s eldest daughter, Aroa. His youngest daughter, who is two years old, cannot yet pronounce her sister’s name properly and says “Roa.” Therefore, this name represents both daughters and symbolizes the affection and bond between them.

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

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Figure 1. *Pinguicula* ‘Roa’ plant and flower.

*Sarracenia* ‘Hades’

Submitted: 12 September 2025

*Sarracenia* ‘Hades’ comes from open pollinated seed parent *Sarracenia* ‘Saurus’. I have been cultivating this plant for over 7 years, and it has proven to be an exceptional cultivar (Fig. 2). Its first pitchers in spring easily reach 80 cm, and I have measured a maximum pitcher height of 112 cm, allowing it to dominate other *Sarracenia* in the collection early in the season. The flowers are yellowish-reddish.

What makes this cultivar unique is its ability to darken dramatically in just a few days, whether grown in a greenhouse or outdoors, unlike most *Sarracenia* whose intense colors appear later in the season. In spring, the plant starts with a slightly yellow hue and strong red veining; within days, the interior of the throat turns almost completely red, and as the pitchers mature, they culminate in an explosive deep red-black coloration, with the veins becoming fully dark at the end of summer, creating a striking, infernal appearance that perfectly reflects its name. Over years of cultivation, *Sarracenia* ‘Hades’ has consistently shown rapid growth, robustness, and spectacular color changes.

While the mother parent *Sarracenia* ‘Saurus’ is known for its massive, wide pitchers with a very large mouth, *Sarracenia* ‘Hades’ is distinguished by its more slender and elongated pitchers, a smaller mouth opening, and its ability to develop intense dark red to black coloration extremely rapidly, even at the beginning of spring and under cloudy conditions. The operculum shows almost black venation, giving the impression of a “poisoned” throat, and this effect persists through the end of summer, making *Sarracenia* ‘Hades’ visually distinct.

Named ‘Hades’ after the god of the Underworld, for its towering stature above other *Sarracenia* and its dark, fiery colors evoking a sovereign ruler of the infernal realm.

To preserve the unique characteristics of the cultivar, propagation must be vegetative.

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Figure 2. *Sarracenia* ‘Hades’ pitcher.

*Cephalotus* ‘Allen Lowrie’

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* ‘Allen Lowrie’ for one of them, dedicated to this great person who did so much for the carnivorous plant community. The pitchers are really small up to only 2.5 cm and the inside of the lid is sometimes nearly white to total white. Only under very good light and under cold conditions, the pitcher turns Bordeaux red with a blackened peristome. Occasionally, some of the pitchers show “nipples” with hairs on their front side, like a man’s breast (Fig. 3). The non- carnivorous leaves are lanceolate formed and remind me of a succulent plant. The leaves stay mostly green with sometimes a powdery partial red.

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 3. *Cephalotus* ‘Allen Lowrie’.

*Sarracenia* 'Royal Pink Parrot'

Submitted: 25 September 2025

*Sarracenia* 'Royal Pink Parrot' is a *S.* × *moorei*, the result of crossing the *Sarracenia* circulating under the name *Sarracenia* "ASBO" (a *S. flava* hybrid grown from wild seed by Alistair Pearce of South West Carnivorous Plants) and *Sarracenia leucophylla* (L57MK). Seed was sown in 2021 and the unique characteristics of this plant emerging in the summer of 2023.

*Sarracenia* 'Royal Pink Parrot' is a very impressive plant. It is recognizable by its flashy pink color that resembles the *S. leucophylla* (L57 MK). The particular shape of the pitcher lip is also a characteristic that differentiates it from other plants (Fig. 4). The plant rarely exceeds a height of 80 cm.

Under my growing conditions, *Sarracenia* 'Royal Pink Parrot' takes about 3 weeks to color up—even in years with limited sunshine. The spring pitchers are also more massive.

Compared to *S.* 'Royal Ruby', *S.* 'Royal Pink Parrot' reaches almost the same color, but the peristome is longer than that of *S.* 'Royal Ruby'. This gives it the shape of a beak that is truly characteristic of the plant.

The name 'Royal Pink Parrot' was chosen by my wife Virginie and me because the shape of this plant strongly reminds us of a parrot's beak. The operculum resembles a crown.

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Figure 4. *Sarracenia* 'Royal Pink Parrot' in May (left) and July (right).

## *Sarracenia* ‘Rouge Snow’

Submitted: 26 October 2025

*Sarracenia* ‘Rouge Snow’ (Fig. 5) is a hybrid derived from the cross between *S.* ‘Leah Wilkerson’ and *S.* ‘Marston Clone’. Several years ago, I acquired a batch of seedlings from this hybrid combination from a colleague. Through individual screening and trait selection, this outstanding specimen was selected.

*Sarracenia* ‘Rouge Snow’ exhibits high genetic stability and bears similarities to *Sarracenia* ‘Iamsatyricon’ in overall characteristics. Both feature a prominently vivid red throat. However, *Sarracenia* ‘Rouge Snow’ possesses the following distinctive traits. It can readily grow to over 85 cm in height, and in my local growing environment, it can reach 90 cm effortlessly. The operculum has undulated margins edged with a delicate pink hue. As the venation on the autumn pitchers recedes, the lids develop a pristine white coloration. Additionally, this cultivar features upward-arching, flame-shaped lids that exhibit exceptional ornamental value. Finally, its slightly flattened elliptical opening constitutes its most unique characteristic. In summary, this cultivar is truly distinctive among *Sarracenia moorei*. The plant demonstrates vigorous growth under suitable conditions.

In 2024, owing to its striking white base coloration, vivid blood-red throat, and unique lid morphology, it was named ‘Rouge Snow’.

To preserve its distinctive characteristics, *Sarracenia* ‘Rouge Snow’ must be propagated exclusively through vegetative means.

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Figure 5. *Sarracenia* ‘Rouge Snow’ pitcher.