

NEW CULTIVARS

Keywords: cultivar, *Nepenthes veitchii* ‘Hoang Sa’, *Nepenthes veitchii* ‘Truong Sa’, *Sarracenia* ‘Mors Atra’, *Sarracenia* ‘Maruška’, *Pinguicula* ‘YM Wukong’, *Utricularia* ‘YM Mirage Rabbit’, *Cephalotus* ‘Giant Squat’, *Dionaea* ‘F.S. Matamata Turtle’.

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Abstract: Eight new carnivorous plant cultivars are named and described: *Nepenthes veitchii* ‘Hoang Sa’, *Nepenthes veitchii* ‘Truong Sa’, *Sarracenia* ‘Mors Atra’, *Sarracenia* ‘Maruška’, *Pinguicula* ‘YM Wukong’, *Utricularia* ‘YM Mirage Rabbit’, *Cephalotus* ‘Giant Squat’, *Dionaea* ‘F.S. Matamata Turtle’.

Nepenthes veitchii ‘Hoang Sa’

Submitted: 23 February 2026

Nepenthes veitchii ‘Hoang Sa’ (Fig. 1) is a selected clone derived from the grex *N. veitchii* (Bario Candy Red × Hose Mountains), initiated in 2015 from selected parent clones emphasizing strong striping and well-developed peristome structure. From the seed-grown population, one individual was selected for its distinctive morphology.

This cultivar produces pitchers that are more elongated compared to typical Bario forms. The peristome is broad, prominently flared, and evenly striped. Striping remains clear and symmetrical. The overall appearance combines the structural robustness of Hose Mountains forms with the coloration intensity inherited from the Bario Candy Red parent.

‘Hoang Sa’ differs from ‘Truong Sa’ by its more elongated pitcher form and more pronounced structural influence from the Hose Mountains lineage.

This cultivar must be propagated exclusively by vegetative means (cuttings).

The name “Hoang Sa” refers to the Paracel Islands of Vietnam in the East Sea, emphasizing the Vietnamese origin of this selected clone.

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Figure 1. Mature lower pitcher of *Nepenthes veitchii* ‘Hoang Sa’, demonstrating a more elongated pitcher form with a prominently flared, evenly striped peristome.

Nepenthes veitchii ‘Truong Sa’

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Nepenthes veitchii ‘Truong Sa’ (Fig. 2) is a selected clone derived from the grex *N. veitchii* (Bario Candy Red × Bario Stripe Orange). The breeding program began in 2015 using carefully selected parent clones chosen for pronounced egg-shaped pitchers and strong striping. From a seed-grown population, a single individual was selected based on superior morphological stability and coloration.

This cultivar exhibits a rounded, symmetrical egg-shaped lower pitcher typical of Bario forms. The pitcher body develops a natural red coloration that remains stable with maturity. Vertical striping is well-defined and evenly distributed. The peristome is broad and evenly flared, maintaining its expanded form even in mature pitchers. Unlike other seedlings from the same grex, which showed peristome contraction or darkening of coloration with age, this clone retains its structural and chromatic integrity over time. Compared to typical Bario forms within the same breeding line, ‘Truong Sa’ demonstrates superior peristome stability and sustained brightness of coloration in mature pitchers.

This cultivar must be propagated exclusively by vegetative means (cuttings) to preserve its distinctive characteristics.

The name “Truong Sa” refers to the Spratly Islands of Vietnam in the East Sea. The name reflects the Vietnamese origin of this selected clone.

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Figure 2. Mature lower pitcher of *Nepenthes veitchii* ‘Truong Sa’, showing symmetrical egg-shaped form, stable red coloration, and a broad peristome that remains evenly flared with consistent striping and structural stability at maturity.

Sarracenia 'Mors Atra'

Submitted: 15 January 2026

Sarracenia 'Mors Atra' (Fig. 3) originated as a chance seedling discovered in my collection in 2017. This cultivar exhibits a distinct and extraordinary phenotypic deviation from standard *Sarracenia leucophylla* specimens.

The most striking characteristic of this plant is its irregular, blood-red maculation (blotching) across the pitcher body. Unlike the stable, symmetrical venation typical of the species, the red pigmentation in 'Mors Atra' appears in unpredictable patches, varying significantly in size, shape, and position on every individual pitcher—resembling spontaneous hemorrhaging or “bleeding.” This visceral, chaotic aesthetic inspired the name 'Mors Atra' (Latin for “Black Death”), evoking the imagery of the historic plague.

Initially observed with caution to rule out viral or fungal infections, I have confirmed through nine years of cultivation that this unique variegation is a stable and inherent genetic trait. While similar irregular blotching has been sporadically noted in other species (such as certain *S. flava* clones in the UK), 'Mors Atra' represents a rare and potentially pioneering direction in *Sarracenia* hybridization and mutation.

Sarracenia 'Mors Atra' must be propagated vegetatively to preserve its unique characteristics.

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Figure 3. *Sarracenia* 'Mors Atra'.

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A new cultivar, *Sarracenia* ‘Maruška’ (English transliteration: *S.* ‘Marushka’), notable for its compact habit, solid red coloration, and elegantly shaped, semi-erect pitchers (Fig. 4). The author dedicates this new cultivar to his beloved mother, Marie “Maruška” Lenková.

The pedigree of the new cultivar is not completely known. It is a chance seedling of *S.* (*leucophylla* × *oreophila*) × *leucophylla*. The flower was manually pollinated with another fenestrated, upright cultivar, but the stigmas were clearly contaminated by pollen from an all-red, *S. purpurea*-like plant. The most likely candidate is *S. purpurea* subsp. *venosa* × ‘Rudolf II’, a plant that was flowering near the seed parent. *S.* ‘Maruška’ shares some morphological similarities with this plant, such as the shape of the lid and the peristome.

A single plant typically forms 4–7 pitchers during one growing season. The traps are semi-erect and sufficiently solid to be self-supporting. The typical height of a mature plant is 14–20 cm. The upper part of the pitcher is 2.5–3.5 cm wide and slightly bulbous. The peristome is moderately broad, nearly rounded, and slightly pointed downward in its frontal part. The lid is upright, cordate, relatively flat, and not as folded as in *S.* × *catesbaei* plants. The lid is typically three times broader than the peristome width. The coloration of well-illuminated plants is solid red. Small fenestration dots are most abundant in the posterior part of the trap and along the margins of the lid, a character likely inherited from the putative ancestor *S.* ‘Rudolf II’. Flowers are red.

The cultivar does not require any special growing treatment compared to other *Sarracenia* species or cultivars. It is moderately winter-hardy. To maintain all described characteristics, the cultivar must be propagated by vegetative means only. The plant spontaneously forms small offshoots, which can be easily separated and grown individually. *Sarracenia* ‘Maruška’ is a very suitable clone for indoor cultivation on a sunny windowsill. A sun-illuminated plant of *Sarracenia* ‘Maruška’ brings a shining atmosphere to the household, much like Mrs. Maruška, after whom the plant is named.

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Figure 4. *Sarracenia* ‘Maruška’ a) details of pitchers and b) mature plant.

Pinguicula ‘YM Wukong’

Submitted: 22 January 2026

Pinguicula ‘YM Wukong’ is a hybrid of *Pinguicula esseriana* × *Pinguicula hemiepiphytica*. The cross was made in February 2023 and the cultivar was selected in 2025 by Yan-Min Ma in Hualien, Taiwan.

Pinguicula ‘YM Wukong’ (Fig. 5) is a small- to medium-sized butterwort, reaching approximately 5 cm in diameter at maturity. The foliage commonly develops a vivid cherry-red to deep rose coloration. The flowers are violet in color, with a white throat and yellow palate markings. The flowers measure approximately 2 cm in diameter. The scape reaches about 11 cm in height, and the spur is approximately 2.5 cm long. A delicate, sweet fragrance reminiscent of *Plumeria* can be detected at close range.

The cultivar name “Wukong” is derived from the Chinese mythological figure Sun Wukong, symbolizing vigor and dynamic seasonal expression. The circular winter rosette resembles the iconic circlet associated with the character. “YM” represents the initials of the breeder.

Pinguicula ‘YM Wukong’ must be propagated vegetatively to maintain its defining characteristics.

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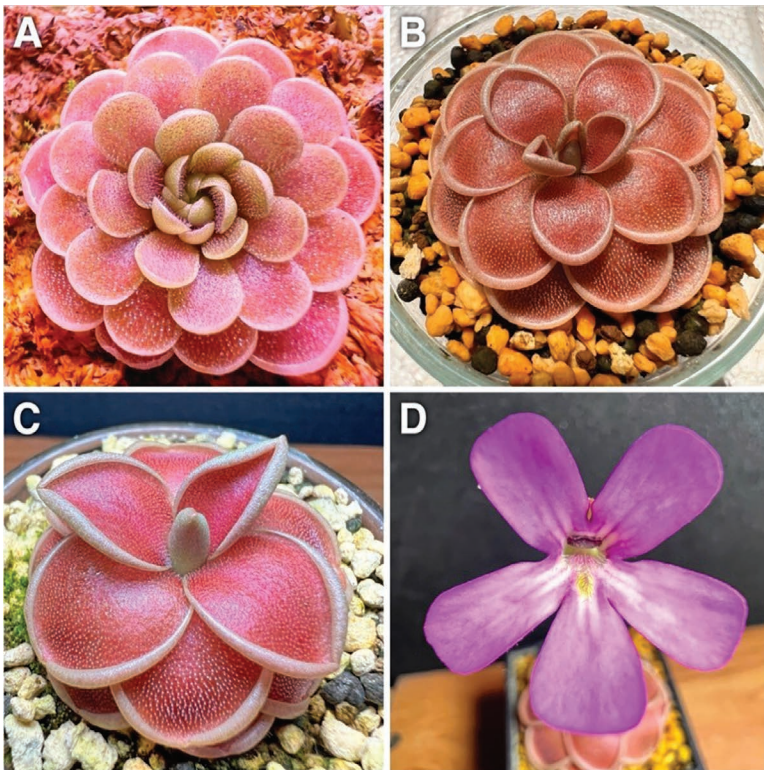


Figure 5. *Pinguicula* ‘YM Wukong’ (A) February, (B) April, (C) July, (D) flower.

Utricularia ‘YM Mirage Rabbit’

Submitted: 12 February 2026

Utricularia ‘YM Mirage Rabbit’ (Fig. 6) is a hybrid of *Utricularia livida* (Durban, South Africa) × *Utricularia sandersonii*, bred in March 2024 by Yan-Min Ma in Hualien, Taiwan.

The scapes inherit the characteristics of *U. livida* (Durban, South Africa), being distinctly elongated. The first flower usually opens when the scape reaches about 5–6 cm in length, followed by successive flowers along the inflorescence. The second flower is borne approximately 2 cm above the first. Each scape is capable of producing approximately 13 flowers, opening successively over time. The flowers are delicate, about 1.3 cm long and 0.6 cm wide, with a nectar spur of about 1 cm. The upper lip lobes are rabbit-ear-shaped; when expanded, the upper lip is erect with slightly rounded margins. The lower lip is broad, suborbicular to obovate, with a conspicuous white throat area marked with yellow stripes or blotches, which transition outward into pale violet to light bluish purple. The coloration is clear and distinct. The spur resembles a rabbit’s tail and is proportionate to the flower as a whole. The slender but upright scapes bear several flowers in succession. Unlike the typical *U. sandersonii*, this cultivar develops longer scapes, causing the flowers to be displayed above the foliage, creating a light and mirage-like appearance. The leaves are lanceolate to obovate, with slightly obtuse apices and gradually narrowed bases. They are compactly arranged and appressed to the substrate surface.

This cultivar was named ‘YM Mirage Rabbit’, referring to the rabbit-ear-shaped upper corolla lobes and the illusion of flowers floating above the foliage, creating a mirage-like appearance. “YM” represents the initials of the breeder.

Utricularia ‘YM Mirage Rabbit’ must be propagated vegetatively to maintain its defining characteristics.

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Figure 6. *Utricularia* ‘YM Mirage Rabbit’ plant, leaves, and flower.

Cephalotus 'Giant Squat'

Submitted: 28 August 2025

In 2020, I got a *Cephalotus* from a German grower who bought the plant on Ebay. The plant makes big leaves and squat-like pitchers which can measure 2.5 cm × 3 cm. The pitchers are green, but get dark maroon red later in the year. I name this plant *Cephalotus* 'Giant Squat' (Fig. 7) because the form of the pitchers is similar to the pitchers from *C.* 'Squat' but pitchers and non-carnivorous leaves are much bigger than those from the cultivar *C.* 'Squat'.

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, but in my nearly 20 years of growing *Cephalotus* I tested a lot of other mixes but I can't say that the plant growing 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 7. *Cephalotus* 'Giant Squat'.

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Dionaea 'F.S. Matamata Turtle' arose from tissue culture from FloraSalvaje (F.S.) by the Engineer Juan Camilo Páez Jiménez. This unique specimen showed stability when hardening in substrate, maintaining its characteristics after 3 years of cultivation.

The plant is light green with a slight yellowish coloration on the lobe (Fig. 8A). The leaves grow leaves grow in a rosette shape and can reach an average size of 1.5 cm wide and 4.5 cm long. The petiole is wavy, with a corrugated and deformed shape, in addition to certain sharp points being evident on its edges. The midrib is almost imperceptible, making a close connection between the leaf and the trap (Fig. 8B). It has functional traps at an early age, but as the years pass, its traps deform at the tip without the presence of cilia, shaped like a prehistoric turtle. In direct sunlight, the exterior of the lobe can turn yellowish white. The traps can grow up to 3 cm wide × 3 cm long. Their cilia at the tip are significantly reduced and folded internally (Fig. 8C). The teeth are heterogeneous in size and can become as straight in one direction as scattered in different positions.

Dionaea 'F.S. Matamata Turtle' is unique, but it is similar in the production of its open lobes (on some occasions) with the *D.* 'Angel Wings', but it varies in its rosette growth, cilia, and less widespread traps. *D.* 'Alien' and *D.* 'Jaws Smiley' have a trap with an elongated shape unlike *D.* 'F.S. Matamata Turtle' which is normal at the beginning, but at the end of the trap it becomes elongated and pointed. It comes close to a mutation like *D.* 'Fondue' but it only mutates at the back or tip of the trap and they don't always melt. On many occasions they grow like a *D.* 'Triton' but with an almost triangular tip, never in an oval shape without crossing their cilia. *D.* 'F.S. Anemone' has a similar tooth shape in the sense that its cilia grow in a scattered and independent way but its difference is that they do not always grow like this; many are short, erect, or bent.

The name Matamata Turtle was selected because with its crown and elongated mouth, it has a remarkable resemblance to the head of a Colombian turtle. The name was suggested by our friend Pedro Hernández.

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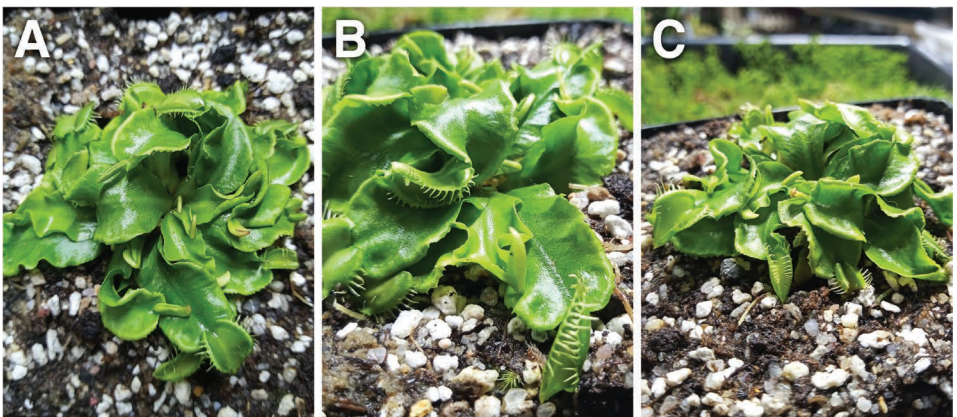


Figure 8. *Dionaea* 'F.S. Matamata Turtle'.