

meters tall. Unlike the lowland species which usually can be found growing in patches.

The next morning, we drove to Genting Highlands. It is the most developed mountain resort in Pahang. It boasts of 4 - 5 star hotels with a casino, theme park and artificial lake for boating and a country club complete with an 18 hole golf course.

Here again, we managed to locate only *N. sanguinea*. They can be found growing on hill slopes and road embankments leading to the casino. The biggest patch of sanguineas we found was a 150 meters stretch of wet hill slope and some parts were even waterlogged. There was a plant which resembles gracillima by the leaves structure. As there were no pitchers so we could not really confirm it. The largest sanguinea's lower pitcher spotted was about 30 cm high and 6 cm across on the peristome. A comparison with my size 9 shoe is shown in the attached photograph.

After lunch, it was a 5 hours drive back to Singapore from Genting Highlands. From the field trip to the highlands, I would say that *N. sanguineas* is the most common of the West Malaysian highland species. Hopefully, we would venture to the other mountains for the other two highland species in the near future.

An addition to Adrian Slack's Comment on *Nepenthes burbidgeae* (Improbable) Cuttings

by

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Warning: This report has no scientific value whatsoever!

Ever since I was a teenager, my interest in carnivorous plants has been quite great. Accordingly, the first book I could get hold of was the French version of Adrian Slack's "Les Plantes Carnivores" ("Insect-Eating Plants and How to Grow Them"), translated into French in 1988. I have never had any direct news from Adrian and all I have heard about him since that time is that he has been suffering from severe illness.

Obviously, when one is a kid and has wild fancies on any subject, the one I was most interested in was *Nepenthes burbidgeae*. Why that one? Because Adrian wrote: "Quant à *N. burbidgeae* sa réussite est si improbable [as a cutting] qu'il vaut mieux y renoncer (...)". Why more difficult to root it than other species? Far from being a scientist, I kept wondering about *Nepenthes*' inequalities in the field of rooting, as well as social inequalities...

So as years went by, I kept enlarging my *Nepenthes* collection thanks to German, American and Australian friends, who either gave, sold and swapped plants/seedlings/seeds with me. So, also let this report be an indirect way of thanking them on that account.

Back to Adrian Slack, The ideal challenge I have always kept in mind was to root a cutting of *Nepenthes burbidgeae*. Maybe some people have succeeded in rooting that species before me, but I have never found anything in literature about that specific topic so far. Why do not people share their experience on such terribly endangered species? In addition, I have never heard about anybody having obtained seed of that species. So let us keep it alive!

Last Autumn, a German friend of mine very kindly gave me an unrooted cutting of that species with three nodes on it. He told me it was easy work to root it (had he tried before? I didn't bother to ask him!), and ingenuously I tried so...

Since I had already made several attempts to make cuttings of many species before (with rather uneven success), I was a bit doubtful as to how that small stem with