As noted before (Carniv. Pl. Newslett. 37:118-119, 2008), there can be only one legitimate name for all hybrids (including hybridogenic stabilized segregates) between two taxa at the rank that distinguishes the two parent taxa. In the case of Drosera linearis and D. rotundifolia as the parents (which are distinguished at species rank), this name is D. anglica. This has led to the relegation of the back-cross that has been known for a long time at the illegitimate rank of species (as D. × obovata) to a variety of D. anglica.

There are two further, naturally occurring hybrid taxa that involve the same parent species, viz. the primary, diploid hybrid that is usually sterile (as opposed to D. anglica var. anglica that is amphiploid and fertile) and that has been likewise named at the nomenclaturally inappropriate rank of species (as D. × woodii) and the back cross of D. anglica var. anglica with D. linearis that had first been created in horticulture before it was described from several localities in the wild. Also the latter has received a name at species rank (D. × linglica).

The purpose of this note is to validate the respective nomenclaturally acceptable (i.e. infraspecific) combinations for the above mentioned taxa. As both are usually sterile and not dominant over their respective parents, they depend on the presence of the parent taxa for their existence and persistence, leading to sympatric distribution, which is recognized by varietal rank by the present author.

Drosera anglica nothovar. woodii (Gauthier & Gervais) Schlauer comb. & stat. nov.

Drosera anglica nothovar. linglica (Kusakabe ex Gauthier & Gervais) Schlauer comb. & stat. nov.

The hybridogenic relationships within the D. anglica complex as presently known are illustrated in Figure 1.

![Figure 1: Hybridogenic relationships within the D. anglica complex. Somatic chromosome numbers are given with the level of ploidy and the specific complemental composition (the complement of D. linearis being printed in grey).](image-url)