

NEW CULTIVARS

Keywords: cultivar, *Dionaea muscipula* ‘Red Pico-Teeth’, *Heliamphora* ‘Patasola’, *Nepenthes ampullaria* ‘Black Miracle’, *Nepenthes ampullaria* ‘Black Pearl’.

Dionaea muscipula ‘Red Pico-Teeth’

Submitted: 16 July 2017

Dionaea muscipula ‘Red Pico-Teeth’ was obtained as a seedling from Lucien Blacher in December 2013. The entire plant is dark red and the leaves are prostrate rather than erect (Fig. 1). The traps have extremely short, even non-existent teeth — as opposed to *D.* ‘Red Micro-Teeth’ and other cultivars that have larger teeth.

The name is derived from this cultivar being all red and pico (for picometer) refers to the traps having extremely short or non-existent teeth.

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



Figure 1: *Dionaea muscipula* ‘Red Pico-Teeth’ plant and trap.

—SÉBASTIEN BONNET • 20 hameau des noëls • 10000 TROYES • France • bonnet.troyes@free.fr

Heliamphora ‘Patasola’

Submitted: 18 June 2017

Heliamphora ‘Patasola’ (Fig. 2 and Back Cover) is a hybrid *H. parva* × *folliculata* that I created several years ago. It is unique among its siblings based on its vigor, rapid growth rate, and unique physical characteristics. It grew from seed to flowering adult in under four years. Jennifer Lei cultivated this particular seedling to maturity.

Mature pitchers are 25-30 cm tall and 5-6 cm wide. Under intense lighting, the pitcher color will become vinaceous to violet to almost charcoal as the pitcher ages. Pitcher shape is infundibular in the lower part with a pronounced waist approximately half way up. The upper section is infundibular and slightly compressed in older pitchers from front to back. This compression gives the pitcher



Figure 2: *Heliamphora* 'Patasola'. Photo by Butch Tincher.

mouth a kidney or reniform shape when viewed from above. The interior and exterior surfaces of the pitcher are puberulent to pubescent.

The rim of the pitcher mouth may undulate under some conditions and become revolute as it approaches the base of the nectar spoon. The revolute rim ends at the nectar spoon with little to no further constriction. The nectar spoon is helmet shaped with the bottom edge diagonally tapering to a point at the apex. It is a copious producer of nectar with droplets sometimes observed on the nectar spoon and exterior pitcher surface.

The inflorescence is pubescent with typical *Heliamphora* flowers. Productive bracteole nectaries have been observed under favorable conditions

The Patasola or “one foot” is one of many myths in South American folklore about female monsters from the jungle, appearing to male hunters or loggers in the middle of the wilderness when they think about women.

Heliamphora 'Patasola' must be reproduced vegetatively by rhizome division or cuttings to preserve the characteristics of the cultivar.

—BUTCH TINCHER • London • Kentucky • USA • butch.tincher@kctcs.edu

—JENNIFER LEI • San Jose • California • USA • pokie22@gmail.com

Nepenthes ampullaria is a widespread species of lowland *Nepenthes* that occurs in Peninsula Malaysia, Borneo, New Guinea, Singapore, Sumatra, Thailand, and the Maluku Islands. Over the entirety of its range, *Nepenthes ampullaria* shows spectacular diversity in pitcher coloration, even though morphologically there is very little variation. These color varieties are stable in both the field and cultivation. Jacky Chiêm of Chiem Exotics, a retail Carnivorous Plant Nursery in Vietnam, has amassed a collection of over 70 different clones. These are two of the most brilliant and are described as cultivars.

Nepenthes ampullaria ‘Black Miracle’ has been in cultivation, in Asia in particular, for the past 5 years at least and in the author’s opinion is worthy of cultivar status. This striking clone was believed to have been collected in Indonesia and cuttings were provided to a number of nurseries in Thailand who have propagated and distributed this plant under the name “Black Miracle”. The pitchers attain a solid dark brown, almost black, coloration with a peristome that has varying amounts of green and black striping (Fig. 3 right). The true ‘Black Miracle’ has black markings on the leaves as well (Fig. 4 bottom), making it a truly unique clone of *Nepenthes ampullaria*.

Nepenthes ampullaria ‘Black Pearl’ is another of the select clones from Chiem Exotics. This clone was selected for cultivar status because of the striking pure dark brown to black coloration of the pitchers and peristome (Fig. 3 left), giving it the luster of a black pearl. Unlike *N. ampullaria* ‘Black Miracle’, this cultivar does not have black markings on its leaves (Fig.4 top).

Both of these cultivars can only be propagated by cuttings from the original clones.

—RICHARD NUNN • Malvern • South Australia • richardjunn1@gmail.com



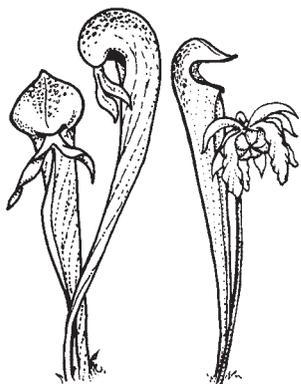
Figure 3: Left, the almost pure brown/black pitcher of *N. ampullaria* ‘Black Pearl’. Right, the striking green and black striped peristome of *N. ampullaria* ‘Black Miracle’.



Figure 4: Top, *N. ampullaria* ‘Black Pearl’ produces typical green leaves. Bottom, the leaves of *N. ampullaria* ‘Black Miracle’ have characteristic black markings.



CARNIVOROUS PLANT NEWSLETTER



Journal of the International
Carnivorous Plant Society
www.carnivorousplants.org

Volume 46, Number 4
December 2017



Front Cover: Flowering plants of *Pinguicula australandina* from Sierra Nevada, Chilean Andes, growing at about 1670 m a.s.l. Photo by Oliver Gluch. Article on page 121.

Back Cover: *Heliamphora* 'Patasola' plant and flowers. Photo by Butch Tincher. Article on page 157.

Carnivorous Plant Newsletter is dedicated to spreading knowledge and news related to carnivorous plants. Reader contributions are essential for this mission to be successful. Do not hesitate to contact the editors with information about your plants, conservation projects, field trips, or noteworthy events. Advertisers should contact the editors. Views expressed in this publication are those of the authors, not the editorial staff.

All correspondence regarding dues, address changes and missing issues should be sent to the Membership Coordinator at the ICPS. Do not send such correspondence to the editors. Checks for subscriptions should be made to the International Carnivorous Plant Society in US funds. Dues, including a subscription, are \$30 per year.

International Carnivorous Plant Society, Inc.
2121 N. California Blvd., Suite 290
Walnut Creek, CA 94596-7351, USA
icps@carnivorousplants.org

President
Vice President
Secretary
Treasurer
Board Member
Board Member
Board Member
Membership Coordinator
Webmaster
Media Coordinator
Seed Bank Manager

CPN Editors
Managing Editor
Editor
Editor
Editor
Science Editor
Science Editor

Marcel van den Broek, marcel@carnivorousplants.org
Richard Nunn, richardnunn@carnivorousplants.org
Keith Becker, keith@carnivorousplants.org
Ryan Ward, ryan@carnivorousplants.org
Alex Eilts, Conservation Director, alex@carnivorousplants.org
Jan Schlauer, Cultivar Registrar, jan@carnivorousplants.org
Bob Ziemer, bob@carnivorousplants.org

Carolyn Becker, carolyn@carnivorousplants.org
John Brittnacher, john@carnivorousplants.org
Chad Williams, chad@carnivorousplants.org
Joe Griffin, joe@carnivorousplants.org

editor@carnivorousplants.org
Bob Ziemer
Barry Rice
Karl Herold
John Brittnacher
Fernando Rivadavia
Jan Schlauer

Date of effective publication of the September 2017 issue of Carnivorous Plant Newsletter: 24 August 2017.

The ICPS is the International Cultivar Registration Authority (ICRA) for the names of cultivated carnivorous plants according to the International Code of Nomenclature for Cultivated Plants. Send relevant correspondence to the ICPS, Inc.

Carnivorous Plant Newsletter is published quarterly in March, June, September, and December by the ICPS, Inc., 2121 N. California Blvd., Suite 290, Walnut Creek, CA 94596, USA. Periodicals postage paid at Walnut Creek, CA and additional mailing offices. Postmaster: Send address changes to ICPS, Inc., 2121 N. California Blvd., Suite 290, Walnut Creek, CA 94596, USA. Printed by Allen Press, Inc., 810 E. 10th Street, Lawrence, KS 66044. Logo and masthead art: Paul Milauskas. © 2017 International Carnivorous Plant Society. All rights reserved. ISSN #0190-9215