

## *Pinguicula* ‘Bethanie’, *P.* ‘Mackenzie’ and *P.* ‘Nicole’

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In 2023 and 2024 I obtained three plants of *Pinguicula laeana* x *gigantea* via eBay from James Galanis of ‘Conservation through Cultivation’.

The plants grew well in my conditions and have flowered for the first time in October 2024. Each plant has brilliantly coloured flowers that are worthy of registration, and are described below:

*Pinguicula* ‘Bethanie’ is a perennial heterophyllous hybrid



**Figure 1.** Rosette of *Pinguicula* ‘Bethanie’



**Figure 2.** Flower of *Pinguicula* ‘Bethanie’

that produces summer rosettes to 12cm in diameter with leaves 6cm long and 3.5 cm wide. The winter, or dormant leaves, are about 1 to 2 cm long and up to 1 cm wide and form an open rosette (**Figure 1**). The summer leaves will attain a slight red blush under intense artificial light. Flowering usually occurs in late winter and spring although sporadic flowering does occur.

The flowers are borne singularly on lightly glandular semi-erect

scapes to 15 cm long. The flowers are 3.5 cm long x 3.5 cm wide. The adaxial surface is a purple shade of magenta (#9C27B0) in colour, with darker veins on each corolla (**Figure 2**). The abaxial surface of the flower is a slightly lighter shade. The pistil and stamens are positioned deep in the corolla tube. The nectar spur protrudes from the corolla tube and curves downwards (**Figure 3**) to 25 mm long.

*Pinguicula* 'Bethanie' is named after my eldest daughter whose beauty and character radiate brightly like the flowers on this plant.



**Figure 3.** Side view of *Pinguicula* 'Bethanie' to show nectar spur and other details.



**Figure 4.** Rosette of *Pinguicula* 'Mackenzie' showing off a blush of red from strong light.

*Pinguicula* 'Mackenzie' is a perennial heterophyllous hybrid that produces a semi-erect rosette during summer, to 12 cm in diameter, with leaves 6cm long and 3.5 cm wide. The winter, or dormant leaves, are held semi erect and are about 1 to 2 cm long and up to 1 cm wide and form an open rosette (**Figure 4**). The summer leaves will attain a red blush under intense artificial light with light to heavy venation. Flowering usually occurs in late winter and spring although sporadic flowering does occur.

The flowers are borne singularly on lightly glandular semi-erect scapes to 18 cm long. The flowers are 2.5 cm long x 2.5 cm wide

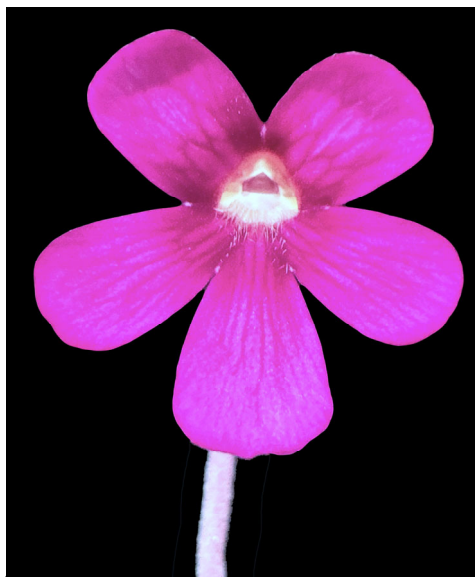
(**Figure 5**). The adaxial surface is a red shade of magenta (#A00498) in colour. The abaxial surface of the flower is a slightly lighter shade. The pistil and stamens are positioned deep in the corolla tube. The nectar spur protrudes from the corolla tube and curves downwards (**Figure 6**) to 25 mm long.

*Pinguicula* ‘Mackenzie’ is named after my youngest daughter whose beauty and character shine brightly, like the flowers on this plant.

*Pinguicula* ‘Nicole’ is a perennial heterophyllous hybrid that produces a semi-erect rosette during summer,



**Figure 6.** *Pinguicula* ‘Mackenzie’ showing the curved nectar spur emerging from the corolla tube.



**Figure 5.** Flower of *Pinguicula* ‘Mackenzie’ to show off the darker centre of the flower.

to 16cm in diameter, with leaves 8 cm long and 4 cm wide. The winter, or dormant leaves, are held semi erect and are about 3 to 4 cm long and up to 2 cm wide and form an open rosette (**Figure 7**). The summer leaves will attain a slight red margin to the green leaves with no venation. Flowering usually occurs in late winter and spring although sporadic flowering does occur.

The large flowers are borne singularly on lightly glandular semi-erect scapes to 23 cm long. The flowers are 4 cm long x 4 cm wide (**Figure 8**). The adaxial surface is dark magenta

(#DD06ED) in colour. The abaxial surface of the flower is a slightly lighter shade. The pistil and stamens are positioned deep in the corolla tube. The nectar spur protrudes from the corolla tube and curves downwards (**Figure 9**) to 30 mm long.

*Pinguicula* 'Nicole' is named after my wife whose character, strength and patience is deep like the shade of this cultivar's flowers.

These hybrids grow well in a perlite and vermiculite mix (1:1) and are kept moist to wet year round in my conditions. These



**Figure 7.** Front view of the flower.

cultivars need to be reproduced vegetatively to keep their characteristics. Seed grown hybrids tend to adopt different aspects of the parents' genes.



**Figure 8.** Side view of the flower.

