

# THE NEW FOREST BOGLANDS

by David W. Taylor

(The Everglades, 76 Crosslands Ave., Norwood Green, Southdall,  
Middlesex UB 2 5RA, Great Britain)

The many levels of land and the different areas of changing vegetation that make up the vast expanse of the New Forest include the forest boglands. These wild and desolate places, some of which are almost impassable, are scattered all over this mighty region of land that lies in the south west corner of the county of Hampshire in southern England. They are extremely rich in flora both common and rare, and are the home of countless birds and insect life. A number of rivers flow into these lands thereby keeping them constantly wet. Two of the forest boglands that I have visited on a number of occasions are Bishops Dyke which is a sphagnum bog, and Hinchelsea bog. This is largely a peat bog, and it is here that all three of our native *Droseras* are to be found. It is a very wet area of land, and in

one particular part where the water level is eighteen inches deep, there is to be found *Drosera anglica* (Fig 1). As this land is so wet there is but a single footpath leading straight through the centre, and the only people that use it, are day-trippers and hikers. Compared with this bog, Bishops Dyke is more walkable. The first sign that you are near to this bog, is the many stands of cotton-grass that can be seen quite clearly some three hundred yards away. (Fig. 2) It is at this bog that *Drosera intermedia* and *rotundifolia* can be found. Also here is *Utricularia minor*.

Both these bogs and the many others in the New Forest are areas of land that have hardly altered over hundreds of years. The casual walker feels a sense of freedom as he or she walks in loneliness through these lands of floral and natural interest.



Fig. 1.  
*D. anglica*  
In Hinchels Bog

Photo by  
David Taylor

---

. . . New *Drosera* — P. Tsang

structure and their tomentose crown when dormant. Yes, even in the far north of Australia where there is no winter and plants still go dormant because of the extreme high contrast of wet and dry seasons. *D. petiolaris* has long and slender petioles which when young, tends to be pubescent where as the new sundew has short, broad and glabrous,

petioles. The glands on the leaves of this new *Drosera* are extremely fine almost like those of the pygmy species.

After the initial shock, my plants are starting to put on new leaves but it is still too early to tell how well they will fare, long term wise, in Brisbane. A very limited plants will be available for exchange only.

Fig. 2.  
Cotton Grass in bog at  
Bishops Dyke

Photo by  
David Taylor



Continued from p. 78 — Recent Literature Review

Matile, L. *Xenoplatyura beaveri*, new species, (Diptera, Mycetophiloidea) of Keroplatidae living in *Nepenthes* pitcher plants in Malaysia. *Ann. Soc. Entomol. Fr.* 15 (1): 31-36. 1979.

A two-winged fungus gnat was bred from larvae spinning webs in the urns of the pitcher plant *Nepenthes ampullaria* on the island of Penang.

Nesbitt, H.H.J. A new anoetid, *Creutzeria seychellensis*, a new species from the Seychelles. *Can. Entomol.* 111 (11): 1201-1206, 1979.

*Nepenthes pervillei* pitchers support the above genus of tick.

Schnell, Donald E. 1980. *Pinguicula caerulea* Walt. forma *leucantha*: A new form. *Castanea* 45:56-60.

A white flowered variant of *Pinguicula caerulea* Walt. is herein described and pictured, its significance being possible confusion in field identification with commonly white flowered plants of *P. pumila* Michx. (Reprints: D.E. Schnell, Rt. 4, Box 275B, Statesville, NC 28677, USA)

Taylor, Sylvia. 1979. Insectivorous plants in British Columbia. *Davidsonia* 10:41-53.

An excellent summary article on the CP found in British Columbia. Brief but accu-

rate descriptions of the plants are given, often with a sketch, and habitats are discussed. There is a general introduction discussing carnivory. Note: Reprints of this article are *NOT* available, but copies of the entire journal can be purchased for the reasonable cost of \$1.50 plus postage (your choice) from the Office of the Botanical Garden, 6501 Northwest Marine Dr., Vancouver, BC, V6T 1W5, Canada; ask for *Davidsonia*, Vol. 10, No. 3.

Shinonanga, S., Beaver, R. *Pierretia urceola*, a new species of sarcophagid fly found living in *Nepenthes* pitcher plants in West Malaysia. *Ann. Soc. Entomol. Fr.* 15 (1): 37-40. 1979.

The authors described a new species of sarcophagid fly found living in *Nepenthes* pitchers in Malaysia.

Skogen, A. 1979. *Drosera intermedia* in Norway. *Blyttia* 37: 15-20. IN NORWEGIAN (English summary).

This interesting distributional and ecologic review indicates that many herbarium sheets for the country are mislabeled due to confusion of *D. intermedia* with *D. x obovata* (*D. anglica* x *rotundifolia*). Correction of these and additional locations indicate a southern coastal range with the  
(Please turn to p. 53)