

means of instilling respect for natural habitats.

We also support the efforts of legitimate organizations that preserve genetically broad spectrum samples of threatened and endangered species as living material with a view to replanting existent or reclaimed habitat.

We discourage introduction of plant species into habitat where that genetic material has not or does not occur naturally unless for closely monitored research purposes with a view to eventual removal of the inappropriate material and prevention of crossbreeding with naturally occurring plants while the study is in effect.

3. We are against the wholesale collecting for resale of wild plants from public lands, especially the rarer plants and abhor the practice of misleading the public by calling such collected plants nursery propagated by any stretch of the definition.

4. Except in the instance of public lands, private lands and preserves without express permission, and very rare species where individuals are numbered, we support the practice of knowledgeable and responsible individuals collecting seeds, cuttings or divisions of wild plants for the purposes of growing, studying, selecting, hybridizing and ultimately propagating the plants and distributing to other growers.

We recognize that without experienced people with horticultural and/or botanical interests selecting and propagating species from the wild, there would be fewer choices of propagated horticultural material and consequent increased pressure on wild habitats with illegal or inappropriate collecting, and there would be less knowledge gathered on the nature of the plants.

We would encourage collectors to be responsibly aware that rare plants merit special consideration and should not be distributed or propagules taken unless there is a sufficient local stock to successfully perpetuate the population. In most cases this means minimal or no collecting of rare material.

Further Notes on *U. calycifida*

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In CPN 21:1—2, I wrote on forms of *U. calycifida*. I have since found that forms 'Spotted flower' and 'Purple veins' self and breed true but crosses between them have yet to provide viable seed. While one could argue that my failure to obtain seed from this cross suggests the forms are different species, I do not. I think the lack of success is due to failure on my part in this delicate procedure, and not because of a genetic barrier. I will continue trying. I have also obtained from Christoph Belanger a few other clones of this plant, especially one ('Mauve flower') which has foliage the same as 'Purple veins' and similar large flowers. The lower lip of its flowers has a reticulated pattern in the proximal palate region similar to the spots on 'Spotted flower.' I consider 'Mauve flower' to be a plant intermediate between 'Purple veins' and 'Spotted flower.' In this perspective, it argues against a species or even subspecies distinction for those two *U. calycifida* forms. Lastly, I have heard of white flowered forms in cultivation.



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