

## NEW CULTIVARS

Keywords: cultivar, *Pinguicula* ‘Eye Spy’, *Sarracenia purpurea* f. *luteola* ‘Super-duper’, *Heliamphora* ‘Cyclops’, *Dionaea* ‘Stove Fire’.

Abstract: Four new carnivorous plant cultivars are named and described: *Pinguicula* ‘Eye Spy’, *Sarracenia purpurea* f. *luteola* ‘Super-duper’, *Heliamphora* ‘Cyclops’, *Dionaea* ‘Stove Fire’.

### *Pinguicula* ‘Eye Spy’

Submitted: 29 April 2020

*Pinguicula* ‘Eye Spy’ is an easy to grow, forgiving hybrid created in 2011 by Stephen Bunclark at Predator Plants, UK. The parentage of *Pinguicula* ‘Eye Spy’ is possibly complex, with certainties of *P. vallesneriifolia* and a giant clone of *P. grandiflora*. When seed from the parent *P. grandiflora* was germinated, one seedling stood out from the batch with larger features in leaf and a corrugated appearance. This now mature seedling was monitored for several years and displays a most interesting flower with electric violet petals and a white inset marked with venation which resembles eye lashes — hence the name ‘Eye Spy’ (Fig. 1).

*Pinguicula* ‘Eye Spy’ is a cool temperature plant producing multi stages of growth with elongated leaves up to 15 cm long, a starry semi erect shape develops and later in its growth season produces red/purple venation on the leaves, often reducing its surface area to sunlight. More shaded plants will become greener, larger, and less crimped.

Seed is viable, but to maintain the unique character of this cultivar, reproduction should be vegetative only. Since *Pinguicula* ‘Eye Spy’ produces a plentiful supply of gemmae, vegetative reproduction is easy.

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Figure 1: *Pinguicula* ‘Eye Spy’.

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In 2006, Barry Rice germinated some seed of *Sarracenia purpurea* f. *luteola* Hanrahan & Miller, an anthocyanin-free form of *Sarracenia purpurea* subsp. *venosa* var. *burkii* (syn. *S. rosea*), that he received from Bob Hanrahan. A full description of the discovery and characteristics of *Sarracenia purpurea* f. *luteola* was reported in Hanrahan and Miller (1998).

Barry sent several of these seedlings to me. One of these seedlings grew into a large superlative specimen that I have named *Sarracenia purpurea* f. *luteola* ‘Super-duper’. I have grown *Sarracenia* for over 50 years and *Sarracenia purpurea* ‘Super-duper’ is at least twice the size of any *S. purpurea* f. *luteola* that I have seen. The usual comment from expert *Sarracenia* growers is “Wow!”.

Pitchers are light green, total length from crown to lid is 25 cm, lid 10 cm wide and 5 cm tall, pitcher opening 4 cm wide. Flowers are 30 cm tall with petal color initially very light green quickly turning white (Fig. 2).

The word super-duper, defined as of greatest excellence, size, or impressiveness, is a word formation called a rhyming compound, that is, a new word is formed by adding a rhyming word to another word. According to the Merriam-Webster dictionary, the first known use of super-duper was in 1938. Propagation must be by vegetative means to maintain the unique properties of this cultivar.

#### Reference

Hanrahan, B., and Miller, J. 1998. History of discovery: yellow flowered *Sarracenia purpurea* L. subsp. *venosa* (Raf.) Wherry var. *burkii*. Carniv. Pl. Newslett. 27(1): 14-17. [[https://cpn.carnivorousplants.org/articles/CPNv27n1p14\\_17.pdf](https://cpn.carnivorousplants.org/articles/CPNv27n1p14_17.pdf)]

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Figure 2: *Sarracenia purpurea* f. *luteola* ‘Super-duper’ plant and flower.



Submitted: 9 June 2020

In 2010, I had flowering plants of *Heliamphora neblinae* and *H. folliculata* (Murosipan Tepui) and decided to try and cross the two. Using pollen from the *H. folliculata*, I pollinated the *H. neblinae* flower and soon saw a fruit swelling within. This resulted in several seeds, from which a handful of plants were raised. Eventually, I selected just the two best clones and gave the others away. Of these two, one is far superior to the other, and it is this plant that I think deserves wider recognition and official cultivar status.

Until now known as “*H. neblinae* × *folliculata* Clone 2”, *Heliamphora* ‘Cyclops’ is a large, robust, colorful, and wonderful thing (Front Cover). The pitchers are notably wide and chunky, over 30 cm tall and 10 cm across the open mouth (Fig. 3). Not as upright as its *H. neblinae* mother, but not as decumbent as *H. folliculata*. At up to 3 cm across, the nectar spoon is truly massive (possibly the largest in the genus yet seen?) red in color, downward-leaning into the pitcher and virtually spherical in shape, culminating in a blunt hook at its tip, underneath. The plant seems to concentrate on sheer size, and infrequently forms offsets. A mature, single-crowned plant might produce just one new basal rosette each year. The original plant is now 10 years old and has formed a 10 cm tall, 2 cm thick trunk (a trait I assume originates from the *H. neblinae* parent) and this continues to grow, increasing in height at a rate of about 4 cm a year.

The plant has flowered twice, with several large (7 cm across the tepals) typical, white flowers of the genus held on a stalk around 70 cm tall. Recently, I have been successful in crossing this with *H. exappendiculata*, so its pollen is viable.

The name Cyclops (Greek: “Round Eye”) refers to the huge nectar-spoon which is such a distinguishing feature of this plant. Viewed from the front, the forward-leaning nectar-spoon appears as a solid sphere, without any of its hollow interior visible, looking like a big, red eyeball. In ancient Greek legend and literature, Cyclops was any of several one-eyed giants to whom were ascribed a variety of histories and deeds.

A steady and easy-growing plant under conventional *Heliamphora* conditions, performing well in the greenhouse as well as under both fluorescent and stronger LED lights. Due to its overall height, a mature plant would probably be unsuitable for all but the tallest of terrariums. It flowers less often and produces fewer, but larger pitchers than most other members of the genus. Copious amounts of nectar is produced inside the spoon on warm days and can be seen dripping onto the back wall of the pitchers. Adult plants will require a large pot, at least 20 cm deep and possibly a supporting stake as it forms a trunk; those big, water-filled pitchers are heavy!

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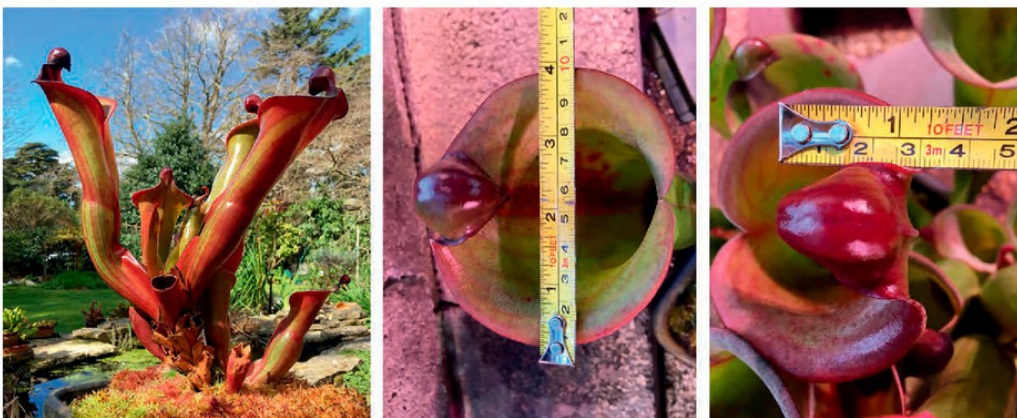


Figure 3: *Heliamphora* ‘Cyclops’.



*Dionaea* 'Stove Fire' (捕蝇草‘炉火’)

Submitted: 7 April 2020

The traps of *Dionaea* 'Stove Fire' are incomplete and do not open fully. There are red spots inside and outside the trap. The teeth are long or short and their color is dark red (Fig. 4).

*Dionaea* 'Stove Fire' was named on 18 February 2020 because its teeth are as bright as the fire.

*Dionaea* 'Stove Fire' must be propagated by vegetative division to maintain its unique characteristics.

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Figure 4: *Dionaea* 'Stove Fire'.

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Bunclark, Steve et al. 2020. "New cultivars." *Carnivorous plant newsletter* 49(3), 139–142. <https://doi.org/10.55360/cpn493.cr493>.

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