

CARNIVOROUS PLANT NEWSLETTER

SPECIAL PROJECT SUPPLEMENT NO. 1 (1974)

WORLD CARNIVOROUS PLANT LIST

With this issue we begin a comprehensive check list of the carnivorous plants of the world. In addition to the preferred species name, the list will include geographic distribution notations and important synonyms. Early experience with the CPN seed and plant exchange was fraught with problems of nomenclature and synonymy. Seeking relief we turned to Index Kewensis and summarized all of its supplements to obtain a list of the "valid" species and applicable synonyms. This list was inadequate. Index Kewensis is a librarian's attempt to provide some order in the literature of plants by listing a source in which a plant name first appeared. There is no attempt by the authors of Index Kewensis to correct errors of the taxonomist or to referee legitimate argument. Using the compilation of Index Kewensis as a base point, Bob Ziemer and Joe Mazrimas began to search the literature for reasonably definitive treatments of CP genera. In some cases, there was a recent and comprehensive monograph, such as Casper's 1966 treatment of Pinguicula. Peter Taylor has done an admirable job on the extensive and complicated Utricularia. In other cases, such as with Drosera, no recent comprehensive work has been published. In these cases, we have combined a number of regional studies. In all cases, we will cite the literature and our other sources used to compile the check list for each genus.

There will still be inevitable errors and legitimate debate associated with such an undertaking. Indeed, comments and discussion are expected and invited. These check lists are by no means the final word in the taxonomy and nomenclature of CP, but we feel they fairly represent "the state of the art" in most cases. New literature appears regularly on cytotoxic and ecological studies with live specimens from the field rather than the classic reliance on dried and pressed herbarium specimens studies. Kondo's excellent work on the differentiation of Utricularia cornuta and U. juncea is a good example of this more perspective and definitive approach. We believe discussion and debate are healthy and hope the check lists can be used as starting point in identifying and clarifying areas of taxonomic confusion. In the meantime, we believe these lists will be useful to our readers.

Some very small and/or as yet poorly understood genera such as Pionaea, Polypompholyx and Heliophora are not included in the lists.

GENLISEA

Very little definitive work has been done on Genlisea St. Hil., a taxonomically difficult genus. Most herbarium specimens are poorly preserved due to the delicate nature of the plant, and furthermore herbaria are usually incomplete. Taylor has observed that many of the species are polymorphic, and this factor along with the wide distribution of the genus has led to too many described species. This check list is the result of Peter Taylor's published work from South America and Africa along with his current thoughts on the genus.

- Taylor, P. Lentibulariaceae. New York Botanical Garden, Memoirs 17(1):202-288. 1967.
- - - - Lentibulariaceae. Flore d'Afrique Central (Zaire-Rwanda-Burundi).
Spermatophytes, Jardin Botanique National de Belgique, Bruxelles. 31 Aug 1972.
62 p.
- - - - Lentibulariaceae. Flora of Tropical East Africa. Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew.
2 July 1973. 28 p.

(P. Taylor and Bob Ziemer)

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G. AFRICANA (OLIVER) SSP. AFRICANA -- TROP. AFRICA
 G. AFRICANA SSP. STAFFII -- W. AND C. AFRICA
 G. ANFRACTUOSA (TUTIN) = G. FILIFORMIS
 G. ANGOLENSIS (GODD) -- ANGOLA, ZAIRE
 G. AUREA (A. ST. HIL.) -- BRAZIL
 G. BILGHA (BENJ.) = G. VIOLACEA
 G. CYLINDRICA (SYLVEN) = G. VIOLACEA
 G. ESMERALDAE (STEYERM.) = G. PYGMAEA
 G. FILIFORMIS (A. ST. HIL.) -- BRAZIL, VENEZUELA, GUYANA, CUBA, COLOMBIA, BR. HONDURAS
 G. GLABRA (P. TAYLOR) -- VENEZUELA
 G. GLANDULOSISSIMA (R. E. FRIES) -- ZAMBIA
 G. GUIANENSIS (N. E. BR.) -- GUYANA, VENEZUELA, BRAZIL
 G. HISPIDULA (STAFF) SSP. HISPIDULA -- TROP. AND S. AFRICA
 G. HISPIDULA SSP. SUBGLABRA -- E. AFRICA
 G. LUETZELBURGII (MERL EX LUETZELB.) NOMEN = G. GUIANENSIS
 G. LUTED-VIRIDIS (WRIGHT APUD SAUV.) = G. FILIFORMIS

G. MARGARETAE (HUTCHINSON) -- ZAMBIA, MADAGASCAR, TANZANIA
 G. MINOR (A. ST. HIL.) = G. AUREA
 G. NIGROCAULIS (STEYERM.) = G. PYGMAEA
 G. ORNATA (MART. EX BENJ.) = G. AUREA
 G. OXYCENTRON (P. TAYLOR) = G. PYGMAEA
 G. PULCHELLA (TUTIN) = G. REPENS
 G. PUSILLA (WARM.) = G. REPENS
 G. PYGMAEA (A. ST. HIL.) -- BRAZIL, VENEZUELA, GUYANA, COLOMBIA, TRINIDAD
 G. RECURVA (BOSSER) = G. MARGARETAE
 G. REFLEXA (BENJ.) = G. VIOLACEA
 G. REPENS (BENJ.) -- BRAZIL, VENEZUELA, GUYANA, PARAGUAY
 G. RORAIMENSIS (N. E. BR.) -- VENEZUELA
 G. SANARIPOANA (STEYERM.) -- VENEZUELA
 G. STAFFII (A. CHEVALIER) = G. AFRICANA SSP. STAFFII
 G. SUBGLABRA (STAFF) = G. HISPIDULA SSP. SUBGLABRA
 G. SUBVIRIDIS (HUTCHINSON) = G. AFRICANA SSP. AFRICANA
 G. VIOLACEA (ST. HIL.) -- BRAZIL

SARRACENIA

This genus was the subject of a recent thesis by Sidney McDaniel while at Florida State University. McDaniel's nomenclature was used as the base for species and natural hybrid names used in this list; Bell's work was used for the artificial hybrids. We have deviated from these authors in that we recognize S. rubra ssp. jonesii, S. purpurea ssp. purpurea and S. purpurea ssp. venosa as useful designations. The listing of hybrids is perhaps more extensive than need be, but we note that a horticultural hybrid name may occasionally be used in the literature and the check list will thereby provide ready access to hybrid composition and synonymy. We prefer the use of the formula name to the horticultural name in order to eliminate confusion. However, we realize that the formula names become quite long for P2 and above hybrids and authors may prefer horticultural names for brevity. The use of an X before the subgeneric portion of the horticultural name has been maintained according to the literature.

Bell, C.R. A cytotaxonomic study of the Sarraceniaceae of North America. Jour. Mit. Soc. 65:137-166. 1949.

--- Natural hybrids of the genus Sarracenia. I. History, distribution and taxonomy. Jour. Mit. Soc. 68:55-80. 1952.

Bell, C.R. and Case, F.W. Natural hybrids of the genus Sarracenia. II. Current notes on distribution. Jour. Mit. Soc. 72:142-152. 1956.

McDaniel, S. The genus Sarracenia (Sarraceniaceae). Bull. Tall Timbers Res. Sta. No. 9. Sept 1971.

(Bob Ziemer)

S. X AHLESII (BELL ET CASE) = ALATA X RUBRA -- ALA, MISS
S. ALATA (WOODY) -- ALA, MISS, LA, TEX
S. ALATA X PSITTACINA -- ALA, MISS
S. APEOLATA (MACFAR.) = ALATA X LEUCOPHYLLA -- ALA, MISS
S. CATESBAEI (ELLIOTT) = FLAVA X PURPUREA -- VA, NC, SC, GA, FLA, ALA
S. CHELSONII (MASTERS) = PURPUREA X RUBRA -- NC, SC, GA, FLA, ALA
S. X COURTII (MASTERS) = PSITTACINA X PURPUREA -- GA, FLA, ALA, MISS
S. X DIESNERIANA (HEFKA) = COURTII X FLAVA -- HORT.
S. DRUMMONDII (CROOM) = S. LEUCOPHYLLA

S. X EXCELSIS (NICHOLS.) = LEUCOPHYLLA X MINOR -- GA, FLA
S. EXORNATA (S.G.) = ALATA X PURPUREA -- ALA, MISS
S. FLAVA (L.) -- VA, NC, SC, GA, FLA, ALA
S. FLAVA X PSITTACINA -- GA, FLA, ALA
S. FORMOSA (VEITCH EX MASTERS) = MINOR X PSITTACINA -- GA, FLA
S. X GILPINI (BELL ET CASE) = PSITTACINA X RUBRA -- GA, FLA, ALA, MISS
S. X HARPERI (BELL) = FLAVA X MINOR -- NC, SC, GA, FLA
S. ILLUSTRATA (NICHOLS.) = ALATA X CATESBAEI -- HORT.
S. X LASCHKEI (HEFKA) = COURTII X MOOREANA -- HORT.



1905. "Genlisea." *Carnivorous plant newsletter* 1–2.

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