

ISSN 1033-6966

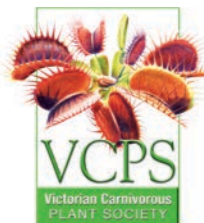
Victorian Carnivorous PLANT SOCIETY_{INC.}

MARCH 2023

VCPS Newsletter No. 16



Utricularia caerulea



Victorian Carnivorous PLANT SOCIETY INC.

Newsletter No. 16

March 2023

Office Bearers: July 2022 – June 2023

President

Stephen Fretwell – Tel: 0403 004 177
email: stevefretwell24@gmail.com

Vice President

Sean Spence – Tel: (03) 9743 5809
email: spence06@bigpond.com

General/Member Secretary

Peter Bloem – Tel: 0407 839 750
email: pbloem@bigpond.net.au

Minutes Secretary

Andrew Gibbons
email: agibbons@unimelb.edu.au

Journal Editor

David Petch
email: davidpetch@optusnet.com.au

Art Director

Stephen Fretwell – Tel: 0403 004 177
email: stevefretwell24@gmail.com

Internet Co-ordinator

Andrew Gibbons
email: agibbons@unimelb.edu.au

Treasurer

Ken Neal – Tel: 0424 567 095
email: ken.neal255@gmail.com

Librarian

David Petch
email: davidpetch@optusnet.com.au

Seedbank Administrator

Ron Abernethy – Tel: (03) 9879 0908
email: rab31451@bigpond.net.au

Other Publications & Journal distributor

Brendan Bok
email: brendanb1212@yahoo.com.au

Hardware Co-ordinator

Andre Cleghorn – Tel: (03) 9584 2087
email: andrecleg@optusnet.com.au

Event Co-ordinators

Stephen Fretwell – Tel: 0403 004 177
email: stevefretwell24@gmail.com

Open Day Liaison Officer

Stephen Fretwell – Tel: 0403 004 177
email: stevefretwell24@gmail.com

Field Trips Organiser

Sean Spence – Tel: (03) 9743 5809
email: spence06@bigpond.com

Sales Administrator

Ron Abernethy – Tel: (03) 9879 0908
email: rab31451@bigpond.net.au



MEETING TOPICS & DATES for 2023

VICTORIAN CARNIVOROUS PLANT SOCIETY

This year we have scheduled the following discussion topics, and events:

January	(28th)	New Year BBQ (Contact for details)
February	(22nd)	<i>Sarracenia</i> , <i>Dionaea</i> (VFT), beginners info
March	(22nd)	<i>Nepenthes</i> , <i>Heliamphora</i> .
April	(26th)	<i>Nepenthes</i> , <i>Heliamphora</i> , <i>Drosera</i> and information night.
May	(24th)	Growing conditions, 'Best' and 'Worst' plants, pygmy <i>Drosera</i> gemmae swap and <i>Nepenthes</i> cutting demonstration.
June	(28th)	AGM, plant give-away, any CPs.
July	(26th)	Rosetted tuberous <i>Drosera</i> judging, Propagation – seed growing and potting demonstration.
August	(23rd)	Upright tuberous/Winter growing <i>Drosera</i> , displays, and companion planting.
September	(27th)	<i>Cephalotus</i> , <i>Brocchinia</i> , <i>Catopsis</i> and swap night.
October	(25th)	<i>Byblis</i> , pygmy <i>Drosera</i> , <i>Drosera binata</i> , <i>Drosophyllum</i> , <i>Genlisea</i> , <i>Pinguicula</i> , <i>Roridula</i> , <i>Utricularia</i> , any carnivorous plant, show preparation.
November	(TBC)	Triffid Park Open Day.
December	(2-3, TBC)	VCPS Annual show at Collectors Corner.

Please note: All meetings, other than those where a specific venue is given, will be on the FOURTH WEDNESDAY of the month in the hall of the Pilgrim Uniting Church in Yarraville. Corner Bayview Road and Montague Street, Melway Map Reference 41K7.

Contents



Drosera burmanii found at a swamp in Noosa, QLD. Photo: Stephen Fretwell

VCPS Growers photos

If you'd like to publish a photo that you took of your plant in the VCPS journal. Please email it to Stephen Fretwell the VCPS designer at: stevefretwell24@gmail.com

VCPS News 5

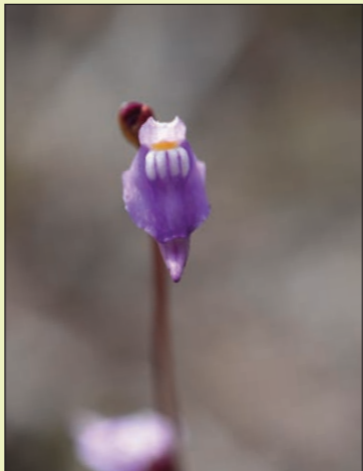
Field trips around the Sunshine Coast – Part 2 6

Meetings highlights & Plants of the night 14

Seed Bank

We now have a huge collection of NEW fresh CP seed available, and our seed list has become quite extensive. With over 250 varieties of CP's, we are now providing the list in PDF format on our website, www.vcps.org For inquiries or to order seeds, please contact the VCPS Seedbank Officer.

The articles that are found within are copyright but can be copied freely if the author and source are acknowledged. The views are of the authors and are open to review and debate. Please send all material to the editor for consideration to be included in our quarterly journal.



FRONT COVER:

Utricularia caerulea found at Tewantin NP, QLD. Photo: Stephen Fretwell

BACK COVER:

Clockwise from top left:

- *Utricularia uliginosa*, Tewantin NP, QLD.
- *Utricularia lateriflora*, Tewantin NP, QLD.
- *Utricularia caerulea*, Tewantin NP, QLD.
- *Drosera burmanii*, (Green form with clear tentacles and glands), Noosa, QLD
- *Drosera binata* var. *multifida*, Noosa, QLD
- *Drosera lunata*, Tewantin NP, QLD.
- *Drosera burmanii*, (Red tentacle form), Noosa, QLD
- *Drosera spatulata*, Tewantin NP, QLD. (centre)

Design: Stephen Fretwell

VCPS News

Six new species of tuberous *Drosera*

In January this year 6 new species of tuberous *Drosera* from Western Australia were described and published by Andreas Fleischmann, Alastair Robinson, Greg Bourke and Thilo Krueger. Together they extensively studied the *Drosera microphylla* complex, looking at centuries old herbarium specimens and literature to determine the true identities of old names in this complex. And then compared them against new plants observed by citizen scientists that had posted images and information about them on Facebook and iNaturalist. Previously there were only 3 species in this complex, but with the new descriptions this triples to 9! Unfortunately all 6 new species recognised are quite rare and narrowly endemic, with 2 only being known from a single site which makes extremely vulnerable from habitat destruction and poaching.



A comparison of the flowers of all nine species of the *Drosera microphylla* complex. (A) *D. atrata*; (B) *D. calycina*; (C) *D. esperensis*; (D) *D. hortiorum*; (E) *D. koikyennuruff*; (F) *D. macropetala*; (G) *D. microphylla*; (H) *D. reflexa*; and (I) *D. rubricalyx*. Photos: Thilo Krueger

Six new species of the carnivorous *Drosera microphylla* complex (Droseraceae)

D. atrata *D. reflexa* *D. hortiorum* *D. koikyennuruff* *D. macropetala* *D. rubricalyx*

(Re-)discovered via citizen scientists and social media

Rare, narrowly endemic, and potentially threatened

Pictured above, all 6 new species from the *Drosera microphylla* complex. Photo: MDPI/Facebook



Utricularia caerulea
found in Tewantin
National Park.
Photos: Stephen Fretwell



An open sandy habitat at Tewantin National Park, where 6 species of carnivorous plants were seen growing.

Field trips around the Sunshine Coast

BY STEPHEN FRETWELL

PART 2 OF 2

In July last year I had a family holiday in Noosa, and as we had some ordinary weather I took advantage to get out and about and explore a couple of nearby locations. The forecast for the weather had predicted rain for most of the next day around the Mooloolaba/Noosa region, so I got myself organised the night before and headed out to visit a couple of locations near Noosa. The first one that I visited was Tewantin National park, as it looked like it had a couple of easily accessible swamps in it that looked promising.

I had no idea what I'd find, as no one I knew had been there. However I'd barely walked 10m from my car when I found my first carnivorous plant, *Utricularia uliginosa*. This species is pretty easy to identify by its long strap shaped and bright green leaves. It was growing in a ditch with some leaves partially submerged in water and some just out. As I examined the *U. uliginosa* leaves closer I also noticed a few short flower scapes with their tiny 7mm pale mauve and white flowers to my delight.

Also within a couple of metres I found my 2nd CP for the day *U. caerulea*, which was also



Utricularia uliginosa found at Tewantin National Park.

flowering. The flowers looked like the typical mauve form that I'd seen a few days before with Peter, so after taking a few photos I then moved on as it had begun to pour down with rain making photography while holding an umbrella extremely difficult. Fortunately I only had to walk another 5m when I found my 3rd CP, *Drosera spatulata*. These plants also looked like the typical form, but



Drosera spatulata growing in the cracks and moss on a concrete drain vertical wall .



Drosera spatulata plants growing in a partial shade area.



The drain where *Drosera spatulata* was seen growing in.

were growing on the vertical walls of what looked like an old open concrete drain. Amazingly these plants were growing in the small cracks in the concrete and seemed quite happy there.

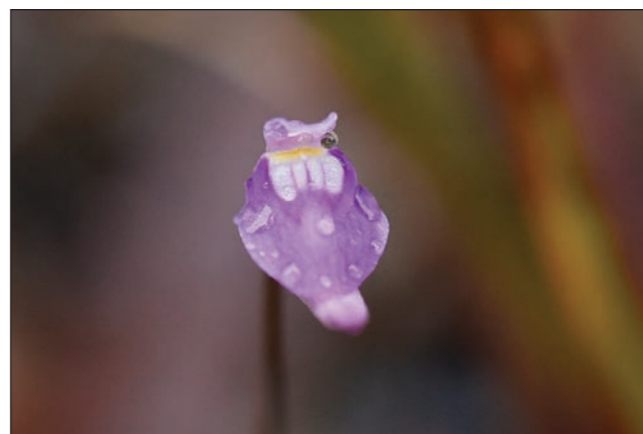
Just past the end of the of the drain the area opened into a natural environment covered in a fine white sand where I found more *D. spatulata* plants. However due to the amount of rain the night before the ground was completely saturated and shallow pools of water had formed and submerged about a dozen of them. Also growing amongst the *D. spatulata* in this area was the 4th CP that I found for the day, *U. lateriflora*. This species was also in flower which made identification easy as even though it has small mauve flowers too they are



Drosera spatulata submerged by the recent rain growing alongside *U. lateriflora*.



U. lateriflora.



U. caerulea.

quite different to *U. caerulea* and *U. uliginosa*. To my surprise I also saw some open *U. caerulea* plants with flowers in this spot too which might indicate that they like similar conditions.

After taking more photos of the 3 species growing together, I came to a wide open area that was still covered in the fine white sand. So I decided to follow the scrub line on the left and was soon rewarded with my 5th CP for the day, *D. lunata* a tuberous sundew which was just about to flower as it had a developed flower bud at the top of it's main stem. The first plant that I found was only about 12cm in height, and had a red stem with green leaves and looked like it was still in good condition, compared to others that I could see nearby



Drosera lunata preparing to flower.



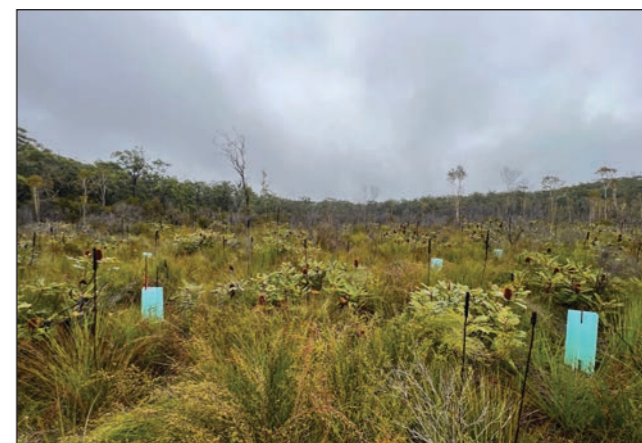
Drosera lunata.



A small seep winding through the open sandy area where most of the CP's were found.

which were dying back and getting ready to enter their dormancy.

Just past the *D. lunata* and the open sandy area, the vegetation became very thick with native grasses and small Waratah's. On closer inspection I noticed that the small shrubs had black stems, indicating that there'd been a bushfire in the area roughly 12-18 months ago. About 50m beyond the grasses Eucalyptus plants about 10m tall could be seen. I had a quick look around the area, but soon gave up after finding no CP's and headed back to the open sandy area. There once again I found more *D. lunata*, *D. spatulata*, *U. lateriflora* and *U. caerulea* plants which seemed to be fairly common in the open spaces.



Waratah's growing amongst grasses in a different habitat beyond the open sandy area.

The rain had now stopped which made things a bit easier as I now didn't have to worry about getting my camera wet or rain on the front of the lens. And as there was so many plants, I got to take my pick of the best plants that I could find to photograph without limitations.

After taking some better photos I kept exploring and decided to head closer to the road to look for a slightly different habitat where I soon found my 6th CP, *D. burmanii*, which is an annual rosetted sundew. The plants that I saw were 2-3cm in size, which is pretty average for this species and had yellow/green leaves with red tentacles and glands which is also fairly standard.



Drosera spatulata growing out in the open in a sandy area.



Drosera spatulata.



Drosera burmanii.



Drosera burmanii.



Utricularia caerulea with 2 open flowers.



Utricularia uliginosa leaves growing next to the road.



Drosera pygmaea emerging from dormancy.



A reedy swamp that looked promising at Tewantin NP.



A swamp in Noosa which is extremely overgrown, but a few Cp's can be seen by side of the trail.

As I kept moving towards the road I found more *D. burmanii* plants, including a few in wetter areas interestingly growing alongside *D. spatulata* plants. Approximately 20m further on past the *D. burmanii* plants I then came across hundreds of black, spent *U. caerulea* flower scapes from the last flowering season. There no leaves present at the base of the flower scapes, which most likely indicates that the area completely dries out for an extended period of time at some point of the year.

Once I'd reached the road, I decided to cross over it to see what else was on the other side. There was about 5m of weedy grass which was then replaced by a thick habitat of native grasses and small shrubs beyond a fence which looked similar to what I seen earlier on the other side of the road. I again had a quick look, but didn't find anything as it was so thick so I decided not to waste my time. This proved to be a good idea as I soon found a large patch of *U. uliginosa* plants in flower and also a few *D. spatulata* plants growing in a wetter section next to the road. This patch lasted for about 5m and then went back to being weedy grass, so after taking a few photos I then crossed back over to the original side of the road and headed towards what looked like a grassy swamp on google maps.

As I neared the swamp, the amount of rain that the area had received began making my path to it extremely tricky as the water had become quick deep in parts. And the last thing that I wanted was to get my feet completely saturated for the rest of the day.

Luckily I finally found a path and made it out to the grassy swamp which looked like it would be a suitable habitat to find *U. biloba*. I search for a short while

around the perimeter where it was shallow enough for me to walk through, but it looked like I needed to go in quite a bit further to where there'd be a permanent body of water throughout the year to find it. And as I didn't have a pair of gumboots with me to proceed any further, I had to give up the hunt.

However I did have a small amount of fortune on the way out of the grassy swamp when I found my 7th CP at the site, *D. pygmaea*. I found a small number of plants growing back where it was open and sandy. They where all quite small in size and still partially dormant due to the cold temperatures of winter with only a few leaves. So I took a few photos to record them at the area and kept looking around. Before too long I then found more plants of *D. spatulata*, *D. lunata* and some *U. caerulea* plants in flower. After some more extensive searching, I only managed to find a lot more plants of the same species that I'd already seen, but did find a few more *D. burmanii* plants in a lot better condition with a lot redder leaves, but nothing else worth noting. So I decided to head back to the car and go to another site closer to Noosa where I'd been informed that *D. binata* var. *multifida* had been seen growing a few years ago after a fire had burnt out the area.

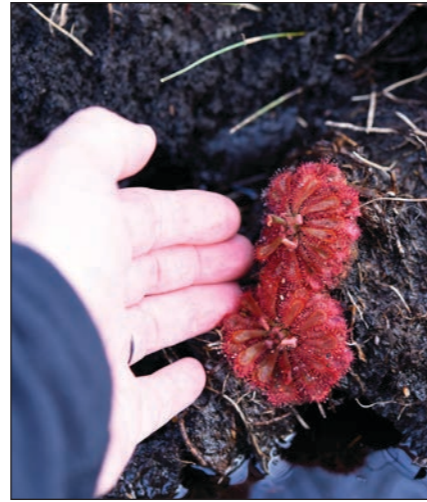
The next site that I visited looked like a massive swamp on Google maps, but I had to walk through a couple of hundred metres of bush along a path before I got there. The bush mainly consisted of eucalyptus trees, but there was also some Xanthorea (grass trees) growing there too which took me by surprise. Once I'd gone past the bush section the area opened up to a massive grassy swamp where frogs could be heard calling amongst the tall grass and reeds in the swamp.



Drosera burmanii with red tentacles and glands.



A green variant of *Drosera burmanii* with clear tentacles and glands.



Two huge *Drosera spatulata* plants that were approximately 7cm wide.



A large patch of large and small *Drosera burmanii* plants.



The *Drosera burmanii* habitat in Noosa.

The soil at this location was also extremely sandy which was a bit unexpected, and as I walked along the trail next to the reeds I was instantly rewarded by finding some nice albeit very wet *D. burmanii* plants. They were growing next to the path and on the middle of the path where they wouldn't be trampled and ranged in colour from all green with green leaves, clear tentacles and glands, but red snap glands to a more common colour variant of green leaves with red tentacles and glands.

As I followed this path to its end I saw hundreds of *D. burmanii* plants, many submerged by the recent rain where the path had formed low areas, but no other species. So where the path seemed to finished I turned around and followed it back to the start and chose a different path that lead down through the middle of the swamp. Again I was soon rewarded by finding a few more *D. burmanii* plants at the start of the trail where it was quite sandy, but as I went down the slope into the swamp it became a lot wetter and some *D. spatulata* plants soon began to appear on the sides of the trail. The *D. spatulata* plants were growing in quite wet sedge/peat conditions with some even having a thin layer of water covering them from the recent rain. Some were green to red in colour, but the majority of them were all red and generally 2-4cm in diameter. Nothing compared

to the site that I saw with Peter a few days before.

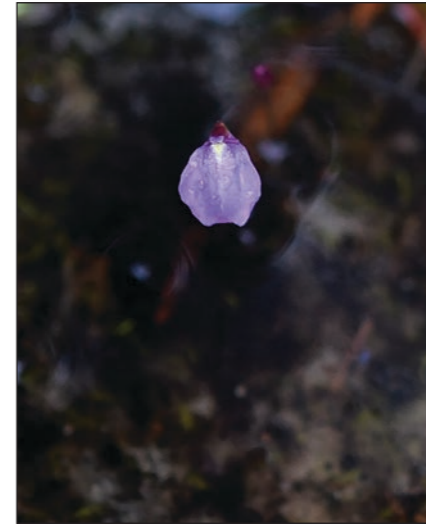
Growing in the soil along with *D. spatulata* I also noticed some small *Utricularia* leaves. There was no open flowers to be seen, but I did find a few cleistogamous flowers which lead me to identify the plants as *U. subulata*, my 8th cp for the day which Peter had warned me has become quite noxious at some locations. Not unlike in a lot of people's Cp collections! However I'd never seen it in the wild in Australia, and even though it's native to some areas of Northern Territory and QLD, it's still been introduced into some areas, especially those in NSW.

Unfortunately I didn't see any of its open yellow flowers at this spot, but it didn't surprise me as it can be quite shy to flower until late spring.

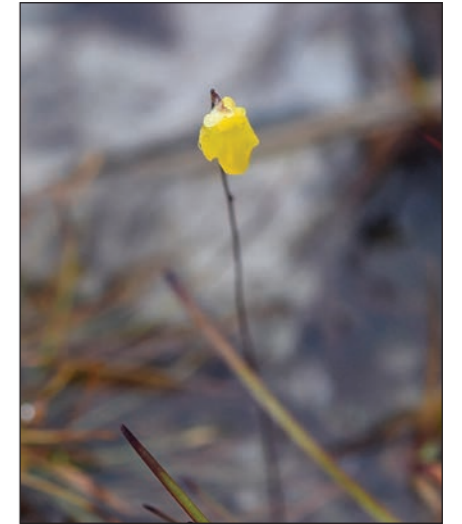
Another 10m further down the track I finally found my 9th Cp and what I was hoping to see, *D. binata* var. *multifida*. I didn't know if I'd be able to see this plant in growth again as it goes dormant in winter and often has no leaves on it. The plant that I found was fairly small with only two, 10cm long leaves that still looked good with dew, but at least I knew that I was in the right place. I search further around the area to find more plants off the track in the grassy swamp but the vegetation was too thick and wet, so I stuck to the track which yielded better results as I was soon able to find a couple of



D. lunata (top) and *D. spatulata*.



Utricularia lateriflora.



Utricularia subulata.



D. binata var. *multifida* emerging from dormancy.



Drosera spatulata growing with *Utricularia subulata*.

more, larger *D. binata* var. *multifida* plants. These plants only had one or two okay leaves on them, so once I took a photo I then moved on to investigate what the large red looking plants were a bit further along the path. To my delight it was 3 huge red *D. spatulata* plants with normal looking leaves and rosettes 7-8cm in size. These plants were growing on the edge of the path on a slightly raised section in a very dark sedgy peat soil next to a seep which possibly helps keep them wet in the dry season and above the water level in the wet season.

As I continued on, I crossed a boardwalk which led me past the deepest part of the swamp where there was 30-70cm of water running underneath until I reached the other side where I again found more *D. spatulata* and a few more *D. binata* var. *multifida* plants, again growing on the edge of the track. As I walked up the trail that led out of the swamp I could see *U. subulata* had also colonised this side of the swamp too and grew just about where ever the *D. spatulata* were. At this spot I also managed to find my first *U. subulata* proper flower that wasn't quite fully open, but I could see the bright yellow colouration and the shape of the flower to now correctly identify it.

As I was now walking up out of the swmp, the habitat started to dry out a bit more and all of the *D. spatulata*

plants had now completely turned colour into a nice dark crimson red. There was also what looked like some sort of small swamp trigger plant with a rosette of small leaves growing around this area which interestingly had glands on the flower stems, but from what i could see nothing stuck to it.

At the top of the trail it branched of into another direction that ran along the top of the swamp on the other side, so I followed that trail for a while until I came across a few *U. lateriflora* flowers growing where the ground was a lot wetter along with some *D. spatulata* plants. I followed the trail for another 100m then came across some small *D. lunata* plants emerging from dormancy as they still had a basal rosette, and had just started to grow upright. These plants were easy to distinguish from the other *Drosera* at the site when they are still a rosette as they have long thin petioles with a roundish leaf which looks nothing like *D. spatulata* or *D. burmanii* and is too big to be *D. pygmaea*.

It was now getting late in the day and the clouds above were starting to get very dark like it was going to rain again, so I decided that I was going to struggle to find anything else different, and headed back to car after a very successful day at 2 sites and managing to see 9 different CP species despite some very average weather.

February Plant of the Night: Best *Dionaea muscipula*



DIONAEA PLANT OF THE NIGHT:
1st place: *Dionaea* “Red Berserk” (‘Atlanta’ x ‘Akai Ryu’).



DIONAEA PLANT OF THE NIGHT:
2nd place: *Dionaea* “A.R.T.” - (All Red Traps).



DIONAEA PLANT OF THE NIGHT:
3rd place: *Dionaea* ‘Werewolf’ x self.

February Plant of the Night: Best *Sarracenia*



SARRACENIA PLANT OF THE NIGHT:
1st place: *S. minor* var. *okefenokeensis*.



SARRACENIA PLANT OF THE NIGHT:
2nd place: *S. purpurea* spp. *venosa* var. *montana*.



SARRACENIA PLANT OF THE NIGHT:
3rd place: *S. purpurea* ssp. *venosa*,
(Yellow plant, Edmond, Lexington Co., SC).

February Plant of the Night: Best Non topic plants



1st place: *Utricularia cornuta*.



2nd place: *Drosera intermedia*.



3rd place: *Genlisea filiformis*.

February 22nd VCPS meeting

DIONAEA & SARRACENIA

The topic plants for the February meeting were *Sarracenia*, the North American pitcher plants, and *Dionaea*, the Venus flytrap. Both are excellent genera for both new and experienced growers alike. Each genus was judged separately for topic plant of the night. Steve’s *D. muscipula* “Red Berserk” (‘Atlanta’ x ‘Akai Ryu’) was voted VFT of the night. This was a very vigorous plant that colours up well. 2nd and 3rd place went to Steve’s *D. muscipula* “A.R.T.” – (All Red Traps), which is red on the inside and outside of the traps, and ‘Werewolf’ x self, which produces traps with gnarled teeth.

Steve’s *Sarracenias* also won all places for *Sarracenia* of the night. His *S. minor* var. *okefenokeensis* was producing very tall pitchers even for this variety. 2nd and 3rd place went to two *S. purpurea* spp *venosa*: a relic form and a var. *montana*.

Amongst the other plants benched, Steve’s *Utricularia* a yellow flowered species from southern USA, was voted non topic plant of the night. 2nd and 3rd place non-topic plants went to Andrew’s tropical form of *Drosera intermedia* and Steve’s *Genlisea filiformis*.

The species benched at the July meeting included:

- Dionaea* ‘Akai Ryu’
- Dionaea* “A.R.T.” – (All Red Traps)
- Dionaea* “Red Berserk” (‘Atlanta’ x ‘Akai Ryu’)
- Dionaea* ‘Australian Red Rosette’
- Dionaea* ‘Big Tomato’
- Dionaea* ‘Big Tomato’ x (‘G14’x‘G16’)
- Dionaea* ‘Bimbo’ x self
- Dionaea* ‘Bristletooth’
- Dionaea* ‘Coquillage’
- Dionaea* ‘Creeping Death’ x self
- Dionaea* ‘Dragon Fire’ x self
- Dionaea* ‘G14’ x ‘G16’
- Dionaea* ‘G16 Slack’s Giant’ x self
- Dionaea* ‘Microdent’ x self
- Dionaea* ‘Moon Traps’ x self
- Dionaea* ‘Patches’
- Dionaea* ‘Red Piranha’
- Dionaea* ‘Royal Red’
- Dionaea* ‘Schuppenstiel’ x self
- Dionaea* ‘Sharks Teeth’
- Dionaea* ‘Spider’ x self
- Dionaea* ‘Tiger Fangs’ x self

Dionaea ‘Werewolf’ x self

- Drosera* ‘Dork’s Pink’
- Drosera intermedia*
- Drosera pulchella*
- Drosera roseana*
- Drosera scorpioides*
- Drosera verrucata*

Genlisea filiformis

- Pinguicula cyclocecta*
- Pinguicula esseriana*

- Sarracenia alata* var. *atrorubra*
- Sarracenia flava* var. *atropurpurea*
- Sarracenia jonesii*
- Sarracenia leucophylla*
- Sarracenia minor* var. *okefenokeensis*
- Sarracenia psittacina* var. *okefenokeensis*
- Sarracenia purpurea* ssp. *venosa* (Yellow, relic plant, fall line, Sheely Pond, Edmond Lexington Co., SC)
- Sarracenia purpurea* ssp. *venosa* var. *montana*

Utricularia cornuta

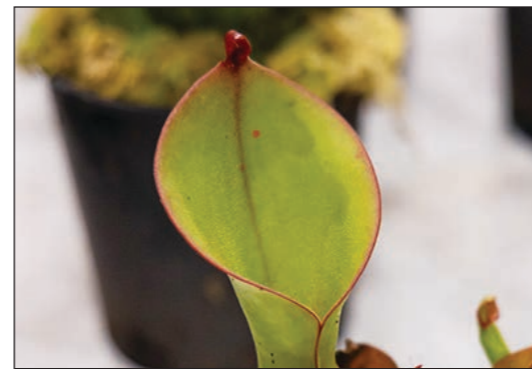
March Plant of the Night: Best *Heliamphora*



HELIAMPHORA PLANT OF THE NIGHT:
1st place: *Heliamphora* sp. Akopan



HELIAMPHORA PLANT OF THE NIGHT:
2nd place: *Heliamphora folliculata* x *ionasi*



HELIAMPHORA PLANT OF THE NIGHT:
3rd place: *Heliamphora* sp. Anagasima

March Plant of the Night: Best *Nepenthes*



NEPENTHES PLANT OF THE NIGHT:
1st place: *Nepenthes rajah*



NEPENTHES PLANT OF THE NIGHT:
2nd place: *Nepenthes carunculata* var. *robusta*



NEPENTHES PLANT OF THE NIGHT:
3rd place: *Nepenthes nigra*

March Plant of the Night: Best non topic plants



1st place: *Cephalotus follicularis*.



2nd place: *Sarracenia minor* var. *oekfenoensis*.



3rd place: *D. muscipula* 'Schuppensteil' x self, yellow plant.

March 24th VCPS meeting

NEPENTHES & HELIAMPHORA

Two pitcher plant genera from the New World and Old World tropics, *Heliamphora* and *Nepenthes*, were the topic plants for the March meeting.

In Melbourne, these are generally plants for the greenhouse where they can be more easily provided additional humidity in summer and protection from cold, frosty nights in winter. However, with most *Heliamphora* species and a considerable number of *Nepenthes* species coming from cool highland zones, you can get very good results with a large number of species and hybrids without the need for any artificial heating.

The *Heliamphora* and *Nepenthes* brought into the meeting were judged separately for plant of the night. Ron brought in several large *Heliamphora* and his *Heliamphora* sp. Akopan Tepui was voted *Heliamphora* of the night. This is an as yet undescribed species that appears to be related to *Heliamphora heterodoxa*, but has wider pitchers and a smaller nectar spoon.

Ron's *Heliamphora folliculata* x *ionasi* and his *Heliamphora* sp. Angasima Tepui were voted 2nd and 3rd place *Heliamphora* of the night respectively.

Ron's *Nepenthes rajah* was also voted *Nepenthes* of the night. This plant was grown from seed sown in 2012 and Ron's plant was quite large for this slow growing species. 2nd place *Nepenthes* of the Night went to Steve's *Nepenthes carunculata* var. *robusta*, a plant considered synonymous to *Nepenthes bongso* with 3rd place going to Steve's *Nepenthes nigra*.

Peter brought in several pots of *Cephalotus follicularis* one of which was voted Non-topic plant of the night. These pots included plants that had been grown from seed, leaf pullings and root cuttings. Vegetative propagation is usually a faster and easier way of propagating *Cephalotus* compared to seed. Not only does *Cephalotus* seed tend to be short lived, it's not uncommon to lose a lot of the seedlings that do germinate to damping off.

Steve's *Sarracenia minor* var. *oekfenoensis* was voted runner up plant of the night with 3rd place going to Steve's *Dionaea muscipula* "Schuppensteil" x self, which was not producing crestate petioles like the parent cultivar but was instead producing very yellow traps.

The species benched at the July meeting included:

Cephalotus follicularis

Darlingtonia californica

Dionaea muscipula "Schuppensteil" x self

Drosera pulchella

Heliamphora chimantensis

Heliamphora folliculata x *ionasi*

Heliamphora heterodoxa

Heliamphora hispidula

Heliamphora minor

Heliamphora nutans x *heterodoxa*

Heliamphora purpurescens

Heliamphora sarracenioides

Heliamphora sp. Agasima

Heliamphora sp. Akopan

Nepenthes attenboroughii

Nepenthes burbidgeae

Nepenthes carunculata var. *robusta* (Syn. *N. bongso*)

Nepenthes dubia

Nepenthes gymnaphora

Nepenthes lowii x *truncata*

Nepenthes minima



Collectors Corner Gardenworld



**Cephalotus, Dionaea, Drosera,
Heliamphora, Nepenthes & Sarracenia**

Also specialising in:

- bromeliads • bonsai • cactus • succulents
- tillandsias • orchids • books • gemstones
- meteorites • fossils



**Garden World, 810 Springvale Road,
Keysborough, Victoria**

Phone: 61 3 9798 5845
www.collectorscorner.com.au



Victorian Carnivorous PLANT SOCIETY INC.

Annual Subscriptions

Australian mail & electronic membership	\$30.00
Overseas mail & electronic membership	\$30.00
Electronic membership	\$18.00

All cheques or money orders should be made payable to the Victorian Carnivorous Plant Society Inc (VCPS). Payment can be made by Cheque, Money Orders, Direct deposit and Paypal. Payment from overseas must be in Australian dollars. (Payment by Credit card is also available for international members only.) Please visit vcps.org for further details

Correspondence

Please forward all correspondence regarding subscription, change of address, articles for the journal and back issues to:

The Secretary VCPS
1 Pollard Place,
Sunbury, Victoria 3429.
AUSTRALIA

Journal articles, in MS-Word, ready for publication, may be Emailed to the Editor or Secretary.

Meetings

Most VCPS meetings are held in the hall at the rear of the Pilgrim Uniting Church on the corner of Bayview Road and Montague Street, Yarraville – Melway map reference 41K7. These meetings are on the fourth Wednesday of the month at 8 PM.

However, some meetings may be at the home of members during a weekend. Details of meeting dates and topics are listed in each journal.

If unsure of the location or date of any meeting, please ring a committee person for details.

The VCPS Annual General Meeting, usually held at Yarraville in June, provides substantial benefits for each and every member able to attend.



TRIFFID PARK

**FOR ALL YOUR CARNIVOROUS PLANT REQUIREMENTS INCLUDING:
PLANTS, POTS, LABELS, BOOKS, SEEDS, SPHAGNUM MOSS AND PEAT MOSS.**
VISIT OUR COMPREHENSIVE WEB SITE.

Unfortunately Triffid Park is not open to the public for sales and viewing.
However we do have an Annual Open Day once a year for retail sales,
and of course our mail order web site is always open.

Owned and operated by Jason and Donna Smith

103 DANDENONG-HASTINGS ROAD, SOMERVILLE, VIC, 3912, AUSTRALIA
EMAIL: triffids@triffidpark.com.au WEB: www.triffidpark.com.au



Utricularia uliginosa



Utricularia lateriflora



Utricularia caerulea



Drosera burmanii



Drosera spatulata



Drosera burmanii



Drosera lunata



Drosera binata var. *multifida*