

It has been suggested that the long, arching aerial stolons that *U. humboldtii* produces enable the plant to navigate from one bromeliad urn to another (Taylor, 1989) or other parts of the same bromeliad urn (Rivadavia, 2001). However, in the apparent absence of a close relationship between *U. humboldtii* and bromeliads in the area of Mt. Roraima, I propose an alternate purpose for these stolons—I believe they simply let the plant hop from one suitable pool of water to another. This interpretation is particularly supported by the structural nature of the native grassland tussock communities. These tussock communities appear to be ideal for *U. humboldtii*—I have seen huge colonies of plants, growing to comparatively giant size, i.e. leaves up to 11.4 cm (4.5 inches) wide. They are dominated by dense bunches of plants (including *Rhynchospora* spp., *Orectanthe* spp.), as well as *Phragmipedium* spp (Figure 4). The dense growths of these plants break the wetland into a patchy matrix of pools, and prevent *Utricularia* from spreading from one pool to the next. Only by producing the tall aerial stolons, which arch over the tussocks of interfering vegetation, can the *Utricularia* seek suitable new habitats.

This case is an interesting contrast with another bladderwort-bromeliad pairing. I studied *Utricularia reniformis* and the bromeliad *Vriesea atra* in Serra dos Órgãos, Brazil, in 2000. In this situation, a close relationship between the two species was plainly visible. But while the advantage to the *Utricularia* was obvious, it is not clear if the *Vriesea* benefited from the relationship.

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LITERATURE REVIEWS

Bradford, J.C. & Barnes, R.W. 2001, Phylogenetics and Classification of Cunoniaceae (Oxalidales) Using Chloroplast DNA Sequences and Morphology. *Systematic Botany* 26: 354-385.

This paper is interesting because it proposes a “new” hypothesis on the closest relative of *Cephalotus*, the systematic position of which is still somewhat enigmatic. Earlier studies have assigned Cephalotaceae to the order Oxalidales (Cunoniales) without any convincing affiliation. In this study the ordinal position is confirmed, and sequence homology comparisons of the trnL-trnF-region of the chloroplast genome (rbcL homology comparisons being inconclusive) suggest a sister relationship between Cephalotaceae and Brunelliaceae, the clade with these two being in turn sister to Cunoniaceae. The similar floral morphology of these families has already been

pointed out by Engler (Brunelliaceae, in A. Engler & K. Prantl: Die natürlichen Pflanzenfamilien, Nachtrag zu Tl. III: 184, Engelmann, Leipzig 1897). (JS)

Conran, J.G., Houben, A. & Lowrie, A. 2002, Chromosome numbers in Byblidaceae. Australian Journal of Botany, 50: 583-586.

Byblis aquatica: $2n = 16$, *B. gigantea*: $2n = 18$, *B. cf. gigantea*: $2n = 18$, *B. filifolia*: $2n = 16$, *B. liniflora*: $2n = 32$, *B. rorida*: $2n = 16$. (JS)

Schuiteman, A. & de Vogel, E.F. 2002, *Nepenthes vogelii* (Nepenthaceae): A New Species from Sarawak. Blumea 47: 537-540.

The new species described is related to what is commonly called *N. fusca* from north Borneo but differs in its smaller dimensions, broader, flat lid without appendages, and 1-flowered pedicels. In some respects it approaches *N. faizaliana* but this name is not mentioned at all in the paper. (JS)

Zamudio Ruiz, S. 2001, Una especie nueva notable de *Pinguicula* (Lentibulariaceae) de los estados de Queretaro y San Luis Potosi, Mexico. Bol. Soc. Bot. Mexico 68: 85-88.

Pinguicula calderoniae is described as new. With its long and narrow summer leaves it resembles *P. gypsicola* but the long corolla tube distinguishes the two species and places *P. calderoniae* in section *Longitubus* that so far did not contain any species with long and narrow leaves. (JS)

NAMES OF CULTIVARS REGISTERED IN 2002

- Dionaea* 'Jaws', L. Song, Carniv. Pl. Newslett. 30: 111 (2001), 28 Feb.
Sarracenia 'Green Rosette', J. Hummer, Carniv. Pl. Newslett. 30: 115 (2001), 28 Feb.
Sarracenia 'Harvest of Gold', J. Hummer, Carniv. Pl. Newslett. 30: 115 (2001), 28 Feb.
Sarracenia 'Hummer's Hammerhead', J. Hummer, Carniv. Pl. Newslett. 30: 111 (2001), 28 Feb.
Sarracenia 'Hummer's Okee Classic', J. Hummer, Carniv. Pl. Newslett. 30: 114 (2001), 28 Feb.
Sarracenia 'John's Autumnal Splendor', J. Hummer, Carniv. Pl. Newslett. 30: 114 (2001), 28 Feb.
Sarracenia 'Super Green Giant', J. Hummer, Carniv. Pl. Newslett. 30: 114 (2001), 28 Feb.
Sarracenia 'Triple Rarity', J. Hummer, Carniv. Pl. Newslett. 31: 18 (2002), 16 May.
Sarracenia 'Cronus', R. Sacilotto, Carniv. Pl. Newslett. 31: 40 (2002), 29 Jul.
Sarracenia 'Fireworks', R. Sacilotto, Carniv. Pl. Newslett. 31: 41 (2002), 29 Jul.
Sarracenia 'Tornado', R. Sacilotto, Carniv. Pl. Newslett. 31: 40 (2002), 29 Jul.
Sarracenia 'Burgundy', A. Slack, Insect-Eating Plants & How to Grow Them: 71 (1986), 8 Oct.
Pinguicula 'Hameln', A. Slack, Insect-Eating Plants & How to Grow Them: 113 (1986), 9 Oct.
Sarracenia 'Claret', A. Slack, Insect-Eating Plants & How to Grow Them: 71 (1986), 9 Oct.
Sarracenia 'Marston Clone', A. Slack, Insect-Eating Plants & How to Grow Them: 81 (1986), 10 Oct.
Sarracenia 'Judy', A. Slack, Insect-Eating Plants & How to Grow Them: 78 (1986), 11 Oct.
Sarracenia 'Lynda Butt', A. Slack, Insect-Eating Plants & How to Grow Them: 85 (1986), 11 Oct.
Pinguicula 'Tina', A. Slack, Insect-Eating Plants & How to Grow Them: 113 (1986), 15 Oct.