After Ontario, we re-entered Michigan and could not leave without visiting a bog of the interesting S. purpurea purpurea f. heterophylla.* This was a beautiful northern bog where the form was quite abundant and easily found even in late summer: the pale yellow-green scapes, sepals, bracts and expanded styles stood out above the grass in marked contrast to the red pigmented typical forms and presumed intermediates. The pitchers were similarly pale yellow-green, often with bright yellow margination of the hoods. Side-by-side plants made excellent comparison photos. Here is another important problem that needs work: how this form manages to retain integrity and is not swamped into the typical genome even though some interbreeding does apparently occur as suggested by the intermediates.

Our last stop was Wilderness State Park at the very northern tip of the lower peninsula where we were to observe Pinguicula vulgaris. One of us (D.S.) had seen the plants at the tip of Waugoshance Point exactly ten years previously and we were anxious to see how they had been doing. We were somewhat disappointed. Storms and rising water levels coincident with several unusually wet seasons in Michigan had so remolded the shoreline that the parking lot at the point had been moved back about 50 yards, the old pilings still visible out in the water! What was once a broad sand spit was now a smaller semi-island to which we waded and found the plants growing among rocks in shallow humus-sand with bedrock no more than an inch below the surface. A few other plants were found in the arc of shoreline immediately behind the island. These are particularly fine, large specimens and they were in early winter bud but with this season's leaves still present. This stand is clearly endangered and any further water rise will likely eliminate them from this location.

(*We cannot give out directions for these locations since the people from whom we obtained them would prefer they not be publicized. However, those who make serious inquiry to us will be given the names and addresses of the original informants to whom they may write directly to request any information. Those who do make such further inquiries should consider no reply as a negative reply in order not to work a hardship on these people with a great return letter burden.)

## DROSERA FILIFORMIS RAF. IN FLORIDA

by R.K. Godfrey

Drosera filiformis is variously interpreted by authors to be identical with D. tracyi MacFarlane; or that the two are specifically distinct; or that they are varietally distinct. I lean strongly to the view that they are specifically distinct but have no great qualms about treating them as two varieties of D. filiformis. Some years ago I became acquainted with D. filiformis (or D. filiformis var. filiformis) on Cape Cod and in the New Jersey Pine Barrens. Later, in Florida, specially in the Florida Panhandle, I have "lived with" D. tracyi (or D. filiformis var. tracyi) and have not hitherto observed any plants which "rang my bell" for the Cape Cod or New Jersey Pine Barrens version. This past week, however, I nostalgically revisited a locality in Bay County in the Florida Panhandle, a sinkhole pond or lake, Merial Lake, where some years ago some colleagues and I discovered four then undescribed flowering plants: Rhexia salicifolia Kral and Bostick, Hypericum lissophloeus Adams, Xyris longisepala Kral and X. isoetifolia Kral. This time I was astonished and delighted to find the more northern version of Drosera, D. filiformis, there. I immediately reached Kral in Nashville by telephone and asked whether he had ever encountered the northern D. filiformis in Florida. His response, "Well, on one of my visits to the Bay County lakes I got a Drosera which appeared to me like the one I had previously seen in the New Jersey Pine Barrens. Not being especially interested in Drosera, though, I put it aside in my undetermined boxes and there it remains still, I think."

Inasmuch as there is the difference of interpretation as to the identity of these plants, ranges given in the manuals mean little. There may be prior records for Drosera filiformis for Florida. In any case, this records it definitely if my identification is correct. The citation: Wet sands, shores of Merial Lake, below high water mark; north of Vicksburg, Bay County, Florida; 10 October 1974, R. K. Godfrey 73947 (FSU).