Review of Recent Literature

Conn, B. J. *The Drosera peltata Drosera auriculata* complex. J. Adelaide Bot. Gard. 3 (1): 91-100, 1981.

D. peltata and *D. auriculata* are variable taxa which consistently intergrade in parts of their range. The author reduces *D. auriculata* to a subspecies of *D. peltata* (*D. peltata* ssp. *auriculata* stat. nov.)

Folkerts, G. W. 1982. The gulf coast pitcher plant bogs. American Scientist 70: 260-267 (May-June), also cover photo.

This is a well written popular article for the knowledgeable reader, dealing mainly with Sarracenias of the gulf coast areas. There are excellent color photos and nice summary discussions of carnivory and its value, theories of possible prey partitioning, insect associates, and the ecology and future of pitcher plant bogs. Very worthwhile. DES

Hilton, D. F. J. 1982. The biology of *Endothenia daeckeana* (Lepidoptera: Olethrutidae), and inhabitant of the ovaries of the northern pitcher plant, *Sarracenia p. purpurea* (Sarraceniaceae). Can. Ent. 114: 269-274.

The life cycle of this lepidopteran in the flowers of *S. purpurea* ssp. *purpurea* in a bog in Quebec is described along with laboratory rearing studies. The larvae consume ovules in the ovary, and immature instars over winter in scapes. The lepidopteran larvae are themselves prey to several Ichneumons. A fungus often encases unconsumed seed in mature capsules. A well done, detailed and interesting study. DES

Kirchner, B., *Pinguicula esseriana* (Lentiburlariaceae)—a new species from Mexico. Willdenowia 11 (2): 317-319 (1981).

A new species of *Pinguicula* with triangular succulent-type leaves was found in San Luis Potosi. The flower's corolla is pale violet and has a spur of medium length and is placed in the section Orcheosanthus. The plant was named after Professor Karl Esser, a director of the Botanical Garden in Bochum, Germany.

Love, A. (Ed.) 1982. IOPB Chromosome number reports LXXV. Taxon 31:344, 355. This is a regular feature of the journal Taxon in which several pages of chromosome numbers recently reported from several genera and species are listed. The following CP are reported this issue (see journal for names and addresses of chromosome analysts):

Sarracenia purpurea 2n=26, *Drosera anglica* 2n=40, *D. linearis* 2n=20, *D. rotundifolia* 2n=20 (These are from several pages of all kinds of genera and species from a survey of flora of Manitoba, Canada); *Pinguicula villosa* 2n=16, *P. vulgaris* 2n=64, *Utricularia intermedia* 2n=44, *U. minor* 2n=44, *U. vulgaris* 2n=44. DES

Mody, N. V., Henson, R., Hedin, P. A., Korpol, U., and Miles, D. H. Isolation of the insect paralyzing agent Coniine from *Sarracenia flava*. Experientia 32: 829-830. 1976.

The authors chopped up about 45 kg of *Sarracenia flava* leaves and isolated from them a drug with the structure consistent with the chemical formula of coniine (2-n-propylpiperidine). This substance was shown to paralyze fire ants in 30 seconds when exposed to 100 ng of the drug. This discovery may indicate the principle mechanism of how insects fall into tall pitchers after ingesting the nectar secretions on the lip of the pitcher.

Wheeler, G. A. and P. H. Glaser. 1982. Vascular plants of the Red Lake peatland, Northern Minnesota. Mich. Botanist 21: 89-93.

This is the latest of several lists from this recently popular floristic area. Among all the plants, the following CP appear: *Drosera anglica, D. intermedia, D. linearis, D. rotundifolia, Utricularia cornuta, U. intermedia, U. minor, U. vulgaris,* and *Sarracenia purpurea.* In addition to being a species list, there is a brief notation about habitat for each.