Sarracenia Hybrids – The F-1 Generation
Part I *S. Flava* Hybrids

by J.A. Mazrimas & L.C. Song, Jr.

INTRODUCTION

With this article, we begin a new phase in our series of articles on *Sarracenia*. Hybrids have always fascinated growers of plants and CP fanciers are no exception. In this article, the first name listed is not necessary the seed parent. More work and observation is needed on how the F-1 hybrids may differ if the order of crossing is reversed as well as the forms of each respective parent. Some idea of the effect of different parental forms on the resultant hybrids was illustrated in Clemesha (1983). The Latin name for the hybrid is given, where applicable. According to Slack (1979), all but one of the possible hybrids with *S. flava* are found in the wild. The only hybrids not found in the wild are hybrids of *S. oreophila*.

1. *S. flava* × *S. purpurea* = *S.* × *catesbaei* (Elliot) Bell

Name origin: Mark Catesby (1749), an English naturalist and traveler.

Pitcher: Widely tapered from its base to the lip with coloration varying from nearly all green to heavily veined with dark purple.

Flower: Petals are rose colored or vary with red on the outside and yellowish on the inside surface.

Range: Found from south central Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Florida.

2. *S. flava* × *S. leucophylla* = *S.* × *mooreana* (Veitch) Bell

Name origin: Thomas Moore, 1821-1887, curator of the Chelsea Botanic Garden.

Pitcher: Trumpet shaped and is evenly expanded from its narrow tapered base to the lip. The areoles around the opening are pale green and the throat is sometimes marked with a pale red patch.

Flower: Petals are pinkish or varying with a reddish surface on the outside and yellowish on the inside.

Range: Southwest Georgia, Northwest Florida and Southern Alabama to Mobile.

3. *S. flava* × *S. minor* = *S.* × *harperi* Bell

Name origin: R. M. Harper, the first collector of this hybrid.

Pitcher: Tall, yellowish-green and widely tapered from base to rim with some reddish tinge in upper portions. The hood and upper pitcher is veined with maroon or red.

Range: Southeast North Carolina down to South Carolina into Georgia and Northern Florida.



1. *Sarracenia flava* × *S. purpurea (S.* × *catesbaei).*
Photo by J.A. Mazrimas



2. *Sarracenia flava* × *S. leucophylla (S.* × *mooreana)* in habitat in Florida.
Photo by D.E. Schnell.



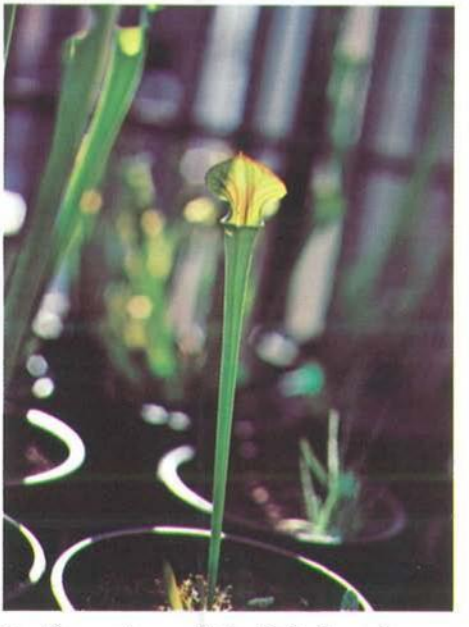
3. *Sarracenia flava* × *S. minor (S.* × *harperi)* in habitat.
Photo by D.E. Schnell.



5. *Sarracenia flava* × *S. psittacina.*
Photo by J.A. Mazrimas



6. *Sarracenia flava* × *S. alata.* Clump growing in bog in the Fullerton Arboretum.
Photo by L. Song.



7. *Sarracenia oreophylla* × *S. flava.* Immature specimen growing in the lath house at CSU Fullerton. Throat patch is barely visible. Others lack even a hint of a patch.
Photo by L. Song.

4. *S. flava* × *S. rubra* = *S.* × *popei* Masters (no photo available)

Name origin: Raised by Pope of Glasnevin Garden, Dublin.

Pitcher: Tall and tapered from its base to the opening with the basic color being a light yellow-green. The upper part of the pitcher is veined and shaded with maroon. The hood is green with dark red or maroon markings.

Flower: Petals are maroon but have a yellow margin and are yellow-pink on the inside. Flower is large in size and petals have the obobate shape of *S. rubra.*

Range: North and South Carolina, Georgia, Northern Florida and Southern Alabama.

5. *S. flava* × *S. psittacina*

Pitcher: Decumbent to suberect that taper strongly from the large intermediate globose hood with a slotted opening to the narrow base. Hood is basically green with red reticulation and white areoles on curvature, having a broad straight wing.

Flower: Large flowers with rose colored petals.

Range: Southern Georgia and Northern Florida.

6. *S. flava* × *S. alata*

Pitcher: Erect and more robust than *S. alata.* The lid is oriented similar to *S. flava* but the neck is less pronounced. No throat patch seen in specimens available to us.

Flower: Similar in size and color to *S. flava* with petioles not exceeding the height of the pitcher.

Range: Southern Alabama, the only place where the two species overlap.

7. *S. flava* × *S. oreophila*

Pitcher: Intermediate with traces of throat patch visible in some specimens. Exhibits the late summer die off of pitchers as in *S. oreophila.* Ours may not reflect the full potential as they have not flowered yet.

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