D. linearis in habitat growing in shallow water.

Literature Review

DIBBLE, A.C., et.al. 1989. Maine's official list of endangered and threatened plants. Rhodora 91:244-269.

In this list are included three species of CP as threatened **in state.** These are: *Drosera anglica, D. linearis* and *Utricularia resupinata.* There is a brief discussion of the history of efforts to conserve plants in Maine, and ongoing efforts. DES

DOWHAN, J.J. and R. ROSZA. 1989. Flora of Fire Island, Suffolk County, New York. Bull. Torrey Bot. Club 116:265-282.

This is a comprehensive listing of the flora of this narrow barrier island just south of Long Island, all of which is actually part of a coastal plain system that was once continuous with the New Jersey pine barrens. Some CP were listed.

Sarracenia purpurea is listed as rare in two locations and is possibly introduced. *Drosera intermedia* and *D. rotundifolia* are frequent in fens and around freshwater marshes. *Utricularia subulata* and *U. vulgaris* are both listed as rare as far as numbers of locations, but locally abundant in these. This reviewer is rather surprised at the paucity of Utricularias, and that *D. filiformis* was not found since it is on Long Island. DES

EARLEY, LAWRENCE S. 1989. Wetlands in the highlands. Wildlife in North Carolina 53:10-16.

This article by staff writer Earley (excellent color photos by staff photographer Ken Taylor) discusses boglands in the North Carolina mountains primarily, but does also refer briefly to

piedmont bogs, particularly in this reviewer's old home of Iredell County (see comment below). The main thrust of the article is frustration of two ecologists trying to solve the riddle of why the bogs are declining so rapidly, and trying to classify them and determine why certain species favor one bog over another. The bogs of the northern North Carolina mountains are devoid of CP. Between these bogs and those of the southwest counties (where *Sarracenia rubra* ssp. *jonesii* and *Drosera rotundifolia* are found) is a break area at least two counties wide where no bogs are recorded. While peat and sphagnum are predominant, these are not the typical sphagnum bogs of the northeast or midwest in that they are fed by groundwater and more typically fit the definition of a modified fen. All are on seep slopes. Aside from rapid disappearance due to farm pond and golf course water hazard conversion, along with drainage and building of factories, apartment complexes and shopping centers, those bogs undisturbed are also rapidly becoming "shrubbed in."

(Reviewer's note—In addition to mountain bogs, the best of the Iredell County bogs, well known to this reviewer, was also mentioned. I had the opportunity of following this bog closely for fourteen years, during which the central pond containing the rare bog turtle, and surrounding open sphagnous/peat area, gradually dried and shrubs and trees crept in along the margins. My observations indicate that primarily a fall in the water table as well as absence of natural clearing events such as fire, contributed to the bog's demise. The present ecologists of the article found the bog—now twenty years since I first saw it—totally in shrub and trees with only frail, scattered etiolated pitcher plants scattered about. The author of the article did not mention water table decline primarily and strongly enough in my opinion, both in the mountains and piedmont. Also, the species of sphagnum in any bog and disbursement flow patterns during the uplift likely account for disparity of species from bog to bog). DES

NELSON, E. CHARLES. 1986. *Sarracenia* hybrids at Glasnevin Botanic Gardens, Ireland: Nomenclature and typification. Taxon 35:574-578.

The author has extensively researched the nomenclature and typification of two *Sarracenia* hybrids. He has looked into previously ignored pamphlets, commercial nurserymen catalogs, etc. of the late 19th century which are legitimate publication devices. As a result of ignoring these publications, incorrect typification and credit were given by American authors. The two hybrids were originally produced artificially.

The hybrid *S. flava* L. x *S. leucophylla* Raf. is correctly designated *S. x moorei* Masters rather than *S. x mooreana* Veitch. A neotype is designated. *S. x popei* Masters is correctly named but the previous neotype is not acceptable so a lectotype is designated. DES

WISSE, DAVID F. 1989. Michigan's meat-eating plants. Michigan Natural Resources Magazine 58:34-39.

This is a popular article with the information level at beginner's. However, it is well-written at that level with accurate information and none of the cuteness that tends to ruin such articles. Of main interest to more experienced CP enthusiasts is the seven color photos of *Sarracenia purpurea* ssp. *purpurea* (3), *Drosera rotundifolia*(1), *Pinguicula vulgaris* (1), *Utricularia vulgaris* (1) and a general bog scene.

ZAMUDIO, SERGIO. 1988. Dos nuevas especies de *Pinguicula* (Lentibulariaceae) del centro y norte de Mexico. Acta Botanica Mexicana 3:21-28.

In Spanish. The author describes two new species from Mexico: *Pinguicula crassifolia* and *P. gracilis*. Both species are quite disjunct from each other as well as *P. macrophylla* which the author defends as being different from *P. crassifolia*. *P. gracilis* is a rather small plant with a white flower, and there is extensive discussion of ecologic differences as well. The paper includes a province dot map and two excellent line drawing plates, one dedicated to each new species. DES