Keywords: cultivar, *Dionaea* 'CCCP Orca', *Dionaea muscipula* 'Schup Destruction', *Sarracenia* 'Chaos', *Sarracenia* 'Crown of Thorns', *Sarracenia* 'Defiance', *Sarracenia* 'Dragon Queen', *Sarracenia* 'Lion's Mane', *Sarracenia* 'Mediterranean Sunrise', *Sarracenia* 'Paradox', *Sarracenia* 'Pink Champagne', *Sarracenia* 'Ring of Fire', *Sarracenia* 'Sally Gipple', *Sarracenia* 'Thelma's Lantern', *Sarracenia leucophylla* 'Wilkerson's Red Rocket'.
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Abstract: Fourteen new carnivorous plant cultivars are named and described: *Dionaea* 'CCCP Orca', *Dionaea muscipula* 'Schup Destruction', *Sarracenia* 'Chaos', *Sarracenia* 'Crown of Thorns', *Sarracenia* 'Defiance', *Sarracenia* 'Dragon Queen', *Sarracenia* 'Lion's Mane', *Sarracenia* 'Mediterranean Sunrise', *Sarracenia* 'Paradox', *Sarracenia* 'Pink Champagne', *Sarracenia* 'Ring of Fire', *Sarracenia* 'Sally Gipple', *Sarracenia* 'Thelma's Lantern', *Sarracenia leucophylla* 'Wilkerson's Red Rocket'.

Dionaea muscipula 'Schup Destruction'

Submitted: 16 July 2021

Dionaea muscipula 'Schup Destruction' (Fig. 1) was discovered by Valerio Guidolin from Diflora. This cultivar came from seed from an open pollinated *D.* 'Schuppenstiel II' by V.G. years ago.

From numerous seeds collected by V.G., germinated in vitro, and grown in soil, only one plant showed significant differences from other plants, indeed it shows the same features of *D.* 'Schuppenstiel II' but having more pronounced crested leaves. The traps also show the same "crested like" appearance as the leaves.

The significant difference from *D.* 'Schuppenstiel II' is the inhomogenous variegated colour of the traps, with deep red and deep green spots in the inner and outer sides and also shorter cilia.

The name "schup destruction" was selected by the phenotypes that this unique plant shows because "schupp" remembers the original cultivar it came from and "destruction" just because the weird appearance of this unique cultivar.

Dionaea muscipula 'Schup Destruction' is a unique cultivar that must only be propagated by leaf/floral or rhizome cuttings to preserve the phenotype.

—Giacomo Mehle • via Zellina 7 • 35135 Padua • Italy • giacomo.mehle@gmail.com

Figure 1: *Dionaea muscipula* 'Schup Destruction'

Dionaea ‘CCCP Orca’

Submitted: 7 October 2021

Dionaea ‘CCCP Orca’ (Fig. 2), grown by Craig Heath, was selected in January 2020 from seedlings grown from *Dionaea* ‘Whale’ seeds.

Dionaea ‘CCCP Orca’ differs from *Dionaea* ‘Whale’ by short wavy uneven pitchfork cilia teeth, lime green bold rim color lining producing bright ruby color traps slightly red at the tips, 3 dark noticeable trigger hairs on each side of the traps which are fully functional to completely seal to digest insects. Outside of trap has curvature bleeding red markings. Producing traps 2.5 cm long, 1.3 cm tall. A straight slight red blood line reaches down to the lime green petioles, which measures 1.6 cm wide and 2.5 cm long, growing in a rosette style. The plant is a fast grower produces red traps during the growing season.

Dionaea ‘CCCP Orca’ was named for its wavy trap form. The name Orca or killer whale is a toothed whale belonging to the oceanic dolphin family. CCCP is the abbreviation for Crazy Craig’s Carnivorous Plants.

Dionaea ‘CCCP Orca’ must only be propagated vegetatively to preserve the unique characteristic of this cultivar.

—Craig Heath • Crazy Craig’s Carnivorous Plants • Lorton • Virginia • USA • craigisterh@msn.com

Figure 2: *Dionaea* ‘CCCP Orca’.

Sarracenia leucophylla ‘Wilkerson’s Red Rocket’

Received: 5 January 2022

Sarracenia leucophylla ‘Wilkerson’s Red Rocket’ (Fig. 3 & front cover) was discovered on Bud Wilkerson’s property in Walton County, Florida by Brooks Garcia. With permission, Brooks obtained a division of the plant. He coined the name ‘Wilkerson’s Red Rocket’ to honor the landowner and reference the visual splendor of the plant. It is a superior, select clone that is remarkable for a number of reasons. Unlike many clones of *S. leucophylla*, ‘Wilkerson’s Red Rocket’ produces a robust crop of spring leaves. In the fall, it consistently produces an exceptionally tall crop of leaves that can grow upwards of 92 cm.

Sarracenia leucophylla ‘Wilkerson’s Red Rocket’ is one of the most sought-after clones of *S. leucophylla* due to its exceptional color, shape, and vigor. It is one of the deepest red *S. leucophylla* in cultivation. The upper third of the leaves are solid red, transitioning to red-veined white on top. The dramatic red areas mature to a ruby color, often with a striking pink lip. The throat is predominantly white, owing to the thinner red venation in that area. The lower two thirds of the leaves are green. In addition to their outstanding color, the leaves are remarkably large and well-shaped. Notably, the lip has a significant downward slant with an up-turned lid.

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Figure 3: *Sarracenia leucophylla* ‘Wilkerson’s Red Rocket’.

Submitted: 9 December 2021

Sarracenia ‘Sally Gipple’ (Fig. 4) is a cultivar notable for its unique cascading lid, its intriguing pastel coloration, and for its sweetly scented pitchers. *Sarracenia* ‘Sally Gipple’ is a direct offspring of the famous *Sarracenia* ‘Reptilian Rose’ cultivar, and it maintains and highlights many of the same agreeable traits as its parent. The name of this new cultivar was chosen to honor the life of Mrs. Sally Gipple of Newport Beach, California. This cultivars’ understated excellence and regal warmth call to mind Sally’s own spirit, and it is the author’s hope to passingly highlight the impact both she and her loving husband Rich Gipple had on my own life, plants, and family.

Sarracenia ‘Sally Gipple’ was originally procured from one of the popular carnivorous plant internet-forums in the “pre-Facebook” era of social media. *Sarracenia* ‘Sally Gipple’ was sold to me as a seedling labeled “*S. leuco* “pale” × (× ‘Reptilian Rose’)”. Unfortunately details of the exact sale and records of the original breeder were lost to time. However, roughly 18 months after my purchase, the plant began displaying mature traits and developing an impressive, wildly unique lid form. By the time the plant first flowered, it was obvious that the clone was worthy of recognition and cultivar status.

Sarracenia ‘Sally Gipple’ typically produces pitchers from 40-60 cm at maturity, though seldom produced “giant” pitchers sometimes top 75 cm tall. Spring pitchers are typically smaller and more green-colored than fall pitchers. Fall pitchers tend to develop more color, larger sizes, and a more dramatic lid. The color palette of *S.* ‘Sally Gipple’ is intriguingly pastel—muted pinks, whites, greens, and intergrades abound on the upper third of spring pitchers. In fall, pitchers suffuse with dark purple-red and last well into the late autumn, similar to its *S. leucophylla* “father”. The large lid of this cultivar is a variable trait from pitcher to pitcher, with large variances in lid angles displayed (Fig. 4). Often pitchers held at the same time will sport lids held at different angles than one another—no two are exactly identical. The lid generally cascades below the mouth, but pitchers with more traditional, horizontally held lids are produced as well—especially in the spring. The cascading lid form must be considered the best and most desirable style of pitcher produced by *S.* ‘Sally Gipple’ and makes up 50-60% of pitchers produced annually under ideal conditions.

To maintain the desired cultivar traits, all propagation of *S.* ‘Sally Gipple’ must be done asexually via division or tissue culture.

—Frank Obregon • Long Beach • California • USA • fobregon@descansogardens.org

Figure 4: The variable lid angle of *Sarracenia* ‘Sally Gipple’ pitchers.

Sarracenia ‘Ring of Fire’

Submitted: 9 December 2021

Sarracenia ‘Ring of Fire’ (Fig. 5) is a cultivar of *Sarracenia* pitcher plant notable for its fiery red-orange foliage coloration, large pitcher size, and notable clumping vigor. These traits combine to make a spectacular and unique specimen plant worthy of being preserved and grown into the future. The name ‘Ring of Fire’ calls attention to the clone’s intensely red peristome and wavy, flame-like orange lid, while also paying homage to the Pacific Ocean’s “Ring of Fire”. The Pacific “Ring of Fire” is a powerful geologic structure responsible for countless lava flows, earthquakes, and which is present underneath the city the author/breeder calls home.

Upon maturing and flowering for the first time, it became obvious to me that this clone was cultivar-worthy. After spreading it around to other growers throughout California and getting positive feedback, I decided to establish the cultivar name *S.* ‘Ring of Fire’ for it. *Sarracenia* ‘Ring of Fire’ is an obvious and outstanding cultivar produced and selected by the author in 2011 after hybridizing *S.* ‘Leah Wilkerson’ with pollen from (*S. leucophylla* (red) × *S. flava* (red)). *Sarracenia* ‘Ring of Fire’ takes much of its overall shape from *S.* ‘Leah Wilkerson’, including a slight bulge on the back/near the “throat” of mature pitchers.

Mature pitchers of *S.* ‘Ring of Fire’ are smaller (average 70 cm; maximum 100 cm) than *S.* ‘Leah Wilkerson’ (average 92 cm; maximum 130 cm). Compared to ‘Leah Wilkerson’, ‘Ring of Fire’ spring pitchers are larger and more numerous in spring, while fall pitchers are fewer and smaller. ‘Ring of Fire’ pitchers have a yellow-orange body, the upper 1/3 is dark orange to red with the darkest color in/around peristome; dark red veining is present in entire pitcher body; pitchers often become wholly red, like *S. flava* var. *atropurpurea*; lid is orange-to-red with dark red veining. In comparison, ‘Leah Wilkerson’ pitchers have a lime green body, the upper 1/4 is yellow-white with large *S. leucophylla*-like areoles and a light red veining; the lid is pale yellow to white with strong red veining.

Prior to being given a cultivar name, the specimen was exchanged as “*S.* × LWLRFR Cln 1”.

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Figure 5: *Sarracenia* ‘Ring of Fire’ spring (left) and fall (right) pitchers.

Sarracenia ‘Dragon Queen’

Received: 24 December 2021

Sarracenia ‘Dragon Queen’ (Fig. 6) is the result of hybridization work done by Wes Buckner in 2014. It came to us in a group of young seedlings. Its parentage is (*S. flava* var. *rubricorpora* × *S. leucophylla* ‘Wilkerson’s Red Rocket’) × *S.* ‘Kilimanjaro’.

The exceptional qualities of this flamboyant plant were immediately apparent. The large, colorful *S.* × *moorei* genetics are combined with the abnormally fast, clumping growth habit of *S.* ‘Kilimajaro’. In the spring, the plant produces an abundance of sturdy, erect 70-cm-tall oxide red leaves. The two-tone lids are pastel yellow infused with dramatic oxide red venation. The fall crop of leaves is equally as profuse and is red, infused with pink. The pastel yellow areas on the lid are smaller in the fall.

Sarracenia ‘Dragon Queen’ should be propagated through vegetative means.

—Josh Lynch • Flytrap King Nursery • Leicester • North Carolina • USA • joshlynch@gmail.com

Figure 6: *Sarracenia* ‘Dragon Queen’.

Submitted: 2 March 2022

Sarracenia ‘Chaos’ (Fig. 7) originated from a cross by Travis H. Wyman in 2008. The parentage is *S.* ‘Reptilian Rose’ × (*S. flava* var. *rubricorpora* × *S. leucophylla*) and was previously released as clone #15 from this seed set. Seed was sent to me in September of that year. This clone is a sibling to *S.* ‘Crown of Thorns’, *S.* ‘Defiance’, and *S.* ‘Pink Champagne.’

This is an incredible plant. It is similar in form to its *S.* ‘Reptilian Rose’ parent with the crenulated nectar roll, but has a more open pitcher structure and boasts a brighter early season color scheme. Early in the season, the plant sends up towering pitchers that start off suffused in rich rusty/red hues. The wide ruffled hood starts the season off in bright yellowish tones, laced with contrasting dark veins that emanate up from the pitcher body. As the season progresses, the traps darken to a deep red-black. These characteristics give the plant an ominous and chaotic appearance, hence the name *Sarracenia* ‘Chaos’ which I coined in 2015.

Mature pitchers average roughly 60-76 cm in height, although larger pitchers have been observed. The largest traps are produced early in the season with a less robust set in the late season. Flowers are yellow with a light green hue.

To maintain these distinctive characteristics, propagation must be done only by division.

—Robert Co • Oregon • USA • rob@thepitcherplantproject.com

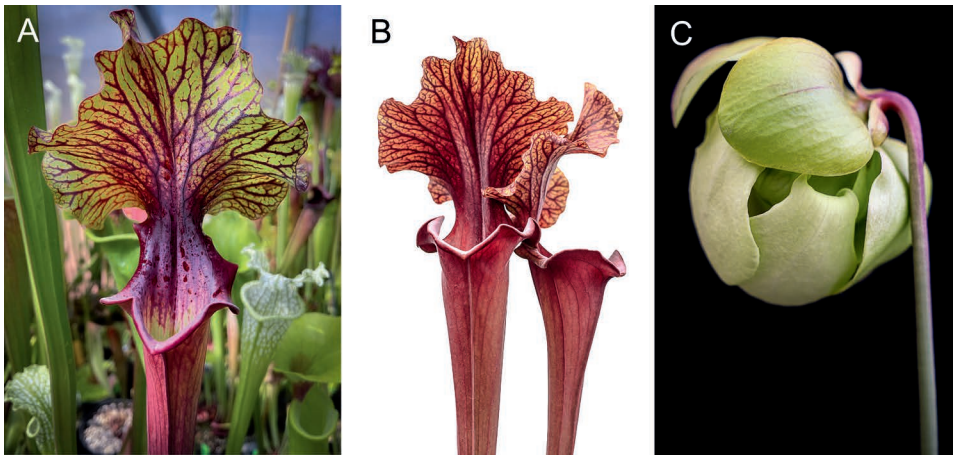

Figure 7: *Sarracenia* ‘Chaos’ pitchers and flower. Photos by (A) Jeremiah Harris and (B & C) Robert Co.

Sarracenia ‘Crown of Thorns’

Submitted: 2 March 2022

Sarracenia ‘Crown of Thorns’ (Fig. 8) originated from a cross by Travis H. Wyman in 2008. The parentage is *S.* ‘Reptilian Rose’ × (*S. flava* var. *rubricorpora* × *S. leucophylla*) and was previously released as clone #10 from this seed set. Seed was sent to me in September of that year. This clone is a sibling to *S.* ‘Chaos’, *S.* ‘Defiance’, and *S.* ‘Pink Champagne.’

Sarracenia ‘Crown of Thorns’ is similar in form to its parent, *S.* ‘Reptilian Rose’, donning an angular nectar roll giving the peristome a “thorned” appearance. It is a compact grower, forming clumps of bright pitchers and semi upright hoods. Early season pitchers emerge with a pale cast throughout the upper portion of the pitcher and are imbued with deep red veins. The contrast intensifies as the season rolls on with the pitcher growing lighter and veins darkening to a deep red. Late in the season, the interior pitcher throat develops deep red hues which contrast beautifully with the bright upper pitcher body.

Pitchers on this plant average 50 cm although larger pitchers have been observed. Flower petals are predominantly pink, sepals are pink with touches of light green. The flower style is pinched and irregular, a trait that is also observed in the flowers of the *S.* ‘Reptilian Rose’ parent.

The name *Sarracenia* ‘Crown of Thorns’ is a biblical reference and was first coined by Phil Faulisi in April of 2015 during a visit in Half Moon Bay, California with fellow grower and friend, Kinjie Coe. The name was fitting for the overall appearance of the plant: glowing white angular pitchers and blood red veins imbued throughout.

To maintain these distinctive characteristics, propagation must be done only by division.

—Robert Co • Oregon • USA • rob@thepitcherplantproject.com

Figure 8: *Sarracenia* ‘Crown of Thorns’ pitchers and flower.

Submitted: 2 March 2022

Sarracenia ‘Defiance’ (Fig. 9) originated from a cross by Travis H. Wyman in 2008. The parentage is *S.* ‘Reptilian Rose’ × (*S. flava* var. *rubricorpora* × *S. leucophylla*) and was previously released as clone #11 from this seed set. Seed was sent to me in September of that year. This clone is a sibling to *S.* ‘Chaos’, *S.* ‘Crown of Thorns’, and *S.* ‘Pink Champagne.’

Sarracenia ‘Defiance’ is a stout plant that is similar in form to that of the *S.* ‘Reptilian Rose’ parent. It features the warped and angular nectar roll, but differs in pitcher coloration and has a stouter growth habit. In my conditions, the late season pitchers exhibit attractive contrast. The pale green trap body combined with the bleached hood compliment the wide angular mouth opening quite well. The pitcher mouth will take on a deep rusty red coloration. It is a robust grower and produces a strong spring flush of pitchers. A less robust set is produced in the fall. Pitcher height averages 50 cm, although larger pitchers have been observed.

Flower petals are a peach-reddish hue. Sepals start off light green with a slight red blush that gradually darkens as the flower matures. The coloration and form of the pitchers give this plant a bold and defiant look. Because of this, *Sarracenia* ‘Defiance’ was a fitting name.

To maintain these distinctive characteristics, propagation must be done only by division.

—Robert Co • Oregon • USA • rob@thepitcherplantproject.com

Figure 9: *Sarracenia* ‘Defiance’ pitchers and flower.

Sarracenia ‘Lion’s Mane’

Submitted: 2 March 2022

Sarracenia ‘Lion’s Mane’ (Fig. 10) is a remarkable *S. flava* with a distinctive flower. The blossom produces a brilliant vortex of yellow tepals, giving this flower an appearance like a lion’s mane. Under my conditions, it is a compact grower with ornate veined pitchers averaging 30-40 cm tall, although larger pitchers have been observed. Blooms average 30 cm in height. The bloom, comprised of mostly tepals, is sturdy and can last throughout the growing season.

Sarracenia ‘Lion’s Mane’ was named by Wes Buckner for the appearance of the bloom. This incredible flava was discovered and collected with written permission by Wes in Broward County, Florida in 2015.

Propagation must be done by division in order to maintain this plant’s unique characteristics.

—Robert Co • Oregon • USA • rob@thepitcherplantproject.com

Figure 10: *Sarracenia* ‘Lion’s Mane’ pitchers and flower.

Sarracenia ‘Paradox’

Submitted: 2 March 2022

Sarracenia ‘Paradox’ (Fig. 11) is a select clone resulting from a cross of *S.* ‘Reptilian Rose’ and *S.* ‘Adrian Slack’ that I did in 2010. It was one of four seeds that germinated from that year’s seed set. Three from that group survived.

The name ‘Paradox’ refers to a combination of contradictory or contrasting qualities. Both parent plants have beautiful characteristics that contrast in nature. *Sarracenia* ‘Reptilian Rose’ has an irregular peristome and deep rich coloration. It is rugged and primordial in appearance. *Sarracenia* ‘Adrian Slack’ has an elegant flowing form that is adorned in vibrant coloration. *Sarracenia* ‘Paradox’ combines the best of both worlds having similar form to *S.* ‘Reptilian Rose’ but with colors influenced by S. ‘Adrian Slack’.

In my conditions, the pitchers start off the season with a green exterior and a touch of red around the interior of the peristome. By late season, the top of the hood bleaches out and the interior lid attains a burnt orange glow. This creates an otherworldly contrast with the deep purple/black angular peristome and green body. The combination of contrasting form and visual characteristics reinforce the name of this plant. Early in the season, a strong flush of pitchers is produced. A second set of less robust pitchers are produced in the fall. Pitchers attain an average height of 60 cm, although larger pitchers have been observed.

Flower color is faded pink in overall appearance. Sepals can start the season with hints of light green but take on a pinker hue as the flower matures. The sepals also have an interesting shape that pinch slightly at the base.

Propagation must be done by division in order to maintain this plant’s unique characteristics.

—Robert Co • Oregon • USA • rob@thepitcherplantproject.com

Figure 11: *Sarracenia* ‘Paradox’ pitchers and flower.

Sarracenia ‘Pink Champagne’

Submitted: 2 March 2022

Sarracenia ‘Pink Champagne’ (Fig. 12) originated from a cross by Travis H. Wyman in 2008. The parentage is *S.* ‘Reptilian Rose’ × (*S. flava* var. *rubricorpora* × *S. leucophylla*) and was previously released as clone #6 from this seed set. Seed was sent to me in September of that year. This clone is a sibling to *S.* ‘Chaos’, *S.* ‘Crown of Thorns’, and *S.* ‘Defiance.’

Sarracenia ‘Pink Champagne’ is a compact but gorgeously colored plant. It is similar in form to its *S.* ‘Reptilian Rose’ parent with the crenulated nectar roll. Notable characteristics of this plant include an early season flush of exquisite pink pitchers boasting bright fenestrations and angular peristome. Colors deepen on the pitcher as the season progresses. Flowers are yellow and bear a similar marking under the petals as its *S.* ‘Reptilian Rose’ parent. Pitcher height averages about 45-50 cm, although larger pitchers have been observed.

The name *Sarracenia* ‘Pink Champagne’ was coined by my wife, Dahlia, because the appearance of the plant reminded her of a favorite dessert – the Pink Champagne cupcake from Sift Bakery in San Francisco.

Propagation must be done by division in order to maintain this plant’s unique characteristics.

—Robert Co • Oregon • USA • rob@thepitcherplantproject.com

Figure 12: *Sarracenia* ‘Pink Champagne’ pitchers and flower. Photos by (A) Robert Co and (B & C) Phil Faulisi.

Sarracenia ‘Thelma’s Lantern’

Submitted: 2 March 2022

Sarracenia ‘Thelma’s Lantern’ (Fig. 13 & back cover) resulted from a cross I did in 2012 between *S. leucophylla* ‘Hurricane Creek White’ and *S.* ‘Adrian Slack’. In June of 2015, I gave a few seedlings of this cross to fellow grower and friend, Bristol Q. This select clone emerged from the group that was under his care.

This phenomenal plant is renowned for its radiance and elegant shape. Spring pitchers are similar in form to its *S.* ‘Adrian Slack’ parent, but without the red peristome. Pitchers emerge with bright fenestrations and a gentle webbing of pink veins. As pitchers mature the veining fades, pitchers brighten, and a touch of red develops on the hood column. Light green veins emanate up into the upper portion of the pitcher. Pitcher height averages around 60-75 cm although taller pitchers have been observed. It produces vigorous sets of pitchers in both early and late season. Flowers sepals and petals are pink with yellow style.

Sarracenia ‘Thelma’s Lantern’ is named in honor and memory of my mother.

Propagation must be done by division in order to maintain this plant’s unique characteristics.

—Robert Co • Oregon • USA • rob@thepitcherplantproject.com

Figure 13: *Sarracenia* ‘Thelma’s Lantern’ Spring pitchers. Photos by Bristol Q.

Submitted: 17 January 2022

The parents of *Sarracenia* ‘Mediterranean Sunrise’ (Fig. 14) are *Sarracenia* × *moorei* (red, H61 MK) × *S.* × *moorei* (red, my seedling). The plant is slow growing, but has remarkable pitchers. The tallest pitcher has been 87 centimeters, but the plant reached the maturity only in the 2021 (when it flowered for the first time, with a large yellow flower), so it will likely have taller pitchers in the following years or with different growing conditions. It produces only 2 pitchers per growing crown in each season: 2 in spring (the tallest and biggest), 2 in summer (tall but thin), and 2 in autumn (short but quite large). Some phyllodia can appear, but generally it does not produce many.

Pitchers have a brilliant color, with a bright ruby-red tube in contrast to a white lid with red veins. Autumn pitchers are somewhat less colorful with a red veiny exterior and a creamy interior, and a more cream-white lid. Autumn pitchers are quite long lasting and generally dry in late fall or early winter, especially after the first frosts. The rhizome is big but does not produce many lateral shoots.

All of these details are results obtained in my growing conditions in the Po Valley in Northern Italy. It is possible that by growing this cultivar in more mild sunny conditions, it can show the spring colors on autumn pitchers too.

Sarracenia ‘Ellie Wang’ shows a similar color pattern, but *S.* ‘Mediterranean Sunrise’ differs from ‘Ellie Wang’ for these features:

- **Shape**: ‘Mediterranean Sunrise’ has a less round peristome shape and a less elongated and thinner “neck” than ‘Ellie Wang’
- **Color**: ‘Mediterranean Sunrise’ has a very bright brilliant red tube and a white veined lid. In the “neck” there is a darker red throat patch resembling a *S. flava* var. *rugelii* blotch. ‘Ellie Wang’ has more uniform red tubes without any darker nuance and the lid is less veiny. These colors, after appearing some days after the pitchers are opened, get darker and darker in the season and are permanent and well defined for the entire life of the leaf. Also, the color of the flower is different: ‘Mediterranean Sunrise’ has a yellow flower, as *S. flava*; on the contrary ‘Ellie Wang’ has red flowers, as *S. leucophylla*.

Figure 14: *Sarracenia* ‘Mediterranean Sunrise’ L-R: Spring (May) pitchers, Spring (May) lid top, Autumn (September) pitcher, and flower.

- **Size**: In my conditions, growing these two different cultivars together, and also according to the features reported in the *S.* 'Ellie Wang' description, 'Mediterranean Sunrise' seems to produce fewer pitchers than 'Ellie Wang' during the growing season (only 1 or 2 for each crown in spring, and the same number in summer and autumn, reaching a production of about 6 pitchers for each adult crown in the whole year), but bigger (87 cm at the moment the maximum size reached in my conditions against the 60-65 cm pitchers of 'Ellie Wang'), with only very few phyllodia, if any.

I decided to use the name 'Mediterranean Sunrise' for this plant because of its brilliant colors, typical of the summer days when the sun, clear and brilliant, rises or sets as a yellow/white light on a reddish sky horizon, often seen at my grandparents' house, on Elba Island, in the Mediterranean Sea. I decided to use the word "sunrise" instead of "sunset" to give a more positive meaning to the name: a sunrise, the start of a new day, the start of a new year, hoping everybody can have a new start and a new life after the sufferings we have all had during the COVID-19 pandemic.

This cultivar must be propagated vegetatively only.

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CARNIVOROUS PLANT NEWSLETTER

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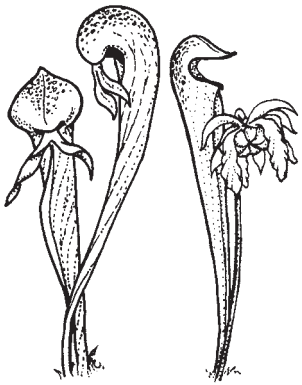

CARNIVOROUS PLANT NEWSLETTER

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Front Cover: *Sarracenia leucophylla* 'Wilkerson's Red Rocket'. Photo by Kirk Simpson. Article on page 111

Back Cover: *Sarracenia* 'Thelma's Lantern' Autumn pitchers. Photo by Bristol Q. Article on page 121.

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