2010: new species of Carnivorous Plants
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Listed below are carnivorous plants newly described in 2010 with photos and brief descriptions for each species. New cultivars and uncertain species are omitted from this list which is determined to be as complete as possible and has been derived from an article published in the Italian Carnivorous Plant Society Journal (AIPCMagazine 22, Vol. 2, June 2011).

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*Nepenthes hamiguitanensis*
This new species is endemic to the island of Mindanao in the Philippines where it grows between 1200 and 1600 m above sea level on just one mountain, Mount Hamiguitan. In the past, it was believed to be a natural hybrid between *N. micranthophora* and *N. peltata* but is now considered to be a species of possible hybridogenic origin. It is a climbing plant with tendrils that can reach 25 cm and are often curled. The upper pitchers are infundibular at the base and cylindrical at the top and have two thin veins on the ventral surface of the pitcher. A bifurcate spur characterizes the base of the operculum. The lower pitchers have never been observed in the wild.


*Nepenthes gantungensis*
Similar to *N. mira* and *N. deaniana*, this species grows between 1600 and 1784 m above sea level on Mount Gantung, located on the island of Palawan, Philippines. It is found among low vegetation and rocks but rarely in the shadowy forest of high mountains. The lower pitchers are ovate or urceolate and are up to 20 cm long with two fringed wings; the wings are not present on the upper pitchers. The usually infundibular upper pitchers are up to 25 cm long. Both upper and lower pitchers are green to yellowish in color although the peristome in the lower pitchers is red to brownish and in the upper pitchers, the peristome is colored from red to orange.


*Nepenthes palawanensis*
This carnivorous plant is native to the Sultan Peak, a ultramafic massive on the island of Palawan in the Philippines. It grows between 1100 and 1240 m above sea level. It is similar to *N. attenboroughii* although its pitchers can be up to 35 cm and its voluminous traps are characterized by a wide-toothed peristome which can hold up to 2 liters of digestive fluid. The exterior of the pitcher is delineated by thin brown hairs. The upper pitchers have never been observed in the wild. Due to its considerable size, this is one of the largest *Nepenthes* species.

**Nepenthes holdenii**

Discovered by the photographer and biologist Jeremy Holden during an expedition of *Flora Fauna International*, this new species was found on the Cardamom Mountains in Cambodia between 600 and 800 m above sea level. It annually produces a large basal rosette and long, climbing stems up to 5 m. The leaves are coriaceous and narrow (up to 6 cm) but up to 40 cm in length with color that varies from light green to reddish-brown or purple. The pitchers are colored from red to orange and are 13 to 25 cm long. Their mouth is very oblique with striped peristome and elliptical operculum. Two fringed wings run along the pitcher from the mouth to the tendril. Similar to all pyrophytic *Nepenthes* from Indochina, *N. holdenii* has a perennial rootstock.


**Nepenthes kerrii**

Endemic to Tarutao Marine National Park in southern Thailand, this new species is a pyrophytic *Nepenthes*. It grows at altitudes between 400 and 500 m above sea level on sandy and sunny soils that are very dry during the arid season. It owes its name to the Irish doctor Arthur Francis George Kerr who was the first to have collected specimens in a herbarium. The lower pitchers are typically orange with red spots that are also found on the inner surface of the pitcher. The upper pitchers are similar in size but are more tubular-shaped; the peristome is cylindrical and the operculum has a slightly wavy margin. It has a perennial rootstock and climbs up to 4 meters.

Described by Marcello Catalano and Trongtham Kruetreepradit, 2010 [M. Catalano, *Nepenthes della Thailandia*, Prague, p. 32].

**Nepenthes chang**

This new species is a Thai pyrophytic *Nepenthes* that grows on the Banthad Mountains between 300 and 600 m above sea level. Its name comes from the island of Ko Chang where the most recent specimens were discovered. It is very similar to *N. kampotiana* and *N. holdenii* and prefers peaty grounds that are rich in plant debris and have a sunny exposure. The leaves are usually dark green but can vary from red to orange to yellow. The lower pitchers are often striped with red; the upper pitchers are much larger and elongated (up to 25 cm) but are generally a pale green and less colorful. *N. chang* has a perennial rootstock.

**Nepenthes mirabilis var. globosa**

This new variety of *N. mirabilis* comes from the provinces of Phang Nga and Trang in Southern Thailand. In cultivation it is known as *Nepenthes* sp. ‘Phang Nga’ or even as *Nepenthes* sp. ‘Viking’ because the column of the peristome looks like the prow of a Viking ship. It grows on sandy soils and grasslands at sea level. This variety is instantly recognizable by the spherically/oval shape of the pitcher which is usually completely red. The peristome is green or red and typically darker inside. The wings crossing the ventral surface of the pitcher are curled and more developed than in typical form; in the upper pitchers, they are often obovate in shape.

Described by Marcello Catalano, 2010 [M. Catalano, *Nepenthes della Thailandia*, Prague, p. 40].

![Nepenthes mirabilis var. globosa](photo Marcello Catalano)

**Nepenthes suratensis**

This new pyrophyte pitcher plant with perennial rootstock grows at sea level in the coastal grasslands of Surat Thani Province in Thailand. The mouth of the pitchers is smoothly triangular and has an oblique insertion, overtopped by a narrow, wavy lid. The peristome has variable color and the pitchers vary from green to orange with red spots or stripes on the inner surface.

Described by Marcello Catalano, 2010 [M. Catalano, *Nepenthes della Thailandia*, Prague, p. 36].

![Nepenthes suratensis](photo T. Kruettreepradit)

**Nepenthes andamana**

Similar to *N. suratensis*, new species *N. andamana* also grows in coastal grassland and is a pyrophytic pitcher plant with a perennial rootstock. It can be found in the Phang Nga Province of southern Thailand and owes its name to the Andaman Sea - the part of the Indian ocean that reaches the coasts of southern Thailand where wide, sunny grasslands cover the sandy soil. Its pitchers are 10 to 16 cm long, ovate in the basal third of the pitcher cup and narrower above. The pitcher mouth is oval and has an oblique insertion. The lower pitchers have variable colors from green to orange to spotty red while the upper pitchers are less pigmented and vary between yellow and spotty white. The heart-shaped lid is outlined by thin, red stripes and is narrower than the pitcher mouth.

Described by Marcello Catalano, 2010 [M. Catalano, *Nepenthes della Thailandia*, Prague, p. 34].

![Nepenthes andamana](photo M. Catalano)
Utricularia inthanonensis

This very rare new species is a terrestrial bladderwort that only grows in northern Thailand on wet, granitic walls and slopes at an altitude of 1650 m in Doi Inthanon National Park, to which it owes its name. Its traps have filiform appendages and the spathulate leaves form a rosette; the inflorescences have single erect scape up to 3.5 cm long. The flower is pale pink in color with 5 lobes and a yellow spot on the lower lip. The spur is 6 mm long and slightly curved.


Utricularia ramosissima

This new species only grows on the Khorat plateau, with other Utricularia species, at about 200 m above sea level in the Ubon Ratchathani Province of north-eastern Thailand. It is a small- to medium-sized terrestrial bladderwort that is probably perennial although it may be annual in the driest areas. The purple or mauve flowers are up to 4.5 mm with an oblong-obovate upper lobe and a trilobate lower lobe with yellow spots; the spur is about 6 mm long. Its name refers to the abundant ramification of the flower scapes. It prefers to grow in wet areas on sandy soils among low herbs.


Utricularia phusoidaoensis

Like U. spinomarginata, this new species grows in the same locality and thus shares the same habitat of mossy, wet cliffs. It is recognizable due to its: 4 to 6 lobed corolla that is purple with a yellow spot on the lower lip; reniform leaves; and traps with sparsely branched appendages. Slightly longer than the lower corolla lobe, the spur is about 7 mm long, slightly curved and downward-pointing. It grows in Phu Soi Dao National Park from which it takes its name.


Utricularia spinomarginata

This new species is also a terrestrial bladderwort from northern Thailand where it grows on dripping rocks and steep slopes in the Phitsanulok province at an altitude of 2000 m above sea level. It is easily recognizable by its yellowish to pinkish corolla that is formed by 5 divided lobes with a small yellow spot at the base of the lower lip. Its name comes from the small hairs that look like thorns which cover the periphery of the rounded seeds.


In addition to the new carnivorous plant species published in 2010 accounted for above are the following revisions and some notes of interest:

• Drosera linglica Kusakabe ex Gauthier & Gervais and D. woodii Gauthier & Gervais, have been officially recognized as Drosera anglica var. linglica and Drosera anglica var. woodii [Carnivorous Plant Newsletter 39(2): 46, 2010];
• Hiroshi Wakabayashi has published Utricularia linearis as a new species [Journal of Insectivorous Plant Society 61(4), pp. 88–92]. However, it seems that the species is not valid and should be a synonym of Utricularia fistulosa P. Taylor;
• Gleidinea Leite Campos, Martin Cheek and Ana Maria Giulietti published Utricularia catholeensis as a new species [Sistemáticas Série Ciências Biológicas 10(2-4), pp. 233-235]. However, it seems that the species is not valid and should be a synonym of Utricularia rostrata A. Fleischmann & F. Rivadavia.