

Flowering Apr–May. Wet pine savannas and flatwoods, pineland seepage slopes, bogs, boggy streamheads, boggy pond margins, springy hillsides near fall line; 0–200 m; Ga., N.C., S.C.

Subspecies *rubra* occurs on the coastal plain from southeastern North Carolina (Carteret and Wayne counties) to western Georgia (Muskogee County). In southeastern North Carolina, some plants can be relatively small and form dense colonies.

**11b. *Sarracenia rubra* Walter subsp. *gulfensis***

D. E. Schnell, *Castanea* 44: 218, figs. 1, 2. 1979

- Gulf Coast red pitcher plant C E



**Pitchers** (20–)25–52(–57) cm, gradually tapering from base to orifice with slight distal bulge, usually distinctly short-hairy; orifice 2.4–3.5 cm diam.; hood broadly ovate, slightly undulate, 3–4.5 × 2–4 cm, length-to-width ratio 0.8–1.5. **Scapes** 26–75 cm, usually ca. 1.5 times as tall as tallest pitchers.

Flowering Apr. Wet pine flatwoods, sandy flats, pineland seepage slopes, streams, boggy streamheads and sphagnum swamps; of conservation concern; 60–100 m; Ala., Fla., Ga.

Subspecies *gulfensis* is restricted to the coastal plain of the Florida panhandle, west of the Choctawhatchee River, and north just into adjacent Alabama. In most ways, it is slightly larger and more robust than is typical of subsp. *rubra*. Subspecies *gulfensis* may grow in the wettest suitable habitats in the area, along stream banks and sometimes on floating sphagnum mats in open swamps along streams. It is often found heavily shaded, with weak, etiolated pitchers, along overgrown stream banks. In open, sunny areas, it may form robust stands with striking maroon-veined pitchers, or occur as dark-colored dwarf clumps in sandy sites. It has been reported historically from southwestern Georgia; no recent collections from there have been seen (P. Sheridan, pers. comm.). The unusual plants from Taylor County, Georgia, with pitchers that are very dark maroon and very hairy externally, may be referred to subsp. *gulfensis*.

### Hybrids:

Wherever two species of *Sarracenia* grow together, they may hybridize. The hybrids are fertile and may backcross to create hybrid swarms in disturbed habitats, causing confusion in identification of individuals. Species have also been crossed in cultivation (J. H. Veitch 1906), in some cases creating F<sub>1</sub> hybrids that would not exist in the wild because the species do not grow together. Some complex hybrids have been selected and given cultivar names (for examples, see T. L. Mellichamp 1992).

The list below includes only hybrids of known wild origin. If formally recognized, the nothospecies name is given. Some early hybrid combinations were based on cultivated material of man-made hybrids, but the hybrids have been found in the wild. The names of parents are those reported when the nothospecies first was described, without consideration of recent nomenclatural adjustments.

*Sarracenia* × *ablesii* C. R. Bell & Case = *S. alata* × *S. rubra* (Reported from southwestern Alabama)

*Sarracenia* × *areolata* Macfarlane = *S. alata* × *S. leucophylla* (Reported from Alabama)

*Sarracenia* × *bellii* Mellichamp = *S. leucophylla* × *S. rubra* subsp. *gulfensis* (Reported from western Florida panhandle)

*Sarracenia* × *caseii* Mellichamp = *S. psittacina* × *S. alabamensis* subsp. *wherryi* (Reported from southwestern Alabama)

*Sarracenia* × *catesbaei* Elliott (as species) = *S. flava* × *S. purpurea* [Reported from North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia (C. R. Bell 1952). One of the most widespread and frequently encountered hybrids due to the broad range of both parents, although not in as great numbers as *S. areolata* is found around Mobile Bay]

*Sarracenia* × *charlesmoorei* Mellichamp =  
*S. purpurea* × *S. jonesii* (Reported from  
southwestern North Carolina)

*Sarracenia* × *chelsonii* Masters = *S. purpurea* ×  
*S. rubra* (Known from Florida, Mississippi, and  
North Carolina)

*Sarracenia* × *courtii* Hort. = *S. psittacina* ×  
*S. purpurea* [Reported from Florida (P. Sheridan  
1993)]

*Sarracenia* × *exornata* G. Nicholson = *S. alata* ×  
*S. purpurea* (Reported from Alabama and  
Mississippi)

*Sarracenia* × *gilpinii* C. R. Bell & Case =  
*S. psittacina* × *S. rubra* (Reported from Florida)

*Sarracenia* × *harperi* C. R. Bell = *S. flava* ×  
*S. minor* (Reported from Georgia and South  
Carolina)

*Sarracenia* × *mitchelliana* G. Nicholson =  
*S. leucophylla* × *S. purpurea* (Reported from  
Alabama and Florida)

*Sarracenia* × *moorei* Masters = *S. flava* ×  
*S. leucophylla* (Reported from Alabama, Florida,  
and Georgia. Previously long-known as *S.*  
*mooreana* Veitch)

*Sarracenia* × *naczii* Mellichamp = *S. flava* ×  
*S. rosea* (Reported from western Florida  
panhandle)

*Sarracenia* × *popei* Hort. = *S. flava* × *S. rubra*  
(Reported from North Carolina and South  
Carolina)

*Sarracenia* × *readei* C. R. Bell = *S. leucophylla* ×  
*S. rubra* (Reported from Alabama and Florida)

*Sarracenia* × *rehderi* C. R. Bell = *S. minor* ×  
*S. rubra* (Reported from North Carolina)

*Sarracenia* × *swaniana* Robinson (as species)  
= *S. minor* × *S. purpurea* (Reported from North  
Carolina)

*Sarracenia* × *wrigleyana* (S. G.) C. R. Bell =  
*S. leucophylla* × *S. psittacina* (Reported from  
Alabama and Florida)