

this young, vicariant family. It shall be demonstrated that the classification in highland and lowland species is rather rough. Besides these typical habitats, Nepenthaceae colonize several more ecological niches. Frequently these sites are very local and the typical *Nepenthes* species of these habitats are strictly endemic. *Nepenthes clipeata* for example is growing just at the edges of vertical cliffs at G. Kelam or *Nepenthes adnata* is growing just on shady, wet mossy walls in a tiny area in Central Sumatra. Several of these endemic species are in the meantime highly endangered or even extinct in their original habitats because of overcollection or habitat destruction. The original site of *Nepenthes campanulata* has been destroyed by fire and no other locations of it are known until now. One way to protect species of high demand from overcollection may be the artificial propagation of such species. It remains much more difficult to protect the original frequently very fragile habitats of *Nepenthes*.

References

- Danser, B. H. 1928, The Nepenthaceae of Netherland Indies. Bull. Jard. Bot. Buitenzorg, 3. ser. 9, 249-438.
- Jebb, M.H.P. & Cheek, M. 1997, A Skeletal Revision of *Nepenthes* (Nepenthaceae). Blumea 42(1), 1-106.
- Clarke, C.M. 1997, *Nepenthes* of Borneo, 207 pp. Kota Kinabalu: Natural History Publications.

Nepenthes in Irian Jaya – A Field-Trip Report

Andreas Wistuba; Mudauer Ring 227, 68259 Mannheim, Germany

In 1994 I travelled to Irian Jaya as part of a group of 4 carnivorous-plant enthusiasts with the hope to find and study some of the very little known species of *Nepenthes* endemic to New-Guinea, such as *N. treubiana*, *N. vieillardii* (now *N. lamii*), *N. insignis*, *N. neoguineensis* and *N. danseriana*, yet undescribed at this time.

During our travel we visited various lowland habitats near Jayapura, where we found *N. neoguineensis*, *N. ampullaria*, a hybrid between both species and *N. mirabilis* which very frequently grows in open spots between secondary vegetation.

On Waigeo-Island we found the species now named *N. danseriana* by Jebb and Cheek in honour of the author of the most important work covering the genus *Nepenthes*. It was growing in a strange open habitat among lower vegetation.

The Anggi-lake-area is known for the extreme variability of *N. maxima* occurring there. We found a very impressive range of different forms of *N. maxima*, which seems to adapt to a wide variety of different habitats in the highlands of Irian Jaya. On open slopes *Drosera peltata* has also been observed occasionally.

Nepenthes insignis was found for the first time since many years, both near Tayeve, the *locus classicus* and on Biak-Island. The *N. insignis* on Biak-Island was very impressive since the habitat is located just a few hundred meters from the sea and the plants grow mainly as epiphytes in a mangrove-like forest. Plants from both locations differ slightly in size, pitcher shape and coloration.

After seeing *Nepenthes vieillardii* (now named *N. lamii* by Jebb and Cheek) in the wild on Mt. Doormans-Top it was quite obvious that the plant is not related to *N. vieillardii* from New Caledonia.

On a mountain near Mt. Doormans-Top, the location where we found *N. lamii*, a species which apparently is new to science was growing mainly at shady spots around 1800 m above sea level. Pictures of this species which is yet to be described formally will be presented during the talk.

On our trip to Mt. Doormans-Top we were unable to find *N. paniculata*, type material of which was collected on the mountain. Since our trip was on the mountain's southern slope, and the type specimen was collected by an expedition starting on the mountain's northern slope, we assume *N. paniculata* is restricted to the mountain's north face.

During the last part of our trip we studied *N. treubiana* in the McCluers-Gulf area. Plants were growing on rock faces of tiny islands just a few meters above sea-level