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## LITERATURE REVIEWS

Meimberg, H., Wistuba, A., Dittrich, P. & Heubl, G. 2001, Molecular Phylogeny of Nepenthaceae Based on Cladistic Analysis of Plastid trnK Intron Sequence Data. *Plant Biol.* 3: 164-175.

Based on genetic data, the monophyly of Nepenthaceae is demonstrated. *Nepenthes pervillei* (Seychelles) and *N. distillatoria* (Sri Lanka) appear to be the most basal species (they form sister clades to the rest of the genus). The next basalmost branch is formed by the pair *N. masoalensis*/*N. madagascariensis* (both Madagascar), and within the remaining genus *N. khasiana* (northeast India) is the first branch. Thus the hypothesis is supported that the five "western" species are the most primitive within the genus. Most of the remaining species form clades that indicate close affinities between species that occupy overlapping or neighbouring ranges. This possibly hints at comparatively recent sympatric speciation or at ongoing hybridization and introgression in this apparently more derived part of the genus.

Zamudio Ruiz, S. & Studnicka, M. 2000, Nueva Especie Gipsicola de *Pinguicula* (Lentibulariaceae) del Estado de Oaxaca, Mexico. *Acta Bot. Mex.* 53: 67-74. (A New Gypsicolous Species of *Pinguicula* (Lentibulariaceae) from the State of Oaxaca, Mexico; in Spanish)

*Pinguicula medusina* is the name validated here of what has been known as "*Pinguicula alfredae*" (an illegitimate name never published with a formal description) in cultivation for decades. So far the plant is known in the wild only at its type locality. Several differences between this and the closely related, widespread and quite variable *P. heterophylla* are given (flowers smaller and narrower, upper corolla lobes less reflexed, lower corolla lobes narrower and more truncate, corolla paler, flowering time and winter rosette formation later, fewer leaves in *P. medusina*). A quite generalized picture of *P. heterophylla* is thus drawn, and it is open to debate if the given characteristics reliably separate two distinct species throughout the wide geographical range (and the considerable morphological range) of *P. heterophylla* s. lat.