
The new species is closely related to *P. albida* that grows in the immediate neighbourhood. It differs by its strongly involute leaf margins, suberect juvenile leaves, and a bilabiate corolla. With two other recent discoveries (cf. CPN 32:122, 2003), Cuba is now known to host at least eight indigenous *Pinguicula* species. (JS)


The paper re-establishes the genus *Holoregmia* that had been united with *Craniolaria* in the past. A few observations are communicated on the phenoology of the single species *H. viscosa* that is endemic to the caatinga region of NE Brazil. Carnivory is not discussed (NB: Martyniaceae is a family that contains several sub-carnivorous genera like e.g. *Ibicella* but no endogenous digestive properties have been detected so far). (JS)


*Nepenthes platychila* differs by a very expanded and flat peristome from all other Bornean species (only *N. jacquelineae* from Sumatra is somewhat similar but not considered closely related). The author compares it to *N. fusca*. (JS)


A low genetic diversity was found among twelve accessions (from Europe, Japan, and Australia) of *A. vesiculosa*: 151 primers were required to find 21 primers with 79 polymorphic markers. Several reasons may account for this situation, which is also found in a number of other aquatic plants. The authors consider uniform nature of the habitat, high frequency of asexual reproduction, and long-distance dispersal. Unfortunately, no outgroup comparison was made (e.g. with the terrestrial, not widespread *Dionaea*), so the overall significance of these findings cannot be verified. (JS)


Within the hybridogenic *D. tokaiensis* (=*D. rotundifolia* × *D. spatulata*), sterile plants with a chromosome count of 2n = 30 are distinguished as a new subspecies, *D. tokaiensis* subsp. *hyugaensis*. (JS)