

LITERATURE REVIEWS

Casper, S.J. & Urquiola Cruz, A.J. 2003, *Pinguicula cubensis* (Lentibulariaceae)—a New Insectivorous Species from Western Cuba (Cuba occidental). Willdenowia 33: 167-172.

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)

Harley, R.M., Giulietti, A.M. & Dos Santos, F.A.R. 2003, *Holoregmia* Nees, a Recently Rediscovered Genus of Martyniaceae from Bahia, Brazil. Kew Bull. 58: 205-212.

The paper re-establishes the genus *Holoregmia* that had been united with *Craniolaria* in the past. A few observations are communicated on the phenology of the single species *H. viscida* 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)

Lee, C.C. 2002, *Nepenthes platychila* (Nepenthaceae), a New Species of Pitcher Plant from Sarawak, Borneo. Gard. Bull. Singapore 54: 257-261.

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)

Maldonado San Martin, A.P., Adamec, L., Suda, J., Mes, T.H.M. & Storchova, H. 2003, Genetic Variation within the Endangered Species *Aldrovanda vesiculosa* (Droseraceae) as Revealed by RAPD Analysis. Aquatic Bot. 75: 159-172.

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)

Seno, J. 2003, A New Natural Hybrid of *Drosera* (Droseraceae) from Miyazaki Prefecture, Southwestern Japan. J.Japanese Bot. 78: 170-174.

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)