

With kind regards,
Jost Casper

S. JOST CASPER

Two new *Pinguicula* species (Lentibulariaceae) from East Cuba (Cuba oriental)

On the Caribbean islands the insectivorous genus *Pinguicula* (Lentibulariaceae) is known only from Cuba (five species; ERNST 1961; CASPER 1966; BISSE, LIPPOLD & CASPER 1975, TEMPLE & PANFET VALDES 1998) and the Dominican Republic (Hispaniola; one species; JIMÉNEZ 1960; ERNST 1961; CASPER 1966; ZANONI & GARCÍA 1995).

The following description of two *Pinguicula*-species new to science results from the revision of the Lentibulariaceae for the "Flora de la República de Cuba". The collections were made during the expeditions of the "Proyecto Flora de Cuba" (PFC) between 1966 and 1985.

The new species belong to sect. *Agnata* subsect. *Agnata* (CASPER 1963, 1966; *P. jaraguana*) and sect. *Homophyllum* (CASPER 1963, 1966; *P. infundibuliformis*), respectively.

1. *Pinguicula jaraguana* CASPER, sp. nova – Holotypus: E a s t C u b a (Oriente): Prov. Holguin. Mun. Moa. Arroyo Jaragua [~74°52'W, ~20°25'N]. 25.02.1979, leg. H. Bisse, L. Lepper, E. Köhler, M.L. Díaz, J. Gutierrez, H. Dietrich, U. Rändel, H. Schaarschmidt, R. Herrera y N. Miklos, PFC 39913 (JE – Isotypus: B, HAJB) – Fig. 1.

Descriptio:

Herba perennis (?) humilis. *Rhizoma* simplex stoloniferum brevis radicibus adventitiis filiformibus numerosis. *Folia* (6-) 9-12 (-15), radicalia dense rosulata solum adpressa vel suberecta succulenta (sicco membranacea) (20-) 28-35 (-40) mm longa (8-) 11-12 mm lata integerrima oblonga vel subspatulata apice rotundata basin versus in petiolum brevem attenuata plana margine antice paulum involuta laete-viridia (in locis soli expositis saepe rubescentia) superne glandulis sessilibus et glandulis stipitatis disperse obsita supra basin nervisequente pilis clavatis obsita. Scapi 1-4 erecti teretes glandulis sessilibus disperse obsiti vel glabriusculi (70-) 110-150 mm alti uniflori. Flores mediocres ~15-18 mm longi (calcaribus excluso). Calyx distincte bilabiatus glabriusculus vel extus glandulis stipitatis sparse obsitus; labium superum usque ad basin fere trilobum lobis ~2-3 mm longis oblongis obtusis (ligulatis) antice paulum truncatis divaricatis; labium inferum bilobum lobis ~2-3 mm oblongis segmentis $\frac{2}{3}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ longitudinis liberis divaricatis. Corolla subisoloba ampliata lobis antice distincte erectis (i.e. a fronte rotato-ampliata ~17 mm Ø, ab utroque latere corollae subisoloba) albida extus glabriuscula lobis subaequalibus late-obovatis inter se marginibus basium tegentibus 9-12 mm longis longitudinem

religuae corollae valde superantibus basi pilis aurantiacis longis uniseriatis multicellularis dense vestita. Tubus (2.5) 3-4 (-5) mm longus subcylindricus curvatus aurantiacus (supreme luteus rubro-striatus), 1.5-2.5 mm latus sine palato, fauce salmonceus intus ædense pilosus pilis brevioribus clavatis (Fig. 4d). Calcar crassum conicum apice rotundatum (succulentum) cum tubo angulum subrectum (80-90°) distincte formans, 1-2.5 (-3) mm longum, ~1.5-2 mm diametro. Stamina ~1.5 mm longa; basi ovarii adnata (imo corollae tubo inserta); filamenta breviter incurvata; antherae 2, ~1 mm latae, thecis connatis. Granula pollinis (zono-) 4-5 colpata. Ovarium superum, sessile, uniloculare, subgloboso-ovoidum, ~1.5 mm diametro, in stylo brevissimum productum; ovula plurima placentali liberæ sessilia. Stigma terminale brevissime inaequaliter bilobum; lobum inferum limbratum, antheras unihelformiter obtegens. Capsula longe ovoidea ~2 mm longa ~1 mm diametro, unilocularis, bivalvata, calycem persistentem superans. Semina scobiformia, brunnea, ~0.5 mm longa ~0.2 mm crassa; testa reticulata.

Habitu *P. albida* WRIGHT ex GRISEBACH et affinis similis et nullo dubio his specie proxima; praecipue differt foliis oblongis vel spatulatis, corolla subsitoba (i.e. a fronte rotato-ampliata, ab utroque latere corollae subsitoba) lobis longitudinalem religuae corollae valde superantibus, tubo subcylindrico tenui brevissimo, calcaris crasso, succato, cum tubo angulum subrectum (80-90°) formanti.

Positio in systemate generis: *Pinguicula jaraguana* ad subgenus *Isaloba* sect. *Agnata* pertinet.

Etymologia: Adiectivum "jaraguana" a rivulo Jaragua dicta derivatum est.

Icon.: Fig. 1 holotypus; 2 a habitus; b flos; c folium; 3 a-b habitus, c flos; 4 a-b flos, imago obliqua; c calyx lobi, d pili capitati; e pili multicellulari non capitati; f folium membranaceum venatione campitrona.

Area distributionis: Cuba orient. Prov. Holguin, montes Cuchilla de Mor; species endemica insulae Cuba (Fig. 8).

Description:

Herb perennial, of low growth, rosette forming, scape (Fig. 1). *Rhizome* short, with numerous adventitious fibrous roots. *Leaves* (6-) 9-12 (15) rosulate lying ± flat on the ground or somewhat erect, succulent (dried membranous), (20-) 28-35 (-40) mm long (8-) 11-12 mm broad entire, in outline oblong to spatulate (Figs. 2c, 4d) at the tip rounded to the base very much attenuated into a short petiole with margins vix uprolled, yellowish-green (in open sun-exposed places often turning reddish) blades above sparsely glandular along the nerves above base with clavate hairs. *Scapes* 1(-4), erect, (70-) 110-150 mm tall, terete, about 1 mm thick, 1-flowered (Fig. 2), sparsely glandular. *Flowers* middle-sized, ~1.5-1.8 mm long (spur excluded; Fig. 3a-b). *Calyx* distinctly bilabiate, the upper surface sparsely covered with

stipitate glands, shorter than the tube; upper lip divided nearly to the base lobes, the lobes oblong-obuse (figulate) at the tip rounded rarely slightly truncate 2-3 mm long; lower lip 2 divided to 2/3-1/2 into 2 oblong spreading lobes (Fig. 3c). *Corolla* subsitobe, whitish, widely open; its lobes erect, with the tube an angle nearly 90° forming (corolla appearing wheel-shaped when seen from the front; 3c), broadly obovate, with its margins overlapping; 9-12 mm long, much less than the rest of the corolla, at bases dense hairy. *Tube* cylindrical, orange slightly curvate back yellowish-red striate, short (2.5-) 3-4 (-5) mm long, 1.5 mm thick (Figs. 2b, 4a-b), without palate; the entrance to the throat dense pilose, long multicellular hairs (Fig. 4e). *Spur* thick conical at the tip rounded (sacc short, 1-2.5 (-3) mm long; 1.5-2 mm Ø with the tube forming a nearly right angle (80-90°; Figs. 2b, 4a-b). *Stamens* ~1.5 mm long, the short filaments slightly incurved. *Anthers* 2, ~1 mm broad, thecae ± confluent roofed by the larger lip of the stigma. *Pollen grains* (zono-) 4-5 colpate. *Ovary* subgloboso-ovate sessile, ~1.5 mm in diameter, 1-loculate, ending in a short style; central plac. free, with numerous free sessile ovules. *Stigma* short, bilobed, the lower lip broad, fringed, the upper lip much smaller, narrowly oblong, fringed. *Cap* ovoid ~2 mm long ~1 mm Ø much longer than the persistent calyx. *Seeds* ~0.5 long ~0.2 mm thick; testa reticulate.

The new species resembles *P. albida* WRIGHT ex GRISEBACH in habit (Figs. 1 and flower colour, but differs sufficiently in the following characters. In *Jaraguana* the leaves are oblong to spatulate (Figs. 1, 2c, 4d); in contrast, the leaves of *P. albida* are broad-ovate to suborbiculate. Another striking difference between the two species concerns the corolla. *P. jaraguana* is distinguished by a subsitobe not distinctly two-tipped corolla, i.e. the corolla lobes are nearly equal-sized and distinctly differentiated into upper and lower lobes; in the consequence, the corolla when seen from the front appears wheel-shaped (Fig. 3c); the corolla lobes much longer than the rest of the flower (Figs. 2b, 4a-b). In *P. albida* the corolla distinctly two-tipped. The spur is short, thick, and at top somewhat thinner, blunt rounded (succate) in *P. jaraguana* forming a nearly right angle with subcylindrical curved thin tube (Figs. 2b, 4a-b). In *P. albida* the spur the forming an angle with the tube is somewhat longer, thin, and thickens into a kn like swelling. The close relationship between the two species is evident.

Distribution: East Cuba, prov. Holguin; endemic to the mountains Cuchilla de V (Fig. 8). Growing at the banks in the headwaters of rivulets Jaragua and Jiguani.

Other specimens seen: Prov. Holguin; Mor; Cayo Probrado, ortillas de las cañeras del río Jiguani (74°50'W, ~20°29'N), 1972/3 de abril, leg. J. Bixs v R. Berra PFC 21959 (HAJB, JE) sub 21959a1: *specimen mixtum*; on the voucher a sec *Pinguicula* named *P. benedicta* BARNHART by the collector(s). Mor; Alrededor del Aserrío "La Melba", 1980/30, de abril, leg. J. Alvarez, R. Berrasin, Beirton, H. Diezrich, J. Gutierrez, E. Köhler, A. Lina, L. Luyper, R. Ordoñez, R. Panzer, R. Rankin & A.J. Urquiolá PFC 42388 (HAJB, JE, fruiting). M

Altreceadores de la Mina Mercedita cabezadas del río Jiguani, 1985/19 de abril, leg. A. Alvarez & al. PFC 56240 (HAJB, JE).

Because of its restricted local occurrence in the mountain region of Moa the epithet of *Pinguicula jaraugana* is derived from the little known rivulet (Spanish arroyo) Jarauga which has its source at the SSE flank of Pico del Toldo and flows into river (Spanish río) Jiguani.

During the campaign in 1968/1969, in December and January, the "plant hunters" collected in the surroundings of the swamp "La Melba". In his diary and photoprotocol H. Lippold has mentioned the occurrence of the genus *Pinguicula* without any remark about a white flowering one.

Studying Helga Dietrich's diary of the 1979 campaign, I found a distinct hint on a white flowering *Pinguicula*. On page 59 (25.02.1979) she writes about the collection in the valley of rivulet Jarauga (Spanish arroyo Jarauga): "...am wasserberieselten Hang blühen 100erle Ex. von *P. albida* (Oriente-Typ) und *P. benedicta*, die erste weiß, die zweite rotblühend". "... on the watered slope *P. albida* (Oriente-type) and *P. benedicta* were flowering by hundreds, the first one white, the second one red". It is obvious that *P. albida* (Oriente type) she mentioned is nothing else than our *P. jaraugana*. This becomes evident by the voucher PFC 39913. On the label H. Dietrich's name among the collectors is cited. Moreover, she took colour photos showing distinctly the species in question (our Fig. 3, black and white photocopy). H. Lippold also member of the expedition took black-and-white-photos from the same individuals.

2. *Pinguicula infundibuliformis* Casper, sp. nova – Holotype: E a s l C u b a (Oriente). Baracoar alliplano de la Mina Iberia, 600–700 m alto, monte mthlado, 1968/ marzo, leg. J. Basse y E. Köhler, PFC 6815 (JE, cum tab. distrib. – isotypus HAJB, cum tab. distrib.). – Fig. 5.

Description:

Herba perennis humilis. *Rhizoma* simplex breve erectum radicibus adventitiis filiformibus numerosis. *Folia* (4-) 6-8, radicea rosulata, rosula ~10-18 (-20) mm diametro, homophylla solum ± adpressis; lamina ambitu suborbiculata (raro obovata-obtusata) basin versus in petiolum breve (~6mm longum) abrupte attenuata, plana margine 0.5-0.75 mm involuta, 5-9 mm longa (sine petiolo), 4-8 mm lata; integerrima. (in sicco) membranacea, venatione campidromat; viridia, superne glandulis sessilibus et glandulis stipitatis dense obsita. *Scapi* 1 (-2) erecti teretes filiformes glaberrimi. (2.5-) 3.5-6.0 (-8.5) mm alti, uniflori. Flores parvi, (6-) 8-11 (-14) mm longi (calcar brevissimo incluso). Calyx bilabiatus persistens 5-fidus, exilis glandulis stipitatis sparse obsitus; labium superum usque ad basin lere trilobum lobis divaricatis apicem versus acutis vel obtusis praemorsis; labium inferum usque ad ¼ longitudinis bilobum raro truncatum lobis late oblongis. Corolla subbilabiata lobis oblongis inter se non legentes, apice obtusis raro

truncatis, basin versus parce pilis longis multicellularis vestitis; labium superum bilobum ~6 mm longum brevior quam lobi labii inferiori; labium inferum trilobum 9 mm longum lobo medio longiore quam lobi latera. Tubus disci infundibuliformis, 4-5 mm longus, ad faucem ~5 mm ad basin ~2 mm diam sine palato, in calcar brevissimum ~1(-2) mm longum gradatim transiens calcar subnullo apparet). Stamina 2, ~1 mm longa; basi ovarii adhaer. filan brevia incurvata; Granula pollinis (zono-) colporeata. Ovarium superum, se uniloculare, subglobosum, in stylum brevissimum productum. Stigma term inaequaliter bilobum; lobum inferum antheris umbelliformiter obtegen Capsula et semina non vidi.

P. benedictae BARNHART affinis, a qua imprimis differt vero statura minore ultra 8 cm, tubo infundibuliformi calcaris subnullo, foliis suborbiculatis.

Eymology: Adiectivum "infundibuliformis" a tubo corollae simulate infundibuliformi derivatum est.

Icon.: Fig. 5 (holotypus), 6 (a habitus, b floris, c folium), 7 (a-b flores, imago obliqua, c tubus et calyx, d calyx, e folia rosulata)

Area distributionis: Cuba orient. Prov. Palenque et Moa; species endemica insulae (vide Fig. 8).

Description:

Herb perennial, of low growth, rosette forming, scapose. *Rhizome* short, numerous adventitious fibrous roots. *Leaf rosettes* to ~10-18 (-20) mm in diam with few leaves lying ± flat on the ground; homophyllous. *Leaves* in out orbiculate (Fig. 6c) to suborbiculate-broad elliptic, with margins 0.5-0.75 uprolled, 5-9 mm long, 4-8 mm wide, to the base abruptly attenuated into a pet 1 mm long (Fig. 7D). *Scapes* 1(-2), erect, ~ (20-) 3.5-6.0 (-8.0) mm tall, terete, all 1 mm thick, 1-flowered, sparsely glandular. *Flowers* small, (6-) 8-10 (-15) mm 1 (spur included), red-violet (?). *Calyx* distinctly bilabiate, brownish, covered both the surfaces and the margins with stipitate glands, shorter than the tube; up lip divided nearly to the base in 3 lobes, the lobes oblong-ovate at the apex acut obtuse bitten, 3 x as long as wide; lower lip divided to ½ longitudinis into 2 ov acute spreading lobes or subtruncate (Fig. 7e). *Corolla* distinctly two-lipped, violet (?), lobes and tube surtated by veins; upper lip with 2 oblong nearly idem lobes at the apex rounded to subtruncate, 1.5-2 x as long as broad, ~ 2-4 (-5) long; lower lip somewhat larger than the upper lip, with 3 oblong lobes, the middle lobe much larger than the lateral ones (Figs. 6b, 7a-c), at the apex rounded subtruncate, at the base near the throat with long multicellular uniseriate hairs, 7 funnel-shaped shorter than the rest of the corolla, ~5-7 mm long (spur included the entrance to the throat ~3 mm wide, without palate. *Spur* extremely short, ~ 2) mm long, regularly straight, i.e. with the tube making no angle but contin-

it without distinct interruption, tapering to the pointed blunt apex (Figs. 6b, 7a-b), very rarely forming an oblique angle with the tube. *Stamens* ~2 mm long, the short filaments slightly incurved. *Anthor* thecae ± confluent roofed by the larger fringed lip of the stigma. *Pollen grains* (zono-) colpate. *Ovary* subglobose, subsessile, ~1 mm in diameter, 1-loculate, ending in a short style; central placenta free, with numerous free sessile ovules. *Stigma* short, bilobed, the lower lobe broad, fringed, the upper lip much smaller, narrowly oblong, fringed. *Capsule* and *seeds* not seen. - Floret II-IV (?).

P. infundibuliformis is distinguished from the similar *P. benedicta* by its smaller growth in all parts, by the poor-leaved rosette with its ± orbiculate leaves (Figs. 6c, 7d), by the distinct funnel-shaped short tube - from which striking character the species epithet *infundibuliformis* is derived - with its straight extremely short spur (the flower seemingly spur-less; Figs. 6b, 7a-c).

Other specimens seen: Prov. Oriente: Moa: en las orillas del río Jiguani, cerca del segundo ascenso de "La Melba", 1968/Abril, leg. J. Bisse y E. Köhler, PFC 6758, (HE: sub *P. benedicta*).

Distribution and habitat:

P. infundibuliformis is a stenocendemic species known only from two localities in the Prov. Palenque and Moa in eastern Cuba (Fig. 8) where it has been found by H. Bisse and E. Köhler in March and April 1968. From the labels of the herbarium sheets it seems that the plants grow at the banks of small rivers in an altitude of about 600 to 700 m in the cloud-forest zone ("altiplano"; "monte nublado"). They flower during March and April. The species has not been found since through following expeditions led into the direct neighbourhood.

The new species resembles *P. benedicta* BARRIAR (a species not well known but said to be extremely variable) in habit. In *P. infundibuliformis* the most striking character is the nearly spur-less corolla (Figs. 6b, 7a-c). In contrast, in *P. benedicta* a spur is well developed. A close relationship between the two species can be supposed. But the question arises whether *P. infundibuliformis* could be not else than a nearly spur-less mutant. Forms as those make us think of the spur-less *P. novita* BECK from Austria, regarded as a monstrous growth of *P. vulgaris* L. But for reasons not to be discussed at the moment, this is unlikely. It will be better in accordance with our knowledge to rank *P. infundibuliformis* as a species of its own promoting further studies to clarify the nature of the *P. benedicta* aggregate.

Abstract

From collections made during the German-Cuban botanical cooperation (Proyecto Flora de Cuba) during 1966 and 1985 two new stenocendemic *Pinguicula* species from the mountain region of eastern Cuba (formerly Prov. Oriente) are described

and figured. *P. jaraugana* Casper sp. nov. (sect. *Aganata*) and *P. infundibuliflora* Casper sp. nov. (sect. *Homophyllum*). The distribution is mapped.

Zusammenfassung

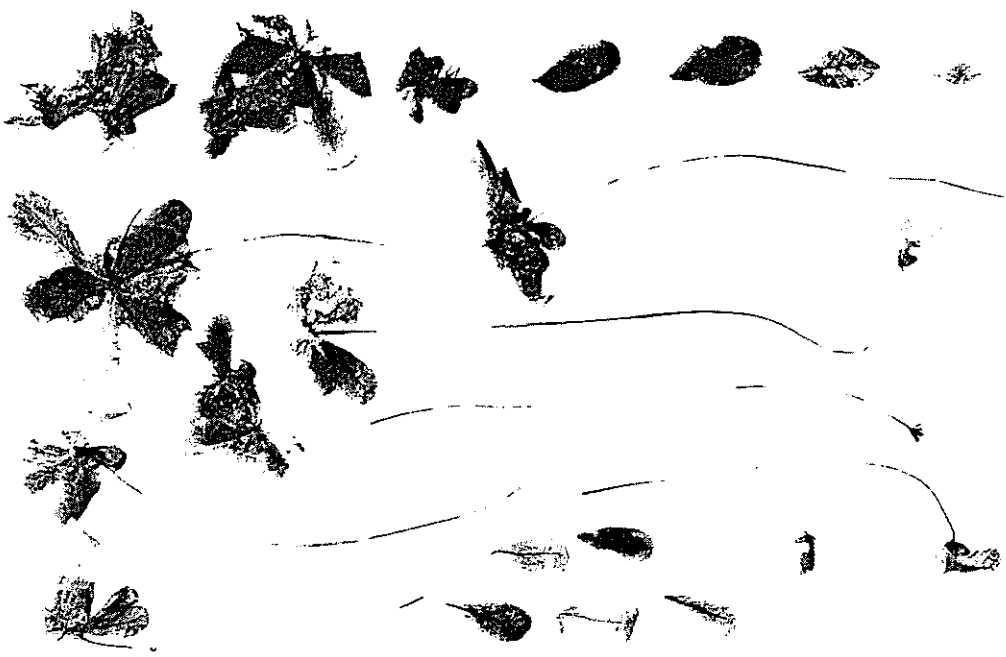
Aus den Gebirgsregionen des östlichen Cuba werden zwei neue stenocendemic *Pinguicula*-Arten beschrieben und abgebildet. *P. jaraugana* Casper sp. nov. (Sect. *Aganata*) und *P. infundibuliflora* Casper sp. nov. (sect. *Homophyllum*). untersuchte Herbarmaterial und die verglichenen Fotos stammen aus den Jahren 1966 und 1985 durchgeführten Expeditionen im Rahmen der deutsch-kubanischen Zusammenarbeit (Proyecto Flora de Cuba). Die Verbreitung ist kartiert.

Acknowledgements

The drawings were made by Mrs. Ilona DONS, Jena, the photographs were taken by Dr. Helga DIETRICH, Jena, Dr. Helga DIETRICH, Karin LIPPOLD, Dr. Lothar LEPPER, and Dr. Hermann MANNITZ, all Jena, made the collection diaries available to me or gave details about the expeditions in Cuba. Mrs. Rosemary STRÄPPER assisted in the preparation of drawings and photos for printing. To all of them I am greatly obliged.

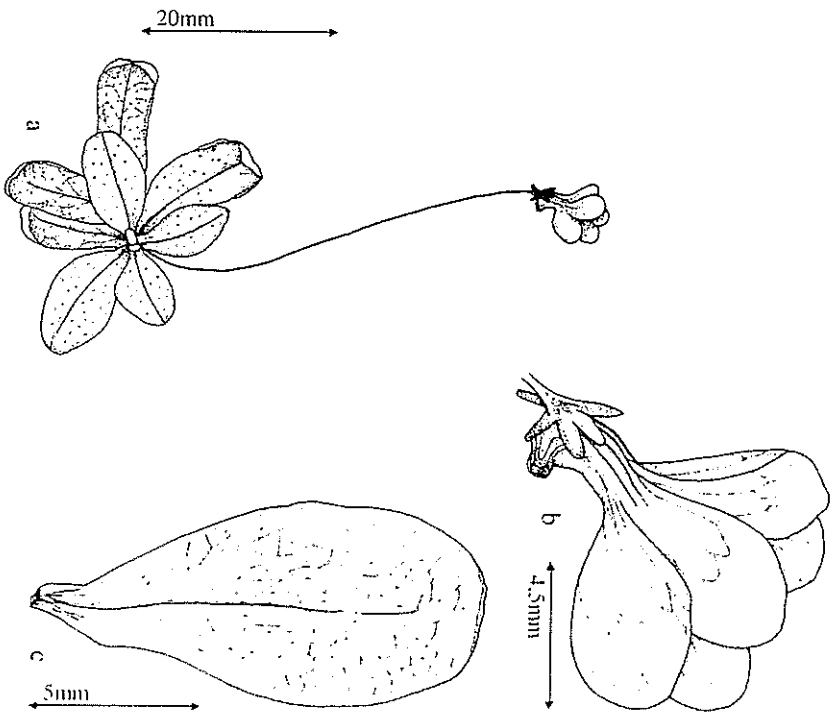
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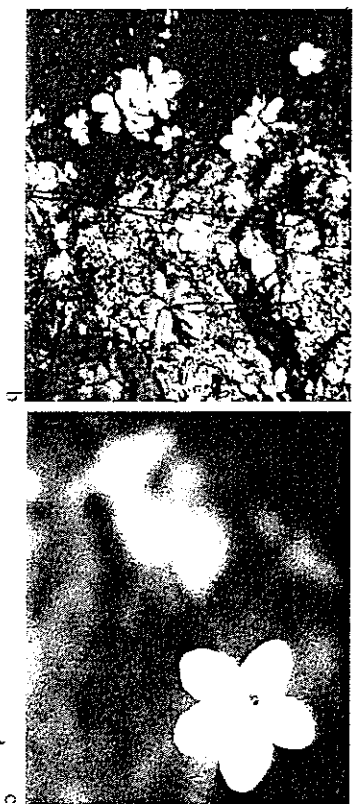
Pinguicula jaraguana CASPER

Fig. 1 *Pinguicula jaraguana*: holotype, photocopy, PFC 39913 - JE.



Pinguicula jaraguana Casper

Fig. 2 *Pinguicula jaraguana*: a habit; b flower; c leaf - Drawings: HIRONA DO taken from PFC 39913 - JE.



Pingüicula jaraguana Casper

Fig. 3 *Pingüicula jaraguana*: Cuba: Prov. Holguín, Mun. Moa, Arroyo Jaragua. Details of the locus classicus population: a habitat; b detail from a; c single flower, seen from the front showing the widely open corolla with nearly equal lobes (subisolate) and the hairy entrance (throat) to the tube. — Photo Helga DIETRICH (79/32, original in colour). 25.02.1979, preparation (scanning, selection of details, black and white version) by Rosemarie STAMPER and S.J. CASPER.



Pingüicula jaraguana Casper

a-b = _____ 5m
 c = _____ 2m
 d = _____ 200µ
 e = _____ 500µ
 f = _____ 20µ

Fig. 4 *Pingüicula jaraguana*: Microphotos. a-b flowers, seen from the showing the broad ovate lobes overlapping with their margins, the cylindrical, slightly curved tube, and the short thick blunt spur forming an right angle with the tube; c oblong-obtuse (ligulate) calyx lobes (isolated left lobes of the upper lip; right two lobes of the lower lip); d detail of the transition region tube to spur showing beaded hairs; e detail of the corolla lobes base uniseriate manycelled hairs; f dried leaf with camptodrome veining. — Micropl taken from Pf-C 39913 (1E), prepared by Rosemarie STAMPER and S.J. CASPER.

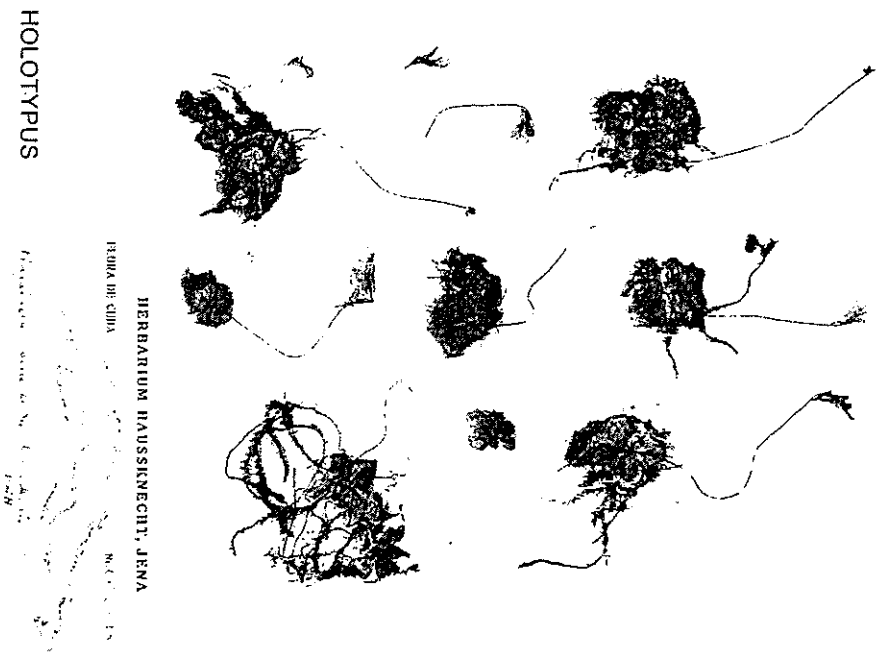
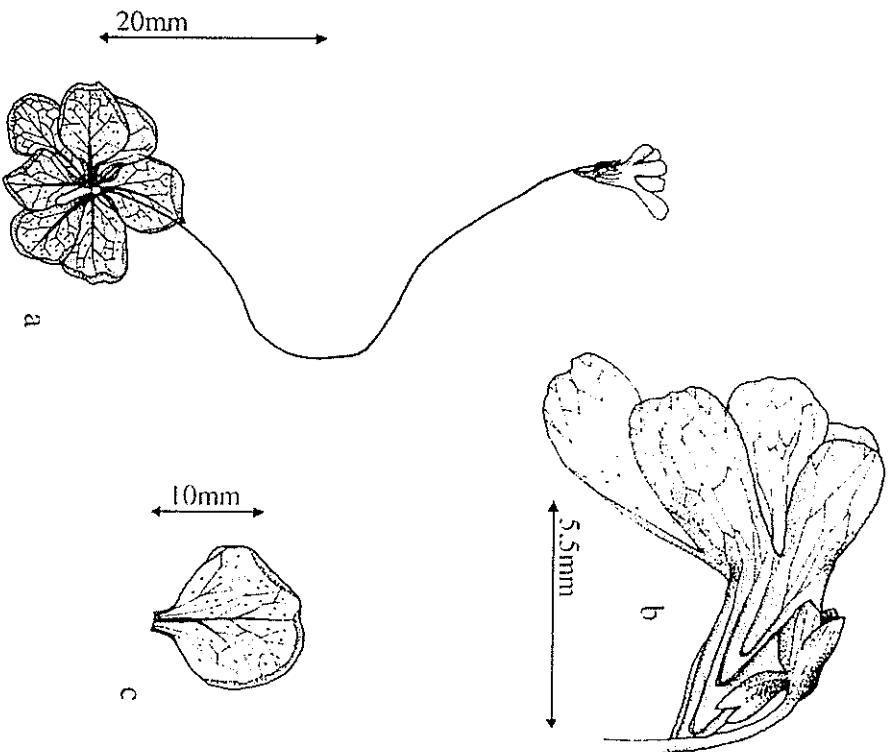
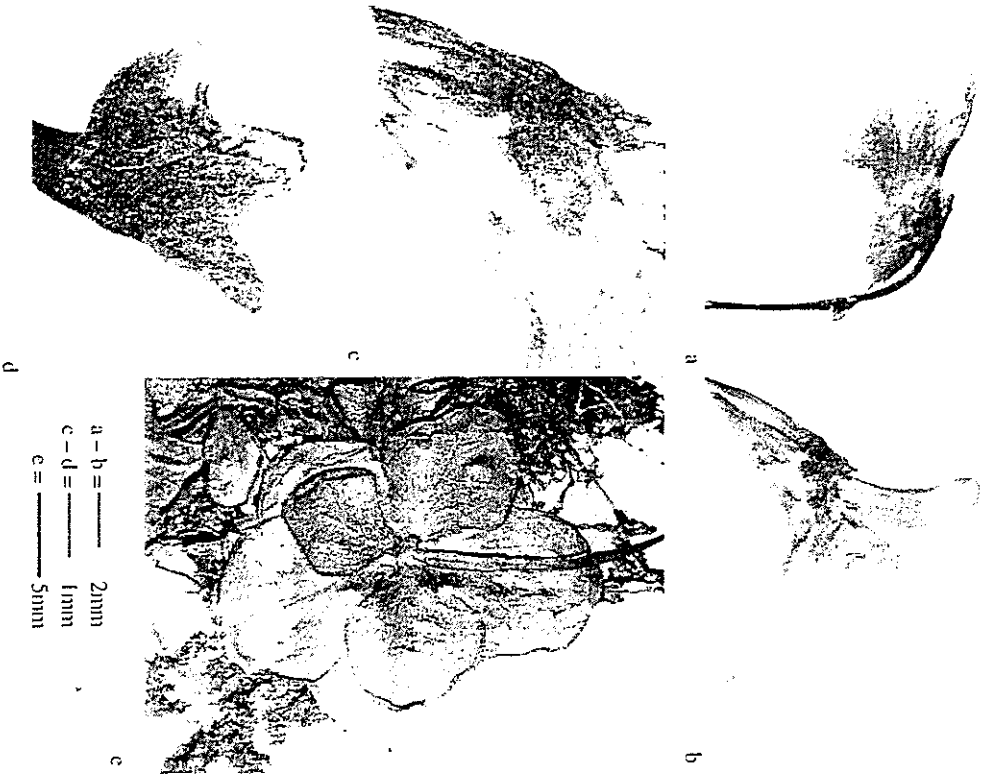


Fig. 5 *Pinguiacula infundibuliformis*: holotype photocopy. PFC 6815 – JE.



Pinguiacula infundibuliformis Casper

Fig. 6 *Pinguiacula infundibuliformis*: a habit; b flower; c leaf. – Drawings: P DOMS; taken from PFC 6815 – JE.



Pingüicula infundibuliformis Casper

Fig. 7 *Pingüicula infundibuliformis*: Microphotos. a-b flowers, side view; c part of the flower, seen from the back showing funnel-shaped tube and two-flipped calyx; d calyx at maturity, see the deeply divided broadly oblong at the tip bitten upper-lip lobes and the slightly divided lower-lip ones; e leaves of rosette suborbicular blades at apex somewhat depressed (retuse), at base shortly attenuate, margins weakly involute. – Microphotos taken from PFC 6815 (JE), prepared by Rosennarie STIMPER and S.J. CASPER.

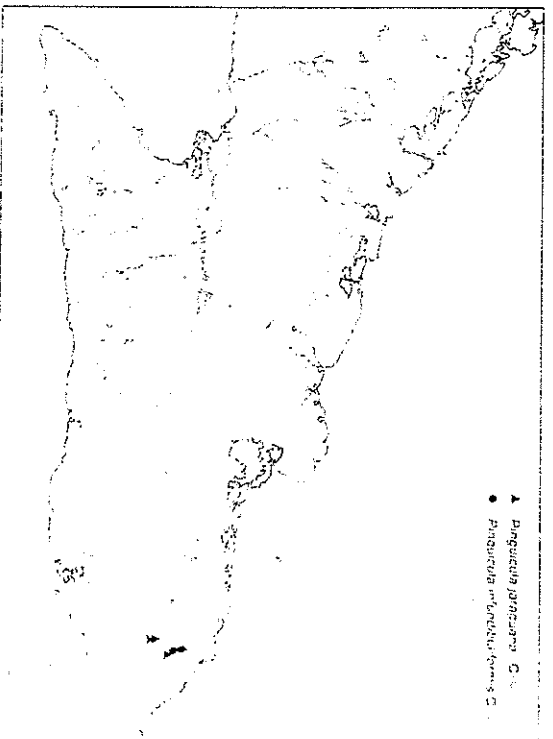


Fig. 8 *Pingüicula jayugana* and *P. infundibuliformis*, distribution map

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