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A NEW SPECIES OF PINGUICULA FROM MEXICO
(LENTIBULARIACEAE)

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Casper, S. J. (69 Jena, Fraunhoferstr. 1, German Democratic Republic) and Katsuhiko Kondo (Botanical Institute, Faculty of Science, Hiroshima University, 1-chome, Higashi-Senda-Machi, Hiroshima 730, Japan). A new species of *Pinguicula* from Mexico (Lentibulariaceae). *BRITTONIA* 29: 112-115, 1977.—A new species of *Pinguicula* from Mexico, *P. sharpii*, is described. It belongs in Subgenus *Isoloba*, Section *Isoloba*, as defined in Casper's monograph of the genus *Pinguicula* (1966a). The somatic chromosome number of *Pinguicula sharpii* is $2n = 16$, which is diploid. The basic chromosome number $x = 8$ is found in many members of Subgenus *Isoloba* of *Pinguicula*, while that of $x = 11$ is also found in some members of the subgenus.

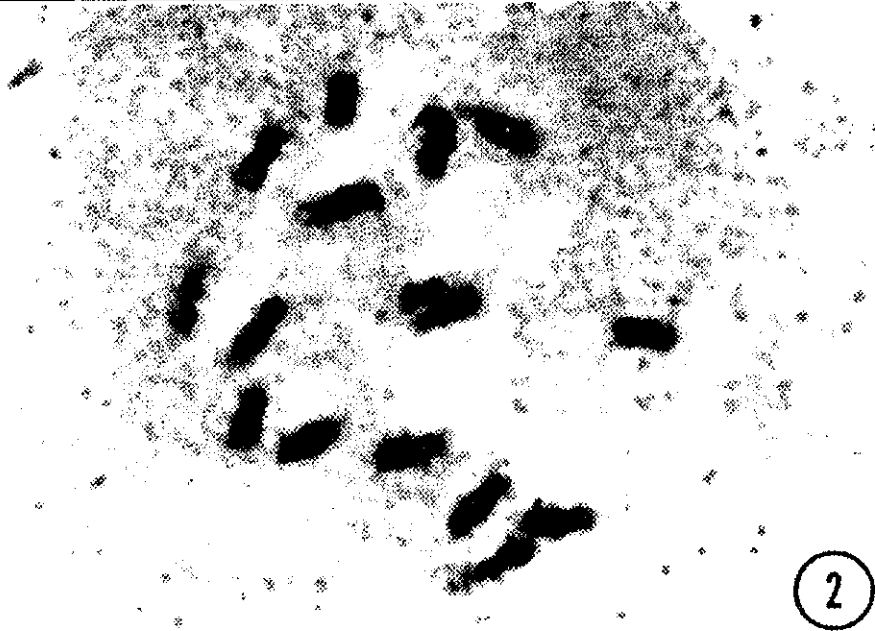
Although monographic works on Mexican *Pinguicula* have been done by McVaugh & Mickel (1963) and by Casper (1966a, 1966b), a few more tiny new endemic *Pinguicula* species are still being found. These are mostly placed in Subgenus *Isoloba* of Casper's monograph (1966a).

Dr. A. J. Sharp, The University of Tennessee, Knoxville, has made several botanical expeditions to Mexico during the last several years for his bryological researches. In the winter of 1972, he collected a new, tiny *Pinguicula* in Chiapas, Mexico, and sent it to Mr. T. Kondo, the junior author's father and well-known grower of carnivorous plants. Mr. T. Kondo rapidly propagated this new *Pinguicula* by sexual reproduction and dispersed its offspring to many horticulturists and amateur growers around the world. This new *Pinguicula* is annual or biennial, and takes only a few months to reach maturity. After seeds are dispersed, the plants usually die. Since this new species of *Pinguicula* has been distributed under a *nomen nudum*, some confusion may be caused in the future by lack of a taxonomic description and name. It is therefore described here as *P. sharpii*, named after the original collector, Dr. A. J. Sharp.

***Pinguicula sharpii* Casper et Kondo, sp. nov. (Figs. 1-3)**

Annua-biennis. Rhizoma simplex breve radicibus adventitiis filiformibus numerosis. Folia 4-8 radicalia rosulata circuitu \pm late obovata 14.0-18.5 mm longa, 11.0-17.0 mm lata basin versus cuneatim angustata apice rotundata integerrima margine paulum involuta superne glanduloso-viscosa glandulis sessilibus dense et glandulis stipitatis modice dense vestita laete virentia. Hibernacula nulla. Pedicelli 1-5 luteo-virides erecti uniflori 13.4-39.5 mm alti filiformes glandulis stipitatis modice dense obsiti. Flores parvi 3.0-9.0 mm longi (calcarei incluso). Calyx viridis bilabiatus extus glandulis stipitatis dense obsitus; labium superum usque ad basin fere trilobum lobis oblongis obtusis vel acutiusculis; labium inferum usque ad $\frac{1}{8}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ longitudinis bilobum lobis oblongis acutiusculis. Corolla subisoloba lobis albidis fauce fulva extus glandulis stipitatis singularibus obtecta lobis rectangulo-oblongis apice leviter truncatis vel subrotundatis paulum longioribus quam latis 0.4-4.0 mm longis, 1.5-4.0 mm latis. Tubus subcylindricus 2.6-5.0 mm longus 2.5-4.0 mm latus luteus violaceo-striatus cum palato et cymatio palati basi albidus intus disperse pilosus in regione palati pilis longis clavate capitatis in regione cymatii palati pilis longis crassioribus retro conversis fulvis. Palatum fulvum hemisphaericum \pm 0.8-1.2 mm diametro pilis tenuibus mediocribus dense obtectum. Calcar luteum breve ex basi lato cylindricum apice rotundatum vel acutiusculum cum tubo angulum obtusum

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Figs. 1-2. *Pinguicula sharpii* Casper et Kondo. 1. Plants under cultivated condition, $\times 1.3$. 2. Somatic chromosomes ($2n = 16$), $\times 4000$.

subvalidum formans 0.5-2.6 mm longum quintam totius corollae longitudinis partem subaequans. Stamina 0.8-1.0 mm longa; antherae 0.4-0.6 mm longae; pollen 5-6 colpdatum. Ovarium subglobosum 0.3-0.6 mm diametro glandulis stipitatis modice dense obsitum. Stigma bilabiatum, labium inferum papillatum 0.2-1.0 mm longum. Capsula viridis subglobosa 1.9-3.8 mm diametro calycem non superans. Semina scobiformia numerosa. Chromosomata $2n = 16$. Floret: (2-) II (?).

Pinguicula pumila Michaux and *P. lilacina* Schlechtendal et Chamisso, *P. sharpii* forms Subsection *Agnatiformis* of Casper's monograph (1966a), with flowers of medium size and a palate not exerted from the tube. Although *Pinguicula sharpii* is similar to *P. lilacina*, its morphological characters are quantitatively smaller than those of *P. lilacina*. The somatic chromosome number of *Pinguicula sharpii* ($2n = 16$) is different from that of *P. pumila* ($2n = 22$), but can not be compared with that of *P. lilacina*, not yet reported.

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1966b. Once more: The orchid-flowered butterworts. Brittonia **18**: 19-28.
McVaugh, R. & J. T. Mickel 1963. Notes on *Pinguicula* Sect. Orcheosanthus. Brittonia **15**: 134-140.

BOOK REVIEW

Atlas of the Japanese Flora II. An introduction to plant sociology of East Asia. Horikawa, Yoshiwo. 1976. Folio; 8 pages; 362 maps; index. Gakken Co., Ltd., Tokyo. Published with the aid of a grant from the Ministry of Education of Japan.

As in the first volume, which presented 500 maps, the bulk of the text consists of the 362 full-page maps showing by computer print-out the areal and vertical distribution of 362 species of gymnosperms, dicots and monocots. Among other information, the full name for each taxon is given in Roman letters and Japanese ideographs, as well as its distribution beyond East Asia. The death of Professor Horikawa in March, 1976, may well bring a halt to this series, for which five volumes of 500 maps each were originally projected.