Flowers (12)–4 per axil; bracteoles smaller, at least narrower, up to 12 mm wide; calyx up to 1.5 mm long, irregularly lobed to dentate, or calyx obsolete or rim-like. Corolla 1–3.5 mm long; calyx obsolete or rim-like (Madagascar).

Corolla 2–2.5 cm long; calyx distinct, irregularly lobed or dentate (Mozambique, Tanzania, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe).

P. africanus S. Moore

The distribution of *Pseudauctys* is rather disjunct, even more so with the new species *P. libanesis*, but this is also seen in other taxa. *Anacanthus* (Oleaceae) is represented in Asia by 14 species, but it is also present on Madagascar with a single species and in Central Africa with another one. *Cerastium* (Acanthaceae), hitherto only known from Madagascar and East Africa, has rather recently been discovered in Congo (Luetzeler, 1977). The genus *Bauhinia* (Leguminosae - Papilionantheae) is known from Africa by 2 species, one from Upper Guinea, one from Lower Guinea, and one from Madagascar (Hall, 1974). It is expected that further botanical exploration, especially of western Central Africa will yield more examples.

**References**


**Figuaria greenwoodii** (Lentibulariaceae), New from Mexico

Covered with glandular hairs. Seeds narrowly ellipsoid to cylindrical, 1 x 0.25 mm, each with an oblique white process 0.25 mm long at one end.

**Distribution.** Mexico. Oaxaca, Ixtaltepec road, 19 April 1987, Greenwood C-1377 (holotype MEXU; isotypes K! (spirit) and KJ).

**Habitat.** Dripping, shaded, limestone cliff in wet montane tropical forest, 1550 m alt., about 30 km from the sea.

_Figuiaria greenwoodii_ clearly falls in the taxonomically isolated section _Homophyllum_ Casper (1966: 150). Section _Homophyllum_ has until now been monotypic, containing _P. jackii_ Barnhart. The bisulcate corolla which lacks a palate and the membranous, monomorphic leaves are characters found in combination only in these two species of _Figuiaria_. They are further united by their unusual broadly oblicolic and strongly dorsiventrally compressed corolla tubes. The entire corolla of _P. greenwoodii_ is only as wide as one corolla lobe of _P. jackii_, the upper petal lobes are longer than wide in _P. jackii_ and the tube and spur are much longer and narrower in _P. greenwoodii_.

_Figuiaria jackii_ is restricted to one or two populations in the Trinidad mountains of Santa Clara province of Central Cuba. My colleague David Hunt points out that other phytogeographic links between Cuba and Mexico, though more normally with Yucatan rather than Oaxaca, can be found in the _Campanulaceae_ and _Bromeliaceae_. _Figuiaria jackii_ is also reported from moist, shaded, calciserteous cliffs at medium altitude (900 m).

Mexico is the world's main centre of diversity for _Figuiaria_ in terms of both numbers of species and number of sections represented. Exciting new discoveries in _Figuiaria_ are most likely to be found here. Since Casper's monograph of the genus (1966) was published, recognizing 46 species, a further 17 species have been described, all from Mexico. Many of these new discoveries belong in section _Orchidaceae_ A. DC., where species limits are by no means clear. It may seem curious that many of these discoveries have been made by succulent collectors, but in this section of the genus the species are all part-time succulents, overwintering in the dry season by means of succulent, non-glandular-hairy, _Sempervivum_-like rosettes of leaves.

Many of the Mexican species are highly restricted in their distribution, as _P. greenwoodii_ appears to be. Owing to the horticultural interest in this genus, the precise locality is omitted from this description.

**Reference**