blocking name in *Gisekia*. The name *Gisekia pharnaceoides* has been universally accepted for the species since its original description (Linnaeus, Mant. Pl. Altera: 562. 1771). Importantly, *Gisekia pharnaceoides* provides the type of *Gisekia* and the *Gisekiaceae*, currently accepted by APG IV (in Bot. J. Linn. Soc. 181: 1–20. 2016). Therefore, in order to avoid unnecessary name changes for purely nomenclatural reasons (*ICN* Art. 14.1), we propose outright rejection of the unused name *Mollugo triphylla* Burm. f. that otherwise would provide the correct epithet for *G. pharnaceoides*.

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Acknowledgements
The authors are grateful to Nicolas Fumeaux (Conservatoire et Jardin botaniques de la Ville de Genève), who provided a quality photograph of the lectotype specimen of *Mollugo triphylla* Burm. f., and to John McNeill (Edinburgh) for editing this text.

(2812) Proposal to reject the name *Primula sawyeri* (*Dionysia sawyeri*) (*Primulaceae*)

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DOI https://doi.org/10.1002/tax.12487

First published as part of this issue. See online for details.

(2812) ***Primula sawyeri*** G. Watt, Rep. Bot. Coll. H. A. Sawyer S. W. Persia: 94. 1891 [Angiosp.: *Primul*.], nom. utique rej. prop. Typus: deest.

The type of the name *Primula sawyeri* G. Watt (Rep. Bot. Coll. H. A. Sawyer S. W. Persia: 94. 1891) (≡ *Dionysia sawyeri* (G. Watt) Wendelbo in Aarbok Univ. Bergen, Mat.-Naturvitensk. Ser. 1961(3): 64. 1961) is believed to have been early lost, but there is little doubt about its identity, as I will show below. The hitherto accepted application of this name (Wendelbo, l.c.) is without doubt erroneous.

Watt's description reads [typed copy in E]: "whole plant not more than 1 to 1.5 inches. Stem perennial tufted, subwoody. Leaves 1/4 inch long, elliptic obovate sessile entire with a fringe of stout ciliae around the apex. Calyx deeply 5-toothed, segments obovate obtuse, and like the leaves ciliate, 1/3 the length of the corolla. Corolla tube long, thin, 1/2 inch in length, yellow; limb pale purple with a yellow naked mouth, lobes obcordate […] In size and appearance of flowers this very much resembles the minute Himalayan species *P. minutissima*." [Watt's Report was published as Appendix A to: Sawyer, H.A., Report of a reconnaissance in the Bakhtiari country S.W. Persia. Simla.]

Primula sawyeri was collected in the Bakhtiari Province of Iran in the central Zagros mountains by H.A. Sawyer "on rocks in the South of Kar Kanun near the sources of the Karun in the Kuh-i-Rang at an altitude of 8,000 feet". In the detailed map provided by Sawyer (in Geogr. J. (London) 4: 481–501. 1894), we find that this locality is in the upper Koohrang valley near the present dam (ca 32°27′N 50°06′E). This and the surrounding area have been visited repeatedly by dedicated *Dionysia* collectors during the last 25 years, and only one purple-flowered species, *D. archibaldii* Wendelbo (in Bot. Not. 120: 144. 1967), has ever been encountered.

Wendelbo, however, identified *Primula sawyeri* with the rare *Dionysia bachtiarica* Bornm. & F.N. Alex. (in Bull. Herb. Boissier, ser. 2, 4: 515. 1905), which is still only known from Alexeenkos's collections 1902–1903. Wendelbo based this identification on "purple flowers" and "ciliate leaf margins and calyx lobes", but most facts speak strongly against his suggestion:

(a) The calyx of *Dionysia bachtiarica* is 1/6 the length of the corolla, not 1/3.

(b) *Dionysia bachtiarica* is only known from Kuh-e Kallar, 100 km southeast of the type locality of *Primula sawyeri*.

Note also that, although Bornmüller assumed that the corolla colour of *Dionysia bachtiarica* is purple, this is far from certain. Alexeenko did not record it, and yellow *Dionysia* corollas are notorious for becoming bluish green, brownish or dark blue in herbaria (the latter in, e.g., the type specimens of *D. mira* Wendelbo [in Bot. Not. 112: 500. 1959] and *D. diapensifolia* Boiss. [Diagn. Pl. Orient. ser. 1, 7: 65. 1846]). Further, *D. bachtiarica* is strikingly anisophyllous, with the middle leaves of a shoot 3–5 times longer than the terminal ones; cf. the single measure given by Watt.

Identification with *Dionysia archibaldii* is much more likely:

(a) It is the only *Dionysia* species known from the type locality of *Primula sawyeri*.

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(b) No other purple-flowered *Dionysia* is known within a 100 km radius.

(c) It has leaves 1/4 inch long.

(d) It has a calyx 1/3 the length of the corolla.

(e) It has a 1/2 inch long corolla with a [pale] yellow tube, pale purple limb with a yellow naked mouth and obcordate lobes.

(f) In size and appearance of flowers it resembles *Primula minutissima* Duby.

Finally, although less decisive, the leaves of mature cushions are ± equal in size, entire in outline (although the revolute margin is usually obscurely crenate), and can appear ciliate (although the hairs are not confined to the margin).

The only part of Watt's description that disagrees is "calyx […] segments obovate". In *Dionysia archibaldii* they are mostly oblong to lanceolate, obtuse to sub-acute.

Wendelbo would possibly have reached a different conclusion, had *Dionysia archibaldii* been known to him when he wrote his 1961 monograph. However, he was not made aware of this species until 1966.

Conclusions

(1) The epithet *sawyeri* has, with very high probability, priority over the epithet *archibaldii* for a species of *Dionysia* that is common in the Bazoft and Koohrang Districts. This species is fairly widely cultivated in botanic gardens and by dedicated amateurs, as evidenced by a simple google images search for "*Dionysia archibaldii*".

(2) The names *Primula sawyeri* and *Dionysia bachtiarica* designate different species. The former name has thus been consistently used (1961 to present) for a taxon not including its type.

Based on these two reasons, I suggest that the disruptive name *Primula sawyeri* G. Watt be disarmed by being listed among the suppressed names.

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(2813) Proposal to conserve the name *Hedyotis diffusa* (*Oldenlandia diffusa*, *Scleromitrion diffusum*) (*Rubiaceae*) with a conserved type

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DOI https://doi.org/10.1002/tax.12488

First published as part of this issue. See online for details.

(2813) ***Hedyotis diffusa*** Willd., Sp. Pl. 1: 566. Jul 1798, nom. cons. prop.
Typus: "*Oldenlandia capensis*?", *Klein* (B-W barcode B -W 02588 -01 0, right-hand specimen ["B"]), typ. cons. prop.

The name *Hedyotis diffusa* Willd. (Sp. Pl. 1: 566. 1798) has been applied for nearly two centuries to a taxon with usually solitary white flowers (Smith in Rees, Cycl. 17: *Hedyotis* no. 14. 1811). More recently, the species has been treated as *Scleromitrion diffusum* (Willd.) R.J. Wang (Wang & al. in Trop. Subtrop. Bot. 22: 440. 2014) based on a taxon with solitary-flowered (or 2- or 3-flowered) inflorescences. Conservation is required to preserve this longstanding application of the name.

When Willdenow (l.c.) described *Hedyotis diffusa* as "Flores axillares solitarii pedunculati", he did not specify in the protologue whether "pedunculati" referred to the peduncle of a solitary flower or an inflorescence. His description was interpreted as referring to a solitary flower by subsequent authors, including Smith (l.c.) as "Flower axillary, solitary, stalked". Roxburgh (Hort. Bengal.: 11. 1814) initially transferred *H. diffusa* to *Oldenlandia*, as *O. diffusa*, without comment or description, but later (Fl. Ind. 1: 444. 1820) described the species as "Peduncles axillary, solitary, one-flowered […]." Hooker (Fl. Brit. India 3: 65. 1880), circumscribing the species in a broader sense, published two varieties of *O. diffusa*, including *O. diffusa* var. *extensa* Hook. f., which he described as 1- or 2-flowered and with a longer peduncle. This application of the name *H. diffusa* to a solitary-flowered taxon gained widespread acceptance around the world (Makino, New Ill. Fl. Japan: 580. 1961; Chao in Li & al., Fl. Taiwan 4: 271–272. 1978; Lee, Ill. Fl. Korea: 693. 1979; Manilal & Sivarajan, Fl. Calicut: 139–141. 1982).

The 1- or 2-flowered concept of *Hedyotis/Oldenlandia diffusa* was followed until Sivarajan & Biju (in Taxon 39: 665–674. 1990)

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