



Thismia gigantea, a new combination in *Thismia* (Thismiaceae)

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Thismia Griffith (1844: 221; Thismiaceae J. Agardh, 1858: 99) comprises about 55 species (e.g. Tsukaya & Okada 2012; Dančák et al. 2013; Lru et al. 2014). The greatest species diversity is situated in southeastern Asia and in the northern parts of South America (Merckx et al. 2013). Both morphological and molecular data suggest that the genus is not monophyletic being represented by at least two evolutionary lineages, the neotropical *Thismia* subg. *Ophiomeris* (Miers) Maas & H. Maas (1986: 144) and the rest of the species in a broadly defined subg. *Thismia* (Merckx et al. 2006; Merckx & Smets 2014).

At the end of the 19th century, there were tendencies to split *Thismia* into several genera, such as *Geomitra* Beccari (1878: 250), *Sarcosiphon* Blume (1850: 65) and *Scaphiophora* Schlechter (1921: 39). As currently circumscribed (Maas 1998; Merckx et al. 2013), *Thismia* contains most of these previously described Asian genera. *Scaphiophora* was established for *Thismia appendiculata* Schlechter (1918: 202) by the German botanist Rudolf Schlechter on the basis of the flowers crowned by one, erect, thick column bearing at its apex three connate lobes (Schlechter 1921; Jonker 1948). A second species, *Scaphiophora gigantea* Jonker (1938: 257), was described from the Philippines twenty years later. As noted above, the genus *Scaphiophora* is now considered to be synonymous with *Thismia*. Consequently the name *Thismia gigantea* was used recently by Merckx et al. (2013) and Merckx & Smets (2014), without formal validation of the name. Therefore, a new combination is proposed:

Thismia gigantea (Jonker) Hroneš, *comb. nov.*

Basionym:—*Scaphiophora gigantea* Jonker (1938: 257)

Type:—PHILIPPINES. Luzon, Province of Laguna, Makiling, *A. Loher s.n.* (holotype M).

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