**ABSTRACT**

Figuring out the relationships among the members of the Brodiaeae family (Thymelaeaceae) has been a struggle that has taken over 200 years and is an ongoing process. For example, it is blue dicks, which has long been considered to be a member of Dichelostemma (Californiaceae) due to its similarity to D. congestum and D. eucolour. However, multiple lines of evidence (morphology, embryology, genetics) indicate that these similarities are superficial — they share some ancient traits (synapomorphies), not derived traits (synapomorphies). The blue dicks lineage diverged much earlier than the rest of the Brodiaeoideae lineage, which is reflected in its much broader range and high level of mitospore diversity. The generic name *Dipterostemon*, first proposed by the Axel Rydberg, should be resurrected for blue dicks.

**DIVERSITY WITHIN THE BRODIAEAE COMPLEX**

Blue dicks are not:

- **Hookeria pulchella**
- **Brodiaea pulchella**
- **Dichelostemma pulchellum**

(yes though some flowers still use one of these names)

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**BLUE DICKS ARE A WIDESPREAD, COMMON SPECIES. WHY SHOULD CHANGE THE NAME?**

- **Scientific names are more than labels; they are an hypothesis about species’ relationship with other species.**
- **Hypotheses are tested and often disproven; name change when new hypotheses are proposed.**
- **If the name blue dicks, the name has been in flux for almost two centuries, so change is nothing new.**
- **New data has changed our understanding about brodias and their kin, and some changes are needed to reflect these new hypotheses.**

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**REFERENCES**


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**COMPETING HYPOTHESES — WHICH NAMES FIT BEST?**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characteristics</th>
<th>Hookeria pulchella</th>
<th>Hookeria pulchella</th>
<th>Brodiaea pulchella</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Seed coat cells</td>
<td>Isogonal</td>
<td>Longer than broad</td>
<td>Longer than broad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Origin of floral appendages</td>
<td>Asparagine</td>
<td>Asparagine</td>
<td>Asparagine</td>
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<tr>
<td>Scape pubescence</td>
<td>Scabrous</td>
<td>Scabrous</td>
<td>Scabrous</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cormlet pubescence</td>
<td>Scabrous</td>
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<tr>
<td>Leaf morphology (2, 3)</td>
<td>Not Another Damn Name Change! Why Blue Dicks is not a <em>Dichelostemma</em></td>
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</tr>
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**CONCLUSIONS**

1. Multiple lines of evidence, including morphological and molecular data, indicate that blue dicks is sufficiently distinct from the other members of the Brodias complex to warrant recognition at the rank of genus.
2. The generic name *Dipterostemon* and the new combination *Dipterostemon capitatus* have already been made and are available for immediate use.
3. This poster is way too busy and really needed to have more pictures and perhaps a graph or two.