

THE PUTRANJIVACEAE OF THE WORLD: A CROSS-REFERENCED CHECKLIST OF THE GENERA AND SPECIES

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An updated taxonomic checklist of all the accepted species and infraspecific taxa of the family Putranjivaceae (Malpighiales) worldwide is presented. We currently accept 223 species in two genera, *Putranjiva* (four species) and *Drypetes* (219 species). A morphological description of the family and a nomenclatural checklist of its infrageneric taxa and species are provided, and for each species the correct name, synonyms and type information, as well as available information on distribution, habitat, published iconography and infrageneric classification are given. To stabilise the nomenclature of the Putranjivaceae, a total of 133 lectotypes and five neotypes are designated, as well as a new combination, *Putranjiva* sect. *Matsumuranae* (Hurus.) Quintanar, Barberá & D.J.Harris comb. nov. Type species for four sectional names (*Drypetes* sect. *Oligandrae*, *Drypetes* sect. *Roxburghianae*, *Drypetes* sect. *Stemonodiscus* and *Drypetes* sect. *Stipulares*) have been designated, as well as two new species synonyms. The checklist is preceded by an introduction to the family and the taxonomic history of the main taxa. The International Plant Names Index Life Sciences Identifier (LSID) and the World Flora Online Unique Identifier are added to each name, thereby providing direct links to these nomenclatural resources.

Keywords. Biodiversity, *Drypetes*, LSID, Malpighiales, *Putranjiva*, WFO Unique Identifiers.

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Introduction

Diversity and distribution

Putranjivaceae Endl. (Malpighiales, APG IV; Angiosperm Phylogeny Group, 2016) is a family of evergreen trees and shrubs that occur in tropical and subtropical areas of Africa, America, Asia, Australia and the Pacific (Figure 1). These woody plants frequently inhabit evergreen moist forests with high rainfall regimes, where they are especially diverse, but they also extend into monsoon or seasonally dry forests and savannas. Their diversity is distributed between two genera of very unequal size: *Putranjiva* Wall., with four species, and *Drypetes* Vahl, which currently has 219 species. Species diversity in *Drypetes* is highest in Asia and the Pacific region (112 spp.), followed by tropical Africa and the Malagasy region (86 spp.) then the Americas (21 spp.). There are no species shared between any of these three regions.

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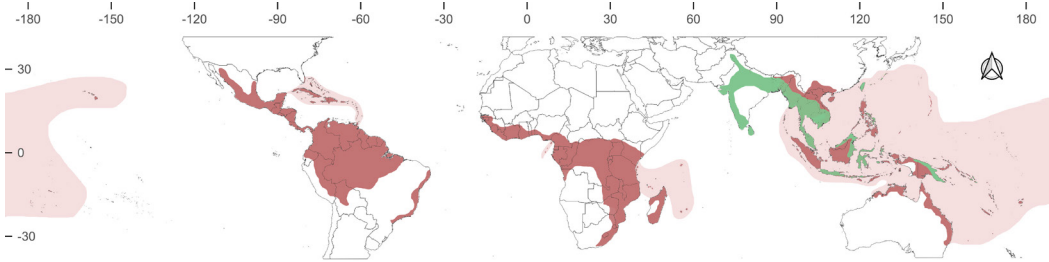


Figure 1. Global distribution map of the Putranjivaceae. Red represents the approximate distribution of *Drypetes*, green is the area where both genera (*Drypetes* and *Putranjiva*) have been recorded, and pale red is used to highlight areas of the ocean with many small islands on which Putranjivaceae is recorded.

Use

Many species of Putranjivaceae are reported to have numerous medicinal and cultural uses (e.g. see Dalziel, 1937; Schmelzer & Gurib-Fakim, 2008; Ata *et al.*, 2011). Because of this, the family has been the target of many phytochemical studies and biotechnological research, mainly focused on African and Asian species (e.g. see Chungag-Anye Nkeh *et al.*, 2003; Wansi *et al.*, 2006; Gadamsetty *et al.*, 2013; Murthy *et al.*, 2013; Zhang *et al.*, 2013; Raj *et al.*, 2022; Naik *et al.*, 2023). The Putranjivaceae use the glucosinolate biochemical pathway, whose end metabolites, isothiocyanates and their corresponding nitriles, are known as the “mustard oil bomb” (Lüthy & Matile, 1984). The plants frequently produce a typically pungent chemical smell, sometimes reminiscent of horseradish, that can in some species be noted in scented flowers, cut bark or crushed leaves. It is the only family outside Brassicales in which this metabolic pathway and its products are known to occur (Jørgensen *et al.*, 1977; Seigler, 1994; Rodman *et al.*, 1998; Agerbirk & Olsen, 2012).

Taxonomy and identification

The genus *Drypetes* is infamous among tropical botanists working with forest trees because of its species diversity and the difficulties in identifying material to the family, genus and species level. These factors have resulted in a large proportion of herbarium collections being inaccurately identified. Among the difficulties is the lack of an up-to-date global taxonomic revision, the last one having been published over a century ago (Pax & Hoffmann, 1922). Other contributing factors include dioecy, which results in a challenging mix of single-sex and vegetative collections; the inconspicuous flowers; small fruits, which are seldom collected; and the high local species diversity in some forests (Gentry, 1993; Lee *et al.*, 2002; Harrison, 2005; Quintanar *et al.*, 2021a). Harris (2002) reported *Drypetes* to be the second most speciose angiosperm genus (16 spp.) in the forested Sangha Trinational area in the western Congo Basin. Recently, several species of *Drypetes* have been described

from previously unidentified collections in herbaria, a process of species discovery documented by Bebbler *et al.* (2010) and Quintanar *et al.* (2021a). Current revisionary work on the Putranjivaceae, together with ongoing studies focused on central Africa and Malasia (e.g. Quintanar *et al.*, 2020; Levin, 2021; Quintanar *et al.*, 2021a, 2022, 2023a, 2023b) will lead to improvements in the taxonomy and identification of species in the family and is likely to result in an increase in the number of species recognised.

Taxonomic history

The first species of the Putranjivaceae to appear in the scientific literature was *Putranjiva roxburghii* Wall., under the name *pongolam*, in *Hortus Indicus Malabaricus*, a seventeenth-century treatise documenting plants of the Malabar Coast (southwest India) and their medicinal properties (van Reede, 1686). This work offered a succinct description of the leaves of the plant and alluded to its mustard-radish flavour and the properties for which it was used in medicine in its place of origin. The accompanying illustration of this plant, lacking flowers or fruits, prevented its definitive classification until much later, well into the nineteenth century, well after the publication of its first scientific name.

The modern taxonomic history of the family did not begin until the almost synchronous but separate descriptions of two species later transferred to *Drypetes*, namely *D. lateriflora* (Sw.) Krug & Urb. from the island of Hispaniola in the Caribbean (Swartz, 1788), first classified in Celastraceae R.Br. as *Schaefferia lateriflora* Sw., and *D. madagascariensis* (Lam.) Humbert & Leandri from Madagascar (Lamarck, 1789), first classified in Aquifoliaceae Bercht. & J.Presl as *Ilex madagascariensis* Lam. This was almost two decades before the description of the genus *Drypetes* by Vahl (1807), together with its type, *D. glauca* Vahl, a species from the Caribbean. *Drypetes glauca* was described as a dioecious tree with alternate entire leaves and flowers without corolla and with four sepals, the male ones with eight stamens inserted under a flat nectariferous disc and the female ones with sessile stigmas and one-celled drupes. Almost two decades later, *Putranjiva*, together with its type species *P. roxburghii* were published by Wallich (1826), who described the ancient *pongolam* as a dioecious tree with alternate serrulate leaves and flowers without corolla and with 3–5 sepals, three stamens with filaments free or subconnate, and 3-celled ovaries that turn into one-seeded drupes.

From the first quarter of the nineteenth century to the beginning of the twentieth century, a number of species of Putranjivaceae were described, of which the vast majority would eventually be included in *Drypetes*. A series of genera were published to classify species which are now in *Drypetes*. For example, *Hemicyclia* Wight & Arn. was initially published to classify *Drypetes sepiaria* (Wight & Arn.) Pax & K.Hoffm. (*Hemicyclia sepiaria* Wight & Arn.) from India and Sri Lanka (Wight & Walker-Arnott, 1833a), and it later accumulated other species of *Drypetes* from the Old World with one-celled ovaries like those of the American *Drypetes*. The history of the 13 generic names treated by us as synonyms of *Putranjiva* and

Drypetes can be followed in Table 1. Also included in Table 1 are genera that have been considered part of the Putranjivaceae but are now excluded. It is important to realise that some of the genera involved, such as *Hemicylia*, gathered over time a number of constituent species, and these species were not always classified together by different authors. In other words, it is only the history of the type of a genus or infrageneric rank that can be followed across the table in different classifications.

Regarding familiar and infrafamilial classifications, the Putranjivaceae have traditionally been classified in Euphorbiaceae Juss., despite their different fruit types (cf. Hoffmann *et al.*, 2006). Early in the nineteenth century, Jussieu (1824) included the species of *Drypetes* described up to that time, all of them American and Antillean, within the first of a series of unnamed infrafamilial “sections” of the Euphorbiaceae. Among the characters by which Jussieu characterised these sections, the number of ovules per locule of the ovary, two in *Drypetes*, would prove to be a main character for the subsequent arrangement of the Euphorbiaceae groups (Meeuse, 1990; Webster, 1994). Jussieu’s sections were used by subsequent taxonomists (e.g. Baillon, 1858) and frequently recognised as tribes, with the Putranjivaceae consistently classified together with other biovulate groups of Euphorbiaceae with usually distichous or apparently distichous leaves and relatively small clustered flowers, usually in tribe Phyllanthae Dumort. (e.g. Müller Argoviensis, 1866; Bentham, 1878, 1880; Pax, 1890; Pax & Hoffmann, 1922, 1931).

Müller Argoviensis (1866) distributed members of the Putranjivaceae among four subtribes within tribe Phyllanthae and presented the first infrageneric treatment for *Putranjiva*, *Cyclostemon* and *Drypetes*. Pax & Hoffmann (1922) divided the genus *Drypetes* into sections, most of which are maintained in this checklist. The treatment published by Hurusawa (1954) made important progress in the classification of the Putranjivaceae, because he recognised them as an independent, separate tribe from the Phyllanthae, namely the Drypeteae Small, and treated *Putranjiva* as a subgenus of *Drypetes* (then followed by other contemporary authors, e.g. Airy Shaw, 1972). In 1954 the species that we now consider to be in *Putranjiva* were distributed between two new sections: *Drypetes* sect. *Roxburghianae* Hurus., created for *P. roxburghii* and *P. zeylanica* (Thwaites) Müll.Arg., and *Drypetes* sect. *Matsumuranae* Hurus., for *P. matsumurae* Koidz., *P. formosana* Kaneh. & Sasaki and *D. integerrima* (Koidz.) Hosok., this latter species being later transferred back to *Drypetes* due to its having a floral disc and a higher number of stamens than those typical in *Putranjiva* (Tokuoka & Peng, 1997).

During the second half of the twentieth century, detailed studies were carried out on the anatomy and palynology of representatives of the Putranjivaceae (e.g. Punt, 1962; Smith & Ayensu, 1964; Köhler, 1965; Levin, 1986; Mennega, 1987; Hayden, 1994; Stuppy, 1996; Tokuoka & Tobe, 1999). Before the end of the twentieth century, Meeuse (1990), with the precedent of Endlicher (1841), proposed family status for Putranjivaceae on the basis of the details of the ovule and the development and structure of the seed (both

Table 1 (continued)

Genus and section	Müller Argoviensis (1866)	Pax (1890)	Pax and Hoffmann (1922)	Hurusawa (1954)	Radcliffe-Smith (2001)	This publication
<i>Drypetes</i> sect. <i>Stemonodiscus</i> Pierre ex Pax & K.Hoffm. (1922)	Not treated	Not treated	<i>Drypetes</i> sect. <i>Stemonodiscus</i> Pierre ex Pax & K.Hoffm.	<i>Drypetes</i> subg. <i>Stemonodiscus</i> (Pierre ex Pax & K.Hoffm.) Hurus.	<i>Drypetes</i> Vahl	<i>Drypetes</i> sect. <i>Stemonodiscus</i> Pierre ex Pax & K.Hoffm.
<i>Drypetes</i> sect. <i>Stipulares</i> Pax & K.Hoffm. (1922)	Not treated	Not treated	<i>Drypetes</i> sect. <i>Stipulares</i> Pax & K.Hoffm.	Not treated	<i>Drypetes</i> Vahl	<i>Drypetes</i> sect. <i>Stipulares</i> Pax & K.Hoffm.
<i>Drypetes</i> sect. <i>Spruceanae</i> Pax & K.Hoffm. (1922)	Not treated	Not treated	<i>Drypetes</i> sect. <i>Spruceanae</i> Pax & K.Hoffm.	Not treated	Not treated	Excluded
<i>Freireodendron</i> Müll.Arg. (1866)	<i>Freireodendron</i> Müll.Arg.	<i>Drypetes</i> Vahl	<i>Drypetes</i> sect. <i>Hemicyclia</i> (Wight & Arn.) Pax & K.Hoffm.	Not treated	<i>Drypetes</i> Vahl	<i>Drypetes</i> sect. <i>Drypetes</i>
<i>Guya</i> Frapp. ex Cordem. (1895)	Not treated	Not treated	Not treated	Not treated	<i>Drypetes</i> Vahl	<i>Drypetes</i> sect. <i>Drypetes</i>
<i>Hemicyclia</i> Wight & Arn. (1833)	<i>Hemicyclia</i> sect. <i>Euhemicyclia</i> Müll.Arg.	<i>Hemicyclia</i> Wight & Arn.	<i>Drypetes</i> sect. <i>Hemicyclia</i> (Wight & Arn.) Pax & K.Hoffm.	<i>Drypetes</i> subg. <i>Cyclostemon</i> (Blume) Hurus. sect. <i>Hemicyclia</i> (Wight & Arn.) Pax & K.Hoffm.	<i>Drypetes</i> Vahl	<i>Drypetes</i> sect. <i>Drypetes</i>
<i>Heywoodia</i> Sim (1907)	Not treated	Not treated	<i>Heywoodia</i> Sim	Not treated	Excluded	Excluded
<i>Humblotia</i> Baill. (1886)	Not treated	Excluded	<i>Drypetes</i> sect. <i>Humblotia</i> (Baill.) Pax & K.Hoffm.	<i>Drypetes</i> subg. <i>Humblotia</i> (Baill.) Hurus.	<i>Drypetes</i> Vahl	<i>Drypetes</i> sect. <i>Humblotia</i> (Baill.) Pax & K.Hoffm.
<i>Koelera</i> Willd. (1806)	Not treated	Not treated	<i>Drypetes</i> sect. <i>Oligandrae</i> Pax & K.Hoffm.	<i>Drypetes</i> subg. <i>Cyclostemon</i> (Blume) Hurus. sect. <i>Eucyclostemon</i> Hurus.	<i>Drypetes</i> Vahl	<i>Drypetes</i> sect. <i>Oligandrae</i> Pax & K.Hoffm.
<i>Laneasagum</i> Bedd. (1861)	Not treated	<i>Cyclostemon</i> sect. <i>Eucyclostemon</i> Müll.Arg.	Not treated	Not treated	<i>Drypetes</i> Vahl	<i>Drypetes</i> sect. <i>Sphragidia</i> (Thwaites) Pax & K.Hoffm.
<i>Lingelsheimia</i> Pax (1909)	Not treated	Not treated	Not treated	Not treated	<i>Lingelsheimia</i> Pax	Excluded

Table 1 (continued)

Genus and section	Müller Argoviensis (1866)	Pax (1890)	Pax and Hoffmann (1922)	Hurusawa (1954)	Radcliffe-Smith (2001)	This publication
<i>Liodendron</i> H.Keng (1951)	Not treated	Not treated	Not treated	<i>Drypetes</i> subg. <i>Putranjiva</i> (Wall.) Hurus. sect. <i>Matsumuranae</i> Hurus.	<i>Putranjiva</i> Wall.	<i>Putranjiva</i> sect. <i>Matsumuranae</i> (Hurus.) Quintanar <i>et al.</i> , comb. nov.
<i>Palenga</i> Thwaites (1856)	<i>Putranjiva</i> sect. <i>Palenga</i> (Thwaites) Müll.Arg.	<i>Putranjiva</i> sect. <i>Palenga</i> (Thwaites) Müll.Arg.	Not treated	<i>Drypetes</i> subg. <i>Putranjiva</i> (Wall.) Hurus.	<i>Putranjiva</i> Wall.	<i>Putranjiva</i> sect. <i>Putranjiva</i>
<i>Petalostigma</i> F.Muell. (1857)	Not treated	<i>Petalostigma</i> F.Muell.	Excluded	Not treated	Excluded	Excluded
<i>Putranjiva</i> Wall. (1826)	<i>Putranjiva</i> sect. <i>Euputranjiva</i> Müll.Arg.	<i>Putranjiva</i> sect. <i>Euputranjiva</i> Müll.Arg.	<i>Drypetes</i> sect. <i>Pycnosandra</i> (Blume) Pax & K.Hoffm.	<i>Drypetes</i> subg. <i>Putranjiva</i> (Wall.) Hurus. sect. <i>Roxburghianae</i> Hurus.	<i>Putranjiva</i> Wall.	<i>Putranjiva</i> Wall.
<i>Pycnosandra</i> Blume (1856)	<i>Cyclostemon</i> sect. <i>Eucyclostemon</i> Müll.Arg.	<i>Cyclostemon</i> sect. <i>Eucyclostemon</i> Müll.Arg.	<i>Drypetes</i> sect. <i>Hemicyclia</i> (Wight & Arn.) Pax & K.Hoffm.	<i>Drypetes</i> subg. <i>Pycnosandra</i> (Blume) Hurus.	<i>Drypetes</i> Vahl	<i>Drypetes</i> sect. <i>Drypetes</i>
<i>Riseleya</i> Hemsl. (1917)	Not treated	Not treated	<i>Riseleya</i> Hemsl. [Euphorbiaceae tribe Phyllanthaeae, <i>incertae sedis</i>]	Not treated	<i>Drypetes</i> Vahl	<i>Drypetes</i> sect. <i>Sphragidia</i> (Thwaites) Pax & K.Hoffm.
<i>Sibangea</i> Oliv. (1883)	Not treated	<i>Sibangea</i> Oliv.	<i>Drypetes</i> sect. <i>Hemicyclia</i> (Wight & Arn.) Pax & K.Hoffm.	Not treated	<i>Sibangea</i> Oliv.	<i>Drypetes</i> sect. <i>Drypetes</i>
<i>Sphragidia</i> Thwaites (1855)	<i>Cyclostemon</i> sect. <i>Eucyclostemon</i> Müll.Arg.	<i>Cyclostemon</i> sect. <i>Eucyclostemon</i> Müll.Arg.	<i>Drypetes</i> sect. <i>Sphragidia</i> (Thwaites) Pax & K.Hoffm.	<i>Drypetes</i> subg. <i>Cyclostemon</i> (Blume) Hurus. sect. <i>Eucyclostemon</i> Hurus.	<i>Drypetes</i> Vahl	<i>Drypetes</i> sect. <i>Sphragidia</i> (Thwaites) Pax & K.Hoffm.
<i>Stelechantheria</i> Thouars ex Baill. (1864)	Not treated	Not treated	Not treated	Not treated	<i>Drypetes</i> Vahl	<i>Drypetes</i> sect. <i>Drypetes</i>

inner and outer integument having many layers), as well as on its chromosome number. The haploid chromosome number is reported to be $n = 20$ in all the studied species of *Drypetes*, whereas the counts carried out in *Putranjiva roxburghii* yielded $n = 7, 19, 20$ and 21 (Hans, 1973; Sanjappa, 1979; Chattopadhyay & Sharma, 1988; Oginuma *et al.*, 1998). This suggests a possible base number of $x = 7$ for Putranjivaceae, with polyploidy and aneuploidy likely accounting for other numbers, as suggested by Levin (2014). The treatment of the Putranjivaceae as a family independent from Phyllanthaceae Martinov or Euphorbiaceae was consolidated when new evidence was obtained from molecular systematics (e.g. Chase *et al.*, 1993; Wurdack *et al.*, 2004) and floral structure (Matthews & Endress, 2013), quickly achieving its widely accepted recognition (e.g. APG II, Angiosperm Phylogeny Group, 2003; APG III, Angiosperm Phylogeny Group, 2009; Levin, 2014; APG IV, Angiosperm Phylogeny Group, 2016).

Molecular systematics

Molecular phylogenies have supplied us with new information on the evolutionary relationships and taxonomic position of the Putranjivaceae. Although only a small number of species have been studied, published phylogenies show the Putranjivaceae to be in the order Malpighiales and sister to *Lophopyxis maingayi* Hook.f., in the monotypic family Lophopyxidaceae H.Pfeiff. (Wurdack *et al.*, 2004; Davis *et al.*, 2005; Wurdack & Davis, 2009; Soltis *et al.*, 2011; Xi *et al.*, 2012). In Malpighiales, both Lophopyxidaceae and Putranjivaceae, called 'putranjivoids' in Xi *et al.* (2012), form a moderately well-supported clade along with the 'chrysobalanoids' (including Chrysobalanaceae R.Br., Dichapetalaceae Baill., Trigoniaceae A.Juss., Euphroniaceae Marc.-Berti and Balanopaceae Benth. & Hook.f.), the 'malpighioids' (including Malpighiaceae Juss., Elatinaceae Dumort. and Centroplacaceae Doweld & Reveal) and Caryocaraceae Voigt. These groups share a tendency to exhibit the bulging of ovaries and to have mostly axile placentation (Xi *et al.*, 2012; Endress *et al.*, 2013). The previously unexpected sister relationship between Lophopyxidaceae and Putranjivaceae is further supported by a set of shared features in their floral structure, summarised by Matthews & Endress (2013) (Table 2). However, the two families differ in several other morphological characters (Table 3). Recently, the plastomes of Lophopyxidaceae and Putranjivaceae were found to have undergone significant structural changes within Malpighiales and to have lost one of their inverted repeat regions (IR_g), leading to a reduction in their overall plastome size and representing the fifth reported case of inverted repeat loss in autotrophic angiosperms (Jin *et al.*, 2020).

Within Putranjivaceae, there have been few molecular phylogenetic studies and sampling has been relatively limited. Wurdack *et al.* (2004) included 12 species from *Putranjiva* and *Drypetes* and found the two sampled species of *Putranjiva* resolved as sister to the *Drypetes* clade. Within *Drypetes* all African species formed a clade which was sister to a clade containing the two Asian species sampled, and the combined African and Asian clades

Table 2. Main shared floral characters of Putranjivaceae and Lophopyxidaceae (from Matthews & Endress, 2013).

Flowers unisexual, male flowers sometimes with a reduced gynoecium, but female flowers without rudimentary androecium
Calyx shortly synsepalous
Outer sepals tend to be shorter than the inner ones
Petals absent or small
Stamens antesepalous
Anthers 'x'-shaped
Gynophore short
Ovary superior
Gynoecium syncarpous up to the mid- to upper style
Synascidiate zone extending up to above the placenta and obturators located in the symplicate and uppermost synascidiate zone
Stigma non-papillate
Two collateral antitropous ovules per carpel, with obturator
Obturators located in the symplicate and uppermost synascidiate zone
Ovules only weakly crassinucellar or incompletely tenuinucellar
Micropyle and endothelium present
Nucellus long and slender, nucellar cap or nucellar beak lacking
Nectary lobes (when present) alternating with the (outer) sepals
Pedicel articulation weak or lacking
mucilage cells absent in floral tissues
Fruit indehiscent

Table 3. Main morphological differences between Putranjivaceae and Lophopyxidaceae (from Matthews & Endress, 2013)

Putranjivaceae	Lophopyxidaceae
Mostly dioecious species	Monoecious
Anisomerous flowers	Isomerous flowers
Sepal margins often fringed	Sepal margins entire
Petals absent	Petals present
Gynoecium in male flowers absent or very reduced (pistillode) and usually not syncarpous and without internal space	Gynoecium in male flowers more developed and syncarpous up to the mid-style (free above) with a rudimentary synascidiate zone
Stigma large (small in dimerous gynoecia)	Stigma small
Vascular bundles present in the outer integument	Vascular bundles absent in the outer integument
Tanniferous tissue in floral organs not abundant	Tanniferous tissue in floral organs abundant .
Trees or shrubs only	Lianas

were sister to a clade containing the American species. Davis *et al.* (2005) estimated a divergence time of 86.7–77.8 Ma (late Coniacian to mid Campanian) for Lophopyxidaceae and Putranjivaceae with respect to the rest of the Malpighiales, well before the Cretaceous–early Tertiary boundary. The origin of the whole order is thought to be between the late Aptian to the Cenomanian, 114–94 Ma ago. The oldest fossil record of the Putranjivaceae is a leaf impression attributed to an extinct species of *Putranjiva*; it was found in Madhya Pradesh, India, and dates from the Late Cretaceous to the Early Paleocene (72.2–61.66 Ma) (Prasad *et al.*, 2013). *Drypetes*-type pollen and fossilised leaves of this genus were found from the Eocene in Spain and the USA, respectively (Berry, 1916; Gruas-Cavagnetto & Anadón, 1995). The rest of the fossil material is dated from the Miocene to the Quaternary, in Australia, Brazil, Cuba, Kenya and Mexico (Berry, 1923, 1936; Kershaw, 1976; Távora *et al.*, 2010; Bamford, 2017).

Scientific names of plants are essential for the communication of species identities and their characters, and taxonomic checklists of scientific names are a recognised cornerstone of biological research (Le Roux *et al.*, 2022; Schellenberger *et al.*, 2023). General information on the morphology, taxonomy and other biological characteristics of the Putranjivaceae at familial or suprafamilial level has appeared in several publications (e.g. Webster, 1994; Govaerts *et al.*, 2000; Radcliffe-Smith, 2001; Levin, 2014). However, only the checklist by Govaerts *et al.* (2000) provides a list of all species worldwide, and it was the starting point for the checklist presented here. Our checklist differs from that of Govaerts *et al.* (2000) in terms of classification at family rank (Putranjivaceae vs Euphorbiaceae), at genus rank (two accepted genera vs three) and at species rank (more species and numerous changes). We provide an amended morphological description of the family and genera and an up-to-date review of the literature, most of which has appeared since 2000. All names at all ranks are treated in this checklist. For each name we have checked and listed the types, and where appropriate, we have designated a lectotype or a neotype. By checking both the literature and specimens we have produced a resource that is more comprehensive than what has previously been available from checklists and online databases. For each species, we have included information, if available, on height, distribution and the habitat in which it occurs; useful iconography and infrageneric classification are also included. Names published in Putranjivaceae but now corresponding to species of other families are listed at the end of the checklist as ‘excluded’.

Materials and methods

This taxonomic checklist of the family Putranjivaceae is based on a bibliographical review of the published information as well as on the information obtained during our ongoing revisionary work in Africa. The new information for the plants in Africa comes from examining living plants, herbarium specimens, label data and photographs taken by collectors. Our description of the family is based on the monographs (Pax & Hoffmann,

1922), floras, compendia at familial or suprafamilial rank level (e.g. Webster, 1994; Govaerts *et al.*, 2000; Radcliffe-Smith, 2001; Levin, 2014), and our own observations. This description has been enriched by the increasing amount of information available on the micromorphology of the leaves and flowers of the Putranjivaceae (Tesh, 2012; Matthews & Endress, 2013; Kadiri & Muellner-Riehl, 2021).

We assembled an initial list of names from Plants of the World Online (POWO, 2024), and subsequently complemented it with names from the International Plant Names Index (IPNI), the Plant List (<http://www.theplantlist.org/>) and Tropicos (<https://tropicos.org>). To this list we added names as we came across them in the literature and from other online sources. All protologues and other works in which names have been published were consulted and checked. To decide which taxa to accept from outside continental Africa, we used Govaerts *et al.* (2000) and POWO (2024), and then compared the status and the basionyms of the corresponding synonyms with the recent literature. For the taxa from continental Africa, we used our own observations and the literature to construct that part of this synthesis.

The nomenclatural status of all the names involved was reviewed according to the *International Code of Nomenclature for algae, fungi, and plants* (hereafter referred to as the ICN; Turland *et al.*, 2018). Authors are abbreviated following Brummitt & Powell (1992). Place and year of publication also follow standard works (Stafleu & Cowan, 1976–1988; Bridson & Smith, 1991; Stafleu & Mennega, 1992–2000; Bridson, 2004). Invalid names are listed together at the end of the checklist, followed by the excluded names. The herbarium holding the type specimens of accepted species and infraspecific taxa are provided (herbarium codes follow Thiers, continuously updated), followed by any corresponding herbarium accession number(s) or barcode(s). Holotypes, lectotypes and neotypes mounted as more than one preparation (usually sheets) are additionally followed by information on the number of preparations they comprise and the labelling that, following Turland *et al.* (2018), means they are treated as a single specimen. Heterotypic synonyms whose type could not be checked are preceded by a question mark. All specimens cited have been examined unless followed by 'n.v.' (*non vidi*). Lectotypes were designated for those names for which we were able to find original material, in order to stabilise nomenclature.

Under each accepted taxon name, the *Distribution* section contains an alphabetical list of countries in which the taxon has been reported to occur. The *Habitat* section provides available information about the habitat, and the *Iconography* section contains a selection of what we consider to be useful illustrations not already cited in the nomenclature blocks. The *Infrageneric classification* section is presented only for those species that have been previously classified in one of the historical infrageneric systems used in Putranjivaceae (a good proportion of the species have not been assigned to any infrageneric group). Finally, in the *References* section we give additional references not cited in the nomenclature blocks.

After assembling our list, the names were all checked against the existing entries in World Flora Online (WFO) and IPNI. The checks were done using the user interface of the

Rhakhis Taxonomic Editor (<https://list.worldfloraonline.org/rhakhis/ui/index.html>; Hyam *et al.*, 2022). Then, all WFO and IPNI records were updated as required and new records created for names that were not already in these two systems. Nomenclatural data in the form of authors and protologue publication details were checked and updated in both databases. In the WFO database the additional information on synonymy was recorded. The IPNI Life Sciences Identifier (LSID) and the WFO Unique Identifier were added to the manuscript for each name. Corrections and changes made to the nomenclature and classification, and those linked WFO Unique Identifiers created for this checklist became public on 21 December 2024. A CSV file was exported from WFO in the late November 2024 and is provided as the **Supplementary file**. The data fields as columns are DarwinCore standards (Darwin Core Maintenance Group, 2021), with the following exceptions: 'Distribution for accepted species', 'Placement for accepted species' and 'Year of publication'.

In this checklist, to avoid confusion, the only species names with the genus abbreviated are those in the two genera *Putranjiva* and *Drypetes*.

Checklist

Unless otherwise stated in the *Notes* section, we lectotypify using the specimen we consider to be the most complete and suitable sheet located among the original material cited in the protologue; = indicates heterotypic synonym, and ≡ indicates homotypic synonym.

Putranjivaceae

Putranjivaceae Endl., *Ench. Bot.*: 174. 1841 ("Putranjiveae") (IPNI: [77126816-1](#), WFO: [wfo-7000000509](#)). – Type genus: *Putranjiva* Wall.

Euphorbiaceae subtr. Cyclostemoninae Müll.Arg., *Linnaea* 34: 64. 1865 ("Cyclostemoneae") (IPNI: [77344417-1](#), WFO: [wfo-4100004213](#)). – Type genus: *Cyclostemon* Blume

Euphorbiaceae subtr. Drypetinae Griseb., *Fl. Br. W. I.*: 31. 1859 ("Drypeteae") (IPNI: [77344375-1](#), WFO: [wfo-4100004046](#)). Euphorbiaceae tr. Drypeteae Small in *Man. S. E. Fl.*: 775. 1933 (IPNI: [77344376-1](#), WFO: [wfo-4100004047](#)). – Type genus: *Drypetes* Vahl

Euphorbiaceae subtr. Freireodendrinae Müll.Arg. in *DC., Prodr.* 15(2): 216, 244. 1866 ("Freireodendreae") (IPNI: [77348220-1](#), WFO: [wfo-4100004667](#)). – Type genus: *Freireodendron* Müll.Arg.

Trees, usually evergreen. **Dioecious**, exceptionally monoecious or polygamo-dioecious.

Indumentum simple with uni- to multicellular trichomes, exceptionally stellate. **Stem** orthotropic, frequently with plagiotropic branches. **Cut bark** sometimes sharply scented, due to mustard oils. **Young branches** terete to slightly flattened, sometimes longitudinally sulcate. **Buds** sometimes scaly. **Leaves** simple, papery or coriaceous, alternate, spirally arranged or sometimes distichous (rarely opposite), petiolate, stipulate, penninerved, the

venation coarctate, the tertiary veins organised as an irregular polygonal reticulum, the margin entire, subentire or shallowly toothed to spiny-dentate, the base usually oblique (slightly asymmetrical), sometimes markedly asymmetrical, acute or obtuse, glandless. *Stipules* paired, habitually small, membranaceous to papery, deciduous, often caducous, more rarely larger, firmer and subpersistent, exceptionally persistent, coriaceous and reaching several centimetres long. **Inflorescences** usually multiflorous or pauciflorous clusters, sometimes a solitary flower, more rarely cymose or racemose; usually axillary on leafy or leafless branches or on the main branches or the trunk. *Pedice* usually short and extending in fruit, its articulation weak or lacking. *Bracts* small, usually persistent after anthesis and accumulating at the inflorescence base. **Flowers** cup-like or plate-like, actinomorphic, polysymmetrical, usually small, a few millimetres to, much more rarely, a few centimetres in diameter, anisomerous, usually tri- to pentamerous; usually functionally unisexual and lacking the rudimentary organs of the opposite sex, exceptionally apparently hermaphrodite; usually monomorphic between sexes, exceptionally slightly dimorphic; male flower occasionally with a more or less reduced gynoeceum (pistillode) in the centre of the disc. *Sepals* 3–5(–7), ligulate to suborbicular, usually concave and unequal, the outer frequently somewhat smaller than the inner, the apex obtuse to acute, often with three vascular traces, the margin ciliate, often inconspicuously so, free or connate for a very short distance, the aestivation habitually strongly imbricate even during anthesis, persistent or abscised after anthesis. *Petals* absent. *Stamens* 2–20(–50), one-whorled and surrounding disc, usually slightly enclosed by marginal folds of disc but not protruding inward, or obscurely arranged, surrounding the disc or more or less deeply enclosed by the inner folds, with tendency to be antepetalous in haplostemonous flowers, the filaments free, rarely subconnate for a variable length, the anthers erect, basifixed to slightly dorsifixed, introrsely dehiscent, less usually extrorsely or latrorsely, by longitudinal slits, the thecae parallel, usually glabrous, sometimes with apical trichomes. *Pollen* spheroidal, prolate, 3-colporate, the colpi transversal, broad, elongate, tectate, psilate. *Disc* absent or present, central, intrastaminal or surrounding the ovary base, sheet-like, flat to slightly concave (cup-like) or convex (dome-like) in male flower, annular (ring-like) or concave in female flower, smooth or rugose, sometimes plicate, foveolate or convoluted-tuberculate, nectariferous, often fleshy, usually scented. *Ovary* superior, syncarpous, with 1–4(–7), the locules biovulate, the ovules antitropous, bitegmic, collateral, pendant, embedded in a massive obturator, the gynophore short, usually inconspicuous. *Styles* usually as many as locules, short and connate at base, sometimes lacking. *Stigmas* non-papillate, usually entire and dilated, connate at base or along their whole length, sometimes subpeltate, usually thick, fleshy, pulviniform-capitate, reniform, flabellate, obtriangular or ligulate, sometimes bifid, occasionally papillose or with irregular ridges. **Fruits** habitually small, a few centimetres in diameter (exceptionally up to 10 cm), single- to many-seeded drupes, indehiscent, globose, ovoid or ellipsoid, usually elobate, rarely angular, occasionally flattened. *Exocarp* hard or somewhat fleshy, usually

hardening on drying. *Endocarp* coriaceous, chartaceous or osseous, occasionally sculptured. Seed solitary in each locule or in each fruit by abortion, albuminous, ecarunculate, the sarcotesta, when present, thin, the endosperm copious, fleshy, the embryo large, straight, the cotyledons broad, flat.

Number of species. 223.

Distribution. Tropics and subtropics worldwide (see [Figure 1](#)).

References. Endlicher (1841), Pax & Hoffmann (1922, 1931), Hurusawa (1954), Meeuse (1990), Webster (1994), Govaerts *et al.* (2000), Radcliffe-Smith (2001), Wurdack *et al.* (2004), Davis *et al.* (2005), Wurdack & Davis (2009), Soltis *et al.* (2011), Xi *et al.* (2012), Endress *et al.* (2013), Matthews & Endress (2013), Levin (2014), APG IV (Angiosperm Phylogeny Group, 2016).

Notes. For a list of examples of taxa with exceptional character states, see [Table 4](#), and for more detailed inflorescence categories, see Quintanar *et al.* (2023b).

Putranjiva

Putranjiva Wall., Tent. Fl. Nepal. 2: 61. 1826 (IPNI: [15834-1](#), WFO: [wfo-4000032206](#)). – *Drypetes* subg. *Putranjiva* (Wall.) Hurus., J. Fac. Sci. Univ. Tokyo, Sect. 3, Bot. 6(6): 335. 1954 (IPNI: [77340713-1](#), WFO: [wfo-1000064011](#)). – Type species: *Putranjiva roxburghii* Wall.

Trees, evergreen, dioecious. **Leaves** alternate, the margin entire, subentire or shallowly toothed, the base usually oblique. **Stipules** deciduous, small, membranaceous to papery. **Inflorescences** axillary, the male dense many-flowered clusters, the female a solitary flower or few-flowered racemes or cymes. **Sepals** 3–6, the aestivation imbricate. **Stamens** 2–4, the filaments free or subconnate for a variable length, the anthers basifixed, extrorsely dehiscent. **Disc** absent. **Ovary** with 2 or 3 carpels; no pistillode in male flowers. **Styles** short and connate at base. **Stigmas** flabellate (petaloid), papillose. **Fruits** elobate, single-locular and single-seeded by abortion; exocarp hard.

Number of species. 4.

Distribution. Tropics and subtropics in South and Southeast Asia, Melanesia and Pacific (see [Figure 1](#)).

Chromosome number. $n = 7, 19, 20$ and 21 (Hans, 1973; Sanjappa, 1979; Chattopadhyay & Sharma, 1988).

References. Van Reede (1866), Müller Argoviensis (1866), Pax & Hoffmann (1922, 1931), Hurusawa (1954), Webster (1994), Tokuoka & Peng (1997), Wurdack *et al.* (2004), Hoffmann *et al.* (2006), Matthews & Endress (2013).

Table 4. Examples of taxa with exceptional character states in Putranjivaceae

General character state	Exceptional character state	Examples and notes
Evergreen	Deciduous	<i>D. deplanchei</i> is sometimes partially deciduous
Dioecious	Monoecious with hermaphrodite flowers	<i>D. subcubica</i> var. <i>hermaphrodita</i> and exceptionally <i>D. stipularis</i>
	Monoecious with unisexual flowers	<i>D. comorensis</i> and <i>D. usambarica</i> (sometimes for both)
	Polygamo-dioecious	<i>D. bipindensis</i> sometimes has both hermaphrodite and unisexual flowers
Simple trichomes	Additional stellate trichomes	<i>D. aframensis</i> and <i>D. eriocarpa</i>
Stipules small and early caducous	Stipules subpersistent and large	<i>Drypetes</i> sect. <i>Stipulares</i> and <i>D. indica</i>
	Stipules persistent, reaching several centimetres long	<i>D. magnistipula</i>
Inflorescences usually multi- or pauciflorous clusters	Racemes in female plants	<i>Putranjiva</i> sect. <i>Putranjiva</i>
	Racemes in male plants	<i>Putranjiva</i> sect. <i>Matsumuranae</i> and sometimes in <i>D. arcuatinervia</i> , <i>D. capillipes</i> and <i>D. deplanchei</i>
	Cymes	<i>D. dasycarpa</i> , <i>D. nienkui</i> and <i>Putranjiva</i> sect. <i>Putranjiva</i> (male plants)
Flowers monomorphic between sexes	Flowers slightly dimorphic between sexes	<i>D. gabonensis</i>
Flowers small-sized, few millimetres in diameter	Flowers larger, c.2 cm in diameter	<i>D. gossweileri</i>
Aestivation habitually strongly imbricate even during anthesis	Aestivation open in appearance (middle zone of sepals narrow enough not to protect gynoecium completely in older buds)	<i>D. arborescens</i> and <i>D. similis</i>
Staminal filaments free	Staminal filaments subconnate for a variable length	<i>Putranjiva</i>
Endocarp not sculptured	Endocarp sculptured with spiniform outgrowths	<i>D. cambodica</i> , <i>D. sumatrana</i>
Stamens surrounding disc (usually slightly enclosed by marginal folds of disc, but not protruding inwards)	Most stamens more or less deeply enclosed by the inner folds of disc	<i>Drypetes</i> sect. <i>Stemonodiscus</i>
Seeds more than one per fruit	Seed solitary in each fruit (pseudomonomerous gynoecia)	<i>Putranjiva</i> and some species of <i>Drypetes</i> sect. <i>Drypetes</i>

Notes. The genus name comes from a vernacular name of *P. roxburghii* and its fruits in India: "Pootrunjeeva the Sanskrit name. Pootra signifies a son and jeeva life. Dr Berry of Madras informs me, the nuts are known, and sold in the bazars at that place by the very same appellation; and observes that they are strung by parents, and put round the necks of their children, to preserve them in health." (Roxburgh, 1832).

Infrageneric nomenclature in Putranjiva

Putranjiva sect. **Putranjiva** (WFO: [wfo-1000064012](#))

Palenga Thwaites, Hooker's J. Bot. Kew Gard. Misc. 8: 270, pl. 7C. 1856 (IPNI: [15745-1](#), WFO: [wfo-4000027777](#)). – *Putranjiva* sect. *Palenga* (Thwaites) Müll.Arg. in DC., Prodr. 15(2): 444. 1866 (IPNI: [77340714-1](#), WFO: [wfo-1000064014](#)). – Type species: *Palenga zeylanica* Thwaites (= *P. zeylanica* (Thwaites) Müll.Arg.).

Drypetes sect. *Roxburghianae* Hurus., J. Fac. Sci. Univ. Tokyo, Sect. 3, Bot. 6(6): 335. 1954 (“*Roxburghianae*”) (IPNI: [77344374-1](#), WFO: [wfo-1000064013](#)). – Type species: lectotype designated here: *Drypetes roxburghii* (Wall.) Hurus. (= *P. roxburghii* Wall.).

Putranjiva sect. **Matsumuranae** (Hurus.) Quintanar, Barberá & D.J.Harris, **comb. nov.** (IPNI: [77348221-1](#), WFO: [wfo-1000071396](#)). – *Drypetes* sect. *Matsumuranae* Hurus., J. Fac. Sci. Univ. Tokyo, Sect. 3, Bot. 6: 335. 1954 (“*Matsumuraeanae*”) (IPNI: [77340715-1](#), WFO: [wfo-1000064015](#)). – Type species: *Putranjiva matsumurae* Koidz.

Liodendron H.Keng, J. Washington Acad. Sci. 41(6): 201. 1951 (IPNI: [15593-1](#), WFO: [wfo-4000021906](#)). – Type species: lectotype designated by Webster (1994): *Liodendron matsumurae* (Koidz.) H.Keng (= *P. matsumurae* Koidz.).

Species of Putranjiva

Putranjiva formosana Kaneh. & Sasaki ex Shimada, Trans. Nat. Hist. Soc. Formosa 24: 83. 1934 (IPNI: [355111-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000288960](#)). – *Drypetes formosana* (Kaneh. & Sasaki ex Shimada) Kaneh., Formos. Trees, rev. ed.: 336. 1936 (IPNI: [345029-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946475](#)). – *Liodendron formosanum* (Kaneh. & Sasaki ex Shimada) H.Keng, J. Washington Acad. Sci. 41: 202. 1951 (IPNI: [350899-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000227892](#)). – Type: Taiwan, Senkyakuseki, Sintiku, 21 ix 1927, *R. Kanehira* & *S. Sasaki* s.n. (lectotype designated here: TAIF (TAIF 27130); isolectotype (?) NY (NY02684330)).

Habit. Tree to 10 m.

Distribution. China (Guangdong, Hong Kong) and Taiwan.

Habitat. Coastal forests and thickets at low altitudes.

Infrageneric classification. *Putranjiva* sect. *Matsumuranae*; *Drypetes* sect. *Matsumuranae* (Hurusawa, 1954).

References. Keng (1995), Li & Gilbert (2008b).

Notes. The gathering *R. Kanehira* & *S. Sasaki* s.n., to which the lectotype belongs, is among the gatherings later cited by Kanehira (1936) for this species (“No 27130! Kanehira & Sasaki Sankyakuseki, Sintiku, Sept. 1927; No. (?) Kawakami Hori, Nantô. March 1915.”).

Putranjiva matsumurae Koidz., Bot. Mag. (Tokyo) 33: 116. 1919 (IPNI: [355113-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000288963](#)). – *Drypetes matsumurae* (Koidz.) Kaneh., Formos. Trees, rev. ed.: 337, in obs. 1936 (IPNI: [345102-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946571](#)). – *Liodendron matsumurae* (Koidz.) H.Keng, J. Washington Acad. Sci. 41: 202. 1951 (IPNI: [350901-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000227894](#)). – Type: Japan, Liukiu, Okinawajima, Shuri, 30 xi 1899, *K. Miyake s.n.* (lectotype designated by Hurusawa (1954) (first step): *K. Miyake s.n.*; designated here (second step): TI (TI 01863); isolectotype TI (TI 01864)).

Drypetes liukiuensis Hayata ex Hurus., J. Fac. Sci. Univ. Tokyo, Sect. 3, Bot. 6(6): 337. 1954 (IPNI: [345092-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946558](#)). – Type: Japan, Liukiu, Iheya-jima, *H. Kuroiwa s.n.* (lectotype designated by Hurusawa (1954): TI (TI 01609)).

Habit. Tree to 15 m.

Distribution. Japan (Ryukyu and Yakushima Islands).

Habitat. Coastal forests.

Infrageneric classification. *Putranjiva* sect. *Matsumuranae*; *Drypetes* sect. *Matsumuranae* (Hurusawa, 1954).

Iconography. Walker (1976: fig. 88).

References. Keng (1951), Walker (1976), Iwatsuki et al. (1999).

Notes. Hurusawa (1954) cited a type for *Putranjiva matsumurae* belonging to the gathering *K. Miyake s.n.*, which we consider a first-step lectotypification. We narrow this designation of the lectotype to the specimen TI (TI 01863), given that we have found two specimens belonging to this gathering at TI which are not cross-referenced and do not share a single, original label in common.

Putranjiva roxburghii Wall., Tent. Fl. Nepal. 2: 61. 1826 (IPNI: [355114-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000288964](#)). – *Nageia putranjiva* Roxb. ex Lindl. in Loudon, Encycl. Pl.: 832. 1829 (IPNI: [60471801-2](#), WFO: [wfo-1000064129](#)), nom. illeg., superfl. – *Drypetes roxburghii* (Wall.) Hurus., J. Fac. Sci. Univ. Tokyo, Sect. 3, Bot. 6(6): 335. 1954 (IPNI: [345167-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946649](#)). – Type: Icones Roxburghianae no. 123. 1795–1804 (lectotype designated here: CAL (one illustration as *Nageia putranjiva*, Digital Archives of Botanical Survey of India, available at <https://archive.bsi.gov.in/b-illustrations/en>); reproduced in Figure 2).

Pycnosandra timorensis Blume, Mus. Bot. 2: 192. 1856 (IPNI: [355155-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000289097](#)). – *Cyclostemon teysmannii* var. *timorensis* (Blume) Müll.Arg. in DC., Prodr. 15(2): 481. 1866 (IPNI: [77340716-1](#), WFO: [wfo-1200096847](#)). – *Drypetes timorensis* (Blume) Pax & K.Hoffm. in Engl. (ed.), Pflanzenr. IV, 147, XV (Heft 81): 278. 1922 (IPNI: [345205-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946694](#)). – *Drypetes roxburghii* var. *timorensis* (Blume) Airy



Figure 2. Lectotype of *Putranjiva roxburghii* Wall. (as *Nageia putranjiva* Roxb. ex Lindl.): Icones Roxburghianae no. 123. 1795–1804 (© Digital Archives of Botanical Survey of India, Kolkata, reproduction permission obtained on 3 October 2024).

Shaw, Kew Bull., Addit. Ser. 4: 107. 1975 (IPNI: [880524-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946650](#)). – Type: Indonesia, Timor, 1842, s.coll. (lectotype designated here: L (L0016192)).

Putranjiva amblyocarpa Müll.Arg. in DC., Prodr. 15(2): 444. 1866 (IPNI: [355109-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000288959](#)). – Holotype Royle, Ill. Bot. Himal. Mts. 2: pl. 83¹ [“83 or 100”]. 1833–1840 (illustration).

Putranjiva sphaerocarpa Müll.Arg. in DC., Prodr. 15(2): 443. 1866 [IPNI: [355115-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000288965](#)]. – Type: Sri Lanka, Ceylan, G.H.K. Thwaites C.P. 2122 (holotype G-DC (G00325763, two-sheet specimen); isotypes BR (BR0000013336615), G).

Habit. Tree to 20(–36) m.

Distribution. Bangladesh, Cambodia, India (Assam, Jammu and Kashmir, Kanara, Kerala, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh), Indonesia (Irian Jaya, Java, Kalimantan, Lesser Sunda Islands, Maluku, Sulawesi), Laos, Malaysia (Peninsular Malaysia, Sabah, Sarawak), Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan (Punjab), Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Vietnam; cultivated in southeast China, as well as sporadically in other places in Asia and elsewhere.

Habitat. Evergreen or deciduous forests, riverbanks; 10–600(–1500) m.

Infrageneric classification. *Putranjiva* sect. *Putranjiva*; *Drypetes* sect. *Pycnosandra* (Pax & Hoffmann, 1922, as *D. timorensis*); *Drypetes* sect. *Putranjiva* (Hurusawa, 1954).

Iconography. Van Rheede (1686: pl. 59); Royle (1836: tab. “83 or 100”); Endlicher (1837: tab. 19); Wight (1852: tab. 1876); Beddome (1872: pl. 275); Baillon (1874: figs 244–247); Brandis & Lindsay (1874: tab. 53); Pax (1890: 26, fig. 17H); Phạm-hoàng Hộ (1992: 267); Radcliffe-Smith (2001: fig. 6); Phuphathanaphong & Chayamarit (2005: fig. 62); The Roxburgh Collection (illustration no. 2146 (K) as *Nageia putranjiva*, available at <https://www.watercolourworld.org/search-landing/>).

References. Drury (1869), Hooker (1887), Cooke (1906), Backer & Bakhuizen van den Brink (1964), Talbot (1976), Airy Shaw (1980), Kulkarni (1988), Shetty & Singh (1991), Phạm-hoàng Hộ (1992), Duthie (1994), Radcliffe-Smith (1996), Chakrabarty et al. (1997), Philcox (1997), Govaerts et al. (2000), Kessler et al. (2002), Phuphathanaphong & Chayamarit (2005), Li & Gilbert (2008b), Pelser et al. (2011), Acevedo-Rodríguez & Strong (2012), Chakrabarty & Balakrishnan (2012), Barooah & Ahmed (2014), Lakshminarasimhan et al. (2019), Neginhal (2020), Aung et al. (2025).

Notes. Chakrabarty (2019) designated a lectotype for *P. roxburghii* consisting of two different and unpublished illustrations belonging to Icones Roxburghianae no. 123 and no. 2146, which is contrary to ICN Article 8.1, which states that an illustration constituting a type must be a single element (Turland et al., 2018). As these are illustrations and not specimens, ICN Article 9.17 does apply (we cannot perform a second-step lectotypification).

In addition, Articles 8.2 and 8.3 do not apply (we cannot consider any cross-referencing between illustrations). We therefore lectotypify here *P. roxburghii* with the illustration Icones Roxburghianae no. 123 kept at CAL.

Putranjiva zeylanica (Thwaites) Müll.Arg. in DC., Prodr. 15(2): 444. 1866 (IPNI: [355116-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000288966](#)). – *Palenga zeylanica* Thwaites, Hooker's J. Bot. Kew Gard. Misc. 8: 271, pl. 7C. 1856 (IPNI: [353224-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000262730](#)). – *Drypetes zeylanica* (Thwaites) Hurus., J. Fac. Sci. Univ. Tokyo, Sect. 3, Bot. 6(6): 335. 1954 (IPNI: [345223-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946718](#)). – Type: Sri Lanka, Ceylon [Ambagamowa], G.H.K. Thwaites C.P. 3349 (holotype PDA n.v.; isotypes BM (BM001191823, BM001191824), BR (BR0000006912451), FR (FR0031675), G (G00325716), GH (GH00872208), K (K000246691, K000246692), L (L0016198), NY (NY0272981), P (P05592381, P05592382, P05592383)).

Habit. Tree to 20 m.

Distribution. Sri Lanka.

Habitat. No habitat information available; up to 600 m.

Infrageneric classification. *Putranjiva* sect. *Putranjiva*; *Drypetes* sect. *Putranjiva* (Hurusawa, 1954).

References. Hooker (1887), Chakrabarty et al. (1997), Philcox (1997), Govaerts et al. (2000).

Drypetes

Drypetes Vahl, Eclog. Amer. 3: 49. 1807 (IPNI: [327615-2](#), WFO: [wfo-4000012669](#)). –

Liparena Poit. ex Léman in F.Cuvier, Dict. Sci. Nat. ed. 2, 27: 6. 1823 (IPNI: [15594-1](#), WFO: [wfo-4000043830](#)), nom. illeg., superfl. – Type species: *Drypetes glauca* Vahl

Cometia Thouars ex Baill., Étude Euphorb.: 642. 1858 (IPNI: [15243-1](#), WFO: [wfo-4000009036](#)). – Type species: *Cometia thouarsii* Baill. (= *D. thouarsii* (Baill.) Leandri).

Stelechanteria Thouars ex Baill., Adansonia 4: 147. 1864 (IPNI: [15933-1](#), WFO: [wfo-4000036389](#)). – Type species: *Stelechanteria thouarsiana* Baill. (= *D. thouarsiana* (Baill.) Capuron).

Brexiopsis H.Perrier, Notul. Syst. (Paris) 10: 192. 1942 (IPNI: [6528-1](#), WFO: [wfo-4000005416](#)). – Type species: *Brexiopsis aquifolia* H.Perrier (= *D. bathiei* Capuron & Leandri).

Trees, occasionally shrubs, evergreen, rarely partially deciduous, often shade-tolerant, dioecious, exceptionally monoecious with apparently hermaphrodite or unisexual flowers, or polygamo-dioecious. **Leaves** alternate, spirally arranged or sometimes distichous (rarely opposite), the margin entire, subentire or shallowly toothed to spiny-dentate, the base usually oblique, sometimes markedly asymmetrical, acute or obtuse. **Stipules** deciduous,

small, more rarely larger, firmer and subpersistent, exceptionally up to c.3 cm long, persistent and coriaceous. **Inflorescences** usually clusters, sometimes a solitary flower, more rarely cymose or racemose. **Sepals** (3–)4–5(–7), the aestivation habitually strongly imbricate even during anthesis, older buds sometimes open in appearance if the middle zone of sepals is narrow enough and not protecting gynoecium completely. **Stamens** (2–)3–20(–50), the filaments free, the anthers basifixed to slightly dorsifixed, usually introrsely, but sometimes latrorsely or extrorsely. **Disc** present, central, intrastaminal or surrounding the ovary base, sheet-like, flat to slightly concave (cup-like) or convex (dome-like) in male flower, annular (ring-like) or concave in female flower, smooth or rugose, sometimes plicate, foveolate or convoluted-tuberculate, nectariferous, often fleshy, usually scented. **Ovary** with 1–4(–7) carpels; sometimes a pistillode in male flowers. **Styles** usually short or lacking. **Stigmas** non-papillate, usually entire and dilated, connate at base or along their whole length, sometimes subpeltate, usually thick, fleshy, pulviniform-capitate, reniform, flabellate, obtriangular or ligulate, sometimes bifid, occasionally with irregular ridges. **Fruits** elobate, rarely angular, occasionally flattened, single- to many-seeded. **Exocarp** hard or somewhat fleshy.

Number of species. 219.

Distribution. Tropics and subtropics worldwide (see [Figure 1](#)).

Chromosome number. $n = 20$ (Hans, [1973](#); Oginuma *et al.*, [1998](#)).

References. Jussieu ([1824](#)), Baillon ([1858](#)), Müller Argoviensis ([1866](#)), Bentham ([1878](#), [1880](#)), Pax ([1890](#)), Pax & Hoffmann ([1922](#), [1931](#)), Hurusawa ([1954](#)), Meeuse ([1990](#)), Webster ([1994](#)), Wurdack *et al.* ([2004](#)), Hoffmann *et al.* ([2006](#)), Matthews & Endress ([2013](#)).

Notes. The etymology is not explained by Vahl ([1807](#)). Perhaps from Greek δρυπετής, -ές (also δρυπέτης), ‘ripe fruit close to being harvested’; in Pliny the Elder, Hist. Nat. 15.2, the ripe olive that blackens, cf. “[...] cum vocant druppas, graeci vero drypetidas [δρυπετίς].”. As a genus name, it might have seemed appropriate to Vahl to characterise the plant with ‘drupa’ for the new genus that he was describing.

Infrageneric nomenclature in Drypetes

Drypetes* sect. *Drypetes (WFO: [wfo-1000064131](#))

Hemicyclia Wight & Arn., Edinburgh New Philos. J. 14: 297. 1833 (“*Hemecyclia*”) (IPNI: [15487-1](#), WFO: [wfo-4000017369](#)). – *Drypetes* sect. *Hemicyclia* (Wight & Arn.) Pax & K.Hoffm. in Engl. (ed.), Pflanzenr. IV, 147, XV (Heft 81): 234, 264. 1922 (IPNI: [57535-3](#), WFO: [wfo-3400004387](#)). – Type species: *Hemicyclia sepiaria* Wight & Arn. (= *D. sepiaria* (Wight & Arn.) Pax & K.Hoffm.).

- Astylis* Wight, Icon. Pl. Ind. Orient. 6, tab. 1992. 1853 (IPNI: [15067-1](#), WFO: [wfo-4000003505](#)).
– *Hemicyclia* sect. *Astylis* (Wight) Müll.Arg. in DC., Prodr. 15(2): 487. 1866 (IPNI: [77340853-1](#), WFO: [wfo-1000064130](#)). – Type species: *Astylis venusta* Wight (= *D. venusta* (Wight) Pax & K.Hoffm.).
- Dodekastemon* Hassk., Verslagen Meded. Afd. Natuurk. Kon. Akad. Wetensch. 4: 141. 1855 (IPNI: [15336-1](#), WFO: [wfo-4000012326](#)). – *Cyclostemon* sect. *Dodekastemon* (Hassk.) Müll.Arg. in DC., Prodr. 15(2): 481. 1866 (IPNI: [77340854-1](#), WFO: [wfo-1000064132](#)).
– Type species: *Dodekastemon teysmannii* Hassk. (= *D. teysmannii* (Hassk.) Bakh.f. & Steenis).
- Pycnosandra* Blume, Mus. Bot. 2: 191. 1856 (IPNI: [15836-1](#), WFO: [wfo-4000032238](#)). – *Drypetes* sect. *Pycnosandra* (Blume) Pax & K.Hoffm. in Engl. (ed.), Pflanzenr. IV, 147, XV (Heft 81): 234, 278. 1922 (IPNI: [77340855-1](#), WFO: [wfo-1000064133](#)). – *Drypetes* subg. *Pycnosandra* (Blume) Hurus., J. Fac. Sci. Univ. Tokyo, Sect. 3, Bot. 6(6): 338. 1954 (IPNI: [77340856-1](#), WFO: [wfo-1000064134](#)). – Type species: lectotype designated by Webster (1994): *Pycnosandra serrata* (Blume) Blume (= *D. teysmannii* (Hassk.) Bakh.f. & Steenis.).
- Freireodendron* Müll.Arg. in DC., Prodr. 15(2): 244. 1866 (IPNI: [15421-1](#), WFO: [wfo-4000015037](#)). – Type species: *Freireodendron sessiliflorum* (Allemão) Müll.Arg. (= *D. sessiliflora* Allemão).
- Sibangea* Oliv., Hooker's Icon. Pl. 15: 9, tab. 1411. 1883 (IPNI: [15916-1](#), WFO: [wfo-4000035273](#)). – Type species: *Sibangea arborescens* Oliv. (*D. arborescens* (Oliv.) Hutch.).
- Guya* Frapp. ex Cordem., Fl. Réunion: 350. 1895 (IPNI: [16407-1](#), WFO: [wfo-4000016401](#)). – Type species: *Guya caustica* Frapp. ex Cordem. (= *D. caustica* (Frapp. ex Cordem.) Airy Shaw).
- Calyptosepalum* S.Moore, J. Bot. 63 (Suppl.): 91. 1925 (IPNI: [36173-1](#), WFO: [wfo-4000006294](#)). – Type species: *Calyptosepalum sumatranum* S.Moore (= *D. calyptosepala* Airy Shaw).

Notes. J. C. Hasskarl spelled *Dodekastemon* twice with this orthography in the protologue of this genus name, without explicit explanation of its derivation, although he reported 12 stamens for the male flowers of *Dodekastemon teysmannii* (Hasskarl, 1855; see also van der Post, 1856). He later modified the spelling to "*Dodecastemon*" and added "Nomen derivatum a verbis graecis δωδεκα, duodecim et στήμωv, stamen." (Hasskarl, 1858). This orthographical change (which was perhaps considered philologically preferable) was accepted in subsequent publications from Müller Argoviensis (1866) onwards. However, according to ICN Article 60.4 (Turland et al., 2018), the letter *k* is permissible in scientific names, and since it does not seem to qualify for correction we follow the original spelling.

Hemicyclia was spelled once as "*Hemecyclia*" in its protologue (genus heading) in January to April 1833, with no explanation of its derivation (Wight & Walker-Arnott, 1833a).

Later, in May 1833, Wight & Walker-Arnott (1833b) modified it to *Hemicyclia*, in accordance with the spelling on the label of the lectotype of *Hemicyclia sepiaria* kept at K. The change was used in all the subsequently published names in *Hemicyclia* (e.g. Hasskarl, 1855; Thwaites, 1855). *Hemicyclia sepiaria* was described as having eight stamens and was published years after *Cyclostemon*, which grouped species that usually has a much higher number of stamens at that time (e.g. c.20 in *D. longifolia*), and this fact leaves the Greek prefix ἡμι-, transliterated as *hemi-* (without any extant orthographical variation regarding the last vowel, as far as we know), as the only possible intended term in the minds of the authors. We agree with Noltie (2005) that "*Hemecyclia*" was a typographical error in the original spelling of this genus name and the authors did not deliberately spell this name in this way in the protologue, and therefore it is to be corrected to *Hemicylia* as they did in 1833.

Drypetes sect. **Drypetes** subsect. **Anaua** (Miq.) Airy Shaw, Kew Bull. 19: 305. 1965 (IPNI: 77344372-1, WFO: wfo-1000065830). – *Anaua* Miq., Fl. Ned. Ind., Eerste Bijv. (Suppl. 3): 410. 1861 ("1860") (IPNI: 15011-1, WFO: wfo-4000001889). – Type species: *Drypetes sumatrana* (Miq.) Pax & K.Hoffm. (= *Anaua sumatrana* Miq.).

Drypetes sect. **Humblotia** (Baill.) Pax & K.Hoffm. in Engl. (ed.), Pflanzenr. IV, 147, XV (Heft 81): 234, 259. 1922 (IPNI: 77344371-1, WFO: wfo-1000065831). – *Humblotia* Baill., Bull. Mens. Soc. Linn. Paris 1: 593. 1886 (IPNI: 15511-1, WFO: wfo-4000018411). – *Drypetes* subg. *Humblotia* (Baill.) Hurus., J. Fac. Sci. Univ. Tokyo, Sect. 3, Bot. 6(6): 338. 1954 (IPNI: 77344360-1, WFO: wfo-1000065832). – Type species: *Drypetes comorensis* (Baill.) Pax & K.Hoffm. (= *Humblotia comorensis* Baill.).

Drypetes sect. **Oligandrae** Pax & K.Hoffm. in Engl. (ed.), Pflanzenr. IV, 147, XV (Heft 81): 234, 251. 1922 (IPNI: 77344373-1, WFO: wfo-1000065833). – Type species: lectotype designated here: *Drypetes klainei* Pierre ex Pax

Koelera Willd., Sp. Pl. 4(2): 750. 1806 ("1805") (IPNI: 4347-1, WFO: wfo-4000020116), nom. illeg., later homonym, non *Koeleria* Pers. 1805. – Type species: *Koelera laurifolia* Willd. (= *D. lateriflora* (Sw.) Krug & Urb.).

Notes. *Koelera* does not appear to be correctable to *Koeleria*, as both variants are acceptable under ICN Recommendation 60B.1(b). However, *Koelera* Willd. is sufficiently similar to *Koeleria* Pers. (Poaceae Barnhart) for the two names to be considered as homonyms under ICN Article 53.2 (Turland et al., 2018).

Drypetes sect. **Sphragidia** (Thwaites) Pax & K.Hoffm. in Engl. (ed.), Pflanzenr. IV, 147, XV (Heft 81): 234. 1922 (IPNI: 77344351-1, WFO: wfo-1000065829). – *Sphragidia* Thwaites, Hooker's J. Bot. Kew Gard. Misc. 7: 269, pl. 10. 1855 (IPNI: 15925-1, WFO: wfo-4000036070), WFO: wfo-4000036070). – Type species: *Drypetes longifolia* (Blume) Pax & K.Hoffm. (= *Sphragidia zeylanica* Thwaites).

Cyclostemon Blume, Bijdr. Fl. Ned. Ind. 12: 597. 1826 ("1825") (IPNI: [15281-1](#), WFO: [wfo-4000010290](#)). – *Drypetes* subg. *Cyclostemon* (Blume) Hurus., J. Fac. Sci. Univ. Tokyo, Sect. 3, Bot. 6(6): 334. 1954 (IPNI: [77344415-1](#), WFO: [wfo-1000065847](#)). – Type species: lectotype designated by Webster (1994): *Cyclostemon macrophyllus* Blume (= *D. longifolia* (Blume) Pax & K.Hoffm.).

Laneasagum Bedd., Madras J. Lit. Sci. ser. 2, 22: 71. 1861 (IPNI: [15552-1](#), WFO: [wfo-4000020544](#)). – Type species: *Laneasagum oblongifolium* Bedd. (= *D. oblongifolia* (Bedd.) Airy Shaw).

Riseleya Hemsl., J. Bot. 55: 286. 1917 (IPNI: [15861-1](#), WFO: [wfo-4000033311](#)). – Type species: *Riseleya griffithii* Hemsl. (= *D. riseleyi* Airy Shaw).

Drypetes sect. *Stemonodiscus* Pierre ex Pax & K.Hoffm. in Engl. (ed.), Pflanzenr. IV, 147, XV (Heft 81): 234, 260. 1922 (IPNI: [77344411-1](#), WFO: [wfo-1000065843](#)). – *Drypetes* subg. *Stemonodiscus* (Pierre ex Pax & K.Hoffm.) Hurus., J. Fac. Sci. Univ. Tokyo, Sect. 3, Bot. 6(6): 338. 1954 (IPNI: [77344425-1](#), WFO: [wfo-1000065844](#)). – Type species: lectotype designated here: *Drypetes parvifolia* (Müll.Arg.) Pax & K.Hoffm.

Drypetes sect. *Stenogynium* (Müll.Arg.) Pax & K.Hoffm. in Engl. (ed.), Pflanzenr. IV, 147, XV (Heft 81): 229, 275. 1922 (IPNI: [77348219-1](#), WFO: [wfo-1000065846](#)). – *Cyclostemon* sect. *Stenogynium* Müll.Arg., Linnaea 32: 81. 1863 (IPNI: [50988852-1](#), WFO: [wfo-3400011691](#)). – Type species: *Drypetes indica* (Müll.Arg.) Pax & K.Hoffm. (= *Cyclostemon indicus* Müll.Arg.).

Drypetes sect. *Stipulares* Pax & K.Hoffm. in Engl. (ed.), Pflanzenr. IV, 147, XV (Heft 81): 234, 256. 1922 (IPNI: [77344414-1](#), WFO: [wfo-1000065845](#)). – Type species: lectotype designated here: *Drypetes dinklagei* (Pax) Hutch.

Species of *Drypetes*

Drypetes acuminata P.I.Forst., Austrobaileya 4: 483, fig. 2. 1997 (IPNI: [994120-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946375](#)). – Type: Australia, Queensland, North Kennedy District, Koolmoon Creek near Tully Falls, x 1953, K.J. White s.n. (holotype BRI-AQ0410313 (two-sheet specimen, cross-referenced sheets marked as "1" and "2"); isotypes CNS (QRS113800), K (K000854305), MEL (MEL246810)).

Habit. Tree to 12 m.

Distribution. Australia (Queensland).

Habitat. Ridges or along creek banks in "notophyll" evergreen vine forests; 600–1130 m.

Infrageneric classification. Not classified.

Iconography. Cooper & Cooper (2004: 182).

References. Forster ([1997](#)), Govaerts et al. ([2000](#)), Cooper & Cooper ([2004](#)).

Drypetes aetoxylodes Airy Shaw, Kew Bull. 23: 58. 1969 (IPNI: [344950-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946376](#)). – Type: Malaysia, Sabah, Ranau District, inside Kinabalu National Park, near Lohan, Ranau, 18 xi 1965, J.K. Lajangah SAN 44747 (holotype K (K000854231 and K000854232; two-sheet specimen, cross-referenced sheets marked as “1” and “2”); isotype L (L0154962)).

Habit. Tree to 12 m.

Distribution. Malaysia (Sabah).

Habitat. Hillside forests; 100–1350 m.

Infrageneric classification. *Drypetes* sect. *Sphragidia* (Airy Shaw, [1969](#)).

References. Airy Shaw ([1975](#)), Govaerts et al. ([2000](#)).

Drypetes aframensis Hutch. in Dyer (ed.), Fl. Trop. Afr. 6(1): 682. 1912 (IPNI: [344952-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946378](#)). – Type: Ghana, [Mpraeso] Afram Plains, iii 1900, W.H. Johnson 714 (lectotype designated here: K (K000406236); isolectotype BR (BR0000015783547)).

Habit. Tree to 13 m.

Distribution. Cameroon, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Gabon, Ghana, Ivory Coast and Nigeria.

Habitat. Evergreen forests; up to 950 m.

Infrageneric classification. *Drypetes* sect. *Sphragidia* (Pax & Hoffmann, [1922](#)).

Iconography. Harris et al. ([2021](#): pl. 38).

References. Keay ([1989](#)), Govaerts et al. ([2000](#)), Lebrun & Stork ([2006](#)), Harris et al. ([2021](#)).

Drypetes afzelii (Pax) Hutch. in Dyer (ed.), Fl. Trop. Afr. 6(1): 685. 1912 (IPNI: [344953-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946380](#)). – *Cyclostemon afzelii* Pax, Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 23: 520. 1897 (IPNI: [343862-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000934046](#)). – Type: Sierra Leone, s.loc., A. Afzelius s.n. (lectotype designated by Quintanar et al. ([2021b](#)): UPS (UPS V-663649); isolectotypes UPS (UPS V-663647, UPS V-663650, UPS V-663651, UPS V-663652)).

Habit. Tree to 24 m.

Distribution. Ghana, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Liberia and Sierra Leone.

Habitat. Lowland and montane primary rain forests, fringing forests, disturbed forests, thickets, gallery forest in riverbanks, and open dry forests, sometimes collected on clay, sandy, or rocky soils; 86–1150 m.

Infrageneric classification. *Drypetes* sect. *Sphragidia* (Pax & Hoffmann, 1922).

Iconography. Aubréville (1959: pl. 141B, 5–8).

References. Govaerts et al. (2000), Linares (2005), Lebrun & Stork (2006), Berendsohn et al. (2009), Quintanar et al. (2021b), Gosline et al. (2023).

Drypetes alba Poit., Mém. Mus. Hist. Nat. 1: 157, pl. 7. 1815 (IPNI: [344954-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946381](#)). – *Drypetes sessiliflora* Baill., Étude Euphorb., Atlas: 45, tab. 24, figs 34–40. 1858 (IPNI: [345176-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946661](#)), nom. illeg. superfl., later homonym, non Allemão 1844. – Type: Haiti. Saint-Domingue, s.loc. [île de la Tortue], 1802, P.A. Poiteau s.n. (lectotype designated here: P (P00607066); isolectotypes G (G00325934, G00325935, G00434836, G00434837, G00434838, G00434839)).

Habit. Tree to 20 m.

Distribution. Barbados, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Haiti, Jamaica, Leeward Islands, Puerto Rico and Windward Islands.

Habitat. Forests, primarily on calcareous soils, also on serpentine-derived soils and schist; 0–1100 m.

Infrageneric classification. *Drypetes* sect. *Drypetes* (Pax & Hoffmann, 1922, also as *D. serrulata*; Levin, 2013).

Iconography. Poiteau (1815: pl. 7); Baillon (1858: tab. 24 figs 34–40); Little et al. (1974: 403); Liogier (1986: fig. 116–14).

References. Fawcett & Rendle (1920), Sauget & Liogier (1953), Little et al. (1974), Liogier (1986, 1988), Govaerts et al. (2000), Acevedo-Rodríguez & Strong (2012), Levin (2013), Leyva & García-Beltrán (2024).

Drypetes alba subsp. *alba* (WFO: [wfo-1200107347](#))

? *Guatteria berteriana* Spreng., Syst. Veg. ed. 16. 2: 635. 1825 (“*Berteriana*”) (IPNI: [73320-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000711165](#)). Original type citation: “Portorico. Bertero.”. – Type: Not found.

? *Guatteria prinoides* Spreng., Syst. Veg. ed. 16. 2: 635. 1825 (IPNI: [73590-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000711494](#)). Original type citation: “Hispaniola. Bertero.”. – Type: Not found.

Drypetes alba var. *brevipes* Müll.Arg. in DC., Prodr. 15(2): 455. 1866 (IPNI: [85483-2](#), WFO: [wfo-0000794124](#)). – Type: Puerto Rico [locality unknown], s.coll., (holotype G-DC (G00325936; two-sheet specimen, cross-referenced sheets marked as “1” and “2”)).

Distribution. Dominican Republic, Haiti, Leeward Islands (Virgin Islands) and Puerto Rico.

Drypetes alba subsp. *latifolia* (Griseb.) Leyva & García-Beltrán, Phytotaxa 655(1): 55. 2024 (IPNI: [77342895-1](#), WFO: [wfo-1200099623](#)). – *Drypetes alba* var. *latifolia* Griseb., Nachr. Königl. Ges. Wiss. Georg-Augusts-Univ. 7: 165. 1865 (IPNI: [77189878-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000794124](#)).

- [wfo-0000946382](#)). – *Drypetes crocea* var. *latifolia* (Griseb.) Müll.Arg. in DC., Prodr. 15(2): 456. 1866 (IPNI: [77274714-1](#), WFO: [wfo-1200016435](#)), nom. illeg., superfl. – *Drypetes latifolia* (Griseb.) C.Wright, Anales Acad. Ci. Méd. Habana 7: 151. 1870 (IPNI: [77241246-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946553](#)). – Type: Cuba, Cuba occ., Punta de la Jaula (?), 21 xii 1860–1864, C. Wright 1927 (lectotype designated by Levin ([2013](#)): GOET (GOET003380); isolectotypes G (G00325940), G-DC (G00318117), GH (GH00055918), GOET (GOET007917), K, MA (MA-608649, MA-608650, MA-608651), MO, MPU (MPU014758), NY (NY02684304, NY02684305), P (P00607063), YU (YU244618)).
- ? *Koelera serrata* Maycock, Fl. Barbado.: 385. 1830 (IPNI: [406698-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000221171](#)). – *Drypetes serrata* (Maycock) Krug & Urb., Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 15: 354. 1892 (IPNI: [85507-2](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946657](#)). Indication of provenance: [Barbados] "(...), growing in the neighbourhood of Joes River.". – Type: Not found.
- Drypetes glomerata* Griseb., Abh. Königl. Ges. Wiss. Göttingen 7: 172. 1857 (IPNI: [345045-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946496](#)). – *Drypetes serrulata* Pax & K.Hoffm. in Engl. (ed.), Pflanzenr. IV, 147, XV (Heft 81): 267. 1922 (IPNI: [85508-2](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946658](#)), nom. illeg., superfl. – Type: Guadeloupe, s.loc., E.P. Duchassaing de Fontbressin s.n. (lectotype designated here: GOET (GOET006390); isolectotype G-DC (G00325945)).
- Drypetes incurva* Müll.Arg., Linnaea 32: 82. 1863 (IPNI: [345066-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946519](#)). – Type: Cuba, Havana, 1833, R. de la Sagra 607 (lectotype designated by Levin ([2013](#)): G-DC (G00325937); isolectotypes G, K).
- Drypetes glomerata* var. *olivacea* Müll.Arg. in DC., Prodr. 15(2): 455. 1866 (IPNI: [85496-2](#), WFO: [wfo-0000794126](#)). – *Drypetes serrata* var. *olivacea* (Müll.Arg.) Krug & Urb., Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 15: 355. 1892 (IPNI: [77274306-1](#), WFO: [wfo-1200016351](#)). – Type: Cuba, s.loc., 1860–1864, C. Wright 1929 (holotype G-DC (G00325942 and G00325944; two-sheet specimen, cross-referenced sheets marked as "1" and "2" and separately barcoded); isotypes BM, F (F248570), G, K (K000572894), MA (MA-608647), MO (MO-3222650), NY (NY02684307, NY02684308), P (P00607064, P00607065), YU (YU244620)).
- Distribution.* Barbados, Cuba, Jamaica, Leeward Islands (Antigua, Guadeloupe) and Windward Islands (Martinique).
- Drypetes amazonica* Steyerl., Publ. Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Bot. Ser. 17(5): 420. 1938 (IPNI: [85485-2](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946383](#)). – Type: Brazil, State of Amazonas, Munic. Humayta, local. Tres Casas, 22 ix 1934, B.A. Krukoff 6210 (holotype NY (NY02684317); isotypes BR (BR0000005101795), F (F0044203F, F0063327F), G, G (G00434835), K (K000572892), K (K000572893), S (S-R-10466), U (U0001911)).

Habit. Tree to 20 m.

Distribution. Bolivia, Brazil, Ecuador and Peru.

Habitat. Lowland rain forest on both non-flooded and periodically flooded sites; up to 950 m.

Infrageneric classification. *Drypetes* sect. *Drypetes* (Steiermark, 1938).

Iconography. Pennington et al. (2004: fig. 359).

References. Macbride (1951), Govaerts et al. (2000), Pennington et al. (2004), Jørgensen et al. (2013), Nee (2024).

Drypetes amazonica* var. *amazonica (WFO: [wfo-0001049325](#))

Distribution. Bolivia, Brazil (Acre, Amazonas, Pará, Rondônia), Ecuador and Peru.

Drypetes amazonica* var. *peruviana J.F.Macbr., Publ. Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Bot. Ser. 13(3A/1): 57. 1951 (IPNI: [77189502-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000909821](#)). – Type: Peru, Department of San Martín, Juan Jui, Alto Río Huallaga, x 1934, G. Klugg 3869 (lectotype designated here: F (F0092317F); isolectotypes GH (GH00055921), K (K000572887), US (US00109946), WIS (WISv0255776WIS)).

Distribution. Bolivia and Peru.

Drypetes ambigua Leandri, Mém. Inst. Sci. Madagascar, Sér. B, Biol. Vég. 8: 245, fig. IX 3–9. 1957 (IPNI: [344956-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946384](#)). – Type: Madagascar, Restes de forêts à Ambodiatafana, près de Mahasoia, i 1954, *Service Forestier de Madagascar* 8906 [R. Capuron] (lectotype designated by McPherson (2000) (first step): P; designated here (second step): P (P00298682); isolectotypes K (K000406351), P (P00298683, P00732229), TEF (TEF000213)).

Habit. Small tree.

Distribution. Madagascar.

Habitat. No available information.

Infrageneric classification. Not classified.

Iconography. Leandri (1958: fig. XXIV 3–8).

References. Govaerts et al. (2000), McPherson (2000).

Notes. McPherson (2000) cited a holotype at P for *D. ambigua*, which we consider a first-step lectotypification. We narrow this designation of the lectotype to the specimen P (P00298682), given that we have found three specimens of this gathering at P which are not cross-referenced and do not share a single, original label in common.

Drypetes andamanica (Kurz) Pax & K.Hoffm. in Engl. (ed.), Pflanzenr. IV, 147, XV (Heft 81): 266. 1922 (IPNI: [344957-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946385](#)). – *Hemicyclia andamanica* Kurz, Rep. Veg. Andaman Isl.: 47. 1870 (IPNI: [349860-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000981260](#)). – Type: India, South Andaman, Port Mouat, Kurz s.n. (lectotype designated by Chakrabarty et al. (1997): CAL (CAL0000022990)).

Habit. Tree to 16 m.

Distribution. India (Andaman Islands) and Myanmar.

Habitat. Semi-evergreen or secondary coastal forests, marshy places, roadsides, on rocky soil; at low altitudes, up to 30 m.

Infrageneric classification. *Drypetes* sect. *Drypetes* (Pax & Hoffmann, 1922).

Iconography. Chakrabarty et al. (1997: fig. 1).

References. Kurz (1877), Hooker (1887), Brandis (1906), Thothathri (1960), Chakrabarty & Balakrishnan (1992), Chakrabarty et al. (1997), Govaerts et al. (2000), Balakrishnan & Chakrabarty (2007), Chakrabarty & Balakrishnan (2012), Aung et al. (2025).

Drypetes aphanes Quintanar, D.J.Harris & Barberá, Eur. J. Taxon. 888: 187, fig. 3a–h. 2023 (IPNI: 77319368-1, WFO: wfo-1000057299). – Type: Gabon, Estuaire, ± 26 km before Mbé River on Kango road, 22 x 2000, F.J. Breteler 15662 (holotype MO (MO-6683078); isotypes LBV (LBV0002377), WAG (WAG.1564809 (WAG01566816))).

Habit. Tree to 15 m.

Distribution. Gabon.

Habitat. Primary and secondary evergreen forests; 30–660 m.

Infrageneric classification. *Drypetes* sect. *Sphragidia* (Quintanar et al., 2023b).

Reference. Quintanar et al. (2023b).

Drypetes arborescens (Oliv.) Hutch. in Dyer (ed.), Fl. Trop. Afr. 6(1): 680. 1912 (IPNI: 344960-1, WFO: wfo-0000946388). – *Sibangea arborescens* Oliv., Hooker's Icon. Pl. 15: 9, tab. 1411. 1883 (IPNI: 356394-1, WFO: wfo-0000309773). – Type: Gabon, in ditone Munda [Mondah], Sibange [Sibang] Farm, 21 viii 1879, H. Soyaux 18 (lectotype designated here: K (K000406497); isolectotypes BR (BR0000016136519), P (P04777165), Z (Z000081288, Z000081289, Z000081290)).

Habit. Tree to 21 m.

Distribution. Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea (Río Muni) and Gabon.

Habitat. Primary and secondary evergreen forests, submontane forests, coastal forests on sandy soils, marshes, riparian forests; 5–1200 m.

Infrageneric classification. *Drypetes* sect. *Drypetes* (Pax & Hoffmann, 1922).

Iconography. Pax (1890: 26, fig. 17F–G).

References. Govaerts et al. (2000), Harris et al. (2021).

Drypetes arcuatinervia Merr. & Chun, Sunyatsenia 5(1–3): 95. 1940 (IPNI: [344961-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946389](#)). – Type: China, [Hainan] Po-ting, 24 iv 1935, *F.C. How* 72110 (lectotype designated here: A (A00055924); isoelectotypes IBK (IBK00165746, IBK00165748)).

Drypetes arcuatinervia var. *elongata* Merr. & Chun, Sunyatsenia 5(1–3): 96. 1940 (IPNI: [77274604-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000910907](#)). – Type: China, [Hainan] Po-ting, 14 vi 1935, *F.C. How* 72829 (lectotype designated here: IBK (IBK00165751); isoelectotypes A (A00055925), CAL (CAL0000022982), S (S07-14651)).

Habit. Shrub to 4 m.

Distribution. China (Guangdong, Guangxi, Hainan, Yunnan) and Vietnam.

Habitat. Open forests on slopes, forested ravines; 300–800 m.

Infrageneric classification. Not classified.

References. Merrill & Chun (1940), Govaerts et al. (2000), Li & Gilbert (2008a).

Drypetes arguta (Müll.Arg.) Hutch. in Harv. & Sond., Fl. Cap. 5(2): 404. 1920 (IPNI: [344962-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946391](#)). – *Cyclostemon argutus* Müll.Arg. in DC., Prodr. 15(2): 485. 1866 (IPNI: [343864-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000934049](#)). – Type: South Africa, Port Natal [near Durban], *W. Gueinzus* 88 (holotype G-DC (G00318478); isotypes BR (BR0000015784322), G, P (P04707734, P00539757), S (S 07-6951, S 07-6952, S-G-1820), W (W 1889-0144274)).

Habit. Tree to 8 m.

Distribution. Eswatini, Mozambique, South Africa (Eastern Cape, KwaZulu-Natal), Tanzania and Zimbabwe.

Habitat. Forests (generally drier types), evergreen- and evergreen-kloof forests, coastal deciduous woodland, scrubs and thickets; 0–750 m.

Infrageneric classification. *Cyclostemon* sect. *Eucyclostemon* nom. inval. (Müller Argoviensis, 1866); *Drypetes* sect. *Stemonodiscus* (Pax & Hoffmann, 1922).

Iconography. Radcliffe-Smith (1987: fig. 13).

References. Radcliffe-Smith (1987, 1996), Govaerts et al. (2000), Lebrun & Stork (2006).

Drypetes assamica (Hook.f.) Pax & K.Hoffm. in Engl. (ed.), Pflanzenr. IV, 147, XV (Heft 81): 241. 1922 (IPNI: [344964-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946394](#)). – *Cyclostemon assamicus* Hook.f., Fl. Brit. India 5: 342. 1887 (IPNI: [343865-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000934050](#)). – Type: India, Assam, Nowgong, Sheelghat, 20 iii 1886, *C.B. Clarke* 43206A (lectotype designated by Chakrabarty & Balakrishnan (2017): K (K000246646)).

Habit. Tree to 15 m.

Distribution. Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, India (Andaman Islands, Andhra Pradesh,

Assam, Mizoram, Nagaland, Orissa, Sikkim, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal), Laos, Myanmar, Nepal, Thailand and Vietnam.

Habitat. Primary moist evergreen or semi-evergreen forests, deciduous forests, riverine and fringing forests, swamps, alluvial sandy soils, clayey soils; 0–1400 m.

Infrageneric classification. *Drypetes* sect. *Sphragidia* (Pax & Hoffmann, 1922).

Iconography. Phạm-hoàng Hộ (1992: 265).

References. Hooker (1887), Phạm-hoàng Hộ (1992), Chaudhuri (1993), Duthie (1994), Chakrabarty et al. (1997), Govaerts et al. (2000), Phupathanaphong & Chayamarit (2005), Ahmed (2008), Chakrabarty & Balakrishnan (2012), Barooah & Ahmed (2014), Gardner et al. (2018), Lakshminarasimhan et al. (2019), Sharma et al. (2021), Aung et al. (2025).

Drypetes asymmetricarpa G.A. Levin, *PhytoKeys* 29: 81, fig. 1. 2013 (IPNI: 77134216-1, WFO: wfo-0001043778). – Type: Costa Rica, Puntarenas: Cove at NE base of peninsula, Punta Quepos (3 km S of Puerto Quepos), 8 iii 1986, *M.H. Grayum* 6614 (holotype MO (MO-4241114); isotypes CR, F (F2070385 (V0362025F))).

Habit. Tree 6–20 m.

Distribution. Costa Rica.

Habitat. Forests; 0–750 m.

Infrageneric classification. *Drypetes* sect. *Drypetes* (Levin, 2013).

Reference. Levin (2013).

Drypetes aubrevillei Leandri, *Bull. Soc. Bot. France* 81: 458. 1934 (IPNI: 344965-1, WFO: wfo-0000946395). – Type: Ivory Coast, M. [Mount] Nimba, 30 iii 1932, *M. Aubréville* 1146 (lectotype designated by Quintanar et al. (2021b): P (P0539758); isolectotypes A (A00055944), P (P0539759)).

Habit. Tree to 25 m.

Distribution. Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Ivory Coast, Liberia and Sierra Leone.

Habitat. Primary, secondary or disturbed forests, riverbanks, deep and well-developed soils; 11–723 m.

Infrageneric classification. *Drypetes* sect. *Oligandrae* (Leandri, 1934).

Iconography. Aubréville (1959: pl. 139A, 1–4).

References. Govaerts et al. (2000), Lebrun & Stork (2006), Quintanar et al. (2021b).

Drypetes aylmeri Hutch. & Dalziel, Fl. W. Trop. Afr. 1: 288. 1928 (IPNI: [344968-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946398](#)). – Type: Sierra Leone, Gerihun, Gokai, 27 ix 1918, G. Aylmer 246 [G. Aylmer's exsicc. no. 603] (lectotype designated by Quintanar *et al.* ([2021b](#)): K (K000406232); isoelectotype BR (BR0000015784315)).

Drypetes mottikoro Leandri, Bull. Soc. Bot. France 81: 459. 1934 (IPNI: [345114-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946585](#)). – Type: Ivory Coast, Yapo, xi 1932, A. Aubréville 1659 (lectotype designated by Quintanar *et al.* ([2021b](#)): P (P04707691); isoelectotype P (P04707690)).

Habit. Tree to 23 m.

Distribution. Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Liberia and Sierra Leone.

Habitat. Primary and secondary evergreen forests, sometimes on stony, sandy, shallow soils; 60–800 m.

Infrageneric classification. Not classified.

Iconography. Aubréville ([1959](#): pl. 141A, 1–4).

References. Govaerts *et al.* ([2000](#)), Lebrun & Stork ([2006](#)), Harris *et al.* ([2021](#)), Quintanar *et al.* ([2021b](#)), Gosline *et al.* ([2023](#)).

Drypetes azulensis Vásquez & Soto-Shareva, Q'EUÑA 11(1): 16, figs 1–3. 2021 (“2020”) (IPNI: [77344276-1](#), WFO: [wfo-1000065828](#)). – Type: Peru, Región Loreto, prov. Ucayali, Distrito Pampa Hermosa, Parque Nacional Cordillera Azul, puesto de vigilancia PV-15 Mishquiyaquillo, 15 iv 2018, Y. Soto *et al.* 1853 (holotype HOXA (HOXA-073759); isotypes MO, USM).

Habit. Tree to 18 m.

Distribution. Peru.

Habitat. Premontane rain forests, yellowish clay soils; 1100–1200 m.

Infrageneric classification. Not classified.

Reference. Vásquez & Soto-Shareva ([2021](#)).

Drypetes bakembei D.J.Harris & Wortley, Edinburgh J. Bot. 63: 253. 2006 (IPNI: [77075052-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000808529](#)). – Type: Central African Republic, Sangha-Mbaere, Lidjombo to Salcapa, 2 iii 1996, D.J. Harris 5477 (holotype E (E00477309); isotypes BR (BR0000026774749V), K (K000895705), MO (MO-6999846), WAG (WAG0360110)).

Habit. Tree to 15 m.

Distribution. Cameroon, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Gabon and Republic of the Congo.

Habitat. Primary and secondary evergreen forests, sometimes on riverbanks or in periodically flooded forests; 350–760 m.

Infrageneric classification. Not classified.

References. Harris & Wortley (2006), Harris et al. (2021).

Drypetes balakrishnanii Chakrab. & M.Gangop., J. Econ. Taxon. Bot. 12: 393, fig. 1. 1989 ("1988") (IPNI: [937465-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946399](#)). – Type: Myanmar, Bhamo Division, Bhamo, 1909, G.E.C. Cubitt 31776 (holotype CAL (CAL0000022961)).

Habit. Shrub or tree.

Distribution. Bangladesh and Myanmar.

Habitat. No available information.

Infrageneric classification. Not classified.

References. Chakrabarty & Gangopadhyay (1989), Chakrabarty et al. (1997), Aung et al. (2025).

Drypetes bathiei Capuron & Leandri, Fl. Madagasc. 111: 156. 1958 (IPNI: [344969-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946400](#)). – Replaced synonym: *Brexioopsis aquifolia* H.Perrier, Notul. Syst. (Paris) 10: 193. 1942 (IPNI: [159991-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000411402](#)). – Type: Madagascar, Dunes Majunga, xii 1926, H. Perrier de la Bâthie 17804 (lectotype designated by McPherson (2000) (first step): P; designated here (second step): P (P00298684); isoelectotypes P (P00536405, P00298685)).

Habit. Shrub to 4 m.

Distribution. Madagascar.

Habitat. No available information.

Infrageneric classification. Not classified.

Iconography. Leandri (1946: fig. 7 as *Brexioopsis aquifolia*; 1958: fig. XXV 6–8 as *Drypetes capuronii* var. *grandiflora*).

References. Govaerts et al. (2000), McPherson (2000).

Notes. McPherson (2000) cited a holotype at P for *Brexioopsis aquifolia*, which we consider a first-step lectotypification. We narrow this designation of the lectotype to the specimen P (P00298684), given that we have found three specimens of this gathering at P which are not cross-referenced and do not share a single, original label in common.

Drypetes bawanii (Merr.) Airy Shaw, Kew Bull. 38: 68. 1983 (IPNI: [912410-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946404](#)). – *Cyclostemon bawanii* Merr., Philipp. J. Sci. 20: 397. 1922 (IPNI:

[343866-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000934051](#)). – Type: Philippines, Province of Tayabas, Luzon, [12] iv 1916, *F. Bawan* s.n. [*For. Bur.* 25357] (lectotype designated here: K (K000854314); isolectotypes A (A00055902), NY (NY02684318)).

Habit. Tree to 15 m.

Distribution. Philippines.

Habitat. Lowland forests, along streams and slopes, 100–300 m.

Infrageneric classification. Not classified.

References. Govaerts et al. (2000), Pelser et al. (2011).

Drypetes bhattacharyae Chakrab., J. Econ. Taxon. Bot. 7: 453. 1986 (“1985”) (IPNI: [930318-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946406](#)). – Type: India, Great Nicobar Island, Dogmar river bank, 22 ix 1980, D.K. Hore 7971 (holotype PBL (PBL0000000174); isotype CAL (CAL0000022966)).

Habit. Tree to 20 m.

Distribution. India (Andaman and Nicobar Islands).

Habitat. Litoral to inland forests, along riverbanks, on clay and sandy soils; low altitudes.

Infrageneric classification. Not classified.

Iconography. Chakrabarty & Balakrishnan (1992: fig. 12); Chakrabarty et al. (1997: fig. 2).

References. Chakrabarty et al. (1997), Govaerts et al. (2000), Chakrabarty & Balakrishnan (2012), Singh et al. (2015).

Notes. The specimen at PBL (PBL0000000174) of the gathering D.K. Hore 7971, whose collecting number is marked with the letter “B”, seems to belong to the same gathering as that kept at CAL, which is marked with the letter “A” as mentioned in the protologue of *D. bhattacharyae* (Chakrabarty, 1986). The specimen kept at CAL is also marked as “holotype” (and the one in PBL as “isotype”), so the author seemingly changed his mind about which duplicate was to be the holotype before the publication of the name.

Drypetes bipindensis (Pax) Hutch. in Dyer (ed.), Fl. Trop. Afr. 6(1): 679. 1912 (IPNI: [344972-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946407](#)). – *Cyclostemon bipindensis* Pax, Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 33: 279. 1903 (IPNI: [343867-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000934052](#)). – Type: Cameroon, [South] Bipindi, 13 v 1898, G.A. Zenker 1796 (lectotype designated here: MO (MO-1903775); isolectotypes BM (BM001191737), BR (BR0000015018229, BR0000006238421 (BR-S.P. 623 842)), E (E00310683), G, H (H 1372233), HBG (HBG-516350), K (K000406376), L (L 155904), M (M 0110529), P (P0539768, P0539769), PRE (PRE 58444-0), S (S 07-14650), W (W 1899-2228), WAG (WAG0001326), Z (Z 000081291)).

Cyclostemon mildbraedii Pax, Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 43: 318. 1909 (IPNI: [343918-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000934109](#)). – *Drypetes mildbraedii* (Pax) Hutch. in Dyer (ed.), Fl. Trop. Afr. 6(1): 678. 1912 (IPNI: [345106-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946575](#)). – Type: Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ituri, am Epulu [Ihulu], 24 viii 1908, G.W.J. Mildbraed 2988 (lectotype designated here: HBG (HBG-516307); isolectotypes BR (BR0000014951657), K (K000406377)).

Habit. Tree to 8 m.

Distribution. Cameroon, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Equatorial Guinea (Río Muni), Gabon, South Sudan and Uganda.

Habitat. Primary and secondary evergreen forests, rocky gorges; 350–1520 m.

Infrageneric classification. *Drypetes* sect. *Stipulares* (Pax & Hoffmann, 1922, also as *D. mildbraedii*).

References. Radcliffe-Smith (1987), Govaerts et al. (2000), Lebrun & Stork (2006), Harris et al. (2021).

Drypetes birkinshawii McPherson, Novon 23: 62, fig. 1. 2014 (IPNI: [77141605-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0001315151](#)). – Type: Madagascar, Anjangoveratra, Antanandava, 4 v 2010, C. Birkinshaw 1793, S. Liede, C. M. Taylor & Ratsidy (holotype MO (MO-2849657); isotypes P, TAN).

Habit. Tree to 15 m.

Distribution. Madagascar.

Habitat. Evergreen forests, on basement rock (migmatites and granites) or laterite; 75–400 m.

Infrageneric classification. Not classified.

Reference. McPherson (2014).

Drypetes bisacuta Gagnep., Bull. Soc. Bot. France 71: 257. 1924 (IPNI: [344973-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946408](#)). – Type: Laos, Bassin du Se-Moun [Stung-treng], 1875–1877, J. Harmand 108 (lectotype designated here: L (L.3784830); isolectotype: P n.v.).

Habit. Tree (?).

Distribution. Laos.

Habitat. No information available.

Infrageneric classification. *Drypetes* sect. *Drypetes* (Gagnepain, 1924).

Reference. Govaerts et al. (2000).

Drypetes brevipedicellata Zent.-Ruíz & A.Fuentes, Novon 24: 106, fig. 1. 2015 (IPNI: [77153578-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0001344992](#)). – Type: Bolivia, Dpto. Beni: Prov. Gral. Ballivián, Estación Biológica del Beni, 14 xii 1994, J. Balderrama 76 (holotype LPB n.v.; isotypes LPB, MO (MO-2158460)).

Habit. Tree to 15(–25) m.

Distribution. Bolivia and Peru.

Habitat. Primary and secondary forests, riverbanks, occasionally in savannahs; 200–520 m.

Infrageneric classification. Not classified.

Reference. Zenteno-Ruíz & Fuentes (2015).

Drypetes brownii Standl., Trop. Woods 20: 20. 1929 (IPNI: [85486-2](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946410](#)). – Type: Belize, Hillbank, C. S. Brown 38 (holotype F (F0092118F); isotypes A (A00055915), GH (GH00055916), WIS (WIS00000606MAD)).

Habit. Tree to 25 m.

Distribution. Belize, Costa Rica, Ecuador (?), Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua and Panama; cultivated in El Salvador.

Habitat. Forest; 20–100 m.

Infrageneric classification. *Drypetes* sect. *Sphragidia* (Levin, 2013).

References. Govaerts et al. (2000), Berendsohn et al. (2009).

Drypetes burnleyae Cheek, Kew Bull. 76: 216, fig. s.n. 2021 (IPNI: [77216911-1](#), WFO: [wfo-1000026848](#)). – Type: Cameroon, [Southwest] Forest reached after c.40 minutes walk N then E from Njonji, Hunters path to 'Lake Njonji', 19 xi 1993, M. Cheek 5490, Seifert, Green, Scott, Lyunga & Nganda (holotype K (K000593141); isotypes B, BR, EA, MO, P, SCA, US, WAG, YA).

Habit. Shrub or tree to 6 m.

Distribution. Cameroon.

Habitat. Coastal evergreen forests, on old volcanic or pre-Cambrian rocky soils; 50–300 m.

Infrageneric classification. *Drypetes* sect. *Stipulares* (Cheek et al., 2021).

Reference. Cheek et al. (2021).

Drypetes caesia Airy Shaw, Kew Bull. 20: 387. 1967 ("1966") (IPNI: [344976-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946411](#)). – Type: Malaysia, Sabah, Sandakan, Tawau District, Balong Forest, 26 v 1962, J. Singh & Aban SAN 30136 (holotype K (K000854230); isotype L (L0016170)).

Habit. Tree to 12 m.

Distribution. Indonesia (Kalimantan) and Malaysia (Sabah).

Habitat. Primary forests.

Infrageneric classification. *Drypetes* sect. *Sphragidia* (Airy Shaw, 1967).

References. Airy Shaw (1975), Govaerts et al. (2000).

Drypetes calvescens Pax & K.Hoffm. in Engl. (ed.), Pflanzenr. IV, 147, XV (Heft 81): 276. 1922 (IPNI: 344979-1, WFO: wfo-0000946415). – Type: Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ituri, [Beni-Irumu,] 1910–1911, G.W.J. Mildbraed 2922 (lectotype designated by Quintanar et al. (2022): HBG (HBG-516345)).

Habit. Tree to 7.5 m.

Distribution. Cameroon, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Equatorial Guinea (Río Muni), Gabon, Republic of the Congo and Uganda.

Habitat. Primary and secondary rain forests, gallery forests; 450–1900 m.

Infrageneric classification. *Drypetes* sect. *Stenogynium* (Pax & Hoffmann, 1922).

Iconography. Quintanar et al. (2022: fig. 1h–k).

References. Radcliffe-Smith (1987), Govaerts et al. (2000), Lebrun & Stork (2006), Quintanar et al. (2022).

Drypetes calyptosepala Airy Shaw, Kew Bull. 29: 301. 1974 (IPNI: 344980-1, WFO: wfo-0000946416). – Replaced synonym: *Calyptosepalum sumatranum* S.Moore, J. Bot. 63 (Suppl.): 91 [fig. s.n.], 92. 1925 (IPNI: 780045-1, WFO: wfo-0000784027). – Type: Indonesia, Sumatra, Palembang Province, foot of Mt Kaba, 1880, H.O. Forbes 2847 (lectotype designated by Bailey & Smith (1953) (first step): H.O. Forbes 2847; designated by Levin (2021) (second step): BM (BM001191730); isolectotypes GH (GH00055899), K (K000854229), L (L0016171, L0016172)).

Habit. Tree to 6 m.

Distribution. Indonesia (Sumatra).

Habitat. Forests; 350–900 m.

Infrageneric classification. *Drypetes* sect. cf. *Drypetes* (Airy Shaw, 1974, 1981).

References. Airy Shaw (1981), Govaerts et al. (2000).

Drypetes cambodica Gagnep., Bull. Soc. Bot. France 71: 258. 1924 (IPNI: 344981-1, WFO: wfo-0000946417). – Type: Cambodia, Rivière de Pursat, 13 vi 1875, A. Godefroy

317 (lectotype designated here: P (P00607075); isolectotypes K (K000854260), P (P00607074)).

Habit. Tree to 8 m.

Distribution. Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar, Thailand and Vietnam.

Habitat. Evergreen forests, swamp forests; up to 100 m.

Infrageneric classification. Not classified.

Iconography. Phuphathanaphong & Chayamarit (2005: fig. 52).

References. Phuphathanaphong & Chayamarit (2005), Gardner et al. (2018), Aung et al. (2025).

Notes. Despite being synonymised with *D. sumatrana* by Govaerts et al. (2000), *D. cambodica* has recently been accepted as a separate species (Phuphathanaphong & Chayamarit, 2005; Aung et al. 2005).

Drypetes capillipes (Pax) Pax & K.Hoffm. in Engl. (ed.), Pflanzenr. IV, 147, XV (Heft 81):

260. 1922 (IPNI: 344982-1, WFO: wfo-0000946418). – *Lingelsheimia capillipes* Pax, Bot.

Jahrb. Syst. 43: 318. 1909 (IPNI: 350891-1, WFO: wfo-0000227845). – Type: Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ituri zwischen Irumu u. Mawambi, iv 1908, G.W.J. Mildbraed 3036 (lectotype designated here: HBG (HBG-516042); isolectotypes BR (BR0000015785596), K (K000406375)).

Habit. Tree to 8 m.

Distribution. Angola, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Equatorial Guinea (Río Muni), Gabon, Nigeria and Republic of the Congo.

Habitat. Primary and secondary evergreen and semi-evergreen forests, occasionally riverbanks; 150–1000 m.

Infrageneric classification. *Drypetes* sect. *Stemonodiscus* (Pax & Hoffmann, 1922).

Iconography. Mildbraed (1912: tab. LV as *Lingelsheimia capillipes*); Harris et al., 2021: pl. 42).

References. Govaerts et al. (2000), Lebrun & Stork (2006), Harris et al. (2021).

Drypetes capuronii Leandri, Mém. Inst. Sci. Madagascar, Sér. B, Biol. Vég. 8: 247, fig. VIII

1–5. 1957 (IPNI: 344983-1, WFO: wfo-0000946419). – Type: Madagascar, Forêt orientale, environs Ouest du col d'Ambatondradama (entre les bassins de la Mahalevona et de la Sahafihitra), 15 xii 1953, *Service Forestier de Madagascar 8765* [R. Capuron] (lectotype designated by McPherson (2000) (first step): P; designated here (second step): P (P00298686); isolectotypes P (P00298687), TEF (TEF000212)).

Habit. Tree to 20 m.

Distribution. Madagascar.

Habitat. No available information.

Infrageneric classification. Not classified.

Iconography. Leandri (1958: fig. XXV 1–5).

References. Govaerts et al. (2000), McPherson (2000).

Notes. McPherson (2000) cited a holotype at P for *D. capuronii*, which we consider a first-step lectotypification. We narrow this designation of the lectotype to the specimen P (P00298686), given that we have found two specimens of this gathering at P which are not cross-referenced and do not share a single, original label in common.

Drypetes carolinensis Kaneh., Bot. Mag. (Tokyo) 46: 457. 1932 (IPNI: [344984-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946421](#)). – Type: Micronesia, Yap, viii 1930, *R. Kanehira* 1222 (lectotype designated here: TI (TI 01606); isolectotypes BISH (BISH1001529), NY (NY02684322), P (P05512487), US ([US1671892](#))).

Habit. Shrub to 3 m.

Distribution. Federated States of Micronesia (Caroline Islands).

Habitat. No available information.

Infrageneric classification. Not classified.

Reference. Govaerts et al. (2000).

Drypetes castilloi (Merr.) Merr., Univ. Calif. Publ. Bot. 15: 140. 1929 (IPNI: [344985-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946422](#)). – *Cyclostemon castilloi* Merr., Philipp. J. Sci. 21: 522. 1922 (IPNI: [343871-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000934056](#)). – Type: Malaysia, Sabah [Sandakan, Suanlamba watershed], [26] viii 1918, *M. Castillo* 637 (lectotype designated by Levin (2021): K (K000854227)).

Habit. Tree to 11(–29) m.

Distribution. Indonesia (Kalimantan) and Malaysia (Sabah).

Habitat. Primary forests, coastal forests, brown or black sandstone or rocky soils; up to 100 m.

Infrageneric classification. Not classified.

References. Merrill (1929), Airy Shaw (1980), Govaerts et al. (2000).

Drypetes caustica (Frapp. ex Cordem.) Airy Shaw, Kew Bull. 27: 309. 1972 (IPNI: [344987-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946425](#)). – *Guya caustica* Frapp. ex Cordem., Fl. Réunion: 350. 1895 (IPNI: [365395-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000976501](#)). – Type: Réunion, s.loc., C. Frappier 232 (lectotype designated here: P (P00539616); isolectotype L (L0016174) p.p.).

Habit. Tree to 15 m.

Distribution. Mauritius and Réunion.

Habitat. No available information.

Infrageneric classification. Not classified.

Reference. Govaerts et al. ([2000](#)).

Notes. We lectotypify *Guya caustica* with the uncited specimen P (P00539616) of the gathering C. Frappier 232, which appears to be the only original material and it is not in contradiction with the protologue.

Drypetes cauta D.J.Harris, Barberá & Quintanar, Eur. J. Taxon. 888: 190, fig. 3 i-n. 2023 (IPNI: [77319369-1](#), WFO: [wfo-1000057300](#)). – Type: Gabon, Ngounié, Boudyanguila, Pays itsogles, 21 ix 1925, G.M.P.C. Le Testu 5512 (holotype P (P04707049); isotypes BM, BR (BR0000015777379), P (P04707045, P04707048)).

Habit. Tree to 8 m.

Distribution. Gabon and Republic of the Congo.

Habitat. Primary evergreen forests; 400–650 m.

Infrageneric classification. *Drypetes* sect. *Sphragidia* (Quintanar et al., [2023b](#)).

Reference. Quintanar et al. ([2023b](#)).

Drypetes celastrinea Pax & K.Hoffm. in Engl. (ed.), Pflanzenr. IV, 147, XV (Heft 81): 253. 1922 (IPNI: [344988-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946426](#)). – Type: Cameroon, Bezirk Lomie, im großen Dscha-Bogen, 22 v 1911, G.W.J. Mildbraed 5345 (lectotype designated here: HBG (HBG-516342); isolectotype HBG (HBG-516343)).

Habit. Tree to 20 m.

Distribution. Cameroon and Gabon.

Habitat. Inselbergs and forest edges, usually in rocky soils; 500–900 m.

Infrageneric classification. *Drypetes* sect. *Oligandrae* (Pax & Hoffmann, [1922](#)).

References. Govaerts et al. ([2000](#)), Lebrun & Stork ([2006](#)), Harris et al. ([2021](#)).

Drypetes celebica (Boerl. & Koord.) Pax & K.Hoffm. in Engl. (ed.), Pflanzenr. IV, 147, XV (Heft 81): 272. 1922 (IPNI: [344989-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946427](#)). – *Cyclostemon celebicus* Boerl. & Koord., Meded. Lands Plantentuin 19: 583, 591. 1898 (“*Celebicum*”) (IPNI: [343872-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000934057](#)). Original type citation: “Descriptio fl. ♀ et fructus ex Herb. Kds. 19628 β et 16264 β; cetera ex arbore in Hort. Bogor. Cult. (I K 34).”.

Habit. Small tree.

Distribution. Indonesia (Irian Jaya, Sulawesi) and Papua New Guinea.

Habitat. No habitat information available; 0–400 m.

Infrageneric classification. *Drypetes* sect. *Drypetes* (Pax & Hoffmann, [1922](#); Airy Shaw, [1980](#)).

References. Govaerts *et al.* ([2000](#)), Kessler *et al.* ([2002](#)).

Notes. The original material associated with *Cyclostemon celebicus* Boerl. & Koord. was reported to correspond to more than one taxon (Smith, [1910](#)). Therefore, the correct typification of this name requires a more detailed taxonomic study focused on the relevant geographical area.

Drypetes chevalieri Beille, Bull. Soc. Bot. France 61(Mém. 8e): 293. 1917 (“1914”) (IPNI: [344991-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0001049172](#)). – Type: Ivory Coast [or Liberia?], Bassin du Haut-Nuon, Pays des Dyolas, pied des Monts Noubas [Nimba?], environs des Sources du Nuon [Cestos River], 2–3 iv 1909, A. *Chevalier* 21128 (lectotype designated by Quintanar *et al.* ([2021b](#)): P (P4707969); isolectotypes BR (BR0000015786807, BR0000018702057), K (K000406409), P (P04707971)).

Habit. Tree to 5 m.

Distribution. Ghana, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Nigeria and Sierra Leone.

Habitat. Primary and secondary forests, patches, riverbanks, frequently on sandy soils; 0–1200 m.

Infrageneric classification. Not classified.

Iconography. Aubréville ([1959](#): pl. 140A, 1–3).

References. Keay ([1989](#)), Lebrun & Stork ([2006](#)), Lisowski ([2009](#)), Harris *et al.* ([2021](#)), Quintanar *et al.* ([2021b](#)).

Drypetes cinnabarina Pax & K.Hoffm. in Engl. (ed.), Pflanzenr. IV, 147, XV (Heft 81): 263, fig. 21A. 1922 (IPNI: [344992-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946430](#)). – Type: Cameroon, Bezirk Lomie, im grossen Dscha-Bogen, 23 v 1911, G.W.J. *Mildbraed* 5383 (lectotype designated here: HBG (HBG-516339); isolectotypes HBG (HBG-516340, HBG-516341)).

Habit. Tree to 15 m.

Distribution. Cameroon, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon and Republic of the Congo.

Habitat. Primary and secondary evergreen forests, including *Gilbertiodendron dewevrei* monodominant forests, riverbanks, swamps, sometimes on rocky soils; 150–1080 m.

Infrageneric classification. *Drypetes* sect. *Stemonodiscus* (Pax & Hoffmann, 1922).

Iconography. Pax & Hoffmann (1922: fig. 21A).

References. Govaerts et al. (2000), Lebrun & Stork (2006), Harris et al. (2021), Heimpel et al. (2024).

Drypetes cockburnii Airy Shaw, Kew Bull. 25: 502. 1971 (IPNI: 344993-1, WFO: wfo-0000946431). – Type: Malaysia, Gunong Panti FR, Compt 64 East, 1 iii 1968, P.F. Cockburn FRI 7739 (holotype KEP (KEP171805); isotypes K (K000854263), L (L.2207979 (L0155115))).

Habit. Tree to 21 m.

Distribution. Malaysia (Peninsular Malaysia).

Habitat. No available information.

Infrageneric classification. *Drypetes* sect. *Sphragidia* (Airy Shaw, 1971, 1974).

Reference. Govaerts et al. (2000).

Drypetes comorensis (Baill.) Pax & K. Hoffm. in Engl. (ed.), Pflanzenr. IV, 147, XV (Heft 81): 259. 1922 (IPNI: 344994-1, WFO: wfo-0000946432). – *Humblotia comorensis* Baill., Bull. Mens. Soc. Linn. Paris 1: 593. 1886 (IPNI: 350058-1, WFO: wfo-0000215291). – *Cyclostemon nitidus* Pax, Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 15: 527. 1893 (IPNI: 343928-1, WFO: wfo-0000934119), nom. illeg., superfl. – Type: Comoros. Mayotte, forêt de Combani, 31 x 1884, L. Humblot 366 [“1366” in P00196183] (lectotype designated by McPherson (2000) (first step): P; designated here (second step): P (P00196183); isolectotypes K (K000406350), LD (LD1226595), LG (LG0000090027482), P (P00196184, P00196185)).

Habit. Tree or shrub.

Distribution. Comoros.

Habitat. No available information.

Infrageneric classification. *Drypetes* sect. *Humblotia* (Pax & Hoffmann, 1922).

Iconography. Baillon (1892: pl. 220); Leandri (1958: fig. XXVII 1–4).

Reference. Govaerts et al. (2000).

Notes. McPherson (2000) cited a holotype at P for *Humblotia comorensis*, which we consider a first-step lectotypification. We narrow this designation of the lectotype to the specimen P (P00196183), given that we have found three specimens of this gathering at P which are not cross-referenced and do not share a single, original label in common.

Drypetes confertiflora (Hook.f.) Pax & K.Hoffm. in Engl. (ed.), Pflanzenr. IV, 147, XV (Heft 81): 246. 1922 (IPNI: [344995-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946433](#)). – *Cyclostemon confertiflorus* Hook.f., Fl. Brit. India 5: 341. 1887 (IPNI: [343873-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000934060](#)). – Type. India, North Kanara, Katgal, 27 xi 1884, W.A. Talbot 277 (lectotype designated by Chakrabarty et al. (1997): K (K000246657 and K000246658; two-sheet specimen, cross-referenced sheets separately barcoded, “bis” on K000246658)).

Habit. Tree.

Distribution. India (Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra).

Habitat. Evergreen forests, monsoon forests; at low altitudes.

Infrageneric classification. *Drypetes* sect. *Sphragidia* (Pax & Hoffmann, 1922).

Iconography. Talbot (1976: figs 499, 500).

References. Hooker (1887), Cooke (1906), Talbot (1976), Ahmedullah & Nayar (1987), Chakrabarty et al. (1997), Govaerts et al. (2000), Chakrabarty & Balakrishnan (2012), Singh et al. (2015), Neginhal (2020).

Drypetes congestiflora Chun & T.Chen, Acta Phytotax. Sin. 8: 275. 1963 (IPNI: [344997-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946436](#)). – Replaced synonym: *Drypetes confertiflora* Merr. & Chun, Sunyatsenia 2(3–4): 259, fig. 29A,B. 1935 (IPNI: [344996-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946434](#)), nom. illeg., later homonym, non (Hook.f.) Pax & K.Hoffm. 1922. – Type: China, [Hainan] Namshan Ling, Yaichow, 4 i 1933, N.K. Chun & C.L. Tso 44764 (lectotype designated here: IBK (IBK00165761); isolectotypes A (A00055926), K (K000854226), MO (MO-04155048), NY (NY02684324), P (P05470741)).

Habit. Tree to 12 m.

Distribution. China (Guangdong, Guangxi, Hainan, Yunnan) and Philippines.

Habitat. Forested slopes; 300–800 m.

Infrageneric classification. Not classified.

References. Govaerts et al. (2000), Li & Gilbert (2008a), Pelser et al. (2011).

Drypetes convoluta Airy Shaw, Kew Bull. 19: 307. 1965 (IPNI: [344998-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946437](#)). – Type: Philippines, Province of Cagayan, Luzon, i 1912, M. Ramos s.n.

[Bur. Sci. 13810] (lectotype designated by Levin (2021): K (K000854312); isoelectotypes A (A01166343), L (L0016175), NY (NY2684306), US (US00513064)).

Habit. Tree (?).

Distribution. Philippines.

Habitat. No available information.

Infrageneric classification. Not classified (Airy Shaw, 1965).

References. Govaerts et al. (2000), Pelsner et al. (2011).

Drypetes crassipes Pax & K.Hoffm. in Engl. (ed.), Pflanzenr. IV, 147, XV (Heft 81): 241. 1922 (IPNI: 345001-1, WFO: wfo-0000946440). – Type: Malaysia, Alaysiaa, Ragiato di Sarawak, 1872, O. Beccari 3222 (lectotype designated by Levin (2021): FI (FI013344); isoelectotypes G (G00434867), K (K000854243), P (P04815366)).

Habit. Tree to 24 m.

Distribution. Indonesia (Kalimantan, Sumatra) and Malaysia (Peninsular Malaysia, Sarawak).

Habitat. Primary lowland dipterocarp forest, sandstone or clay loam; up to 1000 m.

Infrageneric classification. *Drypetes* sect. *Sphragidia* (Pax & Hoffmann, 1922).

References. Airy Shaw (1975), Govaerts et al. (2000).

Drypetes cumingii (Baill.) Pax & K.Hoffm. in Engl. (ed.), Pflanzenr. IV, 147, XV (Heft 81): 238. 1922 (IPNI: 345003-1, WFO: wfo-0000946442). – *Cyclostemon cumingii* Baill., Étude Euphorb.: 562. 1858 (“*cumingii*”) (IPNI: 343875-1, WFO: wfo-0000934062). – Type: Philippines, (...) of Samar, [1837,] H. Cuming 1695 (lectotype designated by Levin (2021): G-DC (G00318476); isoelectotypes BM (BM001191828), FR (FR0031439), G, G (G00434752), K (K000854277, K000854278), L (L0016176, L0016177), M (M0265532), MW (MW0593475), P (P02428316, P05600171, P05600172)).

Cyclostemon iwahigensis Elmer, Leaf. Philipp. Bot. 4: 1278. 1911 (IPNI: 343898-1, WFO: wfo-0000934087). – Type: Philippines, Province of Palawan, Brooks Point (Addison Peak), 15 ii 1911, A.D.E. Elmer 12695 (lectotype designated by Merrill (1923) (first step): A.D.E. Elmer 12695 [“12696”]; by Levin (2021) (second step): NY (NY02684325); isoelectotypes E (E00310653), G (G00434741), HBG (HBG-516328), K (K000854276), L (L.2207910), U (U.1602133)).

Habit. Trees to 20 m.

Distribution. China (Guangdong, Guangxi, Hainan, Yunnan) and Philippines.

Habitat. Forested slopes; 300–800 m.

Infrageneric classification. *Cyclostemon* sect. *Eucyclostemon* nom. inval. (Müller Argoviensis, 1866); *Drypetes* sect. *Sphragidia* (Pax & Hoffmann, 1922).

References. Govaerts et al. (2000), Li & Gilbert (2008a), Pelser et al. (2011).

Notes. Further research is needed to clarify the relationships between this species and *D. littoralis* (Pelser et al., 2011).

Drypetes curtisii (Hook.f.) Pax & K.Hoffm. in Engl. (ed.), Pflanzenr. IV, 147, XV (Heft 81): 250. 1922 (IPNI: 345004-1, WFO: wfo-0000946443). – *Cyclostemon curtisii* Hook.f., Fl. Brit. India 5: 343. 1887 (IPNI: 343876-1, WFO: wfo-0000934063). – Type: Malaysia, Penang, Monisto Road, x 1886, C. Curtis 1023 (lectotype designated by Chakrabarty et al. (1997) (first step): K; designated here (second step): K (K000854219); isoelectotypes K (K000854220), SING (SING0050219)).

Habit. Tree to 6 m.

Distribution. Indonesia (Kalimantan), Malaysia (Peninsular Malaysia, Sabah) and Thailand.

Habitat. Primary or secondary evergreen forests (sometimes periodically inundated), on brown sandstone soil or loam with sandstone, or on alluvium; 150–700 m.

Infrageneric classification. *Drypetes* sect. *Sphragidia* (Pax & Hoffmann, 1922).

Iconography. Chakrabarty et al. (1997: fig. 3); Phuphathanaphong & Chayamarit (2005: fig. 53).

References. Hooker (1887), Airy Shaw (1975), Chakrabarty et al. (1997), Govaerts et al. (2000), Phuphathanaphong & Chayamarit (2005), Gardner et al. (2018).

Notes. Chakrabarty et al. (1997) cited a type at K for *Cyclostemon curtisii*, which we consider a first-step lectotypification. Levin (2021) designated K (K000854219, K000854220) as lectotype “or perhaps holotype” of this name, but we consider these two sheets to be two different specimens. We narrow Chakrabarty et al. (1997)’s designation to the specimen K (K000854219), given that we have found two specimens of this gathering at K which are not cross-referenced and do not share a single, original label in common.

Drypetes darciana McPherson, Adansonia sér. 3, 22: 205. 2000 (IPNI: 1018262-1, WFO: wfo-0000946445). – Type: Comoros, Mayotte, Convalescence, 17 iv 1996, O. Pascal 519 (holotype P (P00184148); isotypes G, MO, WAG (WAG.1564920, WAG.1564921)).

Habit. Tree to 5 m.

Distribution. Comoros.

Habitat. No available information.

Infrageneric classification. Not classified.

Reference. McPherson (2000).

Drypetes darimontiana J.Léonard, Bull. Jard. Bot. État Bruxelles 35: 213, pl. 4. 1965 (IPNI: [345006-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946447](#)). – Type: Democratic Republic of the Congo, Kivu, Kalehe, vers km 110 route Kavumu-Walikale, Irangi, réserve IRSAC, 31 vii 1957, G. Troupin 3923 (lectotype designated here: BR (BR0000008894328 (BR-S.P. 889 432)); isolectotypes BR (BR0000008894267 (BR-S.P. 889 426), BR0000008894298 (BR-S.P. 889 429)), LWI (LWI 470525896)).

Habit. Tree to 19 m.

Distribution. Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Habitat. Gallery and half-deciduous forests; 850–1000 m.

Infrageneric classification. *Drypetes* sect. *Stenogynium* (Léonard, 1965).

References. Govaerts et al. (2000), Lebrun & Stork (2006).

Notes. We lectotypify *D. darimontiana* with the specimen BR (BR0000008894328 (BR-S.P. 889 432)), given that we have found three specimens of this gathering at BR which are not cross-referenced and do not share a single, original label in common.

Drypetes dasycarpa (Airy Shaw) Phuph. & Chayam., Thai Forest Bull., Bot. 28: 160. 2000 (IPNI: [1020693-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946448](#)). – *Drypetes indica* var. *dasycarpa* Airy Shaw, Kew Bull. 32: 74. 1977 (IPNI: [880522-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946522](#)). – Type: Thailand, Thailand, Doi Inthanon, 21 i 1969, H.P. Nootteboom et al. 807 (holotype K (K000854258); isotypes BKF (BKF025350), P (P05470807)).

Habit. Tree to 20 m.

Distribution. Thailand.

Habitat. Evergreen forests, savannahs; 950–1950 m.

Infrageneric classification. *Drypetes* sect. *Stenogynium* (Airy Shaw, 1977).

Iconography. Phuphathanaphong & Chayamarit (2000: fig. 1, 2005: fig. 54).

Reference. Phuphathanaphong & Chayamarit (2005).

Drypetes dasyneura Airy Shaw, Kew Bull. 25: 503. 1971 (IPNI: [345007-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946449](#)). – Type: Indonesia, Sumatra, hills E of Lampar, 1881, H.O. Forbes 2645 (lectotype designated here: L (L0154849); isolectotypes CAL (CAL0000022962, CAL0000022963, CAL0000022964), GH (GH01166335), K (K000854295), L (L0154848)).

Habit. Shrub to 2.5 m.

Distribution. Indonesia (Sumatra).

Habitat. Primary riverine forests; 200–400 m.

Infrageneric classification. *Drypetes* sect. cf. *Sphragidia* (Airy Shaw, 1971: “vel *Stenogynium*”).

References. Airy Shaw (1981), Govaerts et al. (2000).

Notes. We lectotypify *D. dasyneura* with the specimen L (L0154849) of the gathering *H.O. Forbes 2645*, given that we have found two specimens of this gathering at L which are not cross-referenced and do not share a single, original label in common.

Drypetes deplanchei (Brongn. & Gris) Merr., J. Arnold Arbor. 32: 199. 1951 (IPNI: [345008-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946450](#)). – *Elaeocarpus deplanchei* Brongn. & Gris, Bull. Soc. Bot. France 10: 477. 1863 (IPNI: [833808-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000947999](#)). – *Hemicyclia deplanchei* (Brongn. & Gris) Baill. ex Guillaumin, Ann. Mus. Colon. Marseille sér. 2, 9: 224. 1911 (IPNI: [349863-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000981262](#)). – Type: New Caledonia, s.loc., 1861, *E. Deplanche* 463 (lectotype designated by Green (1990) (first step): P; by Levin (2021) (second step): P (P00066731); isolectotypes P (P00066732, P00066733)).

Hemicyclia lasiogyna F.Muell., Fragm. 4: 119. 1864 (IPNI: [349868-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000981267](#)). – *Drypetes lasiogyna* (F.Muell.) Pax & K.Hoffm. in Engl. (ed.), Pflanzenr. IV, 147, XV (Heft 81): 272. 1922 (IPNI: [57600-3](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946546](#)). – Type: Australia, Port Essington, F.W.L. Leichhardt s.n. (lectotype designated here: MEL (MEL 262738)).

Hemicyclia australasica Müll.Arg. in DC., Prodr. 15(2): 487. 1866 (IPNI: [349861-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000981261](#)). – *Hemicyclia sepiaria* var. *australasica* (Müll.Arg.) Baill., Adansonia 6: 330. 1866 (IPNI: [103203-3](#), WFO: [wfo-0000795928](#)). – *Drypetes australasica* (Müll.Arg.) Pax & K.Hoffm. in Engl. (ed.), Pflanzenr. IV, 147, XV (Heft 81): 270. 1922 (IPNI: [57566-3](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946396](#)). – *Drypetes lasiogyna* var. *australasica* (Müll.Arg.) Airy Shaw, Kew Bull. 35: 628. 1980 (IPNI: [880523-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946548](#)). – Type: Australia, Granis Hill, Burdekin [River], 1863, F.J.H. von Mueller s.n. (holotype G-DC (G00318479); isotypes K (K000854309), MEL (MEL 262737)).

Hemicyclia sepiaria var. *oblongifolia* Benth., Fl. Austral. 6: 117. 1873 (IPNI: [103234-3](#), WFO: [wfo-0000795929](#)). – Type: Australia, Port Darwin, vi 1870, Schultz 746 (lectotype designated here: K (K000854306)).

Myroxylon caledonicum Briq., Annuaire Conserv. Jard. Bot. Genève 2: 58. 1898 (IPNI: [365758-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000893756](#)). – *Xylosma caledonica* (Briq.) Briq., Annuaire Conserv. Jard. Bot. Genève 4: 220. 1900 (IPNI: [112125-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000904057](#)). – Type: New Caledonia, s.loc., 1858–1861, J.G.F. de Charpentier s.n. (holotype G (G00434866)).

Drypetes affinis Pax & K.Hoffm. in Engl. (ed.), Pflanzenr. IV, 147, XV (Heft 81): 271. 1922 (IPNI: [344951-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946377](#)). – *Drypetes lasiogyna* subsp. *affinis* (Pax & K.Hoffm.) P.S.Green, J. Arnold Arbor. 67: 111. 1986 (IPNI: [952279-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946547](#)). – *Drypetes deplanchei* subsp. *affinis* (Pax & K.Hoffm.) P.S.Green, Kew

Bull. 45: 239. 1990 (IPNI: [956330-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946451](#)). – Type: Australia, Howe's Island, [1871.] C. Moore 46 (lectotype designated by Levin ([2021](#)): MEL (MEL 515946); isolectotype K (K000854304)).

Habit. Tree to 12 m.

Distribution. Australia (Lord Howe Island, New South Wales, Norfolk Island, Northern Territory, Queensland, Western Australia), New Caledonia, Papua New Guinea and Vanuatu.

Habitat. Rain forests, monsoon forests, vine thickets, sheltered gullies in open forest, savannahs, sometimes in swamps or behind mangroves, sea-facing cliffs; 0–800 m.

Infrageneric classification. *Hemicyclia* sect. *Euhemicyclia* nom. inval. (Müller Argoviensis, [1866](#), as *Hemicyclia australasica*); *Drypetes* sect. *Drypetes* (Pax & Hoffmann, [1922](#), as *D. affinis*, *D. australasica* and *D. lasiogyna*; Airy Shaw, [1980](#), as *D. australasica* and *D. lasiogyna*).

Iconography. Maiden ([1923](#): tab. 282 as *Hemicyclia australasica*); Forster ([1997](#): fig. 1); Cooper & Cooper ([2004](#): 183).

References. Airy Shaw ([1980](#)), Forster ([1997](#)), Govaerts et al. ([2000](#)), Cooper & Cooper ([2004](#)).

Drypetes deterrentis Airy Shaw, Kew Bull. 19: 303. 1965 (IPNI: [345009-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946452](#)). – Type: Malaysia, Kwala Triang, Pahang River, 3 vii 1891, H.N. Ridley 2577 (holotype K (K000854262)).

Habit. Tree (?).

Distribution. Malaysia (Peninsular Malaysia).

Habitat. No information available.

Infrageneric classification. *Drypetes* subsect. *Anaua* (Airy Shaw, [1965](#)).

Reference. Govaerts et al. ([2000](#)).

Drypetes dewildei Airy Shaw, Kew Bull. 32: 380. 1978 (IPNI: [345010-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946453](#)). – Type: Indonesia, North Sumatra, Atjeh, Ketambe, Gunung Leuser Nature Reserve, Ketambe, valley of Lau Alas, near tributary of Lau Ketambe, 35 km NW of Kutatjane, 29 vii 1972, W.J.J.O. de Wilde & B.E.E. de Wilde-Duyfjes 13888 (holotype L (L0179214 and L0154856; two-sheet specimen, cross-referenced sheets marked as “I” and “II” and separately barcoded; isotype K (K000854294)).

Habit. Tree to 10 m.

Distribution. Indonesia (Sumatra).

Habitat. Rain forests; 200–400 m.

Infrageneric classification. *Drypetes* sect. *Sphragidia* (Airy Shaw, 1978).

References. Airy Shaw (1981), Govaerts *et al.* (2000).

Drypetes dinklagei (Pax) Hutch. in Dyer (ed.), Fl. Trop. Afr. 6(1): 683. 1912 (IPNI: 345011-1, WFO: wfo-0000946454). – *Cyclostemon dinklagei* Pax, Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 23: 520. 1897 (IPNI: 343878-1, WFO: wfo-0000934065). – Type: Cameroon, Batanga [Groß-Batanga], 10 xi 1890, M.J. Dinklage 798 (lectotype designated here: P (P04651711); isolectotypes BR (BR0000015787644), P (P04651711)).

Habit. Tree to 6 m.

Distribution. Cameroon, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo and Republic of the Congo.

Habitat. Rain forest.

Infrageneric classification. *Drypetes* sect. *Sphragidia* (Pax & Hoffmann, 1922).

References. Govaerts *et al.* (2000), Lebrun & Stork (2006).

Drypetes diopa (Hiern) Brenan, Kew Bull. 8: 92. 1953 (IPNI: 345012-1, WFO: wfo-0000946455). – *Diospyros diopa* Hiern, J. Bot. 59: 129. 1921 (IPNI: 322326-1, WFO: wfo-0000943692). – Type: Angola, Cabinda, Maiombe, Belize, 14 xii 1918, J. Gossweiler 7634 (lectotype designated here: LISC (LISC053423); isolectotypes BM (BM001191750, BM001191751), BR (BR0000008894236 (BR-S.P. 889423)), COI (COI00033989), LISC (LISC053276, LISC053277, LISC053278, LISC053279, LISC053280, LISC053412, LISC053413, LISC053414, LISC053415, LISC053416, LISC053417, LISC053418, LISC053419, LISC053420, LISC053421, LISC053422)).

Drypetes angustifolia Pax & K. Hoffm. in Engl. (ed.), Pflanzenr. IV, 147, XV (Heft 81): 261. 1922 (IPNI: 344958-1, WFO: wfo-0000946386). – Type: Equatorial Guinea, [Wele Nzás] Nkolentangan [Alén], Bubui, 10 iv 1908, G. Tessmann 331 (lectotype designated here: K000406374; isolectotype BR0000015784339).

Habit. Tree to 20 m.

Distribution. Angola, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon and Republic of the Congo.

Habitat. Primary and secondary forests, riverbanks, swamps; 350–970 m.

Infrageneric classification. *Drypetes* sect. *Stemonodiscus* (Pax & Hoffmann, 1922, as *D. angustifolia*).

References. Govaerts *et al.* (2000), Lebrun & Stork (2006), Harris *et al.* (2021).

Drypetes diversifolia Krug & Urb., Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 15: 353. 1892 (IPNI: [85489-2](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946456](#)). Original type citation: "Habitat in insula Bahamensi Hog Island: Eggers n. 4155.". – Type: Not found.

Drypetes keyensis Krug & Urb., Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 15: 354. 1892 (IPNI: [85499-2](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946533](#)). – Type: United States, Florida, Elliott's Key, 21 xi 1886, C.S. Sargent s.n. (lectotype designated here: GH (GH00589588); isoelectotype NY (NY02684313)).

Habit. Tree to 7 m.

Distribution. Bahamas, Dominican Republic, Haiti (?), Turks and Caicos Islands, USA (Florida).

Habitat. Coastal thickets, rocky ridges, sandy soils; 0–10 m.

Infrageneric classification. *Drypetes* sect. *Drypetes* (Pax & Hoffmann, [1922](#), also as *D. keyensis*).

Iconography. Sargent ([1895](#): tab. 307 as *D. keyensis*); Liogier ([1986](#): fig. 116–15); Correll & Correll ([1996](#): fig. 333).

References. Sargent ([1895](#)), Liogier ([1986](#)), Correll & Correll ([1996](#)), Govaerts et al. ([2000](#)), Acevedo-Rodríguez & Strong ([2012](#)), Levin ([2016](#)).

Drypetes dolichocarpa Kaneh., Bot. Mag. (Tokyo) 48: 400. 1934 (IPNI: [345014-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946458](#)). – Type: Northern Mariana Islands, Saipan, 30 vii 1933, R. Kanehira 2141 (lectotype designated here: TI (TI 01607); isoelectotypes K (K000854300), NY (NY02684327), P (P05512486), TI (TI 01608)).

Drypetes rotensis Kaneh., Bot. Mag. (Tokyo) 48: 733, fig. 4. 1934 (IPNI: [345165-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946646](#)). – Type: Northern Mariana Islands, Rota, [9] vii 1932, R. Kanehira 1791 (lectotype designated here: NY (NY02684359); isoelectotypes K (K000854297), TI (TI 01619), US (US 1967135)).

Habit. Shrub to 5 m.

Distribution. Guam and Northern Marianas Islands.

Habitat. Thickets; c.100 m.

Infrageneric classification. Not classified.

References. Kanehira ([1934](#)), Govaerts et al. ([2000](#)).

Drypetes dussii Krug & Urb., Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 15: 355. 1892 (IPNI: [85490-2](#) WFO: [wfo-0000946459](#)). – Type: Martinique, Hauteur du Carbet, Mont-Sera, hauteur de la belle Fontaine, iii 1870, L. Hahn 1371 (lectotype designated here: G (G00434865; two-sheet specimen); isoelectotypes BR (BR0000005106325), P (P04021812, P04021813, P04021816), US (US01050148)).

Habit. Small tree.

Distribution. Windward Islands (Martinique).

Habitat. No information available.

Infrageneric classification. *Drypetes* sect. *Drypetes* (Pax & Hoffmann, 1922).

References. Govaerts et al. (2000), Acevedo-Rodríguez & Strong (2012).

Drypetes eglandulosa (Roxb.) Pax & K.Hoffm. in Engl. (ed.), Pflanzenr. IV, 147, XV (Heft 81): 249. 1922 (IPNI: [345016-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946460](#)). – *Hopea eglandulosa* Roxb., Fl. Ind. ed. 1832 2: 611. 1832 (IPNI: [320881-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000215015](#)). – *Cyclostemon eglandulosus* (Roxb.) Kurz, J. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, Pt 2, Nat. Hist. 42(2): 240. 1873 (IPNI: [343879-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000934066](#)). Indication of provenance: "(...), a native of the hills of Tipperah, from thence plants have been introduced into the Botanic garden twelve years, (...)". – Type: Not found.

Habit. Tree to 15 m.

Distribution. Bangladesh, India (Assam, Tripura) and Myanmar.

Habitat. Primary and secondary forests, thickets.

Infrageneric classification. *Drypetes* sect. *Sphragidia* (Pax & Hoffmann, 1922).

References. Hooker (1887), Chakrabarty et al. (1997), Govaerts et al. (2000), Ahmed (2008), Chakrabarty & Balakrishnan (2012), Barooah & Ahmed (2014), Aung et al. (2025).

Drypetes ellipsoidea (Merr.) Pax & K.Hoffm. in Engl. (ed.), Pflanzenr. IV, 147, XV (Heft 81): 250. 1922 (IPNI: [345018-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946462](#)). – *Cyclostemon ellipsoideus* Merr., Philipp. J. Sci., C 9: 369. 1915 ("1914") (IPNI: [343880-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000934067](#)). – Type: Philippines, Leyte [Buenavista, near Jaro], 10 vi 1914, C.A. Wenzel 828 (lectotype designated by Levin (2021): A (A00055903); isolectotypes BM, GH (GH00055904), US (US00109930)).

Habit. Shrub c.4 m.

Distribution. Philippines.

Habitat. Forests; c.500 m.

Infrageneric classification. *Drypetes* sect. *Sphragidia* (Pax & Hoffmann, 1922).

References. Govaerts et al. (2000), Pelser et al. (2011).

Notes. Further research is needed to clarify the relationships between this species and *D. celebica* (Pelser et al., 2011).

Drypetes elliptica (Hook.f.) Pax & K.Hoffm. in Engl. (ed.), Pflanzenr. IV, 147, XV (Heft 81): 244. 1922 (IPNI: [345019-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946463](#)). – *Cyclostemon ellipticus* Hook.f., Fl. Brit. India 5: 342. 1887 (IPNI: [343881-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000934068](#)). – Type: India or Myanmar, Tenasserim and Andamans, J.W. Helfer s.n. [*Herb. of the late East India Company No. 4962*] (lectotype designated by Chakrabarty et al. ([1997](#)): K (K000246650); isolectotype P (P05470749)).

Habit. Tree.

Distribution. India (Andaman Islands, Assam) and Myanmar.

Habitat. No information available; c.500 m.

Infrageneric classification. *Drypetes* sect. *Sphragidia* (Pax & Hoffmann, [1922](#)).

Iconography. Chakrabarty et al. ([1997](#): fig. 4).

References. Hooker ([1887](#)), Chakrabarty et al. ([1997](#)), Govaerts et al. ([2000](#)), Barooah & Ahmed ([2014](#)), Aung et al. ([2025](#)).

Drypetes eriocarpa Airy Shaw, Kew Bull. 21: 360. 1968 (IPNI: [345020-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946465](#)). – Type: Malaysia, Sarawak, Serian, S. Sabal Tapang, 24 xii 1962, I. Paie S.17005 (holotype K (K000854293); isotypes A (A01166337), L (L0016178, L0016179)).

Habit. Tree to 20 m.

Distribution. Brunei (?), Malaysia (Sarawak).

Habitat. Primary forests, clayey soils; up to 150 m.

Infrageneric classification. *Drypetes* sect. *Stipulares* (Airy Shaw, [1968](#), [1974](#)).

References. Airy Shaw ([1975](#)), Govaerts et al. ([2000](#)).

Drypetes euryodes (Hiern) Hutch. in Dyer (ed.), Fl. Trop. Afr. 6(1): 689. 1912 (IPNI: [345021-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946466](#)). – *Cyclostemon euryodes* Hiern, Cat. Afr. Pl. 1: 961. 1900 (IPNI: [343882-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000934070](#)). – Type: Angola, [Malanje] Pungo Andongo, Barranco da Pedra Songue, ipsius praesidium, i 1857, F. Welwitsch 1268 (lectotype designated here: BM (BM001191742); isolectotypes BM (BM001191815), BR (BR0000018701975), LISU (LISU 223839, LISU 223840, LISU 223841), M (M 110531), PRE).

Habit. Shrub to 4 m.

Distribution. Angola.

Habitat. No information available.

Infrageneric classification. *Drypetes* sect. *Stemonodiscus* (Pax & Hoffmann, [1922](#)).

References. Govaerts et al. (2000), Harris et al. (2021).

Drypetes falcata (Merr.) Pax & K. Hoffm. in Engl. (ed.), Pflanzenr. IV, 147, XV (Heft 81): 250. 1922 (IPNI: [345022-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946467](#)). – *Cyclostemon falcatus* Merr., Philipp. J. Sci., C 3: 415. 1909 (“1908”) (IPNI: [343883-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000934071](#)). – Type: Philippines, Camiguin Island, Babuyan, [22 vi] 1907, *E. Fénix s.n.* [Bur. Sci. 4033] (lectotype designated by Levin (2021): K (K000854316); isolectotypes PNH (PNH 32275), US (US00109931)).

Habit. Shrub to 5 m.

Distribution. Philippines.

Habitat. Coastal vegetation.

Infrageneric classification. *Drypetes* sect. *Sphragidia* (Pax & Hoffmann, 1922).

References. Govaerts et al. (2000), Pelser et al. (2011).

Drypetes fanshawei Sandwith, Kew Bull. 7: 258. 1952 (IPNI: [85491-2](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946470](#)). – Type: Guyana, Yarikita Ck., Amakura River, 31 iii 1945, [D.B. Fanshawe] Forest Dept. no. 5183, Field no. F 2447 (holotype K (K000572890); isotypes NY (NY00074048), U (U0001912)).

Habit. Tree to 15 m.

Distribution. Ecuador, Guyana and Venezuela.

Habitat. Riverbanks, creeksides; 50–300 m.

Infrageneric classification. Not classified.

References. Sandwith & Kobuski (1952), Levin (1999), Govaerts et al. (2000).

Drypetes fernandopoana Brenan, Kew Bull. 8: 92. 1953 (IPNI: [345025-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946471](#)). – Replaced synonym: *Cyclostemon glomeratus* Müll.Arg., Flora 47: 532. 1864 (IPNI: [343890-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000934078](#)). – *Drypetes glomerata* (Müll.Arg.) Hutch. in Dyer (ed.), Fl. Trop. Afr. 6(1): 679. 1912 (IPNI: [345046-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946495](#)), nom. illeg., later homonym, non Griseb. 1857. – Type: Equatorial Guinea, Fernando Po, 1860, G. Mann 278 (lectotype designated here: K (K001519773 and K001519774; two-sheet specimen, cross-referenced sheets marked as “1” and “2”); isolectotypes BR (BR0000018701951), P (P0539764)).

Habit. Tree to 6 m.

Distribution. Equatorial Guinea (Bioko Island).

Habitat. No information available.

Infrageneric classification. *Cyclostemon* sect. *Eucyclostemon* nom. inval. (Müller Argoviensis 1866); *Drypetes* sect. *Sphragidia* (Pax & Hoffmann, 1922, as *D. glomerata*).

Reference. Govaerts et al. (2000).

Drypetes floribunda (Müll.Arg.) Hutch. in Dyer (ed.), Fl. Trop. Afr. 6(1): 687. 1912 (IPNI: 345026-1, WFO: wfo-0000946472). – *Cyclostemon floribundus* Müll.Arg., Flora 47: 532. 1864 (IPNI: 343884-1, WFO: wfo-0000934072). – Type: Nigeria. S Nigeria [Idah, secus flumen Quorra prope Iddah], C. Barter 1673 (lectotype designated by Quintanar et al. (2021b): K (K000406233); isoelectotypes BR (BR0000018701289), P (P04707388, P04707389)).

Drypetes ovata Hutch. in Dyer (ed.), Fl. Trop. Afr. 6(1): 688. 1912 (IPNI: 345131-1, WFO: wfo-0000946606). – Type: Togo, prope Lome, 1900–1902, O. Warnecke 154 (lectotype designated here: K (K000406235); isoelectotypes BM (BM001191736), BR (BR0000006238193), E (E00310700), EA (EA 109), K (K000406234), L (L 0155655), M (M 110521), P (P0539760), Z (Z 000081316)).

Habit. Tree to 10 m.

Distribution. Benin, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Nigeria, Senegal and Togo.

Habitat. Forests, riverbanks, thickets, extending also into savannahs, sandy, rocky soils; 80–1000 m.

Infrageneric classification. *Cyclostemon* sect. *Eucyclostemon* nom. inval. (Müller Argoviensis, 1866); *Drypetes* sect. *Sphragidia* (Pax & Hoffmann, 1922, also as *D. ovata*).

Iconography. Aubréville (1959: pl. 141C, 10); Senghor (1975: pl. ante 429).

References. Keay (1958), Senghor (1975), Keay (1989), Lebrun & Stork (2006), Thiombano et al. (2012), Quintanar et al. (2021b).

Drypetes forbesii Pax & K.Hoffm. in Engl. (ed.), Pflanzenr. IV, 147, XV (Heft 81): 269. 1922 (IPNI: 345027-1, WFO: wfo-0000946473). – Type: Indonesia, Sumatra, Lampung, Penanggungan, 1881–1882, H.O. Forbes 1763 (lectotype designated by Levin (2021): BM (BM001191731); isoelectotypes BM (BM001191732), GH (GH00055934), L (L0016180), P (P05600164, P05600165), SING (SING0050221), WU (WU030818)).

Habit. Large tree.

Distribution. Indonesia (Sumatra).

Habitat. No information available; c.180 m.

Infrageneric classification. *Drypetes* sect. *Drypetes* (Pax & Hoffmann, 1922).

References. Moore (1925), Govaerts et al. (2000).

Drypetes fusiformis Airy Shaw, Kew Bull. 23: 62. 1969 (IPNI: [77140573-1](#), WFO: [wfo-1000075524](#)). – Type: Malaysia, [Sabah,] Bettotan, near Sandakan, 29 vii 1937, C.B. Kloss SFN 19011 (lectotype designated by Airy Shaw (1969): K (K000854292); isolectotype L (L0016181)).

Habit. Tree to 35 m.

Distribution. Indonesia (Kalimantan) and Malaysia (Sabah).

Habitat. Primary forests, black or clay soils, loam with coral limestone; up to 100 m.

Infrageneric classification. *Drypetes* sect. cf. *Oligandrae* Pax & K.Hoffm. (Airy Shaw, 1969).

References. Airy Shaw (1965, 1975).

Drypetes gabonensis Pierre ex Hutch. in Dyer (ed.), Fl. Trop. Afr. 6(1): 680. 1912 (IPNI: [345032-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946477](#)). – Type: Gabon, [Estuaire, environs de Libreville], 18 vii 1898; T.J. Klaine 1278 (lectotype designated by Quintanar et al. (2023b): P (P04707398); isolectotypes BR (BR0000006238124, BR0000006238452, BR0000006238780 (BR-S.P. 623 878)), K (K000406326), P (P04707401)).

Habit. Tree to 30(–35) m.

Distribution. Angola, Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea (Río Muni), Gabon and Republic of the Congo.

Habitat. Primary and secondary evergreen forests, riverbanks; 10–850 m.

Infrageneric classification. *Drypetes* sect. *Oligandrae* (Pax & Hoffmann, 1922).

Iconography. Harris et al. (2021: pl. 44); Quintanar et al. (2023b: fig. 2).

References. Govaerts et al. (2000), Lebrun & Stork (2006), Harris et al. (2021), Quintanar et al. (2023b).

Drypetes gardneri (Thwaites) Pax & K.Hoffm. in Engl. (ed.), Pflanzenr. IV, 147, XV (Heft 81): 270. 1922 (IPNI: [345033-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946478](#)). – *Hemicyclia gardneri* Thwaites, Hooker's J. Bot. Kew Gard. Misc. 7: 271. 1855 (IPNI: [349865-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000981264](#)). – Type: Sri Lanka, Ceylon, G.H.K. Thwaites C.P. 2121 (lectotype designated by Chakrabarty & Balakrishnan (2017): K (K000246676); isolectotypes A (A00055947), BR (BR0000005101191), CAL (CAL0000022988, CAL0000022989), FR (FR0031386), G (G00441677), G-DC (G00319294), GH (GH00055946), K (K000246677), NY (NY02684331), P (P05470746, P05470747, P05470748), PDA).

Hemicyclia travancorica Bourd., Forest Trees Trav.: 329. 1908 (IPNI: [60472303-2](#), WFO: [wfo-0000981276](#)). – *Drypetes travancorica* (Bourd.) Santapau & S.K.Jain, Indian

Forester 92: 643. 1966 (IPNI: [345207-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946696](#)). – *Drypetes gardneri* subsp. *travancorica* (Bourd.) Chakrab. & N.P.Balakr., J. Econ. Taxon. Bot. 40(1–2): 40. 2017 (“2016”) (IPNI: [77335000-1](#), WFO: [wfo-1200073425](#)). – Type: India, Travancore, Ariyankavu, 21 v 1894, T.F. Bourdillon 227 (lectotype designated by Chakrabarty & Balakrishnan ([2017](#)): K (K000246694)).

Habit. Tree to 18 m.

Distribution. India (Kerala, Tamil Nadu) and Sri Lanka.

Habitat. Evergreen forests, dry forests, fringing forests, riverbanks; 0–765 m.

Infrageneric classification. *Hemicyclia* sect. *Astylis* (Müller Argoviensis, [1866](#), as *Hemicyclia gardneri*); *Drypetes* sect. *Drypetes* (Pax & Hoffmann, [1922](#)).

Iconography. Baillon ([1858](#): tab. 27 fig. 8 as *Hemicyclia gardneri*); Trimen ([1898](#): pl. 82 as *Hemicyclia gardneri*).

References. Hooker ([1887](#)), Ahmedullah & Nayar ([1987](#)), Chakrabarty et al. ([1997](#)), Philcox ([1997](#)), Govaerts et al. ([2000](#)), Chakrabarty & Balakrishnan ([2012](#)).

Drypetes gentryana Vásquez, Arnaldoa 21: 260, figs 1, 2. 2015 (“2014”) (IPNI: [77153985-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0001345157](#)). – Type: Peru, Pasco, Oxapampa, Distrito Palcazú, Parque Nacional Yanachaga Chemillén, Estación Biológica Paujil, 10 viii 2014, R. Vásquez 39070 (holotype HOXA; isotypes MO (MO-3000311 (6748082), MO-3000312 (6748081)), USM).

Habit. Tree to 18 m.

Distribution. Peru.

Habitat. Primary forests; 399 m.

Infrageneric classification. Not classified.

Reference. Vásquez ([2015](#)).

Drypetes gentryi Monach., Phytologia 3: 32. 1948 (“*gentryii*”) (IPNI: [85492-2](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946480](#)). – Type: Mexico, [Sinaloa] Capadero, Sierra Tacuichamona, 13 ii 1940, H.S. Gentry 5597 (holotype NY (NY02684332); isotypes ARIZ, MEXU (MEXU00189098, MEXU00199453), MICH (MICH1104805), MO (MO-3222748 (1252702)), RSA (RSA0002685)).

Habit. Tree to 25 m.

Distribution. Mexico.

Habitat. Deciduous forests; 100–1100 m.

Infrageneric classification. *Drypetes* sect. *Drypetes* (Levin, [2013](#)).

References. Govaerts *et al.* (2000), Levin (2013).

Drypetes gerrardii Hutch. in Harv. & Sond., Fl. Cap. 5(2): 405. 1920 (IPNI: [345035-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946481](#)). – Type: South Africa, Natal, Tugela, *W.T. Gerrard* 1629 (lectotype designated here: K (K000406338); isoelectotypes BM, BR (BR0000018701920), K (K000406337), W (W 1889-0068493)).

Habit. Tree to 30 m.

Distribution. Burundi, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Eswatini, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Rwanda, South Africa, South Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Habitat. Evergreen forests, dry to submontane mixed evergreen forests, riverbanks, thickets; 780–2300 m.

Infrageneric classification. *Drypetes* sect. *Oligandrae* (Pax & Hoffmann, 1922, also as *D. australis* and *D. subdentata*).

References. Radcliffe-Smith (1987, 1996), Govaerts *et al.* (2000), Lebrun & Stork (2006).

Drypetes gerrardii* var. *gerrardii (WFO: [wfo-0000946482](#))

Drypetes subdentata Mildbr. in Siebenl., Forstw. Deutsch. Ostaf.: 93. 1914 (IPNI: [345192-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946681](#)). – Type: Tanzania, Tanga Province, Lushoto District, Mkuzi F.R., 11 ii 1959, *Mgaza* 223 (neotype designated here: K (K004431228)).

Drypetes australis Hutch. ex Pax & K. Hoffm. in Engl. (ed.), Pflanzenr. IV, 147, XV (Heft 81): 252. 1922 (IPNI: [344967-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946397](#)). – Type: South Africa, Pondoland, Umhlagela [Umhlanga], *F.E. Bachmann* 804 (lectotype designated here: K (K004804304)), **syn. nov.**

Drypetes battiscombei Hutch., Bull. Misc. Inform. Kew 1924: 261. 1924 (IPNI: [344970-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946403](#)). – Type: Kenya, Nairobi [Arboretum], *E. Battiscombe* 935 (lectotype designated here: EA (EA000000093); isoelectotypes BR (BR0000018701883), K (K000406321, K000406322, K000406323)).

Distribution. Burundi, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Eswatini, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Rwanda, South Africa (Eastern Cape, KwaZulu-Natal, Limpopo, Mpumalanga), South Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Notes. Pax & Hoffmann (1922) separated *F.E. Bachmann* 804 from the type material of *D. gerrardii* to describe *D. australis* as a different species mainly on the basis of its more or less ovate (vs lanceolate) leaves. They also described its flowers as having 4 or 5 sepals and (4 or) 5 stamens, characters that do not contradict the synonymy of this name with *D. gerrardii*, to which its type specimen seems to belong.

Drypetes subdentata was recognised as a species independent from *D. gerrardii* mainly on the basis of its glabrescent branchlets (Pax & Hoffmann, 1922) but was subsequently synonymised with this latter species by Radcliffe-Smith (1987), who also considered that the type material cited by Pax & Hoffmann (1922) for *D. subdentata* was kept at B and lost. We have not found any of this type material, nor any original material associated with this name, so we neotypify it with the specimen K (K004431228) of the gathering *Mgaza* 223, also collected in Tanzania and identified by Radcliffe-Smith (1987) as *D. gerrardii* var. *gerrardii*, the taxon to which he thought *D. subdentata* belonged.

Drypetes gerrardii* var. *angustifolia Radcl.-Sm., Kew Bull. 47: 678. 1992 (IPNI: [969905-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0001390015](#)). – Type: Zimbabwe, Imbeza Forest Reserve, Penhalonga Forest Officer, 18 xi 1935, *H. Kleinschmidt* s.n. (holotype K (K000406352); isotype PRE (PRE 630999-0)).

Distribution. Mozambique and Zimbabwe.

Drypetes gerrardii* var. *grandifolia Radcl.-Sm., Kew Bull. 32: 476. 1978 (IPNI: [880520-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0001386960](#)). – Type: Uganda, Eastern Prov., Mbale District, Bulago Elgon, 21 xii 1925, *J.D. Snowden* 961 (holotype K (K004431238 and K004431239; two-sheet specimen, cross-referenced sheets marked as “i” and “ii”); isotypes BM, EA (EA-94), KAW (KAW-104), MO (MO-1657167), P (P04707270)).

Distribution. Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Tanzania and Uganda.

Drypetes gerrardii* var. *tomentosa Radcl.-Sm., Kew Bull. 32: 477. 1978 (IPNI: [880521-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0001386961](#)). – Type: Uganda, Constituent of Nile forests. Busoga (...), vi 1945, *I.R. Dale* U425 (holotype K (K000254154); isotypes BR (BR0000006238131), EA (EA-90)).

Distribution. Democratic Republic of the Congo, Kenya, Malawi, Rwanda, South Africa, South Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia.

Drypetes gerrardinoides Radcl.-Sm., Kew Bull. 45: 671, fig. 1. 1990 (IPNI: [940491-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946483](#)). – Type: Tanzania, Iringa District, Udzungwa Mts, Lulanda [Lulando] Forest, 29 iii 1988, *S. Bidgood*, *L. Mwasumbi* L. & *K. Vollesen* 794 (holotype K (K004431311 and K004431316, cross-referenced sheets marked as “1” and “2”); isotypes B (B 10 0153967), BR (BR0000006238469 (BR-S.P. 623 846)), DAV (DAV 108443), FT (FT 001942), MO (MO-3747627), NHT (NHT000000180), P (P00539761), WAG (WAG 1563859)).

Habit. Tree to 4 m.

Distribution. Tanzania.

Habitat. Patches of mixed rain forests, seasonally dry coastal forest; 170–1720 m.

Infrageneric classification. *Drypetes* sect. *Stemonodiscus* (Radcliffe-Smith, 1990).

References. Govaerts et al. (2000), Lebrun & Stork (2006).

Drypetes gilgiana (Pax) Pax & K.Hoffm. in Engl. (ed.), Pflanzenr. IV, 147, XV (Heft 81): 261. 1922 (IPNI: [345037-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946485](#)). – *Cyclostemon gilgianus* Pax, Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 33: 278. 1903 (IPNI: [343886-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000934074](#)). – *Lingelsheimia gilgiana* (Pax) Hutch. in Dyer (ed.), Fl. Trop. Afr. 6(1): 691. 1912 (IPNI: [350893-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000227849](#)). – Type: Cameroon, Bipindi, iv 1901, G. A. Zenker 2349 (lectotype designated by Quintanar et al. (2021b): HBG (HBG-516335); isolectotypes A (A00055914), B (B 10 0366444), BR (BR0000006238797 (BR-S.P. 623 879), BR0000006239114), E (E00310689), G, G (G00434864), K (K000406373), L (L0154887, M (M 110520), MO (MO-1903774), P (P0539762, P0539763), S (S 03-2493), W (W 1902-1170), WAG (WAG0001328)).

Habit. Tree to 12 m.

Distribution. Benin, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Nigeria, Republic of the Congo, Senegal and Sierra Leone.

Habitat. Lowland to montane forests, dry deciduous forest, thickets, riverbanks, marshy forests, loamy, sandy clay, rocky or lateritic soils; 20–1525 m.

Infrageneric classification. *Drypetes* sect. *Stemonodiscus* (Pax & Hoffmann, 1922).

Iconography. Keay (1958: fig. 133A–D); Aubréville (1959: pl. 140B, 4, 5); Senghor (1975: pl. ante 431).

References. Senghor (1975), Keay (1989), Govaerts et al. (2000), Lebrun & Stork (2006), Lisowski (2009), Harris et al. (2021), Quintanar et al. (2021b), Gosline et al. (2023).

Drypetes gitingensis (Elmer) Pax & K.Hoffm. in Engl. (ed.), Pflanzenr. IV, 147, XV (Heft 81): 250. 1922 (IPNI: [345038-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946486](#)). – *Cyclostemon gitingensis* Elmer, Leaf. Philipp. Bot. 3: 912. 1910 (IPNI: [343887-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000934075](#)). – Type: Philippines, Magallanes (Mt. Giting-Giting), Province of Capiz, Island of Sibuyan, iv 1910, A.D.E. Elmer 12317 (lectotype designated by Levin (2021): NY (NY2684333); isolectotypes A (A00055905), BISH (BISH1001523), CAL (CAL0000023010), E (E00394977), F (F0092313F), G (G00434744, G00434745), GH (GH00055906), HBG (HBG-516334), K (K000854317), L (L0154889), MO (MO-260040), U (U.1602127), US (US00109932), VT (UVMVT224272)).

Habit. Shrub-like tree.

Distribution. Philippines.

Habitat. Lowland forests along streams; c.300 m.

Infrageneric classification. *Drypetes* sect. *Sphragidia* (Pax & Hoffmann, 1922).

References. Govaerts et al. (2000), Pelser et al. (2011).

Drypetes glaberrima Airy Shaw, Kew Bull. 29: 302. 1974 (IPNI: [345039-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946488](#)). – Type: Indonesia, Vogelkop Peninsula, Ije river valley, path Soedjak–Mt Koesemoen, near Aiwa (Aivai, on map: Itebre) river, 7 xi 1961, *P. van Royen & H. Sleumer* 7751 (holotype L (L0154890); isotypes A (A01166342), K (K000854310), P (P5600212)).

Habit. Tree to 6 m.

Distribution. Indonesia (Irian Jaya).

Habitat. No information available; c.850 m.

Infrageneric classification. *Drypetes* sect. *Drypetes* (Airy Shaw, 1980).

References. Airy Shaw (1980), Govaerts et al. (2000).

Drypetes glabra (Pax) Hutch. in Dyer (ed.), Fl. Trop. Afr. 6(1): 682. 1912 (IPNI: [345040-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946489](#)). – *Cyclostemon glaber* Pax, Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 15: 527. 1893 (IPNI: [343888-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000934076](#)). – Type: São Tomé and Príncipe, [São Tomé Is., Caué, São João dos] Angolares, i 1886, *F. Quintas 1009* [B.132] (lectotype designated here: COI (“S. Tomé e Príncipe 1834”; one-sheet specimen, no barcode); isolectotypes BM (BM001191816, BM001191817), BR (BR0000009859333 (BR-S.P. 623 912), BR0000009859661 (BR-S.P. 985 966), BR0000009859333 (BR-S.P. 985 933)), K (K000406367)).

Habit. Tree to 6 m.

Distribution. São Tomé and Príncipe (São Tomé).

Habitat. No information available.

Infrageneric classification. *Drypetes* sect. *Drypetes* (Pax & Hoffmann, 1922).

Reference. Govaerts et al. (2000).

Notes. Exell (1944) cited the type of *Cyclostemon glaber* in B “(BD, type; K).” and an isotype in K. Since the type of B was lost during the Second World War, we lectotypify this name with the specimen COI of the gathering *F. Quintas 1009* [B.132]. The collection numbers 1009 and 132 collected by F. Quintas refer to the same gathering, with later, complicated renumbering, described in detail by Exell (1944: 383–385).

Drypetes glabridiscus J.J.Sm., Bull. Jard. Bot. Buitenzorg sér. 3, 6: 83. 1924 (IPNI: [345041-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946490](#)). – Type: Indonesia, Patria Selébès, cult. in Hort. Bog. IX.C.117 (neotype designated by Levin (2021): L (L.2213162 (L0155313)); isoneotype K (K000854291)).

Habit. Small tree.

Distribution. Indonesia (Sulawesi).

Habitat. No information available.

Infrageneric classification. Not classified.

Reference. Govaerts et al. (2000).

Drypetes glauca Vahl, Eclog. Amer. 3: 49. 1807 (IPNI: [345042-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946492](#)).

– Type: Montserrat, *s.loc.*, J. Ryan *s.n.* (lectotype designated by Leyva & García-Beltrán (2024): C (C10011218); isolectotypes C (C10011216, C10011217)).

Drypetes glauca var. *macrocarpa* Krug & Urb., Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 15: 356. 1892 (IPNI: [85493-2](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946493](#)). – Type: Martinique, hauteurs des Trois-Ilets bois du morne Saint-Martin au pied de la montagne Pelée, 1877, A. Duss 33 (lectotype designated here: NY (NY02684334)).

Habit. Tree to 20 m.

Distribution. Dominican Republic, Haiti, Leeward Islands (Montserrat), Puerto Rico and Windward Islands (from Saint Kitts and Nevis to St Vincent).

Habitat. Woodlands and forests; low to medium altitudes.

Infrageneric classification. *Drypetes* sect. *Drypetes* (Pax & Hoffmann, 1922).

Iconography. Poiteau (1815: pl. 6); Little & Wadsworth (1964: 269).

References. Duss (1897), Little & Wadsworth (1964), Liogier (1986, 1988), Govaerts et al. (2000), Acevedo-Rodríguez & Strong (2012).

Drypetes globosa (Merr.) Pax & K.Hoffm. in Engl. (ed.), Pflanzenr. IV, 147, XV (Heft 81):

247. 1922 (IPNI: [345044-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946494](#)). – *Cyclostemon globosus* Merr.,

Philipp. J. Sci., C 9: 478. 1915 (“1914”) (IPNI: [343889-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000934077](#)). – Type:

Philippines, Island of Cuyo, [20] vii 1913, L. Escritor *s.n.* [Bur. Sci. 21362] (lectotype designated by Levin (2021): NY (NY02684335); isolectotypes CAL (CAL0000023015), F (FV0092311F), K (K000854268), L (L0154893), LY (LY0545037), SING (SING0050222), US (US00109933)).

Habit. Tree or shrub.

Distribution. Philippines.

Habitat. Lowland thickets and forests.

Infrageneric classification. *Drypetes* sect. *Sphragidia* (Pax & Hoffmann, 1922).

References. Govaerts et al. (2000), Pelser et al. (2011).

Drypetes gossweileri S.Moore, J. Bot. 58: 271. 1920 (IPNI: [345047-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946498](#)). – Type: Angola, Mayumbe, Portuguese Congo, in the forests of Buco Zau, 7 xii 1916, J. Gossweiler 6867 (lectotype designated here: BM (BM001191739); isoelectotypes BM (BM001191740), BR (BR0000008894205 (BR-S.P. 889 420)), COI (COI00033986), K (K000406324, K000406325), LISC (LISC053309, LISC053310), LISU (LISU 60103, LISU 60104)).

Drypetes armoracia Pax & K.Hoffm. in Engl. (ed.), Pflanzenr. IV, 147, XV (Heft 81): 275. 1922 (IPNI: [344963-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946393](#)). – Type: Cameroon, Bezirk Molundu, Mündung des Bange in den Bumba, 14 ii 1911, G.W.J. Mildbraed 4478 (lectotype designated here: HBG (HBG-516352)).

Habit. Tree to 45 m.

Distribution. Angola, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Nigeria and Republic of the Congo.

Habitat. Primary and secondary mixed forests; 25–1800 m.

Infrageneric classification. *Drypetes* sect. *Stenogynium* (Pax & Hoffmann, [1922](#), as *D. armoracia*).

Iconography. Keay ([1958](#): fig. 133G).

References. Keay ([1989](#)), Govaerts et al. ([2000](#)), Lebrun & Stork ([2006](#)), Harris et al. ([2021](#)).

Notes. In several biodiversity databases the spelling “*arinozacia*” for *D. armoracia*, attributed to J. D. Kennedy, appears recorded. Despite using this incorrect spelling, Kennedy ([1936](#)) referred to the name previously published by Pax & Hoffmann ([1922](#)) and therefore did not publish a novelty.

Drypetes gracilis Pax & K.Hoffm. in Engl. (ed.), Pflanzenr. IV, 147, XV (Heft 81): 239. 1922 (IPNI: [345048-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946499](#)). – Type: Cameroon, Bezirk Lomie, Assobam am Bumba, 24 iv 1911, G.W.J. Mildbraed 5046 (lectotype designated here: HBG (HBG-516331); isoelectotypes HBG (HBG-516332, HBG-516333 (right male specimen excluded))).

Habit. Shrub to 3 m.

Distribution. Cameroon.

Habitat. No information available.

Infrageneric classification. *Drypetes* sect. *Sphragidia* (Pax & Hoffmann, [1922](#)).

References. Govaerts et al. ([2000](#)), Lebrun & Stork ([2006](#)).

Drypetes grandifolia (C.B.Rob.) Pax & K.Hoffm. in Engl. (ed.), Pflanzenr. IV, 147, XV (Heft 81): 245. 1922 (IPNI: [345049-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946500](#)). – *Cyclostemon grandifolius*

C.B. Rob., Philipp. J. Sci., C 3: 197. 1908 (IPNI: [343891-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000934079](#)). – Type: Philippines, Mindanao [Lumbiag, District of Zamboanga], iii 1907, *W.I. Hutchinson s.n.* [For. Bur. 6554] (lectotype designated by Levin ([2021](#)): US (US00109934)).

Cyclostemon megacarpus Merr., Philipp. J. Sci., C 7: 387. 1913 (“1912”) (IPNI: [343915-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000934106](#)). – *Drypetes megacarpa* (Merr.) Pax & K. Hoffm. in Engl. (ed.), Pflanzenr. IV, 147, XV (Heft 81): 248. 1922 (IPNI: [345103-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946572](#)). – Type: Philippines, San Antonio, Prov. Laguna, vi 1912, *M. Ramos s.n.* [Bur. Sci. 14953] (lectotype designated by Levin ([2021](#)): A (A00055908); isolectotype BM).

Cyclostemon ramiflorus Merr., Philipp. J. Sci., C 7: 387. 1913 (“1912”) (IPNI: [343936-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000934128](#)). – *Drypetes ramiflora* (Merr.) Pax & K. Hoffm. in Engl. (ed.), Pflanzenr. IV, 147, XV (Heft 81): 249. 1922 (IPNI: [345158-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946639](#)). – Type: Philippines, Negros occidental, Mount Marapara, ix 1909, *H.M. Curran & F.W. Foxworthy s.n.* [For. Bur. 13640] (lectotype designated by Levin ([2021](#)): US (US00109943)).

Habit. Tree to 8 m.

Distribution. Philippines.

Habitat. Forests, forested ridges; c. 700 m.

Infrageneric classification. *Drypetes* sect. *Sphragidia* (Pax & Hoffmann, [1922](#), also as *D. megacarpa* and *D. ramiflora*).

References. Merrill ([1913](#)), Govaerts et al. ([2000](#)), Pelser et al. ([2011](#)).

Drypetes guatemalensis Lundell, Wrightia 4: 177. 1971 (IPNI: [85497-2](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946502](#)). – Type: Guatemala, Izabal, Puerto Mendez, on Río Dulce Road, 26 km, 22 ix 1970, *E. Contreras 10332* (lectotype designated here: LL (LL00371653); isolectotypes CAS (CAS0026476), DUKE (DUKE10000443), LL (LL00373266), MICH (MICH1104804), RSA (RSA0002686), S (S10-38217, S-R-10468)).

Habit. Tree to 30 m.

Distribution. Guatemala.

Habitat. Zapotales vegetation.

Infrageneric classification. *Drypetes* sect. *Sphragidia* (Levin, [2013](#)).

References. Lundell ([1971](#)), Govaerts et al. ([2000](#)).

Drypetes hainanensis Merr., J. Arnold Arbor. 6: 134. 1925 (IPNI: [345052-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946503](#)). – Type: China, Hainan, NW slope of Five Finger Mts., 27 v 1920, *W.Y. Chun 1734* (lectotype designated here: UC (UC242652); isolectotype A (A00055927)).

Drypetes subsessilis Gagnep., Bull. Soc. Bot. France 71: 262. 1924 (IPNI: [345193-1](#), WFO: [wfo-1000065826](#)), nom. illeg., later homonym, non (Kurz) Pax & K. Hoffm. 1922. – Type:

Laos, Luang-prabang, 1866–1868, *Thorel s.n.* (lectotype designated here: P (P05563288); isolectotype A (A00055932)).

Habit. Tree to 20 m.

Distribution. China (Hainan), Indonesia (Sulawesi), Laos, Malaysia (Sabah), Thailand and Vietnam.

Habitat. Evergreen forests, bamboo/deciduous forest, rocky, limestone rocks; 6–900 m.

Infrageneric classification. *Drypetes* sect. *Sphragidia* (Merrill, 1925).

Iconography. Phuphathanaphong & Chayamarit (2005: fig. 55).

References. Airy Shaw (1975), Kessler et al. (2002), Phuphathanaphong & Chayamarit (2005), Li & Gilbert (2008a).

Drypetes harmandii Pierre ex Gagnep., Bull. Soc. Bot. France 71: 259. 1924 (IPNI: 345053-1, WFO: wfo-0000946505). – Type: Laos, Région d’Attopeu, 1877, *F.J. Harmand 1110* (lectotype designated here: P (P05523134); isolectotype P (P05523128)).

Habit. Tree to 15 m.

Distribution. Laos and Thailand.

Habitat. Evergreen forests, limestone soils; 150–350 m.

Infrageneric classification. Not classified.

References. Govaerts et al. (2000), Phuphathanaphong & Chayamarit (2005), Gardner et al. (2018).

Drypetes helferi (Hook.f.) Pax & K.Hoffm. in Engl. (ed.), Pflanzenr. IV, 147, XV (Heft 81): 244. 1922 (IPNI: 345054-1, WFO: wfo-0000946506). – *Cyclostemon helferi* Hook.f., Fl. Brit. India 5: 343. 1887 (IPNI: 343893-1, WFO: wfo-0000934082). – Type: India [or Myanmar(?)], Tenasserim and Andamans, ex herb. *W. Helfer* [*Herb. of the late East India Company No. 214*] (lectotype designated by Chakrabarty et al. (1997) (first step): K; by Chakrabarty & Balakrishnan (2017) (second step): K (K000246656); isolectotype K (K000246655)).

Habit. Tree to 15 m.

Distribution. India (Andaman Islands), Myanmar and Thailand.

Habitat. Evergreen or semideciduous forests; up to 800 m.

Infrageneric classification. *Drypetes* sect. *Sphragidia* (Pax & Hoffmann, 1922).

Iconography. Phuphathanaphong & Chayamarit (2005: fig. 56)

References. Hooker (1887), Chakrabarty et al. (1997), Govaerts et al. (2000), Phupathanaphong & Chayamarit (2005), Gardner et al. (2018), Aung et al. (2025).

Drypetes henriquesii (Pax) Hutch. in Dyer (ed.), Fl. Trop. Afr. 6(1): 685. 1912 (IPNI: 345055-1, WFO: wfo-0000946507). – *Cyclostemon henriquesii* Pax, Bol. Soc. Brot. 10: 158. 1892 (IPNI: 343894-1, WFO: wfo-0000934083). – Type: São Tomé and Príncipe, [São Tomé Island, Mé-Zóchi] Roça S. Nicolau, ix 1885, A. Moller 810 (lectotype designated here: COI ("S. Tomé e Príncipe 1836"; one-sheet specimen, no barcode); isolectotypes BM (BM001191818), BR (BR0000013540333), LISU (LISU 63693)).

Habit. Tree.

Distribution. São Tomé and Príncipe (São Tomé).

Habitat. No information available.

Infrageneric classification. *Drypetes* sect. *Sphragidia* (Pax & Hoffmann, 1922).

Reference. Govaerts et al. (2000).

Drypetes heptandra Pax & K.Hoffm. in Engl. (ed.), Pflanzenr. IV, 147, XV (Heft 81): 254. 1922 (IPNI: 345056-1, WFO: wfo-0000946510). – Type: Philippines, Port Banga, Zamboanga, Mindanao, i–ii 1908, H.N. Whitford & W.I. Hutchinson s.n. [For. Bur. no. 9336] (lectotype designated by Levin (2021): US (US00513066)).

Habit. Shrub or tree.

Distribution. Philippines.

Habitat. No information available.

Infrageneric classification. *Drypetes* sect. *Oligandrae* (Pax & Hoffmann, 1922).

References. Govaerts et al. (2000), Pelsner et al. (2011).

Drypetes hoensis Gagnep., Bull. Soc. Bot. France 71: 259. 1924 (IPNI: 345059-1, WFO: wfo-0000946512). – Type: Vietnam, Cochinchina ad montem Deon-ba in prefecturam Tay-ninh, vi 1866, L. Pierre s.n. (lectotype designated by Levin (2021): P (P05470776); isolectotype P (P05470847)).

Habit. Tree to 20 m.

Distribution. China (Yunnan), Thailand and Vietnam.

Habitat. Evergreen forests, mixed deciduous forests, rocky limestone soils; 0–500 m.

Infrageneric classification. Not classified.

Iconography. Phạm-hoàng Hộ (1992: 266); Phupathanaphong & Chayamarit (2005: fig. 57).

References. Phạm-hoàng Hộ (1992), Govaerts et al. (2000), Phuphathanaphong & Chayamarit (2005), Li & Gilbert (2008a), Gardner et al. (2018).

Drypetes iliae Airy Shaw, Kew Bull. 33: 38. 1978 (IPNI: [345062-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946515](#)). – Type: Malaysia, Sarawak Arboretum, Semengoh F.R., 12th mile, Penrissen Road, Kuching, 28 vii 1972, *I. Paie S.31600* (holotype K (K000854289 and K000854290; two-sheet specimen, cross-referenced sheets marked as “1” and “2”); isotype L (L0016182)).

Habit. Tree to 21 m.

Distribution. Malaysia (Sabah, Sarawak).

Habitat. No information available.

Infrageneric classification. *Drypetes* sect. cf. *Sphragidia* (Airy Shaw, 1978).

Reference. Govaerts et al. (2000).

Drypetes ilicifolia Krug & Urb., Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 15: 352. 1892 (IPNI: [85498-2](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946516](#)). – Type: Puerto Rico, s.loc. [inter Cangrejos et Loiza, prope Bayamon], iv 1886, *A. Stahl 424* (lectotype designated here: K (K000572896); isolectotype S (S-R-7928)).

Habit. Tree to 13 m.

Distribution. Dominican Republic, Jamaica and Puerto Rico.

Habitat. Coastal forests, sand dunes, limestone and sandy soils; to 160 m.

Infrageneric classification. *Drypetes* sect. *Drypetes* (Pax & Hoffmann, 1922).

Iconography. Little et al. (1974: 405).

References. Little et al. (1974), Liogier (1986, 1988), Govaerts et al. (2000), Acevedo-Rodríguez & Strong (2012).

Drypetes impressinervis Airy Shaw, Kew Bull. 29: 298. 1974 (IPNI: [345064-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946517](#)). – Type: Malaysia, [Sarawak] 12th mile, Penrissen Road, Kuching District, 20 ix 1966, *Banyang ak Nudong & Benang ak Bubong S.25478* (holotype K (K000854288); isotype L (L0154938)).

Habit. Tree to 3 m.

Distribution. Malaysia (Sarawak).

Habitat. Riverbanks; probably at low altitude.

Infrageneric classification. *Drypetes* sect. *Sphragidia* (Airy Shaw, 1974).

References. Airy Shaw (1975), Govaerts et al. (2000).

Drypetes inaequalis Hutch. in Dyer (ed.), Fl. Trop. Afr. 6(1): 684. 1912 (IPNI: [345065-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946518](#)). – Replaced synonym: *Cyclostemon leonensis* Pax, Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 33: 280. 1903 (IPNI: [343906-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000934096](#)). – *Drypetes leonensis* (Pax) Pax & K.Hoffm. in Engl. (ed.), Pflanzenr. IV, 147, XV (Heft 81): 262. 1922 (IPNI: [77240273-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946555](#)), nom. illeg., later homonym, non Pax 1909. – Type: Guinea, Ninia [Niyeniya, Tamisso area], Talla Hills, 1891–1892 [ii 1892], G. F. Scott-Elliot 4895 (lectotype designated by Quintanar et al. ([2021b](#)): K (K000406407); isolectotype BR (BR0000018700879)).

Habit. Tree to 5 m.

Distribution. Ghana, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Liberia and Sierra Leone.

Habitat. Lowland to montane primary forests, secondary forests, gallery forests on riverbanks, and summit-ridge open forests; 60–1230 m.

Infrageneric classification. *Drypetes* sect. *Stemonodiscus* (Pax & Hoffmann, [1922](#), as *D. leonensis* (Pax) Pax & K.Hoffm.).

References. Govaerts et al. ([2000](#)), Lebrun & Stork ([2006](#)), Lisowski ([2009](#)), Harris et al. ([2021](#)), Quintanar et al. ([2021b](#)), Gosline et al. ([2023](#)).

Drypetes indica (Müll.Arg.) Pax & K.Hoffm. in Engl. (ed.), Pflanzenr. IV, 147, XV (Heft 81): 278. 1922 (IPNI: [345067-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946521](#)). – *Cyclostemon indicus* Müll.Arg., Linnaea 32: 81. 1863 (“*indicum*”) (IPNI: [343897-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000934086](#)). – Type: India, Mont. Khasia, below Churra, 2 ix 1850, J.D. Hooker & T. Thomson 2193 (lectotype designated here: K (K000246686); isolectotype K (K000246687)).

Cyclostemon griffithii Hook.f., Fl. Brit. India 5: 340. 1887 (IPNI: [343892-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000934081](#)). – *Drypetes griffithii* (Hook.f.) Pax & K.Hoffm. in Engl. (ed.), Pflanzenr. IV, 147, XV (Heft 81): 277. 1922 (IPNI: [345050-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946501](#)). – Type: India, [Arunachal Pradesh] Mishmee [hills], East Bengal, s.coll. [*Herb. of the late East India Company No. 4738*] (lectotype designated by Chakrabarty et al. ([1997](#)): K (K000246683)).

Cyclostemon lancifolius Hook.f., Fl. Brit. India 5: 340. 1887 (IPNI: [343904-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000934094](#)). – *Drypetes lancifolia* (Hook.f.) Pax & K.Hoffm. in Engl. (ed.), Pflanzenr. IV, 147, XV (Heft 81): 277. 1922 (IPNI: [345084-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946545](#)). – Type: India, Sikkim, 4–5000 ft, J.D. Hooker s.n. (*Kew Distrib. 4738*) (lectotype designated here: K (K000246685); isotypes K (K000246684), P (P05470767, P05470835)).

Cyclostemon karapinensis Hayata, Icon. Pl. Formos. 5: 198. 1915 (“*karapinense*”) (IPNI: [343900-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000934089](#)). – *Drypetes karapinensis* (Hayata) Pax & K.Hoffm. in Engl. (ed.), Pflanzenr. IV, 147, XV (Heft 81): 248. 1922 (IPNI: [345074-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946532](#)). – Type: Taiwan, Mt. Arishan, inter Karapin et Suishayo, 23 iv 1914, B.

Hayata & I. Tanaka 45 (lectotype designated here: TAI (TAIF 14577); isolectotype TAI (TAIF 14578)).

Cyclostemon hieranensis Hayata, Icon. Pl. Formos. 6: 42, pl. VIII. 1916 ("hieranense") (IPNI: [343895-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000934084](#)). – *Drypetes hieranensis* (Hayata) Pax & K. Hoffm. in Engl. (ed.), Pflanzenr. IV, 147, XV (Heft 81): 248. 1922 (IPNI: [345057-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946511](#)). – *Drypetes karapinensis* var. *hieranensis* (Hayata) Hurus., J. Fac. Sci. Univ. Tokyo, Sect. 3, Bot. 6(6): 334. 1954 (IPNI: [77274083-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000910909](#)). – Type: Taiwan, Hieranzan, ii 1911 ["1912"], S. Sasaki s.n. (lectotype, designated here: TAI (TAIF 14572); isolectotype TAI (TAIF 14570)).

? *Drypetes longipes* X.H. Song, J. Nanjing Inst. Forest. 1986(1): 74, fig. 1. 1986 (IPNI: [929665-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946560](#)). – Original type citation: "Fruit, type specimen, currently stored in Nanjing Forestry University, Herbarium for trees, Fr. typus! HNIF" [translated from Chinese]. – Type: Not found.

Habit. Tree to 30 m.

Distribution. Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, China (Guangdong, Guangxi, Guizhou, Hainan, Yunnan), India (Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Meghalaya, Sikkim, West Bengal), Laos, Myanmar, Sri Lanka, Taiwan and Thailand.

Habitat. Evergreen forests on forested hills and mountains; 400–1650 m.

Infrageneric classification. *Cyclostemon* sect. *Stenogynium* (Müller Argoviensis, [1863](#), [1866](#)); *Drypetes* sect. *Sphragidia* (Pax & Hoffmann, [1922](#), as *D. karapinensis* and *D. hieranensis*); *Drypetes* sect. *Stenogynium* (Pax & Hoffmann, [1922](#), also as *D. griffithii* and *D. lancifolia*; Airy Shaw, [1977](#)).

Iconography. Hayata ([1916](#): pl. VIII) *Cyclostemon hieranensis*; Editorial Committee of the Flora of Taiwan ([1990](#): pl. 239).

References. Drury ([1869](#)), Hooker ([1887](#)), Kanehira ([1936](#)), Chaudhuri ([1993](#)), Keng ([1995](#)), Chakrabarty et al. ([1997](#)), Govaerts et al. ([2000](#)), Li & Gilbert ([2008a](#)), Chakrabarty & Balakrishnan ([2012](#)), Barooah & Ahmed ([2014](#)), Gardner et al. ([2018](#)), Lakshminarasimhan et al. ([2019](#)), Aung et al. ([2025](#)).

Notes. After the synonymisation of *Cyclostemon griffithii* Hook.f., *Cyclostemon hieranensis* Hayata, *Cyclostemon lancifolius* Hook.f., *Cyclostemon karapinensis* Hayata, *D. longipes* X.H. Song, and *D. nienkui* Merr. & Chun in *D. indica* (Airy Shaw, [1972](#); Li, [1988](#); Fang et al., [2011](#)), both *Cyclostemon hieranensis* and *Cyclostemon karapinensis* in Taiwan, plus *D. nienkui* in China, have been treated as separate species in *Drypetes* (Hsieh, [1977](#), [1993](#); Boufford et al., [2003](#); Levin, [2022](#)).

Drypetes integerrima (Koidz.) Hosok., Bot. & Zool. 6: 720. 1938 (IPNI: [345068-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946523](#)). – *Putranjiva integerrima* Koidz., Bot. Mag. (Tokyo) 33: 117. 1919 (IPNI: [355112-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000288962](#)). – *Liodendron integerrimum* (Koidz.) H.Keng, J. Washington Acad. Sci. 41(6): 202. 1951 (IPNI: [350900-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000227893](#)). – Type: Japan, Bonin insl. Hahajima, 18 xii 1918, *J. Toyoshima* 63 (lectotype designated here: KYO (KYO00106655); isoelectotype KYO (KYO00106654)).

Habit. Tree to 5 m.

Distribution. Japan (Bonin and Volcano Islands).

Habitat. No information available.

Infrageneric classification. *Drypetes* sect. *Matsumuranae* (Hurusawa, [1954](#)).

Iconography. Hurusawa ([1954](#): fig. 55A–G).

References. Keng ([1951](#)), Tokuoka & Peng ([1997](#)), Iwatsuki et al. ([1999](#)), Govaerts et al. ([2000](#)).

Drypetes integrifolia Merr. & Chun, Sunyatsenia 5(1–3): 97. 1940 (IPNI: [345069-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946524](#)). – Type: China, Hainan [Yaichow, Nam-Lum, Tou-Shau Ling], 17 ix 1933, C. Wang 33996 (lectotype designated here: NY (NY02684336); isoelectotypes A [A00055928], NAS [NAS00412110], P [P05563370, P05563371]).

Habit. Shrub.

Distribution. China (Guangdong, Guangxi, Hainan).

Habitat. Open riverine forests or scrub; 200–500 m.

Infrageneric classification. Not classified.

References. Govaerts et al. ([2000](#)), Li & Gilbert ([2008a](#)).

Drypetes iodoformis L.S.Sm. ex P.I.Forst., Austrobaileya 4(4): 489, fig. 4. 1997 (IPNI: [994122-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946525](#)). – Type: Australia, [Queensland] S.F.R. [State Forest Reserve] 607, West L.A. [Logging Area], 11 xii 1974, B. Hyland 7901 (lectotype designated here: CNS (QRS1941); isoelectotypes BRI (BRI-AQ0234295), CANB (CANB285808.1), CNS (QRS1942, QRS1943), L (L0155944)).

Habit. Tree to 20 m.

Distribution. Australia (Queensland).

Habitat. Rain forests, mesophyll or notophyll vine forest on metamorphic or granite substrates; 160–760 m.

Infrageneric classification. Not classified.

References. Forster ([1997](#)), Govaerts et al. ([2000](#)), Cooper & Cooper ([2004](#)).

Notes. We lectotypify *D. iodoformis* with the specimen CNS (QRS1941) of the gathering B. Hyland 7901, given that the cited type material kept at CNS consists of three specimens which are not cross-referenced and do not share a single, original label in common.

Drypetes ituriensis Pax & K.Hoffm. in Engl. (ed.), Pflanzenr. IV, 147, XV (Heft 81): 277. 1922 (IPNI: [345070-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946526](#)). – Type: Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ituri bei Mawambi, 24 viii 1908, G.W.J. *Mildbraed* 2997 (lectotype designated here: HBG (HBG-516329)).

Habit. Tree to 30 m.

Distribution. Cameroon, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Nigeria and Republic of the Congo.

Habitat. Rain forests.

Infrageneric classification. *Drypetes* sect. *Stenogynium* (Pax & Hoffmann, [1922](#)).

References. Govaerts et al. ([2000](#)), Lebrun & Stork ([2006](#)).

Drypetes ituriensis* var. *ituriensis (WFO: [wfo-0000946527](#))

Distribution. Cameroon, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo and Republic of the Congo.

Drypetes ituriensis* var. *pilosa Pax & K.Hoffm. in Engl. (ed.), Pflanzenr. IV, 147, XV (Heft 81): 277. 1922 (IPNI: [77189835-1](#), WFO: [wfo-1200099557](#)). – Type: Cameroon, Weit nach Norden bis in den Bogen des Lom (Sanaga) vor der Vereinigung mit dem Djerem vorgeschobener Ausläufer der geschlossenen Hylaea um Dengdeng etwa 250 Km NO Jaunde, iii 1914, G.W.J. *Mildbraed* 8752 (lectotype designated here: K (K000406364); isolectotype BR (BR0000006238148)).

Distribution. Cameroon.

Drypetes ivorensis Hutch. & Dalziel, Fl. W. Trop. Afr. 1: 287. 1928 (IPNI: [345071-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946528](#)). – Type: Ivory Coast, Bassin du moyen Cavally, Pays des Yaba, village de Tébo et environs, 10–12 vii 1907, A. *Chevalier* 19416 (lectotype designated by Quintanar et al. ([2021b](#)): K (K000406231); isolectotypes BR (BR0000006238476, BR0000009859005, BR0000009859326), P (P04707522, P04707523)).

Habit. Tree to 8 m.

Distribution. Cameroon, Ghana, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Liberia and Nigeria.

Habitat. Evergreen, primary or secondary rain forests; 60–500 m.

Infrageneric classification. Not classified.

Iconography. Aubréville (1959: pl. 140C, 6–8).

References. Govaerts et al. (2000), Lebrun & Stork (2006), Lisowski (2009), Quintanar et al. (2021b), Gosline et al. (2023).

Drypetes jaintensis (C.B.Clarke) Pax & K.Hoffm. in Engl. (ed.), Pflanzenr. IV, 147, XV (Heft 81): 251. 1922 (IPNI: 345072-1, WFO: wfo-0000946530). – *Cyclostemon jaintensis* C.B.Clarke in Brandis, Indian Trees: 567. 1906 (IPNI: 343899-1, WFO: wfo-0000934088). – Type: India, [Meghalaya] Jowai, Khasia, 30 viii 1886, C.B. Clarke 44760 A (lectotype designated by Chakrabarty & Balakrishnan (2017): K (K000246662)).

Habit. Tree to 20 m.

Distribution. India (Meghalaya).

Habitat. Primary forests; 650–1100 m.

Infrageneric classification. *Drypetes* sect. *Sphragidia* (Pax & Hoffmann, 1922).

Iconography. Chakrabarty et al. (1997: fig. 5).

References. Chakrabarty et al. (1997), Govaerts et al. (2000), Chakrabarty & Balakrishnan (2012), Singh et al. (2015).

Drypetes kamerunica Pax & K.Hoffm. in Engl. (ed.), Pflanzenr. IV, 147, XV (Heft 81): 254. 1922 (IPNI: 345073-1, WFO: wfo-0000946531). – Type: Cameroon, [South] Bipindi, 1913, G.A. Zenker 4756 (lectotype designated here: L (L0156366); isolectotypes BM, BR (BR0000006238803 (BR-S.P. 623 880), BR0000006239138 (BR-S.P. 623 913)), G (G00434862), GOET (GOET 6/2014/11a, GOET 6/2014/11b), HBG (HBG-516327), K (K000406388, K000406389), M (M0110522), MO (MO-751259), P (P0539765), PR (PR 824243), S (S 07-14647, S 07-14648)).

Habit. Shrub.

Distribution. Cameroon.

Habitat. No information available.

Infrageneric classification. *Drypetes* sect. *Oligandrae* (Pax & Hoffmann, 1922).

Reference. Pax & Hoffmann (1922).

Drypetes kikir Airy Shaw, Kew Bull. 23: 60. 1969 (IPNI: 345076-1, WFO: wfo-0000946534). – Type: Indonesia, Borneo, Tandjong Bangko region near mouth of Mahakam river, 20 v 1952, A.J.G.H. Kostermans 7040 (holotype K (K000854287); isotypes A (A01166336), BRI (BRI-AQ0206216), CAL (CAL0000022959), CANB (CANB108469), PNH (PNH 170779)).

Habit. Tree to 25(–36) m.

Distribution. Indonesia (Kalimantan, Sumatra) and Malaysia (Peninsular Malaysia, Sabah, Sarawak).

Habitat. Primary or secondary forests on sandstone or sandy loam or black sandy soil, or on a tufa plateau; up to 100(–1500) m.

Infrageneric classification. *Drypetes* sect. *Drypetes* (Airy Shaw, 1969).

References. Airy Shaw (1975), Govaerts et al. (2000).

Drypetes klainei Pierre ex Pax, Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 43: 218, 219. 1909 (“*Klainii*”) (IPNI: [345077-1](#), WFO: [345077-1](#)). – Type: Gabon, Environs de Libreville, ix 1902, T. J. *Klaine* 3043 (lectotype designated by Quintanar et al. (2021b): K (K000406391); isoelectotypes BR (BR0000006238155 (BR-S.P. 623 815)), K (K000406392), LBV (LBV008131)).

Habit. Tree to 30 m.

Distribution. Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Ivory Coast, Liberia and Nigeria.

Habitat. Primary or secondary forests, forest patches, edge of swamp forests, riverbanks, flooded plains, inselbergs; 45–1000 m.

Infrageneric classification. *Drypetes* sect. *Oligandrae* (Pax & Hoffmann, 1922).

Iconography. Aubréville (1959: pl. 139B, 4, 5).

References. Govaerts et al. (2000), Lebrun & Stork (2006), Harris et al. (2021), Quintanar et al. (2021b).

Drypetes kwangtungensis F.W.Xing, X.S.Qin & H.F.Chen, Nordic J. Bot. 25: 38, fig. 1. 2008 (“2007”) (IPNI: [77093847-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000835316](#)). – Type: China, Guangdong Province, Shenzhen City, Longgang County, Nan’ao Town, Mount Xigong, 28 viii 1999, F.W. Xing et al. 10859 (holotype IBSC).

Habit. Tree to 9 m.

Distribution. China (Guangdong).

Habitat. Forests close to the seashore; c.100 m.

Infrageneric classification. Not classified.

Reference. Xing-Sheng et al. (2008).

Drypetes laciniata (Pax) Hutch. in Dyer (ed.), Fl. Trop. Afr. 6(1): 677. 1912 (IPNI: [345080-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946538](#)). – *Cyclostemon laciniatus* Pax, Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 33: 278. 1903 (IPNI: [343902-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000934092](#)). – Type: Cameroon, Bipindi, 1899, G. A. Zenker

1879 (lectotype designated by Quintanar et al. (2021b): HBG (HBG-516325); isolectotypes BR (BR0000006238766), E (E00310693), G (lower specimen), HBG (HBG-516325), K (K000406387), L (L0154983), M (M0257137), MO (MO-1903768), P (P04707187, P04707188), S (S 07-14646), W (W 1899-6157), WAG (WAG.1564179), Z (Z 000081307)).

Drypetes laciniata var. *acuta* Pax & K.Hoffm. in Engl. (ed.), Pflanzenr. IV, 147, XV (Heft 81): 256. 1922 (IPNI: [77274950-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946539](#)). – Type: Cameroon, Bezirk Lomie, Station Lomie, 5 v 1911, G.W.J. *Mildbraed* 5150 (lectotype designated here: HBG (HBG-516320)).

Drypetes laciniata var. *glabrescens* Pax & K.Hoffm. in Engl. (ed.), Pflanzenr. IV, 147, XV (Heft 81): 257. 1922 (IPNI: [77274202-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946541](#)). – Type: Cameroon, Bezirk Ebolowa, Ekuk 22 km östl. Eb. Hügelland, G.W.J. *Mildbraed* 5685 (lectotype designated here: HBG (HBG-516321); isolectotype HBG (HBG-516322)).

Habit. Tree to 15(–20) m.

Distribution. Cameroon, Central African Republic, Equatorial Guinea (Río Muni), Gabon, Ivory Coast, Liberia and Republic of the Congo.

Habitat. Lowland to montane primary or secondary forests, roadsides, gallery forests on riverbanks, marshy forests, deep soils, sometimes on clayish, schistose, sandy soils, and gneiss; 30–1000 m.

Infrageneric classification. *Drypetes* sect. *Stipulares* (Pax & Hoffmann, 1922).

Iconography. Pax & Hoffmann (1922: fig. 21B,C).

References. Govaerts et al. (2000), Lebrun & Stork (2006), Harris et al. (2021), Quintanar et al. (2021b).

Drypetes laevis (Miq.) Pax & K.Hoffm. in Engl. (ed.), Pflanzenr. IV, 147, XV (Heft 81): 240.

1922 (IPNI: [345082-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946543](#)). – *Hydnocarpus laevis* Miq., Fl. Ned. Ind., Eerste Bijv. (Suppl. 3): 388. 1861 (“1860”) (IPNI: [111754-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000215761](#)).

– *Cyclostemon laevis* (Miq.) J.J.Sm., Icon. Bogor. 4: 21. 1910 (IPNI: [343903-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000934093](#)). – Type: Indonesia, Sumatra, Lampung Province, Mangala, J.E.

Teijsmann H.B. 4418 (lectotype designated by Levin (2021): U (U.1602129); isolectotypes K (K000854244), L (L.2208124 (L0154990), L.2208127 (L0154991))).

Habit. Tree to 25 m.

Distribution. Indonesia (Java (cultivated), Kalimantan, Sumatra), Malaysia (Peninsular Malaysia) and Singapore.

Habitat. No information available.

Infrageneric classification. *Drypetes* sect. *Sphragidia* (Pax & Hoffmann, 1922).

Iconography. Koorders & Valetton (1910: tabs 307, 308).

References. Koorders & Valetton (1910), Airy Shaw (1981), Govaerts et al. (2000).

Drypetes lasiogynoides Pax & K.Hoffm. in Engl. (ed.), Pflanzenr. IV, 147, XV (Heft 81): 272. 1922 (IPNI: [345086-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946549](#)). – Type: Papua New Guinea, Kaiser Wilhelmsland, Augustafluss [Sepik River], 1887, *M.U. Hollrung* 722 (lectotype designated by Levin (2021): K (K000854311); isolectotypes HBG (HBG-516317), L (L0016184), P (P05600158)).

Habit. Tree to 30 m.

Distribution. Indonesia (Irian Jaya) and Papua New Guinea.

Habitat. Mixed mid-mountain rain forests, primary alluvial forests, secondary forests on rocky and sandy shelving ground or gently sloping terrain or ridge-sides, sometimes on ultrabasic rocks; up to 900 m (Airy Shaw, 1980).

Infrageneric classification. *Drypetes* sect. *Drypetes* (Pax & Hoffmann, 1922; Airy Shaw, 1980).

References. Airy Shaw (1980), Govaerts et al. (2000).

Drypetes lateriflora (Sw.) Krug & Urb., Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 15: 357. 1892 (IPNI: [85501-2](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946551](#)). – *Schaefferia lateriflora* Sw., Prodr.: 38. 1788 (IPNI: [228906-2](#), WFO: [wfo-0000305529](#)). – *Drypetes crocea* Poit., Mém. Mus. Hist. Nat. 1: 159, pl. 8. 1815 (IPNI: [345002-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946441](#)), nom. illeg., superfl. – Type: Dominican Republic or Haiti (?). Hispaniola [St Domingo], O.P. Swartz s.n. (lectotype designated by Leyva & García-Beltrán (2024): S (S11-20786); isolectotypes SBT (SBT12326), S (S-R-5599, S11-20785, S-R-5600)).

Koelera laurifolia Willd., Sp. Pl. 4(2): 750. 1806 (IPNI: [111777-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000807113](#)). – *Bessera spinosa* Spreng., Pl. Min. Cogn. Pug. 2: 91. 1815 (IPNI: [111489-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000329041](#)), nom. illeg., superfl. – *Limacia laurifolia* (Willd.) F.Dietr., Nachtr. Vollst. Lex. Gärtn. 4: 384. 1818 (IPNI: [111808-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000891293](#)). – Type: Dominican Republic or Haiti (?). [St Domingo] (lectotype designated by Levin (1992): B (B-W 18327, “the branch (...) on sheet 1”).

? *Drypetes crocea* var. *longipes* Griseb. ex Müll.Arg. in DC., Prodr. 15(2): 456. 1866 (IPNI: [85488-2](#), WFO: [wfo-0001386495](#)). – Type: Not found.

Forchhammeria lanceolata Standl., Contr. U.S. Natl. Herb. 20: 183. 1919 (IPNI: [105276-2](#), WFO: [wfo-0000691533](#)). – Type: Mexico, Tamasopo Canyon, 19 vi 1891, C.G. Pringle 3728 (holotype GH (GH00042356); isotype US (US00100608)).

Drypetes lateriflora var. *guatemalensis* Pax & K.Hoffm. in Engl. (ed.), Pflanzenr. IV, 147, XV (Heft 81): 255. 1922 (IPNI: [77274082-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946552](#)). – Type: Guatemala,

Teocinte, Depart. Santa Rosa, xii 1892, *E.T. Heyde & E. Lux s.n.* [Pl. Guatem. no. 4414] (lectotype designated here: GH (GH00055917); isoelectotype M (M0265530)).

Habit. Tree to 15 m.

Distribution. Bahamas, Belize, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Puerto Rico and the USA (Florida).

Habitat. Lowland forests, wooded limestone hills, rocky coppices; 0–800 m.

Infrageneric classification. *Drypetes* sect. *Oligandrae* (Pax & Hoffmann, 1922; Levin, 2013).

Iconography. Poiteau (1815: pl. 8 as *D. crocea*); Sargent (1895: tab. 308); Fawcett & Rendle (1920: fig. 57); Little et al. (1974: 407); Correll & Correll (1996: fig. 334).

References. Sargent (1895), Fawcett & Rendle (1920), Little et al. (1974), Liogier (1986, 1988), Correll & Correll (1996), Govaerts et al. (2000), Linares (2005), Berendsohn et al. (2009), Acevedo-Rodríguez & Strong (2012), Levin (2016), Leyva & García-Beltrán (2024).

Drypetes leiocarpa (Kurz) Pax & K.Hoffm. in Engl. (ed.), Pflanzenr. IV, 147, XV (Heft 81): 251. 1922 (IPNI: 345088-1, WFO: wfo-0000946554). – *Cyclostemon leiocarpus* Kurz, J. Bot. 13: 330. 1875 (IPNI: 343905-1, WFO: wfo-0000934095). – Type: India, [Nicobars] Kamorta, ii 1875, S. Kurz s.n. (lectotype designated by Chakrabarty et al. (1997): CAL (CAL0000022997); isoelectotype K (K000246660)).

Habit. Tree to 30 m.

Distribution. India (Nicobar Islands).

Habitat. No information available.

Infrageneric classification. *Drypetes* sect. *Sphragidia* (Pax & Hoffmann, 1922).

Iconography. Chakrabarty et al. (1997: fig. 6).

References. Hooker (1887), Chakrabarty et al. (1997), Govaerts et al. (2000), Chakrabarty & Balakrishnan (2012), Singh et al. (2015).

Drypetes leonensis Pax, Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 43: 219. 1909 (IPNI: 345089-1, WFO: wfo-0000946556). – *Drypetes hutchinsonii* Pax & K.Hoffm. in Engl. (ed.), Pflanzenr. IV, 147, XV (Heft 81): 254. 1922 (IPNI: 345061-1, WFO: wfo-0000946514), nom. illeg., superfl. – Type: Guinea, Near Duunia [Donia], Talla [Talla Hills], 16 ii 1892, G. F. Scott-Elliot 4981 (lectotype designated by Quintanar et al. (2021b): K (K000406388); isoelectotype BR (BR0000016004979)).

Habit. Tree to 23 m.

Distribution. Benin, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Sierra Leone and Togo.

Habitat. Rain forests, montane forests; 1–800 m.

Infrageneric classification. *Drypetes* sect. *Oligandrae* (Pax & Hoffmann, 1922, as *D. hutchinsonii*).

References. Keay (1989), Govaerts et al. (2000), Lebrun & Stork (2006), Lisowski (2009), Gosline et al. (2023).

Drypetes liberica Quintanar & D.J.Harris, Ann. Missouri Bot. Gard. 106: 59, fig. 5. 2021 (IPNI: 77260733-1, WFO: wfo-1000026849). – Type: Liberia, Nimba, Yéképa, 31 v 1973, J. G. Adam 27743 (holotype MO (MO-2129967); isotypes BR (BR0000015775573), WAG (WAG0296809)).

Habit. Shrub to 4 m.

Distribution. Guinea and Liberia.

Habitat. Rain forest understory; c.340 m.

Infrageneric classification. Not classified.

Reference. Quintanar et al. (2021b).

Drypetes littoralis (C.B.Rob.) Merr., Philipp. J. Sci. 29: 380. 1926 (IPNI: 345091-1, WFO: wfo-0000946557). – *Cyclostemon littoralis* C.B.Rob., Philipp. J. Sci., C 3: 198. 1908 (IPNI: 343907-1, WFO: wfo-0000934097). – Type: Philippines, Lamao River, Mt Mariveles, Prov. Bataan, Central Luzon, along coast, 30 xii 1903, R.S. Williams 377 (lectotype designated by Levin (2021): NY (NY02684326); isolectotypes GH (GH01166334), K (K000854275), US (US00109936)).

Cyclostemon mindorensis Merr., Philipp. J. Sci., C 9: 479. 1915 ("1914") (IPNI: 343921-1-1, WFO: wfo-0000934112). – *Drypetes mindorensis* (Merr.) Pax & K.Hoffm. in Engl. (ed.), Pflanzenr. IV, 147, XV (Heft 81): 274. 1922 (IPNI: 345109-1, WFO: wfo-0000946578). – Type: Philippines, Mindoro [Naujan], vii 1913, L. Escritor s.n. [Bur. Sci. 21311] (lectotype designated by Levin (2021): NY (NY02684303); isolectotypes A (A00055909), CAL (CAL0000023016), F (F0092310F), GH (GH00055910), K (K000854272), L (L0155431), P (P05600137), SING (SING0050223), US (US00109940), VT (UVMVT026650)).

Drypetes yamadae Kaneh. & Sasaki, Trans. Nat. Hist. Soc. Formosa 21: 145. 1931 (IPNI: 345221-1, WFO: wfo-0000946716). – *Drypetes falcata* var. *yamadae* (Kaneh. & Sasaki) Hurus., J. Fac. Sci. Univ. Tokyo, Sect. 3, Bot. 6(6): 335. 1954 (IPNI: 77274932-1, WFO: wfo-0000910908). – Type: Taiwan, Kural, i 1909, S. Konishi s.n. (lectotype designated here: TAIF (TAIF 14574)).

Habit. Tree to 9 m.

Distribution. Indonesia (Java, Sulawesi), Malaysia (Sabah), Philippines and Taiwan.

Habitat. Seashore forests, in sandy loam; 0–80 m.

Infrageneric classification. *Drypetes* sect. *Drypetes* (Pax & Hoffmann, 1922, as *D. mindorensis*).

References. Kanehira (1936), Airy Shaw (1975), Editorial Committee of the Flora of Taiwan (1990), Keng (1995), Govaerts et al. (2000), Kessler et al. (2002), Li & Gilbert (2008a), Pelser et al. (2011).

Drypetes longifolia (Blume) Pax & K.Hoffm. in Engl. (ed.), Pflanzenr. IV, 147, XV (Heft 81): 245. 1922 (IPNI: [345093-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946559](#)). – *Cyclostemon longifolius* Blume, Bijdr. Fl. Ned. Ind. 12: 598. 1826 ("1825") ("*longifolium*") (IPNI: [343908-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000934098](#)). – Type: Indonesia, Java, [in sylvis motis salassie Provinciae Tjanjor,] C.L. Blume s.n. (lectotype designated by Chakrabarty et al. (1997) (first step): Blume, L; designated by Levin (2021) (second step): L (L.2213344 (L0155155))).

Cyclostemon macrophyllus Blume, Bijdr. Fl. Ned. Ind. 12: 598. 1826 ("1825") ("*macrophyllum*") (IPNI: [343909-1](#), FWO: [wfo-0000934099](#)). – *Drypetes macrophylla* (Blume) Pax & K.Hoffm. in Engl. (ed.), Pflanzenr. IV, 147, XV (Heft 81): 247. 1922 (IPNI: [77240492-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946561](#)). – Type: Indonesia, Java [montis Salak], C.L. Blume s.n. [2114] (lectotype designated by Chakrabarty et al. (1997) (first step): L; designated by Levin (2021) (second step): L (L.2213342 (L0155153)); isolectotypes L (L.2213343 (L0155154)), NY (NY02684344), P (P05600150, P05600151)).

Sphragidia zeylanica Thwaites, Hooker's J. Bot. Kew Gard. Misc. 7: 270, pl. 10. 1855 (IPNI: [356432-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000312996](#)). – *Cyclostemon zeylanicus* (Thwaites) Baill., Étude Euphorb.: 562. 1858 (IPNI: [343953-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000934147](#)). – Type: Sri Lanka, Ceylon [Hunasgiria and Allagalla], G.H.K. Thwaites s.n. [Herbario Peradeniensi no. 2424] (holotype PDA n.v.; isotypes BR (BR0000005106295 (BR-S.P. 510629), BR0000005101740 (BR-S.P. 510174)), CAL (CAL0000022984, CAL0000022985), G (G00434731, G00318472, G00434857), K (K000246651, K000246653, K000246654), MH (MH00003166, MH00003167), P (P05563360, P05563361, P05563362, P05563364)).

Cyclostemon coriaceus Baill. ex Müll.Arg. in DC., Prodr. 15(2): 483. 1866 ("*coriaceum*") (IPNI: [77214663-1](#), WFO: [wfo-1000035942](#)). – *Drypetes coriacea* (Baill. ex Müll.Arg.) Pax & K.Hoffm. in Engl. (ed.), Pflanzenr. IV, 147, XV (Heft 81): 279. 1922 (IPNI: [344999-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946438](#)). – Type: Indonesia, Insula Waigiu, J.J.H. de Labillardière s.n. (holotype P (P05600174)).

Cyclostemon macrophyllus var. *sessiliflorus* Bedd., Fl. Sylv. S. India: 278, pl. CCLXXVIII. 1872 ("*sessiliflora*") (IPNI: [77344312-1](#), WFO: [wfo-1200099560](#)). – Type: lectotype designated here: Bedd., Fl. Sylv. S. India, pl. CCLXXVIII. 1872 (illustration).

- Cyclostemon calocarpus* Hook.f., Fl. Brit. India 5: 343. 1887 (IPNI: [343870-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000934055](#)). – *Drypetes calocarpa* (Hook.f.) Pax & K.Hoffm. in Engl. (ed.), Pflanzenr. IV, 147, XV (Heft 81): 251. 1922 (IPNI: [343870-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000934055](#)). – Type: India, Andaman Islands, South Andaman Island, north coast, S. Kurz s.n. (lectotype designated by Chakrabarty et al. (1997): K (K000246649); isolectotypes CAL (CAL0000022986, CAL0000022987)).
- Cyclostemon macrophyllus* var. *malaccensis* Hook.f., Fl. Brit. India 5: 341. 1887 (IPNI: [77272717-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000626662](#)). – Type: Malaysia, Malacca, 17 vii 1867, A.C. Maingay 1874 [Kew distrib. no. 1430] (lectotype designated by Levin (2021): K (K001235486); isolectotype L (L.2207993 (L0155109))).
- Cyclostemon bordenii* Merr., Publ. Bur. Sci. Gov. Lab. 17: 26. 1904 (IPNI: [343868-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000934053](#)). – *Drypetes bordenii* (Merr.) Pax & K.Hoffm. in Engl. (ed.), Pflanzenr. IV, 147, XV (Heft 81): 244. 1922 (IPNI: [344974-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946409](#)). – Type: Philippines, Lamao River, Prov. of Bataan, Luzon, ii 1904, P.T. Barnes s.n. [For. Bur. 333] (lectotype designated by Levin (2021): US (US00109928); isolectotypes F (F0092314F), NY (NY02684319)).
- Cyclostemon merrittii* Elmer, Leaflet. Philipp. Bot. 3: 913. 1910 (IPNI: [343916-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000934107](#)). – Type: Philippines, Magallanes (Mt Giting-Giting), Province of Capiz, Island of Sibuyan, iv 1910, A.D.E. Elmer 12247 (lectotype designated by Levin (2021): NY (NY02684320); isolectotypes BISH (BISH1001526), G (G00434735, G00434736), HBG (HBG-516349), L (L.2204462 (L0154736)), MO (MO-260038), US (US00109938)).
- Cyclostemon incarnatus* Elmer, Leaflet. Philipp. Bot. 7: 2639. 1915 (“*incarnata*”) (IPNI: [343896-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000934085](#)). – Type: Philippines, Cabadbaran (Mt Urdaneta), Province of Agusan, Island of Mindanao, vii 1912, A.D.E. Elmer 13265 (lectotype designated by Levin (2013): NY (NY02684345); isolectotypes A (A01166333), G (G00434742, G00434743), GH (GH00055907), HBG (HBG-516306), K (K000854264), L (L0154939), P (P05608682), U (U.1602142), US (US00109935)).
- Drypetes myrmecophila* Merr., Univ. Calif. Publ. Bot. 15: 141. 1929 (IPNI: [345117-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946588](#)). – Type: Malaysia, Tawao, Elphinstone Province, British North Borneo, x 1922 – iii 1923, A.D.E. Elmer 20965 (lectotype designated by Levin (2021): UC (UC290358); isolectotypes A (A00055936, A00055937), BISH (BISH1001530), BR (BR0000005216116), CAS (CAS0033416), CM (CM1266), DS (DS0033416), G (G00434861), HBG (HBG-516313), K (K000854240), L (L0016186), M (M0265529), NY (NY02684353), P (P05592406), PH (PH00009946), S (S07-14644), SING (SING0050224), U (U.1602141)).

Habit. Tree to 25(–32) m.

Distribution. Brunei, India (Andaman and Nicobar Islands), Indonesia (Irian Jaya, Java, Kalimantan, Lesser Sunda Islands, Sulawesi, Sumatra), Malaysia (West Malaysia), Myanmar, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka and Thailand.

Habitat. Evergreen forests, mixed forests, teak-forests, forested hills, river banks or alluvial flats or flat stony clayey ground, rocky places; 0–1500(–4000) m.

Infrageneric classification. *Cyclostemon* sect. *Eucyclostemon* nom. inval. (Müller Argoviensis, 1866, also as *Cyclostemon macrophyllus* and *Cyclostemon coriaceus*); *Drypetes* sect. *Sphragidia* (Pax & Hoffmann, 1922, also as *D. bordenii*, *D. calocarpa* and *D. macrophylla*; Merrill, 1929, as *D. myrmecophila*; Airy Shaw 1969).

Iconography. Thwaites (1855: pl. 10 as *Sphragidia zeylanica*); Baillon (1858: tab. 27 figs 22–25); Beddome (1872: pl. CCLXXVIII as *Cyclostemon macrophyllus* var. *sessiliflorus*); Vidal (1883: tab. 82B); Chakrabarty & Balakrishnan (1992: fig. 13); Phuphathanaphong & Chayamarit (2005: fig. 58).

References. Hooker (1887), Merrill (1904), Moore (1925), Backer & Bakhuizen van den Brink (1964), Airy Shaw (1975, 1980), Chakrabarty et al. (1997), Philcox (1997), Govaerts et al. (2000), Kessler et al. (2002), Phuphathanaphong & Chayamarit (2005), Pelsner et al. (2011), Chakrabarty & Balakrishnan (2012), Gardner et al. (2018), Aung et al. (2025).

Notes. We consider the type citation made by Chakrabarty et al. (1997) to be a first-step lectotypification, which was narrowed by Levin (2021) by a second-step lectotypification to the specimen L (L.2213344 (L0155155)), since there are more specimens kept at L that could be Blume's original material. The priority of *Cyclostemon longifolius* over *Cyclostemon macrophyllus* was established by Moore (1925). Given that we have not found any type original material of *Cyclostemon macrophyllus* var. *sessiliflorus* in agreement with its indication of provenance, we choose as lectotype the plate no. CCLXXVIII, which is included in its protologue.

Drypetes longistipitata P.T.Li, J. S. China Agric. Univ. 21(4): 59. 2000 (IPNI: 77067544-1, WFO: wfo-0000794127). – Type: China, Hainan, Yaxin, F.C. How 70367 (holotype SCBI n.v.).

Habit. Tree to 5 m.

Distribution. China (Hainan).

Habitat. Forests; 200–500 m.

Infrageneric classification. Not classified.

Reference. Li & Gilbert (2008a).

Drypetes macrostigma J.J.Sm., Bull. Jard. Bot. Buitenzorg sér. 3, 6: 85. 1924 (IPNI: 345095-1, WFO: wfo-0000946562). – Type: Indonesia, s.loc. [Borneo], *Cult. in Hort. Bog. VIII F 63* (neotype designated by Levin (2021): L (L.2213134 (L 0155330))).

Habit. Tree to 32 m.

Distribution. Indonesia (Kalimantan, Sumatra) and Malaysia (Sabah, Sarawak).

Habitat. No information available.

Infrageneric classification. Not classified.

References. Smith (1924), Airy Shaw (1975), Govaerts et al. (2000).

***Drypetes macrostigma* var. *macrostigma* (wfo-1200099559)**

Distribution. Indonesia (Kalimantan) and Malaysia (Sabah, Sarawak).

Drypetes macrostigma* var. *ecarinata J.J.Sm., Bull. Jard. Bot. Buitenzorg sér. 3, 6: 86. 1924 (IPNI: [77344316-1](#), WFO: [wfo-1200099561](#)). – Type: Indonesia, Sumatra, Palembang, subdiv. Banjoeasin en Koeboestreken, near Bajoeng Lintjir, 14 ix 1920, L.J.W. Dorst [A. Thorenaar] 80 E. 1 P. 913 (lectotype designated by Levin (2021): L (L.2213361 (L0155132), L.2213362 (L0155131) and L0449089 n.v.; “one specimen over two sheets and boxed fruit”)).

Distribution. Indonesia (Sumatra).

***Drypetes madagascariensis* (Lam.) Humbert & Leandri**, Bull. Mus. Natl. Hist. Nat. sér. 2, 4: 119. 1932 (IPNI: [345096-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946563](#)). – *Ilex madagascariensis* Lam., Encycl. 3: 148. 1789 (IPNI: [83483-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000217408](#)). – Type: Madagascar, s.loc., P. Commerson s.n. (lectotype designated here: P (P00307189)).

Cyclostemon aquifolius Scott Elliot, J. Linn. Soc., Bot. 29: 49. 1891 (“*aquifolium*”) (IPNI: [343863-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000934048](#)). – *Drypetes aquifolia* (Scott Elliot) Pax & K.Hoffm. in Engl. (ed.), Pflanzenr. IV, 147, XV (Heft 81): 277. 1922 (IPNI: [344959-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946387](#)). – Type: Madagascar, Woods, Fort Dauphin, G.F. Scott-Elliot 2873 (lectotype designated here: K (K000406349); isolectotype P (P00298698)).

Drypetes madagascariensis subvar. *inermis* Humbert & Leandri, Bull. Mus. Natl. Hist. Nat. sér. 2, 4: 120. 1932 [IPNI: [77344354-1](#), WFO: [wfo-1200099563](#)]. – Type: Madagascar, s.loc. [Antsianaka, vallée du lac Alaotra], 28 xii 1882, L. Humblot 551 (lectotype designated here: P (P00298690); isolectotypes K (K000406348), P (P00298688, P00298689, P00298691)).

Drypetes madagascariensis var. *perrieri* Humbert & Leandri, Bull. Mus. Natl. Hist. Nat. sér. 2, 4: 120. 1932 (IPNI: [77274517-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946564](#)). – Type: Madagascar, [Toamasina] Forêt orientale, au SW de Vatmandry, xii 1921, H. Perrier de la Bâthie 14151 (lectotype designated here: P (P00298693); isolectotype P (P00298692)).

Drypetes madagascariensis var. *lamiana* Leandri, Notul. Syst. (Paris) 13: 183. 1949 (“1948”) (IPNI: [77274535-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000909822](#)). – Type: Madagascar, Périnet Analamazaotra, 10 xi 1938, H.J. Lam & A.D.J. Meeuse 5294 (lectotype designated here: P (P05563130); isolectotype L (L0016185)).

Habit. Tree to 12 m.

Distribution. Madagascar.

Habitat. No information available.

Infrageneric classification. *Drypetes* sect. *Stenogynium* (Pax & Hoffmann, 1922, as *D. aquifolium*).

Iconography. Leandri (1958: fig. 23).

References. Govaerts et al. (2000), McPherson (2000).

Drypetes magnistipula (Pax) Hutch. in Dyer (ed.), Fl. Trop. Afr. 6(1): 678. 1912 (IPNI: [345097-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946565](#)). – *Cyclostemon magnistipulus* Pax, Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 43: 76. 1909 (IPNI: [343911-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000934101](#)). – Type: Cameroon, [South] Bipindi, 1907, G.A. Zenker 3367 (lectotype designated here: P (P04706921); isoelectotypes BM, BR (BR0000006238186 (BR-S.P. 623 818), BR0000006238322 (BR-S.P. 623 832), BR0000006238650 (BR-S.P. 623 865)), E (E00310694), G, HBG (HBG-516316), K (K000406383), L (L.2215441 (L 0156369)), M (M0110524), S (S 07-14645), W (W 1907-13503), Z (Z 000081309)).

Habit. Tree to 8 m.

Distribution. Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea (Río Muni) and Gabon.

Habitat. Primary and secondary evergreen forests, riverine forests; 60–1200 m.

Infrageneric classification. *Drypetes* sect. *Stipulares* (Pax & Hoffmann, 1922).

Iconography. Pax & Hoffmann (1922: fig. 21D,E).

References. Govaerts et al. (2000), Lebrun & Stork (2006), Harris et al. (2021).

Drypetes malabarica (Bedd.) Airy Shaw, Kew Bull. 23: 56. 1969 (IPNI: [345100-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946568](#)). – *Cyclostemon malabaricus* Bedd., Fl. Sylv. S. India Forester's Man.: CXCIX. 1873 [vel ante] (IPNI: [343913-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000934104](#)). – Type: India, Tinnevely ghats, 1873, R.H. Beddome s.n. (lectotype designated here: K (K000246688); isoelectotype MH (MH00002527)).

Habit. Tree to 15 m.

Distribution. India (Kerala, Tamil Nadu).

Habitat. Evergreen forests; (3–)1500–1600 m.

Infrageneric classification. *Drypetes* sect. *Sphragidia* (Airy Shaw, 1969).

Iconography. Beddome (1872: tab. 183 as *Cyclostemon malabaricus*).

References. Hooker (1887), Airy Shaw (1969), Ahmedullah & Nayar (1987), Chakrabarty et al. (1997), Govaerts et al. (2000), Chakrabarty & Balakrishnan (2012), Singh et al. (2015), Neginhal (2020).

Drypetes maquilingensis (Merr.) Pax & K.Hoffm. in Engl. (ed.), Pflanzenr. IV, 147, XV (Heft 81): 240. 1922 (IPNI: [345101-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946569](#)). – *Cyclostemon maquilingensis* Merr., Philipp. J. Sci., C 9: 477. 1915 ("1914") (IPNI: [343914-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000934105](#)). – Type: Philippines, Mt. Maquiling, Province of Laguna, Luzon, ii 1914, A. Villamil s.n. [For. Bur. 20877] (lectotype designated by Levin (2021): US (US00109937); isolectotype K (K001328575)).

Habit. Tree to 20 m.

Distribution. Indonesia (Sulawesi), Malaysia (Banggi Island) and Philippines.

Habitat. Lowland forests; 35–50(–700) m.

Infrageneric classification. *Drypetes* sect. *Sphragidia* (Pax & Hoffmann, 1922).

References. Airy Shaw (1975), Govaerts et al. (2000), Kessler et al. (2002), Pelser et al. (2011).

Drypetes microphylla (Merr.) Pax & K.Hoffm. in Engl. (ed.), Pflanzenr. IV, 147, XV (Heft 81): 237. 1922 (IPNI: [345104-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946573](#)). – *Cyclostemon microphyllus* Merr., Publ. Bur. Sci. Gov. Lab. 17: 27. 1904 (IPNI: [343917-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000934108](#)). – Type: Philippines, Luzon, Bataan Province, Lamao River, i 1904, P.T. Barnes s.n. [For. Bur. 175] (neotype designated by Levin (2021): US (US01278174); isoneotypes BM (BM001278174), CAL (CAL0000022940), F (F V0363342F), LY (LY0544443), NY (NY03995647), P (P05600140)).

Cyclostemon oligophlebius Merr., Philipp. J. Sci. 20: 398. 1922 ("*oligophlebium*") (IPNI: [343930-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000934121](#)). – Type: Philippines, Mindoro [Mindoro Oriental Province], Bongabong River, 21 v 1908, R. Rosenbluth s.n. [For. Bur. 12210] (lectotype designated by Levin (2021): NY n.v.).

Habit. Tree to 18 m.

Distribution. India (Nicobar Islands), Indonesia (Kalimantan, Sumatra), Malaysia (Peninsular Malaysia, Sabah, Sarawak) and Philippines.

Habitat. Lowland forests, primary mixed dipterocarp forest, sometimes marshy, on basalt or sandy soil or coral limestone; 0–720 m.

Infrageneric classification. *Drypetes* sect. *Sphragidia* (Pax & Hoffmann, 1922).

References. Merrill (1904, 1922), Airy Shaw (1975), Chakrabarty et al. (1997), Govaerts et al. (2000), Pelser et al. (2011), Chakrabarty & Balakrishnan (2012).

Drypetes microphylloides S.Moore, J. Bot. 63 (Suppl.): 97. 1925 (IPNI: [345105-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946574](#)). – Type: Indonesia, Sumatra [Lampung, forest S.W. of Goenoeng Trang], 1880, *H.O. Forbes 1554* (lectotype designated by Levin ([2021](#)): BM (BM001191752); isolectotype GH (GH00055935)).

Habit. Tree.

Distribution. Indonesia (Sumatra).

Habitat. Forests; c.120 m.

Infrageneric classification. Not classified.

References. Airy Shaw ([1981](#)), Govaerts et al. ([2000](#)).

Drypetes minahassae (Boerl. & Koord.) Pax & K.Hoffm. in Engl. (ed.), Pflanzenr. IV, 147, XV (Heft 81): 243. 1922 (IPNI: [345107-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946576](#)). – *Cyclostemon minahassae* Boerl. & Koord., Meded. Lands Plantentuin 19: 590. 1898 (IPNI: [343919-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000934110](#)). – Type: Indonesia, Celebes, Prov. Minahasa, Menado, 1895, *S.H. Koorders 16959β* (lectotype designated by Levin ([2021](#)): L (L0155427); isolectotype K (K000854241)).

Habit. Tree to 20 m.

Distribution. Indonesia (Java, Sulawesi).

Habitat. Mixed forests; 0–1500 m.

Infrageneric classification. *Drypetes* sect. *Sphragidia* (Pax & Hoffmann, [1922](#)).

References. Backer & Bakhuizen van den Brink ([1964](#)), Govaerts et al. ([2000](#)), Kessler et al. ([2002](#)).

Drypetes moliwensis Cheek & Radcl.-Sm., Kew Bull. 55: 895, fig. 1. 2000 (IPNI: [1017496-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946579](#)). – Type: Cameroon, [South West Province, Mabeta-Moliwe] Mabeta-Moliwe TC 6256 m, 22 iv 1992, *J.I. Wheatley 218* (holotype K; isotypes MO (MO-3597902), SCA, YA).

Habit. Tree to 9 m.

Distribution. Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea (Río Muni), Gabon and Nigeria.

Habitat. Primary or secondary evergreen forests, riverine forests, old volcanic soils; 80–970 m.

Infrageneric classification. Not classified.

References. Cheek et al. ([2000](#)), Lebrun & Stork ([2006](#)), Harris et al. ([2021](#)).

Drypetes monosperma (Merr.) Pax & K.Hoffm. in Engl. (ed.), Pflanzenr. IV, 147, XV (Heft 81): 255. 1922 (IPNI: [345112-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946583](#)). – *Cyclostemon monospermus* Merr., Philipp. J. Sci. 1(Suppl. 1): 76. 1906 (IPNI: [343922-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000934114](#)). – Type: Philippines, Lamao River, Mt Mariveles, Province of Bataan, Luzon, 3 iii 1905, R. Meyer s.n. [For. Bur. 2802] (lectotype designated by Levin ([2021](#)): NY (NY02684348); isolectotypes F (F V0363341F), K (K001235491), P (P05608716), US (US00109941)).

Habit. Tree to 12 m.

Distribution. Philippines (Luzon).

Habitat. Primary forests; up to 1300 m.

Infrageneric classification. *Drypetes* sect. *Oligandrae* (Pax & Hoffmann, [1922](#)).

References. Govaerts et al. ([2000](#)), Pelser et al. ([2011](#)).

Drypetes morocarpa J.Léonard ex D.J.Harris & Quintanar, Plant Ecol. Evol. 153: 313, figs 1–3. 2020 (IPNI: [77212909-1](#), WFO: [wfo-1000022220](#)). – Type: Democratic Republic of the Congo, Tshopo, Grande île Toile entre Lilèko et Basoko, 28 ix 1938, J. Louis 11413 (holotype BR (BR0000008893628 (BR-S.P. 889 362)); isotypes BR (BR0000008893642 (BR-S.P. 889 364)), K (K000406363), P (P04706897)).

Habit. Tree to 35 m.

Distribution. Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Habitat. Riverbanks, in forests with sandy, periodically flooded soils; 460–470 m.

Infrageneric classification. Not classified.

Reference. Quintanar et al. ([2020](#)).

Drypetes mossambicensis Hutch. in Dyer (ed.), Fl. Trop. Afr. 6(1): 1046. 1913 (IPNI: [345113-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946584](#)). – Type: Mozambique, Forêt du village de Mourassa, Vallée du Mocambese aff du (...) du Pungoué, 25 xi 1905, G. Vasse 319 (lectotype designated here: P (P04706939); isolectotypes BR (BR0000014952241), K (K000406354)).

Habit. Tree to 20 m.

Distribution. Malawi, Mozambique, South Africa (Limpopo), Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Habitat. Riverine woodland or thicket on alluvium of low altitude river valleys, often beside seasonal watercourses, also in floodplain mopane woodland, beside pans and a base of rocky escarpments, sometimes on dambo margins and termitaria; 90–760 m.

Infrageneric classification. *Drypetes* sect. *Sphragidia* (Pax & Hoffmann, [1922](#)).

Iconography. Radcliffe-Smith (1996: tab. 13).

References. Radcliffe-Smith (1996), Govaerts et al. (2000), Lebrun & Stork (2006).

Drypetes mucronata C.Wright ex Griseb., Nachr. Königl. Ges. Wiss. Georg-Augusts-Univ. 1: 165. 1865 (IPNI: [345115-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946586](#)). – *Drypetes spinulifolia* Pax & K.Hoffm. in Engl. (ed.), Pflanzenr. IV, 147, XV (Heft 81): 267. 1922 (IPNI: [85509-2](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946669](#)), nom. illeg., superfl. – Type: Cuba, s. loc., 1860-1864, C. Wright 1930 [“50”] (lectotype designated by Leyva & García-Beltrán (2024): GOET (GOET003382); isolectotypes G, G-DC (G00325950), K (K000572895), MA (MA-608645), P (P05562889), S (S-R-10473, S07-12809, S07-12810), YU (YU244619)).

Habit. Shrub to 5 m.

Distribution. Bahamas and Cuba.

Habitat. Coppices in rocky open pinelands.

Infrageneric classification. *Drypetes* sect. *Drypetes* (Pax & Hoffmann, 1922, as *D. spinulifolia*).

References. Sauget & Liogier (1953), Correll & Correll (1996), Govaerts et al. (2000), Acevedo-Rodríguez & Strong (2012), Leyva & García-Beltrán (2024).

Drypetes natalensis (Harv.) Hutch. in Harv. & Sond., Fl. Cap. 5(2): 404. 1920 (IPNI: [345119-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946590](#)). – *Cyclostemon natalensis* Harv., Thes. Cap. 2: 64, tab. 200. 1863 (“*Natalense*”) (IPNI: [343925-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000934116](#)). – Type: South Africa, Port Natal, S. Africa, (...) near Durban, x 1818, J. Sanderson 105 (lectotype designated here: TCD (one-sheet specimen, no barcode); isolectotype K (K00406341)).

Habit. Tree to 9(–15) m.

Distribution. Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Tanzania and Zimbabwe.

Habitat. Dry evergreen and riverine forests, often in rocky places, rarely in wetter forests, semi-deciduous forests, often beside rivers in submontane gully forests and in coastal forests and woodland and dune thickets, often in rocky places but also on sands; 0–1500 m.

Infrageneric classification. *Cyclostemon* sect. *Eucyclostemon* nom. inval. (Müller Argoviensis, 1866); *Drypetes* sect. *Sphragidia* (Pax & Hoffmann, 1922, also as *D. holtzii* and *D. major*).

References. Radcliffe-Smith (1987, 1996), Govaerts et al. (2000), Lebrun & Stork (2006).

Drypetes natalensis* var. *natalensis (WFO: [wfo-0000946592](#))

Cyclostemon major Pax, Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 34: 369. 1904 (IPNI: [343912-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000934103](#)). – *Drypetes major* (Pax) Hutch. in Dyer (ed.), Fl. Trop. Afr. 6(1): 689. 1912 (IPNI: [345099-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946567](#)). – Type: Tanzania, Eastern Usambaras,

Lushoto District, N of Mpandeni, track between Pandeni and Longusa, 27 vii 1953, *R.B. Drummond & J.H. Hemsley* 3486 (neotype designated here: K (K004431122; two-sheet specimen, cross-referenced sheets marked as “1” and “2”); isoneotype BR (BR0000014952296)).

Drypetes holtzii Pax & K.Hoffm. in Engl. (ed.), *Pflanzenr.* IV, 147, XV (Heft 81): 243. 1922 (IPNI: [345060-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946513](#)). – Type: Tanzania, Eastern Usambaras, Lushoto District, N of Mpandeni, track between Pandeni and Longusa, 27 vii 1953, *R.B. Drummond & J.H. Hemsley* 3486 (neotype designated here: K (K004431122; two-sheet specimen, cross-referenced sheets marked as “1” and “2”); isoneotype BR (BR0000014952296)).

Drypetes zombensis Dunkley, *Bull. Misc. Inform. Kew* 1937: 468. 1937 (IPNI: [345224-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946719](#)). – Type: Malawi, Nyasaland, Zomba Mountain, x 1929, *J.B. Clements* 35 (holotype K (K000406353); isotype BR (BR0000014952364)).

Distribution. Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Somalia, South Africa (KwaZulu-Natal), South Sudan, Tanzania and Zimbabwe.

Notes. *Cyclostemon major* was recognised as an independent species in *Drypetes* by Hutchinson (1912), but was subsequently synonymised with *D. natalensis* latter by Radcliffe-Smith (1987), who also considered that its type material was kept at B and lost. We have not found any of this type material, nor any extant original material associated with this name, so that we neotypify it with the specimen K (K004431122) of the gathering *R.B. Drummond & J.H. Hemsley* 3486, also collected in Tanzania and identified by Radcliffe-Smith (1987) as *D. natalensis* var. *natalensis*, the taxon to which he thought *Cyclostemon major* belonged. *Drypetes holtzii* was recognised as a species independent from *D. natalensis* mainly on the basis of fewer number of stamens (c.18 vs c.25) (Pax & Hoffmann, 1922), but was subsequently synonymised with this latter species by Radcliffe-Smith (1987), who also considered that the type material cited by Pax & Hoffmann (1922) for *D. holtzii* was kept at B and lost. We have not found any of this type material, nor any extant original material associated with this name, so that we neotypify it with the specimen K (K004431122) of the gathering *R.B. Drummond & J.H. Hemsley* 3486, also collected in Tanzania and identified by Radcliffe-Smith (1987) as *D. natalensis* var. *natalensis*, the taxon to which he thought *D. holtzii* belonged. Therefore, both *Cyclostemon major* and *Drypetes holtzii* become homotypic names.

Drypetes natalensis var. *leiogyna* Brenan, *Mem. New York Bot. Gard.* 9: 70. 1954 (IPNI: [77189251-1](#), WFO: [wfo-1200099562](#)). – Type: Tanzania, Zanzibar I. [Mjini Magharibi Region, Magharibi District], near Haitajwa Hill, 4 xii 1930, *P.J. Greenway* 2653 (holotype K (K000406355); isotype BR (BR0000014952609), EA).

Distribution. Kenya and Tanzania (including Zanzibar).

Drypetes neglecta (Koord.) Pax & K.Hoffm. in Engl. (ed.), Pflanzenr. IV, 147, XV (Heft 81): 242. 1922 (IPNI: [345120-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946593](#)). – *Cyclostemon neglectus* Koord. in Koord.-Schum., Syst. Verz. 1(147): 21. 1912 (IPNI: [343926-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000934117](#)). – Type: Indonesia, Insula Java, Besuki, 1898, S.H. Koorders 30028 β (lectotype designated by Levin ([2021](#)): L (L.2207950 (L0155475) and L.2207951 (L 0155481); two-sheet specimen, cross-referenced sheets marked as “1” and “2”).

Habit. Tree to 27 m.

Distribution. Indonesia (Irian Jaya (?), Java, Kalimantan, Lesser Sunda Islands, Sulawesi), Malaysia (Sabah) and Papua New Guinea?

Habitat. Rain forests, primary or secondary, black soils, clay, sandstone or limestone, along mangroves, sandy seashores; 0–450 m.

Infrageneric classification. *Drypetes* sect. *Sphragidia* (Pax & Hoffmann, [1922](#); Airy Shaw, [1980](#)).

References. Backer & Bakhuizen van den Brink ([1964](#)), Airy Shaw ([1975](#), [1980](#)), Govaerts et al. ([2000](#)), Kessler et al. ([2002](#)).

Drypetes nervosa (Hook.f.) Pax & K.Hoffm. in Engl. (ed.), Pflanzenr. IV, 147, XV (Heft 81): 244. 1922 (IPNI: [345121-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946594](#)). – *Cyclostemon nervosus* Hook.f., Fl. Brit. India 5: 342. 1887 (IPNI: [343927-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000934118](#)). – Type: Malaysia, Perak, B. Scortechini 1415 (lectotype designated by Levin ([2021](#)): K (K000854221); isolectotypes BM, CAL (CAL0000022999), E (E00394978), SING (SING0050749, SING0050750)).

Habit. Tree (?).

Distribution. Malaysia (Peninsular Malaysia).

Habitat. No information available.

Infrageneric classification. *Drypetes* sect. *Sphragidia* (Pax & Hoffmann, [1922](#); cf. Airy Shaw, [1965](#)).

References. Hooker ([1887](#)), Govaerts et al. ([2000](#)).

Drypetes nienkui Merr. & Chun, Sunyatsenia 2(3–4): 258, fig. 29C,D. 1935 (IPNI: [345122-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946595](#)). – Type: China, [Hainan] Fan Yah [Ng Chi Ling], 8 xi 1932, N.K. Chun & C.L. Tso 44246 (lectotype designated here: NY (NY02684347); isolectotypes A (A00055929), AU (AU042776), IBSC (IBSC0004245, IBSC0004246, IBSC0004247), K (K000854225), NAS (NAS00417232), PE (PE00022638), US (US01269000)).

Habit. Tree to 15(–20) m.

Distribution. China (Hainan).

Habitat. Forests, forested ravines; 950–2100 m.

Infrageneric classification. *Drypetes* sect. *Sphragidia* (Merrill & Chun, 1935).

References. Merrill & Chun (1935), Govaerts et al. (2000), Levin (2022).

Drypetes nitida Kaneh., Bot. Mag. (Tokyo) 48: 400. 1934 (IPNI: 345123-1, WFO: wfo-0000946596). – Type: Micronesia, Pelew Is. [Arai, Palau], 6 viii 1933, R. Kanehira 2391 (lectotype designated here: L (L.3717035); isolectotypes K (K000854298), NY (NY03995686), US (US01108383)).

Drypetes nakaiana Tuyama, J. Jap. Bot. 16: 197. 1940 (IPNI: 345118-1, WFO: wfo-0000946589). – Type: Micronesia, Palau, Ins. Baobeltaob, Ngarathmao in monte Ngeleeleuus, 2 ix 1939, T. Tuyama s.n. [Plantae Micronesiacae 10111] (lectotype designated here: TI (TI 01610); isolectotypes K (K000854299), TI (TI 01611, TI 01612, TI 01613, TI 01614, TI 01615)).

Habit. Tree to 6 m.

Distribution. Micronesia (Palau).

Habitat. Forests on a coral island.

Infrageneric classification. *Drypetes* sect. *Oligandrae* (Tuyama, 1940, as *D. nakaiana*).

Iconography. Tuyama (1940, fig. 1a, fig. 2a,b).

References. Kanehira (1934), Govaerts et al. (2000).

Notes. We lectotypify *D. nakaiana* with the specimen TI (TI 01610) of the gathering T. Tuyama s.n. The material kept at TI consists of six specimens which are not cross-referenced and do not share a single, original label in common.

Drypetes obanensis S.Moore in Rendle et al., Cat. Pl. Oban: 97. 1913 (IPNI: 345124-1, WFO: wfo-0000946597). – Type: Nigeria, Oban, S. Nigeria, 1912, P.A. Talbot 2310 (lectotype designated here: BM (BM001191748); isolectotypes BR (BR0000015196972), K (K000406410, K000406411), Z (Z000081315)).

Habit. Small tree.

Distribution. Nigeria.

Habitat. Forests.

Infrageneric classification. *Drypetes* sect. *Sphragidia* (Pax & Hoffmann, 1922).

References. Keay (1989), Govaerts et al. (2000), Lebrun & Stork (2006).

Drypetes oblongifolia (Bedd.) Airy Shaw, Kew Bull. 23: 57. 1969 (IPNI: 345125-1, WFO: wfo-0000946598). – *Laneasagum oblongifolium* Bedd., Madras J. Lit. Sci., ser. 2, 22: 71.

1861 (IPNI: [350733-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000222913](#)). – Type: India, Tamil Nadu, Annamalai, vi 1859, *R.H. Beddome s.n.* (lectotype designated by Chakrabarty et al. (1997): CAL (CAL0000022947)).

? *Cyclostemon macrophyllus* var. *peninsularis* Hook.f., Fl. Brit. India 5: 341. 1887 (IPNI: [77272579-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000804856](#)). Original type citation: “Coorg, Western Circars, Brandis.”. – Type: Not found.

Habit. Tree to 25 m.

Distribution. India (Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu) and Sri Lanka.

Habitat. Evergreen forests, often along streams and river banks; 200–1500 m.

Infrageneric classification. *Drypetes* sect. *Sphragidia* (Airy Shaw, 1969).

References. Ahmedullah & Nayar (1987), Vajravelu (1990), Chakrabarty et al. (1997), Govaerts et al. (2000), Chakrabarty & Balakrishnan (2012), Neginhal (2020).

Drypetes obtusa Merr. & Chun, Sunyatsenia 5(1–3): 96, pl. 11. 1940 (IPNI: [345126-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946599](#)). – Type: China, Hainan, Po-ting, 21 vii 1935, *F.C. How 73273* (lectotype designated here: A (A00055930); isoelectotype G (G00434860)).

Habit. Tree to 7 m.

Distribution. China (Guangdong, Guangxi, Hainan, Yunnan) and Vietnam.

Habitat. Evergreen forests; 200–600 m.

Infrageneric classification. Not classified.

Iconography. Phạm-hoàng Hộ (1992: 266).

References. Phạm-hoàng Hộ (1992), Govaerts et al. (2000), Li & Gilbert (2008a).

Drypetes occidentalis (Müll.Arg.) Hutch. in Dyer (ed.), Fl. Trop. Afr. 6(1): 683. 1912 (IPNI: [345127-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946600](#)). – *Cyclostemon occidentalis* Müll.Arg., Flora 47: 517. 1864 (IPNI: [343929-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000934120](#)). – Type: Equatorial Guinea, Fernando Po, 1861, *G. Mann 1158* (lectotype designated here: K (K000406402); isoelectotypes BR (BR0000006239176), K (K000406403)).

Habit. Tree to 35 m.

Distribution. Angola, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Republic of the Congo and Rwanda.

Habitat. Evergreen and mixed semi-evergreen forests, montane forests; 10–940 m.

Infrageneric classification. *Cyclostemon* sect. *Stenogynium* (Müller Argoviensis, 1866); *Drypetes* sect. *Stenogynium* (Pax & Hoffmann, 1922).

References. Govaerts et al. (2000), Harris et al. (2021).

Drypetes ochrodasya Airy Shaw, Kew Bull. 36: 289. 1981 (IPNI: [897651-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946601](#)). – Type: Indonesia, Sum. [Sumatra], Riouw, en Ond. Koeantan Districten, Djake, 20 xii 1938, *Neth. Ind. For. Service* bb. 26476 (holotype L (L0016187); isotype A (A01166338)).

Habit. Shrub or tree.

Distribution. Indonesia (Sumatra).

Habitat. No information available.

Infrageneric classification. *Drypetes* sect. *Sphragidia* (Airy Shaw, 1981).

Reference. Govaerts et al. (2000).

Drypetes ochrothrix Airy Shaw, Kew Bull. 21: 361. 1968 (IPNI: [345128-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946603](#)). – Type: Malaysia, Tenom, Sabah Rayoh Hill, 28 iv 1964, *J. Ampuria* SAN 41473 (lectotype designated here: K (K000854285); isolectotype L (L0155540)).

Habit. Tree to 12 m.

Distribution. Malaysia (Sabah) and Thailand.

Habitat. Evergreen forests, brown sandstone soils; 90–100 m (Airy Shaw, 1975; Phuphathanaphong & Chayamarit, 2005; Gardner et al., 2018).

Infrageneric classification. *Drypetes* sect. *Drypetes* (Airy Shaw, 1968).

Iconography. Phuphathanaphong & Chayamarit (2005: fig. 59).

References. Airy Shaw (1975), Govaerts et al. (2000), Phuphathanaphong & Chayamarit (2005), Gardner et al. (2018).

Drypetes oliveri Vásquez, R.Rojas & L.Valenz., Gentryana 3(2), e351: 2, figs 1, 2. 2024 (IPNI: [77360341-1](#) WFO: [wfo-1000080619](#)). – Type: Peru, Madre de Dios, Prov. Tambopata, Distrito Tambopata [Reserva Nacional Tambopata], 27 viii 2023, *R. Vásquez et al.* 49017 (holotype: HOXA (HOXA 086574); isotypes: MO, USM).

Habit. Tree to 35 m.

Distribution. Peru.

Habitat. Upland forests, yellowish clayey soils; 195–213 m.

Infrageneric classification. Not classified.

Reference. Vásquez et al. (2024).

Drypetes oppositifolia Leandri, Mém. Inst. Sci. Madagascar, Sér. B, Biol. Vég. 8: 248, fig. IX 10–16. 1957 (IPNI: [345129-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946604](#)). – Type: Madagascar, Ambohitsitondroina [Nord de la presqu'île Masoala], 30 xi 1953, *Service Forestier de Madagascar 8688* [R. Capuron] (lectotype designated by McPherson (2000) (first step): P; designated here (second step): P (P00539614); isolectotypes P (P00539613), TEF (TEF000209)).

Habit. Tree to 30 m.

Distribution. Madagascar.

Habitat. No information available.

Infrageneric classification. Not classified.

Iconography. Leandri (1958: fig. 24 10–16).

References. Govaerts et al. (2000), McPherson (2000).

Notes. McPherson (2000) cited a holotype at P for *D. oppositifolia*, which we consider a first-step lectotypification. We narrow this designation of the lectotype to the specimen P (P00539614), given that we have found two specimens of this gathering at P which are not cross-referenced and do not share a single, original label in common.

Drypetes ovalis (J.J.Sm.) Pax & K.Hoffm. in Engl. (ed.), Pflanzenr. IV, 147, XV (Heft 81): 269. 1922 (IPNI: [345130-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946605](#)). – *Hemicyclia ovalis* J.J.Sm., Meded. Dept. Landb. Ned.-Indië 10: 221. 1910 (IPNI: [349869-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000981268](#)). – Type: Indonesia, Java, P. Watangan, Poeger, 25 iii 1898, S.H. Koorders 30248β (lectotype designated here: L (L 0155555 and L 0155546; two-sheet specimen, cross-referenced sheets marked as “1” and “2”)).

Cyclostemon calcicola Merr., Philipp. J. Sci., C 9: 478. 1915 (“1914”) (IPNI: [343869-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000934054](#)). – *Drypetes calcicola* (Merr.) Pax & K.Hoffm. in Engl. (ed.), Pflanzenr. IV, 147, XV (Heft 81): 266. 1922 (IPNI: [344977-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946412](#)). – Type: Philippines, Apulit Island, Taytay Bay, Palawan, [31] v 1913, E.D. Merrill 9430 (lectotype designated by Levin (2021): US (US00109929); isolectotypes BRI (BRI-AQ0342524), CM (CM1264), K (K000854315), VT (UVMVT311462)).

Habit. Tree to 12 m.

Distribution. Indonesia (Java, Lesser Sunda Islands, Sulawesi) and Philippines.

Habitat. Lowland thickets and monsoon-forests on limestone; 50–220 m.

Infrageneric classification. *Drypetes* sect. *Drypetes* (Pax & Hoffmann, 1922, also as *D. calcicola*).

References. Backer & Bakhuizen van den Brink (1964), Govaerts et al. (2000), Kessler et al. (2002), Pelser et al. (2011).

Drypetes oxyodonta Airy Shaw, Kew Bull. 23: 57. 1969 (IPNI: [345132-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946607](#)). – Type: Malaysia, Tembeling, 26 v 1931, *M.R. Henderson SFN 24527* (holotype K (one-sheet specimen, no barcode); isotype A (A01166339)).

Habit. Tree to 4.5 m.

Distribution. Malaysia (Peninsular Malaysia).

Habitat. No information available.

Infrageneric classification. *Drypetes* sect. *Sphragidia* (Airy Shaw, 1969).

Reference. Govaerts et al. (2000).

Drypetes pachycarpa Airy Shaw, Kew Bull. 29: 297. 1974 (IPNI: [345133-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946608](#)). – Type: Malaysia, Bitu Biwa, Ulu Terengganu, 10 vi 1968, *P.F. Cockburn FRI 10556* (holotype L (L0155580)).

Habit. Tree to 13.5 m.

Distribution. Malaysia (Peninsular Malaysia).

Habitat. No information available.

Infrageneric classification. *Drypetes* sect. *Sphragidia* (Airy Shaw, 1974).

Reference. Govaerts et al. (2000).

Drypetes pacifica (I.W.Bailey & A.C.Sm.) A.C.Sm., Brittonia 16: 226. 1964 (IPNI: [345134-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946609](#)). – *Calyptosepalum pacificum* I.W.Bailey & A.C.Sm., J. Arnold Arbor. 34: 52, figs 1–7, pls 1, 2. 1953 (IPNI: [780044-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000784016](#)). – Type: Fiji, Viti Levu, Mba (formerly Tholo North), valley of Nggaliwana Creek, north of the sawmill at Navai, 21 vii 1947, A.C. Smith 5339 (holotype A (A00055900 and A00047625; two-sheet specimen, cross-referenced sheets marked as “1” and “2” and separately barcoded; isotypes BRI (BRI-AQ0342462), K (K000854302), NY (NY00285387), P (P02428315), S (S-G-7046), US (US00105697)).

Habit. Tree to 12 m.

Distribution. Fiji.

Habitat. No information available.

Infrageneric classification. Not classified.

Reference. Govaerts et al. (2000).

Drypetes palustris D.J.Harris, Barberá & Quintanar, Anales Jard. Bot. Madrid 79(1), e120: 4, fig. 1a–g. 2022 (IPNI: [77308778-1](#), WFO: [wfo-1000041668](#)). – Type: Republic of the

Congo, Brazzaville, Île M'Bamou, forêt de Kitengené, 3 xi 1967, *P. Sita* 1903 (holotype BR (BR0000016004719); isotypes BR (BR0000016004726), P (P04707765)).

Habit. Tree to 15 m.

Distribution. Democratic Republic of the Congo and Republic of the Congo.

Habitat. Swampy, periodically flooded, fluvial forests; 270–410 m.

Infrageneric classification. Not classified.

Reference. Quintanar et al. (2022).

Drypetes parvifolia (Müll.Arg.) Pax & K.Hoffm. in Engl. (ed.), Pflanzenr. IV, 147, XV (Heft 81): 262. 1922 (IPNI: [345136-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946612](#)). – *Cyclostemon parvifolius* Müll.Arg., Flora 47: 532. 1864 (IPNI: [343932-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000934123](#)). – *Lingelsheimia parvifolia* (Müll.Arg.) Hutch. in Dyer (ed.), Fl. Trop. Afr. 6(1): 692. 1912 (IPNI: [350895-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000227852](#)). – Type: Nigeria. Nupe, 1858, *C. Barter* 1700 (lectotype designated here: K (K000406404); isolectotypes BR (BR0000015017925), P (P0539770)).

Habit. Tree to 6 m.

Distribution. Benin, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Nigeria and Sierra Leone.

Habitat. Evergreen, semi-deciduous, coastal, savanna and riverine forests, on limestone, dolomitic marble and other rocky places; 0–450 m.

Infrageneric classification. *Cyclostemon* sect. *Eucyclostemon* nom. inval. (Müller Argoviensis, 1866); *Drypetes* sect. *Stemonodiscus* (Pax & Hoffmann, 1922).

References. Keay (1989), Govaerts et al. (2000), Lebrun & Stork (2006).

Drypetes paxii Hutch. in Dyer (ed.), Fl. Trop. Afr. 6(1): 681. 1912 (IPNI: [345137-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946616](#)). – Type: Cameroon, [South] Bipindi, iv 1908, G.A. Zenker 3788 (lectotype designated here: E (E00310701); isolectotypes B (B 10 0366481, B 10 0366482), BM (BM001191753), BR (BR0000006238520 (BR-S.P. 623 852)), G, FHO (FHO 00018400), GOET (GOET 6/2014/10a, GOET 6/2014/10b), HBG (HBG-516314), K (K000406366), M (M0110525, M0110526), P (P0539772, P0539771), PR (PR 824245), S (S 07-14631, S 07-14632), Z (Z 000081319)).

Habit. Tree to 40 m.

Distribution. Angola, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Gabon, Nigeria and Republic of the Congo.

Habitat. Mixed forests in terra firma, riverine forests and sometimes swampy forests; 100–1100 m.

Infrageneric classification. *Drypetes* sect. *Stenogynium* (Pax & Hoffmann, 1922).

References. Keay (1989), Govaerts et al. (2000), Lebrun & Stork (2006), Harris et al. (2021).

Drypetes pellegrinii Leandri, Bull. Soc. Bot. France 81: 459. 1934 (IPNI: 345138-1, WFO: wfo-0000946617). – Type: Ivory Coast, Route de Gagna [Gagnoa?] à Sanandra [Sassandra?] [Soubré], A. Aubréville 864 (lectotype designated by Quintanar et al. (2021b): P (P0539773); isolectotypes P (P0539774, P0539775)).

Drypetes vignei Hoyle, Bull. Misc. Inform. Kew 1935: 257. 1935 (IPNI: 345216-1, WFO: wfo-0000946709). – Type: Ghana. Mampong Scarp, iii 1928, C. Vigne 1062 (lectotype designated by Quintanar et al. (2021b): FHO (FHO 00018520); isolectotypes BR (BR0000015017963), FHO (FHO 00018521, FHO 00018522), K (K000406239, K000406240, K000406241, K000406242, K000406243, K000406244)).

Habit. Tree to 13 m.

Distribution. Ghana, Guinea, Ivory Coast and Liberia.

Habitat. Montane primary forests, gallery forests on riverbanks, sometimes on rocky soils; 400–900 m.

Infrageneric classification. Not classified.

Iconography. Keay (1958: fig. 133E); Aubréville (1959: pl. 139C, 6, 7).

References. Govaerts et al. (2000), Lebrun & Stork (2006), Quintanar et al. (2021b), Gosline et al. (2023).

Drypetes peltophora S.Moore, J. Bot. 58: 270. 1920 (IPNI: 345139-1, WFO: wfo-0000946618). – Type: Cameroon, Yaunde, Bitye, 1919, G.L. Bates 1295 (lectotype designated here: BM (BM001191733); isolectotype BR (BR0000015017970)).

Drypetes fallax Pax & K.Hoffm. in Engl. (ed.), Pflanzenr. IV, 147, XV (Heft 81): 242. 1922 (IPNI: 345023-1, WFO: wfo-0000946469). – Type: Cameroon, Übergangs, und Kampfgebiet gegen die Savanne an der Nordgrenze der Hylaea südlich des Sanaga zwischen Jaunde und Dengdeng unweit der Vereinigung von Lom (Sanaga) und Djerem, etwa 115 Km NO Jaunde, ii 1914, G.W.J. Mildbraed 8238 (lectotype designated here: K (K000406394); isolectotype BR (BR0000015788221)), **syn. nov.**

Habit. Tree to 10 m.

Distribution. Cameroon, Central African Republic, Equatorial Guinea (Río Muni), Gabon and Republic of the Congo.

Habitat. Forests, thickets, swamps; 150–720 m.

Infrageneric classification. *Drypetes* sect. *Sphragidia* (Pax & Hoffmann, 1922).

References. Govaerts *et al.* (2000), Lebrun & Stork (2006), Harris *et al.* (2021).

Notes. Based on detailed morphological comparison, the diagnostic characters used to distinguish *D. peltophora* S.Moore and *D. fallax* Pax & K.Hoffm. fall within the range of intraspecific variation observed within a single species. No consistent morphological differences were found that would justify maintaining them as separate taxa. Therefore, both names are considered referable to the same species.

Drypetes pendula Ridl., Bull. Misc. Inform. Kew 1923: 365. 1923 (IPNI: [345140-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946619](#)). – Type: Malaysia, Perak, Larut, x 1882, *King's Collector* [H.H. Kunstler] 3540 (lectotype designated by Levin (2021): K (K000854224); isolectotypes L (L0155093 (L.2208019), L0155312 (L.2208020)), SING (SING0050227)).

Drypetes gigantifolia J.J.Sm., Bull. Jard. Bot. Buitenzorg sér. 3, 6: 89. 1924 (IPNI: [345036-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946484](#)). – Type: Indonesia, Borneo, s. coll., *Cult. in Hort. Borg. IX.C.122* [Exped. A.W. Nieuwenhuis no. 1146] (neotype designated by Levin (2021): L (L.2207828 (L0154885); one-sheet specimen and “wood sample” (n.v.))).

Diospyros betongensis H.R.Fletcher, Bull. Misc. Inform. Kew 1937: 382. 1937 (IPNI: [322136-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000648569](#)). – Type: Thailand, Betong, Pattani, 26 viii 1923, A.F.G. Kerr 7673 (lectotype designated here: K (K000854255, K000854256 and K000854257; three-sheet specimen, cross-referenced sheets marked as “1”, “2” and “3” and separately barcoded; isolectotypes BK (BK257870), BM (BM001191758), E (E00318462)).

Habit. Tree to 20 m.

Distribution. Indonesia (Kalimantan), Malaysia (Peninsular Malaysia, Sabah), Singapore and Thailand.

Habitat. Lowland evergreen forests; altitude: up to 500(–1200) m.

Infrageneric classification. Not classified.

Iconography. Phuphathanaphong & Chayamarit (2005: fig. 60).

References. Airy Shaw (1975), Keng (1990), Govaerts *et al.* (2000), Phuphathanaphong & Chayamarit (2005), Gardner *et al.* (2018).

Drypetes perakensis Gage, Rec. Bot. Surv. India 9: 223. 1922 (IPNI: [345142-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946620](#)). – Type: Malaysia, Perak, Larut, ix 1884, *King's Collector* [H.H. Kunstler] 6650 (lectotype designated by Levin (2021): CAL (CAL0000022976); isolectotype CAL (CAL0000022975)).

Habit. Shrub or small tree.

Distribution. Malaysia (Peninsular Malaysia).

Habitat. No information available.

Infrageneric classification. Not classified.

Reference. Govaerts et al. (2000).

Drypetes perreticulata Gagnep., Bull. Soc. Bot. France 71: 260. 1924 (IPNI: [345143-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946621](#)). – Type: Thailand, Mont Luang, prope Petchabouri, L. Pierre 19 (lectotype designated here: P (P05563349)).

Habit. Tree to 16 m.

Distribution. China (Guangdong, Guangxi, Guizhou, Hainan, Yunnan), Laos, Thailand and Vietnam.

Habitat. More or less dry evergreen forests, on rocky limestone hills, on slopes by beach forest; up to 300(–800) m.

Infrageneric classification. Not classified.

Iconography. Phạm-hoàng Hộ (1992: 266); Phuphathanaphong & Chayamarit (2005: fig. 61).

References. Phạm-hoàng Hộ (1992), Govaerts et al. (2000), Phuphathanaphong & Chayamarit (2005), Li & Gilbert (2008a).

Drypetes perrieri Leandri, Notul. Syst. (Paris) 7: 194. 1939 (IPNI: [345144-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946622](#)). – Type: Madagascar, Vallée d'Ihosy, Bassin du Mangoky, ix 1911, H. Perrier de la Bâthie 2118 (lectotype designated by McPherson (2000) (first step): P; designated here (second step): P (P01088361); isolectotype P (P01088362)).

Drypetes coriifolia Leandri, Mém. Inst. Sci. Madagascar, Sér. B, Biol. Vég. 8: 247, fig. IX 1, 2. 1957 (IPNI: [345000-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946439](#)). – Type: Madagascar, Massif de Beanjada, au N de la presqu'île Masoala, xii 1953, Service Forestier de Madagascar 8827 [R. Capuron] (lectotype designated by McPherson (2000) (first step): P; designated here (second step): P (P00539611); isolectotypes K (K000406346), MO, P (P00539612), TEF).

Drypetes radamae Leandri, Mém. Inst. Sci. Madagascar, Sér. B, Biol. Vég. 8: 250. 1957 (IPNI: [345157-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946638](#)). – Type: Madagascar, Est, environs du col d'Ambatondradama, entre les bassins de la Mahalevona et de la Sahafihitra, xii 1953, Service Forestier de Madagascar 8753 [R. Capuron] (lectotype designated by McPherson (2000) (first step): P; designated here (second step): P (P00539608); isolectotypes G (G00018127), K (K000406347), MO, P (P00539609, P00539610), TEF).

Habit. Tree to 20 m.

Distribution. Comoros and Madagascar.

Habitat. No information available.

Infrageneric classification. Not classified.

Iconography. Leandri (1958: fig. XXIV 1, 2 as *D. coriifolia*).

References. Govaerts et al. (2000), McPherson (2000).

Drypetes picardae Krug & Urb. in Urb., Symb. Antill. 1(2): 334. 1899 (IPNI: [85505-2](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946624](#)). Original type citation: "Hab. in Haiti in Anse à Veau, m. vii fruct.: Picarda n. 1267".

Drypetes piriformis Urb., Ark. Bot. 17(7): 36. 1922 ("1921") (IPNI: [85506-2](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946628](#)). – Type: Haiti, Dép. du Sud (...) ad Port à Piment, 28 vii 1917, E.L. Ekman H 408 (lectotype designated here: S (S10-38289); isolectotype S (S-R-10471)).

Habit. Small tree.

Distribution. Dominican Republic (?) and Haiti.

Habitat. Dry forests, on limestone soils.

Infrageneric classification. *Drypetes* sect. *Drypetes* (Pax & Hoffmann, 1922).

References. Liogier (1986), Govaerts et al. (2000), Acevedo-Rodríguez & Strong (2012).

Notes. We refrain from lectotyping *D. picardae* with *L. Picarda* 1267 GH (GH00055919), as it is only a single leaf, while waiting for more syntypes to be found.

Drypetes pleioneura (Radcl.-Sm.) Christenh. & Byng, Global Fl. 4: 127. 2018 (IPNI: [77185689-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0001424818](#)). – *Sibangea pleioneura* Radcl.-Sm., Kew Bull. 32: 481. 1978 (IPNI: [356395-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000309774](#)). – Type: Tanzania, Vigola [Forest], Iringa [District], 4 x 1958, G.R. Ede 61 (holotype K (K000406496); isotype EA).

Habit. Tree to 21 m.

Distribution. Tanzania.

Habitat. Submontane to montane forest; 890–1290 m.

Infrageneric classification. Not classified.

Iconography. Radcliffe-Smith (1987: fig. 16).

References. Radcliffe-Smith (1987), Govaerts et al. (2000).

Drypetes poilanei Gagnep., Bull. Soc. Bot. France 71: 260. 1924 (IPNI: [345149-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946629](#)). – Type: Vietnam, Annam, île Bai-tre, pro Nhatrang, 1 v 1923, E. Poilane 6153 (lectotype designated here: P (P00607071); isolectotypes K (K000854253), NY (NY02684358), P (P05536513, P00607069, P00607070)).

Habit. Tree to 5 m.

Distribution. Vietnam.

Habitat. No information available.

Infrageneric classification. Not classified.

Iconography. Phạm-hoàng Hộ (1992: 267).

References. Phạm-hoàng Hộ (1992), Govaerts et al. (2000).

Drypetes polyalathioides Airy Shaw, Kew Bull. 29: 299. 1974 (IPNI: [345150-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946630](#)). – Type: Indonesia, East Borneo, Sangkulirang Distr., Mt. Medadam, N. of Sangkulirang, 12 viii 1957, A.J.G.H. Kostermans 13476 (holotype L (L0155611); isotypes K (K000854284), P (P04450985)).

Habit. Tree to 14 m.

Distribution. Indonesia (Kalimantan).

Habitat. Forests on sandstone or loam with lime; up to 250 m.

Infrageneric classification. *Drypetes* sect. *Sphragidia* (Airy Shaw, 1974).

References. Airy Shaw (1975), Govaerts et al. (2000).

Drypetes polyantha Pax & K.Hoffm. in Engl. (ed.), Pflanzenr. IV, 147, XV (Heft 81): 259. 1922 (IPNI: [345151-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946631](#)). – Type: Cameroon, Ebolowa-Jaounde [Südlich des Njong, nördlich Amugebane zwischen Nkolemajang (Otele) und Kama], G.W.J. Mildbraed 7680 [“7688”] (lectotype designated here: K (K001519136)).

Habit. Tree to 20 m.

Distribution. Cameroon, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo and Republic of the Congo.

Habitat. Rain forests.

Infrageneric classification. *Drypetes* sect. *Humblotia* (Pax & Hoffmann, 1922).

Iconography. Harris et al. (2011: 88).

References. Govaerts et al. (2000), Harris (2002), Lebrun & Stork (2006), Harris et al. (2011).

Notes. We lectotypify *D. polyantha* with the specimen K (K001519136) of the gathering G.W.J. Mildbraed 7680 [“7688”], assuming a labeling mistake for the collector’s number or a typographical error in the protologue.

Drypetes polyneura Airy Shaw, Kew Bull. 20: 388. 1967 (“1966”) (IPNI: [345152-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946632](#)). – Type: Malaysia, Sabah, Tenom, Mandalom F.R., Sandakan, 14 xii 1962, G. Mikil SAN 31968 (holotype K (K000854283); isotypes KEP (KEP171816), L (L0155637)).

Habit. Tree to 35(–40) m.

Distribution. Indonesia (Kalimantan, Sumatra) and Malaysia (Sabah, Sarawak).

Habitat. Primary hill forests (sometimes with bamboos, sometimes periodically inundated), on sandstone or brown soils, granitic sands; 20–360(–800) m.

Infrageneric classification. *Drypetes* sect. *Sphragidia* (Airy Shaw, 1967).

Iconography. Airy Shaw (1981: fig. 5).

References. Airy Shaw (1975, 1981), Govaerts et al. (2000).

Drypetes porteri (Gamble) Pax & K.Hoffm. in Engl. (ed.), Pflanzenr. IV, 147, XV (Heft 81): 268. 1922 (IPNI: 345153-1, WFO: wfo-0000946633). – *Hemicyclia porteri* Gamble, Hooker's Icon. Pl. 28: tab. 2701. 1901 (IPNI: 349870-1, WFO: wfo-0000981270). – Type: India, Tamil Nadu, Warsanad [Varusanad] valley, Madura, Madras, iv 1897, H.J. Porter s.n. (lectotype designated by Chakrabarty et al. (1997) (first step): K; by Chakrabarty & Balakrishnan (2017) (second step): K (K000246663); isolectotype K (K000246664)).

Habit. Tree to 12 m.

Distribution. India (Tamil Nadu).

Habitat. Primary forests, often near streams; 600–1800 m.

Infrageneric classification. *Drypetes* sect. *Drypetes* (Pax & Hoffmann, 1922).

References. Ahmedullah & Nayar (1987), Chakrabarty et al. (1997), Govaerts et al. (2000), Chakrabarty & Balakrishnan (2012), Singh et al. (2015), Arumugam et al. (2018), Chakrabarty et al. (2019).

Drypetes preussii (Pax) Hutch. in Dyer (ed.), Fl. Trop. Afr. 6(1): 686. 1912 (IPNI: 345154-1, WFO: wfo-0000946634). – *Cyclostemon preussii* Pax, Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 26: 326. 1899 (IPNI: 343933-1, WFO: wfo-0000934125). – Type: Cameroon, [South] Bipindi, 1904, G.A. Zenker 2850 (neotype designated here: BR (BR0000006238865 (BR-S.P. 623 886)); isoneotypes BM, G (upper specimen), K (K000510006)).

Drypetes pierreana Pierre ex Hutch. in Dyer (ed.), Fl. Trop. Afr. 6(1): 686. 1912 (IPNI: 345147-1, WFO: wfo-0000946627). – *Drypetes klaineana* Breteler, Adansonia sér. 3, 27: 329. 2005 (IPNI: 77071353-1, WFO: wfo-0000805723), nom. illeg., superfl. – Type: Gabon, [Estuaire] Environs de Libreville, 19 x 1896 – 9 viii 1899, T.J. Klaine 572 (lectotype designated here: P (P04707578); isolectotypes BR (BR0000006238858, BR0000006239183 (BR-S.P. 623 918), BR0000009859296 (BR-S.P. 985 929), BR0000006576110 (BR-S.P. 657 611)), K (K000406369), P (P04707576, P04707577)).

Habit. Tree to 21 m.

Distribution. Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea (Río Muni), Gabon, Nigeria and Republic of the Congo.

Habitat. Primary or secondary evergreen forests, riverine forests; 30–600 m.

Infrageneric classification. *Drypetes* sect. *Sphragidia* (Pax & Hoffmann, 1922); *Drypetes* sect. *Stemonodiscus* (Pax & Hoffmann, 1922, as *D. pierreana*).

Iconography. Harris et al. (2021: pl. 51).

References. Keay (1989), Govaerts et al. (2000), Lebrun & Stork (2006), Harris et al. (2021).

Notes. We have not found any of the type material cited in the protologue of *Cyclostemon preussii* Pax, nor any extant original material associated with this name, so we neotypify it with the specimen BR (BR0000006238865) of the gathering G.A. Zenker 2850, also collected in Cameroon, which we consider to belong to this taxon.

Drypetes principum (Müll.Arg.) Hutch. in Dyer (ed.), Fl. Trop. Afr. 6(1): 684. 1912 (IPNI: 345155-1, WFO: wfo-0000946635). – *Cyclostemon principum* Müll.Arg., Flora 47: 531. 1864 (IPNI: 343934-1, WFO: wfo-0000934126). – Type: São Tomé and Príncipe, Princes Island, 1861, G. Mann 1136 (lectotype designated by Exell (1944) (first step): K; designated by Quintanar et al. (2021b) (second step): K (K000406396); isolectotypes K (K000406397, K000406398, K000406399), P (P04707232, P04707236, P04707237), W).

Habit. Tree to 20(–25) m.

Distribution. Cameroon, Central African Republic, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Nigeria, Republic of the Congo, São Tomé and Príncipe, and Sierra Leone.

Habitat. Lowland to montane forests, primary or secondary, roadsides, gallery forests on riverbanks, coastal savannas, marshy forests, rich soils, sometimes in sandy soils; 5–1600 m.

Infrageneric classification. *Cyclostemon* sect. *Eucyclostemon* nom. inval. (Müller Argoviensis, 1866); *Drypetes* sect. *Sphragidia* (Pax & Hoffmann, 1922).

Iconography. Keay (1958: fig. 133F); Aubréville (1959: pl. 140D, 9, 10).

References. Keay (1989), Govaerts et al. (2000), Lebrun & Stork (2006), Lisowski (2009), Harris et al. (2021), Quintanar et al. (2021b), Gosline et al. (2023).

Drypetes prunifera Airy Shaw, Kew Bull. 19: 304. 1965 (IPNI: 345156-1, WFO: wfo-0000946636). – Type: Malaysia, [Sabah,] Kabili Forest Reserve, Sandakan, 22 vi 1935, M. Puasa B.N.B. For. Dept. 4879 (holotype K (K000854282); isotypes BRI (BRI-AQ0206231), L (L0016190)).

Habit. Tree to 12 m.

Distribution. Malaysia (Sabah).

Habitat. Primary forests on black or brown soils; up to 120 m.

Infrageneric classification. *Drypetes* (sect. *Drypetes*) subsect. *Anaua* (Airy Shaw, 1965).

References. Airy Shaw (1975), Govaerts et al. (2000).

Drypetes reticulata Pax, Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 43: 219. 1909 (IPNI: [345159-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946640](#)). – Type: Tanzania, Morogoro [Mvomero] District, Turiani, 30 iii 1953, R.B. Drummond & J.H. Hemsley 1913 (neotype designated here: K (K004431282, K004431283 and K004431284; three-sheet specimen, cross-referenced sheets marked as “1”, “2” and “3”), isoneotypes BM, BR (BR0000015018328), LISC, P (P04707271)).

Habit. Tree to 15 m.

Distribution. Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Somalia, South Africa (Limpopo, KwaZulu-Natal), Tanzania and Zimbabwe.

Habitat. Evergreen forests and thickets, high rainfall savannas, low altitude kloof forests, woodland on granitic outcrops, riverbanks, submontane forests, often rocky places; 0–800(–1800) m.

Infrageneric classification. *Drypetes* sect. *Oligandrae* (Pax & Hoffmann, 1922).

Iconography. Radcliffe-Smith (1987: fig. 15).

References. Radcliffe-Smith (1987, 1996), Govaerts et al. (2000), Lebrun & Stork (2006).

Notes. We have not found any of the type material cited in the protologue of *D. reticulata* that may have been lost in Berlin, nor have we found any extant original material associated with this name, so that we neotypify it with the specimen K (K004431282, K004431283 and K004431284) of the gathering R.B. Drummond & J.H. Hemsley 1913, collected in Tanzania, which we consider to belong to this species in accordance with Radcliffe-Smith (1987).

Drypetes rhakodiskos (Hassk.) Bakh.f., Blumea 12: 62. 1963 (IPNI: [345161-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946641](#)). – *Hemicyclia rhakodiskos* Hassk., Verslagen Meded. Afd. Natuurk. Kon. Akad. Wetensch. 4: 140. 1855 (IPNI: [349871-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000981271](#)). – *Pierardia rhakodiskos* (Hassk.) Hassk., Bull. Soc. Bot. France 6: 713. 1860 (“1859”) (IPNI: [354910-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000273316](#)). – *Cyclostemon rhakodiskos* (Hassk.) Müll.Arg. in DC., Prodr. 15(2): 484. 1866 (IPNI: [77239524-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000934130](#)). – Type: Indonesia, Java, J.K. Hasskarl s.n. (lectotype designated by Levin (2021): G (G00318475)).

? *Cyclostemon mucronatus* Blume, Bijdr. Fl. Ned. Ind. 12: 598. 1826 (“1825”) (“*mucronatum*”) (IPNI: [343923-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000934115](#)). – *Drypetes mucronata* (Blume) Pax & K.Hoffm. in Engl. (ed.), Pflanzenr. IV, 147, XV (Heft 81): 238. 1922 (IPNI: [345116-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946587](#)), nom. illeg., later homonym, non C.Wright ex Griseb. 1865. Indication of provenance: “Crescit in sylvis Salak.”. – Type: Not found.

Cyclostemon palawanensis Merr., Philipp. J. Sci., C 9: 480. 1915 ("1914") (IPNI: [343931-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000934122](#)). – *Drypetes palawanensis* (Merr.) Pax & K.Hoffm. in Engl. (ed.), Pflanzenr. IV, 147, XV (Heft 81): 249. 1922 (IPNI: [345135-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946610](#)).
– Type: Philippines, Lake Manguao, Palawan, [27] iv 1913, *E.D. Merrill 9451* (lectotype designated by Levin ([2021](#)): BM (BM001191813); isolectotypes K (K000854318), NY, US (US00109942)).

Drypetes palawanensis var. *parvifolia* Merr., Univ. Calif. Publ. Bot. 15: 141. 1929 (IPNI: [77273963-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946611](#)). – Type: Malaysia, Tawao [Tawau], Elphinstone Province, British North Borneo [Sabah], x 1922 – iii 1923, *A.D.E. Elmer 20587* (lectotype designated by Levin ([2021](#)): UC (UC290364); isolectotypes A (A00055941), B (B 10 0241085), BR (BR0000005905935), CAS (CAS0033414, CAS0033415), GH (GH00055940), HBG (HBG-516305), K (K000854247), L (L0155708), M (M0265527), MICH (MICH1104800), NY (NY02684355), P (P05600476, P05608711), S (S07-14643), SING (SING0050356), U (U.1602139)).

Drypetes rhakodiskos var. *laevigata* Airy Shaw, Kew Bull. 19: 301. 1965 (IPNI: [77274294-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946642](#)). – Type: Malaysia, Negri Sembilan, Ulu Bendol Forest Reserve, 1 xii 1922, *R.E. Holttum SFN 9868* (lectotype designated by Levin ([2021](#)): K (K001235489); isolectotypes K (K001235487, K001235488), SING (SING0050228)).

Drypetes rheophila Airy Shaw, Kew Bull. 19: 302. 1965 (IPNI: [345162-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946643](#)). – Type: Malaysia, SK [Sarawak], river bank above tide Kalong, 20 ix 1892, *G.D. Haviland 1730* (holotype K (K000854245)).

Habit. Tree to 12 m.

Distribution. Indonesia (Java, Kalimantan, Sumatra), Malaysia (Peninsular Malaysia, Sabah) and Philippines.

Habitat. Dry forests, light primary forests and thickets on dry slopes, riverbanks, granitic sands; 200–1260 m.

Infrageneric classification. *Cyclostemon* sect. *Eucyclostemon* nom. inval. (Müller Argoviensis, [1866](#), also as *Cyclostemon mucronatus*); *Drypetes* sect. *Sphragidia* (Pax & Hoffmann, [1922](#), as *D. mucronata* and *D. palawanensis*; Airy Shaw, [1965](#), as *D. rheophila*).

References. Merrill ([1929](#)), Backer & Bakhuizen van den Brink ([1964](#)), Airy Shaw ([1975](#), [1981](#)), Govaerts et al. ([2000](#)), Pelser et al. ([2011](#)).

Notes. In literature and biodiversity databases the spelling "rhakodiscos" and "rhakodiscus" for *D. rhakodiskos* and synonyms can be found. However, the original spelling of this epithet should be retained (ICN Articles 60.1 and 60.4, Turland et al., [2018](#); see also above *Dodekastemon*).

Drypetes riparia Ridl., Bull. Misc. Inform. Kew 1923: 365. 1923 (IPNI: [345163-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946644](#)). – Type: Malaysia, Kelantan, Jeram Panjang, Lebir River, 10 ii 1917, H.N. Ridley s.n. (lectotype designated here: K (K000854217 and K000854218; two-sheet specimen, cross-referenced sheets separately barcoded, K000854218 marked as “bis” and K000854217 as “tris”).

Habit. Shrub.

Distribution. Malaysia (Peninsular Malaysia).

Habitat. Little information is available but the type was collected on a rocky riverbank.

Infrageneric classification. Not classified.

Reference. Govaerts et al. ([2000](#)).

Drypetes riseleyi Airy Shaw, Kew Bull. 18: 272. 1965 (IPNI: [345164-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946645](#)). – Replaced synonym: *Riseleya griffithii* Hemsl., J. Bot. 55: 286. 1917 (IPNI: [355572-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000297311](#)). – Original type citation: “Mahé: T. Risely Griffith, 1893; Thomasset, 157, 187.”. – Type: Seychelles, s.loc., 6 xi 1893, T. Risely/J.R. Griffith s.n. (lectotype designated here: K (K000406317 and K000406319; two-sheet specimen, cross-referenced sheets marked as “1” and “2” and separately barcoded); isolectotype K000406318).

Habit. Small tree.

Distribution. Seychelles.

Habitat. No information available.

Infrageneric classification. *Drypetes* sect. *Sphragidia* (Airy Shaw, [1965](#)).

Reference. Govaerts et al. ([2000](#)).

Drypetes rowlandii Pax, Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 43: 219. 1909 (IPNI: [345166-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946647](#)). – Type: Nigeria, s. loc. West-Lagos, [1893], J.W. Rowland s.n. (lectotype designated here: K (K000406237); isolectotypes BR (BR0000016005075), P (P0539767)).

Habit. Tree to 25 m.

Distribution. Nigeria.

Habitat. No information available.

Infrageneric classification. *Drypetes* sect. *Oligandrae* (Pax & Hoffmann, [1922](#)).

Reference. Pax ([1909](#)).

Drypetes rubriflora Pax & K.Hoffm. in Engl. (ed.), Pflanzenr. IV, 147, XV (Heft 81): 261. 1922 (IPNI: [345168-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946651](#)). – Type: Cameroon, Bezirk Molundu, Jukaduma (Posten Plehn), 16 iii 1911, G.W.J. *Mildbraed* 4650 (lectotype designated here: HBG (HBG-516302); isoelectotypes HBG (HBG-516301, HBG-516303)).

Habit. Tree to 4 m.

Distribution. Cameroon.

Habitat. Rain forests.

Infrageneric classification. *Drypetes* sect. *Stemonodiscus* (Pax & Hoffmann, [1922](#)).

References. Govaerts et al. ([2000](#)), Lebrun & Stork ([2006](#)).

Drypetes salicifolia Gagnep., Bull. Soc. Bot. France 71: 261. 1924 (IPNI: [345169-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946652](#)). – Type: Vietnam, Me-Kong, 1866–1868, C. *Thorel* s.n. (lectotype designated here: P (P05563316); isoelectotypes K (K000854252), P (P05563317, P05563319)).

Habit. Tree to 10 m.

Distribution. China (Yunnan), Laos (?) and Vietnam.

Habitat. Evergreen forests; 400–600 m.

Infrageneric classification. Not classified.

References. Govaerts et al. ([2000](#)), Li & Gilbert ([2008a](#)).

Drypetes sclerophylla Mildbr., Notizbl. Bot. Gart. Berlin-Dahlem 12: 515. 1935 (IPNI: [345171-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946654](#)). – Type: Tanzania, Bezirk Lindi: Lutamba-See, 40 km westlich Lindi, 16 x 1934, H.J. *Schlieben* 5465 [“5473”] (lectotype designated here: HBG (HBG-516300); isoelectotypes BM, BR (BR000000623821 (BR-S.P. 623 821)), LISU, M (M 0110527), MA (MA-386004), P (P00639776), S (S 07-14629)).

Habit. Tree to 18 m.

Distribution. Tanzania.

Habitat. Woodlands and thickets, riverbanks to ridges; 200–750 m.

Infrageneric classification. Not classified.

References. Radcliffe-Smith ([1987](#)), Govaerts et al. ([2000](#)), Lebrun & Stork ([2006](#)).

Notes. We lectotypify *D. sclerophylla* with the specimen HBG (HBG-516300) of the gathering *H.J. Schlieben* 5465 [“5473”], assuming a labelling mistake for the collector’s number or a

typographical error in the protologue. There are no more gatherings, either cited or found, of this species made by Schlieben, and both the locality and the collection date match.

Drypetes sepiaria (Wight & Arn.) Pax & K.Hoffm. in Engl. (ed.), Pflanzenr. IV, 147, XV (Heft 81): 271. 1922 (IPNI: [345172-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946655](#)). – *Hemicyclia sepiaria* Wight & Arn., Edinburgh New Philos. J. 14: 297. 1833 (IPNI: [349872-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000981272](#)).
– Type: India, Peninsula Ind. orientalis [ad promontorium “Point Calimere” dictum, provinciae Tanjorensis], *R. Wight* 940 (lectotype designated by Chakrabarty & Balakrishnan ([2017](#)): K (K000246680); isolectotypes BR (BR0000005905577), E (E00179535, E00179536, E00179537, E00179538), G (G00441674), G-DC (G00319299), K (K000246681), P (P05563297, P05563299, P05563300)).

Habit. Tree to 15 m.

Distribution. India (Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal) and Sri Lanka.

Habitat. Dry evergreen and semi-evergreen forests; up to 500(–1000) m.

Infrageneric classification. *Hemicyclia* sect. *Euhemicyclia* nom. inval. (Müller Argoviensis, [1866](#), as *Hemicyclia sepiaria*); *Drypetes* sect. *Drypetes* (Pax & Hoffmann, [1922](#)).

Iconography. Baillon ([1858](#): tab. 27 fig. 7 as *Hemicyclia sepiaria*); Wight (1852: tab. 1872 as *Hemicyclia sepiaria*); Pax ([1890](#): 26, fig. 17E).

References. Drury ([1869](#)), Hooker ([1887](#)), Cooke ([1906](#)), Talbot ([1976](#)), Rao et al. ([1986](#)), Ellis ([1990](#)), Chakrabarty et al. ([1997](#)), Philcox ([1997](#)), Govaerts et al. ([2000](#)), Chakrabarty & Balakrishnan ([2012](#)), Neginhal ([2020](#)).

Drypetes sessiliflora Allemão, Minerva Brasil. 2(24): 738, tab. post 736. 1844 (IPNI: [345177-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946660](#)). – *Freireodendron sessiliflorum* (Allemão) Müll.Arg. in DC., Prodr. 15(2): 245. 1866 (IPNI: [349033-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000967447](#)). – Type: Brazil, Rio de Janeiro (lectotype designated here: Allemão, Minerva Brasil. 2(24): tab. post 736. 1844 (illustration)).

Habit. Tree.

Distribution. Brazil (Rio de Janeiro).

Habitat. In the virgin forests (“Nas matas virgens”).

Infrageneric classification. *Drypetes* sect. *Drypetes* (Pax & Hoffmann, [1922](#)).

Iconography. Pax ([1890](#): 9, fig. 9F).

References. Allemão ([1844](#)), Govaerts et al. ([2000](#)).

Notes. We lectotypify *Freireodendron sessiliflorum* with the unnumbered illustration that is part of its protologue and is placed after page 736 of the journal in which it was published. There is no type material kept at R (R. Santos, personal communication, October 2024). Additionally, we have found specimens kept at BR (BR0000005101221 [BR-S.P. 510122], BR0000005101146 [BR-S.P. 510122]) and G (G00434859), which seem to be material received in Europe in 1846 from F. Allemão, but we refrain from choosing a type among them due to the lack of reasonable evidence about their belonging to the original material associated to this name.

Drypetes sherffii Govaerts & Radcl.-Sm., Kew Bull. 51: 175. 1996 (IPNI: [987384-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946662](#)). – Replaced synonym: *Drypetes forbesii* Sherff, Publ. Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Bot. Ser. 17(6): 560. 1939 (IPNI: [345028-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946474](#)), nom. illeg., later homonym, non Pax & K.Hoffm. 1922. – Type: United States of America. Hawaii, Konahuanui Ridge, Oahu, 1 vi 1909, *C.N. Forbes 1008-O* (holotype BISH (BISH1009006)).

Habit. Tree (?).

Distribution. USA (Hawaii).

Habitat. Ridges.

Infrageneric classification. Not classified.

Reference. Sherff ([1939](#)).

Drypetes sibuyanensis (Elmer) Pax & K.Hoffm. in Engl. (ed.), Pflanzenr. IV, 147, XV (Heft 81): 247. 1922 (IPNI: [345178-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946663](#)). – *Cyclostemon sibuyanensis* Elmer, Leaflet Philipp. Bot. 3: 914. 1910 (IPNI: [343940-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000934132](#)). – Type: Philippines, Magallanes (Mt Giting-Giting), Province of Capiz, Island of Sibuyan, iv 1910, *A.D.E. Elmer 12275* (lectotype designated by Levin ([2021](#)): NY (NY02684362); isolectotypes A (A00055911), BISH (BISH1001527), BM (BM001191825), CAL (CAL0000023017), E (E00394976), F (F0092309F), G (G00434733, G00434734), GH (GH00055912), HBG (HBG-516299), K (K000854267), L (L0155879), MO (MO-260037), P (P05608703), U (U.1602138), VT (UVMVT224268)).

? *Cyclostemon mindanaensis* Merr., Philipp. J. Sci., C 9: 479. 1915 ("1914") (IPNI: [343920-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000934111](#)). – *Drypetes mindanaensis* (Merr.) Pax & K.Hoffm. in Engl. (ed.), Pflanzenr. IV, 147, XV (Heft 81): 248. 1922 (IPNI: [345108-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946577](#)). – Type: Philippines, Distr. of Zamboanga, Mindanao [Lumbiang], 21 vii 1908, *V. Tarrosa s.n.* [*For. Bur. 12458*] (lectotype designated by Levin ([2021](#)): US (US00109939); isolectotypes K (K000854319), NY (NY02684346), P (P05600139), PNH (PNH 32267)).

Habit. Tree to 36 m.

Distribution. Brunei, Indonesia (Java, Sulawesi, Sumatra), Malaysia (Sarawak) and Philippines.

Habitat. Lowland primary forests, peat swamps, primary mixed swamp forests, submontane kerangas, on Tertiary sandstone over deep yellow clay; 30–300 m.

Infrageneric classification. *Drypetes* sect. *Sphragidia* (Pax & Hoffmann, 1922, also as *D. mindanaensis*; Airy Shaw, 1969).

References. Airy Shaw (1969, 1975, 1981), Govaerts et al. (2000), Pelser et al. (2011).

Notes. The type material of *Cyclostemon mindanaensis* appears to belong to a different species to that of *Cyclostemon sibuyanensis*, and *D. mindanaensis* seems to be used as the name of an independent species in Levin (2021). However, we refrain from listing it here as such until its status is confirmed in future taxonomic treatments, particularly with regard to its relationships with *D. cumingii* and *D. littoralis*.

Drypetes simalurensis J.J.Sm., Bull. Jard. Bot. Buitenzorg sér. 3, 6: 90. 1924 (IPNI: 345179-1, WFO: wfo-0000946664). – Type: Indonesia, Archip. Ind. Simaloer bij Sumatra, Landschap Tapah (Dëfajan), 25 ix 1919, Achmad 1404 (lectotype designated by Levin (2021): L (L.2204810 (L0155886) and L.2204811 (L0155887); two-sheet specimen, cross-referenced sheets marked as “1” and “2” and separately barcoded); isolectotype U (U.1605862)).

Drypetes simalurensis var. *latifolia* J.J.Sm., Bull. Jard. Bot. Buitenzorg sér. 3, 6: 91. 1924 (IPNI: 77274800-1, WFO: wfo-0000946665). – Type: Indonesia, Archipel. Ind. Sumatra, Palembang, Onderafd Banjoeasin en Koeboestreken, viii 1921, F.H. Endert 125 E. 1 P. 793 (lectotype designated by Levin (2021) (first step): L (L.2204805 (L0155882) and L.2204806 (L0155883), “one specimen over two sheets”); designated here (second step): L (L.2204805 (L0155882); isolectotype L (L.2204806 (L0155883))).

Habit. Tree to 33 m.

Distribution. Indonesia (Simeuluë, Sumatra).

Habitat. Forests in swampy ground; 15–25 m.

Infrageneric classification. Not classified.

References. Airy Shaw (1981), Govaerts et al. (2000).

Notes. Levin (2021) designated L (L.2204805 (L0155882) and L.2204806 (L0155883), “one specimen over two sheets”) as lectotype of *D. simalurensis* var. *latifolia*. We narrow this designation of the lectotype to the specimen L (L.2204805 (L0155882)), given that we have found two specimens of this gathering at L which are not cross-referenced and do not share a single, original label in common.

Drypetes similis Hutch. in Dyer (ed.), Fl. Trop. Afr. 6(1): 679. 1912 (IPNI: [345180-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946666](#)). – *Sibangea similis* (Hutch.) Radcl.-Sm., Kew Bull. 32: 481. 1978 (IPNI: [356396-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000309777](#)). – Type: Cameroon, [South Region, Ocean Division] Bipindi, 1908, G.A. Zenker 3721 (lectotype designated here: B (B 10 0366535); isoelectotypes BM (BM001191746), BR (BR0000006244873 (BR-S.P. 624 487)), E (E00310710, E00310711), G, GOET (GOET 6/2014/7), HBG (HBG-516298), K (K000406498), L (L.2204774 (L 0155901)), LISC, M (M0110534), P (P04777154, P04777155), PR (PR 824246), S (S 7-14627), W, Z (Z 000081330)).

Habit. Tree to 10(–14) m.

Distribution. Cameroon, Gabon and Nigeria.

Habitat. Evergreen forests, riverbanks; 20–750 m.

Infrageneric classification. *Drypetes* sect. *Drypetes* (Pax & Hoffmann, 1922).

References. Govaerts et al. (2000), Harris et al. (2021).

Drypetes singroboensis Aké Assi, Bull. Jard. Bot. État Bruxelles 30: 397. 1960 (IPNI: [345181-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946667](#)). – Type: Ivory Coast, Forêt d'Amitioro, x 1959, L. Aké Assi 5430 (lectotype designated here: P (P00539777); isoelectotypes BR (BR0000008893789 (BR-S.P. 889 378), BR0000008893819 (BR-S.P. 889 381)), P (P00539778), UCJ (UCJ006001)).

Habit. Shrub to 3 m.

Distribution. Ivory Coast.

Habitat. Mesic forests, riverbanks, humid places.

Infrageneric classification. Not classified.

References. Aké Assi (1960), Govaerts et al. (2000), Lebrun & Stork (2006).

Notes. We lectotypify *D. singroboensis* with the specimen P (P00539777) of the gathering L. Aké Assi 5430, given that the cited type in P consists of two specimens which are not cross-referenced and do not share a single, original label in common.

Drypetes spinosodentata (Pax) Hutch. in Dyer (ed.), Fl. Trop. Afr. 6(1): 688. 1912 (IPNI: [345182-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946668](#)). – *Cyclostemon spinosodentatus* Pax, Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 43: 76. 1909 (IPNI: [343941-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000934133](#)). – Type: Cameroon, [South] Bipindi, 1907, G.A. Zenker 3398 (lectotype designated here: E (E00310715); isoelectotypes BM (BM001191809, BM001191810), BR (BR0000006238971 (BR-S.P. 623 897)), E (E00310716), G, HBG (HBG-516295, HBG-516294), K (K000406335, K000406334), L (L.220477 (L 0155900)), M (M 110532), P (P04777241), S (S 14-26718), W (W 1909-10166, W 1907-13520), Z (Z000081331, Z000081332)).

Habit. Tree to 15(–25) m.

Distribution. Cameroon, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Equatorial Guinea (Río Muni), Gabon, Nigeria and Republic of the Congo.

Habitat. Evergreen forests in terra firma; 150–1000 m.

Infrageneric classification. *Drypetes* sect. *Sphragidia* (Pax & Hoffmann, 1922).

References. Govaerts et al. (2000), Lebrun & Stork (2006), Harris et al. (2021).

Drypetes standleyi G.L.Webster, Madroño 24: 65, fig. 1. 1977 (IPNI: 85510-2, WFO: wfo-0000946672). – Type: Panama, Canal Zone: Barro Colorado Island, east of Armour Trail, 31 v 1971, R. Foster & T. Croat 2307 (holotype DAV (DAV88218); isotypes DUKE (DUKE10000386), F (F0056244F), MEXU (MEXU00297148), MO, PMA (PMA16512)).

Habit. Tree to 25 m.

Distribution. Costa Rica, Ecuador, Nicaragua, Panama and Venezuela.

Habitat. No information available.

Infrageneric classification. *Drypetes* sect. *Drypetes* (Webster, 1977).

Reference. Govaerts et al. (2000).

Drypetes staudtii (Pax) Hutch. in Dyer (ed.), Fl. Trop. Afr. 6(1): 688. 1912 (IPNI: 345186-1, WFO: wfo-0000946673). – *Cyclostemon staudtii* Pax, Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 26: 326. 1899 (IPNI: 343942-1, WFO: wfo-0000934134). – Type: Cameroon, Lolodorf, G. Staudt 122 (lectotype designated here: K (K000406368); isoelectotypes BM (BM001191727), BR, MO (MO-1687272)).

Habit. Tree to 20(–25) m.

Distribution. Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea (Río Muni), Gabon, Nigeria and Republic of the Congo.

Habitat. Wet evergreen forests, primary or secondary, high gullies and slopes; 180–1200 m.

Infrageneric classification. *Drypetes* sect. *Stemonodiscus* (Pax & Hoffmann, 1922).

References. Keay (1989), Govaerts et al. (2000), Lebrun & Stork (2006), Chuyong et al. (2011), Harris et al. (2021).

Drypetes stevartii Sonké & Quintanar, Plant Ecol. Evol. 156(2): 167, figs 3, 4. 2023 (IPNI: 77317983-1, WFO: wfo-1000046769). – Type: Cameroon, [Littoral] Binoum, 22 xii 2022, B. Sonké 7127 & M. Simo (holotype YA; isotypes BR, BRLU, E, K, MA (MA-959269), MO, P).

Habit. Tree to 20 m.

Distribution. Cameroon and Nigeria.

Habitat. Primary or secondary evergreen and semi-deciduous forests; 230–620 m.

Infrageneric classification. Not classified.

Reference. Quintanar et al. (2023a).

Drypetes stipulacea Leandri, Mém. Inst. Sci. Madagascar, Sér. B, Biol. Vég. 8: 251, fig. VIII 9, 10. 1957 (IPNI: [345187-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946674](#)). – Type: Madagascar, Est: massif de l'Ambohitsitondroina, près de Mahalevona, i 1954, *Service Forestier de Madagascar 8877* [R. Capuron] (lectotype designated by McPherson (2000) (first step): P; designated here (second step): P (P00539617); isolectotypes P (P00539618, P00732231), TEF(TEF000206)).

Habit. Tree to 20 m.

Distribution. Madagascar.

Habitat. No information available.

Infrageneric classification. Not classified.

Iconography. Leandri (1958: fig. XXIV 9–11).

References. Govaerts et al. (2000), McPherson (2000).

Notes. McPherson (2000) cited a holotype at P for *D. stipulacea*, which we consider a first-step lectotypification. We narrow this designation of the lectotype to the specimen P (P00539617), given that we have found three specimens of this gathering at P which are not cross-referenced and do not share a single, original label in common.

Drypetes stipularis (Müll.Arg.) Hutch. in Dyer (ed.), Fl. Trop. Afr. 6(1): 685. 1912 (IPNI: [345188-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946675](#)). – *Cyclostemon stipularis* Müll.Arg., Flora 47: 531. 1864 (IPNI: [343943-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000934136](#)). – Type: Equatorial Guinea, Mount John, on the River Kongui [Congue], Corisco Bay, Spanish Gaboon, G. Mann 1780 (lectotype designated here: K (K000406381); isolectotypes BR, K (K000406382), P (P04777276, P04777277)).

Drypetes cauliflora Pax & K.Hoffm. in Engl. (ed.), Pflanzenr. IV, 147, XV (Heft 81): 263. 1922 (IPNI: [344986-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946423](#)). – Type: Cameroon, [South] Bipindi, 1912, G.A. Zenker 4539 (lectotype designated here: L (L 0156373 (L.2215445)); isolectotypes BM (BM001191756), BR (BR0000006238100 (BR-S.P. 623 810), BR0000006238759 (BR-S.P. 623 875), BR000000623908 (BR-S.P. 623 908)), E (E00310706), G, HBG (HBG-516344), K (K000406380, K0006238100, K000406379), M (M0110530), P (P0539779), S (S 07-14649), W (W 1913-0011924)).

Drypetes molunduana Pax & K.Hoffm. in Engl. (ed.), Pflanzenr. IV, 147, XV (Heft 81): 258. 1922 (IPNI: [345110-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946580](#)). – Type: Cameroon, Urwaldgebiet [Lolodorf],

1824, G. Staudt 120 (lectotype designated here: BM (BM001191811); isoelectotypes BR (BR0000014951770), E (E00310705), EA, MO (MO-1903778), PH (PH00009287)).

Drypetes talbotii S.Moore in Rendle et al., Cat. Pl. Oban: 97. 1913 (IPNI: [345198-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946686](#)). – Type: Nigeria, Oban, S. Nigeria, 1911, P.A. Talbot 8 (lectotype designated here: BM (BM001191741) p.p. (only the flowers kept in the envelope)).

Habit. Tree to 10 m.

Distribution. Cameroon, Central African Republic, Equatorial Guinea (Río Muni), Gabon, Nigeria and Republic of the Congo.

Habitat. Evergreen forests in terra firma, sometimes in swampy or submontane forests; 100–1200 m.

Infrageneric classification. *Cyclostemon* sect. *Eucyclostemon* nom. inval. (Müller Argoviensis, 1866); *Drypetes* sect. *Stipulares* (Pax & Hoffmann, 1922, also as *D. molunduan*); *Drypetes* sect. *Sphragidia* (Pax & Hoffmann, 1922, as *D. talbotii*); *Drypetes* sect. *Stemonodiscus* (Pax & Hoffmann, 1922, as *D. cauliflora*).

References. Keay (1989), Govaerts et al. (2000), Lebrun & Stork (2006), Harris et al. (2021).

Drypetes stylosa Airy Shaw, Kew Bull. 29: 301. 1974 (IPNI: [345189-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946676](#)). – Type: Malaysia, Sarawak, Bukit Raya, Kapit, 4 x 1965, Jugah anak Kudi S 23831 (holotype L (L 0155905), isotype K (K001328574)).

Habit. Tree to 24 m.

Distribution. Malaysia (Sarawak).

Habitat. Hill slopes.

Infrageneric classification. *Drypetes* (sect. *Drypetes*) subsect. *Anaua* (Airy Shaw, 1974).

References. Airy Shaw (1975), Govaerts et al. (2000).

Drypetes subcrenata (Merr.) Pax & K.Hoffm. in Engl. (ed.), Pflanzenr. IV, 147, XV (Heft 81): 274. 1922 (IPNI: [345190-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946677](#)). – *Cyclostemon subcrenatus* Merr., Philipp. J. Sci., C 7: 388. 1913 ("1912") (IPNI: [343944-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000934137](#)). – *Hemicyclia subcrenata* (Merr.) Merr., Enum. Philipp. Fl. Pl. 2: 409. 1923 (IPNI: [349874-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000981274](#)). – Type: Philippines, Province of Batangas, Luzon [near Santo Tomas], [22] v 1910, F. Tamesis s.n. [For. Bur. 21567] (lectotype designated by Levin (2021): A (A00055913); isoelectotype US (US00109945)).

Habit. Tree to 12 m.

Distribution. Philippines.

Habitat. Lowland forests.

Infrageneric classification. *Drypetes* sect. *Drypetes* (Pax & Hoffmann, 1922).

References. Govaerts et al. (2000), Pelser et al. (2011).

Drypetes subcubica (J.J.Sm.) Pax & K.Hoffm. in Engl. (ed.), Pflanzenr. IV, 147, XV (Heft 81): 250. 1922 (IPNI: [345191-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946678](#)). – *Cyclostemon subcubicus* J.J.Sm., Meded. Dept. Landb. Ned.-Indië 10: 214. 1910 (IPNI: [343945-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000934138](#)). – Type: Indonesia, Java, Prov. Semarang, 1896, S.H. Koorders 25289β (lectotype designated by Forster (1997): K (K000854239); isolectotypes BO (BO-1248831), L (L0155907)).

Habit. Tree to 13(–20) m.

Distribution. Indonesia (Irian Jaya (?), Java, Kalimantan (?), Lesser Sunda Islands).

Habitat. Mixed forests, secondary lowland vegetation behind coastal plain, moist river gorges; 100–400 m.

Infrageneric classification. *Drypetes* sect. *Sphragidia* (Pax & Hoffmann, 1922; Airy Shaw, 1974, 1980).

References. Backer & Bakhuizen van den Brink (1964), Airy Shaw (1974, 1980), Forster (1997), Govaerts et al. (2000).

Drypetes subcubica* var. *subcubica (WFO: [wfo-0000946678](#))

Distribution. Indonesia (Irian Jaya (?), Java, Kalimantan (?), Lesser Sunda Islands).

Drypetes subcubica* var. *hermaphrodita Airy Shaw, Kew Bull. 29: 300. 1974 (IPNI: [880525-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0001386962](#)). – Type: Indonesia, W. Sumbawa, Mt. Batulante, moist river gorge N. of Batudulang, 2 v 1961, A.J.G.H. Kostermans 18646 (holotype L (L0155956); isotypes A (A01166341), BM (BM001191754), BRI (BRI-AQ0206241), K (K000854238)).

Distribution. Indonesia (Lesser Sunda Islands).

Drypetes subsessilis (Kurz) Pax & K.Hoffm. in Engl. (ed.), Pflanzenr. IV, 147, XV (Heft 81): 248. 1922 (IPNI: [345194-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946682](#)). – *Cyclostemon subsessilis* Kurz, J. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, Pt 2, Nat. Hist. 42(2): 240. 1874 ("1873") ("*subsessile*") (IPNI: [343946-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000934139](#)). – Type: Myanmar. [Pegu] Tonkyeghat, S. Kurz 1565 (lectotype designated by Chakrabarty et al. (1997): CAL (CAL0000023006); isolectotypes CAL (CAL0000023003), E (E00394979), M (M0210844)).

Habit. Tree to 10 m.

Distribution. Bangladesh, Buthan (?), India (Andaman Islands, Assam (?), Orissa, Tamil Nadu (?), West Bengal), Myanmar and Thailand.

Habitat. Evergreen tropical forests, 'Terai' and moist subtropical forests, riverbanks; up to 500(–1400) m.

Infrageneric classification. *Drypetes* sect. *Sphragidia* (Pax & Hoffmann, 1922).

References. Hooker (1887), Chaudhuri (1993), Chakrabarty et al. (1997), Govaerts et al. (2000), Phupathanaphong & Chayamarit (2005), Ahmed (2008), Chakrabarty & Balakrishnan (2012), Barooah & Ahmed (2014), Lakshminarasimhan et al. (2019), Aung et al. (2025).

Drypetes subsymmetrica J.J.Sm., Bull. Jard. Bot. Buitenzorg sér. 3, 6: 88. 1924 (IPNI: 345195-1, WFO: wfo-0000946683). – Type: Indonesia, Archipel. Ind., Simaloer beige Sumatra, 7 iii 1918, Achmad 285 (lectotype designated by Levin (2021): L (L.2213363 (L0155133))).

Habit. Tree to 24 m.

Distribution. Indonesia (Sumatra).

Habitat. Forests.

Infrageneric classification. Not classified.

References. Airy Shaw (1981), Govaerts et al. (2000).

Drypetes sumatrana (Miq.) Pax & K.Hoffm. in Engl. (ed.), Pflanzenr. IV, 147, XV (Heft 81): 270. 1922 (IPNI: 345196-1, WFO: wfo-0000946684). – *Anaua sumatrana* Miq., Fl. Ned. Ind., Eerste Bijv. (Suppl. 3): 410. 1861 (“1860”) (IPNI: 338614-1, WFO: wfo-0000969973). – *Hemicyclia sumatrana* (Miq.) Müll.Arg. in DC., Prodr. 15(2): 488. 1866 (IPNI: 349875-1, WFO: wfo-0000981275). – Type: Indonesia, [Sumatra] Sirieng Kibouw Lampongs, J.E. Teijsmann H.B. 4530 (lectotype designated by Chakrabarty et al. (1997): CAL (CAL0000022951); isolectotypes L (L0016193), U (U.1602134)).

Hemicyclia lanceolata Thwaites, Enum. Pl. Zeyl.: 287. 1861 (IPNI: 349867-1, WFO: wfo-0000981266). – *Drypetes lanceolata* (Thwaites) Pax & K.Hoffm. in Engl. (ed.), Pflanzenr. IV, 147, XV (Heft 81): 269. 1922 (IPNI: 345083-1, WFO: wfo-0000946544). – Type: Sri Lanka, Ceylon, G.H.K. Thwaites s.n. C.P. 2211 p.p. (lectotype designated by Levin (2021): K (K000246674); isolectotypes CAL (CAL0000023001, CAL0000023002), G (G00441675, G00441676); G-DC (00319295)).

Drypetes kurziana C.E.C.Fisch., Bull. Misc. Inform. Kew 1926: 439, fig. s.n. 1926 (IPNI: 345079-1, WFO: wfo-0000946537). – Type: Myanmar. Athayan Reserve, Tharawaddy, 28 iii 1924, Range Officer 3 (lectotype designated by Chakrabarty et al. (1997): K (K000246678)).

Habit. Tree to 30 m.

Distribution. Cambodia, India (Nicobar Islands), Indonesia (Lesser Sunda Islands, Sumatra), Myanmar, Sri Lanka and Thailand.

Habitat. Swampy forests, riverbanks, clayey soils; 0–300 m.

Infrageneric classification. *Hemicyclia* sect. *Astylis* (Müller Argoviensis, 1866, as *Hemicyclia sumatrana* and *Hemicyclia lanceolata*); *Drypetes* sect. *Drypetes* (Pax & Hoffmann, 1922, also as *D. lanceolata*; Fischer, 1926, also as *D. kurziana*); *Drypetes* (sect. *Drypetes*) subsect. *Anaua* (Airy Shaw, 1965, also as *D. kurziana*).

Iconography. Chakrabarty & Balakrishnan (1992: fig. 14); Chakrabarty et al. (1997: fig. 7, pl. 1).

References. Hooker (1887), Chakrabarty et al. (1997), Philcox (1997), Govaerts et al. (2000), Chakrabarty & Balakrishnan (2012), Aung et al. (2025).

Notes. Chakrabarty et al. (1997) established the priority of *Anaua sumatrana* (published in December 1861) over *Hemicyclia lanceolata* (published in 1861), since there seems to be no evidence to establish an exact date for the publication of the latter name.

Drypetes talamauensis J.J.Sm., Bull. Jard. Bot. Buitenzorg sér. 3, 6: 91. 1924 (IPNI: 345197-1, WFO: wfo-0000946685). – Type: Indonesia, Sumatra, N.W. helling Talamau, [v] 1923, H.A.B. Bunnemeijer 829 (lectotype designated by Levin (2021): L (L0155970)).

Habit. Tree.

Distribution. Indonesia (Sumatra).

Habitat. Forests; 1500–1900 m.

Infrageneric classification. Not classified.

References. Airy Shaw (1981), Govaerts et al. (2000).

Drypetes taylorii S.Moore, J. Bot. 58: 270. 1920 (IPNI: 345199-1, WFO: wfo-0000946687). – Type: Tanzania, Mtoni, x, W.E. Taylor s.n. (lectotype designated here: BM (BM000911089)).

Habit. Shrub (?).

Distribution. Tanzania.

Habitat. No information available.

Infrageneric classification. Not classified.

References. Govaerts et al. (2000), Lebrun & Stork (2006).

Notes. W. E. Taylor (1856–1927) collected on the coast of Kenya and in Tanzania from the mainland coast opposite Zanzibar inland to Uyui near Tabora, and also around Mount Kilimanjaro (Polhill & Polhill, 2015). Polhill (1988) lists four localities in Tropical East Africa named “Mtoni”, three in Tanzania and one in Kenya. Only two of these localities are compatible with Taylor’s itineraries: Mtoni stream in Shinyanga or Tabora Region, western Tanzania; and Mtoni on the Tanzania mainland coast, now in Temeke District within the

city of Dar es Salaam (R. E. Gereau, Missouri Botanical Garden, St Louis, USA, personal communication, September 2024).

Drypetes tessmanniana (Pax) Pax & K.Hoffm. in Engl. (ed.), Pflanzenr. IV, 147, XV (Heft 81): 262. 1922 (IPNI: [345200-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946688](#)). – *Cyclostemon tessmannianus* Pax, Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 45: 236. 1910 (IPNI: [343947-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000934140](#)). – *Lingelsheimia tessmanniana* (Pax) Hutch. in Dyer (ed.), Fl. Trop. Afr. 6(1): 692. 1912 (IPNI: [350896-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000227854](#)). – Type: Equatorial Guinea, Campogebiet [“Spanish Guinea: on the way to Nsangbrang” sec. Hutchinson ([1912](#)); “Spanisch Guinea, Akonángi am Wege nach Niangbrang” sec. Pax & Hoffmann ([1922](#))], 1908–1909, G. Tessmann 996 (lectotype designated here: K (K000406370); isolectotypes HBG (HBG-516291), K (K000406371)).

Habit. Trees to 6 m.

Distribution. Cameroon, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Equatorial Guinea (Río Muni), Gabon, Nigeria and Republic of the Congo.

Habitat. Forests.

Infrageneric classification. *Drypetes* sect. *Stemonodiscus* (Pax & Hoffmann, [1922](#)).

References. Govaerts *et al.* ([2000](#)), Lebrun & Stork ([2006](#)).

Drypetes teysmannii (Hassk.) Bakh.f. & Steenis, Blumea 8: 515. 1957 (IPNI: [345201-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946689](#)). – *Dodekastemon teysmannii* Hassk., Verslagen Meded. Afd. Natuurk. Kon. Akad. Wetensch. 4: 141. 1855 (IPNI: [344934-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000945129](#)). – *Cyclostemon teysmannii* (Hassk.) Müll.Arg. in DC., Prodr. 15(2): 481. 1866 (IPNI: [343948-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000934141](#)). – Type: Indonesia, Hort. Bogor. [Java], J.E. Teijsmann s.n. (lectotype designated by Levin ([2021](#)): L (L.2204724 (L0155992)); isolectotypes K (K000854234), L (L.2204723 (L0155990))).

Cyclostemon serratus Blume, Bijdr. Fl. Ned. Ind. 12: 599. 1826 (“1825”) (“*serratum*”) (IPNI: [343939-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000934131](#)). – *Pycnosandra serrata* (Blume) Blume, Mus. Bot. 2: 192. 1856 (IPNI: [355154-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000289096](#)). – *Hemicyclia serrata* (Blume) J.J.Sm., Meded. Dept. Landb. Ned.-Indië 10: 218. 1910 (IPNI: [349873-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000981273](#)). – *Drypetes serrata* (Blume) Pax & K.Hoffm. in Engl. (ed.), Pflanzenr. IV, 147, XV (Heft 81): 273. 1922 (IPNI: [345174-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946656](#)), nom. illeg., later homonym, non (Maycock) Krug & Urb. 1892. – Type: Indonesia, Java, Tjanjoer Province, Lowong Solassie, C.L. Blume 1305 (lectotype designated by Levin ([2021](#)): L (L.2204737 (L0155984)); isolectotypes L (L.2204738 (L0155985), L.2204740 (L0155987))).

Habit. Tree to 7 m.

Distribution. Indonesia (Java).

Habitat. Mixed primary forests; 10–200 m.

Infrageneric classification. *Cyclostemon* sect. *Eucyclostemon* nom. inval. (Müller Argoviensis, 1866, as *Cyclostemon serratus*); *Cyclostemon* sect. *Dodekastemon* (Müller Argoviensis 1866); *Drypetes* sect. *Drypetes* (Pax & Hoffmann, 1922, as *D. serrata* (Blume) Pax & K.Hoffm.).

References. Backer & Bakhuizen van den Brink (1964), Govaerts et al. (2000).

Drypetes thorelii Gagnep., Bull. Soc. Bot. France 71: 262. 1924 (IPNI: 345202-1, WFO: wfo-0000946690). – Type: Cambodia, Oudon [Oudong], 1866–1868, *C. Thorel* s.n. (lectotype designated here: P (P00607067); isolectotypes G (G00434858), GH (GH00055933), P (P00607068)).

Habit. Tree to 12 m.

Distribution. Cambodia and Vietnam.

Habitat. No information available.

Infrageneric classification. Not classified.

Iconography. Phạm-hoàng Hộ (1992: 267).

References. Phạm-hoàng Hộ (1992), Govaerts et al. (2000).

Drypetes thouarsiana (Baill.) Capuron, Adansonia, n.sér., 3: 378. 1963 (IPNI: 345203-1, WFO: wfo-0000946692). – *Stelechantheria thouarsiana* Baill., Adansonia 4: 148. 1864 (IPNI: 356461-1, WFO: wfo-0000315273). – Type: Madagascar, s.loc., *L.M.A. du Petit Thouars* s.n. (lectotype designated here: P (P00539619)).

Habit. Tree (?).

Distribution. Madagascar.

Habitat. No information available.

Infrageneric classification. Not classified.

Iconography. Capuron (1963: pl. 3).

References. Govaerts et al. (2000), McPherson (2000).

Notes. We lectotypify *Stelechantheria thouarsiana* with the uncited specimen P [P00539619], which appears to be the only remaining extant original material and agrees with its indication of provenance (“Du Petit-Thouars a désigné sous le nom de *Stelechantheria* une plante qu’il a probablement récoltée à Madagascar et (...)”), in agreement with McPherson (2000).

Drypetes thouarsii (Baill.) Leandri in Humbert, Fl. Madagasc. Fam. 111: 157. 1958 (IPNI: 345204-1, WFO: wfo-0000946693). – *Cometia thouarsii* Baill., Étude Euphorb.: 643. 1858 (IPNI: 341907-1, WFO: wfo-0000918580). *Henriella thouarsii* (Baill.) Kuntze, Revis.

Gen. Pl. 2: 607. 1891 (IPNI: [349893-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000795937](#)). – Type: Madagascar, *s.loc.*, *L.M.A. du Petit Thouars s.n.* (lectotype designated by McPherson (2000) (first step): P; designated here (second step): P (P00539622); isolectotypes P (P00539620, P00539621)).

Habit. Shrub.

Distribution. Madagascar.

Habitat. No information available.

Infrageneric classification. Not classified.

Iconography. Grandidier (1892: tab. 215 as *Cometia thouarsii*); Leandri (1958: fig. 17).

References. Govaerts et al. (2000), McPherson (2000).

Notes. McPherson (2000) designated a lectotype at P for *Cometia thouarsii*, which we consider a first-step lectotypification. We narrow this designation of the lectotype to the uncited specimen P (P00539622) of the gathering *L.M.A. du Petit Thouars s.n.*, given that we have found three specimens of this gathering at P which are not cross-referenced and do not share a single, original label in common.

Drypetes tomentella Pax & K.Hoffm. in Engl. (ed.), Pflanzenr. IV, 147, XV (Heft 81): 273.

1922 (IPNI: [345206-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946695](#)). Original type citation: "Im Botan. Garten Buitenzorg in Kultur (Smith!, Warburg n. 1330!)". – Type: Not found.

Habit. Shrub or tree.

Distribution. Unknown (Malesia).

Habitat. No information available.

Infrageneric classification. *Drypetes* sect. *Drypetes* (Pax & Hoffmann, 1922).

Reference. Govaerts et al. (2000).

Drypetes ugandensis (Rendle) Hutch. in Dyer (ed.), Fl. Trop. Afr. 6(1): 687. 1912 (IPNI: [345209-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946698](#)). – *Cyclostemon ugandensis* Rendle, J. Linn. Soc., Bot. 37: 211. 1905 (IPNI: [343949-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000934142](#)). – Type: Uganda, [Mengo District] Island of Buvuma, Victoria Nyanza, 13 iii 1904, A.G. Bagshawe 613 (lectotype designated here: BM (BM000911090); isolectotype K (K000406357)).

Habit. Tree to 12 m.

Distribution. Democratic Republic of the Congo, South Sudan and Uganda; cultivated in India.

Habitat. Evergreen forests, rocky slopes; 900–1140 m.

Infrageneric classification. *Drypetes* sect. *Sphragidia* (Pax & Hoffmann, 1922).

References. Radcliffe-Smith (1987), Chakrabarty et al. (1997), Govaerts et al. (2000), Lebrun & Stork (2006).

Drypetes umbricola D.J.Harris & Quintanar, Novon 29: 17, figs 1, 2. 2021 (IPNI: 77254963-1, WFO: wfo-1000026850). – Type: Cameroon, Station du Cacaoyer de N’Koemvone, 14 km on the rd. from Ebolowa to Ambam, 3 x 1975, J.J.F.E. de Wilde 8491 (holotype MO (MO-04573060); isotypes B (B 10 0048211), BR (BR0000016004689), C (C 18/2014 34), EA, HBG (HBG-46/2307), K, MA (MA-534587), NY, P (P04707555), PRE, WAG (WAG.1579100, WAG.1579101), YA).

Habit. Tree to 40 m.

Distribution. Cameroon, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Gabon and Republic of the Congo.

Habitat. Primary and secondary mixed-species semi-evergreen forests, terra firma forests, riverbanks; 100–1100 m.

Infrageneric classification. Not classified.

References. Harris et al. (2021), Quintanar et al. (2021a).

Drypetes urophylla Pax & K.Hoffm. in Engl. (ed.), Pflanzenr. IV, 147, XV (Heft 81): 254. 1922 (IPNI: 345210-1, WFO: wfo-0000946699). – Type: Cameroon, [South] Bipindi, 1913, G.A. Zenker 4883 (lectotype designated here: HBG (HBG-516290); isolectotypes BM (BM001191757), BR (BR0000006238483 (BR-S.P. 623 848), BR0000006238810 (BR-S.P. 623 881)), G, GOET (GOET 6/2014/2), K (K000406390), L (L 0156368), M (M0110528), MO (MO-751170), P (P0539766), S (S 07-14625), W (W 1914-6287)).

Habit. Tree to 25 m.

Distribution. Cameroon, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo and Republic of the Congo.

Habitat. No information available.

Infrageneric classification. *Drypetes* sect. *Oligandrae* (Pax & Hoffmann, 1922).

Reference. Pax & Hoffmann (1922).

Drypetes usambarica (Pax) Hutch. in Dyer (ed.), Fl. Trop. Afr. 6(1): 686. 1912 (IPNI: 345212-1, WFO: wfo-0000946700). – *Cyclostemon usambaricus* Pax, Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 33: 279. 1903 (IPNI: 343950-1, WFO: wfo-0000934143). – Type: Tanzania, [Lushoto District, Sakare] Sakarre, 27 x 1900, W. Busse 350 (lectotype designated here: G (G01094001); isolectotypes G (G01094002), P).

Habit. Tree to 60 m.

Distribution. Kenya and Tanzania.

Habitat. Evergreen forests, riverbanks, rocky places; 100–2000 m.

Infrageneric classification. *Drypetes* sect. *Sphragidia* (Pax & Hoffmann, 1922).

Iconography. Pax & Hoffmann (1922: fig. 20); Radcliffe-Smith (1987: fig. 14).

References. Radcliffe-Smith (1984, 1985, 1987, 1990), Govaerts et al. (2000), Lebrun & Stork (2006).

Drypetes usambarica* var. *usambarica (WFO: [wfo-0000946704](#))

Distribution. Kenya and Tanzania.

Drypetes usambarica* var. *mrirae Radcl.-Sm., Kew Bull. 39: 786. 1984 (IPNI: [918385-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0001388494](#)). – Type: Kenya, K7, Kwale District, Mrima Hill, 5 iii 1977, R.B. Faden 77/677 & A.J. Faden (holotype K (K000254153); isotypes EA, MO (MO-2289098, MO-4058568), US (US 3029522), WAG (WAG 1564677)).

Distribution. Kenya and Tanzania.

Drypetes usambarica* var. *stylosa Radcl.-Sm., Kew Bull. 45: 673. 1990 (IPNI: [951694-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0001389437](#)). – Type: Tanzania, T6. Morogoro District: Kimboza Forest, near Kibungo Mission, 21 iv 1988, S. Bidgood, L. Mwasumbi & K. Vollesen 1247 (holotype K (K000406361); isotypes BR (BR0000006239145, BR000000623914 (BR-S.P. 623 914)), C, DSM, EA, MO (MO-3788547, NHT (NHT000000181), WAG (WAG 1564678)).

Distribution. Tanzania.

Drypetes usambarica* var. *trichogyna Radcl.-Sm., Kew Bull. 40: 657. 1985 (IPNI: [918892-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946703](#)). – Type: Tanzania, [Iringa District] Sanje, Uzungwa Mts, 15 km from River Sanje, 17 xi 1983, J. Lovett 219 (holotype K (K000406362)).

Distribution. Kenya and Tanzania.

Drypetes usambarica* var. *rugulosa Radcl.-Sm., Kew Bull. 45: 673. 1990 (IPNI: [951695-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946702](#)). – Type: Tanzania. S. [Southern] Highlands Prov. Iringa Region. Mufindi Distr., Lulando [Lulanda] Forest outlier, 28 v 1989, A. Radcliffe-Smith, G.V. Pope & D.J. Goyder 5958 (holotype K (K000406359)).

Distribution. Tanzania.

Drypetes variabilis Uittien, Recueil Trav. Bot. Néerl. 22: 348, fig. 6. 1925 (IPNI: [85512-2](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946705](#)). – Type: Suriname, Brownsberg, 27 vi 1924, J.W. Gonggrijp 6481 (lectotype designated by Jablonski (1967): U (U0008394)).

Habit. Tree to 45 m.

Distribution. Brazil (Acre, Amapá, Amazonas, Pará, Rondônia), Colombia, Ecuador, French Guiana, Guyane, Peru, Suriname and Venezuela.

Habitat. Evergreen lowland to lower montane forests; 100–600 m.

Infrageneric classification. *Drypetes* sect. *Drypetes* (Uittien, 1925).

Iconography. Lindeman & Mennega (1963: pl. 21); Levin (1999: fig. 135).

References. Lindeman & Mennega (1963), Jablonski (1967), Levin (1999), Govaerts et al. (2000).

Drypetes venusta (Wight) Pax & K.Hoffm. in Engl. (ed.), Pflanzenr. IV, 147, XV (Heft 81): 268. 1922 (IPNI: [345214-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946706](#)). – *Astylis venusta* Wight, Icon. Pl. Ind. Orient. 6, tab. 1992. 1853 (IPNI: [339529-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000294564](#)). – *Hemicyclia venusta* (Wight) Thwaites, Hooker's J. Bot. Kew Gard. Misc. 7: 272. 1855 (IPNI: [349876-1](#), WFO: [wfo-000098127](#)). – Type: India, Banks of the (...) Ouchterlong's (...) Neelgherry Hill, iv 1852, *R. Wight s.n.* (lectotype designated by Chakrabarty et al. (1997): K (K000246671)).

Hemicyclia elata Bedd., Fl. Sylv. S. India: 279, pl. CCLXXIX. 1872 (IPNI: [349864-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000981263](#)). – *Drypetes elata* (Bedd.) Pax & K.Hoffm. in Engl. (ed.), Pflanzenr. IV, 147, XV (Heft 81): 268. 1922 (IPNI: [345017-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946461](#)). – Type: India, Wynaad, 1868, *R.H. Beddome s.n.* (lectotype designated by Chakrabarty et al. (1997) (first step): K; designated here (second step): K (K000246669); isolectotype K (K000246670)).

Habit. Tree to 30 m.

Distribution. India (Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu).

Habitat. Evergreen forests, semi-evergreen forests; 200–1500 m.

Infrageneric classification. *Hemicyclia* sect. *Astylis* (Müller Argoviensis, 1866, as *Hemicyclia venusta*); *Drypetes* sect. *Drypetes* (Pax & Hoffmann, 1922, also as *D. elata*).

Iconography. Beddome (1872: pl. CCLXXIX as *Hemicyclia elata*).

References. Drury (1869), Hooker (1887), Cooke (1906), Talbot (1976), Ahmedullah & Nayar (1987), Kulkarni (1988), Vajravelu (1990), Chakrabarty et al. (1997), Govaerts et al. (2000), Chakrabarty & Balakrishnan (2012), Singh et al. (2015), Neginhal (2020).

Notes. Chakrabarty et al. (1997) cited a type at K for *Hemicyclia elata*, which we consider a first-step lectotypification. We narrow this designation of the lectotype to the specimen K (K000246669), given that we have found two specimens of this gathering at K which are not cross-referenced and do not share a single, original label in common.

Drypetes vernicosa P.I.Forst., Austrobaileya 4: 486, fig. 3. 1997 (IPNI: [994121-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946707](#)). – Type: Australia, 3.5 km NNE of Massy Creek Crossing, Silver Plains

Station, E fall of Mcllwraith Range, 15 vii 1993, *P.I. Forster, G. Sankowsky, M.C. Tucker* 13615 (holotype BRI (BRI-AQ0532178; two-sheet specimen, cross-referenced sheets marked as "1" and "2"); isotype CNS (QRS113798)).

Habit. Shrub to 4 m.

Distribution. Australia (Queensland).

Habitat. Semi-evergreen microphyll vine thickets on fine white sand with a thin layer of organically stained topsoil; 0–400 m.

Infrageneric classification. Not classified.

References. Forster (1997), Govaerts et al. (2000).

Drypetes verrucosa Pierre ex Hutch. in Dyer (ed.), Fl. Trop. Afr. 6(1): 677. 1912 (IPNI: [345215-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946708](#)). – Type: Gabon, [Estuaire] Environs de Libreville, Sibang, 23 x 1902, *T.J. Klaine* 2382 (lectotype designated by Quintanar et al. (2023a): P (P04777265); isolectotypes BM, BR (BR0000006238162, BR0000006238490, BR0000006238827, BR0000006239152), K (K000406384, K000406385), P (P04777262, P04777263, P04777264, P04777266)).

Habit. Tree to 20 m.

Distribution. Gabon.

Habitat. Primary or secondary evergreen forests, sandy or limestone soils, sometimes in periodically flooded soils; (5–)40–205 m.

Infrageneric classification. *Drypetes* sect. *Stipulares* (Pax & Hoffmann, 1922).

Iconography. Harris et al. (2021: pl. 54).

References. Govaerts et al. (2000), Lebrun & Stork (2006), Harris et al. (2021), Quintanar et al. (2023a).

Drypetes vilhenae Cavaco, Bull. Mus. Natl. Hist. Nat. sér. 2, 26: 284. 1954 (IPNI: [345217-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946710](#)). – Type: Angola, [Lunda Norte] Nordeste da Lunda, Dundo [river (?)] [Sector fitocorológico das explorações da "Companhia de Diamantes de Angola"], 2 ix 1946, *J. Gossweiler* 13660 (lectotype designated here: BM (BM001191749); isolectotypes BR (BR00000024935388), COI (COI00033984), K (K000191817), LISC (LISC053411)).

Habit. Tree to 9 m.

Distribution. Angola.

Habitat. Gallery forests.

Infrageneric classification. *Drypetes* sect. *Oligandrae* (Cavaco, 1954).

References. Govaerts et al. (2000), Lebrun & Stork (2006).

Drypetes viridis Airy Shaw, Kew Bull. 35: 389. 1980 (IPNI: [345218-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946712](#)).

– Type: Thailand, Peninsula, Naratiwat, Sungei Kolok, Nikom Waeng, 27 ii 1974, K. Larsen & S.S. Larsen 32674 (holotype AAU; isotype K (K000854249)).

Habit. Tree to 10 m.

Distribution. Malaysia (Peninsular Malaysia) and Thailand.

Habitat. Lowland evergreen forests; 300–500 m.

Infrageneric classification. *Drypetes* sect. *Sphragidia* (Airy Shaw, 1980).

Iconography. Phuphathanaphong & Chayamarit (2005: fig. 63).

References. Govaerts et al. (2000), Phuphathanaphong & Chayamarit (2005), Gardner et al. (2018).

Drypetes vitiensis Croizat, Sargentia 1: 49. 1942 (IPNI: [345219-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946713](#)).

– Type: Fiji, Viti Levu, Ra, vicinity of Rewasa, near Vaileka, 3 vi 1941, O. Degener 15430 (holotype A (A00055943); isotypes BISH (BISH1001531), F (F0092308F), K (K000854301), L (L0016196), MICH (MICH1104799), NY (NY 02684363), P (P00636831), S (S-G-2167)).

Habit. Tree to 6 m.

Distribution. Fiji, Niue, Samoa and Tonga.

Habitat. No information available.

Infrageneric classification. Not classified.

Reference. Govaerts et al. (2000).

Drypetes wightii (Hook.f.) Pax & K.Hoffm. in Engl. (ed.), Pflanzenr. IV, 147, XV (Heft 81): 273.

1922 (IPNI: [345220-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946714](#)). – *Hemicyclia wightii* Hook.f., Fl. Brit. India 5: 339. 1887 (IPNI: [349877-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000981278](#)). – Original type citation: “DECCAN PENINSULA: Nilghiri Hills, Wight.”. – Type: Not found.

Habit. Tree.

Distribution. India (Kerala, Tamil Nadu).

Habitat. Evergreen forests; 700–1550 m.

Infrageneric classification. *Drypetes* sect. *Drypetes* (Pax & Hoffmann, 1922).

Iconography. Chakrabarty et al. (1997: fig. 8).

References. Hooker (1887), Ahmedullah & Nayar (1987), Chakrabarty et al. (1997), Govaerts et al. (2000), Chakrabarty & Balakrishnan (2012), Singh et al. (2015).

Drypetes xanthophylloides Airy Shaw, Kew Bull. 36: 603. 1981 (IPNI: [897652-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946715](#)). – Type: Malaysia, [Sarawak] Kampong Kerokong Pilos, Kerokong, Bau, 1st Div., 21 v 1975, *Othman et al.* S.37546 (holotype K (K000854280); isotype L (L0016197), MO).

Habit. Tree to 10 m.

Distribution. Malaysia (Sarawak).

Habitat. No information available.

Infrageneric classification. *Drypetes* sect. *Sphragidia* (Airy Shaw, 1981).

Reference. Govaerts et al. (2000).

Drypetes yapensis Tuyama, J. Jap. Bot. 16: 198, fig. 2. 1940 (IPNI: [345222-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946717](#)). – Type: Micronesia. Yap, Ins. Yap, in monte ca. Atelieu, 19 ix 1939, *T. Tuyama* 7196 (lectotype designated here: TI (TI 01620); isolectotypes A (A00125023), BM (BM000885050, BM001191735), CAL (CAL0000022952), CHR (CHR 303203), E (E00310549), H (H1101984), K (K004430288, K004430289), KAG (KAG011820), MO (MO-2246677, MO-5603400), NY (NY03995703), TI (TI 01621, TI 01622, TI 01623, TI 01624, TI 01625, TI 01626, TI 01627, TI 01628), US (US00902461), WAG (WAG0001332, WAG0001333)).

Habit. Tree to 5 m.

Distribution. Micronesia (Caroline Islands).

Habitat. No information available.

Infrageneric classification. *Drypetes* sect. cf. *Drypetes* (Tuyama, 1940).

Reference. Govaerts et al. (2000).

Notes. We lectotypify *D. yapensis* with the specimen TI (TI 01620) of the gathering *T. Tuyama* 7196. We have found eight specimens belonging to this gathering at TI which are not cross-referenced and do not share a single, original label in common.

Invalid names

The following designations and invalidly published names are listed here in order to inform taxonomists, as well as users and managers of biodiversity databases, of the name, if any, to which they are historically associated and the name of the accepted taxon (at the end of each block) to which they might be linked.

Aporosa calocarpa Kurz ex Hook.f., Fl. Brit. India 5: 343. 1887 (IPNI: [77236587-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000248424](#)), pro syn. (ICN Article 36.1): *D. longifolia*.

- Cyclostemon celebicus* var. *glaber* J.J.Sm., Meded. Dept. Landb. Ned.-Indië 10: 215. 1910 (IPNI: [77272764-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000934059](#)), nom. nud. (ICN Article 38.1). – *Drypetes celebica* var. *glabra* (J.J.Sm.) Airy Shaw, Kew Bull., Addit. Ser. 8: 75. 1980 (IPNI: [880519-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946428](#)), ICN Article 6.10: *Drypetes* cf. *celebica*.
- Cyclostemon coriaceus* Baill., Étude Euphorb.: 562. 1858 (“*coriaceum*”) (IPNI: [343874-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000934061](#)); nom. nud. (ICN Article 38.1): *D. longifolia*.
- Cyclostemon* sect. *Eucyclostemon* Müll.Arg., Linnaea 32: 81. 1863 (IPNI: [77344378-1](#), WFO: [wfo-1000065835](#)), ICN Article 21.3. – *Drypetes* sect. *Eucyclostemon* (Müll.Arg.) Hurus., J. Fac. Sci. Univ. Tokyo, Sect. 3, Bot. 6(6): 334. 1954 (IPNI: [77352173-1](#), WFO: [wfo-1000075612](#)), ICN Article 24.3: *Drypetes* sect. *Sphragidia*.
- Cyclostemon gabonensis* Pierre, Tab. Herb. L.Pierre, tab. s.n. 1900 (“*gabonense*”) (IPNI: [77351094-1](#), WFO: [wfo-1000075545](#)), opus utique rej.; Pierre ex Hutch. in Dyer (ed.), Fl. Trop. Afr. 6(1): 680. 1912 (IPNI: [343885-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000934073](#)), pro syn. (ICN Article 36.1): *D. gabonensis*.
- Cyclostemon klaineanus* Pierre, Tab. Herb. L.Pierre, tab. s.n. 1900 (“*Klaineanum*”) (IPNI: [77071351-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000934090](#)), opus utique rej.; Pierre ex Hutch. in Dyer (ed.), Fl. Trop. Afr. 6(1): 687. 1912 (IPNI: [343901-1](#), WFO: [wfo-1000075544](#)), pro syn. (ICN Article 36.1): *D. preussii*.
- Cyclostemon madagascariensis* Pierre ex Humbert & Leandri, Bull. Mus. Natl. Hist. Nat. sér. 2, 4: 119. 1932 (IPNI: [343910-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000934100](#)), pro syn. (ICN Article 36.1): *D. madagascariensis*.
- Cyclostemon racemosus* Zipp. ex Span., Linnaea 15: 348. 1841 (IPNI: [343935-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000934127](#)), nom. nud. (ICN Article 38.1): *D. teysmannii*.
- Cyclostemon* subg. *Stemonodiscus* Pierre ex Pax & K.Hoffm. in Engl. (ed.), Pflanzenr. IV: 147, XV (Heft 81): 260. 1922 (IPNI: [77344380-1](#), WFO: [wfo-1000065836](#)), pro syn. (ICN Article 36.1): *Drypetes* sect. *Stemonodiscus*.
- Cyclostemon verrucosus* Pierre ex Hutch. in Dyer (ed.), Fl. Trop. Afr. 6(1): 678. 1912 (IPNI: [343951-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000934144](#)), pro syn. (ICN Article 36.1): *D. verrucosa*.
- Cyclostemon yamadae* Kaneh. & Sasaki in Sasaki, Cat. Govt. Herb.: 303. 1931 (“1930”) (“*Yamadai*”) (IPNI: [343952-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000934145](#)), nom. nud. (ICN Article 38.1): *D. littoralis*.
- Drypetes alba* var. *genuina* Müll.Arg. in DC., Prodr. 15(2): 455. 1866 (IPNI: [85484-2](#), WFO: [wfo-0001386492](#)), ICN Article 24.3: *D. alba*.

- Drypetes capuronii* var. *grandiflora* Leandri, Mém. Inst. Sci. Madagascar, Sér. B, Biol. Vég. 8, fig. VIII 6–8. 1957 (IPNI: [77274757-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946420](#)); sine descr. val. (ICN Article 39.1): *D. capuronii* (p.p.max. referable to *D. bathiei*).
- Drypetes crocea* var. *genuina* Müll.Arg. in DC., Prodr. 15(2): 456. 1866 (IPNI: [85487-2](#), WFO: [wfo-0001386494](#)); ICN Article 24.3: *D. lateriflora*.
- Drypetes fusiformis* Airy Shaw, Kew Bull. 19: 306. 1965 (IPNI: [345030-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946476](#)), sine typo (ICN Article 40.1): *D. fusiformis*.
- Drypetes glomerata* var. *genuina* Müll.Arg. in DC., Prodr. 15(2): 454. 1866 (IPNI: [85495-2](#), WFO: [wfo-0001386496](#)), ICN Article 24.3: *D. alba* subsp. *latifolia*.
- Drypetes hainanensis* var. *longistipitata* P.T.Li, Acta Phytotax. Sin. 26(1): 58. 1988 (IPNI: [950275-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946504](#)), ICN Article 40.1: *D. longistipitata*.
- Drypetes ituriensis* var. *genuina* Pax & K.Hoffm. in Engl. (ed.), Pflanzenr. IV, 147, XV (Heft 81): 277. 1922 (IPNI: [77274345-1](#), WFO: [wfo-1200016359](#)), ICN Article 24.3: *D. ituriensis* var. *ituriensis*.
- Drypetes laciniata* var. *genuina* Pax & K.Hoffm. in Engl. (ed.), Pflanzenr. IV, 147, XV (Heft 81): 256. 1922 (IPNI: [77274857-1](#), WFO: [wfo-1200016465](#)), ICN Article 24.3: *D. laciniata*.
- Drypetes madagascariensis* var. *typica* Humbert & Leandri, Bull. Mus. Natl. Hist. Nat. sér. 2, 4: 120. 1932 (IPNI: [77274165-1](#), WFO: [wfo-1200016316](#)), ICN Article 24.3: *D. madagascariensis*.
- Hemicyclia* sect. *Euhemicyclia* Müll.Arg. in DC., Prodr. 15(2): 485. 1866 (IPNI: [77344385-1](#), WFO: [wfo-1000065837](#)), ICN Article 24.3: *Hemicyclia* (= *Drypetes* sect. *Drypetes*).
- Hemicyclia hoaensis* Pierre, Bull. Soc. Bot. France 71: 259. 1924 (IPNI: [349866-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000981265](#)), pro syn. (ICN Article 36.1): *D. hoaensis*.
- Hisingera caledonica* Pancher ex Briq., Annuaire Conserv. Jard. Bot. Genève 2: 58. 1898 (IPNI: [111713-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000926170](#)), pro syn. (ICN Article 36.1): *D. deplanchei*.
- Hopea eglandulosa* Roxb., Hort. Bengal.: 42. 1814 ("1813") (IPNI: [320881-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000215015](#)), nom. nud. (ICN Article 38.1): *D. cf. eglandulosa*.
- Liparena alba* Poit. ex Baill., Étude Euphorb.: 608. 1858 (IPNI: [77242957-1](#), WFO: [wfo-1000037492](#)), pro syn. (ICN Article 36.1): *D. alba*.
- Liparena crocea* Poit. ex Baill., Étude Euphorb.: 608. 1858 (IPNI: [77348218-1](#), WFO: [wfo-1000071395](#)), pro syn. (ICN Article 36.1): *D. lateriflora*.
- Nageia putranjiva* Roxb., Hort. Bengal.: 71. 1814 ("1813") (IPNI: [352460-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000249369](#)), nom. nud. (ICN Article 38.1): *P. roxburghii*.

- Paracasearia* Boerl., Verslagen Gewone Vergad. Wis-en Natuurk. Afd. Kon. Akad. Wetensch. Amsterdam 6: 265. 1897, Handl. Fl. Ned. Ind. 3(1): 278. 1900 (IPNI: [77126844-1](#), WFO: [wfo-4000048319](#)), nom. nud. (ICN Article 38.1): *Drypetes* sect. *Drypetes*.
- Paracasearia celebica* Boerl., Verslagen Gewone Vergad. Wis-en Natuurk. Afd. Kon. Akad. Wetensch. Amsterdam 6: 265. 1897, nom. nud.; Handl. Fl. Ned. Ind. 3(1): 278. 1900 (IPNI: [77344397-1](#), WFO: [wfo-1000065838](#)), nom. nud. (ICN Article 38.1): *D. celebica*.
- Periplexis* Wall., Numer. List no. 8022. 1847 (IPNI: [15773-1](#), WFO: [wfo-4000043835](#)), nom. nud. (ICN Article 38.1): *Drypetes* sect. *Drypetes*.
- Periplexis rigida* Wall., Rep. Calcutta Bot. Gard. to G.A. Bushby: 34. 1840 (IPNI: [77344397-1](#), WFO: [wfo-1000065841](#)), nom. nud. (ICN Article 38.1): *D. cf. sepiaria*.
- Putranjiva* sect. *Euputranjiva* Müll.Arg. in DC., Prodr. 15(2): 443. 1866 (IPNI: [77351759-1](#), WFO: [wfo-1000075576](#)), ICN Article 24.3: *Putranjiva* sect. *Putranjiva*.
- Sarcostigma* Wall., Rep. Calcutta Bot. Gard. to G.A. Bushby: 34. 1840 (IPNI: [77344404-1](#), WFO: [wfo-4100004212](#)), nom. nud. (ICN Article 38.1): *Drypetes* cf. sect. *Sphragidia*.
- Sarcostigma lucidum* Wall., Rep. Calcutta Bot. Gard. to G.A. Bushby: 34. 1840 (IPNI: [1006118-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000498724](#)), nom. nud. (ICN Article 38.1): *D. cf. eglandulosa*.
- Sarcostigma roxburghii* Wall., Rep. Calcutta Bot. Gard. to G.A. Bushby: 34. 1840 (IPNI: [77344398-1](#), WFO: [wfo-1000065842](#)), nom. nud. (ICN Article 38.1): *D. cf. eglandulosa*.

Excluded names

The following names have been applied to taxa that do not belong in Putranjivaceae following our concept of the family. The family to which they belong is given at the end in parentheses.

- Aerisilvaea* Radcl.-Sm., Kew Bull. 45: 149. 1990 (IPNI: [925257-1](#), WFO: [wfo-4000000796](#)): *Lingelsheimia* Pax (IPNI: [15591-1](#), WFO: [wfo-4000021868](#)) (Phyllanthaceae Martinov).
- Aporosa inaequalis* Pax & K.Hoffm. in Engl. (ed.), Pflanzenr. IV, 147, XV (Heft 81): 104. 1922 (IPNI: [339233-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000248854](#)). Original type citation: "Centromalayisehe Provinz: Ceramlaut (Warburg n. 20645!). Papuasische Provinz: Holländisch Neu Guinea, Sigar (Warburg n. 20644!). Palau-Inseln (Ledermann n. 14415!)." Type not found; it probably corresponds to *P. roxburghii*, cf. Airy Shaw, 1982).
- Cyclostemon cuspidatus* Blume, Bijdr. Fl. Ned. Ind. 12: 599. 1826 ("1825") ("*cuspidatum*") (IPNI: [343877-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000934064](#)): *Aphananthe cuspidata* (Blume) Planch. (WFO: [wfo-0000539924](#)) (Cannabaceae Martinov).

- Cyclostemon reticulatus* Schltr., Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 39: 148. 1906 (IPNI: [343937-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000934129](#)); *Xylosma reticulata* (Schltr.) Pillon, Phytotaxa 583: 210. 2023 (IPNI: [77312123-1](#), WFO: [wfo-1000057329](#)) (Salicaceae Mirb.).
- Cyclostemon rubripes* DC. in Torner Collection of Sessé and Mociño Biological Illustrations: pl. 6331.1873 p.p. [C.103]. 1813–1816 (1817?) (WFO: [wfo-0001049054](#)), ms.: *Stegnosperma cubense* A.Rich. (IPNI: [676524-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000750941](#)) (Stegnospemataceae Nakai).
- Danguyodrypetes* Leandri, Bull. Soc. Bot. France 85: 524. 1939 (IPNI: [15291-1](#), WFO: [wfo-4000010734](#)); *Lingelsheimia* Pax (IPNI: [15591-1](#), WFO: [wfo-4000021868](#)) (Phyllanthaceae Martinov).
- Drypetes bengalensis* Spreng., Syst. Veg., 3: 902. 1826 (IPNI: [344971-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946405](#)); *Flueggea virosa* (Roxb. ex Willd.) Royle subsp. *virosa* (WFO: [wfo-0000967258](#)) (Phyllanthaceae Martinov).
- Drypetes cyathophora* Müll.Arg. in DC., Prodr. 15(2): 454. 1866 (IPNI: [345005-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946444](#)); *Chonocentrum cyathophorum* (Müll.Arg.) Pierre ex Pax & K.Hoffm. (WFO: [wfo-0000851965](#)) (Phyllanthaceae Martinov).
- Drypetes ellisii* S.P.Mathew & Chakrab., J. Econ. Taxon. Bot. 14(3): 623, fig. 1. 1990 (IPNI: [958486-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946464](#)); *Pycnarrhena lucida* (Teijsm. & Binn.) Miq. (WFO: [wfo-0001238604](#)) (Menispermaceae Juss.).
- Drypetes kalamii* G.Krishna, Karthig., Arisdason & Chakrab., Phytotaxa 319: 271, figs 1-2. 2017 (IPNI: [77176609-1](#), WFO: [wfo-1000065839](#)); *Pycnarrhena pleniflora* Miers ex Hook.f. & Thomson (WFO: [wfo-1200074357](#)) (Menispermaceae Juss.).
- Drypetes krakovii* Monach., Phytologia 3: 34. 1948 (IPNI: [85500-2](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946536](#)); *Discocarpus spruceanus* Müll.Arg. (WFO: [wfo-0000944641](#)) (Phyllanthaceae Martinov).
- Drypetes laevigata* Griseb. ex Eggers, Fl. St Croix: 90. 1879 (IPNI: [345081-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946542](#)); *Excoecaria polyandra* Griseb. (WFO: [wfo-0000966073](#)) (Euphorbiaceae Juss.).
- Drypetes maguireana* Monach., Phytologia 3: 33. 1948 (IPNI: [85502-2](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946566](#)); *Chaetocarpus schomburgkianus* (Kuntze) Pax & K.Hoffm. (WFO: [wfo-0000836365](#)) (Peraceae Klotzsch).
- Drypetes monachinoi* Jabl., Mem. New York Bot. Gard. 16: 120. 1967 (IPNI: [85503-2](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946582](#)) (Identity unknown, likely not *Drypetes* due to its extrastaminal discs (Jablonski, [1967](#))).

- Drypetes phyllanthoides* (Rock) Sherff, Publ. Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Bot. Ser. 17: 562. 1939 (IPNI: [345145-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946623](#)): *Neowawraea phyllanthoides* Rock (WFO: [wfo-0000250695](#)) (Euphorbiaceae Juss.).
- Drypetes sassandraensis* Aubrév., Fl. Forest. Côte d'Ivoire 2: 48. 1936 (IPNI: [345170-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946653](#)), sine descr. val. (ICN Article 39.1): *Keayodendron bridelioides* Leandri (IPNI: [350648-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000220700](#)) (Phyllanthaceae Martinov).
- Drypetes spruceana* Müll.Arg. in DC., Prodr. 15(2): 454. 1866 (IPNI: [345184-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946671](#)): *Chaetocarpus schomburgkianus* (Kuntze) Pax & K.Hoffm. (WFO: [wfo-0000836365](#)) (Peraceae Klotzsch).
- Drypetes* sect. *Spruceanae* Pax & K.Hoffm. in Engl. (ed.), Pflanzenr. IV, 147, XV (Heft 81): 234, 278. 1922 (IPNI: [77344396-1](#), WFO: [wfo-1000065840](#)): *Chaetocarpus* Thwaites (WFO: [wfo-4000007501](#)) (Peraceae Klotzsch).
- Drypetes triplinervia* Müll.Arg. in DC., Prodr. 15(2): 456. 1866 (IPNI: [345208-1](#), WFO: [wfo-0000946697](#)): *Chascotheca triplinervia* (Müll.Arg.) G.L.Webster (WFO: [wfo-0000840629](#)) (Phyllanthaceae Martinov).
- Heywoodia* Sim, Forest Fl. Cape: 326. 1907 (IPNI: [15501-1](#), WFO: [wfo-4000017867](#)) (Phyllanthaceae Martinov).
- Limacia* F.Dietr., Nachtr. Vollst. Lex. Gärt. 4: 383. 1818 (IPNI: [4351-1](#), WFO: [wfo-4100004211](#)), nom. illeg. homonym, non Lour. 1790: *Xylosma* G.Forst. (WFO: [wfo-4000041044](#)) (Salicaceae Mirb.).
- Lingelsheimia* Pax, Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 43: 317. 1909 (IPNI: [15591-1](#), WFO: [wfo-4000021868](#)) (Phyllanthaceae Martinov).
- Nageia* Gaertn., Fruct. Sem. Pl. 1: 191. 1788 (IPNI: [328878-2](#), WFO: [wfo-4000025266](#)), nom. rej. (Podocarpaceae Endl.).
- Paradrypetes* Kuhl., Arq. Inst. Biol. Veg. 2: 84. 1935 (IPNI: [296930-2](#), WFO: [wfo-4000028016](#)) (Rhizophoraceae Pers.).
- Petalostigma* F.Muell., J. Bot. Kew Gard. Misc. 9: 16. 1857 (IPNI: [15777-1](#), WFO: [wfo-4000028913](#)) (Picrodendraceae Small).

Discussion

This checklist of the Putranjivaceae accounts for four species of *Putranjiva* and 219 species of *Drypetes*. The number of species of *Putranjiva* is unchanged from the previous checklist published by Govaerts *et al.* (2000), but *Drypetes* included 210 species in that treatment, eight fewer than we accept here. This difference in numbers is due to the cumulative result of four processes: creation of new synonyms, resurrection of previous

synonyms, exclusion of species from Putranjivaceae, and the publication of new names for new species.

There are 11 additional synonyms at the species level in our checklist compared with that of Govaerts *et al.* (2000). Three of these are due to our inclusion of the genus *Sibangea* into *Drypetes*. Most of the recent species-level synonyms have been made for plants occurring in Africa and the Indian Ocean islands (e.g. see McPherson, 2000; Harris *et al.*, 2021). Five of the synonyms have been made for Asia (Fosberg *et al.*, 1979; Chakrabarty *et al.*, 1997; Levin, 2021), and one for the Americas (Levin, 2013). By contrast, the number of resurrections of species treated as synonyms by Govaerts *et al.* (2000) was much lower. In Africa, three species, namely *D. kamerunica*, *D. rowlandii* and *D. urophylla* were synonyms of *D. leonensis* in Govaerts *et al.* (2000), but here they are recognised as four separate species. For Asia, *D. cambodica* was a synonym of *D. sumatrana* in Govaerts *et al.* (2000) but was later accepted as a separate species by Phuphathanaphong & Chayamarit (2005). As explained in our *Materials and methods* section, we have accepted the most recent decisions made by authors in Asia and the Americas. In our list of excluded names are some taxa treated as Putranjivaceae by Govaerts *et al.* (2000), for example, from Asia, *D. ellisii* and *D. kalamii* are now considered to represent *Pycnarrhena lucida* and *Pycnarrhena pleniflora*, respectively in the Menispermaceae Juss. (Chakrabarty *et al.*, 2018). For the Americas, *D. maguireana* and *D. spruceana* are both considered to be *Chaetocarpus schomburgkianus* in Peraceae Klotzsch (Hokche *et al.*, 2008; Molino *et al.*, 2022).

Finally, since publication of the checklist by Govaerts *et al.* (2000), 20 new species have been described, mainly from Africa and the Indian Ocean islands (12 new spp.), followed by the Americas (five new spp.) and Asia (three new spp.). Many of the new species have relatively small distribution ranges at present, but some others, such as *D. gentryana* and *D. umbricola*, are widespread. As reported by Quintanar *et al.* (2023b), *Drypetes* now consists of 86 species in Africa and the Indian Ocean islands, much more than in the Americas (21 spp.) and moderately fewer than in Asia and the Pacific (112 spp.). This is an unusual pattern of species diversity: most angiosperm families and genera that occur on all three tropical continents are most speciose in tropical America, somewhat less so in Asia, and much less so in Africa. This phenomenon has been called 'Africa, the odd man out' (Richards, 1973), but it does not seem to apply in *Drypetes*, with many more species in Africa than in the Americas.

Of the 223 species that make up the Putranjivaceae, 65 (c.29%) have not yet been placed in any infrageneric category. We propose to wait for the results of a well-sampled molecular phylogeny of the family before allocating all the species to sections. Already, the species of *Putranjiva* have been distributed between *Drypetes* sect. *Roxburghianae* (*Putranjiva* sect. *Putranjiva*) and *Drypetes* sect. *Matsumuranae* by Hurusawa (1954). The main basis for the infrageneric classification of the species of *Drypetes* has been the sectional system of Pax & Hoffmann (1922). Since their monograph, *Drypetes* sect. *Drypetes*, with 27 species, has been

extended by 12 species, comprising five from America (Uittien, 1925; Steyermark, 1938; Webster, 1977; Levin, 2013) and seven from Asia (Gagnepain, 1924; Airy Shaw, 1965, 1968, 1969, 1974, 1980). *Drypetes* sect. *Oligandrae*, with 12 species, now includes three more, of which two are from Africa; Leandri, 1934; Cavaco, 1954) and one from the Pacific (Tuyama, 1940). The large *Drypetes* sect. *Sphragidia*, with 44 species, is also the section with the largest increase since the 1922 classification, with 21 additional species, mostly from Asia, of which 18 have been placed in this section (Merrill, 1925; Merrill & Chun, 1935; Airy Shaw, 1965, 1967, 1969, 1971, 1974, 1978, 1980, 1981), plus two from Africa (Quintanar *et al.*, 2023b) and another two from America (Levin, 2013). *Drypetes* sect. *Stenogynium*, with seven species, has incorporated two species from Africa (Léonard, 1965; Airy Shaw, 1977). The other sections have received a much smaller number of species: *Drypetes* sect. *Stipulares*, with five species, has two more (one from Asia and one from Africa; Airy Shaw, 1968, 1974; Cheek *et al.*, 2021); *Drypetes* sect. *Stemonodiscus*, with 13 species, has only one more from Africa (Radcliffe-Smith, 1990); and finally, *Drypetes* sect. *Humblotia*, has no additional species since the classification of Pax & Hoffmann (1922).

At the time of publication, most of the nomenclatural data from the present article will be in synchrony with IPNI and WFO. As time passes, however, we expect there to be changes to nomenclature and classification. These will consist mostly of new names being published and new taxonomic concepts that lead to lumping and splitting of taxa. We are aware that it will be impossible to completely future-proof this taxonomic work, but we have chosen to provide two links (IPNI and WFO) for each name to increase the probability of the links continuing, for as long as possible, to be useful to the reader of this checklist. Each project (IPNI and WFO) has proposals for new developments (Govaerts *et al.*, 2022; Hyam *et al.*, 2022). As part of our responsibilities as the Putranjivaceae Taxonomic Expert Network, we will continue to monitor IPNI for new names and submit any new names if they have not been recorded by the team at IPNI. In addition, we will continue to provide decisions on classification and nomenclature to WFO. As the WFO links are set up in our article, they will resolve using the WFO Application Programming Interface to the latest taxonomic concept. This means that, in the future, if a name that we accept in this checklist is made a synonym, our link will resolve to the new correct name with the updated synonymy on the WFO Plant List. To build a sustainable community and in the spirit of widening engagement with this taxonomically difficult group, we would welcome anybody who is interested in joining the Taxonomic Expert Network for Putranjivaceae to contact us, or the WFO.

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Supplementary material

Supplementary file. Nomenclatural, classificatory and distributional data on Putranjivaceae.

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