

Materials for a revision of *Didymocarpus* (Gesneriaceae)

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Zusammenfassung

Als Grundlage für eine zukünftige Revision von *Didymocarpus* WALL. (im emendierten Umfang von WEBER & BURTT 1998) wird eine Liste der Sektionen und der relevanten Arten (einschließlich infraspezifischer Taxa, nomina nuda und illegitimer Namen) präsentiert. Die Information zu den einzelnen Arten umfaßt das Zitat der Originalpublikation, die Typen, Verbreitung (soweit bekannt), Hinweise auf Abbildungen und neuere Literatur und ggf. Anmerkungen. Die von CLARKE (1874) beschriebenen Arten *D. andersonii*, *D. aurantiacus*, *D. hookeri* und *D. mortonii* werden lektotypifiziert. *D. macrocalyx* KRAENZL. wird zu *D. primulifolius* D.DON gestellt. Arten mit unklarer Position (aber möglicherweise *Didymocarpus*) und zu exkludierende Arten sind durch einen bzw. zwei Sterne gekennzeichnet. Alle bisher der Gattung *Didymocarpus* zugeordneten Artnamen werden (unter Angabe der gegenwärtigen Stellung) in einem Appendix zusammengefaßt (genauere Angaben und Typen bei VITEK & al. 2000).

Abstract

Basic taxonomic information is supplied that will be useful for a future revision of *Didymocarpus* WALL. (in the emended sense of WEBER & BURTT 1998). The paper includes a list of sectional, specific and infraspecific names (including nomina nuda and illegitimate names) relevant for *Didymocarpus* in its present definition, with reference to the original description, type, distribution (provisional, according to available records), illustrations, and recent literature. Notes are given where appropriate. Lectotypes are proposed for *D. andersonii*, *D. aurantiacus*, *D. hookeri*, and *D. mortonii* described by CLARKE (1974). One species, *D. macrocalyx* KRAENZL., is reduced to *D. primulifolius* D.DON. Species of uncertain position (but possibly *Didymocarpus*) and species to be excluded are earmarked by one and two asterisks, respectively. All specific epithets ever used in *Didymocarpus* are summarized in the appendix, with indication of the current position of the species (for detailed references and types see VITEK & al. 2000).

Key Words: Gesneriaceae, *Didymocarpus*; taxonomy, syn.nov.; flora of SE-Asia.

Contents

Introduction	442
General notes on <i>Didymocarpus</i> s.str.	443
(1) Content of the genus	443
(2) Distribution	444
(3) Morphology	444
Problems of typification	445
(1) D. DON's 'Prodromus Florae Nepalensis' (1825)	445
(2) Typification of five species published by C.B. CLARKE in 1874	445

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The status of <i>Gyrocheilos</i>	446
Notes to the list of names	447
Generic nomenclature	448
Sections of <i>Didymocarpus</i> s.lat.	448
Sections relevant to <i>Didymocarpus</i> s.str.	449
Sections raised to generic rank	449
Sections transferred to <i>Henckelia</i> Spreng. (WEBER & BURTT 1998)	449
Alphabetical list of specific names	451
References	469
Appendix: Alphabetical list of names hitherto established in <i>Didymocarpus</i> and current position of species.	471

Introduction

In a recent paper (WEBER & BURTT 1998) the huge genus *Didymocarpus* was drastically remodelled and restricted to comprise essentially the Sino-Himalayan species, with a small number of species extending southwards through Myanmar (Burma), Vietnam and Thailand to the Malay Peninsula, and one also reaching Sumatra. The large number of Malesian species that have been described in *Didymocarpus*, as well as those from S. India and Sri Lanka were referred to the re-established genus *Henckelia* SPRENG., that was defined to include also *Codonoboea*, *Loxocarpus* and *Platyadenia*. Another genus, *Hovanella* A.WEBER & B.L.BURTT was established for the two Madagascan species previously described in *Didymocarpus*.

Though *Didymocarpus* was thus much reduced in size by the exclusion of the Madagascan, S. Indian and most Malesian species, it still remains a large genus, comprising at least 70 species. A revision is badly needed, but is outside the possibilities of the authors in the immediate future. Nonetheless, a first step towards such a revision is made here with a compilation of the species relevant for *Didymocarpus* in its restricted sense. The list includes also species whose affiliation to the genus is problematic (but possible) and species that must be excluded from *Didymocarpus* in its present definition (transfers not yet made).

In each species (including *nomina nuda* and illegitimate names) references are made to the original description, synonyms, type, distribution (provisional, according to available records), illustrations, and recent literature. Notes are given where appropriate. Neither a key nor updated descriptions of the species are provided. For the Chinese species see the recent treatment of WANG & al. 1998 in the new "Flora of China", for Nepal see HARA & al. (1982), for Bhutan and Thailand Floras are in preparation, the Gesneriaceae being treated by O.M. HILLIARD¹ and B.L. BURTT, respectively. With the exception of reducing *D. macrocalyx* KRAENZL. to *D. primulifolius* D. DON, no nomenclatural changes are made in the list. Critical investigation of the available herbarium material may lead to reductions and/or to the discovery of new species. All this must await a proper revision.

The names are arranged in alphabetical order, epithets below the rank of species (varieties) are cited under the respective species.

¹ Dr. O.M. HILLIARD is thanked for making her treatment accessible to the authors.

The appendix provides a list of all specific epithets ever established in *Didymocarpus* with the current generic position of these taxa. Full references, as well as types, notes etc. are given in VITEK & al. (2000).

General notes on *Didymocarpus* s.str.

(1) Content of the genus

The content of *Didymocarpus* has been defined in WEBER & BURTT (1998) as follows:

- (A) *Didymocarpus* sect. *Didymocarpus* (= sect. *Eudidymocarpus* BENTH.),
- (B) *Didymocarpus* sect. *Elati* RIDL.,
- (C) The genus *Gyrocheilos* W.T.WANG,
- (D) the following species previously placed in other sections of *Didymocarpus*: *D. mollis* C.B.CLARKE, *D. paucinervius* C.B.CLARKE, *D. aureoglandulosus* C.B.CLARKE, *D. cordatus* A.DC., *D. platycalyx* C.B.CLARKE, *D. elatior* PRIN, *D. barbinervius* C.B.CLARKE, and *D. rufipes* C.B.CLARKE. The inclusion of the last four species is somewhat doubtful, as the plants are very incompletely known. They are marked in the list by a single asterisk (*).

Exclusions: all sections of *Didymocarpus* not mentioned above. These include all species from S India and Sri Lanka, and most Malesian species (both now placed in the re-established genus *Henckelia* SPRENG.) as well as the two species from Madagascar, for which the new genus *Hovanella* was established. Moreover, the following species are deemed to be excluded:

- (a) *D. venosus* BARNETT (Thailand). This will be re-classified for Flora of Thailand (BURTT, in prep.).
- (b) *D. hancei* HEMSL. (China) and *D. bonii* PELLEGR. (Vietnam & E Thailand). These two species will be transferred to *Calcareoboea* H.W.LI (BURTT, in prep.).
- (c) *D. demissus* HANCE (China), now transferred to *Chirita* by W.T.WANG (in WEITZMANN & al. 1998).
- (d) The species [excl. the above *D. hancei* and *D. demissus*] included in sect. *Heteroboea* auct. non BENTH. (WANG & al. 1990: 441). These species are: *D. mollifolius* W.T.WANG, *D. niveolanosus* W.T.WANG (these two may possibly prove akin to *Calcareoboea*), *D. heucherifolius* HAND.-MAZZ., *D. sinoprimuminus* W.T.WANG, *D. yuenlingensis* W.T.WANG, *D. cortusifolius* (HANCE)W.T.WANG, *D. reniformis* W.T.WANG (n.v.), *D. salviiflorus* CHUN (n.v.) and *D. subpalmatinervis* recently described by W.T.WANG (in WEITZMANN & al. 1998). These species form a distinct group characterized by a rosulate habit, having a thick rootstock, more or less orbicular, petiole leaves, often cordate at the base and coarsely toothed, with subpalmate venation. These morphological features are in strong contrast with true *Didymocarpus* (see below). *D. heucherifolius* and *D. cortusifolius* were treated as species of *Chirita* by WOOD (1974), but they seem to be equally out of place in that genus.
- (e) *D. lacunosus* HOOK. f., referred to sect. *Eudidymocarpus* by RIDLEY (1923), but since transferred to *Chirita* (BURTT 1965, WOOD 1974).

- (f) *D. inaequalis* RIDL., wrongly referred to sect. *Eudidymocarpus* by RIDLEY (1923), and transferred to *Henckelia* sect. *Glossadenia* by WEBER & BURTT (1998).
- (g) *Didymocarpus labiatus* RIDL. This is certainly not a *Didymocarpus* s.str., but perhaps a diandrous species of *Didissandra* (but fruit not known).
- (h) *Didymocarpus bancanus* SCHEFF. presumably belongs to *Henckelia*. As the location of the type (only specimen) is unknown, no transfer can be made at the moment.

(2) Distribution

The geographical range of *Didymocarpus* is from NW India eastwards through Nepal, Bhutan, NE India, Myanmar (Burma) and S China (S & SE Xizang, Yunnan, W & SW Sichuan, E & S Guangxi, W Guangdong), and south to Vietnam, Thailand, Malay Peninsula (a few species, chiefly in the north, but two species reaching Johore) and one species, *D. cordatus*, reaching also Sumatra..

(3) Morphology

A full morphological description will only be possible when an intensive study of the whole genus has been made. For the present, the following must be read with the understanding that there may be occasional exceptions to all the features mentioned, but never to all of them in one species.

The species of *Didymocarpus* are perennial plants, producing herbaceous (or slightly lignified) annual or seasonal stems that die after fruiting. Apart from species occurring in the tropical Malesian rainforest, the stems die down at the beginning of the unfavourable season; at the same time the beginnings of next year's flowering shoots appear as a few young leaves at the base of the plant. The shoot bearing them elongates when favourable conditions return and the leaves expand and produce the inflorescences in their axils. Even in the everwet rainforest the production of monocarpic flowering stems is retained, although their duration is not strictly annual and, in the absence of an unfavourable season there is no resting period. The retention of this habit is a strong indication that these plants have a northern ancestry.

The plants are caulescent, with distinct internodes between the leaf pairs, or at least with a long internode at the base. Phyllotaxis is principally decussate, but sometimes one of the two leaves remains undeveloped. In general, the leaves have a petiole not exceeding the lamina length and a more or less ovate or ovate-cordate lamina, commonly with serrate margin.

In a number of species the leaves bear characteristic pigmented (red, brownish red or orange) glands. In some species these are very dense and conspicuous on the underside of young leaves. A variety of different chalcones and flavanones has been isolated from such leaves.

The calyx is often wine-red in colour and of a smooth polished firm texture; sometimes more or less white.

The corolla is mostly tubular with oblique limb. In the Malayan species it is partly trumpet-shaped and even personate in *D. corchorifolius* and *D. antirrhinoides*. *D. cordatus* is anomalous in having a short, widely open and bell-shaped corolla. The colour is often wine-red, or (rarely) yellow or white.

The stigma is usually capitate in all species, occasionally with distinct upper and lower lobes, but we do not think that stigmatic characters alone are sufficient for distinguishing genera.

Characteristic of *Didymocarpus* s.str. is the fruit: it is 'orthocarpic' (ovary in straight continuation of the pedicel) and dehisces loculicidally along the midribs of the carpels, so that a bivalved capsule results. A stipe is often present.

As was said above, the Chinese species placed by WANG in his section *Heteroboaea* differ considerably in the 'stemless' habit, the leaves having a long petiole and a roundish blade with lobed and coarsely serrate margin, subpalmate venation and the inflorescences having a long scape bearing an often condensed cyme at the top. Their inclusion in *Didymocarpus* on grounds of the capitate stigma is not considered justified by the present authors.

Problems of typification

(1) D. DON's 'Prodromus Florae Nepalensis' (1825)

David Don was librarian to the wealthy Aylmer Bourke Lambert, and his 'Prodromus' was based on the specimens in Lambert's herbarium. All the species of *Didymocarpus* which Don described were based on specimens attributed to "Wallich, Nepal". That simply means that all the material had been sent by Wallich to Lambert. Wallich accumulated in his herbarium specimens from many different collectors, he did not collect them all himself.

DON's Prodromus (1825) was published before Wallich came to England in 1828 and began the preparation of his 'Numerical List' (also known as his 'Catalogue'). It is therefore incorrect to cite these numbered specimens as types of DON's species, even though DON usually adopted any manuscript name that Wallich had suggested. But mistakes could occur. R. BROWN (1839) knew that DON had described as *Didymocarpus aromaticus* a plant different from the one to which Wallich had assigned the name in his own herbarium, and he went back to Wallich's original concept of *D. aromaticus*: but DON had published first and therefore his use of names had to be revived (HARA 1972). Unfortunately, Lambert's herbarium was split up and sold piecemeal after his death in 1842. Some specimens ended up in the British Museum, including fortunately DON's types of *D. aromaticus* and *D. primulifolius* (= *D. aromaticus* sensu WALLICH, non D.DON), but others are missing. In such cases the numbered specimens bearing the same name in Wallich's own herbarium can, if they fit DON's description, reasonably be taken as types, but they are not DON's holotypes and can only be labelled neotypes.

(2) Typification of five species published by C.B.CLARKE in 1874

C. B. CLARKE published his 'Commelynaceae et Cyrtandraceae Bengalenses' during his first tour in India (1866 – 1876). He was by training a mathematician and on joining the Indian Education Department he took up a position at Presidency College, Calcutta. Nevertheless, he became Acting Superintendent of the Botanic Garden at Calcutta from 1869 to 1871 and it is likely that much of the work on this book was carried out during

that period. He had been a keen botanist all through his younger days in Britain and clearly started his life-long studies of Indian plants as soon as he arrived in that country. It was not till he returned to England on furlough in 1877 that he first visited Kew (see obituary notice in Kew Bull. 1906: 271–281). Thus it is clear that the type specimens of the five new species of *Didymocarpus* described in the work mentioned above must be sought in the Calcutta Herbarium. Help in this task has been very kindly given by Dr. M. Sanjappa (Botanical Survey of India) who is currently Curator of that herbarium. He has sent to Edinburgh photocopies of the herbarium specimens that are relevant to the problem. There are duplicate sheets of some of them written up by Clarke at Kew. The five new species in question are *D. andersonii*, *D. aurantiacus*, *D. hookeri*, *D. mortonii* and *D. kurzii*. We are not aware that any of these has been previously lectotypified.

The status of *Gyrocheilos*

In the paper remodelling *Didymocarpus* (WEBER & BURTT 1998), the genus *Gyrocheilos* W.T.WANG was suggested for inclusion in *Didymocarpus* s.str. This remains our view, but unfortunately, too little material is available to us for critical investigation. In fact we only have good material of the undescribed species from Vietnam that was mentioned in the above paper. Its divergence from the generic characters of *Gyrocheilos* is simply that the upper lip of the corolla is shallowly notched: in *Didymocarpus* it is distinctly bilobed, while in *Gyrocheilos* it is quite entire, and that is given as the main generic character. Just as important is the relatively short and broad corolla-tube of *Gyrocheilos*, a feature shared by the Vietnam plant. However, a comparison of illustrations suggests that if a series of measurements was made across the range of *Didymocarpus*, then *Gyrocheilos* would simply represent the lowest part of a more or less continuous range.

WANG also mentions "pistil exerted well beyond the corolla mouth". That is also true of the Vietnam plant, the stigma being level with the tip of the lower lip of the corolla when they are laid side by side. There is one difference not mentioned by WANG: this is in habit. Usually *Didymocarpus* produces a distinct stem, whereas *Gyrocheilos* has the leaves all basal; but occasionally the stem in *Didymocarpus* does not elongate and the leaves are then basal, although more than a single pair of leaves is then unusual. However, this difference in habit is scarcely sufficient to override other marked resemblances: the red or purple flower colour, thick smooth, probably red, calyx lobes and bracts, and distinctly petiolate cordate leaves.

WANG says at one point (trusting the English translation, by SKOG & WETZEL 1996: 11) that *Didymocarpus* "is the closest to the present genus [*Gyrocheilos*] and possibly evolved from this genus", whereas the direct translation from the latin diagnosis (l.c.: 32) says: "in the affinity of *Didymocarpus* WALL., from which it is perhaps evolved." It is perhaps as well to emphasise that the concept of paraphyly played no part in developing the view that *Gyrocheilos* does not merit generic status. That is based on purely morphological grounds.

Why then are the species names in *Gyrocheilos* not being transferred to *Didymocarpus*? That is because there is a further complication in the synonymy. WANG (1990: 452) cited *Didymocarpus hemsleyanus* LÉVL. as a nomen nudum under *G. chorisepalum* var. *synsepalum* W.T.WANG. Unfortunately it is not a nomen nudum. HEMSLEY's description

[1890: 231: "*Didymocarpus*, sp. n. Aff. *D. aurantiacae*, flores carent" and, after the citation of the specimen, "Foliage similar to *D. rotundifolius* HEMSL., but very distinctly crenate and borne on relatively long petioles"] as a new species is meagre, but was nomenclaturally adequate to validate a name and was clearly cited by LÉVEILLÉ. It provides the oldest epithet in the '*Gyrocheilos*-group', but without seeing adequate material of the other named taxa it would be foolish to tamper with the nomenclature.

So far, the following taxa have been published in *Gyrocheilos*: *G. chorisepalus* W.T.WANG (with var. *chorisepalus* and var. *synsepalus* W.T.WANG), *G. lasiocalyx* W.T.WANG, *G. microtrichus* W.T.WANG, *G. retrotrichus* W.T.WANG (with var. *retrotrichus* and var. *oligolobus* W.T.WANG) (see table 1). These epithets should not be used in *Didymocarpus* before any transfers are made.

Table 1: Taxa hitherto published in *Gyrocheilos*. These epithets should not be used in *Didymocarpus* before any transfers are made.

Gyrocheilos chorisepalus W.T.WANG, Bull. Bot. Res., Harbin 1: 31 (1981)

var. *chorisepalus*

var. *synsepalus* W.T.WANG, in W.T.WANG & K.Y.PAN, Bull. Bot. Res., Harbin 2: 135 (1982)

Gyrocheilos lasiocalyx W.T.WANG, in W.T.WANG & K.Y.PAN, Bull. Bot. Res., Harbin 2: 135 (1982)

Gyrocheilos microtrichus W.T.WANG, Bull. Bot. Res., Harbin 1: 32 (1981)

Gyrocheilos retrotrichus W.T.WANG, Bull. Bot. Res., Harbin 1: 34 (1981)

var. *retrotrichus*

var. *oligolobus* W.T.WANG, Bull. Bot. Res., Harbin 1: 35 (1981)

Notes to the list of names

Synonyms

Many specific epithets were transferred to *Rottlera* VAHL by O. KUNTZE (1891) and K. FRITSCH (1894). That generic name was illegitimate (see BURTT 1998: 371, WEBER & BURTT 1998: 337) and none of these synonyms is cited.

Autonyms and varieties

Varietal autonyms are not cited. They will have been automatically established when the first variety under the species was validly published (ICBN § 26.3). Although we have tried to make an exhaustive search for infraspecific names, one or two may have escaped our notice. Subspecific epithets do not exist so far in *Didymocarpus*.

Gender and spelling of names

In accordance with ICBN § 62.2 *Didymocarpus* is treated as masculine. All specific epithets therefore occur in the masculine form, irrespective of the form of original publication.

Throughout the list the latin epithets are written in the modern, nomenclaturally correct form, e.g., *caeruleus* instead of *coeruleus*, *myricifolia* instead of *myricaefolia*, *purpureopictus* instead of *purpureo-pictus* etc., irrespective of original publication.

Typography of names, signs

Italics, bold face: Current name

Italics, not bold: name validly published

Roman letters: names not validly published (*nomina nuda*, *nomina invalida*)

≡ homotypic synonym

= heterotypic synonym (inclusion)

– not validly published taxa and misused names; these are given in order to avoid future misinterpretations

* species of uncertain generic position (but inclusion in *Didymocarpus* possible)

** species to be excluded from *Didymocarpus*, but not yet transferred to another genus.

Quotation of type specimens: date, collector and collector's number are underlined.

Generic nomenclature

Didymocarpus WALL., Edinburgh Philosoph. J. 1: 378 (1819), nom. cons.

Typ. cons.: *Didymocarpus primulifolius* D.DON, Prodr. fl. nepal. 123 (1825)

= ? *Gyrocheilos* W.T.WANG, Bull. Bot. Res., Harbin 1 (3): 28 (1981), WANG & al., Fl. Reipubl. Pop. Sin. 69: 451 (1990), WANG & al. in WU & RAVEN, Fl. China 18: 359 (1998).

Type: *G. chorisepalus* W.T.WANG. See notes in the general part.

Notes on typification: *Didymocarpus* was at first conserved with *D. aromaticus* [WALL. ex] D.DON as type. Later, on a proposal from HARA (1972), the type was changed to *D. primulifolius* D.DON. For further historical details see BURTT (1998).

Sections of *Didymocarpus* s.lat.

In the previous, wide usage of *Didymocarpus* no less than 19 sections have been established:

sect. *Eudidymocarpus* BENTH. ≡ sect. *Didymocarpus*

sect. *Acaules* RIDL.

sect. *Boeoides* BENTH.

sect. *Boeopsis* RIDL.

sect. *Codonoboea* (RIDL.) KIEW

sect. *Didymanthus* C.B.CLARKE

sect. *Elati* RIDL.

sect. *Heteroboea* BENTH.

sect. *Hova* C.B.CLARKE

sect. *Kompsoboea* C.B.CLARKE

sect. *Loxocarpus* (R.BR.) BENTH.

sect. *Monophylloides* C.B.CLARKE

sect. *Orthoboea* BENTH.

sect. *Paraboea* C.B.CLARKE

sect. *Pectinati* RIDL.

sect. *Petrocosmeopsis* HAND.-MAZZ.

sect. *Reptantes* RIDL.

sect. *Salicini* RIDL.

sect. *Venusti* KIEW

From these sections, some have been raised to independent genera, some have been transferred at the same rank to other genera (*Henckelia*, WEBER & BURTT 1998), and some have not been transferred, but their species (in particular the type species) has been transferred to another genus. In the following the actual position and affiliation of the sections is given. Only two sectional names remain relevant for *Didymocarpus* in the present restricted sense: sect. *Didymocarpus*, and sect. *Elati* RIDL.

Sections relevant to *Didymocarpus* s.str.

1. *Didymocarpus* sect. *Didymocarpus*

≡ *Didymocarpus* sect. *Eudidymocarpus* BENTH., in BENTH. & HOOK.f., Gen. pl. 2: 1022 (1876)

Type: As for genus (*D. primulifolius* D.DON)

Notes: At present, sect. *Didymocarpus* includes all species apart from the purely Malayan sect. *Elati* and thus covers nearly the whole distribution range.

2. *Didymocarpus* sect. *Elati* RIDL., J. Straits Branch Roy. Asiat. Soc. 44: 28 (1905); J. Asiat. Soc. Bengal 74 (2), extra no.: 745 (1909), WEBER & BURTT, Blumea 28 (2): 300 (1983)

Type (lecto BURTT 1954): *D. corchorifolius* [WALL. ex] DC

Notes: RIDLEY (1905) established sect. *Elati* for the accomodation of four Malayan species: *D. corchorifolius*, *D. sulphureus*, *D. robustus*, and *D. purpureus*. In his "Flora of the Malay Peninsula" (1923), however, he did not refer to this section and placed these species, together with *D. citrinus* and *D. violaceus*, in sect. *Didymocarpus* ("*Eudidymocarpus*"). WEBER & BURTT (1983) revived sect. *Elati*, taking a rather narrow view by the inclusion of *D. corchorifolius*, *D. antirrhinoides*, *D. sulphureus* and *D. robustus* only, but mentioned *D. citrinus* to be closely related. Also allied is *D. cordatus*, placed in sect. *Didymanthus* by CLARKE (1883) and *Paraboea* sect. *Campanulatae* by RIDLEY (1905) (see WEBER & BURTT 1983: 299, 1998: 313). After all, there seems to be no clear-cut boundary to sect. *Didymocarpus* and a more extended survey of the Malayan and Thailand species of *Didymocarpus* is necessary before a decision can be reached on maintaining the section.

Sections raised to generic rank

1. *Didymocarpus* sect. *Hova* C.B.CLARKE, in A. & C.DC., Monogr. phan. 5 (2): 108 (1883)

≡ *Hovanella* A.WEBER & B.L.BURTT, Beitr. Biol. Pflanzen 70: 333 (1998)

Type: *Hovanella madagascariensis* (C.B.CLARKE) A.WEBER & B.L.BURTT ≡ *Didymocarpus madagascariensis* C.B.CLARKE

2. *Didymocarpus* sect. *Paraboea* C.B.CLARKE, in A. & C.DC., Monogr. phan. 5 (2): 106 (1883)

≡ *Paraboea* (C.B.CLARKE) RIDL., J. Straits Branch Roy. Asiat. Soc. 44: 4, 63 (1905); B.L.BURTT, Notes Roy. Bot. Gard. Edinburgh 41: 422 (1998)

Type: *Paraboea clarkei* B.L.BURTT ≡ *Didymocarpus paraboea* C.B.CLARKE

Sections transferred to *Henckelia* SPRENG. (WEBER & BURTT 1998)

1. *Didymocarpus* sect. *Orthoboea* BENTH., in BENTH. & HOOK.f., Gen. pl. 2: 1022 (1876)

≡ *Henckelia* sect. *Henckelia*; autonym established by WEBER & BURTT, Beitr. Biol. Pflanzen 70: 334 (1998)

Type: *Henckelia incana* (VAHL) SPRENG.

2. *Didymocarpus* sect. *Heteroboaea* BENTH., in BENTH. & HOOK.f., Gen. pl. 2: 1022 (1876)
 ≡ ***Henckelia* sect. *Heteroboaea* (BENTH.) A.WEBER & B.L.BURTT**, Beitr. Biol. Pflanzen 70: 334 (1998)
 Type: *Henckelia crinita* (JACK)SPRENG. ≡ *Didymocarpus crinitus* JACK
3. *Didymocarpus* sect. *Loxocarpus* (R.BR.) BENTH., in BENTH. & HOOK.f., Gen. pl. 2: 1022 (1876)
 ≡ *Loxocarpus* R.BR., Cyrtandreae 120 (1839)
 ≡ ***Henckelia* sect. *Loxocarpus* (R.BR.) A.WEBER & B.L.BURTT**, Beitr. Biol. Pflanzen 70: 334 (1998)
 Type: *Henckelia browniana* A.WEBER ≡ *Loxocarpus incanus* R.BR. ≡ *Didymocarpus incanus* (R.BR.)C.B.CLARKE
4. *Didymocarpus* sect. *Didymanthus* C.B. CLARKE, in A. & C. DC., Monogr. phan. 5 (1): 82 (1883)
 ≡ ***Henckelia* sect. *Didymanthus* (C.B. CLARKE) A.WEBER & B.L.BURTT**, Beitr. Biol. Pflanzen 70: 334 (1998)
 Type (lecto WEBER & BURTT 1998): *Henckelia serrata* (R.BR.)A.WEBER & B.L.BURTT ≡ *Didymocarpus serratus* R.BR.

Sectional names not yet transferred

The sectional names 1 - 7 must be referred to *Henckelia* SPRENG., but, as the sectional status is uncertain or problematic, this has been postponed. With the exception of *Didymocarpus* sect. *Kompsoboaea*, all names refer to groups that can be subsumed under sect. *Didymanthus* in the broadest sense. All these taxa comprise species of Malesian distribution. For further details see WEBER & BURTT (1998: 335 - 336). The names 8 - 10 must be referred to *Chirita*. These entries are set out in some more detail, as WOOD in his 'Revision of *Chirita*' (1974) made no reference to these names. Name 11 refers to *Corallodiscus*. For further details of the species referred to 8 - 11 see VITEK et. al. (2000).

1. *Didymocarpus* sect. *Kompsoboaea* C.B.CLARKE, in A. & C. DC., 5 (1): Monogr. phan. 5 (2): 87, tab. 10 (1883)
 Type: *Didymocarpus kompsoboaea* C.B.CLARKE ≡ *Henckelia kompsoboaea* (C.B. CLARKE)B.L.BURTT
2. *Didymocarpus* sect. *Salicini* RIDL., J. Linn. Soc. Bot. 32: 514 (1896)
 Type: *Didymocarpus salicinus* RIDL. ≡ *Henckelia salicina* (C.B.CLARKE)A.WEBER
3. *Didymocarpus* sect. *Reptantes* RIDL., J. Straits Branch Roy. Asiat. Soc. 44: 29 (1905)
 Type: *Didymocarpus reptans* JACK ≡ *Henckelia reptans* (JACK)SPRENG.
4. *Didymocarpus* sect. *Boeopsis* RIDL., J. Straits Branch Roy. Asiat. Soc. 49: 22 (1907)
 Type (lecto KIEW 1993): *Didymocarpus heterophyllus* RIDL. ≡ *Henckelia heterophylla* (RIDL.)A.WEBER
5. *Didymocarpus* sect. *Pectinati* RIDL., Fl. Malay Penins. 2: 508 (1923)
 Type (lecto KIEW 1993): *Didymocarpus pectinatus* [C.B.CLARKE ex] OLIV. ≡ *Henckelia pectinata* (OLIV.)A.WEBER

6. *Didymocarpus* sect. *Codonoboea* (RIDL.) KIEW, Gard. Bull. Singapore 44: 41 (1992)
 ≡ *Codonoboea* RIDL., Fl. Malay Penins. 2: 533 (1923)
 Type (chosen for genus *Codonoboea*, IVANINA 1967): *Codonoboea leucocodon* (RIDL.) RIDL. ≡ *Didymocarpus leucocodon* (RIDL.) KIEW ≡ *Paraboea leucocodon* RIDL. ≡ *Henckelia leucocodon* (RIDL.) A. WEBER
7. *Didymocarpus* sect. *Venusti* KIEW, Malay. Nat. J. 48: 203 (1995) [*Venustus*]
 Type: *Didymocarpus venustus* RIDL. ≡ *Henckelia venusta* (RIDL.) A. WEBER
8. *Didymocarpus* sect. *Acaules* RIDL., J. Straits Branch Roy. Asiat. Soc. 44: 31 (1905)
 Type (lecto BURTT 1954): *Didymocarpus lacunosus* HOOK.f., Bot. Mag. 1892: tab. 7236 (1892) ≡ *Chirita lacunosa* (HOOK.f.) B.L. BURTT
9. *Didymocarpus* sect. *Monophylloides* C.B. CLARKE, in A. & C. DC., Monogr. phan. 5 (2): 82 (1883)
 Type: *Didymocarpus pygmaeus* C.B. CLARKE, in A. & C. DC. = ? *Chirita hamosa* R. BR.
10. *Didymocarpus* sect. *Petrocosmeopsis* HAND.-MAZZ., Symb. Sin. 7: 880 (1936)
 Type: *Didymocarpus minutus* HAND.-MAZZ. ≡ *Didymocarpus speluncae* HAND.-MAZZ. ≡ *Chirita speluncae* (HAND.-MAZZ.) D. WOOD.
 Note: The species was placed by WOOD (1974) in *Chirita* sect. *Gibbosaccus*, but it came from NE Yunnan, outside the range of sect. *Gibbosaccus*, and was probably misplaced there.
11. *Didymocarpus* sect. *Boeoides* BENTH., in BENTH. & HOOK.f., Gen. pl. 2: 1022, (1876)
 ≡ *Didissandra* sect. *Boeoides* (BENTH.) C.B. CLARKE, in A. & C. DC., Monogr. phan. 5: 66 (1883)
 Type (lecto BURTT 1954): *Didymocarpus lanuginosus* [WALL. ex] R. BR., ≡ *Didissandra lanuginosa* (R. BR.) C.B. CLARKE ≡ *Corallodiscus lanuginosus* (R. BR.) B.L. BURTT

Alphabetical list of specific names

***Didymocarpus acuminatus* R. BR.**, Cyrtandreae, 118 (1839).

Type: India, [Meghalaya], Chura-Poongi, F. de Sylva in Wallich 802, sheet 3 [K-W].
 Note: There are three sheets under the number 802 in Wallich's herbarium now at Kew. Two are *Calosacme acuminata* WALL., which is the name entered in Wallich's Numer. List. They are included in synonymy of *Chirita oblongifolia* by WOOD (1974). The third sheet was probably added in error because of the repetition of the specific epithet. It is *Didymocarpus acuminatus*: the number 802 is only lightly pencilled on the corner of the collector's label. It was evidently received after the relevant part of Wallich's List appeared, having only been collected in 1829, the year of publication. We have not found this sheet entered on any of the various pages of Addenda. The collector's label on *Didymocarpus acuminatus* is of the same light brown paper as that of *Calosacme acuminata* and we can therefore safely assume that it too was collected by F. DE SYLVA.
 Distr.: NE India.

Fig.: CLARKE 1874: t. 58; WEBER & BURTT 1998: fig. 4a (fruit).

***Didymocarpus adenocalyx* W. T. WANG**, Guihaia 6: 11 (1986).

Type: Yunnan, Bijiang, Gaoligongshan, inter Kungdong & Lebujin, 2300 m, 4. VII. 1976, Exped. Bijiang 746 [holo KUN].

Distr.: China (NW Yunnan).

Ref.: WANG & al. (1990, 1998).

***Didymocarpus adenocarpus* C.E.C.FISCHER**, Kew Bull. 1929: 253 (1929).

Type: India, Mizoram (previously Assam), Southern Lushai Hills, 4500 ft., IX., Wenger 239 [K].

Distr.: NE India.

Notes: According to FISCHER (l.c.) the species is very closely allied to *D. purpureob-racteatus*.

Didymocarpus albicaulis, see ***Didymocarpus albicalyx***

***Didymocarpus albicalyx* C.B.CLARKE**, in A. & C.DC., Monogr. phan. 5 (1): 78 (1883) $\equiv$ *Didymocarpus leucocalyx* C.B.CLARKE, in HOOK.f., Fl. Brit. Ind. 4, 348 (1884), nom. illegit. (probably sphalm. *albicalyx*).

Syntypes: Himalaya centralis, Sikkim, alt. 2000 m, Griffith 3839 [K, M, W, G-Boiss., G-DC.]; J.D. Hooker [BM, G-BOISS., G-DC, K, P, W]; Nepaul, prope flumen Tambur, J.D. Hooker [K].

– *Didymocarpus villosus* auct., non. D.DON; C.B.CLARKE, Commelyn. Cyrtandr. bengal., 89, t. 59 (1874); see CLARKE (1883).

– *Didymocarpus albicaulis* - misspelling in Index Kewensis for *Didymocarpus albicalyx*.

Distr.: NE India, Bhutan, E Nepal.

Fig.: CLARKE 1874: t. 59 (as *Didymocarpus villosus*).

***Didymocarpus andersonii* C.B.CLARKE**, Commelyn. Cyrtandr. bengal., 92, t. 62 (1874).

Lectotype (proposed here): [India], Sikkim, Pankabare, 11. VII. 1862, Anderson 313 sheet 1 [CAL no. 332135].

Notes: The sheet chosen as lectotype carries the whole plant actually figured by CLARKE; there is a second sheet of ANDERSON 313 at Calcutta (no. 332136), carrying three much smaller pieces. CLARKE also mentioned specimens of *D. andersonii* collected in Sikkim by J.D. HOOKER and distributed in the Herb. Ind. Or. Hook fil. & Thomson series as *D. macrophyllus* WALL. There is a sheet at Calcutta (no. 332137) corrected by CLARKE to *D. andersonii*, and three sheets at Kew similarly corrected by HOOKER himself. Kew does not have a duplicate of Anderson 313, but has the same collector's 308 from Tantiok.

Distr.: E Nepal, Bhutan, NE India.

Fig.: CLARKE l.c.

***Didymocarpus antirrhinoides* A.WEBER**, Blumea 28: 303 (1983).

Type: Malay Peninsula, Selangor, Bukit Fraser, W. flank, 18. VIII. 1979, VOGEL & WEBER 790818-1/1 [WU].

– *Didymocarpus corchorifolius* auct., non DC., p.p., e.g., RIDLEY, J. Straits Branch Roy. Asiat. Soc. 44: 31 (1905); J. Asiat. Soc. Beng. 74, extra no., 747 (1909); Fl. Malay Penins. 2: 508 (1923); HENDERSON, Malays. Wild Flowers 1: 345 (1974).

Fig.: WEBER & BURTT 1983: fig. 1a,b (glands), fig. 3a (seed), fig. 5 (type specimen, holo WU), 6a-h (flower and flower details), WEBER & BURTT 1985: fig. 1 (habit, flower, mitosis); WEBER & BURTT (1998): fig. 7b (seed surface).

Distr.: Peninsular Malaysia (Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan, Johore).

Ref.: WEBER & BURTT (1983, 1985).

***Didymocarpus aromaticus* [WALL. ex] D.DON**, Prodr. fl. nepal. 123 (1825)

≡ *Henckelia aromatica* (D.DON)SPRENG., Syst. veg., ed. 16: 4/2, 13 (1827).

≡ *Didymocarpus subalternans* [WALL. ex] R.BR., Cyrtandreae, 118 (1839), nom. illegit.

Lectotype (HARA 1972): Nepaul, Wallich [BM].

– *Didymocarpus subalternans* WALL., Numer. List 782, nom. nudum.

Fig.: WANG & al. 1990: 119, fig. 7-9.

Distr.: NW & NE India, Nepal, Bhutan, China (S Xizang).

Note: The synonymy of *Didymocarpus aromaticus* and *Didymocarpus primulifolius* follows the proposals of HARA (1972).

Didymocarpus aromaticus WALL. p.p., non D.DON see ***Didymocarpus macrophyllus***.

Didymocarpus aromaticus WALL. p.p., non D.DON see ***Didymocarpus primulifolius***.

Didymocarpus aromaticus auct., non D.DON, see ***Didymocarpus pulcher***.

***Didymocarpus aurantiacus* C.B.CLARKE**, Commelyn. Cyrtandr. bengal., 90, t. 60 (1874).

Lectotype (proposed here): India, Sikkim, Runjeet, 2500 ft., Darjeeling, 29. VIII. 1869, Clarke 8912C [holo K; iso Clarke 8912E: CAL].

Notes: CLARKE mentions no collector by name, but is obviously writing from his personal knowledge. His comments read: "This most beautiful species seems confined to a very narrow area in outer Sikkim and though it may be so striking in appearance it appears to have been altogether overlooked. This is remarkable for, though it may be local in distribution, one of its localities is by the wayside on the well-known road from Darjeeling to the Runjeet cane-brigde." The letters following CLARKE's collecting number represent single specimens of the numbered gathering, not separate collections. Lectotype and islectotype therefore necessarily have different letters. The Kew sheet has been chosen as lectotype since the photocopy of the Calcutta specimen shows that it is now in very poor condition.

Distr.: NE India.

Fig.: CLARKE l.c.

***Didymocarpus aureoglandulosus* C.B.CLARKE**, Fedde Repert. Sp. Nov. 4: 292 (1907).

Type: Chieng-Mai, SO-Seite des Doi-Sutep, 12. XII. 1904, Hosseus 220 [holo K, iso BM, E, M, P].

= *Didymocarpus rodgeri* W.W.SMITH & BANJERI, Rec. Bot. Surv. India 6 (2): 42 (1913).

Type: Burma, Ruby Mines Div., Mogok, 4000 ft., Roger 161 [holo CAL, K].

= *Didymocarpus rodgeri* var. *siamensis* W.W.SMITH, Rec. Bot. Surv. India 6 (2):44 (1913).

Type: Thailand, Chiengmai distr., Doi Sutep, 27. XI. 1911, Kerr 1996 [holo K, iso ABD].

– *Didymocarpus pinetorum* KURZ, in T.A. RAO, Compend. Fol. Sclereids Angiosp. 225 (1991), nom. nudum.

Distr.: NE India, Myanmar, N Thailand

Notes: The species has some distinctive floral features and occupies a rather isolated position in the genus. It "might possibly warrant some form of taxonomic segregation from sect. *Didymocarpus* when the genus is fully revised" (HILLIARD & BURTT 1995: 217).

Fig.: WEBER & BURTT 1983: fig. 2c (gland).

Ref.: HILLIARD & BURTT (1995).

**** *Didymocarpus bancanus* SCHEFF.**, Natuurk. Tijdschr. Nederl. Ind. 7. ser. 2: 418 (1873), reimp. Obs. Bot. part 3: 96 (1873)

Type: [Indonesia] Bangka, Teysmann [?].

Notes: From the locality (Bangka Island), this is hardly a *Didymocarpus* s.str.; but presumably belongs to *Henckelia*. The location of the type is unknown and it was not seen by CLARKE (1883) or ourselves.

*** *Didymocarpus barbinervius* C.B.CLARKE**, in A. & C.DC., Monogr. phan. 5 (1): 85 (1883).

Type: [Myanmar] Burma inferior; Attran, prope Moulmein, Brandis [K(2), iso E].

Distr.: Myanmar.

Notes: The species is only known from the incomplete type collection and its generic placement is uncertain.

***Didymocarpus bhutanicus* W.T.WANG**, Bull. Bot. Res., Harbin 3(4): 46, figs. 3-7 (1983).

Type: E Bhutan, Trashi Yangsi Chu, Tobrang, 2600 m, 5. VII. 1949, Ludlow, Sherriff & Hicks 20840 [holo TI].

Distr.: Bhutan.

Notes: According to WANG (l.c.) the species is closely allied to *D. oblongus*.

***Didymocarpus bicolor* CRAIB**, Kew Bull. 1926: 168 (1926).

Type: (cult. from seeds collected in) Siam [Thailand], Pu Tong, 1000-1200 m, 9. X. 1925, Kerr [BM(2)].

Distr.: NE Thailand.

Notes: CRAIB (l.c.: 168): "Inter species caule evoluta et floribus paniculatis corollae labio antico pallide viridi bene distincta".

***Didymocarpus biserratus* BARNETT**, Nat. Hist. Bull. Siam Soc. 20: 11 (1961) & Kew Bull. 15: 250 (1961).

Type: Thailand, Udawn, Loie, Phu Krading, on rocks in oak forest, c. 1300 m, 20. VIII. 1954, Smitinand 1870 [holo E, iso K].

Distr.: NE Thailand.

Notes: According to BARNETT (l.c.) similar to *D. kerrii* and *D. wattianus*.

**** *Didymocarpus bonii* PELLEGR.**, Bull. Soc. Bot. France 73: 416 (1926).

Syntypes: [Vietnam], Tonkin, Mat Son, Bon 5730 (& 2501?) [P]; Cho-Ganh, Petelot 959 [P].

Distr.: NE Thailand, Vietnam.

Notes: It was stated in WEBER & BURTT (1998: 309) that the species is misplaced in *Didymocarpus*. Transfer to *Calcareaoboea* is envisaged (BURTT, in prep.).

***Didymocarpus bracteatus* MACGREGOR & W.W.SMITH**, Rec. Bot. Surv. India 4: 279 (1911).

Type: Burma [Myanmar], on rocks near Loi Mwe, S. Shan States, 4500 ft., VIII. 1909, MacGregor 715 [K].

Distr.: Myanmar.

Notes: According to MACGREGOR & SMITH (l.c.) the species is close to *D. platycalyx* and conspicuous by the large, round bracts and much widened calyx.

***Didymocarpus burkei* W.W.SMITH**, Notes Roy. Bot. Gard. Edinburgh 5: 150, pl. 103 (1912)

Type: Upper Burma [Myanmar], D. Burke for Messrs. Veitch [holo K, iso E]

Fig.: SMITH l.c.

Distr.: Myanmar.

Notes: According to SMITH (l.c.) the species is close to '*D. leucocalyx*' (= *D. albicalyx*).

***Didymocarpus cinereus* D.DON**, Prodr. fl. nepal. 122 (1825)

≡ *Henckelia cinerea* (D.DON)SPRENG., Syst. veg., ed. 16, 4/2, 14 (1827)

≡ *Didymocarpus obtusus* [WALL. ex] R.BR., Cyrtandreae, 118 (1839), nom. illegit.

Type: Nepalia, Wallich.

– *Didymocarpus obtusus* WALL., Numer. List 786, nom. nudum.

Note: No collection number is given in DON (l.c.); Wallich 786 bears the name *D. obtusus*.

Distr.: Nepal, Bhutan.

Fig.: CLARKE 1874: t. 61 (as *Didymocarpus obtusus*).

***Didymocarpus citrinus* RIDL.**, J. Linn. Soc. 32, 508 (1896).

Type: Malay Peninsula, on rocks on Kedah peak (= Gunung Jerai), alt. 3000 ft., VI, 1893, Ridley 5518 [BM, K, SING].

Fig.: WEBER & BURTT 1983: fig. 2b (glands); WEBER & BURTT 1998: fig. 3a (habit), 4e (fruit).

Distr.: Peninsular Malaysia (Kedah).

Ref.: WEBER & BURTT (1983, 1998).

***Didymocarpus corchorifolius* [WALL. ex] DC.**, Prodr. 9: 265 (1845).

Type: Ins. Penang, Porter in Wallich 792 [holo G-DC, iso BM, E, G, GZU, K, K-W, L, M, WU].

Fig.: WEBER & BURTT 1983: fig. 4a, b (herb. specimens).

Distr.: Peninsular Thailand, Peninsular Malaysia (Penang, Kedah, Pahang).

Ref.: WEBER & BURTT (1983, 1985).

Didymocarpus corchorifolius auct., non DC., see ***Didymocarpus antirrhinoides***

***Didymocarpus cordatus* [WALL. ex] DC.** Prodr. 9: 265 (1845); B.L. BURTT, Notes Roy. Bot. Gard. Edinburgh 41: 427 (1984).

≡ *Paraboea cordata* (DC.)RIDL., J. Straits Branch Roy. Asiat. Soc. 44: 64 (1905).

Type: Penang, 1822, Wallich 781 [holo G-DC, iso BM, K, M, W, WU]

= *Didymocarpus schlechterianus* KRAENZL. (1907), Notizbl. Bot. Gart. Berlin 4, 293 (1907) - RIDLEY (1923: 523).

Type: Malay Peninsula, Perak, Gunung Hijau, Schlechter 13175 [n.v.]

Fig.: CLARKE 1883: t. 9 (habit); WEBER & BURTT 1998: fig. 3 b,c (dying shoot with old fruits, rootstock).

Distr.: Peninsular Malaysia (Penang, Perak), Indonesia (NW Sumatra).

Notes: This species comprises several closely related varieties and was placed by CLARKE (1883) in sect. *Didymanthus* and by RIDLEY (1905) in *Paraboea* sect. *Campanulatae*. In fact, the white, widely open corolla displaying the large pair of anthers, is quite unlike a *Didymocarpus* s.str. However the orthocarpic bivalved fruit places this species clearly within that genus. Furthermore the seeds have a tuberculate testa similar to that of *Didymocarpus* sect. *Elati* and some other species of sect. *Didymocarpus* from S Thailand. There are no pigmented glands, but leaves, sepals and even the fruit itself have peculiar flat, usually purple blisters.

Ref.: WEBER & BURTT (1983, 1998).

– – **var. *debilis* RIDL.**, J. Linn. Soc. 32: 514 (1896)

≡ *Paraboea cordata* (DC.)RIDL. var. *debilis* (RIDL.)RIDL., J. Straits Branch Roy. Asiat. Soc. 44: 65 (1905).

Type: Kedah peak, Gunong Jerai, Ridley [SING].

Distr.: Peninsular Malaysia (Kedah).

– – **var. *ophirensis* RIDL.**, J. Linn. Soc. 32: 514 (1896)

≡ *Paraboea cordata* (DC.)RIDL. var. *ophirensis* (RIDL.)RIDL., J. Straits Branch Roy. Asiat. Soc. 44: 65 (1905).

Type: Malacca, Mt. Ophir, on a big cliff in the forest below Padang Batu, Ridley [SING].

Distr.: Peninsular Malaysia (Johor).

** ***Didymocarpus cortusifolius* (HANCE)W.T.WANG**, Fl. Reipubl. Pop. Sin. 69: 449 (1990)

≡ *Chirita cortusifolia* HANCE, J. Bot. (London) 21: 324 (1883).

Type: [China], Prov. Che-kiang, circ. oppid. Wen-chan, Stronach (herb. Hance n. 22178) [holo BM].

– *Didymocarpus cortusifolius* (HANCE)LÉVL., Compt. Rend. Assoc. Franç. 1905: 34, 427 (1906), nom. inval. (ICBN § 34).

Fig.: Ic. Corm. Sin. 4: 135, f. 5690 (1975); WANG & al. 1990: 124, fig. 1-2

Distr.: China (SE Zhejiang)

Notes: This is one of the species placed in sect. *Heteroboea* (auct., non BENTH.) by WANG l.c.: 441) which alliance is out of place in *Didymocarpus*. See discussion in the general part. *D. cortusifolius* and *D. heucherifolius* were treated as species of *Chirita* by WOOD (1974), but do not fit well into that genus either.

***Didymocarpus curvicausa* HILLIARD**, Edinburgh J. Bot. 52: 217 (1995)

≡ *D. subalternans* R.BR. var. *curvicausalis* C.B.CLARKE, in A. & C.DC., Monogr. phan. 5 (1): 78 (1883)

≡ *D. subalternans* var. *curvicausa* C.B.CLARKE in HOOK.f., Fl. Brit. Ind. 4: 348 (1884), nom. illegit.

Type: India, Sikkim, Lachen, 7-8000 ft., 4. VIII. 1849, Hooker [holo K, iso BM, W].

Note: C.B.CLARKE wrote '*curvicausa*' on the herbarium sheets and used that form in the 'Flora of British India'. The change to '*curvicausalis*' was probably editorial by A. DE CANDOLLE. The species is closely allied to *D. aromaticus*, differing in the indumentum, the disposition of the cymes and the drying behaviour.

***Didymocarpus denticulatus* W.T.WANG**, Bull. Bot. Res., Harbin 3(4): 45, figs. 8 - 11 (1983).

Type: E Bhutan, Khoma Chu, Denchung, 2300 m, 10. VII. 1949, Ludlow, Sherriff & Hicks 20868 [holo TI].

Distr.: Bhutan.

Notes: According to WANG (l.c.) the species is closely allied to *D. hookeri*.

* ***Didymocarpus elatior* PRAIN**, J. Asiat. Soc. Beng. 67: 299 (1898).

Type: Burma [Myanmar], in montibus Kachin, apud Sima, 5000 ft s. m., prope rivulis; Shaik Mokim s.n. [CAL, K, photo E].

Fig.: PRAIN 1901: t. 68 (1901).

Notes: The generic position of the species is uncertain. The specimens at K show no basal parts, nor does PRAIN'S illustration. The shoots are twiggy and thus possibly not annual. The bivalved fruit and the location of the plant are in favour of true *Didymocarpus*. PRAIN (1898: 330) marks the plant as "a very distinct species, in habit most resembling *D. corchorifolia* WALL., from Penang and Malacca".

***Didymocarpus gageanus* W.W.SMITH**, Rec. Bot. Surv. India 6: 41 (1913).

Type: [Myanmar] Upper Burma, Kalay Hills, on rocks near the streams, Prazer [presumably CAL].

Distr.: Myanmar.

Notes: According to SMITH (l.c.) the species is closely allied to *D. margaritae*.

***Didymocarpus glandulosus* (W.W.SMITH)W.T.WANG**, Acta Bot. Yunnan. 6: 14 (1984)
 ≡ *Didymocarpus silvarum* var. *glandulosus* W.W.SMITH, Notes Roy. Bot. Gard. Edinburgh 5: 152 (1912).

Syntypes: China, Yunnan, from Manmei, S. of Red River, 7000 ft., Henry 9745 [K, E]; 9745A [E, L], 9745B [E, L, in fruit only].

Distr.: China (Guangxi, S Guizhou, Sichuan, SE Yunnan).

Ref.: WANG & al. (1990, 1998).

— — **var. *lasiantherus* (W.T.WANG)W.T.WANG**, Acta Bot. Yunnan. 6: 16 (1984)

≡ *Didymocarpus silvarum* var. *lasiantherus* W.T.WANG, Bull. Bot. Res., Harbin 2: 41 (1982)

Type: China, Sichuan, Xiuyung; exped. Xiuyung 77-166 [Herb. Inst. Mat. Med. Sichuan]

— — **var. *minor* (W.T.WANG)W.T.WANG**, Acta Bot. Yunnan. 6: 17 (1984)

≡ *Didymocarpus silvarum* var. *minor* W.T.WANG, Bull. Bot. Res., Harbin 2: 130 (1982)
 p.p. quoad specim. Guangxi

Type: Guangxi, Rungshuei, Q.H. Liu 3218 [holo n.v., iso G]

Fig.: WANG & al. 1990: 115, fig 3-4

***Didymocarpus graciliflorus* MACGREGOR & W.W.SMITH**, Rec. Bot. Surv. India 4: 279 (1911).

Type: Burma [Myanmar], Keng Tung, 5000 ft., VIII. 1909, MacGregor 714 [K, CAL].

Distr.: Myanmar.

Note: According to MACGREGOR & SMITH (l.c.) the species is allied to *D. mortonii*.

***Didymocarpus grandidentatus* (W.T.WANG)W.T.WANG**, Acta Bot. Yunnan. 6: 23 (1984).

≡ *Chirita grandidentata* W.T.WANG, Acta Phytotax. Sin. 13: 104 (1975) [translation: Phytologia 45: 376 (1980)].

Type: Yunnan, Mang-che, 1250 m, VI. 1936, Wang Ch'i-Wu 75354 [holo PE, iso PE, KUN, SCBI].

Distr.: China (S Yunnan).

Fig.: WANG 1975 (and 1980): pl.16, fig. 11.

Ref.: WANG & al. (1990, 1998).

**** *Didymocarpus hancei* HEMSL.**, in F.B.FORBES & HEMSL., J. Linn. Soc. 26: 229 (1890) [as '*D. ? hancei*'].

Type: [China] Kwangtung [Guangdong], North river, cultivated specimens from the Hongkong Botanic Garden, Ford [K].

Distr.: China (Fujian, N Guangdong, S Hunan, Jiangxi).

Fig.: WANG & al. 1990: 122, fig. 1-4.

Ref.: WANG & al. (1990, 1998).

Notes: Valid despite doubtful reference to genus (ICBN § 43/2). Though the species is clearly accepted in *Didymocarpus* by LÉVEILLÉ (Compt. Rend. Assoc. Franç. 1905, 34:

427, 1906) and WANG & al. (1990, 1998), it is probably misplaced here (see WEBER & BURTT 1998: 309). Transfer to *Calcareoboea* is envisaged (BURTT, in prep.).

***Didymocarpus hemsleyanus* LÉVL.**, Compt. Rend. Assoc. Franc. 1905, 34: 426 (1906) ≡ '*Didymocarpus* sp. n.' HEMSL., J. Linn. Soc. 26: 231 (1890).

Type: Kwangtung [Guangdong], without locality, Ford 132 [K].

Note: The name has been quoted as nomen nudum by WANG & al. (1990: 452). That is not so: it is validated by the reference given (HEMSLEY 1890: 231), where there is a very brief descriptive note. WANG & al. (1990: 452) placed *D. hemsleyanus* as a synonym of *Gyrocheilos chorisepalus* var. *synsepalus* W.T. WANG. The status of the genus *Gyrocheilos* and the effect that recognition of the validity of *D. hemsleyanus* might have in a revised nomenclature are discussed in the general part.

**** *Didymocarpus heucherifolius* HAND.-MAZZ.**, Symb. sin. 7: 881 (1936); W.T. WANG, Guihaia 6: 14 (1986)

≡ *Chirita heucherifolia* (HAND.-MAZZ.) D. WOOD, Notes Roy. Bot. Gard. Edinburgh 31: 371 (1972).

Type: Steiniger Hang des Schehsing-schan am Dunghwa-schan zwischen Schitscheng und Ninghwa, c. 1200 m, 7. V. 1921, T. H. Wang (Pl. sin. 330) [lecto (WOOD 1974) iso E].
Distr.: China (W Fujian, NE Guangdong, SE Hubei, Jiangxi, W Zhejiang).

Fig.: WANG & al. (1990): 123, fig. 1-4.

Ref.: WOOD (1974), WANG & al. (1990, 1998).

Notes: Apparently on grounds of the capitate stigma, this is regarded as a species of *Didymocarpus* by WANG (l.c.), and WANG & al. (1990, 1998). The habit of the plant, however, is more in favour of WOOD's placement in *Chirita*. *D. heucherifolius* and *D. cortusifolius* were treated as species of *Chirita* by WOOD (1974), but do not fit well into that genus. See discussion in the general part.

***Didymocarpus hookeri* C.B. CLARKE**, Commelyn. Cyrtandr. bengal., 84, t. 54 (1874).

Lectotype (proposed here): India, [Meghalaya], Khasia Hills, 5000–6000 ft., Hooker f. & Thomson (*Didymocarpus* sp. no. 21) [CAL sheet 332349].

Notes: The lectotype is the specimen actually figured in CLARKE's illustration. However, as he said he had seen numerous specimens, it is a lectotype rather than a holotype. There are three specimens at Kew marked '21 Didymo' in pencil by J. D. Hooker and collected by Hooker & Thomson in the Khasia Hills, each from a different locality. As the Calcutta type does not have a precise locality, none of these can be definitely labelled 'isolectotype'. The number 21 is not a collector's number, but a reference number for species recognized in the field.

Distr.: NE India.

Fig.: CLARKE l.c.; WEBER & BURTT 1983: fig. 2a (leaf gland).

***Didymocarpus insulsus* CRAIB**, Kew Bull. 4: 169 (1926).

Type: Thailand, cult. Aberdeen, X. 1925; locality of origin not indicated, coll. Kerr [ABD]. Probably original specimen: Mae châm, 14. VII. 1922, Kerr 6277 [BM, K].

Fig.: WEBER & BURTT 1983: fig. 2d,e (glands).

Distr.: Central and SE Thailand.

Notes: According to CRAIB (l.c.) the species is closely allied to *D. bicolor*.

***Didymocarpus kerrii* CRAIB**, Kew Bull. 1911: 431 (1911).

Type: Thailand, Chiangmai, on rocks in open jungle on Doi Sootep, 1350 m, 5. IX. 1909, Kerr 786 [BM, K].

= *Didymocarpus squamosus* CRAIB, Kew Bull. 1913: 71 (1913).

Type: Thailand, Chiangmai, Doi Sootep, on damp rocks in evergreen jungle, 900 m, Kerr 2636 [E, K] - BARNETT (1962).

Distr.: N Thailand.

Fig.: WEBER & BURTT 1998: fig. 1 (herb. specimen); WEBER & BURTT 1998: fig. 7a (seed surface).

Ref.: BARNETT (1962).

** *Didymocarpus labiatus* RIDL., Kew Bull. 1926: 76 (1926).

Type: Sumatra, Ins. Siberut, 11. IX. 1924, Kloss SFN 13083 [K].

Notes: Generic position uncertain, certainly not *Didymocarpus* s.str., possibly a diandrous species of *Didissandra*, but fruit not yet known.

Didymocarpus leiboensis Z.P.SOONG & W.T.WANG, Bull. Bot. Res., Harbin 4: 12 (1984).

Type: China, Sichuan, Leibo, 30. VI. 1976, Class. Phytotax. 269 [holo SZ].

Distr.: China (SW Sichuan).

Fig.: WANG 1984: t. 1, fig. 1-4; WANG & al. 1990: 118, fig. 1-4.

Ref.: WANG & al. (1990, 1998).

Didymocarpus leucocalyx C.B.CLARKE, illeg./sphalm. = *Didymocarpus albicalyx* C.B. CLARKE, see WEBER & al. (2000).

Didymocarpus lineicapsa (C.E.C.FISCHER)B.L.BURTT, Notes Roy. Bot. Gard. Edinburgh 21: 187 (1954)

≡ *Trisepalum lineicapsa* C.E.C.FISCHER, Kew Bull. 1928: 276 (1928).

Type: India, Mizoram (previously Assam), Lushai Hills, Aijal, 1225m, IX., Parry 79 [K].

Fig.: FISCHER l.c.: A (flower), B (capsule) (as *Trisepalum lineicapsa*).

Didymocarpus macrocalyx KRAENZL. = *D. primulifolius* D.DON, see there.

Didymocarpus macrophyllus [WALL. ex]D.DON, Prodr. fl. nepal., 122 (1825)

≡ *Henckelia macrophylla* ([WALL. ex]D.DON)SPRENG., Syst. veg., ed. 16, 4/2: 14 (1827).

Type: Nepal, Wallich. Associated material: Wallich 784 p.p., [BM, K, L(2), W, G, GZU].

= *Didymocarpus plicatus* D.DON, Prodr. fl. nepal. 122 (1825) – BROWN (1839), CLARKE (1883)

≡ *Henckelia plicata* (D.DON)SPRENG., Syst. veg., ed. 16, 4/2: 14 (1827).

Type: Nepal, Wallich [BM (immature leaves, old fruit)].

– *Didymocarpus aromaticus* WALL., Pl. Asiat. rar. 2: t. 141, fig. 4-7 (1831) non *D. aromaticus* D.DON (1825) – BROWN (1839), CLARKE (1883).

– *Didymocarpus macrophyllus* WALL., Numer. List 784 (1829), nom. nudum.

– *Didymocarpus monophyllus* WALL., in err. – CLARKE (1883).

Distr.: NW India, Nepal.

Fig.: WALLICH l.c., CLARKE 1874: t. 63; WEBER & BURTT 1998: fig. 4d (fruit).

Didymocarpus macrophyllus auct., non D.DON, see *Didymocarpus pedicellatus*.

Didymocarpus margaritae W.W.SMITH, Notes Roy. Bot. Gard. Edinburgh 5: 151, pl. 105 (1912).

Type: China, Yunnan. In the mountains to the NW of Szemao; at 5000 ft., flowers orange, Henry 12380B [K, E, W].

Fig.: SMITH l.c.

Distr.: China (S Yunnan).

Ref.: WANG & al. (1990, 1998).

***Didymocarpus medogensis* W.T.WANG**, Bull. Bot. Res., Harbin 2: 41 (1982).

Type: China, Xizang, Medog, 1600, 29. VI. 1980, Chen Wei-Lie 10777 [PE, photo E].

Distr.: China (SE Xizang).

Ref.: WANG & al. (1990, 1998).

***Didymocarpus megaphyllus* BARNETT**, Nat. Hist. Bull. Siam Soc. 20: 11 (1961) & Kew Bull. 15: 250 (1961).

Type: Thailand, Surat. Ban Kawp, on rock in evergreen forest, c. 100 m, 8. VIII. 1927, Kerr 13215 [holo K, iso ABD, BM, BKF].

Distr.: Peninsular Thailand.

Notes: According to BARNETT (l.c.) the species is allied to *D. kerrii* and *D. purpureo-pictus*.

***Didymocarpus mengtze* W.W.SMITH**, Notes Roy. Bot. Gard. Edinburgh 5: 152, pl. 106 (1912).

Type: China, Yunnan. Mountains to the north of Mengtze, at 7000 ft., Henry 10232 [K, E]. Fig.: SMITH l.c.; WANG & al. 1990: 118, fig. 7.

Distr.: China (SE Yunnan).

Ref.: WANG & al. (1990, 1998).

Didymocarpus mengtze var. *zhenkangensis* (W.T.WANG)H.W.LI, see *Didymocarpus zhenkangensis*.

**** *Didymocarpus mollifolius* W.T.WANG**, Acta Bot. Yunnan. 6: 22, pl. 4., fig. 1-3 (1984).

Type: China, Yunnan, Zhenkang, prope urbem, alt. 950 m, ad scopulum saxum umbrosum prope flumen, fl. lutei, 13. IX. 1979, Z.H.Hu, X.Y.Deng & al. 7900323 [YUNU].

Fig.: WANG l.c.; WANG & al. 1990: 121, fig. 1-3.

Distr.: China (SW Yunnan).

Notes: This is one of the species placed in sect. *Heteroboaea* (auct., non BENTH.) by WANG & al. 1990: 441) which alliance is out of place in *Didymocarpus*. See discussion in the general part.

***Didymocarpus mollis* [WALL. ex] DC.**, Prodr. 9: 266 (1845).

Type: [Myanmar] Burma inferior, in montibus prope Prome, 1826, Wallich 790 [BM, K(2), WU, G-DC].

– *Didymocarpus mollis* WALL., Numer. List 790, nom. nudum.

Notes: According to CLARKE (1883) the species is may be allied to *D. mortonii*.

Didymocarpus monophyllus WALL. $\equiv$ *Didymocarpus macrophyllus*, see there.

***Didymocarpus mortonii* C.B.Clarke**, Commelyn. Cyrtandr. bengal., 95, t. 65 (1874).

Lectotype (chosen here): [India] Darjeeling, Rungbee, 4500 ft., 19. VIII. 1869, Clarke 8717K [CAL]; isolecto Clarke 8717A [L], Clarke 8717B&C [CAL]

– *Didymocarpus sikkimensis* C.B.CLARKE, in herb.

Notes: CLARKE (1874: 95) commented "I distributed this to several correspondents as *D. sikkimensis* nov. sp. but the name has been taken exception to, so I have named it again in honor of Major Morton, the present Commissioner of Sikkim and grandson of the immortal Roxburgh." No other collectors are mentioned and CLARKE says he had seen numerous living wild specimens. All the specimens dated prior to 1874 of which Dr. Sanjappa (Calcutta) has sent photocopies were collected by CLARKE himself. However,

it is not clear that any of these sheets bears the actual specimen illustrated: all had originally been determined by CLARKE as *D. macrophyllus* and then given the name *sikkimensis* nov. sp. One has an early change to *D. mertonii* in an unidentified hand (CLARKE 12158D), the remainder have been written up more recently by Dr. U.C. Bhattacharyya. One sheet (CLARKE 8717C) has on it CLARKE's sketch of an opened corolla and ovary and style. This clearly was not the plant figured and it is rather a poor specimen. We have therefore decided to take another specimen of this collection (CLARKE 8717K) as lectotype. There are also two isoelectotypes (CLARKE 8717B&C) at Calcutta and the missing letters between 8717A and K may still exist in other herbaria. Curiously, none of these early collections by CLARKE is represented at Kew.

Distr.: NE India.

Fig.: CLARKE l.c.

***Didymocarpus nanophyton* [C.Y.Wu ex] H.W.Li**, Bull. Bot. Res., Harbin 3(2): 32 (1983).

Type: China, Yuanjiang, 1800 m, XI. 1968, W.C.Yin 2077 [KUN].

Distr.: China (S Yunnan).

Ref.: WANG & al. (1990, 1998).

* ***Didymocarpus nigrescens* LÉVL. & VAN.**, Bull. Soc. Bot. France 53: 550 (1906).

Type: China, Kouy-Tcheou [Guizhou]: Tou-chan, route de Houang-tien, I. 1903, J. Cavalerie 2056 - mêlé à *Didymocarpus sericeus* (*Chirita sericea*) [E].

Notes: WANG & al. (1998: 349) noted that this species cannot be reliably placed in any genus because it is known only from fruiting specimens. While WANG himself suggests that it probably belongs to *Didymocarpus*, BURTT (1958: 314) suggested that it might belong to *Tengia* or to *Petrocodon*.

** ***Didymocarpus niveolanosus* D.FANG & W.T.WANG**, Bull. Bot. Res., Harbin 2: 133 (1982).

Type: China, Guangxi, Lunglin, 15. VII. 1977, T.H. Wei 3-34531 [GM, photo E].

Distr.: China (NW Guangxi, SW Guizhou).

Notes: This is one of the species placed in sect. *Heteroboaea* (auct., non BENTH.) by WANG & al. (1990: 441) which alliance is out of place in *Didymocarpus*. See discussion in the introduction.

***Didymocarpus oblongus* [WALL. ex] D.DON**, Prodr. fl. nepal., 123 (1825); WALL., Pl. Asiat. rar. 2: 34, t. 140 (1831)

≡ *Henckelia oblonga* (D.DON)SPRENG., Syst. veg., ed. 16, 4/2: 13 (1827).

Type: Nepal, Wallich [BM, not found; neotype Wallich 738 BM].

– *Didymocarpus verticillatus* WALL., Numer. List 783 (1829), nom. nudum - BROWN (1839).

Distr.: NW India, Nepal, Bhutan.

Fig.: WALLICH l.c.; CLARKE 1874: fig. 56; WEBER & BURTT 1998: fig. 4b (fruit).

Didymocarpus obtusus [WALL. ex] R.BR., nom. illeg. – ***Didymocarpus cinereus***, see there.

Didymocarpus obtusus auct., non [WALL. ex] R.BR. – ***Didymocarpus triplotrichus***, see there.

***Didymocarpus ovatus* BARNETT**, Nat. Hist. Bull. Siam Soc. 20: 12 (1961) & Kew Bull. 15: 251 (1961).

Type: Thailand, Surat, Kao Nawng, on rocks in evergreen forest, c. 900-1200 m, 10. VIII. 1927, Kerr 13259 [BM, K, ABD, BKF?].

Distr.: Peninsular Thailand.

Notes: According to BARNETT (l.c.) the species is closely allied to *D. bicolor*.

***Didymocarpus parryorum* C.E.C.FISCHER**, Kew Bull. 1928: 142 (1928).

Type: India, Mizoram (previously Assam), Lushai Hills at Sairep, 1700 m, VII. 1926, Parry 7 [K(3)].

Distr.: NE India.

Notes: According to FISCHER (l.c.) the species is closely allied to *D. tristis*.

***Didymocarpus paucinervius* C.B.CLARKE**, in A. & C.DC., Monogr. phan. 5 (1): 83 (1883).

Type: [Myanmar] Burma inferior, Mergui, Griffith 349 (= Kew distr. nr. 3853) [BM, K].

Distr.: Myanmar.

Notes: According to CLARKE (l.c.) the species is close to *D. mollis*.

***Didymocarpus pedicellatus* R.BR.**, Cyrtandreae, 118 (1839).

Type: Himalaya occidentalis, alt. 800-1700 m, a Chumla usque ad Kumaon frequens, Royle [K].

– *Didymocarpus macrophyllus* auct., non D.DON; ROYLE, Ill. bot. Himal. Mts. 1: 294 (1836), t. 70, fig. 1 (1835) - BROWN (1839).

Distr.: NW & NE India, Nepal.

Fig.: CLARKE 1874: t. 64; ROYLE l.c. (as *D. macrophyllus*).

*? ***Didymocarpus perakensis* KRAENZL.**, Notizbl. Bot. Gart. Berlin 4: 294 (1907).

Type: Malay Peninsula, Perak, Gunong Hijau, Schlechter 13171 [presumably B - destroyed].

Note: RIDLEY (1923: 523) was unable to determine this species from the description, and the author seemed somewhat uncertain even about the genus.

Didymocarpus pinetorum KURZ, nom. nudum – ***Didymocarpus aureoglandulosus***, see there.

* ***Didymocarpus platycalyx* C.B.CLARKE**, in A. & C.DC., Monogr. phan. 5 (1): 81 (1883).

Type: Burma [Myanmar], Moulmein, Parish 433 [K].

Distr.: Myanmar.

Notes: PARISH made a sketch of this species, which he had collected near Moulmein. It shows a flower with a dark blue-purple tube and a slightly oblique pure white limb. The elongate ovary is shortly stipitate and passes into a very short style (CLARKE 1883: 82 wrote 'stylus vix ullus'). The calyx is a broad cup (6 × 8 mm), subentire or somewhat undulate. The fruit is as yet unknown and until it is found the position of the species must be uncertain (WEBER & BURTT 1998).

Didymocarpus plicatus D.DON = ***Didymocarpus macrophyllus***, see there.

***Didymocarpus podocarpus* C.B.CLARKE**, in A. & C.DC., Monogr. phan. 5 (1): 76 (1883).

Syntypes: India, Sikkim, Himalaya centralis, in regionibus temperatis & subalpinis, provinciae Sikkim; Lachen, alt. 3400-3800 metr., Hooker f. [K]; King [CAL?]; Sinchul, at 2700 metr., Hooker f. [K]; alt. 2600 metr., Treutler 95 [K]; Tumlok, Clarke 12966 [K].

Distr.: NE India, Bhutan.

***Didymocarpus poilanei* PELLEGR.** in LECOMTE, Fl. Gén. Indo-Chine, 4: 523 (1930) & in Bull. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris Sér. 2, 3: 756 (1931).

Type: [Vietnam], Annam, Nha-trang, en forêt, 1200 m, Poilane 3417 [P].

Distr.: Vietnam.

***Didymocarpus praeteritus* B.L.BURTT & R.DAVIDSON**, Notes Roy. Bot. Gard. Edinburgh 21: 213 (1954).

Type: cult. in RBG Edinburgh, C. 1697 (1952) from Forrest 26841 [E, W].

Distr.: NE Myanmar, China (W Yunnan).

Notes: According to BURTT & DAVIDSON (l.c.) the species is allied to *D. adenocarpus* and *D. purpureobracteatus*.

Ref.: WANG & al. (1990, 1998).

***Didymocarpus primulifolius* D.DON**, Prodr. fl. nepal. 123 (1825)

≡ *Henckelia primulifolia* (D.DON)SPRENG., Syst. veg., ed. 16, 4/2: 14 (1827)

≡ *Didymocarpus aromaticus* WALL., non D.DON, nom. illeg., Pl. asiatic. rar., t. 141 (1831) exclus. fig. 4-7 – HARA 1972.

Type (lecto HARA 1972): Nepal, Wallich [BM].

– *Didymocarpus aromaticus* WALL., Numer. List 785 (1829), nom. nudum

= *Didymocarpus macrocalyx* KRAENZL., Fedde Repert. 24: 217 (1928)

Type: India orient., s. dat., s. coll. [W].

Distr.: Nepal, China (S Xizang).

Fig.: CLARKE 1874: t. 57 excl. fig. pl. fr. (as *D. aromaticus*); WALLICH 1831: t. 141 (as *D. aromaticus*); WANG & al. 1990: 119, fig. 1-3.

Notes: *Didymocarpus macrocalyx* KRAENZL. is here reduced to *D. primulifolius*. The type specimen is apparently a duplicate of a collection which KRÄNZLIN identified as *Didymocarpus villosus*. Both specimens bear "India orient." on the label and are from Reichenbach's herbarium. They both represent *D. primulifolius*.

Didymocarpus primulinus W.T.WANG, nom. illeg. ≡ ***D. sinoprimum***, see there.

***Didymocarpus pseudomengtze* W.T.WANG**, Acta Bot. Yunnan. 6: 19 (1984).

Type: Yunnan, Fengqing, Hila, alt. 2700 m, ad declivitatibus saxosis, fl. purpurei, X. VII. 1938, T.T. Yu 16659 [PE].

Distr.: China (SW Yunnan).

Fig.: WANG & al. 1990: 116, fig. 1-2.

Ref.: WANG & al. (1990, 1998).

***Didymocarpus pteronema* B.L.BURTT**, Edinburgh J. Bot. 56: 376 (1999).

Type: Myanmar, Tenasserim, Tavoy distr., hills west of Paungdaw Power Station, c. 14°N-98°30'E, in earthy damp patches near streamside, in mixed forest, 1200 ft., VIII. 1961, Keenan, U Tun Aung & Rule 930 (holo E, iso K).

Notes: This has to be marked as an anomalous species, in that "there is no sign of a regenerative shoot on any of the specimens, as would be expected in a typical *Didymocarpus*, nor is there an indication, such as the base of an old dead stem, that any of the flowering plants had originated in that way. The precise growth pattern of *D. pteronema* therefore remains to be discovered" (BURTT 1999: 377). Characters in favour of a placement in *Didymocarpus* are the smooth entire (probably red) bracts in the inflorescences, the characteristic dark-coloured corolla, and the loculicidally dehiscent fruits.

***Didymocarpus pulcher* C.B.CLARKE**, in A. & C.DC., Monogr. phan. 5 (1): 79 (1883).

Syntypes: East Himalaya, Sikkim, Griffith 3841 [W, K, M (2), G-DC, G-BOISS]; 5-6000 ped., J.D. Hooker [K, M, W].

- *Didymocarpus subalternans* auct.; C.B.CLARKE, Commelyn. Cyrtandr. bengal., 85, t. 55 (1874), non R.BR. – CLARKE (1883), PELLEGRIN (1930).
- *Didymocarpus aromaticus* auct., non D.DON; GRIFF., Icon. Asiatic. t. 440, fig. 4 (1854) – CLARKE (1883), PELLEGRIN (1930).

Distr.: NE & NW India, Bhutan, Nepal, China (SE Xizang).

Fig.: CLARKE 1874: t. 55 (as *D. subalternans*); GRIFFITH l.c. (as *D. aromaticus*).

Ref.: WANG & al. (1990, 1998).

***Didymocarpus punduanus* [WALL. ex] R.BR.**, Cyrtandreae, 118 (1839).

Type: India [Meghalaya], Pundua, F. de Sylva in Wallich 777 [K-W, W].

- *Didymocarpus punduanus* WALL., Numer. List 777 (1829), nom. nudum.

Distr.: NE India.

Fig.: CLARKE 1874: t. 53; WEBER & BURTT 1998: fig. 4c (fruit).

Notes: Possibly conspecific with *D. yunnanensis*, see notes under that species.

- – **var. *attenuatus* C.B.CLARKE**, in A. & C.DC., Monogr. phan. 5 (1): 80 (1883).

Syntypes: [India, Meghalaya] Bengalica orientalis, Khasi Colles, alt. 1000-1600 metr., Griffith [K]; Mont. Khasia, 4-5000 ped., Hooker & Thomson [K, L(2), W, BM, G-DC].

***Didymocarpus purpureobracteatus* W.W.SMITH**, Notes Roy. Bot. Gard. Edinburgh 5: 153, pl. 107 (1912).

Syntypes: China, Yunnan, Mountains to the SE of Mengtze, at 6000 ft., Henry 9189 [K]; S of Red River from Manmei, at 6000 ft., Henry 9189A [E]; Forests in Teng-Chen-Lin Mountains, 7000 ft., Henry 9746A [E, K]; S of Red River from Manpan, 6000 ft., Henry 9746 [E, K].

- = *Didymocarpus veitchianus* W.W.SMITH, Notes Roy. Bot. Gard. Edinburgh 5: 154 (1912)
 ≡ *Didymocarpus purpureobracteatus* var. *veitchianus* (W.W.SMITH)H.W.Li, Bull. Bot. Res., Harbin 3(2): 32 (1983).

Type: China, Yunnan, Wilson 15a, cult. in RBG Edinburgh; leg. 1911 [holo E, iso K].

Distr.: China (SE Yunnan).

Fig.: SMITH l.c.; WANG & al. 1990: 119, fig. 4-6.

Ref.: WANG & al. (1990, 1998).

***Didymocarpus purpureopictus* CRAIB**, Kew Bull. 1911: 431 (1911).

Type: Thailand, Chiangmai, Doi Sootep, on rocks by a stream, 750 m, Kerr 1414 [BM, E, K].

Distr.: N Thailand.

Notes: According to CRAIB (l.c.) the species is allied to *D. stenanthos*.

***Didymocarpus purpureus* RIDL.**, J. Linn. Soc. 32: 508 (1896).

Type: [Peninsular Malaysia] Kedah, Gunong Chinchang [Gunung Machinchang], 1000-1500 ft., IX. 1890, Curtis 2567 [K].

Distr.: Peninsular Malaysia (Langkawi Islands).

Ref.: WEBER & BURTT (1983).

**** *Didymocarpus reniformis* W.T.WANG**, Bull. Bot. Res., Harbin 2: 134 (1982).

Type: China, Hunan, Yungxing, VI. 1959, D.Y. Zhou [HM, photo E].

Distr.: China (SE Hunan).

Notes: This is one of the species placed in sect. *Heteroboaea* (auct., non BENTH.) by WANG 1990: 441) which alliance is out of place in *Didymocarpus*. See discussion in the general part.

***Didymocarpus robustus* RIDL.**, J. Fed. Malay States Mus. 6: 52 (1916).

Type: Malay Peninsula, Gunung Kerbau, 6000-6600 ft., 13. & 18. III. 1914, Robinsons's coll. [BM, K, SING].

Distr.: Malay Peninsula (Perak).

Ref.: WEBER & BURTT (1983).

Didymocarpus rodgeri W.W.SMITH & BANERJI = ***Didymocarpus aureoglandulosus***, see there.

Didymocarpus rodgeri var. *siamensis* W.W.SMITH = ***Didymocarpus aureoglandulosus***, see there.

* ***Didymocarpus rufipes* C.B.CLARKE**, in A. & C.DC., Monogr. phan. 5 (1): 84 (1883).

Type: Burma [Myanmar], Tenasserim, in radicibus montis Mooleyit, Beddome 5798 [BM].

Distr.: Myanmar.

Notes: As was stated in WEBER & BURTT (1998), the species is only known from the incomplete type collection and its generic placement is uncertain.

** ***Didymocarpus salviiflorus* CHUN**, Sunyatsenia 6: 296 (1946) ['salviaeflorus'].

Type: Chekiang, Li-Hsui, Nan-Lin Shan, 19. IV. 1927, K.K. Tsoong 288 [Sun Yatsen Univ., photo E].

Distr.: China (Zhejiang).

Fig.: WANG & al. 1990: 121, fig. 4-6.

Notes: This is one of the species placed in sect. *Heteroboaea* (auct., non BENTH.) by WANG & al. (1990: 441) which alliance is out of place in *Didymocarpus*. See discussion in the general part.

Didymocarpus schlechterianus KRAENZL. = ***Didymocarpus cordatus***, see there.

***Didymocarpus siamensis* BARNETT**, Dansk Bot. Arkiv 20: 201 (1962).

Type: [Thailand] ca. 1250 m supra mare in saxis humidis silvae sempervirentis montis Poo Kradeng provinciae thailandicae Udawn lectus, 27. XI. 1958, Larsen 6258a [C].

Distr.: NE Thailand.

Notes: According to BARNETT (l.c.) closely allied to *D. biserratus*.

Didymocarpus sikkimensis C.B.CLARKE, nom. in herb., see ***Didymocarpus mortonii***.

***Didymocarpus silvarum* W.W.SMITH**, Notes Roy. Bot. Gard. Edinburgh 5: 151, t. 104 (1912).

Type: China, Yunnan, Szemao, from forests at 4000 ft., pink flowers, Henry 12463 [holo K, iso E].

Distr.: China (S Yunnan).

Fig.: SMITH l.c.; WANG & al. 1990: 118, fig. 5-7.

Notes: According to SMITH (l.c.) closely allied to *D. burkei*.

Ref.: WANG & al. (1990, 1998).

Didymocarpus silvarum var. *glandulosus* ≡ ***Didymocarpus glandulosus***, see there.

Didymocarpus silvarum var. *lasiantherus* ≡ ***Didymocarpus glandulosus* var. *lasiantherus***, see there.

Didymocarpus silvarum var. *minor* ≡ ***Didymocarpus glandulosus* var. *minor***, see there.

** ***Didymocarpus sinoprimum* W.T.WANG**, Acta Phytotax. Sin. 19 (1): 142 (1981)

≡ *Didymocarpus primulinus* W.T.WANG, Acta Phytotax. Sin. 13: 105 (1975), nom. illegit., non RIDL. (1922).

Type: China, Hunan, Xuefeng shan (Hsueh-feng Mt.), 1954, Li Zetang 1891 [Anhui-Chekiang Agricult. School, photo E].

Distr.: China (W Hunan).

Notes: This is one of the species placed in sect. *Heteroboaea* (auct., non BENTH.) by WANG & al. (1990: 441) which alliance is out of place in *Didymocarpus*. See discussion in the general part.

Didymocarpus squamosus CRAIB (1913) = *Didymocarpus kerrii* CRAIB (1911), see there

***Didymocarpus stenanthos* C.B.CLARKE**, in Hook., Icon. plant. 18, t. 1799 (1888)

Syntypes: China, Szechwan [Sichuan], Mons Omei [= Emei-Shan], alt. 2500 - 4000 ft. Faber 75 [K, W], Faber 326 [K].

Note: The specimen at W comprises three plants, each with a different label (Omi "1/8", "5/8, 4000", "18/8, 2500").

Distr.: China (Guizhou, W Sichuan, E Yunnan).

Fig.: HOOKER l.c., WANG & al. 1990: 120, fig. 3-7.

Ref.: WANG & al. (1990, 1998).

— **var. *pilosellus* W.T.WANG**, in W.T.WANG & K.Y.PAN, Bull. Bot. Res., Harbin 2: 132 (1982).

Type: Huangping, 1. VII. 1959, Exped. Austro-Gueizhou 2477 [n.v.].

Ref.: WANG & al. (1990, 1998).

***Didymocarpus stenocarpus* W.T.WANG**, Acta Bot. Yunnan. 6: 17, fig. 3 (1984).

Type: China, Yunnan, Yingjiang, Mangyun, alt. 1140 m, in sylvis, fl. coerulei, 27. VIII. 1980, Exped. Lab. geobot. Univ. Yunnan. 10836 [Herb. Lab. Geobot. Univ. Yunnan.].

Distr.: China (W Yunnan).

Fig.: WANG l.c., WANG & al. 1990: 117, fig. 1-3.

Ref.: WANG & al. (1990, 1998).

Didymocarpus subalternans WALL., nom. nud. — *Didymocarpus aromaticus*, see there.

Didymocarpus subalternans R.BR., nom. illeg. = *Didymocarpus aromaticus*, see there.

Didymocarpus subalternans auct., see *Didymocarpus pulcher*.

Didymocarpus subalternans R.BR. var. *curvicapsularis* C.B.CLARKE (1883) = *Didymocarpus curvicapsa*, see there.

Didymocarpus subalternans var. *curvicapsa* C.B.CLARKE in HOOK.f., (1884), nom. illegit. = *Didymocarpus curvicapsa*, see there.

** ***Didymocarpus subpalmatinervis* W.T.WANG** in A.L.WEITZMANN & al., Novon 7: 428 (1997).

Type: China, Yunnan, Y-dje, near Lou-lan, VII. 1909, Ducloux 3711 (holo P).

Distr.: China (NW Yunnan).

Notes: The species is most similar to *D. heucherifolius*, differing by the smaller leaves, 5-sect calyx, yellow corolla, shorter corolla tube and glabrous anthers.

Ref.: WANG & al. (1998).

***Didymocarpus sulphureus* RIDL.**, J. Straits Branch Roy. Asiat. Soc. 44: 32 (1905).

Type (lecto WEBER & BURTT 1983): [Peninsular Malaysia] Gunung Batu Puteh, King's coll. 8059 [SING].

Distr.: Peninsular Malaysia (Perak, Pahang, Selangor).

Fig.: WEBER & BURTT 1983: fig. 1 c,d (glands), fig. 3b-d (seeds), fig. 7 (habit, infl., flowers); WEBER & KIEW 1983: p. 26, 28 (habit, infl., flowers); WEBER & BURTT 1998: fig. 4f (fruit).
Ref.: WEBER & BURTT (1983, 1998).

– – **var. *breviflorus* RIDL.**, J. Straits Branch Roy. Asiat. Soc. 44: 32 (1905).

Type: Malay Peninsula, Selangor, Bukit Kutu, Ridley 7582 [SING].

Ref.: WEBER & BURTT (1983).

– – **var. *grandiflorus* RIDL.**, J. Fed. Malay States Mus. 6: 52 (1915).

Type: Malay Peninsula, Gunung Kerbau, 6000 ft., 18. III. 1913, Robinson [BM, K, SING].

Ref.: WEBER & BURTT (1983).

***Didymocarpus triplotrichus* HILLIARD**, Edinburgh J. Bot. 52: 218 (1995).

Type: India, Darjeeling distr., Pankhabari, 2 000 ft., VIII. 1880, Gamble 8322 (holo K).

– *Didymocarpus obtusus* auct., non [WALL. ex]R.Br.; C.B.CLARKE, Commelyn. Cyrtandr. bengal., 91, t. 61 (1874).

Distr.: NE India.

Notes: The species has been so far confused with *D. cinereus*. The specific epithet draws attention to the three different sorts of hairs present on the plant.

***Didymocarpus tristis* CRAIB**, Kew Bull. 1926: 170 (1926).

Type: Thailand, cult. Aberdeen, ex Kao Soi Dao, 1400 m, on rocks, Kerr [ABD, iso K].

Original specimen probably: Thailand, Chantaban, Kao Sri Dao, c. 1400 m, 14. XII. 1924, Kerr 9648 [BM].

Distr.: SE Thailand.

Notes: According to CRAIB (l.c.) closely allied to *D. insulsus*.

**** *Didymocarpus venosus* BARNETT**, Nat. Hist. Bull. Siam Soc. 20: 13 (1961) & Kew Bull. 16: 251 (1961).

Type: Thailand, Rachaburi; Ratburi, young plants collected on limestone rocks and cultivated in Bangkok, 25. X. 1924, Kerr 9341 [holo K].

Distr.: SW Thailand.

Notes: *D. venosus* is alien in *Didymocarpus* and will be re-classified for Flora of Thailand (BURTT, in prep.).

Didymocarpus venosus ROYLE, Ill. bot. Himal. Mts. 1: 294 (1836), nom. nudum.

Neither specimen nor identity is known.

Didymocarpus verticillatus Wall., nom. nudum – ***Didymocarpus oblongus***, see there.

***Didymocarpus villosus* D.DON**, Prodr. fl. nepal. 123 (1825)

≡ *Henckelia villosa* (D.DON)SPRENG., Syst. veg., ed. 16, 4/2: 13 (1827).

Type: Nepal, Wallich [BM, G].

Distr.: Nepal, China (S Xizang).

Ref.: WANG & al. (1990, 1998).

Didymocarpus villosus auct., non. D.DON, C.B.CLARKE (1883) – see ***D. albicalyx***

***Didymocarpus violaceus* RIDL.**, J. Linn. Soc. 32: 509 (1896).

Type: Malay Peninsula, Perak, Hermitage Hills, alt. 5000 ft., on rocks in a stream, 1892, Ridley 2909 [SING, BM].

Distr.: Peninsular Malaysia (Perak).

* *Didymocarpus violaceus* LÉVL., Fedde Repert. 11, 302 (1912), non RIDL. (1896), nom. illegit.

Type: [China] Kouy-Tcheou [Guizhou], Enfoncement de Ouen-Ly, près Thou-Ly, 1. IV. 1911, Esquirol 2594 [E].

Note: Genus doubtful, type in old fruit. No actually valid name available. WANG in WANG & al. (1998: 349) suspects that the species is a true *Didymocarpus*.

***Didymocarpus wattianus* CRAIB**, Gard. Chron. 1922, Sér 3, 72: 363 (1922).

Type: Thailand, s. loc., Kerr; cult. Aberdeen [ABD?, iso (piece "from type plant") K].

Distr.: Thailand.

Notes: See notes under *D. biserratus*.

***Didymocarpus wengeri* C.E.C.FISCHER**, Kew Bull. 1928: 74 (1928).

Type: India, Mizoram (previously Assam), South Lushai Hills, 2500 ft., IX. 1927, Wenger [K].

Distr.: NE India.

Notes: According to FISCHER (l.c.) the species is closely allied to *D. margaritae*.

**** *Didymocarpus yuenlingensis* W.T.WANG**, Bull. Bot. Res., Harbin 2: 44 (1982).

Type: China, Hunan, Yenling, V. 1970, Chen & Yang [Herb. Inst. Med. Hunan., photo E].

Distr.: China (NW Hunan).

Notes: This is one of the species placed in sect. *Heteroboaea* (auct., non BENTH.) by WANG & al. (1990: 441) which alliance is out of place in *Didymocarpus*. See discussion in the general part.

***Didymocarpus yunnanensis* (FRANCH.)W.W.SMITH**, Notes Roy. Bot. Gard. Edinburgh 14: 337 (1924)

≡ *Roettlera yunnanensis* FRANCH., Bull. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris 5: 250 (1899).

Type: China, Yunnan, Ta-pin-tze, Delavay 218 [P].

Distr.: NE India, China (SW Sichuan, SE Xizang, NW & W Yunnan).

Notes: BURTT (1960: 101) accepted the combination as given here [Smith wrote *Didymocarpus* (*Roettlera*) *yunnanensis* FRANCH.]. If that is rejected, the correct citation would be *Didymocarpus yunnanensis* (FRANCH.)C.E.C.FISCHER, Kew Bull 1940: 40 (1940). The basionym is *Roettlera yunnanensis* FRANCH., Bull. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris 5: 250 (1899). As to the affinities see the comment of WANG & al. 1998: 356: "*D. yunnanensis* is very similar to and is probably very closely related to *D. punduanus* [WALL. ex] R.BR. The two species may be conspecific, and the former is retained because we have not seen adequate material of the latter".

Ref.: WANG & al. (1990, 1998).

***Didymocarpus zhenkangensis* W.T.WANG**, Bull. Bot. Res., Harbin 2: 131 (1982)

≡ *Didymocarpus mengtze* var. *zhenkangensis* (W.T.WANG)H.W.LI, Bull. Bot. Res., Harbin 3(2): 33 (1983).

Type: China, Zhenkang, Hsiaoifang, 22. VII. 1938, T.T.Yu 16886 [PE?, iso E].

Distr.: China (SW Yunnan)

Fig.: WANG & al. 1990: 115, fig. 5-6.

Ref.: WANG & al. (1990, 1998).

***Didymocarpus zhufengensis* W.T.WANG**, Bull. Bot. Res., Harbin 4: 13 (1984).

Type: China, Xizang, Zhumulongmafeng, 22. VI. 1959, Exped. Zhumulongma. 448 [PE?].

Distr.: China (S Xizang).

Fig.: WANG 1984: fig. 5, 6.

Ref.: WANG & al. (1990, 1998).

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Appendix: Alphabetical list of names hitherto established in *Didymocarpus* and current position of species. For detailed taxonomic references to the names see the present paper for *Didymocarpus* s. str., and VITEK & al. (2000) for all other names (also with quotation of types). For typography and signs see 'Notes to the list of names'. Abbreviations of generic names: *A.* = *Ancylostemon*, *B.* = *Briggsia*, *Ch.* = *Chirita*, *Cy.* = *Cyrtandra*, *D.* = *Didymocarpus*, *Ds.* = *Didissandra*, *H.* = *Henckelia*, *L.* = *Loxostigma*, *O.* = *Oreocharis*, *P.* = *Paraboea*; author abbreviations as to BRUMMITT & POWELL (1992) except (for saving space): AW = A.WEBER, BLB = B.L.BURTT, CBC = C.B.CLARKE, H-M = HAND.-MAZZ., WWS = WWS, WTW = W.T.WANG; illeg. = nom. illeg., nud. = nom. nudum; inval. = nom. inval., in syn. = nom. in syn.; in epithets remaining unaltered when transferred (eventually except gender) only the initial letter is given, e.g., *D. albomarginatus* = *H. a.* (*Henckelia albomarginata*).

D. acuminatus* R.Br.**D. adenocalyx* WTW*****D. adenocarpus* C.E.C.FISCHER*****D. albicalyx* CBC***D. albicaulis* – misspelling *D. albicalyx* CBC*D. albinellus* RIDL. = *H. hispida* (RIDL.)AW*D. albinus* RIDL. = *H. hispida* (RIDL.)AW*D. albomarginatus* HEMS. = *H. a.* (HEMS.)AW*D. albus* RIDL. = *H. a.* (RIDL.)AW– var. *major* RIDL. – status uncertain*D. alternans* RIDL. = *H. a.* (RIDL.)AW*D. alternifolius* CBC = *H. a.* (CBC)BLB*D. amoenus* CBC = *H. a.* (CBC)BLB*D. anachoretus* (HANCE)LÉVL., inval. = *Ch. a.* HANCE***D. andersonii* CBC***D. angovensis* BOJ., in syn. – *Streptocarpus hilsenbergii* R.Br.*D. angustifolius* CBC = *H. a.* (CBC)BLB*D. anthonyanus* H-M = *Ch. pumila* D.DON*D. anthonyi* KIEW = *H. a.* (KIEW)AW***D. antirrhinoides* AW***D. areolatus* STAPP = *Cy. a.* (STAPP)BLB*D. aristatus* (BLANCO)F.VILLEG.= ? *Dopatrium junceum* (ROXB.)BENTH.***D. aromaticus* D.DON***D. ascendens* RIDL. = *H. a.* (RIDL.)AW*D. asperifolius* (BLUME)BAKH. f.= *Ch. a.* (BLUME)BLB*D. atrosanguineus* RIDL. = *H. a.* (RIDL.)AW***D. aurantiacus* CBC*****D. aureoglandulosus* CBC***D. aureus* (FRANCH.)DIELS = *A. a.* (FRANCH.)BLB*D. auricula* S.MOORE = *O. a.* (S.MOORE)CBC*D. azureus* BLB = *H. densifolia* (RIDL.)AW*D. bakoensis* BLB = *H. b.* (BLB)BLB*D. balansae* PELLEGR.= *Ch. swinglei* (MERR.)WTW** *D. bancanus* SCHEFF., most probably *H.**D. barbatus* JACK = *Ch. asperifolia* (BLUME)BLB*** *D. barbinervius* CBC***D. battamensis* RIDL. = *H. b.* (RIDL.)BLB*D. beccarii* CBC = *H. b.* (CBC)BLB*D. bequaertii* DE WILD.= *Schizoboea kamerunensis* (ENGL.)BLB***D. bhutanicus* WTW*****D. bicolor* CRAIB***D. bicornutus* (HAYATA)S.Y.HU= *Hemiboea b.* (HAYATA)OHWI*D. bifolius* WALL., in syn. = *Ch. b.* D.DON***D. biserratus* BARNETT***D. ? blancoi* HASSK.,illeg. = *Lindernia antipoda* (L.)ALSTON*D. bombycinus* RIDL. = *H. b.* (RIDL.)AW** *D. bonii* PELLEGR.***D. bracteatus* MACGREGOR & WWS***D. breviflorus* (RIDL.)AW & KIEW= *H. b.* (RIDL.)AW*D. brevipes* (CBC)H-M = *Ch. speciosa* KURZ*D. browniei* KOORD. = *Dichrotrichum b.*(KOORD.)BLB, to be transferred to *Agalmyla**D. bullatus* CBC = *H. bullata* (CBC)BLB***D. burkei* WWS***D. caelestis* (RIDL.)KIEW = *H. c.* (RIDL.)AW*D. caeruleus* RIDL. = *H. c.* (RIDL.)AW*D. caeruleus* (R.Br.)KOORD.,illeg. = *Ch. c.* R.Br.*D. calcareus* RIDL. = *H. c.* (RIDL.)AW*D. campanulatus* (RIDL.)BLB= cf. *H. hirta* (RIDL.)AW*D. castaneifolius* RIDL. = *H. c.* (RIDL.)AW*D. cavaleriei* LÉVL. = *Anna ophiorrhizoides*

(HEMS.)BLB & DAVIDSON

D. cavaleriei (LÉVL. & VAN.)LÉVL.,inval = *L. c.* (LÉVL. & VAN.)BLB***D. cinereus* D.DON*****D. citrinus* RIDL.***D. clarkei* LÉVL., inval. = *Didymostigma**obtusum* (CBC)WTW*D. codonion* KIEW = *H. c.* (KIEW)AW*D. condorensis* PIERRE, in syn.– *Petrocosmea c.* PELLEGR.*D. conicapsularis* CBC = *H. c.* (CBC)BLB*D. consobrinus* Kraenzl.= *Ridleyandra rufa* (CBC)BLB***D. corchorifolius* DC.***D. corchorifolius* auct., non DC.– *D. antirrhinoides* AW

D. cordatus* DC.**– var. *debilis* RIDL.– var. *ophirensis* RIDL.*D. corneri* KIEW ≡ *H. c.* (KIEW)AW*D. corniculatus* JACK ≡ *H. c.* (JACK)SPRENG.* *D. cortusifolius* (HANCE)WTW***D. cortusifolius* (HANCE)LÉVL.,inval. – **** *D. c.* (HANCE)WTW***D. craspedodromus* KIEW ≡ *H. c.* (KIEW)AW*D. crenatus* BAKER ≡ *H. c.* (BAKER)BLB*D. crinitus* JACK ≡ *H. c.* (JACK)SPRENG.– var. *curtisii* RIDL. ≡ *H. c.* (RIDL.)AW– var. *exasperatus* CBC – status uncertain– var. *latifolius* CBC – status uncertain– var. *elongatus* RIDL. – status uncertain*D. cristatus* DALZELL = (?) *Ch. hamosa* R.BR.*D. croceus* RIDL. ≡ *H. c.* (RIDL.)AW*D. cruciformis* CHUN ≡ *Ch. c.* (CHUN)WTW*D. curtisii* (RIDL.)RIDL. ≡ *H. c.* (RIDL.)AW***D. curvicaupsa* HILLIARD***D. cyaneus* RIDL. = *Ch. lacunosa* (HOOK.f.)BLB*D. cyathophorus* RCHB.f. & ZOLL.,nud. = *Ch. caerulea* R.BR.*D. davisonii* KIEW ≡ *H. d.* (KIEW)AW*D. dawnii* KIEW ≡ *H. d.* (KIEW)AW*D. demissus* HANCE ≡ *Ch. d.* (HANCE)WTW*D. densifolius* RIDL. ≡ *H. d.* (RIDL.)AW*D. dentatus* RIDL. ≡ *H. dentata* (RIDL.)BLB***D. denticulatus* WTW***D. depressus* (HOOK.f.)CHUN ≡ *Ch. d.* HOOK.f.*D. detergibilis* CBC ≡ *P. d.* (CBC)BLB*D. dielsii* BORZA ≡ *Ch. d.* (BORZA)BLB*D. doryphyllus* BLB ≡ *H. d.* (BLB)AW*D. eburneus* (HANCE)HAND.-MAZZ ≡ *Ch. e.* HANCE*** *D. elatior* PRAIN***D. elegans* CBC ≡ *H. e.* (CBC)BLB*D. elegantissimus* (LÉVL. & VAN.)LÉVL.,inval. ≡ *B. e.* (LÉVL. & VAN.)CRAIB*D. elongatus* JACK ≡ *Ds. e.* (JACK)CBC*D. ericiflorus* RIDL. ≡ *H. e.* (RIDL.)AW*D. esquirolii* LÉVL. = *Lysionotus serratus* D.DON*D. falcatus* KIEW ≡ *H. f.* (KIEW)AW*D. fasciatus* RIDL. ≡ *H. f.* (RIDL.)AW*D. fascicularis*, sphalm. = *H. follicularis* (CBC)BLB*D. fauriei* (FRANCH.)LÉVL.,inval. = *Ch. eburnea* HANCE*D. filicifolius* RIDL. = *H. salicina* (RIDL.)AW*D. fimbrisepalus* (H-M)H-M ≡ *Ch. f.* H-M*D. fischeri* GAMBLE ≡ *H. f.* (GAMBLE)AW & BLB*D. flavescens* RIDL. ≡ *H. f.* (RIDL.)AW*D. flavobrunneus* RIDL. ≡ *H. f.* (RIDL.)AW– var. *montanus* RIDL. ≡ *H. f.* (RIDL.)AW*D. flavus* RIDL. = *H. f.* (RIDL.)AW– var. *purpurascens* RIDL. – status uncertain*D. floccosus* THWAITES≡ *H. f.* (THWAITES)AW & BLB*D. floribundus* (M.R.HEND.)BLB≡ *H. f.* (M.R.HEND.)AW*D. follicularis* CBC ≡ *H. f.* (CBC)BLB*D. fordii* HEMSL. ≡ *Ch. f.* (HEMSL.)D.WOOD*D. forrestii* (ANTHONY)H-M≡ *Ch. forrestii* ANTHONY*D. fritschii* (LÉVL. & VAN.)LÉVL.,inval. = *B. mihieri* (FRANCH.)CRAIB*D. frutescens* JACK = *Ds. f.* (JACK)CBC***D. gageanus* WWS***D. gambleanus* C.E.C. FISCHER≡ *H. g.* (C.E.C. FISCHER)AW & BLB*D. geitleri* AW ≡ *H. g.* (AW)AW*D. glabratus* RIDL. ≡ *H. g.* (RIDL.)AW***D. glandulosus* (WWS)WTW**– var. *lasiantherus* (WTW)WTW– var. *minor* (WTW)WTW***D. graciliflorus* MACGREGOR & WWS***D. gracilipes* CBC ≡ *H. g.* (CBC)BLB***D. grandidentatus* (WTW)WTW***D. grandiflorus* (WALL.)DIETR. ex STEUD.,in syn. = *Ch. urticifolia* D.DON*D. grandiflorus* RIDL., illeg. ≡ *H. ridleyana* AW*D. grandifolius* (A.DIETR.)F.G.DIETR.≡ *Ch. macrophylla* WALL.*D. grandifolius* RIDL., illeg. ≡ *H. tahanica* (BLB)AW*D. griffithii* WIGHT ≡ *L. g.* (WIGHT)CBC*D. hamosus* WALL., nud. ≡ *Ch. hamosa* R.BR**** *D. hancei* HEMSL***D. hedyotideus* CHUN ≡ *Ch. h.* (CHUN)WTW*D. helicteroides* WALL., nud. = *Boea wallichii* R.BR.***D. hemsleyanus* LÉVL.***D. heterophyllus* RIDL. ≡ *H. h.* (RIDL.)AW**** *D. heucherifolius* H-M**≡ *Ch. h.* (H-M)D.WOOD*D. hilsenbergii* BOJ., in syn. = *Streptocarpus h.* R.BR*D. hirsutus* RIDL. ≡ *H. h.* (RIDL.)AW*D. hirtus* RIDL. ≡ *H. h.* (RIDL.)AW*D. hispidulus* RIDL., nud. ≡ *H. hispida* (RIDL.)AW*D. hispidus* RIDL. ≡ *H. h.* (RIDL.)AW– var. *selangorensis* RIDL. – status uncertain*D. holocalyx* CHUN, in syn. = *Pseudoch.**guangxiensis* (S.Z.HUANG)WTW*D. holtumii* (M.R.HEND.)BLB≡ *H. h.* (M.R.HEND.)AW***D. hookeri* CBC***D. horsfieldii* (R.BR.)KOORD.= *Ch. asperifolia* (BLUME)BLB*D. horsfieldii* var. *scaberrimus* (R.BR.)BACKER &BAKH.f. = *Ch. asperifolia* (BLUME)BLB s.lat.*D. horsfieldii* SCHINZ – *Ch. lavandulacea* STAPF*D. humboldtianus* GARDNER≡ *H. h.* (GARDNER)AW & BLB– var. *primulifolius* THWAITES= *H. h.* (GARDNER)AW & BLB s.lat.– var. *recedens* CBC= *H. h.* (GARDNER)AW & BLB s.lat.

- D. humilis* (MIQ.)BLB
 = *H. h.* (MIQ.)AW & BLB
D. hwaianus S.Y.HU = *Hemiboea*
subcapitata CBC var. *subcapitata*
D. inaequalis RIDL. = *H. i.* (RIDL.)AW
D. incanus (R.BR.)CBC = *H. browniana* AW
D. innominatus BLB = *H. i.* (BLB)AW & BLB
D. insulsus CRAIB
D. johannis-winkleri KRAENZL.
 = *H. rufescens* (CBC)BLB
D. juliae (HANCE)LÉVL., inval. = *Ch. j.* HANCE
D. kamerunensis ENGL.
 = *Schizoboea k.* (ENGL.)BLB
D. kerrii CRAIB
D. kinnearii F.MUELL. = *Boea k.* (F.MUELL.)BLB
D. koerperi BLB = *H. k.* (BLB)BLB
D. kompsoboea CBC = *H. k.* (CBC)BLB
D. kompsoboea auct. – *H. rugosa* (RIDL.)AW
D. ? kurzii CBC = *L. k.* (CBC)BLB
 ** *D. labiatus* RIDL.
D. lacei WWS = *Ch. l.* (WWS)BLB
D. lacunosus HOOK f. = *Ch. l.* (HOOK.f.)BLB
D. lanceolatus CBC = *H. l.* (CBC)BLB
D. lanceolatus RIDL., illeg.
 = *H. doryphylla* (BLB)AW
D. lancifolius M.R.HEND. = *H. l.* (M.R.HEND.)AW
D. lanuginosus R.BR. = *Corallodiscus l.* (R.BR.)BLB
D. lanuginosus auct. (MAXIMOWICZ 1874)
 = *O. maximowiczii* CBC
D. lanuginosus GAMBLE = *H. gambleana*
 (C.E.C.FISCHER)AW & BLB
D. lavandulaceus, nud. = *Ch. l.* STAFF
D. lawesii F.MUELL. = *Boea l.* H.O.FORBES
D. laxus RIDL. = *P. l.* (RIDL.)RIDL.
D. leiboensis Z.P.SOONG & WTW
D. leiophyllus KIEW = *H. l.* (KIEW)AW
D. leptocalyx CBC = *H. l.* (CBC)BLB
D. leptocalyx CBC var. *tenuior* CBC
 = *H. bakoensis* var. *tenuior* (CBC)BLB
D. leucanthus KIEW = *H. l.* (KIEW)AW
D. leucocalyx CBC, illeg./sphalm.
 = *D. albicalyx* CBC
D. leucocodon (RIDL.)KIEW = *H. l.* (RIDL.)AW
D. lilacinus RIDL. = *H. l.* (RIDL.)AW
D. lineicapsa (C.E.C.FISCHER)BLB
 = *Trisepalum lineicapsa* C.E.C.FISCHER
D. lithophilus KIEW = *H. rugosa* (RIDL.)AW
D. longipes CBC = *H. l.* (CBC)AW
D. longipetiolatus MERR. = *H. l.* (BLB)BLB
D. longipetiolatus GARDNER
 = *H. zeylanica* (CBC)AW & BLB
D. lyratus WIGHT = *H. l.* (WIGHT)AW & BLB
 – var. *protractus* CBC – status uncertain
D. macrocalyx KRAENZL. = *D. primulifolius* D.DON
D. macrophyllus D.DON
D. macrophyllus auct. (ROYLE 1835)
 = *D. pedicellatus* R.BR.
D. macrosiphon (HANCE)LÉVL.,
 inval. = *Raphiocarpus m.* (HANCE)BLB
D. macrostachyus E.BARNES
 = *H. m.* (E.BARNES)AW & BLB
D. madagascariensis CBC
 = *Hovanelia m.* (CBC)AW & BLB
D. mairei LÉVL. = *A. mairei* (LÉVL.)CRAIB
 = *A. m.* (LÉVL.)CRAIB var. *mairei*
D. malayanus HOOK.f. = *H. m.* (HOOK.f.)AW
D. mannii (CBC)WONISCH
 = *Trachystigma m.* CBC
D. margaritae WWS
D. marginatus CBC = *H. m.* (CBC)AW
D. martinii LÉVL. & VAN.
 = *P. m.* (LÉVL.&VAN.)BLB
D. medogensis WTW
D. meeboldii WWS & RAMASWAMI = *H. m.*
 (W.W. SMITH & RAMASWAMI)AW & BLB
D. megaphyllus BARNETT
D. membranaceus BEDD.
 = *H. missionis* (R.BR.)AW & BLB
D. mengtze WWS
D. mengtze var. *zhenkangensis* (WTW)H.W.Li
 = *D. zhenkangensis* WTW
D. mihieri (FRANCH.)LÉVL.,
 inval. = *B. m.* (FRANCH.)CRAIB
D. minahassae (TEYSM. & BINN.)H.FORBES
 = *P. m.* (TEYSM. & BINN.)BLB
D. miniatus KIEW = *H. m.* (KIEW)AW
D. minuteserrulatus (HAYATA)YAMAMOTO (sphalm.
 minutiserratus) = *Ch. anachoreta* HANCE
D. minutus KRAENZL. = *P. m.* (KRAENZL.)BLB
D. minutus H-M = *Ch. speluncae* (H-M)D.WOOD
D. missionis R.BR. = *H. m.* (R.BR.)AW & BLB
D. modestus RIDL. (1915) = *H. m.* (RIDL.)AW
D. modestus RIDL. (1920), illeg. = *H. reptans*
 (JACK)SPRENG var. *reptans*
 ** *D. mollifolius* WTW
D. mollis DC.
D. mollissimus (RIDL.)F.N.WILLIAMS
 = *Ch. m.* RIDL.
D. monophyllus WALL.,
 in err. = *D. macrophyllus* D.DON
D. mortonii CBC
D. multiflorus WALL., nud. = *P. m.* (R.BR.)BLB
D. multinervius MERR. = *H. crenata* (BAKER)BLB
D. murutorum BLB = *H. m.* (BLB)BLB
D. myricifolius RIDL. = *H. m.* (RIDL.)BLB
D. nanophyton H.W.Li
D. nervosus CBC = *H. n.* (CBC)BLB
D. neurophyllus COLLETT & HEMSL.
 = *P. n.* (COLLETT & HEMSL.)BLB
 * *D. nigrescens* LÉVL. & VAN
D. nitidus KIEW & AW = *H. n.* (KIEW & AW)AW
 ** *D. niveolanosus* D.FANG & WTW
D. niveus (KIEW)KIEW = *H. n.* (KIEW)AW

- D. notochlaena* (LÉVL. & VAN.)LÉVL.,
 inval. $\equiv$ *A. n.* (LÉVL. & VAN.)CRAIB
D. oblongus D.DON
D. obtusus WALL., nud. – *D. cinereus* D.DON
Didymocarpus obtusus auct., non WALL.
 – *D. triplotrichus* HILLIARD
D. ophirensis RIDL. $\equiv$ *H. marginata* (CBC)AW
D. oreocharis HANCE $\equiv$ *O. benthamii* CBC
D. ovalifolius Wight
 $\equiv$ *H. ovalifolia* (WIGHT)AW & BLB
D. ovatus BARNETT
D. pallidus KRAENZL. $\equiv$ *Cy. copelandii* MERR.
D. papillosus KRAENZL.
 $\equiv$ *Ridleyandra rufa* (CBC)BLB
D. paraboea CBC $\equiv$ *P. clarkei* BLB
D. paraboeoides KRAENZL.
 $\equiv$ *P. p.* (KRAENZL.)BLB
D. parryorum C.E.C.FISCHER
D. parviflorus RIDL. $\equiv$ *H. p.* (RIDL.)AW
D. paucinervius CBC
D. pectinatus OLIV. $\equiv$ *H. p.* (OLIV.)AW
D. pedicellatus R.Br.
 **? *D. perakensis* Kraenzl
D. perditus RIDL. $\equiv$ *H. puncticulata* (RIDL.)AW
D. petiolaris CBC $\equiv$ *H. p.* (CBC)BLB
D. pinetorum KURZ,
 nud. $\equiv$ *D. aureoglandulosus* CBC
D. pinnatifidus H-M $\equiv$ *Ch. p.* (H-M)BLB
 * *D. platycalyx* CBC
D. platypus CBC $\equiv$ *H. p.* (CBC)AW
 – var. *sumatranus* RIDL. – status uncertain
D. pleuropogon BLB $\equiv$ *H. p.* (BLB)BLB
D. plicatus D.DON $\equiv$ *D. macrophyllus* D.DON
D. podocarpus CBC
D. poilanei PELLEGR.
D. polyanthoides KIEW $\equiv$ *H. p.* (KIEW)AW
D. polycephalus CHUN $\equiv$ *Ch. p.* (CHUN)WTW
D. praeteritus BLB & R.DAVIDSON
D. primulifolius D.DON
D. primulifolius GARDNER, illeg.
 $\equiv$ *H. humboldtiana* (GARDNER)AW & BLB
D. primulinus RIDL. $\equiv$ *H. p.* (RIDL.)AW
D. primulinus WTW., illeg.
 $\equiv$ *D. sinoprimum* WTW
D. primuloides (MIQ.)MAXIM.
 $\equiv$ *Opithandra p.* (MIQ.)BLB
D. primuloides KRAENZL., illeg.
 $\equiv$ *P. paraboeoides* (KRAENZL.)BLB
D. ? productus CBC $\equiv$ *H. reptans*
 var. *monticola* (RIDL.)AW
D. pseudomengtze WTW
D. pteronema BLB
D. pubiflorus (RIDL.)BLB $\equiv$ *H. venusta* (RIDL.)AW
D. pulchellus RIDL. $\equiv$ *H. p.* (RIDL.)AW
D. pulcher CBC
D. pumilus RIDL. $\equiv$ *H. nana* AW
D. punctatus CBC $\equiv$ *H. p.* (CBC)BLB
D. puncticulatus RIDL. $\equiv$ *H. p.* (RIDL.)AW
D. punduanus R.Br.
 – var. *attenuatus* CBC
D. purpureobracteatus WWS
D. purpureobracteatus var. *veitchianus*
 (WWS)H.W.Li $\equiv$ *D. p.* WWS
D. purpureopictus CRAIB
D. purpureus Ridl
D. pusillus BAKER $\equiv$ *Hovanella*
madagascariensis (CBC)AW & BLB
D. pygmaeus CBC $\equiv$? *Ch. hamosa* R.Br.
D. pyroliflorus RIDL. $\equiv$ *H. p.* (RIDL.)AW
D. quinquevulnerus RIDL. $\equiv$ *H. q.* (RIDL.)AW
D. racemosus JACK $\equiv$ *H. r.* (JACK)SPRENG.
D. ramosus RIDL. $\equiv$ *H. r.* (RIDL.)AW
D. regularis RIDL. $\equiv$ *P. r.* (RIDL.)RIDL.
 ** *D. reniformis* WTW
D. repens BEDD. $\equiv$ *H. r.* (BEDD.)AW & BLB
D. reptans JACK $\equiv$ *H. r.* (JACK)SPRENG.
 – var. *modestus* RIDL. – status uncertain
 – var. *monticolus* RIDL. $\equiv$ *H. r.* var. *m.* (RIDL.)AW
 – var. *violascens* RIDL. – status uncertain
D. reptans auct. non JACK, (BEUMÉE 1919) – *Ds.*
elongata ssp. *montana* (BLUME)AW & BLB
D. reticulosus CBC $\equiv$ *H. r.* (CBC)AW
D. rexii HOOK. $\equiv$ *Streptocarpus r.* (HOOK.)LINDL.
D. ridleyanus BLB, illeg. $\equiv$ *H. r.* AW
D. robinsonii RIDL. $\equiv$ *H. r.* (RIDL.)AW
D. robustus RIDL
D. rodergi WWS & BANERJI
 $\equiv$ *D. aureoglandulosus* CBC
D. rodergi var. *siamensis* WWS
 $\equiv$ *D. aureoglandulosus* CBC
D. rottlerianus WALL., nud.
 $\equiv$ *H. incana* (VAHL)SPRENG.
D. rottlerianus var. *lanuginosus* CBC $\equiv$ *H.*
gambleana (C.E.C.FISCHER)AW & BLB
D. rottlerianus var. *tomentosus* (WIGHT)CBC
 $\equiv$ *H. incana* (VAHL)SPRENG.
D. rottlerianus var. *wightii* CBC
 $\equiv$ *H. wightii* (CBC)AW & BLB
D. rotundifolius HEMS. $\equiv$ *Ch. r.* (HEMS.) D.WOOD
D. rubiginosus (RIDL.)BLB $\equiv$ *H. r.* (RIDL.)AW
D. rufescens CBC $\equiv$ *H. r.* (CBC)BLB
 * *D. rufipes* CBC
D. rugosus RIDL. $\equiv$ *H. r.* (RIDL.)AW
D. salicinoides KIEW $\equiv$ *H. s.* (KIEW)AW
D. salicinus RIDL. $\equiv$ *H. s.* (RIDL.)AW
 ** *D. salviiflorus* CHUN
D. saxatilis (HEMS.)LÉVL., inval.
 $\equiv$ *A. s.* (HEMS.)CRAIB
D. scabrinnervius CBC $\equiv$ *H. s.* (CBC)BLB
D. schefferi H.FORBES $\equiv$ *P. s.* (H.FORBES)BLB
 – var. *ambiguus* CBC – status uncertain
D. schlechterianus KRAENZL. $\equiv$ *D. cordatus* DC.

- D. scortechinii* (RIDL.)BLB $\equiv$ *H. s.* (RIDL.)AW
D. secundiflorus CHUN $\equiv$ *Ch. s.* (CHUN)WTW
D. seguinii LÉVL. & VAN
 $\equiv$ *P. rufescens* (FRANCH.)BLB
D. semitortus CBC $\equiv$ *H. s.* (CBC)AW
D. sericeus RIDL. $\equiv$ *H. s.* (RIDL.)AW
D. sericeus (LÉVL. & VAN.)LÉVL.,
 inval. $\equiv$ *O. auricula* (S.MOORE)CBC
D. serratifolius RIDL. $\equiv$ *H. s.* (RIDL.)AW
D. serratus R.BR. $\equiv$ *H. s.* (R.BR.)AW
D. serratus RIDL., illeg. $\equiv$ *H. serratifolia* (RIDL.)AW
D. sesquifolius (CLARKE)LÉVL.,
 inval. $\equiv$ *Raphiocarpus s.* (CBC)BLB
D. siamensis BARNETT
D. sikkimensis CBC, in. herb. $\equiv$ *D. mortonii* CBC
D. silvarum WWS
 – var. *glandulosus* $\equiv$ *D. g.* (WWS)WTW
 – var. *lasiantherus* $\equiv$ *D. glandulosus*
 var. *lasiantherus* (WTW)WTW
 – var. *minor* $\equiv$ *D. glandulosus*
 var. *minor* (WTW)WTW
D. simplex KRAENZL. $\equiv$ *H. s.* (KRAENZL.)BLB
D. sinensis (LINDL.)LÉVL., inval. $\equiv$ *Ch. s.* LINDL.
D. sinohenryi CHUN $\equiv$ *Omithandra s.* (CHUN)BLB
 ** *D. sinoprimumulus* WTW $\equiv$ *D. primulinus* WTW
D. soldanella Ridl. $\equiv$ *H. s.* (RIDL.)AW
D. speciosus WALL., nud./in syn.
 $\equiv$ *Ch. pumila* D.DON
D. speciosus WALL., in syn. $\equiv$ *Ch. urticifolia* D.DON
D. speciosus (HEMSL.)LÉVL.,
 inval. $\equiv$ *B. s.* (HEMSL.)CRAIB
D. speciosus (KURZ)H-M $\equiv$ *Ch. sp.* KURZ
D. speluncae H-M $\equiv$ *Ch. sp.* (H-M)D.WOOD
D. sprengelii KORTH., in syn. $\equiv$ *Ds. s.* CBC
D. squamosus CRAIB $\equiv$ *D. kerrii* CRAIB
D. stapfii KRAENZL. $\equiv$ *H. s.* (KRAENZL.)BLB
D. stenanthos CBC
 – var. *pilosellus* WTW
D. stenocarpus WTW
D. stoloniferus KIEW $\equiv$ *H. s.* (KIEW)AW
D. stolzii ENGL. $\equiv$ *Schizoboea*
kamerunensis (ENGL.)BLB
 – var. *minor* MANSF. $\equiv$ *Schizoboea*
kamerunensis (ENGL.)BLB
D. subalternans WALL., nud. $\equiv$ *D. aromaticus* D.DON
D. subalternans R.BR. $\equiv$ *D. aromaticus* D.DON
D. subalternans auct. (GRIFFITH 1854)
 $\equiv$ *D. pulcher* CBC
D. subalternans var. *curvicapsularis* CBC,
 nud. $\equiv$ *D. curvicapsa* HILLIARD
 ** *D. subpalmatinervis* WTW
D. sulphureus RIDL.
 – var. *breviflorus* RIDL.
 – var. *grandiflorus* RIDL.
D. swinglei MERR. $\equiv$ *Ch. s.* (MERR.)WTW
D. tahanicus BLB $\equiv$ *H. t.* (BLB)AW
D. teres CBC $\equiv$ *H. t.* (CBC)BLB
D. ternatus MIQ. $\equiv$ *Ds. t.* (MIQ.)AW & BLB
D. tibeticus (FRANCH.)H-M $\equiv$ *Ch. t.* (FRANCH.)BLB
D. tiumanicus (RIDL.)BLB $\equiv$ *H. t.* (RIDL.)AW
D. tomentosus WIGHT $\equiv$ *H. incana* (VAHL)SPRENG.
 – var. *lanuginosus* CBC $\equiv$ *H. gambleana*
 (C.E.C.FISCHER)AW & BLB
D. tonkinensis (KRAENZL.)H-M
 $\equiv$ *Boeica porosa* CBC
D. traillianus (FORREST & WWS)H-M
 $\equiv$ *Ch. speciosa* KURZ
D. triflorus (CBC)BLB $\equiv$ *Ds. t.* CBC
D. triplotrichus HILLIARD
D. tristis CRAIB
D. (Rottlera uniflora FRANCH.), BORZA
 $\equiv$ *Ch. dielsii* (BORZA)BLB
D. urticifolius (D.DON)WONISCH $\equiv$ *Ch. u.* D.DON
D. urticifolius RIDL. $\equiv$ *H. urticoides* AW
D. vandaalenii (VALETON)VAN STEENIS, nud.
 $\equiv$ cf. *H. vulcanica* (RIDL.)AW & BLB
D. veitchianus WWS
 $\equiv$ *D. purpureobracteatus* WWS
 ** *D. venosus* BARNETT
D. venosus ROYLE, nud. – unknown
D. venustus RIDL. $\equiv$ *H. v.* (RIDL.)AW
D. verbeniflos CBC $\equiv$ *H. v.* (CBC)BLB
D. verecundus CHUN $\equiv$ *Ch. v.* (CHUN)WTW
D. verticillatus WALL., nud. $\equiv$ *D. oblongus* D.DON
D. vestitus BAKER $\equiv$ *Hovanella*
v. (BAKER)AW & BLB
 – var. *lanceolatus* BLB – status uncertain
D. villosus D.DON
D. villosus auct. (CLARKE 1874) $\equiv$ *D. albicalyx* CBC
D. viola (RIDL.)F.N.WILLIAMS $\equiv$ *Ch. v.* RIDL.
D. violaceus RIDL.
 * *D. violaceus* LÉVL., illeg.
D. violascens RIDL. $\equiv$ *Ds. elongata* ssp. *elongata*
D. violoides CBC $\equiv$ *H. v.* (CBC)BLB
D. virgineus BLB $\equiv$ *H. v.* (BLB)BLB
D. viscidus RIDL. $\equiv$ *H. v.* (RIDL.)AW
D. vulcanicus RIDL. $\equiv$ *H. v.* (RIDL.)AW & BLB
D. vulpinus KRAENZL. $\equiv$ *Cy. v.* (KRAENZL.)BLB
D. wattianus CRAIB
D. wengeri C.E.C.FISCHER
D. wightii (CBC)GAMBLE
 $\equiv$ *H. w.* (CBC)AW & BLB
D. winkleri RIDL. $\equiv$ *H. malayana* (HOOK.f.)AW
D. woodii MERR. $\equiv$ *H. w.* (MERR.)AW & BLB
D. yongii KIEW $\equiv$ *H. y.* (KIEW)AW
 ** *D. yuenlingensis* WTW
D. yunnanensis (FRANCH.)WWS
D. zeylanicus R.BR. $\equiv$ *H. z.* (R.BR.)AW & BLB
D. zhenkangensis WTW
D. zhufengensis WTW
D. zollingeri (CBC)KOORD. $\equiv$ *Ch. caerulea* R.BR.
 – var. *cyathiflorus* BAKH.f. $\equiv$ *Ch. caerulea* R.BR.