

Names, types and current placement of the species hitherto referred to *Didymocarpus*, *Loxocarpus*, *Codonoboea*, *Platyadenia* and *Henckelia* (Gesneriaceae)

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Zusammenfassung

Im Anschluß an die Bearbeitung der heterogenen Gattung *Didymocarpus* und der Nachbargattungen *Loxocarpus*, *Codonoboea* und *Platyadenia* und ihre Aufteilung auf die wesentlich enger gefaßte Gattung *Didymocarpus*, auf die wiedererrichtete und stark erweiterte Gattung *Henckelia* und die neue Gattung *Hovanella* (WEBER & BURTT 1998d) wird ein Verzeichnis präsentiert, in der die aktuelle systematische Position aller in diesen Gattungen beschriebenen oder kombinierten Taxa zu finden ist. Neben den Zitaten der Originalbeschreibung, der Kombinationen und allfälliger Synonyme werden die Typen angeführt, ausgenommen die Arten von *Didymocarpus* s.str. (für diese siehe WEBER & al. 2000). Hinweise auf neuere Literatur und allfällige Bemerkungen werden beigelegt.

Abstract

The genus *Didymocarpus* has for long been used as a dumping ground for species of different affinities and different geographical origin. Following recent work on *Didymocarpus* and the associated genera *Loxocarpus*, *Codonoboea*, and *Platyadenia*, which resulted in a much narrower delimitation of *Didymocarpus*, the re-instatement and enormous expansion of *Henckelia* and the erection of the new genus *Hovanella* (WEBER & BURTT 1998d), a list is presented in which the current position of the species formerly referred to these genera can be found. Types are quoted for all species except for those belonging to *Didymocarpus* s.str., for which the quotations are given in WEBER & al. (2000). Notes and references to recent literature are added.

Key Words: taxonomy, types; Gesneriaceae, Scrophulariaceae; *Ancylostemon*, *Anna*, *Boea*, *Boeica*, *Briggsia*, *Chirita*, *Codonoboea*, *Corallodiscus*, *Cyrtandra*, *Dichrotrichum* (*Agalmyla*), *Didissandra*, *Didymocarpus*, *Didymostigma*, *Dopatrium*, *Hemiboea*, *Henckelia*, *Hovanella*, *Lindernia*, *Loxocarpus*, *Loxostigma*, *Lysionotus*, *Opithandra*, *Oreocharis*, *Paraboea*, *Petrocosmea*, *Platyadenia*, *Raphiocarpus*, *Ridleyandra*, *Schizoboea*, *Streptocarpus*, *Torenia*, *Trachystigma*.

Introduction

Since its establishment (WALLICH 1819, for details see BURTT 1998a) the genus *Didymocarpus* has been used as a dumping ground for species of partly very different morphology and different geographical origin. Though a number of species has been already transferred to other genera in the course of time, the bulk has remained in *Didymocarpus*

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until recently. Following the recent split of *Didymocarpus* into three genera (*Didymocarpus* s.str., *Henckelia*, *Hovanella*, WEBER & BURTT 1998d) a list is presented in which the current position of the species originally described in (or transferred to) *Didymocarpus* and in (to) the associated genera *Loxocarpus*, *Codonoboea*, *Platyadenia* and *Henckelia* can be found. Types are quoted for all species except those actually or putatively belonging to *Didymocarpus* s.str. and for which the complete information is given in WEBER & al. (2000). A similar list has been presented recently for all epithets used in *Didissandra* (VITEK & al. 1998).

The present list may be useful for taxonomists working with Gesneriaceae, for phyto-geographers and persons studying the flora of Asian and Malesian countries. It may also help herbarium keepers in identifying type specimens not recognized so far as such.

General notes

The species that have been referred at some time to *Didymocarpus* appear now distributed over 27 genera, including two genera of Scrophulariaceae (Table 1). The bulk is currently accommodated in the revived genus *Henckelia*, which comprises – when also the species transferred from *Loxocarpus*, *Codonoboea* and *Platyadenia*, as well as the new species described by BURTT (1996) and some species awaiting description are considered – around 180 species. To *Didymocarpus* s.str. over 90 species must be presently referred, but in a number of species the position is uncertain (marked by * in the list) or it is even clear that they must be excluded (marked by **). In these cases critical studies are required before eventual transfers can be made. A realistic estimate of the species number of *Didymocarpus* s.str. is between 70 and 80. The third largest part of species described in *Didymocarpus* is now found in *Chirita*, which genus is – despite the recent treatments by WOOD (1974) and WANG & al. (1998, Chinese species) – still very problematic with respect to delimitation and grouping of species.

The genera closely associated with *Didymocarpus* and kept distinct until recently are *Loxocarpus*, *Codonoboea*, and *Platyadenia*. The specific epithets used in these genera are briefly listed in Table. 2; taxonomic details are given in the main list.

Loxocarpus was originally described as an independent genus by R. BROWN (1839), then reduced to a section of *Didymocarpus* by BENTHAM (1876), afterwards re-established as a genus by RIDLEY (1905), and recently included as a section in *Henckelia* (WEBER & BURTT 1998d). Species number is c. 20.

Codonoboea, established by RIDLEY (1923), was recently included as a section in *Didymocarpus* by KIEW (1990), who took *C. lilacina* as lectotype of the genus. However, a lectotype, in this case *C. leucocodon*, had already been adopted by IVANINA (1967: 45). *Codonoboea* was included in *Henckelia* by WEBER & BURTT (1998d), but not given sectional rank. The affinity of *C. leucocodon* within *Henckelia* is somewhat uncertain, but the other species can be fairly comfortably referred to sect. *Heteroboea*.

Platyadenia was described by BURTT (1971). Its single species is morphologically strange by the anisophyllous habit and the combination of characters of *Didymocarpus* and *Loxocarpus* (in the former sense). The ventral nectary places the species in (or at least near) the new section *Glossadenia*.

Table 1: Number of species at some time referred to *Didymocarpus* and later transferred to another genus.

4 to <i>Ancylostemon</i>	5 to <i>Didissandra</i>	3 to <i>Oreocharis</i>
1 to <i>Anna</i>	98 to <i>Didymocarpus</i> s. str.	12 to <i>Paraboea</i>
2 to <i>Boea</i>	1 to <i>Didymostigma</i>	2 to <i>Raphiocarpus</i>
1 to <i>Boeica</i>	159 to <i>Henckelia</i>	2 to <i>Ridleyandra</i>
4 to <i>Briggsia</i>	2 to <i>Hemiboea</i>	2 to <i>Schizoboea</i>
41 to <i>Chirita</i>	3 to <i>Hovanella</i>	1 to <i>Streptocarpus</i>
1 to <i>Corallodiscus</i>	3 to <i>Loxostigma</i>	1 to <i>Trachystigma</i>
3 to <i>Cyrtandra</i>	1 to <i>Lysionotus</i>	1 to ? <i>Dopatrium</i> (Scroph.)
1 to <i>Dichrotrichum</i> (<i>Agalmyla</i>)	2 to <i>Opithandra</i>	1 to <i>Lindernia</i> (Scroph.)

Table 2: Epithets of species formerly placed in *Loxocarpus*, *Platyadenia* and *Codonoboea*.

<i>Loxocarpus</i>	<i>conicapsularis</i>	<i>papillosus</i>	<i>stapfii</i>	<i>Codonoboea</i>
<i>alatus</i>	<i>holttumii</i>	<i>petiolaris</i>	<i>tunkui</i>	<i>caelestis</i>
<i>angustifolius</i>	<i>incanus</i>	<i>repens</i>	<i>verbeniflos</i>	<i>ericiflora</i>
<i>argenteus</i>	<i>longipetiolatus</i>	<i>rufescens</i>		<i>leucocodon</i>
<i>caeruleus</i>	<i>meijeri</i>	<i>semitortus</i>	<i>Platyadenia</i>	<i>lilacina</i>
<i>caulescens</i>	<i>minimus</i>	<i>sericeus</i>	<i>descendens</i>	<i>nivea</i>

Table 3: Epithets of species transferred/described to/in *Henckelia* by SPRENGEL (1817, 1827) and A. DIETRICH (1831); bold face: epithets of species belonging to *Henckelia* sensu WEBER & BURTT (1998d); for details see the main list.

<i>alata</i>	<i>crinita</i>	<i>grandifolia</i>	<i>pumila</i>	<i>urticifolia</i>
<i>barbata</i>	<i>elongata</i>	<i>incana</i>	<i>racemosa</i>	<i>wallichiana</i>
<i>bifolia</i>	<i>frutescens</i>	<i>macrophylla</i>	<i>roxburghiana</i>	
<i>corniculata</i>	<i>grandiflora</i>	<i>oppositifolia</i>	<i>reptans</i>	

Table 4: Epithets of *Henckelia*-species described recently by BURTT (1996, 1998b).

<i>coodei</i>	<i>diffusa</i>	<i>gardneri</i>	<i>kjellbergii</i>	<i>pagonensis</i>	<i>taeniophylla</i>
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The last genus to be addressed is *Henckelia*. It was established by SPRENGEL in 1817 and this name is in fact the oldest one available in the alliance. It should have had priority over *Didymocarpus*, but in view of its wide usage the latter name was conserved. In the early days SPRENGEL (1827) and A. DIETRICH (1831) transferred/described 18 species to/in *Henckelia*, of which only 5 belong to *Henckelia* in the sense of WEBER & BURTT (1998d) (Table 4). The epithets of the new species recently described in *Henckelia* by BURTT (1996, 1998b) are listed in Table 4. To the best of the authors' knowledge the main list should cover all species of *Henckelia* established until the year 2000.

Authors of transfers: apart from the early transfers and descriptions of SPRENGEL and A. DIETRICH, the recent transfers to *Henckelia* can be attributed to A. WEBER for the species of Peninsular Malaysia, B.L. BURTT (Borneo, Sulawesi) and A. WEBER & B.L. BURTT (Sumatra, S. India & Sri Lanka, and the Philippines).

Notes to the list of names

The names are arranged in alphabetical order of the specific epithets, irrespective of original publication under *Didymocarpus*, *Henckelia*, *Loxocarpus*, *Codonoboea* or *Platyadenia*. References are made to the original description, to the combinations (in chronological order), synonyms, types, and illustrations. Nomina nuda and illegitimate names are included in the list. Notes and references to recent literature are given where appropriate.

(1) 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 1998d: 337) and these synonyms are only cited when the species described in *Rottlera* formed the basis for another combination/description.

(2) Autonyms and varieties

Subspecific and varietal autonyms are not cited. They will have been automatically established when the first infraspecific entity 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. Some varieties relevant for *Henckelia* and *Hovanella* have not yet been transferred from *Didymocarpus*, as their status is uncertain. Nevertheless they are cited, with an explanatory note.

(3) 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.

(4) Typography of names, signs

Italics, bold face: Current name

Italics, not bold: name validly published (this includes the names that are illegitimate for older homonyms)

Roman letters: nomina nuda and invalid names (e.g., many of LÉVEILLE's names are invalid for IBCN § 34.1).

≡ homotypic synonym (also used if a name is not valid, but clearly based on the same specimen)

= heterotypic synonym (inclusion) – relevant literature (author of inclusion) is cited where possible

– taxon not validly published or misused name; this is 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.

Alphabetical list of names

Didymocarpus acuminatus R.BR., see WEBER & al. (2000).

Didymocarpus adenocalyx W.T.WANG, see WEBER & al. (2000).

Didymocarpus adenocarpus C.E.C.FISCHER, see WEBER & al. (2000).

Gratiola alata ROXB., Fl. Ind. 1: 134 (1820)

≡ *Henckelia alata* (ROXB.)A.DIETR., Sp. pl., ed. 6, 1: 573 (1831)

≡ *Torenia ? alata* (ROXB.)BENTH., in DC., Prodr. 10: 411 (1846) - [Scrophulariaceae].

Type: In Moluccis, Roxburgh [K?].

Loxocarpus alatus DC. ≡ *Roettlera alata* O.KUNTZE, see *Henckelia browniana* A.WEBER.

Didymocarpus albicaulis, misspelling for *Didymocarpus albicalyx* C.B.CLARKE, see WEBER & al. (2000).

Didymocarpus albicalyx C.B.CLARKE, see WEBER & al. (2000).

Didymocarpus albinellus RIDL. = *Henckelia hispida* (RIDL.)A.WEBER, see there.

Didymocarpus albinus RIDL. = *Henckelia hispida* (RIDL.)A.WEBER, see there.

Didymocarpus albomarginatus HEMSL., J. Bot. 25: 204 (1887)

≡ *Henckelia albomarginata* (HEMSL.)A.WEBER, Beitr. Biol. Pflanzen 70: 338 (1998).

Type: Malay Peninsula, Perak, Waterfall Hill, at about 2500 ft., I. 1884, Wray 65 [K, SING].

Didymocarpus albus RIDL., J. Straits Branch Roy. Asiat. Soc. 44: 41 (1905)

≡ *Henckelia alba* (RIDL.)A.WEBER, Beitr. Biol. Pflanzen 70: 338 (1998).

Type: Malay Peninsula, Perak, Gunung Bujang Melaka (Bujong Malacca), VIII. 1898, Curtis 3299 [K, SING(5)].

Didymocarpus albus var. *major* RIDL., J. Straits Branch Roy. Asiat. Soc. 44: 41 (1905).

Type: Malay Peninsula, Perak, Gunung Bubu, III. 1890, Wray 3905 [SING].

Note: Status of var. uncertain, not transferred to *Henckelia*.

Didymocarpus alternans RIDL., J. Straits Branch Roy. Asiat. Soc. 44: 41 (1905)

≡ *Henckelia alternans* (RIDL.)A.WEBER, Beitr. Biol. Pflanzen 70: 338 (1998).

Syntypes: Malay Peninsula, Perak, Gunung Bujang Melaka (Bujong Malacca), Ridley 9777 [SING]; XII. 1895, Curtis 3133 [K, SING(2)]; Larut Hills, XII. 1901, Curtis s.n. [SING]; IX. 1881, King's coll. 2311 [SING].

Didymocarpus alternifolius C.B.CLARKE, in A. & C. DC., Monogr. phan. 5 (1): 106 (1883)

≡ *Paraboea alternifolia* (C.B.CLARKE) B.L.BURTT, Notes Roy. Bot. Gard. Edinburgh 24: 46 (1962)

≡ *Henckelia alternifolia* (C.B.CLARKE)B.L.BURTT, Beitr. Biol. Pflanzen 339 (1998).

Type: W Borneo, Kalimantan, Sebalouw, near Sambas, 15.-19. X. 1874, Teysmann 10779 [FI-BECC].

Ref.: BURTT (1978, 1984).

Didymocarpus amoenus C.B.CLARKE, in A. & C. DC., Monogr. phan. 5 (1): 87 (1883)

≡ *Henckelia amoena* (C.B.CLARKE)B.L.BURTT, in KIRKUP D.W. & al., Checklist of the flowering plants and gymnosperms of Brunei Darussalam: 438 (1996).

Type: Borneo borealis, 1877-78, Burbidge s.n. [BM, K].

***Chirita anachoreta* HANCE**, Ann. Sci. Nat., Bot., Sér. 5, 5: 231 (1866).

Type: [China, Kwantung,] In rupibus madidis torrentis prope coenobium buddhisticum Fi-Loi-tsz, secus fluvium North River, circ. 100 mill. pass. ab urbe Cantone septentrionem versus, 27. VII. 1864, Sampson 11377 [BM, iso K].

≡ *Didymocarpus anachoretus* (HANCE)LÉVL., Compt. Rend. Assoc. Franç. 1905, 34: 427 (1906), nom. inval. (ICBN § 34.1)

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

***Didymocarpus andersonii* C.B.CLARKE**, see WEBER & al. (2000).

Didymocarpus angovensis BOJ., DC., Prodr. 9: 271 (1845), in syn. under *Streptocarpus angovensis* DC.

– [?] ***Streptocarpus hilsenbergii* R.BR.**, see HILLIARD & BURTT (1971).

Didymocarpus angustifolius C.B.CLARKE, in A. & C. DC., Monogr. phan. 5 (1): 89 (1883)

≡ ***Henckelia angustifolia* (C.B.CLARKE)B.L.BURTT**, Beitr. Biol. Pflanzen 70: 339 (1998).

Type: Borneo, Sarawak, in monte Mattang, Beccari 3629 [FI-BECC, K].

Loxocarpus angustifolius RIDL. ≡ ***Henckelia stenophylla* A.WEBER**, see there.

Didymocarpus anthonyanus HAND.-MAZZ., Symb. sin. 7: 881 (1936).

Type: [Nepal] rupibus montium Nepalia, fl. sub pluviis, 1819, Wallich 801 [BM, K].

= ***Chirita pumila* D.DON**, Prodr. fl. nepal. 90 (1825) - non *Didymocarpus pumilus* RIDL. (1905); D.WOOD, Notes Roy. Bot. Gard. Edinburgh 33: 161 (1974).

– *Didymocarpus speciosus* WALL., Numer. list 801 (1829), nom. nudum.

– *Didymocarpus speciosus* WALL., C.B.CLARKE, in A. & C.DC., Monogr. phan. 5 (1): 114 (1883) in syn. ad *Chirita pumila*.

= for other synonyms see WOOD (1974).

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

Didymocarpus anthonyi KIEW, Gard. Bull. Singapore 44: 24 (1992)

≡ ***Henckelia anthonyi* (KIEW)A.WEBER**, Beitr. Biol. Pflanzen 70: 339 (1998).

Type: [Peninsular Malaysia] Trengganu, Ulu Besut, Kiew RK 2700 [KEP].

***Didymocarpus antirrhinoides* A.WEBER**, see WEBER & al. (2000).

Didymocarpus areolatus STAPF, Trans. Linn. Soc., ser. 2, Bot. 4: 213 (1894)

≡ ***Cyrtandra areolata* (STAPF)B.L.BURTT**, Notes Roy. Bot. Gard. Edinburgh 30: 26 (1970).

Type: Borneo, Mt. Kinabalu, 5000 to 7000 ft., Haviland 1248 [K].

Loxocarpus argenteus B.L.BURTT, Notes Roy. Bot. Gard. Edinburgh 31: 47 (1971)

≡ ***Henckelia argentea* (B.L.BURTT)B.L.BURTT**, Beitr. Biol. Pflanzen 70: 339 (1998).

Type: Sarawak, First Division, Bako National Park, Telok Assam, c. 45m, on sandstone rocks in kerangas forest, 17. V. 1962, Burtt 1840 & Woods [E, iso SAR].

Kyrtandra aristata BLANCO, Fl. Filip. 18 (1837)

≡ *Didymocarpus aristatus* (BLANCO)F.VILL., in BLANCO, Fl. Filip., ed. 3, Noviss. App. 150 (1883).

Type: [Philippines] Malinta [near Manila], dat.?, coll.? [?].

= ? *Dopatrium junceum* [BUCH.-HAM. ex] BENTH., Scroph. Ind. 31 (1835) – MERRILL (1918: 346).

Didymocarpus aromaticus [WALL. ex] D.DON, see WEBER & al. (2000).

Didymocarpus aromaticus WALL. p.p., non D.DON, see *Didymocarpus macrophyllus*, WEBER & al. (2000).

Didymocarpus aromaticus WALL. p.p., non D.DON, see *Didymocarpus primulifolius*, WEBER & al. (2000).

Didymocarpus aromaticus auct., GRIFFITH (1854), see *Didymocarpus pulcher*, WEBER & al. (2000)

Didymocarpus ascendens RIDL., J. Linn. Soc. 22: 512 (1896)

≡ *Henckelia ascendens* (RIDL.)A.WEBER, Beitr. Biol. Pflanzen 70: 339 (1998)

Type: Malay Peninsula, Perak, at Tapa, 1894, Haviland s.n. [SING, BM].

Agalmyla asperifolia BLUME, Bijdr. 767 (1826)

≡ [*Busea* ? *asperifolia* (BLUME)MIQ.], Fl. Ind. Bat. 2: 733 (1856) - no clear indication of genus

≡ *Dichrotrichum asperifolium* (BLUME)BENTH. & HOOK.f. ex C.B.CLARKE, in A. & C.DC., Monogr. phan. 5 (1): 54 (1883)

≡ *Tetradema asperifolium* (BLUME)SCHLTR., Notizbl. Bot. Gart. Berlin 7: 361 (1920)

≡ *Didymocarpus asperifolius* (BLUME)BAKH.f., Blumea 6: 394 (1950)

≡ *Chirita asperifolia* (BLUME)B.L.BURTT, Notes Roy. Bot. Gard. Edinburgh 24: 41 (1962).

Type: [Java, Prov. Tjanjor], s. loc., s. dat., s. coll. [Blume] [L(2)].

Note (B.L.B.): For many years *Agalmyla asperifolia* was thought to be an earlier name for *A. tuberculata* HOOK.f. (Borneo), and that accounts for the combinations under *Dichrotrichum* and *Tetradema*. When preparing the Flora of Java, BAKHUIZEN f. made a determined effort to find the type amongst BLUME's specimens at L, for he knew that *tuberculata* (in whatever genus) did not occur on Java. Eventually he found two sheets which he took as types. These were the plants then known as *Chirita blumei* C.B.CLARKE. BAKHUIZEN did not accept *Chirita* as distinct from *Didymocarpus* and placed *asperifolius* in *Didymocarpus*. BURTT (1962) then transferred it back to *Chirita*.

It remains to be seen whether the following additional synonymy is correct. WOOD (1974) lists no less than 25 synonyms and says himself (p. 184) that the account of *Chirita asperifolia* is probably the least satisfactory in his revision. The species (or group of species) is very variable and widespread in Sumatra and Java and its affinity is still obscure: it may merit sectional rank in *Chirita* [sect. *Liebigia* (ENDL.)C.B.CLARKE] or could be placed in a genus of its own (*Liebigia* ENDL.).

= *Chirita horsfieldii* R.BR., Cyrtandreae, 117 (1839) – WOOD (1974).

≡ *Didymocarpus horsfieldii* (R.BR.)KOORD., Exk. Fl. Java 3: 190 (1912).

Type: Java, 1814, Horsfield 4 [BM(2)].

= ? *Didymocarpus barbatus* JACK (1825) – BROWN (1839).

= ? *Tromsdorffia speciosa* BLUME (1826) – BROWN (1839).

≡ *Liebigia speciosa* (BLUME)DC., Prodr. 9: 259 (1845).

= *Didymocarpus barbatus* auct., non JACK – BAKHUIZEN (1950).

Fig.: Bot. Mag. 73: t. 4315 (1847, as *Liebigia speciosa*).

Note: KOORDERS (1912) writes in syn. '*Chirita horsfieldii* (non R.BR.)', but gives two lines later the combination *Didymocarpus horsfieldii* (R.BR.)O.KUNTZE, which is a mixture of *Roettlera horsfieldii* (R.BR.)O.KUNTZE and *Didymocarpus*!

BOIS in Bull. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris 1931, Sér. II, 3: 765 (1932) takes *Chirita asperifolia* and *Ch. lavandulacea* for one species. WOOD (1974) distinguishes between *Ch. horsfieldii* (= *Ch. asperifolia*) and *Ch. lavandulacea*.

= *Chirita scaberrima* R.BR., *Cyrtandrea*, 117 (1839)

≡ *Chirita horsfieldii* R.BR. var. *scaberrima* (R.BR.)CLARKE, in A. & C.DC., Monogr. phan. 5 (1): 124 (1883)

≡ *Didymocarpus horsfieldii* var. *scaberrimus* [(R.BR.)C.B.CLARKE ex] BACKER & BAKH., Fl. Java 2: 522 (1965).

Type: Java, Horsfield 5 [K (2)].

Ref.: BURTT (1962), WOOD (1974).

= *Didymocarpus barbatus* JACK, Trans. Linn. Soc. 14: 38 (1823)

≡ *Henckelia barbata* (JACK)SPRENG., Syst. veg. 4 (2): 13 (1827), non *Chirita barbata* SPRAGUE.

Type: Sumatra [probably lost].

Note: *Didymocarpus barbatus* was, with doubt, reduced to synonymy with *Chirita horsfieldii* by BROWN (1839) and sunk into synonymy of *Chirita asperifolia* by BURTT (1962). *C. horsfieldii* is listed as a synonym of *Chirita asperifolia* by WOOD (1974), but *Didymocarpus barbatus* is neither listed under that nor any other species of *Chirita* in his revision.

Didymocarpus atosanguineus RIDL., Trans. Linn. Soc., ser. 2, Bot. 3: 328 (1893)

≡ *Henckelia atosanguinea* (RIDL.)A.WEBER, Beitr. Biol. Pflanzen 70: 340 (1998).

Type (lecto KIEW 1989): Malay Peninsula, Tahan river, Ridley s.n. [SING]. Further syn-type: Tringgaganu, native collectors [?].

Didymocarpus aurantiacus C.B.CLARKE, see WEBER & al. (2000).

Didymocarpus aureoglandulosus C.B.CLARKE, see WEBER & al. (2000).

Roettlera aurea FRANCH., Bull. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris 5: 250 (1899)

≡ *Didymocarpus aureus* (FRANCH.)DIELS, Notes Roy. Bot. Gard. Edinburgh 7: 355 (1912)

≡ *Ancylostemon aureus* (FRANCH.)B.L.BURTT, Notes Roy. Bot. Gard. Edinburgh 22: 305 (1958).

Type: [China] Province de Yunnan, rochers de Knotoui, de Che-tcho-tzé, de Kichan près Tapintza, Delavay [P, photo E]

= *Ancylostemon convexum* CRAIB, Notes Roy. Bot. Gard. Edinburgh 11: 235 (1919) – CRAIB (1919b: 266).

Note: CRAIB (1919a, b) reduced "*Didymocarpus aureus* sensu DIELS" to synonymy of *Ancylostemon convexum* ("*Did. aureus* DIELS not *Roettlera aurea* FRANCH.") but this taxon is different from *Ancylostemon aureus* (BURTT 1958).

Didymocarpus auricula S.MOORE, J. Bot. 13: 229 (1875)

≡ *Oreocharis auricula* (S.MOORE)C.B.CLARKE, in A. & C.DC., Monogr. phan. 5 (1): 65 (1883).

Type: China, Kewkiang, 1873, Shearer [K].

Fig.: CLARKE 1883: t. 6.

Ref.: BURTT (1954), WANG & al. (1990, 1998).

Didymocarpus azureus B.L.BURTT = *Henckelia densifolia* (RIDL.)A.WEBER, see there.

Didymocarpus bakoensis B.L.BURTT, Notes Roy. Bot. Gard. Edinburgh 36: 152 (1978)

≡ *Henckelia bakoensis* (B.L.BURTT)B.L.BURTT, Beitr. Biol. Pflanzen 70: 340 (1998).

Type: Sarawak, First Division, Bako National Park, Telok Asam; 17. V. 1962, Burt & Woods 1839 [E, iso SAR].

Henckelia bakoensis (B.L.BURTT)B.L.BURTT var. *tenuior* (C.B.CLARKE) B.L.BURTT, Beitr. Biol. Pflanzen 70: 340 (1998)

≡ *Didymocarpus leptocalyx* C.B.CLARKE var. *tenuior* C.B.CLARKE in DC., Monogr. phan. 5 (1): 91 (1883).

Type: Borneo, prope Kuteing, Beccari [FI-BECC].

Didymocarpus balansae PELLEGR. = *Chirita swinglei* (MERR.)W.T.WANG ≡

Didymocarpus swinglei MERR., see there.

** *Didymocarpus bancanus* SCHEFF., see WEBER & al. (2000).

Didymocarpus barbatus JACK ≡ *Henckelia barbata* (JACK)SPRENG. = *Chirita asperifolia* (BLUME)B.L.BURTT ≡ *Didymocarpus asperifolius* (BLUME)BAKH.f., see there.

* *Didymocarpus barbinervius* C.B.CLARKE, see WEBER & al. (2000).

Didymocarpus battamensis RIDL., J. Straits Branch Roy. Asiat. Soc. 49: 22 (1908)

≡ *Henckelia battamensis* (RIDL.)B.L.BURTT, Beitr. Biol. Pflanzen 70: 340 (1998).

Type: Pulau Battam, an island south of Singapore, IX. 1905, Kloss [SING].

Didymocarpus beccarii C.B.CLARKE, in A. & C. DC., Monogr. phan. 5 (1): 89 (1883)

≡ *Henckelia beccarii* (C.B.CLARKE)B.L.BURTT, Beitr. Biol. Pflanzen 70: 340 (1998).

Syntypes: Sarawak, in colle Sakarang, Beccari 3884 [FI-BECC]; in colle Cumpang, V. 1867, Beccari [FI-BECC, K]; Kapuas, Teysmann (n. 8441 in herb. Beccari) [FI-BECC].

Didymocarpus bequaertii DE WILD. = *Schizoboea kamerunensis* (ENGL.)B.L.BURTT ≡ *Didymocarpus kamerunensis* ENGL., see there.

Didymocarpus bhutanicus W.T.WANG, see WEBER & al. (2000).

Didymocarpus bicolor CRAIB, see WEBER & al. (2000).

Chirita bicornuta HAYATA, Icon. pl. Formos. 3: 154 (1913)

≡ *Hemiboea bicornuta* (HAYATA)OHWI, J. Jap. Bot. 12: 662 (1936)

≡ *Didymocarpus bicornutus* (HAYATA)S.Y.HU, J. Arnold Arbor. 61: 88 (1980).

Type: Rinkiho, ad 5000 ft alt., VIII. 1911, H. Inaba [?].

Ref.: LI (1987), WANG & al. (1990, 1998).

Chirita bifolia D.DON, Prodr. fl. nepal. 90 (1825)

≡ *Henckelia bifolia* (D.DON)A. DIETR., Sp. pl., ed. 6, 1: 574 (1831).

Type (lecto WOOD 1974): Nepal, in monte Sheopore, Wallich 806(I) [K-W, iso E, P].

– *Didymocarpus bifolius* WALL.; D.DON, Prodr. fl. nepal., 90 (1825), nom. in syn.

Didymocarpus biserratus BARNETT (1961), see WEBER & al. (2000).

Didymocarpus (?) *blancoi* HASSK., Flora 1864: 55 (1864)

Type: Ins. Philippines, Malinta, Blanco [?]

Note: Valid for ICBN § 34.2, but illeg., should have been *Didymocarpus capsularis*.

= *Kyrtandra capsularis* BLANCO, Fl. Filip., ed. I: 17 (1837)

= *Ilysanthes antipoda* (L.)MERR., Interpret. Herb. Amb. 467 (1917); MERR., Bur. Sci. Publ. 12: 349 (1918) (cf. MERRILL 1918: 349), for additional synonyms see MERRILL (1923).

≡ *Lindernia antipoda* (L.)ALSTON, in TRIMEN, Fl. Ceylon 6: suppl. 214 (1931).

Didymocarpus bombycinus RIDL., J. Straits Branch Roy. Asiat. Soc. 44: 48 (1905)

≡ *Henckelia bombycina* (RIDL.)A.WEBER, Beitr. Biol. Pflanzen 70: 340 (1998).

Type: Malay Peninsula, Perak, Ulu Bubong 4-600 ft., VII. 1886, King's coll. 10587 [SING, K].

** *Didymocarpus bonii* PELLEGR., see WEBER & al. (2000).

Didymocarpus bracteatus MACGREGOR & W.W.SMITH, see WEBER & al. (2000).

Didissandra breviflora RIDL., Kew Bull. 1926: 474 (1926)

≡ *Didymocarpus breviflorus* (RIDL.)A.WEBER & KIEW, Gard. Bull. Singapore 41: 7 (1988)

≡ *Henckelia breviflora* (RIDL.) A.WEBER, Beitr. Biol. Pflanzen 70: 340 (1998).

Type: Malay Peninsula, Selangor, Ulu Gombak, c. 1500 ft., 23. IX. 1921, Hume 8437 [SING].

Didymocarpus brevipes (C.B.CLARKE)HAND.-MAZZ. = *Chirita speciosa* KURZ (1873) ≡ *Didymocarpus speciosus* (KURZ)HAND.-MAZZ., see there.

Henckelia browniana A.WEBER, Beitr. Biol. Pflanzen 70: 341 (1998)

≡ *Loxocarpus incanus* R.BR., Cyrtandreae 120 (1839), non *Henckelia incana* (VAHL) SPRENG.

≡ *Didymocarpus incanus* (R.BR.)C.B.CLARKE., in A. & C. DC., Monogr. phan 5 (1): 98 (1883)

Type: Penang, Wallich 809 [BM (mounted with two Ridley-collections), K].

= *Loxocarpus alatus* DC., Prodr. 9: 277 (1845), nom. illeg. for *Loxocarpus incanus*.

≡ *Roettlera alata* O.KUNTZE, Rev. gen. 2: 476 (1891), non *Henckelia alata* (ROXB.)A.DIETR. (1831).

– *Loxonia?* *alata*, WALLICH, Numer. list 809, nom. nud.

– *Loxocarpus alatus* R.BR. in BENN., BR., HORSEF., wrongly in Index Kewensis 2: 221 (1895).

Note: BENTHAM & HOOKER (1876) included four species of *Loxocarpus* into *Didymocarpus*, but no formal combinations were made.

Subsequent to the publication of WEBER & BURTT (1998d) it was discovered that O. KUNTZE had legitimized the epithet '*alata*' from DE CANDOLLE'S illegitimate *Loxocarpus alatus* when he published it under *Roettlera alata*. But the epithet is not available now in *Henckelia* in view of *H. alata* (ROXB.)A.DIETR.

Didymocarpus brownii KOORD., Meded. 's Lands Plantent. 19: 551, 628 (1898), ['*brownei*']

≡ *Dichrotrichum brownii* (KOORD.)B.L.BURTT, Notes Roy. Bot. Gard. Edinburgh 24: 41 (1962).

Syntypes: Celebes, Koorders 17205a [L], Koorders 17177a [L], Koorders 18896a [L].

Note: This will shortly be transferred to *Agalmyla* (following BURTT 1968).

Didymocarpus bullatus C.B.CLARKE in A. & C. DC., Monogr. phan. 5 (1): 92 (1883)
 ≡ ***Henckelia bullata* (C.B.CLARKE)B.L.BURTT**, Beitr. Biol. Pflanzen 70: 341 (1998).
 Syntypes: Borneo, Sarawak, alt. 750 m, Lobb [K]; Beccari 2108 [FI-BECC].

Didymocarpus burkei W.W.SMITH, see WEBER & al. (2000).

Codonoboea caelestis RIDL., Kew Bull. 1929: 259 (1929)

≡ *Didymocarpus caelestis* (RIDL.)KIEW, Blumea 35: 174 (1990)

≡ ***Henckelia caelestis* (RIDL.)A.WEBER**, Beitr. Biol. Pflanzen 70: 341 (1998).

Type (lecto KIEW 1990): Kelantan, Sungei Ketch at Gua Ninik, Henderson 19683 [K, iso CGE, SING].

Didymocarpus caeruleus RIDL., J. Linn. Soc. 32: 513 (1896)

≡ *Loxocarpus caeruleus* (RIDL.)RIDL., J. Straits Branch Roy. Asiat. Soc. 44: 62 (1905)

≡ ***Henckelia caerulea* (RIDL.)A.WEBER**, Beitr. Biol. Pflanzen 70: 341 (1998).

Syntypes: Perak, Larut Hills, abundant at 5000 feet alt., IX. 1881, Ridley 2476 [K]; Selangor, Bukit Hitam, Kelsall [?].

Chirita caerulea R.BR., Cyrtandreae 117 (1839)

≡ *Didymocarpus caeruleus* (R.BR.)KOORD., Exk.fl. Java 3: 189 (1912), nom. illeg. - non *Didymocarpus caeruleus* RIDL. (1896)

≡ *Didymocarpus zollingeri* var. *cyathiflorus* BAKH. f., Blumea 6: 394 (1950)

Note: *Chirita caerulea* R.BR. is the only synonym that validates this name.

Type: Java, 1814, Horsfield [K].

= *Chirita zollingeri* C.B.CLARKE, in A. & C.DC., Monogr. phan. 5 (1): 125 (1883)

≡ *Didymocarpus zollingeri* (C.B.CLARKE)KOORD., Exk.fl. Java 3: 190 (1912).

Type (lecto WOOD 1974): Java, Zollinger 2748 [BM, iso P, G?].

– *Didymocarpus zollingeri* (C.B.CLARKE)O.KUNTZE, wrongly cited in BACKER & BAKH., Fl. Java 2: 521 (1965).

– *Didymocarpus zollingeri* (C.B.CLARKE)BACKER & BAKH., Fl. Java 2: 521 (1965), wrongly cited in D.WOOD, Notes Roy. Bot. Gard. Edinburgh 33: 200 (1974).

= *Didymocarpus cyathophorus* RCHB.f. & ZOLL., TEYSM. & BINN., Cat. Hort. Bog. 156 (1866), nom. nudum. – WOOD (1974)

Note: In Index Kewensis and on the original specimens [W] as "cyathiphora", in BAKHAUSEN (1950) as "cyathiflora".

= for other synonyms see also WOOD (1974).

Note: Different priorities of epithets within *Didymocarpus* and *Chirita* because of older homonyms.

Ref.: WOOD (1974).

Paraboea caerulea RIDL. = ***Henckelia densifolia* (RIDL.)A.WEBER**, see there.

Didymocarpus calcareus RIDL., Kew Bull. 1929: 258 (1929)

≡ ***Henckelia calcarea* (RIDL.)A.WEBER**, Beitr. Biol. Pflanzen 70: 341 (1998).

Type: Malay Peninsula, Kelantan, Gunong Sitong, 1500 ft. alt., on limestone, 6. III. 1924, Nur & Foxworthy [K(2), SING].

Note: Despite the epithet and the indication on the label, *H. calcarea* is most probably not a limestone plant. The species was recollected at the type locality and found to grow on a quartzitic outcrop (Symington 37724, SING).

Paraboea campanulata RIDL. ≡ *Didymocarpus campanulatus* (RIDL.)B.L.BURTT
= ***Henckelia hirta* (RIDL.)A.WEBER**, see there.

Didymocarpus castaneifolius RIDL., J. Straits Branch Roy. Asiat. Soc. 86: 302 (1922)
['*castaneaeifolius*'].

≡ ***Henckelia castaneifolia* (RIDL.)A.WEBER**, Beitr. Biol. Pflanzen 70: 341 (1998)

Type: Malay Peninsula, Perak, Gunung Inas, mountains at 5000 ft., s. dat., Yapp 438 [K].

Didymocarpus cavaleriei LÉVL., Fedde Repert. 9: 453 (1911).

Type: China, Kweichow [= Guizhou], Ouest de Lo-Fou, XI. 1905, Cavalerie 2555 [E].

= ***Anna ophiorhizoides* (HEMSL.)B.L.BURTT & DAVIDSON**, Notes Roy. Bot.Gard. Edinburgh 21: 233 (1954), see also VITEK & al. (1998: 289).

Ref.: WANG & PAN (1982), WANG & al. (1990, 1998).

Didissandra cavaleriei LÉVL. & VAN., Compt. Rend. Assoc. Franç. 1905, 34: 425 (1906)

≡ *Didymocarpus cavaleriei* (LÉVL. & VAN.)LÉVL., Compt. Rend. Assoc. Franç. 1905, 34: 427 (1906), nom. inval. (ICBN § 34.1), non *Didymocarpus cavaleriei* LÉVL. (1911).

≡ *Briggsia cavaleriei* (LÉVL. & VAN.)CRAIB, Notes Roy. Bot. Gard. Edinburgh 11: 263 (1919)

≡ ***Loxostigma cavaleriei* (LÉVL. & VAN.)B.L.BURTT**, Notes Roy. Bot. Gard. Edinburgh 22: 310 (1958)

Type: China, Kweichow [= Guizhou], Pin-fa, 21. VIII. 1902, Cavalerie 239 [E].

Ref.: BURTT (1958), WANG & al. (1990, 1998).

Loxocarpus caulescens B.L.BURTT, Notes Roy. Bot. Gard. Edinburgh 24: 44 (1962)

≡ ***Henckelia caulescens* (B.L.BURTT)A.WEBER & B.L.BURTT**, Beitr. Biol. Pflanzen 70: 342 (1998).

Type: Sumatra, Taram, E. of Pajakumbuh, 500-1000 m, sandstone region of River Tjampo, against steep slope on rocks with bryophytes, upper labella [sic] purple, 3 lower lobes purple white, 24. VIII. 1957, Meijer 6893 [holo L, iso E, K, L, photo of holo E].

Didymocarpus cinereus D.DON, see WEBER & al. (2000).

Didymocarpus citrinus RIDL., see WEBER & al. (2000).

Didymocarpus clarkei LÉVL., Compt. Rend. Assoc. Franç. 1905, 34: 427 (1906), nom. inval. (ICBN § 34.1).

= ***Didymostigma obtusum* (C.B.CLARKE)W.T.WANG**, Acta Phytotax. Sinica 22: 189 (1984).

≡ *Chirita obtusa* C.B.CLARKE, in A. & C.DC., Monogr. phan. 5 (1): 114 (1883)

Type: China, Amoy-Interior, Swinhoe [K].

Fig.: WANG 1984, WANG & al. 1990, 1998.

Didymocarpus codonion KIEW, Gard. Bull. Singapore 42: 49 (1989)

≡ ***Henckelia codonion* (KIEW)A.WEBER**, Beitr. Biol. Pflanzen 70: 342 (1998).

Type: [Penins. Malaysia, Pahang] Kuala Kenyam, 30. IX. 1982, Kiew Bong Heang RK 1204 [holo KEP, iso SING].

Didymocarpus condorensis PIERRE, nom. in syn.

– ***Petrocosmea condorensis* [PIERRE ex] PELLEGR.**, Bull. Soc. Bot. France 73: 427 (1926), descr. in clavi.

Type: Cochinchine, Poulo Condor, Harmand 737 [P].

Didymocarpus conicapsularis C.B.CLARKE, in A. & C. DC., Monogr. phan. 5 (1): 100 (1883)

≡ *Loxocarpus conicapsularis* (C.B.CLARKE)B.L.BURTT, Notes Roy. Bot. Gard. Edinburgh 24: 45 (1962), quoad typus tantum

≡ *Henckelia conicapsularis* (C.B.CLARKE)B.L.BURTT, Beitr. Biol. Pflanzen 70: 342 (1998).

Type: Borneo, Karimata, Teysmann 11215 [FI-BECC, photo E].

Didymocarpus consobrinus KRAENZL., Mitt. Inst. Bot. Hamburg 7: 86 (1927).

Type: [Kalimantan] West-Borneo, auf dem Bukit Tilung, senkrechte Felsen, 8. II. 1925, Winkler 1477 [HBG, photo E].

= ? *Didissandra rufa* C.B.CLARKE, in A. & C.DC., Monogr. phan. 5 (1): 70 (1883).

= *Ridleyandra* sp. aff. *R. rufa* (C.B.CLARKE)B.L.BURTT.

Note: The inclusion into *Ridleyandra rufa* is still somewhat doubtful, but the species definitely belongs to *Ridleyandra*.

Ref.: WEBER & BURTT (1998c).

Henckelia coodei B.L.BURTT, in KIRKUP, D.W. & al.: Checklist of the flowering plants and gymnosperms of Brunei Darussalam: 437 (1996).

Type: Brunei, Temburong, Temburong River at Wong Nguan rapids; 120 m; mixed lowland forest, shales; forest floor; terrestrial herb; 5. III. 1990, Coode 6617 [K, iso BRUN].

Didymocarpus corchorifolius [WALL. ex] DC., see WEBER & al. (2000).

Didymocarpus corchorifolius auct., non DC. – *Didymocarpus antirrhinoides* A.WEBER, see WEBER & al. (2000).

Didymocarpus cordatus [WALL. ex] DC., see WEBER & al. (2000).

Didymocarpus cordatus var. *debilis* RIDL., see WEBER & al. (2000).

Didymocarpus cordatus var. *ophirensis* RIDL., see WEBER & al. (2000).

Didymocarpus corneri KIEW, Blumea 35: 172 (1990)

≡ *Henckelia corneri* (KIEW)A.WEBER, Beitr. Biol. Pflanzen 70: 342 (1998).

Type: [Peninsular Malaysia] Trengganu, W of Chukei, close to Sg. Nipa; 5. V. 1988, Kiew RK 2655 (holo L, iso K, KEP, SING)

Didymocarpus corniculatus JACK, Malayan Misc. I, 2: 4 (1820)

≡ *Henckelia corniculata* (JACK)SPRENG., Syst. veg., ed. 16, 4 (2): 13 (1827).

Type: Sumatra, Tappanooly, Jack [G].

** *Didymocarpus cortusifolius* (HANCE)W.T.WANG, see WEBER & al. (2000).

Didymocarpus craspedodromus KIEW, Malayan Nat. J. 41: 213 (1987)

≡ *Henckelia craspedodroma* (KIEW)A.WEBER, Beitr. Biol. Pflanzen 70: 342 (1998).

Type: [Peninsular Malaysia] Johore, Sg. Jasin, Kiew RK 1757 [KEP].

Didymocarpus crenatus BAKER, Kew. Bull. 1896: 25 (1896)

≡ *Henckelia crenata* (BAKER)B.L.BURTT, in KIRKUP, D.W. & al.: Checklist of the flowering plants and gymnosperms of Brunei Darussalam: 438 (1996).

Type: Borneo, Sabah, Sandakan, IV. 1895, Creagh [K].

= *Didymocarpus multinervius* MERR., J. Malayan Branch Roy. Asiat. Soc. 1: 32 (1923) – BURTT (1971).

Type: British North Borneo, Sandakan, Ramos 1145 [K, L].

Didymocarpus crinitus JACK, Malayan Misc. I, 2: 1 (1820)

≡ ***Henckelia crinita*** (JACK)SPRENG., Syst. veg., ed. 16, 4 (2): 13 (1827).

Type: Malay Peninsula, Pulau Penang, s. dat., Jack [E].

= *Cyrtandra verrucosissima* KRAENZL., Philipp. J. Sci. 8: 174 (1913) – BURTT (1978, 178: "Over the years I have pondered the description and have gradually come to the conclusion that the plant described by Kränzlin is simply the Sarawak form of *Didymocarpus crinitus* JACK").

Type: Sarawak, Native coll. 887 [n.v.].

Didymocarpus crinitus JACK var. *exasperatus* C.B.CLARKE in A. & C. DC., Monogr. phan. 5 (1): 94 (1883).

Syntypes: Borneo, Korthals 175 & 242 [L]; Sarawak, Beccari 1557 [FI-BECC, K].

Note: Status of variety uncertain, not yet transferred to *Henckelia*.

Didymocarpus crinitus JACK var. *latifolius* C.B.CLARKE in A. & C. DC., Monogr. phan. 5 (1): 94 (1883).

Syntypes: Borneo, Sarawak, prope Kutching, VIII. 1865, Beccari 342 [K(2)], Beccari 829 [FI-BECC], Beccari 2857 [FI-BECC]; Landuk, Teysmann (n. 11209 in herb. Beccari) [FI-BECC].

Note: Status of variety uncertain, not yet transferred to *Henckelia*.

Didymocarpus crinitus JACK var. *elongatus* RIDL., J. Straits Branch Roy. Asiat. Soc. 44: 49 (1905).

Type: Malay Peninsula, Perak, Tapah, Curtis 3781 [?].

Note: Original description erroneously cited in Fl. Mal. Penins. (RIDLEY 1923) as 'J. As. Soc. Beng. 74: 759 (1908)'. Status of variety uncertain, not yet transferred to *Henckelia*.

Didymocarpus crinitus var. *curtisii* RIDL., J. Straits Branch Roy. Asiat. Soc. 44: 49 (1905)

≡ *Didymocarpus curtisii* (RIDL.)RIDL., Fl. Malay Penins. 2: 520 (1923)

≡ ***Henckelia curtisii*** (RIDL.)A.WEBER, Beitr. Biol. Pflanzen 70: 343 (1998).

Type: Malay Peninsula, Selangor, above the Gap, Semangko Pass, V. 1902, Curtis s. n. [SING].

Note: The citation of the basionym in RIDLEY (1923): "J. As. Soc. Beng. 74: 759 (1908)" is erroneous.

Didymocarpus cristatus DALZELL, Hook. J. Bot. Kew Gard. Misc. 3: 225 (1851)

≡ *Chirita cristata* (DALZELL)B.L.BURTT, Notes Roy. Bot. Gard. Edinburgh 23, 96 (1960).

Type: India, Parwarghât, Dalzell [K]

= ? ***Chirita hamosa*** R.BR., Cyrtandreae 117 (1839) – WOOD (1974)

Didymocarpus croceus RIDL., J. Straits Branch Roy. Asiat. Soc. 44: 44 (1905)

≡ ***Henckelia crocea*** (RIDL.)A.WEBER, Beitr. Biol. Pflanzen 70: 343 (1998).

Syntypes: Malay Peninsula, Perak, Gunung Keledang, on banks, VIII. 1890, Ridley 9776 [SING]; Perak, Gunung Keledang, 2000 ft., VIII. 1898, Curtis 3301 [K, SING]; Sungkei, King's coll. 3014 [?].

Didymocarpus cruciformis CHUN, Sunyatsenia 6: 296 (1946)

≡ ***Chirita cruciformis*** (CHUN)W.T.WANG, Bull. Bot. Res., Harbin 1: 45 (1981).

Type: China, Hunan, Hongchow, Hsuan-Chow River, K.C. Ho 108 [holo Herb. Sun Yatsen Univ., photo E; iso Herb. Hunan Museum].

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

Henckelia curtisii (RIDL.)A.WEBER ≡ *Didymocarpus crinitus* var. *curtisii* RIDL., see there

Didymocarpus curvicapsa HILLIARD, see WEBER & al. (2000).

Didymocarpus cyaneus RIDL. ≡ *Chirita cyanea* (RIDL.)B.L.BURTT = (?) *Chirita lacunosa* (HOOK.f.)B.L.BURTT ≡ *Didymocarpus lacunosus* HOOK.f., see there.

Didymocarpus cyathophorus RCHB. f. & ZOLL. = *Chirita caerulea* R.BR. ≡ *Didymocarpus caeruleus* (R.BR.)KOORD., see there.

Didymocarpus davisonii KIEW, Malayan Nat. J. 43: 242 (1990)

≡ *Henckelia davisonii* (KIEW)A.WEBER, Beitr. Biol. Pflanzen 70: 343 (1998).

Type: [Peninsular Malaysia] Pahang, G. Lesong, 31. X. 1989, Kiew RK 2834 [KEP, iso SING].

Didymocarpus dawnii KIEW, Malayan Nat. J. 48: 201 (1995)

≡ *Henckelia dawnii* (KIEW)A.WEBER, Beitr. Biol. Pflanzen 70: 343 (1998).

Type: [Peninsular Malaysia] Perak, north of E-W Highway, 3. III. 1995, Davison D 6 [KEP].

Didymocarpus demissus HANCE, J. Bot. 21: 166 (1883)

≡ *Chirita demissa* (HANCE)W.T.WANG in WEITZMANN & al., Novon 7: 424 (1998).

Type: China, Kwangtung [= Guangdong], on rocks near Sai-gnau on the Lienchau river, 5. X. 1881, Henry in Herb. Hance, no. 22142 [BM, iso K].

Notes: The transfer of *Didymocarpus demissus* to *Chirita* was suggested in WEBER & BURTT (1998d: 309) and actually made by WANG (l. c.).

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

Didymocarpus densifolius RIDL., J. Straits Branch Roy. Asiat. Soc. 44: 51 (1905)

≡ *Paraboea densifolia* (RIDL.) M.R.HEND., Gard. Bull. Straits Settlements 5: 79 (1930)

≡ *Henckelia densifolia* (RIDL.)A.WEBER, Beitr. Biol. Pflanzen 70: 343 (1998).

Type: Malay Peninsula, Johore, Gunung Janeng, Kelsall s.n. [SING].

= *Paraboea caerulea* RIDL., J. Straits Branch Roy. Asiat. Soc. 44: 66 (1905) – KIEW (1987)

≡ *Didymocarpus azureus* B.L.BURTT, Notes Roy. Bot. Gard. Edinburgh 31: 44 (1971), non *Didymocarpus caeruleus* RIDL.

Type: Malay Peninsula, Trengganu, Bundi, 1904, Rostado s.n. [SING].

Didymocarpus dentatus RIDL., J. Linn. Soc. 32: 515 (1896)

≡ *Henckelia dentata* (RIDL.)B.L.BURTT, Beitr. Biol. Pflanzen 70: 343 (1998).

Type: Indonesia, Lingga, 1893, Hullett s.n. [SING].

Didymocarpus denticulatus W.T.WANG, see WEBER & al. (2000).

Chirita depressa HOOK.f., Curtis' Bot. Mag. 115: t. 7213 (1892)

≡ *Didymocarpus depressus* (HOOK.f.)CHUN, Sunyatsenia 6: 298 (1946).

Type: China, Kwangtung Province, distr. of North River, Ford; cult. in Bot. Gard. Kew. [K].

Fig.: Curtis Bot. Mag. 115: t. 7213.

Note: This is clearly a *Chirita*, CHUN simply united the genera. For some reason WOOD (1974) seems to have missed this species. Accepted in *Chirita* by WANG & al. (1990, 1998).

Platyadenia descendens B.L.BURTT, Notes Roy. Bot. Gard. Edinburgh 31: 51 (1971)
 ≡ ***Henckelia descendens* (B.L.BURTT)B.L.BURTT**, Beitr. Biol. Pflanzen 70: 343 (1998).
 Type: Sarawak, First Div., Bako National Park, Telok Delima, 19. V. 1962, Burtt & Woods B. 1856 [E, iso SAR].

Didymocarpus detergibilis C.B.CLARKE, in A. & C.DC., Monogr. phan. 5 (1): 107 (1883)
 ≡ ***Paraboea detergibilis* (C.B.CLARKE)B.L.BURTT**, Notes Roy. Bot. Gard. Edinburgh 24: 46 (1962).

Type: Indonesia, Ins. Billiton, 1876 Riedel [FI-BECC, photo E].

Ref.: BURTT (1984a).

Didymocarpus dielsii BORZA, Fedde Repert. 13: 390 (1914)

≡ ***Chirita dielsii* (BORZA)B.L.BURTT**, Notes Roy. Bot. Gard. Edinburgh 23: 97 (1960)
 Type: China, Yunnan. Kwang-dung, an Felsen vor und bei Schia-sch-kuan, zwischen Sche-tse und Lu-feng-hsien, 2100 m, 27. VIII. 1913, Limpricht [WRCL - lost].

= *Rottlera uniflora* FRANCH., Bull. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris 5: 521 (1899), non *Chirita uniflora* RIDL. (1912).

≡ *Didymocarpus* (*Roettlera uniflora* FRANCH.), BORZA, Feddes Repert. 13: 390 (1914)
 - but BORZA did not make an effective transfer of this name to *Didymocarpus*.

Type: China, Yunnan, Pic de Tian Chien, fleur bleu, VII. 1890, Delavay [P].

= *Chirita orbicularis* W.W.SMITH, Notes Roy. Bot. Gard. Edinburgh 9: 94 (1916) –
 HANDEL-MAZZETTI (1936), BURTT (1960).

Note: See also BURTT (1960), WOOD (1974), WANG & al. (1990, 1998).

***Henckelia diffusa* B.L.BURTT**, in KIRKUP, D.W. & al.: Checklist of the flowering plants and gymnosperms of Brunei Darussalam: 437 (1996).

Type: Brunei, Belait, subd. Labi, Mendaram valley below and close to waterfall, 4°20' N, 114°27' E, 100 m, Lambir formation, sandstone and shale, lowland dipterocarp forest, 18. III. 1991, Sands 5443 [K, iso BRUN, E].

Didymocarpus doryphyllus B.L.BURTT, Notes Roy. Bot. Gard. Edinburgh 23: 99 (1960)

≡ *Didymocarpus lanceolatus* RIDL., J. Fed. Malay States Mus. 4: 50 (1909), nom. illeg., non C.B.CLARKE (1883).

≡ ***Henckelia doryphylla* (B.L.BURTT)A.WEBER**, Beitr. Biol. Pflanzen 70: 344 (1998).

Type: Malay Peninsula, way to Gunung Irau, Robinson & Kloss [?].

***Chirita eburnea* HANCE**, J. Bot. Lond. 21: 168 (1883)

≡ *Didymocarpus eburneus* (HANCE)LÉVL., Compt. Rend. Assoc. Franç. 1905, 34: 427 (1906), nom. inval. (ICBN § 34.1)

≡ *Didymocarpus eburneus* (HANCE)HAND.-MAZZ., Symb. Sin. 7(2): 883 (1936).

Type: China, prov. Canton. juxta Sai-ngau, ad fl. Lien-chau, 5. X. 1881 Henry in Herb. Hance no. 22129 [BM].

= *Chirita fauriei* FRANCH., Bull. Mens. Soc. Linn. Paris 1: 450 (1885).

≡ *Didymocarpus fauriei* (FRANCH.)LÉVL., Compt. Rend. Assoc. Franç. 1905, 34: 427 (1906), nom. inval. (ICBN § 34.1).

Type: Chine, prov. de Kouï-tcheou [Guizhou], 1858, Perny [P].

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

* *Didymocarpus elatior* PRAIN, see WEBER & al. (2000).

Didymocarpus elegans C.B.CLARKE, in A. & C. DC., Monogr. phan. 5 (1): 88 (1883)
 ≡ *Henckelia elegans* (C.B.CLARKE)B.L.BURTT, Beitr. Biol. Pflanzen 70: 344 (1998).
 Type: Borneo, 1853, Lobb [K].

Didissandra elegantissima LÉVL. & VAN., Compt. Rend. Assoc. Franç. 1905, 34: 425 (1906)
 ≡ *Didymocarpus elegantissimus* (LÉVL. & VAN.)LÉVL., Compt. Rend. Assoc. Franç. 1905, 34: 428 (1906), nom. inval. (ICBN § 34.1)

≡ *Briggsia elegantissima* (LÉVL. & VAN.)CRAIB, Notes Roy. Bot. Gard. Edinburgh 11: 265 (1919) excl. syn. in LÉVL., Fl. Kouy-Tcheou, p. 182.

Syntypes: [China] Kouy-Tcheou: Pin-fa, chutes d'eau, 21. VIII. 1902, Cavalerie 239 [E];
 environs de Tou-chan, rocailles; 24. VIII. 1899, Cavalerie 2686 [E]

Note: CRAIB (1919) transferred the synonyms of *Didissandra elegantissima* (in LÉVL., Fl. Kouy-Tcheou, p. 182) to the synonym list of *Briggsia pinfaensis*; see also WANG & al. (1990, 1998).

Didymocarpus elongatus JACK, Trans. Linn. Soc. 14: 37 (1823)

≡ *Henckelia elongata* (JACK)SPRENG., Syst. veg. 4 (2): 13 (1827)

≡ *Didissandra elongata* (JACK)C.B.CLARKE, in A. & C. DC., Monogr. phan. 5 (1): 67 (1883).

Type: Found on Pulo Bintangor, an island lying off the west coast of Sumatra, Jack [specimen apparently lost, see WEBER & BURTT 1998b: 208].

= *Didymocarpus violascens* RIDL., Kew Bull. 1925: 87 (1925) – WEBER & BURTT (1998b).

Type: Sumatra, Lubuk Tandai, near Benkoelen [Bengkulu], III. 1922, Brooks 7185 [K].

Didymocarpus ericiflorus RIDL., J. Fed. Malay States Mus. 6: 166 (1915) [*ericaeiflorus*].

≡ *Codonoboaea ericiflora* (RIDL.)RIDL., Fl. Malay Penins. 2: 533 (1923)

≡ *Henckelia ericiflora* (RIDL.)A.WEBER, Beitr. Biol. Pflanzen 70: 344 (1998).

Type (lecto KIEW 1989): Malay Peninsula [Pahang, Taman Negara] Wray's camp, Tahan, c. 3500 ft., VII. 1911, Ridley 16283 [K, iso SING].

Henckelia ericii A.WEBER, Beitr. Biol. Pflanzen 70: 344 (1998)

≡ *Loxocarpus holttumii* M.R.HEND., Gard. Bull. Straits Settlements, ser. 3, 4: 412 (1929),

non *Henckelia holttumii* (M.R.HEND.)A.WEBER [≡ *Paraboea holttumii* M.R.HEND. ≡

Didymocarpus holttumii (M.R.HEND.)B.L.BURTT, (see there)].

Type: Johore, Gunong Panti, 1600 ft., II. 1926, Holttum 18097 [SING].

Didymocarpus esquirolii LÉVL., Fedde Repert. 9: 328 (1911).

Type: [China] Kouy-Tcheou, Tse-Hen Fou-Kia-Po, route, rochers montueux, VIII. 1906, Esquirol 9416 [P?].

= *Lysionotus serratus* D.DON, Edinburgh Phil. J. 7: 85 (1822) – BURTT (1958).

= *Lysionotus serratus* var. *serratus*, see WANG & al. (1990, 1998).

Ref.: BURTT (1958), WANG & al. (1990, 1998).

Didymocarpus falcatus KIEW, Malayan Nat. J. 41: 218 (1987)

≡ *Henckelia falcata* (KIEW)A.WEBER, Beitr. Biol. Pflanzen 70: 344 (1998)

Type: [Peninsular Malaysia] Johore, Gunung Janing Barat, Kiew RK 1726 [KEP].

Didymocarpus fasciatus RIDL., J. Straits Branch Roy. Asiat. Soc. 44: 50 (1905) [*fasciatus*].

≡ *Henckelia fasciata* (RIDL.)A.WEBER, Beitr. Biol. Pflanzen 70: 344 (1998)

Type (lecto KIEW 1989): [Peninsular Malaysia] Tahan River, 1891, Ridley 2169 [K].

Other syntypes: Malay Peninsula, Pahang, Tahan rocky woods, 1891, Ridley 2169 [SING]; Kedah, Gunong Jerai, VI. 1893, Ridley s.n. [SING]; Lingga, Batu Gajah, 19. VII. 1893, Hullett s.n. [SING].

Note: Not identical with *Didymocarpus malayanus* var. *fasciatus* RIDL.

Didymocarpus fascicularis, misspelled in CLARKE (1883: 295) for *D. follicularis* C.B.CLARKE

≡ *Henckelia follicularis* (C.B.CLARKE)B.L.BURTT, see there.

Didymocarpus fauriei (FRANCH.)LÉVL. = *Chirita eburnea* HANCE ≡ *Didymocarpus eburneus* (HANCE)HAND.-MAZZ., see there.

Didymocarpus filicifolius RIDL. = *Henckelia salicina* (RIDL.)A.WEBER, see there.

Chirita fimbrisepala HAND.-MAZZ., Anz. Akad. Wiss. Wien 62: 65 (1925)

≡ *Didymocarpus fimbrisepalus* (HAND.-MAZZ.)HAND.-MAZZ., Symb. sin. 7: 882 (1936).

Syntypes: China, Prov. Hunan austro-occ.; ad rupes humides argilloso-schistosos reg. calide temperatae in silva umbrosa montis Yün-schan ad urbem Wukang, 850 - 1000 m, (fl.) 9. VIII. 1917, Handel-Mazzetti; (fr.) 6. VI. 1918, Handel-Mazzetti; (fl.) IV. 1919, Wang (herb. Hand.-Mazz. 11225) [WU, C, E, K, W].

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

Didymocarpus fischeri GAMBLE, Kew Bull. 1923: 117 (1923)

≡ *Henckelia fischeri* (GAMBLE)A.WEBER & B.L.BURTT, Beitr. Biol. Pflanzen 70: 344 (1998).

Type: South India, Anamalai Hills; Coimbatore District, 500 - 600 m alt., 2. VIII. 1915, C.E.C. Fischer [K].

Didymocarpus flavescens RIDL., J. Straits Branch Roy. Asiat. Soc. 44: 35 (1905)

≡ *Henckelia flavescens* (RIDL.)A.WEBER, Beitr. Biol. Pflanzen 70: 344 (1998).

Type: Malay Peninsula, Selangor, Kuala Kubu, Ridley 7585 [SING].

Didymocarpus flavobrunneus RIDL., Trans. Linn. Soc., ser. 2, Bot. 3: 329 (1893)

≡ *Henckelia flavobrunnea* (RIDL.)A.WEBER, Beitr. Biol. Pflanzen 70: 344 (1998).

Type (lecto KIEW 1989) : Malay Peninsula, [Taman Negara,] Tahan Valley woods, VII. 1891, Ridley 2163 [K, iso BM, K, SING].

= *Didymocarpus flavobrunneus* RIDL. var. *montanus* RIDL., J. Fed. Mal. States Mus. 6: 167 (1915).

Type (lecto KIEW 1989): Malay Peninsula, Tahan, Wray's camp, at 3300 ft., VII. 1911, Ridley 16284 [K, iso SING].

Didymocarpus flavus RIDL., J. Linn. Soc. 32: 507 (1896)

≡ *Henckelia flava* (RIDL.)A.WEBER, Beitr. Biol. Pflanzen 70: 344 (1998).

Type: Malay Peninsula, Perak Hills, to 6000 ft alt., 1891, Ridley 2914 [BM].

Didymocarpus flavus RIDL. var. *purpurascens* RIDL., J. Straits Branch Roy. Asiat. Soc. 44: 34 (1905).

Type: Malay Peninsula, Perak, Bukit Kapayung, Sungei Siput, II. 1904, Ridley 11901 [K, SING(2)].

Note: Status of variety uncertain, not yet transferred to *Henckelia*.

Didymocarpus floccosus THWAITES, Enum. pl. Zeyl. 207 (1860)

≡ *Henckelia floccosa* (THWAITES)A.WEBER & B.L.BURTT, Beitr. Biol. Pflanzen 70: 344 (1998).

Type: Ceylon; Dolosbage, in the Central Province, at an elevation of 2000 feet, Thwaites 3368 [BM, K, W].

Paraboea floribunda M.R.HEND., Gard. Bull. Singapore 7: 117 (1933)

≡ *Didymocarpus floribundus* (M.R.HEND.)B.L.BURTT, Notes Roy. Bot. Gard. Edinburgh 31: 44 (1971)

≡ *Henckelia floribunda* (M.R.HEND.)A.WEBER, Beitr. Biol. Pflanzen 70: 345 (1998).

Type: Malay Peninsula, Kemaman, Bukit Kajang, Sungai Nipah, VI. 1932, Corner 26022 [K].

Didymocarpus follicularis C.B.CLARKE, in A. & C. DC., Monogr. phan. 5 (1): 98 (1883)

≡ *Henckelia follicularis* (C.B.CLARKE)B.L.BURTT, Beitr. Biol. Pflanzen 70: 345 (1998)

Type: Borneo, Karimata, Teysmann; herb. Beccari no. 11218 [FI-BECC, photo E].

– [*Didymocarpus fascicularis* C.B.CLARKE], in A. & C. DC., Monogr. phan. 5 (1): 295 (Index) (1883), in error for *Didymocarpus follicularis*.

Didymocarpus fordii HEMSL., J. Linn. Soc. 26: 229 (1890)

≡ *Chirita fordii* (HEMSL.)D.WOOD, Notes Roy. Bot. Gard. Edinburgh 31: 371 (1972)

≡ *Chirita fordii* var. *fordii*, WANG & al. (1998).

Type: China, Kwangtung, sine loc., VIII. 1887, Ford 130 [K].

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

Chirita forrestii ANTHONY, Notes Roy. Bot. Gard. Edinburgh 18: 192 (1934)

≡ *Didymocarpus forrestii* (ANTHONY)HAND.-MAZZ., Symb. sin. 7: 882 (1936).

Type (lecto (WOOD 1974): China, NW Yunnan. Bey-ti Shan, 27°45'N, 100°18'E, on moist humus-covered boulders by streams, 7-8000 ft., flower limb pale blue, tube yellowish white, VII. 1921, Forrest 20564 [E, iso BM, K, P].

Other syntypes: IX. 1913, Forrest 11119 [E, K]; VII. 1918, Forrest 16640 [E, K]; VIII. 1922, Forrest 22033 [E, K, P]; VIII. 1918, Forrest 16818 [E, K]; IX. 1922, Forrest 22405 [E, K, P]; IX. 1914, Handel-Mazzetti 5343 [K, WU].

Note: WANG (1975) distinguished in *Chirita forrestii* two varieties: var. *forrestii* and var. *acutidentata* W.T.WANG, Acta Phytotax. Sin. 13: 103 (1975) (citation of types in Chinese); see also WANG & al. (1990, 1998).

Didissandra fritschii LÉVL. & VAN. ≡ *Didymocarpus fritschii* (LÉVL. & VAN.)LÉVL. ≡

Briggsia fritschii (LÉVL. & VAN.)CRAIB = *Briggsia mihieri* (FRANCH.)CRAIB – *Didymocarpus mihieri* (FRANCH.)LÉVL., see there.

Didymocarpus frutescens JACK, Malayan Misc. 1 (2): 5 (1820)

≡ *Henckelia frutescens* (JACK) SPRENG., Syst. veg. 4 (2): 13 (1827)

≡ *Didissandra frutescens* (JACK)C.B.CLARKE, in A. & C. DC., Monogr. phan. 5 (1): 64 (1883).

Type: "Sumatra", Jack, s.n. [holo G, iso G]. Note: The locality is certainly erroneous. The specimens were probably duplicates sent home by Jack from Sumatra, but Jack himself never suggested that the species was collected anywhere but on Penang.

Ref.: WEBER & BURTT (1998b).

Didymocarpus gageanus W.W.SMITH, see WEBER & al. (2000).

Didymocarpus gambleanus C.E.C.FISCHER, Kew Bull. 1938: 36 (1938)

≡ *Henckelia gambleana* (C.E.C.FISCHER)A.WEBER & B.L.BURTT, Beitr. Biol. Pflanzen 70: 345 (1998)

≡ *Didymocarpus rottlerianus* var. *lanuginosus* C.B.CLARKE, in A. & C. DC., Monogr. phan. 5 (1): 102 (1883)

≡ *Didymocarpus tomentosus* var. *lanuginosus* (C.B.CLARKE)C.B.CLARKE, in HOOK. f., Fl. Brit. India 4: 353 (1884)

≡ *Didymocarpus lanuginosus* [WIGHT ex] GAMBLE, Fl. Pres. Madras, 989 (1924), non *D. lanuginosus* WALL. ex R.BR. (1839); non *D. lanuginosus* WALL. ex DC. (1845); non *D. lanuginosus* WALL. sensu MAXIM. (1874).

Type: Wight 561 [K].

Henckelia gardneri B.L.BURTT, in KIRKUP, D.W. & al.: Checklist of the flowering plants and gymnosperms of Brunei Darussalam: 437 (1996).

Type: [East Malaysia] Sabah, Trus Madi, Kaintano ridge, 3500 ft [1050 m], growing on well-drained stream-bank, very local; Gardner 37, cult. in Hort. Bot. Reg. Edinburgh sub 77 2460, fl. 8. VIII. 1978 [E].

Didymocarpus geitleri A.WEBER, Pl. Syst. Evol. 165: 95 (1989)

≡ *Henckelia geitleri* (A.WEBER)A.WEBER, Beitr. Biol. Pflanzen 70: 345 (1998).

Type: Peninsular Malaysia, Pahang, Kuantan distr., Sungai Pandan, 24. VIII. 1986, Weber & Anthonysamy 860824-3/1 [WU, iso WU, KEP].

Didymocarpus glabratus RIDL., J. Straits Branch Roy. Asiat. Soc. 44: 38 (1905)

≡ *Henckelia glabrata* (RIDL.)A.WEBER, Beitr. Biol. Pflanzen 70: 345 (1998).

Type: Malay Peninsula, Johore, Gunung Panti, VI. 1880, King's coll. 209 [K, SING].

Didymocarpus glandulosus (W.W.SMITH)W.T.WANG, see WEBER & al. (2000).

Didymocarpus glandulosus var. *lasiantherus* (W.T.WANG)W.T.WANG, see WEBER & al. (2000).

Didymocarpus glandulosus var. *minor* (W.T.Wang)W.T.Wang, see WEBER & al. (2000).

Didymocarpus graciliflorus Macgregor & W.W.Smith, see WEBER & al. (2000).

Didymocarpus gracilipes C.B.CLARKE in A. & C. DC, Monogr. phan. 5 (1): 97 (1883)

≡ *Henckelia gracilipes* (C.B.CLARKE)B.L.BURTT, in KIRKUP, D.W. & al.: Checklist of the flowering plants and gymnosperms of Brunei Darussalam: 438 (1996).

Type: Borneo, Sarawak, Beccari 3229 [FI-BECC, G, K, M, P?, W, photo E (of K)].

Chirita grandidentata W.T.WANG ≡ *Didymocarpus grandidentatus* (W.T.WANG)W.T.WANG, see WEBER & al. (2000).

Gratiola grandiflora RETZ., Obs. Botan. 4: 8 (1786)

≡ *Bonnaya grandiflora* (RETZ.)SPRENG., Syst. veg. 1: 41 (1824)

≡ *Henckelia grandiflora* (RETZ.)A.DIETR., Sp. pl., ed. 6, 1: 573 (1831).

Type: "Habitat prope Tranquebar, Madras, Siam, Malacca", König [C]

= *Lindernia antipoda* (L.)ALSTON, in TRIMEN, Fl. Ceylon 6: suppl. 214 (1931).

Chirita grandiflora WALL. – *Didymocarpus grandiflorus* [(WALL.)A.DIETR. ex] STEUD.

= *Chirita urticifolia* [BUCH.-HAM. ex] D.DON ≡ *Didymocarpus urticifolius* (D.DON) WONISCH, see there.

Didymocarpus grandiflorus RIDL. ≡ *Henckelia ridleyana* A.WEBER, see there.

Didymocarpus grandifolius (A.DIETR.)F.G.DIETR., Vollst. Lexik. Gaertn. Nachtr. II, 3: 387 (1834)

≡ *Henckelia grandifolia* A.DIETR., Sp. pl., 2. Aufl., 1: 576 (1831)

≡ *Chirita macrophylla* WALL., Pl. Asiat. rar. 1: 56, t. 72 (1830), non *Didymocarpus macrophyllus* [WALL. ex] D.DON (1825), non *Henckelia macrophylla* (D.DON) SPRENG. (1827).

Type (lecto WOOD 1974): In monte Sheopore Nepaliae, Wallich 805 [K, iso BM, E, K].

= for further synonyms of *Chirita macrophylla*, see WOOD (1974).

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

Didymocarpus grandifolius RIDL., nom. illeg., non *D. grandifolius* (A.DIETR.) F.G.DIETR. (1834) ≡ *Henckelia tahanica* (B.L.BURTT)A.WEBER, see there.

Didymocarpus griffithii WIGHT, Ill. Ind. Bot. 2: 182, t. 159 (1850)

≡ *Dichrotrichum griffithii* (WIGHT)C.B.CLARKE, Commelyn. Cyrtandr. bengal., 78: t. 51 (1874)

≡ *Loxostigma griffithii* (WIGHT)C.B.CLARKE, in A. & C.DC., Monogr. phan. 5 (1): 60 (1883).

Type: [India, Meghalaya] 'Assam', Khasia Hills, Griffith [K].

Ref.: BURTT (1975).

Didymocarpus hamosus WALL., Numer. list 788, nom. nudum

≡ *Chirita hamosa* R.BR., Cyrtandreae 117 (1839).

Type: [Myanmar] Burma, Troglia in Martabania, 1827, Wallich 788 [K].

** *Didymocarpus hancei* HEMSL., see WEBER & al. (2000).

Didymocarpus hedyotideus CHUN, Sunyatsenia 6: 291 (1946)

≡ *Chirita hedyotidea* (CHUN)W.T.WANG, Bull. Bot. Res., Harbin 1: 65 (1981).

Type: China, Chi-Hsia-Tung, 6. XI 1935, H.Y. Liang 66678, Bottle No. D/635 [Sun Yatsen Univ.].

Note: See also WANG & al. (1990, 1998).

Didymocarpus helicterioides WALL., Numer. list 789 (1829), nom. nudum

= *Boea wallichii* R.BR., Cyrtandreae 120 (1839).

Type: Upper Burma, Taongdong, Wallich 789 [K].

Ref.: BROWN (1839), BURTT (1984).

Didymocarpus hemsleyanus LÉVL., see WEBER & al. (2000).

Didymocarpus heterophyllus RIDL., Trans. Linn. Soc., ser. 2, Bot. 3: 329 (1893)

≡ *Henckelia heterophylla* (RIDL.) A.WEBER, Beitr. Biol. Pflanzen 70: 346 (1998).

Type: Malay Peninsula, Tahan River, 1891, Ridley 2170 [SING].

** *Didymocarpus heucherifolius* HAND.-MAZZ., see WEBER & al. (2000).

Didymocarpus hilsenbergii BOJ., nom. in syn. under *Streptocarpus hilsenbergii*, DC., Prodr. 9: 271 (1845)

– *Streptocarpus hilsenbergii* R.BR., Cyrtandreae 119 (1839) ['helsingbergii'].

Didymocarpus hirsutus RIDL., J. Straits Branch Roy. Asiat. Soc. 44: 48 (1905)

≡ *Henckelia hirsuta* (RIDL.)A.WEBER, Beitr. Biol. Pflanzen 70: 346 (1998).

Syntypes: Malay Peninsula, Perak, Goping, IX. 1880, King's coll. 715 [K, SING]; Larut Hills, XI. 1881, King's coll. 2829 [SING].

Didymocarpus hirtus RIDL., J. Straits Branch Roy. Asiat. Soc. 44: 36 (1905)

≡ *Henckelia hirta* (RIDL.)A.WEBER, Beitr. Biol. Pflanzen 70: 346 (1998)

Type: Malay Peninsula, Selangor, above the Gap, on the road to Simpang mine, 3000-4000 ft., V. 1902, Curtis s.n. [SING(2)].

= ? *Paraboea campanulata* RIDL., J. Straits Branch Roy. Asiat. Soc. 44: 65 (1905)

≡ *Didymocarpus campanulatus* (RIDL.)B.L.BURTT, Notes Roy. Bot. Gard. Edinburgh 31: 44 (1971).

Type: Selangor, above the gap on the road to the Sempang mines, 3-4000 ft., V. 1902, Curtis s. n. [SING].

Note: This is probably no more than an abnormal specimen of *Henckelia hirta* with a very short corolla, see WEBER & BURTT (1998d: 341)

= ? *Chirita uniflora* RIDL., J. Straits Branch Roy. Asiat. Soc. 61: 34 (1912).

Type: 'Selangor, Sempang Mines, one plant only in flower, Ridley [?].

Note: WOOD (1974) referred the species to *Didymocarpus*. RIDLEY'S description suggests that the plant belongs to the *Henckelia hirta*.

Didymocarpus hispidulus, RIDLEY, in error for *D. hispidus*, see there.

Didymocarpus hispidus RIDL., J. Linn. Soc. 32: 507 (1896)

≡ *Henckelia hispida* (RIDL.)A.WEBER, Beitr. Biol. Pflanzen 70: 346 (1998).

Type: Malay Peninsula, Perak, Thaiping Hills, Gunung Hijau, 6000 ft., IX. 1889, Curtis 2037 [SING].

– *D. hispidulus* RIDL., in error, J. Straits Branch Roy. Asiat. Soc. 44: 35 (1905).

= *Didymocarpus albinus* RIDL. J. Straits Branch Roy. Asiat. Soc. 44: 41 (1905).

Type: Malay Peninsula, Perak, Gunung Batu Putih, VIII. 1886, King's coll. 8070 [SING]. – WEBER & BURTT (1998d).

= *Didymocarpus albinellus* RIDL., J. Fed. Malay States Mus. 4: 51 (1909)

Type: Malay Peninsula, Pahang, Gunung Berumban, 6000 ft., XI. 1908, Ridley 13679 [K, SING]. – WEBER & BURTT (1998d).

= *Staurogyne macrantha* C.B.CLARKE, J. Asiat. Soc. Bengal 74: 642 (1908). – BURTT (1978).

Didymocarpus hispidus RIDL. var. *selangorensis* RIDL., J. Straits Branch Roy. Asiat. Soc. 44: 36 (1905).

Type: Malay Peninsula, Selangor, Gunung Semangko, Curtis 3752 [SING (3)].

Note: So far this variety has not been formally transferred to *Henckelia*.

Didymocarpus holocalyx CHUN, in W.T.WANG, Bull. Bot. Res., Harbin 1: 22 (1983), nom. in syn.

– *Pseudochirita guangxiensis* (S.Z.HUANG)W.T.WANG.

Loxocarpus holttumii M.R.HEND. ≡ *Henckelia ericii* A.WEBER, see there.

Paraboea holttumii M.R.HEND. Gard. Bull. Singapore 4: 54 (1927)

≡ *Didymocarpus holttumii* (M.R.HEND.)B.L.BURTT, Notes Roy. Bot. Gard. Edinburgh 31: 44 (1971)

≡ *Henckelia holttumii* (M.R.HEND.)A.WEBER, Beitr. Biol. Pflanzen 70: 346 (1998).
Type: Malay Peninsula, Johore, Gunung Belumut, alt. 3000 ft., 25. V. 1923, Holttum 10685 [K, SING].

Didymocarpus hookeri C.B.CLARKE, see WEBER & al. (2000).

Didymocarpus horsfieldii (R.BR.)KOORD. ≡ *Chirita horsfieldii* R.BR. = *Chirita asperifolia* (BLUME)B.L.BURTT ≡ *Didymocarpus asperifolius* (BLUME)BAKH.f., see there.

Chirita horsfieldii R.BR. var. *scaberrima* (R.BR.)C.B.CLARKE ≡ *Chirita scaberrima* R.BR. = *Chirita asperifolia* (BLUME)B.L.BURTT ≡ *Didymocarpus asperifolius* (BLUME)BAKH.f., see there.

Didymocarpus horsfieldii (sensu?) SCHINZ – *Chirita lavandulacea* STAPF ≡ *Didymocarpus lavandulaceus*, see there.

Didymocarpus humboldtianus GARDNER, Calcutta J. Nat. Hist. 6: 477 (1846)

≡ *Henckelia humboldtiana* (GARDNER)A.WEBER & B.L.BURTT, Beitr. Biol. Pflanzen 70: 346 (1998).

Type: Ceylon, on moist shady rocks above Ramboddi; 4500 ft.; Gardner 600 [BM, K].
= *Didymocarpus humboldtianus* GARDNER var. *primulifolius* THWAITES, Enum. Pl. Zeyl., 207 (1860) ('primulaefolius')

≡ *Didymocarpus primulifolius* GARDNER, Calcutta J. Nat. Hist. 6: 478 (1846), nom. illeg., non *D. primulifolius* DON (1825).

Type: Zeylania, in montibus Hantane prope Kandy, Gardner 601 [K, BM-mounted together with Thwaites 1785].

= *Didymocarpus humboldtianus* GARDNER var. *recedens* C.B.CLARKE, in A. & C.DC., Monogr. phan. 5 (1): 103 (1883).

Type: Zeylania, in colle Wallekelly, alt. 600 metr., Beckett 364 [K].

Note: Status of variety uncertain, not yet transferred to *Henckelia*.

Didymocarpus humboldtianus GARDNER var. *primulifolius* THWAITES = *Henckelia humboldtiana* (GARDNER)A.WEBER & B.L.BURTT, see there.

Didymocarpus humboldtianus GARDNER var. *recedens* C.B.CLARKE = *Henckelia humboldtiana* (GARDNER)A.WEBER & B.L.BURTT s. lat., see there.

Chirita humilis MIQ., Fl. Ind. Bat. 2: 729 (1858)

≡ *Didymocarpus humilis* (MIQ.)B.L.BURTT, Notes Roy. Bot. Gard. Edinburgh 24: 43 (1962)

≡ *Henckelia humilis* (MIQ.)A.WEBER & B.L.BURTT, Beitr. Biol. Pflanzen 70: 347 (1998).

Type: Westelijk Sumatra. Teysmann, HB 2006 [U, iso L].

Didymocarpus hwaianus S.Y.HU, J. Arnold Arbor. 61: 88 (1980).

Type: [China; no locality given in orig. description] Cheng & Hwa 923 [A].

= *Hemiboea henryi* C.B.CLARKE, in HOOK.f., Icon. pl., t. 1798 (1888) – LI (1987), WANG & al. (1990).

= *Hemiboea subcapitata* C.B.CLARKE, in HOOK.f., Icon. pl., t. 1798 (1888) var. *subcapitata* – WANG & al. (1998).

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

Didymocarpus inaequalis RIDL., J. Linn. Soc. 32: 506 (1896).

≡ *Henckelia inaequalis* (RIDL.)A.WEBER, Beitr. Biol. Pflanzen 70: 347 (1998)

Type: Malay Peninsula, Kedah, [P. Langkawi], Gunung Chinchang [G. Machinchang], IX 1890, Curtis 2568 [SING].

Loxocarpus incanus R.BR., Cyrtandreae 120 (1839), non *Henckelia incana* (VAHL) SPRENG. ≡ *Henckelia browniana* A.WEBER, see there.

Henckelia incana (VAHL)SPRENG., Syst. veg. 1: 38 (1824)

≡ *Rottlera incana* VAHL, Enum. pl. 1: 88 (1804).

Type: S. India, Madura, Rottler [C, photo E].

= *Didymocarpus rottlerianus* WALL., Numer. list 778 (1829), nom. nud.

= *Didymocarpus tomentosus* WIGHT, Icon. pl. Ind. orient. 4(2): 10, t. 1349 (1848).

Type: Whight [K]. "The specimen figured was gathered at Kaitie falls on the Neilgherries, in February. I have since received many specimens from hills near Coimbatore, and have often met with it in similar situations" (WIGHT 1848: 10).

Didymocarpus innominatus B.L.BURTT, Notes Roy. Bot. Gard. Edinburgh 21: 201 (1954)

≡ *Henckelia innominata* (B.L.BURTT)A.WEBER & B.L.BURTT, Beitr. Biol. Pflanzen 70: 347 (1998).

Type: Wallich 778 [K] (erroneously cited as Wallich "788" in BURTT 1954).

Didymocarpus insulsus CRAIB, see WEBER & al. (2000).

Didymocarpus johannis-winkleri KRAENZL. = *Henckelia rufescens* (C.B.CLARKE) B.L.BURTT, see there.

Didissandra johorica RIDL., J. Straits Branch Roy. Asiat. Soc. 44: 22 (1905)

≡ *Henckelia johorica* (RIDL.)A.WEBER, Beitr. Biol. Pflanzen 70: 355 (1998).

Type: [Peninsular Malaysia], Johore, Gunung Pantii, Ridley 4175 [K, SING].

Chirita juliae HANCE, J. Bot. Lond., 21: 168 (1883)

≡ *Didymocarpus juliae* (HANCE)LÉVL., Compt. Rend. Assoc. Franç. 1905, 34: 427 (1906), nom. inval. (ICBN § 34.1).

Type: China, prov. Cantonensis, secus flumen Lien-chau, X. 1881, Henry in herb. Hance no. 22077 [BM].

Note: See also WOOD (1974), WANG & al. (1990, 1998)

Didymocarpus kamerunensis ENGL., Bot. Jahrb. 18: 79 (1894)

≡ *Schizoboea kamerunensis* (ENGL.)B.L.BURTT, Notes Roy. Bot. Gard. Edinburgh 33: 266 (1974).

Type: Kamerun, Barombistation, Preuss 951 [BM, K, M].

= *Didymocarpus bequaertii* DE WILD., Rev. Zool. Afr. 8, Suppl. Bot.: 40 (1920) – BURTT (1974).

Syntypes: Congo, Mokoto-Masisi, 22. XII. 1914, Bequaert 6556 [BR]; Ruwenzori (Butagu), 19. IV. 1914, Bequaert 3812 [BR]; Irumu, 13. III. 1914, Bequaert 2956 [BR, K].

= *Didymocarpus stolzii* ENGL., in Engl. Jahrb. 57: 203 (1921).

Type: Tanganyika, Rungwe, 3. V. 1912, Stolz 1238 [M, K].

= *Didymocarpus stolzii* var. *minor* MANSF., Notizbl. Bot. Gart. Berlin 12: 94 (1934).

Type: *Tanganyika*, Uluguru Mts., Kilguru: Luhamé; 12. II. 1933, Schlieben 3421 [M, BR].

Ref.: BURTT (1974), WEBER (1980).

Didymocarpus kerrii CRAIB, see WEBER & al. (2000).

Didymocarpus kinnearii F.MUELL., Victorian Natural. 3: 159 (1887) & Bot. Centralbl. 30: 278 (1887)

≡ *Boea kinnearii* (F.MUELL.)B.L.BURTT, Notes Roy. Bot. Gard. Edinburgh 41: 418 (1984).

Type: [Australia] Queensland, Mt. Bellenden-Ker, 1500 m, 1887, Davidson & Sayer [MEL (2), K, photo (of MEL) E].

Ref.: BURTT (1984).

Henckelia kjellbergii B.L.BURTT, Beitr. Biol. Pflanzen 70: 378 (1998).

Type: SE Sulawesi, Boeloe Watoewila [= Gunung Watuwila, 3°47' S 121°34' E], 1500 m, Regenwald, Krone blau mit 2 gelben Streifen, 24 III. 1929, Kjellberg 1092 [S].

Didymocarpus koerperi B.L.BURTT, Notes Roy. Bot. Gard. Edinburgh 47: 236 (1990).

≡ *Henckelia koerperi* (B.L.BURTT)A.WEBER & B.L.BURTT, Beitr. Biol. Pflanzen 70: 347 (1998).

Type: Sumatra, Pajakumbuh, Harau valley, c. 800 m; cultivated plant, Körper [E, iso M, WU].

Didymocarpus kompsoboeba C.B.CLARKE, in A. & C. DC., Monogr. phan. 5 (1): 92, tab. 10 (1883)

≡ *Henckelia kompsoboeba* (C.B.CLARKE)B.L.BURTT, Beitr. Biol. Pflanzen 70: 347 (1998).

Type: Borneo, Sarawak, in colle Kumpang, Beccari 3440 [FI-BECC].

Didymocarpus kompsoboeba auct., non C.B.CLARKE – *Henckelia rugosa* (RIDL.) A.WEBER, see there.

Didymocarpus ? kurzii C.B.CLARKE, Commelyn. Cyrtandr. bengal., 96: t.66 (1874)

≡ *Chirita kurzii* (C.B.CLARKE)C.B.CLARKE, J. Linn. Soc. Bot. 15: 145 (1876)

≡ *Briggsia kurzii* (C.B.CLARKE)W.E.EVANS, Notes Roy. Bot. Gard. Edinburgh 16: 133 (1928)

≡ *Loxostigma kurzii* (C.B.CLARKE)B.L.BURTT, Notes Roy. Bot. Gard. Edinburgh 34: 104 (1975).

Type: Sikkim, prope Kursiong, 5-6000 ft., Kurz [CAL].

= synonyms of *Briggsia amabilis* (DIELS)CRAIB, excl. type, see VITEK & al. (1998: 278). Fig.: CLARKE 1874: t. 66.

Note: The transfer to *Loxostigma* has not been generally accepted (because the seeds lack appendages) and this species remains under *Briggsia* (together with additional caulescent species) in WANG & al. (1990, 1998).

** *Didymocarpus labiatus* RIDL., see WEBER & al. (2000).

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

≡ *Chirita lacei* (W.W.SMITH)B.L.BURTT, Notes Roy. Bot. Gard. Edinburgh 21: 187 (1954).

Type: Burma, Gokteik Gorge, altitude 1500 ft., Lace 4152 [E, CAL].

Note: WOOD (1974): "... even with the fruiting material of *Lace 4556* (not seen by W.W. SMITH) the taxonomic position of *C. lacei* remains uncertain."

Didymocarpus lacunosus HOOK f., Bot. Mag. 1892: t. 7236 (1892)

≡ ***Chirita lacunosa* (HOOK.f.)B.L.BURTT**, Notes Roy. Bot. Gard. Edinburgh 26: 267 (1965).

Type: Malay Peninsula, Kedah, Langkawi, Curtis 1655 [K].

Note: The type comes from Pulau Terutau (now Thailand territory), the northernmost island of the Langkawi group, see BURTT (1965) and WOOD (1974).

Fig.: Bot. Mag. 1892: t. 7236 (1892); Gard. Chron. 2: 211, fig. 38 (1893).

= *Didymocarpus cyaneus* RIDL., J. Bot. 38: 68 (1900) – WOOD (1974)

≡ ***Chirita cyanea* (RIDL.)B.L.BURTT**, Notes Roy. Bot. Gard. Edinburgh 26: 267 (1965).

Type: Thailand, Siamese territory at Kasum, Curtis [K].

Note: WOOD (1974): 151: "Although I have not seen authentic material of *C. cyanea*, I have included it with *C. lacunosa*".

Didymocarpus lanceolatus C.B.CLARKE, in A. & C. DC., Monogr. phan. 5 (1): 89 (1883)

≡ ***Henckelia lanceolata* (C.B.CLARKE)B.L.BURTT**, Beitr. Biol. Pflanzen 70: 348 (1998)

Type: Borneo boreali-orientalis; in montibus, Lobb [K].

Didymocarpus lanceolatus RIDL., nom. illeg. – ***Henckelia doryphylla* (B.L.BURTT)**

A.WEBER, see there.

Didymocarpus lancifolius M.R.HEND., Gard. Bull. Straits Settlements 4: 52 (1927).

≡ ***Henckelia lancifolia* (M.R.HEND.)A.WEBER**, Beitr. Biol. Pflanzen 70: 348 (1998)

Type: Malay Peninsula, Pahang, gorge of the Sungai Tras near Raub, alt. 500 ft., 12. XI. 1924, Burkill & Haniff 16946 [SING].

Didymocarpus lanuginosus [WALL. ex] R.BR., Cyrtandreae 119 (1839)

≡ *Didissandra lanuginosa* (R.BR.)C.B.CLARKE, in A. & C.DC., Monogr. phan. 5 (1): 66 (1883)

≡ ***Corallodiscus lanuginosus* (R.BR.)B.L.BURTT**, Gard. Chron. 3. sér., 122: 212 (1947); incorrectly given as ([Wall. ex] DC.)B.L.BURTT when published.

Type: Wallich 791 [BM, G-DC, K].

≡ *Didymocarpus lanuginosus* WALL., Numer. list 791 (1829), nom. nudum.

≡ *Didymocarpus lanuginosus* [WALL. ex] DC., Prodr. 9: 268 (1845), nom. superfl. (same type: Wallich 791)

Didymocarpus lanuginosus auct., non [WALL. ex] R.BR.; MAXIM., Bull. Acad. Petersburg 19: 535 (1874) & Mélange Biol. 9: 368 (1874)

≡ ***Oreocharis maximowiczii* C.B.CLARKE**, in A. & C. DC., Monogr. phan. 5 (1): 63 (1883).

Type (lecto CLARKE 1883): China, Seniawin, Fischer [LE, photo E]. Other syntypes: China, David (Herb. Hance) [?]; Khasia, Falconer 808 [?]; Sikkim, Royle [?].

– *Didissandra lanuginosa* C.B.CLARKE sensu LÉVL. (1906).

Didymocarpus lanuginosus [WIGHT ex] GAMBLE ≡ ***Henckelia gambleana* (C.E.C.FISCHER)A.WEBER & B.L.BURTT**, see there.

Didymocarpus lavandulaceus, Del. Seminum Hort. Cantabrig. Acad. 1929: 11, nom. nud.

Original material: Cult. Bot. Gard. Cambridge [?].

= ***Chirita lavandulacea* STAPP**, Bot. Mag. t. 9047 (1925) – see BOIS (1932).

- *Didymocarpus horsfieldii* (sensu?) SCHINZ, Verz. Tausch Samen und Früchte, Bot. Garten Univ. Zürich, 25 (1920), non *D. horsfieldii* (R.BR.)KOORD (1912). – BOIS (1932).

Note: Original literature not seen.

Didymocarpus lawesii F.MUELL., Wing's Southern Sci. Record 2: 229 (1882).

Type: New Guinea, Owen Stanley Range, Lawes [K].

= *Boea lawesii* H.O.FORBES, J. Bot. 25: 348 (1887) – BURTT (1984a).

Note: Same epithet, but not homotypic, see BURTT 1984a: 416: "FORBES clearly published *Boea lawesii* as a new species and not as a transfer of *Didymocarpus lawesii* to *Boea*".

Didymocarpus laxus RIDL., J. Linn. Soc. 32: 510 (1896)

≡ *Paraboea laxa* [(RIDL.)]RIDL., J. Straits Branch Roy. Asiat. Soc. 44: 70 (1905).

Type: Malay Peninsula, Langkawi at Kwah, IV. 1892, Curtis 2571 [K, SING].

Note: No formal new combination was made by RIDLEY (1905), but the epithet and the type are identical; see also BURTT (1984a).

Didymocarpus leiboensis Z.P.SOONG & W.T.WANG, see WEBER & al. (2000).

Didymocarpus leiophyllus KIEW, Gard. Bull. Singapore 44: 28 (1992)

≡ *Henckelia leiophylla* (KIEW)A.WEBER, Beitr. Biol. Pflanzen 70: 348 (1998).

Type: [Peninsular Malaysia] Trengganu, Ulu Setui, Kiew RK 2265 [KEP, iso SING].

Didymocarpus leptocalyx C.B.CLARKE, in A. & C. DC., Monogr. phan. 5 (1): 91 (1883)

≡ *Henckelia leptocalyx* (C.B.CLARKE)B.L.BURTT, Beitr. Biol. Pflanzen 70: 348 (1998).

Syntypes: Borneo, Sarawak, alt. 750 metr., Beccari 1794 [K, G-DC, P, FI-BECC]; Lobb [K].

Didymocarpus leptocalyx C.B.CLARKE var. *tenuior* C.B.CLARKE ≡ *Henckelia bakoensis* var. *tenuior* (C.B.CLARKE)B.L.BURTT, see there.

Didymocarpus leucanthus KIEW, Gard. Bull. Singapore 44: 31 (1992)

≡ *Henckelia leucantha* (KIEW)A.WEBER, Beitr. Biol. Pflanzen 70: 348 (1998).

Type: [Peninsular Malaysia] Selangor, Ulu Ampang, Kiew RK 2767 [KEP, iso SING].

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

Paraboea leucocodon RIDL., J. Fed. Malay States Mus. 6: 167 (1915)

≡ *Codonoboea leucocodon* (RIDL.)RIDL., Fl. Malay. Pen. 2: 533 (1923)

≡ *Didymocarpus leucocodon* (RIDL.)KIEW, Gard. Bull. Singapore 42: 53 (1989)

≡ *Henckelia leucocodon* (RIDL.)A.WEBER, Beitr. Biol. Pflanzen 70: 348 (1998).

Type (lecto KIEW 1989): [Malay Peninsula, Taman Negara,] G. Tahan, VII. 1911, Ridley 16041 [K, iso SING].

Didymocarpus lilacinus RIDL., Trans. Linn. Soc., ser. 2, Bot. 3: 330 (1893)

≡ *Codonoboea lilacina* (RIDL.)RIDL., Fl. Malay Penins. 2: 534 (1923).

≡ *Henckelia lilacina* (RIDL.)A.WEBER, Beitr. Biol. Pflanzen 70: 348 (1998)

Type (lecto KIEW 1989): Malay Peninsula, Tahan valley, VII. 1911, Ridley 2165 [K, iso SING].

Didymocarpus lineicapsa (C.E.C.FISCHER)B.L.BURTT, see WEBER & al. (2000).

Didymocarpus lithophilus KIEW = *Henckelia rugosa* (RIDL.)A.WEBER, see there.

Didymocarpus longipes C.B.CLARKE, in A. & C. DC., Monogr. phan. 5 (1): 86 (1883)
 ≡ ***Henckelia longipes* (C.B.CLARKE)A.WEBER**, Beitr. Biol. Pflanzen 70: 349 (1998).
 Syntypes: Malay Peninsula, Malacca, Mons Ophir, Griffith 3854 [K]; Cuming 2385 [K];
Maingay 2723 [K, L].

Loxocarpus longipetiolatus B.L.BURTT, Notes Roy. Bot. Gard. Edinburgh 22: 309
 (1958).

≡ *Didymocarpus longipetiolatus* MERR., Sarawak Mus. J. 3: 549 (1928), nom. illeg.,
 non *D. longipetiolatus* GARDNER (1846).

≡ ***Henckelia longipetiolata* (B.L.BURTT)B.L.BURTT**, Beitr. Biol. Pflanzen 70: 349 (1998).
 Type: Borneo, Sarawak, Mount Poi, altitude above 1500 m, Mjöberg 190 [UC, iso BM,
 K, US].

Didymocarpus longipetiolatus GARDNER = ***Henckelia zeylanica* (C.B.CLARKE)
 A.WEBER & B.L.BURTT**, see there.

Didymocarpus lyratus WIGHT, Icon. pl. Ind. orient. 42: 10, tab. 1350 (1848)

≡ ***Henckelia lyrata* (WIGHT)A.WEBER & B.L.BURTT**, Beitr. Biol. Pflanzen 70: 349
 (1998).

Type: India, Courtallum, IX. 1835, Wight 2354 [E, K]; s. dat., Wight 559 [K, L].

Didymocarpus lyratus var. *protractus* C.B.CLARKE, in A. & C.DC., Monogr. phan. 5 (1):
 102 (1883).

Type: India orientalis, in montibus Pulney, Beddome 8505 [BM].

Note: Status of variety uncertain, not yet transferred to *Henckelia*.

Didymocarpus macrocalyx KRAENZL. = ***D. primulifolius* D.DON**, see WEBER & al. (2000).

***Didymocarpus macrophyllus* D.DON** ≡ ***Henckelia macrophylla* (D.DON)SPRENG.**, see
 WEBER & al. (2000).

Didymocarpus macrophyllus auct., non D.DON – ***Didymocarpus pedicellatus* R.BR.**, see
 WEBER & al. (2000).

Chirita macrosiphon HANCE, Ann. Sci. Nat. Bot. Sér. 5, 5: 231 (1866)

≡ *Didymocarpus macrosiphon* (HANCE)LÉVL., Compt. Rend. Assoc. Franç. 1905, 34:
 427 (1906), nom. inval. (ICBN § 34.1).

≡ *Didissandra macrosiphon* (HANCE)W.T.WANG, Acta Phytotax. Sin. 13: 98 (1975)

≡ ***Raphiocarpus macrosiphon* (HANCE)B.L.BURTT**, Beitr. Biol. Pflanzen 70: 174
 (1998).

Type: China, ad rupes madidas Ting-u-shan, provinciae Cantoniensis, Sampson 7562
 [BM].

Ref.: WEBER & BURTT (1998a).

Didymocarpus macrostachyus E.BARNES, Kew Bull. 1938: 37 (1938)

≡ ***Henckelia macrostachya* (E.BARNES)A.WEBER & B.L.BURTT**, Beitr. Biol. Pflanzen
 70: 349 (1998).

Type: India, Travancore: High Range, on the Ottaparai Ridge, 5500 ft., 17. IX. 1935,
Barnes 1266 [K].

Didymocarpus madagascariensis C.B.CLARKE, in A. & C. DC., Monogr. phan. 5 (1): 108
 (1883)

- ≡ *Hovanelia madagascariensis* (C.B.CLARKE)A.WEBER & B.L.BURTT, Beitr. Biol. Pflanzen 70: 349 (1998)
- ≡ *Didymocarpus 'madagascariensis'* C.B.CLARKE; sphalm. in HUMBERT & al., Flore de Madagascar, 180e fam. 143 (1971).
- Type: Madagascar, VIII. 1881, Parker [holo K, iso P].
- = *Didymocarpus pusillus* BAKER, J. Linn. Soc. Bot. 22: 508 (1887) – HUMBERT & al. (1971).
- Type: [Madagascar] s.loc., Baron 3440 [K?, P?].
- Didymocarpus mairei* LÉVL., Fedde Repert. 11: 301 (1912)
- ≡ *Ancylostemon mairei* (LÉVL.)CRAIB, Notes. Roy. Bot. Gard. Edinburgh 11: 267 (1919)
- ≡ *Ancylostemon mairei* (LÉVL.)CRAIB. var. *mairei* – WANG & al. (1998).
- Type: China, Yunnan, Ma Kong, VII. 1911, Maire [?].
- Ref.: WANG & al. (1990, 1998).
- Didymocarpus malayanus* HOOK.f., Gard. Chron. 20: 123 (1896) & Bot. Mag., t. 7526 (1897)
- ≡ *Henckelia malayana* (HOOK.f.)A.WEBER, Beitr. Biol. Pflanzen 70: 349 (1998).
- Type: Malay Peninsula, Penang, Curtis [K].
- = *Didymocarpus winkleri* RIDL., J. Straits Branch Roy. Asiat. Soc. 50: 123 (1908) – WEBER & BURTT (1998d).
- Type: Malay Peninsula, Negeri Sembilan, Gunung Angsi, 2. IV. 1908, Winkler 1791 [SING, BM].
- Note: In the original description the type locality of *D. winkleri* was wrongly given as 'Selangor at the Batu Caves near Kwala Lumpur'. This was corrected by RIDLEY himself in 1923.
- Didymocarpus malayanus* HOOK.f. var. *fasciatus* RIDL., Fl. Malay Penins. 2: 514 (1923).
- Type: ? (not indicated in RIDLEY 1923).
- Note: At K there are three specimens in a type envelope: Perak, Gunong Kerbau, 4500 ft., 14. III. 1913, Robinson; 4000 ft., 16. III. 1913, Robinson; 2000 ft., 23. III. 1913, Robinson. - These specimens could be material for lectotypification. The status of the variety is uncertain, not yet transferred to *Henckelia*.
- Trachystigma mannii* C.B.CLARKE, in A. & C.DC., Monogr. phan. 5 (1): 131 (1883)
- ≡ *Didymocarpus mannii* (C.B.CLARKE)WONISCH, Sitz. Akad. Wiss. Wien, Math.-Nat. 118: 483 (1919).
- Type: Africa occidentalis tropica, Sinus Corisco, in montibus Sierra del Crystal, Mann 1682 [K].
- Didymocarpus margaritae* W.W.SMITH, see WEBER & al. (2000).
- Didymocarpus marginatus* C.B.CLARKE, in A. & C. DC., Monogr. phan. 5 (1): 96 (1883)
- ≡ *Henckelia marginata* (C.B.CLARKE)A.WEBER, Beitr. Biol. Pflanzen 70: 349 (1998)
- Syntypes: Malacca, Lobb 184 [K]; Ins. Philippinicae, Luzon?, Lobb (habitatio autem dubia) [K].
- Note: "Lobb's specimen, so labelled, safely did not come from the Philippines, but in all probability from the Malay Peninsula" (MERRILL 1923: 466).
- = *Didymocarpus ophirensis* RIDL. J. Straits Branch Roy. Asiat. Soc. 44: 43 (1905) – RIDLEY (1923).

Type: Malay Peninsula, Malacca, lower part of Mount Ophir, Ridley 3185 [SING].

Didymocarpus martinii LÉVL. & VAN., Compt. Rend. Assoc. Franç. 1905, 34: 426 (1906)

≡ *Boea martinii* (LÉVL.)LÉVL., Fl. Kouy-Tchéou 180, in clavi, 181 (1914)

≡ *Paraboea martinii* (LÉVL.)B.L.BURTT, Notes Roy. Bot. Gard. Edinburgh 38: 470 (1980).

Type: China, Kouy-Tcheou [= Guizhou]: environ de Gan-pin, rochers l'entrée d'une grotte; belles fleurs bleues, 13. VI. 1898, Martin, no. 2378 in herb. Bodiner [E].

= *Chirita martini* BODINIER, LÉVL. & VAN., l. c. in syn.

Ref.: WANG & al. (1998).

Didymocarpus medogensis W.T.WANG, see WEBER & al. (2000).

Didymocarpus meeboldii W.W.SMITH & RAMASWAMI, Rec. Bot. Surv. India 6: 43 (1913)

≡ *Henckelia meeboldii* (W.W.SMITH & RAMASWAMI)A.WEBER & B.L.BURTT, Beitr. Biol. Pflanzen 70: 349 (1998).

Type: South India, Peermade Ghat, 1910-1911, Meebold 12851 [K, E].

Didymocarpus megaphyllus BARNETT, see WEBER & al. (2000).

Loxocarpus meijeri B.L.BURTT, Notes Roy. Bot. Gard. Edinburgh 24: 45 (1962)

≡ *Henckelia meijeri* (B.L.BURTT)A.WEBER & B.L.BURTT, Beitr. Biol. Pflanzen 70: 350 (1998).

Type: Sumatra, Taram, east of Pajakumbuh, sandstone region of River Tjambo, 500 - 1000 m, 28. VIII. 1957, Meijer 7083 [L, photo E].

Didymocarpus membranaceus BEDD. = *Henckelia missionis* (R.BR.)A.WEBER & B.L.BURTT, see there.

Didymocarpus mengtze W.W.SMITH, see WEBER & al. (2000)

Didymocarpus mengtze var. *zhenkangensis* (W.T.WANG)H.W.LI ≡ *Didymocarpus zhenkangensis*, see WEBER & al. (2000).

Didissandra mihieri FRANCH., Bull. Soc. Linn. Par. 1: 450 (1885)

≡ *Didymocarpus mihieri* (FRANCH.)LÉVL., Compt. Rend. Assoc. Franç. 1905: 34, 426 (1906), nom. inval. (ICBN § 34.1)

≡ *Briggsia mihieri* (FRANCH.)CRAIB, Notes Roy. Bot. Gard. Edinburgh 11: 262 (1919)

Type: China, Kouy-Tcheou [= Guizhou], 1858, Perny (in CRAIB 1919: "Perry") [P].

= *Didissandra fritschii* LÉVL. & VAN., Compt. Rend. Assoc. Franç. 1905, 34: 425 (1906) – WANG & al. (1990, 1998)

≡ *Didymocarpus fritschii* (LÉVL. & VAN.)LÉVL., Compt. Rend. Assoc. Franç. 1905, 34: 428 (1906), nom. inval. (ICBN § 34.1)

≡ *Briggsia fritschii* (LÉVL. & VAN.)CRAIB, Notes Roy. Bot. Gard. Edinburgh 11: 262 (1919).

Type: Kouy-Tcheou, environs de Tsin-gay, montagnes du Lion, sur les rochers, 24. X. 1898, J. Laborde 2464 [E].

Note: See WANG & al. (1990, 1998).

Boea minahassae TEYSM. & BINN., Natuurk. Tijdschr. Nederl. Indie 25: 415 (1863) ("*Baea*")

≡ *Didymocarpus minahassae* (TEYSM. & BINN.) H.O.FORBES, J. Linn. Soc. 19: 298 (1882)

- ≡ *Paraboea minahassae* (TEYSM. & BINN.)B.L.BURTT, Kew Bull. 1948: 56 (1948).
Type: Celebes, Likoepang, Teijsmann & Binnendyck 5262 [BM].
Ref.: BURTT (1948, 1984).
- Didymocarpus miniatus* KIEW, Novon 5: 40 (1995)
≡ *Henckelia miniata* (KIEW)A.WEBER, Beitr. Biol. Pflanzen 70: 350 (1998).
Type: Peninsular Malaysia, Trengganu, Bukit Bauk, Kiew RK 3792 [KEP, iso L, SING].
- Loxocarpus minimus* RIDL., J. Straits Branch Roy. Asiat. Soc. 86: 302 (1922)
≡ *Henckelia minima* (RIDL.)A.WEBER, Beitr. Biol. Pflanzen 70: 350 (1998).
Type: On two damp rocks in the forest, Negri Sembilan, Bukit Tangga, 22. XII. 1920, Ridley [K].
- Chirita minuteserrulata* HAYATA, Icon. Plant. Form. 5: 133, t. 12 (1915)
≡ *Didymocarpus minuteserrulatus* (HAYATA)YAMAMOTO, J. Soc. Trop. Agric. Taiwan, 8: 72 (1936) (sphalm. minutiserratus).
Type: Taiwan, Boho, VII. 1911, H. Inaba [Herb. Hort. Bot. Koishikawa, TI?].
= (including) *Chirita anachoreta* HANCE, Mater. Fl. Formos., 212 (1911) pro parte – YAMAMOTO (1936).
= (included in) *Chirita anachoreta* HANCE, Mater. Fl. Formos., 212 (1911) – WOOD (1974).
Note: KAO & DE VOL (1972) seem to consider *Chirita minuteserrulata* as a separate taxon and do not mention *Chirita anachoreta* at all. Reduced to *C. anachoreta* in T.C.HUANG (ed.), Fl. Taiwan, ed. 2, 4: 691 (1998); also in WANG & al. (1998).
- Didymocarpus minutus* KRAENZL., Mitt. Inst. Bot. Hamburg 7: 88 (1927)
≡ *Paraboea minuta* (KRAENZL.)B.L.BURTT, Notes Roy. Bot. Gard. Edinburgh 24: 47 (1962).
Type: [Indonesia, Kalimantan] West-Borneo, Bukit Tilung, 700 m, 8. II. 1925, Winkler 1488 [HBG, photo E].
Ref.: BURTT (1984a).
- Didymocarpus minutus* HAND.-MAZZ. (1936), nom. illeg. = *Chirita speluncae* (HAND.-MAZZ.)D.WOOD, see there.
- Didymocarpus missionis* [WALL. ex] R.Br., Cyrtandreae 119 (1839)
≡ *Henckelia missionis* (R.Br.)A.WEBER & B.L.BURTT, Beitr. Biol. Pflanzen 70: 350 (1998).
Type: Wallich 6396 [BM, K].
= *Didymocarpus membranaceus* BEDD., Icon. pl. Indiae orient. 1: 39, t. 176 (1868-1874) – WEBER & BURTT (1998d).
Type: India, South Travancore ghats, moist rocks, Pachemallay, dat.?, coll.? [?]; t. 176 in BEDDOME 1868-1874 could be chosen as iconotype, if no specimen is found.
- Didymocarpus modestus* RIDL., J. Fed. Malay States Mus. 6: 53 (1915)
≡ *Henckelia modesta* (RIDL.)A.WEBER, Beitr. Biol. Pflanzen 70: 350 (1998).
Type: Malay Peninsula, Gunong Kerbau, 3500 ft., 1913, Dyak coll. [K].
- Didymocarpus modestus* RIDL. (1920), non RIDLEY (1915), see *Didymocarpus reptans* var. *modestus* RIDL.

** *Didymocarpus mollifolius* W.T.WANG, see WEBER & al. (2000).

Didymocarpus mollis [WALL. ex] DC., see WEBER & al. (2000).

Chirita mollissima RIDL., J. Linn. Soc. Bot. 32: 517 (1896)

≡ *Didymocarpus mollissimus* (RIDL.)F.N.WILLIAMS, Bull. Herb. Boiss. Sér. II, 5: 433 (1905).

Type: Thailand, Pungah, II. 1893, Curtis 2944 [SING, iso K].

Ref.: WOOD (1974).

Didymocarpus monophyllus WALL. = *Didymocarpus macrophyllus*, see WEBER & al. (2000).

Didymocarpus mortonii C.B.CLARKE, see WEBER & al. (2000).

Didymocarpus multiflorus WALL., Numer. list 793, nom. nudum.

– *Boea* ? *multiflora* R.BR., Cyrtandreae 120 (1839).

≡ *Paraboea multiflora* (R.BR.)B.L.BURTT, Notes Roy. Bot. Gard. Edinburgh 41: 433 (1984).

Type: India, Sylhet, in montibus Punduah, Wallich 793 [BM, K].

Note: For other synonyms see BURTT (1984).

Didymocarpus multinervius MERR. = *Henckelia crenata* (BAKER)B.L.BURTT, see there.

Didymocarpus murutorum B.L.BURTT, Notes Roy. Bot. Gard. Edinburgh 36: 153 (1978)

≡ *Henckelia murutorum* (B.L.BURTT)B.L.BURTT, Beitr. Biol. Pflanzen 70: 350 (1998).

Type: Sarawak, Fifth Division, route from Bakelalan to Gunung Murud above Sungei Konap, c. 4°N, 115°38'E, c. 1320 m. erect on forest banks, nearly white flower faintly lined with purple in belly of tube, 23. IX. 1967, Burt & Martin 5172 [E, iso SAR].

Didymocarpus myricifolius RIDL., J. Straits Branch Roy. Asiat. Soc. 44: 53 (1905)

≡ *Henckelia myricifolia* (RIDL.)B.L.BURTT, in KIRKUP, D.W. & al.: Checklist of the flowering plants and gymnosperms of Brunei Darussalam: 438 (1996).

Type: Borneo, Sabah, Bongaya, Labuk Bay, Ridley [SING].

Henckelia nana A.WEBER, Beitr. Biol. Pflanzen 70: 350 (1998)

≡ *Didymocarpus pumilus* RIDL., J. Straits Branch Roy. Asiat. Soc. 44: 56 (1905), non *Henckelia pumila* (D.DON)A.DIETR.

Syntypes: Malay Peninsula, Selangor, the Gap (Semangko Pass), alt. 3000 ft., V. 1902, Curtis 3782 [SING (4)]; Semangko Pass, II. 1904, Burn-Murdoch [SING (2)].

Didymocarpus nervosus C.B.CLARKE, Monogr. phan. 5 (1): 95 (1883)

≡ *Henckelia nervosa* (C.B.CLARKE)B.L.BURTT, Beitr. Biol. Pflanzen 70: 350 (1998).

Type: Borneo, Sarawak, in colle Sakarang, Beccari 3889 [FI-BECC].

Didymocarpus neurophyllus COLLETT & HEMSL., J. Linn. Soc. 28: 102 (1890)

≡ *Paraboea neurophylla* (COLLETT & HEMSL.)B.L.BURTT, Notes Roy. Bot. Gard. Edinburgh 41: 434 (1984).

Type: Upper Burma, Shan hills, Pinlong, at 6000 ft., Collett 804 [E, K].

* *Didymocarpus nigrescens* LÉVL. & VAN., see WEBER & al. (2000).

Didymocarpus nitidus KIEW & A.WEBER, Gard. Bull. Singapore 41: 4 (1988)

≡ *Henckelia nitida* (KIEW & A.WEBER)A.WEBER, Beitr. Biol. Pflanzen 70: 351 (1998)

Type: Peninsular Malaysia, Selangor, Gunung Bunga Buah, east of summit, 1300-1400 m, 11. VII. 1984, Weber & Anthonysamy 840711-1/1 [WU, iso E, K, KEP, KLU, L, WU].

Codonoboea nivea KIEW, Malayan Nat. J. 41: 210 (1987)

≡ *Didymocarpus niveus* (KIEW)KIEW, Blumea 35: 174 (1990)

≡ *Henckelia nivea* (KIEW)A.WEBER, Beitr. Biol. Pflanzen 70: 351 (1998).

Type: [Peninsular Malaysia] Pahang, Ulu Kinchin, Sungai Damong Kechil, B.H. Kiew KBH 86-33 [KEP, iso K, L, SING].

** *Didymocarpus niveolanosus* D.FANG & W.T.WANG, see WEBER & al. (2000).

Didissandra notochlaena LÉVL. & VAN., Compt. Rend. Assoc. Franç 1905: 34, 425 (1906)

≡ *Didymocarpus notochlaena* (LÉVL. & VAN.) LÉVL., Compt. Rend., Assoc. Franç. 1905: 34, 428 (1906), nom. inval. (ICBN § 34.1).

≡ *Oreocharis notochlaena* (LÉVL. & VAN.)LÉVL., Fedde Rep. 9: 330 (1911)

≡ *Ancylostemon notochlaenus* (LÉVL. & VAN.)CRAIB, Notes Roy. Bot. Gard. Edinburgh 11: 266 (1919).

Type: China, Kouy-Tcheou [= Guizhou], district de Tsin-gay, Tchao-sé, 7. IX. 1899, Laborde & Bodinier 2684 [E].

Ref.: WANG (1990, 1998).

Didymocarpus oblongus [WALL. ex] D.DON, see WEBER & al. (2000).

Didymocarpus obtusus WALL., nom. nudum – *Didymocarpus cinereus* D.DON, see WEBER & al. (2000).

Didymocarpus obtusus auct., non [WALL. ex] R.BR. – *Didymocarpus triplotrichus* HILLIARD, see WEBER & al. (2000).

Didymocarpus ophirensis RIDL. = *Henckelia marginata* (C.B.CLARKE)A.WEBER, see there

Gratiola oppositifolia RETZ., Obs. Botan. 4: 8 (1786)

≡ *Bonnaya oppositifolia* (RETZ.)SPRENG., Syst. veg. 1: 41 (1825)

≡ *Henckelia oppositifolia* (RETZ.)A.DIETR., Sp. pl., ed. 6, 1: 573 (1831)

≡ *Lindernia oppositifolia* (RETZ.)MUKERJEE, J. Ind. Bot. Soc. 24: 134 (1945).

Type: "Habitat ad Tranquebar", König [C].

= *Lindernia hyssopioides* (L.)HAINES, Bot. Bihar. & Orissa, Pt. 4, 635 (1922).

Didymocarpus oreocharis HANCE, Ann. Sci., Nat. Bot. Sér. 5, 5: 230 (1866).

≡ *Oreocharis benthamii* C.B.CLARKE, in A. & C.DC., Monogr. phan. 5 (1): 63 (1883). Syntypes: China, in graminosis ad Ting-u-shan, prov. Cantoniensis, aestate 1864, Sampson [BM]; in collibus nemorosis Chinae australis secus fluvios West & North Rivers dictos, aestate 1864, Sampson [K]; in collibus Pak-wan-shan, supra Cantonem, Sampson in herb. Hance 7561 [BM].

Fig.: CLARKE 1883: t. 5.

Ref.: WANG (1990, 1998).

Didymocarpus ovalifolius WIGHT, Icon. pl. Ind. orient. 42: 10, t. 1351 (1848)

≡ *Henckelia ovalifolia* (WIGHT) A. WEBER & B. L. BURTT, Beitr. Biol. Pflanzen 70: 351 (1998).

Syntypes: India, in Peninsula Maderaspatana, Courtallum, Wight 558 [E, K], Wight 2353 [K (2)].

Didymocarpus ovatus BARNETT, see WEBER & al. (2000).

Henckelia pagonensis B. L. BURTT, in KIRKUP, D. W. & al.: Checklist of the flowering plants and gymnosperms of Brunei Darussalam: 437 (1996).

Type: Brunei, Temburong, Bukit Pagon, east ridge, 1470 m; lower montane forest; ground herb; leaves with pale margins, corolla white with two yellow streaks down the throat on the side of the "lip" petal; 19. VII. 1990 (fl.), K. M. Wong 1784 [BRUN].

Didymocarpus pallidus KRAENZL., Philipp. J. Sci., Bot. 8: 167 (1913).

Type: Philippines, Mindanao, Distr. Zamboanga, Sax River, in damp ravines, altitude 800 m, Merrill 8224 [?]

= *Cyrtandra copelandii* MERR., Enum. Philipp. Fl. Pl. 3: 458 (1923), nom. illeg. [non *Cyrtandra copelandii* ELM., Leaflet Philipp. Bot. 7: 2661 (1905) ≡ *Rhynchotechum copelandii* [(ELM.) ELM. ex] MERR., Enum. Philipp. Fl. Pl. 3: 455 (1923)].

Note: There is no actually valid name within *Cyrtandra*, if this proves to be a good species it will require a new epithet.

Didymocarpus papillosus KRAENZL., Mitt. Inst. Bot. Hamburg 7: 86 (1927).

Syntypes: [Kalimantan] West-Borneo: am unteren Serawei, um 85m, nur an felsigen Uferwänden, 20. XI. 1924, Winkler 274 [HBG]; Auf dem Bukit Mulu, um 600-700 m, Urwald, an felsigen Stellen 1. XII. 1924, Winkler 475 [HBG, E]

= *Ridleyandra rufa* (C. B. CLARKE) B. L. BURTT, in A. WEBER & B. L. BURTT, Beitr. Biol. Pflanzen 70: 270 (1998) – BURTT (1962), WEBER & BURTT (1998c).

Type: W. Borneo, Landak, Teysmann 11211 [FI-BECC, photo E, BO (4)].

Loxocarpus papillosus M. R. HEND., Gard. Bull. Straits Settlement., 4: 53 (1927)

≡ *Henckelia papillosa* (M. R. HEND.) A. WEBER, Beitr. Biol. Pflanzen 70: 351 (1998).

Syntypes: Negri Sembilan, North side of Gunong Angsi, 2600 ft., 22. XI. 1923, Nur 11632 [K]; Gunong Angsi, 2000 ft., 2. XII. 1922, Holttum 9923 [BO, K].

Didymocarpus paraboea C. B. CLARKE, in A. & C. DC., Monogr. phan. 5 (1): 106 (1883)

≡ *Paraboea clarkei* B. L. BURTT, Kew Bull. 1948: 56 (1948).

Type: Borneo, Sarawak, 1857, Lobb [K].

Note: This is the type species for the genus *Paraboea*.

Ref.: BURTT (1984).

Didymocarpus paraboeoides KRAENZL., Mitt. Inst. Bot. Hamburg 7: 90 (1927)

≡ *Paraboea paraboeoides* (KRAENZL.) B. L. BURTT, Notes Roy. Bot. Gard. Edinburgh 41: 434 (1984).

Type: [Indonesia, Kalimantan] West Borneo, Bukit Mahipit, 9. XII. 1924, Winkler 672 [HBG, photo E].

= *Didymocarpus primuloides* KRAENZL., Mitt. Inst. Bot. Hamburg 7: 91 (1927), nom. illeg., non *D. primuloides* (Miq.) MAXIM. (1874).

Type: [Indonesia, Kalimantan] West Borneo, Bukit Mulu, 29. XII. 1924, Winkler 1150 [HBG].

Didymocarpus parryorum C.E.C.FISCHER, see WEBER & al. (2000).

Didymocarpus parviflorus RIDL., J. Straits Branch Roy. Asiat. Soc. 44: 33 (1905)

≡ *Henckelia parviflora* (RIDL.)A.WEBER, Beitr. Biol. Pflanzen 70: 352 (1998).

Type: Malay Peninsula, Negri Sembilan, Gunung Angsi, 1914, Ridley 11970 [K, SING].

Didymocarpus paucinervius C.B.CLARKE, see WEBER & al. (2000).

Didymocarpus pectinatus [C.B.CLARKE ex] OLIV., in HOOK., Icon. pl. 23: t. 2246 (1892)

≡ *Henckelia pectinata* (OLIV.)A.WEBER, Beitr. Biol. Pflanzen 70: 352 (1998).

Type: Malaya Peninsula, Perak, on limestone rocks, dense jungle, alt. 400 - 800 ft., VIII. 1886, King's coll. 10711 [K, SING].

Didymocarpus pedicellatus R.BR., see WEBER & al. (2000).

*? * *Didymocarpus perakensis* KRAENZL., see WEBER & al. (2000).

Didymocarpus perditus RIDL. = *Henckelia puncticulata* (RIDL.)A.WEBER, see there.

Didymocarpus petiolaris C.B.CLARKE, in A. & C. DC., Monogr. phan. 5 (1): 100 (1883)

≡ *Loxocarpus petiolaris* (C.B.CLARKE)B.L.BURTT, Notes Roy. Bot. Gard. Edinburgh 22: 309 (1958)

≡ *Henckelia petiolaris* (C.B.CLARKE)B.L.BURTT, in KIRKUP, D. W. & al., Checklist of the flowering plants and gymnosperms of Brunei Darussalam: 438 (1996).

Syntypes: Borneo, Barber [K]; Ins. Labuan, Motley 374 [K].

Didymocarpus pinetorum KURZ, nom. nudum – *Didymocarpus aureoglandulosus* C.B.CLARKE, see WEBER & al. (2000).

Didymocarpus pinnatifidus HAND.-MAZZ., Sinensia 5: 8 (1934)

≡ *Chirita pinnatifida* (HAND.-MAZZ.)B.L.BURTT, Notes Roy. Bot. Gard. Edinburgh 23: 99 (1960).

Type: [China] Tsin Lung Shan, N. Lin Yen, 4600 ft., 18. VIII. 1928, R.C. Ching 6988 [holo W].

= *Chirita quercifolia* D.WOOD, Notes Roy. Bot. Gard. Edinburgh 31: 369 (1972).

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

* *Didymocarpus platycalyx* C.B.CLARKE, see WEBER & al. (2000).

Didymocarpus platypus C.B.CLARKE, in A. & C. DC., Monogr. phan. 5 (1): 94 (1883)

≡ *Henckelia platypus* (C.B.CLARKE)A.WEBER, Beitr. Biol. Pflanzen 70: 352 (1998).

Syntypes: Malay Peninsula, Malacca, Griffith 3825 [K]; Griffith s.n. [L]; Lobb 181 [K (2)]; Maingay 1226 [K]; 1841, Cuming 2359 [BM, G-BOISS, K (2), W]; Mons Ophir, s. coll., in herb. Wight [K]; Klang in Selangor, Beccari [FI-BECC]; Sumatra, s. coll., n. 244 [L] – exclusive Lobb 311 (= *Henckelia crinita*) [BM, W].

Didymocarpus platypus var. *sumatranus* RIDL., Kew Bull. 1925: 86 (1925).

Type: Sumatra, Benkoolen [Benkulu] distr., Lubok Tandai, in shade, flowers white, V. 1922, Brooks 7192 [K].

Note: Status uncertain, not yet transferred to *Henckelia*.

Didymocarpus pleuropogon B.L.BURTT, Notes Roy. Bot. Gard. Edinburgh 31: 44 (1971)

≡ *Henckelia pleuropogon* (B.L.BURTT)B.L.BURTT, in KIRKUP D.W. & al., Checklist of the flowering plants and gymnosperms of Brunei Darussalam: 438 (1996).

Type: Sarawak, Third Division, SE Hose Mts., hill E of overhang at Bukit Semako, 16. VIII. 1967, Burt & Martin B.5050; cult. in B. G. Edinburgh C. 5639 [E].

Didymocarpus plicatus D.DON = *Didymocarpus macrophyllus* D.DON, see WEBER & al. (2000).

Didymocarpus podocarpus C.B.CLARKE, see WEBER & al. (2000).

Didymocarpus poilanei PELLEGR., see WEBER & al. (2000).

Didymocarpus polyanthoides KIEW, Gard. Bull. Singapore 42: 56 (1989)
 ≡ *Henckelia polyanthoides* (KIEW)A.WEBER, Beitr. Biol. Pflanzen 70: 352 (1998).
 Type: [Peninsular Malaysia, Pahang] Sg. Teku, 29. III. 1987, Kiew RK 2480 [holo KEP].

Didymocarpus polycephalus CHUN, Sunyatsenia 6: 299 (1946)
 ≡ *Chirita polycephala* (CHUN) W.T.WANG, Bull. Bot. Res., Harbin 1: 58 (1981).
 Type: China, Kwangtung, Yu-Yuen Hsien, Ta-Chiao, Ching-Chi Tung, herb on rocks under forest, flowers white flushed purple, 18. VI. 1938, S.P. Ko 42940 [Sun Yatsen Univ.].
 Ref.: WANG & al. (1990, 1998).

Didymocarpus praeteritus B.L.BURTT & R.DAVIDSON, see WEBER & al. (2000).

Didymocarpus primulifolius D.DON, see WEBER & al. (2000).

Didymocarpus primulifolius GARDNER, nom. illeg., non *D. primulifolius* D.DON = *Henckelia humboldtiana* (GARDNER)A.WEBER & B.L.BURTT, see there.

Didymocarpus primulinus RIDL., J. Fed. Malay States Mus. 10: 250 (1922)
 ≡ *Henckelia primulina* (RIDL.)A.WEBER, Beitr. Biol. Pflanzen 70: 352 (1998).
 Type: Malay Peninsula, in woods on the slope leading to Bukit Lompat Bayan, Klang Gates, Selangor, 2. I. 1921, Ridley s.n. [K, SING (2)].

Didymocarpus primulinus W.T.WANG, nom. illeg. ≡ *Didymocarpus sinoprimum* W.T.WANG, see WEBER & al. (2000).

Boea primuloides MIQ., Ann. Mus. Bot. Lugd. Bat. 3: 190 (1867)
 ≡ *Didymocarpus primuloides* (MIQ.)MAXIM., Bull. Acad. Pétersb. 19: 536 (1874)
 ≡ *Oreocharis primuloides* (MIQ.)C.B.CLARKE, in A. & C.DC., Monogr. phan. 5 (1): 63 (1883)
 ≡ *Oreocharis primuloides* (MAXIM.)LÉVL., Fedde Repert. 9: 330 (1911) - comb. superfl.
 ≡ *Chirita primuloides* (MIQ.)OHWI, J. Jap. Bot. 12: 662 (1936)
 ≡ *Opithandra primuloides* (MIQ.)B.L.BURTT, Bailey 4: 162 (1956).
 Type: Japan, s. loc., Keiske [?].

Didymocarpus primuloides KRAENZL., nom. illeg. = *Paraboea paraboeoides* (KRAENZL.)B.L.BURTT ≡ *Didymocarpus paraboeoides* KRAENZL., see there

Henckelia procumbens B.L.BURTT, Beitr. Biol. Pflanzen 70: 353 (1998)
 ≡ *Loxocarpus repens* B.L.BURTT, Bot. J. Linn. Soc. 85: 24 (1982), non *Henckelia repens* (BEDD.)A.WEBER & B.L.BURTT.
 Type: Borneo, Sarawak, G. Mulu National Park, G. Mulu, c. 1350 m, in upper montane forest, 14. VI. 1962, Burt & Woods B2097 [E, iso SAR, WU].

Didymocarpus ? *productus* C.B.CLARKE = *Henckelia reptans* var. *monticola* (RIDL.) A.WEBER, see there.

Didymocarpus pseudomengtze W.T.WANG, see WEBER & al. (2000).

Didymocarpus pteronema B.L.BURTT, see WEBER & al. (2000).

Paraboea pubiflora RIDL. ≡ *Didymocarpus pubiflorus* (RIDL.)B.L.BURTT = *Henckelia venusta* (RIDL.)A.WEBER, see there.

Didymocarpus pulchellus RIDL., J. Straits Branch Roy. Asiat. Soc. 44: 44 (1905)

≡ *Henckelia pulchella* (RIDL.)A.WEBER, Beitr. Biol. Pflanzen 70: 353 (1998).

Type: Malay Peninsula, Pahang, Kwala Lipis, V. 1913, Machado (H.B.S. 11629) [K, SING].

Didymocarpus pulcher C.B.CLARKE, see WEBER & al. (2000).

Chirita pumila D.DON, Prodr. fl. nepal. 90 (1825)

≡ *Henckelia pumila* (D.DON)A.DIETR., Sp. pl., ed 6, 1: 574 (1831).

Type: [Nepal] rupibus montium Nepalia, fl. sub pluviis, Wallich 801 [K, BM].

Didymocarpus pumilus RIDL. ≡ *Henckelia nana* A.WEBER, see there.

Didymocarpus punctatus C.B.CLARKE, in A. & C. DC., Monogr. phan. 5 (1): 90 (1883)

≡ *Henckelia punctata* (C.B.CLARKE)B.L.BURTT, Beitr. Biol. Pflanzen 70: 353 (1998).

Type: Borneo boreali-orientalis, in ripis fluminum, Lobb [K].

Didymocarpus puncticulatus RIDL., J. Linn. Soc. 32: 510 (1896)

≡ *Henckelia puncticulata* (RIDL.)A.WEBER, Beitr. Biol. Pflanzen 70: 353 (1998)

Type: Malay Peninsula, Johore, on Gunung Panti, on rocks, XII. 1892, Ridley s.n. [SING, photo K].

= *Didymocarpus perditus* RIDL., J. Straits Branch Roy. Asiat. Soc. 44: 54 (1905) – KIEW (1987).

Type: Singapore, Selitar, very rare, 3. XI. 1889, Ridley s.n. [SING].

Note: "I found two plants of this on a bank in the centre of Singapore surrounded by extensive cultivation. It has never been seen again." (RIDLEY 1916: 555).

Didymocarpus punduanus [WALL. ex] R.BR., see WEBER & al. (2000).

Didymocarpus punduanus var. *attenuatus* C.B.CLARKE, see WEBER & al. (2000).

Didymocarpus purpureobracteatus W.W.Smith, see WEBER & al. (2000).

Didymocarpus purpureobracteatus var. *veitchianus* (W.W.SMITH)H.W.LI =

Didymocarpus purpureobracteatus W.W.SMITH, see WEBER & al. (2000).

Didymocarpus purpureopictus CRAIB, see WEBER & al. (2000).

Didymocarpus purpureus RIDL., see WEBER & al. (2000).

Didymocarpus pusillus BAKER = *Hovanella madagascaris* (C.B.CLARKE)A.WEBER &

B.L.BURTT ≡ *Didymocarpus madagascaris* C.B.CLARKE, see there.

Didymocarpus pygmaeus C.B.CLARKE, in A. & C.DC., Monogr. phan. 5 (1): 82 (1883)

Type (lecto WOOD 1974): India, Ormanjee, Chota Nagpore, 2000 ft., 28. XI. 1874, Clarke 2507 [K, iso BM]; further syntype: Rewah, Vicary [K].

= ? *Chirita hamosa* R.BR., Cyrtandreae, 117 (1839) – WOOD (1974).

Didymocarpus pyroliflorus RIDL., Trans. Linn. Soc., ser. 2, Bot. 3: 330 (1893)
 ≡ *Paraboea pyroliflora* (RIDL.)RIDL., J. Straits Branch Roy. Asiat. Soc. 44: 67 (1905)
 ≡ ***Henckelia pyroliflora* (RIDL.)A.WEBER**, Beitr. Biol. Pflanzen 70: 353 (1998).
 Type (lecto KIEW 1989): Malay Peninsula, Pahang, Tahan River, VII. 1891, Ridley 2164 [K, iso BM, SING].

Didymocarpus quinquevulnerus RIDL., Trans. Linn. Soc., ser 2, Bot. 3: 328 (1893)
 ≡ ***Henckelia quinquevulnera* (RIDL.)A.WEBER**, Beitr. Biol. Pflanzen 70: 353 (1998).
 Type (lecto KIEW 1989): [Malay Peninsula, Taman Negara.] Tahan River, VIII. 1891, Ridley 2153 [K, iso SING]; further syntype: Kota Glanggi woods, 10. VII. 1891, Ridley 2154 [BM, K, SING].

Didymocarpus racemosus JACK, Trans. Linn. Soc. 14: 34 (1823)
 ≡ ***Henckelia racemosa* (JACK)SPRENG.**, Syst. veg., ed. 16, 4(2): 13 (1827).
 Type: Sumatra, west coast, at Tappanooly, Jack [probably lost].

Didymocarpus ramosus RIDL., J. Straits Branch Roy. Asiat. Soc. 44: 34 (1905)
 ≡ ***Henckelia ramosa* (RIDL.)A.WEBER**, Beitr. Biol. Pflanzen 70: 353 (1998).
 Type: Malay Peninsula, Perak, Gunung Batu Putih, Wray 868 [SING].

Didymocarpus regularis RIDL., J. Linn. Soc. 32: 515 (1896)
 ≡ ***Paraboea regularis* (RIDL.)RIDL.**, J. Straits Branch Roy. Asiat. Soc. 44: 68 (1905).
 Type: Malay Peninsula, Langkawi islands, 1893, Curtis s.n. [BM, SING, photo E]; Ref.: BURTT (1984).

** ***Didymocarpus reniformis* W.T.WANG**, see WEBER & al. (2000).

Didymocarpus repens BEDD., Icon. pl. Ind. orient. 1: 24, t. 120 (1868-1874)
 ≡ ***Henckelia repens* (BEDD.)A.WEBER & B.L.BURTT**, Beitr. Biol. Pflanzen 70: 354 (1998).

Type: India, in the south Tinnevely and Travancore forests, 1000 - 3000 feet, 1868, Beddome 46 [K].

Loxocarpus repens B.L.BURTT ≡ ***Henckelia procumbens* B.L.BURTT** (1998), see there.

Didymocarpus reptans JACK, Malayan Misc. 1, 5: 3 (1820)
 ≡ ***Henckelia reptans* (JACK)SPRENG.**, Syst. veg., ed. 16, 4 (2): 14 (1827)
 Type: Malay Peninsula, forests of Pulau Penang, Jack [probably lost].
 Ref.: WEBER & BURTT (1998d).

Didymocarpus reptans var. *modestus* RIDL., Fl. Malay Penins. 2: 516 (1923)
 ≡ *Didymocarpus modestus* RIDL., J. Straits Branch Roy. Asiat. Soc. 82: 186 (1920),
 nom. illeg., non *D. modestus* RIDL. (1915).

Type: Selangor, Ulu Gombak, s. dat., Ridley s. n. [K]; Rantan Pajang, 30. VII. 1914, Kloss 56 [K]

Note: Status of var. uncertain, not yet transferred to *Henckelia*.

Didymocarpus reptans var. *monticolus* RIDL., J. Linn. Soc. 32: 511 (1896)
 ≡ ***Henckelia reptans* var. *monticola* (RIDL.)A.WEBER**, Beitr. Biol. Pflanzen 70: 354 (1998).

Syntypes: Malay Peninsula, Perak, Larut Hills, 1-2000 ft. alt., 1892, Ridley 2913 [BM]; Lumut, Dindings, 1891, Ridley 3073 [SING]; Hermitage Hill, date?, coll.? [?]; Sungai

Ujong, date?, coll.? [?]; [Negeri Sembilan] Bukit Tumiang [5. VII. & 1885, "Cantley's coll." = Alvins 1950] [SING]; [Negeri Sembilan] Bukit Sulu [8. VII. & 31. X. 1885, "Cantley's coll." = Alvins 813 & 1934] [SING]; also Sumatra, Horsfield [BM - same sheet as type for *D. productus*?].

= *Didymocarpus* ? *productus* C.B.CLARKE, in A. & C.DC., Monogr. phan. 5 (1): 96 (1883) – RIDLEY (1896, 1905, 1909).

Type: Sumatra, Horsfield [BM].

Note (B.L.B.): From 1896 onwards RIDLEY quoted *D. ? productus* C.B.CLARKE (Sumatra, Horsfield) as a synonym. The query dates to CLARKE, indicating uncertainty about the genus. RIDLEY originally omitted it, but it was re-instated in 1909 - where it does not indicate any doubt on RIDLEY's part. Originally in 1896 RIDLEY gave no collector's numbers, only localities: numbers were only added in 1905. These are left here as they are, but another course would be to regard *D. productus* as being reduced to varietal rank with a permissible change of the epithet.

Didymocarpus reptans var. *violascens* RIDL., J. Straits Branch Roy. Asiat. Soc. 44: 43 (1905).

Syntypes: Malay Peninsula, Selangor, Rawang, V. 1891, Ridley 7583 [K, SING]; Dusun Tua, V. 1896, Ridley 7584 [SING]

Note: Status of var. uncertain, not yet transferred to *Henckelia*.

Didymocarpus reptans auct. non JACK, BEUMÉE, De Trop. Natuur 8: 62, fig. 9 (1919).

– *Didissandra elongata* ssp. *montana* (BLUME)A.WEBER & B.L.BURTT, see WEBER & BURTT 1998b: 213.

Didymocarpus reticulosus C.B.CLARKE, in A. & C. DC., Monogr. phan. 5 (1): 90 (1883)

≡ *Henckelia reticulosa* (C.B.CLARKE)A.WEBER, Beitr. Biol. Pflanzen 70: 354 (1998).

Syntypes: Borneo, Sarawak, alt. 750 m., 1865-68, Beccari 1713 [FI-BECC]; 1865-68, Beccari 2067 [FI-BECC, G-DC, K, P]; Lobb [K].

Didymocarpus rexii [BOWIE ex] HOOK., Exot. Fl. 3: t. 227 (1827)

≡ *Streptocarpus rexii* (HOOK.)LINDL., Bot. reg. t. 1173 (1828).

Type: cult. in B.G. Glasgow, from seeds collected in South Africa, Knysna, 1818, Bowie [E-GL].

Fig.: HOOKER l.c.; LINDLEY l.c.

Ref.: HILLIARD & BURTT (1971).

Henckelia ridleyana A.WEBER, Beitr. Biol. Pflanzen 70: 354 (1998)

≡ *Didymocarpus ridleyanus* B.L.BURTT, Notes Roy. Bot. Gard. Edinburgh 23: 99 (1960), nom. illeg.

≡ *Didymocarpus grandiflorus* RIDL., J. Fed. Malay States Mus. 6: 167 (1915), [non *Henckelia grandiflora* (RETZ.)A.DIETR. (1831)].

Type: Malay Peninsula, G. Tahan, in forest by the stream below Wray's camp, VII. 1911, Ridley [K].

Ref.: KIEW (1989).

Didymocarpus robinsonii RIDL., J. Linn. Soc., Bot. 38: 318 (1908)

≡ *Henckelia robinsonii* (RIDL.)A.WEBER, Beitr. Biol. Pflanzen 70: 354 (1998).

Type: Malay Peninsula, Pahang, Gunung Tahan, 5000-6000 ft. Flowers purplish streaked with white, with yellow at top of tube, 5. VII. 1905, Wray & Robinson 5470 [BM, K, SING].

Didymocarpus robustus RIDL., see WEBER & al. (2000).

Didymocarpus rodgeri W.W.SMITH & BANERJI = *Didymocarpus aureoglandulosus*, see WEBER & al. (2000).

Didymocarpus rodgeri var. *siamensis* W.W.SMITH = *Didymocarpus aureoglandulosus*, see WEBER & al. (2000).

Didymocarpus rottlerianus WALL., nom. nud. – *Henckelia incana* (VAHL)SPRENG., see there.

Didymocarpus rottlerianus var. *lanuginosus* C.B.CLARKE = *Henckelia gambleana* (C.E.C.FISCHER)A.WEBER & B.L.BURTT, see there.

Didymocarpus rottlerianus var. *tomentosus* (WIGHT)C.B.CLARKE = *Henckelia incana* (VAHL)SPRENG., see there.

Didymocarpus rottlerianus var. *wightii* C.B.CLARKE ≡ *Henckelia wightii* (C.B.CLARKE)A.WEBER & B.L.BURTT, see there.

Didymocarpus rotundifolius HEMSL., J. Linn. Soc. 26: 230 (1890)
≡ *Chirita rotundifolia* (HEMSL.)D.WOOD, Notes Roy. Bot. Gard. Edinburgh 31: 371 (1972).

Type: China, Kwangtung, North River, Ford 106 [K].

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

Henckelia roxburghiana A.DIETR., Sp. pl., ed. 6, 1: 572 (1831)

≡ *Gratiola reptans* ROXB., Fl. Ind. 1: 140 (1832), non *Henckelia reptans* (JACK)SPRENG. (1827).

Type: Not known to the authors.

= *Lindernia ruellioides* (COLSM.)PENNELL, Brittonia 2: 182 (1936).

Paraboea rubiginosa RIDL., J. Linn. Soc. 38: 319 (1908)

≡ *Didymocarpus rubiginosus* (RIDL.)B.L.BURTT, Notes Roy. Bot. Gard. Edinburgh 31: 44 (1971)

≡ *Henckelia rubiginosa* (RIDL.)A.WEBER, Beitr. Biol. Pflanzen 70: 355 (1998).

Type: Malay Peninsula, Gunung Tahan, 4000-5000 ft., 3. VI. 1905, Wray & Robinson 5390 [K, SING].

Ref.: BURTT (1984).

Didymocarpus rufescens C.B.CLARKE, in A. & C. DC. Monogr. phan. 5 (1): 99 (1883)

≡ *Loxocarpus rufescens* (C.B.CLARKE)B.L.BURTT, Notes Roy. Bot. Gard. Edinburgh 22: 309 (1958)

≡ *Henckelia rufescens* (C.B.CLARKE)B.L.BURTT, Beitr. Biol. Pflanzen 70: 355 (1998).

Syntypes: Borneo, Sarawak, alt. 300-800 m, 1853, Lobb [K]; Beccari 2130 [FI-BECC].

= *Didymocarpus johannis-winkleri* KRAENZL., Mitt. Inst. Bot. Hamburg 7: 89 (1927) – BURTT (1962).

Type: [Kalimantan] West-Borneo, auf dem Bukit Mehipit um 900 m., 29. XII. 1924, Winkler 1150 [HBG].

* *Didymocarpus rufipes* C.B.CLARKE, see WEBER & al. (2000).

Didymocarpus rugosus RIDL., J. Straits Branch Roy. Asiat. Soc. 44: 45 (1905)

≡ *Henckelia rugosa* (RIDL.)A.WEBER, Beitr. Biol. Pflanzen 70: 355 (1998).

Type: Syntypes: Malay Peninsula, Perak, Hulu Selama, Scortechini 1273 [CAL]; Kelantan, Kwala Lebir, s. dat., Gimlette s.n. [SING].

= *Didymocarpus lithophilus* KIEW, Gard. Bull. Singapore 44: 38 (1992) [in Gard. Bull. Singapore 42: 54 (1989), nomen].

Type: [Penins. Malaysia, Pahang] Sg. Tahan, VIII 1891, Ridley 2152 [K, iso SING].

Note: So far there is no convincing evidence that this is distinct from *H. rugosa*.

– [Didymocarpus kompsoboea C.B.CLARKE] sensu RIDL., Trans. Linn. Soc., Ser. 2, 3: 328 (1893), Fl. Mal. Pen. 2: 518 (1923) non C.B.CLARKE in DC. (1893).

Didymocarpus salicinoides KIEW, Gard. Bull. Singapore 44: 35 (1992)

≡ *Paraboea salicina* (RIDL.)RIDL. var. *major* RIDL., Fl. Malay Penins. 5: 325 (1925)

≡ *Henckelia salicinoides* (KIEW)A.WEBER, Beitr. Biol. Pflanzen 70: 355 (1998).

Type (lecto KIEW 1993): [Peninsular Malaysia] Kelantan, Kuala Aring, Yapp 193 [K, iso CGE].

Didymocarpus salicinus RIDL., Trans. Linn. Soc. ser 2, Bot., 3: 329 (1893)

≡ *Paraboea salicina* (RIDL.)RIDL., Fl. Malay Penins. 2: 530 (1923)

≡ *Henckelia salicina* (RIDL.)A.WEBER, Beitr. Biol. Pflanzen 70: 355 (1998).

Type: Malay Peninsula, Pahang, Tahan River, VIII. 1891, Ridley 2166 [BM, K, SING].

= *Didymocarpus filicifolius* RIDL., J. Fed. Malay States Mus. 6: 116 (1916) – (KIEW 1989)

≡ *Paraboea filicifolia* (RIDL.)RIDL., Fl. Malay Penins. 2: 530 (1923).

Type (lecto KIEW 1989): Malay Peninsula, Gunung Tahan, damp banks of the first Padang stream, VII. 1911, Ridley 16059 [K, iso BM, SING].

** *Didymocarpus salviiflorus* CHUN, see WEBER & al. (2000).

Didissandra saxatilis HEMSL., J. Linn. Soc. 26: 227 (1890)

≡ *Didymocarpus saxatilis* (HEMSL.)LÉVL., Compt. Rend. Assoc. Franç. 1905: 34, 427 (1906), nom. inval. (ICBN § 34.1).

≡ *Ancylostemon saxatile* (HEMSL.)CRAIB, Notes Roy. Bot. Gard. Edinburgh 11: 266 (1919)

Syntypes: China, Hupeh, Patung, Henry 7346 [BM, K]; Kuei, Henry 6162 [K]; Fang, Henry 6603 [K]; Szechuen, South Wushan, Henry 5704 [K]

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

Didymocarpus scabrinervius C.B.CLARKE, in A. & C. DC., Monogr. phan. 5 (1): 41 (1883)

≡ *Henckelia scabrinervia* (C.B.CLARKE)B.L.BURTT, Beitr. Biol. Pflanzen 70: 355 (1998).

Syntypes: Borneo, Sarawak, in monte Poe, alt. 1400 m, Beccari 2423 [FI-BECC]; Montrado, Teysmann 10883 [L (2), FI-BECC].

Didymocarpus schefferi H.FORBES, J. Linn. Soc. 19: 298 (1892)

≡ *Paraboea schefferi* (FORBES)B.L.BURTT, Kew Bull. 1948: 56 (1948).

Type: Borneo, Poeloe pandan, Teysmann 8430 [BM, FI-BECC, BO?, L?, photo K].

– *Boea borneensis* SCHEFFER, nom. in Herb. Hort. Bogor. – FORBES 1892.

Ref.: BURTT (1984).

Didymocarpus schefferi var. *ambiguus* C.B.CLARKE, in A. & C.DC., Monogr. phan. 5 (1): 106 (1883).

Type: Borneo, prope Karimata, Teysmann 4214 [FI-BECC].

Note: Status uncertain, not yet transferred to *Paraboea*.

Didymocarpus schlechterianus KRAENZL. = *Didymocarpus cordatus* [Wall. ex] DC., see WEBER & al. (2000).

Paraboea scortechinii RIDL., J. Straits Branch Roy. Asiat. Soc. 44: 65 (1905)

≡ *Didymocarpus scortechinii* (RIDL.)B.L.BURTT, Notes Roy. Bot. Gard. Edinburgh 31: 44 (1971)

≡ *Henckelia scortechinii* (RIDL.)A.WEBER, Beitr. Biol. Pflanzen 70: 356 (1998).

Type: Malay Peninsula, Perak, Scortechini [?].

Ref.: BURTT (1984).

Didymocarpus secundiflorus CHUN, Sunyatsenia 6: 293 (1946)

≡ *Chirita secundiflora* (CHUN)W.T.WANG, Bull. Bot. Res., Harbin 2: 52 (1982)

Type: China, Kweichow [= Guizhou], Ching-Che, vicinity of Hwa- Chiao, 24. V. 1936, S.W. Teng 90380 [Sun Yatsen Univ.].

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

Didymocarpus seguinii LÉVL. & VAN., Compt. Rend. Assoc. Franç. 1905: 34, 427 (1906).

Type: China, Kouy-Tcheou [= Guizhou], cascade de Hoang-ko-chou, sur les rochers, fleurs d'un pourpre violacé, 9. VI. 1898, J. Seguin 2377 [P?].

– *Oreocharis seguini* LÉVL., nom. nud. in herb. – LÉVL. & VAN. (1906).

= *Paraboea rufescens* (FRANCH.)B.L.BURTT var. *rufescens* – WANG & al. (1990, 1998).

Didymocarpus semitortus C.B.CLARKE, in A. & C. DC., Monogr. phan. 5 (1): 99 (1883)

≡ *Loxocarpus semitortus* (C.B.CLARKE)RIDL., J. Straits Branch Roy. Asiat. Soc. 44: 61 (1905)

≡ *Henckelia semitorta* (C.B.CLARKE)A.WEBER, Beitr. Biol. Pflanzen 70: 356 (1998).

Syntypes: Malacca, in monte Ophir, Griffith 3836 [K, P]; Lobb [K]; Maingay 2725 [K]; Maingay 1220 [L].

Ref.: BURTT (1962).

Didymocarpus sericeus RIDL., J. Linn. Soc. 32: 513 (1896)

≡ *Loxocarpus sericeus* (RIDL.)B.L.BURTT, Notes Roy. Bot. Gard. Edinburgh 31: 49 (1971)

≡ *Henckelia sericea* (RIDL.)A.WEBER, Beitr. Biol. Pflanzen 70: 356 (1998).

Syntypes: Indonesia, Lingga, Native collector (Nong-Chie) [?]; Batu Gajah, 1893, R.W. Hullett [?].

Didymocarpus sericeus (LÉVL. & VAN.)LÉVL., Compt. Rend. Assoc. Franç. 1905: 34, 427 (1906), nom. inval. (ICBN § 34.1)

≡ *Chirita sericea* LÉVL. & VAN., Compt. Rend. Assoc. Franç. 1905: 34, 428 (1906), nom. illeg. - non *Chirita sericea* RIDL. (1905)

≡ *Oreocharis sericea* (LÉVL.)LÉVL., Fedde Rep. 9: 329 (1911) – see WANG & al. 1990: 145.

Type: China, Kouy-Tchéou, environs de Tou-Chan, dans les rochers, fleurs violettes, 24. VIII. 1899, Cavalerie 2687 [E].

= *Oreocharis auricula* (S.MOORE)C.B.CLARKE var. *auricula* – WANG & al. 1998.

Fig.: CLARKE 1883: t. 6.

Notes: See comments on the conspecificity of *O. auricula* and *O. sericea* in WANG & al. (1998: 254).

Didymocarpus serratifolius RIDL., J. Asiat. Soc. Bengal 74: 761 (1909)

≡ *Henckelia serratifolia* (RIDL.)A.WEBER, Beitr. Biol. Pflanzen 70: 356 (1998)

≡ *Didymocarpus serratus* RIDL., J. Straits Branch Roy. Asiat. Soc. 44: 52 (1905), nom. illeg., non *D. serratus* R.BR. (1839).

Type: Malay Peninsula, Perak, Larut Hills on rocks in dense forest, below the Tea Gardens, at about 1000 ft. alt., II. 1904, Ridley 11922 [K, SING].

Didymocarpus serratus R.BR., Cyrtandreae 119 (1839)

≡ *Henckelia serrata* (R.BR.)A.WEBER, Beitr. Biol. Pflanzen 70: 356 (1998).

Type: Sumatra?, Horsfield [BM].

Didymocarpus serratus RIDL., nom. illeg. = *Henckelia serratifolia* (RIDL.)A.WEBER, see there.

Didissandra sesquifolia C.B.CLARKE, in HOOK.f., Icon. pl. 18: t. 1797 (1888) & FORBES & HEMSL., J. Linn. Soc. 26: 228 (1890)

≡ *Didymocarpus sesquifolius* (C.B.CLARKE)LÉVL., Compt. Rend. Assoc. Franç. 1905: 34, 428 (1906), nom. inval. (ICBN § 34.1)

≡ *Raphiocarpus sesquifolius* (C.B.CLARKE)B.L.BURTT, Beitr. Biol. Pflanzen 70: 174 (1998)

Type: China, Szechwan [= Sichuan], Mons Omei [= Emei-Shan], alt. 4000 ft., Faber 82 [K (2)].

Fig.: CLARKE l. c.

Ref.: WEBER & BURTT (1998a).

Didymocarpus siamensis BARNETT, see WEBER & al. (2000).

Didymocarpus sikkimensis C.B.CLARKE, in herb. – *Didymocarpus mortonii* C.B.CLARKE, see WEBER & al. (2000).

Didymocarpus silvarum W.W.SMITH, see WEBER & al. (2000).

Didymocarpus silvarum var. *glandulosus* ≡ *Didymocarpus glandulosus* (W.W.SMITH)W.T.WANG, see WEBER & al. (2000).

Didymocarpus silvarum var. *lasiantherus* W.T.WANG ≡ *Didymocarpus glandulosus* var. *lasiantherus*(W.T.WANG)W.T.WANG, see WEBER & al. (2000).

Didymocarpus silvarum var. *minor* W.T.WANG ≡ *Didymocarpus glandulosus* var. *minor* (W.T.WANG)W.T.WANG, see WEBER & al. (2000).

Didymocarpus simplex KRAENZL., Mitt. Inst. Allg. Bot. Hamburg 7: 88 (1927)

≡ *Henckelia simplex* (KRAENZL.)B.L.BURTT, Beitr. Biol. Pflanzen 70: 356 (1998).

Type: [Kalimantan] West-Borneo, zwischen dem Bukit Raja und dem Bukit Menabai, um 1000 m, 25. XII. 1924, Winkler 1058 [HBG, photo E].

Chirita sinensis LINDL., Edward's Bot. Reg. 30 [= new series, 17], t. 59 (1844)

≡ *Didymocarpus sinensis* (LINDL.)LÉVL., Compt. Rend. Assoc. Franç. 1905: 34, 427 (1906), nom. inval. (ICBN § 34.1).

Type: Lindley [CGE].

Fig.: LINDLEY 1844: t. 59.

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

Didymocarpus sinohenryi CHUN, Sunyatsenia 6: 290 (1946)

≡ *Opithandra sinohenryi* (CHUN)B.L.BURTT, Notes Roy. Bot. Gard. Edinburgh 22: 303 (1958).

Type: China, Kwangtung [= Guangdong]: Shi-Wan-Ta Shan, Hwang-Kwang Shan, alt. 500 m, 19. VII. 1933, C.L. Tso 23446 [Sun Yatsen Univ., iso A, photo E].

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

** *Didymocarpus sinoprimuminus* W.T.WANG, see WEBER & al. (2000).

Didymocarpus soldanella RIDL., J. Straits Branch Roy. Asiat. Soc. 61: 33 (1912)

≡ *Henckelia soldanella* (RIDL.)A.WEBER, Beitr. Biol. Pflanzen 70: 356 (1998).

Type: Malay Peninsula, Perak, Gunung Kerbau, Haniff, VII. 1910, cult. B. G. Sing., [SING].

Didymocarpus speciosus WALL., nom. nud., see *Didymocarpus anthonyanus*.

Didymocarpus speciosus WALL., in syn., see *Didymocarpus anthonyanus*.

Didymocarpus speciosus WALL., in syn. – *Chirita urticifolia* [BUCH.-HAMILT. ex] D.DON ≡ *Didymocarpus urticifolius* (D.DON)WONISCH, see there.

Didissandra speciosa HEMSL., J. Linn. Soc. 26: 228 (1890)

≡ *Didymocarpus speciosus* (HEMSL.)LÉVL., Compt. Rend. Assoc. Franç. 1905: 34, 428 (1906), nom. inval. (ICBN § 34.1)

≡ *Briggsia speciosa* (HEMSL.)CRAIB, Notes Roy. Bot. Gard. Edinburgh 11: 264 (1919).

Type: China, Patung, Henry 7668 [K]; Nanto, Henry 6356 [K]; Hsingshan, Henry 6411A [E, K]; Tunghu, Henry 3951 [K].

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

Chirita speciosa KURZ, J. Bot. Lond. 11: 195 (1873)

≡ *Didymocarpus speciosus* (KURZ)HAND.-MAZZ., Symb. Sin. 7: 883 (1936).

Syntypes: [Burma/China border, NE of Bhemol] Khakyen [= Kachin] hills, Ponline, 3. III., Anderson (CAL-n.v., K) & Ponshee, 10. III., Anderson (CAL-n.v.).

Fig.: CLARKE 1874: tab. 80.

= *Didymocarpus brevipes* (C.B.CLARKE)HAND.-MAZZ., Symb. sin. 7: 883 (1936) – WOOD (1974).

≡ *Chirita brevipes* C.B.CLARKE, in A. & C.DC., Monogr. phan. 5 (1): 120 (1883).

Type (lecto WOOD 1974): [India, Meghalaya] 'Bengalia orientalis', Khasia hills, alt. 500-1200 m, 1845, Griffith 3828 [K].

Further syntypes: [India, Meghalaya] 'Bengalia orientalis', Khasia colles, alt. 500-1200 m, 1845, Griffith 3828 [K, P?]; XI. 1871, Clarke 14605 [BM, K], Clarke 14622 [?], Clarke 14714 [BM].

= *Chirita traillianiana* FORREST & W.W.SMITH, Notes Roy. Bot. Gard. Edinburgh 9: 95 (1916)

≡ *Didymocarpus traillianus* (FORREST & W.W.SMITH)HAND.-MAZZ., Symb. sin. 7: 883 (1936)

Type (lecto WOOD 1974): China, Yunnan, Moist shady situations on ledges of cliffs and humus-coloured boulders in the Shweli valley, Lat. 25° N., Alt. 5000 - 6000 ft., V. 1912, Forrest 7976 [E, iso K].

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

Didymocarpus speluncae HAND.-MAZZ., Symb. sin. 7: 1377 (Sept. 1936)

≡ *Didymocarpus minutus* HAND.-MAZZ., Symb. sin. 7: 880 (Feb. 1936), nom. illeg., non KRAENZL. (1927)

≡ *Chirita speluncae* (HAND.-MAZZ.)D.WOOD, Notes Roy. Bot. Gard. Edinburgh 31: 370 (1972).

Type: China, NE-Yunnan, Grotte von Hwawuping, 800 m, IV., Maire [E, W].

Fig.: HANDEL-MAZZETTI 1936, pl. 17, fig. 1.

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

Didymocarpus sprengelii KORTH., nom. in syn., C.B.CLARKE, in A. & C. DC., Monogr. phan. 5 (1): 68 (1883)

≡ *Didissandra sprengelii* C.B.CLARKE (1883), see WEBER & BURTT (1998b: 202), VITEK & al. (1998).

Didymocarpus squamosus CRAIB = *Didymocarpus kerrii* CRAIB, see WEBER & al. (2000).

Didymocarpus stapfii KRAENZL., Mitt. Inst. Allg. Bot. Hamburg 7: 89 (1927)

≡ *Loxocarpus stapfii* (KRAENZL.)B.L.BURTT, Notes Roy. Bot. Gard. Edinburgh 24: 46 (1962)

≡ *Henckelia stapfii* (KRAENZL.)B.L.BURTT, Beitr. Biol. Pflanzen 70: 356 (1998).

Type: [Kalimantan] West-Borneo, auf dem Bukit Mehipit, um 500 m, 8. XII. 1924, H. Winkler 661 [HBG, photo E].

Didymocarpus stenanthos C.B.CLARKE, see WEBER & al. (2000).

Didymocarpus stenanthos var. *pilosellus* W.T.WANG, see WEBER & al. (2000).

Didymocarpus stenocarpus W.T.WANG, see WEBER & al. (2000).

Henckelia stenophylla A.WEBER, Beitr. Biol. Pflanzen 70: 357 (1998), non *Henckelia angustifolia* (C.B.CLARKE)B.L.BURTT (1998).

≡ *Loxocarpus angustifolius* RIDL., J. Linn. Soc. Bot. 38: 319 (1908).

Type: [Peninsular Malaysia, Pahang,] Gunung Tahan, 5000-6000 ft., 9. VII. 1905, Wray & Robinson 5504 [BM].

Didymocarpus stoloniferus KIEW, Gard. Bull. Singapore 44: 36 (1992)

≡ *Henckelia stolonifera* (KIEW)A.WEBER, Beitr. Biol. Pflanzen 70: 357 (1998).

Type: [Peninsular Malaysia] Pahang, Gunung Ulu Kali, 25. III. 1985, Kiew RK 1638 [KEP, iso SING].

Didymocarpus stolzii ENGL. = *Schizoboea kamerunensis* (ENGL.)B.L.BURTT ≡ *Didymocarpus kamerunensis* ENGL., see there.

Didymocarpus stolzii var. *minor* MANSF. = *Schizoboea kamerunensis* (ENGL.)B.L.BURTT ≡ *Didymocarpus kamerunensis* ENGL., see there.

Didymocarpus subalternans R.BR. – *Didymocarpus aromaticus*, see WEBER & al. (2000).

Didymocarpus subalternans auct. [C.B.CLARKE 1874] – *Didymocarpus pulcher*, see WEBER & al. (2000).

Didymocarpus subalternans R.BR. var. *curvicapsa* C.B.CLARKE in HOOK.f. ≡ *Didymocarpus curvicapsa*, see WEBER & al. (2000).

Didymocarpus subalternans R.BR. var. *curvicapsularis* C.B.CLARKE (1883) ≡ *Didymocarpus curvicapsa*, see WEBER & al. (2000).

** *Didymocarpus subpalmatinervis* W.T.WANG, see WEBER & al. (2000).

Didymocarpus sulphureus RIDL., see WEBER & al. (2000).

Didymocarpus sulphureus var. *breviflorus* RIDL., see WEBER & al. (2000).

Didymocarpus sulphureus var. *grandiflorus* RIDL., see WEBER & al. (2000).

Didymocarpus swinglei MERR., Philipp. J. Sci., Bot. 13: 156 (1918)

≡ *Chirita swinglei* (MERR.)W.T.WANG, Bull. Bot. Res., Harbin 1: 62 (1981).

Type: China, Kwangtung [= Guangdong] province, Loh Fau Mountain (Lofaushan), Merrill 10692 [?].

Ref.: WANG (1990, 1998).

= *Didymocarpus balansae* PELLEGR., Bull. Soc. Bot. France 73: 415 (1926) – WANG 1981

≡ *Chirita pellegriniana* B.L.BURTT, Notes Roy. Bot. Garden Edinburgh 23: 98 (1960), non *Chirita balansae* DRAKE (1890).

Syntypes: "China" [Vietnam], Tonkin, Monts Bavi, Balansa 4287 [P], Balansa 4294 [P].

Henckelia taeniophylla B.L.BURTT, in KIRKUP, D.W. & al.: Checklist of the flowering plants and gymnosperms of Brunei Darussalam: 438 (1996).

Type: Brunei, Temburong distr., Bangar, northern slope of Bukit Bangar, 10-100 m; rather dry rock in deep forest; flower blue; 18. I. 1964, Hotta 13263 [KYO, iso E]

Didymocarpus tahanicus B.L.BURTT, Notes Roy. Bot. Gard. Edingburgh 31: 46 (1971)

≡ *Henckelia tahanica* (B.L.BURTT)A.WEBER, Beitr. Biol. Pflanzen 70: 357 (1998)

≡ *Didymocarpus grandifolius* RIDL., J. Linn. Soc. Bot. 38: 318 (1908), nom. illeg., non *D. grandifolius* (A.DIETR.)F.DIETR. (1834), nec *Henckelia grandifolia* A. DIETR. (1831)

≡ *Paraboea grandifolia* RIDL., Fl. Malay Penins. 2: 531 (1923).

Type: Malay Peninsula, Gunong Tahan, Robinson & Wray 5369 [BM, iso SING, photo (of SING) K].

Didymocarpus teres C.B.CLARKE, in A. & C. DC., Monogr. phan. 5 (1): 88 (1883)

≡ *Henckelia teres* (C.B.CLARKE)B.L.BURTT, Beitr. Biol. Pflanzen 70: 357 (1998).

Syntypes: Borneo, Sarawak prope Kuteing, Beccari 385 [FI-BECC, K]; Beccari 1353 [FI-BECC].

Didymocarpus ternatus MIQ., Fl. Ind. Bat. Suppl., 564 (1861)

≡ *Didissandra ternata* (MIQ.)A.WEBER & B.L.BURTT, Beitr. Biol. Pflanzen 70: 216 (1998).

Type: Sumatra bor. in sylvis prov. Lumut, Junghuhn [L].

Ref.: WEBER & BURTT (1998b).

Didymocarpus tibeticus (FRANCH.)HAND.-MAZZ., Symb. sin. 7: 881 (1936)
 = *Roettlera tibetica* FRANCH., Bull. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris 5: 251 (1899), nom. illeg.
 ≡ *Chirita tibetica* (FRANCH.)B.L.BURTT, Notes Roy. Bot. Gard. Edinburgh 23: 99 (1960)

Type: China, Sutchuen, près de Tatsienlou; H. d'Orleans [P, photo E].

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

Paraboea tiumanica [BURKILL ex] RIDL., Fl. Malay Penins. 2: 530 (1923)

≡ *Didymocarpus tiumanicus* (RIDL.)B.L.BURTT, Notes Roy. Bot. Gard. Edinburgh 31: 44 (1971)

≡ *Henckelia tiumanica* (RIDL.)A.WEBER, Beitr. Biol. Pflanzen 70: 357 (1998).

Type: Malay Peninsula, Pulau Tioman, West of Juara Bay, 29. VI. 1915, Burkill 1142 [K, SING].

Ref.: BURTT (1984).

Didymocarpus tomentosus WIGHT = *Henckelia incana* (VAHL)SPRENG., see there.

Didymocarpus tomentosus var. *lanuginosus* C.B.CLARKE = *Henckelia gambleana* (C.E.C.FISCHER)A.WEBER & B.L.BURTT, see there.

Oreocharis tonkinensis KRAENZL., Fedde Repert., 24: 216 (1928)

≡ *Didymocarpus tonkinensis* (KRAENZL.)HAND.-MAZZ., Symb. sin. 7: 883 (1936)

≡ *Boeica tonkinensis* (KRAENZL.)B.L.BURTT, Notes Roy. Bot. Gard. Edinburgh 35: 373 (1977).

Type: China, Tonkin, Lao kay, Wilson 2765 [K, W].

Note: Two different plants have been collected and distributed under the same number!

= *Boeica porosa* C.B.CLARKE, in A. & C.DC. Monogr. phan. 5 (1): 136 (1883).

Ref.: LI (1982), WANG & al. (1990).

Didymocarpus traillianus (FORREST & W.W.SMITH)HAND.-MAZZ. ≡ *Chirita trailliana* FORREST & W.W.SMITH = *Chirita speciosa* KURZ ≡ *Didymocarpus speciosus* (KURZ)HAND.-MAZZ., see there.

Didissandra triflora C.B.CLARKE, in A. & C.DC., Monogr. phan. 5 (1): 69 (1883) (as '*Didissandra ? triflora*')

≡ *Didymocarpus triflorus* (C.B.CLARKE)B.L.BURTT, Notes Roy. Bot. Gard. Edinburgh 24: 43 (1962).

Type (lecto WEBER & BURTT 1998b): Borneo, Landak, Teysmann 11217 [FI-BECC, iso BO, L, photo E]; other syntype: Teysmann 11212 [FI-BECC, L].

Ref.: WEBER & BURTT (1998b).

Didymocarpus triplotrichus HILLIARD, see WEBER & al. (2000).

Didymocarpus tristis CRAIB, see WEBER & al. (2000).

Loxocarpus tunkui KIEW, Malayan Nat. J. 41: 221 (1987)

≡ *Henckelia tunkui* (KIEW)A.WEBER, Beitr. Biol. Pflanzen 70: 357 (1998).

Type: [Peninsular Malaysia] Pahang, Sg. Gerugal; 1986, B.H. Kiew KBH 86-10 [KEP].

Didymocarpus (*Roettlera uniflora* FRANCH.), BORZA = *Chirita dielsii* (BORZA) B.L. BURTT ≡ *Didymocarpus dielsii* BORZA, see there.

Chirita urticifolia [BUCH.-HAM. ex] D.DON, Prodr. fl. nepal. 90 (1825)

- ≡ *Henckelia urticifolia* (D.DON)A.DIETR., Sp. pl. 1: 574 (1831)
- ≡ *Didymocarpus urticifolius* (D.DON)WONISCH, Sitz. Akad. Wiss. Wien, Math.-Nat. 118: 454 (1909).

Type (lecto WOOD 1974): Nepal, in montibus Sheopori, Wallich 800 [K, iso GZU, W].

= *Chirita grandiflora* WALL., Pl. Asiat. rar. 1: 43, t. 50.

Type: the figure (WOOD 1974).

– *Didymocarpus grandiflorus* [(WALL.)A.DIETR. ex] STEUD., nom. in syn.

= further synonyms see WOOD (1974).

Didymocarpus urticifolius RIDL., Fl. Malay Penins. 2: 511 (1923), nom. illeg., non *D. urticifolius* (D.DON)WONISCH (1909), nec *Henckelia urticifolia* (D.DON)A.DIETR. (1831)

≡ *Henckelia urticoides* A.WEBER, Beitr. Biol. Pflanzen 70: 358 (1998).

Syntypes: Malay Peninsula, Perak, Temengoh, VII. 1909, Ridley 14277 [K]; Thaiping Hills, Gunung Hijau, 4000 ft., XII. 1887, Curtis 1328 [K].

Didymocarpus vandaalenii [VALETON] VAN STEENIS, Tijdschr. K. Nederl. Aardrijksk. Genootsch. 55 (Expl. Gajo-Land., algem. result. Losir-Exped. 1937): 771 (1938) - nom. nud.

Note: Clearly a *Henckelia*, probably identical with *H. vulcanica* (RIDL.)A.WEBER & B.L.BURTT, see WEBER & BURTT (1998d); to be clarified before the name is validated.

Didymocarpus veitchianus W.W.SMITH = *Didymocarpus purpureobracteatus* W.W.SMITH, see WEBER & al. (2000).

** *Didymocarpus venosus* BARNETT, see WEBER & al. (2000).

Didymocarpus venosus ROYLE, Ill. bot. Himal. Mts. 1: 294 (1836), nom. nudum. – Neither specimen nor identity is known.

Didymocarpus venustus RIDL., J. Straits Branch Roy. Asiat. Soc. 44: 51 (1905)

≡ *Henckelia venusta* (RIDL.)A.WEBER, Beitr. Biol. Pflanzen 70: 358 (1998).

Syntypes: Malay Peninsula, Perak, Gunung Bujong Malacca (= G. Bujang Melaka), IX. 1898, Ridley s.n. [SING]; Selangor, Gunung Semangko, V. 1902, Curtis 3751 [K, SING (2)].

= *Paraboea pubiflora* RIDL., J. Fed. Malay States Mus. 4: 51 (1909) – KIEW (1995), WEBER & BURTT (1998d).

≡ *Didymocarpus pubiflorus* (RIDL.)B.L.BURTT, Notes Roy. Bot. Gard. Edinburgh 31: 44 (1971).

Type: Malay Peninsula, Pahang, Cameron plateau, XI. 1908, Robinson & Kloss s.n. [SING].

Note: In the protologue the locality is given as "Gunung Irau". This species is missing in RIDLEY'S Flora (1923).

Ref.: KIEW (1995), WEBER & BURTT (1998d).

Didymocarpus verbeniflos C.B.CLARKE, in A. & C. DC., Monogr. phan. 5 (1): 99 (1883) ['*verbenaeflos*'].

≡ *Loxocarpus verbeniflos* (C.B.CLARKE)B.L.BURTT, Notes Roy. Bot. Gard. Edinburgh 22: 309 (1958)

≡ *Henckelia verbeniflos* (C.B.CLARKE)B.L.BURTT, Beitr. Biol. Pflanzen 70: 358 (1998).

Type: Borneo boreali-orientalis, ins. Landakan, 1877-78, Burbidge [BM, K].

Didymocarpus verecundus CHUN, Sunyatsenia 6: 297 (1946)

≡ *Chirita verecunda* (CHUN)W.T.WANG, Bull. Bot. Res., Harbin 1: 50 (1981).

Type: China, Kwangsi, Hsiu-Ren Hsien, Yao Shan, Lo-Mung, Chiao-Ping, herb on moist sites of the peak, 14. XII. 1936, C. WANG 40630 [Sun Yatsen Univ., photo E].

Ref.: WANG (1990, 1998).

Didymocarpus verticillatus WALL., nom. nudum = *Didymocarpus oblongus* [WALL. ex] D.DON, see WEBER & al. (2000).

Didymocarpus vestitus BAKER, J. Linn. Soc. Bot. 21: 427 (1885)

≡ *Hovanella vestita* (BAKER)A.WEBER & B.L.BURTT, Beitr. Biol. Pflanzen 70: 358 (1998).

Type: Madagascar, Baron 2655 [K, iso P].

Fig.: HUMBERT & al. 1971, tab. 18, figs. 8 - 14.

Didymocarpus vestitus var. *lanceolatus* [H.HUMBERT ex] B.L.BURTT, Fl. Madagascar, fam. 180: 160 (1971)

Type: Madagascar, versant sud du massif de l'Andringitra, rivière Ihovika, bassin de la Matitanana, Perrier De La Bathie 8510 [P].

Fig.: HUMBERT & al. 1971: t. 18, fig. 15

Note: Status uncertain, variety not yet transferred to *Hovanella*.

Didymocarpus villosus D.DON, see WEBER & al. (2000).

Didymocarpus villosus auct., non D.DON – *Didymocarpus albicalyx* C.B.CLARKE, see WEBER & al. 2000.

Didymocarpus viola (RIDL.)F.N.WILLIAMS, Bull. Herb. Boiss. Ser.2, 5: 434 (1905)

≡ *Chirita viola* RIDL., J. Linn. Soc. Bot. 32: 516 (1896) – WOOD (1974).

Syntypes: Thailand, Bangtaphan, in recesses of the rock, Buddhist's Cave, Keith [?]; Malay Peninsula, Langkawi, Curtis 2570 [SING].

Ref.: WOOD (1974).

Didymocarpus violaceus RIDL. (1896), see WEBER & al. (2000).

* *Didymocarpus violaceus* LÉVL., nom. illeg., non *D. violaceus* RIDL. (1896), see WEBER & al. (2000).

Didymocarpus violascens RIDL., = *Didissandra elongata* (JACK)C.B.CLARKE ≡ *Didymocarpus elongatus* JACK, see there.

Didymocarpus violoides C.B.CLARKE, in A. & C. DC., Monogr. phan. 5 (1): 97 (1883)

≡ *Henckelia violoides* (C.B.CLARKE)B.L.BURTT, in Kirkup D.W. & al., Checklist of the flowering plants and gymnosperms of Brunei Darussalam: 438 (1996).

Type: Borneo boreali-orientalis, in cacumine Lobong, alt. 1600 m, Lobb [K].

Didymocarpus virgineus B.L.BURTT, Notes Roy. Bot. Gard. Edinburgh 36: 154 (1978)

≡ *Henckelia virginea* (B.L.BURTT)B.L.BURTT, Beitr. Biol. Pflanzen 70: 358 (1998).

Type: Borneo, Sarawak, Fifth Division, route from Bakelelan to Gunung Murud, ridge above Sungai Bor, c. 4°N, 115°38'E, c. 1320 m, 25. IX. 1967, Burt & Martin 5203 [E, iso SAR].

Didymocarpus viscidus RIDL., J. Straits Branch Roy. Asiat. Soc. 44: 36 (1905)
 ≡ ***Henckelia viscida* (RIDL.)A.WEBER**, Beitr. Biol. Pflanzen 70: 359 (1998).
 Type: Malay Peninsula, Perak, Gunong Keledang, IX. 1898, Ridley 9781 [SING].

Didymocarpus vulcanicus RIDL., J. Malayan Branch Roy. Asiat. Soc. 1: 80 (1923)
 ≡ ***Henckelia vulcanica* (RIDL.)A.WEBER & B.L.BURTT**, Beitr. Biol. Pflanzen 70: 359 (1998).
 Type: Sumatra, Bandar Bharu. Gunong Sibayak, 6. VIII. 1921, Nur 7314 [K].

Didymocarpus vulpinus KRAENZL., Mitt. Inst. Allg. Bot. Hamburg 7: 87 (1927)
 ≡ ***Cyrtandra vulpina* (KRAENZL.)B.L.BURTT**, Notes Roy. Bot. Gard. Edinburgh 36: 178 (1978)
 Type: Kalimantan, West Borneo, am mittleren Serawei, c. 130 m, 8. I. 1925, Winkler 1238 [HBG, photo E].
 – *Cyrtandra pilosa* auct., non BLUME; KRAENZL., Mitt. Inst. Bot. Hamburg 7: 99 (1927)
 p. p. – BURTT (1978).

Henckelia wallichiana A.DIETR., Sp. pl., ed. 6, 1: 574 (1831)
 Type: ?

≡ *Chirita grandiflora* WALL., Pl. Asiat. Rar. 1: 43, t. 50 (1830), non *Henckelia grandiflora* (RETZ.)A.DIETR. (1831).
 Type: the figure (WOOD 1974)
 = ***Chirita urticifolia* D.DON**, Prodr. fl. nepal. 90 (1825).
 Ref.: WOOD (1974).

***Didymocarpus wattianus* CRAIB**, see WEBER & al. (2000).

***Didymocarpus wengeri* C.E.C.FISCHER**, see WEBER & al. (2000).

Didymocarpus wightii (C.B.CLARKE)GAMBLE, Fl. Madras, 989 (1924)
 ≡ *Didymocarpus rottlerianus* var. *wightii* C.B.CLARKE in A. & C.DC., Monogr. phan. 5 (1): 101 (1883)
 ≡ ***Henckelia wightii* (C.B.CLARKE)A.WEBER & B.L.BURTT**, Beitr. Biol. Pflanzen 70: 359 (1998).
 Syntypes: India; in collibus Shevagherry prope Courtallum, Wight 2323 [K]; Wight 2679 [E, K].
 – *Didymocarpus rottlerianus* sensu WIGHT, Icon. pl. Ind. orient., t. 1348 (1848) – CLARKE 1883.

Didymocarpus winkleri RIDL. = ***Henckelia malayana* (HOOK.f.)A.WEBER**, see there.

Didymocarpus woodii MERR., Philipp. J. Sci. 26: 489 (1925)
 ≡ ***Henckelia woodii* (MERR.)A.WEBER & B.L.BURTT**, Beitr. Biol. Pflanzen 70: 359 (1998).
 Type: Philippines, Palawan, Malampaya Bay, 8. X. 1922, Merrill 11587 [K, L, W, Herb. bureau of Science Manila Philipp., G, USNH?, P?].

Didymocarpus yongii KIEW, Gard. Bull. Singapore 42: 62 (1989)
 ≡ ***Henckelia yongii* (KIEW)A.WEBER**, Beitr. Biol. Pflanzen 70: 359 (1998).
 Type: [Peninsular Malaysia, Pahang] Sg. Teku, 29. III. 1987, Kiew RK 2481 [KEP, iso K, L, SING].

** ***Didymocarpus yuenlingensis* W.T.WANG**, see WEBER & al. (2000).

Didymocarpus yunnanensis (FRANCH.) W.W.SMITH, see WEBER & al. (2000).

Didymocarpus zeylanicus R.BR., *Cyrtandreae* 119 (1839)

≡ *Henckelia zeylanica* (R.BR.) A.WEBER & B.L.BURTT, *Beitr. Biol. Pflanzen* 70: 359 (1998).

Type: Ceylon, coll.? [?]. – "Ceylon, descr. A", s. coll. [BM] could be type material.

Ref. & fig.: THEOBALD & GRUPE (1973), fig. 4c.

= *Didymocarpus longipetiolatus* GARDNER, *Calcutta J. Nat. Hist.* 6: 475 (1846).

Type: Sri Lanka, Adam's Peak, Mrs. General Walker [?].

Didymocarpus zhenkangensis W.T.WANG, see WEBER & al. (2000).

Didymocarpus zhufengensis W.T.WANG, see WEBER & al. (2000).

Chirita zollingeri C.B.CLARKE, in A. & C.DC., *Monogr. phan.* 5 (1): 125 (1883)

≡ *Didymocarpus zollingeri* (C.B.CLARKE) KOORD., *Exk.fl. Java* 3: 190 (1912).

Type (lecto WOOD 1974): Java, Zollinger 2748 [BM, iso P, G].

– *Didymocarpus zollingeri* (C.B.CLARKE) O.KUNTZE, wrongly cited in BACKER & BAKH., *Fl. Java* 2: 521 (1965).

– *Didymocarpus zollingeri* (C.B.CLARKE) BACKER & BAKH., *Fl. Java* 2: 521 (1965), wrongly cited in D.WOOD, *Notes Roy. Bot. Gard. Edinburgh* 33: 200 (1974).

= *Chirita caerulea* R.BR., *Cyrtandreae* 114 (1839), non *Didymocarpus caeruleus* RIDL. (1896), see there – WOOD (1974).

= for citations and other synonyms see also WOOD (1974).

Didymocarpus zollingeri var. *cyathiflorus* BAKH. f., *Blumea* 6: 394 (1950)

≡ *Chirita caerulea* R.BR., *Cyrtandreae* 114 (1839), (which is the only synonym that validates the name), see there.

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