Table 7. A comparison of various habit and morphological characters found in distinct groups of *Fagraea sensu lato* resolving as monophyletic groups in molecular phylogenetic analyses in the present study. Specially diagnostic character-states which are synapomorphic to the identified clades are given in bold italics.

Monophyletic groups in molecular analyses (present work)	**Elliptica clade**	**Gigantea clade**	**Fagraea clade**	***F. crenulata***	**Racemosa clade**
Sectional name fide Leenhouts (1962)	***Cyrtophyllum***	***Cyrtophyllum***	***Fagraea***	***Fagraea***	***Racemosae***
Growth habit	free-standing trees, never scrambling or climbing or hemi-epiphytic	free-standing trees, never scrambling or climbing or hemi-epiphytic	erect, scrambling, climbing or scandent shrubs or small trees but these also facultative hemi-epiphytes	free-standing trees, never scrambling or climbing or hemi-epiphytic	free-standing trees, never scrambling or climbing or hemi-epiphytic
General architecture	*Scarrone's* model	***Aubréville's model***	*Scarrone's* model	***Fagerlind's model***	***Roux's model***
Trunk / stem growth	episodic	episodic	episodic	episodic	***continuous***
Trunk / stem bark	becoming fissured in older trees or smooth to scaly-dippled; lacking thorns	becoming fissured in older trees; lacking thorns	smooth to lightly scaly-dippled; lacking thorns	becoming fissured and ***densely thorny***	becoming fissured in older trees; lacking thorns
Branches on stem/trunk	orthotropic complexes	***plagiotropic by apposition***	orthotropic complexes	***plagiotropic by substitution and modular***	***plagiotropic***
Vegetative terminal buds	yellowish resinous	yellowish resinous	creamy yellowish resinous	creamy yellowish resinous	***non-resinous***
Leaf arrangement on branches	decussate	decussate	decussate	decussate	***secondarily distichous***
Leaf margin	entire	entire	entire	***serrulate-crenulate***	entire

Petiolar sheaths	fused at node into a cuplike ochrea	fused at node into a cuplike ochrea	not fused to slightly fused at extreme edges, not forming a cuplike ochrea	not fused to slightly fused at extreme edges, not forming a cuplike ochrea	fused at node into a cuplike ochrea
Inflorescence, general form	branched cymes (basal branches longest, nearly as long as rachis, mostly rebranched)	branched cymes (basal branches longest, nearly as long as rachis, mostly rebranched)	solitary flowers / 1-few-flowered cymes / branched cymes (basal branches longest, nearly as long as rachis, mostly rebranched)	branched cymes (basal branches longest, nearly as long as rachis, mostly rebranched)	***elongate panicle with cymose branching (branches several pairs, condensed, distinctly shorter than rachis)***
Inflorescence, position	terminal	***axillary***	terminal	terminal	terminal
Number of flowers per inflorescence	several to many	several to many	several to many; in some taxa reduced to single flowers	many	several to many
Corolla size	very small (up to 10 mm wide at mouth)	very small (up to 10 mm wide at mouth)	very small to large (over 40-50 mm wide at mouth)	medium	very small to medium (up to 25 mm wide at mouth)
Stamen exsertness	long-exsert (typically > 70% exsert)	long-exsert (typically > 70% exsert)	slightly to medium-exsert	medium exsert	not to medium-exsert
Style exsertness	***medium- to long-exsert*** (typically > 40% exsert)	***medium- to long-exsert*** (typically > 40% exsert)	not to slightly exsert	not to slightly exsert	not to slightly exsert
Stigma structure & form	knoblike: stigma base not expanding conspicuously; stigmatic surface with 2 very slightly distinct lobes resembling twin mounds	knoblike: stigma base not expanding conspicuously; stigmatic surface with 2 very slightly distinct lobes resembling twin mounds	stigma base expanding into a circular platelike rim that is often undulating; stigmatic surface weakly to distinctly 2-lobed	stigma base expanding into a circular platelike rim that is often undulating; stigmatic surface weakly to distinctly 2-lobed	stigma base expanding into a circular platelike rim; stigmatic surface moundlike or weakly to distinctly 2-lobed
Fruit size	very small (< 10 mm diameter)	very small (< 10 mm diameter)	very small to big (> 40 mm diameter)	medium (10-15 mm across or more)	very small to medium (< 15 mm diameter)
Fruit colour at maturity	yellow-orange to red-scarlet	yellow-orange to red-scarlet	creamy pale grey-green to white	pale grey-green	***pale to dark brown***
Latex in fruit epidermis / fruitwall	small amounts of translucent gummy latex	small amounts of translucent gummy latex	***copious creamy pale yellowish latex***	small amounts of translucent gummy latex	***no latex***

Fruit epidermis	separating easily as a thin, tough, translucent 'peel'	separating easily as a thin, tough, translucent 'peel'	separating easily as a thin, tough, translucent 'peel'	separating easily as a thin, tough, translucent 'peel'	***not separating from the fruit wall easily***
Fruitwall at maturity	soft	soft	soft	soft	***firm***
Seed shape	polygonal	polygonal	***ellipsoid-rounded***	polygonal	polygonal

Growth architectural models were identified following the analysis given in Hallé, Oldeman & Tomlinson (1978).