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Supplementary material 6 **– Comparison of inflorescence descriptions from McVaugh (1956, 1968), Briggs & Johnson (1979) and Weberling (1988, 1989).**

	McVaugh (1956, 1968)	**Briggs & Johnson (1979)**	**Weberling (1988, 1989)**
Raceme	"Axillary and usually leafless inflorescence with a single primary axis and several nodes; (…) indeterminate (…) and lacks a terminal flower; the internodes may be elongated or much abbreviated; branches from the axis are in decussate pairs, all about the same length and reduced to bracteolate "pedicels" terminated each by a solitary flower." (1956, p. 156-157).	"a botryum in which the flowers are stalked, in contrast to a spike." (p. 247) as botryum: "a simple blastotelic inflorescence in which the primary axis bears lateral flowers (provided with prophylls or not)." (p. 241).	as botrys: "simple blastotelic inflorescence with a variable number of lateral flowers with well-developed pedicels along an elongated inflorescence axis, a raceme." (1989, Glossary, XVI)

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	McVaugh (1956, 1968)	**Briggs & Johnson (1979)**	**Weberling (1988, 1989)**
Panicle	"(…) is compound, or decompound, with the primary axis and each of the subsidiary branches terminating in a flower. The principal branches are opposite and decussate, the lower ones elongate and usually themselves compound and many-flowered, and the ultimate branchlets of the panicle usually with the flowers aggregated in threes (…). The transition between elongate basal branches and simple dichasia at the tips is accomplished by gradual reduction, in successive branches, of the number of nodes and the length of the internodes." (1956, p. 158)	"an anthotelic inflorescence in which (1) the main and at least some of the lateral axes have nodes distal to the prophyllar node(s), and (2) the lateral branch systems are not themselves thyrsoids (…). This is equivalent to Troll's concept of the *Rispe* (…)" (p. 245)	"Among the compound inflorescences the panicle is distinguished by the main axis ending in a terminal flower (as do all of the branches). Thus, the panicle is a determinate inflorescence, and this term never refers to any indeterminate inflorescence (…)" (1988, p. 231)

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	McVaugh (1956, 1968)	**Briggs & Johnson (1979)**	**Weberling (1988, 1989)**
Dichasium	"The primary axillary axis is immediately determinate; it terminates in a flower at the first node. The flowers may be thus normally solitary and subtended by normal foliage leaves. Invariably the flower is subtended by a pair of opposite bracteoles which indicate the potentiality of lateral branching at these points, and in various species solitary flowers are often found on the same plant with 3- or 7-flowered dichasia." (1956, p.160)	"a cymose inflorescence with opposite or disjunct-opposite lateral branches produced on both sides of the main axis and subsequent axes. All axes pronodate, except the highest-order axes, which may consist of a single internode." (p. 243)	"a branching pattern such that only the two uppermost (often opposite) branches develop below the apex. If these (decussate or alternate) lateral axes only develop the two prophylls and their axillary shoots below their terminal flower, the dichasium appears to be similar to cymose branching." (1989, Glossary, XVI-XVII)

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