1. Former *Synostemon* has to be reinstated at the generic rank.  
(*This thesis*)

2. Characters of the pistillate flower are more important than those of the staminate flower to distinguish between *Synostemon* and *Breynia* (including *Sauropus*).  
(*This thesis*)

3. Leaves in *Breynia* and *Synostemon* show the ecological preference of the species: smaller or narrower and thicker leaves in dry habitats, larger and thinner leaves in wetter surroundings.  
(*This thesis; Van Welzen, 2003; Hunter, 2005*)

4. The combination of slow and fast evolving DNA provides more resolved species relationships than the two sets separately.  
(*This thesis*)

5. Diploporate colpi are a synapomorphy for *Breynia* including *Sauropus*, but is probably homoplastic within *Phyllanthus*.  
(*Sagun & Van der Ham, 2003; Webster & Carpenter, 2008*)

6. It is preferred to split *Phyllanthus* into several genera rather than to synonymize *Breynia*, *Glochidion*, and *Sauropus* with it.  
(*Hoffmann et al., 2006; Kathriarachchi et al., 2006*)

7. Molecular data may show the blueprint of phylogeny, but morphology should always be added as this is the level at which evolution occurs.  
(*Wiens, 2004*)

8. *Breynia* has a fruit coat that is colourful, fleshy and dehisces tardily which makes it attractive to birds and these are probably the dispersers.  
(*Webster, 1956*)

9. External beauty does not always match internal beauty.