Margaritopsis C.Wright, in Sauvalle, Anales Acad. Ci. Méd. Habana 6: 146 (1869). -- *Type: Margaritopsis acuifolia* C.Wright.

Chytropsia Bremek., Recueil Trav. Bot. Néerl. 31: 291 (1934). -- *Psychotria* Sect. *Chytropsia* (Bremek.) Steyerm., Mem. New York Bot Gard. 23: 484 (1972). -- *Type: Chytropsia astrellantha* (Wernham) Bremek., = *Margaritopsis astrellantha* (Wernham) L.Andersson.

Shrubs, subshrubs, or infrequently small trees, sometimes deciduous, occasionally weak and clambering, often glabrous; internodes often flattened, usually with a slender longitudinal ridge on each side. Leaves opposite [or 3--4 per node], distichous; blades often with pubescent or crypt-type (i.e., foveolate) domatia in abaxial axils of secondary veins; stipules interpetiolar or united around stem, generally persistent with leaves though usually becoming indurated and their upper portions falling through fragmentation, adaxially glabrous or sometimes sericeous, sheath smooth to 1--2-costate, entire, dentate, or with 1--2 lobes or aristae, these entire or sometimes bearing in turn 1--2 small caducous glandular appendages, with sheath often enclosing well developed colleters, these often also persistent and becoming indurated. Inflorescences terminal, sometimes becoming displaced to pseudoaxillary (i.e., lateral) after anthesis, sessile to pedunculate, capitate to paniculate with axes 2--several per node, bracteate or not. Flowers bisexual, usually distylous, sessile or pedicellate; calyx limb reduced to well developed, entire to 5-lobed, without calycophylls; corolla tubular to funnelform, white to yellow, internally glabrous or pubescent in various patterns, tube straight, lobes 5, valvate in bud, smooth or abaxially thickened; stamens 5, inserted in corolla tube, anthers ellipsoid to oblong, dehiscent by longitudinal slits; ovary inferior, 2-locular, ovules 1 per locule, basal; stigmas 2, linear. Fruit drupaceous, subglobose to ellipsoid, fleshy, red to orange; pyrenes 2, hemispherical (i.e., planoconvex), 1-locular, dehiscent by 2 marginal slits extending to its middle and sometimes also with several shorter dorsal slits, dorsally (i.e., abaxially) smooth or with 1--5 low ridges, ventrally (i.e., adaxially) plane and smooth or with a low central longitudinal ridge.

Pantropical, with at least 50 species; at least 27 neotropical species in wet to seasonal and dry forests, southern Mexico and the Antilles to Bolivia and Paraguay.