

Key for species identification

1. Abaxial leaf surface glabrous, sometimes retaining fasciculate trichomes in the secondary vein axils; leaf base rounded, obtuse, cuneate, or decurrent.
 2. Trees 8–20 m tall; secondary veins on the abaxial leaf surface noticeably raised; abaxial surface with scarce glandular trichomes; fruiting peduncle 2–4 mm thick; central Mexico (Eje Volcánico Transversal and Sierra Madre del Sur) *Q. laurina*
 2. Shrubs to 4 m tall, rarely trees; secondary veins on the abaxial leaf surface slightly raised to nearly flat; abaxial surface lacking glandular trichomes; fruiting peduncle 1–2 mm thick; endemic to the Sierra Madre Oriental *Q. depressa*
1. Abaxial leaf surface pubescent, the indumentum persistent or sometimes detaching with age; leaf base cordate or occasionally rounded.
 3. Leaves ovate-lanceolate to oblong-elliptic; abaxial surface with contorted trichomes, the rays twisting around the trichome axis *Q. eduardii*
 3. Leaves obovate to elliptic; abaxial surface with multiradiate or fasciculate trichomes, the rays spreading away from the trichome axis.
 4. Fruits with annual maturation; epidermis on the abaxial leaf surface generally smooth; secondary veins 6–12 *Q. hirtifolia*
 4. Fruits with biennial maturation; epidermis on the abaxial leaf surface generally bullate; secondary veins 4–5(–6).
 5. Abaxial leaf surface with two types of nonglandular trichomes: minute multiradiate scattered throughout the surface and fasciculate ones restricted to secondary vein axils; leaf margin with (4–)5–8 teeth *Q. hintoniorum*
 5. Abaxial leaf surface with one type of nonglandular trichome: fasciculate, scattered throughout the surface including the secondary vein axils; leaf margin with 3–4(–6) teeth *Q. hypoxantha*