This Special Issue – *Advances in Legume Systematics 14, Part 2* – presents a new higher-level classification for subfamily Caesalpinioideae (Leguminosae). With ca. 4680 species and 163 genera, Caesalpinioideae is the second largest subfamily of legumes. It is a globally distributed, ecologically and economically important group. The new classification, based on a phylogeny inferred using hundreds of nuclear genes, comprises eleven tribes, all of which are either new, reinstated or re-circumscribed at this rank: Caesalpinieae Rchb., Campsiandreae LPWG, Cassieae Bronn, Ceratonieae Rchb., Dimorphandreae Benth., Erythrophleeae LPWG, Gleditsieae Nakai, Mimoseae Bronn, Pterogyneae LPWG, Schizolobieae Nakai, Sclerolobieae Benth. & Hook. f. The ca. 3500 species and 100 genera of the former subfamily Mimosoideae are now placed in the reinstated tribe Mimoseae, which is organised in a clade-based system of 17 named lower-level clades. This taxonomic compendium, produced by 48 authors, includes a key to genera and an illustrated glossary for specialised morphological terms. Taxonomic and nomenclatural information, morphological descriptions and notes are given for each genus, tribe and named clade. For each genus, the diversity of growth forms, foliage, flowers and fruits is illustrated, and a distribution map, based on quality-controlled herbarium specimen localities, is provided. This classification of Caesalpinioideae provides the necessary framework for downstream analyses of biogeography, trait evolution and diversification, as well as for taxonomic revision of still understudied genera.

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