SUPPLEMENTARY TEXT

1) *Study-group*

All species of *Canarina* are herbs with thick perennial roots, seasonal herbaceous stems and large, bell-shaped solitary flowers. They have fleshy and indehiscent fruits and tricolporate or tricolporoidate pollen grains. The basic chromosome number is n=17, and the three species are diploids with 2n = 34 (Hedberg 1961). Eastern African *Canarina* species have been shown to be pollinated by nectarivorous birds (Olesen et al. 2012), meanwhile *C. canariensis* is pollinated by opportunistic nectar-feeding birds (Rodríguez-Rodríguez & Valido 2011).

Canarina abyssinica Engl. (1902) is a terrestrial climber herb up to 2m long, occasionally longer. Its leaves are triangular to pentagonal and have characteristic long coiled petioles that they use to climb up other plants. The species occurs in a few sites in the uplands of East Africa; southern Sudan, the Ethiopian highlands, Uganda, western Kenya and Northern Tanganyika (Fig 1b, Hedberg 1961), although this distribution could be at present more restricted (see below). Its habitats are rocky outcrop zones and opened wooded grasslands and savannas; it does not occur in closed forests. Its altitudinal range spans between 1400 and 2500 m.

Canarima eminii Aschers. ex Schweinf. (1892) is a terrestrial or mostly epiphytic herb up to 2m long. Its leaves are triangular to ovate. Intimately associated to the afromontane forests that form vegetation belts in the East African mountain systems, its distribution is very fragmented, occurring in southern Sudan, the Ethiopian highlands, Uganda, Rwanda, East Democratic Republic of Congo, Kenya, and the north of Lake Malawi (Tanzania) as its southernmost distribution (Fig 1b). Its habitats are afromontane forests, growing frequently in the canopy as epiphyte, between 1500 and 3200 m.

Canarina canariensis (L.) Vatke. (1874) is a terrestrial herb with prostrate or climbing erect stem, up to 3m long. Its leaves are hastate. It is often found in the scrubs, ravines, shaded rocks and opened habitats surrounding the laurisilva forest (between 200 and 1000 m of altitude) of the westernmost islands: Gran Canaria, Tenerife, La Gomera, La Palma and El Hierro, but it is only abundant in the first two islands.

2) *Expanded Material and Methods*

2.1 DNA amplification, sequencing and alignment

DNA was extracted using the DNeasy Plant Mini Kit (QUIAGEN Inc., California) following the manufacturers' instructions from silica gel dried leaves obtained from specimens collected in several field expeditions to the Canary Islands and East Africa between 2009 and 2012. A pilot study was carried out to select regions within the chloroplast genome that provide adequate variation at species and population levels.

The seven cpDNA loci selected, together with the nuclear ribosomal internal transcribed spacer (ITS), were successfully amplified using the primers listed in Table S2. Amplification was achieved in a 25µl reaction volume using the PCR mix BioMix (Bioline, Germany) with 1µl of DNA and 1µl of bovine serum albumin. PCR conditions were: initialization at 95ºC for 1–4 min; 35 cycles of denaturation at 95ºC for 1 min, annealing at various temperatures —52ºC for *pet*B-*pet*D, *trn*G intron, *rpl*32-*trn*L, *3´trn*V-*ndh*C, *psb*J-*pet*A, and *trn*L-*trn*F, 52ºC-60ºC for *trn*S-*trn*G, and 54ºC for ITS— for 2 min, and elongation at 72ºC for 2 min; and a final extension at 72ºC for 10 min. PCR products were checked on 1% agarose gels and purified using ExoSap® or the Zymx purification kit. PCR products were sent to Macrogen (Korea) and StabVida (Lisboa, Portugal) for sequencing, using the aforementioned PCR primers (Table S2). Amplification of ITS revealed no double bands and clear single peaks in sequences, so no cloning strategy was necessary. Sequences were edited in Geneious Pro 5.4.4, and aligned using MAFFT v. 6.814b with the E-INS-I algorithm and manually adjusted when necessary following alignment rules described by Kelchner (2000).

2.2 Phylogenetic Inference

Phylogenetic relationships were estimated for each marker separately using Bayesian Inference, implemented in MrBayes 3.2.2 (Ronquist *et al*. 2012). Choice of substitution models was based on the Akaike Information Criterion implemented in MrModelTest 2.2 (Nylander 2004) and run in PAUP* v4.0b10 (Swofford 2002): the General Time Reversible model (GTR) was selected for all regions except ITS and *rpl*32, which added a gamma prior distribution to model among-site rate variation (GTR + G). Two independent analyses of four chains each were run for 10 million generations, sampling every 1000th. Convergence was assessed by monitoring cumulative split frequencies. After discarding the first 25% samples as burnin, we pooled the remaining trees to construct a 50% majority rule consensus tree. Additionally, Maximum Likelihood analyses were run in the software RAxML (Stamatakis *et al*. 2008) using the online tool (http://embnet.vital-it.ch/raxml-bb/); clade support was assessed by bootstrap analysis using 100 replicates.

On our sampling effort and the decreasing distribution of Canarina abyssinica.

In an effort to collect new fresh material of the East African species of *Canarina*, we carried out several field expeditions to Ethiopia (2009) and Kenya-Uganda (2010), led by J.J. Aldasoro. These failed to find *Canarina abyssinica* in any of the visited localities recorded in the literature (Hedberg, 1961), despite exhaustive search attempts (e.g., Kotob, Cabanne Valley, Zuqualla Abo Monastery, Agere Maryan, Mt Elgon, Manu escarpment, Aberdares, Timderet, Lumbwa). Similarly, a recent field expedition to Ethiopia (16-30 November 2014), led by L. Pokorny, failed to find the species in additional recorded localities (i.e., Harar; Shashemene). Moreover, we noted that much of the forest in these localities was highly degraded, having either completely disappeared or being threatened by the advancement of extensive agriculture (i.e., wheat and corn, rather than the native *Eragrostis tef* or *Sorghum bicolor*), forestry (i.e., native forests are being replaced by *Cupressus lusitanica* stands and fast-growing *Eucalyptus globulus* plantations), and other human activities (i.e., cattle raising).

According to EFAP (1994), up to 35% of Ethiopian Highlands were covered by montane forests a couple hundred years ago (Kebede *et al*. 2007), however due to population pressure and changes in the use of land, forested areas in Africa are now in decline (even faster in Ethiopia), as a FAO report (2001) highlights. *Canarina abyssinica* is uncommon in wet forests (Agnew & Agnew 1994) and mostly lives in open mountain forests (Hedberg 1961), which are in a "downward spiral in soil degradation" according to Kloos & Legesse (2010). Thus, it is likely that the species has been seriously affected by the deforestation and land clearing that afflicts Eastern Africa (see Forest of Sheka, page 80 in. http:// www.melcaethiopia.org/images/ stories/Publication/ Forests%20of%20Sheka.pdf

Interestingly, *C. abyssinica* is reported to be abundant in the Sheka Forest Biosphere Reserve, in southwestern Ethiopia (http:// www.cepf.net/SiteCollectionDocuments/ eastern_afromontane/62562_Safeguard_ShekaForestBiosphereReserveNominationForm .pdf). However, a careful study of the pictures depicted in this report showed that these actually corresponds to *C. eminii*, which is indeed an epiphyte as described in page 6, whereas *C. abyssinica* is not. This confusion between the two species seems to be common, and sometimes they are misidentified in herbaria such as in the collections of the University of Uppsala (J.J. Aldasoro, pers. comm.). The confusion might also stem from the fact that the types of *C. abyssinica* and *C. eminii* were burned in a fire in Berlin during World War II (c.f. Hedberg 1961, page 40). It might also be attributed to the old age ot the specimens; most of the occurrences recorded in the GBIF dataset are more than 40 years old.

In sum, although we admit that *Canarina abyssinica* could still be found in other areas not sampled by us (for example, we did not sample all the mountains of Kenya, South Sudan or the border of Ethiopia with Somalia, due to security concerns), we believe that the species is less abundant now that it was in the past (Hedberg, 1961) and can be considered as in retreat or under threat from disappearing from its current habitat.

Additional references:

Agnew ADQ, Agnew S (1994) Kenya upland wild flowers. East African Natural History, Nairobi, Kenya.

Harrell JFE (2012) rms: Regression modeling strategies. R package version 3.4-0.

Hastie T (2008) gam: Generalized additive models. *R package version*, **1**.

Hijmans RJ, van Etten J (2014) raster: raster: Geographic data analysis and modeling. *R package version*, 2-2.

Hijmans RJ, Phillips S, Leathwick J, Elith J (2012) dismo: Species distribution modeling. *R package version* 0.7-17.

Kelchner SA (2000) The evolution of non-coding chloroplast DNA and its application in plant systematics. *Annals of the Missouri Botanical Gard*en, **87**, 482–498.

Kloos H, Legesse W (Eds.) (2010) Water resources management in Ethiopia: implications for the Nile basin. Cambria Press.

Liaw A, Wiener M (2002) Classification and Regression by randomForest. *R news*, **2**, 18-22.

Nylander JAA (2004) MrModeltest v2. Program distributed by the author. *Evolutionary Biology Centre, Uppsala University*, 2.

Olesen JM, Alarcon M, Ehlers BK, Aldasoro JJ, Roquet C (2012) Pollination, biogeography and phylogeny of oceanic island bellflowers (Campanulaceae). *Perspectives in Plant Ecology, Evolution and Systematics*, **14**, 169-182.

Ridgeway G (2006) Generalized boosted regression models. Documentation on the R Package 'gbm', version 1· 5, 7.

Ronquist F, Teslenko M, van der Mark P, Ayres DL, Darling A, Höhna S, Larget B, Liu L, Suchard, Huelsenbeck JP (2012) MrBayes 3.2: efficient Bayesian phylogenetic inference and model choice across a large model space. *Systematic biology*, **61**, 539–542.

Rodríguez-Rodríguez MC, Valido A (2011) Consequences of plant-pollinator and floral-herbivore interactions on the reproductive success of the Canary Islands endemic *Canarina canariensis* (Campanulaceae). *American journal of botany*, **98**, 1465-1474.

Team RC (2012) R: A language and environment for statistical computing.

Thuiller W, Georges D, Engler R (2013) biomod2: Ensemble platform for species distribution modeling. R package version, **2**, r560.

Urbanek S (2010) rJava: Low-level R to Java interface.

VanDerWal J, Falconi L, Januchowski S, Shoo L, Storlie C (2011). SDMTools: Species distribution modelling tools: Tools for processing data associated with species distribution modelling exercises. R package version, **1**.

SUPPLEMENTARY TABLES

Table S1. Voucher information and GenBank accession numbers for all taxa included in this study. Newly generated sequences are printed in bold. Abbreviations for the main geographical areas discussed in the text: WR, West Rift; ER, East Rift; UG, Uganda; GC, Gran Canaria; TFE, Tenerife East; TFW, Tenerife West; GO, Gomera; LPA, La Palma; EH, El Hierro.

Population # / Code	Taxon	Locality (Country)	Collector and Coll. # (Herbarium)	Geographic coordinates	*Rpl*32-*trn*L	*3´trn*V-*ndh*C	*psb*J-*pet*A	*pet*B-*pet*D	*trn*L-*trn*F	*trn*S-*trn*G	*trn*G intron	ITS
1WR- Gifta	*C. eminii*	Debre Markos to Bahir Da Road, Gifta, N of Bure (Ethiopia)	*Aldasoro & Alarcón 9982* (BC)	10° 35' 13.0626" N, 37° 29' 4.4838" E	**KP761548**	**KP761681**	**KP761514**	**KP761488**	**KP761613**	**KP761632**	**KP761579**	**KP761452**
2 WR- Dembecha	*C. eminii*	Debre Markos to Bahir Dar Road, Dembecha to Bure (Ethiopia)	*Aldasoro & Alarcón 9979* (BC)	10° 36' 53.5926" N, 37° 30' 9.6798" E	**KP761549**	**KP761683**	**KP761515**	**KP761489**	**KP761614**	**KP761633**	**KP761580**	**KP761451**
3 ER- Harenna	*C. eminii*	Harenna Forest, Negele to Goba Road (Ethiopia)	*Aldasoro & Alarcón 10322* (BC)	6° 42' 03" N, 39° 43' 35" E	**KP761553**	**KP761685**	**KP761518**	**KP761485**	**KP761611**	**KP761638**	**KP761583**	**KP761450**
4 ER- Yirga	*C. eminii*	Agere Maryan, Yirga Chefé Road	*Aldasoro & Alarcón 10060* (BC)	6° 04' 54" N, 38° 14' 33" E	**KP761552**	**KP761682**	**KP761516**	**KP761484**	**KP761610**	**KP761637**	**KP761582**	**KP761448**
5 UG-Elgon	*C. eminii*	Mount Elgon (Uganda)	*Sánchez-Meseguer & Aldasoro 69* (BC)	6° 39' 3"N, 39° 43' 57"E	**KP761550**	**KP761684**	**KP761517**	**KP761483**	**KP761615**	**KP761634**	**KP761584**	**KP761447**
6 ER- Aberdares	*C. eminii*	Aberdare Mts. (Kenia)	*Sánchez-Meseguer & Aldasoro 103* (BC)	0° 45' 52" N, 36° 44' 35" E,	**KP761554**	**KP761686**	**KP761520**	**KP761486**	**KP761612**	**KP761636**	**KP761585**	**KP761449**
7 UG- Rwenzori	*C. eminii*	Rwenzori Mountains (Uganda)	*Sánchez-Meseguer & Aldasoro 18* (BC)	0° 21' 35" N, 29° 58' 20'E'	**KP761551**	**KP761687**	**KP761519**	**KP761487**	**KP761616**	**KP761635**	**KP761581**	**KP761453**
8 ER- Birbisa	*C. abyssinica*	Birbisa, Gara Muleta Valley. (Ethiopia)	*Aldasoro & Alarcón 10424* (BC)	9° 16' 2.964" N, 41° 40' 45.7746" E	**KP761526**	**KP761659**	**KP761491**	**KP761460**	**KP761587**	**KP761630**	KP761556	**KP761424**
10 GC- Corcho	*C. canariensis*	Lanzarote-Cueva Corcho (Gran Canaria, Canary Islands, C.I.,)	*Aldasoro & Alarcón* 10355bis	28º 01' 31" N, 15º 35' 46" W	**KP761534**	**KP761672**	**KP761498**	**KP761465**	**KP761606**	**KP761642**	**KP761564**	**KP761430**
11 GC- Virgen	*C. canariensis*	Barranco de La Virgen (Gran Canaria, C. I.)	Caujapé J. 7325 & Mairal M. MM318	28° 3' 39.7296" N, 15° 35' 18.387" W	**KP761540**	**KP761676**	**KP761511**	**KP761471**	**KP761594**	**KP761654**	**KP761562**	**KP761438**
12 GC- Azuaje	*C. canariensis*	Barranco de Azuaje (Gran Canaria, C. I.)	Soto M. 7126	28° 5' 55.9032" N, 15° 34' 31.5768" W	**KP761542**	**KP761670**	**KP761500**	**KP761473**	**KP761597**	**KP761648**	**KP761560**	**KP761445**
13 GC- Moya	*C. canariensis*	Tilos de Moya– (Gran Canaria, C. I.)	Mairal M. MM246 & Caujapé J. 7202	28° 5' 15.3342" N, 15° 35' 34.3428" W	**KP761531**	**KP761674**	**KP761510**	**KP761478**	**KP761592**	**KP761655**	**KP761574**	**KP761436**
14 GC- El Sao	*C. canariensis*	Camino de El Sao a Presa de Los Pérez– (Gran Canaria, C. I.)	Caujapé J. 7173 & Mairal M. MM48	28° 3' 27.324" N, 15° 39' 35.157" W	**KP761539**	**KP761673**	**KP761509**	**KP761472**	**KP761598**	**KP761651**	**KP761566**	**KP761437**
15 GC- Guayedra	*C. canariensis*	Andenes de Guayedra– (Gran Canaria, C. I.)	Caujapé J. 7404	28° 3' 50.5008" N, 15° 41' 47.2524" W	**KP761532**	**KP761671**	**KP761503**	**KP761467**	**KP761608**	**KP761653**	**KP761559**	**KP761441**
16 TFE- Chamuscadas	*C. canariensis*	Monte Chamuscadas (Tenerife, C. I.)	*Aldasoro & Alarcón* 10321bis	28°32'13.68"N, 16°15'8.45"W	**KP761547**	**KP761665**	**KP761494**	**KP761468**	**KP761605**	**KP761641**	**KP761571**	**KP761426**
17 TFE- Bailadero	*C. canariensis*	El Bailadero (Tenerife, C. I.)	Mairal M. MM238	28° 33' 1.9908" N, 16° 12' 12.4956" W	**KP761528**	**KP761663**	**KP761508**	**KP761463**	**KP761596**	**KP761652**	**KP761573**	**KP761439**
18 TFE- Carnero	*C. canariensis*	Tope del Carnero (Tenerife, C. I.)	González A. 1000 & Mairal M. MM259	28° 33' 26.4702" N, 16° 18' 56.631" W	**KP761527**	**KP761661**	**KP761493**	**KP761462**	**KP761589**	**KP761639**	**KP761558**	**KP761444**
19 TFE- Badajoz	*C. canariensis*	Barranco de Badajoz– (Tenerife, C. I.)	Caujapé J. 9959	28° 18' 12.6036" N, 16° 25' 42.459" W	**KP761535**	**KP761679**	**KP761513**	**KP761480**	**KP761595**	–	**KP761578**	**KP761446**
20 TF- Ruiz	*C. canariensis*	Barranco Ruiz– (Tenerife, C. I.)	Caujapé J. 4672 & Mairal M. MM209 &	28° 23' 7.8252" N, 16° 37' 35.886" W	**KP761533**	–	**KP761512**	**KP761464**	**KP761604**	–	**KP761576**	**KP761442**

21 TFW- Adeje	*C. canariensis*	Adeje- Barranco Infierno (Tenerife, C. I.)	Caujapé J. 9198 & Mairal M .MM 270	28° 7' 2.3844" N, 16° 42' 20.7828" W	**KP761536**	**KP761680**	**KP761506**	**KP761479**	**KP761609**	**KP761656**	**KP761577**	**KP761443**
22 TFW- Palmar	*C. canariensis*	El Palmar-Monte del Agua (Tenerife, C. I.)	*Aldasoro & Alarcón 10339* (BC)	28° 20' 30.681" N, 16° 49' 28.3152" W	**KP761544**	**KP761662**	**KP761504**	**KP761470**	**KP761607**	**KP761650**	**KP761567**	**KP761427**
23 TFW- Teno Alto	*C. canariensis*	Teno Alto (Tenerife, C. I.)	González A. 1001 & Mairal M. MM 283	28° 20' 35.7" N, 16° 52' 30.3024" W	**KP761543**	**KP761663**	**KP761495**	**KP761476**	**KP761590**	**KP761649**	**KP761572**	**KP761440**
24 GO- Palmita	*C. canariensis*	Barranco de la Palmita (La Gomera, C. I.)	Mairal M. MM025	28° 10' 1.9596" N, 17° 13' 7.197" W	**KP761546**	**KP761668**	**KP761505**	**KP761481**	**KP761600**	**KP761640**	**KP761563**	**KP761429**
25 GO- Tamargada	*C. canariensis*	Tamargada (La Gomera, C. I.)	Mairal M. MM009	28° 11' 4.7466" N, 17° 14' 22.8222" W	**KP761545**	**KP761677**	**KP761501**	**KP761482**	**KP761599**	**KP761643**	**KP761569**	**KP761428**
26 LPA- Tilos	*C. canariensis*	Los Tilos (La Palma, C. I.)	Mairal M. MM014	28° 47' 23.568" N, 17° 48' 6.8646" W	**KP761541**	**KP761678**	**KP761496**	**KP761469**	**KP761591**	**KP761657**	**KP761575**	**KP761432**
27 LPA- Agua	*C. canariensis*	Barranco del agua (La Palma, C. I.)	Mairal M. MM013	28° 47' 37.3092" N, 17° 47' 33.7848" W	**KP761537**	**KP761669**	**KP761497**	**KP761474**	**KP761602**	**KP761644**	**KP761565**	**KP761434**
28 LPA- Galga	*C. canariensis*	Cubo de La Galga (La Palma, C. I.)	Mairal M. MM026	28° 45' 49.7592" N, 17° 46' 29.7654" W	**KP761538**	**KP761667**	**KP761499**	**KP761477**	**KP761601**	**KP761646**	**KP761570**	**KP761435**
29 LPA- Barata	*C. canariensis*	Barranco La Barata (La Palma, C. I.)	Mairal M. MM024	28° 48' 10.5798" N, 17° 47' 36.8154" W	**KP761530**	**KP761666**	**KP761507**	**KP761475**	**KP761603**	**XKP761647**	**KP761568**	**KP761431**
30 EH- El Hierro	*C. canariensis*	Hoya del Pino (El Hierro, C. I.)	Mairal M. MM017	27° 43' 50.1702" N, 18° 1' 35.7234" W	**KP761529**	**KP761675**	**KP761502**	**KP761466**	**KP761593**	**KP761645**	**KP761561**	**KP761433**

Platycodoneae	**Taxon**	**Locality (Country)**	**Coll. & Coll. # (Herbarium)**	**Geographic coordinates**	***psb*J-*pet*A**	***pet*B-*pet*D**	***trn*L-*trn*F**	***trn*S-*trn*G**	**ITS**
Outgroup	*Lobelia nana*	Sierra de Achala, Condola (argentina)	J.J. Aldasoro 6780		**KP761521**	FN397074.1	**KP761617**	**KP761622**	AY350629.1
Outgroup	*Cyphia subtubulata*				–	FN397061.1	–	–	–
Outgroup	*Campanula jacobaea*	*Santo Antâo, Cova* (Cape Verde)	Mairal M. MM183	17º06' 0" N 25º04'02" W	–	JX914762.1	–	**KP761623**	**KP761454**
Outgroup	*Codonopsis benthamii*	Cultivated in Edrom Nursery, from E Sikkim (Scotland)	GWJ9352		**KP761523**	**KP761458**	**KP761619**	**KP761627**	**KP761455**
Outgroup	*Campanumoea javanica*	Sichuan province, Emei Mountain (China)	4028 X.J. LI		**KP761522**	**KP761457**	**KP761618**	**KP761626**	DQ889459.1
Outgroup	*Cyananthus lobatus*	Cultivated in Edrom Nursery (Scotland)	018907 71386_ CC4634		–	FN397058.1	JN851188.1	**KP761628**	**KP761456**
Outgroup	*Cyclocodon lancifolium*	Sichuan province, Emei Mountain (China)	X.J. LI s.n.		**KP761525**	FN397059.1	**KP761621**	**KP761625**	EF206701.1
Outgroup	*Platycodon grandiflorum*	Cultivated in Real Jardín Botánico de Madrid (Spain)			**KP761524**	FN397087.1	**KP761620**	**KP761624**	AB699584
Outgroup	*Ostrowskia magnifica*	Kondara Gorge, Botanical Zoologic & Genetic Science Center of Varzob District (Tajikistan)	J.J. Aldasoro 23000	38º 48' 37.9"N, 68º 48' 45.2" E	**KP761490**	**KP761459**	**KP761586**	**KP761629**	**KP761423**

Table S2. Primers used for PCR amplification and sequencing.

Nº primer	**Primer name**	**Sequence 5´-3´**	**Marker (reference study)**
1	*rpl*32-F	CAG TTC CAA AAA AAC GTA CTT C	*rpl*32-*trn*L (Shaw *et al*. 2007)
2	*trn*L	CTG CTT CCT AAG AGC AGC GT	*rpl*32-*trn*L (Shaw *et al*. 2007)
3	*3´trn*V	GTC TAC GGT TCG ART CCG TA	*3´trn*V-*ndh*C (Shaw *et al*. 2007)
4	*ndh*C	TAT TAT TAG AAA TGY CCA RAA AAT ATCATA TTC	*3´trn*V-*ndh*C (Shaw *et al*. 2007)
5	*psb*J	ATA GGT ACT GTA RCY GGT ATT	*psb*J-*pet*A (Shaw *et al*. 2007)
6	*pet*A	AAC ART TYG ARA AGG TTC AAT T	*psb*J-*pet*A (Shaw *et a*l. 2007)
7	*pet*B-*1365*F	TTG ACY CGT TTT TAT AGT TTA C	*pet*B-*pet*D (Borsch *et al*. 2009)
8	*pet*D-*738R*	AAT TTA GCY CTT AAT ACA GG	*pet*B-*pet*D (Borsch *et al*. 2009)
9	*trn*G	GAA CGA ATC ACA CTT TTA CCA C	*trn*S-*trn*G-IGS (Shaw *et al*. 2005)
10	*trn*S	GCC GCT TTA GTC CAC TCA GC C	*trn*S-*trn*G-IGS (Shaw *et al*. 2005)
11	*trn*G2G	GCG GGT ATA GTT TAG TGG TAA AA	*trn*G (Shaw *et al*. 2007)
12	*trn*G(UUC)	GTA GCG GGA ATC GAA CCC GCA TC	*trn*G (Shaw *et al*. 2007)
13	*trn*LF-c	CGA AAT CGG TAG ACG CTA CG	*trn*L-*trn*F (Shaw *et al*. 2005)
14	*trn*LF-f	ATT TGA ACT GGT GAC ACG AG	*trn*L-*trn*F (Shaw *et al*. 2005)
15	ITS1A	GGA AGG AGA AGT CGT AAC AAG G	ITS (White *et al*. 1990)
16	ITS4	TCC TCC GCT TAT TGA TAT GC	ITS (White *et al*. 1990)

This is an Accepted Manuscript of an article published in Molecular Ecology on 16 March 2015, available online: http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/mec.13114

Table S3. Summary of results from the congruence analysis among chloroplast markers (see text). Above: alternative topologies supported by BUCKy with or without *rpl32* using the *Platycodoneae* cpDNA dataset; numbers in bold represent taxa as 1 *Lobelia*, 2 *C. abyssinica*, 3 *C.eminii*, 4 *Codonopsis*, 5 *C. canariensis*, 6 *Platycodon*, 7 *Cyclocodon*, and 8 *Ostrowskia*), followed by the sample concordance factors. Below: rate multipliers and tree length (TL) estimates for each gene as obtained in a partitioned analysis in MrBayes of the *Canarina* cpDNA dataset.

	Markers	Topologies
Bucky	cpDNA complete (including *rpl*32)	((((**1**:1,**4**:1):0.998,**6**:1):0.977,**7**:1):1,((**2**:1,**3**:1):0.991,**5**:1):1,**8**:1)
	cpDNA (excluding *rpl*32)	((((**1**:1,**4**:1):1,**6**:1):0.815,**7**:1):1,(**2**:1,(**3**:1,**5**:1):0.896):1,**8**:1)

	***rpl*32-*trn*L**	***3´trn*V-*ndh*C**	***psb*J-*pet*A**	***pet*B-*pet*D**	***Trn*L-*trn*F**	***Trn*S-*trn*G**	***trn*G intron**
Rate multipliers	3.19	0.855	0.813	0.697	0.672	0.681	0.333
TL (tree length)	1.374	–	–	0.448	–	0.668	–

Table S4. Model likelihood estimators obtained using the Path sampling (PS) and Stepping-Stone (SS) sampling methods implemented in BEAST.

	Clock	Prior	Pathlikelihood.delta
Platycodoneae	Strict	Yule	-9219
	Strict	Birth-Death	-9452
	UCLD	Yule	-9282
	UCLD	Birth-Death	-9252
Canarina	Strict	Yule	-11193
	Strict	Birth-Death	-11196
	UCLD	Yule	-11171*
	UCLD	Birth-Death	-11328*

*****these runs could not reach convergence (poor mixing)

Table S5. Geographical coordinates used in the Ecological Niche Modelling of *Canarina*.

Canarina canariensis		***Canarina eminii***	
Latitude	Longitude	Latitude	Longitude
28.05685282	-15.58776829	-2.25	28.68333
28.08216502	-15.59768136	0.21	29.5
28.0510065	-15.589861	7.56	39.09
28.01069557	-15.52732573	-9.13	33.71
28.04484808	-15.58348836	9.02	36.29
28.0717	-15.5383	-8.98	33.6
28.09024162	-15.60081615	-9.17	33.88
28.55015111	-16.20409333	-2.13333	28.83333
28.33081506	-16.8188953	1.1	34.24
28.5167	-16.4	-9.18	33.65
28.54805939	-16.21842849	8.58333	38.01667
28.04431533	-15.48392558	-9	33.7
28.45153473	-16.41565582	-2.23333	28.78333
28.55	-16.22	7.15	38.71667
28.53295921	-16.26375579	9.03333	36.63333
28.355173	-16.812436	7.55	39.08
28.5463837	-16.18735977	7.5	36.52
28.1836473	-17.271695	-3.14	29.34
28.1826325	-17.2417145	9.05	38.56667
28.1581688	-17.1934095	-3.18	29.6
28.1560741	-17.2062944	1.084138889	37.04888889
28.16269789	-17.22366673	1.068055556	37.24805556
28.1536398	-17.1709597	6.700833333	39.72638889
28.150631	-17.1918828	6.081666667	38.2425
28.1494649	-17.1919593	1.328888889	34.41611111
28.1536398	-171709597	0.764444444	36.74305556
28.556337	-16.264902	0.359722222	29.97222222
28.1430218	-17.216242	9.018375135	38.772202
28.82516335	-17.8866558	9.080695092	38.772187
28.01944	-15.55306	1.912099093	30.617505
28.61919366	-17.78626204	0.232984815	29.839975
27.77990979	-17.98717071	0.332078311	29.824007
27.70821803	-17.96491689	9.083332999	38.583333
28.67504035	-17.79049071	-2.7290055	28.751193
28.51267699	-16.35197031	3.778690614	32.917296
28.55	-16.26667	-1.60159591	27.978259
28.02527	-15.5961	1.753087361	34.686349
28.061036	-15.58844	1.246711426	34.381467
28.098862	-15.575438	1.245984013	34.3974488
28.087592	-15.592873	1.24671151	34.381466
28.05759	-15.65976	1.196913283	34.670038

28.064028	-15.696459	2.515355305	34.765731
28.562944	-16.166788	0.203156266	34.907933
28.550553	-16.203471	-9.111647597	33.5294294
28.55735	-16.31573	0.615923341	35.5084578
28.303501	-16.42846	-1.212228546	36.8253984
28.385507	-16.626635	-0.141257009	37.3078994
28.117329	-16.705773	6.858020949	36.1962449
28.341855	-16.824532	-0.440115688	36.6739351
28.343249	-16.875084	6.04625072	37.602662
28.167211	-17.2186658	-0.630463274	35.8288148
28.184651	-17.2396727	1.211568243	35.5559462
28.78988	-17.8019068	1.10287324	37.0550245
28.793697	-17.792718	1.098176303	37.7105833
28.76382	-17.77493		
28.8029388	-17.7935598		
27.7306028	-18.0265898		
28.30796375	-16.76491462		
28.56456788	-16.16696242		
28.56026612	-16.2841235		
28.16746387	-17.21712289		
28.32851682	-16.70319362		
28.35624536	-16.79834381		
28.37539544	-16.62823676		
28.12817544	-16.702372		
28.3527617	-16.80702		
28.11533631	-15.5949431		

Table S6. Mean ages and 95% HPD confidence intervals for the different BEAST analyses represented in Fig. 3a-b-c: a) *Platycodoneae* dataset; b) *Canarina* dataset, standard dating; c) nested dating of the *C. eminii* and *C. canariensis* datasets. Node numbers correspond to those shown in Fig. S4a-b-c.

a)

Node	Mean age	Confidence Interval
1	52.97	40.13-66.73
2	40.09	20.59 - 57.13
3	41.89	28.56 - 54.67
4	29.13	18.17 - 41.95
5	16.50	7.45 - 27.39
6	8.83	2.93 - 17.09
7	22.14	12.72 - 33.30
8	20.82	11.80 - 31.67
9	13.76	6.57 - 21.74
10	8.19	3.31 - 14.13
11	6.47	2.11 - 11.88

b)

Node	Mean age	Confidence Interval
1	14.13	7.79 - 20.73
2	11.64	6.22 - 17.33
3	7.18	3.78 - 10.85
4	6.48	3.44 - 9.82
5	1.28	0.605 - 2.092
6	0.41	0.127 - 0.822
7	0.16	0.018 - 0.406
8	0.92	0.424 - 1.551
9	0.70	0.277 - 1.253
10	0.06	0 - 0.202
11	0.81	0.345 - 1.387
12	0.41	0.161 - 0.759
13	0.14	0.020 - 0.338
14	0.28	0.097 - 0.540
15	0.03	0 - 0.13
16	0.59	0.23 - 1.05
17	0.29	0.089 - 0.576
18	0.10	0.049 - 0.373
19	0.03	0 - 0.17

c)

Node	Mean age	Confidence Interval
1	52.66	39.52 - 65.99
2	39.11	19.21 - 57.48
3	42.46	29.08 - 54.83
4	29.69	17.84 - 42.62
5	16.74	7.28 - 27.95
6	8.75	2.5 - 17.15
7	22.33	12.04 - 33.62
8	20.93	11.53 - 31.99
9	13.93	6.73 - 22.84
10	8.38	3.04 - 14.67
11	6.5	1.75 - 12.16
12	1.76	0.532 - 3.668
13	0.1	0.001 - 0.376
16	0.36	0.062 - 0.917
17	0.14	0.011 - 0.42
18	0.759	0.247 - 1.580
19	0.311	0.078 - 0.728
20	0.063	0.005 - 0.205
21	0.182	0.033 - 0.445
22	0.056	0.005 - 0.168
23	0.008	0 - 0.045
24	0.014	0 - 0.067
25	0.38	0.094 - 0.891
26	0.17	0.04 - 0.42
27	0.01	0 - 0.08

This is an Accepted Manuscript of an article published in Molecular Ecology on 16 March 2015, available online: http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/mec.13114

SUPPLEMENTARY FIGURES

Figure S1. Bayesian Majority-Rule consensus trees obtained by MrBayes from the single-gene analyses of the Platycodoneae dataset. Numbers next to branches indicate Bayesian posterior probability values (PP).

Figure S2. Bayesian Majority-Rule consensus trees inferred from the single-gene analyses of the *Canarina* dataset. Numbers above branches indicate Bayesian credibility values (PP); numbers below branches indicate maximum likelihood bootstrap support values.

Figure S3. Saturation plots for the single-gene nuclear (ITS) and chloroplast markers, showing the uncorrected pairwise distances (*p* distance) against corrected maximum likelihood distances (ML distance) derived in PAUP using the appropriate model of substitution.

Figure S4. Maximum clade credibility (MCC) trees obtained from different BEAST analyses, showing nodes with mean ages and 95% HPD confidence intervals (values specified in Table S4): a) Platycodoneae dataset; b) standard dating of the *Canarina* dataset; c) nested dating analysis of all three linked datasets: Platycodoneae (left) and population-level *C. eminii* and *C. canariensis* (right).

Figure S5. Bayesian phylogeographic analysis of the *C. eminii* population-level dataset (nested dating approach) using an alternative coding of the geographic areas:(Elgon and Ruwenzori considered as different OTUs). The tree represents the MCC tree from BEAST with colored branch lengths representing the ancestral range with the highest posterior probability for each lineage (see legend). The nodal pie charts represents alternative ancestral ranges according to their posterior probability value.

Figure S6. Bayesian Majority-Rule consensus tree obtained by MrBayes from the *Canarina* concatenated chloroplast and nuclear dataset rooted with *Ostrowskia* (ITS, *psb*J-*pet*A, *trn*L-*trn*F, *pet*B-*pet*D, *trn*S-*trn*G, *trn*V-*ndh*C). Numbers above branches indicate Bayesian credibility values (PP); numbers below branches indicate maximum likelihood bootstrap support values.

Figure S1

This is an Accepted Manuscript of an article published in Molecular Ecology on 16 March 2015, available online:
http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/mec.13114

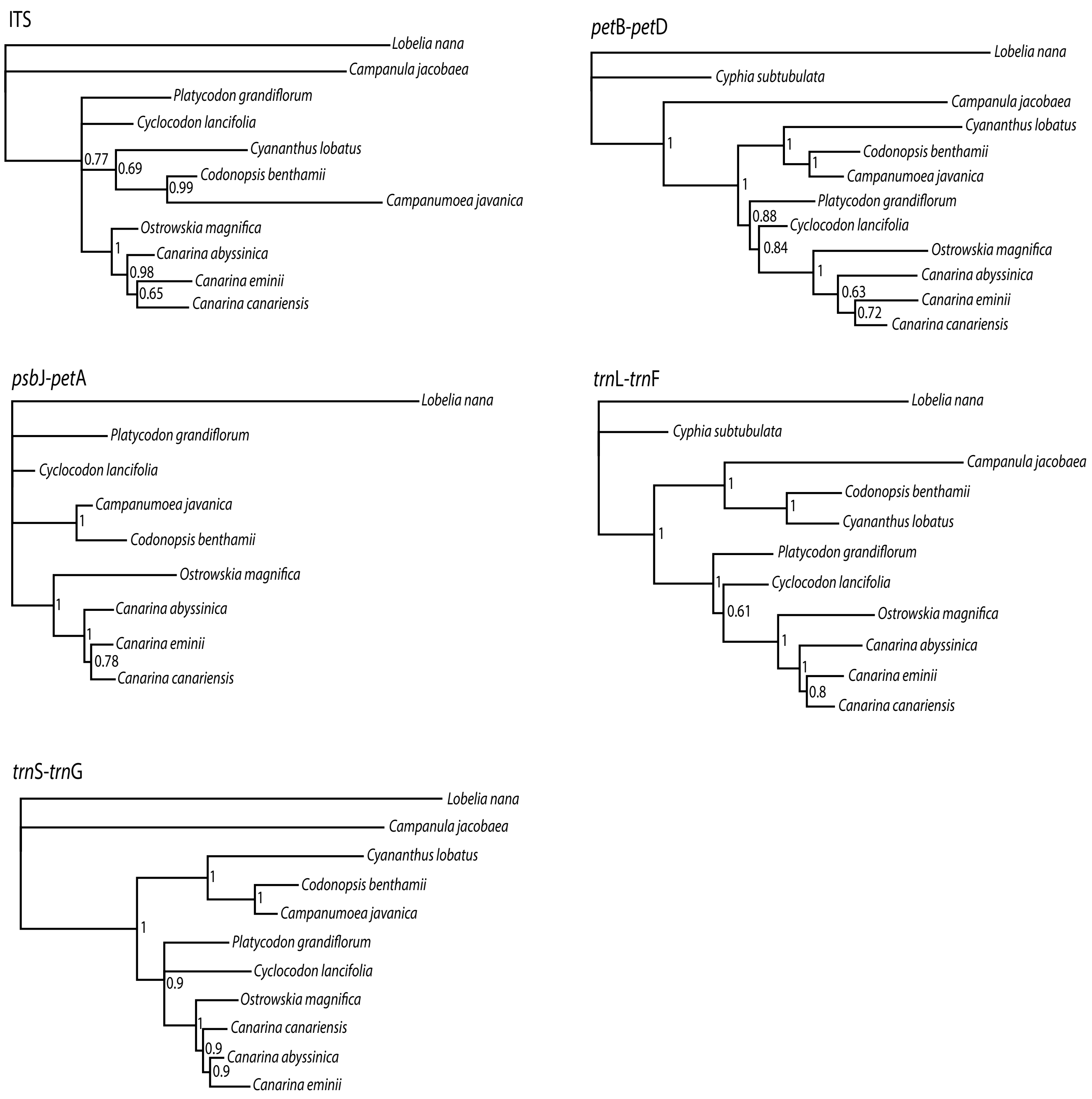
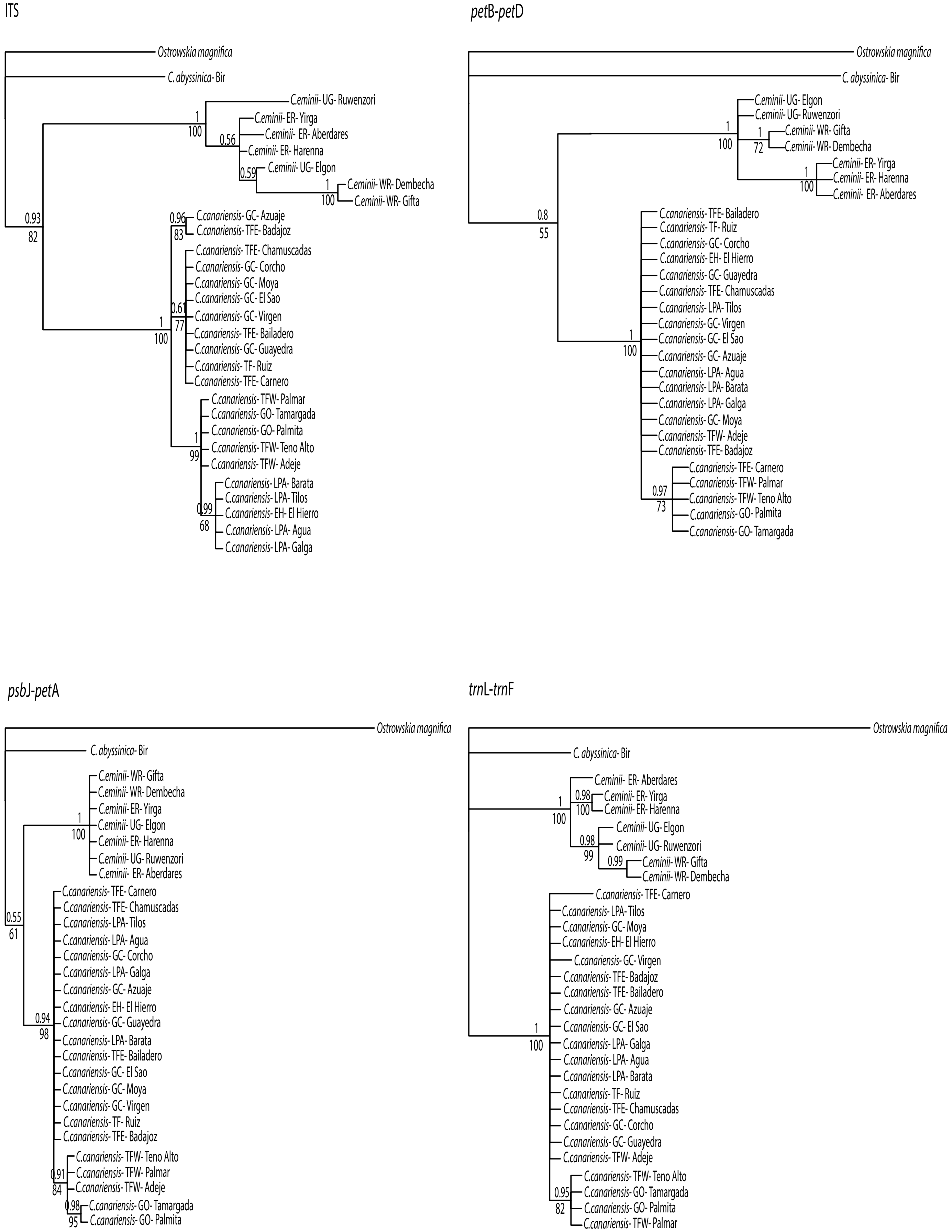


Figure S2


ITS
Ostrowskia magnifica
C. abyssinica- Bir
C.eminii- UG- Ruwenzori
1
100
C.eminii- ER- Yirga
0.56
C.eminii- ER- Aberdares
C.eminii- ER- Harenna
0.59
C.eminii- UG- Elgon
1
100
C.eminii- WR- Dembecha
C.eminii- WR- Gifta
0.93
82
0.96
83
C.canariensis- GC- Azuaje
C.canariensis- TFE- Badajoz
C.canariensis- TFE- Chamuscadas
C.canariensis- GC- Corcho
C.canariensis- GC- Moya
C.canariensis- GC- El Sao
0.61
77
C.canariensis- GC- Virgen
1
100
C.canariensis- TFE- Bailadero
C.canariensis- GC- Guayedra
C.canariensis- TF- Ruiz
C.canariensis- TFE- Carnero
C.canariensis- TFW- Palmar
C.canariensis- GO- Tamargada
C.canariensis- GO- Palmita
1
99
C.canariensis- TFW- Teno Alto
C.canariensis- TFW- Adeje
C.canariensis- LPA- Barata
C.canariensis- LPA- Tilos
0.99
68
C.canariensis- EH- El Hierro
C.canariensis- LPA- Agua
C.canariensis- LPA- Galga
petB-petD
Ostrowskia magnifica
C. abyssinica- Bir
C.eminii- UG- Elgon
C.eminii- UG- Ruwenzori
1
100
1
72
C.eminii- WR- Gifta
C.eminii- WR- Dembecha
C.eminii- ER- Yirga
1
100
C.eminii- ER- Harenna
C.eminii- ER- Aberdares
0.8
55
C.canariensis- TFE- Bailadero
C.canariensis- TF- Ruiz
C.canariensis- GC- Corcho
C.canariensis- EH- El Hierro
C.canariensis- GC- Guayedra
C.canariensis- TFE- Chamuscadas
C.canariensis- LPA- Tilos
C.canariensis- GC- Virgen
1
100
C.canariensis- GC- El Sao
C.canariensis- GC- Azuaje
C.canariensis- LPA- Agua
C.canariensis- LPA- Barata
C.canariensis- LPA- Galga
C.canariensis- GC- Moya
C.canariensis- TFW- Adeje
C.canariensis- TFE- Badajoz
C.canariensis- TFE- Carnero
C.canariensis- TFW- Palmar
0.97
73
C.canariensis- TFW- Teno Alto
C.canariensis- GO- Palmita
C.canariensis- GO- Tamargada
psbJ-petA
Ostrowskia magnifica
C. abyssinica- Bir
C.eminii- WR- Gifta
C.eminii- WR- Dembecha
C.eminii- ER- Yirga
1
100
C.eminii- UG- Elgon
C.eminii- ER- Harenna
C.eminii- UG- Ruwenzori
C.eminii- ER- Aberdares
C.canariensis- TFE- Carnero
C.canariensis- TFE- Chamuscadas
0.55
61
C.canariensis- LPA- Tilos
C.canariensis- LPA- Agua
C.canariensis- GC- Corcho
C.canariensis- LPA- Galga
C.canariensis- GC- Azuaje
C.canariensis- EH- El Hierro
0.94
98
C.canariensis- GC- Guayedra
C.canariensis- LPA- Barata
C.canariensis- TFE- Bailadero
C.canariensis- GC- El Sao
C.canariensis- GC- Moya
C.canariensis- GC- Virgen
C.canariensis- TF- Ruiz
C.canariensis- TFE- Badajoz
C.canariensis- TFW- Teno Alto
0.91
84
C.canariensis- TFW- Palmar
C.canariensis- TFW- Adeje
0.98
95
C.canariensis- GO- Tamargada
C.canariensis- GO- Palmita
trnL-trnF
Ostrowskia magnifica
C. abyssinica- Bir
C.eminii- ER- Aberdares
1
100
0.98
100
C.eminii- ER- Yirga
C.eminii- ER- Harenna
C.eminii- UG- Elgon
0.98
99
C.eminii- UG- Ruwenzori
0.99
C.eminii- WR- Gifta
C.eminii- WR- Dembecha
C.canariensis- TFE- Carnero
C.canariensis- LPA- Tilos
C.canariensis- GC- Moya
C.canariensis- EH- El Hierro
C.canariensis- GC- Virgen
C.canariensis- TFE- Badajoz
C.canariensis- TFE- Bailadero
C.canariensis- GC- Azuaje
1
100
C.canariensis- GC- El Sao
C.canariensis- LPA- Galga
C.canariensis- LPA- Agua
C.canariensis- LPA- Barata
C.canariensis- TF- Ruiz
C.canariensis- TFE- Chamuscadas
C.canariensis- GC- Corcho
C.canariensis- GC- Guayedra
C.canariensis- TFW- Adeje
C.canariensis- TFW- Teno Alto
0.95
82
C.canariensis- GO- Tamargada
C.canariensis- GO- Palmita
C.canariensis- TFW- Palmar

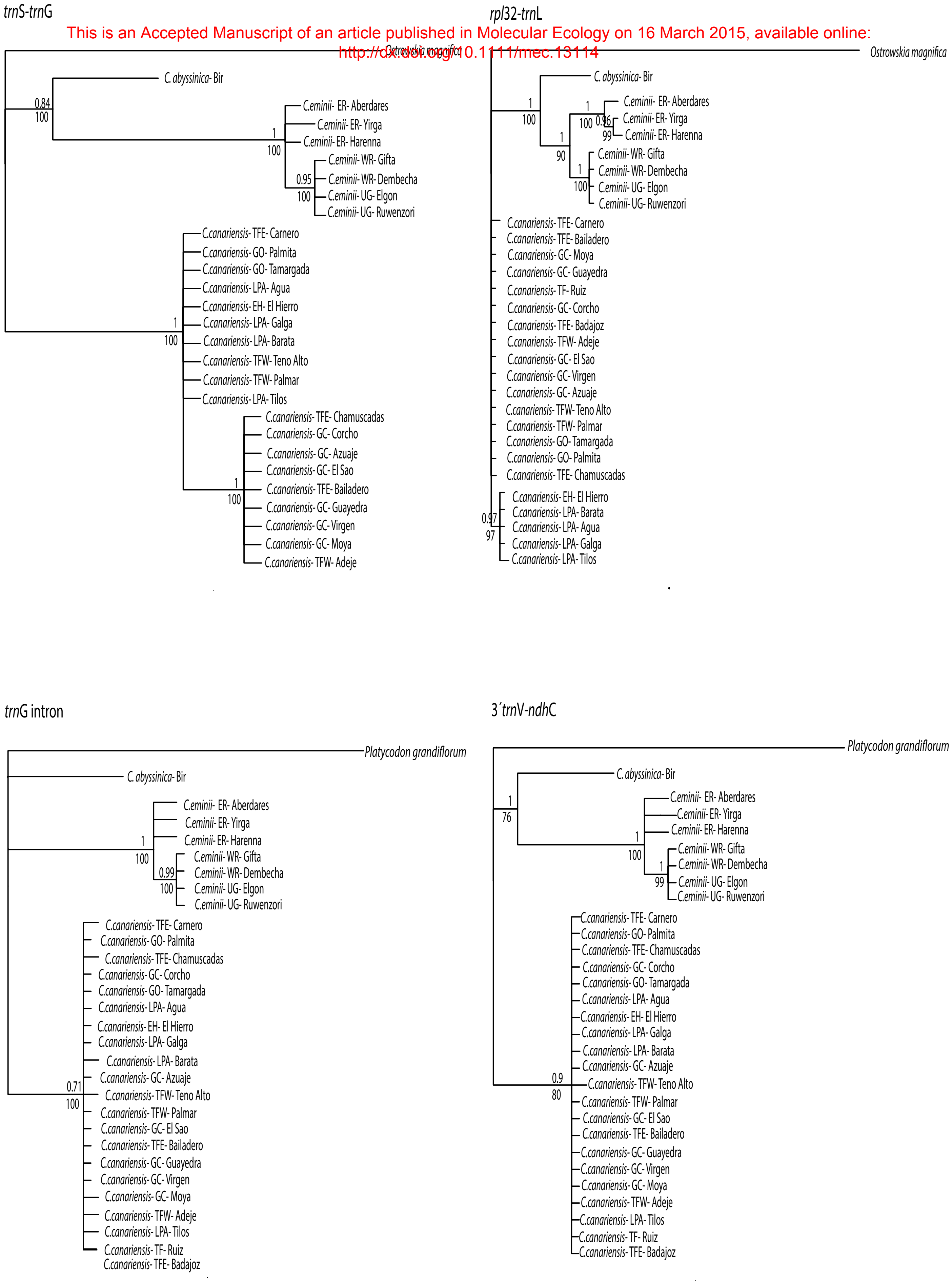

trnS-trnG
Ostrowskia magnifica
C. abyssinica- Bir
0.84
100
C.eminii- ER- Aberdares
C.eminii- ER- Yirga
C.eminii- ER- Harenna
1
100
C.eminii- WR- Gifta
0.95
C.eminii- WR- Dembecha
100
C.eminii- UG- Elgon
C.eminii- UG- Ruwenzori
C.canariensis- TFE- Carnero
C.canariensis- GO- Palmita
C.canariensis- GO- Tamargada
C.canariensis- LPA- Agua
C.canariensis- EH- El Hierro
1
C.canariensis- LPA- Galga
100
C.canariensis- LPA- Barata
C.canariensis- TFW- Teno Alto
C.canariensis- TFW- Palmar
C.canariensis- LPA- Tilos
C.canariensis- TFE- Chamuscadas
C.canariensis- GC- Corcho
C.canariensis- GC- Azuaje
C.canariensis- GC- El Sao
1
C.canariensis- TFE- Bailadero
100
C.canariensis- GC- Guayedra
C.canariensis- GC- Virgen
C.canariensis- GC- Moya
C.canariensis- TFW- Adeje
rpl32-trnL
Ostrowskia magnifica
C. abyssinica- Bir
1
100
C.eminii- ER- Aberdares
1
100
0.96
C.eminii- ER- Yirga
99
C.eminii- ER- Harenna
1
90
C.eminii- WR- Gifta
1
C.eminii- WR- Dembecha
100
C.eminii- UG- Elgon
C.eminii- UG- Ruwenzori
C.canariensis- TFE- Carnero
C.canariensis- TFE- Bailadero
C.canariensis- GC- Moya
C.canariensis- GC- Guayedra
C.canariensis- TF- Ruiz
C.canariensis- GC- Corcho
C.canariensis- TFE- Badajoz
C.canariensis- TFW- Adeje
C.canariensis- GC- El Sao
C.canariensis- GC- Virgen
C.canariensis- GC- Azuaje
C.canariensis- TFW- Teno Alto
C.canariensis- TFW- Palmar
C.canariensis- GO- Tamargada
C.canariensis- GO- Palmita
C.canariensis- TFE- Chamuscadas
C.canariensis- EH- El Hierro
C.canariensis- LPA- Barata
0.97
97
C.canariensis- LPA- Agua
C.canariensis- LPA- Galga
C.canariensis- LPA- Tilos
trnG intron
Platycodon grandiflorum
C. abyssinica- Bir
C.eminii- ER- Aberdares
C.eminii- ER- Yirga
1
C.eminii- ER- Harenna
100
C.eminii- WR- Gifta
0.99
C.eminii- WR- Dembecha
100
C.eminii- UG- Elgon
C.eminii- UG- Ruwenzori
C.canariensis- TFE- Carnero
C.canariensis- GO- Palmita
C.canariensis- TFE- Chamuscadas
C.canariensis- GC- Corcho
C.canariensis- GO- Tamargada
C.canariensis- LPA- Agua
C.canariensis- EH- El Hierro
C.canariensis- LPA- Galga
C.canariensis- LPA- Barata
C.canariensis- GC- Azuaje
0.71
C.canariensis- TFW- Teno Alto
100
C.canariensis- TFW- Palmar
C.canariensis- GC- El Sao
C.canariensis- TFE- Bailadero
C.canariensis- GC- Guayedra
C.canariensis- GC- Virgen
C.canariensis- GC- Moya
C.canariensis- TFW- Adeje
C.canariensis- LPA- Tilos
C.canariensis- TF- Ruiz
C.canariensis- TFE- Badajoz
3´trnV-ndhC
Platycodon grandiflorum
C. abyssinica- Bir
1
76
C.eminii- ER- Aberdares
C.eminii- ER- Yirga
1
C.eminii- ER- Harenna
100
C.eminii- WR- Gifta
1
C.eminii- WR- Dembecha
99
C.eminii- UG- Elgon
C.eminii- UG- Ruwenzori
C.canariensis- TFE- Carnero
C.canariensis- GO- Palmita
C.canariensis- TFE- Chamuscadas
C.canariensis- GC- Corcho
C.canariensis- GO- Tamargada
C.canariensis- LPA- Agua
C.canariensis- EH- El Hierro
C.canariensis- LPA- Galga
C.canariensis- LPA- Barata
C.canariensis- GC- Azuaje
0.9
C.canariensis- TFW- Teno Alto
80
C.canariensis- TFW- Palmar
C.canariensis- GC- El Sao
C.canariensis- TFE- Bailadero
C.canariensis- GC- Guayedra
C.canariensis- GC- Virgen
C.canariensis- GC- Moya
C.canariensis- TFW- Adeje
C.canariensis- LPA- Tilos
C.canariensis- TF- Ruiz
C.canariensis- TFE- Badajoz

Figure S3.

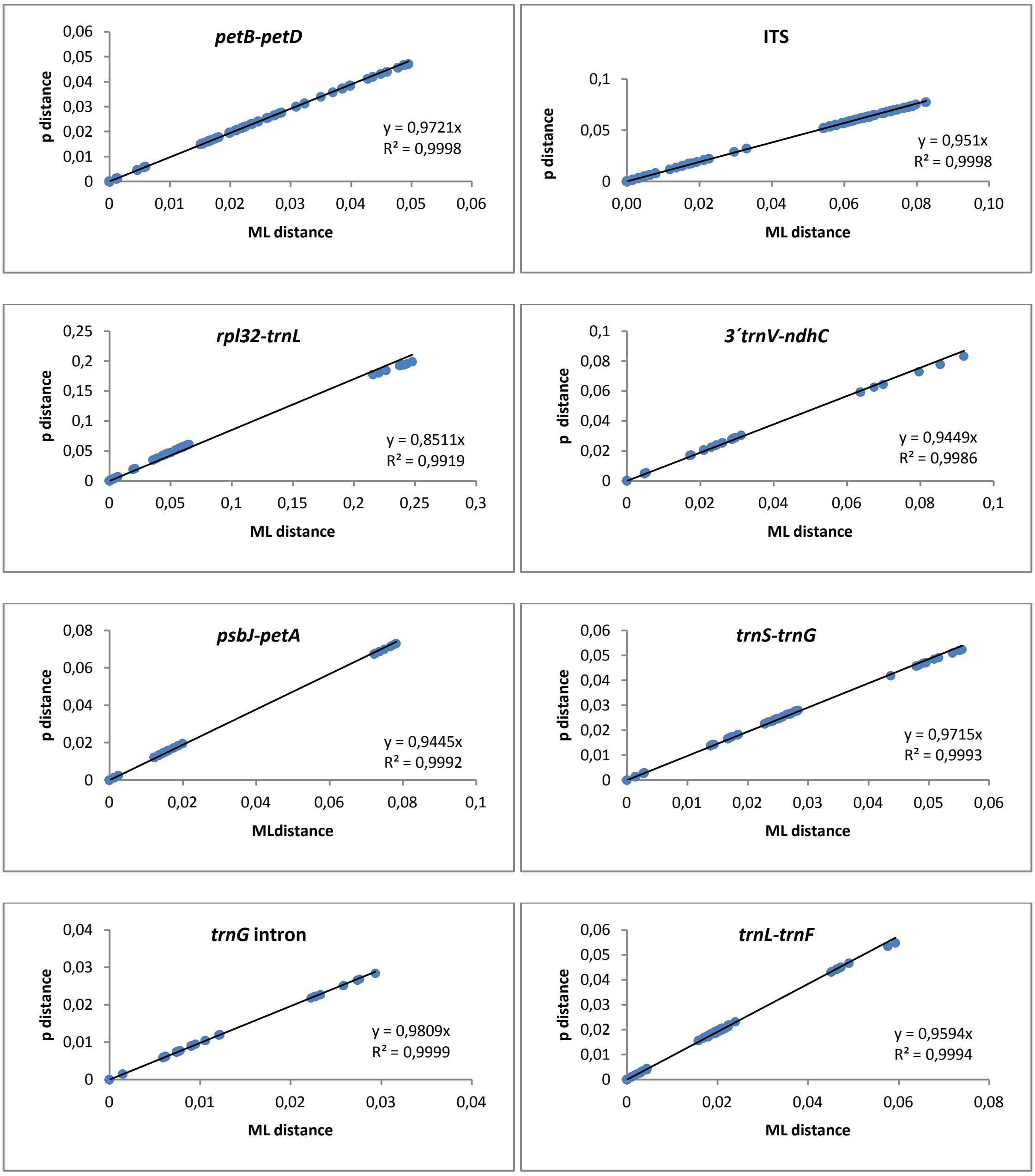
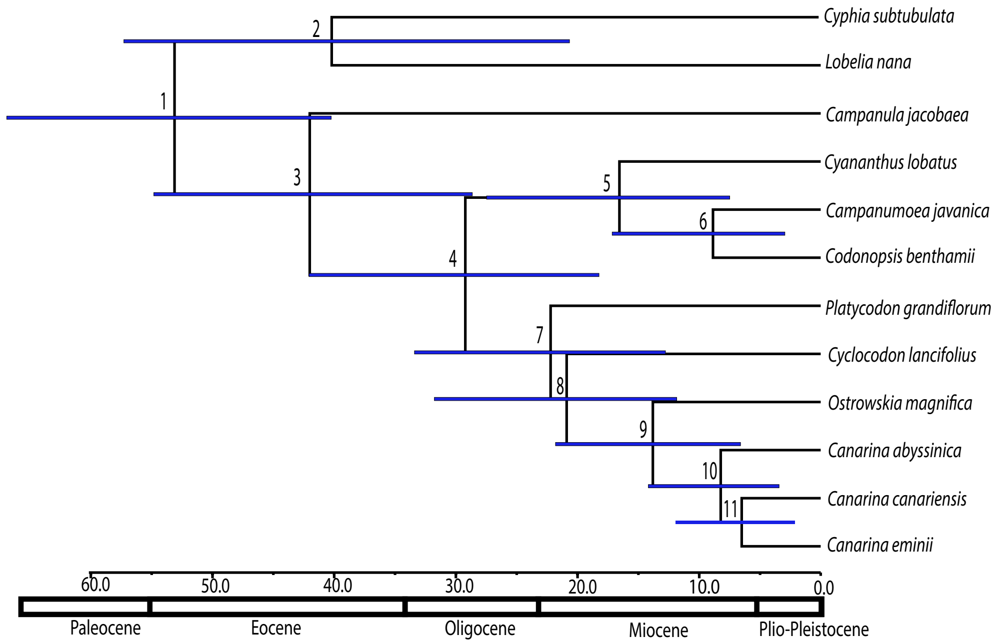

petB-petD
y = 0,9721x
R² = 0,9998
p distance
ML distance
ITS
y = 0,951x
R² = 0,9998
p distance
ML distance
rpl32-trnL
y = 0,8511x
R² = 0,9919
p distance
ML distance
3´trnV-ndhC
y = 0,9449x
R² = 0,9986
p distance
ML distance
psbJ-petA
y = 0,9445x
R² = 0,9992
p distance
MLdistance
trnS-trnG
y = 0,9715x
R² = 0,9993
p distance
ML distance
trnG intron
y = 0,9809x
R² = 0,9999
p distance
ML distance
trnL-trnF
y = 0,9594x
R² = 0,9994
p distance
ML distance

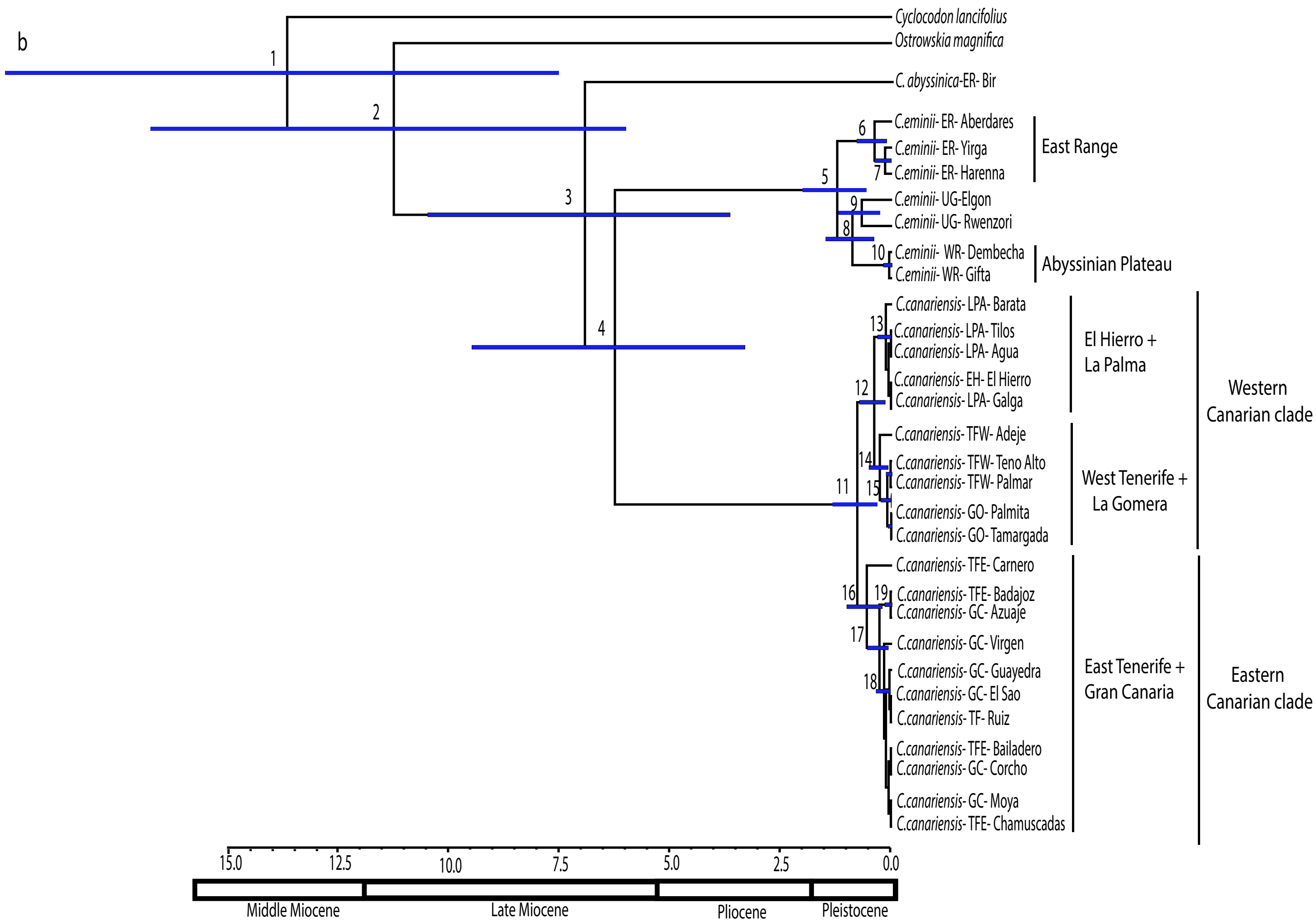
Figure S4

This is an Accepted Manuscript of an article published in Molecular Ecology on 16 March 2015, available online: http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/mec.13114

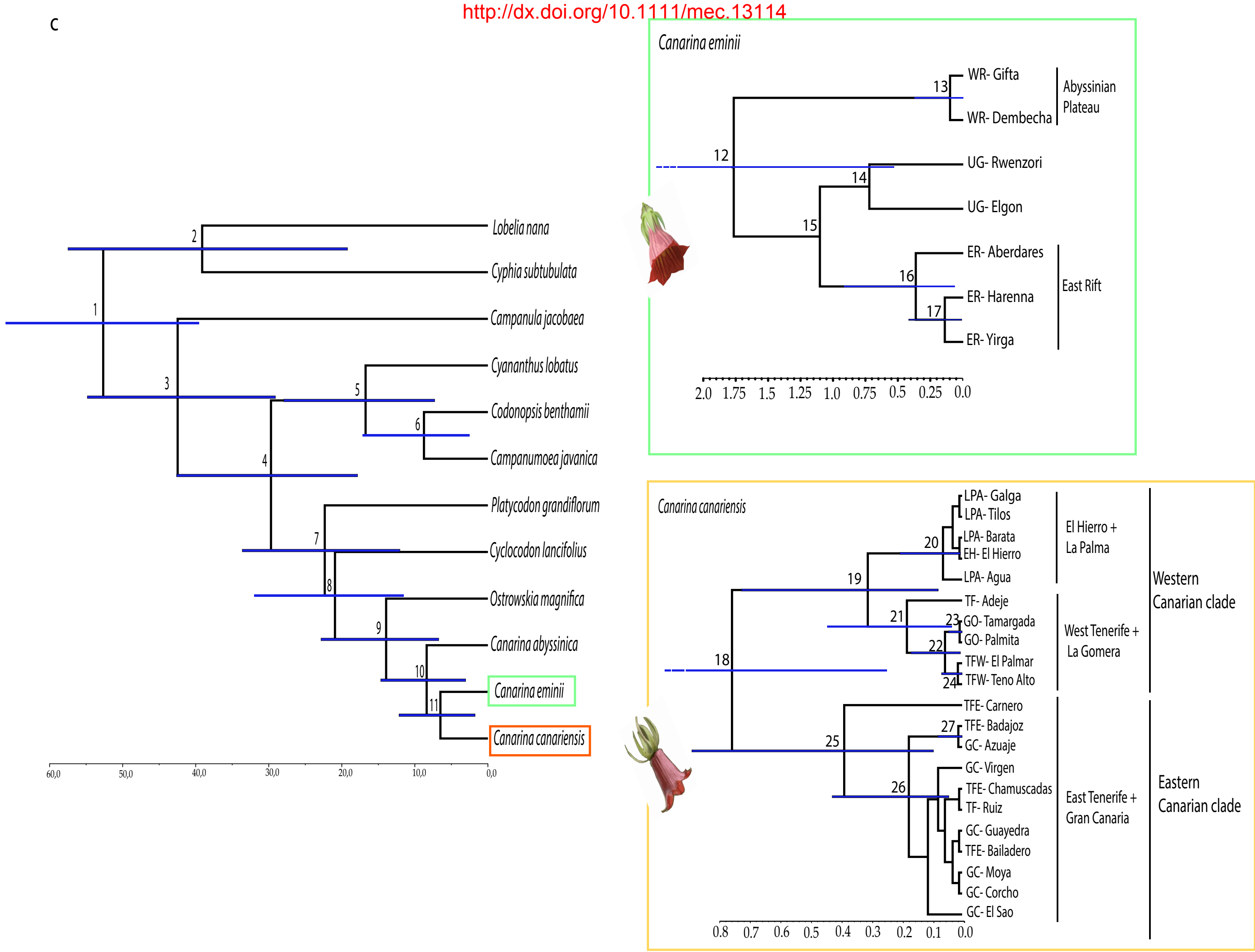
a



b

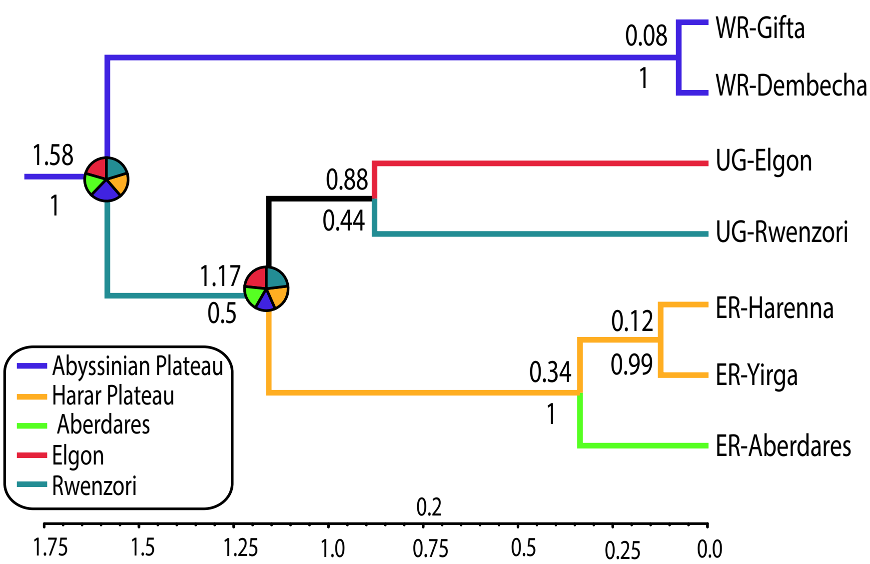


c



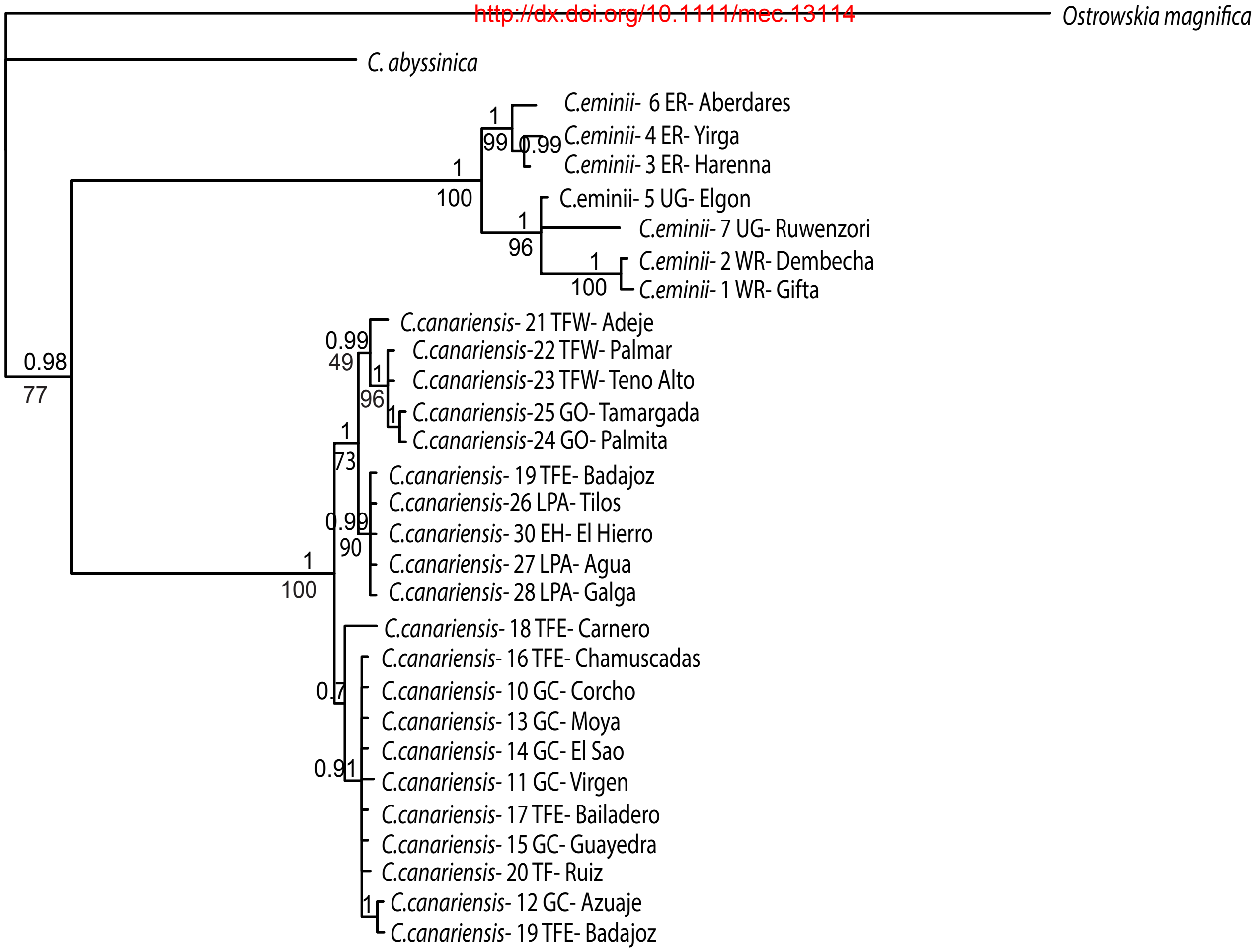
Lobelia nana
Cyphia subtubulata
Campanula jacobaea
Cyananthus lobatus
Codonopsis benthamii
Campanumoea javanica
Platycodon grandiflorum
Cyclocodon lancifolius
Ostrowskia magnifica
Canarina abyssinica
Canarina eminii
Canarina canariensis
60,0
50,0
40,0
30,0
20,0
10,0
0,0
Canarina eminii
WR- Gifta
WR- Dembecha
Abyssinian Plateau
UG- Rwenzori
UG- Elgon
ER- Aberdares
ER- Harenna
ER- Yirga
East Rift
2.0 1.75 1.5 1.25 1.0 0.75 0.5 0.25 0.0
Canarina canariensis
LPA- Galga
LPA- Tilos
LPA- Barata
EH- El Hierro
LPA- Agua
El Hierro + La Palma
TF- Adeje
GO- Tamargada
GO- Palmita
TFW- El Palmar
TFW- Teno Alto
West Tenerife + La Gomera
Western Canarian clade
TFE- Carnero
TFE- Badajoz
GC- Azuaje
GC- Virgen
TFE- Chamuscadas
TF- Ruiz
GC- Guayedra
TFE- Bailadero
GC- Moya
GC- Corcho
GC- El Sao
East Tenerife + Gran Canaria
Eastern Canarian clade
0.8 0.7 0.6 0.5 0.4 0.3 0.2 0.1 0.0

Figure S5



0.08
1
WR-Gifta
WR-Dembecha
1.58
1
0.88
0.44
UG-Elgon
UG-Rwenzori
1.17
0.5
0.12
0.99
ER-Harenna
ER-Yirga
0.34
1
ER-Aberdares
Abyssinian Plateau
Harar Plateau
Aberdares
Elgon
Rwenzori
0.2
1.75 1.5 1.25 1.0 0.75 0.5 0.25 0.0

Figure S6



Ostrowskia magnifica
C. abyssinica
C.eminii- 6 ER- Aberdares
C.eminii- 4 ER- Yirga
C.eminii- 3 ER- Harenna
C.eminii- 5 UG- Elgon
C.eminii- 7 UG- Ruwenzori
C.eminii- 2 WR- Dembecha
C.eminii- 1 WR- Gifta
C.canariensis- 21 TFW- Adeje
C.canariensis-22 TFW- Palmar
C.canariensis-23 TFW- Teno Alto
C.canariensis-25 GO- Tamargada
C.canariensis-24 GO- Palmita
C.canariensis- 19 TFE- Badajoz
C.canariensis-26 LPA- Tilos
C.canariensis- 30 EH- El Hierro
C.canariensis- 27 LPA- Agua
C.canariensis- 28 LPA- Galga
C.canariensis- 18 TFE- Carnero
C.canariensis- 16 TFE- Chamuscadas
C.canariensis- 10 GC- Corcho
C.canariensis- 13 GC- Moya
C.canariensis- 14 GC- El Sao
C.canariensis- 11 GC- Virgen
C.canariensis- 17 TFE- Bailadero
C.canariensis- 15 GC- Guayedra
C.canariensis- 20 TF- Ruiz
C.canariensis- 12 GC- Azuaje
C.canariensis- 19 TFE- Badajoz
0.98
77
1
100
1
99
0.99
1
96
1
100
0.99
49
1
96
1
1
73
0.99
90
1
100
0.7
0.91
1