



Revista mexicana de biodiversidad

ISSN: 1870-3453

ISSN: 2007-8706

Instituto de Biología

Estrada-Márquez, Ana Susana; Morrone, Juan J.; Villaseñor, José Luis
Areas of endemism of two biogeographic provinces in central
Mexico based on their endemic Asteraceae: a conservation proposal
Revista mexicana de biodiversidad, vol. 92, e923470, 2021
Instituto de Biología

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.22201/ib.20078706e.2021.92.3470>

Available in: <https://www.redalyc.org/articulo.oa?id=42571635023>

- ▶ [How to cite](#)
- ▶ [Complete issue](#)
- ▶ [More information about this article](#)
- ▶ [Journal's webpage in redalyc.org](#)

 redalyc.org

Scientific Information System Redalyc

Network of Scientific Journals from Latin America and the Caribbean, Spain and Portugal

Project academic non-profit, developed under the open access initiative

Biogeography

Areas of endemism of two biogeographic provinces in central Mexico based on their endemic Asteraceae: a conservation proposal

Áreas de endemismo de dos provincias biogeográficas del centro de México con base en sus Asteraceae endémicas: una propuesta de conservación

Ana Susana Estrada-Márquez ^{a, *}, Juan J. Morrone ^b, José Luis Villaseñor ^a

^a Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Instituto de Biología, Departamento de Botánica, Circuito Zona Deportiva s/n, Ciudad Universitaria, Coyoacán, 04510 Ciudad de México, Mexico

^b Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Facultad de Ciencias, Departamento de Biología Evolutiva, Museo de Zoología "Alfonso L. Herrera", Circuito Exterior s/n, Ciudad Universitaria, Coyoacán, 04510 Ciudad de México, Mexico

*Corresponding author: sambucusansu@yahoo.com.mx (A.S. Estrada-Márquez)

Received: 8 April 2020; accepted: 20 October 2020

Abstract

The Transmexican Volcanic Belt (TVB) and the Balsas Basin (BB), situated in central Mexico, stand out for their species richness and endemism. Documenting patterns of distribution of endemism is relevant, since species restricted to an area may become sensitive to the modification of their environment. The aim of this study was to identify areas of endemism within the TVB and the BB based on a set of species of Asteraceae endemic to these provinces. A Parsimony Analysis of Endemicity (PAE) and an Endemicity Analysis (EA) were carried out from a database with 901 records, using 30' latitude and longitude grid-cells, and hydrological sub-basins as units. Based on 148 endemic species, between 1 and 8 areas of endemism were identified in both biogeographic provinces. In particular, the TVB concentrates 79 endemic Asteraceae, which represent 53.3% of the total analyzed species. The areas of endemism identified are irreplaceable zones and stand out as important sites for the conservation of local endemism, which is an extremely important criterion for the definition of priority areas for conservation.

Keywords: Balsas Basin; Endemicity Analysis; NDM/VNDM; Parsimony Analysis of Endemicity; Transmexican Volcanic Belt; Winclada

Resumen

La Faja Volcánica Transmexicana (FVT) y la Cuenca del Balsas (CB), situadas en el centro de México, destacan por su riqueza de especies y endemismos. Documentar patrones de distribución de los endemismos es relevante, pues

algunas especies restringidas a una área podrían ser sensibles a la modificación de su ambiente. El objetivo de este trabajo fue identificar áreas de endemismo dentro de CB y FVT a partir de un conjunto de especies de Asteraceae, endémicas de dichas provincias. Se llevó a cabo un análisis de parsimonia de endemismos (PAE) y un análisis de endemicidad (AE) a partir de una base de datos de 901 registros y dividiendo el área de estudio en celdas de 30' de latitud y longitud, así como en las subcuencas hidrológicas que se incluyen dentro de su territorio. Considerando 148 especies endémicas, se identificaron entre 1 y 8 áreas de endemismo en ambas provincias biogeográficas. En especial, la TVB concentra 79 especies de Asteraceae endémicas, que representan 53.3% del total de especies analizadas. Las áreas de endemismo identificadas se consideran zonas irremplazables y constituyen sitios importantes para la conservación del endemismo local, el cual es un criterio de suma importancia para la definición de áreas prioritarias para la conservación.

Palabras clave: Cuenca del Balsas; Análisis de endemicidad; NDM/VNDM; Análisis de parsimonia de endemismos; Faja Volcánica Transmexicana; Winclada

Introduction

The family Asteraceae has one of its main diversification centers in Mexico and constitutes the family with the largest number of species in the country (Villaseñor, 1990, 2016, 2018). It shows a great ecological tolerance, since its species are found from the coastal vegetation to the high mountains (Ortiz-Bermudez et al., 1998; Villaseñor, 2018; Villaseñor et al., 1998). The family has an important center of diversification in central Mexico, with an important number of endemic species (1,988; Villaseñor, 2018). This region lies basically in 2 biogeographic provinces (Fig. 1), the Balsas Basin (BB) and the Transmexican Volcanic Belt (TVB) (Morrone, 2006, 2014a, 2019; Morrone et al., 2017).

The BB is located between the TVB and the Sierra Madre del Sur, mainly in the states of Guerrero, Jalisco, Estado de México, Michoacán, Morelos, Oaxaca, and Puebla, at altitudes below 1,600 m (Morrone, 2006, 2019). Fernández-Nava et al. (1998) reported a total of 4,442 vascular plants species for this province, indicating that 537 are Asteraceae, 48 of them endemic to the province (Rodríguez-Jiménez et al., 2005). The TVB is located northwards of the BB and covers part of the states of Aguascalientes, Guanajuato, Jalisco, Mexico City, Michoacán, Oaxaca, Puebla, Estado de México, Tlaxcala, and Veracruz, being defined by altitudes above 1,600-1,800 m (Morrone, 2006, 2019). For this province, 5,229 species of vascular plants have been recorded (Bonilla-Barbosa & Villaseñor, 2003), 709 corresponding to Asteraceae and 20 of them being endemic to the province (Villaseñor & Ortiz, 2007).

One way to understand the distributional patterns of the species of Asteraceae is through the identification of their areas of endemism. An area of endemism is a non-random region of congruent distribution of 2 or more species or supra-specific taxa (Morrone, 1994). Although several

methods have been proposed for the identification of areas of endemism (Morrone, 2007), 2 stand out as the most robust approaches (Munguía-Lino et al., 2016): Parsimony Analysis of Endemicity (PAE; Morrone, 1994, 2014b; Rosen, 1988) and Endemicity Analysis (EA; Szumik & Goloboff, 2004; Szumik et al., 2002). PAE has been frequently used to evaluate biogeographic relationships and to identify areas of endemism and generalized tracks, whereas EA has been used explicitly for the recognition of areas of endemism (Morrone, 2014a; Munguía-Lino et al., 2016). Several discussions have arisen on which of these methods is better for the identification of areas of endemism; however, Escalante et al. (2013) consider that both methods offer different advantages, and their results can be complementary. EA can recognize areas of endemism and PAE allows to organize them hierarchically. Our objective was to identify areas of endemism within the BB and TVB based on the species of Asteraceae endemic to these provinces. It was expected that these areas of endemism provide relevant information on the biogeographic history of the region and for future studies aimed at the conservation of their floristic richness.

Materials and methods

The study area corresponds to the biogeographic provinces BB and TVB (Morrone, 2006, 2014, 2019; Morrone et al., 2017). The BB is located between the TVB and the Sierra Madre del Sur, and it is characterized especially by the occurrence of seasonally dry tropical forests at altitudes below 1,800 m (Morrone, 2006). The TVB is located towards the center of the country, being characterized by the occurrence of temperate forests at altitudes above 1,800 m (Morrone, 2006).

To carry out the analyzes, the aforementioned provinces were divided first into units of defined size with the same surface (grid-cells), and later according to the

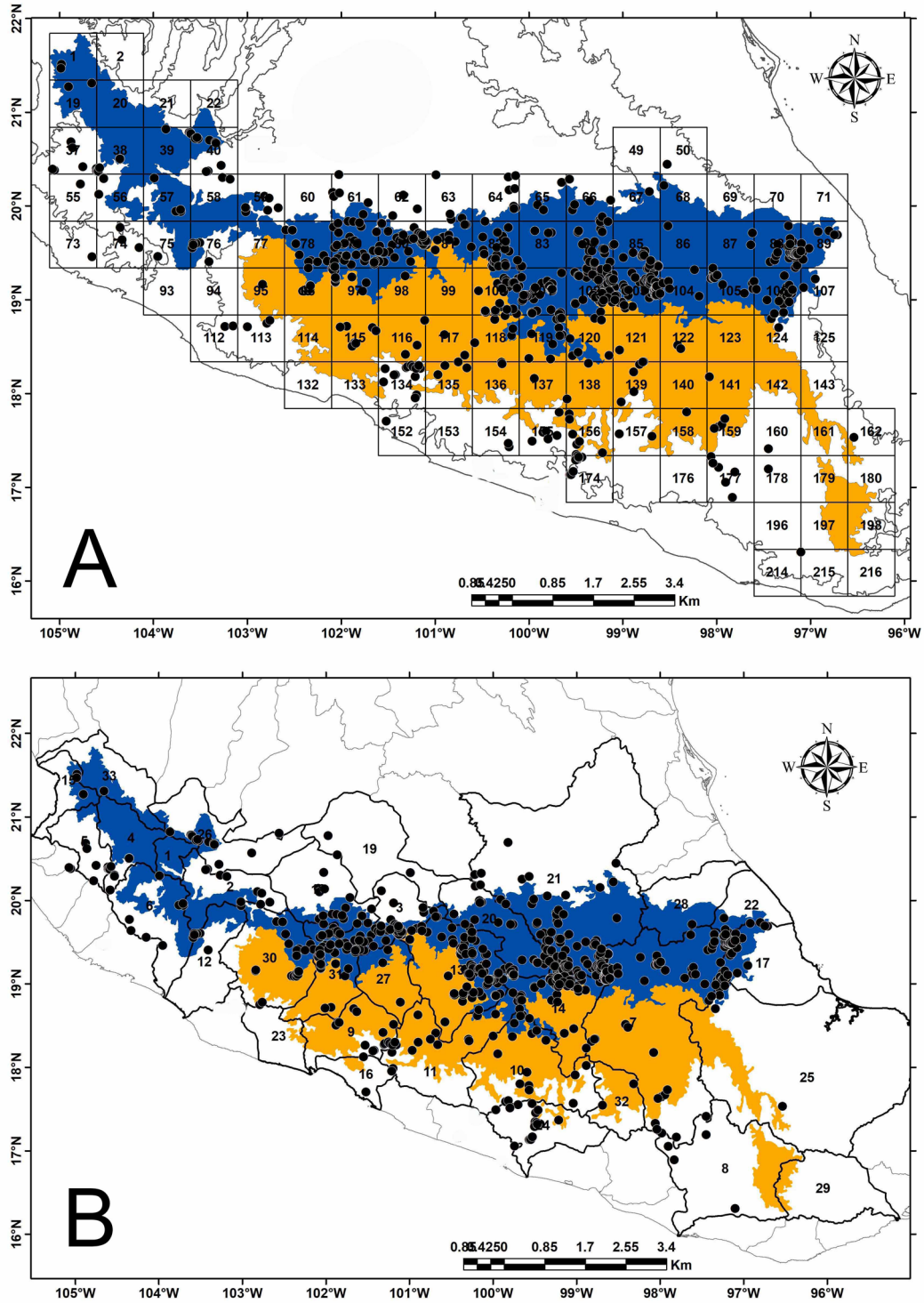


Figure 1. Collecting localities of 151 species of Asteraceae endemic to the BB (orange) and TVB (blue). The study area was divided in grid-cells of 30' latitude and longitude (A) and according to the hydrological basins (B).

hydrological sub-basins (Conabio, 1998) in which these provinces are encompassed. The sub-basins were used in order to know if the Asteraceae endemism patterns are maintained in the geographic space, regardless of the size or scale of areas used in the analysis. The use of hydrological sub-basins allows to circumscribe more naturally the distribution of endemic Asteraceae species to the BB and TVB provinces, constituting predefined areas of endemism that allow determining the relationships between the areas (Morrone, 2014b).

In this way, 216 grid-cells of 30' latitude and longitude were obtained (with an approximate area of 3,000 km²), of which only 53 grids-cells contained records of endemic species of Asteraceae. In addition, both provinces correspond to 33 hydrological sub-basins, 27 of them with information about endemic species (Fig. 1, Table 1). The grid-cell size used was determined following the strategy of Suárez-Mota et al. (2013), based on IUCN recommendations (IUCN, 2012), and representing about 10% of the total distance between the extreme points of the total surface under study.

We analyzed the distribution data of 148 species of Asteraceae endemic both to BB and TVB. Of these species, 79 are distributed only in TVB, 39 occur only in BB and 30 are shared between both provinces (Table 2). To carry out the analyses, the collection records occurring within a maximum distance of 2 contiguous cells (approximately 111 km), out of the study biogeographic provinces limits were considered, with the aim of including the full records of the endemic species in order to fulfill their complete distribution. The information about the species and their collection sites come from the personal database of one of the authors (JLV), although most of the records are available in public data bases, such as GBIF (www.gbif.org), UNIBIO of the Instituto de Biología, UNAM (www.unibio.unam.mx), and SNIB of the Comisión Nacional para el Conocimiento y Uso de la Biodiversidad (Conabio, www.conabio.gob.mx). However, the database and matrices with which this study was carried out will be available from the authors upon request. In total, 901 unique records were evaluated, to which geographic coordinates were assigned when the records lacked them, in addition to corroborating that the georeferenced records were within the biogeographic provinces analyzed or no more than 2 cells away from them.

The EA was performed using NDM/VNDM version 3.0 (Szumik & Goloboff, 2004), which uses an optimality criterion and calculates an endemism index (*E*), that takes into account the number of endemics and the distributional restriction of the taxa in a given area. In this way, areas with a higher index value are postulated as areas of endemism (Escalante, 2009, 2015; Szumik & Goloboff, 2004; Szumik

Table 1

Hydrological sub-basins occurring within of the BB and the TVB.

Identifer	Hydrological subbasin
1	La Vega-Cocula
2	Lago Chapala
3	Lago de Pátzcuaro-Cuitzeo y Lago de Yuriria
4	Río Ameca-Atenguillo
5	Río Ameca-Ixtapa
6	Río Armería
7	Río Atoyac-A
8	Río Atoyac-B
9	Río Balsas-Infiernillo
10	Río Balsas-Mezcala
11	Río Balsas-Zirándalo
12	Río Coahuayana
13	Río Cutzamala
14	Río Grande de Amacuzac
15	Río Huicicila-San Blas
16	Río Ixtapa y otros
17	Río Jamapa y otros
18	Río Lerma-Chapala
19	Río Lerma-Salamanca
20	Río Lerma-Toluca
21	Río Moctezuma
22	Río Nautla y otros
23	Río Nexpe y otros
24	Río Papagayo
25	Río Papaloapan
26	Río Santiago Guadalajara
27	Río Tacámbaro
28	Río Tecolutla
29	Río Tehuantepec
30	Río Tepalcatepec
31	Río Tepalcatepec-Infiernillo
32	Río Tlapaneco
33	Santiago-Aguamilpa

et al., 2002). Individually, a taxon will have a maximum *e* value (= 1) if it is present in all the grid-cells evaluated; on the contrary, if the taxon is found only in 1 or few of the evaluated cells, the *e* value will be lower. The value of *E* depends on the number of taxa included in the study area; that is, the more taxa that are considered endemic (high

Table 2

Species of Asteraceae endemic to the BB and the TVB biogeographic provinces analyzed in this study.

	Species*	Endemic	
		BB	TVB
1	<i>Acourtia lepidopoda</i> (B.L. Rob.) Reveal & R.M. King	X	X
2	<i>Acourtia michoacana</i> (B.L. Rob.) Reveal & R.M. King	X	X
3	<i>Acourtia pringlei</i> (B.L. Rob. & Greenm.) Reveal & R.M. King		X
4	<i>Ageratina arsenei</i> (B.L. Rob.) R.M. King & H. Rob.		X
5	<i>Ageratina colimana</i> B.L. Turner		X
6	<i>Ageratina enixa</i> (B.L. Rob.) R.M. King & H. Rob.		X
7	<i>Ageratina iltisii</i> B.L. Turner		X
8	<i>Ageratina jocotepecana</i> B.L. Turner		X
9	<i>Ageratina lasia</i> (B.L. Rob.) R.M. King & H. Rob.	X	X
10	<i>Ageratina moorei</i> B.L. Turner		X
11	<i>Ageratina neohintoniorum</i> B.L. Turner	X	X
12	<i>Ageratina pendula</i> Panero & Villaseñor	X	
13	<i>Ageratina perezii</i> B.L. Turner		X
14	<i>Ageratina photina</i> (B.L. Rob.) R.M. King & H. Rob.	X	X
15	<i>Ageratina spooneri</i> B.L. Turner		X
16	<i>Ageratum platypodium</i> B.L. Rob.		X
17	<i>Aldama subcanescens</i> (S.F. Blake) E.E. Schill. & Panero		X
18	<i>Alloispermum longiradiatum</i> (Urbatsch & B.L. Turner) B.L. Turner	X	
19	<i>Archibaccharis simplex</i> S.F. Blake		X
20	<i>Archibaccharis veracruzana</i> G.L. Nesom		X
21	<i>Astranthium laetificum</i> De Jong		X
22	<i>Astranthium reichei</i> Rzed.		X
23	<i>Baccharis erosoricola</i> Rzed.		X
24	<i>Baccharis macrocephala</i> Sch. Bip. ex Greenm.		X
25	<i>Bidens colimana</i> Melchert		X
26	<i>Bidens gracillima</i> Sherff	X	
27	<i>Bidens gypsophila</i> Miranda	X	
28	<i>Bidens hintonii</i> (Sherff) Melchert	X	
29	<i>Bidens ocellatus</i> (Greenm.) Melchert	X	X
30	<i>Bidens pringlei</i> Greenm.	X	X

Table 2. Continued

	Species*	Endemic	
		BB	TVB
31	<i>Bidens purpurorum</i> Bitter & Petersen		X
32	<i>Brickellia huahuapana</i> B.L. Turner		X
33	<i>Brickellia jimenezii</i> Hinojosa & Cruz-Durán	X	
34	<i>Brickellia leonis</i> Rzed. & Calderón		X
35	<i>Brickellia serboana</i> B.L. Turner		X
36	<i>Carminatia papagayana</i> B.L. Turner		X
37	<i>Cirsium cernuum</i> Lag.		X
38	<i>Cirsium jorullense</i> (Kunth) Spreng.		X
39	<i>Cirsium liebmannii</i> (Sch. Bip. ex Klatt) Petr.		X
40	<i>Cirsium lomatolepis</i> (Hemsl.) Petr.		X
41	<i>Cirsium nivale</i> (Kunth) Sch. Bip.		X
42	<i>Cirsium pascuarensense</i> (Kunth) Spreng.		X
43	<i>Coreocarpus ixtapanus</i> B.L. Turner	X	X
44	<i>Cosmos deficiens</i> (Sherff) Melchert		X
45	<i>Cosmos jaliscensis</i> Sherff		X
46	<i>Cosmos landii</i> Sherff		X
47	<i>Cosmos longipetiolatus</i> Melchert		X
48	<i>Cosmos nitidus</i> Paray		X
49	<i>Cosmos pseudoperfoliatus</i> Art. Castro, Harker & Aarón Rodr.		X
50	<i>Cosmos ramirezianus</i> Art. Castro, Harker & Aarón Rodr.		X
51	<i>Chaptalia hintonii</i> Bullock	X	X
52	<i>Chionolaena lavandulifolia</i> (Kunth) Benth. & Hook. f. ex B.D. Jacks.		X
53	<i>Chrysanthellum involutum</i> Paul G. Wilson	X	
54	<i>Dahlia barkeriae</i> Knowles & Westc.		X
55	<i>Dahlia brevis</i> P.D. Sorensen		X
56	<i>Dahlia parvibracteata</i> Saar & P.D. Sorensen	X	X
57	<i>Dahlia rudis</i> P.D. Sorensen		X
58	<i>Davilanthus huajuapanus</i> (Panero & Villaseñor) E.E. Schill. & Panero	X	
59	<i>Davilanthus veracruzanus</i> B.L. Turner		X
60	<i>Dendroviguiera guerrerana</i> (Panero & E.E. Schill.) E.E. Schill. & Panero	X	
61	<i>Dendroviguiera mirandae</i> (Panero & E.E. Schill.) E.E. Schill. & Panero	X	X
62	<i>Dendroviguiera splendens</i> (Panero & E.E. Schill.) E.E. Schill. & Panero	X	X

Table 2. Continued

Species*	Endemic	
	BB	TVB
63 <i>Electranthera mutica</i> (DC.) Mesfin, D.J. Crawford & Pruski		X
64 <i>Eremosis solorzanoana</i> (Rzed. & Calderón) Pruski		X
65 <i>Erigeron annuactis</i> G.L. Nesom		X
66 <i>Erigeron morelensis</i> Greenm.		X
67 <i>Eryngiophyllum pinnatisectum</i> Paul G. Wilson	X	
68 <i>Flaveria kochiana</i> B.L. Turner	X	
69 <i>Grindelia nelsonii</i> Steyerm.		X
70 <i>Grindelia sublanuginosa</i> Steyerm.		X
71 <i>Guardiola pappifera</i> Paul G. Wilson	X	
72 <i>Guardiola thompsonii</i> Van Faasen	X	X
73 <i>Gutierrezia dunalii</i> (Speng.) G.L. Nesom	X	X
74 <i>Heliopsis brachactis</i> Standl. ex T.R. Fisher	X	
75 <i>Hymenostephium woronowii</i> (S.F. Blake) E.E. Schill. & Panero	X	X
76 <i>Hymenothrix greenmanii</i> (Heiser) B.L. Turner	X	
77 <i>Jaegeria robustior</i> Rzed.	X	X
78 <i>Jaegeria sterilis</i> McVaugh		X
79 <i>Lagascea heteropappus</i> Hemsl.	X	X
80 <i>Lasiantha squarrosa</i> (Greenm.) K.M. Becker	X	
81 <i>Leiboldia guerreroana</i> (S.B. Jones) H. Rob.	X	
82 <i>Liabellum hintoniorum</i> (B.L. Turner) H. Rob.	X	
83 <i>Mexerion sarmentosum</i> (Klatt) G.L. Nesom	X	X
84 <i>Microspermum debile</i> Benth.		X
85 <i>Microspermum flaccidum</i> Paul G. Wilson	X	X
86 <i>Nelsonianthus tapianus</i> (B.L. Turner) C. Jeffrey		X
87 <i>Neurolaena balsana</i> B.L. Turner	X	
88 <i>Oritrophium orizabense</i> G.L. Nesom		X
89 <i>Pectis exilis</i> D.J. Keil	X	
90 <i>Pectis holochaeta</i> (S.F. Blake) D.J. Keil	X	
91 <i>Pectis leavenworthii</i> Standl.	X	
92 <i>Perymenium episcopale</i> J.J. Fay	X	
93 <i>Perymenium garciaruzii</i> Rzed.		X
94 <i>Perymenium ibarrarum</i> Rzed. & Calderón		X
95 <i>Perymenium paneroi</i> B.L. Turner		X

Table 2. Continued

Species*	Endemic	
	BB	TVB
96 <i>Perymenium reticulatum</i> J.J. Fay		X
97 <i>Perymenium rogmavaghii</i> Rzed. & Calderón	X	
98 <i>Philactis fayi</i> A.M. Torres		X
99 <i>Piqueria glandulosa</i> B.L. Turner	X	X
100 <i>Porophyllum warnockii</i> R.R. Johnson	X	X
101 <i>Psacalium hintonii</i> (Pippen) H. Rob. & Brettell		X
102 <i>Psacalium matudae</i> H. Rob. & Brettell	X	X
103 <i>Psacalium napellifolium</i> (Schauer) H. Rob. & Brettell		X
104 <i>Pseudognaphalium altamiranum</i> (Greenm.) Anderb.		X
105 <i>Pseudognaphalium oxyphyllum</i> (DC.) Kirp.		X
106 <i>Roldana glinophylla</i> H. Rob. & Brettell	X	
107 <i>Roldana hederifolia</i> (Hemsl.) H. Rob. & Brettell	X	X
108 <i>Roldana hintonii</i> H. Rob. & Brettell		X
109 <i>Rumfordia revealii</i> H. Rob.	X	
110 <i>Selloa plantaginea</i> Kunth		X
111 <i>Senecio mulgediifolius</i> S. Schauer		X
112 <i>Senecio orizabensis</i> Sch. Bip. ex Hemsl.		X
113 <i>Senecio procumbens</i> Kunth		X
114 <i>Senecio roseus</i> Sch. Bip.		X
115 <i>Simsia tenuis</i> (Fernald) S.F. Blake	X	
116 <i>Stevia cordifolia</i> Benth.		X
117 <i>Stevia hintonii</i> (Grashoff) B.L. Turner	X	
118 <i>Stevia hypomalaca</i> B.L. Rob.	X	X
119 <i>Stevia macvaughii</i> Grashoff		X
120 <i>Stevia mascotensis</i> Soejima & Yahara		X
121 <i>Stevia mitopoda</i> B.L. Rob.	X	
122 <i>Stevia totalcoana</i> B.L. Turner		X
123 <i>Stevia vernicosa</i> Greenm.		X
124 <i>Tridax trilobata</i> (Cav.) Hemsl.	X	X
125 <i>Trigonospermum alexandri</i> Rzed., Calderón & Pérez-Calix		X
126 <i>Trigonospermum auriculatum</i> B.L. Turner	X	
127 <i>Trixis alata</i> D. Don		X
128 <i>Verbesina calzadae</i> Panero & Villaseñor	X	
129 <i>Verbesina cuautlensis</i> McVaugh		X

Table 2. Continued

Species*	Endemic	
	BB	TVB
130 <i>Verbesina fusiformis</i> McVaugh		X
131 <i>Verbesina juxtlahuacensis</i> Panero & Villaseñor	X	
132 <i>Verbesina linearis</i> (McVaugh) B.L. Turner		X
133 <i>Verbesina machucana</i> B.L. Turner		X
134 <i>Verbesina paneroi</i> B.L. Turner		X
135 <i>Verbesina pietatis</i> McVaugh	X	X
136 <i>Verbesina pterocaula</i> DC.	X	X
137 <i>Verbesina reyesii</i> Panero & Villaseñor	X	
138 <i>Verbesina seatonii</i> S.F. Blake		X
139 <i>Verbesina stenophylla</i> Greenm.	X	X
140 <i>Verbesina villasenorii</i> B.L. Turner	X	
141 <i>Verbesina xicoana</i> B.L. Turner		X
142 <i>Viguiera moreliana</i> B.L. Turner		X
143 <i>Viguiera sultepecana</i> Paray	X	
144 <i>Viguiera tepoxtlensis</i> Paray	X	X
145 <i>Villanova achillaeoides</i> (Less.) Less.		X
146 <i>Wedelia cordiformis</i> McVaugh		X
147 <i>Wedelia keilii</i> B.L. Turner	X	X
148 <i>Wedelia simsii</i> McVaugh		X

* The database and matrices with which this table was built will be available from the authors upon request.

e values), the greater the value of *E* (Noguera-Urbano & Escalante, 2015; Szumik & Goloboff, 2004). EA requires that the study area is divided into grids previously defined by the user. In this way, the areas (sets of grid-cells) that are congruent with the distribution of as many species as possible are evaluated (Munguía-Lino et al., 2016). The surface of BB and TVB, as well as the surface of the hydrological sub-basins that include these provinces, were divided into grid-cells of 30' latitude and longitude (Fig. 1). In summary, NDM/VNDM generated 216 cells for both provinces and 242 cells considering hydrological sub-basins.

NDM/VNDM also requires a list of species with their respective geographic coordinates. Such a list is automatically transformed into a matrix of presences (1) and absences (0) with respect to each of the grid-cells of the study area (Szumik & Goloboff, 2004; Szumik et al., 2002). The configuration of the program was carried out following the recommendations of Munguía-Lino et al.

(2016). The areas of endemism were selected using the search ran 1,000 times and keeping overlapping as subsets when 98% of species superposition was recorded as unique; in addition, the edge effect was activated. From the subsets of areas obtained, those species with a minimum score of 0.6 were chosen and the consensus of these selected areas were calculated considering 30% species similarity under a strict consensus.

To carry out the PAE, a matrix of 151 species (columns) by 53 grid-cells (rows) was generated. For the analysis using hydrological sub-basins a matrix of 148 species (columns) by 27 sub-basins (rows) was generated. Once the matrices were prepared, they were introduced into the TNT (Goloboff & Catalano, 2016) program to generate the PAE, instructing the program to carry out the analysis through a Wagner network, with a value of 10 in the random seed and to perform 100 replicas. The rest of the parameters were assigned by default. The cladograms obtained with the TNT program were saved and a strict consensus visualized with Winclada 1.00.08 (Nixon, 2002). Results were represented as maps using ArcMap 10.1 (ESRI, 2010).

Results

Areas of endemism identified with the EA by grid-cells

The analysis based on grid-cells identified 8 areas of endemism and 7 consensus areas located along the TVB and towards the central and east of the BB (Table 3, Fig. 2). The endemism index (*E*) values vary from 1.8 to 4.63 and 25 species (16.5% from total) showed high *e* values, characterizing such areas of endemism (Table 3). Figure 2 shows the placement of the consensus areas, which are described as follows:

Western TVB. In the western portion of the TVB coincided 2 consensus areas (2 and 3), including 9 grid-cells supported by 7 TVB strict endemic species (*Ageratina jocotepecana* B.L. Turner, *Ageratum platypodium* B.L. Rob., *Cosmos ramirezianus* Art. Castro, Harker & Aarón Rodr., *C. deficiens* (Sherff) Melchert, *C. longipetiolatus* Melchert, *Grindelia sublanuginosa* Steyerf., and *Stevia mascotensis* Soejima & Yahara).

Central-Eastern TVB. In this area coincided 3 consensus areas (4, 5 and 7), which included 17 grid-cells located at central and eastern TVB. This area is supported by 13 species, 7 of them TVB strict endemics, 1 BB strict endemic, and 5 shared by both provinces (Table 3).

Central BB. This area comprises 6 consensus areas including 5 grid-cells situated at the central part of BB and is supported by 2 strict endemic species to this province (*Chrysanthellum involutum* Paul G. Wilson and *Eryngiophyllum pinnatisectum* Paul G. Wilson).

Eastern BB. This area includes one consensus area comprising 5 grid-cells located in the eastern part of BB and is supported by 3 strict endemic species of this province: *Dendroviguiera guerrerana* (Panero & E.E. Schill.) E.E. Schill. & Panero, *Lasianthaea squarrosa* (Greenm.) K.M. Becker, and *Stevia mitopoda* B.L. Rob.

Areas of endemism identified with the EA by hydrological sub-basins

The analysis based on hydrological sub-basins revealed the occurrence of 5 areas of endemism and 5 consensus areas (Table 3, Fig. 2B). The Endemicity index values vary from 2.23 to 3.63 and 18 species characterizing such areas of endemism showed high *e* values (Fig. 2B). Figure 2 displays the placement of the consensus areas, which are described as follows:

Eastern-Central area. This area includes 16 grid-cells located in the eastern-central part of the study area and comprises 3 consensus areas (1, 3 and 4). Such grids comprise part of 11 hydrological sub-basins (Río Atoyac-A, Río Balsas-Mezcala, Río Grande de Amacuzac, Río Moctezuma, as well as small parts of the Río Balsas-Zirándalo, Río Cutzamala, Río Jamapa, Río Lerma-Toluca, Río Papagayo, Río Tecolutla and Río Tlapaneco [Fig. 2B]). Eleven species defining this consensus area of which 4 are strict endemics of the TVB, 3 are strict endemics of BB and 4 are shared by both provinces (Table 3).

Western-Central area. This area includes 9 cell grids located at the western-central portion of the study area and comprises 2 consensus areas (2 and 5). These grid cells occupy parts of 10 hydrological sub-basins (Lago de Pátzcuaro-Cuitzeo and Lago de Yuriria, Río Coahuayana, Río Lerma-Chapala, Río Tepalcatepec, Río Tepalcatepec-Infiernillo, as well as small parts of the Río Cutzamala, Río Lerma-Salamanca, Río Lerma-Toluca, Río Nexpe, and Río Tacámbaro). The area is supported by 7 species, 4 of them TVB strict endemics (*Astranthium laetificum* De Jong, *Brickellia leonis* Rzed. & Calderón, *Eremosis solorzanoana* (Rzed. & Calderón) Pruski, and *Viguiera moreliana* B.L. Turner), 2 BB strict endemics (*Pectis leavenworthii* Standl. and *Roldana glinophylla* H. Rob. & Brettell) and 1 distributed both in BB and TVB (*Acourtia michoacana* (B.L. Rob.) Reveal & R.M. King).

Areas of endemism identified with PAE by grid-cells

A number of 50 equally parsimonious trees based on 151 species and 87 grid-cells were obtained, all them with a TBR score of 194 (Fig. 3A). The strict consensus of these trees recovered a single area of endemism with 4 exclusive species (Fig. 2C). This area records 4 TBV strict endemic species (*Cosmos deficiens*, *C. jaliscensis*, *C. longipetiolatus*, and *Stevia mascotensis*). In addition,

the analysis showed 1 candidate grid-cell to be considered a “micro-area of endemism” because it contains at least 2 TBV strict endemic species (*Cosmos ramirezianus* and *Grindelia sublanuginosa*) (Table 4, Fig. 2C). This micro-area of endemism is located at the western part of the province, close to the previous area of endemism (Fig. 2C).

Areas of endemism identified with PAE by hydrological sub-basins

The PAE analysis using the 27 sub-basins resulted in 100 parsimonious trees, recovering 3 areas of endemism supported by 7 endemic species (Table 4, Fig. 3B). One area of endemism is located in the western section of the studied region, corresponding to the Río Ameca-Atenguillo and Río Ameca-Ixtapa sub-basins (Fig. 2D). Both basins share 2 TBV strict endemic species (*Cosmos jaliscensis* and *C. longipetiolatus*). A second area of endemism comprises 2 sub-basins placed at the western-central portion, corresponding to the Río Tepalcatepec and Río Tepalcatepec-Infiernillo sub-basins (Fig. 2D); this area is supported by 3 species, 2 of them BB strict endemics (*Pectis leavenworthii* and *Simsia tenuis*) and 1 shared by both biogeographic provinces (*Piqueria glandulosa*) (Table 4). Finally, at the middle of the analyzed sub-basins, is located the third area of endemism, forming part of the Río Cutzamala and Río Grande de Amacuzac sub-basins, supported by 2 endemic species distributed both in BB and TVB provinces (Table 4; Fig. 2D).

Discussion

The BB and TVB biogeographic provinces have been recognized as rich in Asteraceae endemic species restricted to them. Rodríguez-Jiménez et al. (2005) reported 48 endemic species to BB, while Rzedowski (2020) reported 116 endemic species to TVB. A critical review of the endemism in both provinces updated the figures to 39 for the former and 79 for the latter (Table 2). Several discrepancies among the species included in this paper and those former publications will be evident; taxonomic changes, but especially as result of recent fieldwork and species formerly considered strict endemics to one province, are now recorded as part of a wider area. An example of changes in taxonomic circumscription is *Wedelia cronquistii* B.L. Turner, a species accepted by Rzedowski (2020) but now considered a synonym of *W. greenmanii* B.L. Turner by Strother (1991), a species reaching northern Mexico in its distribution. One example of endemic species of wider distribution is *Coreopsis rhyacophila* Greenm., cited by Rodríguez-Jiménez et al. (2005) as endemic to BB, but known to occur at the Sierra

Table 3

Consensus areas identified by the endemism analysis using the species of Asteraceae endemic to the BB and the TVB. First the results using the grids-cells are indicated and later those obtained using the hydrological sub-basins.

Grid-cells of the TVB				
Consensus area		Number of species defining the area	Maximum score	Endemic species and endemism value (<i>e</i>)
Western	2	3	2.5	<i>Cosmos deficiens</i> (0.750) <i>Cosmos longipetiolatus</i> (0.750) <i>Stevia mascotensis</i> (0.750)
	3	4	3.05	<i>Ageratina jocotepecana</i> (0.7) <i>Ageratum platypodum</i> (0.7) <i>Cosmos ramirezianus</i> (0.7) <i>Grindelia sublanuginosa</i> (0.7)
Central-Eastern	4	4	3.38	<i>Ageratina enixa</i> (0.658) <i>Chionolaena lavandulifolia</i> (0.848) <i>Senecio procumbens</i> (0.875) <i>Senecio roseus</i> (0.759)
	5	7	4.63	<i>Bidens ocellatus</i> (0.750) <i>Cosmos nitidus</i> (0.833) <i>Dahlia rudis</i> (0.694) <i>Gutierrezia dunalii</i> (0.875) <i>Roldana hintonii</i> (0.833) <i>Stevia hypomalaca</i> (0.833) <i>Viguiera tepoxtlensis</i> (0.750)
	7	2	1.8	<i>Verbesina pietatis</i> (0.750) <i>Viguiera moreliana</i> (0.8)
Grid-cells of the BB				
Central	6	2	1.95	<i>Chrysanthellum involutum</i> (1.0) <i>Eryngiophyllum pinnatisectum</i> (0.7) <i>Dendroviguiera guerrerana</i> (0.7)
Eastern	1	3	2.42	<i>Lasianthaea squarrosa</i> (0.771) <i>Stevia mitopoda</i> (0.7)
Hydrological subbasins				
Eastern-Central	1	5	3.63	<i>Acourtia lepidopoda</i> (0.635) <i>Ageratina photina</i> (0.667) <i>Bidens ocellatus</i> (0.667) <i>Gutierrezia dunalii</i> (0.750) <i>Senecio mulgediifolius</i> (0.667)
	3	3	2.55	<i>Dendroviguiera guerrerana</i> (0.7) <i>Lasianthaea squarrosa</i> (0.9) <i>Stevia mitopoda</i> (0.7)
	4	3	2.23	<i>Baccharis macrocephala</i> (0.688) <i>Cirsium lomatolepis</i> (0.688) <i>Senecio procumbens</i> (0.609)
Western-Central	2	3	2.32	<i>Acourtia michoacana</i> (0.786) <i>Pectis leavenworthii</i> (0.643) <i>Roldana glinophylla</i> (0.643)
	5	4	3.30	<i>Astranthium laetificum</i> (0.833) <i>Brickellia leonis</i> (0.833) <i>Eremosis solorzanoana</i> (0.694) <i>Viguiera moreliana</i> (0.694)

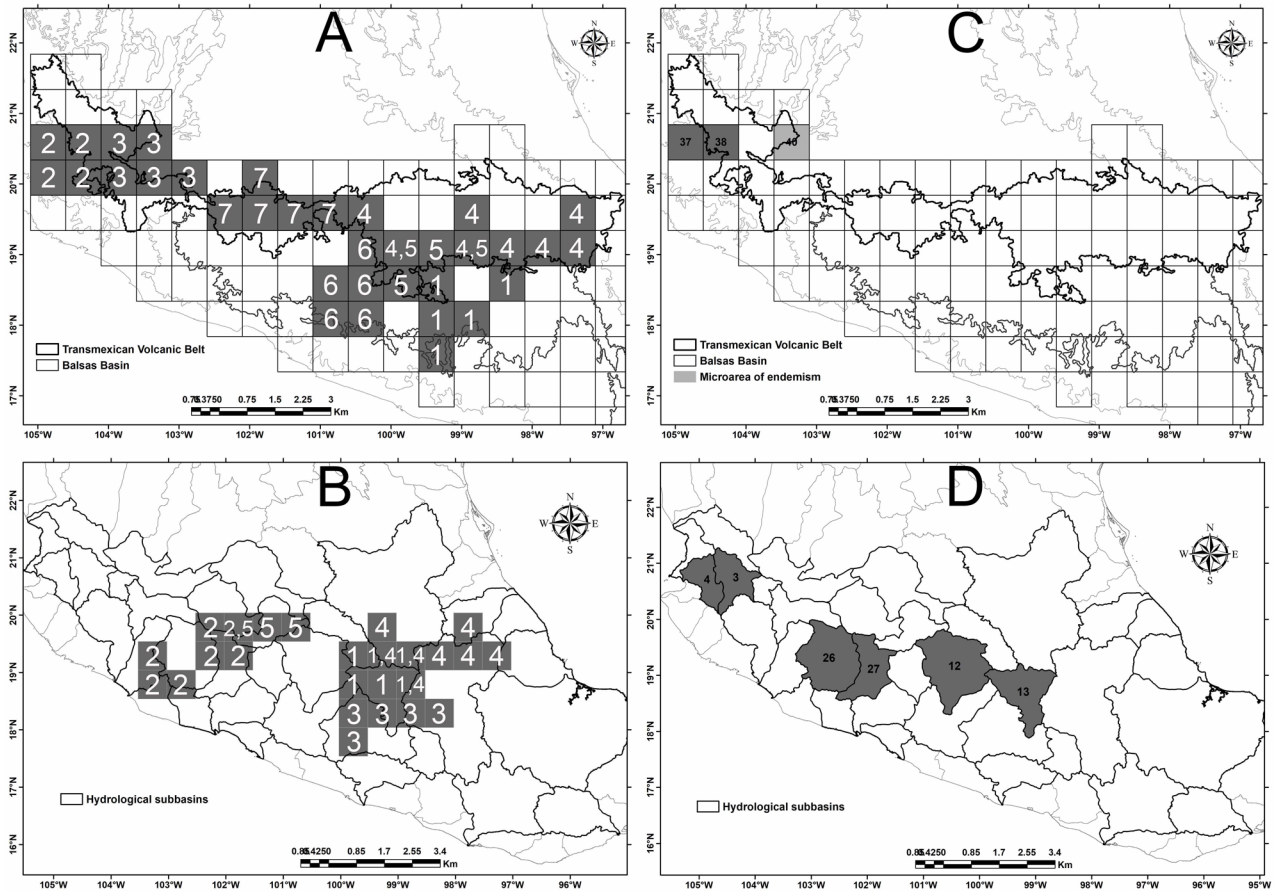


Figure 2. Areas of endemism identified in the biogeographic provinces BB and TVB. A and B show the results obtained with the endemism analysis (EA) and C and D those obtained with the parsimony analysis of endemism (PAE). In some cases, there is spatial coincidence between the areas of endemism, for which the overlapping areas are indicated separated by a “comma”.

Table 4

Areas of endemism and micro-endemism (*) identified with a parsimony analysis of endemism (PAE) of the BB and the TVB. The species supporting the areas of endemism are also indicated.

Areas of endemism by grids		
Grid cell	Number of species	Endemic species
37, 38	4	<i>Cosmos deficiens</i> , <i>C. jaliscensis</i> , <i>C. longipetiolatus</i> , <i>Stevia mascotensis</i>
40*	2	<i>Cosmos ramirezianus</i> , <i>Grindelia sublanuginosa</i>
Areas of endemism by hydrological subbasins		
Endemism area	Number of species	Endemic species
Río Ameca-Atenguillo and Río Ameca-Ixtapa	2	<i>Cosmos jaliscensis</i> , <i>C. longipetiolatus</i>
Río Cutzamala and Río Grande de Amacuzac	2	<i>Acourtia lepidopoda</i> , <i>Porophyllum warnockii</i>
Río Tepalcatepec and Río Tepalcatepec-Infiernillo	3	<i>Pectis leavenworthii</i> , <i>Piqueria glandulosa</i> , <i>Simsia tenuis</i>

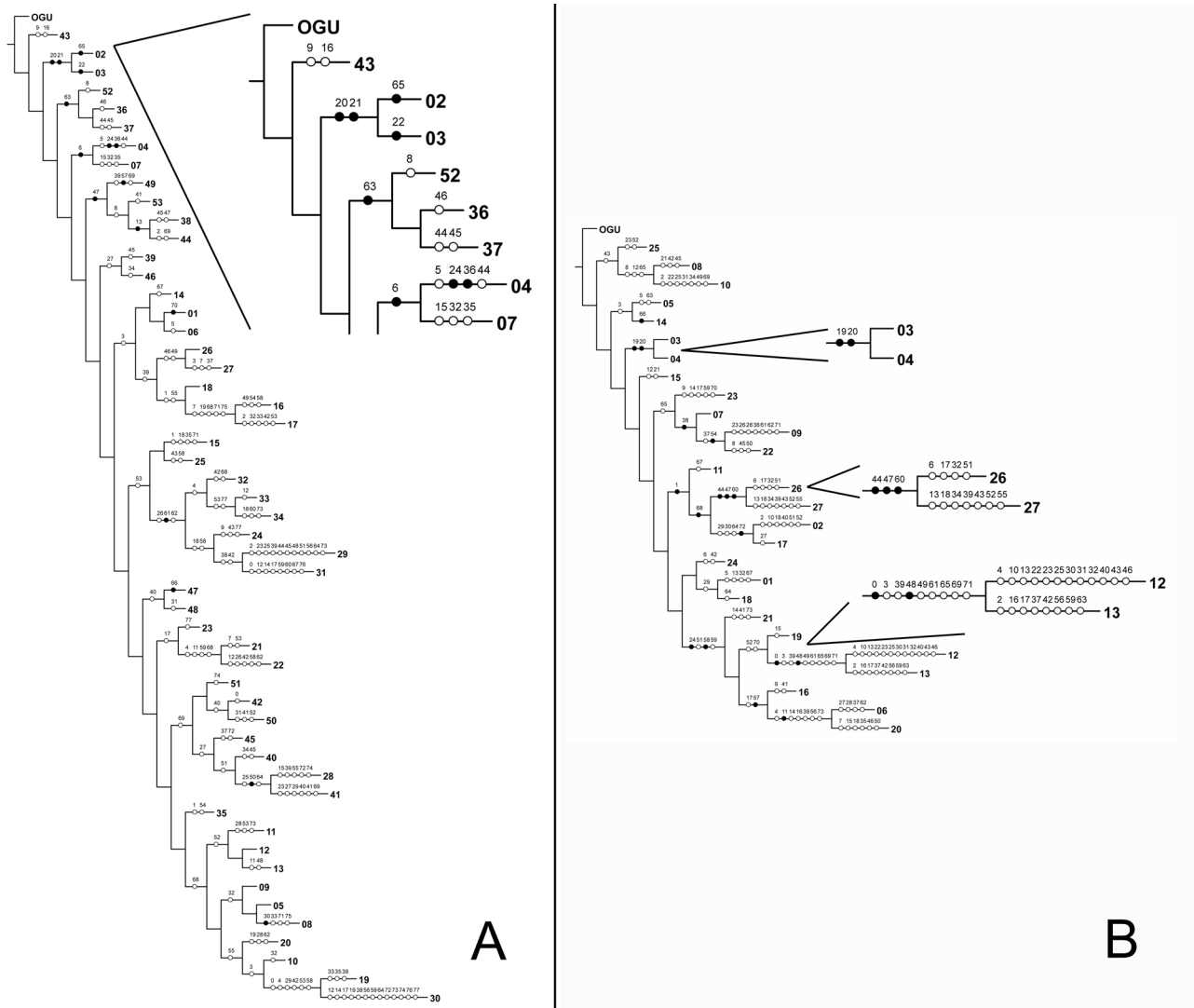


Figure 3. Cladograms obtained with the parsimony analysis of endemism (PAE) rooted on Operative Geographic Units (OGU's). A) Strict consensus from 50 equally parsimonious trees using 87 grid-cells. A close-up of the branches of interest is shown on the right. B) The tree obtained using the 30 hydrological sub-basins. A close-up of the branches of interest is shown on the right. In bold the species restricted to the grid-cells are indicated; the white circles represent homoplasy. Above the branches the numerical identifier of the species as cited in Table 1 are shown.

Madre Oriental and the xerophytic regions of Hidalgo and Querétaro.

TVB is a mountain chain covered mostly by temperate forests (*Pinus*, *Pinus-Quercus*, and *Quercus* forests) and in some protected ravines the occurrence of humid mountain forests is also recorded (Flores & Gerez, 1994; Rzedowski, 1978). Species of Asteraceae are favored by the presence of such biomes, concentrating the greatest proportion of endemic species. In contrast, only 39 species distribute exclusively in the Balsas Basin, which is predominantly covered by seasonally dry tropical forests (Fernández-

Nava et al., 1998; Pineda-García et al., 2007; Rodríguez-Jiménez et al., 2005). A non-negligible number of endemic species (30) is shared between both provinces, without a clearly defined ecological preference (Table 2).

Relations between areas of endemism by AE and PAE

Even using the same data of the Asteraceae species endemic to the biogeographic provinces under study, differences were obtained both in the EA and in the PAE, in the number of areas of endemism identified as well as in the number of species that support them (Morrone, 2014b).

However, both methods identified areas of endemism in the western portion of the TVB, when carrying out the EA by cells (Fig. 2A), and when analyzing the data with the PAE by cells and hydrological sub-basins (Fig. 2C, D). It should be noted that Estrada-Márquez et al. (2020) mentioned that the volcanic activity of the TVB has occurred asynchronously along its surface, beginning in its western portion and continuing more recently to the east, highlighting it as an older area in the TVB, a region in which both methods identified the areas of endemism previously indicated.

Particularly, endemism analysis with both grid-cells and hydrological sub-basins, revealed important sites as areas of endemism. Although they are not characterized by a large number of species (Table 3), they show coincidences in specific areas at the center and west of the study area, specifically in the portion corresponding to the TVB (Fig. 2A, B). PAE identified a single area of endemism based on grid-cells division; however, the analysis carried out allowed to identify one so-called micro-area of endemism, which contains 2 endemic species not shared with contiguous grid-cells. This micro-area is located at the western portion of the study area, near to the only identified area of endemism through the PAE (Fig. 2C).

Areas of endemism in the Transmexican Volcanic Belt province

The placement of most of the areas of endemism towards the eastern portion of the TVB, coincides with other results, for example those obtained by Gámez et al. (2012) studying the mastofauna of the region. Similar results were reported by Villaseñor et al. (2006) with mosses and Senecios (Asteraceae). The high richness localities identified by these authors show important geographic congruence with the areas of endemism identified in this study. The areas of endemism here found are included within the East biogeographic district proposed by Escalante et al. (2007) based on mammal data.

At the western and central portions of the TVB, the areas of endemism identified form part of those found by Estrada-Márquez et al. (2020) with a set of Magnoliophyta species. These authors identified such areas of endemism towards the center of the country, particularly in the BB and TVB provinces, and highlighted the relevance of Asteraceae species in identifying them. Likewise, Rodríguez et al. (2018) pointed out the existence of areas of endemism and centers of high species richness for several groups of angiosperms in the western portion of TVB, coinciding several of them with the areas of endemism found in this study. In the same way, the regions of high vascular plant species richness found by Rzedowski (2020) in Jalisco and Michoacán, coincide with the areas of endemism here

identified. In summary, the Transmexican Volcanic Belt has been recognized as an area rich in endemic mammals and other groups (Ceballos & Navarro, 1991), as well as a center of diversification, endemism and biogeographic transition (Gámez et al., 2012). Similarly, Villaseñor and Ortiz (2007), studying the family Asteraceae, coincide that the TVB is a center of diversity and endemism for the family.

Areas of endemism in the Balsas Basin province

Our results support previous findings, pointing out the central-eastern portion of the BB as an important area of endemism. In a similar way, the studies of Castro-Torreblanca et al. (2014) with birds reported the eastern region as of the 3 highest species concentration centers. Rodríguez-Jiménez et al. (2005) pointed out that states that concentrate more than 50% of BB's endemic vascular plant species are Guerrero, Estado de México and Michoacán, which coincide in part with the area of endemism identified in this region. Montañó-Arias et al. (2018) discussed the high endemism values found in the tropical dry forests of the western portion of the BB. The BB areas of endemism found in this study agree with such statement, placing the western part of the BB as the richest in endemic species. Finally, the areas of endemism found towards the central portion of BB coincide with the results of Sosa and De-Nova (2012), who identified one area of endemism towards the center of the BB province based on a set of Mexican angiosperm species.

Natural Protected Areas and areas of endemism

Within the study area, 45 Natural Protected Areas (NPAs) include all or part of their territory, 35 in the TVB, 5 to the BB and 5 sharing surfaces between both provinces (Table 5, Fig. 4). Most of the NPAs are located towards the center and east of the TVB, while in BB a single area is located towards its west part and the other concentrated towards its east portion (Fig. 4). The areas of endemism identified with both EA and PAE indicate that 38 NPAs include portions of the endemism areas (Table 5).

Based on the EA by grid-cells, 33 NPAs matched with them, while for the analysis using hydrological subbasins, 29 NPAs matched with their surface (Table 5). In contrast, the area of endemism identified with PAE using grid cells, as well as the micro-area of endemism matched with 2 NPAs; the same analysis based on hydrological subbasins matched with 19 NPAs (Table 5). A figure of 14 NPAs coincided in 3 out of 4 analyses carried out to identify the areas of endemism (Table 5); among them stand out the Corredor Biológico Chichinautzin, El Tepozteco, Insurgente José María Morelos, Sierra de Huautla and Z.P.F.T.C.C. de los ríos Valle de Bravo, Malacatepec, Tilostoc y Temascaltepec (Table 5).

Table 5

Natural Protected Areas (NPAs) including part of the areas of endemism identified with the endemicity analysis (EA) and the parsimony analysis of endemicity (PAE). The asterisks indicate if it is an NPA of the TVB (*), the BB (**), or share part of both (***).

	Natural protected areas	Areas of endemism by EA		Areas of endemism by PAE		Total areas of endemism
		Grid-cells	Hydrological sub-basins	Grid-Cells	Hydrological sub-basins	
1	*Barranca de Metztitlán					0
2	*Barranca del Cupatitzio	7	2		26, 27	3
3	**Boquerón de Tonalá					0
4	*Bosencheve	4			12, 13	2
5	*C.A.D.N.R. 043 Estado de Nayarit	2, 3		37, 38	4, 3	3
6	*Cañón del Río Blanco	4				1
7	*Cerro de Garnica	7	5		12, 13	3
8	*Cerro de La Estrella	4, 5	1, 4			2
9	*Ciénegas del Lerma	5	1, 4			2
10	*Cofre de Perote o Nauhcampatépetl	4	4			2
11	***Corredor Biológico Chichinautzin	4, 5	1, 4		12, 13	3
12	*Cumbres del Ajusco		1,4		12, 13	2
13	*Desierto de los Leones	5	1, 4			2
14	*Desierto del Carmen o de Nixcongo	5	1		12, 13	3
15	*El Histórico Coyoacán		1, 4			1
16	*El Jabalí					0
17	*El Tepeyac		1, 4			1
18	***El Tepozteco	4, 5	1, 4		12, 13	3
19	*Fuentes Brotantes de Tlalpan	5	1, 4			2
20	**Grutas de Cacahuamilpa	1	1		12, 13	3
21	***Insurgente José María Morelos	7	5		12, 13	3
22	*Insurgente Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla	5	1, 4			2
23	*Iztaccíhuatl-Popocatepetl	4, 5	1, 4		12, 13	3
24	*La Montaña Malinche o Matlalcuéyatl	4	4			2
25	*La Primavera	3		40		2
26	*Lagunas de Zempoala	5	1, 4		12, 13	3
27	*Lomas de Padierna	5	1, 4			2
28	*Los Remedios		1, 4			1
29	*Mariposa Monarca	4			12, 13	2
30	*Molino de Flores Netzahualcóyotl	4	1, 4			2
31	*Nevado de Toluca	4, 5	1		12, 13	3
32	*Pico de Orizaba	4	4			2
33	*Pico de Tancitaro	7	2		26, 27	3
34	*Rayón	4				1
35	*Sacromonte	4, 5	1, 4			2
36	***Sierra de Huautla	1	1, 3		12, 13	3
37	*Sierra de Quila	2, 3			4, 3	2

Table 5. Continued

	Natural protected areas	Areas of endemism by EA		Areas of endemism by PAE		Total areas of endemism
		Grid-cells	Hydrological sub-basins	Grid-Cells	Hydrological sub-basins	
38	**Tehuacán-Cuicatlán	4				1
39	*Tula					0
40	*Volcán Nevado de Colima					0
41	*Xicotécatl	4	4			2
42	**Yagul					0
43	***Z.P.F.T.C.C. de los ríos Valle de Bravo, Malacatepec, Tilostoc y Temascaltepec	4, 6	1		12, 13	3
44	*Z.P.F.V. la Cuenca Hidrográfica del Río Necaxa					0
45	**Zicuirán-Infiernillo				26, 27	1
	Total NPAs	33	29	2	19	38

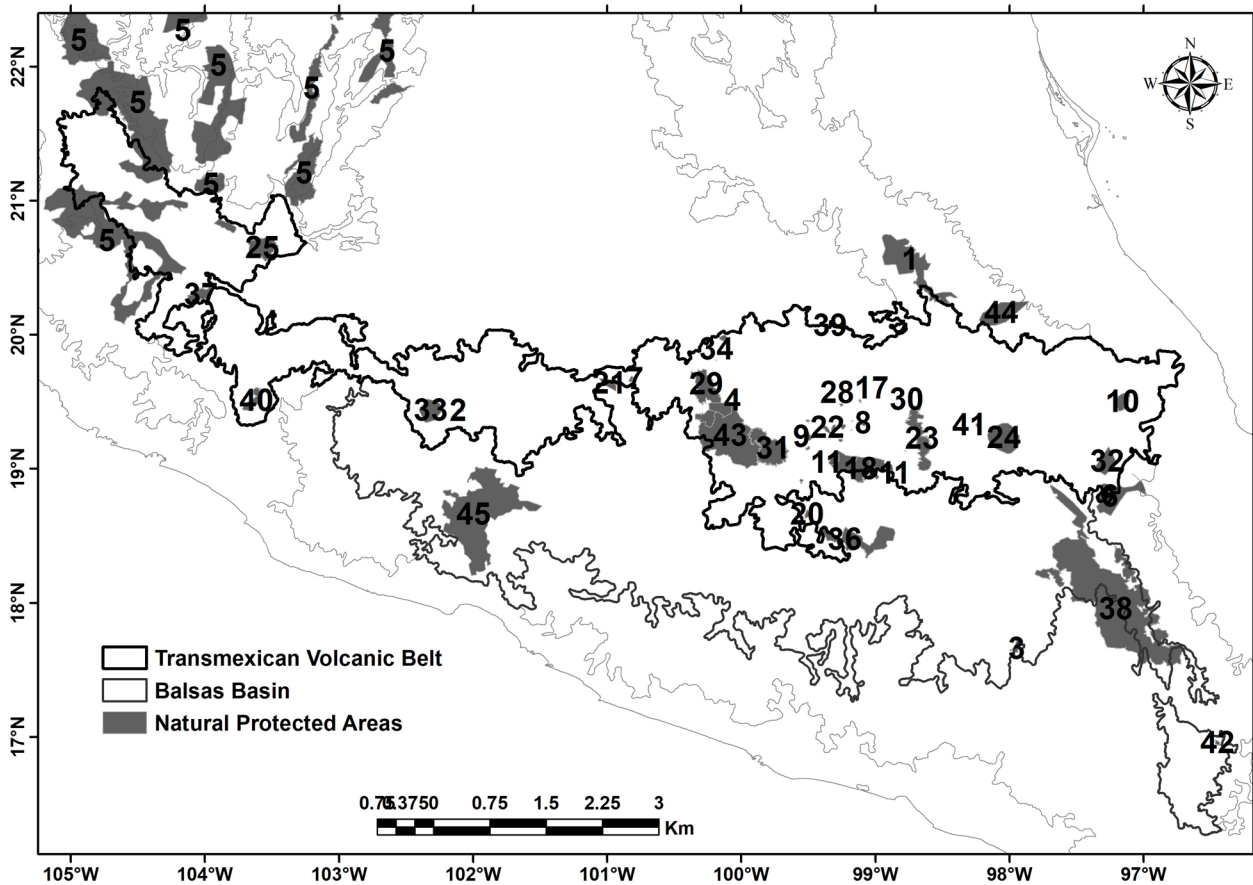


Figure 4. Natural protected areas (NPAs) circumscribed to the biogeographic provinces BB and TVB.

Implications for the conservation of Asteraceae

Endemism has been of particular relevance for the design and delimitation of protected areas. Due to their geographic restriction, endemic species are sensitive to the modification of their environment, particularly if it is due to anthropogenic agents (Alcántara & Paniagua, 2007). The Asteraceae family does not only stand out for its endemism, but because it is well known taxonomically, it is easy to sample, it has representatives of all types of growth forms, and it is distributed over a wide range of habitats. It has also turned out to be a good surrogate for country's biodiversity (Villaseñor et al., 1998, 2007). Thus, conservation of its species as well as the ecosystems in which they are found would also contribute to conserve much of the Mexican plant diversity, especially that threatened by several anthropogenic and natural factors.

Despite the fact that 84% of the NPAs already established inside the study region matched with several of the areas of endemism identified in this study, there are still important regions to be considered due to their endemism and actually not protected by any NPA. Such is the case of the central and southeast portion of the BB, as well as some regions of its western portion; the same situation can be observed within the TVB in its western portion, where there are not enough NPAs (Fig. 4). For this reason, we propose that those areas of endemism whose surface does not have any official protection, have some strategies for their conservation especially due to their coincidence with regions identified as important for different biotic groups (plants, birds and mammals), highlighting them as potentially irreplaceable areas, one of the utmost criteria for the definition of priority areas for conservation (Méndez-Larios et al., 2005).

Acknowledgments

The first author thanks the Posgrado en Ciencias Biológicas of the Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México and Conacyt for the financial support (grant 330014) to carry out her graduate studies. We appreciate the technical support provided by Enrique Ortiz in different aspects of the work. The constructive comments of Leonardo Beltrán-Rodríguez are also appreciated.

References

Alcántara, O., & Paniagua, M. (2007). Patrones de distribución y conservación de las plantas endémicas. In: I. Luna, J. J. Morrone & D. Espinosa (Eds.), *Biodiversidad de la Faja Volcánica Transmexicana*. (pp. 421–438). Mexico City: Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México.

Bonilla-Barbosa, J. R., & Villaseñor, J. L. (2003). *Catálogo de la flora del estado de Morelos*. Cuernavaca: Centro de

Investigaciones Biológicas. Universidad Autónoma del Estado de Morelos.

Castro-Torrealanca, M., Blancas-Calva, E., Rodríguez-Mirón, G. M., & Espinosa-Organista, D. N. (2014). Patrones espaciales de distribución y diversidad de la avifauna en la provincia del Balsas. *Revista Mexicana de Biodiversidad*, 85, 823–830. <https://doi.org/10.7550/rmb.43461>

Ceballos, M. D., & Navarro, D. (1991). Diversity and conservation of Mexican mammals. In M. A. Mares, & D. Schmidly (Eds.), *Topics in Latin American Mammalian Biology: ecology, conservation and education* (pp. 166–197). Norman: Oklahoma University Press.

Conabio (Comisión Nacional para el Conocimiento y Uso de la Biodiversidad). (1998). Subcuencas hidrológicas. In Secretaría de Recursos Hidráulicos, Jefatura de Irrigación y control de Ríos, Dirección de Hidrología (Eds.), *Boletín hidrológico (1970). Subcuencas hidrológicas en mapas de regiones hidrológicas*. Escala más común 1:1000000. México D.F.

Escalante, T. (2009). Un ensayo sobre regionalización biogeográfica. *Revista Mexicana de Biodiversidad*, 80, 551–560. <http://dx.doi.org/10.22201/ib.20078706e.2009.002.627>

Escalante, T. (2015). Parsimony analysis of endemism and analysis of endemism: a fair comparison. *Systematics and Biodiversity*, 13, 413–418. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/14772000.2015.1046966>

Escalante, T., Morrone, J. J., & Rodríguez-Tapia, G. (2013). Biogeographic regions of North American mammals based on endemism. *Biological Journal of the Linnean Society*, 110, 485–499. <https://doi.org/10.1111/bij.12142>

Escalante, T., Rodríguez, G., Gámez, N., León-Paniagua, L., Barrera, O., & Sánchez-Cordero, V. (2007). Biogeografía y conservación de los mamíferos. In I. Luna, J. J. Morrone, & D. Espinosa (Eds.), *Biodiversidad de la Faja Volcánica Transmexicana* (pp. 485–502). Mexico City: Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México.

Estrada-Márquez, A. S., Villaseñor, J. L., & Escalante, T. (2020). Áreas de endemismo de Magnoliophyta en el estado de Morelos, México. *Botanical Sciences*, 98, 377–392. <http://dx.doi.org/10.17129/botsci.2492>

ESRI (Environmental Systems Research Institute). (2010). *ArcGIS 10.0*. Redlands: California.

Fernández-Nava, R., Rodríguez, C., Arreguín, M. L., & Rodríguez, A. (1998). Listado florístico de la Cuenca del Río Balsas, México. *Polibotánica*, 9, 1–151.

Flores, O., & Gerez, P. (1994). *Biodiversidad y conservación en México: vertebrados, vegetación y uso del suelo*. Mexico City: Comisión Nacional para el Conocimiento y Uso de la Biodiversidad. Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México.

Gámez, N., Escalante, T., Rodríguez, G., Linaje, M., & Morrone, J. J. (2012). Caracterización biogeográfica de la Faja Volcánica Transmexicana y análisis de los patrones de distribución de su mastofauna. *Revista Mexicana de Biodiversidad*, 83, 258–272. <http://dx.doi.org/10.22201/ib.20078706e.2012.1.786>

Goloboff, P. A., & Catalano, S. A. (2016). TNT version 1.5, including a full implementation of phylogenetic morpho-

- metrics. *Cladistics*, 32, 221–230. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/cla.12160>
- IUCN. (2012). IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria: Version 3.1. International Union for Conservation of Nature. London: IUCN.
- Méndez-Larios, I., Villaseñor, J. L., Lira, R., Morrone, J. J., Dávila, P., & Ortiz, E. (2005). Toward the identification of a core zone in the Tehuacán-Cuicatlán Biosphere Reserve, Mexico, based on parsimony analysis of endemicity of flowering plant species. *Interciencia*, 30, 267–274.
- Montaño-Arias, G., Luna-Vega, I., Morrone, J. J., & Espinosa, D. (2018). Biogeographical identity of the Mesoamerican dominion with emphasis on seasonally dry tropical forests. *Phytotaxa*, 376, 277–290. <https://doi.org/10.3732/ajb.1600326>
- Morrone, J. J. (1994). On the identification of areas of endemism. *Systematic Biology*, 43, 438–441. <http://dx.doi.org/10.2307/2413679>
- Morrone, J. J. (2006). Biogeographic areas and transition zones of Latin America and the Caribbean Islands based on panbiogeographic and cladistic analyses of the entomofauna. *Annual Review of Entomology*, 51, 467–494. <https://doi.org/10.1146/annurev.ento.50.071803.130447>
- Morrone, J. J. (2007). Hacia una biogeografía evolutiva. *Revista Chilena de Historia Natural*, 80, 509–520. <http://dx.doi.org/10.4067/S0716-078X2007000400011>
- Morrone, J. J. (2014a). Biogeographical regionalization of the Neotropical region. *Zootaxa*, 3782, 1–110. <http://dx.doi.org/10.11646/zootaxa.3782.1.1>
- Morrone, J. J. (2014b). Parsimony analysis of endemicity (PAE) revisited. *Journal of Biogeography*, 41, 842–854. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/jbi.12251>
- Morrone, J. J. (2019). Regionalización biogeográfica y evolución biótica de México: encrucijada de la biodiversidad del Nuevo Mundo. *Revista Mexicana de Biodiversidad*, 90, 1–68. <https://doi.org/10.22201/ib.20078706e.2019.90.2980>
- Morrone, J. J., Escalante, T., & Rodríguez-Tapia, G. (2017). Mexican biogeographic provinces: Map and shapefiles. *Zootaxa*, 4277, 277–279. <https://doi.org/10.11646/zootaxa.4277.2.8>
- Munguía-Lino, G., Escalante, T., Morrone, J. J., & Rodríguez, A. (2016). Areas of endemism of the North American species of Tigridae (Iridaceae). *Australian Systematic Botany*, 29, 142–156. <https://dx.doi.org/10.1071/SB16002>
- Nixon, K. (2002). WinClada version 1.00.08. Cornell University, New York. Retrieved on July 27, 2020 from: <http://www.cladistics.com/>
- Noguera-Urbano, E. A., & Escalante, T. (2015). Áreas de endemismo de los mamíferos (Mammalia) neotropicales. *Acta Biológica Colombiana*, 20, 47–65. <https://doi.org/10.15446/abc.v20n3.46179>
- Ortiz-Bermúdez, E., Villaseñor, J. L., & Téllez, O. (1998). La familia Asteraceae en el estado de Nayarit (México). *Acta Botanica Mexicana*, 44, 25–57. <https://doi.org/10.21829/abm44.1998.805>
- Pineda-García, F., Arredondo-Amezcuca, L., & Ibarra-Manríquez, G. (2007). Riqueza y diversidad de especies leñosas del bosque tropical caducifolio El Tarimo, Cuenca del Balsas, Guerrero. *Revista Mexicana de Biodiversidad*, 78, 129–139. <http://dx.doi.org/10.22201/ib.20078706e.2007.001.396>
- Rodríguez, A., Castro-Castro, A., Vargas-Amado, G., Vargas-Ponce, O., Zamora-Tavares, P., González-Gallegos, J. et al. (2018). Richness, geographic distribution patterns, and areas of endemism of selected angiosperm groups in Mexico. *Journal of Systematics and Evolution*, 5, 537–549. <https://dx.doi.org/10.1111/jse.12457>
- Rodríguez-Jiménez, C., Fernández, R., Arreguín, M. L., & Rodríguez, A. (2005). Plantas vasculares endémicas de la Cuenca del Río Balsas, México. *Polibotánica*, 20, 73–99.
- Rosen, B. R. (1988). From fossils to earth history: applied historical biogeography. In A. A. Myers, & P. Giller (Eds.), *Analytical biogeography: an integrated approach to the study of animal and plant distributions* (pp. 437–481). London: Chapman and Hall.
- Rzedowski, J. (1978). *Vegetación de México*. Mexico City: Limusa.
- Rzedowski, J. (2020). *Catálogo preliminar de especies de plantas vasculares de distribución restringida al eje volcánico transversal*. Flora del Bajío y de Regiones Adyacentes, Fascículo Complementario XXXIV. Pátzcuaro, Michoacán: Instituto de Ecología A.C.
- Sosa, V., & De-Nova, A. (2012). Endemic angiosperm lineages in Mexico: hotspots for conservation. *Acta Botanica Mexicana*, 100, 293–315. <https://dx.doi.org/10.21829/abm100.2012.38>
- Strother, J. L. (1991). Taxonomy of *Complaya*, *Elaphandra*, *Iogeton*, *Jefea*, *Wamalchitamia*, *Wedelia*, *Zexmenia*, and *Zyzyxia* (Compositae-Heliantheae-Ecliptinae). *Systematic Botany Monographs*, 33, 1–111. <https://dx.doi.org/10.2307/25027802>
- Suárez-Mota, M. E., Téllez-Valdés, O., Lira-Saade, R., & Villaseñor, J. L. (2013). Una regionalización de la Faja Volcánica Transmexicana con base en su riqueza florística. *Botanical Sciences*, 91, 93–105. <https://dx.doi.org/10.17129/botsci.405>
- Szumik, C. A., Cuezco, F., Goloboff, P. A., & Chalup, A. E. (2002). An optimality criterion to determine Areas of Endemism. *Systematic Biology*, 51, 806–816. <https://dx.doi.org/10.1080/10635150290102483>
- Szumik, C. A., & Goloboff, P. A. (2004). Areas of endemism: an improved optimality criterion. *Systematic Biology*, 53, 968–977. <https://dx.doi.org/10.1080/10635150490888859>
- Villaseñor, J. L. (1990). The genera of Asteraceae endemic to Mexico and adjacent regions. *Journal of Systematic and Evolutionary Botany*, 12, 685–692. <https://dx.doi.org/10.5642/aliso.19901204.04>
- Villaseñor, J. L. (2016). Checklist of the native vascular plants of Mexico. *Revista Mexicana de Biodiversidad*, 87, 559–902. <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.rmb.2016.06.017>
- Villaseñor, J. L. (2018). Diversidad y distribución de la familia Asteraceae en México. *Botanical Sciences*, 96, 332–358. <http://dx.doi.org/10.17129/botsci.1872>
- Villaseñor, J. L., Delgadillo, C., & Ortiz, E. (2006). Biodiversity hotspots from a multigroup perspective: mosses and Senecios

- in the Transmexican Volcanic Belt. *Biodiversity and Conservation*, 15, 4045–4058. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s10531-005-3056-6>
- Villaseñor, J. L., Ibarra, G., & Ocaña, D. (1998). Strategies for the conservation of Asteraceae in Mexico. *Conservation Biology*, 12, 1066–1075. <https://doi.org/10.1046/j.1523-1739.1998.97171.x>
- Villaseñor, J. L., Maeda, P., Rosell, J. A., & Ortiz, E. (2007). Plants families as predictors of plant biodiversity in Mexico. *Diversity and Distributions*, 13, 871–876. <https://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1472-4642.2007.00385.x>
- Villaseñor, J. L., & Ortiz, E. (2007). La familia Asteraceae. In: I. Luna, J. J. Morrone & D. Espinosa (Eds.), *Biodiversidad de la Faja Volcánica Transmexicana* (pp. 289–310). Mexico City: Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México.