

SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

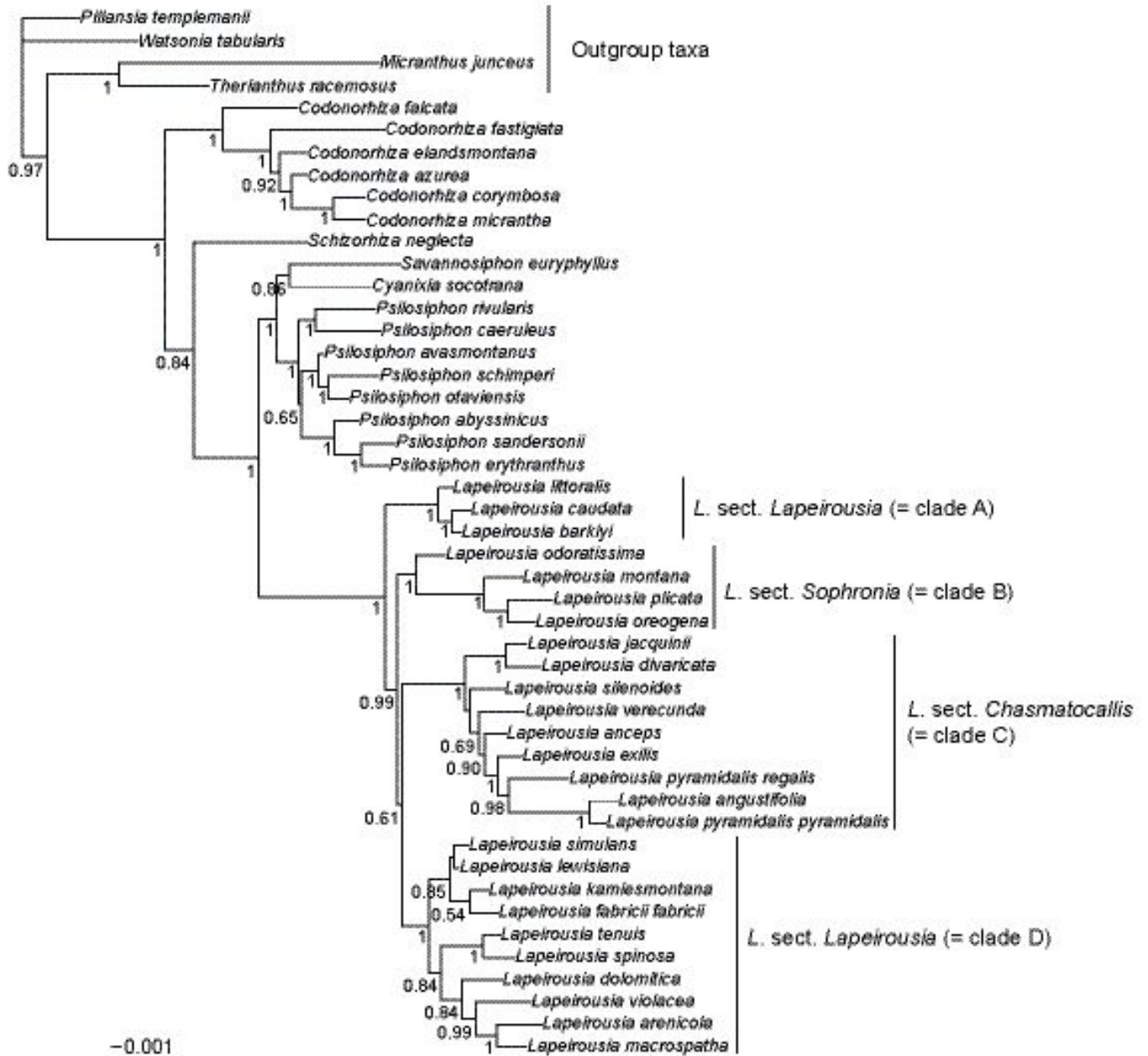
Phylogenetic relationships and resulting generic reassignments

The results of the present phylogenetic analyses have considerably changed the generic classification within *Lapeirousia* (Goldblatt, 1972), which resulted in the description of three new genera to accommodate the relationships obtained (Goldblatt and Manning, Submitted). The principal findings that triggered these changes are 1) the nested position of genera *Cyanixia* and *Savannosiphon* within *Lapeirousia* sect *Paniculatae* (now *Psilosiphon*), which is sister to *Lapeirousia*, and 2) the paraphyletic nature of subgenus *Paniculata* with its second section, *Fastigiatae* (now *Codonorhiza*), retrieved as sister to the remainder of the entire *Lapeirousia* clade (Fig. 1). The isolated species *L. neglecta*, sister to a clade comprising genera *Psilosiphon*, *Cyanixia*, *Savannosiphon* and *Lapeirousia*, has been accorded generic status as *Schizorhiza*. The species previously allocated to *Lapeirousia* subgenus *Lapeirousia* are now assigned to the more narrowly circumscribed genus *Lapeirousia*.

This new generic taxonomy is supported by multiple morphological characters (Goldblatt and Manning, Submitted). The broad treatment of the *Lapeirousia* clade as the genus *Lapeirousia* was justified by presence of a corm with a flat base (a derived state). However, different corm tunic morphology, floral bracts, seed morphology and sometime pollen grain apertures between all four genera are consistent with their recognition as separate genera. The ovoid seeds of *Codonorhiza* are unique in Watsonieae and the single banded operculum of the pollen of *Codonorhiza* and *Schizorhiza* contrast with the two-banded operculum found in genera *Lapeirousia* and *Psilosiphon*. Chromosome cytology also supports this new generic assignment; all species of *Codonorhiza* have a base number of $x=10$; *Schizorhiza* has $x=6$; and *Lapeirousia* $x=9/8$ (possibly also 10). *Psilosiphon* present the widest variability in the group in terms of chromosome numbers, ranging from $2n=16$ to $2n=6$, and has also the largest geographic range.

Further explanation regarding the interpretation of these newly established relationships between and within these groups, as well as their taxonomic implications, are discussed in more detail in a taxonomic revision of the *Lapeirousia* clade (Goldblatt and Manning, Submitted).

Fig. S1. Partitioned nuclear and plastid Bayesian half-compatible consensus tree of the *Lapeirousia* clade. Bayesian posterior probabilities are provided below the branches.



Outgroups											
<i>Micranthus junceus</i> (Baker) N.E.Br.	Goldblatt 10451	X		X	X	X		X	X		
<i>Pillansia templemanii</i> L.Bolus	Bean I-6	X	X	X	X	X		X	X		
<i>Therianthus racemosus</i> (Klatt) G.J.Lewis	Goldblatt 10454	X	X	X	X	X			X		
<i>Watsonia tabularis</i> J.W.Mathews & L.Bolus	Manning 3130	X	X	X		X		X	X		