

SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL: Burchardt et al. 2020. Holocentric karyotype evolution in *Rhynchospora* (Cyperaceae) is marked by intense numerical and structural changes, and in genome sizes.

Supplemental data 1. Genome and karyotype information of *Rhynchospora* species organized in sections according Kukenthal's classification

Sections	Species/Samples	2n	n	x	2C ± SD (pg)	1C (Mbp)	Locality	References/new vouchers	
<i>Dichromena</i>	<i>R. wightiana</i> (Nees) Steudel	–	10	5	–	–	–	Rath and Patnaik (1978)	
	<i>R. albescens</i> (Miqu.) Kük.	–	c. 10	–	–	–	–	Thomas (1984)	
	<i>R. breviscula</i> H.Pfeiff.		10	5	5	–	–	–	Luceño <i>et al.</i> (1998)
			10	5	5	–	–	–	Arguelho <i>et al.</i> (2012)
		10	5	5	0.83 ± 0.02	405.87	Guapiara, SP	FUEL056045	
		10	5	5	0.80 ± 0.02	391.20	Eldorado, SP	FUEL056044	
		10	5	5	0.83 ± 0.03	405.87	Iporanga, SP	FUEL055362	
	<i>R. colorata</i> (L.) Hitchc.	–	5	5	–	–	–	Thomas (1984)	
	<i>R. latifolia</i> (Baldw.) Thomas	–	5	5	–	–	–	Thomas (1984)	
	<i>R. nervosa</i> subsp. <i>nervosa</i> (Vahl) Böckeler		10	5	5	–	–	–	Arguelho <i>et al.</i> (2012)
			10	5	5	–	–	Chapada dos Guimarães, MT	FUEL056127
			10	5	5	0.78 ± 0.01	381.42	Florianópolis, SC	FUEL056046
			20	10	5	–	–	–	Luceño <i>et al.</i> (1998)
	20	10	5	–	–	–	Arguelho <i>et al.</i> (2012)		

Table continuation....

	20	10	5	–	–	Carrancas, MG	FUEL059059
	30	15	5	–	–	–	Luceño <i>et al.</i> (1998)
	30	15	5	–	–	–	Arguelho <i>et al.</i> (2012)
	–	20	5	–	–	–	Shibata (1962)
<i>R. nervosa</i> subsp. <i>ciliata</i> T.Koyama	10	5	5	1.12	–	–	Ribeiro <i>et al.</i> (2017)
	10	5	5	–	–	–	Luceño <i>et al.</i> (1998)
	10	5	5	–	–	–	Arguelho <i>et al.</i> (2012)
	10	5	5	1.11 ± 0.03	542.79	UFPB, Areia, PB	FUEL056048
	10	5	5	1.10 ± 0.02	537.90	Areia, PB	FUEL056047
	10	5	5	1.07 ± 0.03	523.23	Recife, PE	FUEL055372
<i>R. pubera</i> (Vahl) Boeckeler	10	5	5	3.3	1,613.70	–	Marques <i>et al.</i> (2015)
	10	5	5	–	–	Recife, PE	FUEL055374
	10	5	5	–	–	–	Luceño <i>et al.</i> (1998)
	10	5	5	–	–	–	Arguelho <i>et al.</i> (2012)
	12	dysploid	6	–	–	–	Arguelho <i>et al.</i> (2012)
<i>R. reptans</i> (Rich.) Böckeler	–	c. 20	5	–	–	–	Thomas (1984)
<i>R. setigera</i> (Kunth.) Boeck.	10	5	5	–	–	–	Luceño <i>et al.</i> (1998)

Table continuation....

		10	5	5	0.92 ± 0.01	449.88	Jaguariaíva, PR	FUEL056065
		20	10	5	–	–	–	Luceño <i>et al.</i> (1998)
	<i>R. steyermarkii</i> Koyama	–	c. 10	5	–	–	–	Thomas (1984)
<i>Pseudocapitatae</i>	<i>R. ciliolata</i> Boeck.	10	5	5	–	–	–	Vanzela <i>et al.</i> (2000)
	<i>R. lapensis</i> C.B. Clarke	20	10	5	–	–	–	Vanzela <i>et al.</i> (2000)
	<i>R. pilosa</i> Boeckeler	c. 50	25	5	–	–	–	Vanzela <i>et al.</i> (2000)
		–	–	–	0.57 ± 0.03	278.73	Carrancas, MG	FUEL055368
	<i>R. radicans</i> (Schltdl. and Cham.) H. Pfeiff.	10	5	5	0.87 ± 0.01	425.43	–	Ribeiro <i>et al.</i> (2018)
	<i>R. recurvata</i> (Nees) Steudel	10	5	5	–	–	–	Vanzela <i>et al.</i> (2000)
	<i>R. ridleyi</i> C.B. Clarke	12	6	6	–	–	–	Vanzela <i>et al.</i> (2000)
		12	6	6	1.02 ± 0.01	498.78	–	Ribeiro <i>et al.</i> (2018)
<i>Psilocarya</i>	<i>R. eximia</i> (Nees) Boeck.	10	5	5	–	–	–	Vanzela <i>et al.</i> (2000)
	<i>R. robusta</i> (Kunth.) Boeck	10	5	5	–	–	–	Vanzela <i>et al.</i> (2000)
	<i>R. velutina</i> (Kunth.) Boeck.	10	5	5	–	–	–	Vanzela <i>et al.</i> (2000)
		10	5	5	–	–	–	Arguelho <i>et al.</i> (2012)
<i>Tenues</i>	<i>R. contracta</i> (Nees) Raynal	18	9	9	–	–	–	Vanzela <i>et al.</i> (2000)
	<i>R. emaciata</i> (Nees) Boeck.	10	9	5	–	–	–	Vanzela <i>et al.</i> (2000)

Table continuation....

<i>R. junciformis</i>	18	9	9	–	–	–	Arguelho <i>et al.</i> (2012)
<i>R. nanuzae</i> Luceño and Rocha	10	5	5	–	–	–	Vanzela <i>et al.</i> (2000)
<i>R. riparia</i> (Nees) Boeckeler	10	5	5	–	–	–	Vanzela <i>et al.</i> (2000)
	10	5	5	0.64 ± 0.01	312.96	Parque Guariba, PB	FUEL056070
<i>R. spruceana</i> C.B.Clarke	13	dyploid	5	–	–	–	Gadela and Kliphuis (1963)
<i>R. tenuis</i> Link	4	dyploid	5	0,78	381.42	–	Feitoza <i>et al.</i> (unpublished data)
	4	dyploid	5	–	–	–	Vanzela <i>et al.</i> (2000)
	4	dyploid	5	–	–	–	Arguelho <i>et al.</i> (2012)
	4	dyploid	5	0.80 ± 0.02	391.20	Itapoá, PR	FUEL056042
	5	dyploid	5	–	–	–	Arguelho <i>et al.</i> (2012)
	6	dyploid	5	0.83 ± 0.04	405.87	Carrancas, MG	FUEL056043
	8	dyploid	5	–	–	–	Vanzela <i>et al.</i> (1996)
	10	5	5	–	–	–	Gadela and Kliphuis (1964)
<i>R. tenuis</i> subsp. <i>austrobrasiliensis</i> T.Koyama	18	dyploid	5	–	–	–	Vanzela <i>et al.</i> (2000)
	18	dyploid	5	–	–	–	Arguelho <i>et al.</i> (2012)
	18	dyploid	5	2.32 ± 0.03	1134.48	Antonina, PR	FUEL056071

Table continuation....

<i>Spermodontes</i>	<i>R. brevirostres</i> Griseb.	10	5	5	–	–	–	Vanzela <i>et al.</i> (2000)
		10	5	5	–	–	–	Vanzela <i>et al.</i> (2000)
	<i>R. confinis</i> (Nees) C.B. Clarke	20	10	5	–	–	–	Vanzela <i>et al.</i> (2000)
	<i>R. filiformis</i> Vahl	10	5	5	–	–	–	Vanzela <i>et al.</i> (2000)
	<i>R. graminea</i> Uitt.	13	dysploid	5	–	–	–	Gadela and Kliphuis (1964)
	<i>R. tenerrima</i> Nees ex Spreng.	20	10	5	–	–	–	Vanzela <i>et al.</i> (2000)
		20	10	5	–	–	–	Arguelho <i>et al.</i> (2012)
		20	10	5	1.14 ± 0.05	557.46	Antonina, PR	FUEL056041
		–	–	5	1.14 ± 0.03	557.46	Areia, PB	FUEL056069
		20	10	5	1.13 ± 0.03	552.57	Tupã, SP	FUEL056040
		20	10	5	1.25 ± 0.01	611.25	–	Ribeiro <i>et al.</i> (2018)
<i>Valderugosae</i>	<i>R. microcarpa</i> Baldw. ex A. Gray	36	18	6	–	–	–	Vanzela <i>et al.</i> (2000)
<i>Fuscae</i>	<i>R. fusca</i> (L.) Aiton f.	26	13	6	–	–	–	Löve and Löve (1982)
<i>Albae</i>	<i>R. alba</i> (L.) Vahl	26	13	6	–	–	–	Gadela and Kliphuis (1963)
		26	13	6	–	–	–	Dietrich (1972)
		26	13	6	–	–	–	Vachova (1976)
		26	13	6	–	–	–	Pogan <i>et al.</i> (1980)

Table continuation....

	26	13	6	–	–	–	Löve and Löve (1981)
	26	13	6	–	–	–	Löve and Löve (1982)
	26	13	6	–	–	–	Hoshino (1987 <i>b</i>)
	–	13	6	–	–	–	Taylor and Mulligan (1968)
	–	13	6	–	–	–	Pojar (1973)
<i>R. capillacea</i> Torrey	26	13	6	–	–	–	Löve and Löve (1981)
<i>R. faberi</i> C.B. Clarke	24	12	6	–	–	–	Hoshino (1987 <i>b</i>)
<i>R. faurieri</i> Franch.	62	31	–	–	–	–	Hoshino (1987 <i>b</i>)
<i>Glaucae</i>							
<i>R. barrosiana</i> Guagl.	36	18	6	–	–	–	Vanzela <i>et al.</i> (2000)
	36	18	6	0.54 ± 0.02	264.06	Tibagi, PR	FUEL056061
<i>R. brasiliensis</i> Boeck.	c. 36	–	6	–	–	–	Vanzela <i>et al.</i> (2000)
<i>R. brownii</i> Roem. and Sch.	34	17	6	–	–	–	Hoshino (1987 <i>b</i>)
<i>R. brownii</i> subsp. <i>americana</i> Guaglianone	36	18	6	–	–	–	Vanzela <i>et al.</i> (2000)
<i>R. chinensis</i> Böckeler	62	31	6	–	–	–	Hoshino (1987 <i>b</i>)
<i>R. dissitispicula</i> T.Koyama	36	18	6	0.56 ± 0.02	273.84	Carrancas, MG	FUEL056050
<i>R. flexuosa</i> C.B. Clarke	36	18	6	–	–	–	Vanzela <i>et al.</i> (2000)
<i>R. fujiana</i> Mak.	26	13	6	–	–	–	Hoshino (1987 <i>b</i>)

Table continuation....

	<i>R. marisculus</i> Lindl. and Nees	30	15	6	–	–	–	Dopchiz et al. (2000)
		36	18	6	–	–	–	Vanzela <i>et al.</i> (2000)
		36	18	6	–	–	–	Arguelho <i>et al.</i> (2012)
		36	18	6	0.53 ± 0.01	259.17	Parque Guariba, PB	FUEL056051
	<i>R. rugosa</i> (Vahl) Gale	36	18	6	–	–	–	Vanzela <i>et al.</i> (2000)
		36	18	6	0.51 ± 0.03	249.39	Carrancas, MG	FUEL056067
	<i>R. spiciformis</i> Hillebr.	48	24	6	–	–	–	Skottsberg (1955)
<i>Cephalotae</i>	<i>R. cephalotes</i> (L.) Vahl	17	dysploid	9	–	–	–	Luceño et al. (1998b)
		18	9	9	–	–	–	Luceño et al. (1998b)
		18	9	9	–	–	–	Vanzela <i>et al.</i> (2000)
		18	9	9	0.68 ± 0.02	332.52	Areia, PB	FUEL056039
		19	dysploid	9	–	–	–	Luceño et al. (1998b)
		18	9	9	0.76 ± 0.01	371.64	–	Ribeiro <i>et al.</i> (2018)
	<i>R. comata</i> (L.) Roemer and Schultes	18	9	9	–	–	–	Vanzela <i>et al.</i> (2000)
<i>Polycephalae</i>	<i>R. exaltata</i> Kunth	20	10	5	–	–	–	Luceño <i>et al.</i> (1998)
		20	10	5	–	–	–	Luceño <i>et al.</i> (1998)
	<i>R. glaziovii</i> Boeckeler	10	5	5	–	–	–	Luceño <i>et al.</i> (1998)

Table continuation....

		–	–	–	0.91 ± 0.01	444.99	Campina Grande do Sul, PR	FUEL056036
	<i>R. holoschoenoides</i> (Rich.) Herter	10	5	5	–	–	–	Luceño <i>et al.</i> (1998)
		20	10	5	–	–	–	Luceño <i>et al.</i> (1998)
		20	10	5	1.04 ± 0.02	508.56	Antonina, PR	FUEL056037
		20	10	5	0.98 ± 0.05	479.22	Campo Largo, PR	FUEL055371
		20	10	5	1.25 ± 0.03	611.25	–	Ribeiro <i>et al.</i> (2018)
<i>Pluriflorae</i>	<i>R. albiceps</i> Kunth.	20	10	5	–	–	–	Vanzela <i>et al.</i> (2000)
	<i>R. albobracteata</i> A.C.Araújo	20	10	5	–	–	Carrancas, MG	FUEL055369
	<i>R. consanguinea</i> (Kunth.) Kükenth.	10	5	5	–	–	–	Vanzela <i>et al.</i> (2000)
	<i>R. diamantina</i> (C.B. Clarke) Kükenth.	24	12	6	–	–	–	Luceño <i>et al.</i> (1998)
	<i>R. elatior</i> Kunth	12	6	6	–	–	–	Ribeiro <i>et al.</i> (2018)
	<i>R. globosa</i> (Kunth) Roem. and Schult.	24	dyploid	5	–	–	–	Luceño <i>et al.</i> (1998)
		36	dyploid	5	–	–	Chapadão do Céu, GO	FUEL056063
		36	dyploid	5	–	–	–	Arguelho <i>et al.</i> (2012)
		37	dyploid	5	–	–	–	Luceño <i>et al.</i> (1998)
		43	dyploid	5	6.63 ± 0.03	3,242.07	Jaguariaíva, PR	FUEL056055
		45	dyploid	5	–	–	–	Arguelho <i>et al.</i> (2012)

Table continuation....

		48	dyploid	5	–	–	–	Luceño <i>et al.</i> (1998)
		48	dyploid	5	–	–	Chapada dos Guimarães, MT	FUEL056126
		49	dyploid	5	9.16 ± 0.03	4,479.24	Tibagi, PR	FUEL056056
		50	dyploid	5	–	–	–	Ribeiro <i>et al.</i> (2018)
		58	dyploid	5	–	–	–	Arguelho <i>et al.</i> (2012)
		61	dyploid	5	11.32 ± 0.05	5,535.5	Carrancas, MG	FUEL056057
	<i>R. riedeliana</i> C.B. Clarke	12	6	6	–	–	–	Vanzela <i>et al.</i> (2000)
	<i>R. rubra</i> (Lour.) Makino	20	10	5	–	–	–	Hoshino (1987b)
	<i>R. speciosa</i> (Kunth.) Kunth.	20	10	5	–	–	–	Vanzela <i>et al.</i> (2000)
	<i>R. terminalis</i> var. <i>rosemariana</i> (D. A. Simpson)	10	5	5	0.81 ± 0.01	396.09	Tibagi, PR	FUEL056058
		50	25	5	–	–	–	Luceño <i>et al.</i> (1998)
	<i>R. warmingii</i> Boeck.	c. 30	–	5	–	–	–	Vanzela <i>et al.</i> (2000)
<i>Pauciflorae</i>	<i>R. armerioides</i> J. Presl and C. Presl.	10	5	5	–	–	–	Luceño <i>et al.</i> (1998)
<i>Pauciflorae</i>	<i>R. barbata</i> (Vahl) Kunth	10	5	5	–	–	–	Vanzela <i>et al.</i> (2000)
		10	5	5	1.28 ± 0.02	625.92	Parque Guariba, PB	FUEL056054
<i>Longirostres</i>	<i>R. asperula</i>	18	9	9	–	–	–	Arguelho <i>et al.</i> (2012)
	<i>R. corymbosa</i> (L.) Britton	18	9	9	–	–	–	Nijalingapa <i>et al.</i> (1978)

Table continuation....

	18	9	9	–	–	–	Baquar (1978)
	18	9	9	–	–	–	Luceño <i>et al.</i> (1998)
	18	9	9	–	–	–	Arguelho <i>et al.</i> (2012)
	18	9	9	0.77 ± 0.02	376.53	Prado Ferreira, PR	FUEL056053
<i>R. gigantea</i> Link	18	9	9	–	–	–	Luceño <i>et al.</i> (1998)
	18	9	9	–	–	–	Arguelho <i>et al.</i> (2012)
<i>R. legrandii</i> Kükenth. ex Barros	18	9	9	–	–	–	Luceño <i>et al.</i> (1998)
<i>R. pedersenii</i> Guagl.	18	9	9	0.73 ± 0.04	356.97	Antonina, PR	FUEL056073
<i>R. scutellata</i> Griseb.	18	9	9	–	–	–	Luceño <i>et al.</i> (1998)
<i>R. triflora</i> Vahl	18	9	9	–	–	–	Luceño <i>et al.</i> (1998)

Note: Values preceded by *c.* have uncertain numbers of chromosomes.

Supplemental data 2. List of species of *Rhynchospora* and deposit numbers of the chloroplast sequences. Sequences were deposited in batches per species in the NCBI database. All genomes were made available by C. Buddenhagen (not yet published).

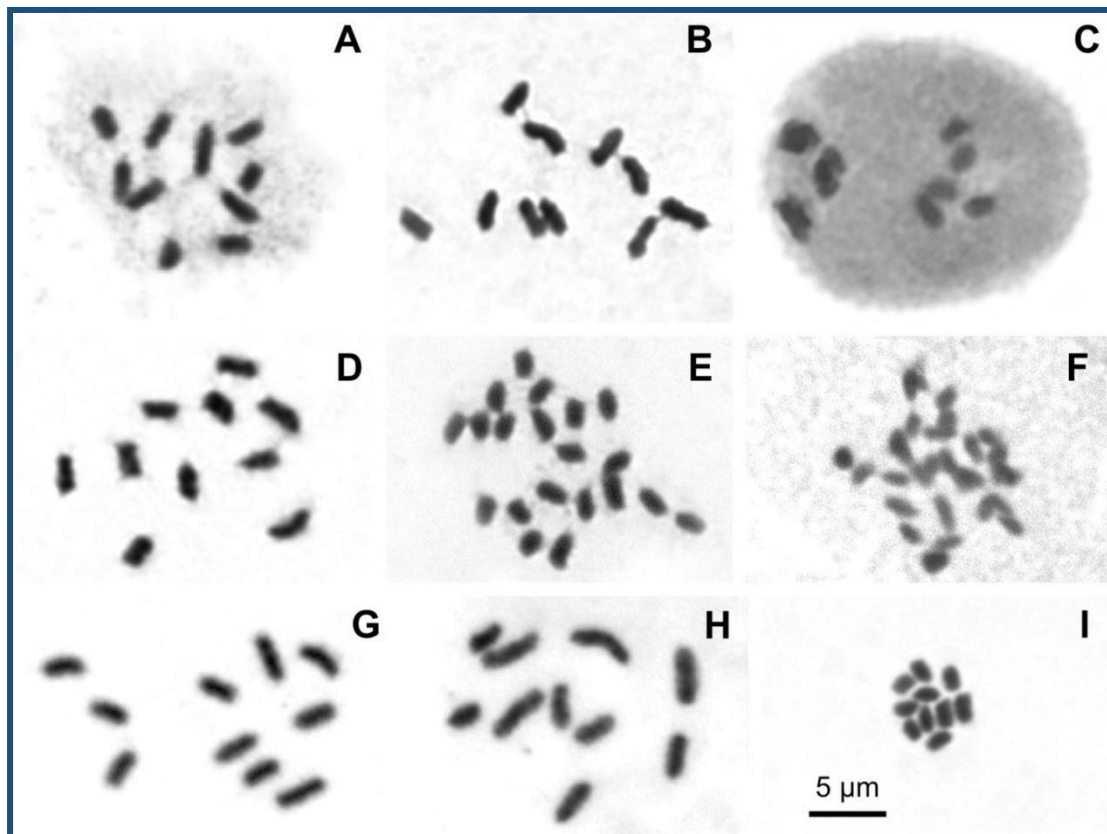
Taxa	GenBank accession/Submission ID
<i>R. alba</i> (L.) Vahl	2312461
<i>R. albiceps</i> Kunth.	2343194
<i>R. barbata</i> (Vahl) Kunth	2343202
<i>R. barrosiana</i> Guagl.	2343212
<i>R. brasiliensis</i> Boeck.	2343222
<i>R. breviuscula</i> H.Pfeiff.	2343226
<i>R. cephalotes</i> (L.) Vahl	2343232
<i>R. chinensis</i> Böckeler	2343237
<i>R. nervosa</i> subsp. <i>ciliata</i> T.Koyama	2343297
<i>R. ciliolata</i> Boeck.	2343339
<i>R. colorata</i> (L.) Hitchc.	2343342
<i>R. comata</i> (L.) Roemer and Schultes	2343344
<i>R. consanguinea</i> (Kunth.) Kükenth.	2343347
<i>R. corymbosa</i> (L.) Britton	2343799
<i>R. emaciata</i> (Nees) Boeck.	2343804
<i>R. exaltata</i> Kunth	2343811
<i>R. eximia</i> (Nees) Boeck.	2343819
<i>R. fusca</i> (L.) Aiton f.	2343823
<i>R. gigantea</i> Link	2343828
<i>R. glaziovii</i> Boeckeler	2343846
<i>R. globosa</i> (Kunth) Roem. and Schult.	2343861
<i>R. holoschoenoides</i> (Rich.) Herter	2343865
<i>R. marisculus</i> Lindl. and Nees	2343868
<i>R. microcarpa</i> Baldw. ex A. Gray	2343872
<i>R. pubera</i> (Vahl) Boeckeler	2343874
<i>R. radicans</i> (Schltdl. and Cham.) H. Pfeiff.	2343882
<i>R. riedeliana</i> C.B. Clarke	2343883
<i>R. riparia</i> (Nees) Boeckeler	2343904
<i>R. robusta</i> (Kunth.) Boeck	2343906

Taxa	GenBank accession/Submission ID
<i>R. rubra</i> (Lour.) Makino	2343909
<i>R. rugosa</i> (Vahl) Gale	2343912
<i>R. speciosa</i> (Kunth.) Kükenth.	2343916
<i>R. tenerrima</i> Nees ex Spreng.	2343919
<i>R. tenuis</i> Link	2343923
<i>R. wightiana</i> (Nees) Steudel	2343929

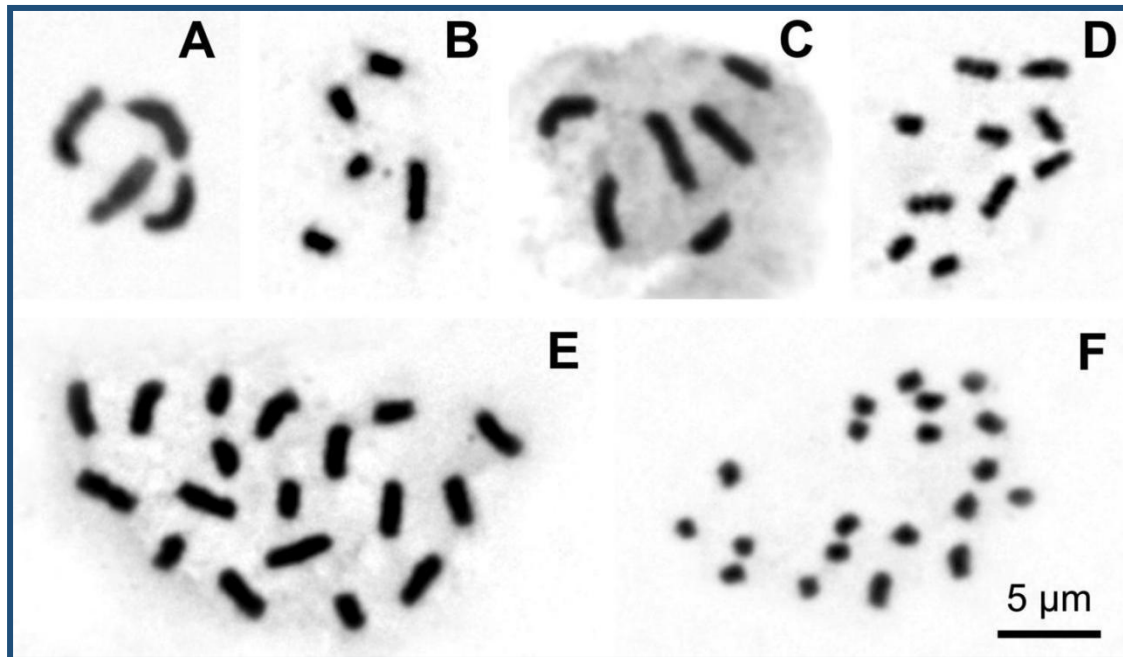
Supplementary data 3. Chloroplast coding sequences used and the percentage of pairwise residues that are identical in the alignment.

cpDNA genes	% Pairwise identity
<i>atpA</i>	95.9
<i>atpB</i>	95.8
<i>atpE</i>	95.2
<i>atpF</i>	94.5
<i>atpH</i>	97.0
<i>atpI</i>	96.7
<i>cemA</i>	94.9
<i>matK</i>	88.7
<i>ndhC</i>	96.6
<i>ndhD</i>	95.0
<i>ndhE</i>	93.5
<i>ndhF</i>	93.5
<i>ndhG</i>	97.7
<i>ndhJ</i>	95.8
<i>ndhK</i>	95.2
<i>petA</i>	96.2
<i>petB</i>	97.5
<i>petD</i>	97.4
<i>petG</i>	97.2
<i>petL</i>	95.0
<i>petN</i>	97.4
<i>psaA</i>	97.1

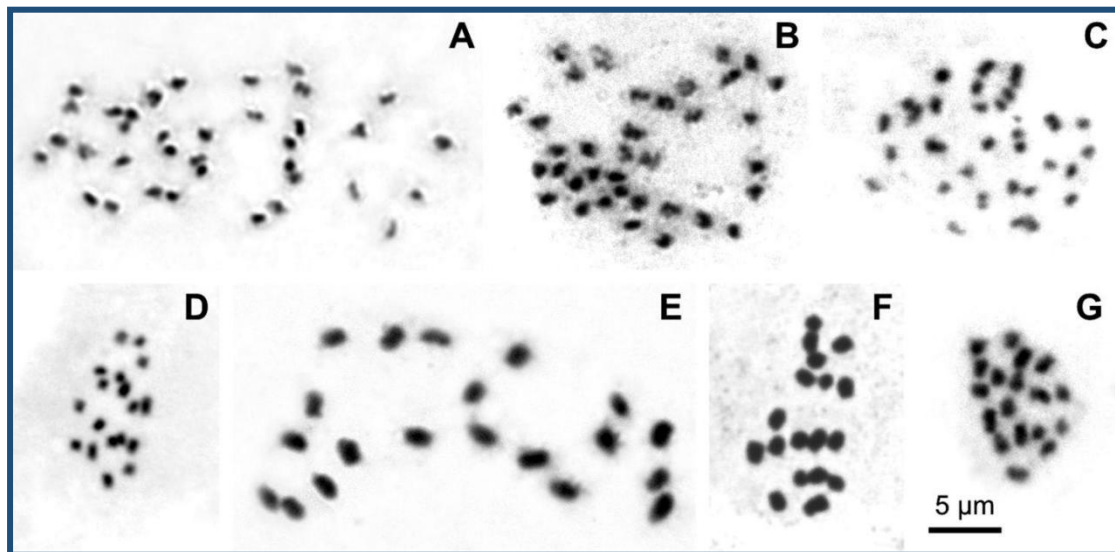
cpDNA genes	% Pairwise identity
<i>psaB</i>	97.2
<i>psaC</i>	96.9
<i>psaI</i>	96.9
<i>psaJ</i>	96.4
<i>psbA</i>	97.7
<i>psbB</i>	97.4
<i>psbC</i>	97.7
<i>psbD</i>	97.9
<i>psbE</i>	97.9
<i>psbF</i>	98.4
<i>psbH</i>	96.5
<i>psbI</i>	96.0
<i>psbJ</i>	97.3
<i>psbK</i>	97.5
<i>psbL</i>	98.4
<i>psbM</i>	98.5
<i>psbN</i>	97.1
<i>psbT</i>	97.0
<i>psbZ</i>	97.2
<i>rbcL</i>	96.7
<i>rpl14</i>	95.8
<i>rpl16</i>	95.6
<i>rpl22</i>	93.2
<i>rpl36</i>	94.2
<i>rpoB</i>	94.3
<i>rpoC1</i>	92.7
<i>rpoC2</i>	88.4
<i>rps2</i>	92.4
<i>rps8</i>	94.4
<i>rps14</i>	93.2
<i>yef3</i>	96.1
<i>yef4</i>	94.8



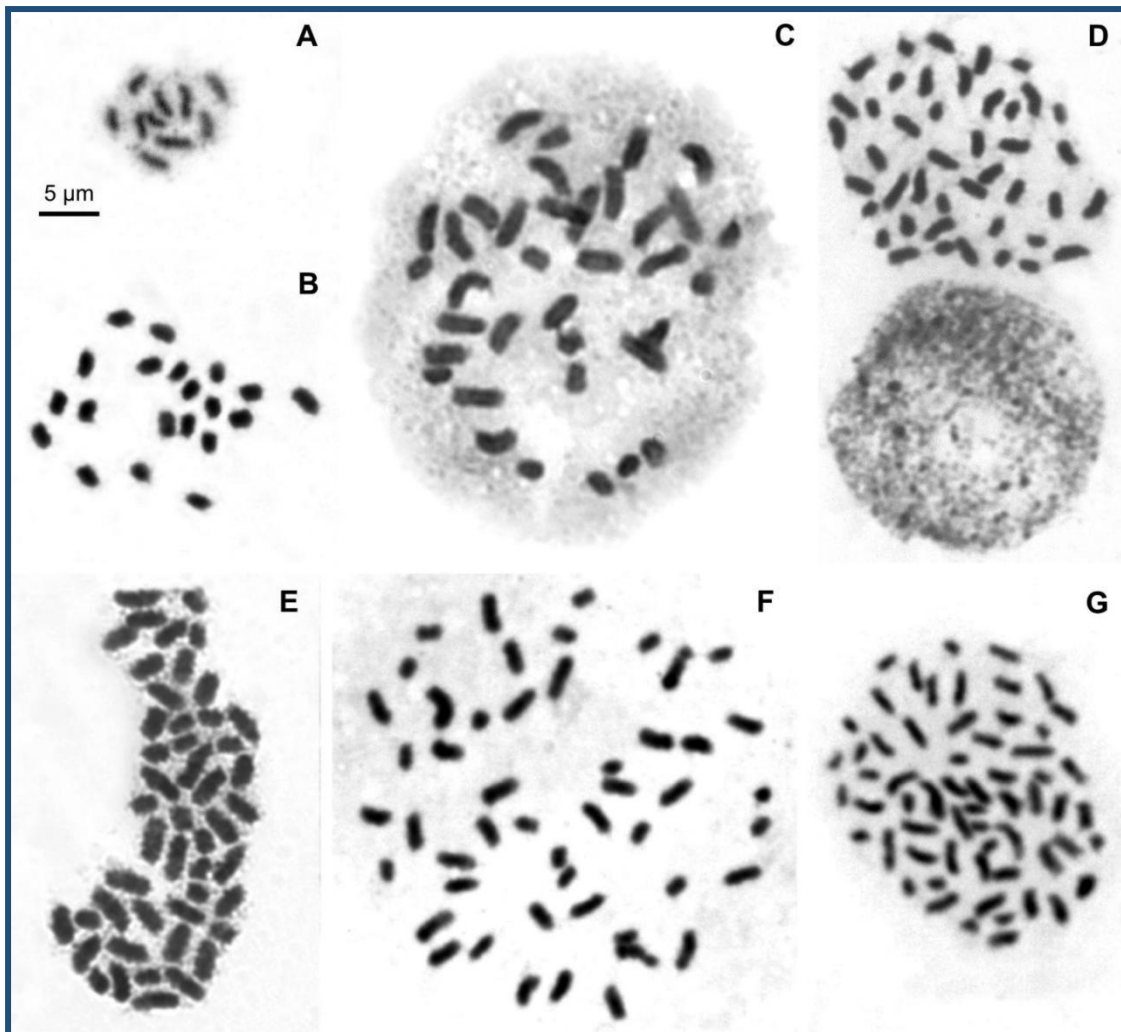
Supplemental data 4. Mitotic chromosomes of *Rhynchospora* sect. *Dichromena*. Metaphase of *R. breviuscula* $2n = 10$ (A). Metaphase of *R. nervosa* with $2n = 10$ from Chapada dos Guimarães (B). Pseudomonad of *R. nervosa* showing the degenerative domain (left) and the functional domain (right), which is at metaphase of pollen mitosis ($n = 5$) (C). Metaphase of *R. nervosa* with $2n = 10$ from Florianópolis (D). Metaphase of *R. nervosa* with $2n = 20$ (E). Metaphase of *R. nervosa* with $2n = 30$ from Cabo do Santo Agostinho (F). Metaphase of *R. nervosa* subsp. *ciliata* with $2n = 10$ (G). Metaphase of *R. pubera* with $2n = 10$ (H). Metaphase of *R. setigera* with $2n = 10$ (I). All species present the same basic chromosome number $x = 5$, similar karyotypes in symmetry, and chromosome sizes decrease as chromosome numbers increase. Note that *R. setigera* has the smallest chromosomes, while *R. pubera* has the largest ones. Three ploidy levels are represented for *R. nervosa* (B–F).



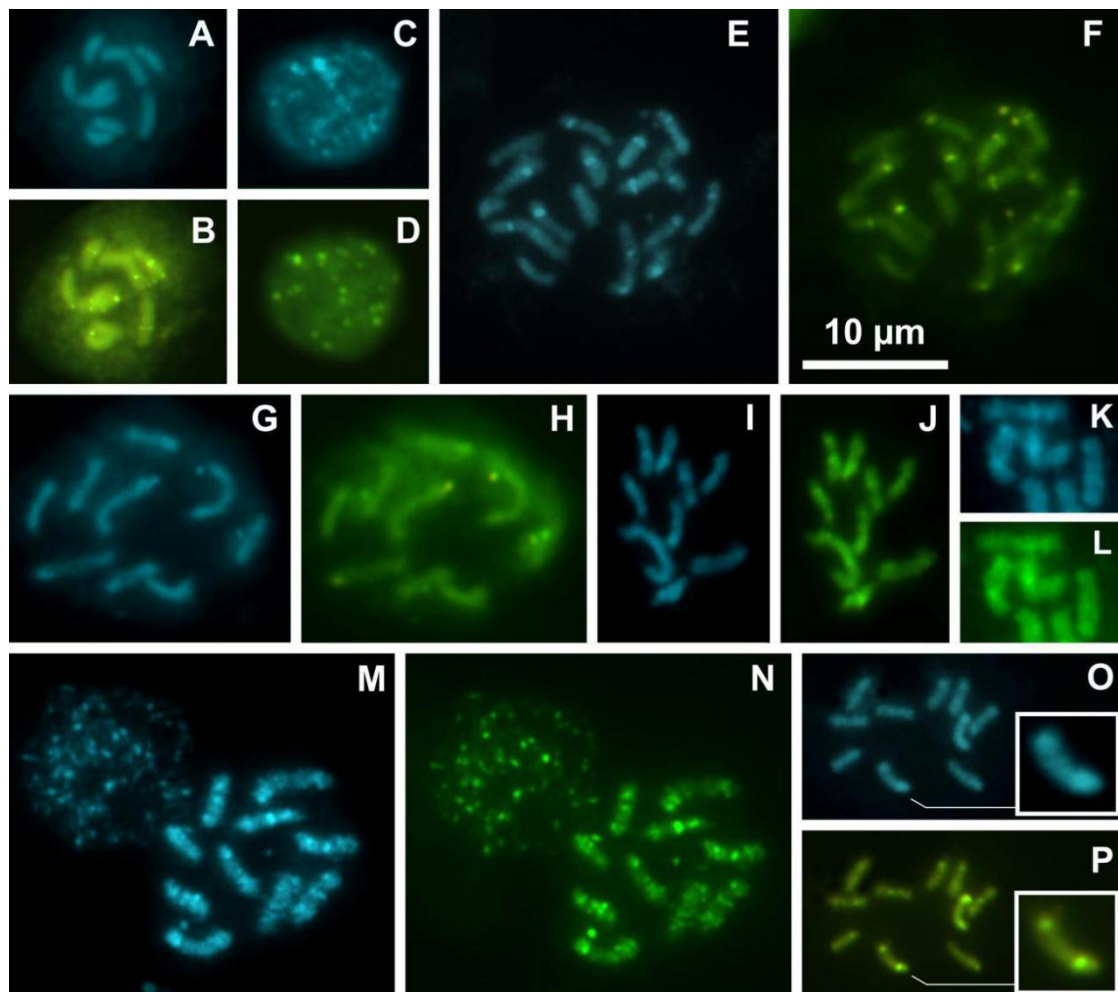
Supplemental data 5. Mitotic chromosomes of *Rhynchospora* sect. *Tenues* (A–E) and sect. *Spermodontes* (F). Prometaphase of *R. tenuis* ($2n = 4$) (A). Metaphase of *R. tenuis* ($2n = 5$) (B). Prometaphases of *R. tenuis* ($2n = 6$) (C). Metaphase of *R. riparia* ($2n = 10$) (D). Metaphase of *R. tenuis* subsp. *austrobrasiliensis* ($2n = 18$) (E). Metaphase of *R. tenerrima* ($2n = 20$) (F). Note that sect. *Tenues* spp. display a variety of chromosome numbers, including dysploid karyotypes (A–C), dysploid associated with polyploidy (E) and the polyploid *R. tenerrima* (F) with much smaller chromosomes than other species from this section.



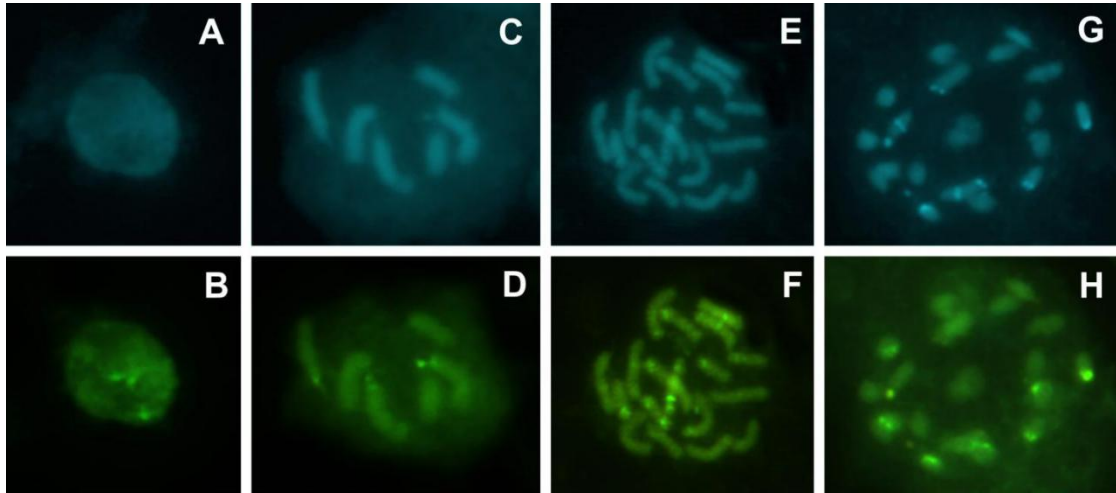
Supplemental data 6. Mitotic chromosomes of polyploids from four sections of *Rhynchospora* are shown: sect. *Glaucæ* (A–C), sect. *Cephalotæ* (D), sect. *Polycephalæ* (E), and sect. *Longirostres* (F–G). Prometaphases of *R. rugosa*, *R. marisculus* and *R. dissitispicula* (respectively) from sect. *Glaucæ*, all with $2n = 36$ (A–C). Metaphase of *R. cephalotes* (sect. *Cephalotæ*) with $2n = 18$ (D). Metaphase of *R. holoschoenoides* (sect. *Polycephalæ*) with $2n = 20$ (E). Metaphase of *R. corymbosa* and prometaphase of *R. pedersenii* (sect. *Longirostres*), both with $2n = 18$ (F–G). Three basic chromosome numbers are represented in this picture: $x = 6$ (A–C), $x = 9$ (D, F–G) and $x = 5$ (D). Higher ploidy species, from sect. *Glaucæ* (A–C), and *R. cephalotes* (D) have considerably smaller chromosomes compared to any other *Rhynchospora* spp. shown herein.



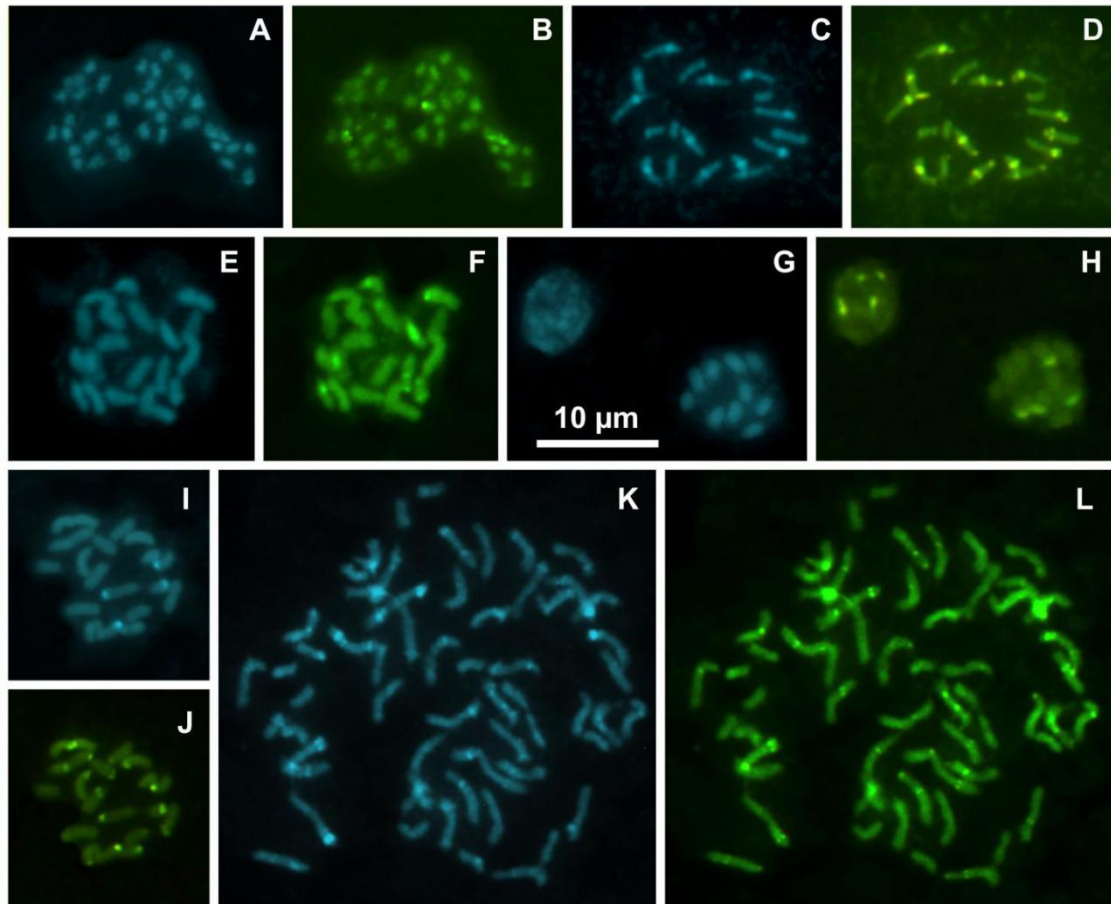
Supplemental data 7. Mitotic chromosomes of *Rhynchospora* sect. *Pluriflorae*. Prometaphase of *R. terminalis* var. *rosemariana* with $2n = 10$ (A). Metaphase of *R. albobracteata* with $2n = 20$ (B). Metaphase of *R. globosa* with $2n = 36$ (C). Metaphase (top) of *R. globosa* with $2n = 43$, and interphase nucleus (bottom) showing numerous chromocenters (D). Metaphase of *R. globosa* with $2n = 48$ (E). Metaphase of *R. globosa* with $2n = 49$ (F). Prometaphase of *R. globosa* with $2n = 61$ (G). Species from this section have chromosome numbers derived from $x = 5$ with *R. globosa* (C–G) presenting dysploidy associated with polyploidy. *Rhynchospora globosa* stands out as having the most diverse karyotype regarding chromosome number and size within a chromosome complement.



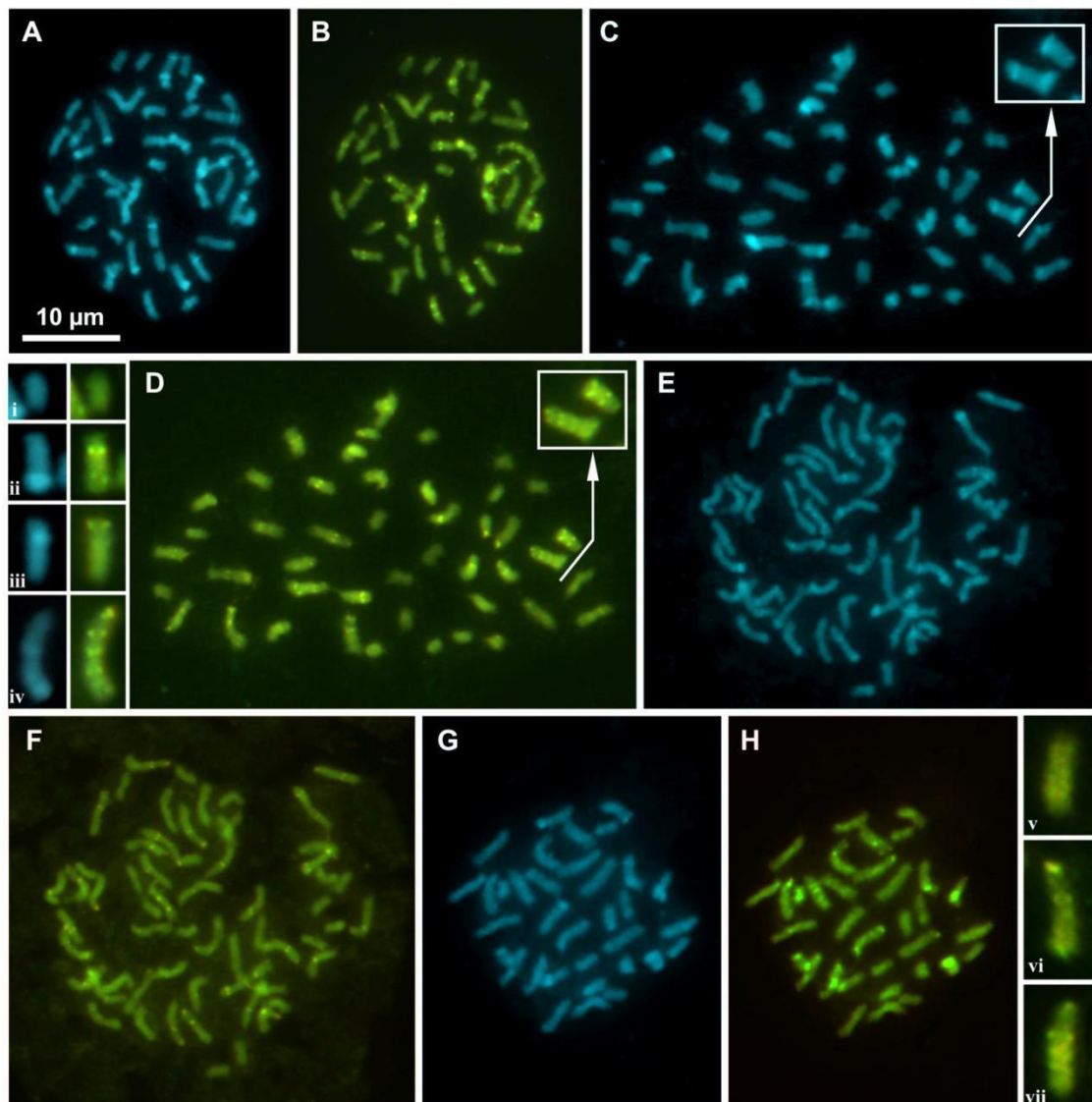
Supplemental data 8. C-CMA/DAPI banding in mitotic chromosomes and interphase nuclei of *Rhynchospora* sect. *Dichromena*. Prometaphase in *R. breviscula* ($2n = 10$) with either DAPI⁰/CMA⁺ or DAPI⁺/CMA⁺ bands (A–B). Nucleus of *R. breviscula* with DAPI⁺/CMA⁺ chromocenters (C–D). Prometaphases in *R. nervosa* from Carrancas with $2n = 20$ (E–F), from Florianópolis with $2n = 10$ (G–H), and from Chapada dos Guimarães, with $2n = 10$ (I–J). CMA and DAPI heterochromatin are differently accumulated among chromosomes of *R. nervosa* from Chapada dos Guimarães (K–L), with chromosomes either exhibiting only DAPI⁺ bands, terminal and interstitial DAPI⁺/CMA⁺ bands, one interstitial DAPI⁺/CMA⁺ band, or none at all. Prometaphase in *R. nervosa* subsp. *ciliata* ($2n = 10$) showing many DAPI⁺/CMA⁺ signals, also visible in the nucleus (M–N). Prometaphase of *R. setigera* with DAPI⁺/CMA⁺ signals (I–J). Metaphase and prometaphase, respectively, in *R. nervosa* ($2n = 20$) (O–P). DAPI⁺ bands are all interstitial (O) while CMA⁺ bands are either interstitial or terminal (P). One chromosome with two large blocks of DAPI⁺/CMA⁺ heterochromatin, one terminal and the other subterminal, is depicted in detail (box).



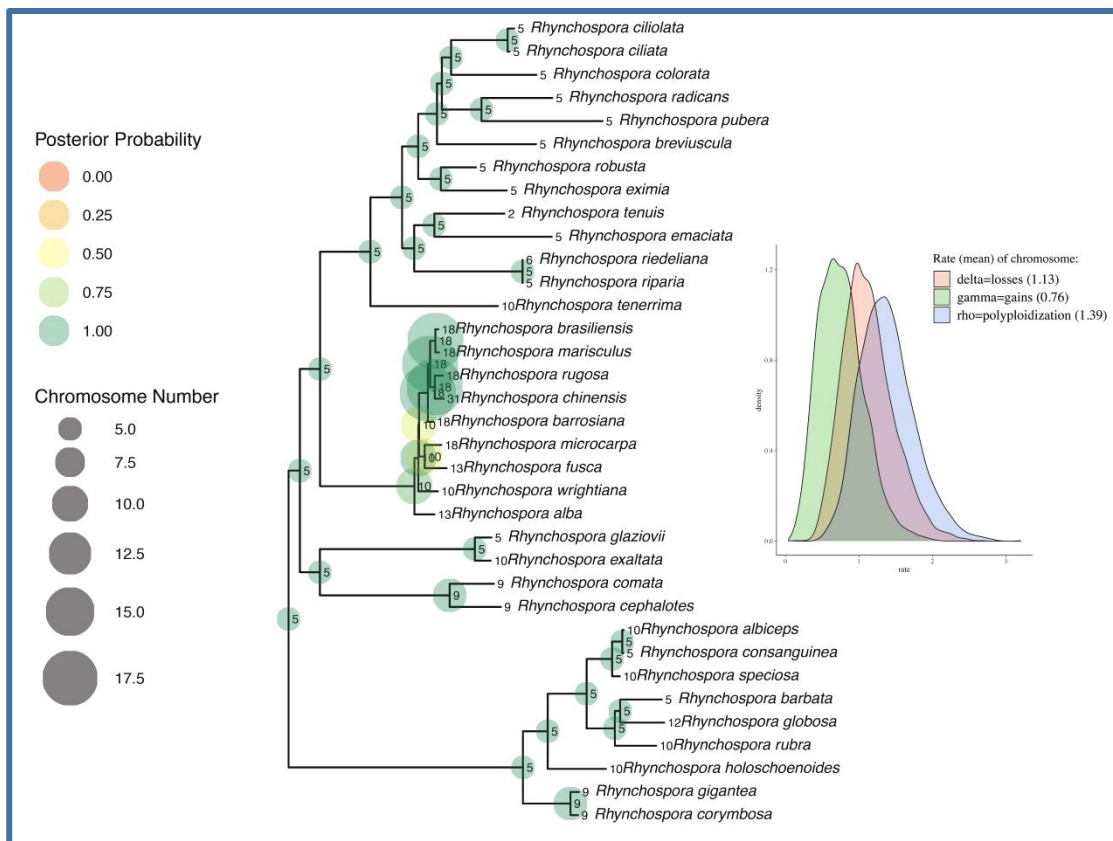
Supplemental data 9. C-CMA/DAPI banding in mitotic chromosomes and interphase nucleus of *Rhynchospora* sect. *Tenuis* (A–F) and sect. *Spermodontes* (G–H). Nucleus and prometaphase of *R. tenuis* with $2n = 6$ showing the absence of DAPI⁺ signals, and only three terminal CMA⁺ ones (A–D). Metaphase in *R. tenuis* subsp. *austrobrasiliensis* ($2n = 18$) showing CMA⁺ signals (E–F). Note the presence of several CMA⁺ bands distributed throughout one chromosome. Prometaphase in *R. tenerrima* ($2n = 20$) with DAPI⁺/CMA⁺ and DAPI⁺/CMA⁰ blocks (G–H).



Supplemental data 10. C-CMA/DAPI banding in mitotic chromosomes and interphase nuclei of *Rhynchospora*. Prometaphase of *R. rugosa* ($2n = 36$) showing almost undetectable DAPI⁺ spots, and four bright terminal CMA⁺ signals (A–B). Prometaphase of *R. corymbosa*. Note the large interstitial DAPI⁺/CMA⁺ blocks in several chromosomes, and some smaller terminal DAPI⁰/CMA⁺ ones (C–D). Prometaphase of *R. holoschoenoides* with no DAPI⁺ signals and some terminal and interstitial CMA⁺ blocks (E–F). Metaphasic chromosomes and interphasic nucleus of *R. terminalis* var. *rosemariana* showing four CMA⁺/DAPI⁻ signals, terminally located on the chromosomes (G–H). Metaphase of *R. albobracteata*, with many terminal CMA⁺ and fewer terminal DAPI⁺ bands (I–J). Prometaphasic chromosomes of *R. globosa* with $2n = 61$ with several interstitial CMA⁺/DAPI⁺, some interstitial and terminal CMA⁺, and some interstitial and terminal DAPI⁺ bands (K–L).



Supplemental data 11. C-CMA/DAPI banding in different populations of *Rhynchospora globosa*. Prometaphase with $2n = 43$, from Jaguariaíva (**A–B**). Chromosomes with different CMA/DAPI distribution are depicted (**i–iv**). Metaphase with $2n = 49$, from Tibagi (**C–D**), showing two chromosomes with colocalized terminal CMA/DAPI bands and interstitial CMA⁺/DAPI⁰ bands (boxes). Prometaphase with $2n = 61$, from Carrancas (**E–F**). Prometaphase with $2n = 36$, from Chapadão do Céu (**G–H**). The individuals of this population have shown very faint DAPI⁺ signals as opposed to many CMA⁺ ones. Three chromosomes with different CMA⁺ band distributions are represented in boxes (**v–vii**). Note that, in three out populations, a unique large chromosome with many CMA⁺ bands stands out (**B, D, H, iv and vii**).



Supplemental data 12. RevBayes ChromEvol modelling of the ACN reconstruction along the Maximum Likelihood phylogenetic inference for *Rhynchospora* based on 54 chloroplast coding sequences (CDS) inferred with IQ-TREE, length: 51,383 bases. Density distributions show the estimated posterior values for the parameters rho, gamma and delta with their mean values in the legend.