

Ecography

E7181

Whitfeld, T. J. S., Kress, W. J., Erickson, D. L. and Weiblen, G. D. 2011. Change in community phylogenetic structure during tropical forest succession: evidence from New Guinea. – *Ecography* 34: xxx–xxx.

Supplementary material

Appendix 1

Figures A1-A6. A community phylogeny of 349 woody plant species ≥ 5 cm dbh encountered in nineteen 0.25 ha New Guinea lowland rain forest sample plots. Clades represented by triangles in Figure A1 are expanded in Figures A2-A6. The maximum-likelihood tree among a Bayesian posterior distribution of 9,000 phylogenetic trees is displayed with branch lengths proportional to time in millions of years. Nodes are labeled with either Bayesian posterior probabilities or circles where topological constraints were enforced (see *Methods*). Asterisks indicate 31 nodes where prior information on the minimum ages of major angiosperm clades served to calibrate *rbcL* divergence under the assumptions of GTR+ Γ +I and a relaxed molecular clock. Constraints included the monophyly of Angiosperm Phylogeny Group (Wikström et al. 2001, APG 2009) orders and families as well as ordinal and familial relationships based on consensus among three broad-scale analyses: a three-gene analysis (18S rDNA, *rbcL*, and *atpB*) of 567 taxa (Soltis et al. 2000), an 83 (plastid) gene analysis of 86 species (Moore et al. 2010), and a 12 gene (10 plastid, two nuclear) analysis of >100 species (Wang et al. 2009). Only nodes supported by >95% posterior probability or 80% bootstrap in these studies were constrained with two exceptions (i.e., the relationship between Salicaceae and Passifloraceae, with 50-80% support, and the relationship between Polygalaceae and the rest of the Fabales, with 50-75% support). Familial relationships within orders were constrained according to the following treatments: Rosales (Wang et al. 2009), Fabales (Banks et al. 2008), Malpighiales (Davis et al. 2005), Sapindales (Gadek et al. 1996, Muellner et al. 2007), Malvales (Fay et al. 1998, Bayer et al. 1999), Myrtales (Conti et al. 1997, Bremer et al. 1999, Sytsma et al. 2004, Wilson et al. 2005), Gentianales (Bremer et al. 1999, Rova et al. 2002), Lamiales (Oxelman

et al. 1999, Soltis et al. 2001), Ericales (Anderberg et al. 2002), Laurales (Doyle and Endress 2000, Soltis et al. 2000), and Magnoliales (Doyle and Endress 2000, Soltis et al. 2000). The monophyly of genera was also enforced except for *Dracontomelon*, *Chisocheton*, and *Aglaia*, which are considered paraphyletic (Muellner et al. 2003).

Supplementary References

Anderberg, A. A. et al. 2002. Phylogenetic relationships in the order Ericales SL: Analyses of molecular data from five genes from the plastid and mitochondrial genomes. - Am. J. Bot. 89: 677-687.

APG 2009. An update of the Angiosperm Phylogeny Group classification for the orders and families of flowering plants: APG III. - Bot. J. Linn. Soc. 161: 105-121.

Banks, H. et al. 2008. Pollen morphology of the family Polygalaceae (Fabales). - Bot. J. Linn. Soc. 156: 253-289.

Bayer, C. et al. 1999. Support for an expanded family concept of Malvaceae within a recircumscribed order Malvales: a combined analysis of plastid *atpB* and *rbcL* DNA sequences. - Bot. J. Linn. Soc. 129: 267-303.

Bremer, B. et al. 1999. More characters or more taxa for a robust phylogeny - Case study from the coffee family (Rubiaceae). - Syst. Biol. 48: 413-435.

Conti, E. et al. 1997. Interfamilial relationships in Myrtales: Molecular phylogeny and patterns of morphological evolution. - Syst. Bot. 22: 629-647.

Davis, C. C. et al. 2005. Explosive radiation of malpighiales supports a mid-Cretaceous origin of modern tropical rain forests. - Am. Nat. 165: E36-E65.

Doyle, J. A. and Endress, P. K. 2000. Morphological phylogenetic analysis of basal angiosperms: Comparison and combination with molecular data. - Int. J. Plant Sci. 161: S121-S153.

Fay, M. F. et al. 1998. Plastid *rbcL* sequence data indicate a close affinity between *Diegodendron* and *Bixa*. - Taxon 47: 43-50.

Gadek, P. A. et al. 1996. Sapindales: Molecular delimitation and infraordinal groups. - Am. J. Bot. 83: 802-811.

Moore, M. J. et al. 2010. Phylogenetic analysis of 83 plastid genes further resolves the early diversification of eudicots. - Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 107: 4623-4628.

Muellner, A. N. et al. 2003. Molecular phylogenetics of Meliaceae (Sapindales) based on nuclear and plastid DNA sequences. - Am. J. Bot. 90: 471-480.

Muellner, A. N. et al. 2007. Placing Biebersteiniaceae, a herbaceous clade of Sapindales, in a temporal and geographic context. - Plant Syst. Evol. 266: 233-252.

Oxelman, B. et al. 1999. Relationships of the Buddlejaceae s. l. investigated using parsimony jackknife and branch support analysis of chloroplast *ndhF* and *rbcL* sequence data. - Syst. Bot. 24: 164-182.

Rova, J. H. E. et al. 2002. A trnL-F cpDNA sequence study of the Condamineeae-Rondeletieae-Sipaneeae complex with implications on the phylogeny of the Rubiaceae. - Am. J. Bot. 89: 145-159.

Soltis, D. E. et al. 2000. Angiosperm phylogeny inferred from 18S rDNA, *rbcL*, and *atpB* sequences. - Bot. J. Linn. Soc. 133: 381-461.

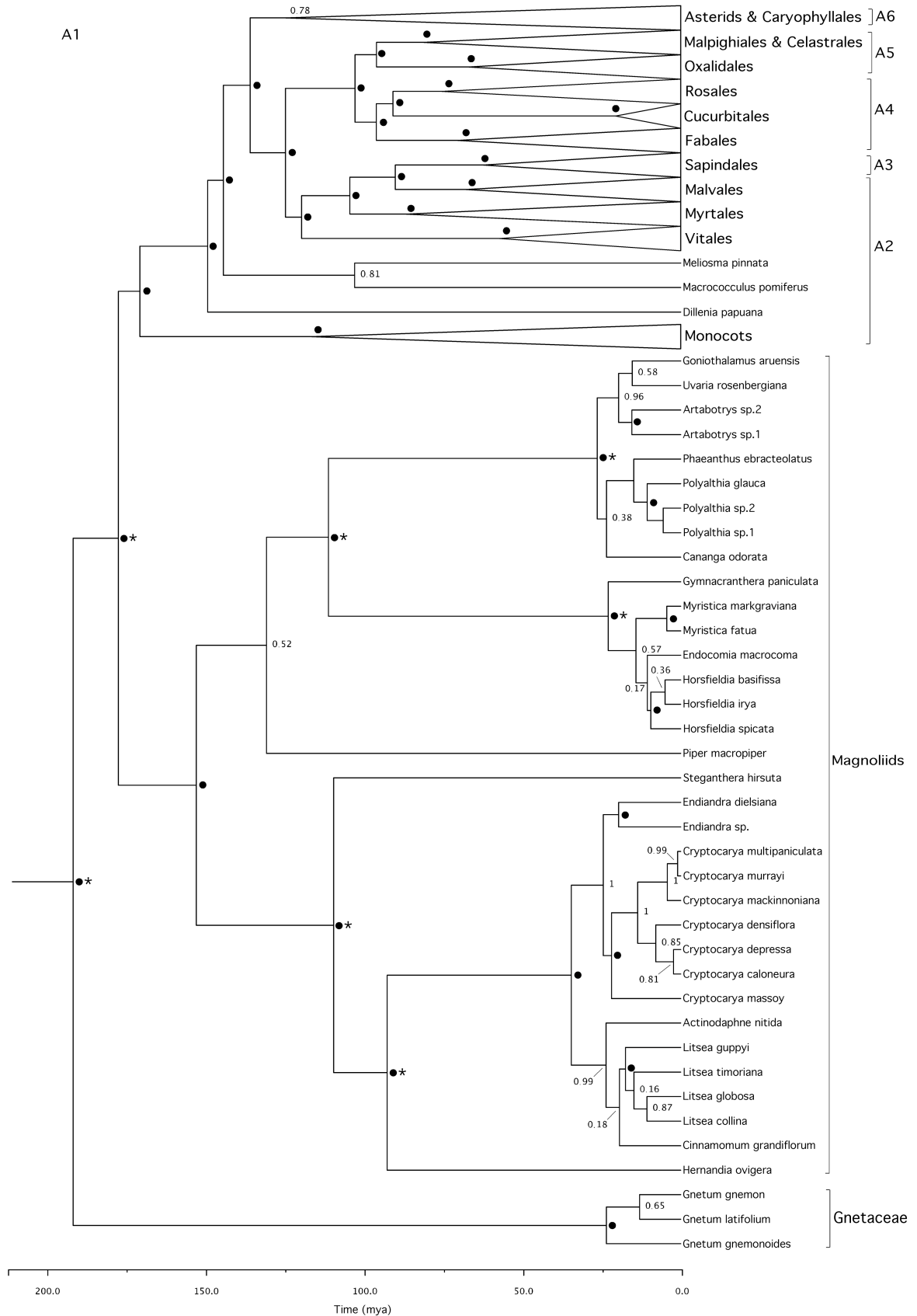
Soltis, D. E. et al. 2001. Elucidating deep-level phylogenetic relationships in Saxifragaceae using sequences for six chloroplastic and nuclear DNA regions. - Ann. Mo. Bot. Gard. 88: 669-693.

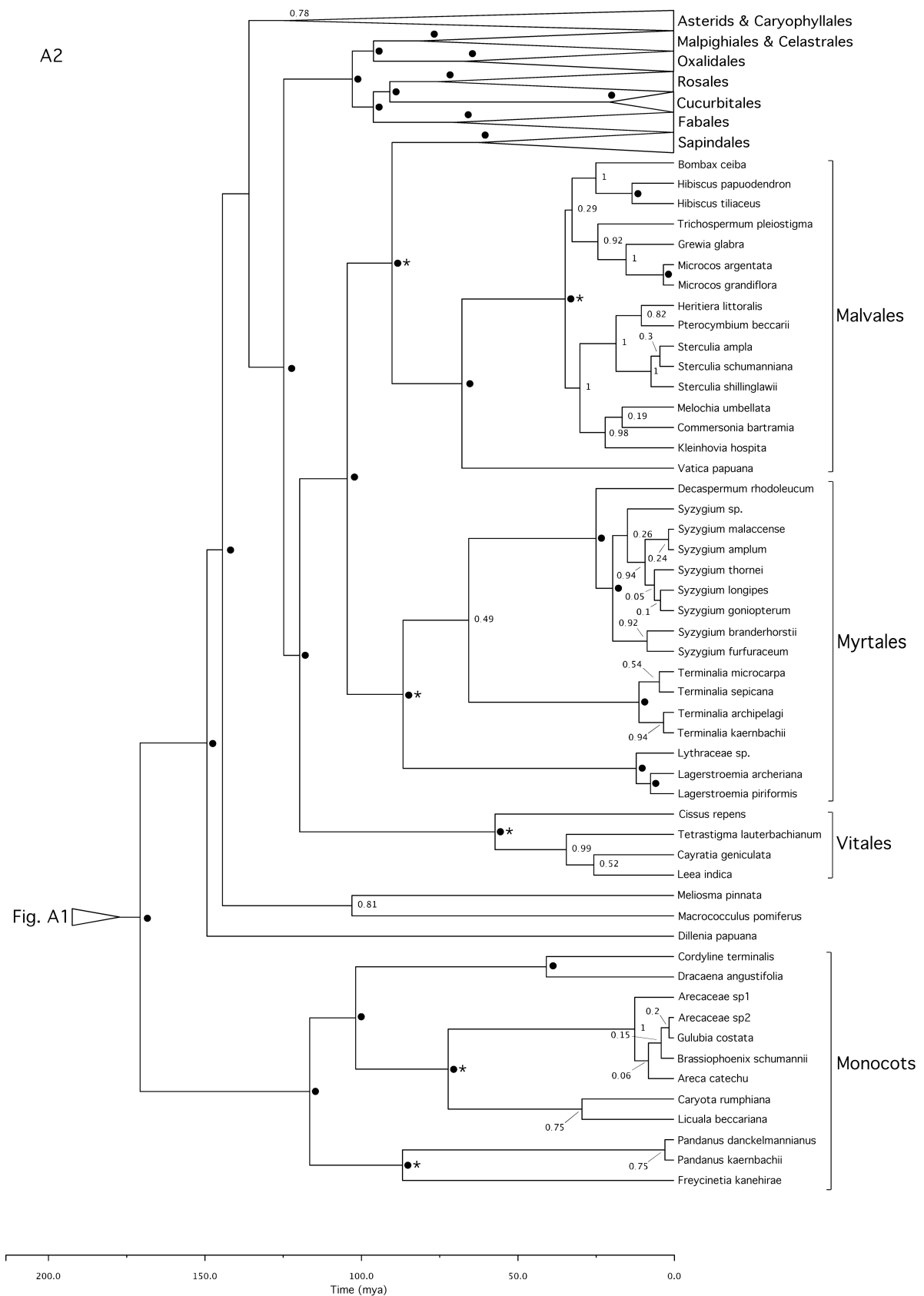
Sytsma, K. J. et al. 2004. Clades, clocks, and continents: Historical and biogeographical analysis of Myrtaceae, Vochysiaceae, and relatives in the Southern Hemisphere. - Int. J. Plant Sci. 165: S85-S105.

Wang, H. C. et al. 2009. Rosid radiation and the rapid rise of angiosperm-dominated forests. - Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 106: 3853-3858.

Wikström, N. et al. 2001. Evolution of the angiosperms: calibrating the family tree. - Proc. R. Soc. Lond. Ser. B-Biol. Sci. 268: 2211-2220.

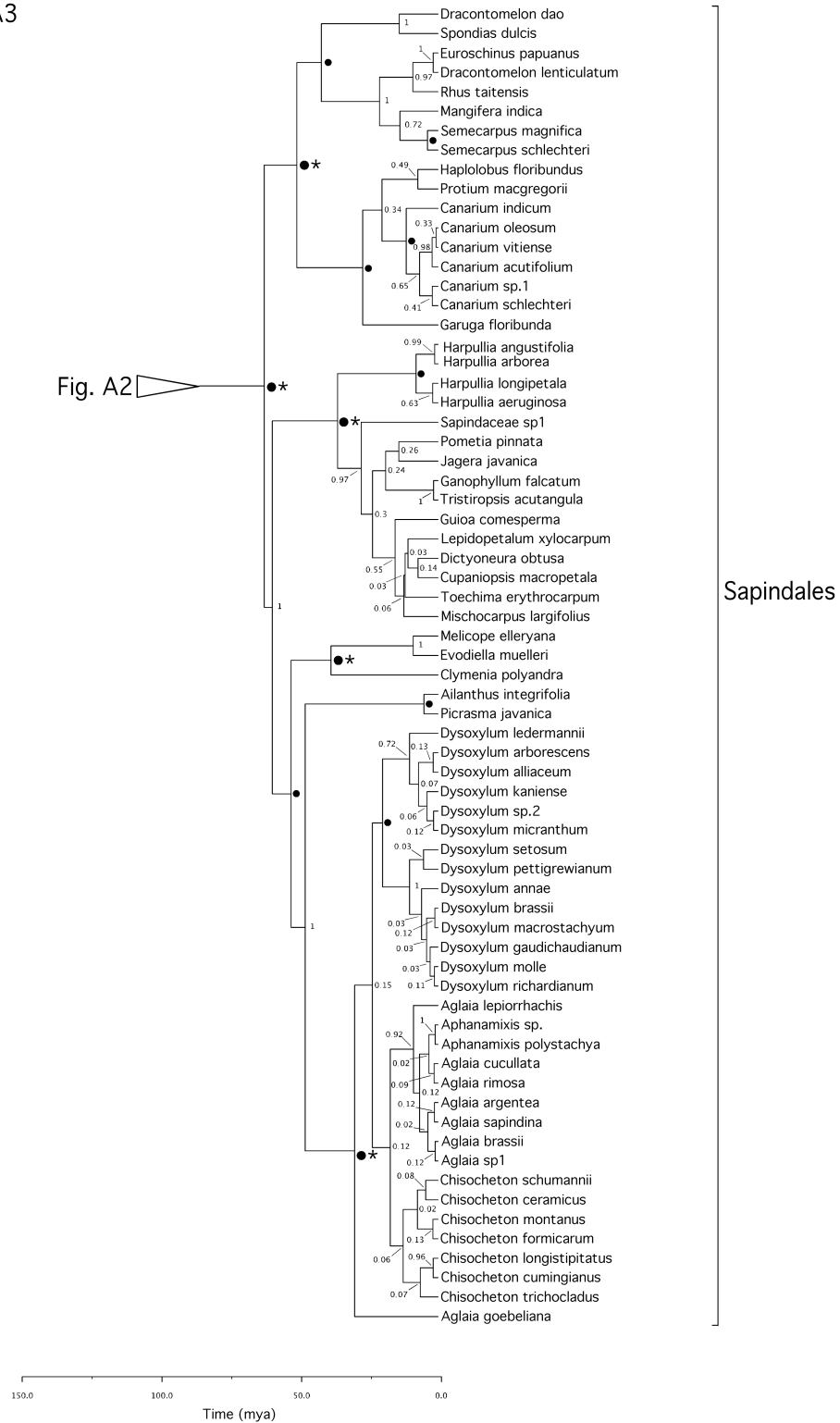
Wilson, P. G. et al. 2005. Relationships within Myrtaceae sensu lato based on a matK phylogeny. - Plant Syst. Evol. 251: 3-19.



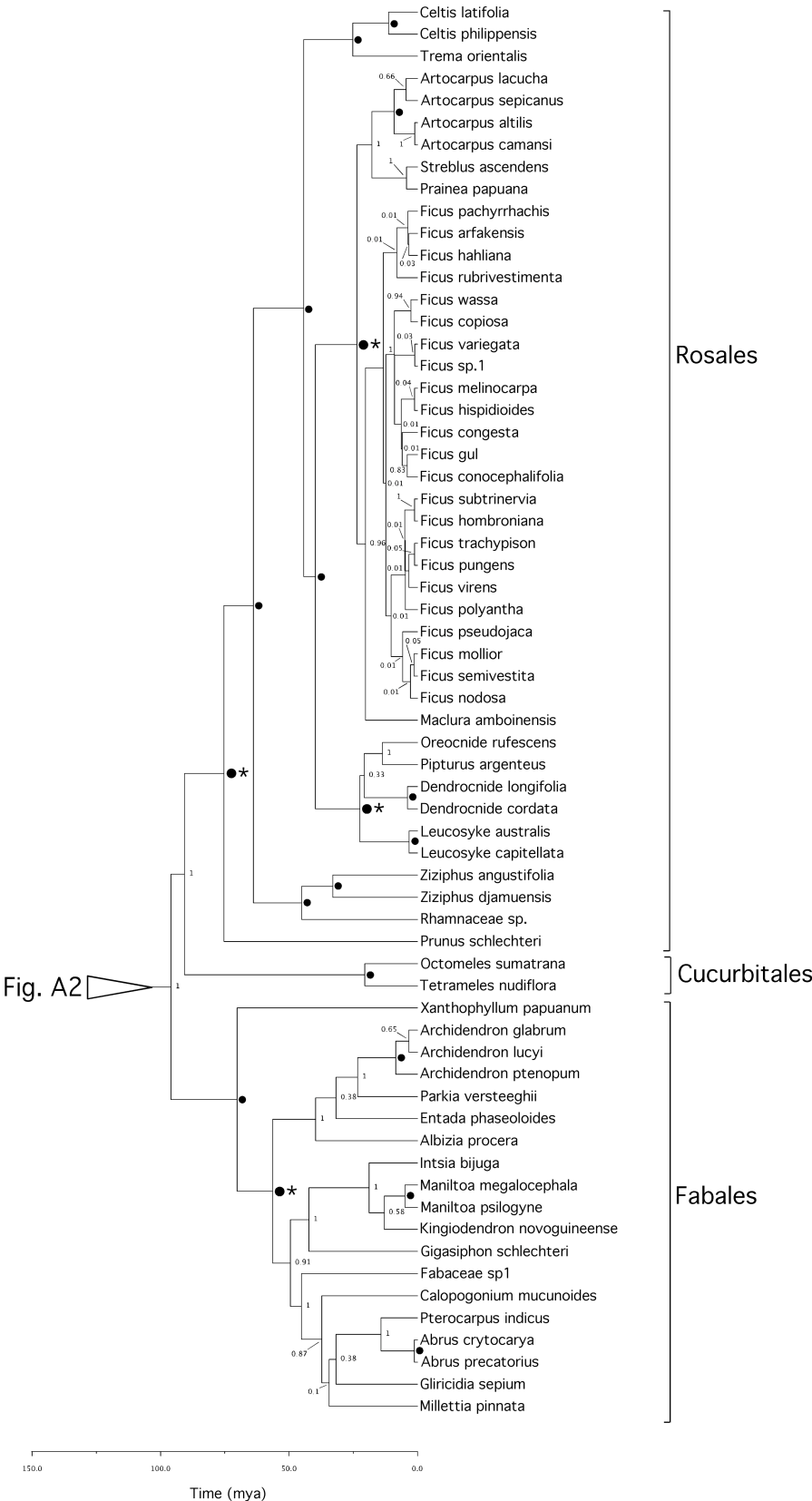


A3

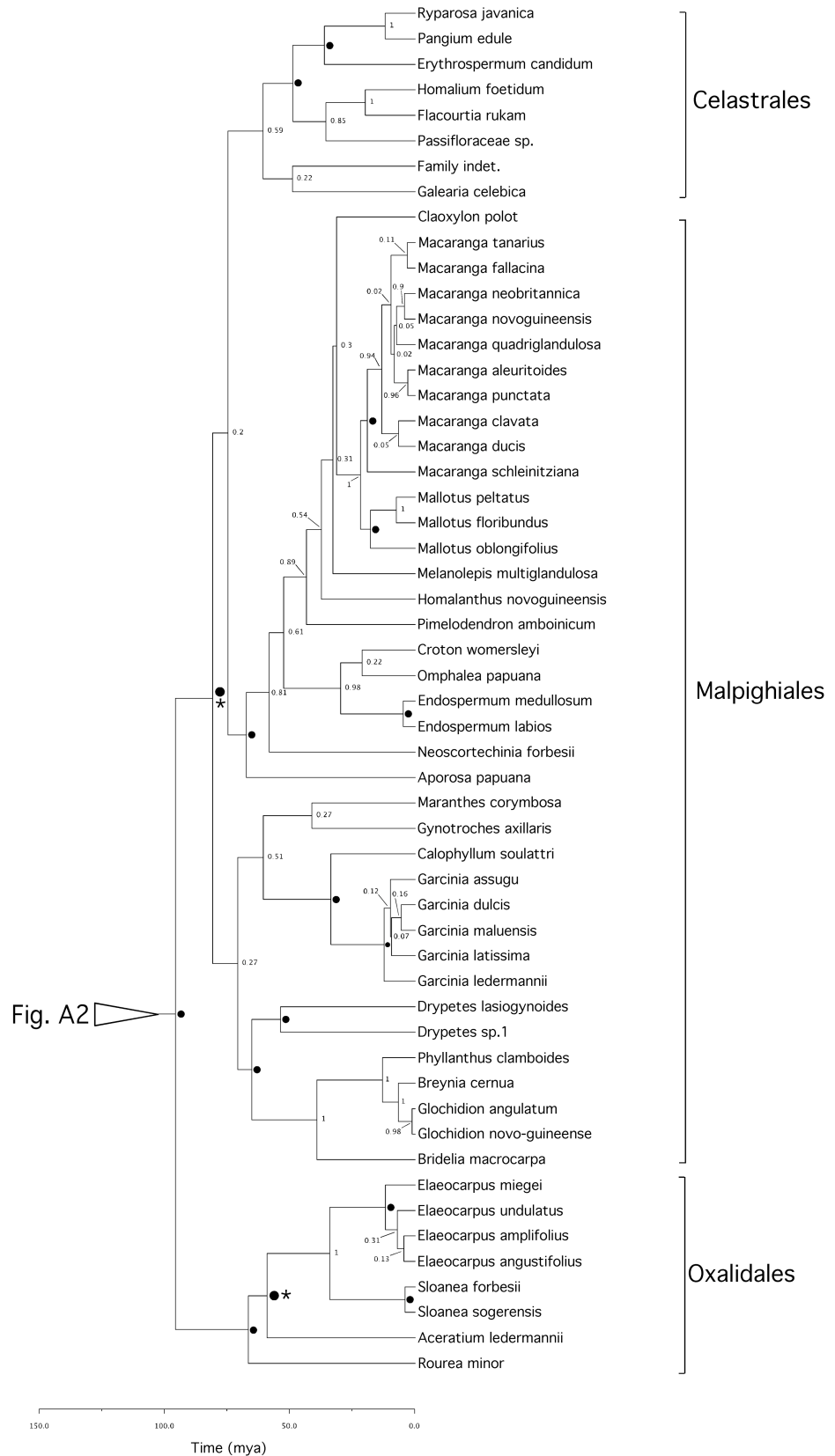
Fig. A2



A4



A5



A6

Fig. A2

