

Fig. S1. Dispersion diagram of principal coordinate analysis. The percentage of the variation explained by the plotted principal coordinates is indicated on the axes. The names of the species indicate an example of each type of inflorescence.

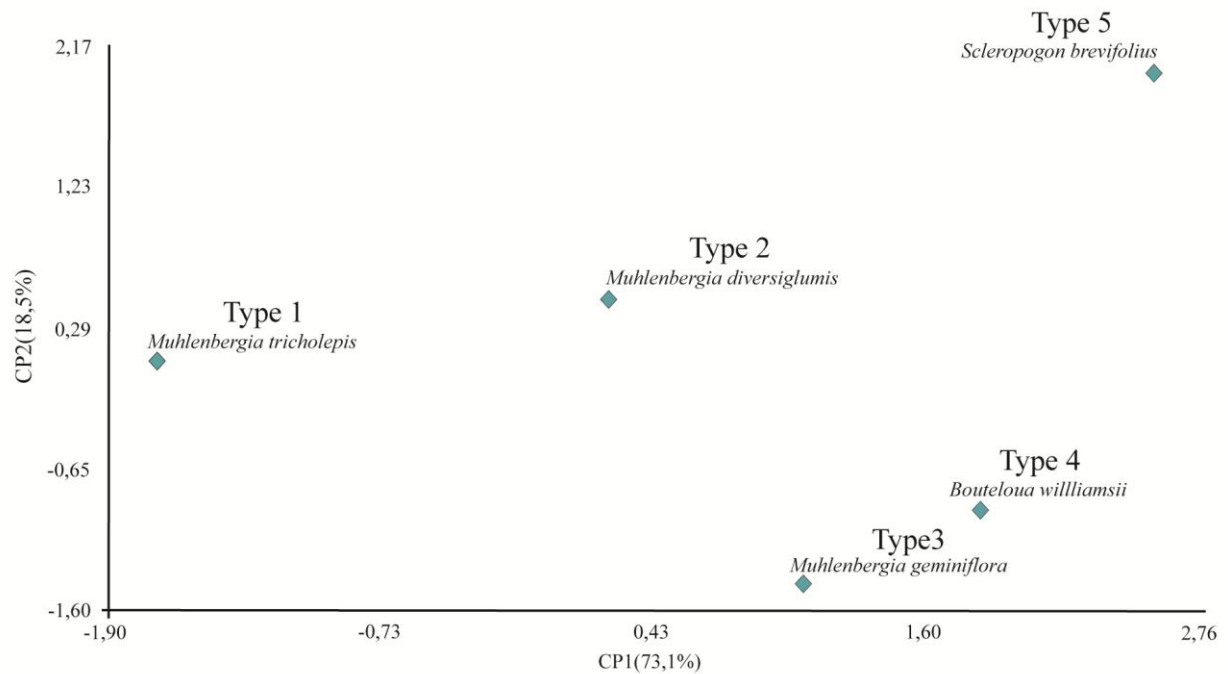
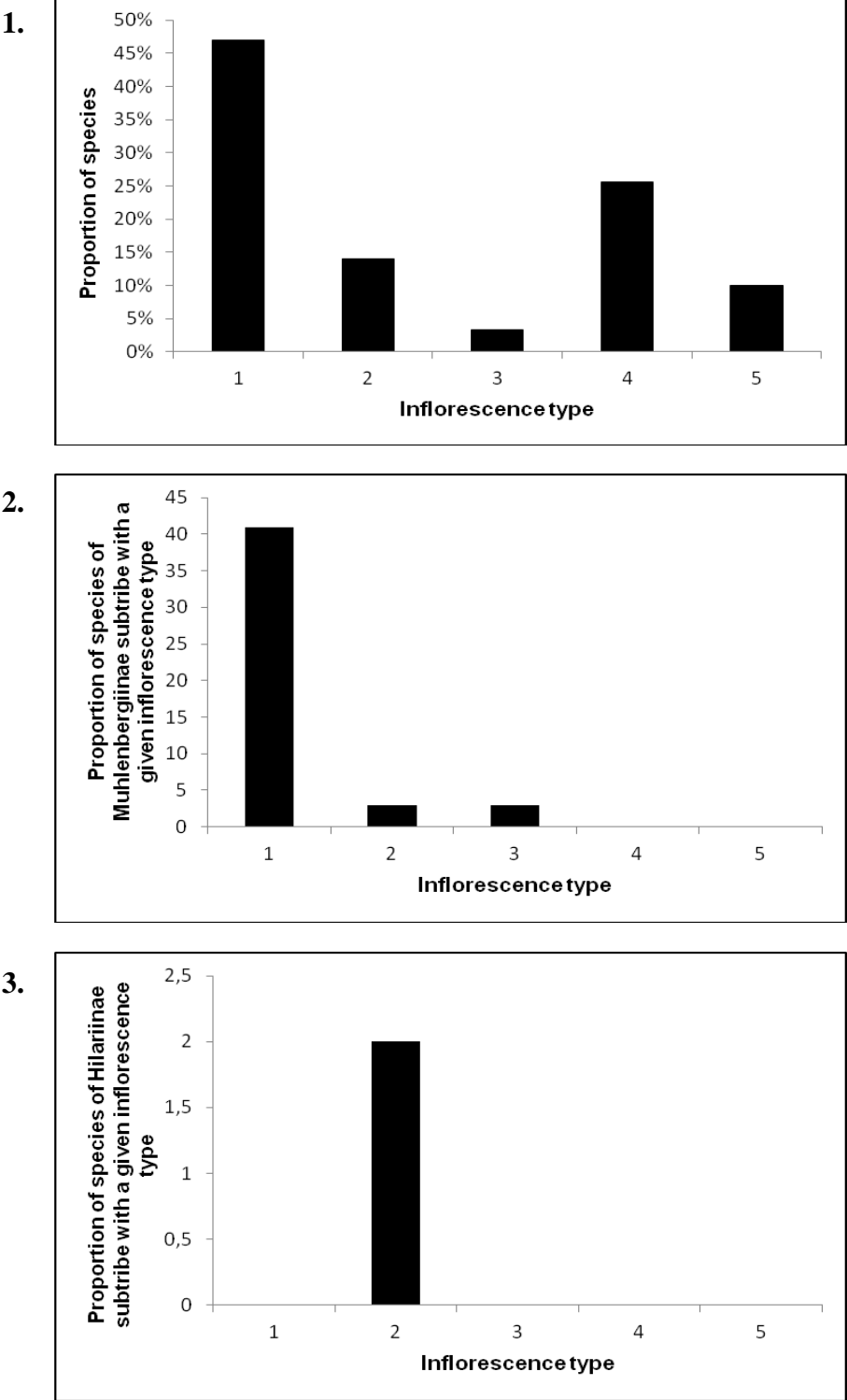
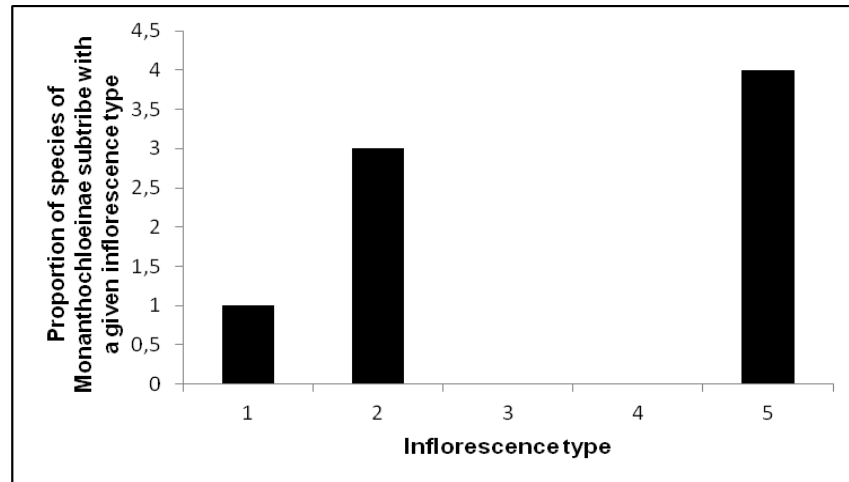


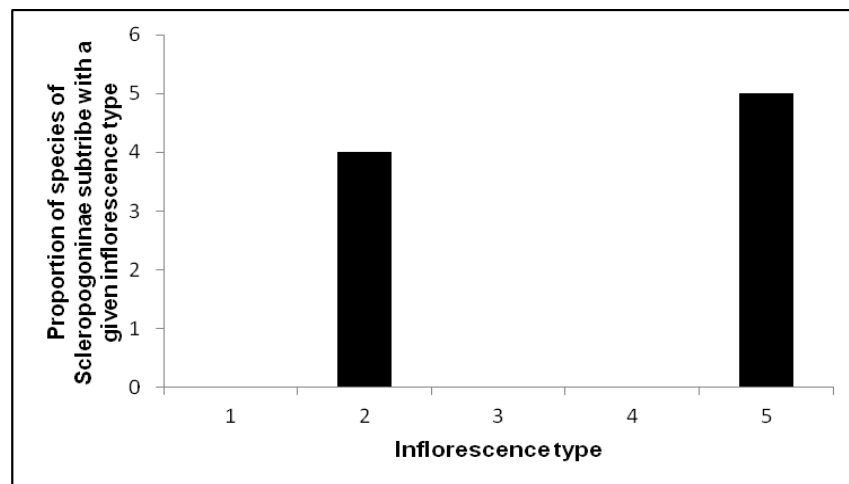
Fig. S2. Frequency of inflorescence types in the most derive lineage of Cynodonteae and each of the subtribes. Numbers indicate inflorescence types described in Table 1.



4.



5.



6.

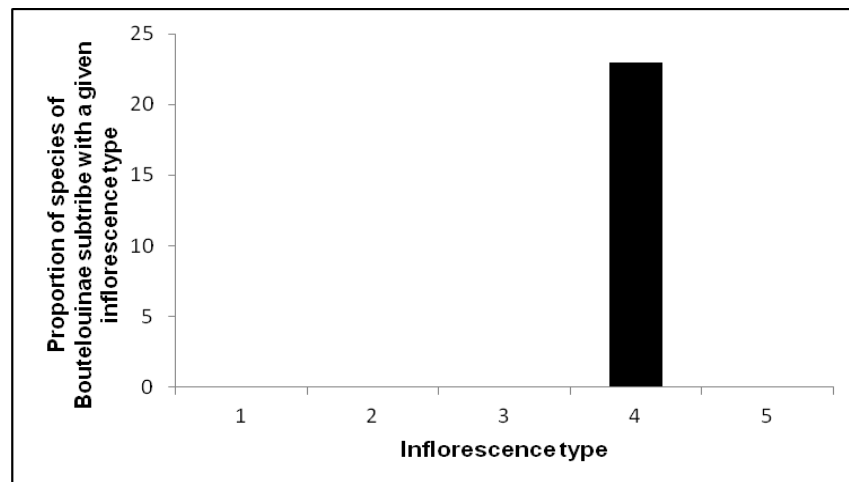


Fig. S3. Bayesian 50% majority-rule consensus tree from 6.002 trees generated by Bayesian inference with MrBayes using the ITS dataset. Bayesian posterior probabilities (>95) are shown above branches. The names on the right indicate the five studied subtribes.

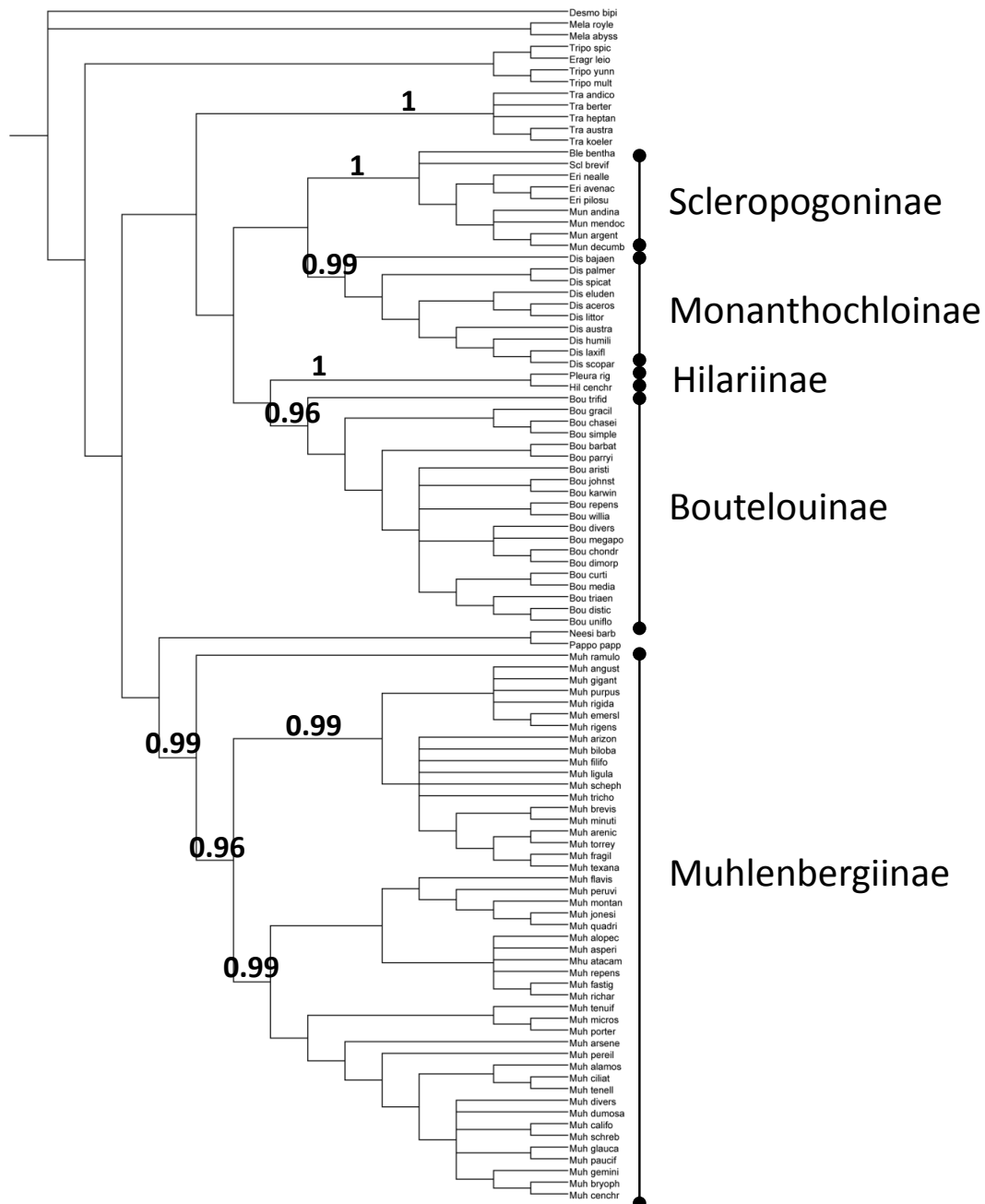


Fig. S4. Bayesian 50% majority-rule consensus tree from 6.002 trees generated by Bayesian inference with MrBayes using the cpDNA dataset. Bayesian posterior probabilities (>95) are shown above branches. The names on the right indicate the five studied subtribes.

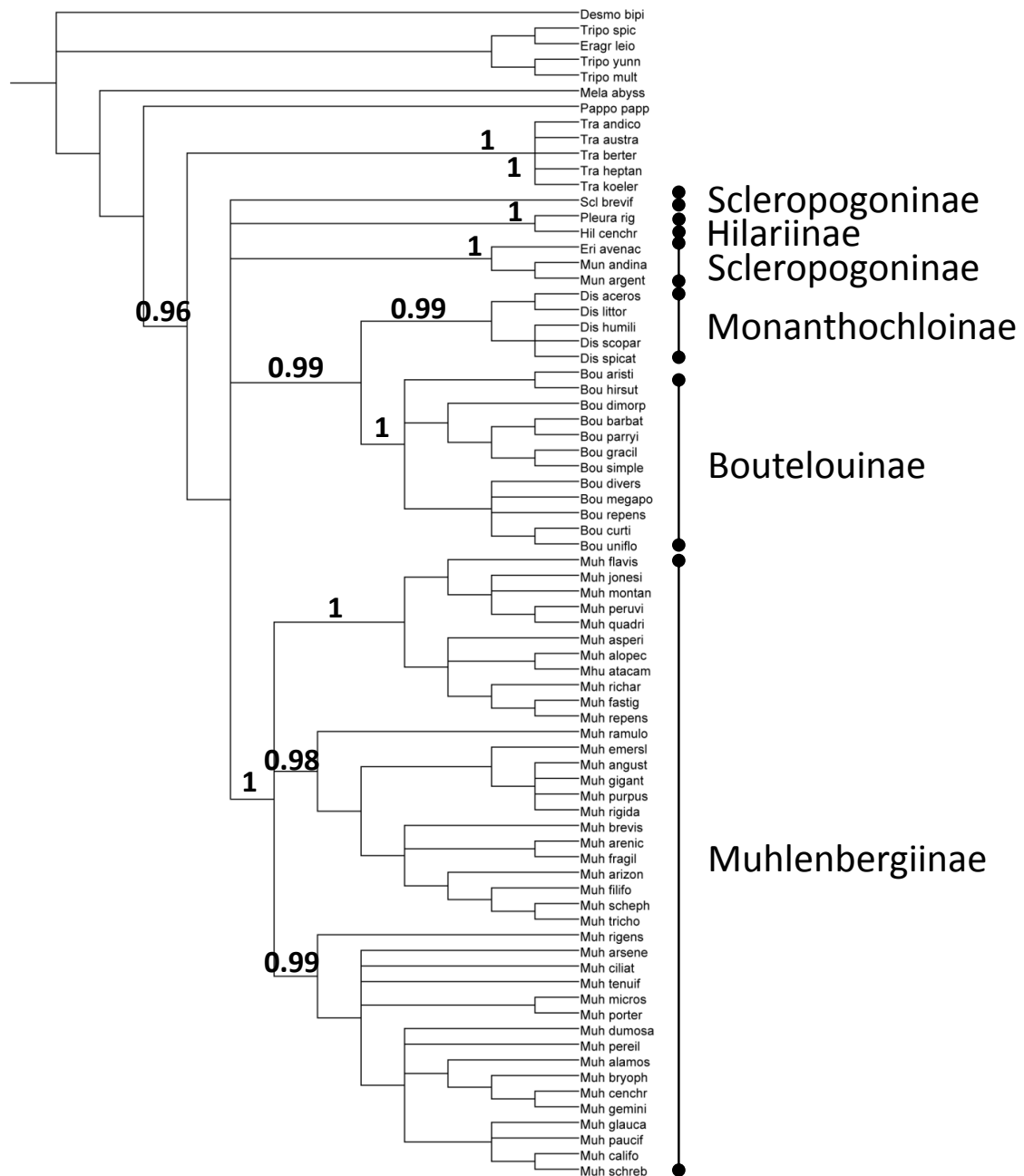


Fig. S5. Bayesian 50% majority-rule consensus tree from 3.002 trees generated by Bayesian inference with MrBayes using the combined cpDNA + ITS dataset. Bayesian posterior probabilities (>95) are shown above branches. The names indicate the clades referred in the text and the colored boxes indicate the five studied subtribes.

