

## SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIALS

### **Phylogeographical analyses of a relict fern of palaeotropical flora (*Vandenboschia speciosa*): distribution and diversity model in relation to the geological and climate events of the Late Miocene and Early Pliocene**

Samira Ben-Menni Schuler, Hammadi Hamza, Gabriel Blanca, Ana Teresa Romero-García and Víctor N. Suárez-Santiago

The following Supporting information is available for this article:

**Figure S1.** Maximum likelihood tree for the *gapCp* sequences of *Vandenboschia speciosa* determined with PhyML.

**Figure S2.** Statistical parsimony networks of the *gapCp* sequences.

**Figure S3.** ptDNA haplotype phylogeny derived from the Bayesian inference with MrBAYES.

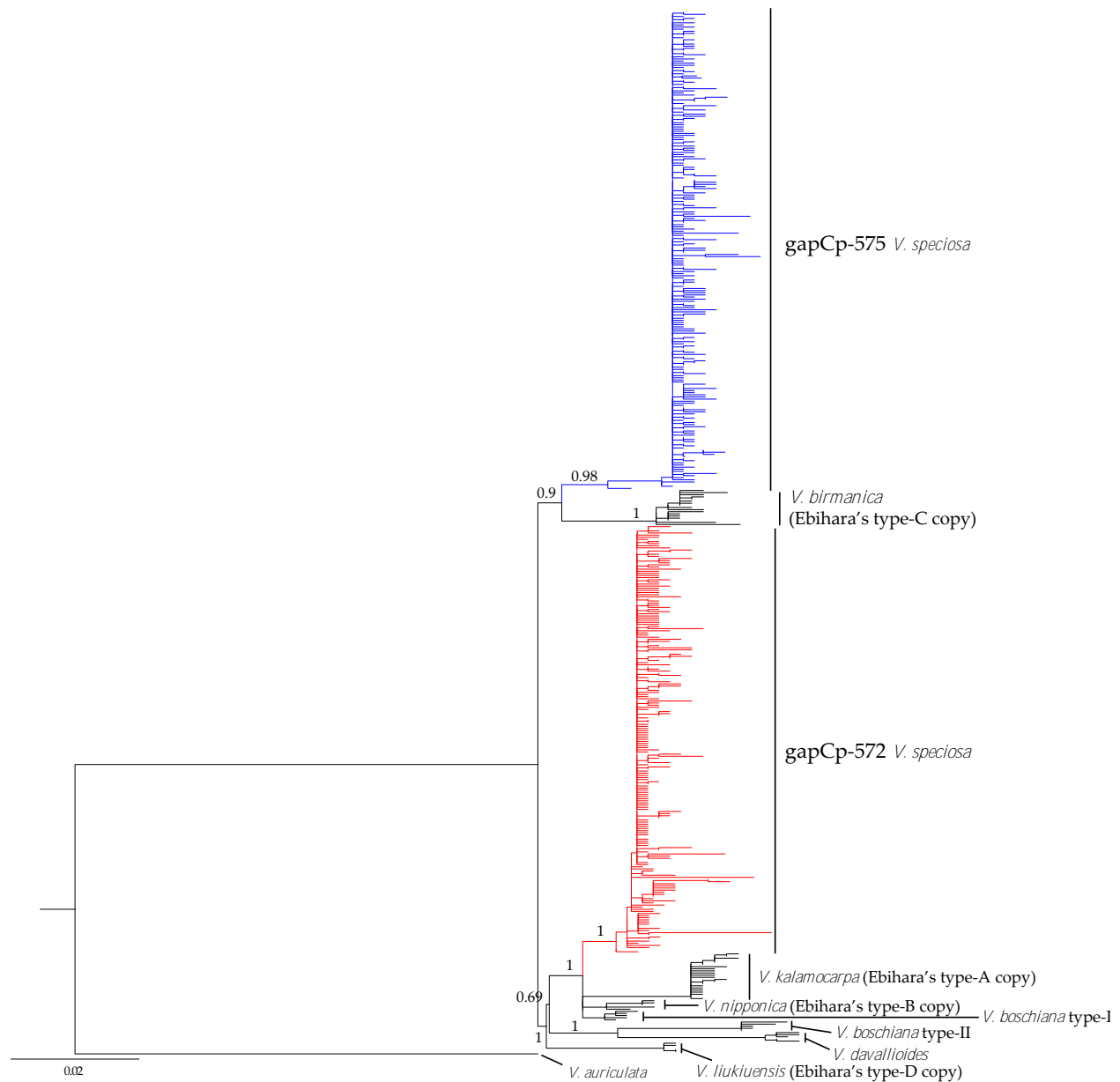
**Figure S4.** Results of species distribution modelling for the sporophyte and gametophyte phases of the life cycle of *Vandenboschia speciosa* using the maximum entropy algorithm and the Community Climate System Model (CCSM), as implemented in MaxEnt.

**Table S1.** Sampling details of *Vandenboschia speciosa* populations and outgroup species used in the present study.

**Table S2.** Percentage contribution and permutation importance of selected model for the species distribution modelling (SDM).

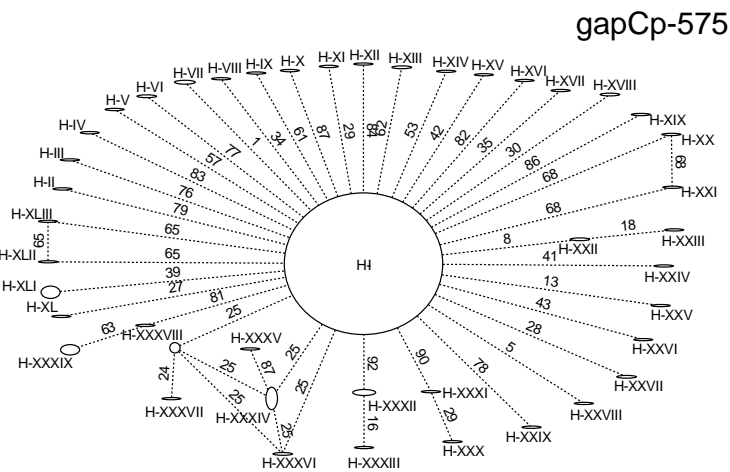
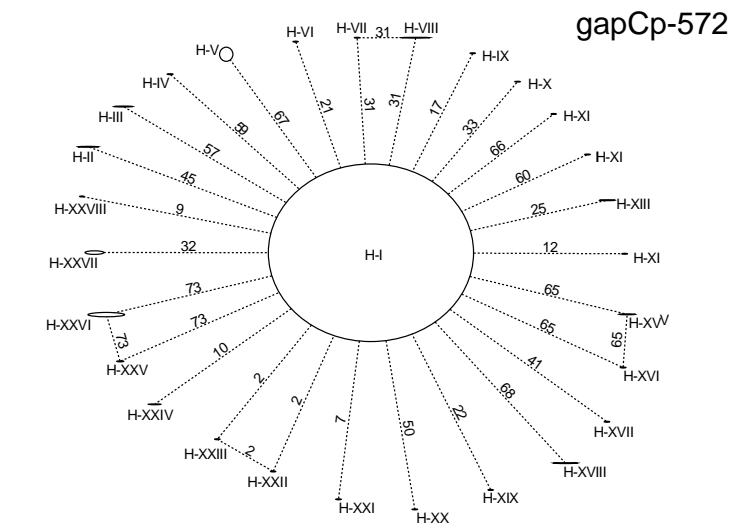
**Table S3.** Neutrality tests Fu's *F* and Tajima's *D* at the regional and supra-regional groupings.

**Figure S1.** Maximum likelihood tree for the 426 *gapCp* sequences of *Vandenboschia speciosa* and 15 of outgroups determined with PhyML; numbers above branches are support values from the Shimodaira-Hasegawa-Like implementation of the approximate likelihood-ratio test; the colours differentiate the two identified homoeolog copies; on the right are the names of the *V. speciosa* homoeologs, the names of the outgroup species, and the names of the sequences of Ebihara et al. (2005).

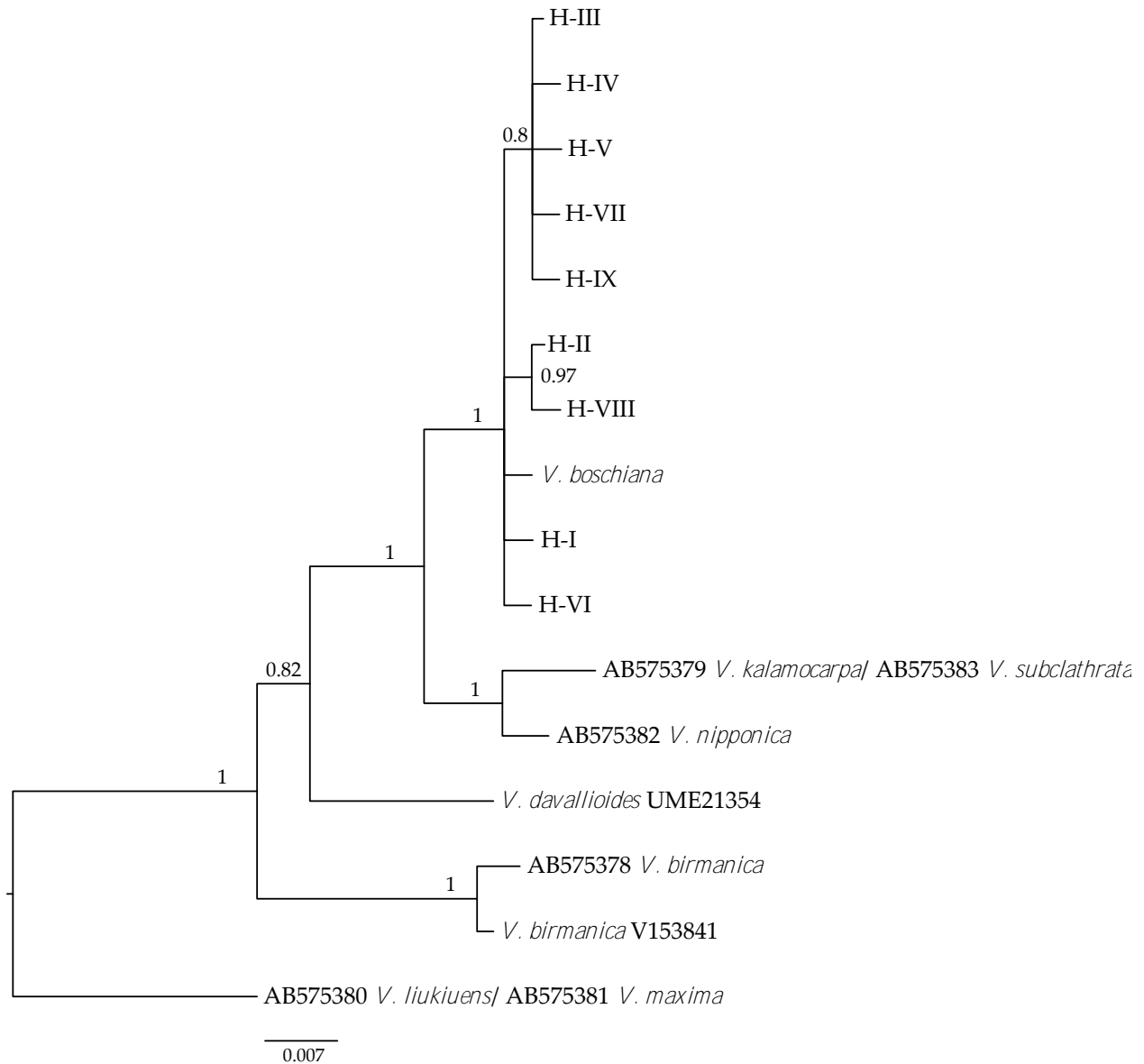


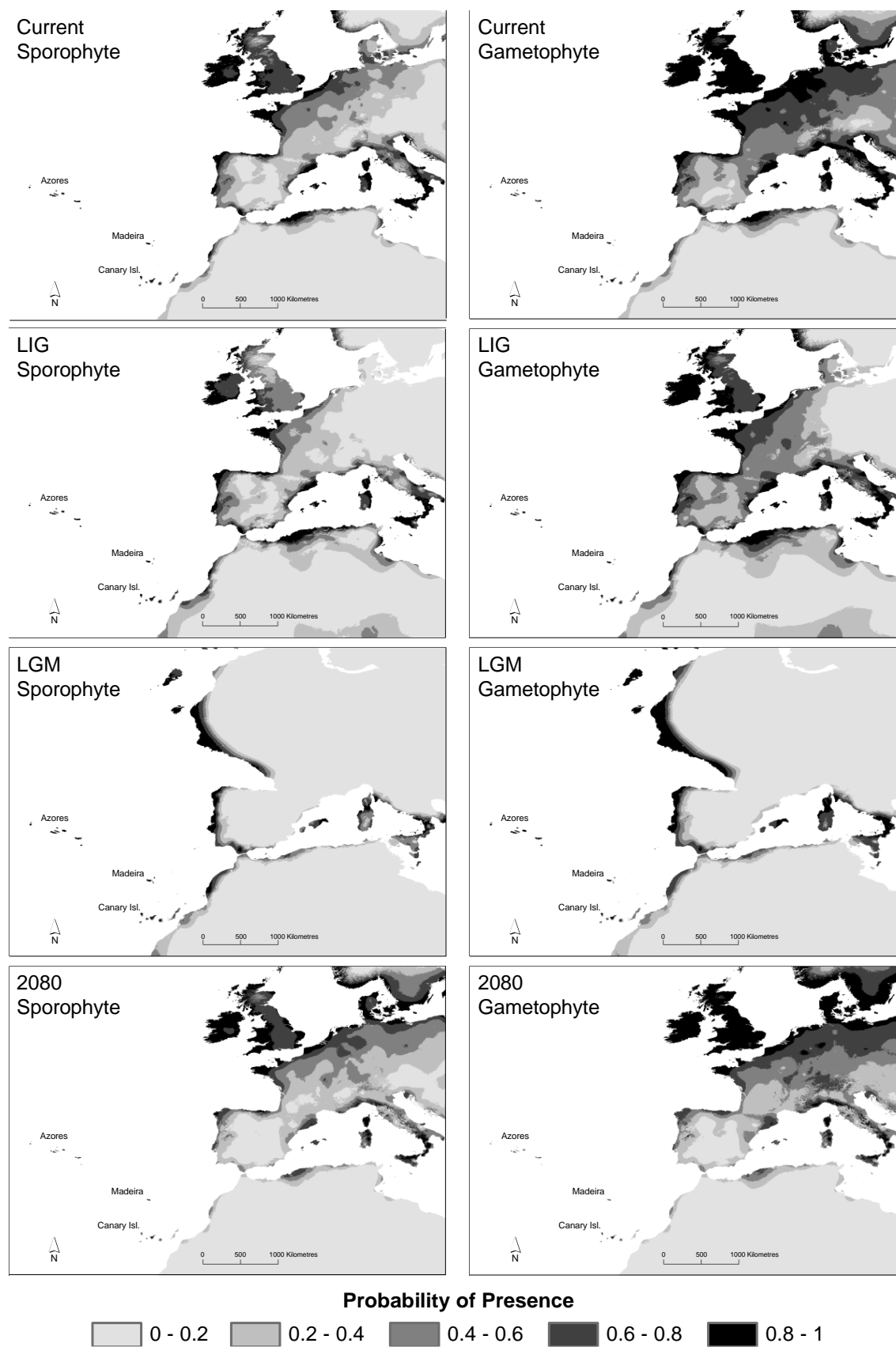
**Figure S2.** Statistical parsimony networks of the *gapCp* sequences. Networks for the gapCp-572 (upper) and gapCp-575 (lower) copies are shown; the haplotypes are denoted with Roman

numerals; numbers above branches represent the positions of the nucleotide substitution in the aligned sequences; circle sizes are proportional to the number of sequences found for each haplotype.



**Figure S3.** ptDNA haplotype phylogeny derived from the Bayesian inference with MrBAYES. The tree is 50% majority-rule consensus tree of the sample of trees after discarding 25% as burn-in; haplotypes are denoted with Roman numerals; numbers above branches are Bayesian posterior probabilities; for outgroup species, accession numbers of sequences taken from GenBank are shown before the species name.





**Figure S4.** Results of species distribution modelling for the sporophyte and gametophyte phases of the life cycle of *Vandemboschia speciosa* using the maximum entropy algorithm and the Community Climate System Model (CCSM), as implemented in MaxEnt. Projections for current, last interglacial (LIG, c. 120-140 ka), last glacial maximum (LGM, c. 21 ka), and future (2080) conditions are shown.

**Table S1.** Sampling details of *Vandenboschia speciosa* populations and outgroup species.

Code	Location	Voucher <sup>a</sup>	Geographical coordinates	Sample size <i>trnH-psbA</i>	Sample size <i>gapCp</i> <sup>b</sup>
Andalusia					
ALM	Almoraima		N36.304°/W5.520°	G: 5	5
COQ	Canuto de Ojén Quesada	<i>GDA 61589</i>	N36.127°/W5.585°	G:5/S:11	5
CRM	Cabecera del río de la Miel	<i>GDA 62522</i>	N36.105°/W5.528°	S:6	
MCH	Moracha	<i>GDA 62523</i>	N36.497°/W5.584°	G:5/S:5	5
SCD	Garganta de la Saucedá	<i>GDA 62524</i>	N36.535°/W5.605°	S:3	
SDN	Sierra del Niño	<i>GDA 62525</i>	N36.186°/W5.610°	S:4	
VIF	Valdeinfierno	<i>GDA 62526</i>	N36.224°/W5.604°	G:5/S:5	5
Azores					
CAR	Terceira: Algar do Carvão		N38.727°/W27.215°	G:5/S:5	5
CID	São Miguel: Sete Cidades		N37.835°/W25.788°	G:5/S:5	5
CON	São Miguel: Lagoa do Congro		N37.754°/W25.407°	G:5/S:5	5
NAT	Terceira: Gruta do Natal		N38.738°/W27.264°	G:5/S:5	5
Basque Country					
AZK	Azketa erreka		N43.194°/W1.940°	G:5/S:5	4
ERR	Erramundi erreka		N43.377°/W1.826°	G:3/S:5	3
ITU	Iturraingo erreka		N43.373°/W1.833°	G:5	2
USO	Usoko erreka		N43.242°/W1.908°	G:5/S:11	5
Canary Isl.					
ANC	La Gomera: Ancón Negro		N28.134°/W17.273°	G:5/S:5	5
CED	La Gomera: Bco. del Cedro		N28.120°/W17.225°	G:4/S:5	4
IJU	Tenerife: Ijuana		N28.560°/W16.172°	G:5/S:5	5
PIJ	Tenerife: El Pijaral		N28.553°/W16.188°	G:5/S:5	5
ZAR	La Gomera: La Zarcita		N28.119°/W17.224°	G:5/S:5	5
Czech Republic					
HAR	Harasov		N50.410°/E14.567°	G:6	3
MUZ	Mužský		N50.528°/E15.054°	G:5	3
SKA	Skalka		N50.585°/E14.424°	G:5	3
Galicia					
EUM	Eume		N43.404°/W8.087°	G:5/S:1	5
SEI	Seixo		N43.706°/W7.946°	G:5/S:5	5
Ire-Wal-Bri*					
COR	Cork		N51.570°/W9.148°	G:5/S:5	5
DEV	Devil's Bridge		N52.376°/W3.849°	G:4	3
LIM	Limerick		N52.663°/W8.387°	G:5/S:4	5
TAU	Taupont		N47.962°/W2.429°	G:2/S:4	2
WAT	Waterford		N52.115°/W7.585°	G:5/S:5	5
Italy					
SER	Seravezza		N44.015°/E10.219°	G:5/S:6	5
STA	Stazzema		N43.991°/E10.315°	G:5	5
Luxembourg					
ARD	Ardennes		N49.906°/E5.954°	G:5	3
BEA	Beaufort		N49.832°/E6.287°	G:3	3
ROL	Rollingen		N49.739°/E6.133°	G:3	3
Madeira					
FRI	Ribeiro Frio		N32.734°/W16.886°	G:5/S:5	5
POR	Levada Portadela		N32.747°/W16.823°	G:3/S:1	3
URZ	Lombo do Urzal		N32.776°/W16.977°	S:5	
Vosges du Nord					
BIT	Bitche		N49.024°/E7.620°	G:5	3
PIE	La Petite Pierre		N48.848°/E7.301°	G:5	3
<i>V. davallioides</i> <sup>c</sup>		<i>UME 213054</i>		S:1	1
		<i>UME 213055</i>		-	4
<i>V. birmanica</i> <sup>c</sup>		<i>UPS V-153841</i>		S:1	-
<i>V. boschiana</i> <sup>c</sup>		Personal collection of Fred J. Rumsey	<i>Sample 1</i>	S:1	S:5
			<i>Sample 2</i>	S:1	S:5

<sup>a</sup> Voucher available only for sporophytes; <sup>b</sup> *gapCp* only studied with gametophyte individuals except outgroups; <sup>c</sup> species analysed as outgroups. \*Ireland-Wales-Brittany. G, Gametophyte individuals; S, sporophyte individuals.

**Table S2.** Percentage contribution and permutation importance of selected model for the species distribution modelling (SDM).

Variable	Gametophyte		Sporophyte		Species as a whole	
	MaxEnt Percent contribution	MaxEnt Permutation importance	MaxEnt Percent contribution	MaxEnt Permutation importance	MaxEnt Percent contribution	MaxEnt Permutation importance
<b>Min. temperature of coldest month</b>	51.5	75	46.5	82.1	51.5	74.6
<b>Mean diurnal range</b>	40.8	15	41.1	10.9	40.8	13.9
Precipitation of warmest quarter	2.8	0.2	6.4	2.7	2.7	0.3
Precipitation seasonality	2.4	0.6	4.4	2.1	2.3	0.7
max. temperature of warmest month	2.2	5.8	0.6	0	2.3	7.2
Precipitation of coldest quarter	0.2	1.5	0.4	0	0.3	1.3
Precipitation of wettest month	0.1	1.8	0.4	1.8	0.1	2
Precipitation of driest month	0	0	0.1	0.4	0	0

Variables in bold were selected for the final model.

**Table S3** Neutrality tests Fu's  $F$  and Tajima's  $D$  at the regional and supra-regional groupings.

Code	<i>trnH-psbA</i>				gapC-572				gapC-575			
	$D$	$P$ -value	$F$	$P$ -value	$D$	$P$ -value	$F$	$P$ -value	$D$	$P$ -value	$F$	$P$ -value
Andalusia	1.634	0.945	3.412	0.911	-1.732	<b>0.02</b>	-3.381	<b>0.002</b>	-2.104	<b>0.005</b>	-7.578	<b>&lt;.001</b>
Azores	-1.411	0.071	-1.592	0.064	-2.103	<b>0.001</b>	-6.956	<b>&lt;.001</b>	-1.608	0.188	-4.683	N.A.
Basque	0.35	0.688	0.462	0.64	-2.006	<b>0.003</b>	-5.317	<b>&lt;.001</b>	-1.7334	<b>0.012</b>	-3.147	<b>0.002</b>
Country												
Canary Isl.	-0.271	0.421	0.703	0.632	-1.879	<b>0.008</b>	-5.036	<b>0.001</b>	-1.860	<b>0.008</b>	-7.928	<b>&lt;.001</b>
Czech Republic	0	1	0	1	-1.491	<b>0.07</b>	-1.546	<b>0.018</b>	-2.121	<b>0.002</b>	-3.415	<b>0.003</b>
Galicia	0.735	0.802	1.279	0.789	-1.731	<b>0.015</b>	-2.9556	<b>&lt;.001</b>	-1.9556	<b>0.004</b>	-4.434	<b>&lt;.001</b>
Ire-Wal-Bri*	1.503	0.922	1.139	0.760	-1.881	<b>0.006</b>	-4.979	<b>&lt;.001</b>	-2.349	<b>&lt;.001</b>	-10.947	<b>&lt;.001</b>
Italy	0	1	0	N.A.	-2.056	<b>0.003</b>	-5.655	<b>&lt;.001</b>	-1.943	<b>0.004</b>	-3.698	<b>0.001</b>
Luxembourg	0	1	0	N.A.	-1.706	<b>0.021</b>	-2.527	<b>0.004</b>	0	1	-0.879	0.078
Madeira	0.541	0.774	2.033	0.797	-1.159	0.155	-0.649	0.105	0	1	0	N.A.
Vosges du Nord	0.019	0.658	1.523	0.727	-1.562	<b>0.021</b>	-1.964	<b>0.008</b>	-1.697	<b>0.029</b>	-2.449	<b>0.001</b>
North	-0.224	0.412	-1.018	0.347	-2.366	<b>&lt;.001</b>	-340	<b>&lt;.001</b>	-2.478	<b>&lt;.001</b>	-340	<b>&lt;.001</b>
Cantabrian	0.388	0.68	0.667	0.655	-2.239	<b>&lt;.001</b>	-11.044	<b>&lt;.001</b>	-2.244	<b>&lt;.001</b>	-10.426	<b>&lt;.001</b>
South	0.447	0.713	1.768	0.802	-2.392	<b>&lt;.001</b>	-23.066	<b>&lt;.001</b>	-2.399	<b>&lt;.001</b>	-28.768	<b>&lt;.001</b>

The results for the regional level are shown above the dotted line, and those for the supra-regional level appear below the dotted line. \*Ireland-Wales-Brittany. North, Northern evolutionary unit; Cantabrian, Cantabrian Cornice; South, Southern evolutionary unit.

Statistically significant values are indicated in bold text. N.A., not applicable.