

FIGURE 2. Cladogram of the single most parsimonious tree (length 318, CI 0.643 excluding uninformative characters, RI 0.882) which has an identical topology to the maximum likelihood tree. Numbers above branches are % bootstrap support (\* indicates less than 50%) and decay values are given below. The branches supported by variable sites in the 5.8S region are indicated by arrows. Sample origin: CI – Canary Islands, FR – France, MAD – Madeira, ML – Malawi, MO – Morocco, PO – Portugal, SP – Spain, TZ – Tanzania.

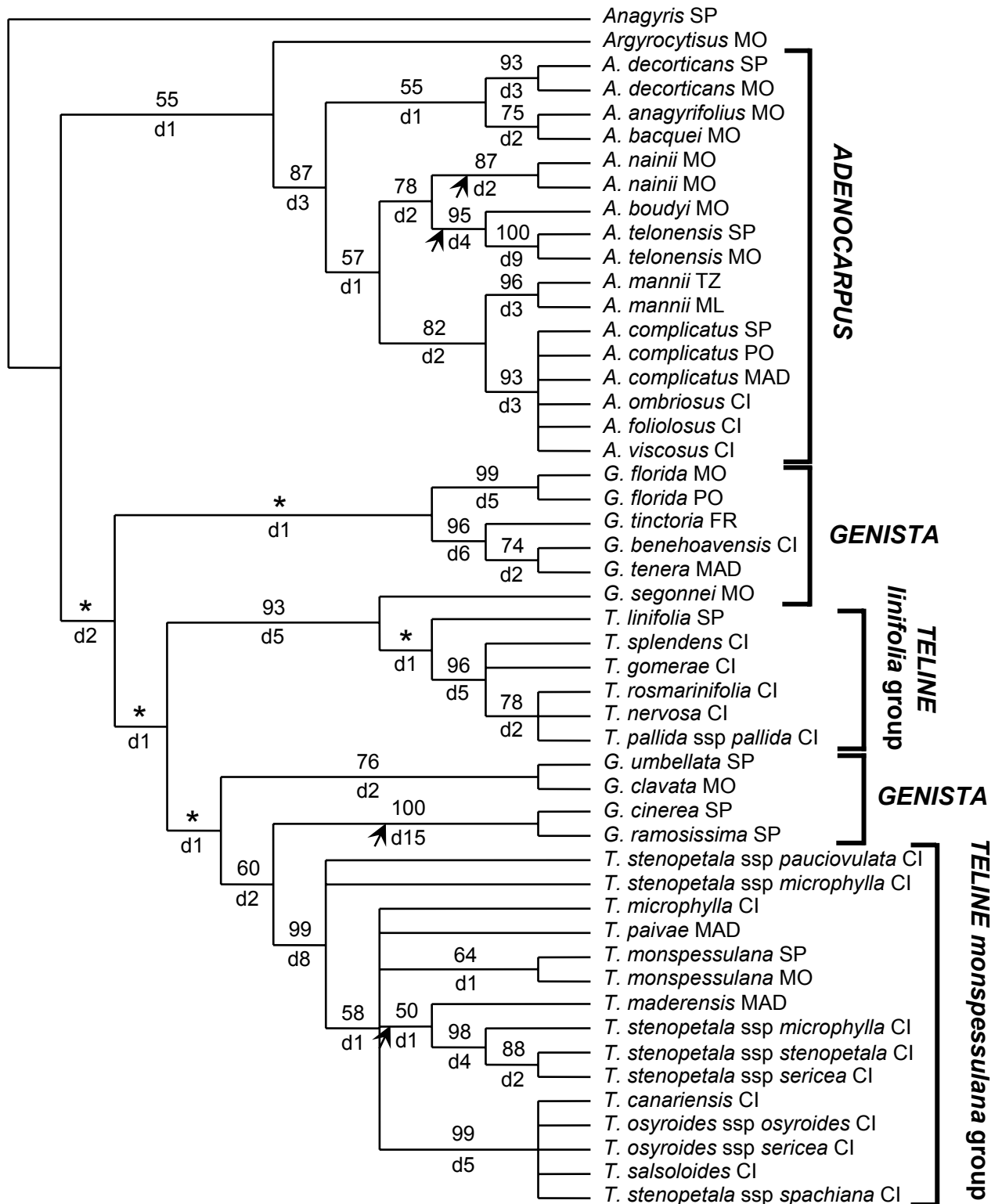


FIGURE 3. Phylogram of the single most parsimonious tree with number of substitutions given above branches. Distributions for all Canary Island species are illustrated.

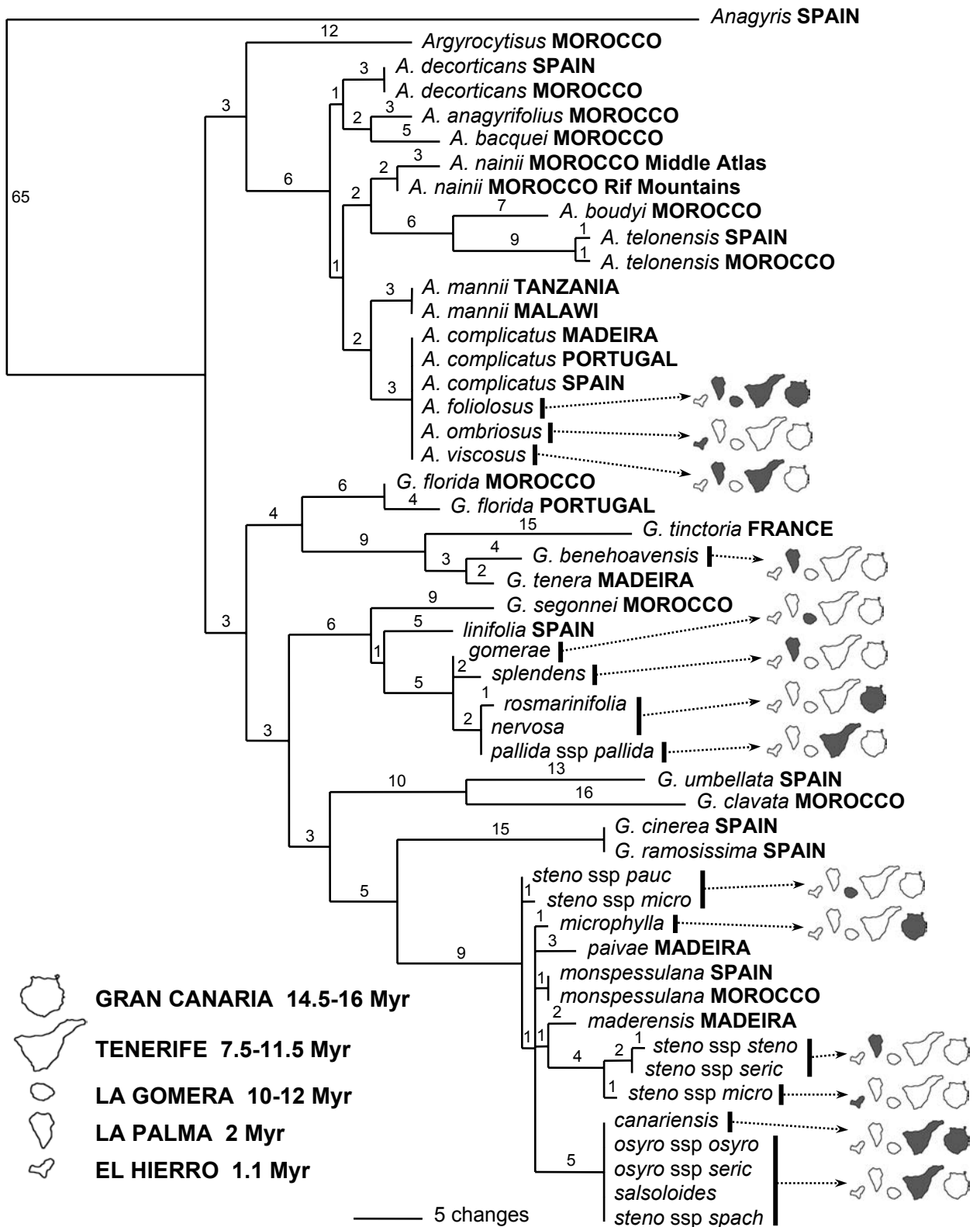


FIGURE 5. Map of Africa (adapted from Wickens, 1976) indicating approximate distribution of *Adenocarpus mannii*, with the location of the Canary Island species and the southern extent of the distribution of *Adenocarpus complicatus*, also shown. A – incursion of Mediterranean vegetation into the central Sahara via the Ahaggar and Tibesti Mountains, from Quézel & Martinez (1958-59); B – eastern incursion of Mediterranean woodland vegetation via the Red Sea hills, from Wickens (1976); C – postulated southern migration route of White (1993).

