Systematic and biogeographic studies on the genus *Alonsoa* Ruiz & Pav. (Hemimerideae, Scrophulariaceae)

Tribe Hemimerideae is a small tribe (ca. 67 sp.) of annual and perennial plants found in central and South America, Africa and Madagascar. Following Bentham (1835, 1846, 1876) the tribe consists of seven genera: four endemic to southern Africa (Diascia Link & Otto, Nemesia Vent., Hemimeris L., and Colpias Benth.), one endemic to southern Africa and Madagascar (Diclis Benth.) and Alonsoa, the only genus that spans the Atlantic Ocean occuring both in central and South America and in Southern Africa (Steiner, 1989). Members of Alonsoa in South America may form a monophyletic group united by the absence of oil secretion and 2n=56 chromosomes (Steiner, 1996; Oxelman et al., 2005). Alonsoa is a genus of six to fifteen species of perennial herbs and shrubs commonly ocurring in the Andes. Most species are neotropical, but there are species in South Africa (Roux, 1986; Steiner, 1989). It exhibits interesting differences among the species in pollination biology, probably related to its amphi-Atlantic distribution. It is important to understand origin and evolution of Alonsoa because it may probably provide clues to the age and origin of Scrophulariaceae in southern Hemisphere.

Objectives:

- Taxonomical revision of genus Alonsoa in order to have taxonomical unitis correctly delimitated
- 2. Analyse phylogenetical relationship between species of Alonsoa and related genera from tribe Hemimerideae
- 3. Analyse the biogeography of the genus, place of origin? Routes of Dispersion?
- 4. Analyse pollination mechanisms

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