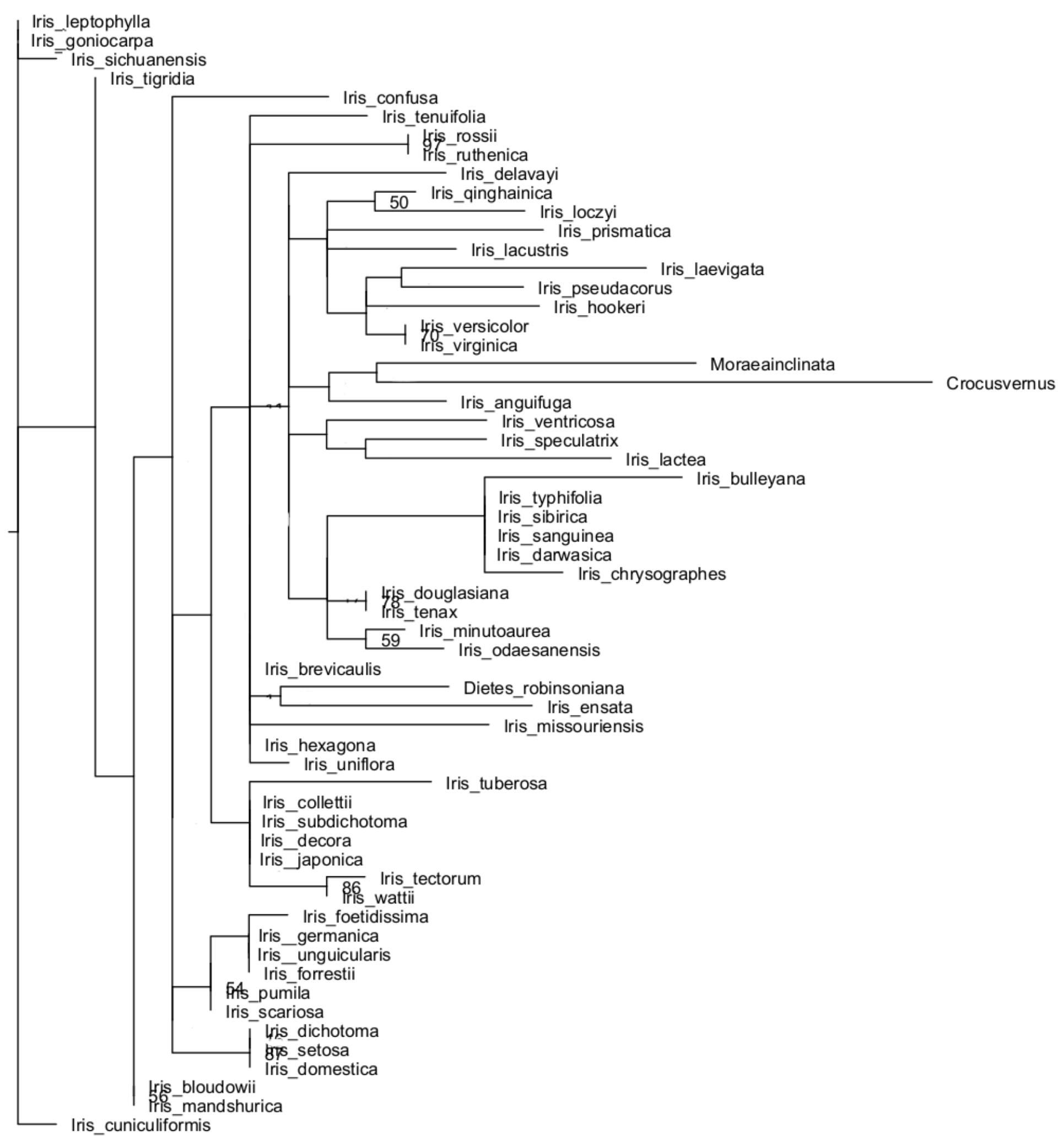


ITS sequence

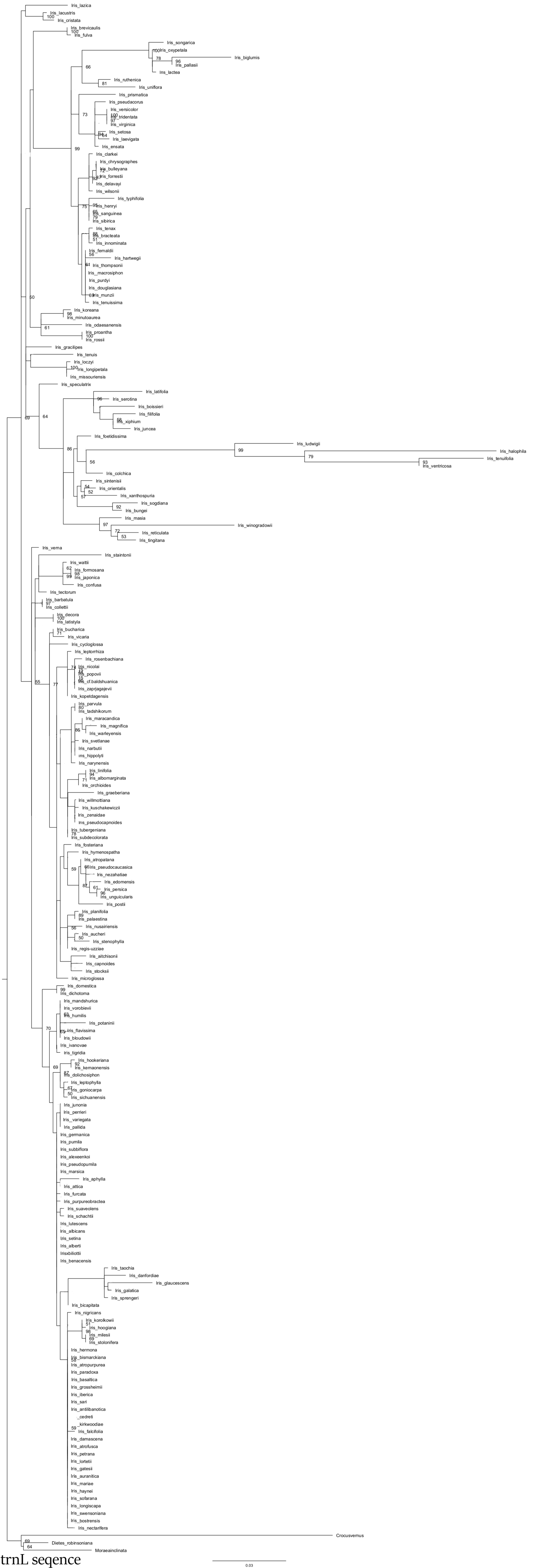


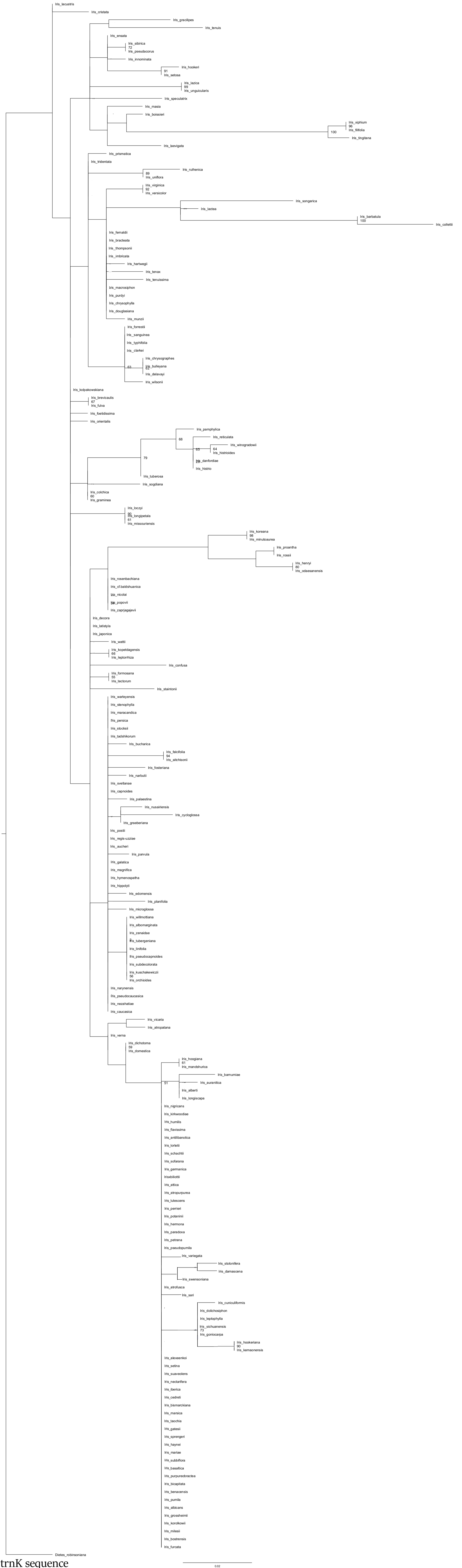




rbcL sequence

0.005





1 **Results**

2 There were differences in the topology were observed between trees based on all six-locus
3 trees and the trees based on each of used locus separately. In *matK* and ITS trees, rooted on
4 *Crocus vernus*, *Dites robinsoniana* resolved as nested within subgenus *Limniris* (low
5 bootstrap, hereafter Bp). Most of the described large-scaled relationships (Wilson, 2004;
6 2009; Wilson et al., 2016; Jiang et al., 2018) were recovered in present study.

7 The topology of all studied species evidenced two major subgenera (*Limniris* and *Iris*) and
8 five minor (*Hermodactyloides*, *Nepalensis*, *Pardanthopsis*, *Scorpiris* and *Xiphium*). All but
9 one genera were resolved as monophyletic, with *Hermodactyloides*, *Pardanthopsis* and
10 *Scorpiris* being highly supported (Bp 86, 99 and 91 respectively). Only subgenus *Limniris*
11 proved to be polyphyletic.

12 The *Scorpiris* subgenus (91 Bp), third by size and native to Middle East and Central Asia
13 (Mathew, 1990), was represented by two highly supported sections *Juno* (80 Bp) and
14 *Physocaulon* (100 Bp). This genus resolved as sister to two separated parts of subgenus
15 *Limniris*.

16 Within subgenus *Iris*, distributed from eastern Asia through Southern or eastern Europe to
17 North America (Mathew, 1990) six sections were resolved *Pardanthopsis* (99 Bp), *Psammiris*
18 (56 Bp), *Pseudoregelia* (99 Bp), *Oncocyclus* (86 Bp), *Regelia* (87 Bp), *Hexapogon* (86 Bp)
19 and *Pogon*. *Iris falcifolia*, described as belonging to the section *Hexapogon* was resolved in
20 the section *Limniris*. Also *I. tigridia* and *I. ivanovaiae* classified as representing section
21 *Pseudoregelia* resolved in section *Psammiris*. *Iris milesii* described as part of the subgenus
22 *Limniris* resolved in the section *Pseudoregelia*. *Iris mandsuhgarica* described in *Psammiris*
23 resolved in *Pogon*.

24 Within *Limniris*, genera widely distributed around Northern Hemisphere (Mathew, 1990), two
25 sections were resolved *Limniris* (71 Bp) and *LophIris*, with the first section containing the
26 majority of the species belonging to genera *Limniris*. Several species classified as belonging
27 to section *LophIris* resolved as part of the section *Limniris*.

28 The subgenera *Hermodactyloides* (86 Bp), distributed from East Europe to Central Asia
29 (Mathew, 1990), is subdivided into two sections *Monolepsis* (represented by one species, 73
30 BP), and *Reticulatae* (86 Bp). A sister subgenus *Xiphium* (97 Bp), distributed in western
31 Europe and North Africa, contains only *Xiphium* section.

32 The subgenus *Nepalensis*, (58 Bt), distributed only in south-western China (Mathew, 1990)
33 and represented by *Nepalensis* section, resolved as closely related to *Pardanthopsis* (99 Bp),

34 the subgenus native to Asia (Mathew, 1990) and represented by two species. *Iris*
35 *subdichotoma* described as species in section Loph*Iris* resolved in the section *Nepalensis*.
36 *Iris lazica* and *I. unguicularis* resolved as separated subgenus, with high support (100 Bp)
37 similarly as *I. imbricata* (78 Bp).

38 **Discussion**

39 The phylogeny presented in this paper is the most comprehensive study of genus *Iris*. The
40 topology of obtained trees is in most cases consistent with previously published data (Tillie et
41 al., 2000; Makarevitch et al., 2003; Wilson, 2009; Wilson, 2011; Jiang et al., 2018). In some
42 cases, using *trnL-F* may have resulted in lack of bootstrap support of some branches, which
43 was described by Tillie et al. (2000). Previously described generic groupings are recovered in
44 present study as subgenera and subsections (Tillie et al., 2000; Makarevitch et al., 2003;
45 Wilson, 2009; Wilson, 2011; Jiang et al., 2018), with monophyletic subgenera
46 *Hermodactyloides*, *Iris*, *Nepalensis*, *Pardanthopsis*, *Scorpiris* and *Xiphium*, and paraphyletic
47 *Limniris*. This study, similar like Wilson (2011), resolved *I. dichotoma* and *I. domestica* as
48 sister taxa in subgenus *Pardanthopsis* that is sister to subgenus *Iris*. Similarly like in Wilson
49 (2011) study *I. falcifolia* resolved as species belonging to subgenus *Scorpiris*. Contrary to
50 previous works (Dykes, 1913; Mathew, 1989; Wilson, 2011) *I. tuberosa* was recognized as
51 species belonging to subgenus *Limniris*.

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