

Additional file, A1

Genus	No. of species	Geographic distribution	No. of species collected
<i>Boswellia</i>	ca. 24	AF	13 (AF)
<i>Canarium</i>	ca. 150	IAA(116), M(33), AF(1)	50 (21 MA; 1AF 28 IAA)
<i>Dacryodes</i>	ca. 68	NE(15), AF(15), IAA(37)	13 (2 NE; 5 AF; 6 IAA)
<i>Garuga</i>	ca. 4	IAA	1 (IAA)
<i>Haplolobus</i>	ca. 17	IAA	-
<i>Pseudodacryodes</i>	ca. 1	AF	-
<i>Rosselia</i>	ca. 1	IAA	-
<i>Santiria</i>	ca. 23	IAA (15), AF(8)	11 (IAA)
<i>Scutinanthe</i>	ca. 2	IAA	-
<i>Trattinnickia</i>	ca. 15	NE	2 (NE)
<i>Triomma</i>	ca. 1	IAA	1 (IAA)

Table 1: Currently recognized genera of Canarieae with the number of species and their geographic distributions indicated. The number of species collected for use in phylogenetic inference and their geographic provenance are also shown. AF = Africa, IAA = Malesia/Asia/Australia, MA = Madagascar, NE = Neotropics.

Additional file, A2: voucher & GenBank information

Taxon	Collection number	Herbarium	GenBank accession numbers			
			ETS	rps16	trnLF	rbcL
<i>Canarium ntidifolium</i>	4304	MO	KT698385	KT698405	KT698456	--
<i>Canarium longistipulatum</i>	D12950	NY	KT698383	KT698398	KT698450	KT698493
<i>Canarium boivinii</i>	D12962	NY	KT698379	KT698389	KT698440	--
<i>Canarium elegans</i>	D12963	NY	KT698380	KT698391	KT698443	KT698537
<i>Canarium globosum</i>	D12967	NY	KT698381	KT698394	KT698446	KT698516
<i>Canarium pilicarpum</i>	D13052	NY	KT698386	KT698410	KT698461	KT698500
<i>Canarium pulchrebracteatum</i>	D13061	NY	KT698387	KT698413	KT698464	KT698505
<i>Canarium lamianum</i>	D13063	NY	KT698382	KT698396	KT698448	KT698492
<i>Canarium betamponae</i>	D13073	NY	KT698378	KT698388	KT698439	KT698513
<i>Canarium madagascariense</i>	D13091	NY	KT698384	KT698399	--	--
<i>Canarium ferrugineum</i>	D13094	NY	KT698337	KT698392	KT698444	KT698514
<i>Canarium compressum</i>	D13097	NY	KT698335	--	KT698441	KT698495
<i>Canarium galokense</i>	D13101	NY	KT698338	KT698393	KT698445	KT698515
<i>Canarium egregium</i>	D13103	NY	KT698336	KT698390	KT698442	KT698533
<i>Canarium indicum</i>	D13374	NY	--	KT698395	KT698447	KT698491
<i>Canarium spnov</i>	D13847	NY	KT698358	KT698421	KT698472	KT698511
<i>Santiria griffithii</i>	D14266	NY	KT698371	--	KT698484	KT698530
<i>Canarium ovatum</i>	D14268	NY	KT698347	KT698408	KT698459	KT698498
<i>Santiria sf7</i>	D14275	NY	KT698374	KT698435	KT698487	--
<i>Santiria tomentosa</i>	D14281	NY	KT698376	KT698437	KT698489	KT698517
<i>Dacryodes laxa</i>	D14282	NY	KT698363	--	KT698476	KT698524
<i>Dacryodes rugosa</i>	D14284	NY	KT698366	KT698428	KT698479	KT698522
<i>Dacryodes rostrata</i>	D14288	NY	KT698364	KT698426	KT698477	KT698521
<i>Triomma malaccensis</i>	D14290	NY	KT698377	KT698438	KT698490	KT698518
<i>Santiria conferta</i>	D14291	NY	KT698368	KT698430	KT698481	KT698526
<i>Dacryodes rubiginosa</i>	D14293	NY	KT698365	KT698427	KT698478	KT698523
<i>Canarium patentinervium</i>	D14294	NY	KT698348	KT698409	KT698460	KT698503
<i>Santiria grandiflora</i>	D14299	NY	KT698370	KT698432	KT698483	--
<i>Dacryodes costata</i>	D14303	NY	KT698361	KT698424	KT698474	KT698535
<i>Santiria apiculata</i>	D14306	NY	KT698367	KT698429	KT698480	KT698527
<i>Canarium rufum</i>	D14307	NY	KT698352	KT698415	KT698466	KT698508
<i>Santiria conferta</i>	D14308	NY	KT698369	KT698431	KT698482	KT698525
<i>Canarium sf13</i>	D14317	NY	KT698357	KT698420	KT698471	KT698512
<i>Canarium sf10</i>	D14321	NY	KT698356	KT698419	KT698470	KT698509
<i>Canarium sf8</i>	D14326	NY	KT698355	KT698418	KT698469	KT698510
<i>Canarium sarawakanum</i>	D14328	NY	KT698353	KT698416	KT698467	KT698532
<i>Santiria oblongifolia</i>	D14347	NY	KT698372	KT698433	KT698485	KT698529
<i>Canarium pilosum</i>	D14360	NY	KT698349	KT698411	KT698462	KT698502
<i>Dacryodes kingii</i>	D14401	NY	KT698362	KT698425	KT698475	KT698520
<i>Santiria rubiginosa</i>	D14409	NY	KT698373	KT698434	KT698486	KT698528
<i>Canarium microcarpum</i>	D14412	NY	KT698340	KT698400	KT698451	--
<i>Canarium multiflorum</i>	D14477	NY	KT698341	KT698401	KT698452	KT698494
<i>Canarium multinervis</i>	D14482	NY	KT698344	KT698404	KT698455	KT698496
<i>Canarium multiflorum</i>	D14485	NY	KT698342	KT698402	KT698453	KT698536
<i>Canarium velutinifolium</i>	D14504	NY	KT698360	KT698423	KT698473	KT698534
<i>Canarium multiflorum</i>	D14513	NY	KT698343	KT698403	KT698454	KT698497
<i>Canarium pulchrebracteatum</i>	D14528	NY	KT698351	KT698414	KT698465	KT698504
<i>Canarium planifolium</i>	SF153	NY	KT698350	KT698412	KT698463	KT698506
<i>Canarium scholasticum</i>	SF197	NY	KT698354	KT698417	KT698468	KT698507
<i>Canarium spnov</i>	SF211	NY	KT698359	KT698422	--	KT698519
<i>Canarium obtusifolium</i>	SF224	NY	KT698345	KT698406	KT698457	KT698501
<i>Canarium odontophyllum</i>	SFC1988	NY	KT698346	KT698407	KT698458	KT698499
<i>Santiria sf9</i>	SFC1991	NY	KT698375	KT698436	KT698488	KT698531
<i>Canarium latistipulatum</i>	SFC1995	NY	KT698339	KT698397	KT698449	KT698538

Table 1. List of taxa collected by the authors and examined in this study, collection numbers, herbaria where collections are deposited (NY: New York Botanical Garden; MO: Missouri Botanical Garden), and GenBank accession numbers.

Additional file, A3: GenBank information

Taxon	NCBI gi number			
	ETS	rps16	trnLF	rbcl
<i>Boswellia ameero</i>	224459566	224459585	--	--
<i>Boswellia elongata</i>	224459567	224459586	--	--
<i>Boswellia frereana</i>	37677988	36939077	60116052	--
<i>Boswellia nana</i>	224459570	224459588	--	--
<i>Boswellia neglecta</i>	37677993	224459589	313756119	313755989
<i>Boswellia ogadensis</i>	224459572	224459590	--	--
<i>Boswellia ovalifoliolata</i>	224459573	224459591	--	--
<i>Boswellia pirottae</i>	224459574	224459592	--	--
<i>Boswellia popoviana</i>	224459575	224459593	--	--
<i>Boswellia rivaie</i>	224459576	224459594	--	--
<i>Boswellia sacra</i>	37677996	17385396	313756120	313755991
<i>Boswellia serrata</i>	224459578	224459596	--	--
<i>Boswellia socotrana</i>	224459579	224459597	23664289	--
<i>Canarium album</i>	55613449	55613410	239949635	239949672
<i>Canarium balansae</i>	239949630	239949664	239949636	239949674
<i>Canarium bengalense</i>	55613450	55613411	239949637	239949676
<i>Canarium decumanum</i>	55613451	55613412	239949638	239949678
<i>Canarium harveyi</i>	55613452	55613413	239949639	239949682
<i>Canarium littorale</i>	37678020	36939086	239949641	239949686
<i>Canarium muelleri</i>	--	--	313756127	313756005
<i>Canarium oleiferum</i>	239949631	239949665	239949643	239949690
<i>Canarium schweinfurthii</i>	--	--	189231869	189231917
<i>Canarium strictum</i>	55613456	55613415	239949646	239949696
<i>Canarium tramdenum</i>	55613457	55613416	239949647	239949698
<i>Canarium vulgare</i>	37678027	36939088	239949648	239949700
<i>Canarium whitei</i>	239949632	239949666	239949649	239949702
<i>Canarium zeylanicum</i>	37678030	36939089	239949650	239949704
<i>Dacryodes buettneri</i>	37678044	36939103	313756132	313756013
<i>Dacryodes cuspidata</i>	--	--	313756133	313756015
<i>Dacryodes edulis</i>	--	36939104	313756134	313756017
<i>Dacryodes excelsa</i>	--	--	60116062	313756019
<i>Dacryodes igaganga</i>	--	--	189231876	189231931
<i>Dacryodes klaineana</i>	37678047	36939105	295042073	295042022
<i>Dacryodes macrophylla</i>	--	--	295042074	189231935
<i>Garuga floribunda</i>	224459580	17385391	313756137	313756025
<i>Santiria apiculata</i>	37678033	36939109	239949653	239949708
<i>Trattinnickia demerarae</i>			313756143	224382413
<i>Trattinnickia glaziovii</i>	224459581	239949669	239949656	239949712
<i>Toxicodendron radicans</i>	264665338	60116185	60116093	7261039
<i>Toxicodendron vernicifluum</i>	264665372	60116186	264665535	4624857
<i>Aucoumea klaineana</i>	224459565	224459584	313756118	313755987
<i>Commiphora edulis</i>	61677155	36939091	313756128	326394081
<i>Commiphora falcata</i>	61677159	61677231	313756129	313756007
<i>Commiphora schimperi</i>	37677980	36939097	313756130	326394095
<i>Beiselia mexicana</i>	224459583	36939076	313756117	11967698
<i>Bursera biflora</i>	29421897	36939080	313756121	313755993
<i>Bursera cuneata</i>	29421915	36939082	313756122	313755995
<i>Bursera hindsiana</i>	37677953	36939083	313756123	313755997
<i>Bursera lancifolia</i>	35287960	35299318	313756124	313755999
<i>Bursera microphylla</i>	35287967	35299321	313756125	313756001
<i>Bursera simaruba</i>	299151256	35299325	313756126	384589510
<i>Bursera tecomaca</i>	29421928	35299312	239949634	239949670
<i>Crepidospermum goudotii</i>	37678004	364886106	364886146	313756011
<i>Tetragastris altissima</i>	37678054	36939111	313756142	224382411
<i>Tetragastris panamensis</i>	62287819	364886089	364886152	263042445
<i>Protium apiculatum</i>	364885928	364886092	364886150	387767761
<i>Protium copal</i>	37678008	36939106	313756138	313756027
<i>Protium guianense</i>	37678012	36939107	313756139	313756029
<i>Protium madagascariense</i>	37678014	364886107	364886147	239949706
<i>Protium sagotianum</i>	364885930	364886102	364886151	224382401
<i>Protium subserratum</i>	62287816	364886100	364886142	387768031

Table 1. List of taxa obtained from GenBank for use in the molecular phylogeny with NCBI gi numbers.

Additional file, A4: biogeographic models

Ancestral Area time slice justification:

These time slices broadly encompass major paleo-ecological and climatic regimes that most likely influenced the biogeographic history of *Canarium* in Madagascar.

Paleocene-Eocene (61.7-33.9 Ma):

During this geologic era, much of the earth was warm and moist, facilitating cosmopolitan distributions for many clades confined to the tropics today (Morely 2003). Marine currents favored dispersal from Africa to Madagascar, and much of SE Asia, including the Indo-Australian Archipelago (IAA) had not yet formed (von der Heydt & Dijkstra 2006; Ali & Huber 2010). Additionally, India had not yet collided with mainland Asia and remained relatively close to Madagascar, also facilitating dispersal (Buerki et al. 2013). Madagascar transitions from a moist temperate climate to an arid one (Wells 2003).

Oligocene- early Miocene (33.9-16 Ma):

During this geologic era, the boreotropics began contracting, and tropical clades either had to move towards warmer latitudes or adapt to temperate climates (Morely 2003). India drifted further from Madagascar, dispersal from Africa was still possible but becoming less likely via marine pathways, the IAA and associated westward moving warm surface currents began forming (von der Heydt & Dijkstra 2006; Ali & Huber 2010; Buerki et al. 2013). Additionally, this geologic era marks the advent of Madagascar's moist forest biome (Wells 2003).

Mid-Miocene-Present (16 Ma – Present):

During this geologic era, the eastern Tethys seaway closed drastically altering marine currents between Africa and Eurasia (Kennett 1985), the IAA and associated fast moving westward surface currents had formed (running almost directly between the IAA and Madagascar), monsoon pathways had formed (figure 3; Dewar & Richard 2007), India had collided with Eurasia, and marine currents between Africa and Madagascar were no longer conducive to dispersal from the mainland (Ali & Huber 2010; Buerki et al. 2013).

TERRESTRIAL MODEL

16-present

	MA	IAA	LA	IN	SP	AF	NE
MA	1	0	0	0.05	0	1	0
IAA	0	1	1	1	1	0	0
LA	0	1	1	1	0	1	1

IN	0.05	1	1	1	0	1	0
SP	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
AF	1	0	1	1	0	1	0
NE	0	0	1	0	0	0	1

33.9-16

	MA	IAA	LA	IN	SP	AF	NE
MA	1	0	0	1	0	1	0
IAA	0	1	1	1	1	0	0
LA	0	1	1	1	0	1	0
IN	1	1	1	1	0	1	0
SP	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
AF	1	0	1	1	0	1	0
NE	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

61.7-33.9

	MA	IAA	LA	IN	SP	AF	NE
MA	1	0	0	1	0	1	0
IAA	0	1	1	1	0	0	0
LA	0	1	1	1	0	1	0
IN	1	1	1	1	0	1	0
SP	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
AF	1	0	1	1	0	1	0
NE	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

Table 1: Terrestrial model for seven biogeographic areas: Neotropics (NE); Africa (AF); Sundaland and Indochina (IAA); India (IN); Laurasia (LA); Madagascar (MA); and South Pacific (including New Caledonia, Australia, and Papua New Guinea [SP]). The model is divided into three time slices – (1) 56-33.9 Ma; (2) 33.9-16 Ma; and (3) 16 Ma – present. Dispersal rates between biogeographic areas are represented by: 0 (no dispersal); 0.05 (low dispersal probability among areas); and 1 (high dispersal probability among areas).

MARINE+TERRESTRIAL MODEL

16-present

	MA	IAA	LA	IN	SP	AF	NE
MA	1	0.05	0	0.05	0.05	1	0
IAA	1	1	1	1	1	1	0.05
LA	0	1	1	1	0	1	1
IN	1	1	1	1	0.05	1	0
SP	1	1	0	1	1	1	0.05
AF	1	0.05	1	1	0.05	1	1
NE	0	0.05	1	0	0.05	1	1

33.9-16

	MA	IAA	LA	IN	SP	AF	NE
MA	1	1	0	1	1	1	0
IAA	1	1	1	1	1	1	0.05
LA	0	1	1	1	0	1	0
IN	1	1	1	1	0	1	0
SP	1	1	0	0	1	0	0.05
AF	1	1	1	1	0	1	0.05
NE	0	0.05	0	0	0.05	0.05	1

61.7-33.9

	MA	IAA	LA	IN	SP	AF	NE
MA	1	0	1	1	0	1	0
IAA	0	1	1	1	0	0	0.05
LA	1	1	1	1	0	1	0
IN	1	1	1	1	0	1	0
SP	0	0	0	0	1	0	0.05
AF	1	0	1	1	0	1	0.05
NE	0	0.05	0	0	0.05	0.05	1

Table 2: Marine + terrestrial model for seven biogeographic areas: Neotropics (NE); Africa (AF); Sundaland and Indochina (IAA); India (IN); Laurasia (LA); Madagascar (MA); and South Pacific (including New Caledonia, Australia, and Papua New Guinea [SP]). The model is divided into three time slices – (1) 56-33.9 Ma; (2) 33.9-16 Ma; and (3) 16 Ma – present. Dispersal rates between biogeographic areas are represented by: 0 (no dispersal); 0.05 (low dispersal probability among areas); and 1 (high dispersal probability among areas)

Additional file, A5 (A) Fossil node dated phylogeny, with Canarieae Fossil

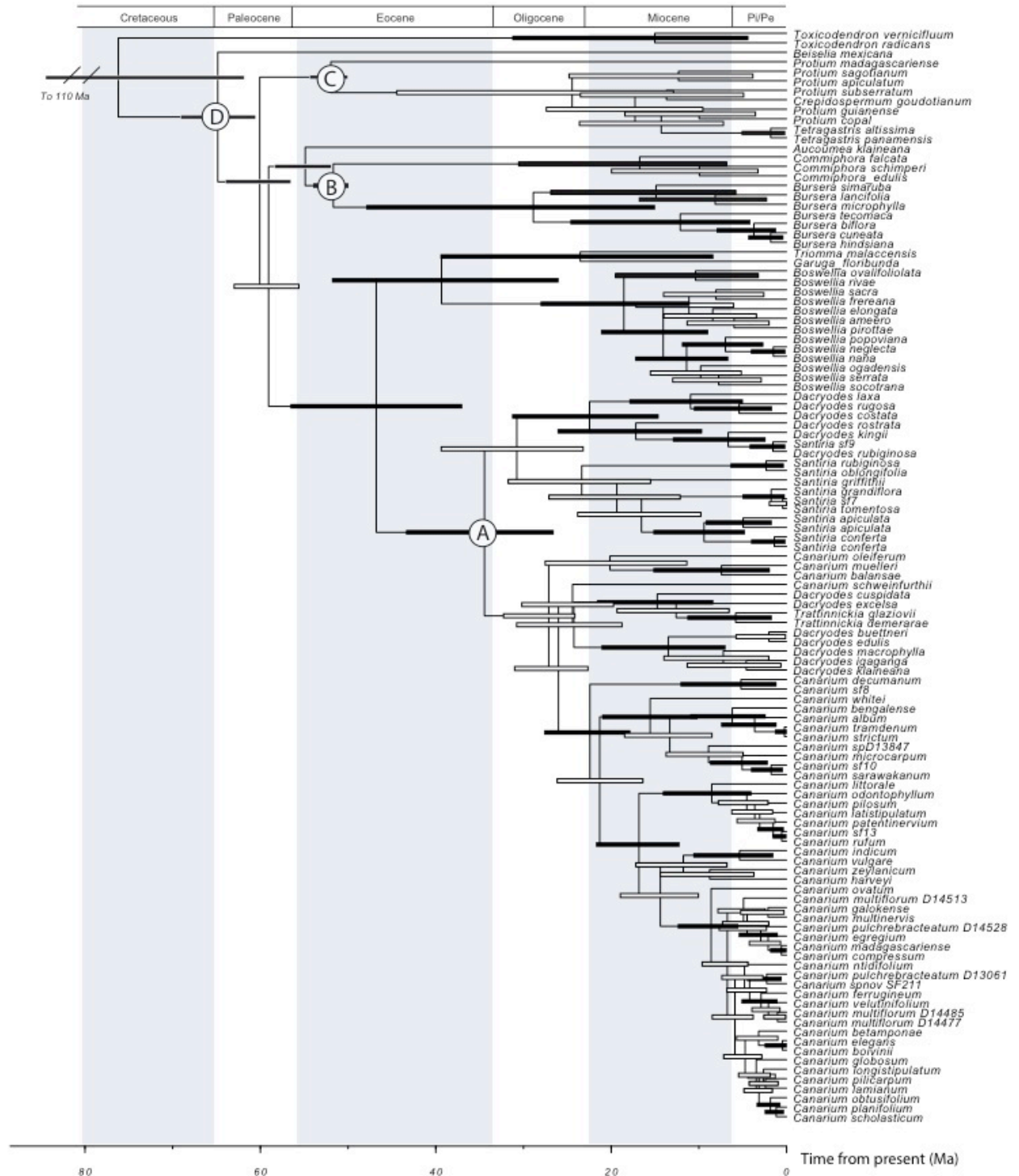


Figure 1. Molecular phylogeny of the Canarieae. Maximum clade credibility tree summarizing the results of Bayesian dating analysis in BEAST (fossil calibration nodes marked with letters A-D), with a normal probability prior on node A and lognormal probability priors on nodes B-D, following Fine *et al.* (2014). Bars represent both highest posterior density intervals of the dating analysis as well as Bayesian posterior probabilities (BPP), where black bars represent a BPP of .95 and higher while uncolored bars have a BPP of .94 and below.

A5 (B) Fossil node dated phylogeny, without Canarieae Fossil

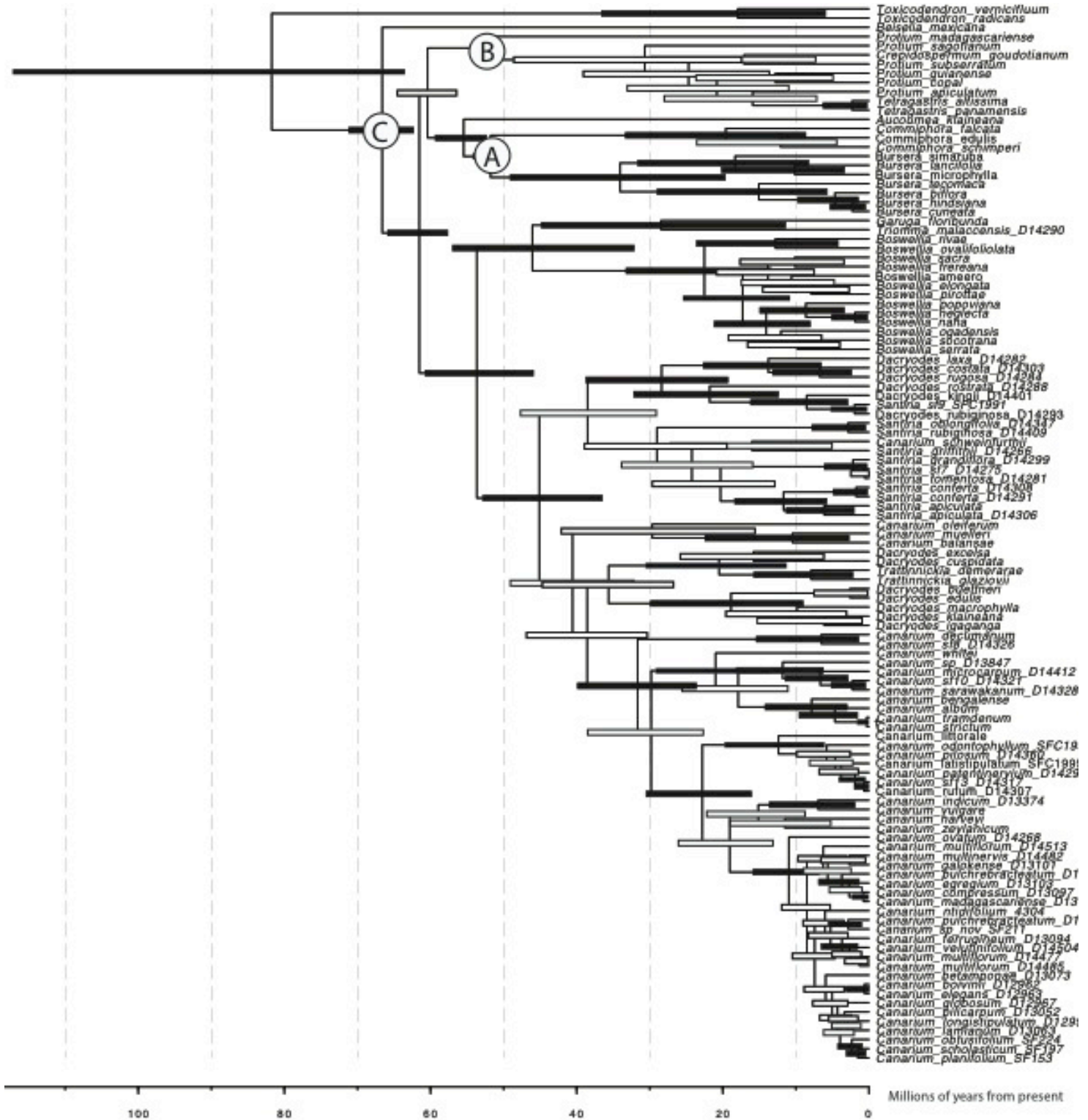


Figure 1. Molecular phylogeny of the Canarieae. Maximum clade credibility tree summarizing the results of Bayesian dating analysis in BEAST (fossil calibration nodes

marked with letters A-C), with a normal probability prior on node A and lognormal probability priors on nodes B-C, following Fine *et al.* (2014). Bars represent both highest posterior density intervals of the dating analysis as well as Bayesian posterior probabilities (BPP), where black bars represent a BPP of .95 and higher while uncolored bars have a BPP of .94 and below.

Additional file, A6: RaxML phylogeny

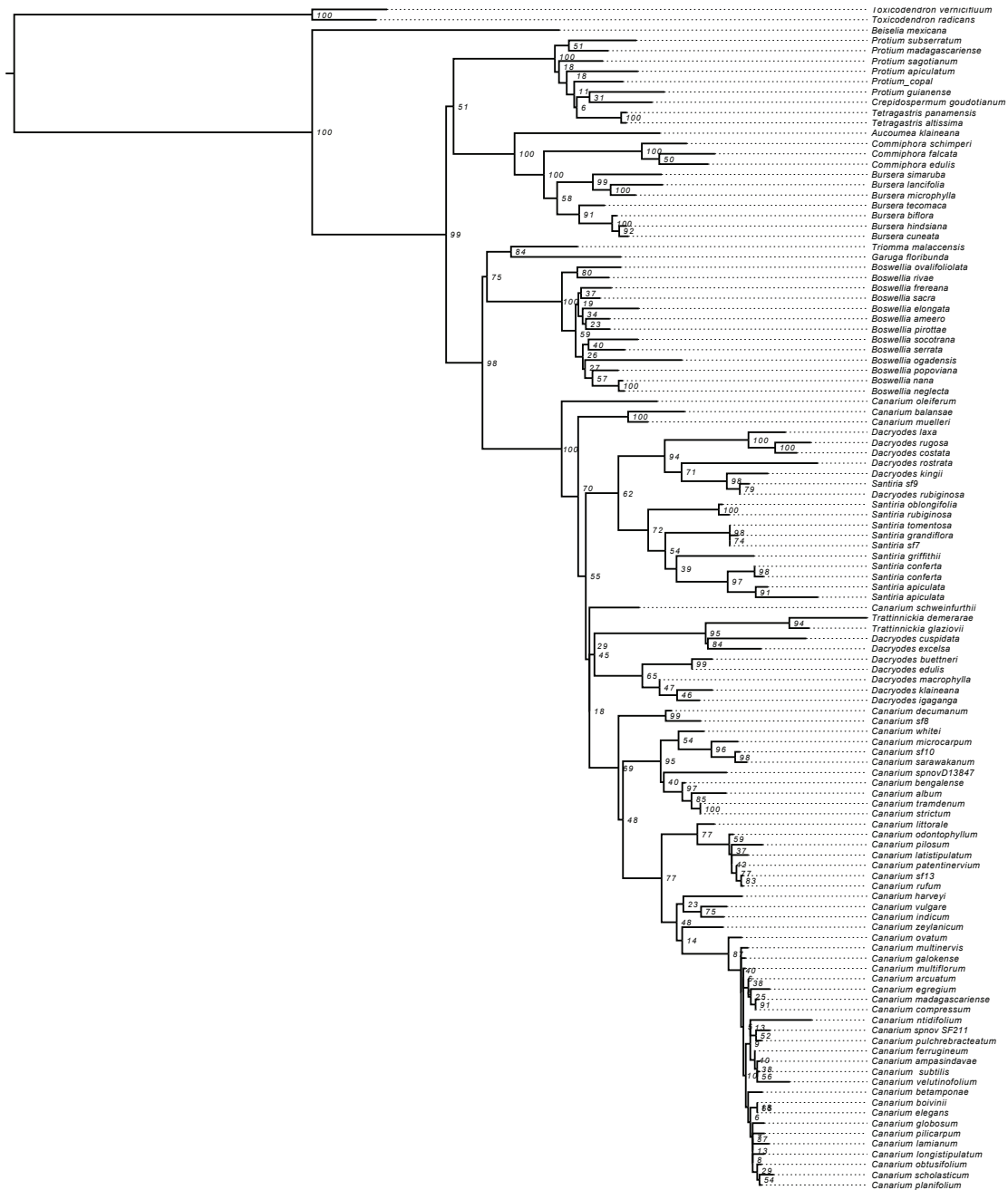


Figure 1. Maximum likelihood Canarieae phylogeny constructed in RaxML with 1000 bootstraps. Bootstrap support values are detailed at each node

Additional file, A7: Statistical Dispersal Vicariance Extinction (DEC)

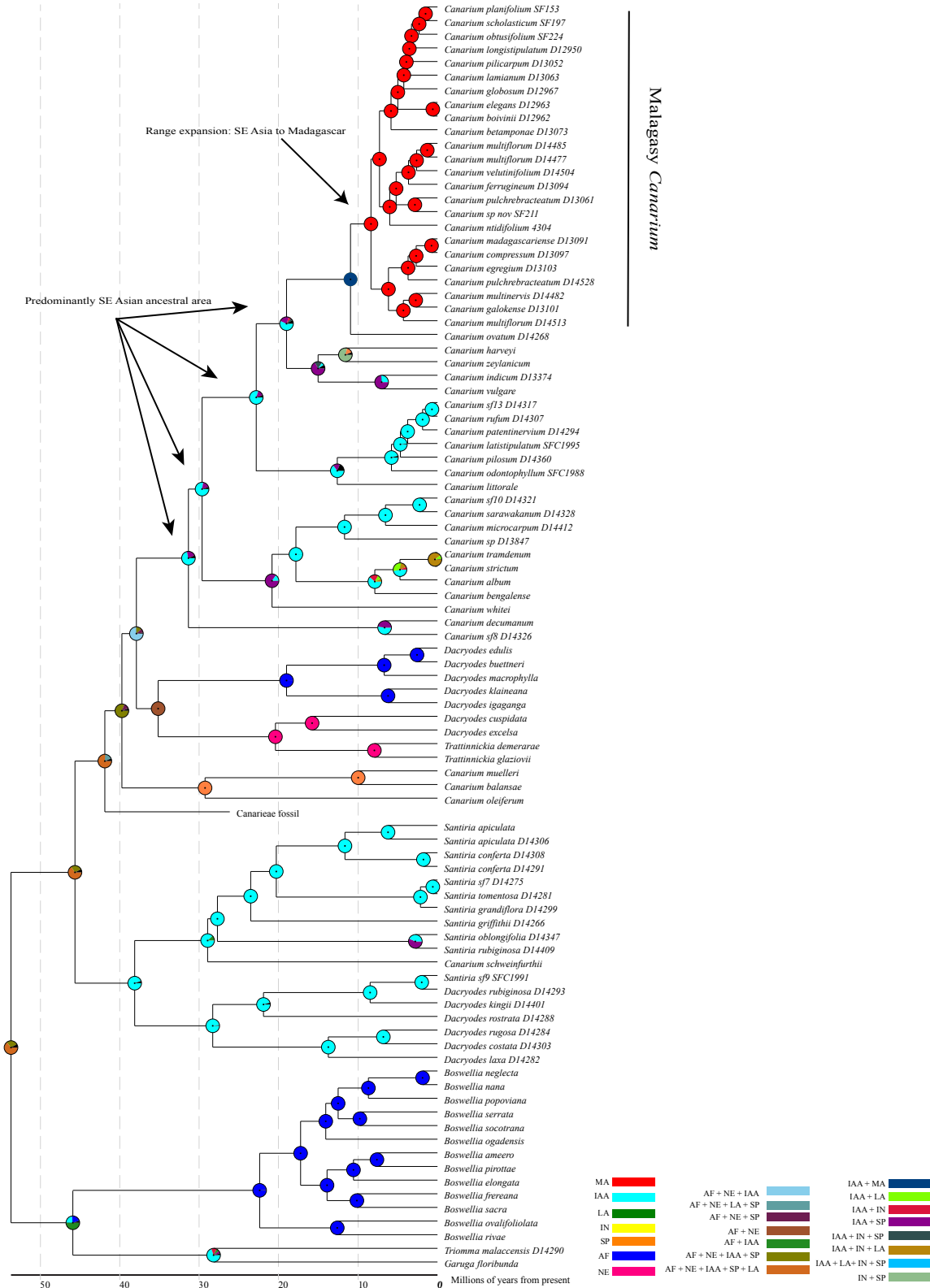


Figure 1. Statistical dispersal extinction cladogenesis (S-DEC) ancestral area reconstructions

using 1000 trees from the posterior distribution of the fossil-tip dated phylogeny. Ancestral areas are color-coded with the legend in the lower right of the figure. Areas are coded as: Neotropics (NE); Africa (AF); Sundaland and Indochina (IAA); India (IN); Laurasia (LA); Madagascar (MA); and South Pacific (including New Caledonia, Australia, and Papua New Guinea [SP]).

Additional file, A8: Biogeobears biogeographic reconstructions

Model*	LnL¹	P²	d³	e⁴	j⁵	AIC⁶	dAIC⁷	W⁸
SD	-							8.81E-
(BAY)	134.699	2.000	0.005	0.039	0.000	273.399	55.515	13
SD + j	-							1.64E-
(BAY)	133.080	3.000	0.005	0.035	0.005	272.159	54.276	12
LDD	-							7.93E-
(BAY)	127.897	2.000	0.004	0.028	0.000	259.794	41.910	10
LDD + j	-							1.95E-
(BAY)	121.394	3.000	0.003	0.017	0.009	248.787	30.904	07
LDD + j	-							2.09E-
(DEC)	116.717	3.000	0.007	0.003	0.000	239.434	21.550	05
SD + j	-							1.38E-
(DEC)	114.831	3.000	0.011	0.004	0.000	235.661	17.778	04
SD	-							3.75E-
(DEC)	114.830	2.000	0.011	0.004	0.000	233.659	15.775	04
LDD	-							
(DEC)	106.942	2.000	0.006	0.002	0.000	217.884	0.000	0.999

Table 1. Biogeographic model fits for the fossil-node calibrated tree

* SD refers to models incorporating terrestrial and short distance marine pathways of dispersal, while LDD also incorporates long distance marine dispersal pathways; the addition of a + j, indicates that colonization pathways were inferred with the founder event parameter. BAY refers to models estimated using a likelihood version of BayArea while DEC refers to models estimated using dispersal extinction cladogenesis.

¹ Log likelihood

² Number of parameters in the model

³ Estimated dispersal rate

⁴ Estimated extinction rate

⁵ Estimated founder event speciation rate

⁶ AIC score

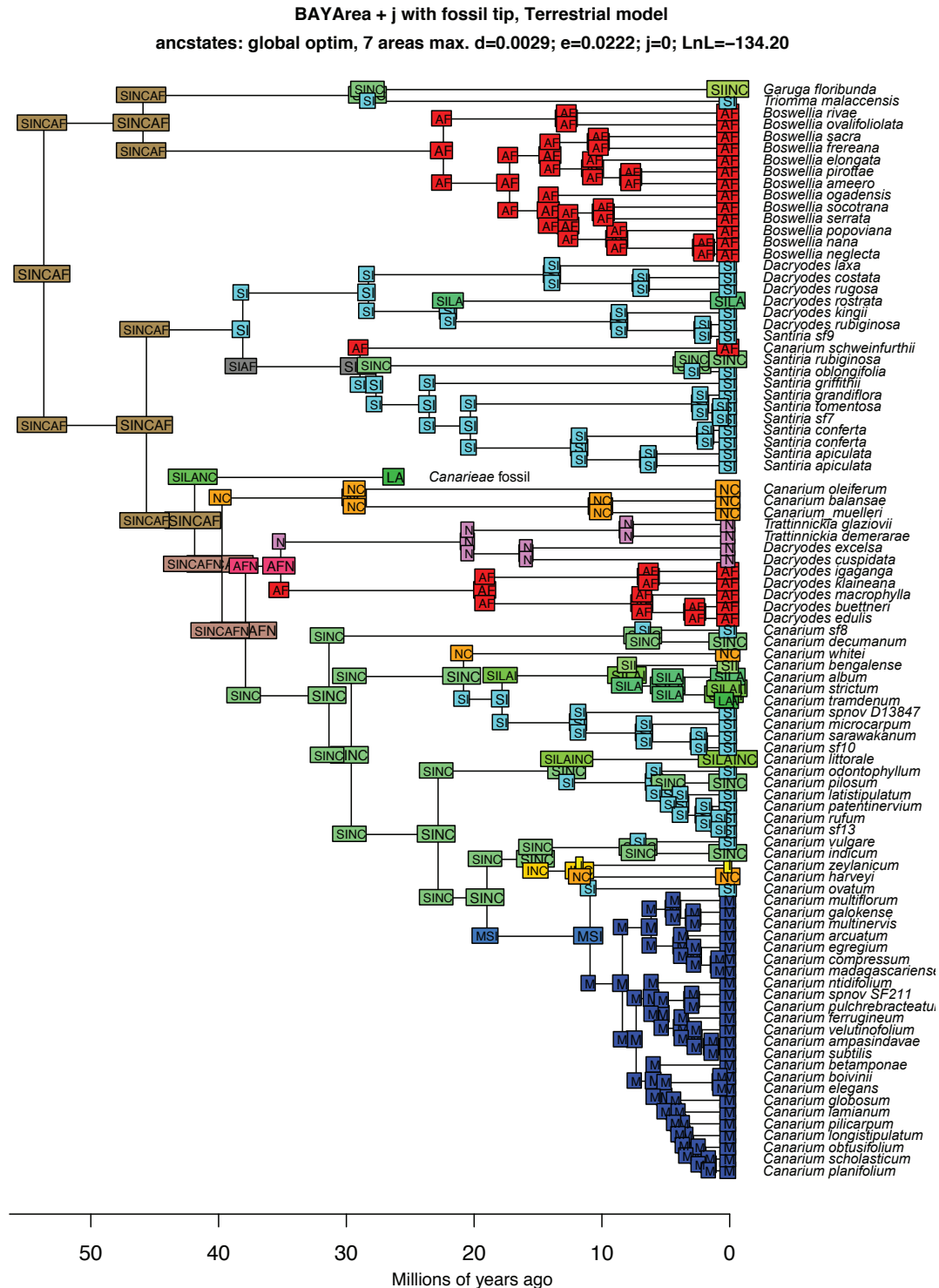
⁷ difference in AIC between the best fit and other candidate models

⁸ AIC weight, or the relative likelihood of the model

Results of colonization pathway estimations for SD and LDD models with inferences using DEC versus DEC + j, and BayArea versus BayArea + j. The bolded line corresponds to best fitting model, which represent LDD events estimated under DEC, and account for .999 of the Akaike weights. Results of colonization pathway estimations for the fossil-tip dated phylogeny can be found in Table 1 of the main text.

Additional file A8 (A-H): reconstructions using the fossil-tip phylogeny (ordered according to AIC scores, as in Table 1 of the main text)

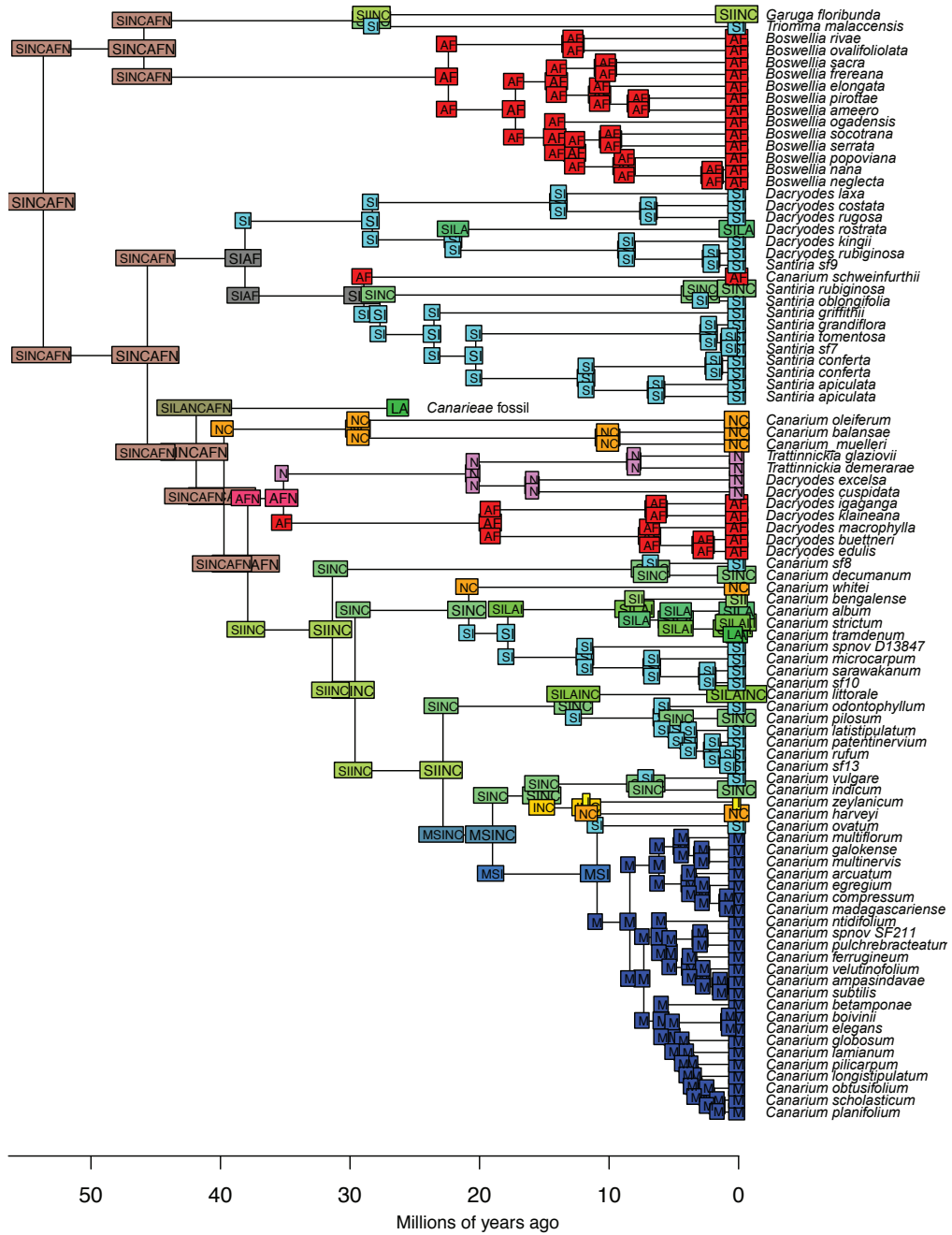
A8, (A)



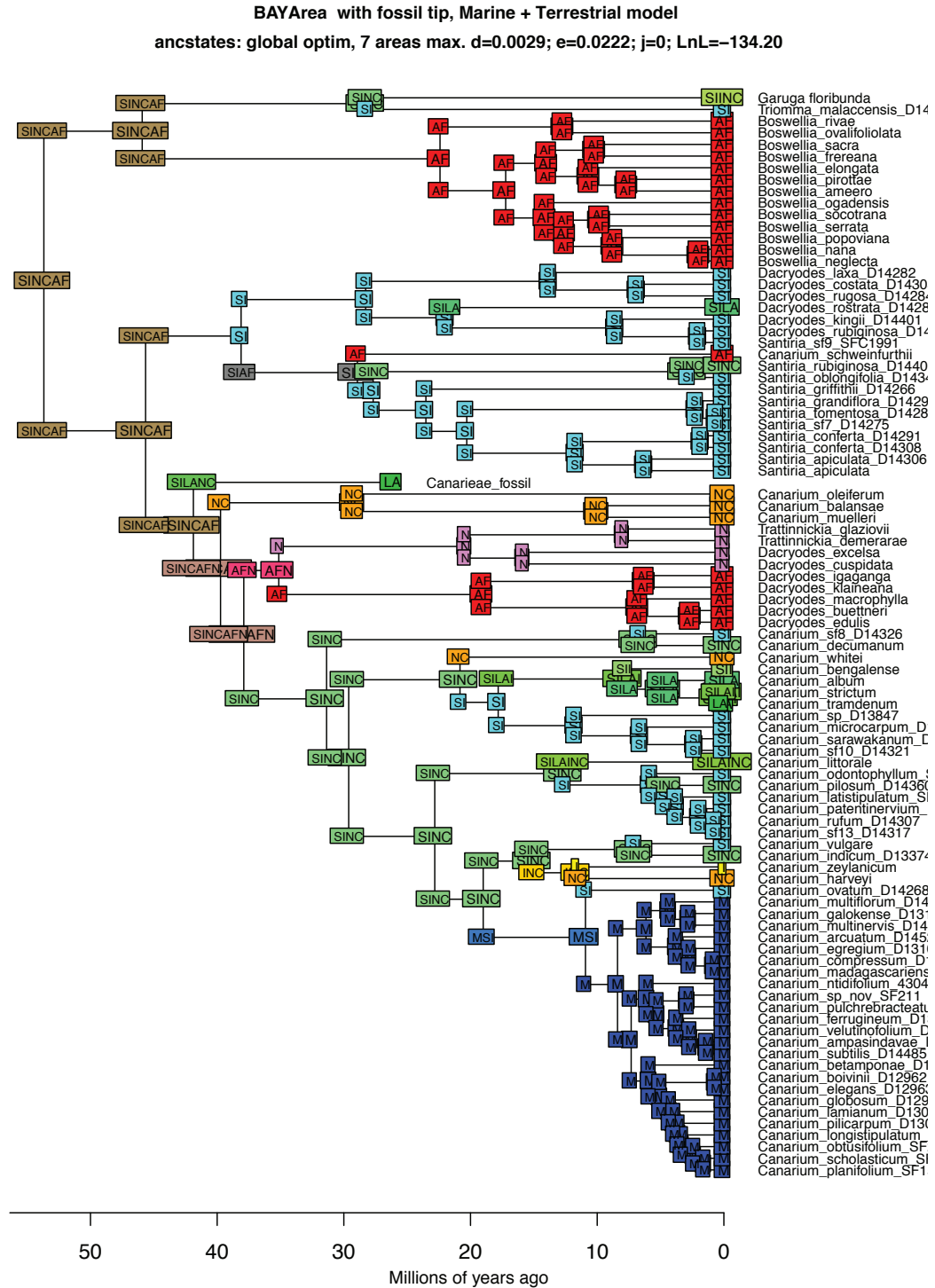
A8, (B)

BAYArea with fossil tip, Terrestrial model

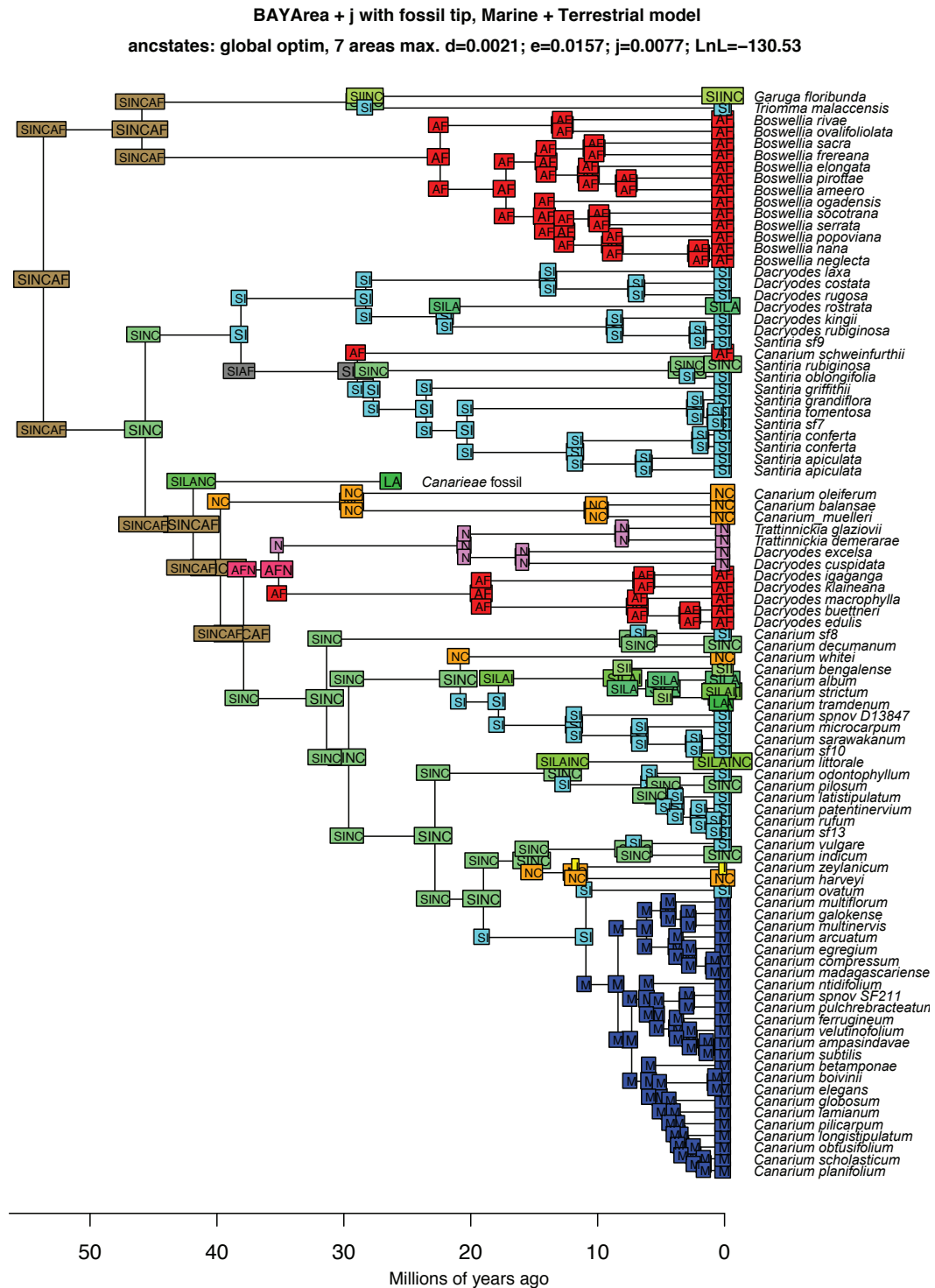
ancstates: global optim, 7 areas max. d=0.0038; e=0.0292; j=0; LnL=-137.13



A8, (C)

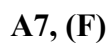


A8, (D)

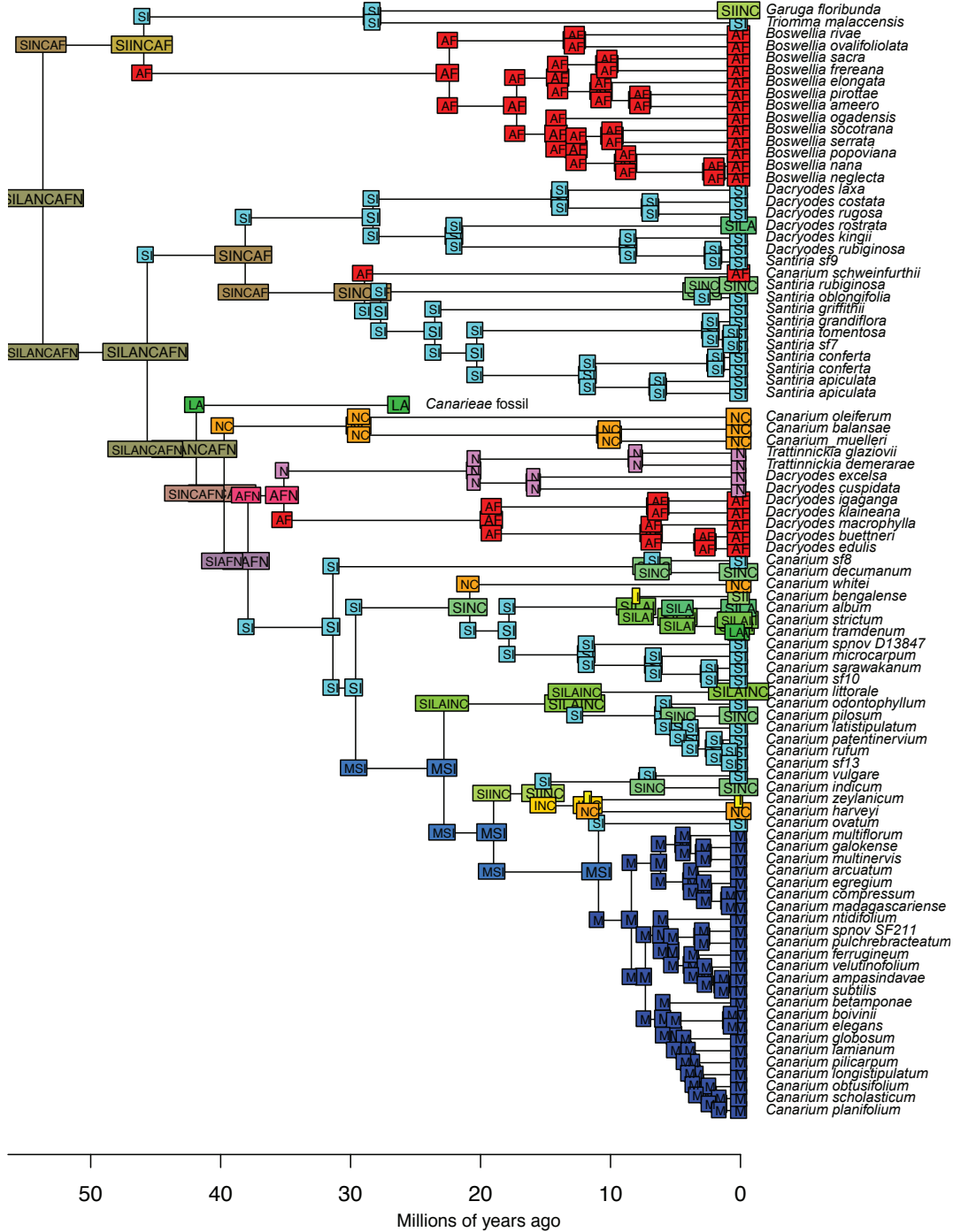


A7, (E)

ancstates: global optim, 7 areas max. d=0.0074; e=0.0031; j=0; LnL=-116.72

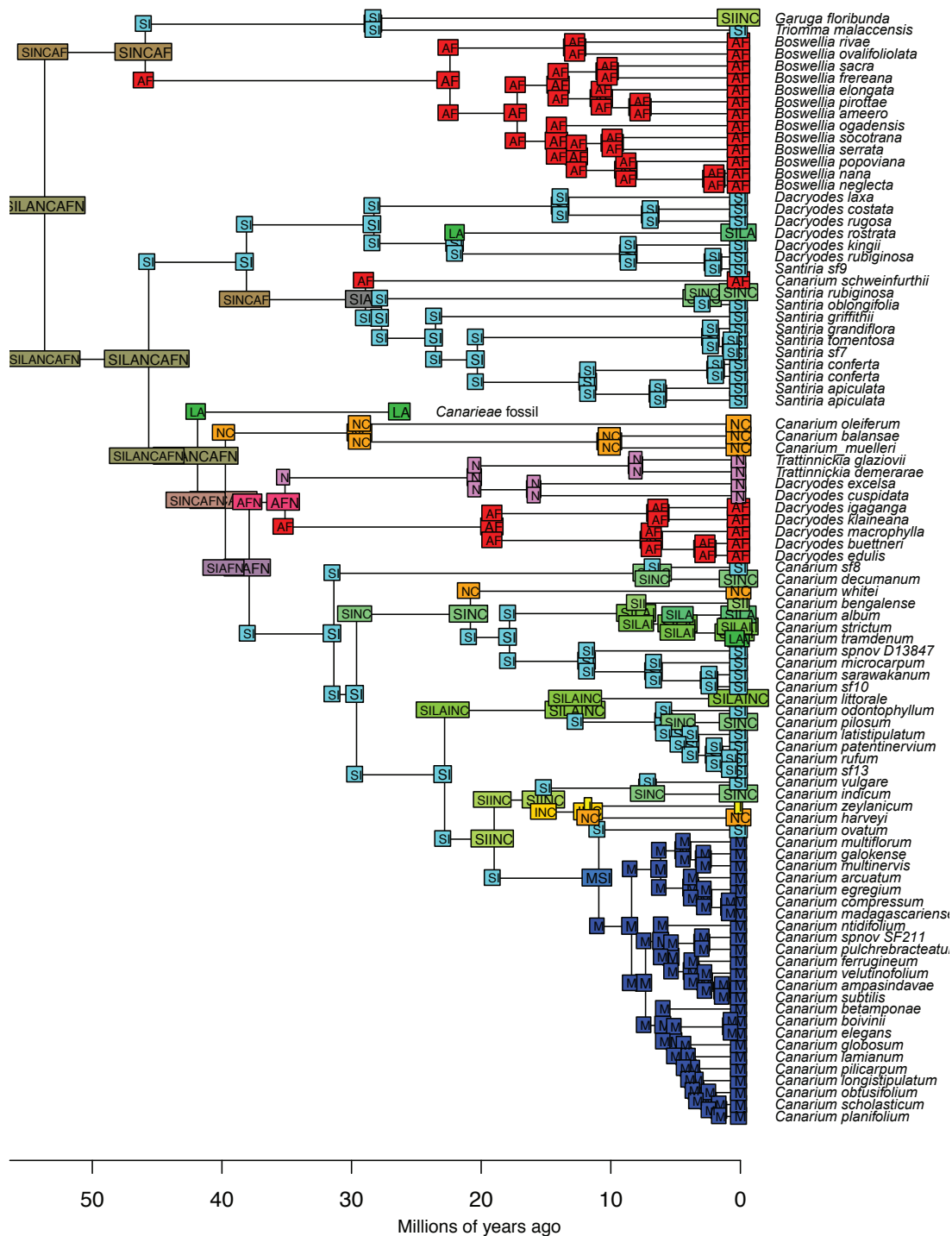


ancstates: global optim, 7 areas max. d=0.0074; e=0.0031; j=0; LnL=-116.72

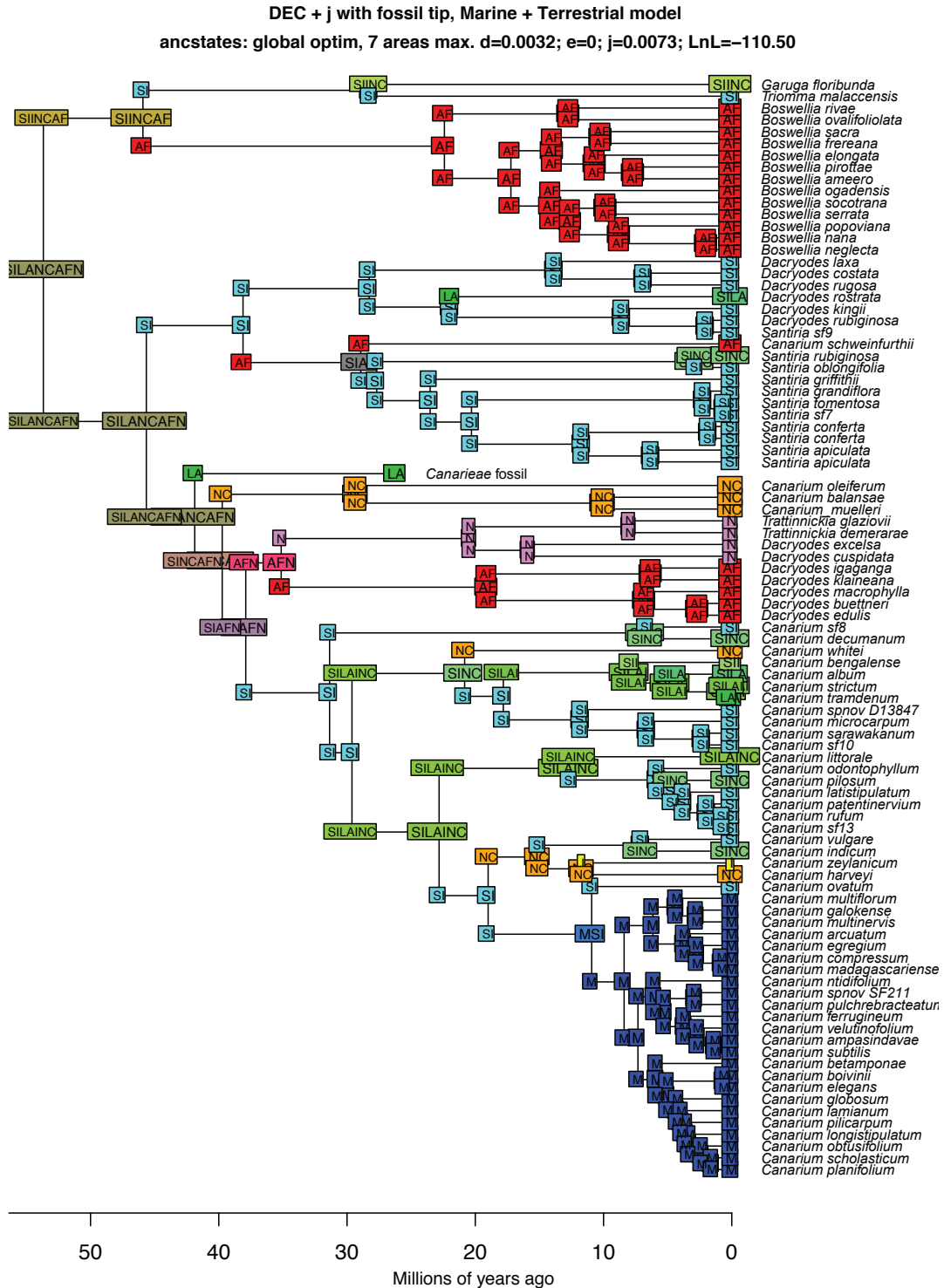


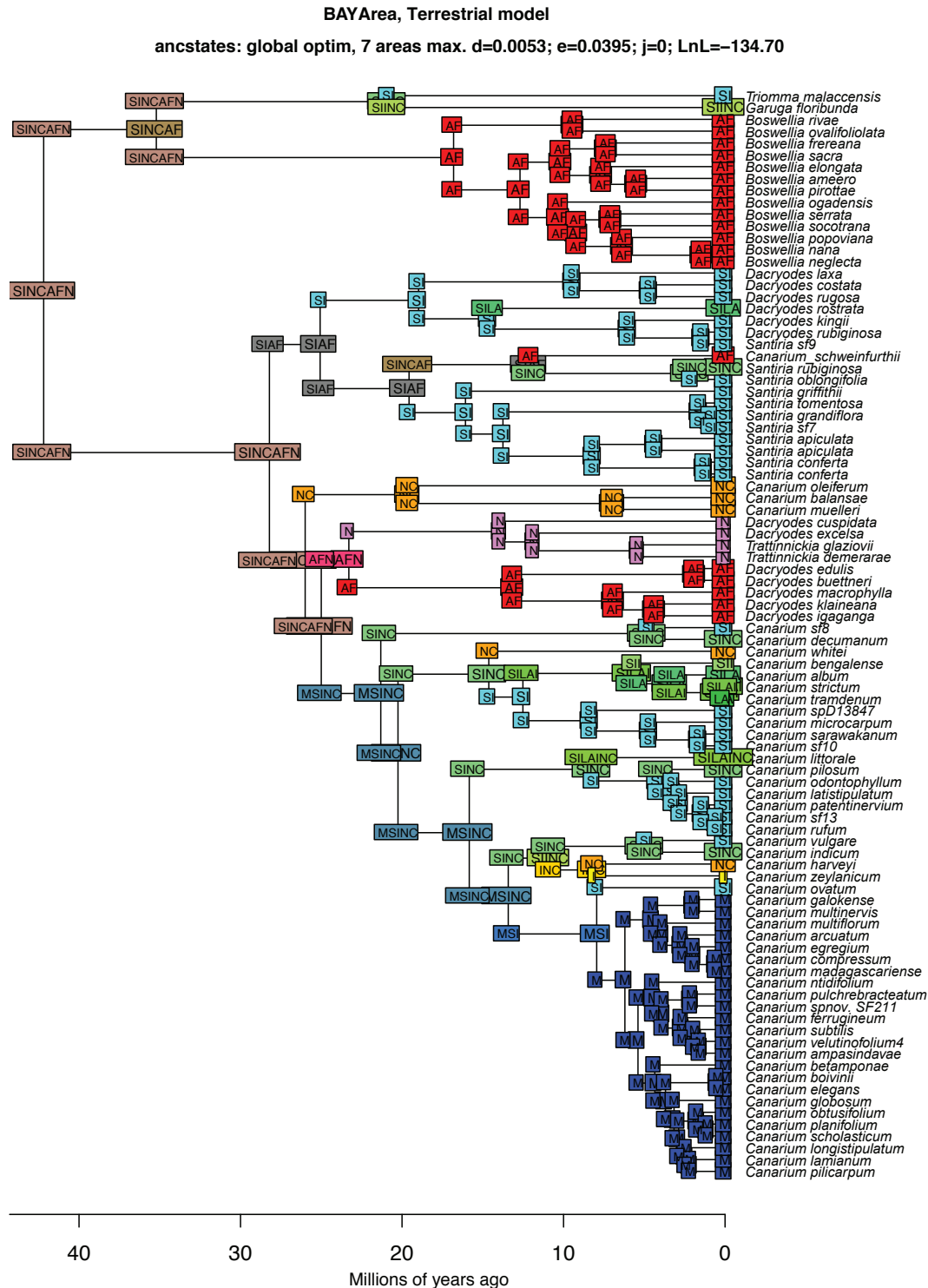
A8, (G)

ancstates: global optim, 7 areas max. d=0.0039; e=0.0012; j=0; LnL=-112.01

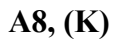


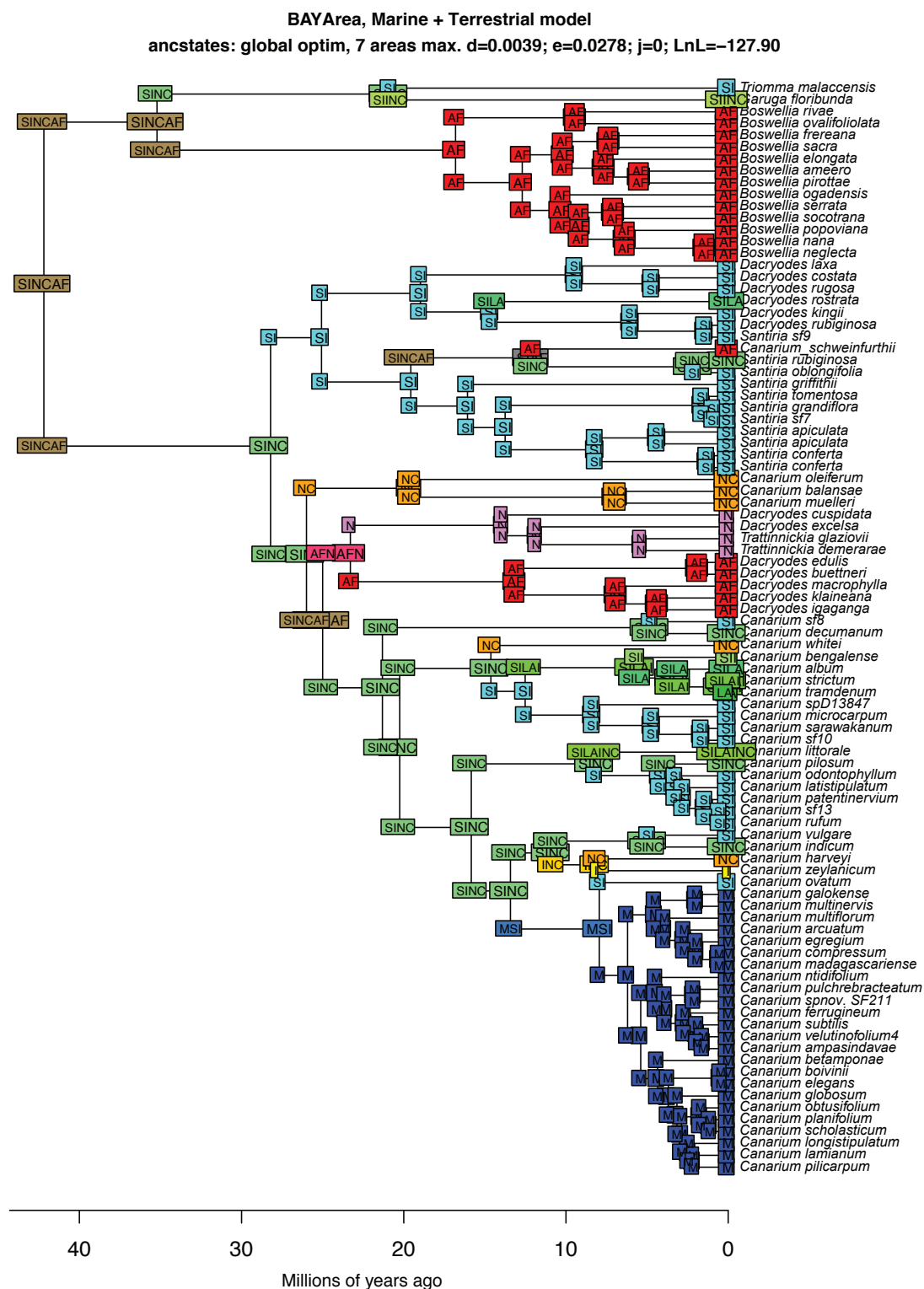
A8, (H)





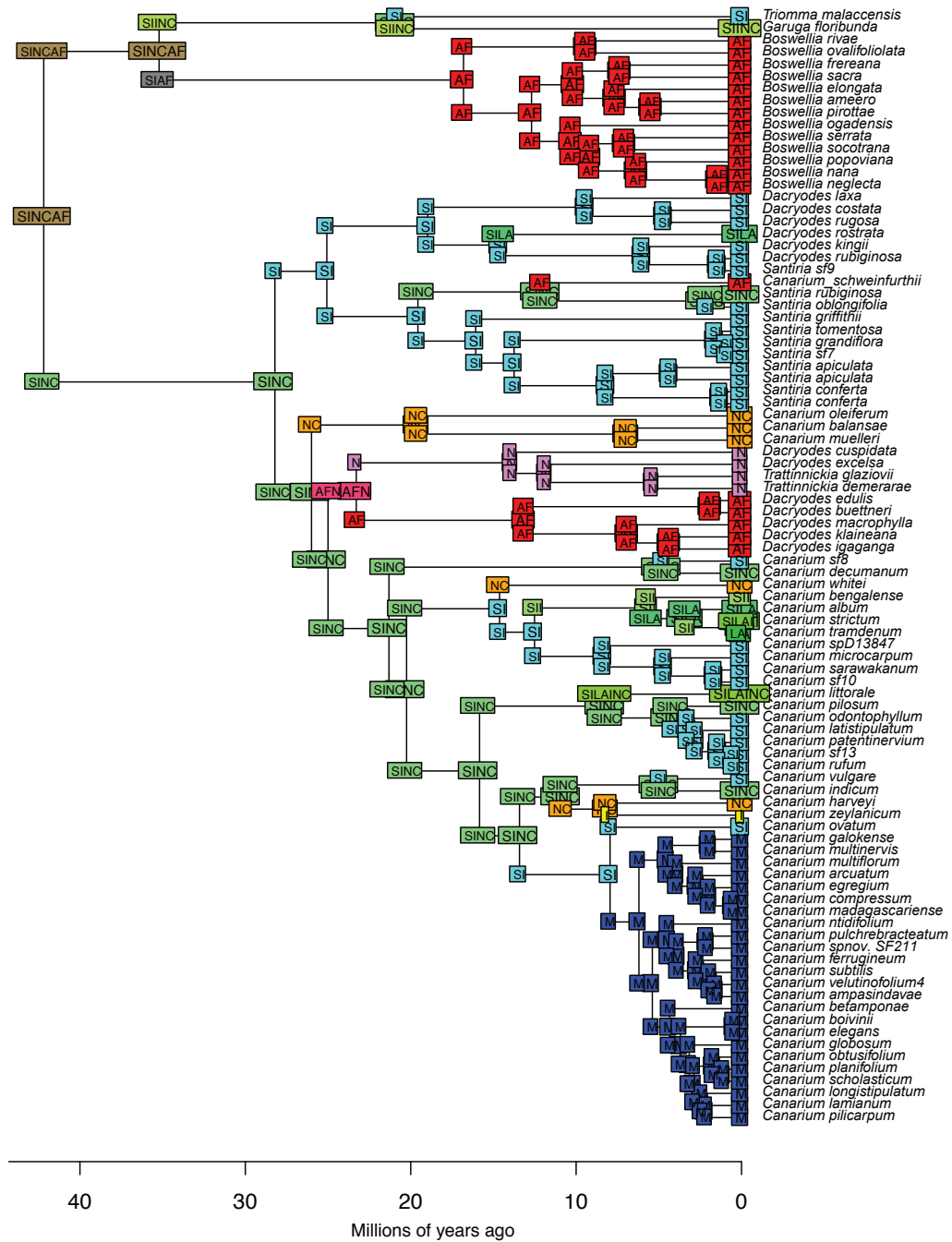
ancstates: global optim, 7 areas max. d=0.0039; e=0.0278; j=0; LnL=-127.90



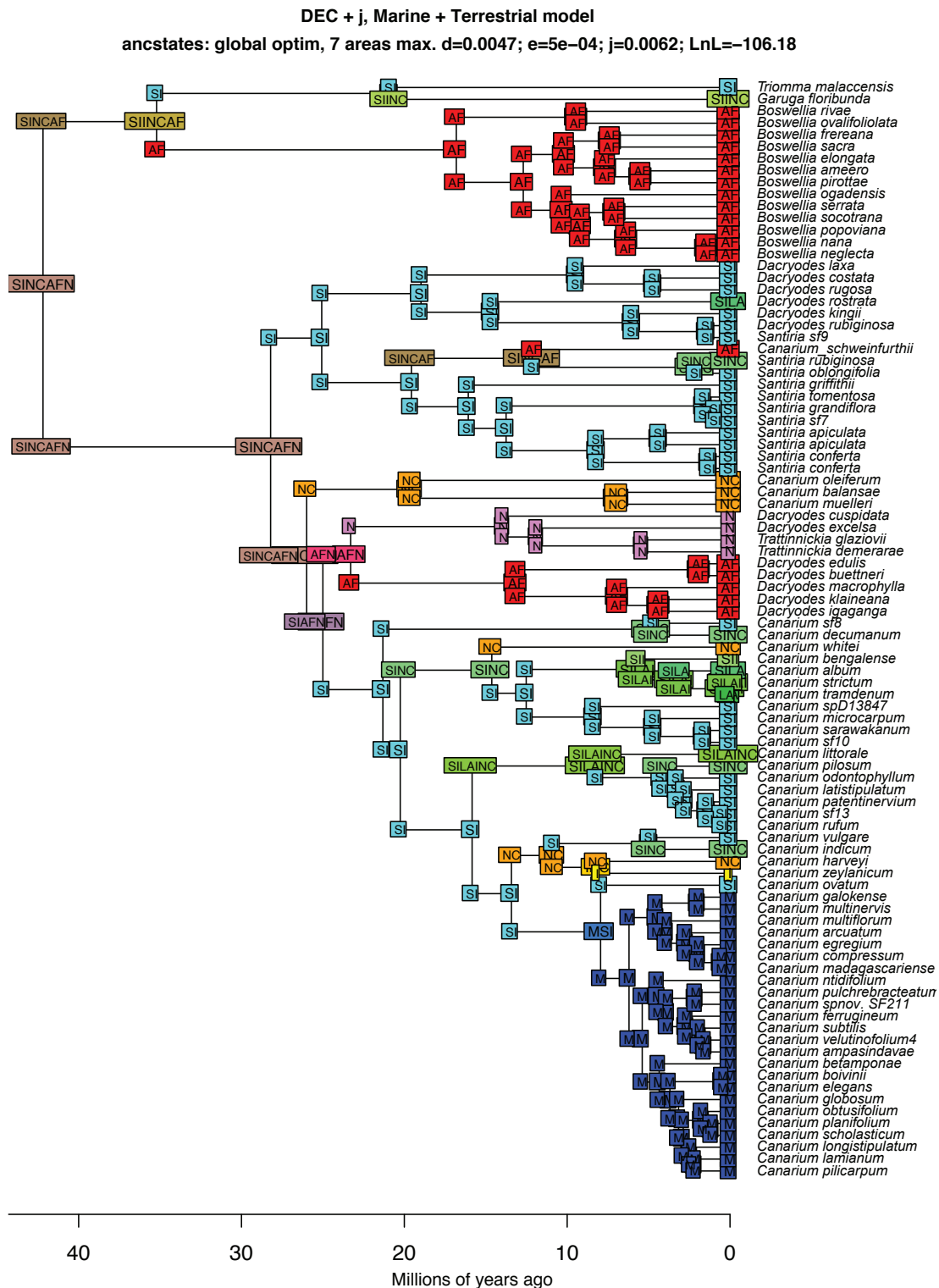


A8, (L)

BAYArea + j, Marine + Terrestrial model
 ancstates: global optim, 7 areas max. d=0.0026; e=0.0171; j=0.0087; LnL=-121.39

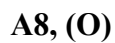


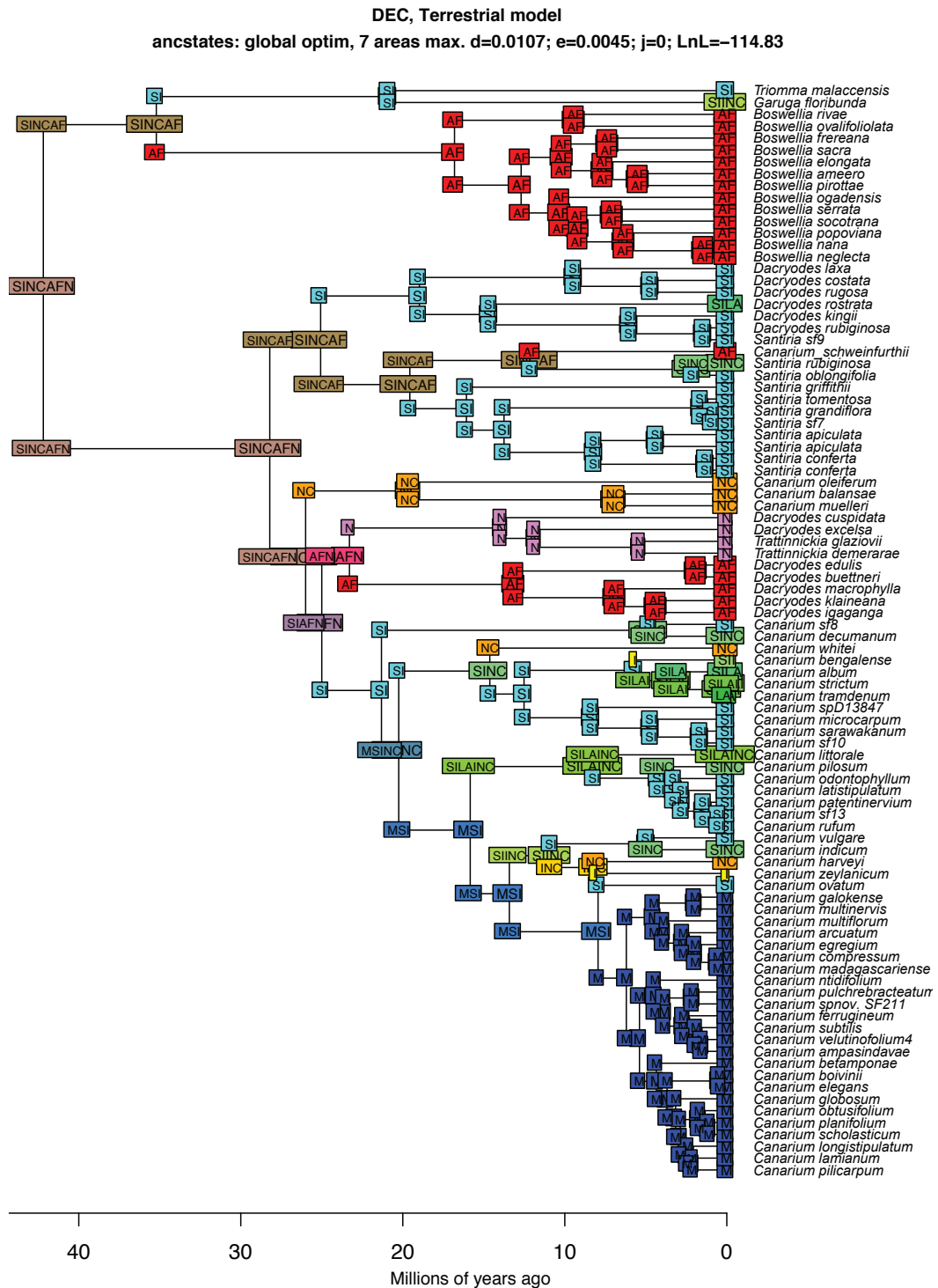
A8, (M)



A8, (N)

ancstates: global optim, 7 areas max. d=0.0107; e=0.0045; j=0; LnL=-114.83





A8, (P)

DEC, Marine + Terrestrial model
ancstates: global optim, 7 areas max. d=0.0055; e=0.0016; j=0; LnL=-106.94

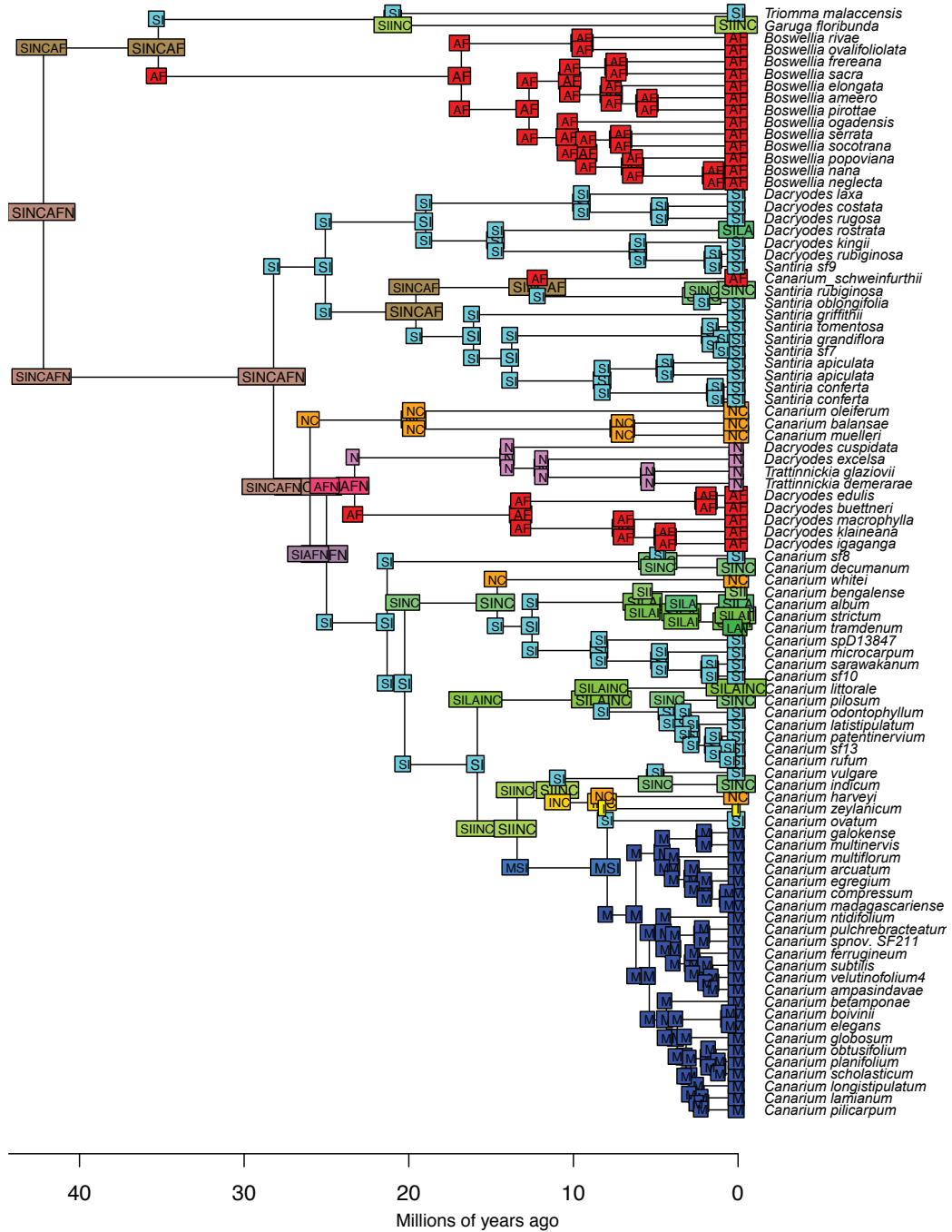


Figure 1. Ancestral area reconstructions in biogeobears (Matzke 2014) using both the fossil tip dated phylogeny (A8, (A-H)) and the fossil-node dated phylogeny (A8, (I-P)). All ancestral areas are ordered according to their AIC weights as listed in Table 1 of the main text and Table 1 of Additional File, A8. Ancestral areas were inferred on each tree using a variety of inference methodologies such as dispersal extinction cladogenesis (DEC) (Ree et al. 2005; Ree & Smith 2008), DEC + founder event speciation (j) (Matzke 2014), BayArea (Landis 2013) and BayArea + j (Matzke 2014). Each inference method is noted at the top of each reconstruction (A-P). Additionally, inferences with each reconstruction methodology were done twice: once for the Marine + Terrestrial model (in the text, this is referred to as the LDD + terrestrial model) and once for the Terrestrial model (in the text, this is referred to as the SD + terrestrial model), the model used is also noted at the top of each phylogeny, along with the maximum number of areas (7), Log Likelihood of the model (LnL), and rates dispersal (d), extinction (e), and j (when applicable) (A-P). The seven biogeographic areas are colored and coded at each phylogeny's tips and in combinations at nodes as follows: **(1)** Africa (AF) colored in red; **(2)** Sundaland and Indochina (SI) colored in teal; **(3)** Neotropics (N) colored in pink; **(4)** India (I) colored in yellow; **(5)** Laurasia (LA) colored in green; **(6)** Madagascar (M) colored in blue; **(7)** South Pacific (including New Caledonia, Australia, and Papua New Guinea [NC]) colored in orange.

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