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Linda E. Watson

Miami University, watsonle@muohio.edu

Paul E. Bates

University of Nebraska-Lincoln, pbates@biocomp.unl.edu

Timonthy M. Evans

Hope College, evanst@HOPE.EDU

Matthew M. Unwin

Miami University, unwinmm@muohio.edu

James R. Estes

University of Nebraska State Museum, jestes@unl.edu

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Research article

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Molecular phylogeny of Subtribe Artemisiinae (Asteraceae), including *Artemisia* and its allied and segregate genera

Linda E Watson*¹, Paul L Bates², Timothy M Evans³, Matthew M Unwin¹ and James R Estes⁴

Address: ¹Department of Botany, Miami University, Oxford, OH 45056 USA, ²School of Biological Sciences, University of Nebraska-Lincoln, NE 68588 USA, ³Biology Department, Hope College, Holland, MI 49422 USA and ⁴University of Nebraska State Museum, Lincoln, NE 68588 USA

E-mail: Linda E Watson* - watsonle@muohio.edu; Paul L Bates - pbates@biocomp.unl.edu; Timothy M Evans - evanst@HOPE.EDU; Matthew M Unwin - unwinmm@muohio.edu; James R Estes - jestes@unl.edu

*Corresponding author

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Abstract

Background: Subtribe Artemisiinae of Tribe Anthemideae (Asteraceae) is composed of 18 largely Asian genera that include the sagebrushes and mugworts. The subtribe includes the large cosmopolitan, wind-pollinated genus *Artemisia*, as well as several smaller genera and *Seriphidium*, that altogether comprise the *Artemisia*-group. Circumscription and taxonomic boundaries of *Artemisia* and the placements of these small segregate genera is currently unresolved.

Results: We constructed a molecular phylogeny for the subtribe using the internal transcribed spacers (ITS) of nuclear ribosomal DNA analyzed with parsimony, likelihood, and Bayesian criteria. The resulting tree is comprised of three major clades that correspond to the radiate genera (e.g., *Arctanthemum* and *Dendranthema*), and two clades of *Artemisia* species. All three clades have allied and segregate genera embedded within each.

Conclusions: The data support a broad concept of *Artemisia* s.l. that includes *Neopallasia*, *Crossostephium*, *Filifolium*, *Seriphidium*, and *Sphaeromeria*. However, the phylogeny excludes *Elachanthemum*, *Kaschgaria*, and *Stilnolepis* from the *Artemisia*-group. Additionally, the monophyly of the four subgenera of *Artemisia* is also not supported, with the exception of subg. *Dracunculus*. Homogamous, discoid capitula appear to have arisen in parallel four to seven times, with the loss of ray florets. Thus capitular morphology is not a reliable taxonomic character, which traditionally has been one of the defining characters.

Background

Artemisia L. (Asteraceae), as broadly conceived by Linnaeus, is the largest genus in Tribe Anthemideae [1–3] and one of the largest in the family [4]. It is widespread in mid-

to high-latitudes, and shrubby species dominate most cold and many warm deserts in the Northern Hemisphere [5–13]. Because of the abundance of wind-dispersed *Artemisia* pollen in the geological column, it is used as an in-

indicator of steppe climates [14]. Some members are foraged by ungulates, rodents, birds, and insects [11,15–19], despite the production of sesquiterpenes that afford a bitter taste to the herbage. The woody species increase dramatically under grazing pressure, thereby excluding desirable forage [11,20,21]. Many *Artemisia* species are a major cause of allergies in humans [22]. All *Artemisia* species produce aromatic oils, and several are culinary herbs or used as flavorings, hallucinogens, vermifuges, and pharmaceuticals [23–26], and some are toxic [27]. *Artemisia annua* (annual wormwood) and *A. mexicana* produce anti-malarial drugs [28–30], and artemisinin (from *A. annua*) appears to selectively kill human breast cancer cells [31].

Despite the well-known importance of *Artemisia*, there is no consensus on taxonomic relationships, which have traditionally been inferred on the basis of floral and capitular morphology. In *Artemisia s.l.*, the typical limb of the Anthemideae-type ray florets are reduced to a membranous vestige, giving the impression that the small capitula are composed only of disk florets, referred to as disciform capitula (inflorescence) by Bremer and Humphries [2]. In other members of the genus, the ray flowers are absent, thus the capitulum is composed only of disk florets, *i.e.*, discoid. In addition, plants with discoid capitula are considered homogamous since all florets are of one sexual form (perfect-bisexual disk florets), and plants with disciform capitula are considered heterogamous with two or more sexual forms (*i.e.*, pistillate rays and perfect disks, or pistillate rays and staminate disks).

Taxonomic treatments for *Artemisia* over the past 50 years range from maintaining a single, large genus of over 500 species [32–37] to the recognition of six to eight genera from within its taxonomic boundaries [2,38,39]. *Artemisia* of antiquity was divided into three genera (*Artemisia*, *Absinthium*, and *Abrotanum*) by Tournefort [40]. However, the concept of a more inclusive genus was resurrected by Linnaeus [41], hereinafter, referred to as *Artemisia s.l.* Besser [42] and de Candolle [43] recognized four sections within *Artemisia s.l.* primarily based on the presence or absence of ray florets and the fertility/sterility of disk florets: (1) *Abrotanum* Besser (*Artemisia* of later authors) – ray florets pistillate and fertile; disk florets perfect and fertile; receptacle glabrous; (2) *Absinthium* (Mill.) DC – ray florets pistillate and fertile; disk florets perfect and fertile; receptacle hairy; (3) *Seriphidium* (Besser) Besser – ray florets absent; disk florets perfect and fertile; receptacle glabrous; and (4) *Dracunculus* Besser – ray florets pistillate and fertile; disk florets functionally staminate; receptacle glabrous.

The first phylogenetic treatment [44] recognized four sections within a broadly defined *Artemisia s.l.* with sect. *Artemisia* proposed as the progenitor to sect. *Absinthium*,

Dracunculus, and *Seriphidium*. This phylogeny was based on two hypothesized evolutionary trends: loss of fertility in the disk florets and loss of ray florets. Sect. *Artemisia* and *Absinthium* were later united [45] and all sections were raised to the level of subgenus [46,47], *i.e.*, subg. *Artemisia*, *Dracunculus*, and *Seriphidium*. In addition, a number of authors [20,21,34,35,47,48] considered the American woody sagebrushes to have an independent origin from the woody Asian species (subg. *Seriphidium*), and recognized sect. *Tridentatae*.

Poljakov [38] and others [2] segregated subg. *Seriphidium* as a distinct genus along with several small genera from within the boundaries of *Artemisia s.l.* The more recent, major classifications [2,39,49,50] have agreed with the segregation of *Seriphidium* on the basis of discoid-homogamous capitula and recognized the smaller segregate genera as well. Ling [39,51,52], for instance, considered *Artemisia s.s.* and *Seriphidium* to be distinct and sister to each other, and with the small segregate and allied genera in turn sister to them [53]. In their landmark monograph of Tribe Anthemideae, Bremer and Humphries [2] placed *Artemisia* and its allied genera in Subtribe Artemisiinae. In contrast to Ling's hypothesis [53] regarding sister group relationships between *Artemisia s.s.* and *Seriphidium*, the Bremer and Humphries [2] morphologically based cladogram placed four small genera (*Neopallasia*, *Turaniphytum*, *Mausolea*, *Picrothamnus*; with a total of seven species) as closest sisters (*i.e.*, segregates) of *Artemisia s.s.* (the *Artemisia*-clade *sensu* Bremer and Humphries), whereas *Seriphidium* and two small genera (*Kaschgaria*, *Crossostephium*; 3 species total) were placed outside the *Artemisia*-clade as allies to *Artemisia s.s.* In addition, *Sphaeromeria*, *Filifolium*, *Ajaniopsis*, and *Stilnolepis* (13 species total) were sister to this clade of eight genera that included *Artemisia s.s.* and its segregates and allies. Further, Ling and Ling [54] recognized *Elachanthemum* as distinct from *Stilnolepis*, *i.e.*, as two monotypic genera. Altogether these 12–13 genera comprise the *Artemisia*-group *sensu* Bremer and Humphries.

According to Bremer and Humphries [2], the *Artemisia*-group is monophyletic and defined by heterogamous-disciform capitula (disk florets usually bisexual and fertile, ray florets pistillate) or homogamous-discoid capitula (disk florets usually bisexual and fertile, ray florets absent), pollen with short or no spines (associated with anemophily), and thick-walled cypselas devoid of ribs (sometimes faint ribs are present in *Sphaeromeria* and *Crossostephium*). All of the *Artemisia*-group genera contain species that have been variously placed within the taxonomic boundaries of *Artemisia s.l.* with the exceptions of *Sphaeromeria*, *Neopallasia*, *Turaniphytum*, and *Mausolea*. Nonetheless, these four genera are always considered closely related to it [2,33,37,38,55]. *Artemisia s.s.* and

Seriphidium are composed of approximately 380 and 140 species, respectively, and are geographically widespread. Their species occur predominantly throughout Europe and temperate Asia, as well as in western North America. *Sphaeromeria* and *Picrothamnus* are endemic to western North America, whereas all remaining Artemisiinae genera occur in eastern, southwestern, or central Asia.

Several biological factors may account for the disagreement and wide range of interpretation in relation to generic circumscription and subgeneric boundaries in *Artemisia* and its allies, including rapid and recent diversification, reduction in floral features (associated with anemophily) with the concomitant loss of potentially useful taxonomic characters, multiple origins of woodiness [34,35,56], and chromosomal evolution and hybridization [57–60]. In addition, most studies have focused on a limited geographic region, rather than studying the taxon worldwide.

The primary objective of this study is to construct a molecular phylogeny of Subtribe Artemisiinae, including *Artemisia* and its allies, employing the internal transcribed spacers (ITS) of nuclear ribosomal (nr) DNA. The goals are (1) to test the monophyly of Subtribe Artemisiinae and the *Artemisia*-group; (2) determine the phylogenetic placements of the segregate and allied genera in relation to *Artemisia* s.s.; and (3) evaluate the patterns of diversification and test biogeographic hypotheses and evolutionary trends in capitular and floral morphology in the *Artemisia*-group [49,50]. The ITS have been demonstrated to be appropriate for examining generic relationships in many plant families including the Asteraceae [61], for Tribe Anthemideae specifically [62,63] and within *Artemisia* [34,36].

Results

The PCR products of the ITS were resolved as single bands on 1.0% agarose gels. Of the 520 aligned nucleotide positions for both spacers combined (excluding gaps required for alignment), 213 were phylogenetically informative. Sequence divergence (uncorrected "p") is 4–6% among members of the *Artemisia*-clade, 4–10% among members of Subtribe Artemisiinae, and 7–17% between Subtribe Artemisiinae and the outgroup species from other Anthemideae subtribes.

Resulting phylogenetic trees obtained by maximum parsimony (MP), maximum likelihood (ML), and Bayesian analyses were congruent in topology. All three analyses resolved three major clades for Subtribe Artemisiinae, with MP the least resolved and ML the most highly resolved. The topologies differed in the placement of *Stilpnolepis*, which was placed outside of Subtribe Artemisiinae by MP and at the base of the subtribe by both ML and Bayes. Oth-

erwise, the tree topologies differed only in their ability to resolve relationships within the three major clades (numbered 1, 2, 3 in Fig. 1).

Using MP, two analyses (10 replicates with TBR branch swapping on 5000 trees per replicate and 100 replicates with TBR branch swapping on 1000 trees per replicate) resulted in 30,000 equally parsimonious trees of 1056 steps (CI = 0.339, RI = 0.707, RC = 0.240). The resulting consensus trees from each MP analysis are identical in topology, with little resolution achieved (trees not shown). Three major clades of Subtribe Artemisiinae were resolved and include: 1) species of all *Artemisia* subgenera except subg. *Drancuculus*, as well as *Seriphidium*, *Crossostephium*, *Neopallasia*, and *Sphaeromeria*; 2) *Filifolium* and species of *Artemisia* subg. *Drancuculus*; and 3) *Ajania*, *Arctanthemum*, *Dendranthema*, and *Elachanthemum*. *Kaschgaria* is placed within the Subtribe Artemisiinae clade, but its position is unresolved, while *Stilpnolepis* is placed outside the subtribe. The closest sister genera to Subtribe Artemisiinae are *Nipponanthemum* and *Leucanthemella* (Subtribe Leucantheminae). Three genera (*Oncosiphon*, *Erioccephalus*, and *Microcephala*) from Subtribe Matricariinae are sister to this larger clade. Bootstrap analysis supported 17 ingroup nodes for the MP tree at values >50%, and are indicated on the ML tree (Fig. 1).

The ML analysis converged upon a single tree with a log likelihood value of -6970.3335. Likelihood parameters for the dataset were determined by Modeltest 3.06 for the TrN+G model, and included the following: base frequencies of A = 0.2482, C = 0.207, G = 0.2466, T = 0.2982; r-matrix values of A-C = 1.0000, A-G = 3.1857, A-T = 1.0000, C-G = 1.0000, C-T = 5.1655, G-T = 1.0000; and a gamma distribution of 0.5663. The ML tree resolved Subtribe Artemisiinae as monophyletic, with *Leucanthemella* and *Nipponanthemum* as its closest sisters. Within Subtribe Artemisiinae, *Stilpnolepis* and *Kaschgaria* form independent clades at the base of the subtribe. Similar to the MP tree, the same three major clades are resolved (Fig. 1).

Bootstrap analysis of the data using ML criteria was not computationally feasible given the size of the data set. Therefore as an alternative, we conducted a Bayesian analysis utilizing a GTR model with 6 rate classes (A-C = 1, A-G = 3.19, A-T = 1, C-G = 1, C-T = 5.16, G-T = 1) for 1×10^6 generations sampled every 10 generations that resulted in a posterior probability distribution containing 1×10^5 samples. The analysis converged on similar log likelihood scores (mean = -2431), and reached stationarity no later than 2500 generations. The initial ('burn-in') 2500 samples from the analysis were discarded and a majority rule consensus tree of the remaining 97,500 samples was constructed to obtain posterior probabilities, and resulted in a tree with 21 ingroup nodes with a significance level

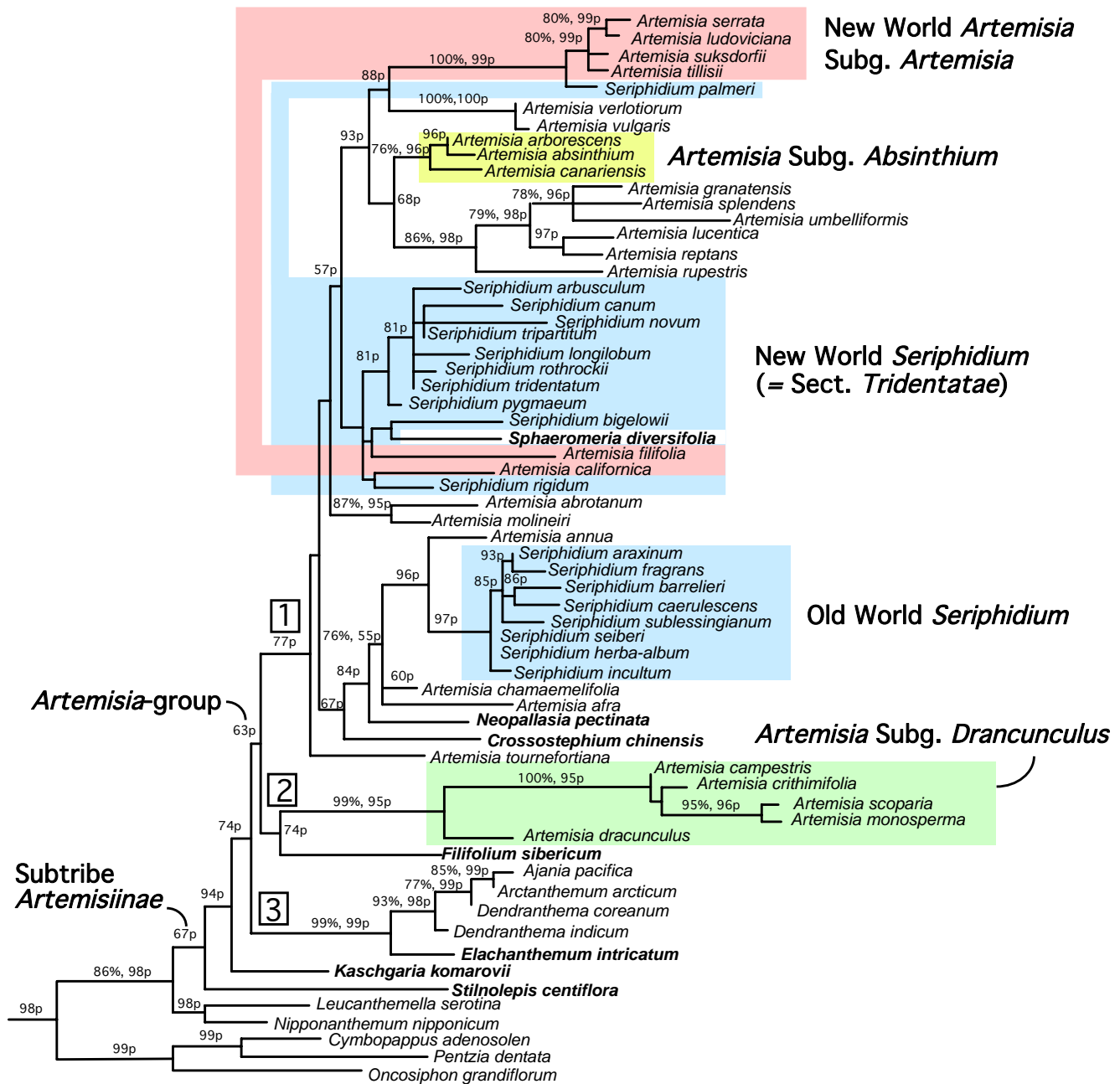


Figure 1
 Maximum likelihood tree based on ITS sequence data for Subtribe Artemisiinae (Asteraceae). With the exception of *Nipponanthemum*, *Leucanthemella*, *Cymbopappus*, *Pentzia* and *Oncosiphon*, all outgroup genera used in analysis are not shown but are listed in Table 1 (see additional file 1). Small segregate and allied genera of *Artemisia* s.l. are in bold. Subgeneric assignments for *Artemisia* s.s. are indicated by colored boxes. All *Artemisia* species that are not placed in a colored box are members of subg. *Artemisia* and primarily occur in the Old World. Numbers followed by '%' are bootstrap values derived from 100 bootstrap replicates using parsimony criteria, and numbers followed by 'p' are posterior probabilities derived from Bayesian analysis using likelihood criteria.

>95%. Posterior probabilities are indicated on the ML tree (Fig. 1). The Bayesian tree was identical in topology to the ML tree, with the exception that the New World *Seriphidium* subclade was unresolved.

Discussion

Monophyly of Subtribe Artemisiinae and the Artemisia-group

The ITS data provide weak support for the monophyly of Subtribe Artemisiinae (Fig. 1), i.e., 67% posterior probability as estimated by MrBayes and unsupported as measured by parsimony bootstrap analysis (<50%). *ndhF* sequence data also failed to resolve or support the monophyly of Subtribe Artemisiinae [64]. In the ITS phylogeny, only one genus appears to disrupt its monophyly, *Stilnolepis*, which occupies the basal-most position of the ingroup. However, the next node up is supported at a 94% posterior probability, indicating that Subtribe Artemisiinae is likely monophyletic, with the possible exception of *Stilnolepis*.

The ITS phylogeny (Fig. 1) resolved three major clades within Subtribe Artemisiinae that correspond to the following: 1) all subgenera of *Artemisia* minus *Dracunculus*, 2) *Artemisia* subg. *Dracunculus*, and 3) the largely radiate members of the subtribe (*Ajania*, *Arctanthemum*, and *Dendranthema*). All three clades have segregate genera embedded within each (indicated in bold), and these clades are supported at 77, 74, and 99% posterior probabilities, respectively, with the third clade also supported by a bootstrap value of 99%. The *Artemisia*-group *sensu* Bremer and Humphries [2] is not monophyletic because three segregate genera *Elachanthemum*, *Stilnolepis*, and *Kaschgaria* are excluded from this clade. Additionally, *Artemisia s.l.* is monophyletic only with the inclusion of five segregate genera: *Seriphidium*, *Sphaeromeria*, *Neopallasia*, *Crossostephium*, and *Filifolium*. Additionally, this clade is only weakly supported with a 63% posterior probability and bootstrap support <50%.

Placement of segregate and allied genera

Three of the eight segregate and allied genera that we examined were placed outside of the *Artemisia*-group (including *Stilnolepis*, *Elachanthemum*, and *Kaschgaria*), whereas the remaining five were placed within it (including *Seriphidium*, *Sphaeromeria*, *Neopallasia*, *Crossostephium*, and *Filifolium*). However many of these placements are among the most weakly supported branches of the resulting phylogenetic trees (Fig. 1).

Stilnolepis, *Elachanthemum*, and *Kaschgaria* are excluded from the clade of the *Artemisia*-group, and are, in part, sister to all remaining Artemisiinae genera in the ITS phylogeny. *Stilnolepis* and *Elachanthemum* are monotypic genera that occur in Central Asia, that are often treated as a single

genus, *Stilnolepis* [2]. However, our ITS phylogeny supports Ling's treatment of them as two distinct genera [54]. Neither genus appears to be a member of *Artemisia s.l.* or the *Artemisia*-group. Both genera are discoid with corymbose capitula, but whether either genus possesses spineless pollen (a synapomorphy for the *Artemisia*-group) or is wind-pollinated has not yet been determined [2,37]. *Kaschgaria*, a genus of two species from China and central Asia, is also placed outside of the *Artemisia*-group, but clearly within Subtribe Artemisiinae (94% probability) in the ITS phylogeny. *Kaschgaria* was removed by Poljakov from *Artemisia s.l.* on the basis of stellate corolla hairs, and was considered more closely related to *Seriphidium* than *Artemisia s.s.*, even though it is disciform rather than discoid [2]. *Kaschgaria* possesses spineless pollen [2,37]. Therefore, placement of *Kaschgaria* and *Elachanthemum* outside of the *Artemisia*-group is intriguing because if these placements remain robust, wind-pollination may have arisen more than once in the tribe, or insect-pollination may be secondarily derived within Subtribe Artemisiinae in the radiate genera (clade 3 of Fig. 1).

Four of the small allied/segregate genera are embedded within the clade of the *Artemisia*-group, in addition to the large segregate genus *Seriphidium* (Fig. 1). *Filifolium* is sister to species of subg. *Dracunculus*, and together comprise a sister clade to all remaining *Artemisia* species and four segregate genera, moderately supported at 74% probability. Monotypic *Filifolium* occurs in China and Korea, and was previously considered a species of subg. *Dracunculus* on the basis of sterile disk florets. Cassini [65] segregated subg. *Dracunculus* as *Oligosporus* with the sterility of the central florets as the defining synapomorphy that unites these species (Fig. 2b). Bremer and Humphries [2] noted that *Mausolea* and *Picrothamnus* share this trait, and suggested that *Oligosporus* should be resurrected and defined to include these three segregate genera. *Mausolea* was segregated by Poljakov [38] from *Artemisia s.l.* by marginal flowers that lack corollas. *Picrothamnus* was established by Nuttall, but reduced as *A. spinescens* Hall and Clements, and according to Bremer and Humphries [2] is essentially *Dracunculus* with two autapomorphies: spiny habit and cobwebby-pilose cypselas. Thus two taxonomic treatments are viable: 1) the recognition of two subgenera within *Artemisia s.l.* – subg. *Dracunculus* and an expanded subg. *Artemisia*; or 2) the resurrection of *Oligosporus* (following Cassini) to include species of subg. *Dracunculus*, *Filifolium*, and perhaps *Mausolea* and *Picrothamnus*. Unfortunately we were unable to obtain ITS sequences for *Mausolea* or *Picrothamnus*.

Monotypic *Crossostephium* was treated as a segregate genus of *Artemisia* by Bremer and Humphries [2]. It is distinct from *Artemisia* by the presence of a coroniform pappus, however it was once placed near *A. californica* by Gray [45]

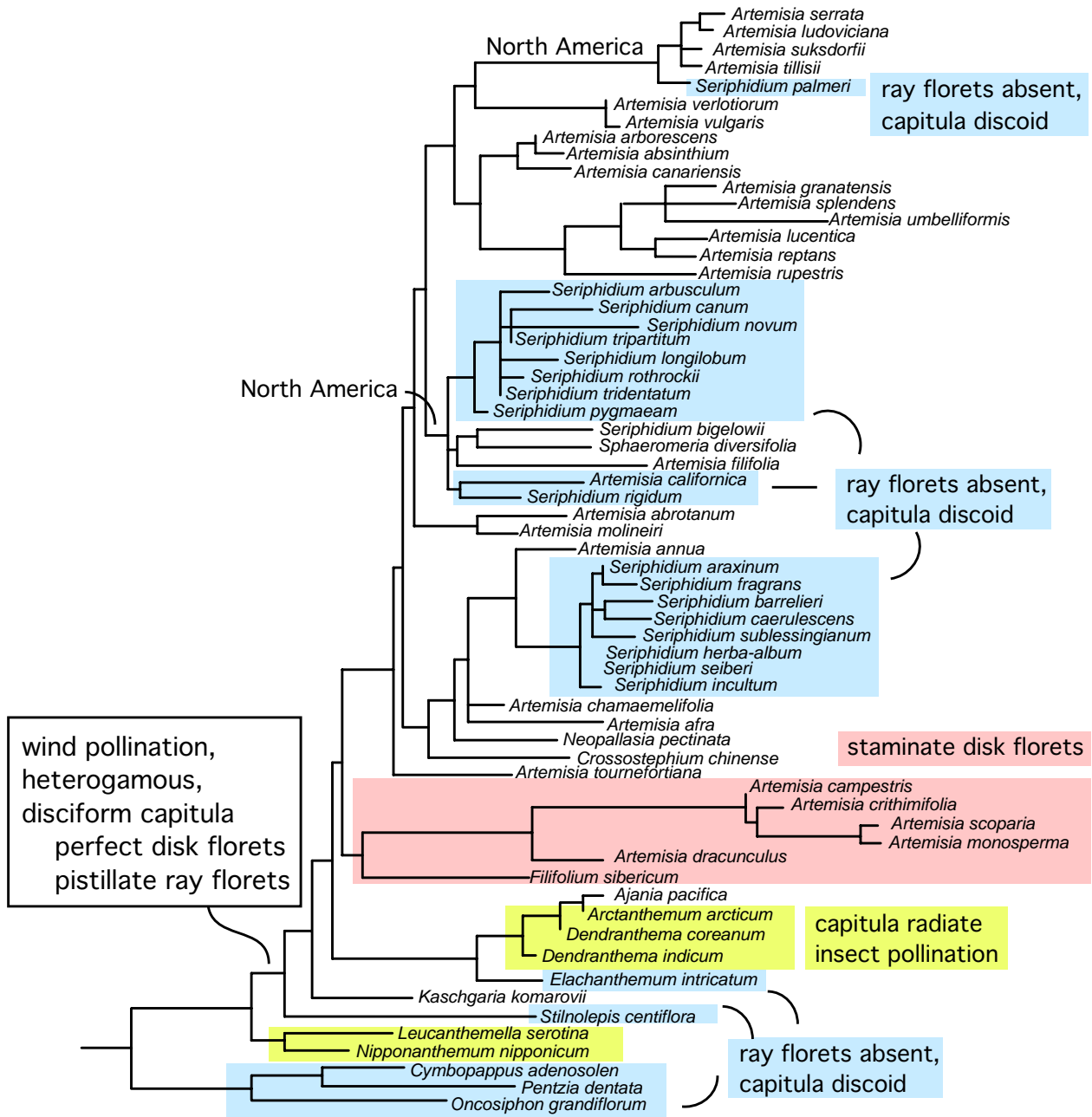


Figure 2

Character evolution of Subtribe Artemisiinae (Asteraceae) mapped on to the Maximum Likelihood tree derived from ITS sequence data. Unless otherwise indicated by colored boxes, all Subtribe Artemisiinae species are wind-pollinated, occur primarily in Eurasia, and possess heterogamous-disciform capitula with perfect (bisexual) disk and pistillate ray florets.

and Rydberg [47] on the basis of deeply-ribbed cypselas. *Crossostephium* occurs in the Phillipines, Taiwan, southern Japan, and China, whereas *A. californica* occurs in western North America. Based on the ITS results, we conclude that *Crossostephium* is allied with Old World *Seriphidium* and

several *Artemisia* subg. *Artemisia* species, and *A. californica* is sister to most of the New World species of *Seriphidium* (Fig. 1). Although placements of both are weakly supported (68 and 57% probabilities for *Crossostephium* and *A. californica*, respectively; Fig 1).

Neopallasia is a genus of three species that occur in central Asia, including southern Siberia, Mongolia, and China [2]. It was segregated from *Artemisia* by Poljakov [66] on the basis of several autapomorphies, including pectinate leaves, central-sterile florets at the apex of the capitulum, ovoid-lanceolate anther appendages, and a rosette-shaped arrangement of cypselas on the receptacle. Poljakov [66] and Bremer and Humphries [2] contended that *Neopallasia* is closely related to *Artemisia* subg. *Drancunculus*. However, the ITS data place *Neopallasia* sister to Asian species of *Seriphidium* and some members of *Artemisia* subg. *Artemisia*, close to *Crossostephium*. This placement is moderately supported at 87% probability.

Sphaeromeria is considered closely related to *Artemisia s.l.*, although it was once treated as a section of *Tanacetum* [55]. It is a small genus of nine western North American species, and has no autapomorphies that distinguish it from *Artemisia s.l.* Bremer and Humphries [2] suggested that it might be more closely related to *Kaschgaria*, a genus composed of two species that occur in central Asia and China. They are similar in habit and have similar inflorescences that are slightly elongated. However, in the ITS phylogeny (Fig. 1), *Sphaeromeria* is distant to *Kaschgaria*. Rather its placement is unsupported within a *Seriphidium* subclade that contains several anomalous North American species, some of which have been placed in sect. *Tridentatae*. However, because of the lack of support for placement of *Sphaeromeria*, we are hesitant to suggest that it be submerged in *Artemisia s.l.* without further study. However, it does not appear closely related to *Kaschgaria*.

Seriphidium palmeri is an anomalous species that was once treated as segregate genus *Artemisiastrum*. The ITS phylogeny places it among New World subg. *Artemisia* species, in agreement with previous studies [34,35] and not in agreement with Bremer and Humphries [2] who place it near *Seriphidium* sect. *Tridentatae*. This is a strongly supported relationship at 100% bootstrap and 99% probability. Thus *Artemisiastrum*, should not be resurrected, with *S. palmeri* more closely related to the New World species of *Artemisia* subg. *Artemisia* rather than with the New World *Seriphidium* species that comprise sect. *Tridentatae*.

Infrageneric classification of *Artemisia s.l.*

While this study is incomplete with regards to subgeneric boundaries because only a limited number of *Artemisia* species was sampled from this large genus, some preliminary conclusions can still be made on emerging patterns of the derived phylogeny. *Artemisia* subg. *Artemisia* is not supported as monophyletic, with its species placed in six different clades in the ITS tree (Fig. 1). It is apparently defined taxonomically on the basis of plesiomorphies (heterogamous, disciform capitula with perfect/fertile disk florets and pistillate ray florets), and needs to be re-

cumscribed. *Artemisia* subg. *Absinthium* is monophyletic (96% probability, 76% bootstrap) in the ITS phylogeny and differs from all other subgenera by a hairy receptacle. However it is embedded within a clade of species of Old World subg. *Artemisia*. Thus, we agree with Gray [45] that the species of subg. *Absinthium* should be merged into subg. *Artemisia*. Similarly, Old World *Seriphidium* species are monophyletic (96% probability), but should also be subsumed within *Artemisia* subg. *Artemisia*.

Previously, the origin of the *Tridentatae* was unresolved with competing hypotheses from the New World *Artemisia* species vs. Old World *Seriphidium* species being equivocal [34,35]. The current ITS phylogeny suggests that the closest relatives of *Tridentatae* lie among the New World species of *Artemisia*, in agreement with McArthur and Plummer [20], perhaps sharing a common ancestry with *A. filifolia* and *A. californica*, in addition to *Sphaeromeria*, although monophyly for this subclade is unsupported by the ITS data. *Seriphidium* sect. *Tridentatae* does not share a most recent common ancestor with Old World *Seriphidium* species, and it should not be treated with the Old World woody artemisias, as we and others have previously suggested [34–36].

Seriphidium sect. *Tridentatae* is characterized by discoid-homogamous capitula, with the exception of *S. bigelowii*, which has occasional heterogamous-disciform capitula of one pistillate ray floret and two perfect disk florets – a character that was previously considered a plesiomorphy or secondary reversal in *S. bigelowii* [2]. Based on ITS and chloroplast phylogenies of sect. *Tridentatae*, we previously concluded [34,35] that *S. bigelowii* was perhaps misplaced and should be excluded from the *Tridentatae*. In addition, we explained [34,35] an unexpected relationship between it and *A. filifolia* as possible hybridization and introgression involving bidirectional gene flow rather than recent common ancestry because heterogamous-disciform *A. bigelowii* differs from heterogamous-disciform *A. filifolia* by perfect disk florets instead of female-sterile disk florets. *Sphaeromeria* also has heterogamous-disciform capitula with pistillate ray and perfect disk florets, as does heterogamous-disciform *S. bigelowii*, suggesting that it is indeed a plesiomorphy. The occasional appearance of disciform capitula in *S. bigelowii* might be explained by introgression of genes or alleles from *A. filifolia* that control ray expression, a phenomenon observed in discoid *Senecio squallidus* and radiate *S. vulgaris* in Europe [67]. While this is speculative, it is consistent with hypotheses that hybridization and introgression are widespread in sect. *Tridentatae* [68], and may explain occasional heterogamous disciform capitula in *S. bigelowii* [34,35]. However, there may be many genetic and developmental mechanisms that affect ray formation and control floret fertility [69,70].

Artemisia subg. *Dracunculus* is monophyletic and is sister to all remaining *Artemisia* species. It, perhaps combined with *Filifolium*, *Mausolea*, and *Picrothamnus*, could be treated as a separate genus, *Oligosporus* (following Cassini), or as one of two subgenera of *Artemisia*. In the latter case, all remaining species of *Artemisia* (including subg. *Absinthium* and *Artemisia*) and *Seriphidium* (including sect. *Tridentatae*) would collectively form a much expanded subg. *Artemisia*. Thus, *Artemisia* s.l. should either be treated as two subgenera, i.e., a largely expanded subg. *Artemisia* (Clade 1 of Fig. 1) and *Dracunculus* (Clade 2 of Fig. 1), or as two distinct genera, *Artemisia* and *Oligosporus*. Both clades are moderately supported at 77 and 74% probabilities, and include several segregate genera as well. Therefore, we favor retaining the Linnean concept of the genus with subg. *Dracunculus* conserved, and the numerous segregate genera eventually being subsumed within *Artemisia* s.l.

Sister group relationships of Subtribe Artemisiinae

Sister group relationships of Subtribe Artemisiinae were unresolved on the basis of morphology [2]. However an ITS phylogeny of Francisco-Ortega et al. [62] that primarily focused on the origin of Macaronesian endemic genera of Anthemideae revealed a possible sister group relationship of *Leucanthemella* and *Nipponanthemum* (Subtribe Leucantheminae) to Subtribe Artemisiinae. Monotypic *Nipponanthemum* occurs in Japan and the two species of *Leucanthemella* occur in Eastern Europe and the Far East in Manchuria, Korea, and Japan. An ITS phylogeny of Subtribe Leucantheminae [71] also excluded these two genera from that subtribe, which is otherwise Mediterranean in distribution, congruent with a chloroplast phylogeny based on *ndhF* for the entire tribe [64]. The *ndhF* phylogeny failed to support the subtribal classification of Tribe Anthemideae *sensu* Bremer and Humphries, and failed to resolve the intergeneric relationships or support the monophyly of Subtribe Artemisiinae. However this study resulted in the recognition of the importance of biogeography in the evolution of the tribe as a whole, with a major divergence between relictual South African genera and Northern Hemisphere Eurasian genera where members of Subtribe Artemisiinae were placed. Our ITS phylogeny of Subtribe Artemisiinae that included 40 outgroup genera from seven Anthemideae subtribes also supports a sister group relationship of *Nipponanthemum* and *Leucanthemella* to Subtribe Artemisiinae (Fig. 1).

A close resemblance of *Nipponanthemum* and *Leucanthemella* to the Asian genus *Dendranthema* of Subtribe Artemisiinae was previously noted by Bremer and Humphries [2], when they provisionally placed these genera in Subtribe Leucantheminae. The ITS data clearly support a sister group relationship between these two genera and subtribe Artemisiinae and their exclusion from Subtribe Leucan-

theminae. Both *Leucanthemella* and *Nipponanthemum* are radiate, supporting a radiate ancestry for Subtribe Artemisiinae.

Evolution of floral traits

The genera that comprise the *Artemisia*-group are closely related and were considered monophyletic on the basis of ancestrally, disciform-heterogamous capitula and spineless pollen, with discoid capitula secondarily derived by the loss of ray or marginal florets (Fig. 2). *Phaeostigma* and *Ajania*, which are sister to the *Artemisia*-group in the Bremer and Humphries [2] cladogram, contain some species that were once classified as *Artemisia* s.l. since they are also disciform. However, these two genera were removed from *Artemisia* s.l., and on the basis of spiny pollen have been considered transitional between the *Artemisia*-group and four radiate genera: *Tridactylina* *Arctanthemum*, *Brachanthemum*, and *Dendranthema*. Our ITS phylogeny places disciform *Ajania* sister to radiate *Arctanthemum* derived from within the *Arctanthemum*-*Dendranthema* clade, rather than sister to the *Artemisia*-group. Thus, disciform *Ajania* does not appear to be intermediate between radiate Artemisiinae and disciform *Artemisia* and allies. Furthermore, the tentative placement of disciform *Kaschgaria* and discoid *Stilnolepis* sister to the entire subtribe suggests that there may have been multiple origins for disciform, as well as discoid capitula.

Biogeography

A complex scenario for the origin and diversification of *Artemisia* and *Seriphidium*, and subsequent parallel evolution of the two genera in the Old and New Worlds, was proposed by Ling [39,49]. The putative common ancestor to both "sister genera" was hypothesized to have existed in northern Asia, based on reported fossil pollen records that date the taxa to the early Oligocene or lower Eocene of the lower Tertiary, with speciation accompanied by migrations during the Tertiary and Quaternary periods – forced southward by the advancing polar ice sheets. Hypothesized migrations out of northern Asia purportedly occurred along three lines: 1) westward into Europe, with gradual migration into North America, western Asia, Asia Minor, the Mediterranean, and Africa; 2) eastward into Siberia into western North America, and into eastern Europe; and 3) further south into Asia primarily during the Quaternary. *Seriphidium* is clearly embedded as two distinct clades within *Artemisia* in the molecular phylogenies, making a sister group relationship unlikely.

According to Ling [39,49], a 'pro-*Absinthium*' ancestor in northern Asia gave rise to members of *Absinthium*, which directly gave rise to *Abrotanum*, which subsequently gave rise to *Seriphidium*. An *Absinthium* origin for *Seriphidium* has also been proposed on the basis of flavonoid data [72]. The ITS data do not support a sister group relation-

ship of members of subg. *Absinthium* to the remainder of *Artemisia s.l.* In contrast, *Absinthium* is embedded within a derived clade composed of both Old and New World members of subg. *Artemisia*. A proposed secondary diversification occurred during the Himalayan uplift in the late Tertiary, and resulted in a center of diversity that today harbors 116 species of regional endemics of *Artemisia s.s.* A more detailed examination of *Artemisia s.l.* is necessary to more fully evaluate this hypothesis.

Hall and Clements [44] proposed a sister group relationship of subg. *Artemisia* to remaining subgenera. This hypothesis is also not supported because subg. *Artemisia* is not monophyletic. In contrast, the ITS phylogeny supports an early divergence of subg. *Dracunculus* from the remaining *Artemisia* subgenera.

It appears that the New World species of *Artemisia s.l.* are paraphyletic and that the North American lineages arose once with at least one back migration to the Old World by some members of subg. *Artemisia* and *Absinthium* (Fig. 2). Alternatively, the North American lineages may have arisen twice, independently. Graham [73] suggested that the most convincing earliest fossil pollen records for *Artemisia* are late Oligocene from Central Europe. In all likelihood, Subtribe Artemisiinae and *Artemisia s. l.* originated in Eurasia sharing a relatively ancient common ancestry with Asian members of Leucantheminae and South African members of Subtribe Matricariinae [64].

Conclusion

The ITS data do not support the segregation of numerous small genera or *Seriphidium* from within the boundaries of *Artemisia*. Two major clades for *Artemisia s.l.* are supported and include subg. *Dracunculus* and subg. *Artemisia*, with the segregate genera and subgenera of *Artemisia* embedded within subg. *Artemisia*. Additionally, three segregate genera are placed outside of the *Artemisia*-clade. For Subtribe Artemisiinae, the *Artemisia*-group of species, are sister to the radiate genera. Additional molecular markers are necessary to further resolve relationships within the Artemisiinae, before making taxonomic decisions to subsume all segregate genera within *Artemisia s.l.*

Methods

ITS sequences were obtained for 57 species representing 11 genera of Subtribe Artemisiinae, and 41 outgroup species from seven additional Anthemideae subtribes. Voucher specimens were deposited in herbaria (see additional file 1). Total genomic DNA was isolated from fresh or silica-gel dried leaves using the 2X CTAB procedure [74,75]. The ITS region was amplified using primers of White et al. [76], as previously described [34]. For unpublished sequences, the spacers were sequenced on an ABI PRISM 310[®] Genetic Analyzer using capillary sequencing

and Big Dye Terminator Chemistry (Applied Biosystems, Inc., Foster City, CA). The sequence boundaries of the spacers were determined by comparison to published *Artemisia* sequences [34], and complete sequences were deposited in GenBank (see additional file 1). All ITS sequences were aligned using Clustal W [77], with manual gap adjustments made to improve the alignment (see additional file 2, nexus.doc).

MP analyses were performed using the software PAUP* 4.0 [78], assuming unordered character states and equal character state weighting. Gaps were treated as missing data. The HEURISTICS search option was used, ignoring invariant and uninformative characters. Random addition of sequences for 10 replicates with TREE BISECTION-RECONNECTION (TBR) branch swapping on 5000 trees per replicate, and 100 replicates with TBR swapping on 1000 trees per replicate were performed using the following settings: MULTREES, STEEPEST DESCENT, MAXTREES = 30,000, and accelerated transformation (ACCTRAN). Strict consensus trees were constructed, and bootstrap values were calculated as measures of branch support [79] using the following bootstrap parameters: 100 bootstrap replicates, 5000 MAXTREES per replicate, random addition sequence, TBR, STEEPEST DESCENT, and MULTREES. In addition, the Consistency Index (CI), Retention Index (RI), and the Rescaled Consistency Index (RC) were calculated as measures of homoplasy in the data.

An ML analysis was also conducted as a preferred alternative to MP since comparative studies have shown that in most situations MP can fail to resolve an accurate phylogeny and generally underestimates bootstrap support [80]. Model based analyses, such as ML, estimate actual site changes from observed by taking into account various aspects of molecular evolution, such as multiple hits and among site rate heterogeneity. Simulation studies have shown that ML is typically more accurate and robust than MP [81,82]. Thus an ML analysis of the data was conducted by employing an heuristic search in PAUP* using TBR branch swapping on a starting tree based on neighbor joining, ACCTRAN, and STEEPEST DESCENT under the TrN+G DNA substitution model [83]. This model was selected using a Hierarchical Likelihood Ratio Test (HLRT) in Modeltest version 3.06 [84].

Because bootstrap analysis using ML is not computationally feasible for large data sets [85], we conducted a Bayesian analysis as an alternative employing optimization parameters similar to the nucleotide substitution model that we used for ML [86,87]. The distinction between ML and Bayesian inference is that Bayesian provides probabilities for hypotheses, not probabilities of data given a hypothesis [85,87,88]. Bayesian analysis uses Markov Chain Monte Carlo (MCMC) methods to approximate posterior

probability distributions that are a direct estimation of branch support because they are the true probabilities of the resulting clades under the assumed models, unlike bootstrap values [87,88]. Additionally, bootstrap values and posterior probabilities derived from Bayesian analyses for multiple data sets appear to be correlated [88]. The Bayesian analysis was conducted with the software MrBayes 2.0 [89]. A GTR substitution model with 6 rate frequencies was selected as the most similar model to the Trn+G substitution model (the latter model is not available in MrBayes). Four MCMC chains were used with initial random starting trees. The analysis was run for 1×10^6 generations with trees sampled every 10 generations resulting in 1×10^5 samples. The analysis reached stationarity at 2500 generations, and these burnin samples were excluded from the majority rule consensus tree of 97,500 samples, which was generated with PAUP* to obtain the Bayesian posterior probabilities.

Authors' contributions

LEW conceived of the project and coordinated it, as well as collected plant material, deposited new sequences in GenBank, aligned the data, analyzed the data using MP, and drafted the manuscript. PLB collected plant material, sequenced DNA samples, assisted with the alignment, and conducted the ML and Bayesian analyses. TME and MMU sequenced DNA samples; and JRE assisted with plant identifications, provided expertise on *Artemisia* systematics, and provided significant input on all manuscript drafts.

All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

Additional material

Additional file 1

Microsoft-Word file of list of sample species examined with source of published sequences, voucher information, and GenBank accession numbers. Click here for file

[<http://www.biomedcentral.com/content/supplementary/1471-2148-2-17-S1.doc>]

Additional file 2

Microsoft-Word file of aligned data matrix used for phylogenetic analyses in PAUP*.

Click here for file

[<http://www.biomedcentral.com/content/supplementary/1471-2148-2-17-S2.doc>]

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