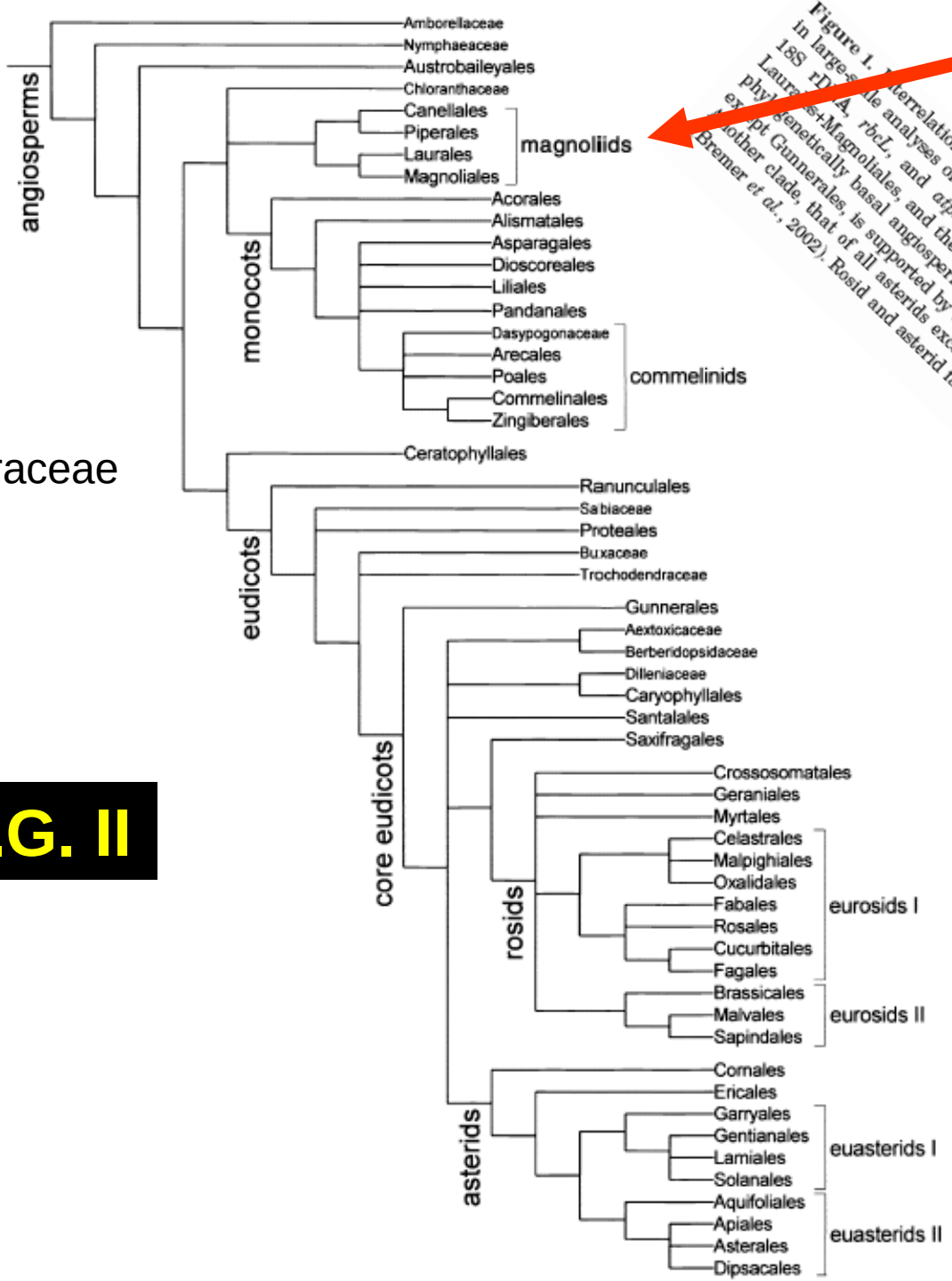


Figure 1. Interrelationships of the orders and some families supported by jackknife or bootstrap frequencies above 50% in large-scale analyses of angiosperms. All except five of the clades are supported by the Soltis *et al.* (2000) analysis of 18S rDNA, *rbcL*, and *atpB* sequences from a wide sample of angiosperms. Three clades, Canellales+Piperales, Laurales+Magnoliales, and these four orders together, are supported by analyses of several different gene sequences of phylogenetically basal angiosperms (Qiu *et al.*, 1999; Graham & Olmstead, 2000). One clade, that of all core eudicots except Gunnerales, is supported by analysis of *rbcL* sequences from a wide sample of eudicots (Savolainen *et al.*, 2000). Another clade, that of all asterids except Cornales, is supported by a six-marker analysis of a wide sample of asterids (Bremer *et al.*, 2002). Rosid and asterid families not classified to order are not shown.

la: Lauraceae

A.P.G. II

Lauraceae

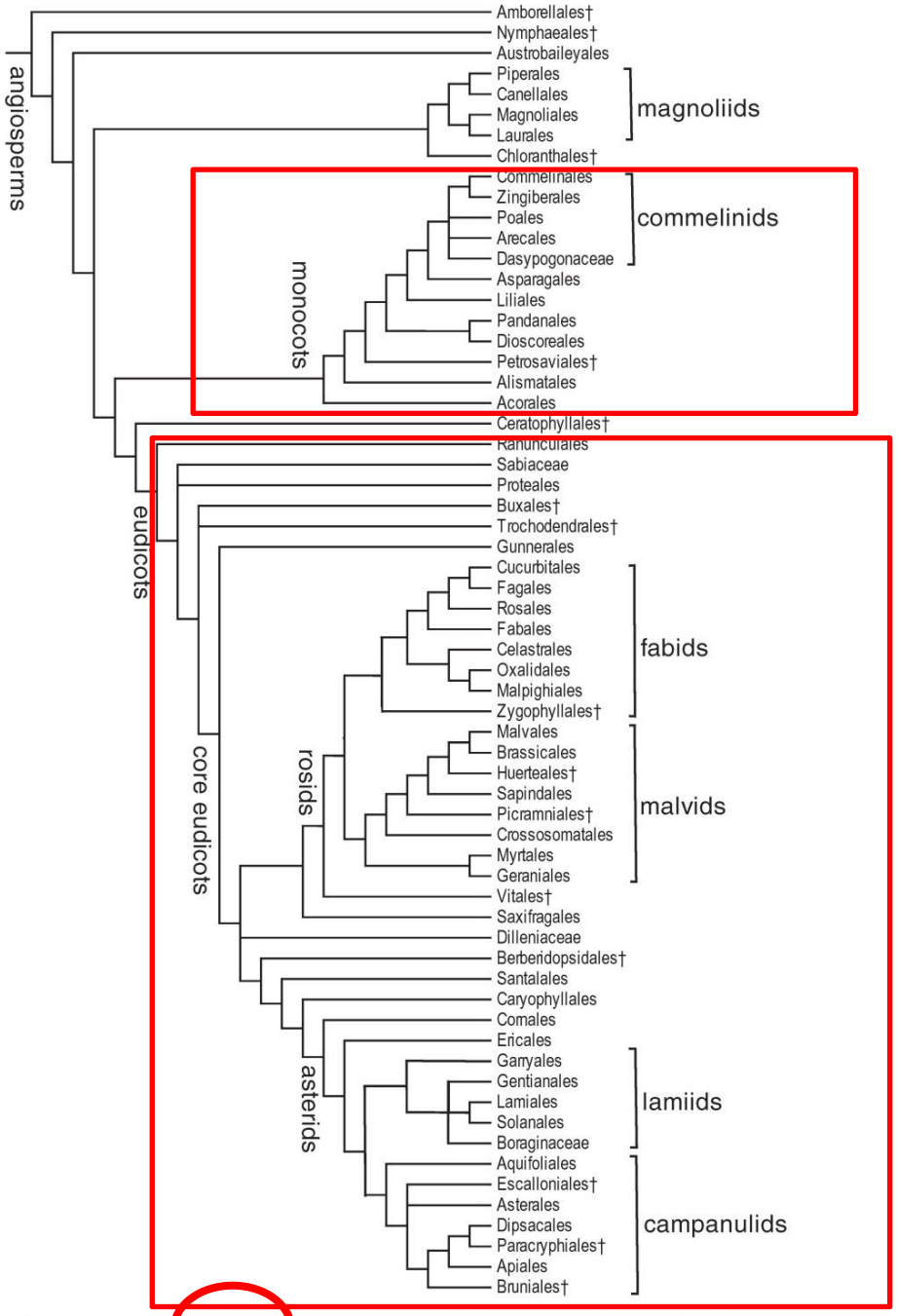
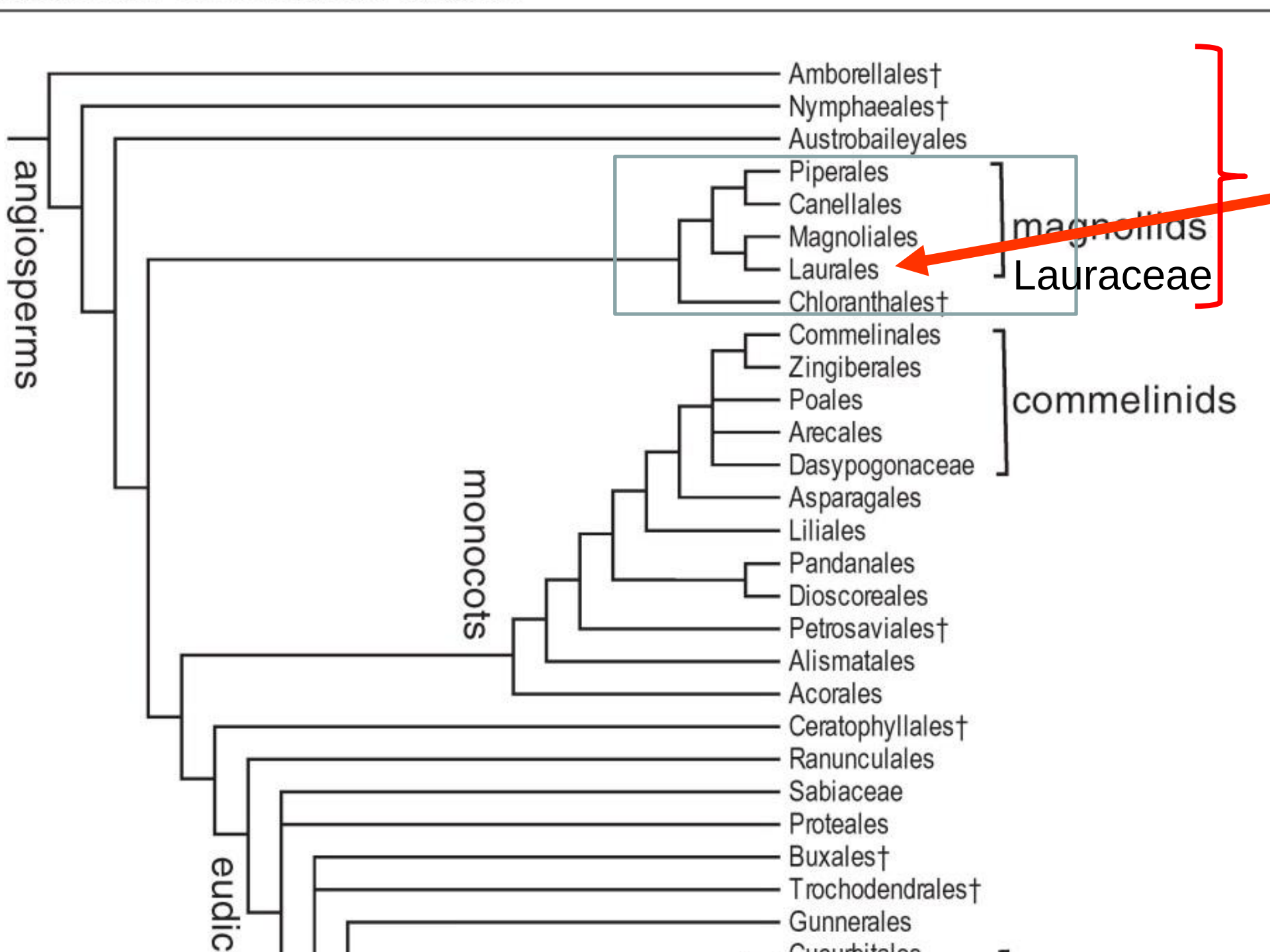
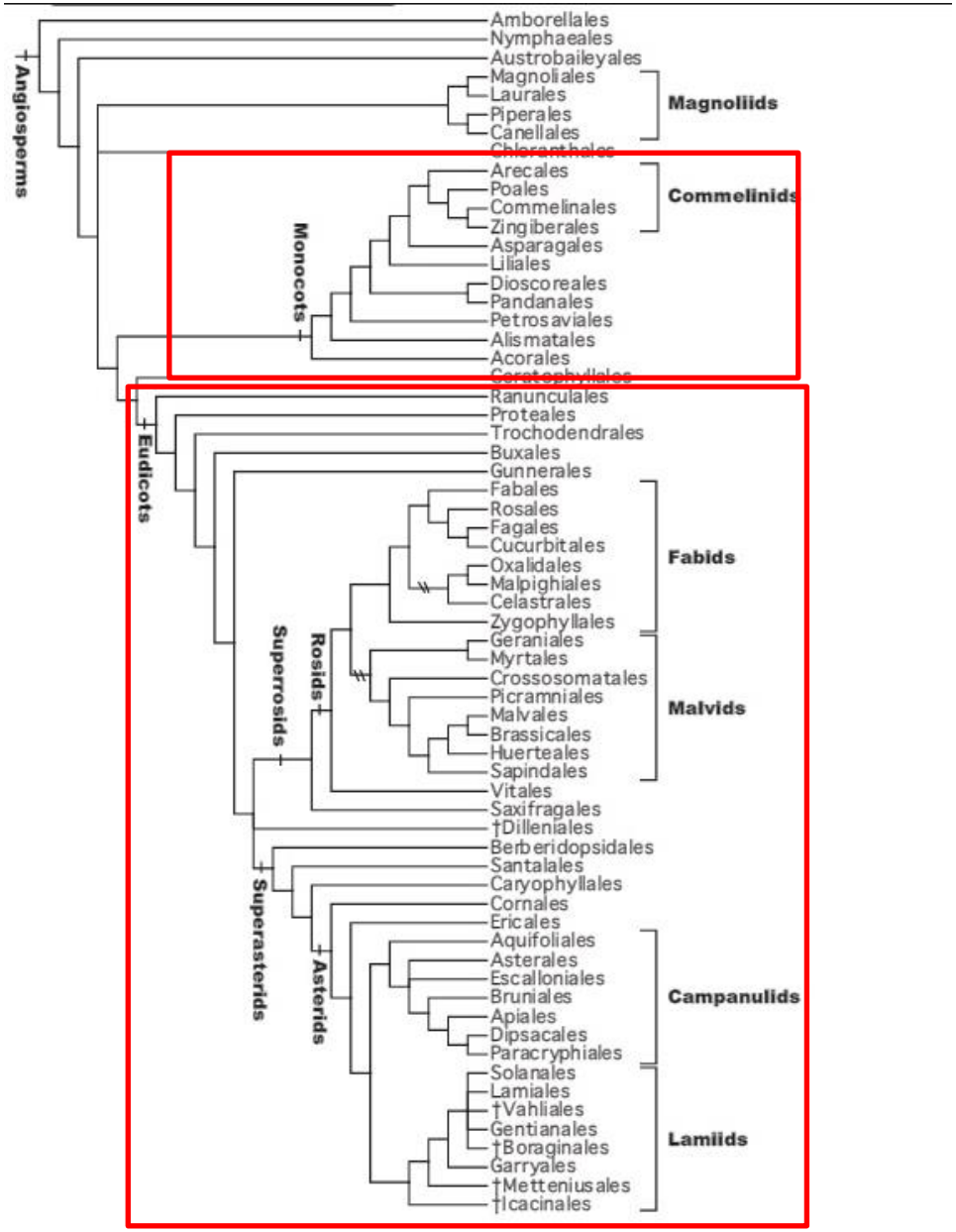


Figure 1. Interrelationships of the APG III orders and some families supported by jackknife/bootstrap

2009


Amborellales†
Nymphaeales†
Austrobaileyales
Piperales
Canellales
Magnoliales
Laurales
Chloranthales†
magnoliids
Lauraceae
Commelinales
Zingiberales
Poales
Arecales
Dasypogonaceae
commelinids
Asparagales
Liliales
Pandanales
Dioscoreales
Petrosaviales†
Alismatales
Acorales
monocots
Ceratophyllales†
Ranunculales
Sabiaceae
Proteales
Buxales†
Trochodendrales†
Gunnerales
angiosperms
eudic

APG IV (2016)



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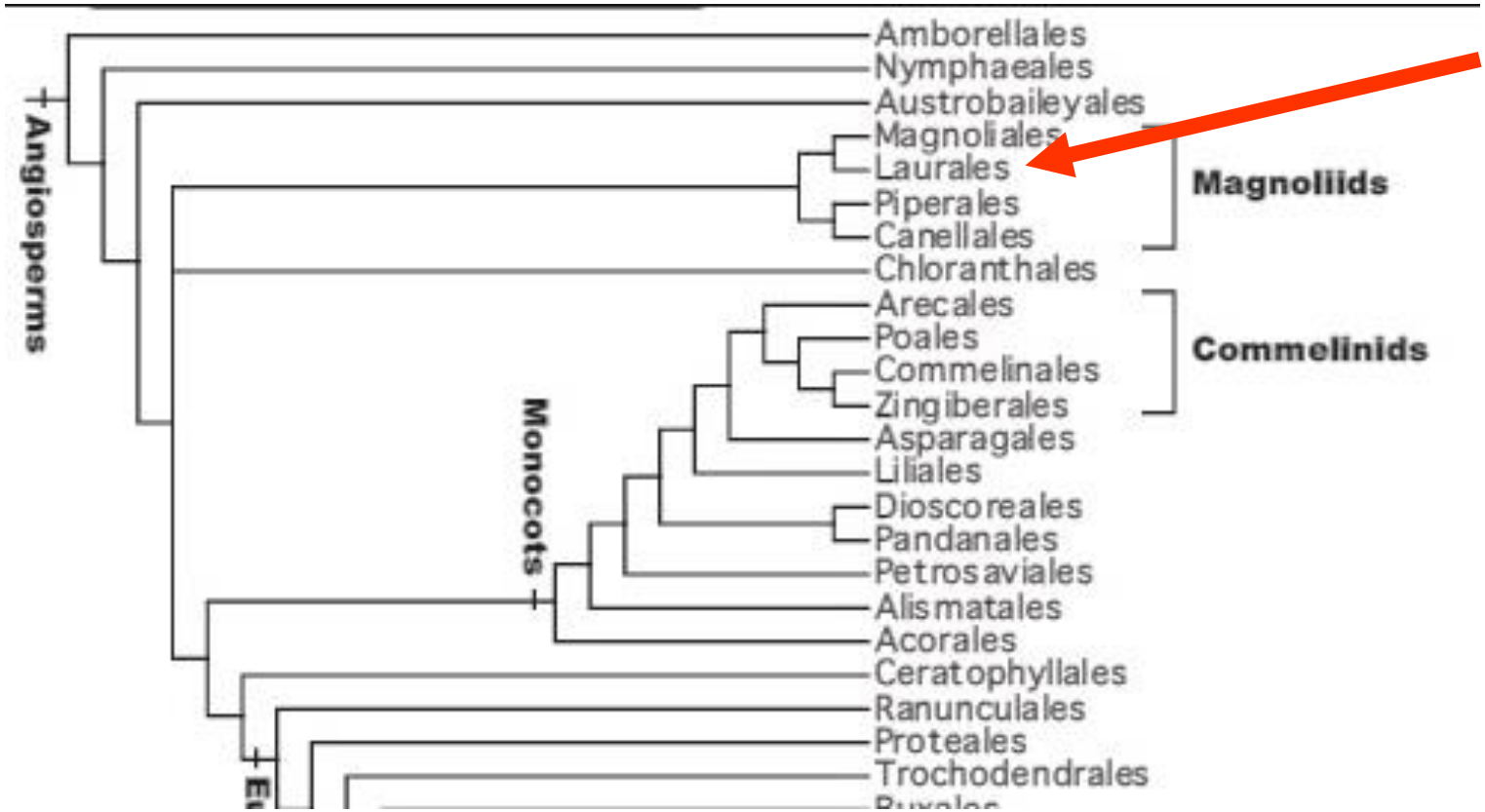
Lauraceae

APG IV (2016)



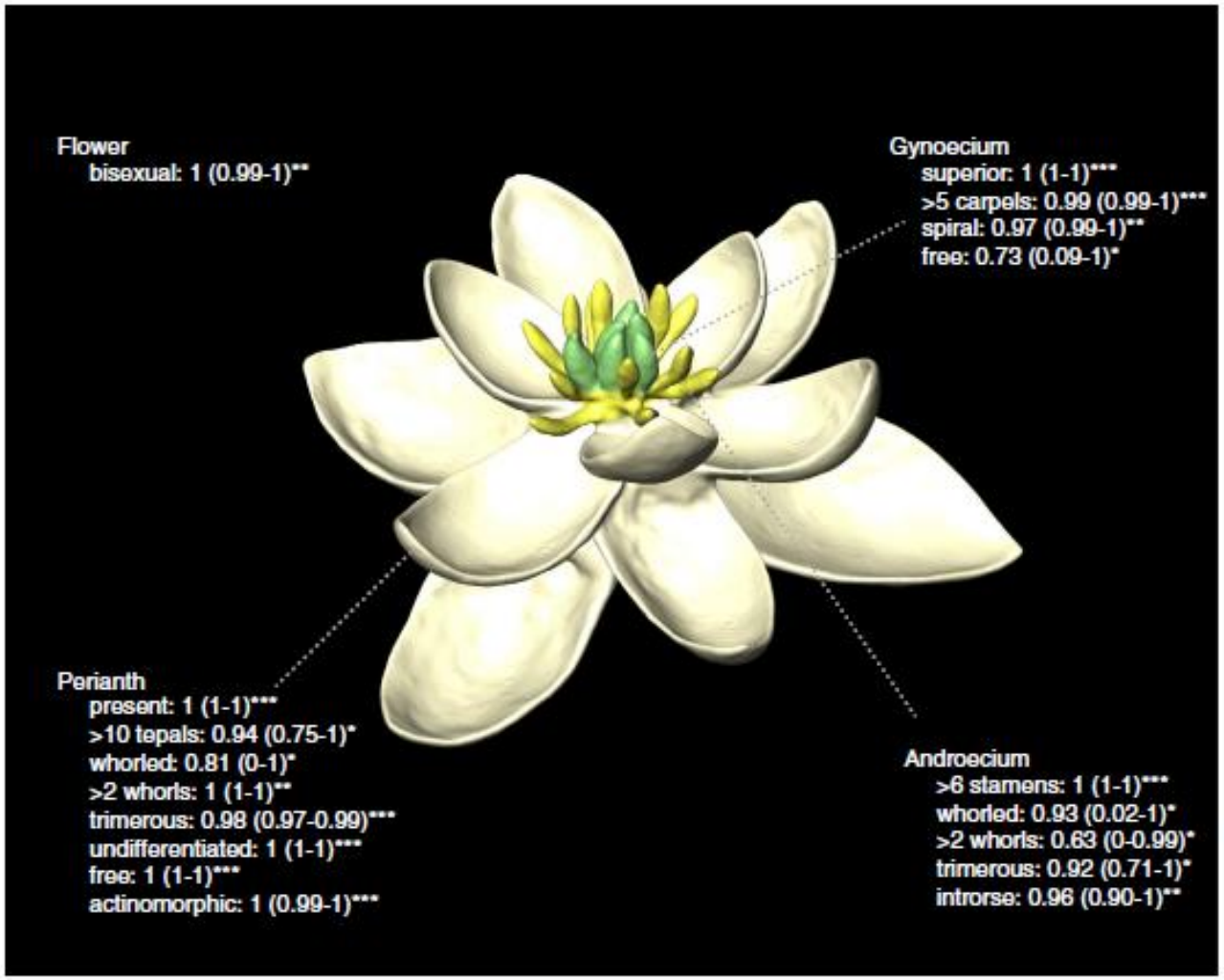


Figure 1 | Three-dimensional model of the ancestral flower reconstructed from our analyses. Here we provide the states with highest mean posterior probability and their associated credibility intervals from the reversible-jump Bayesian analysis of the C series of trees, which takes into account all forms of uncertainty (parameters, tree, branch times, model). States marked with three asterisks (***) indicate high confidence and consistency across methods of reconstruction (for example, perianth present, undifferentiated and actinomorphic). Other states need to be interpreted with caution as their reconstruction

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DOI: 10.1038/ncomms16047

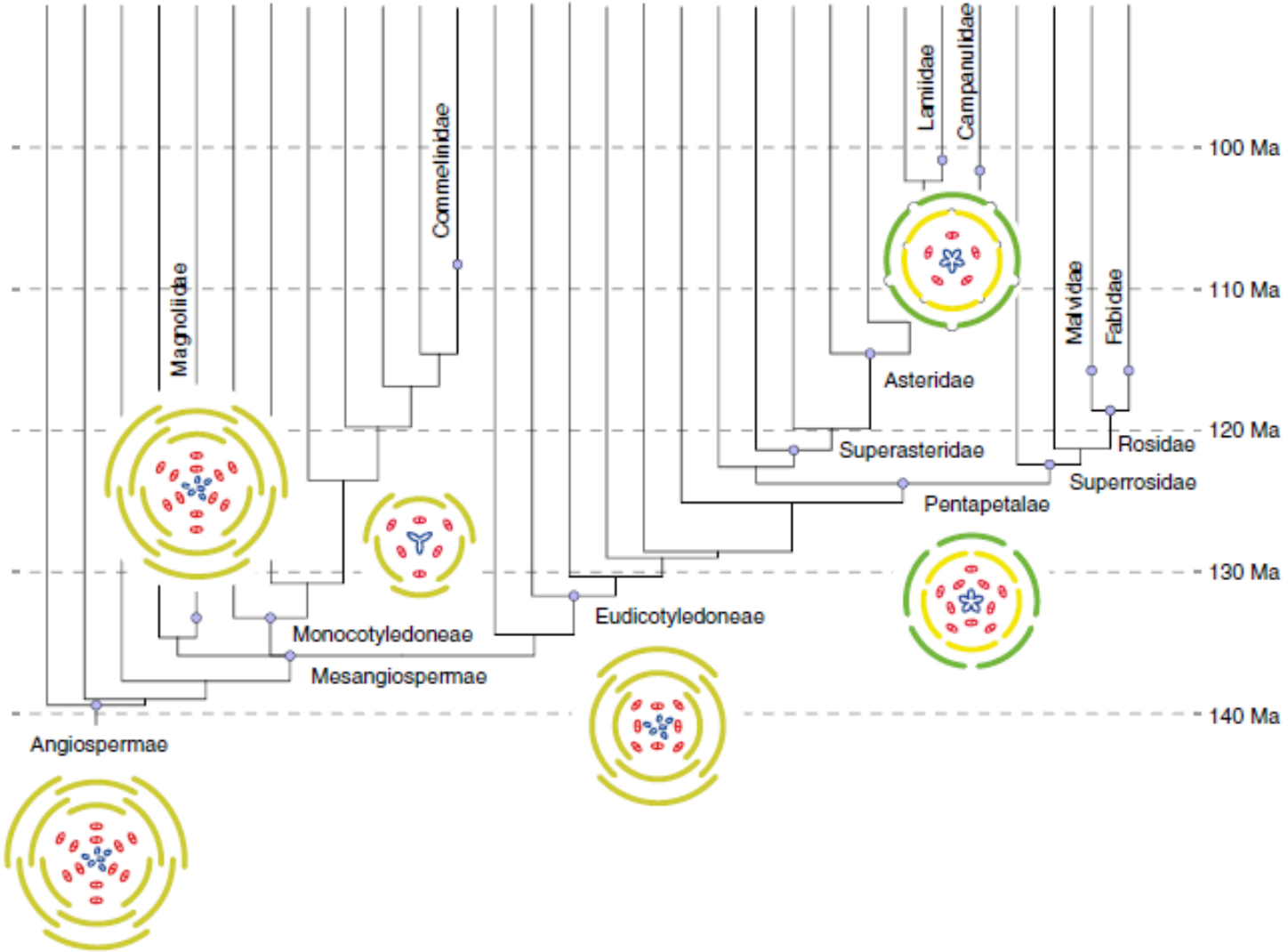

Figure 4 | Simplified scenario for the earliest phase of floral diversification as inferred from our analyses. Each floral diagram summarizes the main features of our reconstructed ancestors for key nodes of the tree (for details, see Supplementary Discussion and Supplementary Figs 2–7). This figure only depicts the presumed first 40 million years of floral evolution, without exhaustively representing every new morphology that arose during that time. The

Sauquet et al. 2017: The ancestral flower of angiosperms and its early diversification. NATURE COMMUNICATIONS
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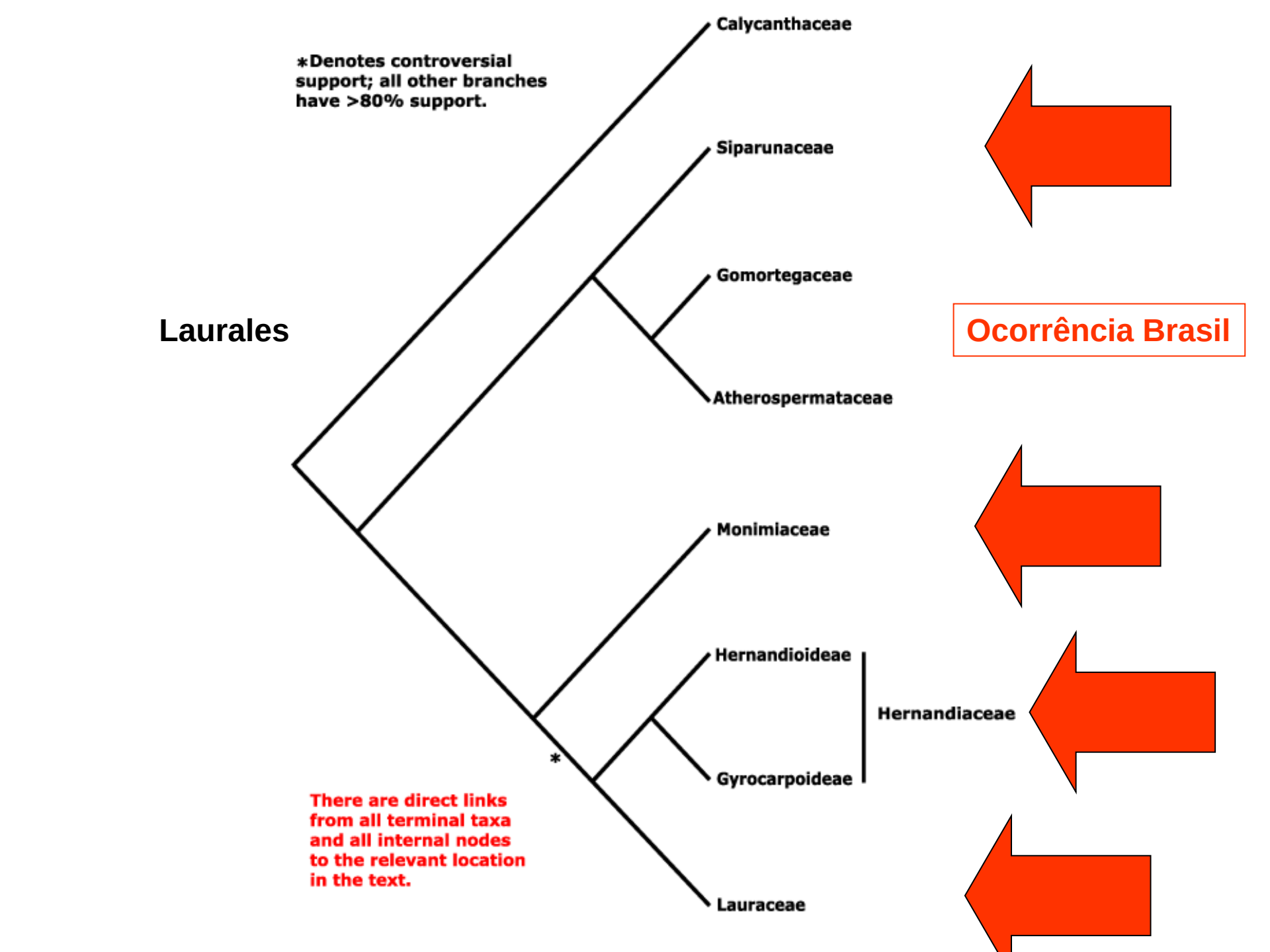
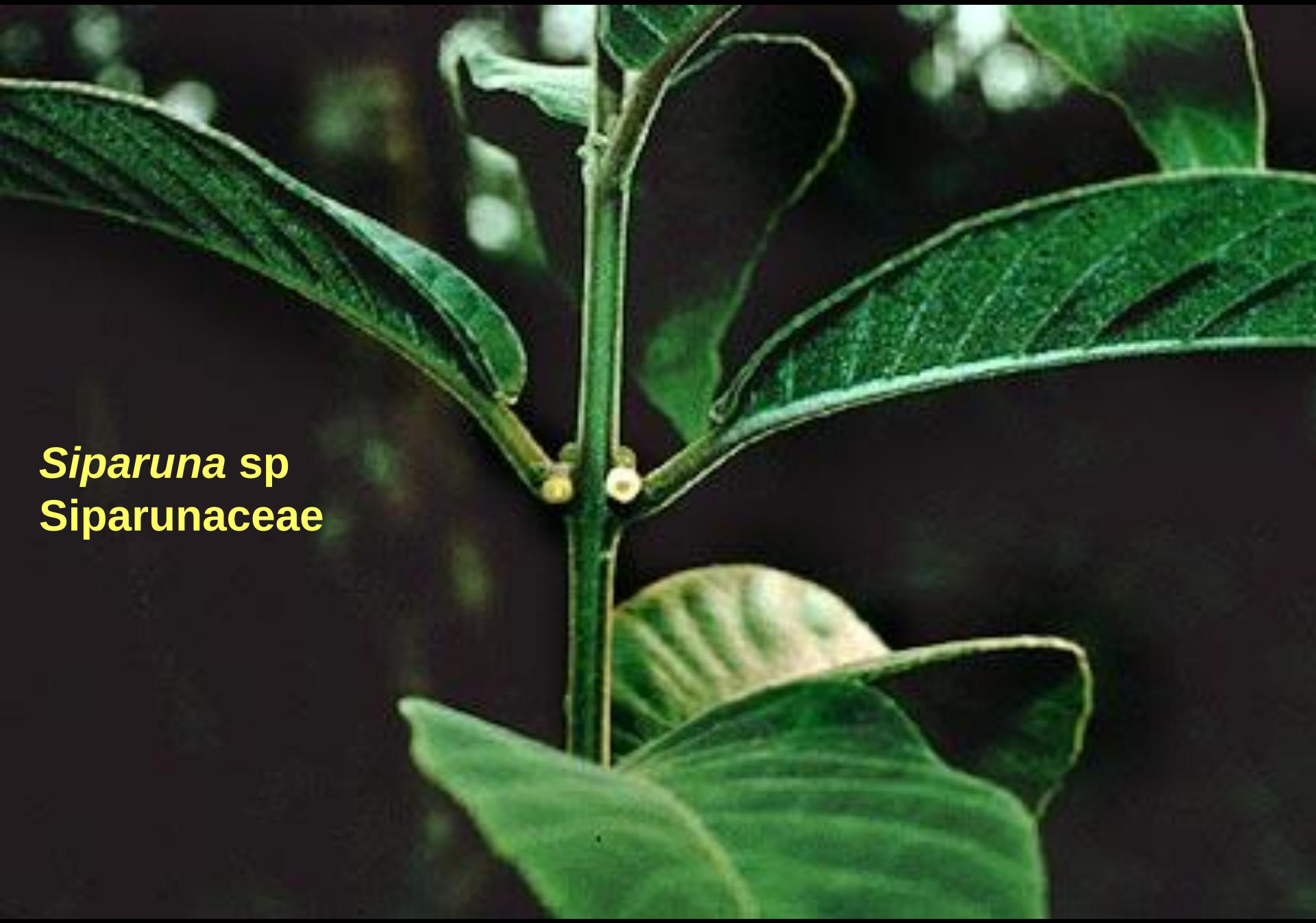

∗Denotes controversial support; all other branches have >80% support.
Laurales
Calycanthaceae
Siparunaceae
Gomortegaceae
Atherospermataceae
Monimiaceae
Hernandioideae
Gyrocarpoideae
Hernandiaceae
∗
Lauraceae
There are direct links from all terminal taxa and all internal nodes to the relevant location in the text.
Ocorrência Brasil

Laurales

- 4 famílias no Brasil:
  - Siparunaceae
  - Monimiaceae
  - Hernandiaceae
  - Lauraceae


Siparuna sp
Siparunaceae

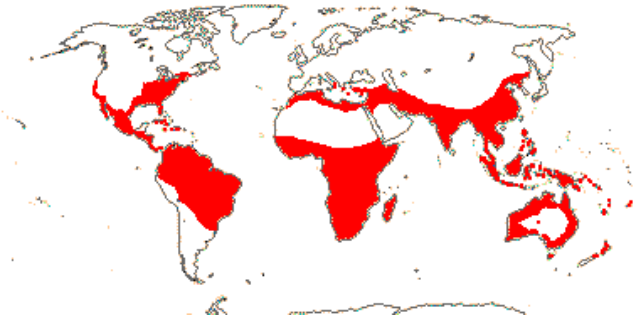
***Siparuna* sp**
Siparunaceae

***Mollinedia* sp**
Monimiaceae


Hernandia sonora
Hernandiaceae


Hernandia sonora
Hernandiaceae

Lauraceae



- Plantas tropicais e subtropicais
- =~50 gen (22 Brasil) e =~2500 spp (400 Brasil). Ocorrem em todas as formações florestais brasileiras, com destaque para a Floresta Ombrófila mista (Fl. Araucária)

- **Árvores, arvoretas ou arbustos**, raro outras (Cassyta filiformis- parasita- Cipó chumbo), com taninos. Ramos e folhas aromáticas;

- Folhas **simples, alternas espiraladas, sem estípulas, oderíferas**,

- Flores Diclamídeas, homoclamídeas ou heteroclamídea, actinomorfas, **trímeras**, pétalas livres, geralmente de cor clara;

- Androceu com estames numerosos (polistêmones), em 1-4 ciclos de 3 estamos cada, às vezes estaminódios, estames com **anteras de deiscência valvar** (janelinhas), comum apêndices nectaríferos nos estaminódios;

- **Gineceu com 1 carpelo** (unicarpelar, por redução dos demais carpelos livres- gineceu dialicarpelar), ovário súpero, apenas **1 óvulo no único carpelo**, de placentação apical, estígma lobado ou capitado;

- Fruto cupuliforme, geralmente baga com cálice cupuliforme (cúpula) persistente no fruto e engrossada, junto com pedicelo engrossado e geralmente coloridos, de cor diferente do fruto (atração do dispersor). Cúpula pode envolver todo o fruto (*Cryptocharia* e outros);

- Exemplos:
- Nativas;: **Aniba roseodora** (pau rosa), **Ocotea porosa** (Imbuia), **Cryptocharia moschata** (canela batalha), **Nectandra megapotamica** (Canelinha), **Ocotea odorifera** (Sassafrás), **Nectandra oppositifolia** (Canela amarela), **Endlicheria paniculata** (Canela do brejo) etc
- Exóticas: **Laurus nobilis** (louro), **Cinnamomum zeylanicum** e **C. verum** (Canela verdadeira), **C. camphora** (Cânfora), **Persea americana** (Abacateiro), etc.

abacateiro

Cassytha filiformis

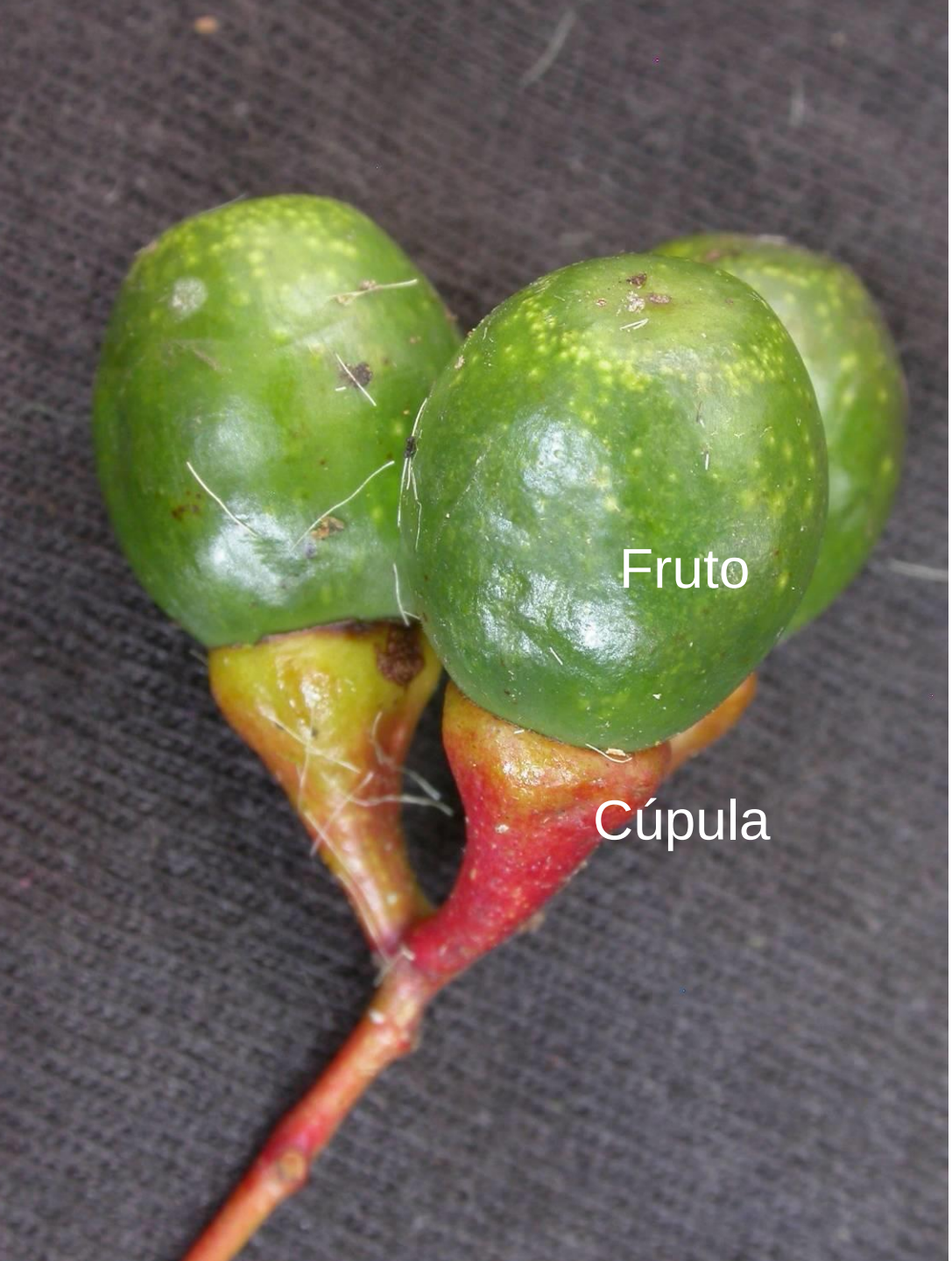
Cipó- chumbo

Cipó- chumbo

Cassytha filiformis
Lauraceae
G. K. Linney

Cipó- chumbo

Cinnamomum burmannii
Lauraceae


Fruto
Cúpula

Nectandra megapotamica Ness & Mart. canelinha

Canela verdadeira


Ocotea sp