Universidad de Concepción

DECRETO U. DE C. Nº 2018 - 135

VISTO:

1. El acuerdo unánime del Consejo Académico en sesión del 18 de enero de 2018, por el que se aprueba la proposición del Rector en orden a otorgar al **Dr. TOD F. STUESSY**, la calidad honorífica de **DOCTOR HONORIS CAUSA**.

2. Que el referido acuerdo se ha fundado, en que el Dr. Tod F. Stuessy ha mantenido una estrecha colaboración con docentes de la Facultad de Ciencias Naturales y Oceanográficas, específicamente del Departamento de Botánica, por más de 30 años en forma ininterrumpida, lo que ha significado la publicación conjunta de más de 100 artículos científicos en revistas de primera línea mundial.

3. Que, sirve de apoyo al acuerdo los antecedentes relevantes siguientes:

El Dr. Stuessy y la Universidad de Concepción han desarrollado en conjunto proyectos de investigación, lo que permitió un intercambio académico entre profesores del Departamento de Botánica y de la Universidad del estado de Ohío (en la década del 90, sobre el 60% de los académicos del Departamento de Botánica realizaron una estadía en la Universidad de Ohío).

Ha sido fundamental en la formación de los programas de Magíster en Ciencias y Doctorado en Ciencias mención Botánica, como también tutor de tesis doctorales, ha gestionado estadías de postdoctorado, estadías de investigación, todas instancias donde se han visto involucrados funcionarios del Departamento de Botánica.

El apoyo a la formación de estudiantes de postgrado, del programa de Doctorado en Botánica, quienes realizaron su tesis en la Universidad de Ohio. Otros estudiantes titulados en la Facultad de Ciencias Naturales y Oceanográficas desarrollaron sus estudios de Doctorado en dicha Universidad bajo su dirección. Situación similar ocurrió cuando el Dr. Stuessy fue Director del Museo de Historia Natural de Los Ángeles (USA) y Director del Departamento de Botánica de la Universidad de Viena (Austria).

En el área de investigación, el Dr. Stuessy ha sido fundamental en el desarrollo de los estudios sobre la Flora de Juan Fernández y en el Proyecto Nueva Flora de Chile, mediante el desarrollo de proyectos con fondos internacionales y nacionales, con una participación de académicos y estudiantes del Departamento de Botánica. También ha participado activamente en estudios relacionados con el Proyecto Nueva Flora de Chile, en especies de los géneros *Hypochaeris, Pozoa, Myrceugenia y Nassauvia,* entre otros.

El aporte científico del Dr. Stuessy al conocimiento del Archipiélago de Juan Fernández ha sido muy relevante. El potencial evolutivo y biogeográfico del Archipiélago de Juan Fernández demostraba mucho interés, pero carecía de soporte geológico, problema que fue resuelto con el apoyo de un grupo de geólogos de Estados Unidos y de la Universidad de Concepción. Como fruto del trabajo conjunto con investigadores del Departamento de Botánica, se han publicado numerosos artículos científicos, capítulos de libros sobre Flora de Chile y otros relevantes sobre la flora de Juan Fernández. Sin lugar a dudas, el Dr. Stuessy es el investigador extranjero que más ha publicado con académicos de la Universidad de Concepción.

4. Los referidos antecedentes que se reúnen en la persona del Dr. Stuessy permiten demostrar que se está en presencia de una gran personalidad científica, y de grandes dotes humanas, que ha hecho un aporte permanente, altamente meritorio y renovador al desarrollo del saber en su especialidad, extendiéndolo de manera significativa a la Universidad de Concepción mediante una labor sobresaliente y cuya relación se extiende más allá de lo académico, forjando lazos de amistad con miembros del Departamento de Botánica, lo que ha perdurado hasta el día de hoy.

5. Lo establecido en el Decreto U. de C. Nº 2014-147 de 19 de agosto de 2014 que aprobó el texto refundido que regula entre otras materias, las normas sobre el otorgamiento del Grado Académico Honorífico de Doctor Honoris Causa de la Universidad de Concepción, lo dispuesto en el Decreto U. de C. Nº 2014-057 de 8 de abril de 2014 y lo previsto en los artículos N° 33 y N°36 de los estatutos de la Corporación.

DECRETO:

1. Confiérase el Grado Académico Honorífico de **DOCTOR HONORIS CAUSA** de la Universidad de Concepción, al **Dr. TOD F. STUESSY** y entréguese en ceremonia pública el Diploma y medalla correspondiente.

2. Anótese en el Libro Especial de Doctor Honoris Causa.

Transcríbase a las Vicerrectoras y Vicerrectores; al Director y Directora General de Campus; a las Decanas y Decanos de Facultades; a la Directora o Director: del Instituto GEA; del Centro de Biotecnología; del Centro EULA; del Centro de Vida Saludable; de la Dirección de Relaciones Internacionales; de la Dirección de Estudios Estratégicos; de la Dirección de Comunicaciones; de la Dirección de Equidad de Género y Diversidad; al Jefe Unidad Universidad de Concepción, Santiago; a la Directora o Director: de la Dirección de Docencia; de la Dirección de Postgrado; de la Dirección de Extensión; de la Dirección de Bibliotecas; de la Dirección de Servicios Estudiantiles; de la Dirección de Investigación y Creación Artística; de la Dirección de Desarrollo e Innovación; a la Unidad de Propiedad Intelectual; a la Directora o Director: de la Dirección de Relaciones Institucionales; de la Dirección de Vinculación Social; de la Dirección de Finanzas; de la Dirección de Personal; de la Dirección de Tecnologías de la Información; de la Dirección de Servicios y al Contralor. Regístrese y archívese en Secretaría General.

Concepción, 08 de agosto de 2018.

CARLOS SAAVEDRA RUBILAR
RECTOR

Decretado por don CARLOS SAAVEDRA RUBILAR, Rector de la UNIVERSIDAD DE CONCEPCION.

MARCELO TRONCOSO ROMERO
SECRETARIO GENERAL

MSMC/CRP/MMH/nam.

Universidad de Concepción

Comisión Nacional de Acreditación CNA-Chile 7 AÑOS UNIVERSIDAD ACREDITADA HASTA NOVIEMBRE DE 2023

MAT.: Remite borrador de Decreto que confiere la distinción de Doctor Honoris Causa.

P. S. Nº 14-2018

SECRETARÍA GENERAL
RECIBIDO P.S.
Nº _____ FECHA 20/3/18

Concepción, 19 de marzo de 2018.

DE: **SR. MARCO MOSSO HASBUN**
PROSECRETARIO GENERAL

A : **SR. JOSÉ BIDART HERNÁNDEZ**
SECRETARIO GENERAL

Conforme lo solicitado, se adjunta proyecto de Decreto que confiere la distinción como Doctor Honoris Causa, al Dr. Tod F. Stuessy.

Cabe señalar, que el mencionado proyecto, cuenta con el conocimiento de la Sra. Decana de la Facultad de Ciencias Naturales y Oceanográficas como consta en documento que se adjunta.

Le saluda atentamente,

UNIVERSIDAD DE CONCEPCION PROSECRETARÍA GENERAL

Marco Mosso Hasbún
Prosecretario General

MMH/nam
Adj. lo indicado.

Universidad de Concepción

DECRETO U. DE C. Nº

VISTO:

1. El acuerdo unánime del Consejo Académico en sesión del 18 de enero de 2018, por el que se aprueba la proposición del Rector en orden a otorgar al Dr. **TOD F. STUESSY**, la calidad honorífica de **DOCTOR HONORIS CAUSA**.

2. Que el referido acuerdo se ha fundado, en que el Dr. Tod F. Stuessy ha mantenido una estrecha colaboración con docentes de la Facultad de Ciencias Naturales y Oceanográficas, específicamente del Departamento de Botánica, por más de 30 años en forma ininterrumpida, lo que ha significado la publicación conjunta de más de 100 artículos científicos en revistas de primera línea mundial.

3. Que, sirve de apoyo al acuerdo los antecedentes relevantes siguientes:

El Dr. Stuessy y la Universidad de Concepción han desarrollado en conjunto proyectos de investigación, lo que permitió un intercambio académico entre profesores del Departamento de Botánica y de la Universidad del estado de Ohío (en la década del 90, sobre el 60% de los académicos del Departamento de Botánica realizaron una estadía en la Universidad de Ohío).

Ha sido fundamental en la formación de los programas de Magíster en Ciencias y Doctorado en Ciencias mención Botánica, como también tutor de tesis doctorales, ha gestionado estadías de postdoctorado, estadías de investigación, todas instancias donde se han visto involucrados funcionarios del Departamento de Botánica.

El apoyo a la formación de estudiantes de postgrado, del programa de Doctorado en Botánica, quienes realizaron su tesis en la Universidad de Ohio. Otros estudiantes titulados en la Facultad de Ciencias Naturales y Oceanográficas desarrollaron sus estudios de Doctorado en dicha Universidad bajo su dirección. Situación similar ocurrió cuando el Dr. Stuessy fue Director del Museo de Historia Natural de Los Ángeles (USA) y Director del Departamento de Botánica de la Universidad de Viena (Austria).

En el área de investigación, el Dr. Stuessy ha sido fundamental en el desarrollo de los estudios sobre la Flora de Juan Fernández y en el Proyecto Nueva Flora de Chile, mediante el desarrollo de proyectos con fondos internacionales y nacionales, con una participación de académicos y estudiantes del Departamento de Botánica. También ha participado activamente en estudios relacionados con el Proyecto Nueva Flora de Chile, en especies de los géneros *Hypochaeris, Pozoa, Myrceugenia y Nassauvia,* entre otros.

El aporte científico del Dr. Stuessy al conocimiento del Archipiélago de Juan Fernández ha sido muy relevante. El potencial evolutivo y biogeográfico del Archipiélago de Juan Fernández demostraba mucho interés, pero carecía de soporte geológico, problema que fue resuelto con el apoyo de un grupo de geólogos de Estados Unidos y de la Universidad de Concepción. Como fruto del trabajo conjunto con investigadores del Departamento de Botánica, se han publicado numerosos artículos científicos, capítulos de libros sobre Flora de Chile y otros relevantes sobre la flora de Juan Fernández. Sin lugar a dudas, el Dr. Stuessy es el investigador extranjero que más ha publicado con académicos de la Universidad de Concepción.

Universidad de Concepción

4. Los referidos antecedentes que se reúnen en la persona del Dr. Stuessy permiten demostrar que se está en presencia de una gran personalidad científica, y de grandes dotes humanas, que ha hecho un aporte permanente, altamente meritorio y renovador al desarrollo del saber en su especialidad, extendiéndolo de manera significativa a la Universidad de Concepción mediante una labor sobresaliente y cuya relación se extiende más allá de lo académico, forjando lazos de amistad con miembros del Departamento de Botánica, lo que ha perdurado hasta el día de hoy.

5. Lo establecido en el Decreto U. de C. Nº 2014-147 de 19 de agosto de 2014 que aprobó el texto refundido que regula entre otras materias, las normas sobre el otorgamiento del Grado Académico Honorífico de Doctor Honoris Causa de la Universidad de Concepción, lo dispuesto en el Decreto U. de C. Nº 2014-057 de 8 de abril de 2014 y lo previsto en los artículos Nº 33 y N°36 de los estatutos de la Corporación.

DECRETO:

1. Confiérase el Grado Académico Honorífico de **DOCTOR HONORIS CAUSA** de la Universidad de Concepción, al **Dr. TOD F. STUESSY** y entréguese en ceremonia pública el Diploma y medalla correspondiente.

2. Anótese en el Libro Especial de Doctor Honoris Causa.

Transcríbase: a los Vicerrectores; a los Directores Generales de Campus; a las Decanas y Decanos de Facultades; al/a la Director(a) del Instituto GEA; del Centro de Biotecnología; del Centro EULA; del Centro de Vida Saludable; de la Dirección de Relaciones Internacionales; de la Dirección de Estudios Estratégicos; de la Dirección de Comunicaciones; al Jefe Unidad Universidad de Concepción, Santiago; al/a Director(a) de la Dirección de Docencia; de la Dirección de Postgrado; de la Dirección de Extensión; de la Dirección de Bibliotecas; de la Dirección de Servicios Estudiantiles; de la Dirección de Investigación y Creación Artística; de la Dirección de Desarrollo e Innovación; al Jefe Unidad de Propiedad Intelectual; al/a la Director(a): de la Dirección de Relaciones Institucionales; de la Dirección de Vinculación Social; de la Dirección de Finanzas; de la Dirección de Personal; de la Dirección de Tecnologías de la Información; de la Dirección de Servicios y al Contralor. Regístrese y archívese en Secretaría General.

Concepción,

SERGIO LAVANCHY MERINO
RECTOR

Decretado por don SERGIO LAVANCHY MERINO, Rector de la UNIVERSIDAD DE CONCEPCION.

JOSE BIDART HERNANDEZ
SECRETARIO GENERAL

MSMC/CRP/MMH/nam.-

Universidad de Concepción

CONCEPCION, 15 de marzo 2018.

2018-118

Señor
Marco Mosso Hasbún
Prosecretario General
Universidad de Concepción
PRESENTE

PROSECRETARIA GENERAL
UNIVERSIDAD DE CONCEPCION
Recibido 15 MAR. 2018
Ingreso

Estimado señor Mosso:

De acuerdo a su Providencia Nº 12-2018, adjunto borrador de Decreto que confiere la distinción como Doctor Honoris Causa, al **Dr. Tod F. Stuessy**. Se incluyen correcciones hechas directamente en el borrador.

Sin otro particular, le saluda muy atentamente,

FACULTAD DE CIENCIAS NATURALES Y OCEANOGRÁFICAS
DECANO

Dra. Margarita Marchant San Martín
Decana

MMSM/prm.

Universidad de Concepción

DECRETO U. DE C. Nº

VISTO:

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Universidad de Concepción

4. Los referidos antecedentes que se reúnen en la persona del Dr. Stuessy permiten demostrar que se está en presencia de una gran personalidad científica, y de grandes dotes humanas, que ha hecho un aporte permanente, altamente meritorio y renovador al desarrollo del saber en su especialidad, extendiéndolo de manera significativa a la Universidad de Concepción mediante una labor sobresaliente y cuya relación se extiende más allá de lo académico, forjando lazos de amistad con miembros del Departamento de Botánica, lo que ha perdurado hasta el día de hoy.

5. Lo establecido en el Decreto U. de C. Nº 2014-147 de 19 de agosto de 2014 que aprobó el texto refundido que regula entre otras materias, las normas sobre el otorgamiento del Grado Académico Honorífico de Doctor Honoris Causa de la Universidad de Concepción, lo dispuesto en el Decreto U. de C. Nº 2014-057 de 8 de abril de 2014 y lo previsto en los artículos Nº 33 y N°36 de los estatutos de la Corporación.

DECRETO:

1. Confiérase el Grado Académico Honorífico de **DOCTOR HONORIS CAUSA** de la Universidad de Concepción, al **Dr. TOD F. STUESSY** y entréguese en ceremonia pública el Diploma y medalla correspondiente.

2. Anótese en el Libro Especial de Doctor Honoris Causa.

Transcríbase: a los Vicerrectores; a los Directores Generales de Campus; a las Decanas y Decanos de Facultades; al/a la Director(a) del Instituto GEA; del Centro de Biotecnología; del Centro EULA; del Centro de Vida Saludable; de la Dirección de Relaciones Internacionales; de la Dirección de Estudios Estratégicos; de la Dirección de Comunicaciones; al Jefe Unidad Universidad de Concepción, Santiago; al/a Director(a) de la Dirección de Docencia; de la Dirección de Postgrado; de la Dirección de Extensión; de la Dirección de Bibliotecas; de la Dirección de Servicios Estudiantiles; de la Dirección de Investigación y Creación Artística; de la Dirección de Desarrollo e Innovación; al Jefe Unidad de Propiedad Intelectual; al/a la Director(a): de la Dirección de Relaciones Institucionales; de la Dirección de Vinculación Social; de la Dirección de Finanzas; de la Dirección de Personal; de la Dirección de Tecnologías de la Información; de la Dirección de Servicios y al Contralor. Regístrese y archívese en Secretaría General.

Concepción,

SERGIO LAVANCHY MERINO
RECTOR

Decretado por don SERGIO LAVANCHY MERINO, Rector de la UNIVERSIDAD DE CONCEPCION.

JOSE BIDART HERNANDEZ
SECRETARIO GENERAL

MSMC/CRP/MMH/nam.-

UNIVERSIDAD DE CONCEPCIÓN
VICERRECTORÍA

7 AÑOS UNIVERSIDAD ACREDITADA HASTA NOVIEMBRE DE 2023 CNA-Chile

SECRETARÍA GENERAL
RECIBIDO V.R
N° FECHA 12/1/18

Concepción 10 de enero de 2018
VR N° 60-2018

Señor
Sergio Lavanchy Merino
Rector
Universidad de Concepción
Presente.-

Estimado Señor Rector,

Informo a usted que la Comisión Premios y Distinciones del Consejo Académico en su reunión del 10 del presente, ha acordado por unanimidad aprobar la solicitud de "Doctor Honoris Causa" del profesor **Tod Stuessy,** presentado por la Facultad de Ciencias Naturales y Oceanográficas.

Le saluda cordialmente,

UNIVERSIDAD DE CONCEPCIÓN VICERRECTORIA CONCEPCIÓN

DR. BERNABÉ L. RIVAS QUIROZ
VICERRECTOR

BRQ/mmp.-

Víctor Lamas N° 1290 – Casilla 160-C, Correo 3, Concepción, Chile
Fonos (56-41) 2204648 - 2204578

Universidad de Concepción

VICERRECTORÍA
UNIVERSIDAD DE CONCEPCIÓN
Fecha: 21 DIC 2017
Ingreso Nº: 1352

RECTORÍA
RECIBIDO
Nº 1287 FECHA 19/12/17

CONCEPCION, 19 de diciembre de 2017.

2017 -522

Señor Rector
Sergio Lavanchy Merino
Universidad de Concepción
Presente

Estimado señor Rector:

En relación a lo solicitado por unanimidad por el Departamento de Botánica y a lo aprobado en el Consejo Directivo del 15 de diciembre pasado del mismo modo, solicito a usted presentar ante la Comisión Premios de nuestra Universidad, los antecedentes del Dr. Tod F. Stuessy, con el propósito de gestionar el nombramiento de "Doctor Honoris Causa" ante el Consejo Académico de la Universidad de Concepción.

Afirmamos que los antecedentes del Dr. Stuessy, cumplen con lo exigido en el Artículo 1 del Decreto U.de C. Nº 2014-147. Por lo tanto, apoyo decididamente la solicitud del Depto. de Botánica para nombrar al Dr. Stuessy como "Doctor Honoris Causa".

Sin más, y esperando una buena acogida, le saluda atentamente,

FACULTAD DE CIENCIAS NATURALES Y OCEANOGRÁFICAS DECANO

Dra. Margarita Marchant San Martín
Decana

Incl.: - Carta Director Depto. Botánica
- Información Dr. Stuessy

MMSM/prm.

Dra. Margarita Marchant
Decana Fac. CCNN y Oceanográficas
PRESENTE

Estimada Sra. Decana

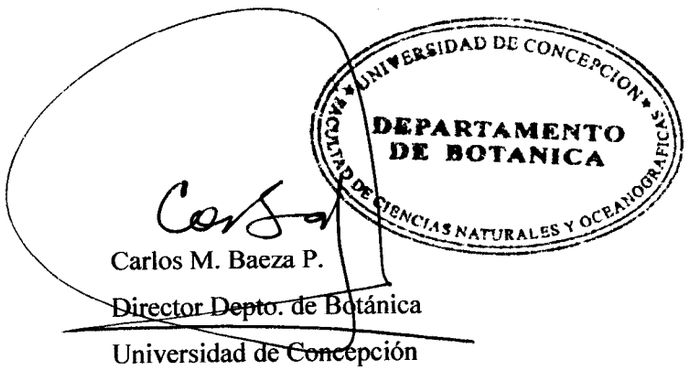
Por intermedio de la presente, envío a Usted antecedentes del Dr. Tod F. Stuessy con el propósito de gestionar la posibilidad de nombrarlo Doctor Honoris Causa de nuestra Universidad. El Dr. Stuessy ha mantenido una estrecha colaboración con docentes de la Facultad, específicamente del Departamento de Botánica, por más de 30 años en forma ininterrumpida, lo que ha significado la publicación de más de 100 artículos científicos en revistas de primera línea mundial. Además, el Dr. Stuessy ha sido fundamental en la formación de los programas de Magister en Ciencias y Doctorado en Ciencias mención Botánica, como también tutor de tesis doctorales, ha gestionado estadías de postdoctorado, estadías de investigación, todas instancias donde se han visto involucrados funcionarios del Departamento de Botánica de nuestra Universidad como también estudiantes de postgrado del Departamento de Botánica Es necesario destacar que la relación con el Dr. Stuessy se extiende más allá de lo académico, forjando lazos de amistad con miembros del Departamento de Botánica, lo que ha perdurado hasta el día de hoy.

Recientemente, se ha publicado el libro: Plants of Oceanic Islands: The Evolution, Biogeography, and Conservation of the Flora of the Juan Fernández (Robinson Crusoe) Archipelago, de los autores Tod F. Stuessy, Daniel J. Crawford, Patricio López-Sepúlveda, Carlos M. Baeza, y Eduardo Ruiz. Este libro, es la obra cúlmine que resume más de tres décadas de trabajo conjunto entre Tod Stuessy y docentes y estudiantes del Departamento de Botánica de la UDEC. Este libro está editado por tres funcionarios de la FFCC y Oceanográficas y representa la obra más importante relacionada con estudios evolutivos, biogeográficos y de conservación de la flora del archipiélago de Juan Fernández y será consulta obligatoria de cualquier estudio de islas oceánicas en el mundo.

Espero Sra. Decana que estos antecedentes que incluyo, además de esta carta, sean suficientes para lograr el nombramiento que se solicita para Tod Stuessy.

2017

Le saluda atte.



Carlos M. Baeza P.

Director Depto. de Botánica

Universidad de Concepción

Concepción, Diciembre de 2017.

Relevancia de las actividades académicas del Dr. Tod Stuessy en el desarrollo del Departamento de Botánica

¿Cómo parte la participacion del doctor Stuessy en la investigación y docencia de postgrado en la Udec?

El año 1980 el Dr. Stuessy llega al Departamento de Botánica de la Univedrsidad de Concepción buscando apoyo para realizar estudios en el Archipiélago de Juan Fernández, Chile. Para ello, el Dr. Stuessy desarrolló un proyecto inicial con la National Science Foundation (NSF) en colaboración con académicos del departamento para estudiar los aspectos evolutivos y taxonómicos de la flora de las Islas, proyecto que fue aprobado y permitió el financiamiento de las dos primeras expediciones al archipiélago en 1980, comenzando el desarrollo de la línea de investigación que se extiende hasta hoy.

A partir de esto podemos decir que el Dr. Tod F. Stuessy, desde el año 1980, ha sido un gran apoyo para el desarrollo del Departamento de Botánica lo que cabe destacar:

a.- Desarrollo de proyectos de investigación en conjunto. Esto permitió un intercambio académicos entre profesores del Departamento de Botánica y de la Universidad del estado de Ohio (en la década del 90, sobre el 60% de los académicos del Departamento de Botánica realizaron una estadía en la Universidad de Ohio).

b.- El Dr. Stuessy fue pilar fundamental en la creación del Programa de Magíster en Ciencias con mención en Botánica en el año 1983 y posteriormente en la creación del Programa de Doctorado en Botánica en 1994. Su participación incluyó cursos de postgrado en dichos programas y actividades como profesor Guía y co- guía de tesis de grado.

c.- Apoyo a la formación de estudiantes de postgrado, de esta forma estudiantes del programa de doctorado en Botánica, realizaron su tesis en la Universidad de Ohio. Otros estudiantes titulados en la Fac. de Cs. Nat. y Ocenográficas desarrollaron sus estudios de Doctorado en dicha Universidad bajo su dirección. Situación similar ocurrió cuando el Dr. Stuessy fue Director del Museo de Historia Natural de Los Angeles (USA) y director del Departamento de Botánica de la Universidad de Viena (Austria).

d.- En el área de la investigación, el Dr. Stuessy ha sido fundamental en el desarrollo de los estudios sobre la Flora de Juan Fernández y en el Proyecto Flora de Chile, mediante el desarrollo de proyectos con fondos internacionales y nacionales, con una participación de académicos y estudiantes del Departamento de Botánica. También ha participado activamente en estudios relacionados con el proyecto Flora de Chile, en especies de los géneros *Hypochaeris*, *Pozoa*, *Myrceugenia* y *Nassauvia*, entre otros.

El aporte científico del Dr. Stuessy al conocimiento del Archipiélago de Juan Fernández es muy relevante. El potencial evolutivo y biogeográfico del archipiélago de Juan Fernández era de mucho interés, pero carecía de soporte geológico, problema que fue resuelto con el apoyo de un

grupo de geólogos de Estados Unidos y de la Universidad de Concepción. Como fruto del trabajo conjunto con investigadores del Departamento de Botánica, se han publicado numerosos artículos científicos, capítulos de libros sobre la Flora de Chile y otros relevantes sobre la flora de Juan Fernández. Sin lugar a dudas, el Dr. Stuessy es el investigador extranjero que más ha publicado con académicos de la Universidad de Concepción, en total, a la fecha son más de 100 publicaciones entre artículos, capítulos de libro y libros. A continuación se da el listado de ellos.

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2016b Biogeography and genetic consequences of anagenetic speciation of *Rhaphithamnus venustus* (Verbenaceae) in the Juan Fernández archipelago, Chile: insights from AFLP and SSR markers. Pl. Species Biol. doi: 10.1111/1442- 1984.12144 (with López-Sepúlveda, P., Takayama, K., Crawford, D., Greimler, J., Peñailillo, P., Baeza, M., Ruiz, E., Kohl, G., Tremetsberger, K., Gatica, A., Letelier, L., Novoa, P., Novak).

2016d Explaining disjunct distributions in the flora of southern South America: evolutionary history and biogeography of *Myrceugenia* (Myrtaceae). J. Biogeogr. 43: 979-990. (with Murillo, J. and Ruiz, E.).

Entre los artículos anteriores destacan "Botanical and geological significance of potassium-argon dates from the Juan Fernandez Islands", artículo publicado en *Science* en 1984, A new biogeographic connection between islands in the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans publicado en la revista Nature en 1990 y "RAPD marker diversity within and divergence among species of *Dendroseris* (Asteraceae: Lactuceae)" en American Journal of Botany, año 2000, los que tuvieron alto impacto. Es importante destacar el respaldo que dio a este proyecto el Botánico Clodomiro Marticorena, taxónomo de la Universidad de Concepción con amplio prestigio internacional.

El amplio trabajo desarrollado por el Dr. Stuessy en las islas del Archipiélago de Juan Fernández ha permitido implementar las bases para la comprensión de los procesos evolutivos y biogeográficos que se desarrollan en la flora endémica del Archipiélago. Similar situación ha ocurrido en Chile Continental, donde se han publicado numerosos artículos con la colaboración de colegas chilenos de la UDEC en géneros como *Hypochaeris, Pozoa, Myrceugenia*, entre otros.

Las numerosas publicaciones del Dr. Stuessy generaron un reconocimiento y respeto internacional, como también a sus colaboradores y colegas de la Universidad de Concepción. Además, es fundamental destacar las condiciones humanas del Dr. Stuessy, que sobre esa base generó una formidable red de colaboración y perfeccionamiento para los colegas de la Universidad de Concepción. Esta información está sólidamente fundamentada en el libro que se publicó recientemente por la Universidad de Cambridge que incluye además el listado de excursiones a las Islas, los participantes y los resultados.

Excursiones realizadas y personal asociado. Información extraída del libro recientemente publicado:

Table 2.2. Personnel associated with the Ohio State-Concepción and Vienna-Concepción expeditions to the Juan Fernández archipelago, 1980 – 2011. Numbers in parentheses refer to expedition collection numbers, mostly under *Stuessy et al.*, but sometimes made by other combinations of personnel under the same number series.

Personnel	Institution	Specialty
1980: 27 January – 21 February		
(5000 -5249)		
Jorge Arriagada	U. Concepción	flowering plants
Clodomiro Marticorena	U. Concepción	flowering plants
Oscar Parra	U. Concepción	algae
Roberto Rodríguez	U. Concepción	ferns
Roger Sanders	Ohio State U.	flowering plants
Tod Stuessy	Ohio State U.	flowering plants
Eduardo Ugarte	U. Concepción	ecology
1980: 18 November – 30 November		
(5300 – 5524)		
Oscar Matthei	U. Concepción	monocots (grasses)
Roger Sanders	Ohio State U.	flowering plants
Tod Stuessy	Ohio State U.	flowering plants
Hugo Valdebenito	U. Concepción	flowering plants
1984: 15 January – 13 February		
(6200 – 6680)		
Daniel Crawford	Ohio State U.	flavonoids
Alejandro Landero	U. Concepción	flowering plants

Patricia Pacheco	Ohio State U.	flavonoids
Eduardo Ruiz	U. Concepción	flavonoids
Tod Stuessy	Ohio State U.	flowering plants
Hugo Valdebenito	Ohio State U.	flavonoids

1986: 16 January – 14 February

(8000 – 8368; 8380 – 8518; 9000 – 9665)

Michael Doyle	Rancho Santa Ana Bot. Gard.	cryptogams
Leonardo Gaete	U. Concepción	flowering plants
Thomas Lammers	Ohio State U.	flowering plants
Alejandro Landero	U. Concepción	flowering plants
Eduardo Ruiz	U. Concepción	flavonoids
Jaime Sepúlveda	U. Concepción	medical student
Tod Stuessy	Ohio State U.	flowering plants
Hugo Valdebenito	Ohio State U.	flowering plants

1990: 19 January – 12 February

(11030 – 11723)

Carlos Baeza	U. Concepción	monocots
Daniel Crawford	Ohio State U.	isoyzmes
Ana María Humaña	U.Valdivia	reproductive biology
Patricio López	U. Concepción	flowering plants
Patricio Peñailillo	U. Concepción	flowering plants
Mauricio Rondanelli	U. Concepción	flowering plants
Patricia Stuessy	Ohio State U.	assistant
Tod Stuessy	Ohio State U.	flowering plants
Delbert Wiens	U. Utah	*Lactoris*, reprod. biol.

1991: 13 January – 3 February

(11728 – 12124)

Gregory Anderson	U. Connecticut	reproductive biology
Daniel Crawford	Ohio State U.	isozymes
Patricio López	U. Concepción	flowering plants
Richard Roederer	Ohio State U.	assistant
José Soto	U. Concepción	isozymes
Tod Stuessy	Ohio State U.	flowering plants

1996: 10 January – 25 January

(15000 – 15196)

Gregory Anderson	U. Connecticut	reproductive biology
Pedro Aqueveque	U. Concepción	isozymes
Carlos Baeza	U. Concepción	monocots
Gabriel Bernardello	U. Cordoba (Argentina)	reproductive biolgy
Daniel Crawford	Ohio State U.	isozymes
Héctor Ibarra	U. Concepción	zoology
Eduardo Ruiz	U. Concepción	isozymes
Tod Stuessy	Los Angeles Nat. Hist. Mus.	flowering plants
Ulf Swenson	Los Angeles Nat. Hist. Mus.	invasive plants
Eric Tepe	Ohio State U.	isoyzmes

1997: 11 January – 26 January

(15197 – 15407)

Gregory Anderson	U. Connecticut	reproductive biology
Pedro Aqueveque	U. Concepción	isozymes, DNA
Marcelo Baeza	U. Concepción	monocots
Gabriel Bernardello	U. Cordoba (Argentina)	reproductive biology
Daniel Crawford	Ohio State U.	isozymes, DNA
Fidelina González	U. Concepción	isozymes

Gabriele Kottirsch	U. Concepción	assistant
Patricio López	U. Concepción	flowering plants
Eduardo Ruiz	U. Concepción	isozymes, DNA
Tod Stuessy	Los Angeles Nat. Hist. Mus.	flowering plants

1999: 1-17 February

(no collections; studies of vegetation only)

Josef Greimler	U. Vienna	vegetation
Patricio López	U. Concepción	vegetation
Alan Stuessy	U. Vienna	assistant
Tod Stuessy	U. Vienna	flowering plants

2000: 3-18 February

(no collections; studies of vegetation only)

Josef Greimler	U. Vienna	vegetation
Patricio López	U. Concepción	vegetation
Tod Stuessy	U. Vienna	flowering plants

2010: 4-24 February

(19100 – 19356)

Daniel Crawford	U. Kansas	flowering plants
Josef Greimler	U. Vienna	vegetation
Luis Letelier	U. Talca	flowering plants
Patricio López	U. Vienna	flowering plants
Patricio Peñailillo	U. Talca	flowering plants
Tod Stuessy	U. Vienna	flowering plants

2011: 26 January – February 24

(19401 – 19444; 19603 – 19683; 19800 – 19847; 20000 – 20049)

Carlos Baeza	U. Concepcion	flowering plants
Alejandro Gatica	U. Talca	flowering plants
Josef Greimler	U. Vienna	vegetation
Patricio López	U. Vienna	flowering plants
Patricio Novoa	Jard. Bot. Nac. (Chile)	flowering plants
Patricio Peñailillo	U. Talca	flowering plants
Eduardo Ruiz	U. Concepcion	flowering plants
Tod Stuessy	U. Vienna	flowering plants

Total of 39 participants from 12 different institutions; 4065 collection numbers.

En síntesis, 4 chilenos vinculados a la UDEC realizaron Doctorado con Tod, 2 postdoctorados y se publicaron en conjunto con el Departamento de Botánica de la UDEC sobre 100 papers en revistas de corriente principal.

El libro Plants of Oceanic Islands: The Evolution, Biogeography, and Conservation of the Flora of the Juan Fernández (Robinson Crusoe) Archipelago es la obra cúlmine que representa más de 30 años de trabajos conjuntos con la UDEC en Juan Fernández.

El contenido y características de este libro se resumen en las páginas siguientes:

Title of book:
Plants of Oceanic Islands: The Evolution, Biogeography, and Conservation of the Flora of the Juan Fernández (Robinson Crusoe) Archipelago. Edited by Tod F. Stuessy, Daniel J. Crawford, Patricio López-Sepúlveda, Carlos M. Baeza, and Eduardo Ruiz.

Description of rationale and scope:

The reason for producing this book is to bring together information obtained from research over the past 30 years on the Juan Fernández Islands. These lie isolated in the Pacific Ocean off the coast of Chile at approximately the latitude of Santiago or Valparaiso. The islands are one of the Chilean National Parks. Our publications on the archipelago are scattered in many different journals, some highly visible such as Science or Nature, but most in many different outlets such as the American Journal of Botany, Taxon, New Phytologist, Systematic Botany, Journal of Biogeography, Plant Systematics and Evolution, etc. Because the endemic flora numbers only 133 species of ferns and flowering plants, our research over the years has led to the understanding of many aspects of these plants of the archipelago. Bringing these insights together in one volume, plus adding many new interpretations, will provide valuable insights on the nature of this archipelago, the flora it contains, and the evolutionary patterns and processes that have occurred

there. The book also has a very strong conservation emphasis. In the absence of aboriginal peoples, the human impact on the islands can be reasonably well chronicled over the past 400 years. Taking all into consideration, this book will represent the most comprehensive overview of different historical-biological aspects of the endemic flora of any oceanic archipelago.

Intended readership:

Our proposed book will be of general interest to all workers in island biology. The Juan Fernández Archipelago is special because of its geographical and geological context. The two major islands, Alejandro Selkirk Island and Robinson Crusoe Island, lie in an east-west line from the South American continent (the major source area), and the closest island is also the oldest (4 million years old). The biogeographic probability of a colonist arriving and speciating on the closest island, therefore, is much greater than to the further and youngest island. This has allowed development of robust evolutionary hypotheses that have been tested by different types of data over these many years. The results of all these studies have led to the most comprehensive understanding of the origin and evolution of the flora of any oceanic archipelago. Our research has also been instrumental in adding new perspectives on island ontogeny that have impacted development of the newer concepts of dynamic island biogeography.

This book is intended for island biologists world-wide, and it would also be suitable for an upper level undergraduate or graduate course (possibly seminar) on island biology. The conservation component is quite strong, and hence it should also be of interest to conservation biologists. Many perspectives on conservation are included, such as human impact, invasive plants and animals, reproductive biology, genetic diversity, patterns of vegetation, etc.

In the past several years, there has been a renewed interest in island biology. As indication of this interest, a well-attended first international meeting on island biology was convened in Hawaii in 2014, and the second meeting has been scheduled for the Azores in July of 2016. Our proposed book will fit well with this renewal of interest.

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General comment regarding organization of the book:

Although the book is organized as an edited volume, it has much more cohesiveness than is typical of such efforts. First of all, the book is entirely focused on one set of islands, upon which all of the participants have been working over the past 30 years. Second, most of the chapters have been initially drafted by T. Stuessy, D. Crawford, G. Anderson (with G. Bernardello), and J. Greimler, followed by comments and improvements by the other authors. The reason for structuring the book in this fashion is to maintain a high degree of uniformity while at the same time providing participation and good visibility for all of the colleagues who have been responsible for the success of our research during this long period.

Brief descriptions of each chapter:

Part One. Historical Aspects [a short introduction has been written for each Part of the book]
Chapter 1. History of the islands. Tod F. Stuessy

This chapter outlines the history of the Juan Fernández Archipelago, beginning with their discovery by Juan Fernández in 1574. This history is significant, because it gives a sense of the human activities over the past four centuries, which have been important as impacts on the native vegetation. During the first two centuries, the islands served as a place for several European powers to use for refurbishing ships, rest and rehabilitation of crews, and staging places for attacks on the Spanish coastal cities. Spain finally laid claim and fortified them in the mid-18th century. The island came into Chilean control after revolution for independence in the early 19th century. A selection of historical maps and plates is included in this chapter to provide visual interest for the reader.

Chapter 2. Botanists in the islands. Tod F. Stuessy and Clodomiro Marticorena

The present inventory of the flora is based on previous collection activities in the archipelago. These are chronicled, beginning with the first specimens collected by Mary Graham and that now reside in the herbarium at Kew Gardens (UK). The first major assessment of the flora was published by Hemsley in 1884 (resulting from the Challenger expedition), followed by Federico Johow in his published flora of 1896. The most comprehensive studies on the archipelago, however, were completed by Carl Skottsberg, a Swedish botanist located at Göteborg. Over a period of fifty years, he and his colleagues published a series of contributions on many aspects of the flora and fauna. More recently, our own collections and those of two French botanists, Philippe Danton and Christoph Perrier, have added still more herbarium collections to the understanding of the plants. The result of all these efforts is a reasonably well known vascular flora. This is important, because it allows evolutionary studies to be completed with a good knowledge of existing diversity, without missing pieces.

Part Two. The Physical Setting

Chapter 3. Geology. Walter Sontag and Tod F. Stuessy

The Juan Fernández Archipelago has originated over a hot-spot on the Nazca Plate. The transit of this plate eastward has led to the formation of several seamounts and the present two major islands of the island series. As far as is known, none of the seamounts has been either above the surface of the ocean or at least above when the present islands existed. There have not been, therefore, stepping stones to the archipelago that might have led to retention of plants that are more ancient than the ages of the present islands. Molecular divergence studies are coincident with this interpretation.

The geology of the islands is completely volcanic, with soft rocks and soils that weather rapidly. Much change has occurred during the ontogeny of the islands, and this has had a major

impact on the vegetation and diversity of species. Appreciation of these geological changes has been fundamental for understanding development of the vegetation, its reduction on the older island, and levels of genetic diversity now documented within populations of endemic species.

Chapter 4. Climate and Weather. Walter Sontag and Tod F. Stuessy

This chapter outlines the major climatic parameters in which the islands reside, and which determine weather patterns. The climate is sub-tropical, as evidenced by the endemic palm genus, Juania australis. Snow has been seen at the top of Alejandro Selkirk Island, but this is a rare occurrence. Patterns of precipitation over the islands are important for development of the different ecological zones and vegetation types now seen. Patterns of wind and oceanic currents are also presented.

Part Three. The Green Landscape

Chapter 5. Taxonomic inventory. Patricio López-Sepúlveda, Roberto Rodríguez, Carlos M. Baeza and
Tod F. Stuessy

Most important for all aspects of evolutionary and biogeographic investigations in the archipelago is to have a reliable inventory of species. This chapter lists the known species of native and endemic ferns and flowering plants, gives their distributions on the islands, and provides their conservation status. Lists are also provided of the introduced plants and also those now under cultivation in the two villages of the islands. Several points emerge. The flora is small, with 133 endemic species of ferns and flowering plants. Native plants add another 74 species to this total. The number of introduced plants over the past decades has risen to 268, which emphasizes the fragile nature of the native flora. The list of species has been carefully done, taking into account modern taxonomic and nomenclatural improvements, plus our own genetic and evolutionary investigations on many groups.

Chapter 6. Vegetation. Josef Greimler and Patricio López-Sepúlveda

This chapter gives a short history of the vegetation inventory in the archipelago, sketches the vegetation patterns and plant communities based on our recent vegetation surveys on the two large islands (Robinson Crusoe and Alejandro Selkirk) and compares them. Our detailed analyses of the vegetation on both islands were based on 106 relevés (sampled plots) on Robinson Crusoe and 90 relevés on Alejandro Selkirk, providing basic data for classifying and displaying the vegetation in ordered tables and coloured vegetation maps. Endemic trees, tree ferns, and tall ferns are the dominant elements in the moist upper montane forest of Robinson Crusoe, whereas the lower montane forest is drier and mainly formed by endemic trees. On dry wind-exposed sites and along the many ridges a sclerophyllous scrub is found often mixed with a drought-resistant tree fern. There are, however, invasive shrubs especially in the lower montane forest. Nearly all vegetation of lower elevations is affected by aliens to some degree. Some of those alien plants

cover much of the eroded areas, thus replacing former forest and grassland. Around the village of San Juan Bautista, large plantations of exotic trees are found. On Alejandro Selkirk Island, a lower montane forest with endemic trees is found on the slopes of the many valleys. In the upper parts, however, ferns are dominant. One species of a tall fern (Lophosoria quadripinnata) is the dominant element in the higher elevations of this island. In this fern assemblage an endemic tree fern (Dicksonia externa) is highly abundant in the higher and more humid southern part, whereas in the drier northern part a sclerophyllous scrub is often mixed with the ferns. Grassland becomes more prominent towards this northern and lower parts. Grassland also covers many of the steep slopes of the deep valleys. As on Robinson Crusoe Island, the alien impact increases toward lower elevations and close to the settlement. The two islands are very different in their vegetation and physical appearances. The different ages, geomorphologies, and erosional patterns have had a strong impact on the assembly and spatial distribution of the vegetation. It is more homogeneous on Alejandro Selkirk Island, with its huge tableland dissected by deep canyons, in contrast to the highly eroded Robinson Crusoe Island, with many narrow ridges connecting the summits and the single high peak (El Yunque).

Part Four. Plant Conservation

Chapter 7. Impacts on the vegetation. Tod F. Stuessy, Clodomiro Marticorena, Ulf Swenson, Josef Greimler, and Patricio López-Sepúlveda

Two principal impacts have taken place on the native vegetation of the archipelago. The first impact has resulted from natural causes, primarily island erosion and subsidence. It is estimated that 95% of the surface area of Robinson Crusoe Island has disappeared over the past 4 million years, bringing about a major influence on the native vegetation. The second impact comes from human activities during the past 400 years. One of the most significant aspects of these islands is that no aboriginal peoples lived in the archipelago prior to European discovery. This means that the human impact on the islands has been documented to some degree by written documents in the form of captain and pilots logs and diaries, many of which have been published. We have been able to reconstruct these impacts on the vegetation, which makes this an outstanding case study of the strong negative impacts that people have had on a closed fragile ecosystem. Additional maps and early drawings of the islands accompany the text.

Chapter 8. Invasive species. Josef Greimler, Patricio López-Sepúlveda and Ulf Swenson

This chapter provides a survey of introduced (alien) plants and animals in the archipelago with a special focus on those that have become invasive species and have caused significant alteration to natural habitats. Introduced taxa arrived in the archipelago more than 400 years ago with visits of the first sailing ships. By the end of the 20th century, the number of introduced taxa (260) exceeded the number of native and endemic species. Based on our vegetation surveys, we identified two shrubs (Ugni molinae; Aristotelia chilensis) from the South American continent and one European shrub (Rubus ulmifolius) as being the most aggressive invasives on Robinson Crusoe Island. Only Aristotelia chilensis has become invasive on Alejandro Selkirk Island. Among the herbs

and grasses, there are five highly invasive Euro-Mediterranean species on Robinson Crusoe Island, whereas nine of them have invaded the plant communities on Alejandro Selkirk Island. The South American ground herb Acaena argentea is extremely abundant and has replaced natural vegetation in many areas on Robinson Crusoe Island, but it has had only a minor impact on Alejandro Selkirk Island, even though it has been observed there for nearly 100 years. Dispersal of the seeds by animals (birds, rabbits) and wind, as well as rapid clonal growth of a few taxa, has helped them to spread effectively. Among the introduced animals, goats are a plague especially on Alejandro Selkirk Island, and rabbits have caused much damage to the vegetation of Robinson Crusoe Island. As is the case with all oceanic islands, the flora of the Juan Fernández Archipelago is highly vulnerable to the impacts of invasive animals and plants. The growing impact of the invasive shrubs, herbs and grasses, together with pressure from introduced animals and increased human activity, have promoted dominance of introduced plants and the homogenization of the flora.

Chapter 9. Conservation status of native and endemic taxa. Patricio López-Sepúlveda, Tod F. Stuessy, Carlos M. Baeza, and Roberto Rodríguez

It is somewhat saddening to learn that so many of the endemic species of the archipelago are endangered at some level. Despite that the archipelago was designated a Chilean national park in 1935 and a UNESCO Biosphere Reserve in 1977, many of the species are now in a fragile state of existence. We have used the IUCN categories, which allow a more precise classification of species in the flora. The data reveal that 36% of the species are vulnerable, 41% endangered, 9% critically endangered, and 4% already extinct. The main conclusion that derives from this chapter is the fragile nature of the endemic flora and the need for its conservation. This is not a new perspective, as many authors over the past 50 years have commented on this same point in different articles (including our own), but having a modern synthesis on the biogeographic and evolutionary significance of the plants of these islands will stress this point even more strongly.

Part Five. Patterns of Character Divergence

Chapter 10. Morphology. Richard J. Jensen, Maryann Schowyer, Daniel J. Crawford, Tod F. Stuessy, Carlos M. Baeza, Ulf Swenson and Eduardo Ruiz

Our interest in morphology was kindled as a possible surrogate for assessing genetic variation in setting conservation priorities over the islands. Because no molecular laboratory exists in the islands at the present time, morphological variation in three species of the flora of Robinson Crusoe Island, one a tree (Nothomyrcia fernandeziana), one a small subshrub (Erigeron fernandeziana), and one an herb (Dysopsis hirsuta), was analyzed for useful patterns in comparison with genetic isozyme studies (completed in a portable field laboratory and in the continent). Results of these last two species are being published here for the first time. Morphometric approaches using Elliptical Fourier Analysis, Principal Components Analysis, and minimum spanning trees have shown patterns of morphological variation over the landscape. Correlations of these patterns are made with those from the genetics of isozymes from the same individual plants. The

results do show patterns in morphology and isozymes, but they are not significantly correlated, which vitiates use of morphology as a genetic surrogate in these three species. The data also show that for purposes of conservation of these species, no particular part of the island is more genetically diverse than the others. The best strategy, therefore, is to conserve as many populations as possible.

Chapter 11. Flavonoid compounds. Daniel J. Crawford, Mario Silva O., Patricia Pacheco and Hugo Valdebenito

This chapter reviews the taxonomic utility and phylogenetic implications of flavonoid compounds that have been isolated and identified from plants of the Juan Fernández islands, and compares the flavonoid chemistry of the island lineages with their closest continental relatives. Flavonoids, in general, serve as useful markers for distinguishing species within genera of the archipelago, and this is particularly notewothy in the two largest endemic genera, Dendroseris and Robinsonia in family Asteraceae. A notable exception is the genus Erigeron, with several morphologically similar species on the younger island where flavonoids fail to distinguish the species. The evolutionary transitions in flavonoid chemistry were inferred from phylogenies generated from DNA sequences, most of them published only recently. There are few published examples of gains or losses of flavonoid classes between island plants and their continental relatives. In the two genera Dendroseris and Robinsonia, mapping flavonoids onto molecular phylogenies reveals gains and losses of compounds and the origin of novel compounds during evolution of the genera in the archipelago. The transitions in flavonoids occur at different stages of the biosynthetic pathway of the compounds in these two genera, from early steps in the pathway that produce different classes to later stages involving methylation and glycosylation. The most spectacular insight provided by flavonoids is the documentation of a close relationship between a species of Peperomia in the Juan Fernández Islands and one on the island of Tristan de Cunha in the Atlantic Ocean. In summary, this chapter synthesizes information from morphology, genetic markers, and molecular phylogenetics to assess the taxonomic/phylogenetic utility of flavonoid chemistry in plants of the archipelago and to provide insights into the evolution of flavonoids associated with colonization and radiation of lineages in an oceanic archipelago. As far as we are aware, no similar comprehensive analyses are available for any other oceanic archipelago.

Chapter 12. Chromosome numbers. Tod F. Stuessy and Carlos M. Baeza

As a part of our investigations on the endemic and native flora, chromosome counts have been routinely made over the years, resulting in 48% of the dicots having been examined. This has allowed us to assess the importance of chromosomal change during speciation within the archipelago. Although many groups of immigrants have arrived already at higher polyploid levels (66% of the flora), there is no evidence of new cycles of polyploidy during evolution within the archipelago. Furthermore, there is no evidence of any change in chromosome number in any lineage within either island. This is in sharp contrast to the many changes in chromosome number that routinely take place in continental plant lineages. General comparisons with other archipelagos have led to the concept that change in chromosome number is unusual within rapidly evolving lineages within oceanic islands.

Chapter 13. Reproductive systems. Gregory J. Anderson and Gabriel Bernardello

Determination of reproductive systems in any flora is requisite for developing proper conservation programs. Because of the fragile nature of many of the endemics of the Juan Fernández Islands, reproductive studies have been most important. The three aspects considered in this chapter are pollination systems, breeding systems, plus a subset of the latter, the development of dioecy. The most important discovery of pollination modes is that there are no insect vectors. The only animal pollinators are hummingbirds that service 9% of the flora. As for breeding systems, studies have shown that 85% of the species are self-compatible, but most species are not autogamous, but instead can self-pollinate between flowers on the same plant (i.e., geitonogamy). Wind pollination occurs in more than 45% of the species investigated. The only other island system in which pollination modes have been comprehensively inventoried is the Bonin (Ogasawara) Islands belonging to Japan. These contributions from the Juan Fernández Islands, therefore, are a major addition to understanding of pollination mechanisms in oceanic island archipelagos. Comparisons between these two island systems are made within the chapter.

Part Six. Evolutionary Processes

Chapter 14. Patterns of phylogeny. Tod F. Stuessy

The simplicity of the archipelago allows modeling of the phylogenetic patterns and processes in all endemic species. A maximum of 15 patterns of distribution exist among the endemic flora. There is a significant difference between the patterns of ferns vs. flowering plants. Once ferns arrive in the archipelago, they tend to disperse and colonize both islands, likely due to the ease of dispersal of reproductive spores. Flowering plants often remain on only one island, and this yields eight different unique patterns. The phylogenetic hypotheses for the entire flora are given, with diagrammatic models shown for the largest genera. These patterns set the stage for the analyses of genetic diversity and speciation in the following two chapters.

Chapter 15. Genetic diversity and divergence. Daniel J. Crawford, Eduardo Ruiz, Koji Takayama, and Patricio López-Sepúlveda

This chapter discusses several aspects of genetic diversity in plants of the Juan Fernández Archipelago, including: the different types of genetic diversity and methods to assess diversity; the factors that are correlated with or shape the levels and patterns of diversity; and the use of diversity measures to guide conservation strategies. Three types of molecular markers have been employed in studies of Juan Fernández plants over several decades, initially allozymes, and more recently, simple sequence repeats (SSRs) and amplified fragment length polymorphisms (AFLPs). Allozymes were used to assess genetic diversity within and among populations of species, and to estimate divergence among congeneric species. The results are, in general, similar to allozyme studies of plants from other archipelagos: low diversity within populations and a relatively high proportion of

total species diversity distributed among populations, and, low divergence of congeneric species when compared to published summaries for species in general. Species with particular life history/ecological traits were contrasted, and differences in patterns of allozyme diversity reported for plants as a whole were seen for some groupings. The SSR and AFLP markers were focused more sharply on testing the relative levels of genetic diversity expected in the continental ancestor of island lineages, as well as within insular species under the models of anagenetic and cladogenetic speciation. The results are generally concordant with the predictions of the models, with single island species having genetic diversity comparable to or higher than their progenitor species (anagenesis) whereas speciation within island lineages (cladogenesis) results in reduced diversity in each species compared to single insular species, ostensibly because the diversity generated in the insular lineage is partitioned among the species.

This chapter will be of general interest to island/evolutionary biologists for several reasons. First, allozyme diversity/divergence within the context of a broad suite of traits for many species in the archipelago tests whether the correlations seen for flowering plants in general occur in the flora. Second, the chapter employs data from SSR and AFLP markers to test two recently-formulated hypotheses of how patterns of speciation and island ontogeny may shape genetic diversity. The only comparable analyses of genetic diversity/divergence among groups with different traits is for the Canary Islands, but the taxonomic sampling there is not nearly as broad as for the Juan Fernández Islands. This chapter provides the first comprehensive overview of genetic diversity with anagenetic and cladogenetic speciation in an oceanic archipelago. Another novel aspect of this chapter is the comparison of results employing different molecular markers, and discussion of why results may differ according to marker. Lastly, there are extensive discussions of the complex biological and historical factors that shape patterns of genetic variation in oceanic islands.

Chapter 16. Speciation. Daniel J. Crawford

This chapter synthesizes data and observations made over several decades to produce an overview of the modes of speciation in the Juan Fernández archipelago. Allopatric speciation, i.e., divergence following geographical isolation, accounts for about 70% of the species endemic to the islands. The majority of allopatric speciation events involves divergence between an ancestral colonizer and its progenitor species in a continental source area, with no subsequent speciation in the islands. A much rarer form of allopatric speciation involves dispersal between islands in the archipelago. Habitat divergence on single islands likely accounts for about 20% of the speciation events. Factors that may have initiated or facilitated speciation on single islands include differences in flowering time, pollinator shifts, and very high or obligate self-fertilization, all of which are very rare in this archipelago. It is not known whether there are postzygotic isolating barriers among species because no experimental hybridizations have been conducted. Naturally occurring interspecific hybrids are very rare in these islands, and there is no evidence indicating that they are stabilized and isolated from their parental taxa, that is, worthy of taxonomic recognition. A notable exception is an intergeneric hybrid (×*Margyracaena*) between a native and introduced species, but the hybrid has only been known from very few plants and may be extinct in nature. There is no evidence of polyploid speciation in the archipelago (also mentioned in Chapter 12), although several of the most successful radiations (largest lineages) appear to have originated from polyploid

colonizers. With the notable exception of the Hawaiian Islands, there have apparently been no other syntheses of modes and mechanisms of speciation in an entire flora of an oceanic archipelago. Such syntheses are important for comparison with other archipelagos in order to generalize about the modes of speciation in island floras, which are among the most endangered plants on Earth.

Part Seven. Biogeography

Chapter 17. Plant origins and dispersal. Gabriel Bernardello and Gregory J. Anderson

Part of understanding the evolution of the endemic plants of the Juan Fernández Archipelago involves determining their geographical origins. This requires phylogenetic investigations to demonstrate the closest relatives of the island species. Armed with these data, it is possible to infer modes of dispersal, based on observed morphological characteristics of continental and island taxa. This chapter explores both of these aspects of the native and endemic flora. Most species have come from South America (77%), including from Chile (9%) and the Neotropics (19%). The remaining species have come from North America, New Zealand, and the Pacific area.

Dispersal to the islands can be categorized into those propagules arriving by internal bird dispersal (endozoochory), external bird dispersal (epizoochory), wind (anemochory), and water (hydrochory). The percentage of bird dispersal for the Juan Fernández vascular flora is 90%, which represents the principal mode of arrival to the islands. Within this category, 46% would have arrived externally, 35% internally, and 10% uncertain. Wind accounts for 2% of species (those with light seeds or obvious adaptations, such as the pappus in Asteraceae), and water would account for another 2%. Approximately 10% of the species have arrived by mechanisms that cannot be determined precisely. These modern assessments are important. Although previous estimates exist on the geographic origins of the flora (e.g., Skottsberg), modern phylogenetic insights have done much to refine our views of these continental close relatives, and this chapter clarifies these points. Bird dispersal has previously been inferred to be important as a major general mode of dispersal of the flora to the islands, but this chapter provides more precise estimates.

Chapter 18. Species diversity. Walter Sontag and Tod F. Stuessy

One of the central questions is island biology is what factors combine to determine levels of species diversity. The previous hypothesis by MacArthur and Wilson in 1967 provided stimulating views of the importance of size of islands and distance from major source area for immigrants. They viewed species diversity as reaching equilibrium as a result of the opposing factors of immigration and extinction. This theory has now been largely replaced by the new dynamic theory proposed in detail by Whittaker and associates, and as developed in parallel by our own investigations. This new approach involves taking the island ontogeny into account and modeling speciation and changing genetic diversity within this context. The proposed book will be the first to apply these new ideas to the flora of an entire archipelago. Calculations are provided

as a means of assessing species diversity, taking into account modern concepts of island change over time.

Conclusion. Lessons in Island Biology from Study of the Plants of the Juan Fernández Islands. Tod F. Stuessy and Daniel J. Crawford

This concluding section of the book serves to summarize the salient points regarding evolution, biogeography, and conservation of the vascular plants of the archipelago that have been emphasized within each of the chapters.

The geographical and geological setting of the islands is ideally suited for generating evolutionary and biogeographic robust hypotheses. The older of the two major islands is also closer to the South American mainland, which is the principal source region for the flora. Results show that most of the immigrants to the archipelago arrived first to the older island and subsequently dispersed to the younger island after it arose from the sea. This conforms to the "progression rule" seen in other archipelagos (such as Hawaii). Hypotheses of the ontogeny of the islands have led to inferences regarding reduction of area and habitat, such that the endemic flora on the older island in best viewed as refugial. The plants on the younger island reveal more active processes of speciation and differentiation in relation to existing habitat zones. After arrival to the archipelago, some lineages diversified by cladogenesis, yielding complexes of related species. Other lineages transformed over time by anagenesis and remained single populations. Genetic analyses of both types of speciation have shown that approximately the same amount of genetic variation is harbored within each lineage regardless of whether it splits into different species or remains in one large population over the island landscape. The studies on reproductive biology emphasize the lack of insect pollinators in the archipelago, and they show the importance of pollination by wind and hummingbirds.

The human impact on the vegetation of the islands over the past 400 years has been substantial. This is an excellent case study due to the absence of aboriginal peoples prior to European discovery in 1574. Since that time, many diaries and chronicles of human activities provide a running guide to the impacts on cutting the native forest and the introduction of domesticated animals and plants, a number of which have gone feral and have caused substantial damage to the native biota. Only c. 20% of the original forest remains on Robinson Crusoe Island. Modern vegetation maps of both islands, completed during the course of our research in the archipelago, have made such assessments possible. Human activities have resulted in many of the endemic species (90%) now being categorized as either vulnerable, endangered, critically endangered, or extinct.

Taking all information into consideration, this book establishes a new research and conservation platform from which future investigations on the islands can more profitably be initiated. It also will serve as a very useful vehicle for the Chilean government to use for international fund-raising for stronger conservation initiatives in the next decades. The concepts of evolution and biogeography presented here provide stimulating models for tests in other oceanic archipelagos.

CURRICULUM VITAE - TOD F. STUESSY hasta primer semestre 2016

En Amarillo aparecen indicados los docentes y estudiantes del Departamento de Botánica que hicieron Doctorado y Postdoctorado con Tod Stuessy

BUSINESS ADDRESS

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PERSONAL

Born Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, November 18, 1943. Married Carol Sue Liebe, June 15, 1968. Two children: Mary Elizabeth, born August 3, 1976 (deceased 10 March 2008); Alan Briscoe, born January 29, 1979. Divorced January 23, 1981. Married Patricia Antonietta Ghivarello, January 16, 1988. Two children: Daniel Ghivarello, born March 4, 1992; Martin Ghivarello, born Sept. 28, 1994. Languages: English (mother tongue), Spanish (excellent), German (good).

EDUCATION

1965	B.A. (cum laude), DePauw University, Greencastle, Indiana (Botany, Geology).
1968	Ph.D., University of Texas at Austin (Botany, Biochemistry).
1971-72	Postdoctoral Research, Harvard University (Plant Systematics).

EXPERIENCE

1962	Field Museum of Natural History, Herbarium Assistant (Summer).
1963-65	DePauw University, General Botany Laboratory Assistant.
1965-66	University of Texas at Austin, General Biology Teaching Assistant.
1969	University of Texas at Austin, Visiting Assistant Professor (Summer).
1968-74	Ohio State University, Assistant Professor (leave of absence, 1971-72).
1974-79	Ohio State University, Associate Professor.
1977-78	Associate Director, Systematic Biology Program, U.S. Nat. Science Foundation
1979-1995	Ohio State University, Professor.
1980-1995	Ohio State University, Director of the Herbarium.
1982	University of Michigan, Visiting Research Scholar (Fall).
1986, 88	Universidad de Concepcion, Concepcion, Chile, Visiting Lecturer (Summers).
1986	Academia Sinica (P.R.C.), Visiting Research Scholar (October).
1988-89	Ohio State University, Chairman, Department of Botany.
1991-94	Ohio State University, Director, Museum of Biological Diversity
1995-present	Emeritus Professor, Ohio State University.
1995-97	Deputy Director, Research and Collections, Los Angeles Nat. History Museum.
1996-97	Adjunct Professor, Dept. Biol. Sci., Univ. of Southern California, Los Angeles.
1997-2012	Ordentliche Professor, Head of Department of Systematic and Evolutionary Botany, University of Vienna, Austria.
1997-2006	Director, Botanical Garden, University of Vienna, Austria.
2012-present	Emeritus Professor, University of Vienna.

FIELD WORK

Canada 1971, 1972. Western United States 1969, 1971, 1973, 1975. Mexico 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1973, 1974, 1976, 1980, 2005, 2012. Hawaii 1981. Central America: Guatemala 1966, 1976; Honduras, 1966, 1976; El Salvador 1966, 1976; Nicaragua 1966, 1976; Costa Rica 1976; Panama 1976. South America: Bolivia 2003; Chile 1977, 1979, 1980, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1991, 1993, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2002, 2007, 2009, 2010, 2011; Ecuador 1977, 1979, 1991, 2003; Colombia 1979; Peru 1992; Venezuela 1981; Argentina 1984, 1987, 1993, 2002; Uruguay 1993. Asia: Korea 1999, 2001; Japan, 2002. Europe: Spain 2002. Africa: Morocco 2003.

FELLOWSHIPS AND TRAINEESHIPS

1966-68 University of Texas at Austin, NSF Environmental and Systematic Biology Traineeship.

1971-72 Harvard University, Maria Moors Cabot Foundation Postdoctoral Fellowship.

SCIENTIFIC SOCIETIES

American Association for the Advancement of Science.

American Society of Plant Taxonomists. Institutional Subscriptions Committee, Chairman, 1976; elected as Council member, 1977-78, 1981-84; Book Review Editor, *Systematic Botany*, 1978-1981; representative to ASC, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986; Committee on Systematics Collections, Chairman, 1983-86; President-elect, 1986; President, 1987; Past President, 1988; Finance Committee Chairman, 1988; Nominations Committee Chairman, 1988; Local representative for AIBS Columbus meetings, 1987.

Association of Systematics Collections. Council for Systematic and Evolutionary Biology, Chairman, 1981-84; Nominations Committee, 1983-84; Awards Committee, 1983-84; Council on Systematics and Society, 1986; OSU institutional representative, 1991, 1992, 1993.

Botanical Society of America. Phytochemical Section--Editorial Representative to the American Journal of Botany, 1972 and 1973; New York Botanical Garden Award Committee, 1975; Systematics Section--Editorial Representative to the *American Journal of Botany*, 1982-85; Nomenclatural reviewer for editorial board, 1976-78; Financial Advisory Committee, 1988-89; Chair, Committee for Selection of Business Manager, 1992.

International Association for Plant Taxonomy. Secretary-General, 1999-2011, Editor-in-Chief, *Taxon* (1999-2005), Editor-in-Chief, *Regnum Vegetabile* (1999-2011).

International Organization for Systematic and Evolutionary Biology. President 2008.

Japanese Botanical Society.

Korean Society for Plant Taxonomy.

Linnean Society of London, Fellow.

Ohio Academy of Science; Vice President for Plant Sciences Section, 1990-91;
Plant Sciences Membership Chairman, 1991-92; Executive Committee, 1991-93;
Nominations Committee, 1991-92; Fellowship Committee 1991-94.

Society of Systematic Biology.

HONORS AND AWARDS

Wilks Award for one of two best student papers, Southwestern Assoc. Naturalists, Lak

Texoma, Oklahoma, 1968.
Outstanding Faculty Award, Office of International Affairs, The Ohio State University, 1994.
Fellow: Ohio Academy of Sciences, 1977; American Association for the Advancement of Science, 1987; Linnean Society of London, 1988.
Gleason Award for book *Plant Taxonomy*, 1990.
Asa Gray Award, American Society of Plant Taxonomists, 1999.
Merit Award, Botanical Society of America, 1999.
Corresponding Member, Austrian Academy of Sciences, 1999.
Centennial Award, Botanical Society of America, 2006.
Stebbins Medal (with V. Funk, A. Susanna, and R. Bayer), Intern. Assoc. Pl. Taxonomy, 2009.
Engler Medal in Gold, International Association for Plant Taxonomy, 2011.

ADVISING OF PH.D. STUDENTS AND POSTDOCTORALS BY TOD F. STUESSY

1, Ph.D. students
The Ohio State University, U.S.A.

Keil, D.J., 1973. Ph.D. The systematics of Pectis section Pectidopsis (Compositae). Professor in the Department of Biology at California State Polytechnic University, San Luis Obispo.

Canne, J.M. (deceased), 1976. Ph.D. The systematics of Galinsoga (Compositae). Professor in the Department of Botany and Genetics at the University of Guelph, Guelph, Canada.

Gardner, R. (deceased), 1976. Ph.D. Patterns of adaptive radiation in Lipochaeta (Compositae) of the Hawaiian Islands; received Cooley Award of the American Soc. of Plant Taxonomists, New Orleans, AIBS; Outstanding Graduate Student Award, Dept. Botany, OSU. Was Assistant Professor in the Department of Biology at Baylor University, Waco, Texas.

Funk, V., 1980. Ph.D. Systematics of Montanoa (Compositae; Heliantheae). Curator in the Department of Botany of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

La Duke, J., 1980. Ph.D. Systematics of Tithonia (Compositae, Heliantheae); received Alston Award of Phytochemical Section of the Bot. Soc. Amer. for best paper at AIBS, Stillwater, Oklahoma, 1979; received award of the Ohio Academy of Science for best graduate student paper in botany at meeting, Toledo, Ohio, 1980; received Outstanding Graduate Student Award of 1980 from the Department of Botany, OSU. Professor in the Department of Biology, University of North Dakota, Grand Forks, North Dakota.

Jansen, R., 1982. Ph.D. The systematics of Spilanthes (Compositae, Heliantheae). Professor in the Department of Botany, University of Texas, Austin.

Liu, Ho-Yih, 1986. Ph.D. Evolution of Aeonium (Crassulaceae) in the Canary Islands. Professor, Department of Biology, Chun-San University, Taiwan.

Spooner, D., 1988. Ph.D. Systematics of Simsia (Compositae, Heliantheae). Professor in the Department of Horticulture, University of Wisconsin, Madison.

Lammers, T., 1988. Ph.D. Systematics of Clermontia (Lobelioideae) of Hawaii; received award of the Ohio Academy of Science for best graduate student paper in botany at meeting, Cleveland, Ohio, 1984; runner-up for Cooley Award, AIBS, 1985. Professor in the Department of Biology, University of Wisconsin, Oshkosh.

Pacheco, P., 1989. Ph.D. Flavonoid evolution of Dendroseris (Compositae) and Gunnera (Gunneraceae) of the Juan Fernandez Islands. (co-advisor with D.J. Crawford). Was Research Leader in Phytochemistry, EULA, University of Concepcion, Chile.

Valdebenito, H., 1989. Ph.D. Flavonoid evolution in Erigeron (Compositae) and Peperomia (Piperaceae) of the Juan Fernandez Islands. (co-advisor with D.J. Crawford). Professor, Universidad San Francisco de Quito, Ecuador.

Wen, J. 1991. Ph.D. Monograph of Aralia (Araliaceae). Received Outstanding Graduate Student Award of 1990 from the Department of Botany, OSU. Curator, Department of Botany, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

Zech, J. 1992. Ph.D. Systematics and evolution of Mulinum (Umbelliferae) of southern South America. Associate Professor of Biology, Sul Ross State University, Alpine, Texas.

Arriagada, J. Ph.D. 1994. Systematics and evolution of Clibadium (Compositae, Heliantheae). Professor, St. Cloud University, St. Paul, Minnesota.

DeVore, M. Ph.D. 1994. Systematics of Calycera and Calyceraceae. Associate Professor, Sam Houston State University, Huntsville, Texas.

Sang, Tao. Ph.D. 1995. Phylogeny and biogeography of Paeonia (Paeoniaceae). Professor, Beijing University, China. University.

Gengler, K. Ph.D. 2000. Phylogeny, speciation, and biogeography of Malesherbiaceae of the Atacama Desert, Chile. (with D. Crawford as supervisor after I left Ohio State in 1995). Research Grants Office, Ohio State University.

University of Vienna, Austria

Schneeweiss, G. Ph.D. 2003. Evolution of Orobanche sect. Trionychon. (Supervised also by M. Fischer). Associate Professor, University of Vienna.

Tribsch, A. Ph.D. 2003. Southern refugia in the Alps and patterns of remigration after the ice age. (Supervised also by H. Niklfeld). Assistant Professor, University of Salzburg.

Muellner, A. Ph.D. 2003. Molecular phylogeny of Meliaceae. (Supervised also by R. Samuel). Professor, University of Leipzig.

Jakubovsky, G. Ph.D. 2004. Evolution of the endemic vascular plants of Tristan da Cuhna. (Supervised also by M. Kiehn). Vienna, Austria.

Tremetsberger, K. Ph.D. 2004. Evolution and population biology of Hypochaeris in Chile. (Supervised also by R. Samuel). Assistant Professor, University of Bodenkultur, Vienna.

Guo, Yang-Ping. Ph.D. 2004. Cycles of evolution and hybridization in Achillea (Asteraceae). (Supervised also by F. Ehrendorfer). Associate Professor in Beijing Normal University, China.

Kathriarachchi, H. Ph.D. 2005. Molecular phylogeny of Phyllanthaceae. (Supervised also by R. Samuel). Assistant Professor in Sri Lanka.

Paun, O. Ph.D. 2005. Origin, diversity and evolutionary potentials of Apomixis: Insights from molecular population studies on the Ranunculus cassubicus complex. (Supervised also by E. Horandl). Associate Professor, University of Vienna.

Schlüter, P. Ph.D. 2006. Speciation studies on Ophrys (Orchidaceae). (Supervised also by H. Paulus). Associate Professor, University of Zürich, Switzerland.

Jang, Jeong-Mi. Ph.D. 2006. Molecular evolution in Orobanche (Orobanchaceae). (Supervised also by G. Schneeweiss). National Museum of Biodiversity, Seoul, Korea.

Rebernig, C. Ph.D. 2008. Evolution and biogeography of the white-rayed complex of Melampodium (Asteraceae). (Supervised also by H. Weiss). Assistant Professor, University of Vienna, Austria.

Blöch, C. Ph.D. 2009. Molecular phylogeny of Melampodium (Asteraceae). (Supervised also by H. Weiss). Assistant Professor, University of Bodenkultur, Vienna, Austria.

López-Sepúlveda, Patricio. Ph.D. 2009. Genetic diversity, speciation and evolutionary relationships in Pozoa (Apiaceae), Nassauvia, and the Hypochaeris apargioides complex (Asteraceae) in southern South America. Assistant Professor, University of Concepcion, Chile.

2, Postdoctoral Researchers

The Ohio State University, U.S.A.

R. Hartman, 1977-78.
G. Nesom, 1978-79.
R. Sanders, 1979-81.
T. Lowrey, 1981-82.
S. Sundberg (deceased), 1986-87.
Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County, U.S.A.
U. Swenson, 1996.
M. Baeza, 1996.

University of Vienna, Austria

M. Pfosser, 1999-2001
H. Weiss, 1999-2001, 2004-2007
C.-G. Jang, 1999-2001
E. Urtubey, 1999-2001
J. Chiapella, 2002-2004
M. Ebach, 2004
K. Tremetsberger, 2006-2009
K. Takayama, 2011-2012
P. López-Sepúlveda, 2009-2012

PUBLICATIONS

Teaching Manuals:

1977 Local Flora Reference Manual. Ohio State University Bookstore, Columbus. (with R.L. Stuckey).

1977 Methodology of Modern Plant Systematics. Ohio State University Bookstore, Columbus.

1977 Introductory Taxonomy Reference Manual. Ohio State University Bookstore, Columbus.

2002 Das Pflanzenreich: Diversität und Bedeutung der Pflanzen für die Menschheit (Skriptum). Vienna, Austria.

Reports:

1978 Systematic Biology. NSF Program Report 2(4):11-20.

1981 Trends, Priorities and Needs in Systematic Biology. Assoc. Systematics Collections, Lawrence, Kansas. (edited with K. Thomson).

1983 Report of the Council for Systematic and Evolutionary Biology. ASC Newsletter 11: 46-47. (with R. Colwell).

Books:

1984 Cladistics: Perspectives on the Reconstruction of Evolutionary History. Columbia Univ. Press, N.Y. (edited with T. Duncan).

1985 Cladistic Theory and Methodology. Dowden, Hutchinson and Ross, Philadelphia. (edited with T. Duncan).

1990 Plant Taxonomy: The Systematic Evaluation of Comparative Data. Columbia Univ. Press, N.Y. (Received Gleason Award for 1990).

1994 Case studies in Plant Taxonomy: Exercises in Applied Pattern Recognition. Columbia Univ. Press, N.Y.

1996 Sampling the Green World: Innovative Concepts of Collection, Preservation, and Storage of Plant Diversity. Columbia University Press: New York. (edited with S.Sohmer)

1998 Evolution and Speciation of Island Plants. Cambridge Univ. Press, Cambridge. (edited with M. Ono).

2001 Flavonoids of the Sunflower Family (Asteraceae). Springer-Verlag, Vienna. (with B.Bohm).

2003 Plant Systematics: A Half-Century of Progress (1950-2000) and Future Challenges. IAPT, Vienna (edited with E Hoerandl and V. Mayer).

2004 Deep Morphology: Toward a Renaissance of Morphology in Plant Systematics.

Gantner, Liechtenstein. (edited with V. Mayer and E. Hoerandl).

2009 Plant Taxonomy: The Systematic Evaluation of Comparative Data, ed. 2. Columbia University Press, New York.

2009 Systematics, Evolution, and Biogeography of Compositae. IAPT Press, Vienna. (edited with V. Funk, A. Susanna and R. Bayer) (received Stebbins Medal 2009)

2011 Monographic Plant Systematics: Fundamental Assessment of Plant Biodiversity. Gantner, Liechtenstein. (edited with H. Walter Lack)

2014 Plant Systematics: The Origin, Interpretation, and Ordering of Plant Biodiversity. Koeltz Scientific Books, Königstein. (with D. Crawford, D. Soltis, and P. Soltis)

Papers:

1968 A morphological fossil plant species: *Euonymus glanduliferus*. Southwest. Nat. 3:353-357. (with R.S. Irving)

1969a A new variety and new combination in *Melampodium* (Compositae- Heliantheae). Sida 3:348-349.

1969b Re-establishment of the genus *Unxia* (Compositae-Heliantheae). Brittonia 21:314-321.

1970a *Melampodium*, pp. 1620-1621. In, D. S. Correll and M. C. Johnston, Manual of the Vascular Plants of Texas. Texas Research Foundation, Renner.

1970b The genus *Acanthospermum* (Compositae-Heliantheae-Melampodiinae): taxonomic changes and generic affinities. Rhodora 72:106-109.

1970c Six new species of *Melampodium* (Compositae: Heliantheae) from Mexico and Central America. Brittonia 22:112-124.

1970d Chromosome studies in *Melampodium* (Compositae-Heliantheae). Madrono 20:365-372.

1971a A new paratropical angiosperm florule from the Eocene Rockdale formation of Bastrop County, Texas. Southwest. Nat. 16:111-116. (with R. S. Irving)

1971b Systematic relationships in the white-rayed species of *Melampodium* (Compositae). Brittonia 23:177-190.

1971c Greenmania: A taxonomic synonym of *Unxia* (Compositae: Heliantheae). Rhodora 73:291-292.

1971d Chromosome numbers and phylogeny in *Melampodium* (Compositae). Amer. J. Bot. 58:732-736.

1972a Revision of the genus *Melampodium* (Compositae: Heliantheae). Rhodora 74:1-70, 161-219.

1972b Documented plant chromosome numbers 1972:2. Sida 5:52. (with J. L. Strother)

1973a A systematic review of the subtribe Melampodiinae (Compositae: Heliantheae). Contrib. Gray Herb. 203:65-80.

1973b Revision of the genus *Baltimora* (Compositae, Heliantheae). Fieldiana Bot. 36:31-50.

1973c Hybridization and evolution in *Picradeniopsis* (Compositae). Brittonia 25:40-56. (with R. S. Irving and W. L. Ellison)

1975a Chromosome counts of Compositae from the United States, Mexico and Guatemala. Rhodora 77:171-195. (with D.J. Keil)

1975b A revision of *Moonia* (Compositae, Heliantheae, Coreopsidinae). Brittonia 27:97-102.

1975c The importance of revisionary studies in plant systematics. Sida 6:104-113.

1975d Subtribes Milleriinae, Melampodiinae, Ambrosiinae, and Zinniinae for the Flora of Panama. Ann. Mo. Bot. Gard. 62:1057-1101.

1975e A revised subtribal classification of the Heliantheae, pp. 621-671. In, V.H. Heywood, J.B. Harborne, and B.L. Turner (eds.), The Biology and Chemistry of the Compositae. Academic Press, N.Y.

1976a Procedural innovations in revisionary studies: computer-assisted citation of representative specimens. Madrono 23:266-273. (with C.A. Meacham)

1976b *Colobogyne* (Compositae, Heliantheae): a taxonomic synonym of Spilanthes. Rhodora 79: 128-129.

1976c Case-studies: a new approach to teaching plant systematics. Sida 7: 107-117.

1976d A revision of *Chrysogonum* (Compositae, Heliantheae). Rhodora 79:190-202.

1976e A systematic review of the subtribe Lagasceinae (Compositae, Heliantheae). Amer. J. Bot. 63:1289-1294.

1976f A revision of *Oparanthus* (Compositae, Heliantheae). Fieldiana Bot. 38:63-70.

1977a A revision of *Lagascea* (Compositae, Heliantheae). Fieldiana Bot. 38:75-133.

1977b Chromosome counts of Compositae from Mexico and the United States. Amer. J. Bot. 64:791-798. (with D.J. Keil).

1978a Cladistics for the practicing plant taxonomist. Syst. Bot. 3:159-178. (with V.A. Funk).

1978b Introduction to cladistics symposium. Syst. Bot. 3:145. (with G.F. Estabrook).

1978c A re-investigation of the fossil *Viguiera cronquistii* (Compositae). Brittonia 30:483-491. (with W. Crepet).

1978d Artificial interspecific hybridization in section *Zarabellia* of *Melampodium* (Compositae). Madrono 26:53-63. (with J. Brunken).

1978e Constituents of seven *Clibadium* species. Phytochemistry 18:257-260. (with H. Czerson, F. Bohlmann, and N.H. Fischer).

1978f Summary of awards from the Systematic Biology Program of the National Science Foundation, fiscal years 1973-77. Syst. Zool. 28:123-131. (with J. Lillegraven).

1979a Cladistics of *Melampodium* (Compositae). Taxon 28:179-195.

1979b Ultrastructure for the practicing plant systematist. Amer. Zool. 19:621-635.

1979c Morphology, anatomy, and taxonomic relationships of *Otopappus australis* (Asteraceae). Syst. Bot. 4:44-56. (with L.C. Anderson and R.L. Hartman).

1979d Chromosome counts of Compositae from Latin America. Amer. J. Bot. 67: 585-594. (with R. Jansen).

1980a Supplement to the systematics of the Heliantheae. Bol. Argent. Soc. Bot. 19:25-32.

1980b Cladistics and plant systematics: prospects and problems. Introduction to symposium. Syst. Bot. 5:109-111.

1980c Systematic implications of sesquiterpene lactones in the subtribe Melampodiinae. Biochem. Syst. Ecol. 8:263-271. (with F.C. Seaman and N.H. Fischer).

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