

Fig 4. Possible scenario of reductional dysploidy in the genus *Phalaris*. A: Chromosome prototypes (proto) of a fictive ancestral $x = 7$ genome A karyotype numbered according to the ideograms of *P. brachystachys* and *P. canariensis* in Fig 2; B: Pericentromeric break in proto-A7, end-to-end fusion with proto-A2 and proto-A6 and loss of centromere; C: Paracentric inversion of fused arms; D: Reductional dysploidy to an extant $x = 6$ karyotype with strong asymmetric chromosomes. m—metacentric, sm/st—submetacentric/subtelocentric.

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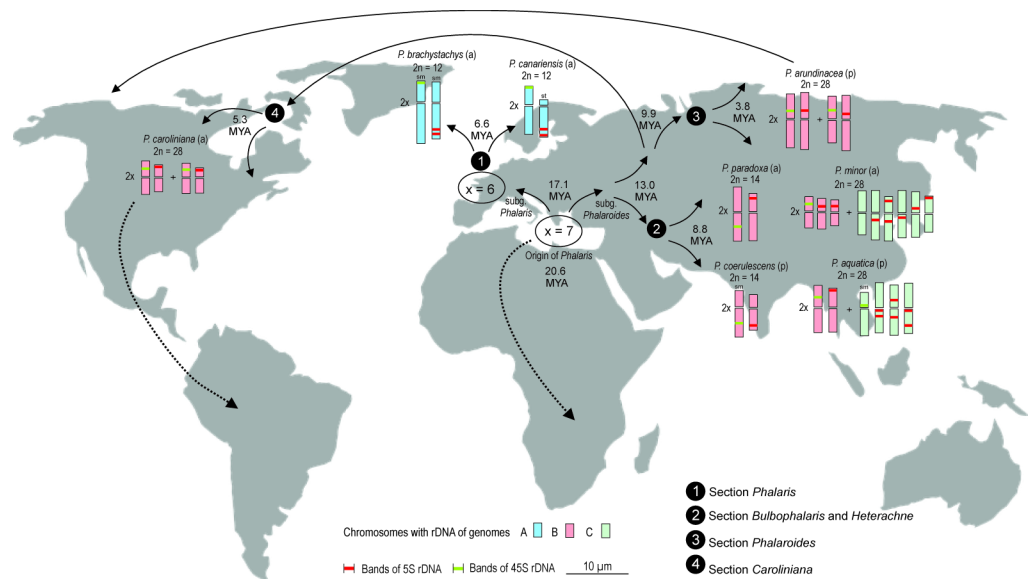


Fig 5. Geographical distribution of different genomes A, B, and C in eight species of *Phalaris* and possible expansions routes and time of diversification within the genus according to Voshell & Hilu [10].

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Reference

1. Winterfeld G, Becher H, Voshell S, Hilu K, Röser M (2018) Karyotype evolution in *Phalaris* (Poaceae): The role of reductional dysploidy, polyploidy and chromosome alteration in a wide-spread and diverse genus. PLoS ONE 13(2): e0192869. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0192869> PMID: 29462207