

## ***Reticulate and replicated evolution of leaf form in Neotropical Viburnum***

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In montane cloud forests of the neotropics (Mexico south to Bolivia) we have found what appears to be a dramatic case of replicated evolution in *Viburnum*, a widespread group of woody flowering plants. Similar to the pattern famously observed in anoles among Caribbean islands, we find in each distinct montane region several endemic species with repeated patterns of leaf diversity that fall into at least two distinct morphological categories. Using dense reduced representation genomic sampling from within this clade, as well as across all of *Viburnum*, we are able to test competing hypotheses for the origin of this replicated pattern, and to investigate it within the context of the broader evolutionary history of *Viburnum*. Finally, we propose an ecological and developmental hypothesis for this pattern of parallel evolution.