Evolution along allometric lines of least resistance: Morphological differentiation in *Pristurus* geckos

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Short Title: XXX

Abstract

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Introduction

Understanding how phenotypic diversity evolves, and elucidating the forces that generate and maintain this diversity, are major goals in evolutionary biology. Because adaptive evolution is the product of natural selection, changes in ecological selection pressures are expected to affect the evolutionary trajectory of phenotypic traits that facilitate an organism's survival in their habitat. Evolutionary theory predicts that differing habitats will exert unique ecological selection pressures on organisms, resulting in associations between ecological and phenotypic traits. Indeed, species inhabiting differing habitats often display functional, behavioral, or phenotypic differences, that have presumably been the result of adaptive diversification in their respective ecological contexts (Collar et al. 2010; Kaliontzopoulou et al. 2015; Price et al. 2015; Martinez et al. 2021; Kolmann et al. 2022).

One possible evolutionary outcome of ecological specialization is that organisms inhabiting similar environments display common phenotypic characteristics. When such patterns occur repeatedly (e.g., Losos 1992; Schluter and McPhail 1992), this convergent evolution is treated as strong evidence of adaptation. Indeed the ecomorphological paradigm (sensu Arnold 1983) is predicated, in part, on such cases, which emphasize the strong association between the phenotypic traits that organisms display (morphological, behavioral, or physiological) and the ecological characteristics of their habitat that mediate organismal performance. In vertebrates, ecomorphological trends have been well studied in numerous taxonomic groups, and include the emblematic 'ecomorphs' of Caribbean *Anolis* lizards that exploit different microhabitats (Losos 1992, 2009; Mahler et al. 2013), differential beak morphology in species of Darwin's finches (Schluter and Grant 1984; Grant and Grant 2006; Reaney et al. 2020), the recurring phenotypes of African lake cichlids across ecological regimes (Albertson and Kocher 2001; Urban et al. 2022), and the distinct body forms of freshwater fishes in benthic and limnetic habitats (Jastrebski and Robinson 2004; Berner et al. 2008; Stuart et al. 2017), among others.

However, while the patterns of morphological differences in distinct ecological contexts have been

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well documented, less-well understood is how this differentiation has been influenced by trait covariation asociated with body size differences (i.e., allometry). Evaluating allometric trends across hierarchical levels (e.g., comparing allometry at the individual level, or static allometry, and among species, or evolutionary allometry) might help to understand how adaptive morphological change occurs at a macroevolutionary scale (REF). It has long been recognized that the interrelationships among traits can exert a strong influence on how phenotypic evolution proceeds, as trait correlations influence the degree to which phenotypic variation is exposed to selection (Wagner and Altenberg 1996). Thus, the integration among traits can constrain phenotypic change in certain directions, or enhance variation along other phenotypic axes (Schluter 1996; Wagner and Altenberg 1996; Wagner and Zhang 2011; Klingenberg and Marugán-Lobón 2013; Goswami et al. 2014, 2016; Felice et al. 2018; Navalón et al. 2020). Further, because nearly all linear traits covary strongly with overall body size (Jolicoeur 1963; Bookstein 2022), allometric trends could be considered the quintessential expression of phenotypic integration. Thus, identifying whether allometric patterns differ across habitats, and how such patterns of trait covariation affect ecomorphological trends among species utilizing those habitats, remains an important question worthy of investigation.

The Afro-Arabian geckos in the genus *Pristurus* afford the opportunity to elucidate the interdigitating effects of allometry and habitat specialization on clade-level patterns of phenotypic diversity. Prior work on this system (Tejero-Cicuéndez et al. 2021a) revealed that the colonization of ground habitats has been a trigger of morphological change, specifically reflected in an increase in body size and shape disparity. Interestingly, some ground-dwelling species are among the largest of the genus and also show increased relative head sizes and limb proportions, while some other species with this ecological specialization have evolved to be among the smallest of the group. Additionally, among the species exploiting rocky habitats (the most common ecological feature in *Pristurus*), there are also species with both considerably large and small body sizes (Tejero-Cicuéndez et al. 2021a). What remains unexplored, however, is how the evolution of body shape is related to differences in body size and whether habitat specialization has an impact in this shape-size relationship.

In this study, we employed a combination of multivariate morphometric and phylogenetic com-

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parative analyses to interrogate macroevolutionary patterns of evolutionary allometry in *Pristurus* geckos of Afro-Arabia. Using phenotypic, phylogenetic, and ecological data, we first characterized allometric trends in body form in the group, to discern the extent to which evolutionary allometric trends across the phylogeny aligned with habitat-based static allometry for species occupying distinct ecological regimes. We then examined changes in allometric trends across the phylogeny, and linked these patterns to overall phenotypic integration, diversification in morphospace, and habitat utilization among taxa. Our analyses reveal that patterns of evolutionary allometry across species align with allometric trends within habitats, demonstrating that the interplay between ecological specialization and allometric trajectories in species with disparate body size may play a determinant role in shaping the phenotypic evolution and hence in adaptive dynamics in this clade.

Materials and Methods

Data

We used a combination of phenotypic, phylogenetic, and ecological data to characterize and evaluate intra- and interspecific allometric trends. The data utilized here were obtained from our prior work on this system (Tejero-Cicuéndez et al. 2021a, 2022), and are briefly described here. First we used a time-dated, molecular phylogeny of squamates that included all members of the genus *Pristurus*, including several currently undescribed taxa. The tree was estimated in a Bayesian framework, using five mitochondrial markers, six nuclear markers, and 21 calibration points (for details see Tejero-Cicuéndez et al. 2022). Next we categorized each species as belonging to one of three ecological groups (ground, rock, or tree), based on descriptions of habitat use found in the literature (see Tejero-Cicuéndez et al. 2021a). Finally, we obtained a phenotypic data set containing body size (snout-vent length: SVL) and eight linear measurements (Figure 1) that described overall body form: trunk length (TrL), head length (HL), head width (HW), head height (HH), humerus length (Lhu), ulna length (Lun), femur length (Lfe), and tibia length (Ltb) (Tejero-Cicuéndez et al. 2021a). We restricted our study to those species represented by nine or more individuals; resulting in a dataset of 687 individuals from 25 species (invidivuals per species: $\mu = 27$; min = 9, max = 56). Species in the phenotypic dataset were then matched to the phylogeny, which was

subsequently pruned to arrive at the final topology. All measurements were log-transformed prior to statistical analyses. Additional details regarding data collection and formal descriptions of each linear measurement may be found in the original sources (see Tejero-Cicuéndez et al. 2021a, 2022). The data are found on DRYAD: https://doi.org/10.5061/dryad.xwdbrv1f6 (Tejero-Cicuéndez et al. 2021b).

Statistical and Comparative Analyses

We conducted a series of analyses to interrogate allometric trends, patterns of integration, and macroevolutionary changes in allometry, relative to differentiation in body form. First we characterized evolutionary allometry in the genus by performing a phylogenetic multivariate regression of body form on body size (i.e., SVL), using the species means as data. We then performed an analogous procedure at the individual level, regressing body form on body size using our entire dataset. From both the species-level (phylogenetic) and the individual-level analyses, we obtained the set of regression coefficients, and calculated the difference in their angular direction to describe the extent to which patterns of allometry at the individual level were concordant with evolutionary allometric trends across species.

Next we used the dataset containing all individuals to determine whether trends in static allometry differed across habitat groups. This was accomplished by performing a multivariate analysis of covariance, with body size (SVL), *habitat*, and $SVL \times habitat$ as model effects. Significance was evaluated using 999 iterations of a permutation procedure, where residuals from a reduced model were randomly permuted in each permutation (RRPP), model statistics were recalculated, and used to generate empirical null sampling distributions to evaluate the observed test statistics (following Freedman and Lane 1983; Collyer and Adams 2007; Collyer et al. 2015). We then compared the multivariate allometric vectors for each habitat group to one another, and to a vector representing multivariate isometry, by calculating pairwise differences in their angular direction in morphospace, and evaluating these relative to empirical sampling distributions obtained through RRPP (Collyer and Adams 2007, 2013; Adams and Collyer 2009). Here, residuals were obtained from a common isometry reduced model, whose common slope component

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described a pattern of multivariate isometry, and whose intercepts allowed for differences in least-squares means among groups. Patterns of multivariate allometry relative to body size were visualized via regression scores (Drake and Klingenberg 2008) and predicted lines (Adams and Nistri 2010), based on the coefficients and fitted values from the linear model described above.

Additionally, because allometry describes the extent to which traits covary with body size and with each other (i.e., integration), we conducted an analysis of integration. Here we characterized the extent of morphological integration in body form for individuals within each habitat group by summarizing the dispersion of eigenvalues of their respective trait covariance matrix (sensu Pavlicev et al. 2009). This measure (V_{rel}) was subsequently converted to an effect size (a Z-score), which quantified the strength of morphological integration (Conaway and Adams 2022). We then performed a series of two-sample tests to compare the strength of morphological integration across habitat groups, following the procedures of Conaway and Adams (2022). Additionally and for comparison, we repeated these analyses on the set of size-standardized trait data, found as a set of shape ratios (sensu Mosimann 1970) where each trait was divided by body size (Supplemental Information).

To determine the extent to which static and evolutionary allometry were concordant, we evaluated the directions in morphospace of both the evolutionary (species-level) and static (habitat-based) allometric trends. Specifically, we obtained the set of regression coefficients from both the phylogenetic multivariate regression and the multivariate analysis of covariance analyses above, and calculated the differences in angular direction between the evolutionary trajectory and the static allometry trend for each habitat group. The observed angles were then statistically evaluated relative to empirical sampling distributions obtained through permutation (RRPP), based on the common isometry model described above.

Next, to discern how allometric trends resulted in the evolution of distinct body forms, we examined changes in the body shape proportions across the phylogeny. Here we treated the head dimensions and limb dimensions separately, as allometric trends could potentially differ between

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these body regions due to differential functional or selective constraints (Kaliontzopoulou et al. 2010). Because both the head and limb data were multivariate, we first performed a partial least squares (PLS) analysis (Rohlf and Corti 2000) of the head traits versus SVL, and the limb traits versus SVL, to describe the direction of maximal covariation between each body region and size. We then measured the mean residuals of each species to the inferred allometric trend, which described the extent to which head and limb proportions of species were greater or smaller than expected for their body size. The species residuals were then mapped on the phylogeny of *Pristurus* using a Brownian motion model of evolution, to qualitatively evaluate shifts in head and limbs proportionality across the phylogeny for the group. Similarly, within-species patterns of static allometry were visualized by plotting regressions of PLS scores on SVL for both head and limb traits separately.

Finally, to relate within-species allometric trends with patterns of phenotypic diversification in the group we generated a phylomorphospace, based on a phylogenetic principal component analyses (PCA) on the size-standardized species means obtained from a phylogenetic regression (see Tejero-Cicuéndez et al. 2021a). Here, phenotypic similarities among species, relative to their phylogenetic relationships and habitat affiliations, were observed. Additionally, representative specimens (scaled to unit size) were also visually compared to aid in describing these trends. A similar phylomorphospace was constructed for species means not corrected for body size, and the phenotypic disparity among species means in each habitat was calculated and subsequently compared (Supplemental Information). All analyses were conducted in R 4.2.1 (R Core Team 2022), using `RRPP` version 1.3.1 (Collyer and Adams 2018, 2022) and `geomorph` 4.0.4 (Baken et al. 2021) for statistical analyses and the `tidyverse` version 1.3.0 [Wickham2019], `phytools` version 0.7-77 (Revell 2012), and a modified version of the function `ggphylomorpho` [https://github.com/wabarr/ggphylomorpho] for data manipulation and visualization, as well as scripts written by the authors (Supplemental Information).

Results

Using phylogenetic regression, we found significant evolutionary allometry in body form across species ($N_{sp} = 25$; $F = 217.9$; $Z = 5.53$; $P < 0.001$). Likewise, when allometry in body form was examined across individuals, a similar pattern was observed ($N_{ind} = 687$; $F = 7910.8$; $Z = 9.20$; $P < 0.001$). Further, the vectors of regression coefficients between the two analyses were highly correlated ($\rho = 0.94$) and were oriented in nearly parallel directions in morphospace ($\theta = 1.49°$). This revealed that the pattern of multivariate allometry across individuals was concordant with macroevolutionary trends of interspecific allometry among species of *Pristurus* across the phylogeny.

Our analyses also exposed significant differences in the allometry of body form among *Pristurus* utilizing distinct habitats (Table 1). Further, pairwise comparisons of multivariate allometric vectors revealed that patterns of static allometry in each habitat differed significantly from isometry, indicating the presence of multivariate allometry in each (Table 2). Additionally, comparisons identified that ground-dwelling *Pristurus* displayed the most distinct allometric trend as compared with *Pristurus* occupying both the rock and tree habitats (Table 2; Figure 2). Here, regression coefficients of each trait versus size (Supplemental Information) revealed that ground-dwelling *Pristurus* exhibited strong positive allometry for all head and limb traits (i.e., $\beta > 1.0$). By contrast, rock and tree-dwelling *Pristurus* displayed negative allometry (i.e., $\beta < 1.0$) for head traits, and were more varied for limb traits; with rock-dwelling *Pristurus* displaying positive limb allometry (though less extreme than that of ground-dwelling taxa), whereas limb scaling in tree-dwelling taxa was isometric (Supplemental Information). Thus, these findings implied that larger individuals of ground-dwelling *Pristurus* species displayed disproportionately larger heads and limbs, as compared with large individuals in taxa utilizing other habitat types. Multivariate visualizations of these multivariate allometric trends (Figure 2) confirmed these statistical findings, and indicated that the allometric trajectory in ground-dwelling *Pristurus* was more extreme as compared with either rock- or tree-dwelling *Pristurus*.

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Examination of patterns of trait covariation revealed strong levels of morphological integration within each habitat type ($Z_{ground} = 3.97$; $Z_{rock} = 3.72$; $Z_{tree} = 2.15$). Further, two-sample tests revealed that the strength of morphological integration was significantly greater in ground-dwelling *Pristurus* than either those utilizing rock ($Z_{ground-rock} = 6.59$; $P << 0.001$) or tree habitats ($Z_{ground-tree} = 11.17$; $P << 0.001$). Arboreal *Pristurus* displayed the lowest levels of integration, which were also significantly lower than in the rock habitat ($Z_{rock-tree} = 7.19$; $P << 0.001$). When size was accounted for in the data, levels of integration dropped considerably, though the overall pattern and differences among habitat groups remained the same (Supplemental Information).

Comparisons of evolutionary allometry with static allometry in each habitat revealed substantial concordance between allometric trends at these hierarchical levels. Here, vectors of regression coefficients representing static allometry within habitat groups were oriented in very similar directions with the regression vector representing evolutionary allometry, with small pairwise angles between them ($\theta : 2.3° \rightarrow 5.9°$). Subsequent permutation tests indicated no differences between the static allometry vectors and the regression vector representing evolutionary allometry, indicating strong congruence between them (Table 3). Notably, static allometry in ground-dwelling *Pristurus* was most similar to trends of evolutionary allometry, displaying the smallest angular difference and largest effect size. Thus, static and evolutionary allometry trends were essentially parallel in this group, indicating a direct correspondence between the two. This result implied that phenotypic evolution across species aligned closely with directions of allometric variation within habitat groups at the individual level; namely that larger individuals and larger ground-dwelling species exhibited disproportionately larger heads and limbs, while smaller individuals and smaller ground-dwelling species displayed disproportionately smaller heads and limbs.

Mapping the residuals of species into the phylogeny showed that large ground-dwelling species displayed greater head proportions than large rock-dwelling species, who exhibited smaller heads relative to body size (Figure 3A). Conversely, the opposite pattern was observed when comparing small species utilizing these habitats: ground-dwelling species showed small relative head proportions while rock-dwelling species displayed generally larger head proportions. In

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contrast, limb shape showed more variable patterns. Although all large ground-dwelling species consistently displayed large relative limb proportions, large rock-dwelling species were more variable in this trait, with *P. insignis* exhibiting large and *P. insignoides* small limb proportions. For small species, shifts in relative limb proportions seemed more independent of habitat utilization, since there were differences in limb residuals both within rock- and ground-dwelling species (Figure 3B). Visual inspection of static allometry trends within species (Figure 4) largely confirmed these patterns, illustrating that ground-dwelling species generally displayed steeper allometric patterns in head proportions as compared with rock-dwelling species. Overall there was general concordance across taxa in terms of trends of multivariate allometry, affirming that the association between evolutionary allometry and habitat-based static allometry was robust.

Viewing body shape differentiation in *Pristurus* in phylomorphospace (Figure 5) revealed broad overlap among habitat groups, though arboreal (tree-dwelling) species were somewhat more separated in morphospace. Rock-dwelling species occupied a slightly larger region of morphospace as compared with the other groups, though this pattern was not statistically significant (Supplemental Information). Intriguingly, when viewed in relation to body size, large *Pristurus* species were not localized to a particular region of morphospace, nor were smaller species. Instead, the largest rock-dwelling species were found in close proximity to the smallest ground-dwelling species, indicating that they were similar in overall body shape. Likewise, the smaller rock-dwelling species were found close to large ground-dwelling species in morphospace, indicating they displayed similar body shapes as well.

Finally, when representative specimens were scaled to a similar body size (Figure 6), the consequences of differences in allometric trends on body proportions became apparent. Here, larger ground-dwelling *Pristurus* species displayed disproportionately larger heads and limbs as compared with large *Pristurus* species utilizing other habitat types. Conversely, smaller rock-dwelling *Pristurus* species were found to have disproportionately larger heads and limbs as compared with smaller *Pristurus* ground-dwelling species. These patterns corresponded closely with those identified in morphospace (Figure 5), where large ground-dwelling species were similar in body

form to small rock-dwelling species, while small ground-dwelling species were similar in body form to large rock-dwelling species (Figure 6). Thus, synthesizing the patterns revealed in the phylomorphospace with those from the other analyses revealed that the same body shape could be obtained in different ways, as determined by subtle differences in allometric slope across habitats, combined with body size differences. As such, species with similar body shapes displayed differing overall size, were found in distinct habitats, and exhibited different allometric trends.

Discussion

Elucidating the selective forces that generate patterns of phenotypic diversity is a major goal in evolutionary biology. For species that utilize distinct habitats, disentangling the causes of phenotypic differentiation across those habitats is essential for our understanding of how natural selection operates and how evolution proceeds. In this study, we evaluated the role of potential drivers of body shape differentiation in the geckos of the genus *Pristurus*. To this end, we compared allometric trends and levels of integration among *Pristurus* occupying distinct habitats, interrogated allometric patterns at both the static and evolutionary levels, and related these trends to diversification in body form. Our findings have several important implications for how ecological specialization, phenotypic integration, and body form evolution along allometric trajectories relate to patterns of phenotypic diversity generally, and the evolution of phenotypic diversification in *Pristurus* in particular.

First, our analyses revealed that patterns of body shape allometry and morphological integration are relatively distinct in ground-dwelling *Pristurus* lizards, as compared with *Pristurus* occupying other habitats. Specifically, we found that multivariate vectors of regression coefficients differed significantly from what was expected under isometry (Table 2) for taxa utilizing all habitat types (ground, rock, tree), indicating that in *Pristurus*, allometric scaling patterns predominate. Further, our interrogation of allometric trends revealed differences between habitat types, where ground-dwelling *Pristurus* displayed steeper (i.e., positively allometric) trends for both head and

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limb traits, while rock and tree-dwelling taxa displayed shallower (negatively allometric) trends for head traits and more varied patterns for limb proportions. Biologically, these patterns revealed that not only does shape differ between large and small *Pristurus*, but this pattern differs across habitat types. Specifically, large ground-dwelling *Pristurus* present disproportionately larger heads and longer limbs relative to large individuals in other habitats, while small ground-dwelling *Pristurus* exhibit disproportionately smaller heads and shorter limbs (Figure 3). These findings are consistent with previous work at the macroevolutionary level (Tejero-Cicuéndez et al. 2021a), where large ground species were also found to display disproportionately large heads and long limbs.

Second, our findings revealed that rock-dwelling *Pristurus* show converse pattern, where smaller individuals displayed relatively larger heads, while larger individuals have smaller heads relative to their body size. These allometric patterns are also corresponded with findings at macroevolutioanry scales (Tejero-Cicuéndez et al. 2021a), where similar patterns at the species level were observed. Tejero-Cicuéndez et al. (2021a) also performed habitat ancestral estimation, finding that the rock habitat was the most likely ancestral condition in the group, with subsequent colonization of *Pristurus* to ground habitats. When patterns of allometry are viewed through this lens, it suggests the hypothesis that habitat shifts from rock-dwelling to ground-dwelling incurred a concomitant evolutionary shift in allometric trajectories (sensu Adams and Nistri 2010) as well. Indeed, our analyses are consistent with this hypothesis, as allometric trends are inferred to be more rock-like towards the root of the *Pristurus* phylogeny (Figure 3), with subsequent shifts along branches leading to ground-dwelling species. This further suggests that the segregation in body size and shape through differential allometric relationships across habitats responds to adaptive dynamics concerning the colonization of new habitats. Thus, in *Pristurus*, there is support for the hypothesis that colonization of ground habitats has been a trigger for morphological change (Tejero-Cicuéndez et al. 2021a), as there appears to be a link between shifts in allometric trajectories as a result of habitat-induced selection, and differential patterns of body shape observed across taxa.

Another important finding of our study was the strong concordance between static allometry

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across individuals and evolutionary allometry among *Pristurus* species. Our analyses revealed small pairwise angles between static and evolutionary allometry vectors, indicating that allometric trends at these two hierarchical levels were oriented in similar directions and were essentially parallel. As such, size-associated changes in body shape among individuals were predictive of evolutionary shifts across taxa at higher macroevolutionary scales. This in turn, suggests that body shape evolution in *Pristurus* follows an allometric line of least resistance (sensu Marroig and Cheverud 2005). In other empirical systems, a similarly tight correspondence between static and evolutionary allometry has also been observed (e.g., Marroig and Cheverud 2005; Firmat et al. 2014; Voje et al. 2014; Brombacher et al. 2017; Marcy et al. 2020), though the trend is not universal across all taxa or traits (see Klingenberg and Zimmermann 1992; Voje et al. 2022). Nonetheless, when such trends are present, they imply that allometric trajectories impose a prevailing influence on the magnitude, direction, and rate of phenotypic change across the phylogeny. Our work in *Pristurus* contributes to the growing literature on this topic, and suggests that perhaps such patterns may be more widespread.

Given the observation that static and evolutionary allometry in *Pristurus* are so concordant, an obvious question is: why might this be the case? One possible explanation is that when genetic covariation remains relatively constant, selection on body size will generate an evolutionary allometric trajectory along the trend described by static allometry (Lande 1979, 1985; see discussion in Pélabon et al. 2014). Here, allometry effectively acts as a constraint on evolutionary change, as size-associated shape changes at one hierarchical level are linked to changes at another level (Voje et al. 2014, 2022; Pélabon et al. 2014). Further, when this is the case, one may also expect high levels of phenotypic integration in traits associated with body size changes. Indeed, our analyses reveal precisely this pattern in *Pristurus*, with the highest levels of integration in the group (ground-dwelling) whose static allometry is most similar to that of evolutionary allometry. Thus, our results reveal that patterns of trait covariation are more constrained in ground-dwelling species, such that their differences in body form are most likely found along the primary allometric axis. When viewed in this light, integration and allometry may thus be interpreted as potential driver that facilitates morphological change, as they provide a phenotypic pathway through adaptive

lines of least resistance that enable rapid evolutionary changes in particular phenotypic directions but not in others (sensu Navalón et al. 2020; Felice et al. 2018). The fact that ground-dwelling species in *Pristurus* have been found to have the widest phenotypic disparity, greatest range of body sizes, and highest rates of morphological evolution (Tejero-Cicuéndez et al. 2021a) are all consistent with this hypothesis, and suggest that in this group, integration describes the path of morphological evolution along allometric lines of least resistance.

Finally, interpreting the observed patterns of phenotypic integration and allometry relative to habitat-specific differences helps to shed light on the possible pathways by which phenotypic diversity in *Pristurus* has evolved. For instance, prior work on this system (Tejero-Cicuéndez et al. 2021a) revealed that the colonization of new ecological habitats elicited strong ecological selection and phenotypic responses. This was particularly true of the invasion of ground habitats, where ground-dwelling species displayed the largest variation in body size in the genus. This observation implies some level of ecological selection on body size. In lizards, the ecological context in which species exist is known to play a pervasive role in body size evolution (e.g., Meiri 2008; James and M'closkey 2004), as it does in other animals too (Bergmann 1847; Calder 1983; Peters 1983; LaBarbera 1989; Olson et al. 2009). While to date this has not been thoroughly explored in *Pristurus*, **the evolutionary patterns revealed by our analyses suggest that the body size diversity in this clade obeys at least in part to ecological selection. Besides the already discussed morphological processes in ground and rock habitats, this is further supported by the seemingly restricted phenotyipc space of arboreal species (Figures 3 and 5), consistent with convergent evolution and ecological selection.** Furthermore, our study identified the presence of strong integration and allometric trajectories, such that evolutionary changes in body size elicit corresponding changes in body shape. However, these trends differed significantly across habitats, implying that, at evolutionary scales, these trends serve to channel phenotypic responses to selection, but do so in differing directions for the different habitat groups. This, in turn, suggests that *Pristurus* species occupying different habitats display differing combinations of body size with body shape. The evolutionary consequence of ecological selection is that species have evolved similar shapes (Figure 6), but do so in differing habitats, and at different

body sizes (Figure 5). Therefore, the phenotypic diversity observed in *Pristurus* is the result of a complex interplay between ecological selection, body size differentiation, and differing allometric trajectories in the group.

Ultimately, our study delves into the mechanisms underlying specific observed morphological diversity, providing evidence for a determinant role of the ecological context in shaping the evolution of such diversity. These results have important implications, inasmuch as they reflect the fundamental nexus between morphology and ecology, which lies at the core of much of the development of evolutionary theory.

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564   evolvability of complex organisms. Nature Reviews Genetics 12:204–213.

Table 1: Multivariate analysis of covariance describing variation in body form in *Pristurus*.

	Df	SS	MS	Rsq	F	Z	Pr(>F)
svl	1	516.036559	516.0365588	0.9203096	10188.69842	9.490057	0.001
habitat	2	6.218510	3.1092552	0.0110902	61.38957	9.322480	0.001
svl:habitat	2	3.974307	1.9871536	0.0070879	39.23464	7.077264	0.001
Residuals	681	34.491245	0.0506479	0.0615124			
Total	686	560.720622					

Table 2: Pairwise comparisons of multivariate static allometry for each habitat group. Comparisons with the vector of multivariate isometry are included. Displayed are: pairwise angular differences (θ_{12}), their associated effect sizes ($Z_{\theta_{12}}$), and significance levels obtained via permutation (RRPP).

	Ground	Rock	Tree	Isometry
Angle				
Ground	0			
Rock	6.629	0		
Tree	8.095	3.628	0	
Isometry	5.034	5.901	7.189	0
Effect Size				
Ground	0			
Rock	7.004	0		
Tree	2.1	-0.408	0	
Isometry	7.673	7.357	1.779	0
P-value				
Ground	1			
Rock	0.001	1		
Tree	0.027	0.673	1	
Isometry	0.001	0.001	0.042	1

Table 3: Pairwise comparisons of multivariate evolutionary allometry versus static allometry for each habitat group. Pairwise angular differences between evolutionary and static allometry (θ_{ES}), their associated effect sizes ($Z_{\theta_{ES}}$), and significance levels are displayed.

	θ_{ES}	$Z_{\theta_{ES}}$	P-value
Evol. vs. Ground	2.370732	-4.2568194	1.000
Evol. vs. Rock	4.552735	0.8700497	0.191
Evol. vs. Tree	5.955487	0.2093241	0.405

Figures

Figure 1. Linear Measurements used in this study. SVL = snout-vent length, TL = trunk length, HL = head length, HW = head width, HH = head height, Lhu = humerus length, Lun = ulna length, Lfe = femur length, Ltb = tibia length (for details see Tejero-Cicuéndez et al. 2021a).

Figure 2. Plot of regression scores and predicted lines representing the relationship between linear body measurements and size (SVL). Individuals are colored by habitat use: ground (beige), rock (dark purple), and tree (magenta). Isometric trend represented by the dashed line.

Figure 3. Traitgrams showing the evolution of body size (SVL) through time based on the phylogenetic tree of *Pristurus*. Colors represent an evolutionary mapping of residuals from phylogenetic regressions describing the relationship of (A) head morphology versus body size, and (B) limb proportions versus body size (see text for descriptions). Species names are colored by habitat use: ground (beige), rock (dark purple), and tree (magenta).

Figure 4. Patterns of static allometry for each species for head traits (upper panel) and limb traits (lower panel). Species are separated by their habitat groups and colored by the magnitude of their regression slope (red: steeper slopes, blue: shallower slopes).

Figure 5. Phylomorphospace of *Pristurus*, based on residuals from a phylogenetic regression of body measurements on size (SVL). Species means are colored by habitat use: ground (beige), rock (dark purple), and tree (magenta). Large and small rock-dwelling and ground-dwelling are highlighted with darker colors to highlight their differentiation and relative positions in morphospace.

Figure 6. Representative specimens from large and small *Pristurus* species, colored by habitat use: ground (beige) and rock (dark purple). Specimens are scaled to a common body size (SVL) to emphasize the relative differences in limb and head proportions. Original scale shown as the gray bar.
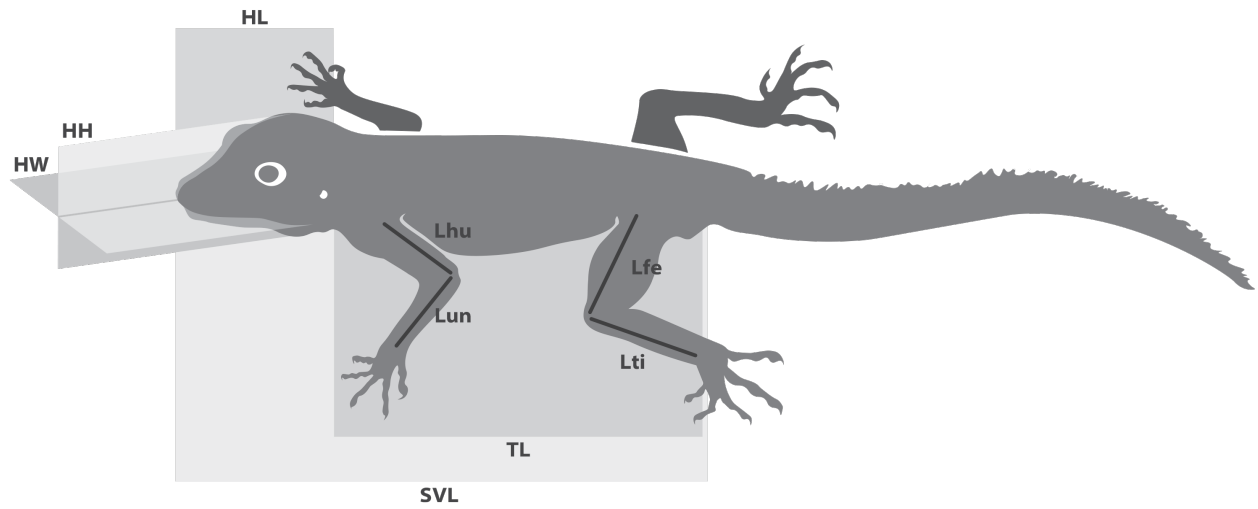
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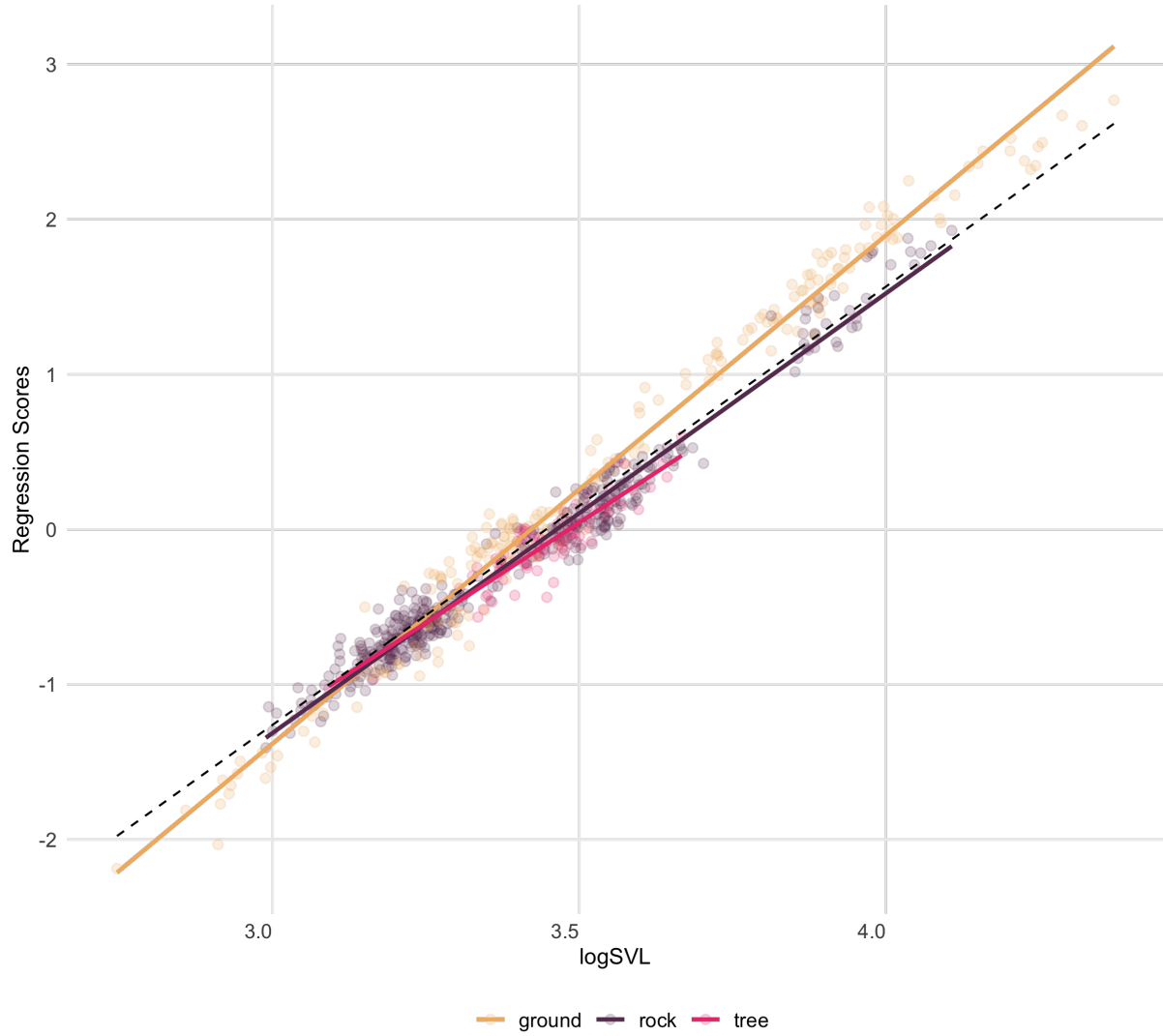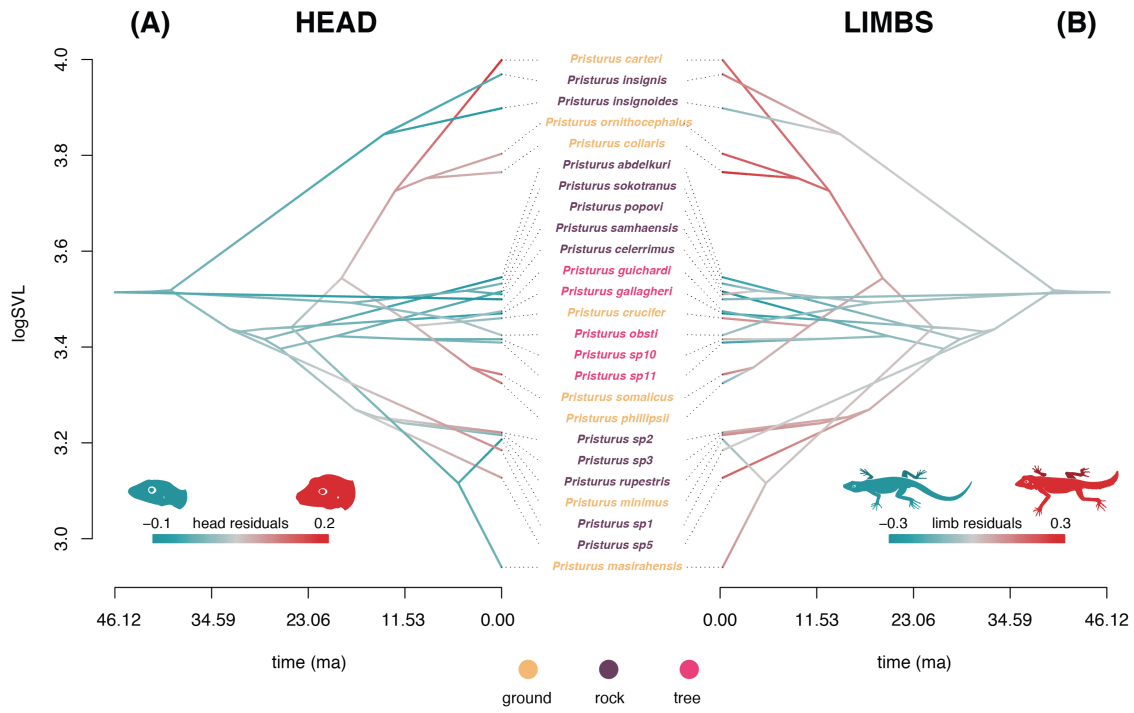
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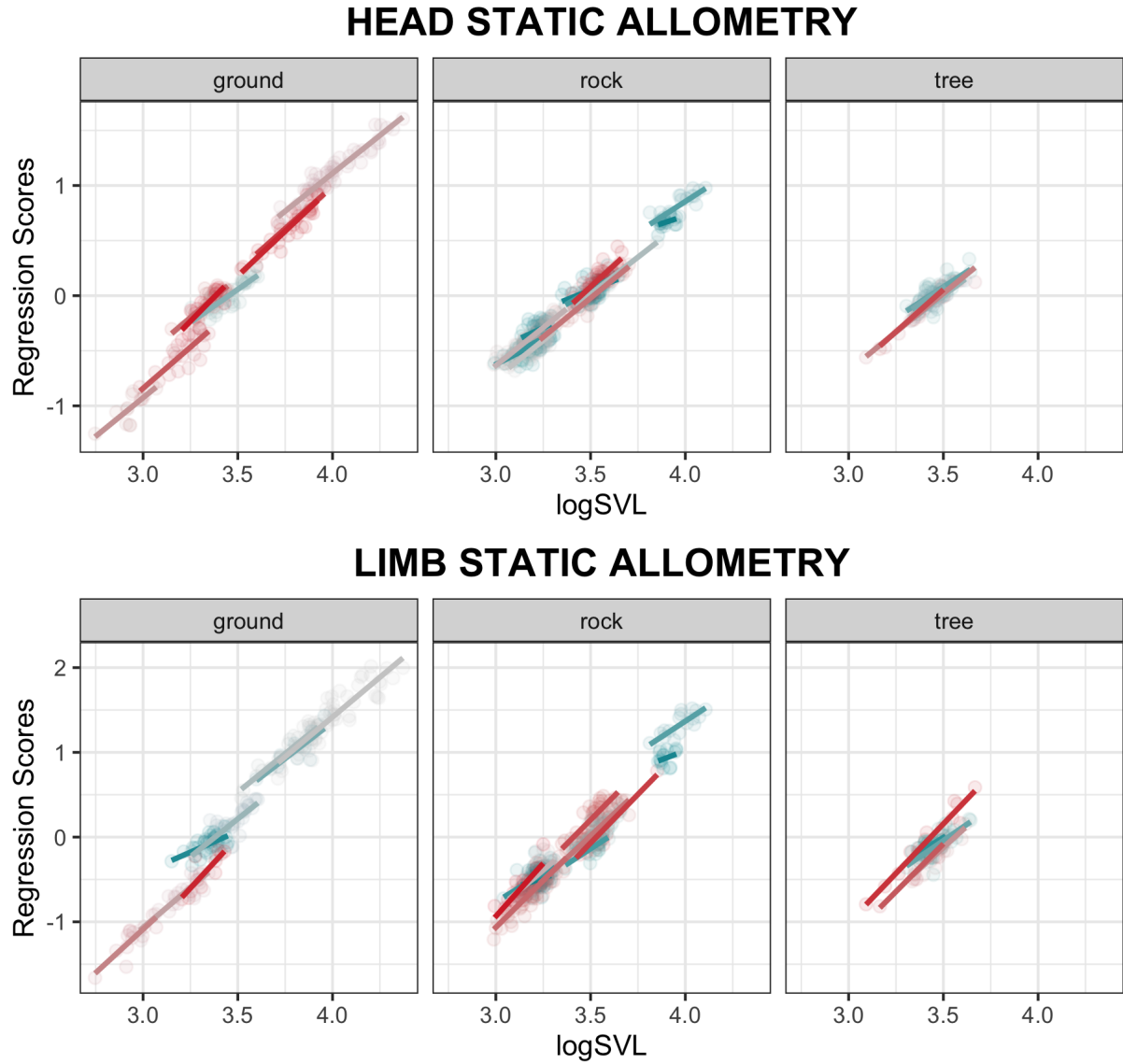
HEAD STATIC ALLOMETRY

LIMB STATIC ALLOMETRY

Figure 4: Patterns of static allometry for each species for head traits (upper panel) and limb traits (lower panel). Species are separated by their habitat groups and colored by the magnitude of their regression slope (red: steeper slopes, blue: shallower slopes).
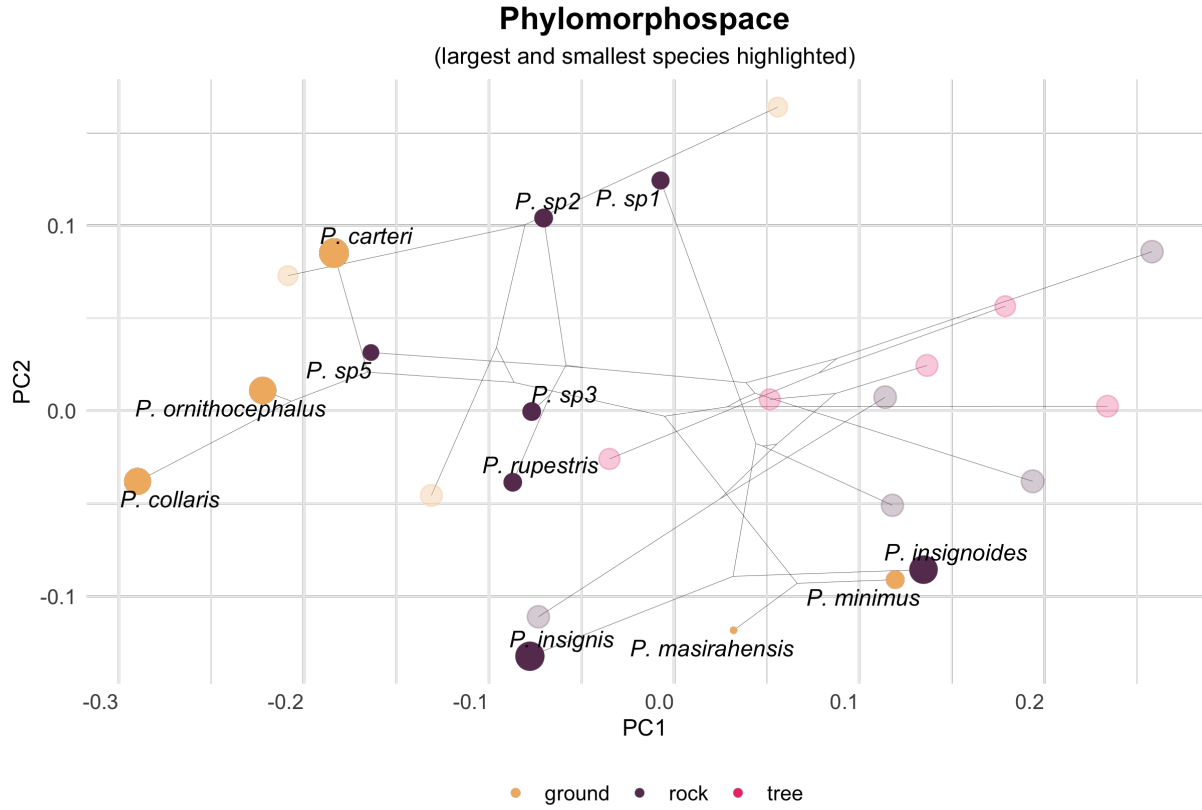
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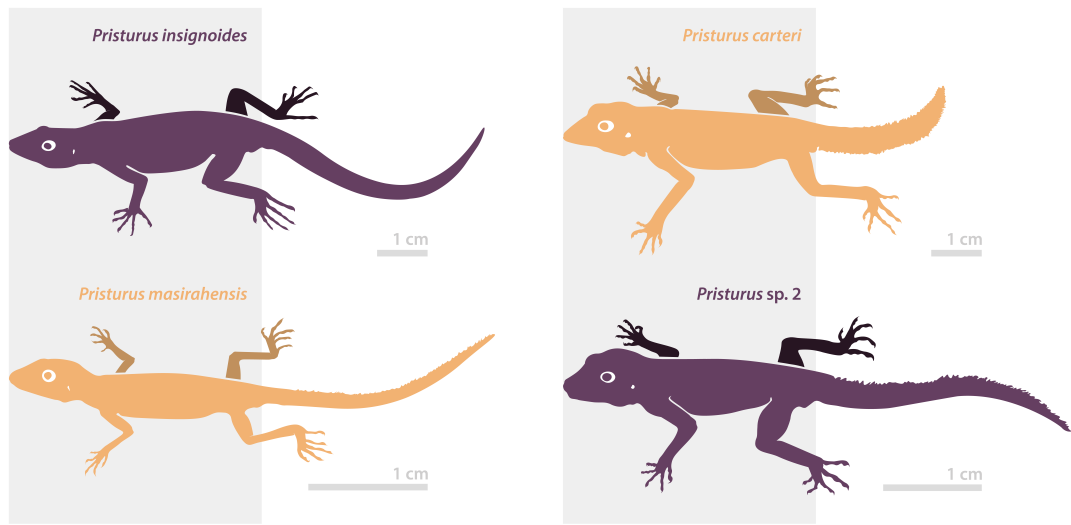
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