



Exploring, improving, and evaluating anchored hybrid enrichment data support for relationships within the Family Cicadidae

Chris Owen
Computational Biology Institute
The George Washington University

Coauthors:
Beth Wade, Dave Marshall, Kathy Hill, Geert Goemans,
Russ Meister, Alan Lemmon, Emily Lemmon, Krushnamegh Kunte,
and Chris Simon

Outline

1. Lessons learned from transcriptome phylogenomic datasets
2. Dealing with the unknown: what should the phylogeny look like and what are these sequences?
3. Model violation and gene filtering
4. Gene tree / species tree estimation
5. Exploring tree space

Lessons learned from Hemiptera transcriptome phylogenomic datasets

Taxon & Ortholog Sampling

Outgroups

- Thysanoptera: 5 species
- Phthiraptera: 1 species
- Psocoptera: 1 species

Auchenorrhyncha

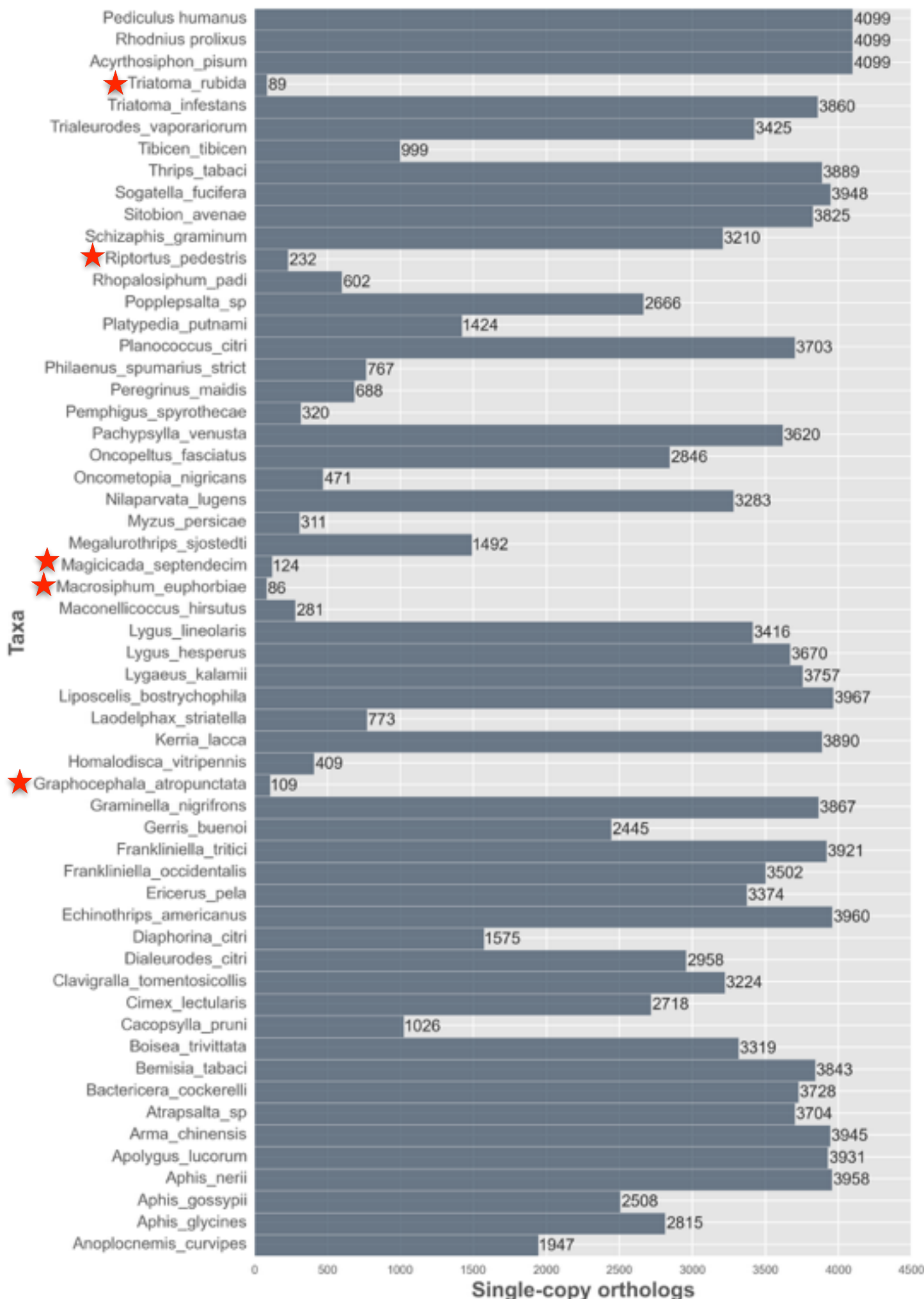
- Cicadoidea: 5 species
- Cercopoidea: 1 species
- Membracoidea: 4 species
- Fulgoroidea: 4 species

Heteroptera

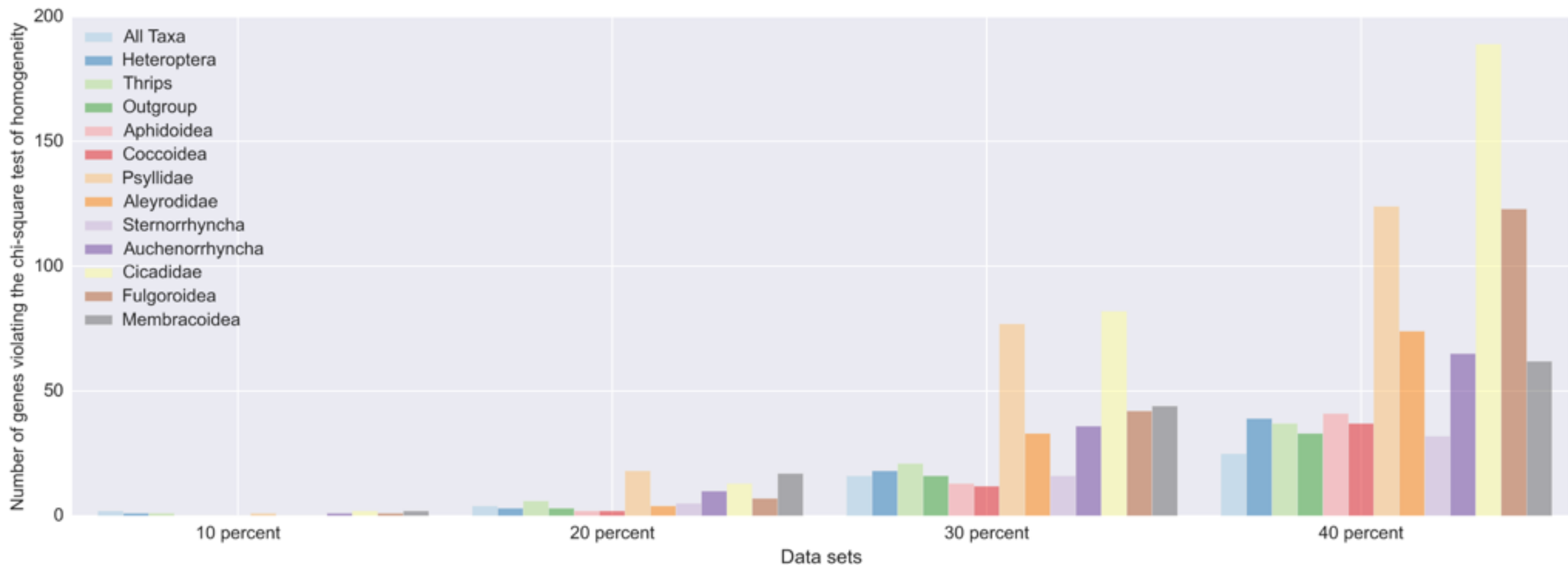
- Pentatomoidea: 1 species
- Coreoidea: 4 species
- Lygaeoidea: 2 species
- Cimicoidea: 1 species
- Miroidea: 3 species
- Reduvioidea: 3 species
- Gerroidea: 1 species

Sternorrhyncha

- Coccoidea: 4 species
- Aphidoidea: 10 species
- Psylloidea: 4 species
- Aleyrodidae: 3 species

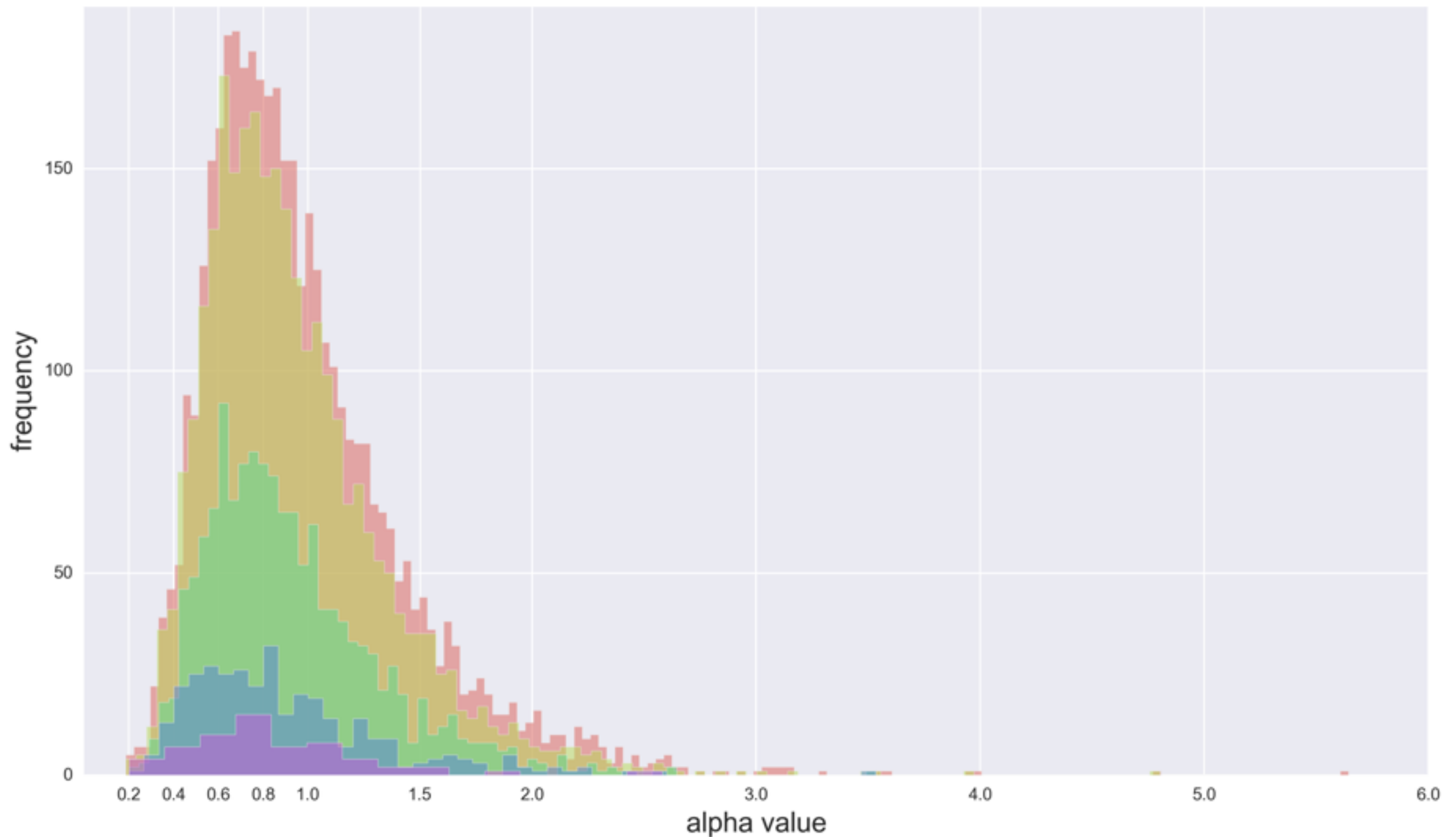


Choosing the best genes: compositional bias



- Chi-square test among taxa and higher taxa ($p < 0.5$)
- Suffers from type 2 error (Foster 2004)

Choosing the best genes: among site rate variation

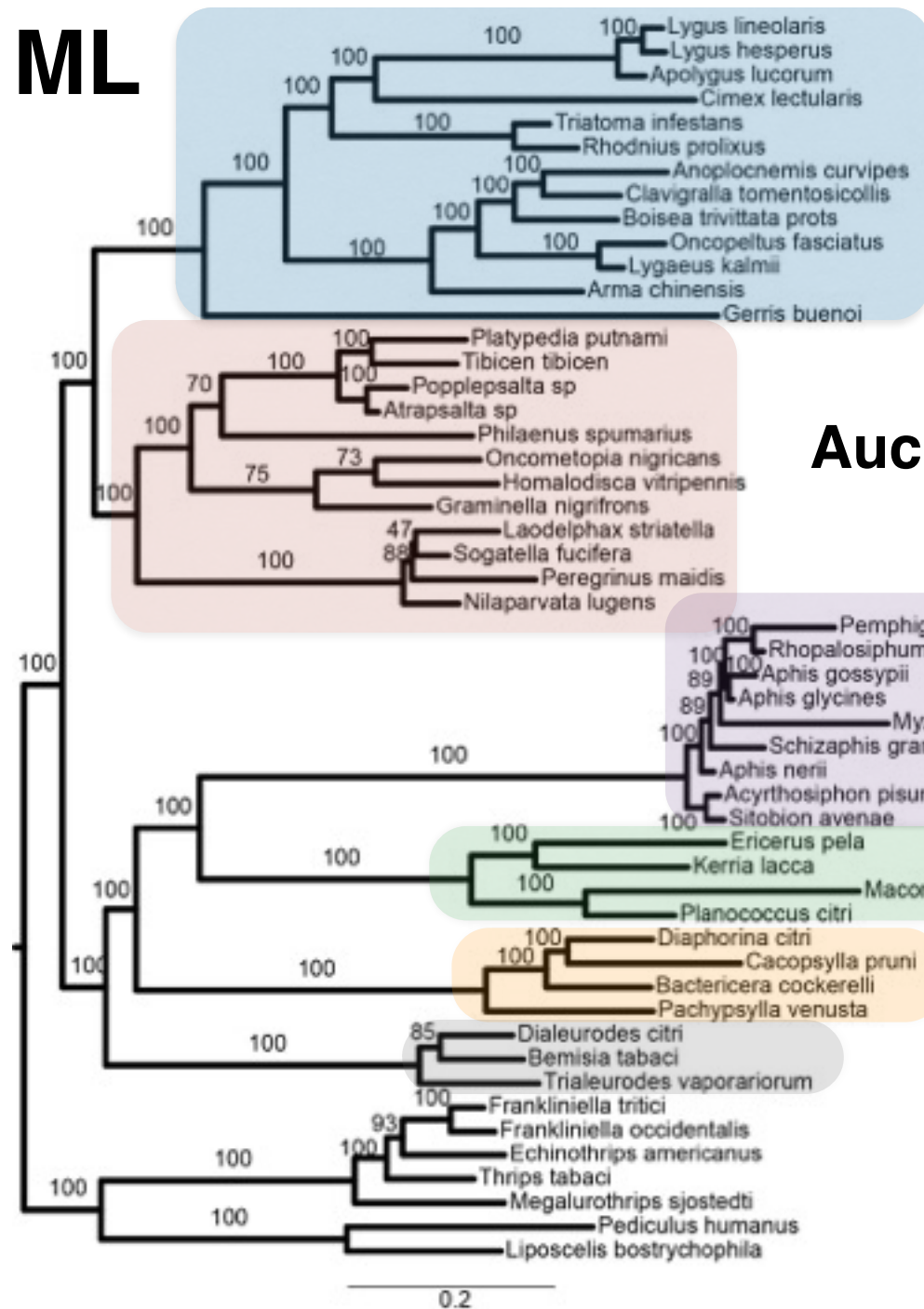


- removed genes alpha value < 1 (Yang 1994)

Hemiptera phylogeny: most curated dataset

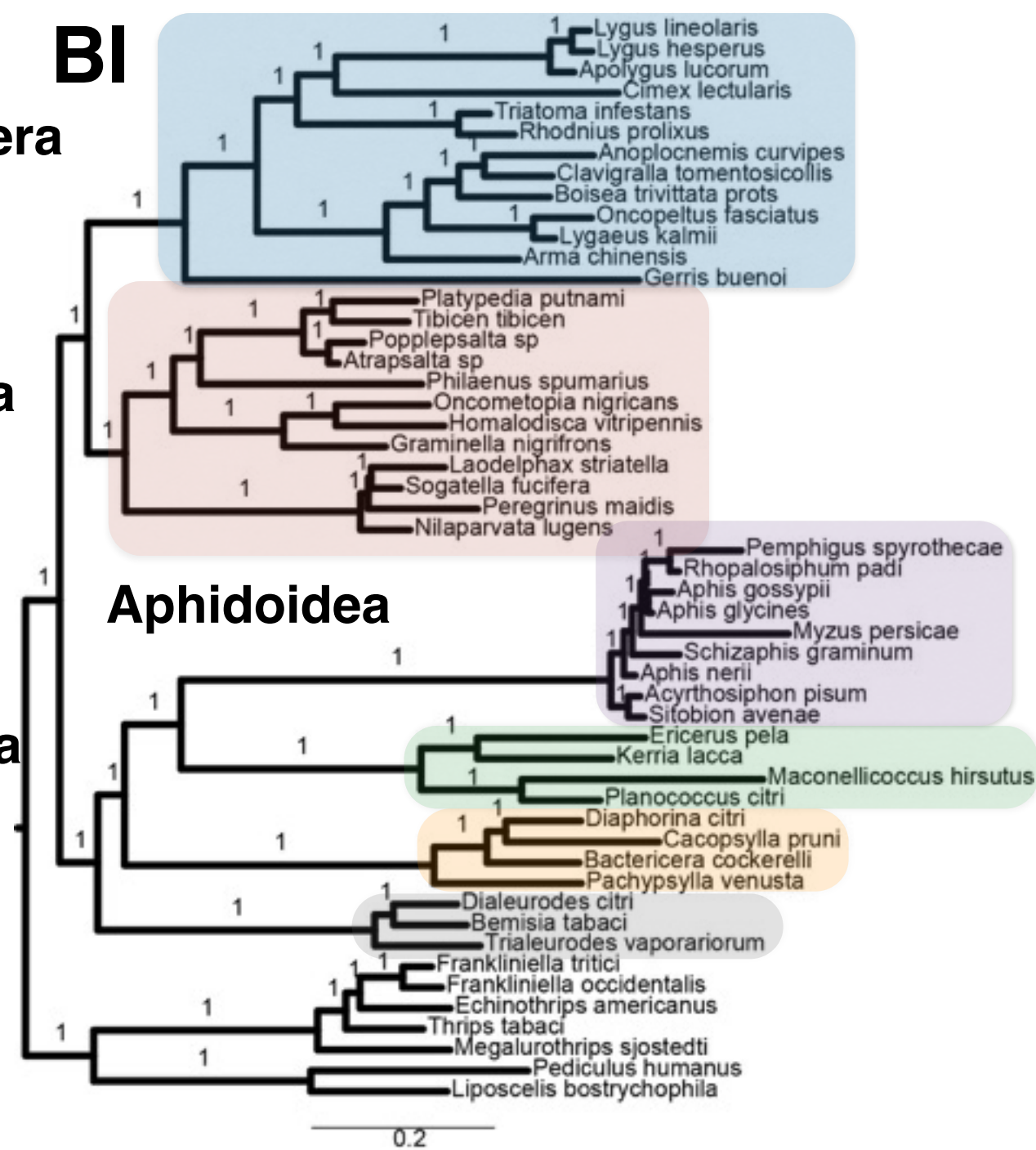
Alignment: 463 genes; 106,740 AA; 52 taxa

ML



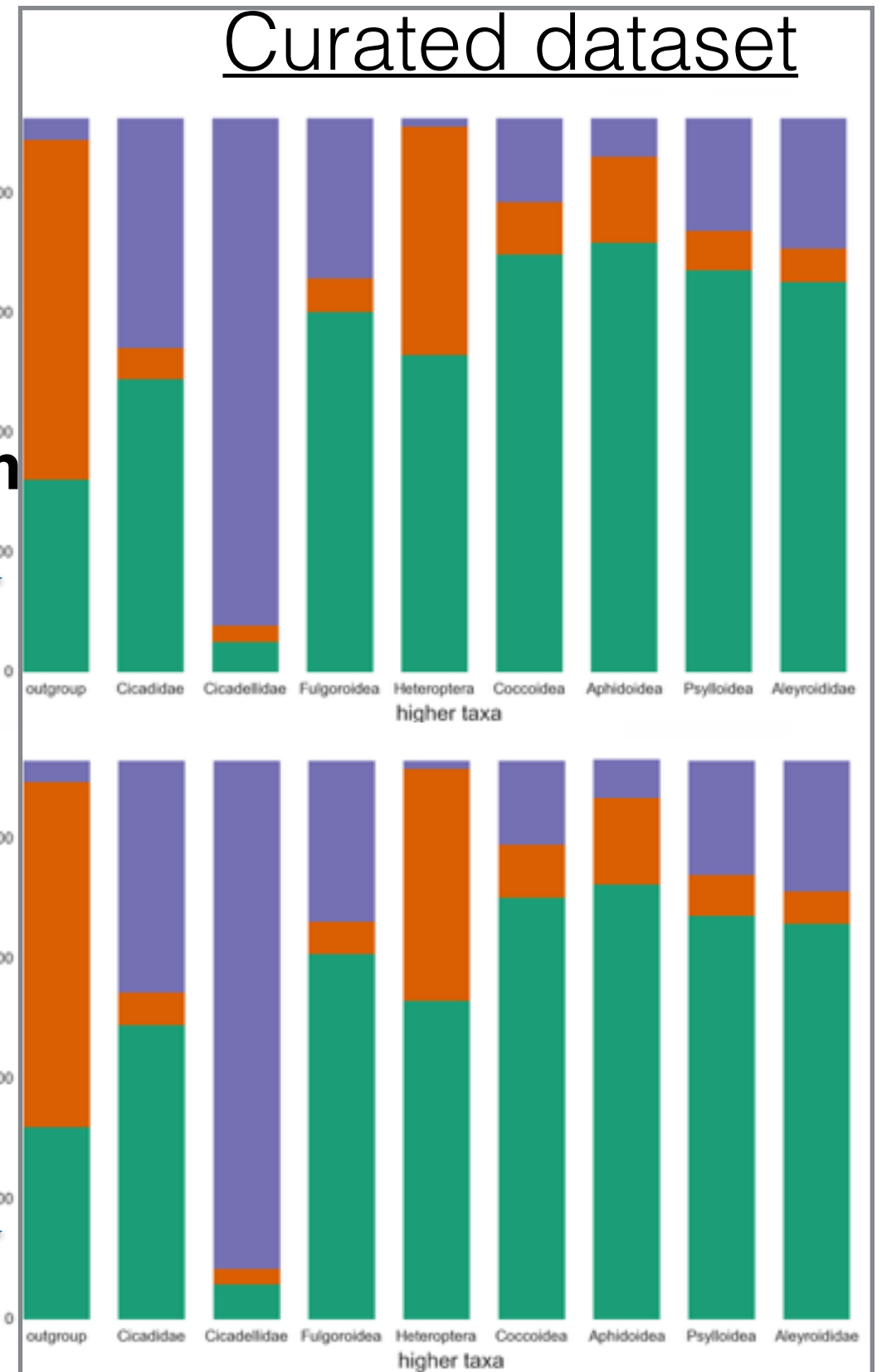
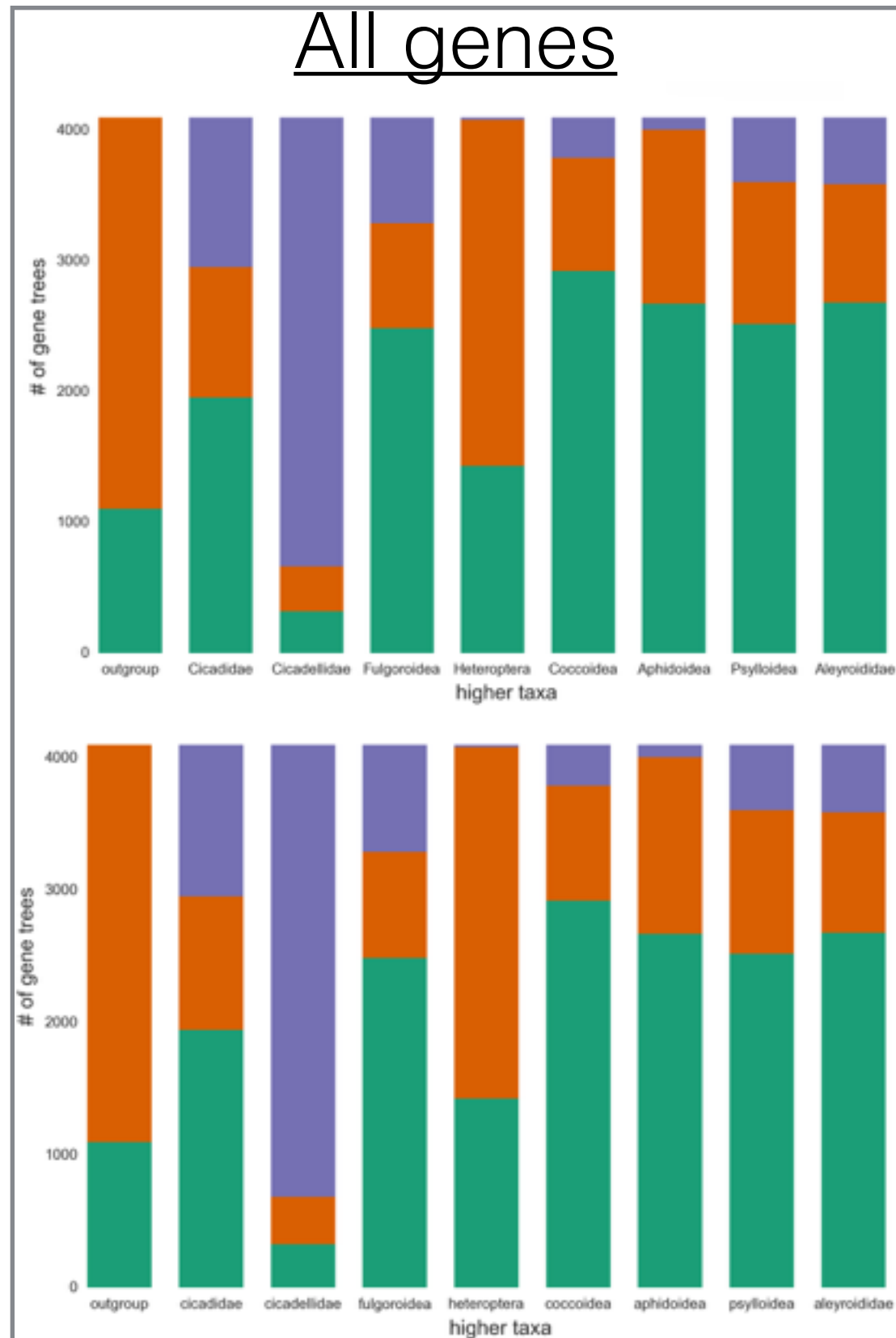
BI

Heteroptera



Comparison of monophyly among datasets

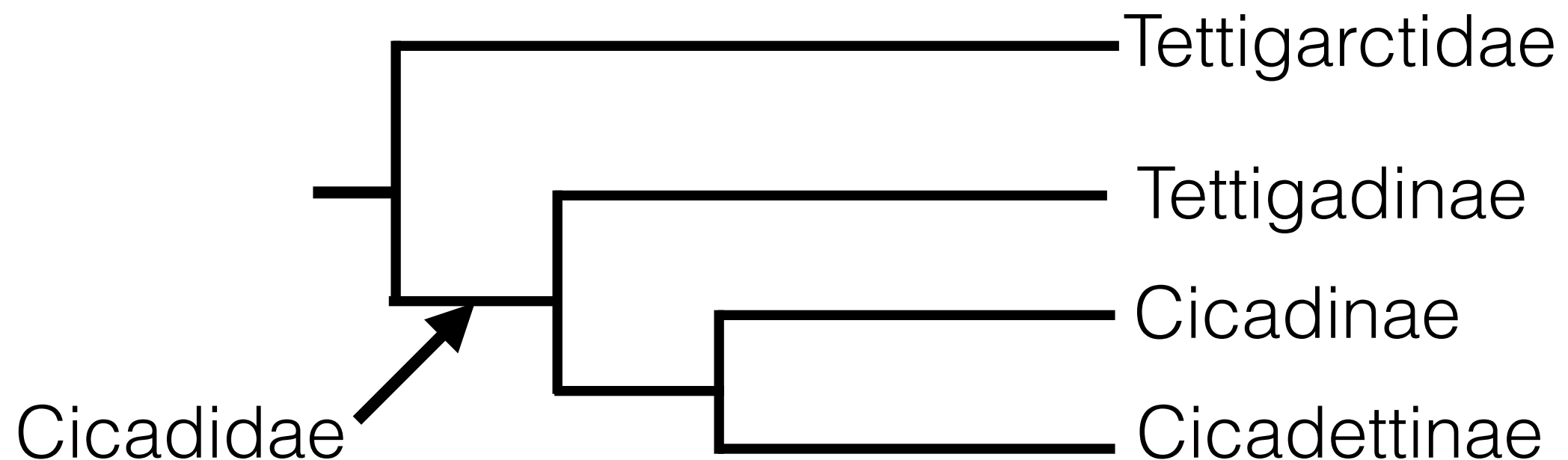
monophyletic non-monophyletic single sp.



Cicadidae hybrid capture phylogenomics

Dealing with the unknown: what should the phylogeny look like?

- No molecular hypotheses of subfamily and tribal relationships
- Moulds (2005) proposed subfamily relationships and Australian tribal relationships (117 morphological characters)





Gene matrix occupancy

- 150 loci; 87 taxa; ~50k bp
- 2 taxa < 90 loci
- 2 taxa 90 < loci < 100
- 1 taxon with 150 loci

Dealing with the unknown: what are these loci?

Pipeline

1. Blast cds transcripts to loci or map transcriptome short reads to loci using bowtie2
2. Use MACSE (Ranwez et al. 2011) for first alignment
3. Use Muscle for refinement (*-refine*) to clean it up

Results

147 loci are a combination of coding and non-coding

3 loci are non-coding UTR's

Sequence partitioning, modeling, and phylogeny estimation

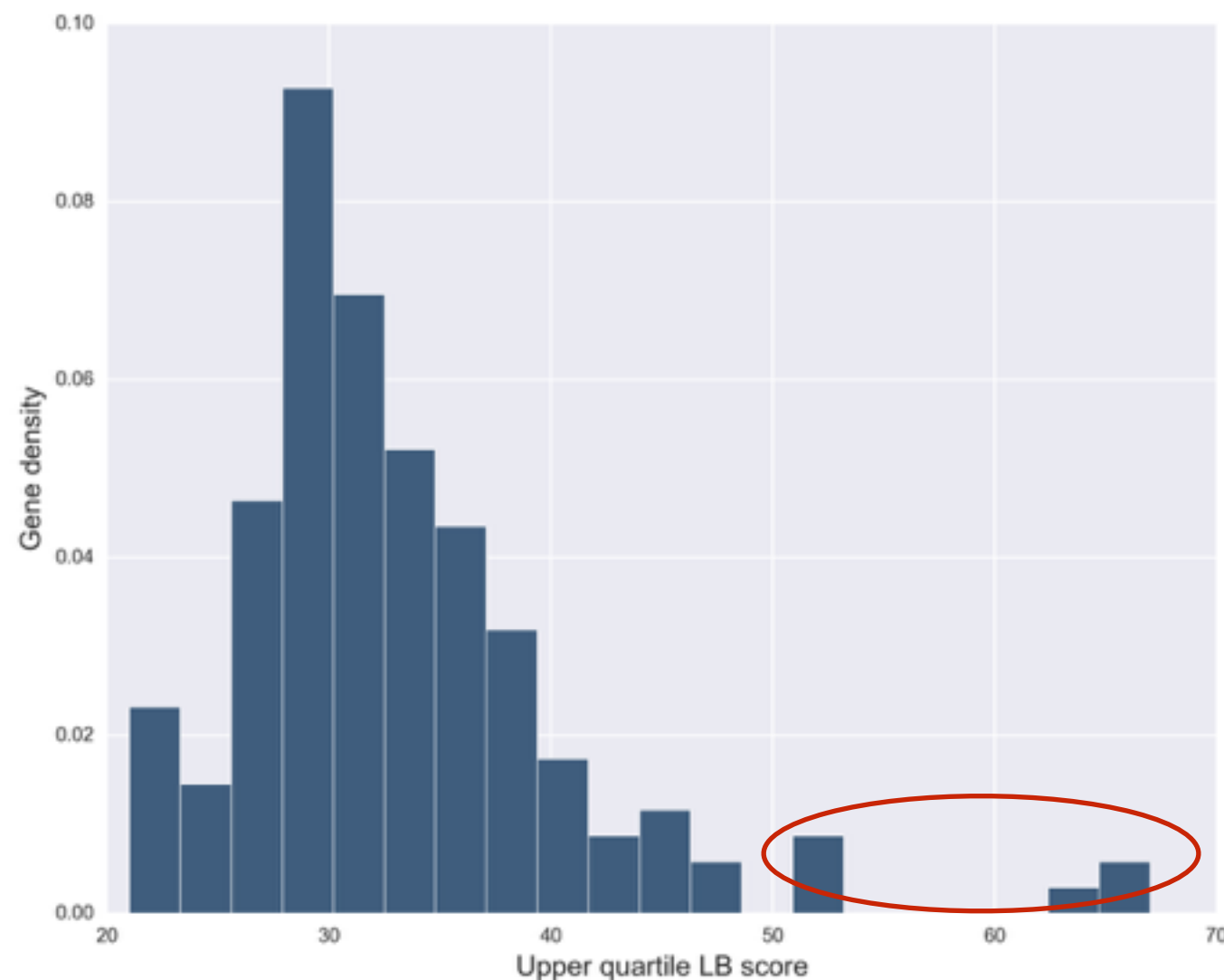
1. Each gene partitioned by coding PartitionFinder and non-coding
2. Models estimated in PartitionFinder
3. Gblocks / no Gblocks
4. Phylogenies:
 - Partitioned gene trees: Garli
 - Concatenated matrices (including k-means cluster modeling (Frandsen et al. 2015)): RAxML
 - Concatenated partitioned matrices: RAxML
 - Gene tree / species tree methods: Astral

Gene filtering: base composition



- Chi-square test in BaCoCa (Kuck and Struck 2014)
- Cicadidae hybrid capture dataset: No significant differences at $p = 0.05 \rightarrow p = 0.20$

Gene tree filtering: removing loci with long branches



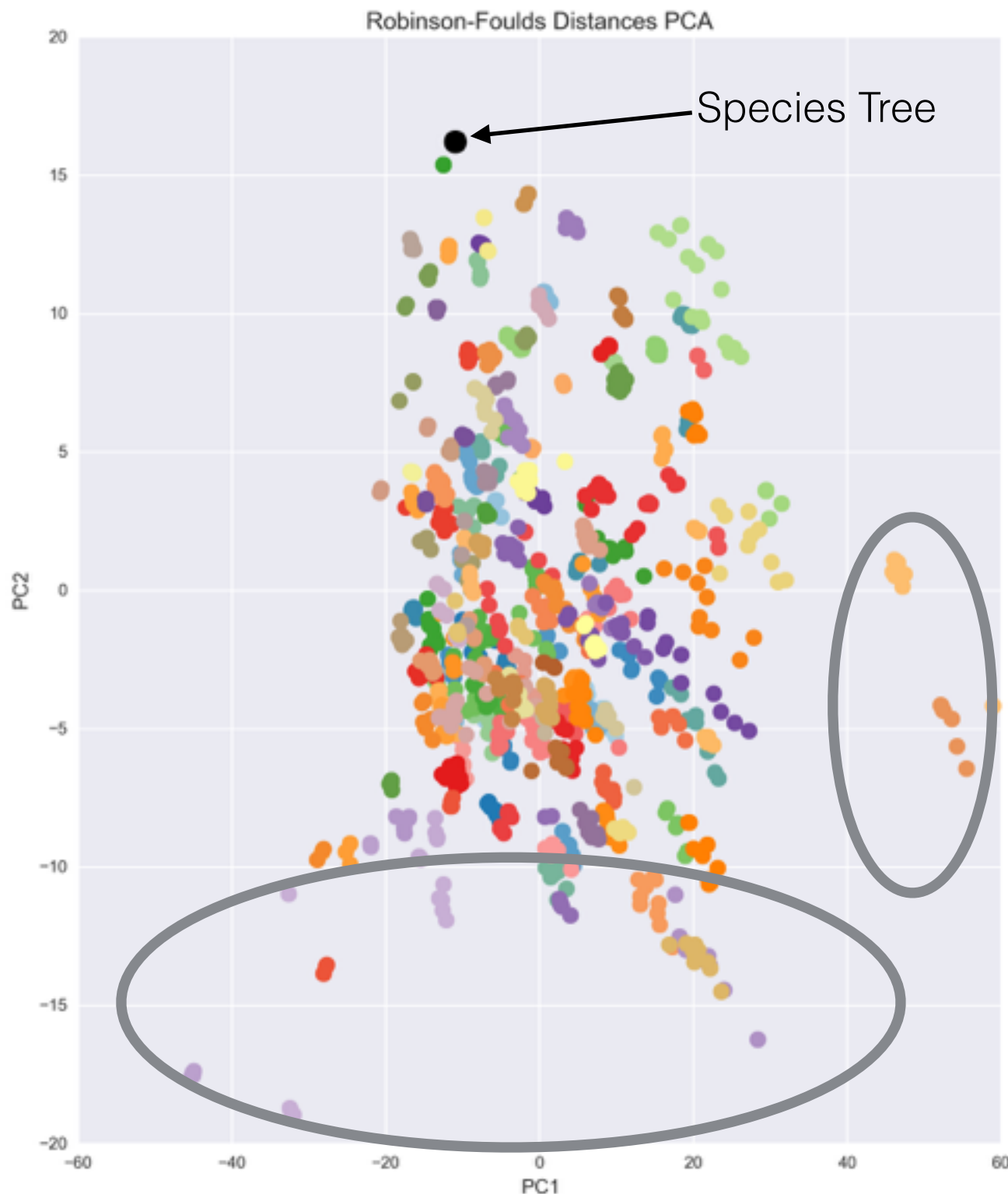
Long Branch Score

$$LB_i = \left(\frac{\overline{PD}_i}{\overline{PD}_a} - 1 \right) * 100$$

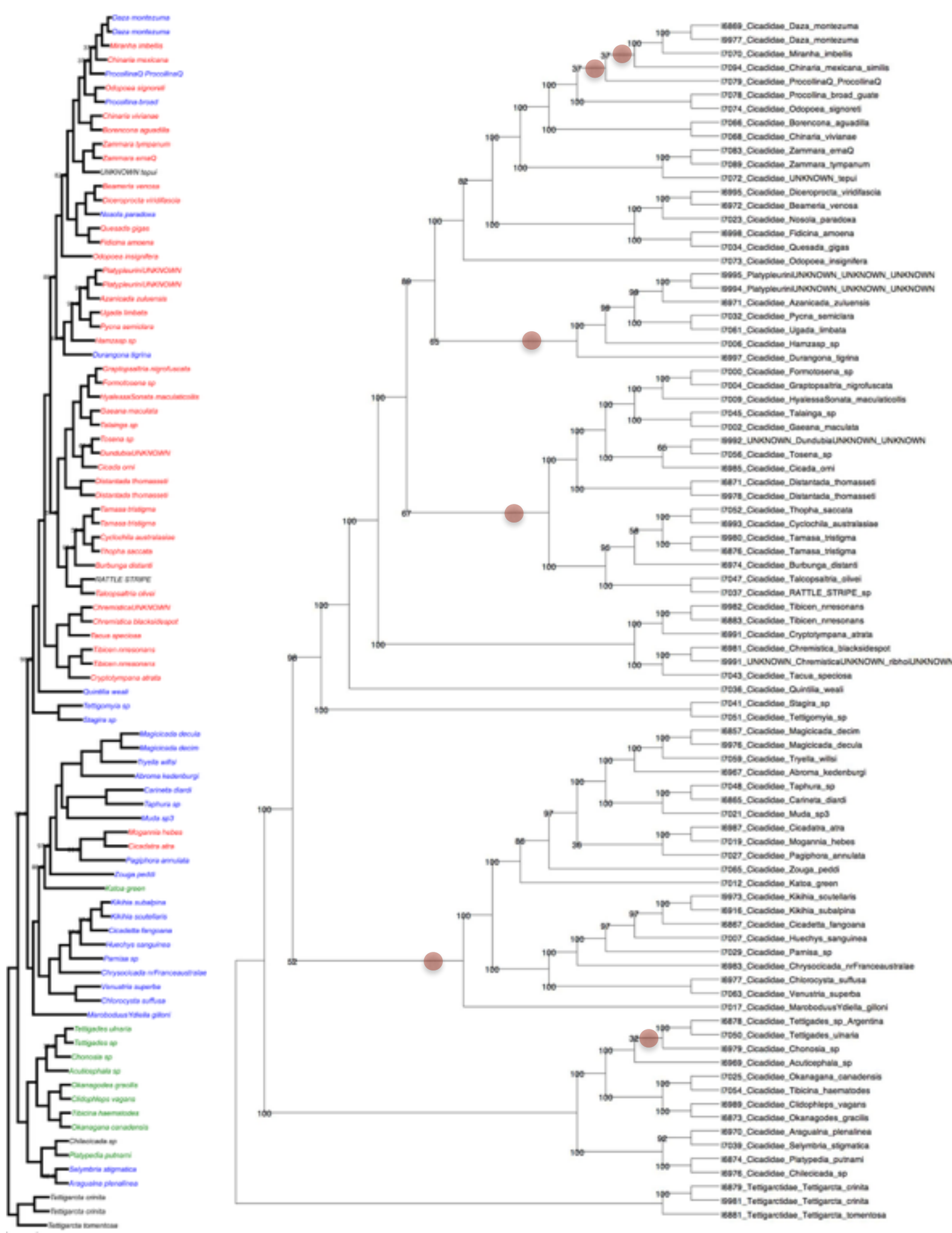
- mean pairwise patristic distance (PD) of a taxon to all other taxa in the tree relative to the avg. pairwise PD over all taxa

- LB score upper quartile of each partition in TreSpEx (Struck 2014)
- unrooted gene trees
- Brinkman & Philippe 2008; Bergsten 2005

Gene filtering: Robinson-Foulds distances

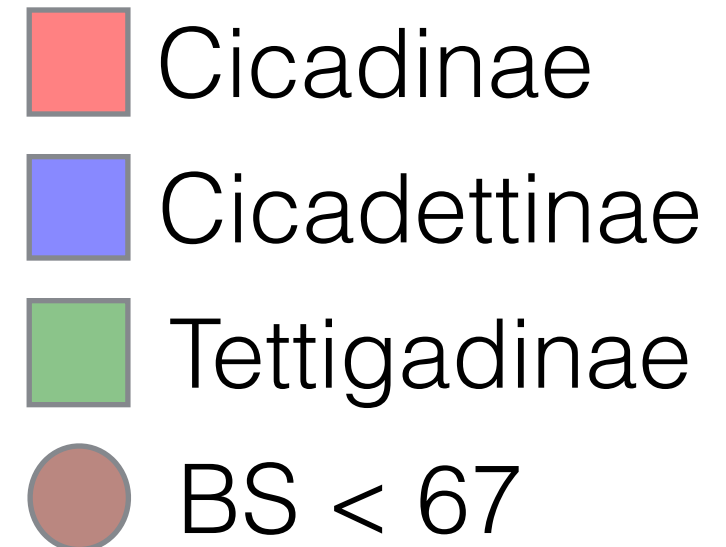


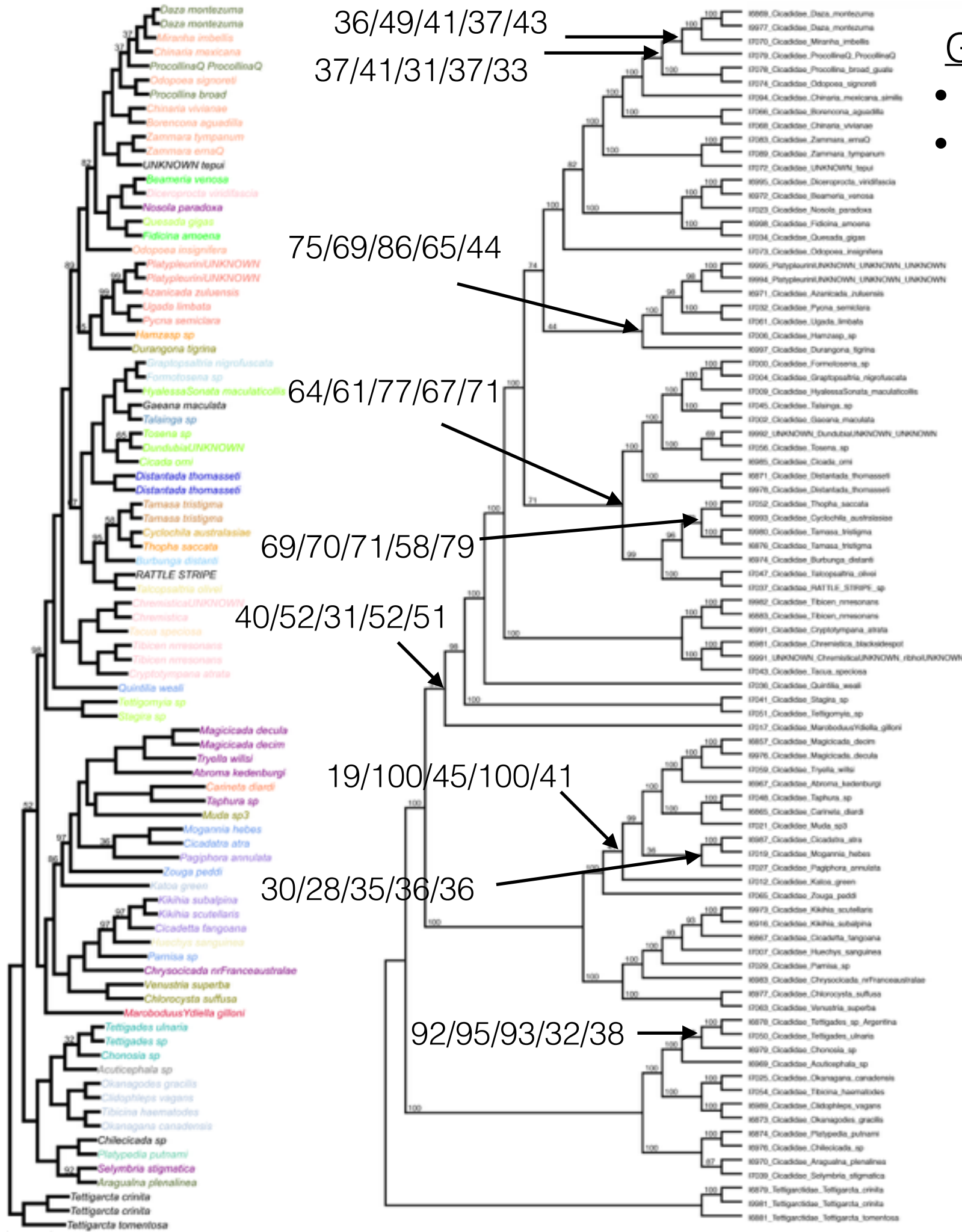
- Weighted Robinson-Foulds distances
 - shared bipartitions and sum of square differences in branch lengths
- 10 best trees from each gene tree search
- Species tree from RAxML partitioned concatenated search
- Removed 12 genes



Concatenated Tree

- 6 branches not supported by bootstrap support
- 2 unsupported branches are sister to larger clades
- RAxML gene partitioned





Gene filtering and alternative models

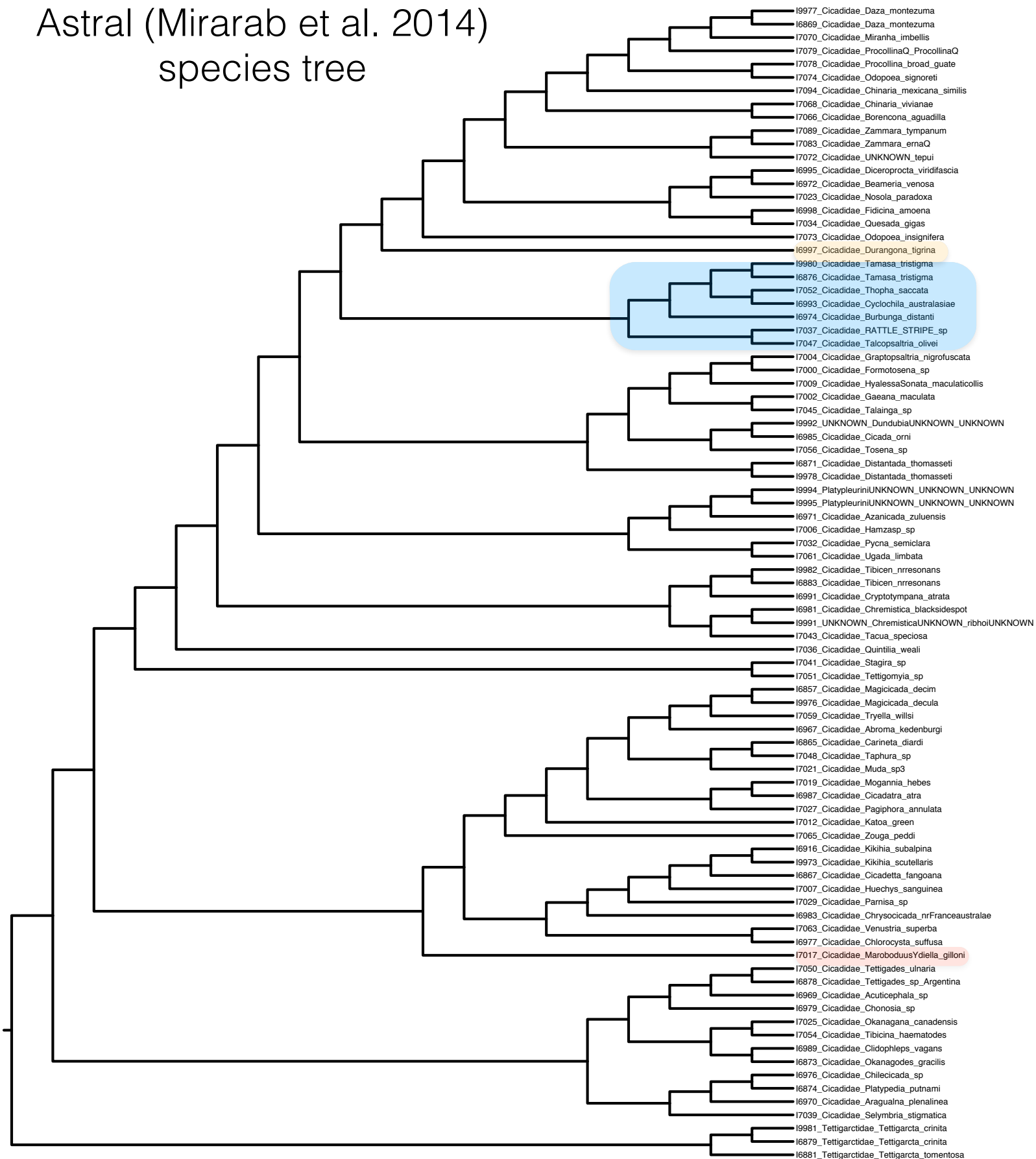
- all produce the same concat tree
- six unsupported branches still unsupported to varying degrees in addition to other branches

Bootstrap support values =
no filtering, one model /
Gblocks, partitioned/
Gblocks, K-means/
RF 12 loci rm, gene partitioned/
RF 12 loci rm, k-means partitioned

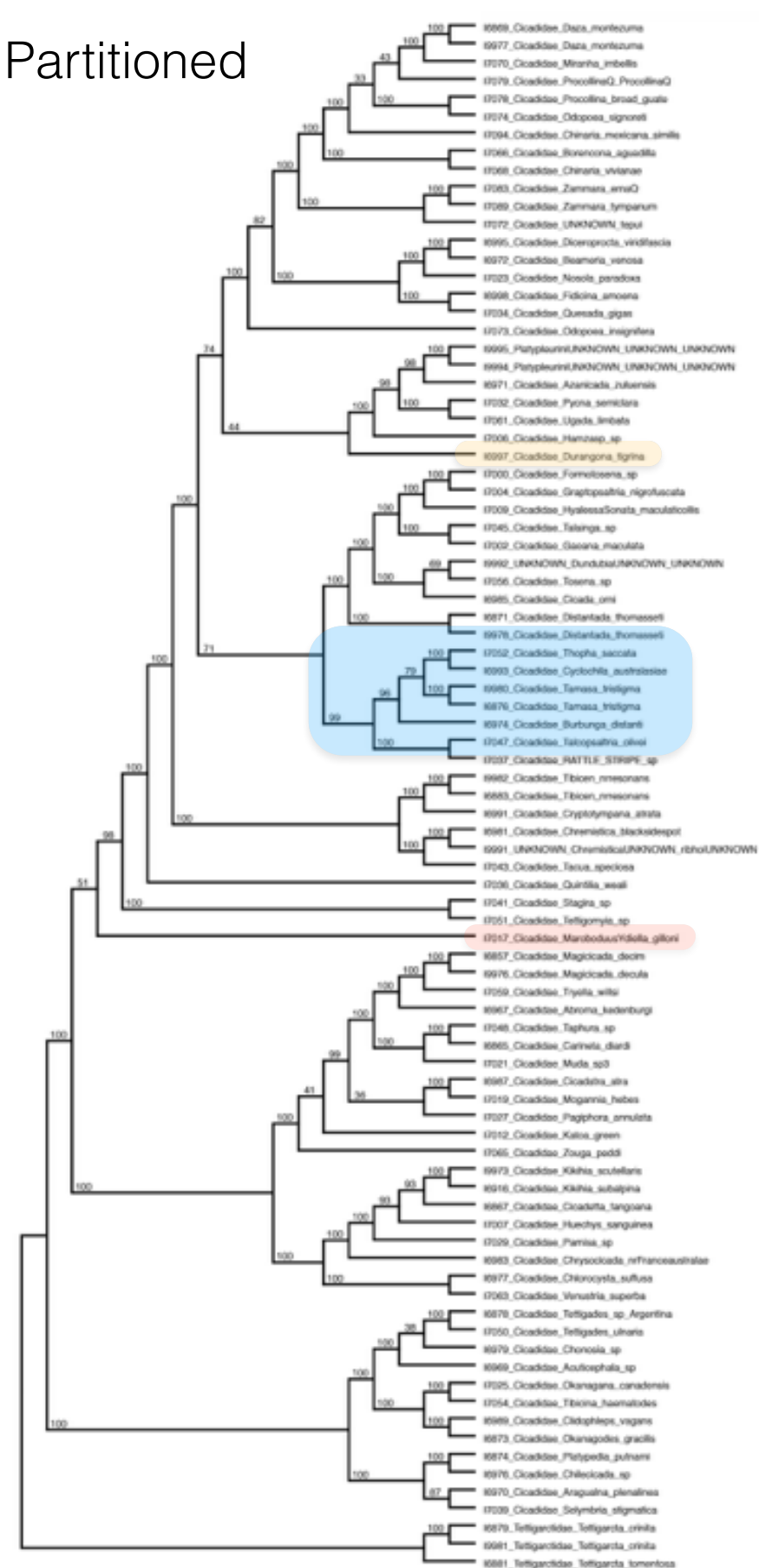
unique colors = tribes

Gene tree / species tree analysis

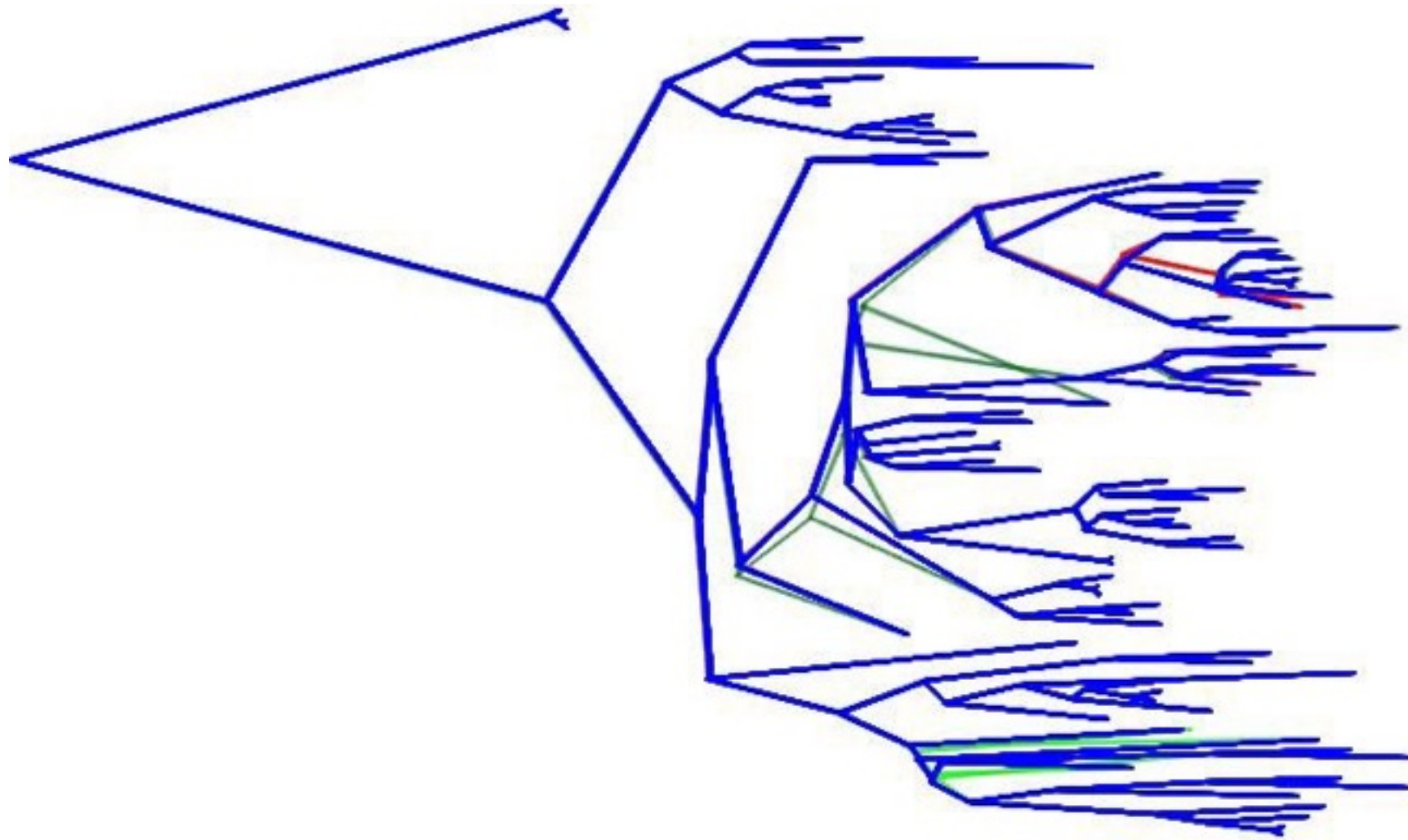
Astral (Mirarab et al. 2014)
species tree



RAxML Partitioned



Exploring tree space: highly divergent starting trees



- 100 random starting trees sharing no bipartitions from ML tree
- RAxML gene partitioned analyses

Conclusions

1. Most of the tree is supported, but some rogue taxa and clades
2. Higher taxonomy needs to be reexamined in light of well-supported relationships
3. Additional sensitivity analyses needed

Questions?