# 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

- 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

#### Pediculus humanus 4099 Rhodnius prolixus 4099 Acyrthosiphon pisum 4099 Triatoma rubida Triatoma infestans 3860 Trialeurodes vaporariorum 3425 Tibicen\_tibicen 999 Thrips\_tabaci 3948 Sogatella fucifera Sitobion avenae 3825 Schizaphis\_graminum 3210 Riptortus pedestris 232 Rhopalosiphum\_padi 602 Popplepsalta sp 2666 1424 Platypedia\_putnami Planococcus citri Philaenus spumarius strict 767 Peregrinus maidis 688 Pemphigus\_spyrothecae 320 Pachypsylla\_venusta 3620 Oncopeltus fasciatus 2846 471 Oncometopia\_nigricans Nilaparvata lugens 3283 Myzus\_persicae 311 Megalurothrips\_sjostedti 1492 Magicicada\_septendecim 124 Macrosiphum euphorbiae Maconellicoccus hirsutus 281 Lygus\_lineolaris 3416 Lygus\_hesperus Lygaeus\_kalamii 3757 Liposcelis\_bostrychophila 3967 Laodelphax\_striatella 773 Kerria lacca 3890 Homalodisca\_vitripennis 409 Graphocephala atropunctata 109 Graminella nigrifrons 3867 Gerris buenoi 2445 Frankliniella tritici 3921 Frankliniella occidentalis 3502 Ericerus\_pela 3374 Echinothrips\_americanus 3960 1575 Diaphorina\_citri Dialeurodes citri 2958 Clavigralla tomentosicollis 3224 Cimex\_lectularis 2718 1026 Cacopsylla\_pruni Boisea trivittata 3319 Bemisia\_tabaci 3843 Bactericera\_cockerelli 3728 Atrapsalta\_sp 3704 Arma chinensis 3945 3931 Apolygus lucorum Aphis nerii 3958 2508 Aphis gossypii Aphis glycines 2815 Anoplocnemis curvipes 1947 500 1000 Single-copy orthologs

## Taxon & Ortholog Sampling

#### **Outgroups**

Thysanoptera: 5 speciesPhthiraptera: 1 speciesPsocoptera: 1 species

#### **Auchenorrhyncha**

Cicadoidea: 5 speciesCercopoidea: 1 species

Membracoidea: 4 species

• Fulgoroidea: 4 species

#### <u>Heteroptera</u>

Pentatomoidea: 1 species

Coreoidea: 4 species

Lygaeoidea: 2 species

Cimicoidea: 1 species

Miroidea: 3 species

Reduvioidea: 3 species

• Gerroidea: 1 species

#### Sternorrhyncha

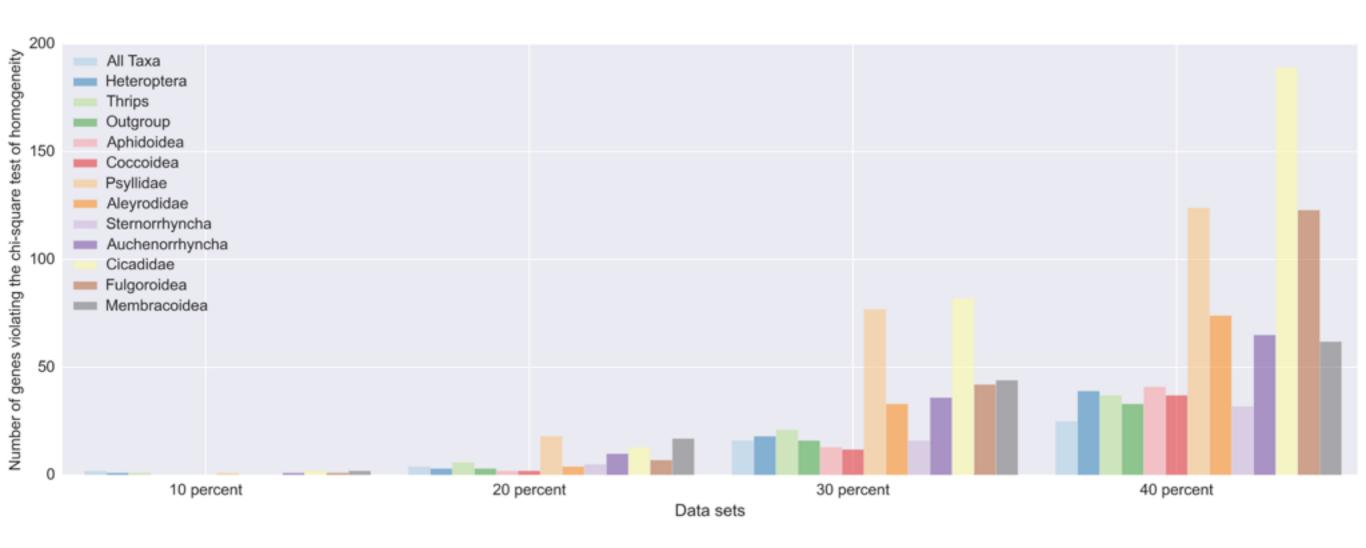
Coccoidea: 4 species

Aphidoidea: 10 species

• Psylloidea: 4 species

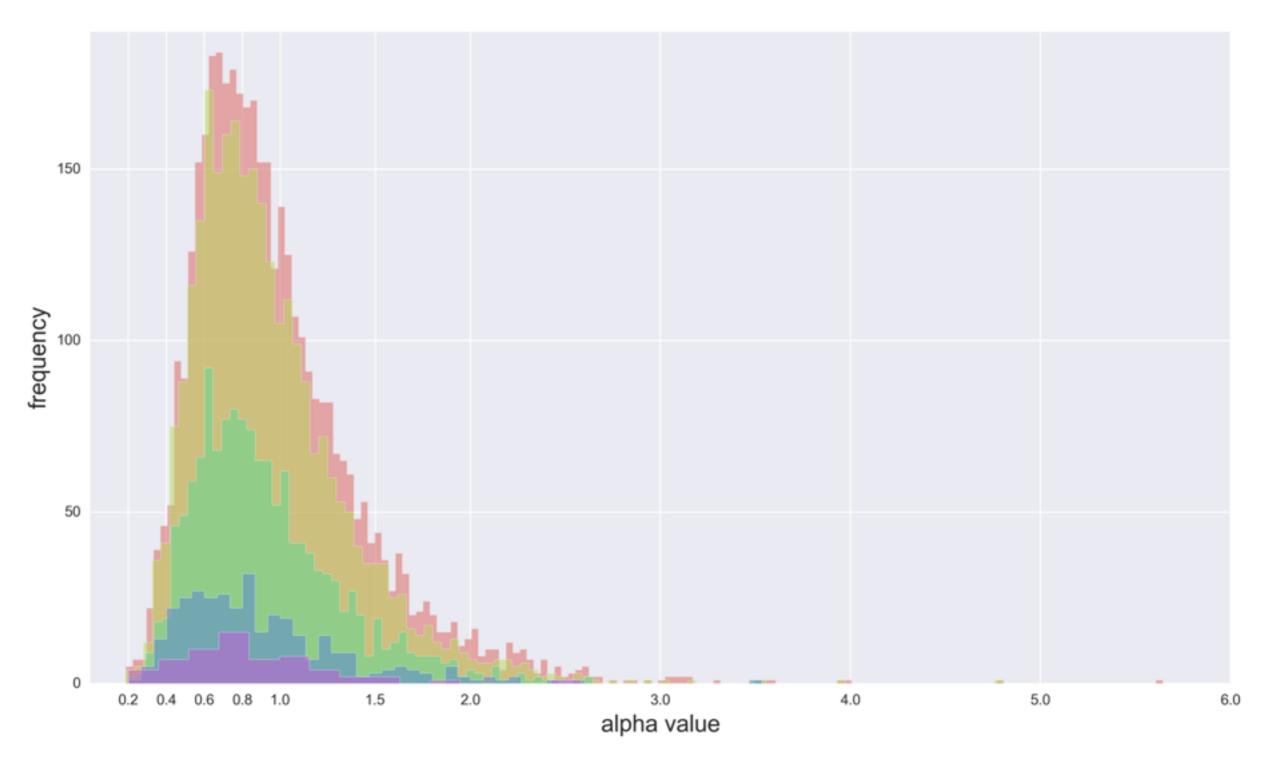
• Aleyrodidae: 3 species

### Choosing the best genes: compositional bias



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

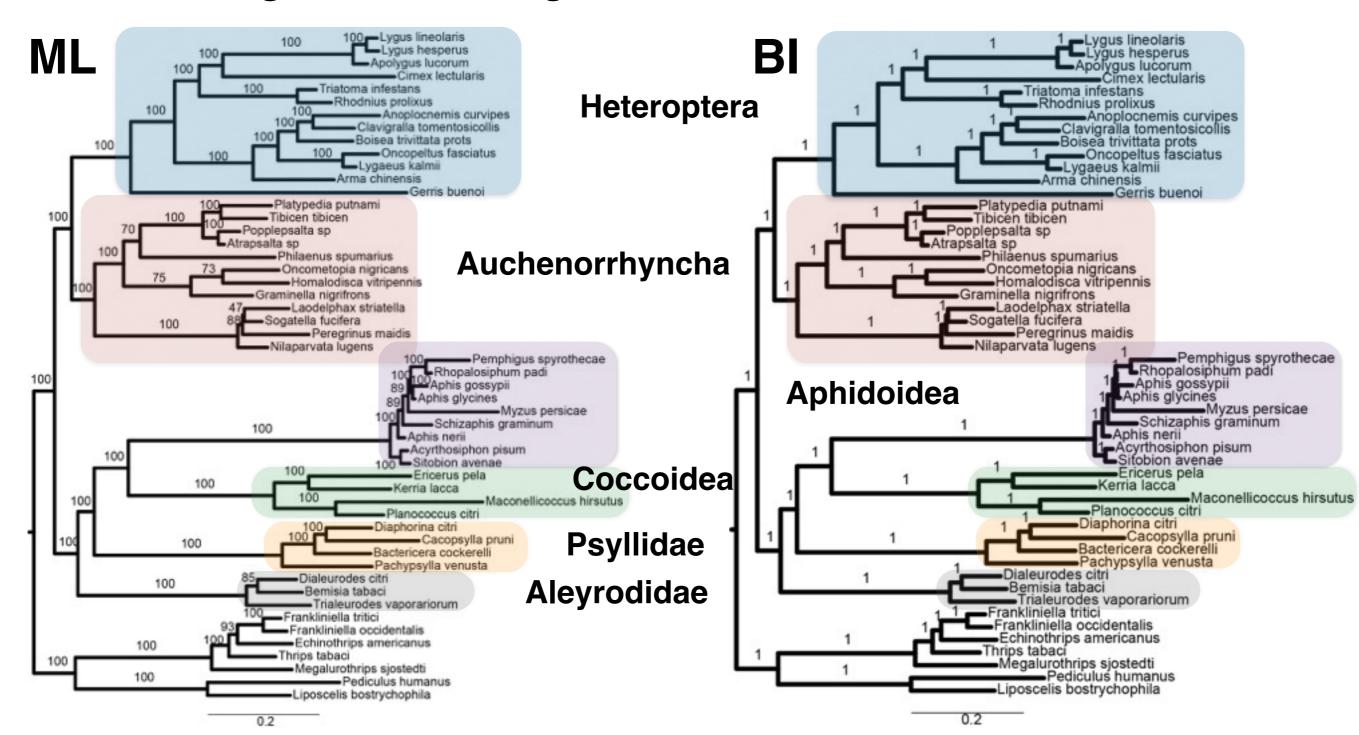
## Choosing the best genes: among site rate variation



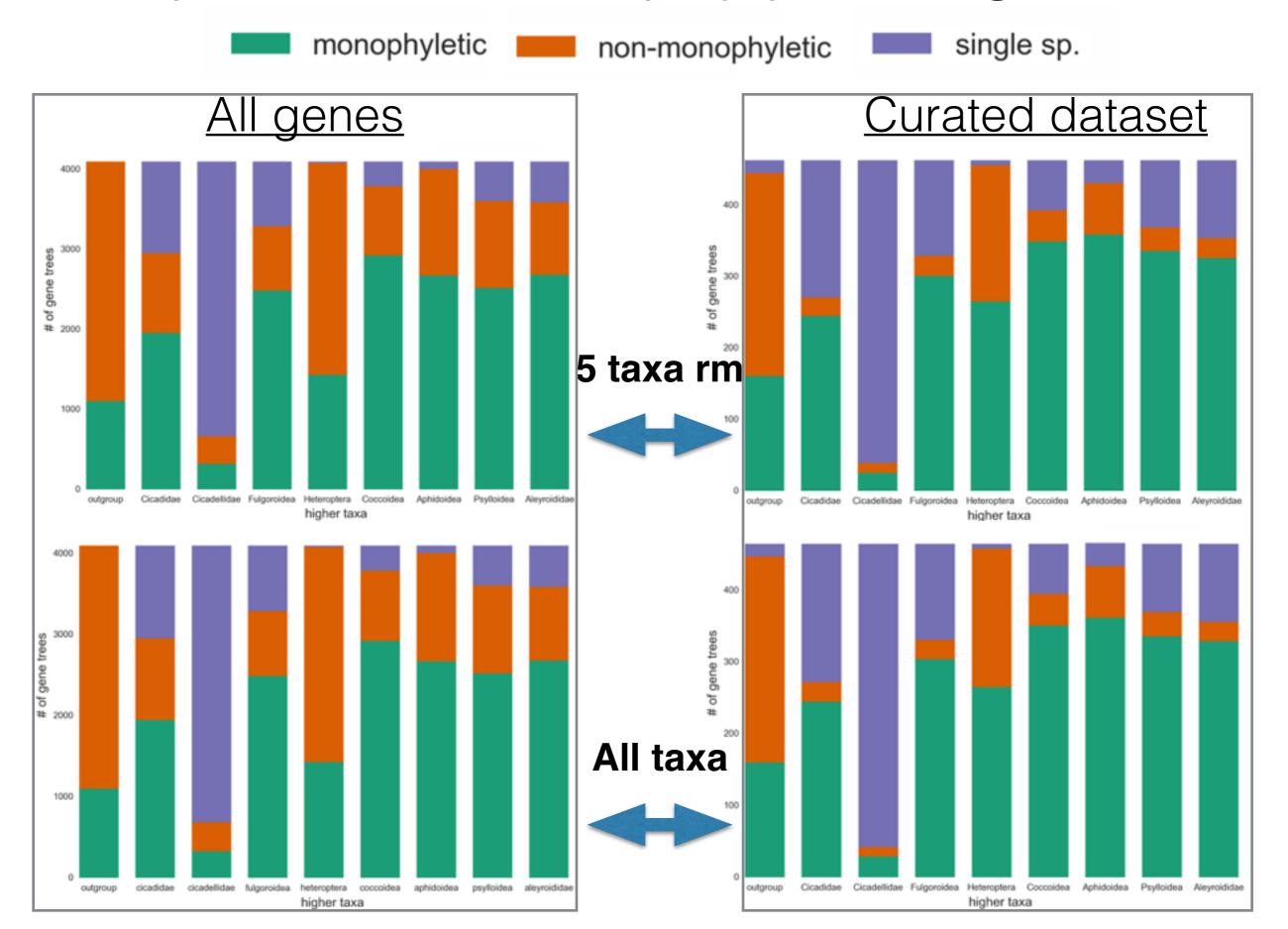
removed genes alpha value < 1 (Yang 1994)</li>

# Hemiptera phylogeny: most curated dataset

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



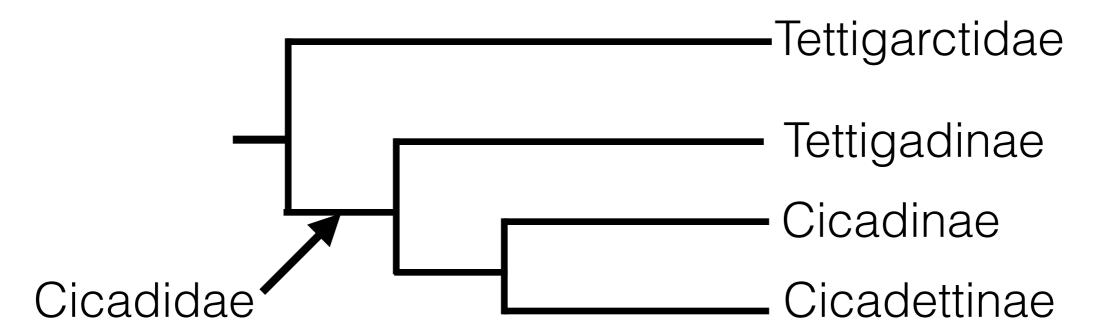
### Comparison of monophyly among datasets



# 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

148

147 148

148 147

148

149

150

148

149

148

146

147

149

- 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

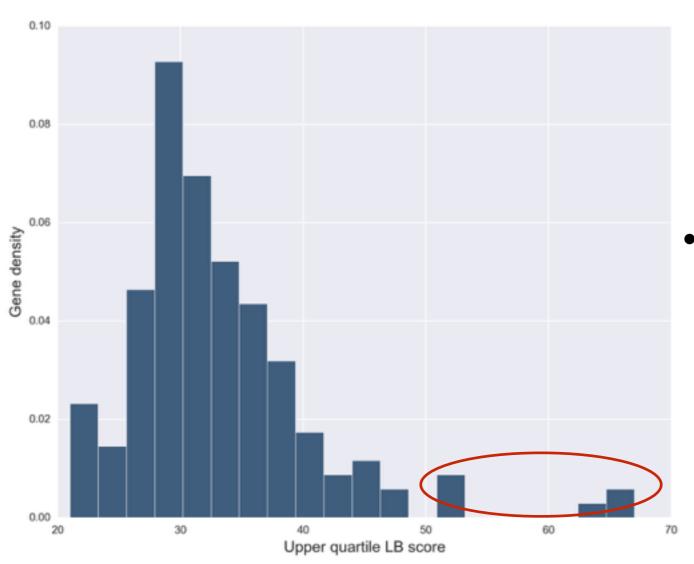
- 1. Each gene partitioned by coding PartitionFinder and non-coding
- 2. Models estimated in PartitionFinder
- 3. Gblocks / no Gblocks
- 4. Phylogenies:
  - Partitioned gene trees: Garli
  - Concatenated matrices (including k-means cluster modeling (Frandsen et al. 2015)): RAxML
  - Concatenated partitioned 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 -> p = 0.20

# Gene tree filtering: removing loci with long branches



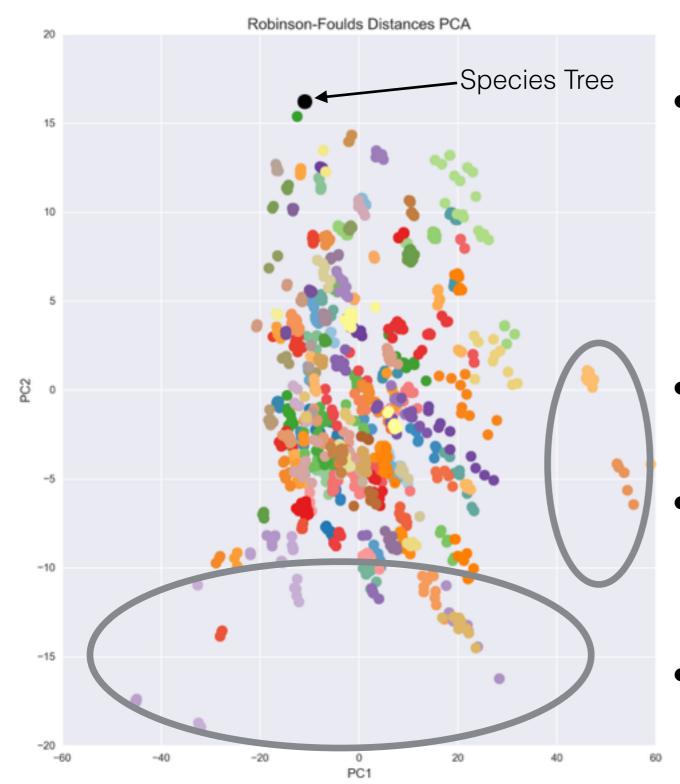
Long Branch Score

$$LB_i = \left(\frac{\overline{PD^i}}{\overline{PD_a}} - 1\right) * 100$$

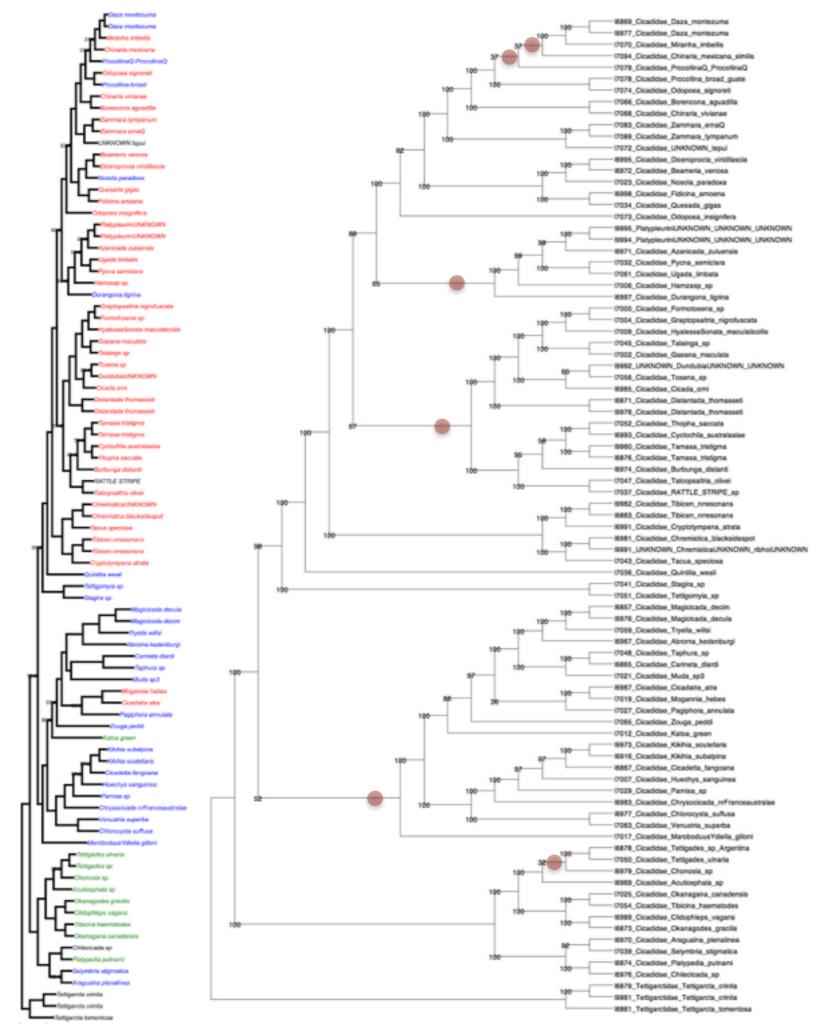
 mean pairwise patristic distance (PD) of a taxon to all other taxa in the tree relative to the avg. pairwise PD over all taxa

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

### Gene filtering: Robinson-Foulds distances



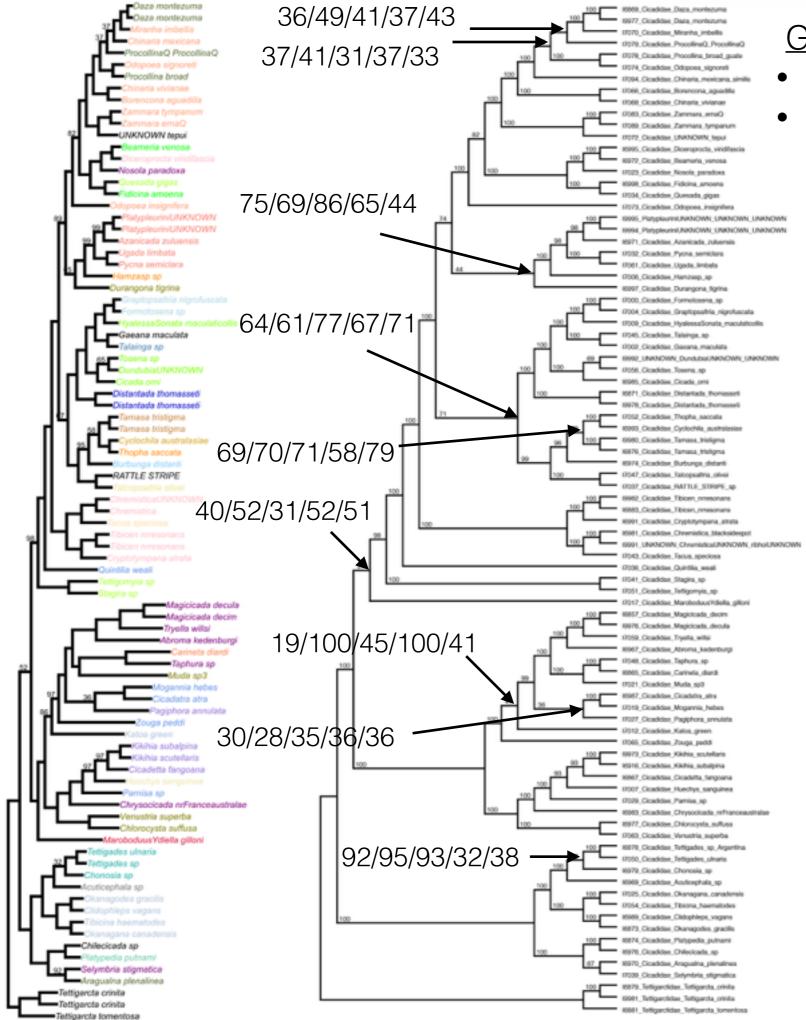
- Weighted Robinson-Foulds distances
  - shared bipartitions and sum of square differences in branch lengths
- 10 best trees from each gene tree search
- Species tree from RAxML partitioned concatenated search
- Removed 12 genes



#### **Concatenated Tree**

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

- Cicadinae
- Cicadettinae
- Tettigadinae
- **BS** < 67

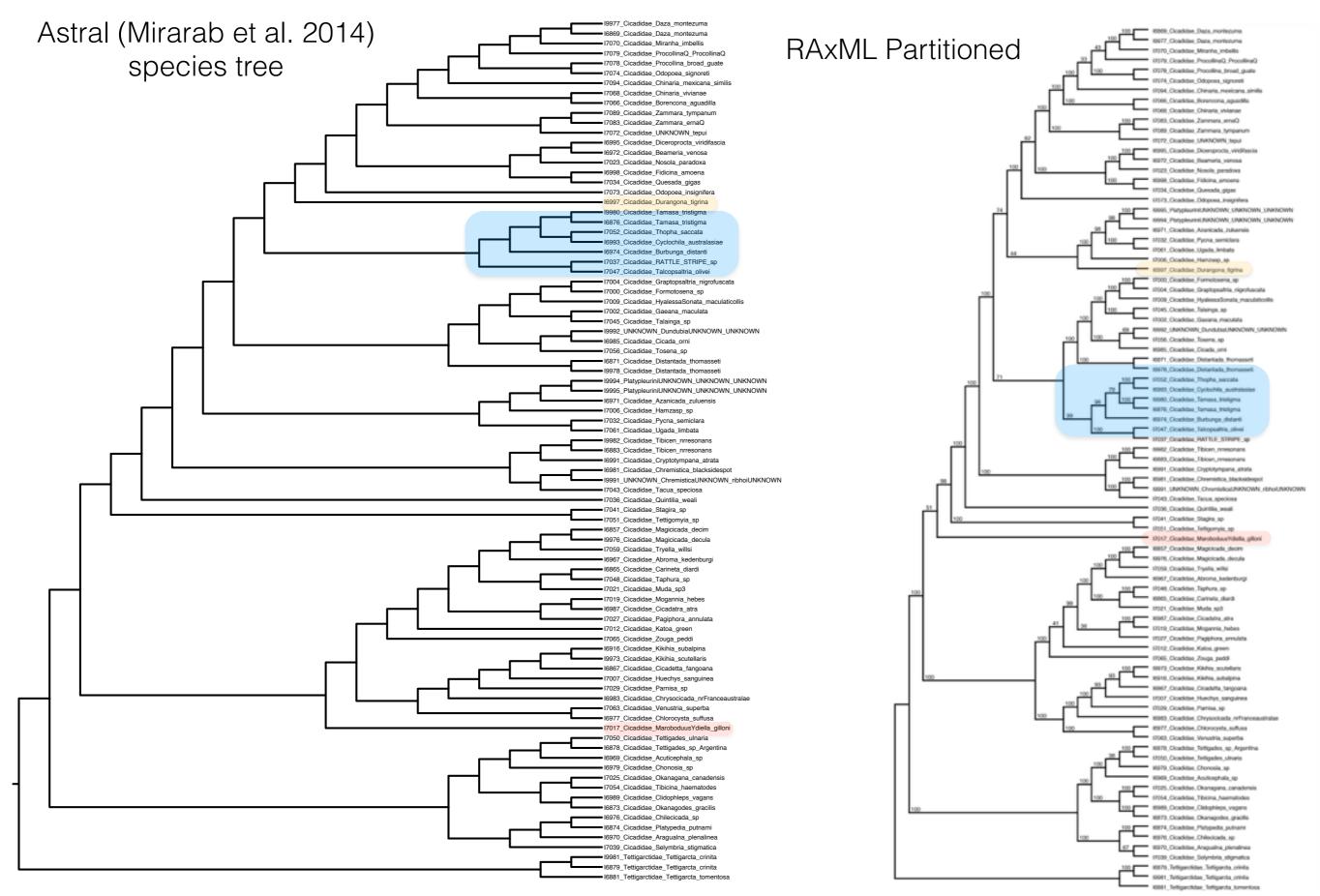


#### Gene filtering and alternative models

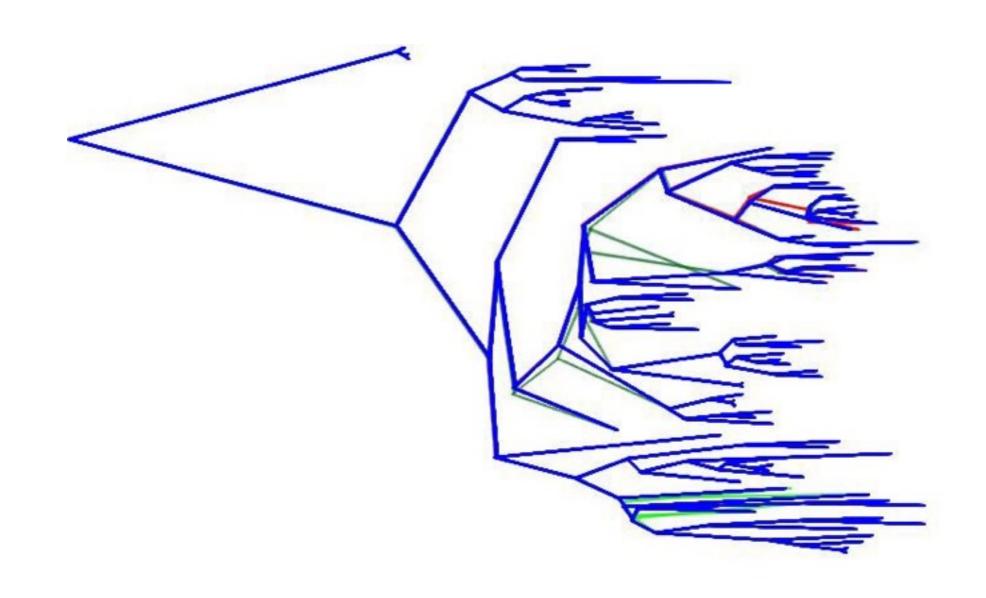
- all produce the same concat tree
- six unsupported branches still unsupported to varying degrees in addition to other branches

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

### Gene tree / species tree analysis



# 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?