The evolution of siphonophore tentilla reveals association with diet

Alejandro Damian-Serrano[1],^‡, Steven H.D. Haddock[2], Casey W. Dunn[1]

[1] Department of Ecology and Evolutionary Biology, Yale University, New Haven, CT 06520, USA

[2] Monterey Bay Aquarium Research Institute, Moss Landing, CA 95039, USA

‡ Corresponding author, alejandro.damianserrano@yale.edu

Abstract

Siphonophores have the most complex nematocyst batteries of all Cnidaria. These structures are held on the tentacles' side branches called tentilla. Tentilla serve as the principal organs for prey capture, making siphonophores an ideal system for the study of trophic specialization from an evolutionary approach. Modern comparative methods have been applied to study the evolution of siphonophore zooid types, but not yet to the unique morphological diversity of siphonophore tentilla. The primary objectives of this work are to describe the morphology and morphometrics of siphonophore tentilla and nematocysts, and identify patterns in the evolutionary history of siphonophore cnidoband and nematocyst morphologies. A phylogeny with 55 species was reconstructed using 18S and 16S gene markers, constraining the topology to be congruent with a transcriptome-based tree. Morphological characters were measured from DIC and confocal microscopy images of fixed tentacle specimens. Diet data was extracted from published sources. The functional implications of the different morphologies during prey capture were recorded using high speed video on live specimens under a stereoscopic microscope. Evolutionary transitions in siphonophore tentilla present a very low dimensionality with a single principal component. This main axis of variation aligns with total nematocyst volume per tentillum. Most nematocyst complement (cnidome) traits appear to have evolved under simple Brownian Motion (BM) and Early Burst (EB) processes, while tentillum shape and size evolution is better represented by Ohrnstein-Uhlenbeck (OU) models. Many tentillum and cnidome traits show stronger supports towards OU models when diet is reconstructed on the tree as selective regimes. Using phylogenetic GLS we identified traits with correlated evolutionary histories, some of which are functionally coupled during prey capture. Size and abundance of nematocysts were phylogenetic correlated with prey type ratios in the diet. These patterns could represent macroevolutionary adaptive responses to prey availability leading to predatory specialization. Understanding the evolution of the prey capture apparatus of siphonophores can help us test hypotheses about the evolution of their predatory habits.

1. Introduction

Siphonophores are colonial planktonic predators present in all oceans of the world.

Siphonophores bear the most complex nematocyst batteries of all cnidarians, with up to 4 types of positionally and morphologically differentiated nematocysts, combined with a spring-release mechanism for fast discharge of the structure onto the prey. Not all siphonophores bear tentilla on their tentacles, exceptions include *Apolemia* spp. and *Bathyphysa conifera*. While *Physalia physalis* has been considered to have simple tentacles, it is likely that their button-like structures are homologous to reduced tentilla (Munro et al. 2018). All tentilla are unilateral side branches of the tentacle, with epidermis, mesoglea, gastrodermis, and gastrovascular cavity. Each gastrozooid bears a single tentacle. Each tentacle serially buds tentilla from the basal region (basigaster), which develop as they are displaced further with tentacle growth. During development, tentilla grow and change shape into their final configuration while mature nematocysts formed in the basigaster migrate through the tentacle epidermis into the tentillum. Nematocysts arriving into the developing tentillum then rearrange into their final position (Skaer 1991). Tentilla are a single-use ensnaring weapon which is ingested and digested together with the prey it attached to. The cnidoband and terminal filament bear all the active nematocysts. Cnidobands range in size from 40 microns to 8 cm, they can be coiled or straight, free hanging or enclosed in an involucrum (Mapstone 2014). Cnidobands always carry haploneme nematocysts, which can be isorhizas or anisorhizas. In additon, many species' cnidoband can carry a row of heteroneme

nematocysts along each side. These heteroneme nematocyst can be stenoteles, microbasic mastigophores, euryteles, or birhopaloids. In codonophorans, tentilla bear a pair of elastic strands (Totton and Bargmann 1965) derived from the wall of the gastrovascular cavity.

While zooid type evolution has been addressed in a phylogenetic framework, tentillum and nematocyst morphology has not. Since tentilla are used exclusively for prey capture, we expect their morphological diversity to have evolved in adaptive response to the evolution of different diets and prey type specializations. Earlier work by Purcell (Purcell 1984) has shown clear associations between nematocyst morphology, size, and number with prey type and copepod prey length. However, this pioneer study did not take phylogenetic relationships into account beyond grouping species by taxonomic suborder, and eas limited to a few epipelagic species.

2. Methods

3.1 Phylogeny

For this phylogenetic analysis we included 55 siphonophore species and 6 outgroup cnidarian species (*Clytia hemisphaerica*, *Hydra circumcincta*, *Ectopleura dumortieri*, *Porpita porpita*, *Velella velella*, *Staurocladia wellingtoni*). The gene sequences used in this study are available online (accession numbers in Supp. Table XX). Some of these sequences were used in (Dunn et al. 2005), others were sequenced by XYZ. Sequences were aligned using MAFFT.

A Maximum Likelihood (ML) phylogeny (Figure XX) was reconstructed from 16S and 18S ribosomal rRNA genes using IQTree (Nguyen et al., 2015) with 1000 bootstraps. We used ModelFinder (Kalyaanamoorthy et al., 2017) implemented in IQTree v1.5.5. to assess relative model fit. ModelFinder selected GTR+R4 for having the lowest Bayesian Information Criterion score. A minimal set of 5 nodes were constrained to be consistent with the (Munro et al. 2018) transcriptome phylogeny strict consensus tree. In addition to the ML tree, we reconstructed a Bayesian tree with each marker as an independent partition in RevBayes. The same node constraints were applied, and the tree topology recovered was identical to the ML tree. To obtain ultrametric branch lengths for this topology, a Bayesian strict molecular clock time-tree was constructed in Rev Bayes, using a birth-death process constrained to be fully congruent with the topology recovered in the abovementioned analyses. Scripts availabe in Suppl. Mat. XX.

3.2 Microscopy

Speciemns from the Monterey Bay and Gulf of California were collected by remotely operated underwater vehicles (ROV) or by blue-water SCUBA divers, following the protocols established in (Haddock and Heine 2005).

All specimens are accessioned in the Yale Peabody Museum Invertebrate Zoology Collection. Accession numbers and collection data for the specimens are available in Supplementary Table XXX. All specimens were preserved in ~4% buffered formalin in seawater.

A total of 39 siphonophore species were selected based on availability and phylogenetic representativity criteria to capture intraspecific variation. Three to five specimens from each selected species were measured in order to account for intraspecific variation. Adittionally, 30 species with only a single specimen were also measured and reported in this work, but their data will not be used in the statistical analyses downstream.

Tentacles from the studied specimens were dissected, dehydrated in a series of ethanol dilutions (25% in PBS, 50% in PBS, 75% in water, 100%), cleared in methyl salicylate or d-limonene, and mounted in plastic slides (Canada balsam, Cytoseal, or Permount). Slides were imaged using laser scanning confocal microscopy and differential interference contrast (DIC) microscopy. Images were measured using Fiji-ImageJ (Schindelin et al. 2012).

The characters measured for this study are described in Supplementary Table SXX. Homology assumptions for nematocyst supertypes (heteroneme, haploneme, rhopaloneme, and desmoneme) and tentillum structures (involucrum, elastic strand, pedicle, cnidoband) were informed by positional, developmental, and morphological criteria.

Diet data for epipelagic siphonophroes was compiled from published studies on visual gut content recognition (Purcell 1981), (Purcell 1984). Presence of taxonomic groups in the diet as well as percent individual composition was retrieved from these sources. For deep dwelling species, MBARI VARS (Schlining and Stout 2006) observations were used to score presence of prey taxonomic groups in annotated predation events with different siphonophore species.

3.3 Phylogenetic Comparative Methods

All phylogenetic statistical analyses were carried out in the programming environment R (Team 2017), using the species tree, and incorporating intraspecific variation estimated from the specimen data. Phylogenetic signal in each of the measured characters was calculated using Blomberg's K (Blomberg et al. 2003). The phylogenetic signal of multivariate character sets was calculated using the package geomorph (Adams et al. 2016).

Ancestral states were reconstructed using ML for continuous characters (anc.ML (Revell 2012)), and stochastic character mapping (make.simmap) for categorical characters.

Different models generating the observed data distribution given the phylogeny were fitted for each continuous character using the function fitContinuous (Harmon et al. 2007). The models compared were the white noise (WN) (non-phylogenetic), the Brownian Motion (BM) model of neutral divergent evolution (Martins 1996), the Early Burst (EB) model of decreasing rate of evolutionary change (Harmon et al. 2010), and the Ohnstein-Uhlenbeck (OU) model of stabilizing selection around a fitted optimum state (Uhlenbeck and Ornstein 1930),(Butler and King 2004). Models were ranked in order of increasing parametric complexity (WN,BM,EB,OU). Corrected Akaika Information Criterion support scores (Sugiura 1978) were compared to the lowest (best) score, and a cutoff of 2 units was used to determine significantly better support. If the best fitting model is not significantly better than a less complex alternative, the least complex model is selected. The models selected for each character were evaluated in terms of model adequacy using the package arbutus (Pennell et al. 2015). Multivariate BM and OU models were also evaluated using the package mvSLOUCH (Bartoszek et al. 2012).

In order to explore the correlational structure among continuous characters and among their evolutionary histories, we used principal component analyses (PCA) and phylogenetic PCA (Revell 2012). In addition, we obtained the correlations between the phylogenetic independent contratsts (Felsenstein 1985) using the package rphylip (Revell and Chamberlain 2014). We modeled the relationship between correlated characters using phylogenetic leats squares regression (PGLS) in the package phytools (Revell..cite). Evolutionary relationships between continuous and categorical characters were assessed using phylogenetic ANOVAs (phyl.anova phytools) and phylogenetic generalized linear mixed models (PGLMM).

0.0.1 3.4 High-Speed Video

High speed footage (1000-3000 fps) of tentillum and nematocyst discharge was recorded on live siphonophore specimens using a Phantom Miro 320S camera mounted on a stereoscopic microscope. Specimens were collected by SCUBA divers and the remotely operated underwater vehicle Doc Ricketts during expeditions onboard the R/V Western Flyer. Tentillum and nematocyst discharge were elicited mechanically using a fine metallic pin. Video footage was analyzed using Phantom PCC software.

Total cnidoband discharge time (ms), average cnidoband discharge speed (mm/s), maximum cnidoband discharge speed (mm/s), heteroneme discharge speed (mm/s), haploneme discharge speed (mm/s), heteroneme shaft discharge speed (mm/s), and heteroneme filament length (microns) were measured when possible for 10 species.

3. Results

0 – PHYLOGENY 0.0 ML ribosomal marker phylogeny constrained by transcriptome tree with BS values at the nodes.

The topology of this tree is congruent with the results from (Dunn et al. 2005). In addition, we found *Erenna* and *Stephanomia* as sister genera in a monophyletic group.

1 – DESCRIPTIVE MORPHOLOGY AND EVOLUTIONARY HISTORY

1.05 Plate with all the tentillum diversity.

1.1 Table showing each character's (illustrating the character per row) the phylogenetic signal K with the p-value obtained by testing against 1000 simulated permutations, and the number of specimens included.

Principal component analyses were carried out separately on raw log-transformed measurements and compound morphometric characters (such as volumes and ratios). PC1 (aligned with tentillum size and nematocyst shape) explains ~64% of the variation in the tentillum morphospace, whereas PC2 (aligned with nematocyst size characters) explained ~18%.

Controlling for phylogenetic expected covariance, ~88% of the evolutionary variation is explained by shifts in size, exhibiting a low effective dimensionality.

The calycophoran morphospace is quite distinct from that of other siphonophores. A non-calycophoran (*Frillagalma vityazi*), has secondarily "invaded" this morphospace, which could indicate a case of convergence.

Most characters present a moderate yet significant phylogenetic signal, and predominantly support BM models, indicating a history of neutral constant divergence. Total nematocyst volume and cnidoband-to-heteroneme length ratio showed strongly conserved phylogenetic signals. These characters may be useful for taxonomic purposes. Bayesian Analysis of Macroevolutionary Mixtures (Rabosky et al. 2014) identified evolutionary rate regime shifts in the branches leading to the euphysonects, to clade B, and to Cordagalma for several characters. These shifts could be associated with adaptive responses to dietary change.

Novel phylogenetic relationships: -Erenna spp closely related to Stephanomia

1.0 Table showing for each species the mean, number of individuals measured, and standard error of every character, ordered by cnidomic index / tentillum size, and/or colored by clade.

1.2 Table showing the best AICc supported model generating the data for each character and its AICc score. Model adequacy.

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## Cse): Non-ultrametric tree with OU model, using VCV method.

## Warning in if (is.na(SE)) {: the condition has length > 1 and only the
## first element will be used

## [1] "Heteroneme.free.length..um."

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## [1] "Heteroneme.width..um."

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## [1] "Heteroneme.volume..um3."

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## [1] "Heteroneme.shaft.free.length..um."

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## [1] "Heteroneme.shaft.width..um."

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## [1] "Heteroneme.number"

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## [1] "Haploneme.free.length..um."

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## [1] "Haploneme.width..um."

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## [1] "Desmoneme.length..um."

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## [1] "Desmoneme.width..um."

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## [1] "Rhopaloneme.length..um."

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## [1] "Rhopaloneme.width..um."

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## [1] "Cnidoband.length..um."

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## [1] "Cnidoband.free.length..um."

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## [1] "Cnidoband.width..um."

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## [1] "Haploneme.row.number..um."

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## [1] "Tentacle.width..um."

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## [1] "Pedicle.width..um."

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## [1] "Elastic.strand.width..um."

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## [1] "Involucrum.length..um."

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## [1] "coiledness"

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## [1] "heteroneme_elongation"

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## Warning in fitContinuous(Ctree, C, model = row.names(model_matrix)[j], SE = Cse): Parameter estimates
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## [1] "haploneme_elongation"

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## Warning in fitContinuous(Ctree, C, model = row.names(model_matrix)[j], SE = Cse): Parameter estimates
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## [1] "desmoneme_elongation"

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## [1] "rhopaloneme_elongation"

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## [1] "heteroneme_shaft_extension"

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## Warning in apply(model_matrix, 2, as.numeric): NAs introduced by coercion

## Warning in fitContinuous(Ctree, C, model = row.names(model_matrix)[j], SE =
## Cse): Non-ultrametric tree with OU model, using VCV method.
```

```
## Warning in if (is.na(SE)) {: the condition has length > 1 and only the
## first element will be used

## [1] "Heteroneme_to_CB"

## Warning in apply(model_matrix, 2, as.numeric): NAs introduced by coercion

## Warning in apply(model_matrix, 2, as.numeric): NAs introduced by coercion

## Warning in apply(model_matrix, 2, as.numeric): NAs introduced by coercion

## Warning in fitContinuous(Ctree, C, model = row.names(model_matrix)[j], SE =
## Cse): Non-ultrametric tree with OU model, using VCV method.

## Warning in if (is.na(SE)) {: the condition has length > 1 and only the
## first element will be used

## [1] "total_heteroneme_volume"

## Warning in apply(model_matrix, 2, as.numeric): NAs introduced by coercion

## Warning in apply(model_matrix, 2, as.numeric): NAs introduced by coercion

## Warning in apply(model_matrix, 2, as.numeric): NAs introduced by coercion

## Warning in fitContinuous(Ctree, C, model = row.names(model_matrix)[j], SE =
## Cse): Non-ultrametric tree with OU model, using VCV method.

## Warning in if (is.na(SE)) {: the condition has length > 1 and only the
## first element will be used

## [1] "total_haploneme_volume"

## Warning in apply(model_matrix, 2, as.numeric): NAs introduced by coercion

## Warning in apply(model_matrix, 2, as.numeric): NAs introduced by coercion

## Warning in apply(model_matrix, 2, as.numeric): NAs introduced by coercion

## Warning in fitContinuous(Ctree, C, model = row.names(model_matrix)[j], SE =
## Cse): Non-ultrametric tree with OU model, using VCV method.

## Warning in if (is.na(SE)) {: the condition has length > 1 and only the
## first element will be used

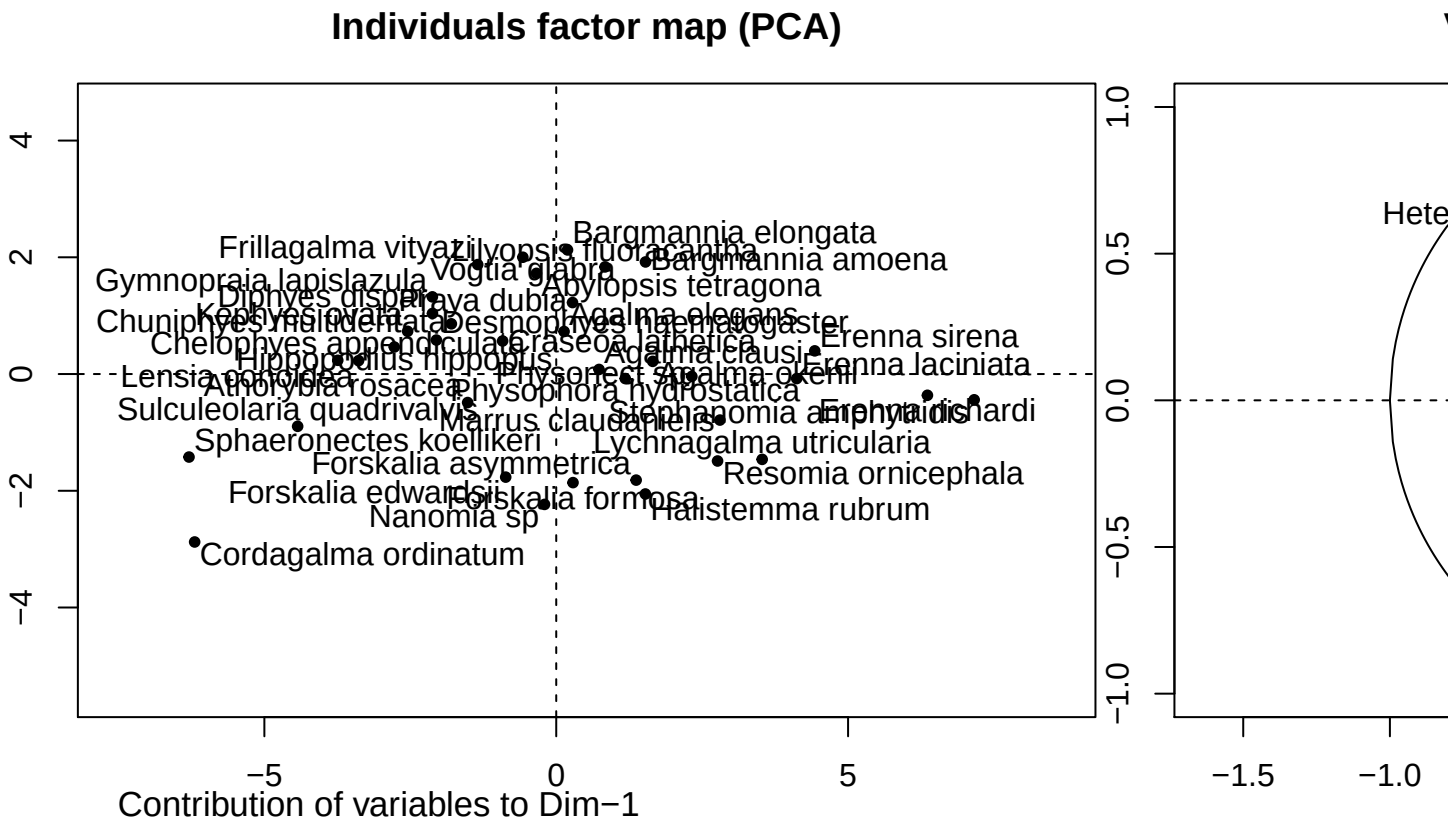
## [1] "cnidomic_index"
```

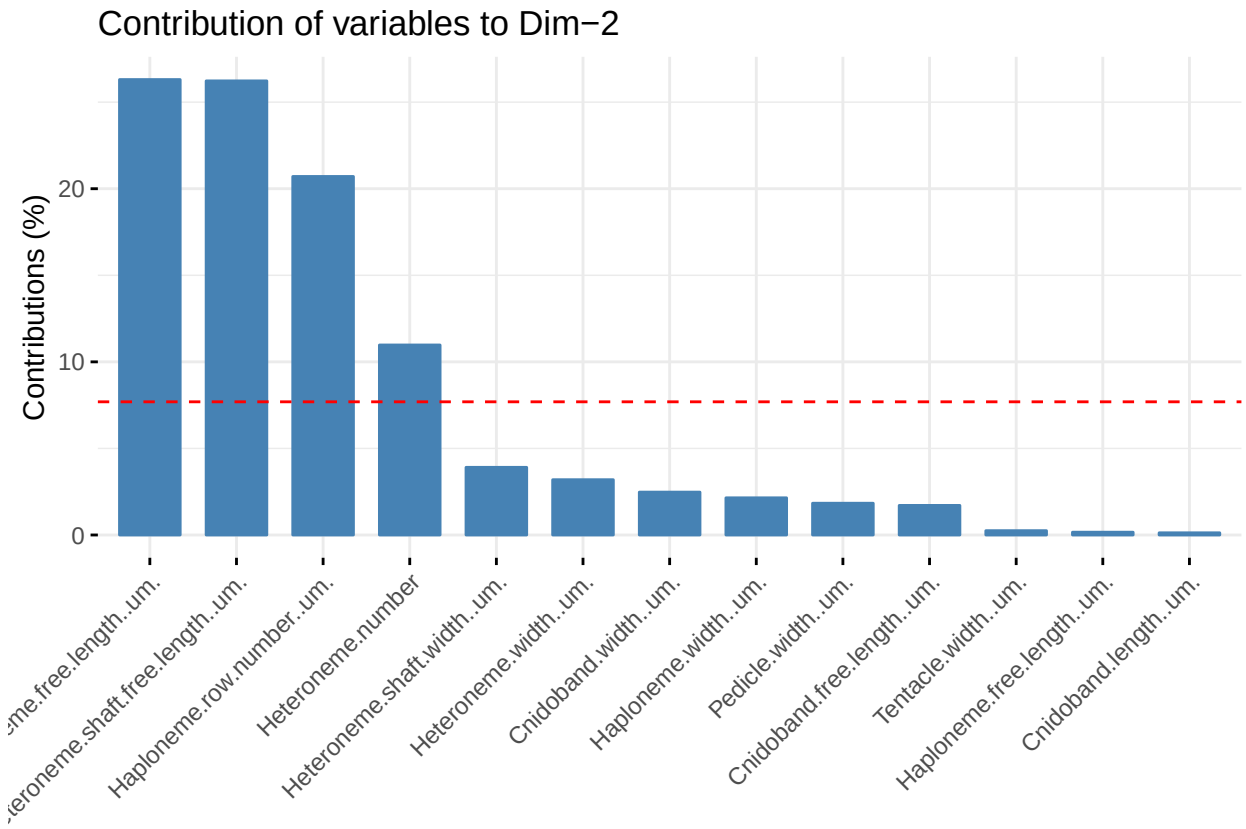
1.3 Figure showing major categorical character shifts, gains, and losses on a simplified phylogeny.

2 – COMPARATIVE ANALYSES 2.0 Confusion matrix table showing PIC_correlations and trait correlation R2 and p-values for each pair of continuous characters.

2.1 Table showing the model parameters for each significant regression.

2.3 Verbally PCA and phylogenetic PCA/PICVarA_PCA of the characters. Phylomorphospace superimposed to the tip coordinates in PC1–PC2.


Individuals factor map (PCA)
Bargmannia elongata
Frillagalma vityazi
Lilyopsis fluoracantha
Bargmannia amoena
Gymnopraia lapislazula
Vogtia glabra
Abylopsis tetragona
Diphyes dispar
Praya dubia
Agalma elegans
Chuniphyes multidentata
Desmophyes haematogaster
Erenna sirena
Chelophyes appendiculata
Craseoa lathetica
Agalma clausi
Erenna laciniata
Hippopodius hippopus
Lensia conoidea
Physonect spp
Agalma okenii
Athorybia rosacea
Physophora hydrostatica
Sulculeolaria quadrivalvis
Stephanomia amphytridis
Erenna richardi
Marrus claudanielis
Sphaeronectes koellikeri
Lychnagalma utricularia
Forskalia asymmetrica
Resomia ornicephala
Forskalia edwardsii
Forskalia formosa
Nanomia sp
Halistemma rubrum
Cordagalma ordinatum
Hete
Contribution of variables to Dim−1
Contributions (%)
Cnidoband.length..um.
Tentacle.width..um.
Cnidoband.width..um.
Haploneme.width..um.
Pedicle.width..um.
Cnidoband.free.length..um.
Heteroneme.shaft.width..um.
Heteroneme.number
Heteroneme.width..um.
Haploneme.row.number..um.
Heteroneme.free.length..um.
Heteroneme.shaft.free.length..um.
Haploneme.free.length..um.


Contribution of variables to Dim−2
Contributions (%)
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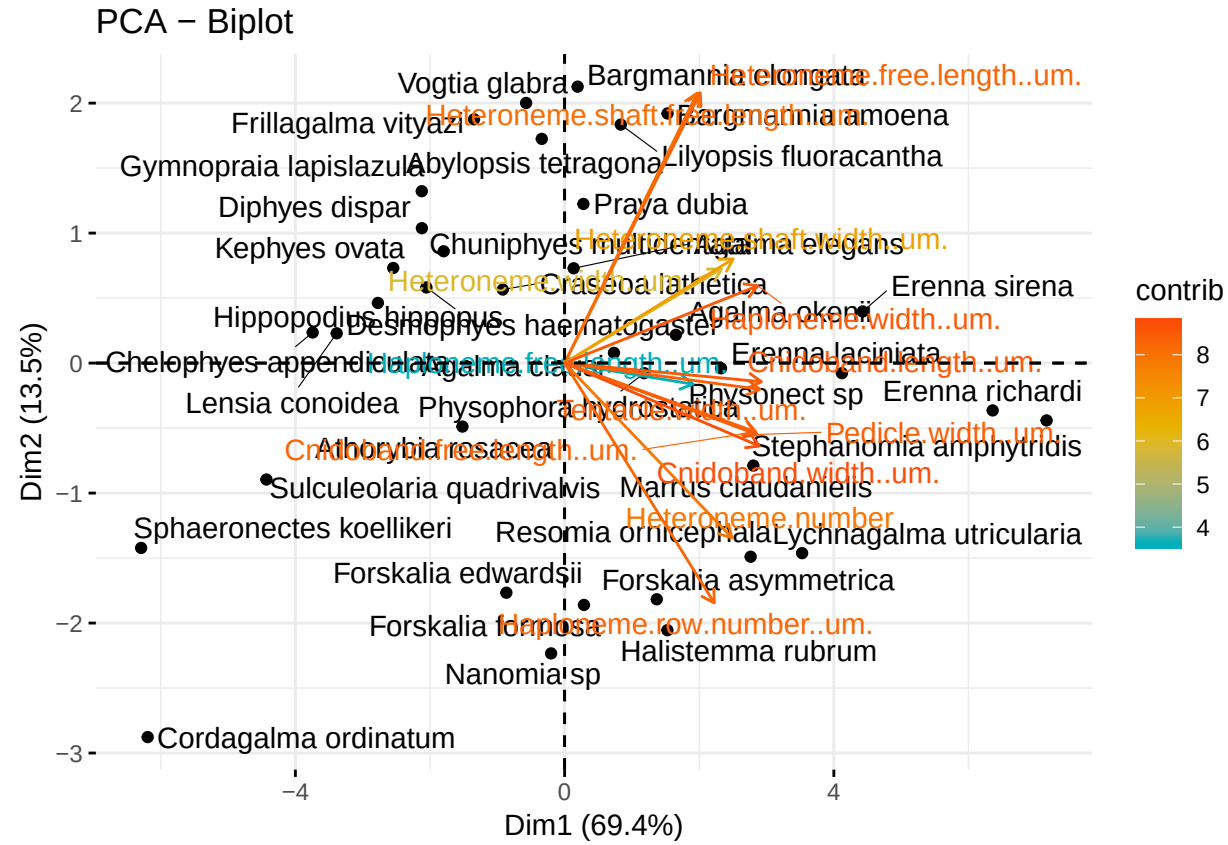
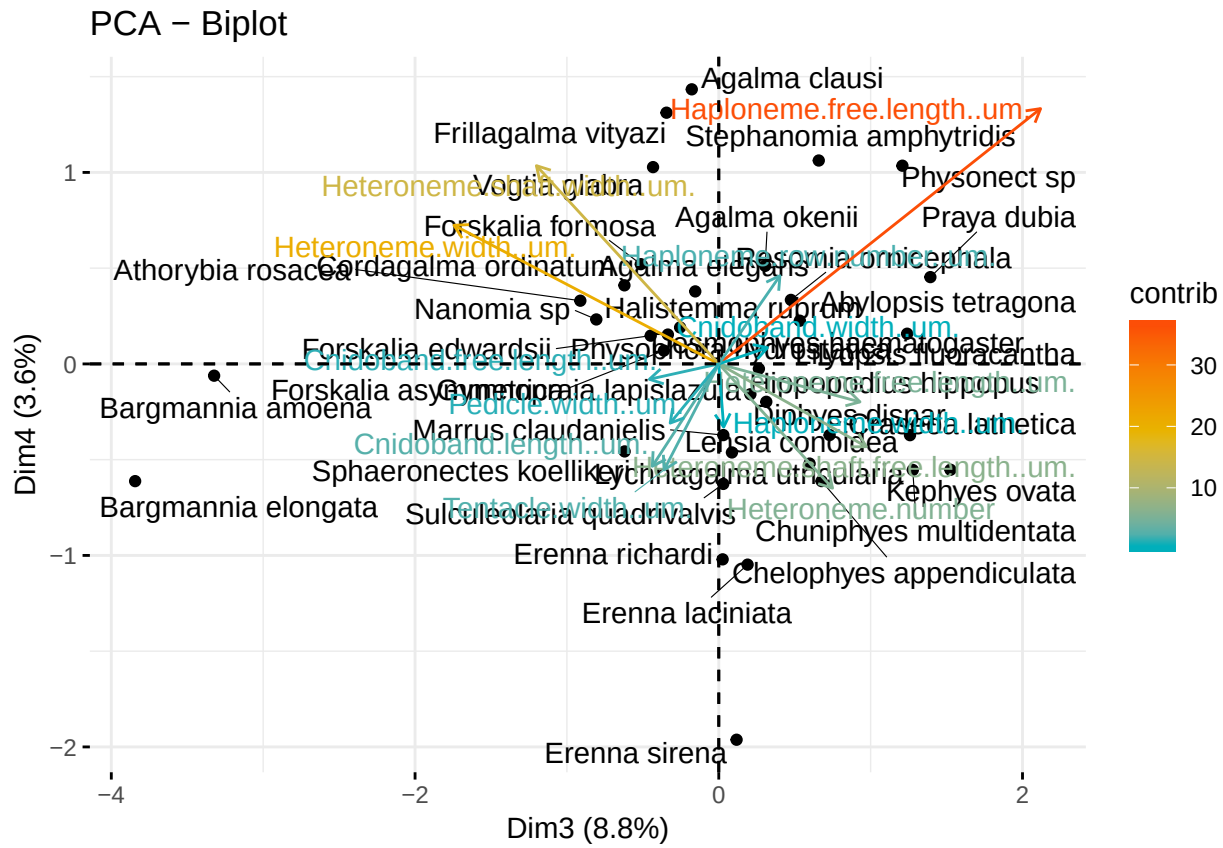
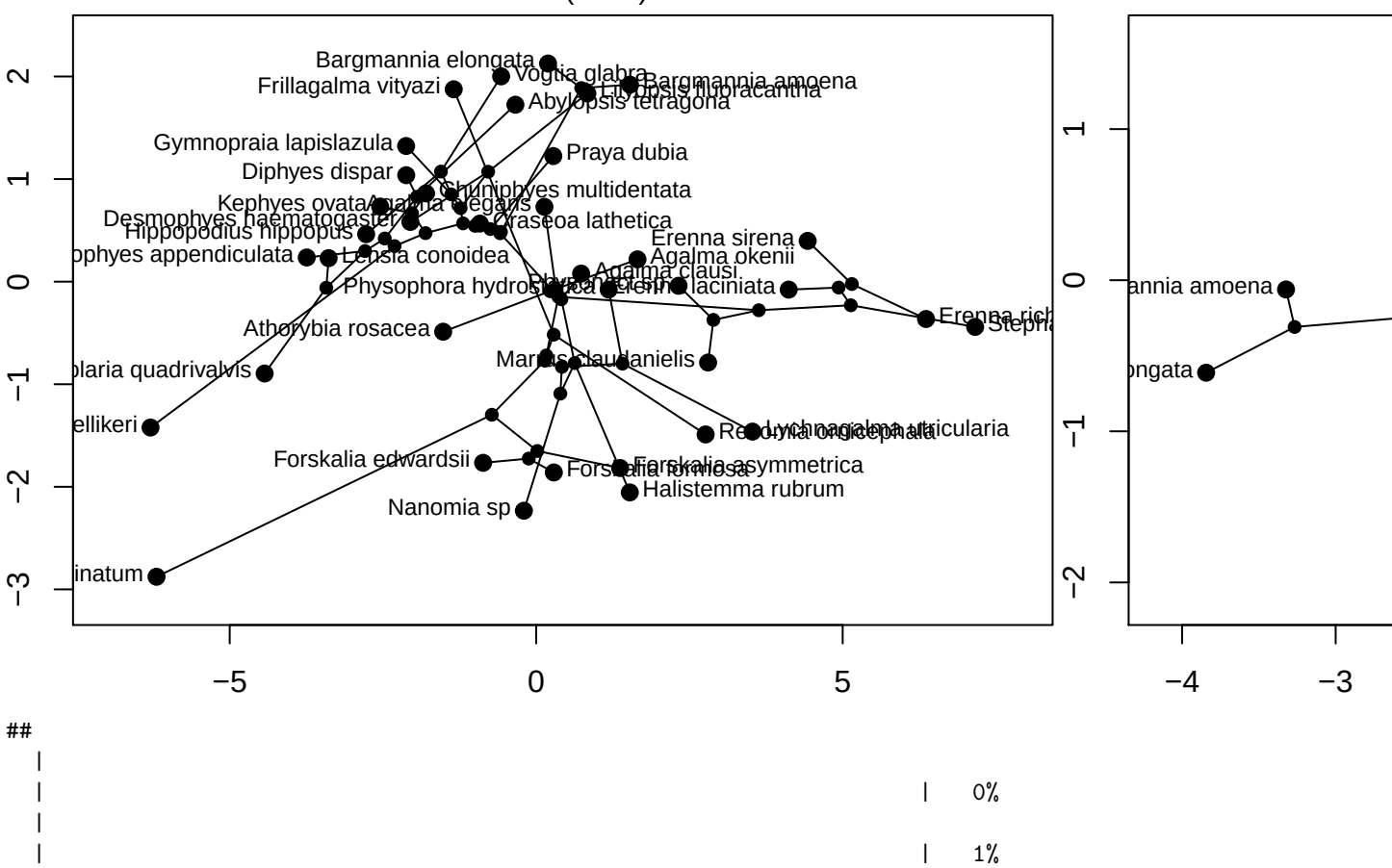
Haploneme.row.number..um.
Heteroneme.number
Heteroneme.shaft.width..um.
Heteroneme.width..um.
Cnidoband.width..um.
Haploneme.width..um.
Pedicle.width..um.
Cnidoband.free.length..um.
Tentacle.width..um.
Haploneme.free.length..um.
Cnidoband.length..um.


PCA − Biplot
Dim2 (13.5%)
Dim1 (69.4%)
contrib
Vogtia glabra
Bargmannia elongata
Frillagalma vityazi
Bargmannia amoena
Gymnopraia lapislazula
Abylopsis tetragona
Lilyopsis fluoracantha
Diphyes dispar
Praya dubia
Kephyes ovata
Chuniphyes multidentata
Agalma elegans
Crassoa lathetica
Erenna sirena
Hippopodius hippopus
Desmophyes haematogaster
Agalma okenii
Chelophyes appendiculata
Erenna laciniata
Lensia conoidea
Physophora hydrostatica
Physonect sp
Erenna richardi
Athorybia rosacea
Stephanomia amphytridis
Sulculeolaria quadrivalvis
Marrus claudanielis
Sphaeronectes koellikeri
Resomia ornicephala
Lychnagalma utricularia
Forskalia edwardsii
Forskalia asymmetrica
Forskalia formosa
Halistemma rubrum
Nanomia sp
Cordagalma ordinatum
Heteroneme.free.length..um.
Heteroneme.shaft.length..um.
Heteroneme.shaft.width..um.
Heteroneme.width..um.
Haploneme.width..um.
Cnidoband.length..um.
Cnidoband.width..um.
Heteroneme.number
Haploneme.row.number..um.
Pedicle.width..um.


PCA − Biplot
Dim3 (8.8%)
Dim4 (3.6%)
contrib
Agalma clausi
Haploneme.free.length..um.
Frillagalma vityazi
Stephanomia amphytridis
Physonect sp
Heteroneme.stalk.width..um.
Vogtia glabra
Forskalia formosa
Agalma okenii
Praya dubia
Heteroneme.width..um.
Athorybia rosacea
Cordagalma ordinatum
Agalma elegans
Resomia ornicephala
Nanomia sp
Halistemma rubrum
Abylopsis tetragona
Cnidoband.width..um.
Forskalia edwardsii
Physophora hydrostatica
Desmophyes haematogaster
Cnidoband.free.length..um.
Lilyopsis fluoracantha
Forskalia asymmetrica
Gymnopraia lapislazula
Hippopodius hippopus
Bargmannia amoena
Pedicle.width..um.
Diphyes dispar
Marrus claudanielis
Haploneme.stalk.width..um.
Craseoa lathetica
Cnidoband.length..um.
Lensia conoidea
Sphaeronectes koellikeri
Lychnagalma utricularia
Heteroneme.shaft.free.length..um.
Kephyes ovata
Bargmannia elongata
Tentacle.width..um.
Heteroneme.number
Sulculeolaria quadrivalvis
Chuniphyes multidentata
Erenna richardi
Chelophyes appendiculata
Erenna laciniata
Erenna sirena


Bargmannia elongata
Vogtia glabra
Frillagalma vityazi
Bargmannia amoena
Lilyopsis fluoracantha
Abylopsis tetragona
Gymnopraia lapislazula
Praya dubia
Diphyes dispar
Chuniphyes multidentata
Kephyes ovata
Agalma elegans
Desmophyes haematogaster
Craseoa lathetica
Hippopodius hippopus
Erenna sirena
Lensia conoidea
Agalma okenii
Agalma clausi
Physophora hydrostatica
Erenna laciniata
Athorybia rosacea
Marrus claudanielis
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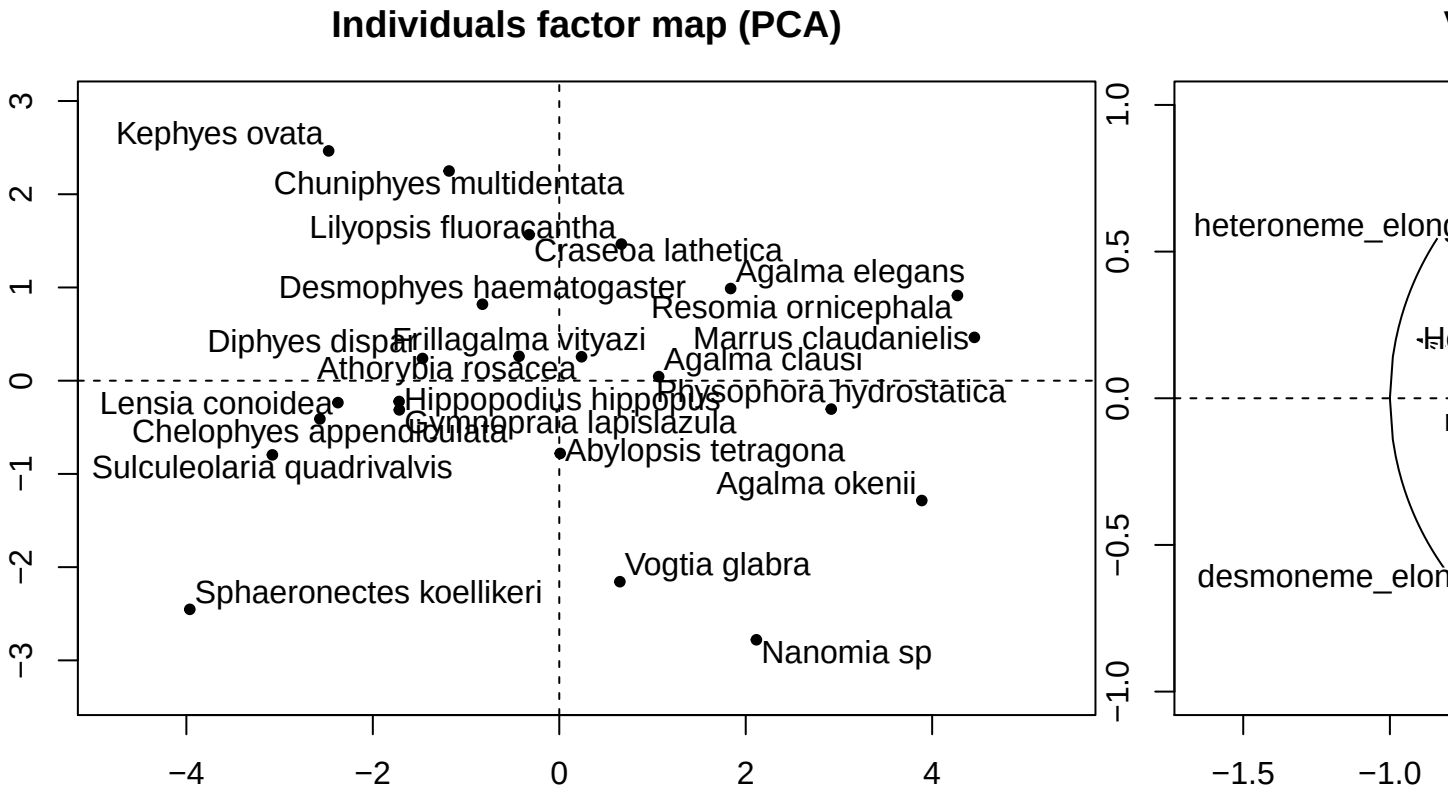
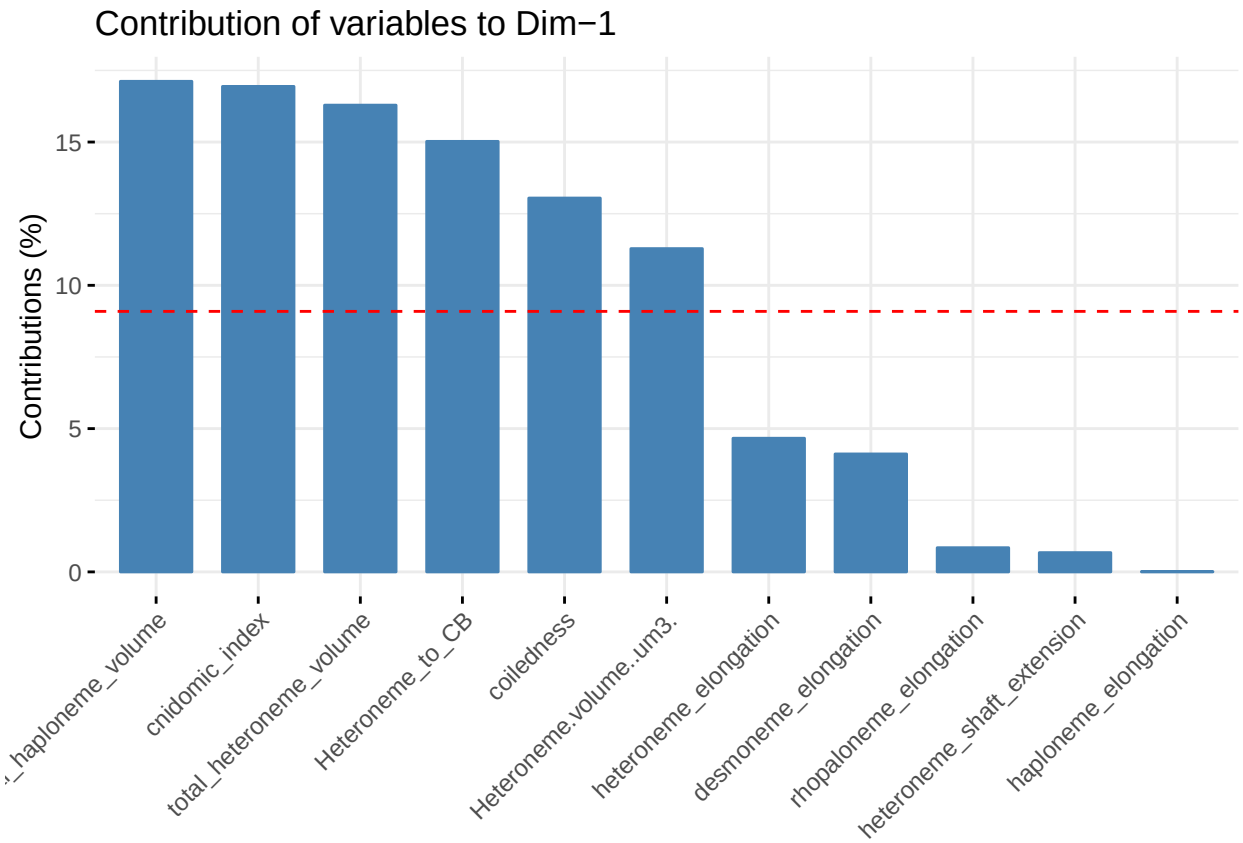
##
## Call:
## physignal(A = Pca_raw$ind$coord, phy = raw_tree)
##
##
##
## Observed Phylogenetic Signal (K): 0.8519
##
## P-value: 0.001
##
## Based on 1000 random permutations
```

```
##               K PIC.variance.obs PIC.variance.rnd.mean PIC.variance.P
## Dim.1 0.9455791        12.978359            41.0430532          0.001
## Dim.2 0.9422429         2.781587             7.9229423          0.001
## Dim.3 1.0748318         1.397841             5.1998839          0.001
## Dim.4 0.3307463         1.874183             2.1591274          0.397
## Dim.5 0.2158009         1.259469             0.9173631          0.888
##       PIC.variance.Z
## Dim.1      -2.087373
## Dim.2      -2.379791
## Dim.3      -1.464199
## Dim.4      -0.384901
## Dim.5       1.198382
```




Contribution of variables to Dim−1
Contributions (%)
0
5
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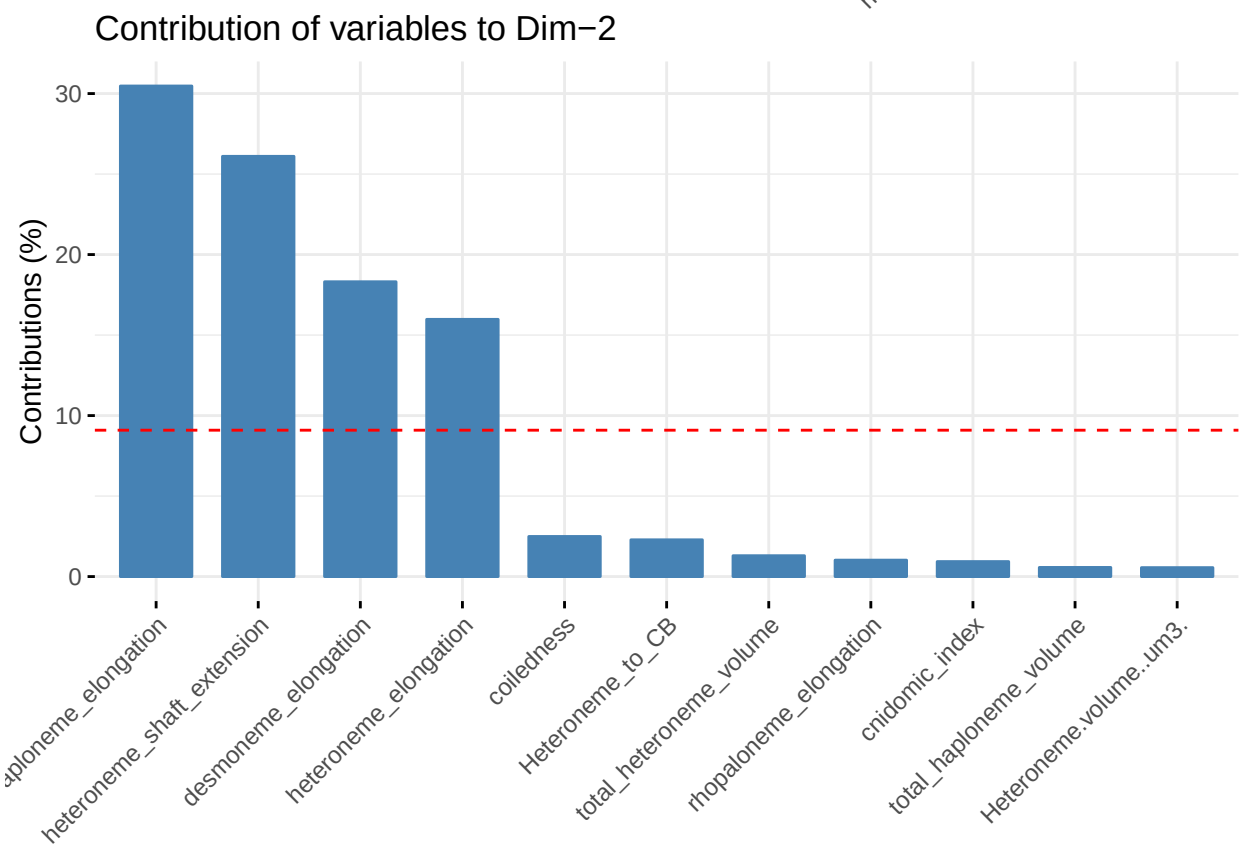
_haploneme_volume
cnidomic_index
total_heteroneme_volume
Heteroneme_to_CB
coiledness
Heteroneme.volume..um3.
heteroneme_elongation
desmoneme_elongation
rhopaloneme_elongation
heteroneme_shaft_extension
haploneme_elongation


Contribution of variables to Dim−2
Contributions (%)
0
10
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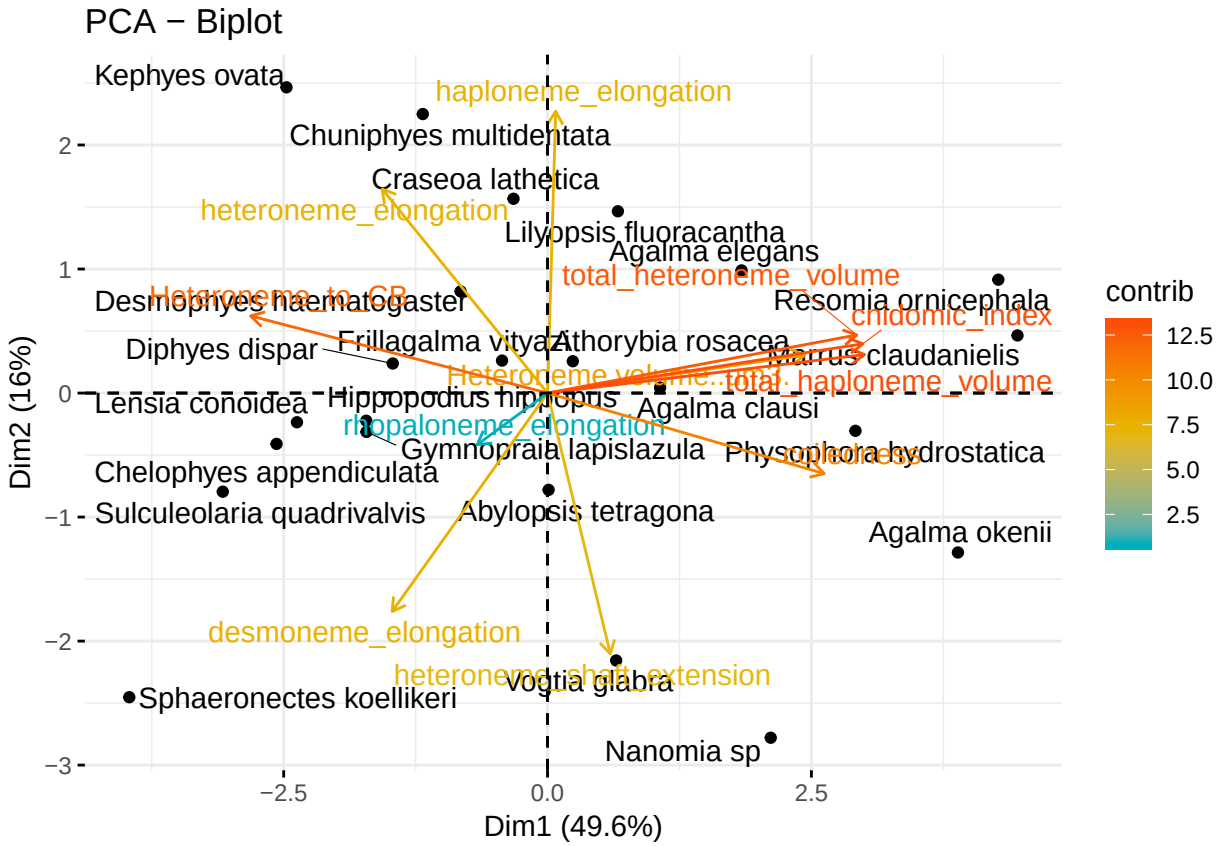
30
aploneme_elongation
heteroneme_shaft_extension
desmoneme_elongation
heteroneme_elongation
coiledness
Heteroneme_to_CB
total_heteroneme_volume
rhopaloneme_elongation
cnidomic_index
total_haploneme_volume
Heteroneme.volume..um3.


PCA − Biplot
Kephyes ovata
haploneme_elongation
Chuniphyes multidentata
Craseoa lathetica
heteroneme_elongation
Lilyopsis fluoracantha
Agalma elegans
total_heteroneme_volume
Heteroneme_to_GB
Desmophyes haematogaster
Resomia ornicephala
chidomic_index
Diphyes dispar
Frillagalma vityazi
Athorybia rosacea
Marrus claudanielis
Heteroneme.volume..um3.
total_haploneme_volume
Lensia conoidea
Hippopodius hippopus
Agalma clausi
rhopaloneme_elongation
Gymnopraia lapislazula
Physophora hydrostatica
heteroneme_shaft_extension
Chelophyes appendiculata
Sulculeolaria quadrivalvis
Abylopsis tetragona
Agalma okenii
desmoneme_elongation
Vogtia glabra
Sphaeronectes koellikeri
Nanomia sp
Dim2 (16%)
Dim1 (49.6%)
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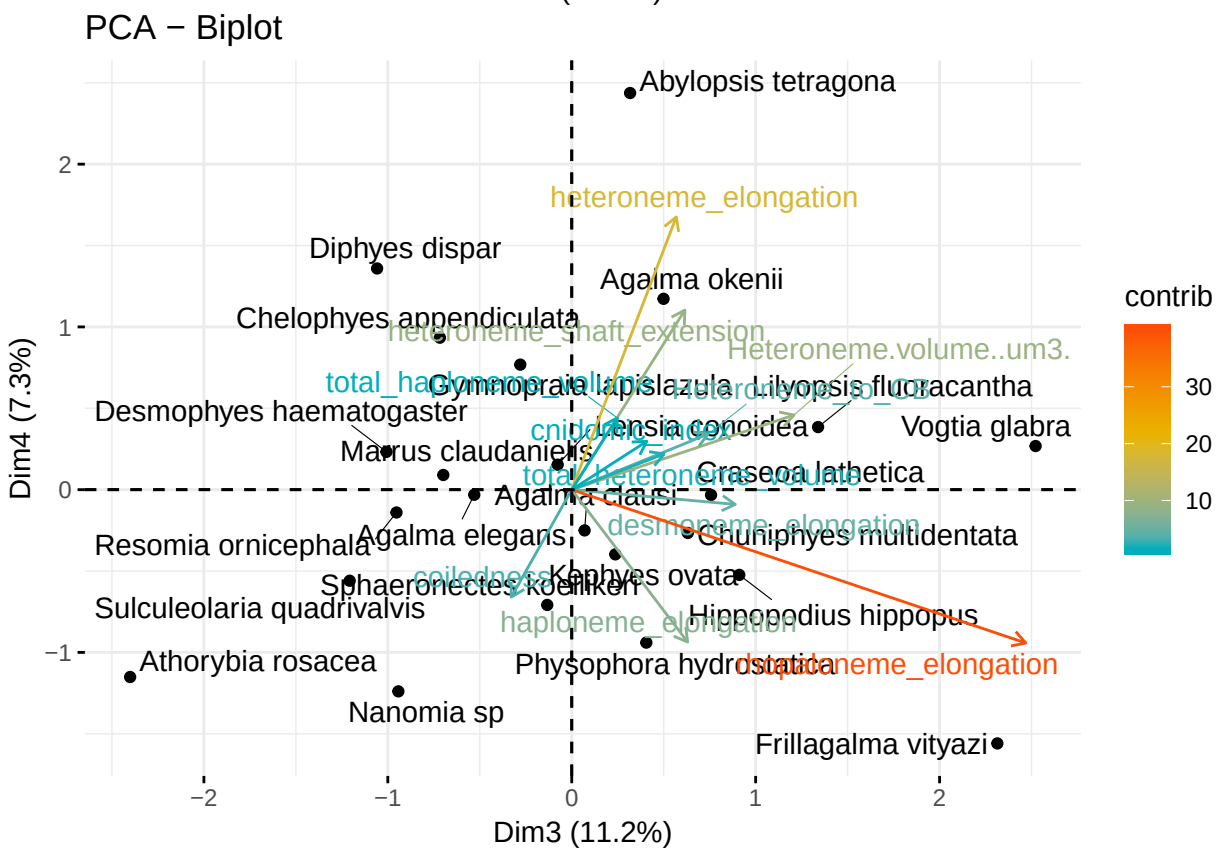
PCA − Biplot
Abylopsis tetragona
heteroneme_elongation
Diphyes dispar
Agalma okenii
Chelophyes appendiculata
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Heteroneme.volume..um3.
Gymnopraia lapislazula
Lilyopsis fluoracantha
Desmophyes haematogaster
Lensia conoidea
Vogtia glabra
Marrus claudanielis
Craseoa lathetica
Agalma clausi
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Agalma elegans
Chuniphyes multidentata
Resomia ornicephala
Kephyes ovata
Sphaeronectes koellikeri
Hippopodius hippopus
Sulculeolaria quadrivalvis
haploneme_elongation
Athorybia rosacea
Physophora hydrostatica
Nanomia sp
Frillagalma vityazi
Dim4 (7.3%)
Dim3 (11.2%)
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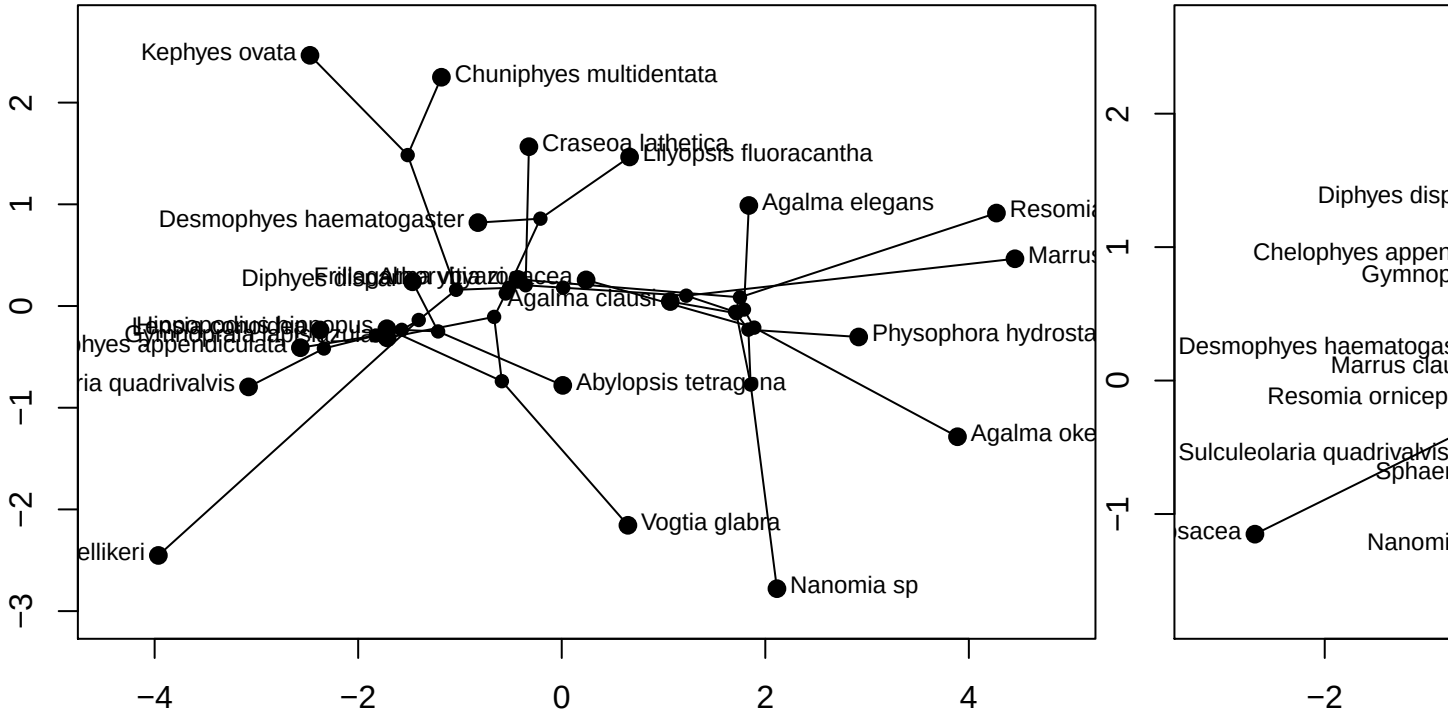


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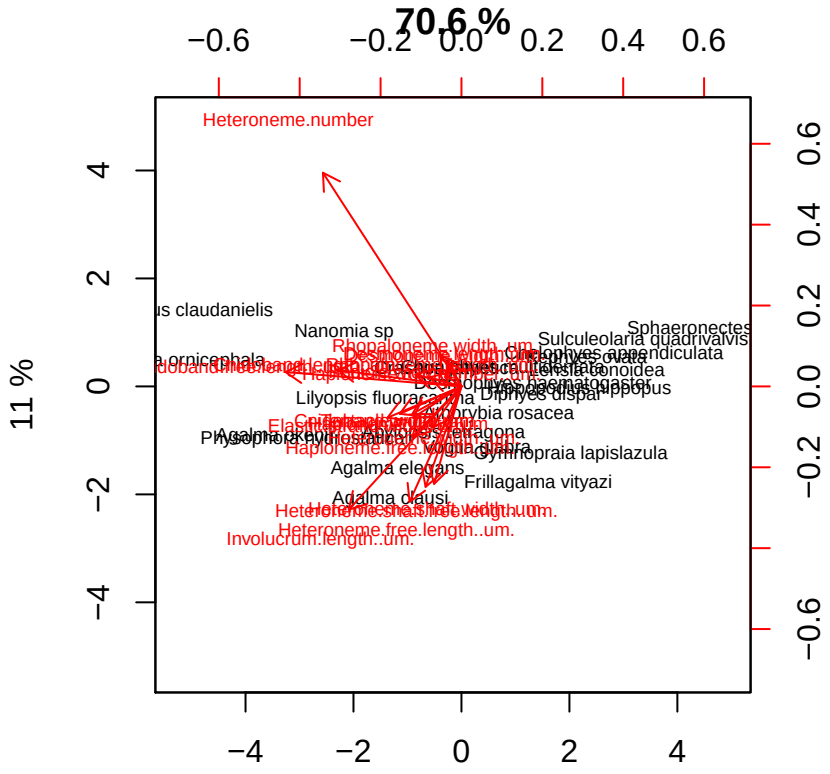
```
##
## Call:
## physignal(A = Pca_compound$ind$coord, phy = compound_tree)
##
##
##
## Observed Phylogenetic Signal (K): 0.5739
##
## P-value: 0.082
##
## Based on 1000 random permutations
```

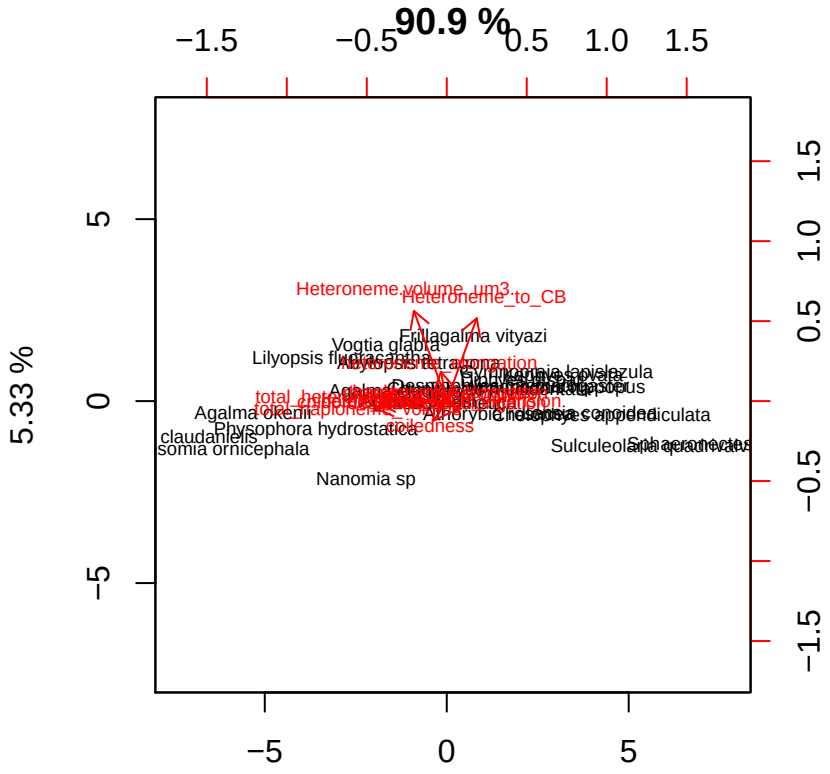
```
##               K PIC.variance.obs PIC.variance.rnd.mean PIC.variance.P
## Dim.1 0.8342357         9.083523             17.108620          0.017
## Dim.2 0.6217507         3.991989              5.500554          0.207
## Dim.3 0.3672947         4.772328              3.880531          0.772
## Dim.4 0.4172393         2.680021              2.511400          0.672
## Dim.5 0.2648588         3.720068              2.211501          0.971
##       PIC.variance.Z
## Dim.1     -1.6057688
## Dim.2     -0.8474386
## Dim.3      0.6756166
```

```
## Dim.4      0.1921810
## Dim.5      2.3886666
```

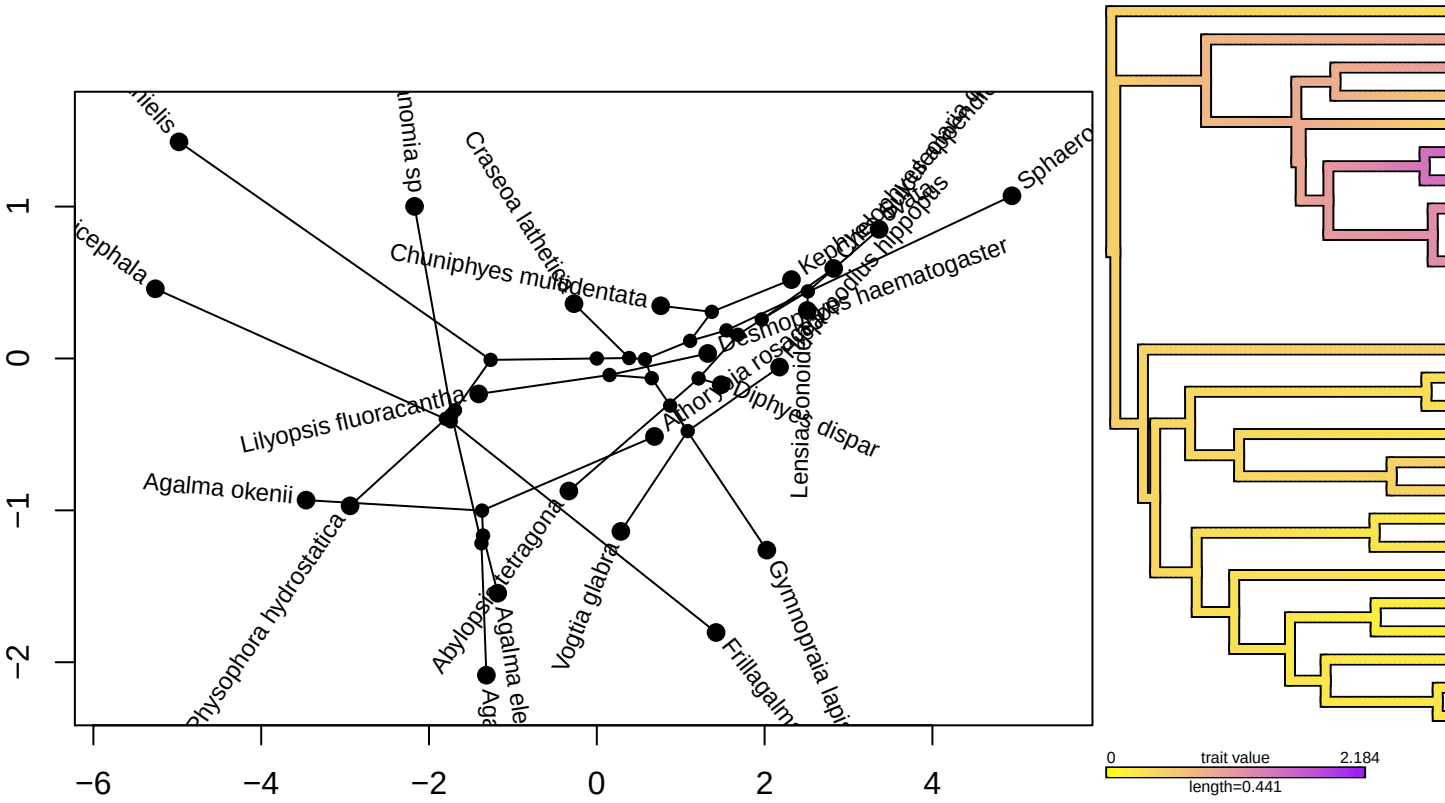
```
## Importance of components:
##                             PC1       PC2        PC3        PC4
## Standard deviation     3.4542643 1.3658524 0.95974198 0.91568205
## Proportion of Variance 0.7061902 0.1104125 0.05451545 0.04962494
## Cumulative Proportion  0.7061902 0.8166027 0.87111818 0.92074312
##                              PC5        PC6        PC7         PC8
## Standard deviation     0.68283759 0.52010548 0.47043746 0.393828803
## Proportion of Variance 0.02759596 0.01601008 0.01309828 0.009179638
## Cumulative Proportion  0.94833907 0.96434915 0.97744743 0.986627072
##                               PC9        PC10        PC11        PC12
## Standard deviation     0.259997609 0.246831176 0.225725900 0.122463187
## Proportion of Variance 0.004000823 0.003605875 0.003015598 0.000887609
## Cumulative Proportion  0.990627895 0.994233769 0.997249367 0.998136976
##                              PC13         PC14         PC15         PC16
## Standard deviation     0.1094034873 0.0939535939 0.0640202947 0.0562356024
## Proportion of Variance 0.0007083908 0.0005224412 0.0002425749 0.0001871687
## Cumulative Proportion  0.9988453668 0.9993678080 0.9996103829 0.9997975517
##                              PC17         PC18         PC19
## Standard deviation     0.0431552042 3.850235e-02 8.706778e-03
## Proportion of Variance 0.0001102242 8.773746e-05 4.486684e-06
## Cumulative Proportion  0.9999077759 9.999955e-01 1.000000e+00
## Importance of components:
##                             PC1       PC2        PC3        PC4
## Standard deviation     3.4542643 1.3658524 0.95974198 0.91568205
## Proportion of Variance 0.7061902 0.1104125 0.05451545 0.04962494
## Cumulative Proportion  0.7061902 0.8166027 0.87111818 0.92074312
##                              PC5        PC6        PC7         PC8
## Standard deviation     0.68283759 0.52010548 0.47043746 0.393828803
## Proportion of Variance 0.02759596 0.01601008 0.01309828 0.009179638
## Cumulative Proportion  0.94833907 0.96434915 0.97744743 0.986627072
##                               PC9        PC10        PC11        PC12
## Standard deviation     0.259997609 0.246831176 0.225725900 0.122463187
## Proportion of Variance 0.004000823 0.003605875 0.003015598 0.000887609
## Cumulative Proportion  0.990627895 0.994233769 0.997249367 0.998136976
##                              PC13         PC14         PC15         PC16
## Standard deviation     0.1094034873 0.0939535939 0.0640202947 0.0562356024
## Proportion of Variance 0.0007083908 0.0005224412 0.0002425749 0.0001871687
## Cumulative Proportion  0.9988453668 0.9993678080 0.9996103829 0.9997975517
##                              PC17         PC18         PC19
## Standard deviation     0.0431552042 3.850235e-02 8.706778e-03
## Proportion of Variance 0.0001102242 8.773746e-05 4.486684e-06
## Cumulative Proportion  0.9999077759 9.999955e-01 1.000000e+00
```




```
## Importance of components:
##                             PC1        PC2        PC3         PC4
## Standard deviation     5.3037419 1.28415066 0.78070613 0.514351156
## Proportion of Variance 0.9086436 0.05326731 0.01968811 0.008545712
## Cumulative Proportion  0.9086436 0.96191093 0.98159904 0.990144749
##                               PC5          PC6          PC7           PC8
## Standard deviation     0.397043104 0.266580623 0.1714579117 0.1478522695
## Proportion of Variance 0.005092185 0.002295546 0.0009496069 0.0007061302
## Cumulative Proportion  0.995236934 0.997532479 0.9984820864 0.9991882166
##                               PC9          PC10          PC11
## Standard deviation     0.1266825741 0.0895589599 0.0325854078
## Proportion of Variance 0.0005183971 0.0002590878 0.0000342985
## Cumulative Proportion  0.9997066137 0.9999657015 1.0000000000
## Importance of components:
##                             PC1        PC2        PC3         PC4
## Standard deviation     5.3037419 1.28415066 0.78070613 0.514351156
## Proportion of Variance 0.9086436 0.05326731 0.01968811 0.008545712
## Cumulative Proportion  0.9086436 0.96191093 0.98159904 0.990144749
##                               PC5          PC6          PC7           PC8
## Standard deviation     0.397043104 0.266580623 0.1714579117 0.1478522695
## Proportion of Variance 0.005092185 0.002295546 0.0009496069 0.0007061302
## Cumulative Proportion  0.995236934 0.997532479 0.9984820864 0.9991882166
##                               PC9          PC10          PC11
## Standard deviation     0.1266825741 0.0895589599 0.0325854078
## Proportion of Variance 0.0005183971 0.0002590878 0.0000342985
## Cumulative Proportion  0.9997066137 0.9999657015 1.0000000000
```




```
## Warning in phylomorphospace(raw_tree, PPCA_raw$S): X has more than 2
## columns. Using only the first 2 columns.
```



2.4 Table showing BAMM-analyzed number of regime shifts in the rates of evolution of each character.

Out of 29 characters, 11 did not significantly (delta AICc > 2) support a phylogenetic model. From the remaining 18, Brownian Motion was supported for 17 of them. Only haploneme nematocyst length had uniequivocal support for Early Burst.

3 – RELATIONSHIPS WITH DIET / FUNCTION / Hypothesis testing

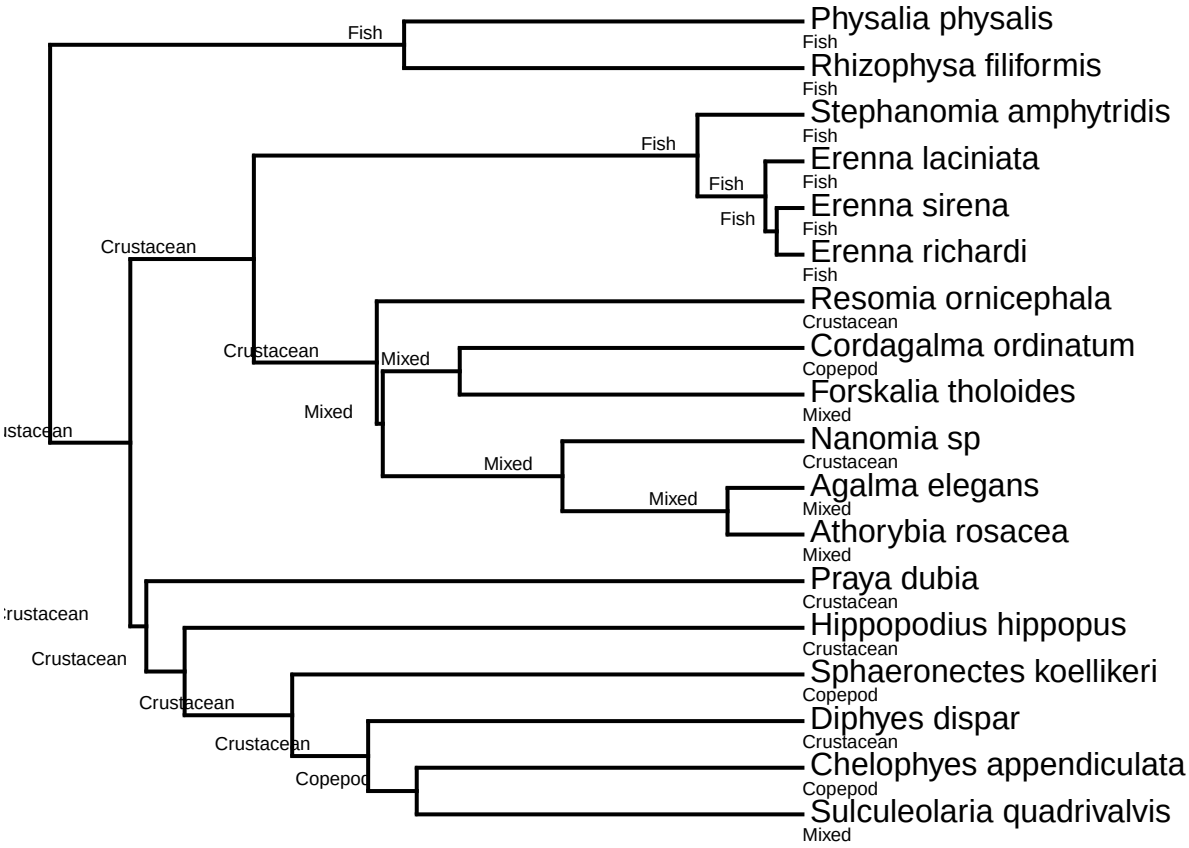
3.0 Phylogeny with the tips mapped with the literature dietary associations, and internal nodes showing SIMMAP reconstructed states.

```
##                  [,1]
## Copepod    -0.8080130
## Crustacean  1.2677320
## Fish        0.3333011
## Mixed      -0.7930201
## attr(,"scaled:center")
## [1] 0.25
## attr(,"scaled:scale")
## [1] 0.04963549
## [1] "Crustacean"
##                  [,1]
## Copepod    -0.5351944
## Crustacean  1.4987748
## Fish       -0.4430773
## Mixed      -0.5205031
## attr(,"scaled:center")
## [1] 0.25
## attr(,"scaled:scale")
## [1] 0.07105532
## [1] "Crustacean"
##                  [,1]
## Copepod    -0.4288748
## Crustacean  1.4981107
## Fish       -0.5416261
## Mixed      -0.5276098
## attr(,"scaled:center")
## [1] 0.25
## attr(,"scaled:scale")
## [1] 0.07677227
## [1] "Crustacean"
##                  [,1]
## Copepod    -0.1818167
## Crustacean  1.4595679
## Fish       -0.7395739
## Mixed      -0.5381772
## attr(,"scaled:center")
## [1] 0.25
## attr(,"scaled:scale")
## [1] 0.0802803
## [1] "Crustacean"
##                  [,1]
## Copepod     0.7722535
## Crustacean  0.8736945
## Fish       -1.2009358
## Mixed      -0.4450121
## attr(,"scaled:center")
```

```
## [1] 0.25
## attr(,"scaled:scale")
## [1] 0.08117332
## [1] "Crustacean"
##                  [,1]
## Copepod     0.7065757
## Crustacean  0.8137313
## Fish       -1.3445016
## Mixed      -0.1758054
## attr(,"scaled:center")
## [1] 0.25
## attr(,"scaled:scale")
## [1] 0.08661124
## [1] "Crustacean"
##                  [,1]
## Copepod     0.9704528
## Crustacean  0.2328527
## Fish       -1.4016618
## Mixed       0.1983563
## attr(,"scaled:center")
## [1] 0.25
## attr(,"scaled:scale")
## [1] 0.0864187
## [1] "Copepod"
##                   [,1]
## Copepod    -1.10536223
## Crustacean  1.30040284
## Fish       -0.28205537
## Mixed       0.08701476
## attr(,"scaled:center")
## [1] 0.25
## attr(,"scaled:scale")
## [1] 0.05855868
## [1] "Crustacean"
##                  [,1]
## Copepod    -0.6584028
## Crustacean  0.9063961
## Fish       -1.0497940
## Mixed       0.8018007
## attr(,"scaled:center")
## [1] 0.25
## attr(,"scaled:scale")
## [1] 0.1146443
## [1] "Crustacean"
##                  [,1]
## Copepod    -0.6406158
## Crustacean  0.8476353
## Fish       -1.0652003
## Mixed       0.8581808
## attr(,"scaled:center")
## [1] 0.25
## attr(,"scaled:scale")
## [1] 0.1163184
## [1] "Mixed"
```

```
##                  [,1]
## Copepod    -0.8107895
## Crustacean  0.5776793
## Fish       -0.8788687
## Mixed       1.1119788
## attr(,"scaled:center")
## [1] 0.25
## attr(,"scaled:scale")
## [1] 0.1964242
## [1] "Mixed"
##                  [,1]
## Copepod    -0.5044886
## Crustacean -0.4902915
## Fish       -0.5051847
## Mixed       1.4999647
## attr(,"scaled:center")
## [1] 0.25
## attr(,"scaled:scale")
## [1] 0.4843687
## [1] "Mixed"
##                   [,1]
## Copepod    -0.08330234
## Crustacean  0.07687002
## Fish       -1.21889902
## Mixed       1.22533134
## attr(,"scaled:center")
## [1] 0.25
## attr(,"scaled:scale")
## [1] 0.1079133
## [1] "Mixed"
##                  [,1]
## Copepod    -0.5009666
## Crustacean -0.4990274
## Fish        1.4999995
## Mixed      -0.5000055
## attr(,"scaled:center")
## [1] 0.25
## attr(,"scaled:scale")
## [1] 0.4838411
## [1] "Fish"
##                  [,1]
## Copepod    -0.5000053
## Crustacean -0.4999947
## Fish        1.5000000
## Mixed      -0.5000000
## attr(,"scaled:center")
## [1] 0.25
## attr(,"scaled:scale")
## [1] 0.4998351
## [1] "Fish"
##                  [,1]
## Copepod    -0.5000003
## Crustacean -0.4999997
## Fish        1.5000000
```

```
## Mixed      -0.5000000
## attr(,"scaled:center")
## [1] 0.25
## attr(,"scaled:scale")
## [1] 0.4999777
## [1] "Fish"
##                  [,1]
## Copepod    -0.5242174
## Crustacean -0.4512104
## Fish        1.4991178
## Mixed      -0.5236900
## attr(,"scaled:center")
## [1] 0.25
## attr(,"scaled:scale")
## [1] 0.2234625
## [1] "Fish"
```



3.1 Table showing quantitative and categorical characters association effect size with each prey type in the diet.

Nematocyst morphology appears to be associated to prey type presence in diet. Phylogenetic regression with frequencies of prey types (in 8 species) revealed that decapod larvae consumption is associated to many traits, while fish larvae specialization is only associated to more rounded nematocyst shapes with stubbier shafts, and copepod specialization is mainly associated to fewer nematocyst and thinner tentacles. Transitions to fish and copepod specialization correlate with regime shifts in the rates for those characters (detected with BAMM).

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## Warning in cbind(CH_I, CH_J): number of rows of result is not a multiple of
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## Warning in cbind(CH_I, CH_J): number of rows of result is not a multiple of
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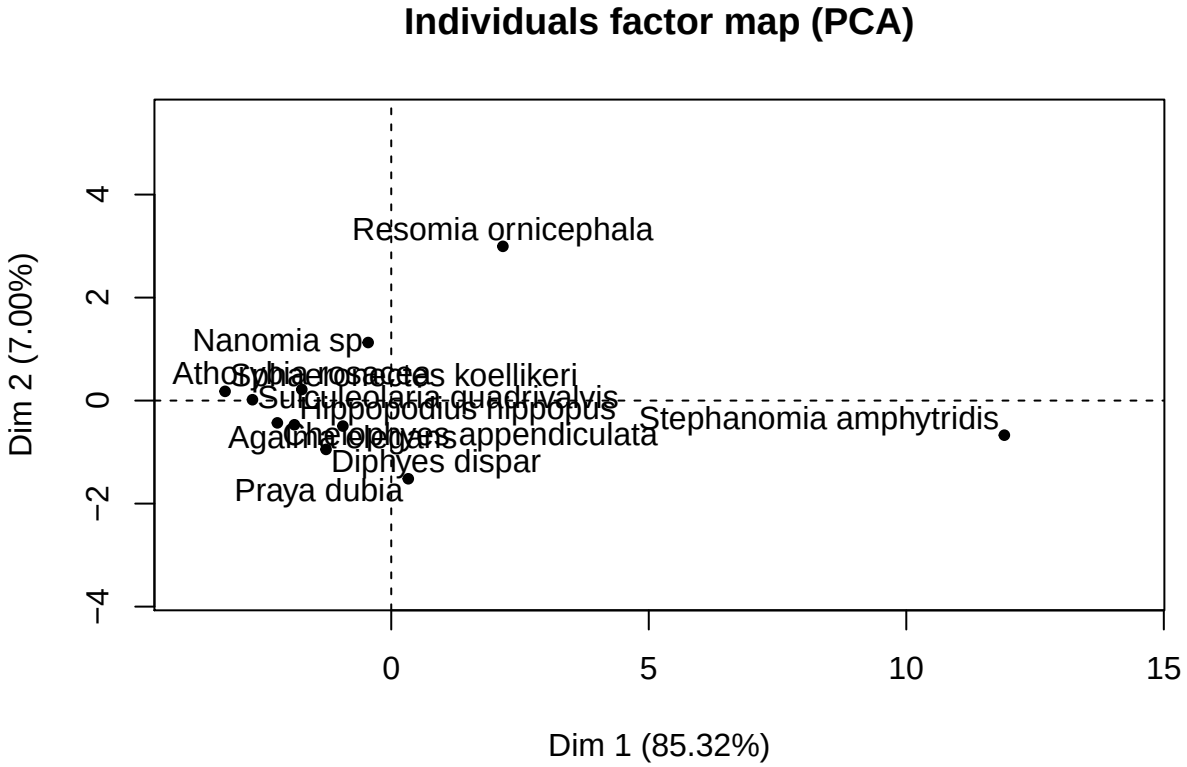
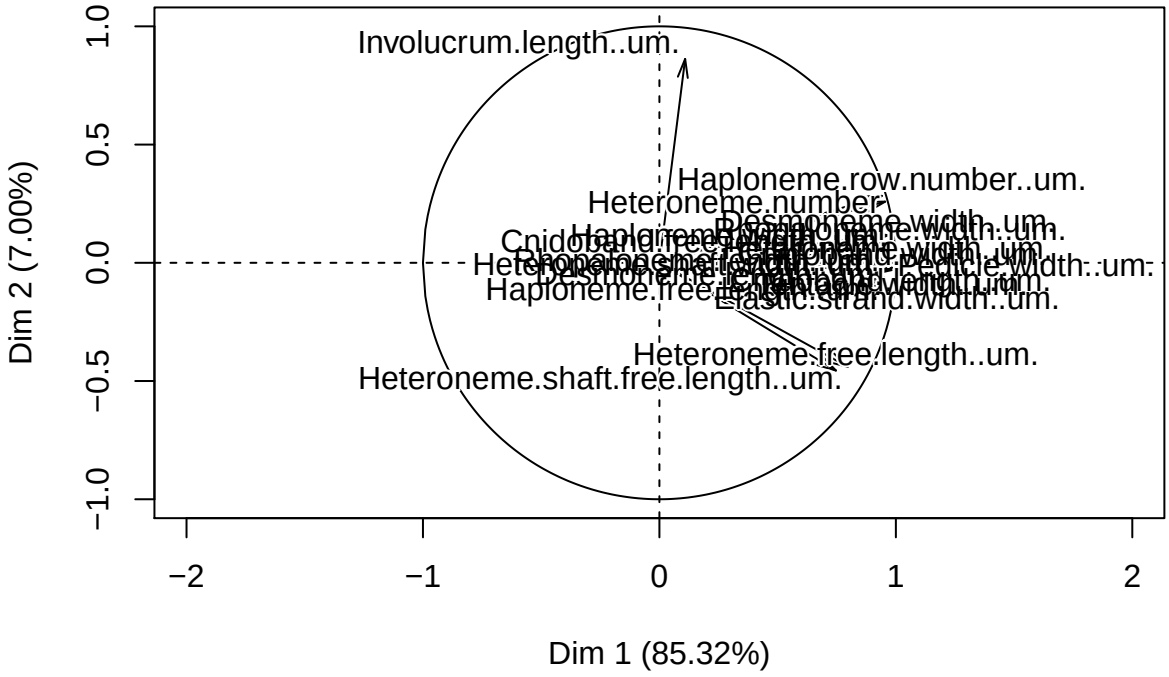
## Warning in cbind(CH_I, CH_J): number of rows of result is not a multiple of
## vector length (arg 2)

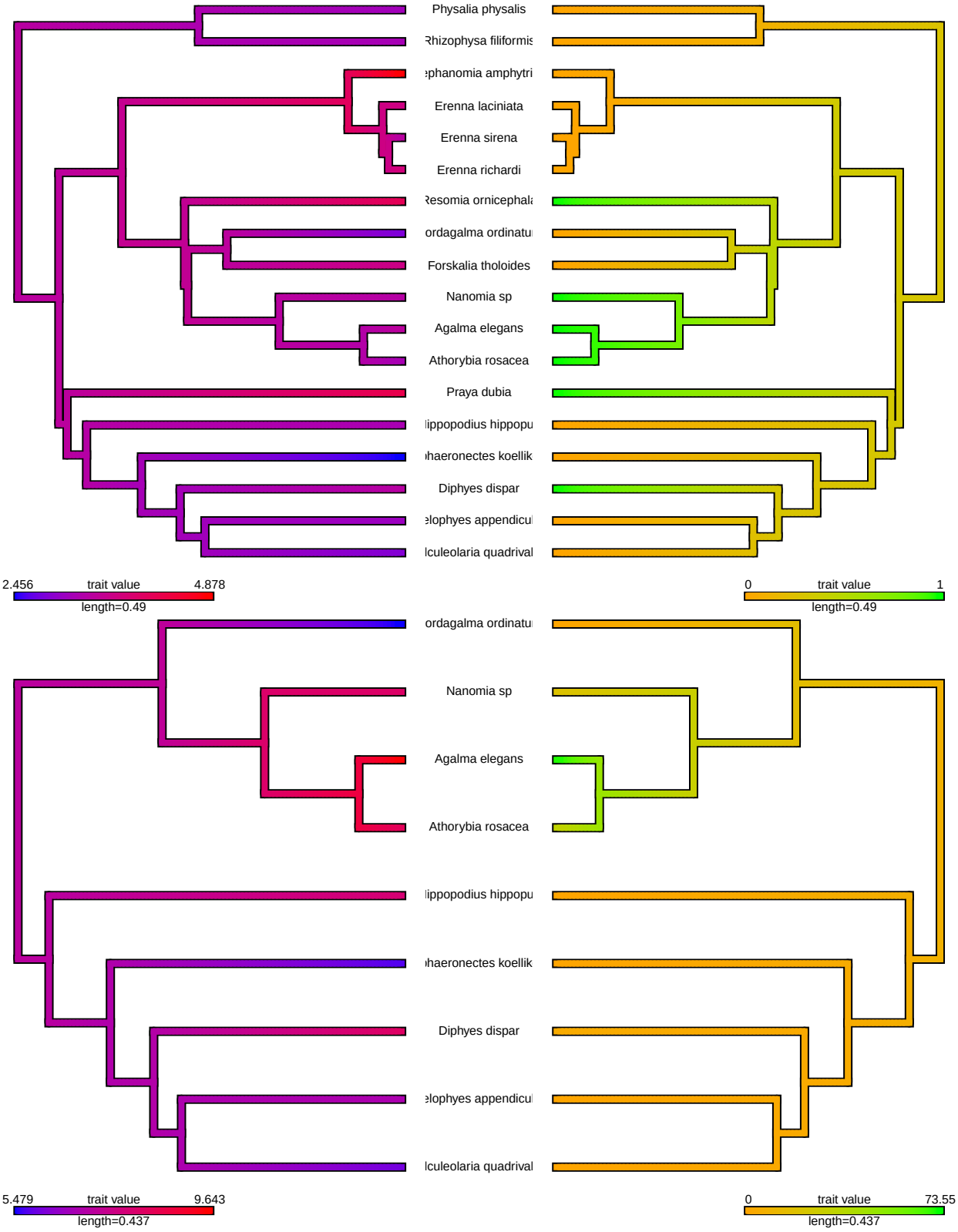
## [1] "Heteroneme.free.length..um. Relative decapod consumption 0.0150911316184195"
## [1] "Heteroneme.width..um. Relative copepod consumption 0.0154101615496608"
## [1] "Heteroneme.volume..um3. Relative copepod consumption 0.0273449183732837"
## [1] "Heteroneme.volume..um3. Relative decapod consumption 0.0162918965213711"
## [1] "Heteroneme.shaft.free.length..um. Relative decapod consumption 0.0375748337864496"
## [1] "Heteroneme.shaft.width..um. Relative copepod consumption 0.0366644014228334"
## [1] "Heteroneme.shaft.width..um. Relative decapod consumption 0.0110425153430764"
## [1] "Heteroneme.number Relative copepod consumption 0.00194568725251434"
## [1] "Heteroneme.number Relative crustacean consumption 0.00383297561996947"
## [1] "Heteroneme.number Relative decapod consumption 0.00227285574600831"
## [1] "Heteroneme.number Relative mollusc consumption 0.00457868496734718"
## [1] "Heteroneme.number Relative ostracod consumption 0.00787906233695161"
## [1] "Haploneme.width..um. Relative copepod consumption 0.0421081662955249"
## [1] "Desmoneme.length..um. Relative decapod consumption 0.0346469607675098"
## [1] "Cnidoband.free.length..um. Relative copepod consumption 0.0423568435044045"
## [1] "Cnidoband.free.length..um. Relative decapod consumption 0.00758244919964879"
## [1] "Cnidoband.width..um. Relative copepod consumption 0.0122225326887304"
## [1] "Haploneme.row.number..um. Relative copepod consumption 0.000958844820415622"
## [1] "Haploneme.row.number..um. Relative fish consumption 5.03339200134134e-05"
## [1] "Haploneme.row.number..um. Relative crustacean consumption 0.000168074352145753"
## [1] "Haploneme.row.number..um. Relative decapod consumption 1.57183006366095e-05"
## [1] "Haploneme.row.number..um. Relative chaetognath consumption 5.61183590053188e-05"
```

```
## [1] "Haploneme.row.number..um. Relative mollusc consumption 0.00397445311597162"
## [1] "Haploneme.row.number..um. Relative amphipod consumption 0.00164780631313967"
## [1] "Tentacle.width..um. Relative copepod consumption 0.00635688714230029"
## [1] "Involucrum.length..um. Relative copepod consumption 0.0449702570609739"
## [1] "Involucrum.length..um. Relative decapod consumption 0.0198097983058508"
## [1] "coiledness Relative copepod consumption 0.0183035862923914"
## [1] "heteroneme_elongation Relative crustacean consumption 0.0158687156010087"
## [1] "heteroneme_elongation Relative chaetognath consumption 0.0274790547180701"
## [1] "heteroneme_shaft_extension Relative fish consumption 0.0176572602781742"
## [1] "heteroneme_shaft_extension Relative chaetognath consumption 0.0213300789019559"
## [1] "Heteroneme_to_CB Relative copepod consumption 0.0128876533556811"
## [1] "Heteroneme_to_CB Relative decapod consumption 0.00235079129249794"
## [1] "Heteroneme_to_CB Relative chaetognath consumption 0.00388259952739823"
## [1] "Heteroneme_to_CB Relative ostracod consumption 0.027767744402016"
## [1] "Heteroneme_to_CB Relative amphipod consumption 0.0494215095388725"
## [1] "total_heteroneme_volume Relative copepod consumption 0.0252900982780285"
## [1] "cnidomic_index Relative copepod consumption 0.0465172991019794"
```






```
## [1] "Copepod diet"
## [1] 0.085
## [1] "Fish diet"
## [1] 0.378
## [1] "Amphipod diet"
## [1] 0.357
## [1] "Polychaete diet"
## [1] 0.665
## [1] "Mollusc diet"
## [1] 0.547
## [1] "Decapod diet"
## [1] 0.859
## [1] "Crustacean diet"
## [1] 0.001
## [1] "Chaetognath diet"
## [1] 0.448
## [1] "Ostracod diet"
## [1] 0.509
```



3.2 Table showing the dAICc of OU model fitting versus white_noise and BM using reconstructed diets as regimes in a 16 spp tree. Evaluate model adequacy of OU fits.

When I mapped trait evolution onto a diet SIMMAP regime tree, OU models using the reconstructed states

as regimes fitted significantly better (dAICc>2) than BM (null models) for cnidoband coiledness, heteroneme shaft shape, haploneme length, haploneme row number, desmoneme length, and desmoneme width.

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## Reading event datafile:  BAMM/Cnidoband_free_length/event_data.txt
##      ..........
## Read a total of 5 samples from posterior
##
## Discarded as burnin: GENERATIONS <  0
## Analyzing  5  samples from posterior
##
## Setting recursive sequence on tree...
##
## Done with recursive sequence

##
## Analyzed 5 posterior samples
## Shift posterior distribution:
##
##          0       0.2
##          1       0.6
##          2       0.2
##
```

```
## Compute credible set of shift configurations for more information:
##  See ?credibleShiftSet and ?getBestShiftConfiguration
```

```
## [1] "Copepod diet"
## [1] "Fish diet"
## [1] "Amphipod diet"
## [1] "Polychaete diet"
## [1] "Mollusc diet"
## [1] "Decapod diet"
## [1] "Crustacean diet"
## [1] "Chaetognath diet"
## [1] "Ostracod diet"
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3.3 Interpret qualitatively the kinematic implications (high speed video) of the different regions of the morphospace.

High-speed video of cnidoband and nematocyst discharge revealed the roles of the different tentillum substructures in the mechanics of discharge. Moreover, it shows important differences in the discharge dynamics of species with different tentillum morphologies.

Videos have shown the double role of the elastic strands in initiating and controlling cnidoband discharge. A few milliseconds before cnidoband discharge, the distal attachment of the cnidoband (at the base of the terminal filament) appears to unwind to the point of a tension-release threshold. This observation indicates there might be spring mechanism driving the discharge process.

Euphysonect tentilla discharge considerably faster than Calycophoran tentilla. Larger heteronemes discharge faster than small ones, giving Euphysonects a faster heteroneme discharge speed than most calycophorans. On the contrary, Calycophoran haploneme tubules fire faster than those of Euphysonects.

The more extreme the coiledness index, the more unpredictable the trajectory of the cnidoband during discharge.

Story: low dimensionality, cost-reward-driven, dynamic specialization.

0.1 4. Discussion

A particularly interesting case is that of *Cordagalma ordinatum*, a specialized copepod eater (Purcell 1981), which is sister to the generalist genus *Forskalia*. *Cordagalma*'s tentilla strongly resemble the larval (protozooid exclusive) tentilla of *Forskalia* spp. This could indicate a case of paedomorphosis as a pathway to predatory specialization.

The calycophoran morphospace is quite distinct from that of other siphonophores, revealing a potential reaction line in the 2 PCs (Figure XX). A non-calycophoran (*Frillagalma vityazi*), has secondarily occupied this morphospace, which could indicate a case of convergence.

The new phylogeny delivered by this chapter will become a fundamental resource for subsequent studies of siphonophore evolution. In addition, a broad and detailed characterization of tentilla morphology and its phylogenetic distribution provide complementary tools for taxonomy, identification, and morphological delimitation.

0.2 5. Conclusions

The genera *Erenna* and *Stephanomia* form a monophyletic clade characterized by bearing extremely large tentilla.

0.3 Acknowledgements

This work was funded by the Society of Systematic Biologists Graduate Student Award, the NSF Waterman Award, the Yale Institute of Biospheric Studies Doctoral Pilot Grant, and the NSF Collaborative Research project SiphWeb. ADS was supported by a Fulbright Spain scholarship. We thank Dr. Philip R. Pugh for his assistance in the identification of specimens. We also wish to thank the crew of the R/V Western Flyer.

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