

The dynamic adaptive landscape of cetacean body size

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Figure 2: Results for *bayou* fit for the ‘full’ tree **including** ZBL setting the average number of shifts in the prior distribution to 15. The triangles point to the direction of each shift, and the colours also represent this direction.

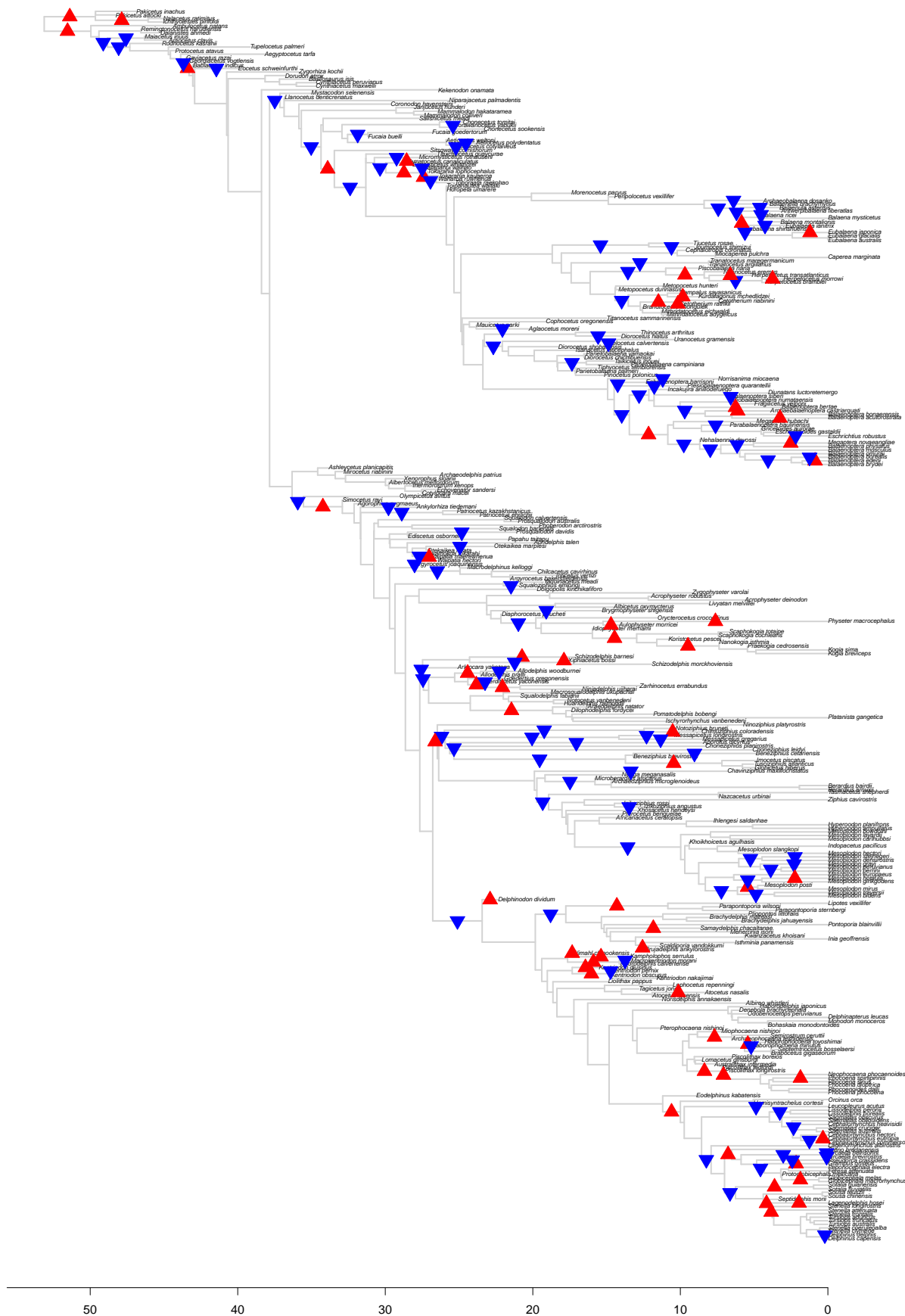


Figure 3: Results for *bayou* fit for the ‘full’ tree **including** ZBL setting the average number of shifts in the prior distribution to 50. The triangles point to the direction of each shift, and the colours also represent this direction.

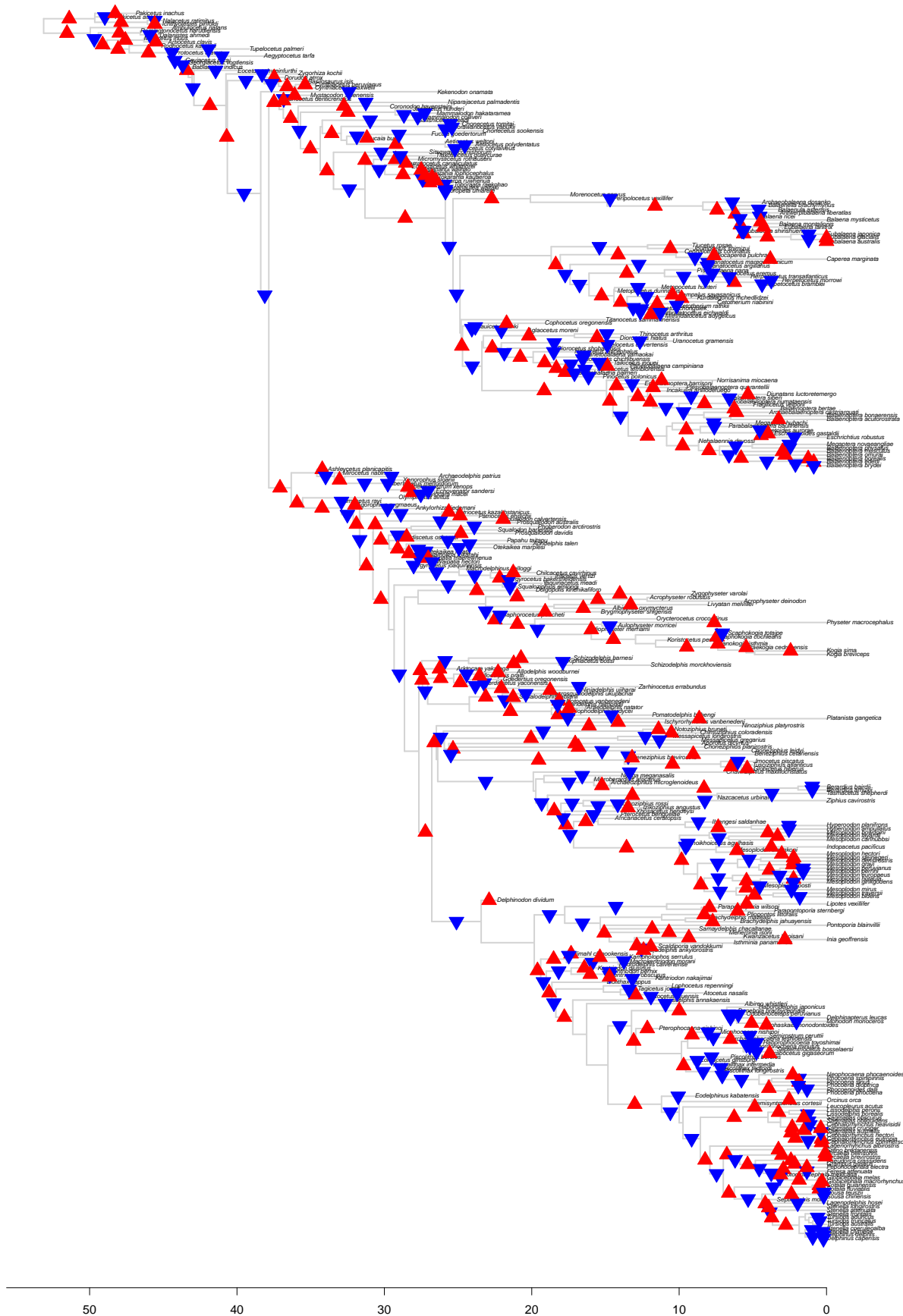


Figure 5: Results for *bayou* fit for the 'full' tree including ZBL setting the average number of shifts in the prior distribution to 500. The triangles point to the direction of each shift, and the colours also represent this direction.

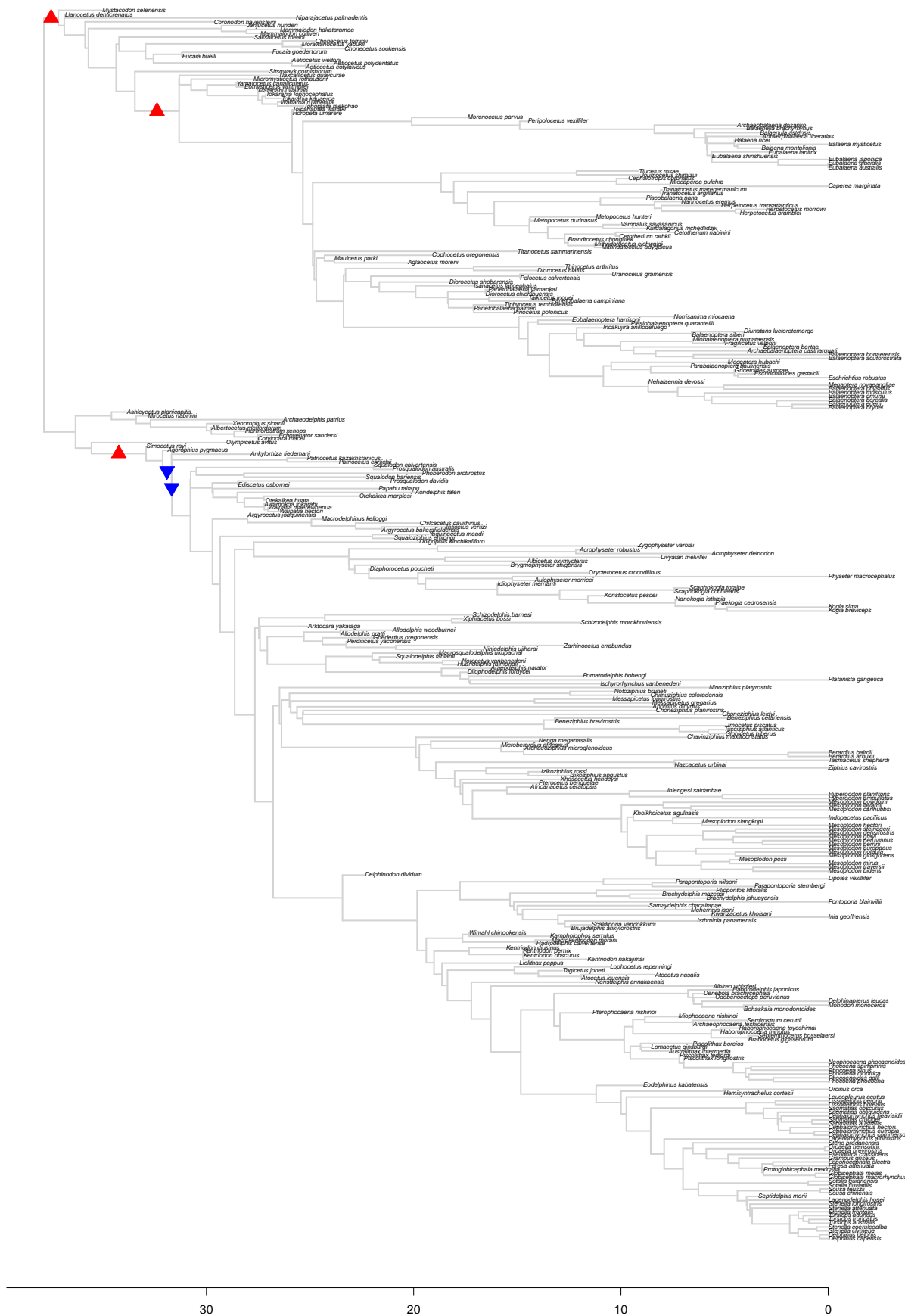


Figure 6: Results for *bayou* fit for the ‘noarchaeo’ tree **including ZBL** setting the average number of shifts in the prior distribution to 5. The triangles point to the direction of each shift, and the colours also represent this direction.

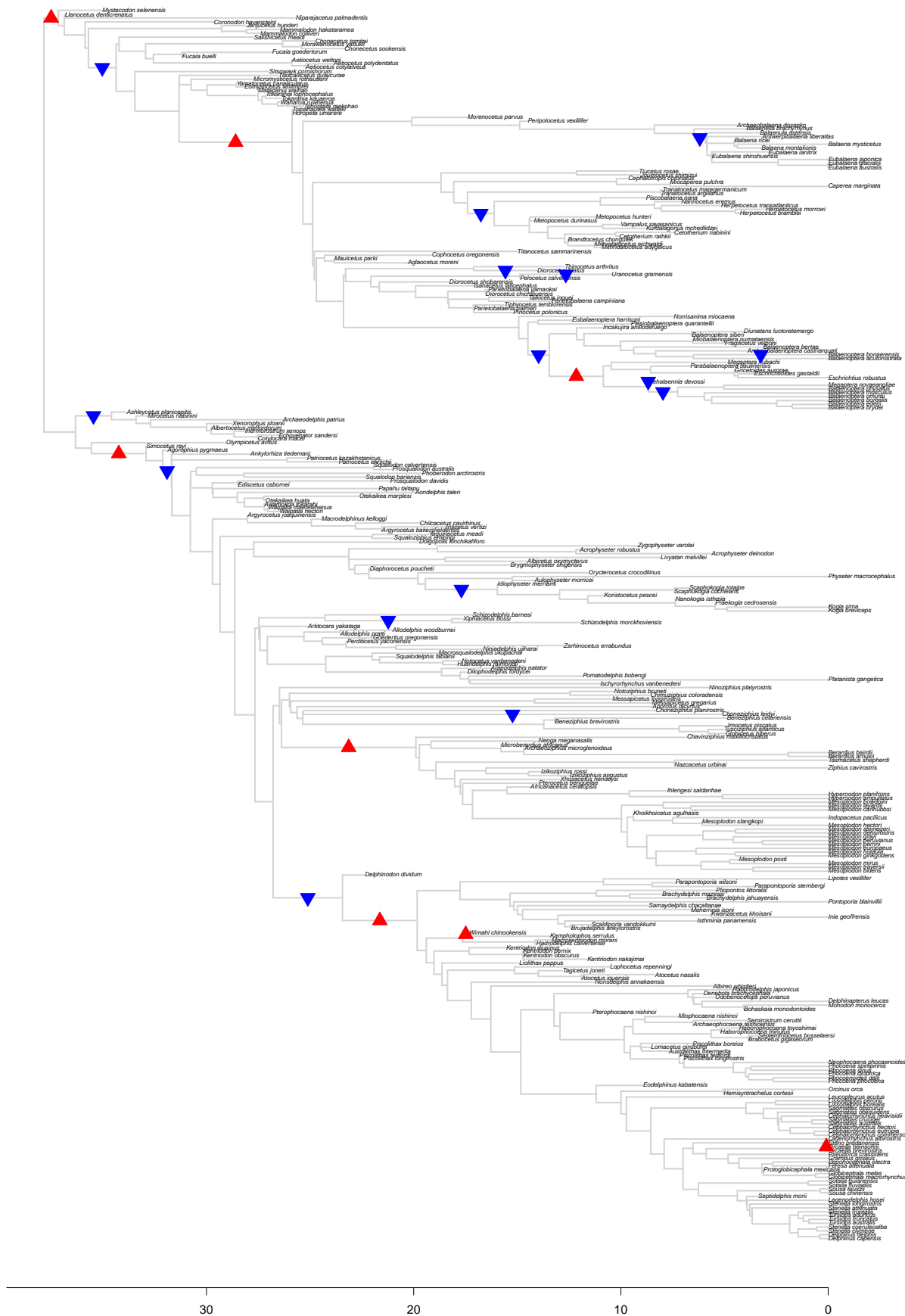


Figure 7: Results for *bayou* fit for the ‘noarchaeo’ tree **including ZBL** setting the average number of shifts in the prior distribution to 15. The triangles point to the direction of each shift, and the colours also represent this direction.

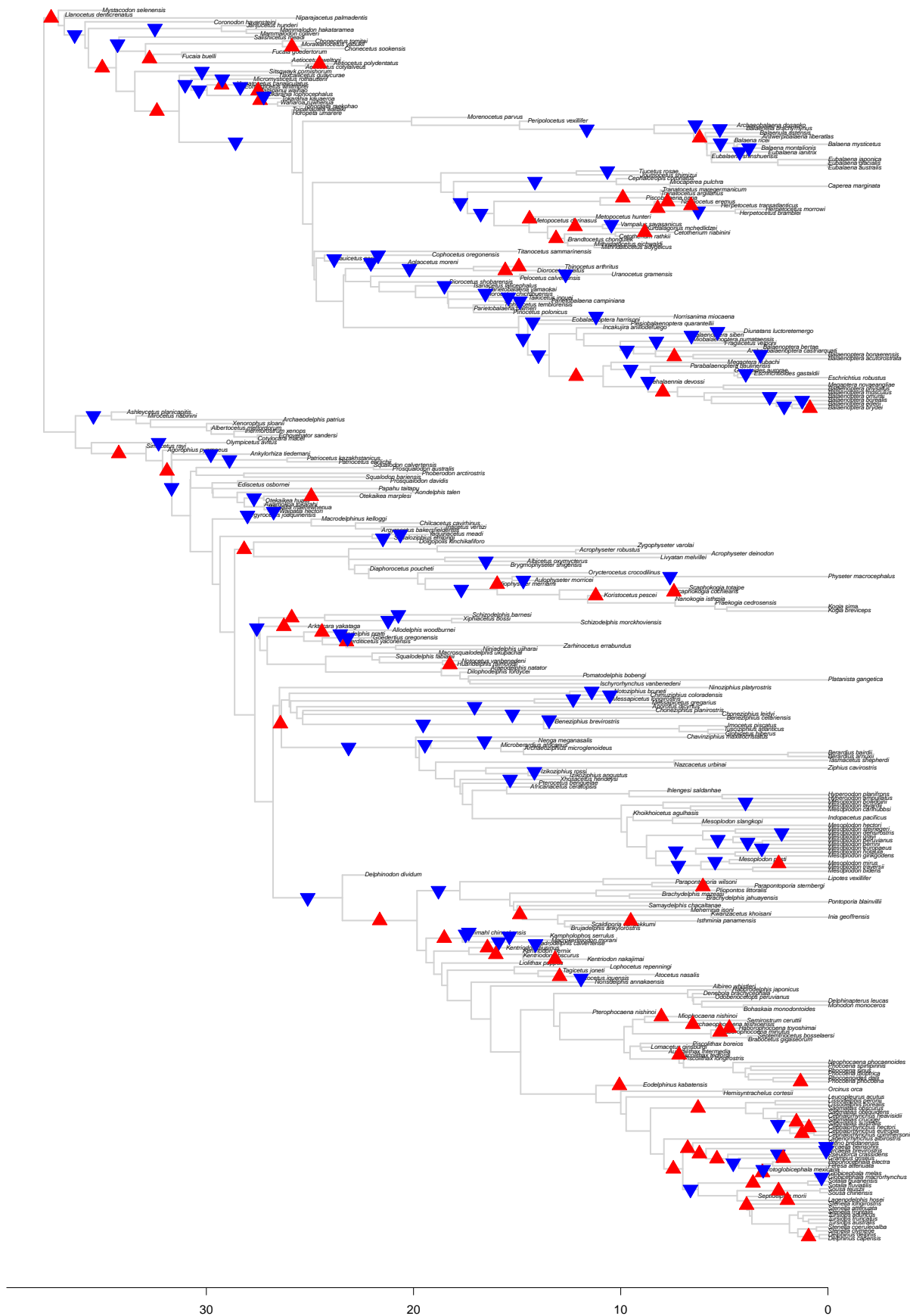


Figure 8: Results for *bayou* fit for the 'noarchaeo' tree **including ZBL** setting the average number of shifts in the prior distribution to 50. The triangles point to the direction of each shift, and the colours also represent this direction.

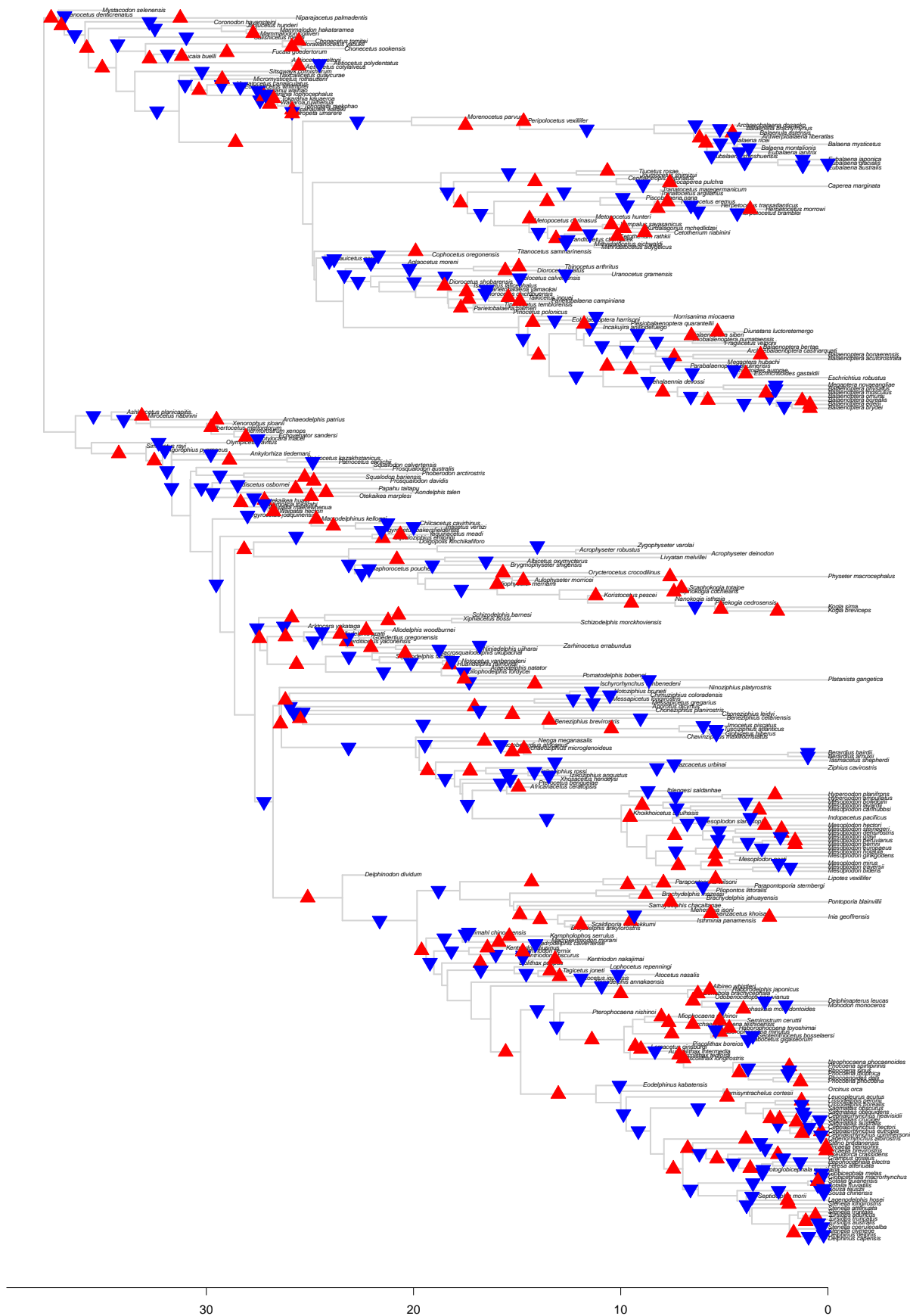


Figure 9: Results for *bayou* fit for the ‘noarchaeo’ tree **including ZBL** setting the average number of shifts in the prior distribution to 250. The triangles point to the direction of each shift, and the colours also represent this direction.

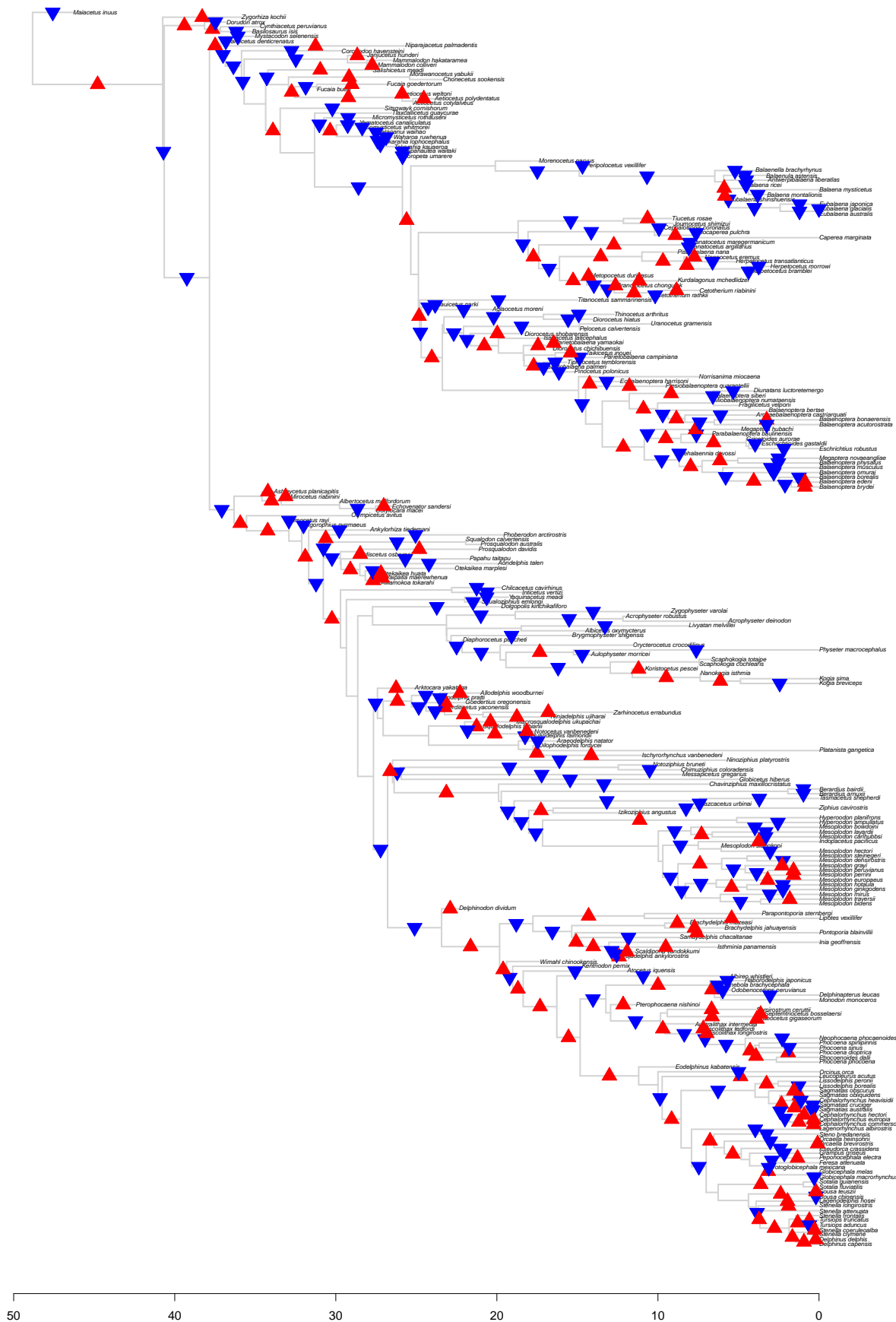


Figure 14: Results for *bayou* fit for the 'noinput' tree **including ZBL** setting the average number of shifts in the prior distribution to 250. The triangles point to the direction of each shift, and the colours also represent this direction.

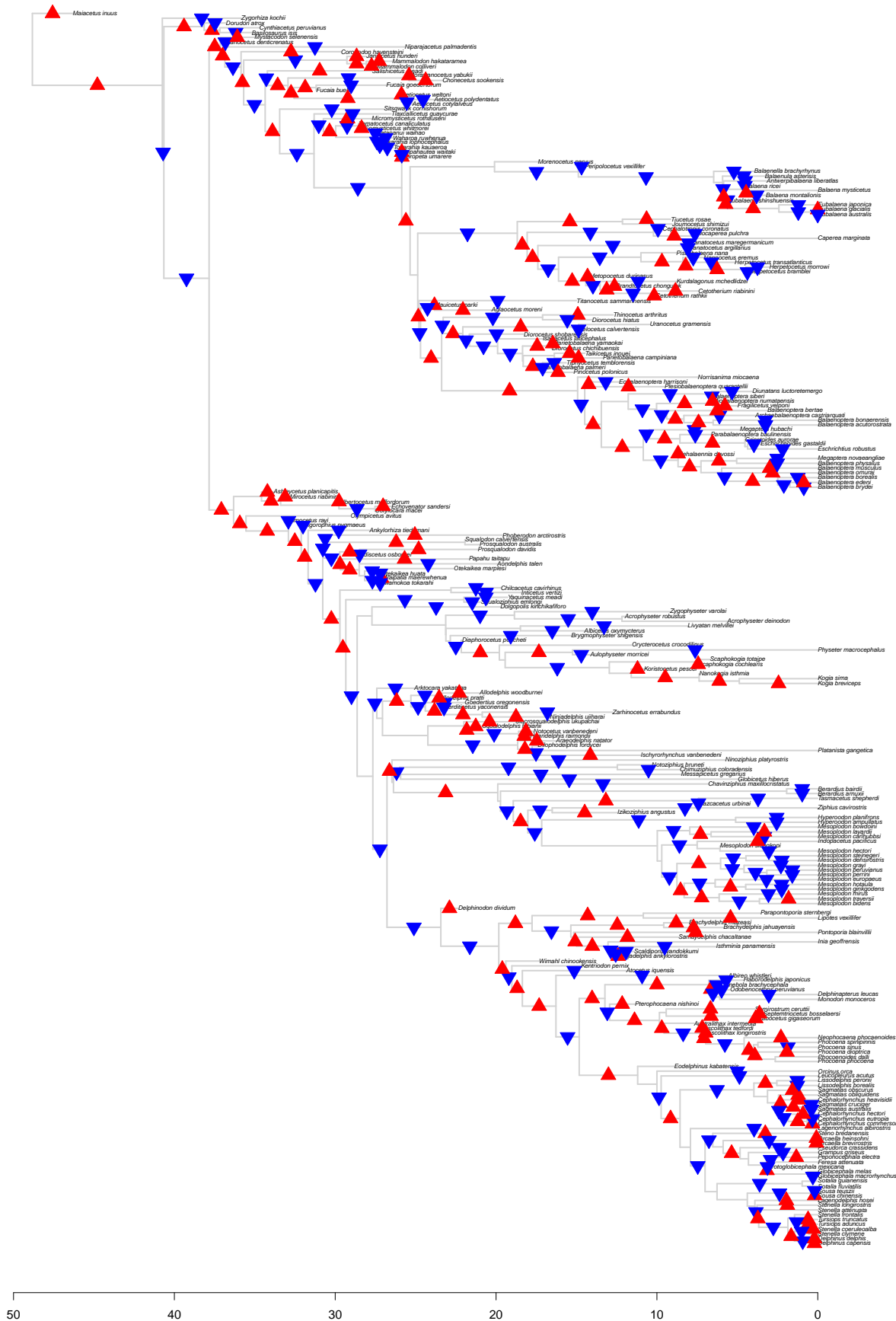


Figure 15: Results for *bayou* fit for the 'noinput' tree **including ZBL** setting the average number of shifts in the prior distribution to 500. The triangles point to the direction of each shift, and the colours also represent this direction.



Figure 16: Results for *bayou* fit for the ‘noextant’ tree **including ZBL** setting the average number of shifts in the prior distribution to 5. The triangles point to the direction of each shift, and the colours also represent this direction.

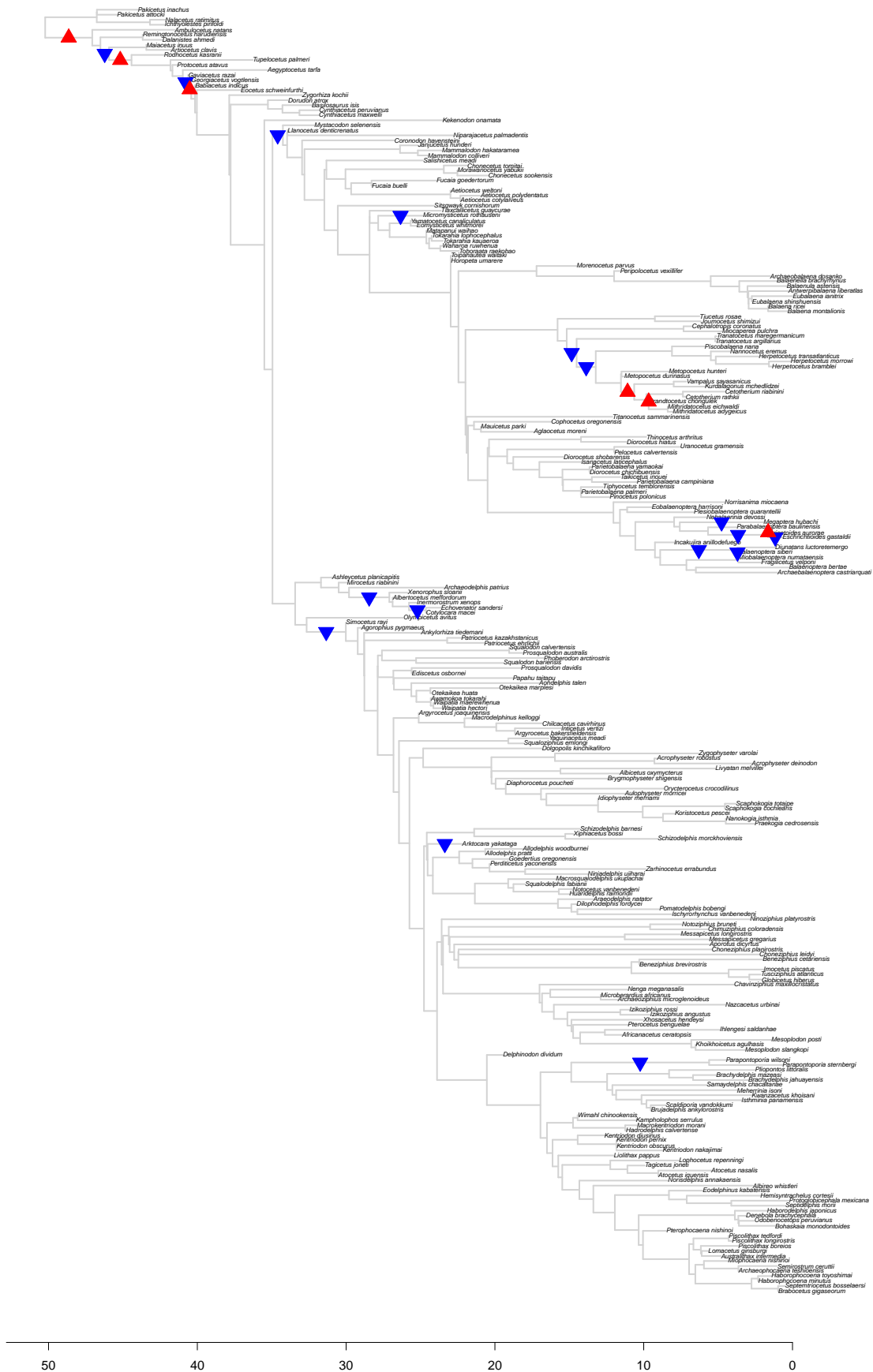


Figure 17: Results for bayou fit for the 'noextant' tree **including ZBL** setting the average number of shifts in the prior distribution to 15. The triangles point to the direction of each shift, and the colours also represent this direction.

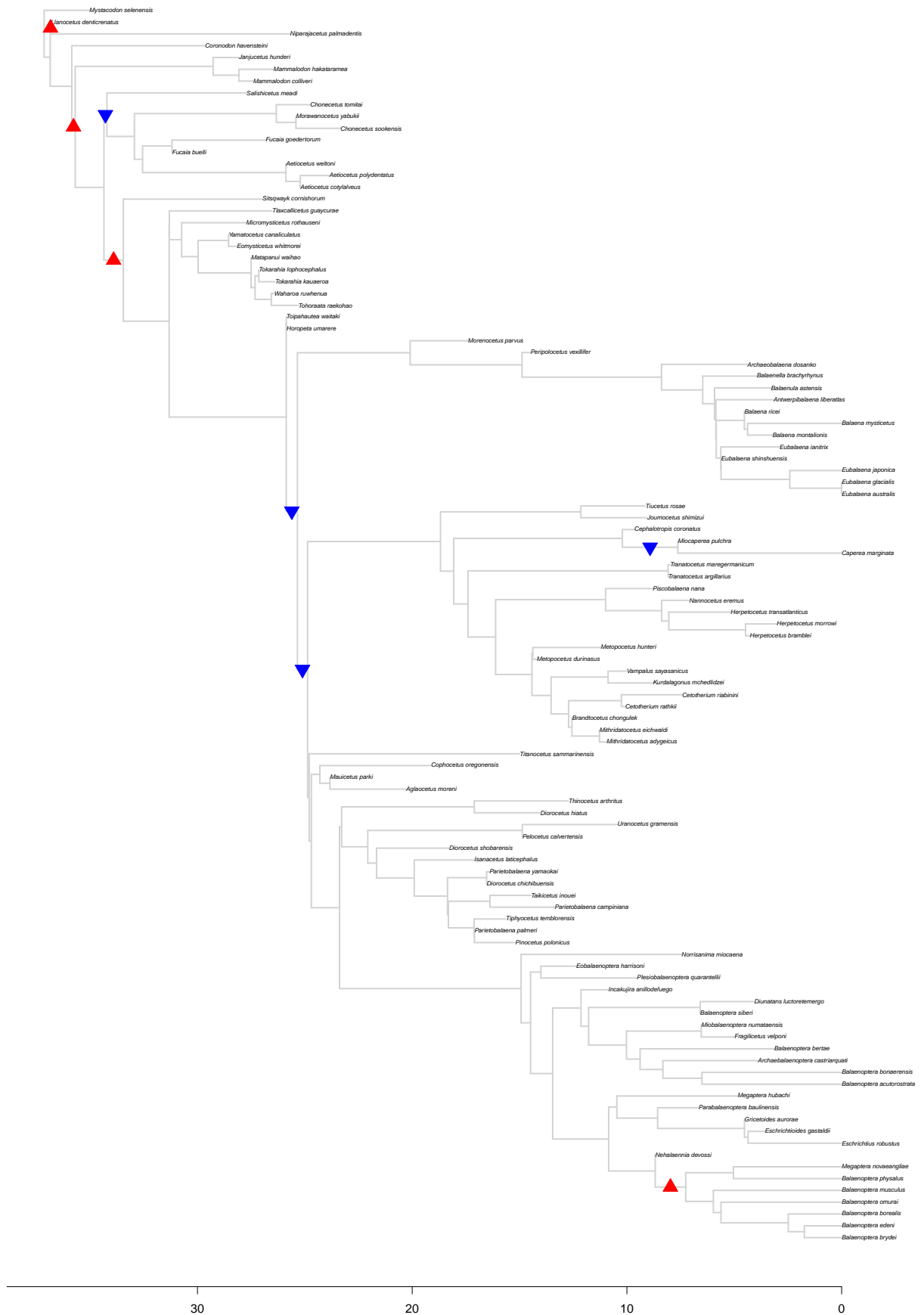


Figure 21: Results for *bayou* fit for the ‘baleen’ tree **including ZBL** setting the average number of shifts in the prior distribution to 5. The triangles point to the direction of each shift, and the colours also represent this direction.

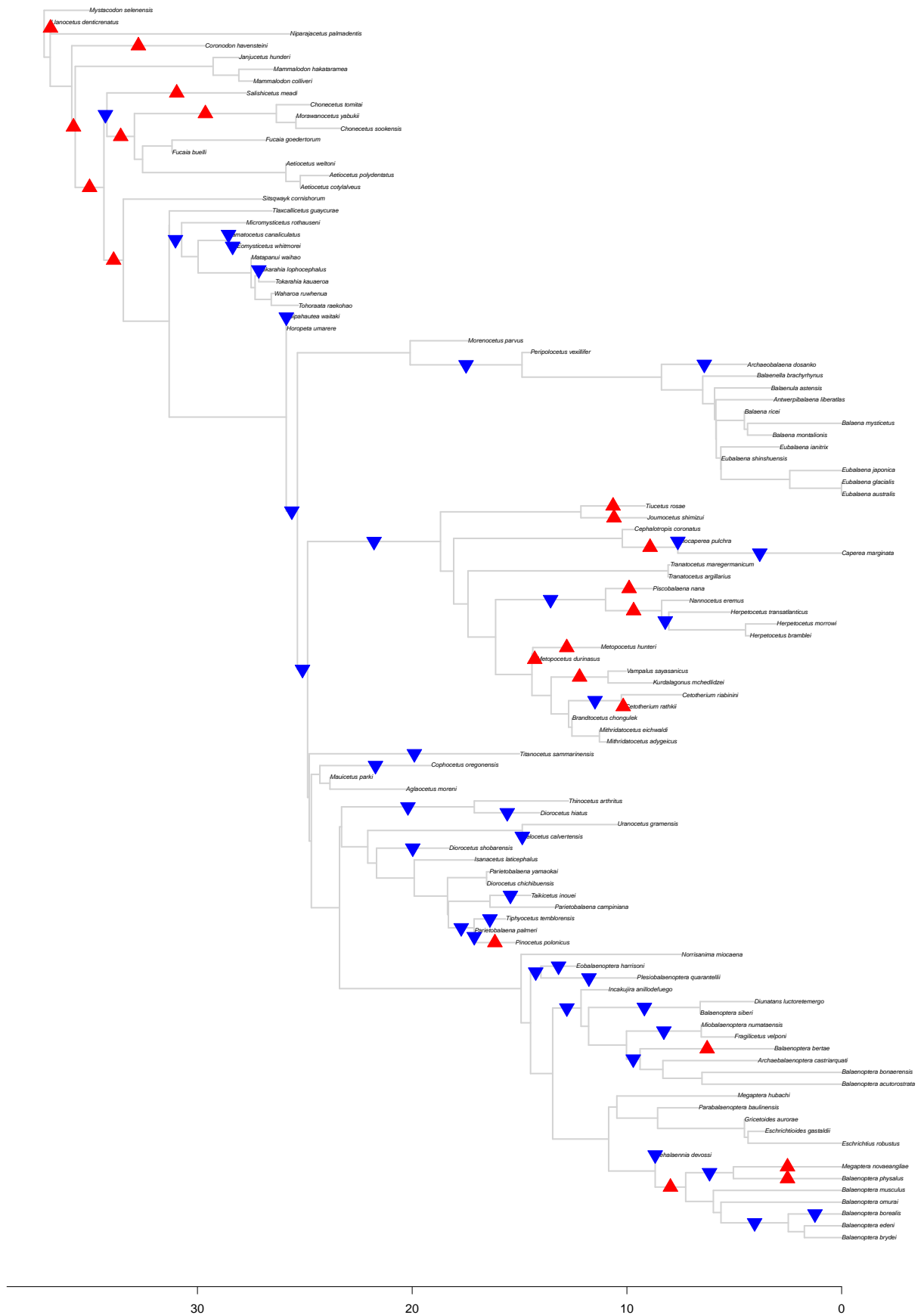


Figure 22: Results for *bayou* fit for the ‘baleen’ tree **including ZBL** setting the average number of shifts in the prior distribution to 15. The triangles point to the direction of each shift, and the colours also represent this direction.

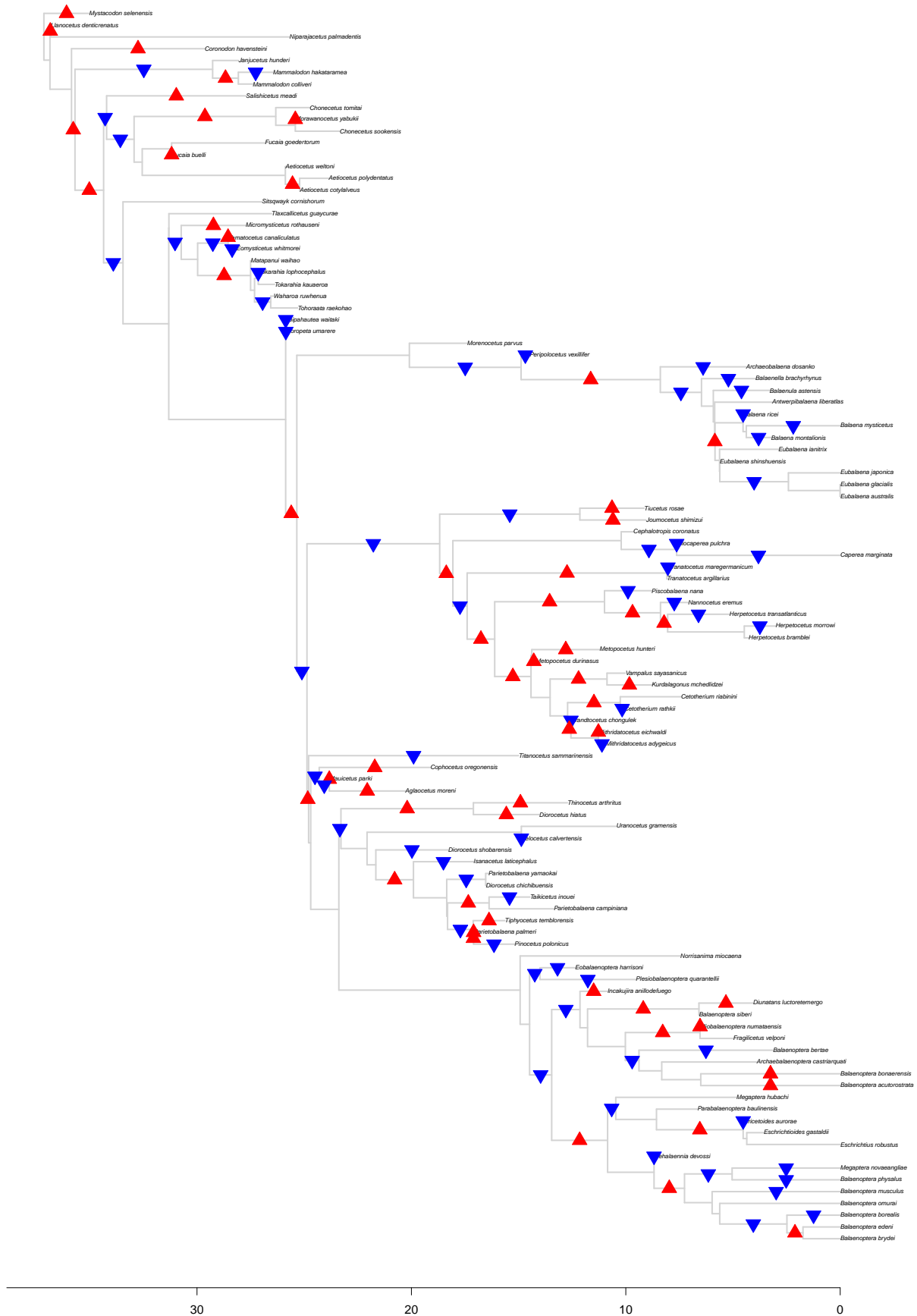


Figure 23: Results for *bayou* fit for the ‘baleen’ tree **including ZBL** setting the average number of shifts in the prior distribution to 50. The triangles point to the direction of each shift, and the colours also represent this direction.

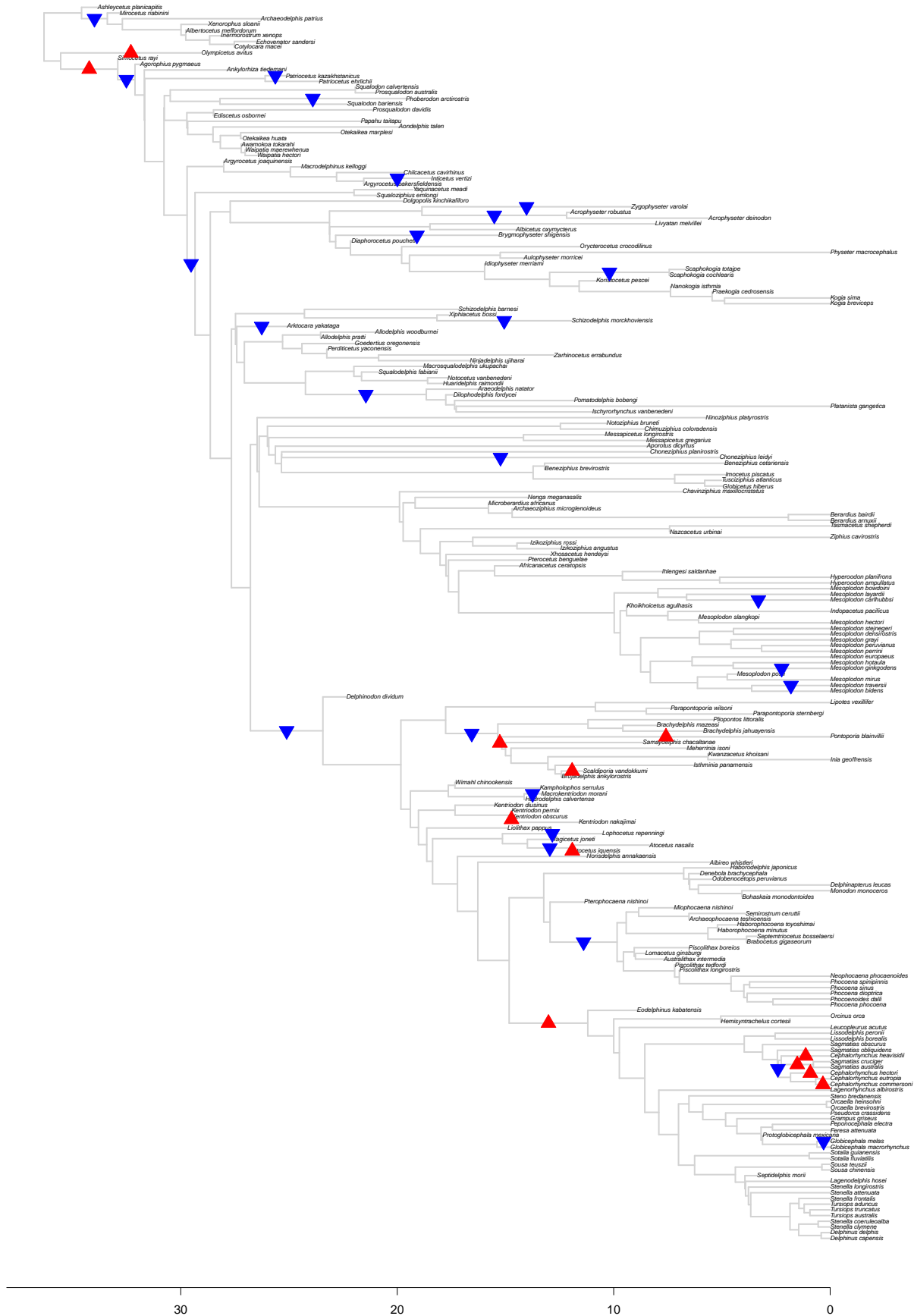


Figure 25: Results for bayou fit for the 'toothed' tree including ZBL setting the average number of shifts in the prior distribution to 15. The triangles point to the direction of each shift, and the colours also represent this direction.

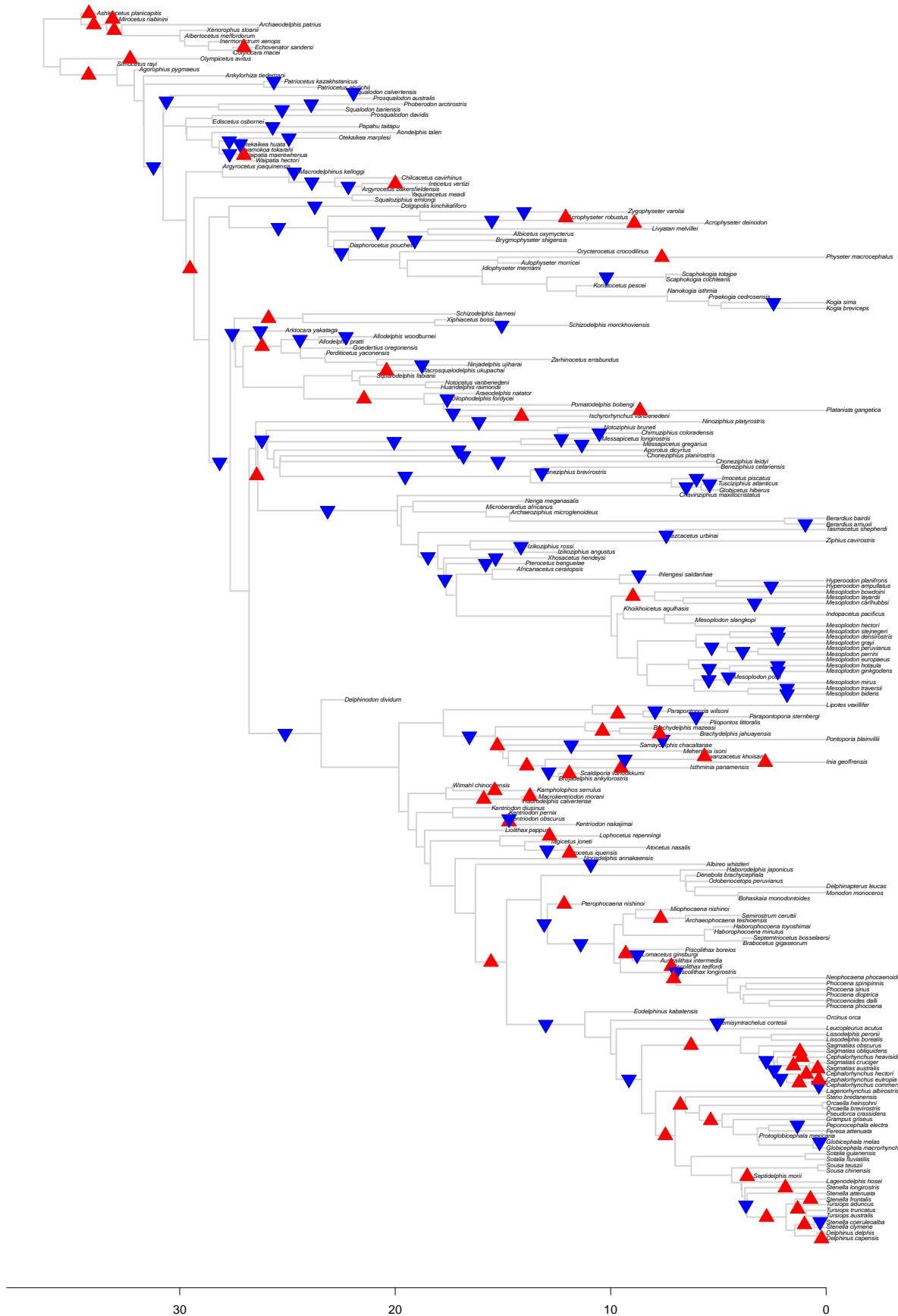


Figure 26: Results for *bayou* fit for the 'toothed' tree including ZBL setting the average number of shifts in the prior distribution to 50. The triangles point to the direction of each shift, and the colours also represent this direction.

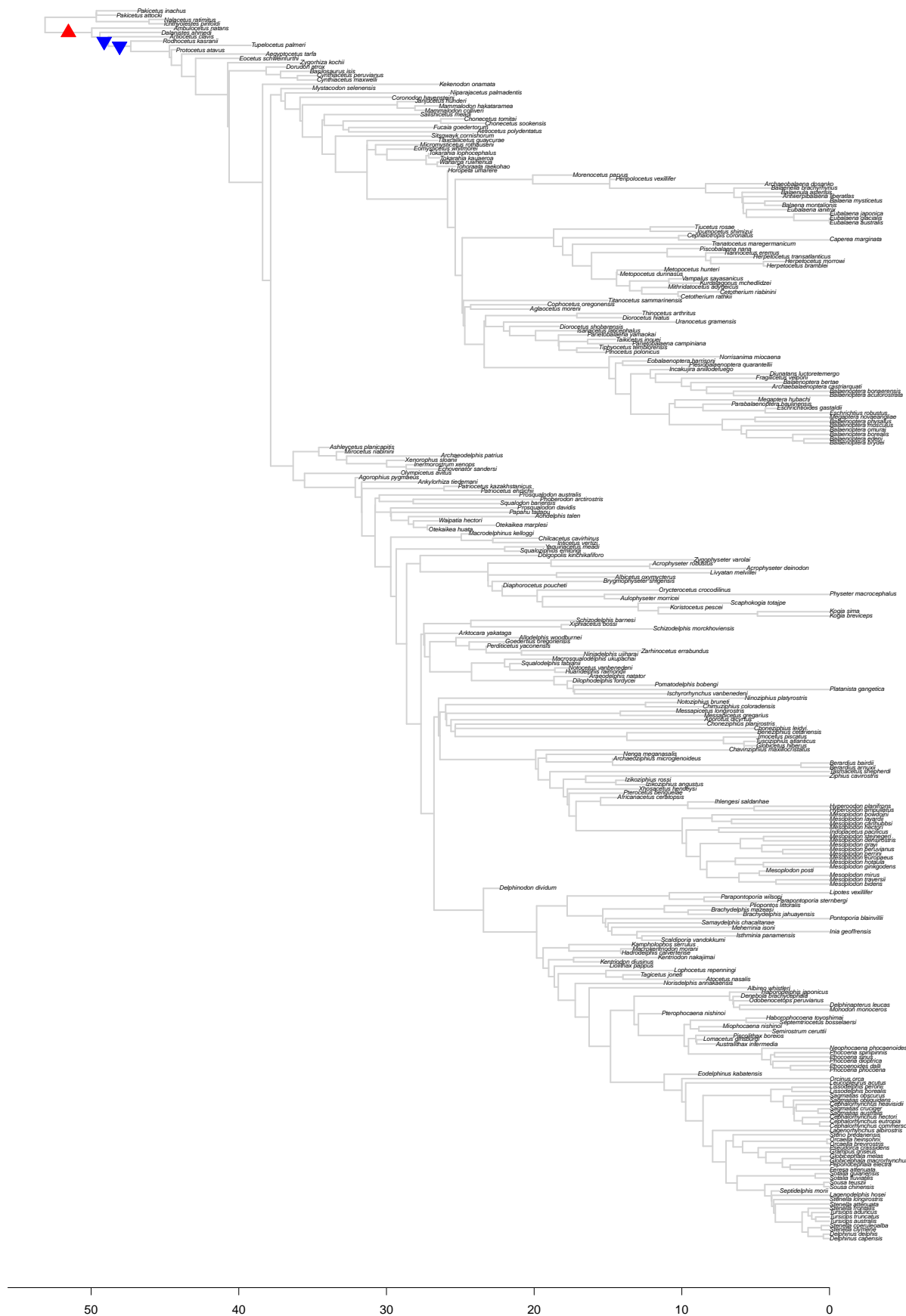


Figure 27: Results for *bayou* fit for the 'full' tree **excluding ZBL** setting the average number of shifts in the prior distribution to 5. The triangles point to the direction of each shift, and the colours also represent this direction.

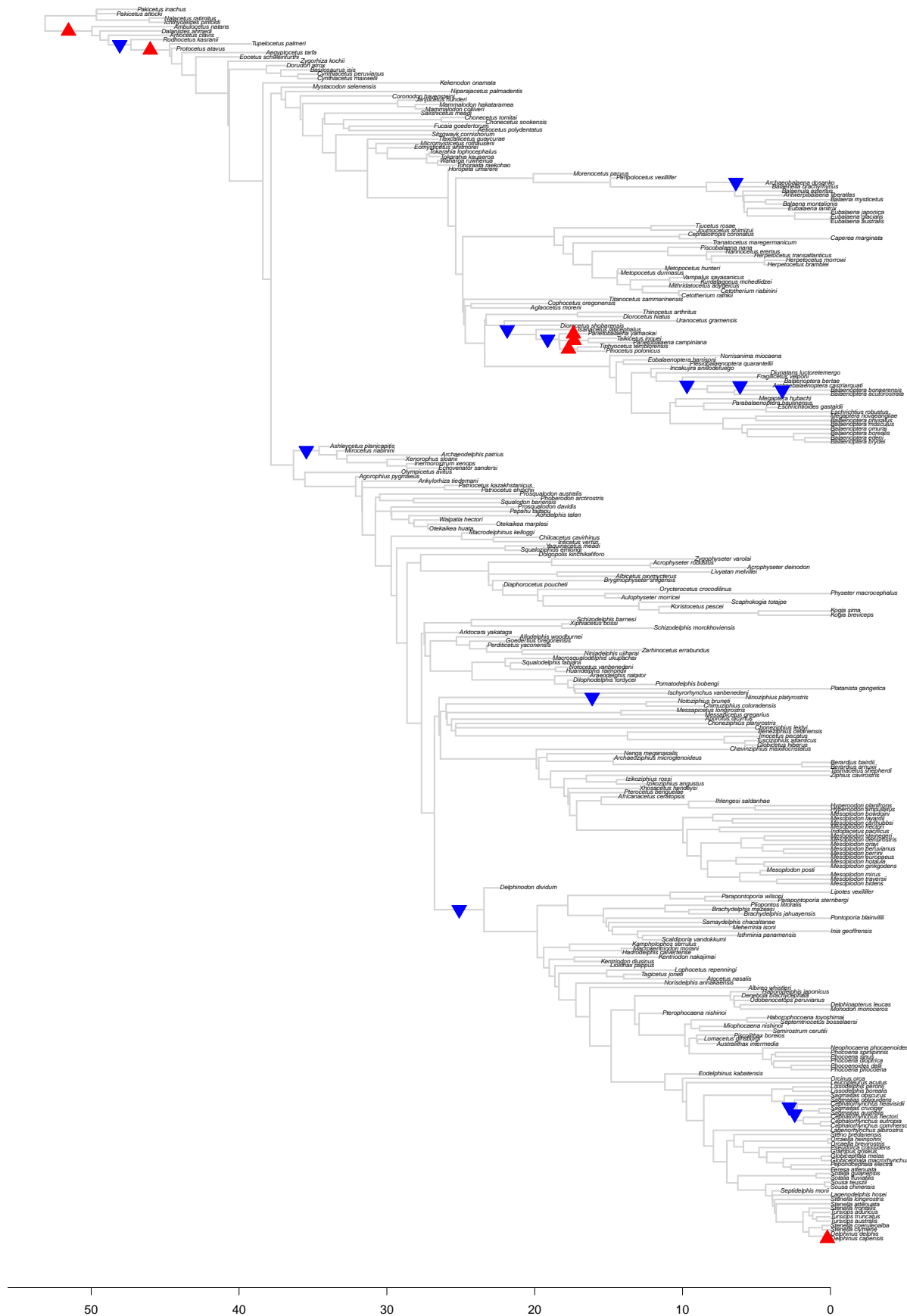


Figure 28: Results for *bayou* fit for the 'full' tree **excluding ZBL** setting the average number of shifts in the prior distribution to 15. The triangles point to the direction of each shift, and the colours also represent this direction.

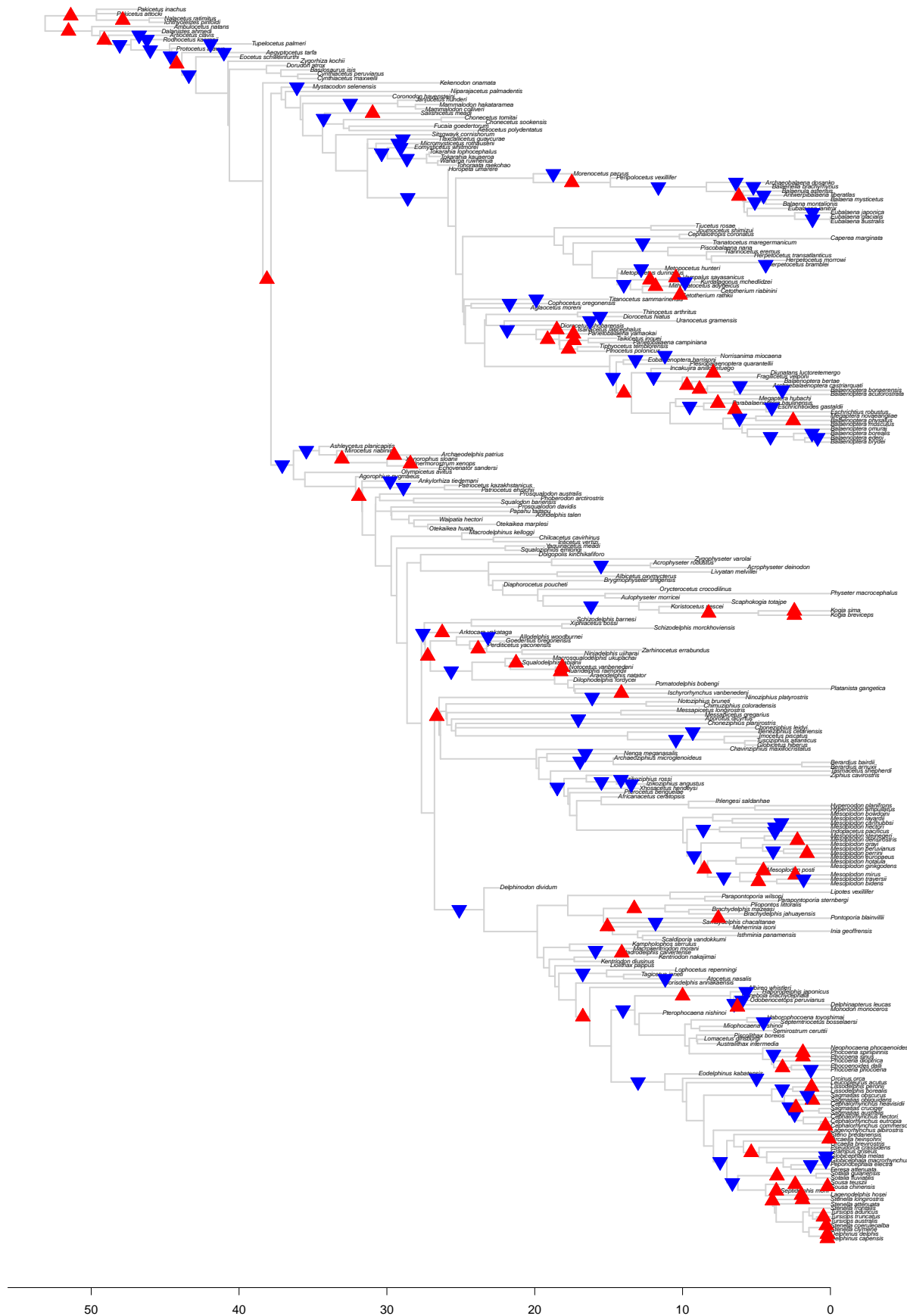


Figure 29: Results for *bayou* fit for the 'full' tree **excluding ZBL** setting the average number of shifts in the prior distribution to 50. The triangles point to the direction of each shift, and the colours also represent this direction.

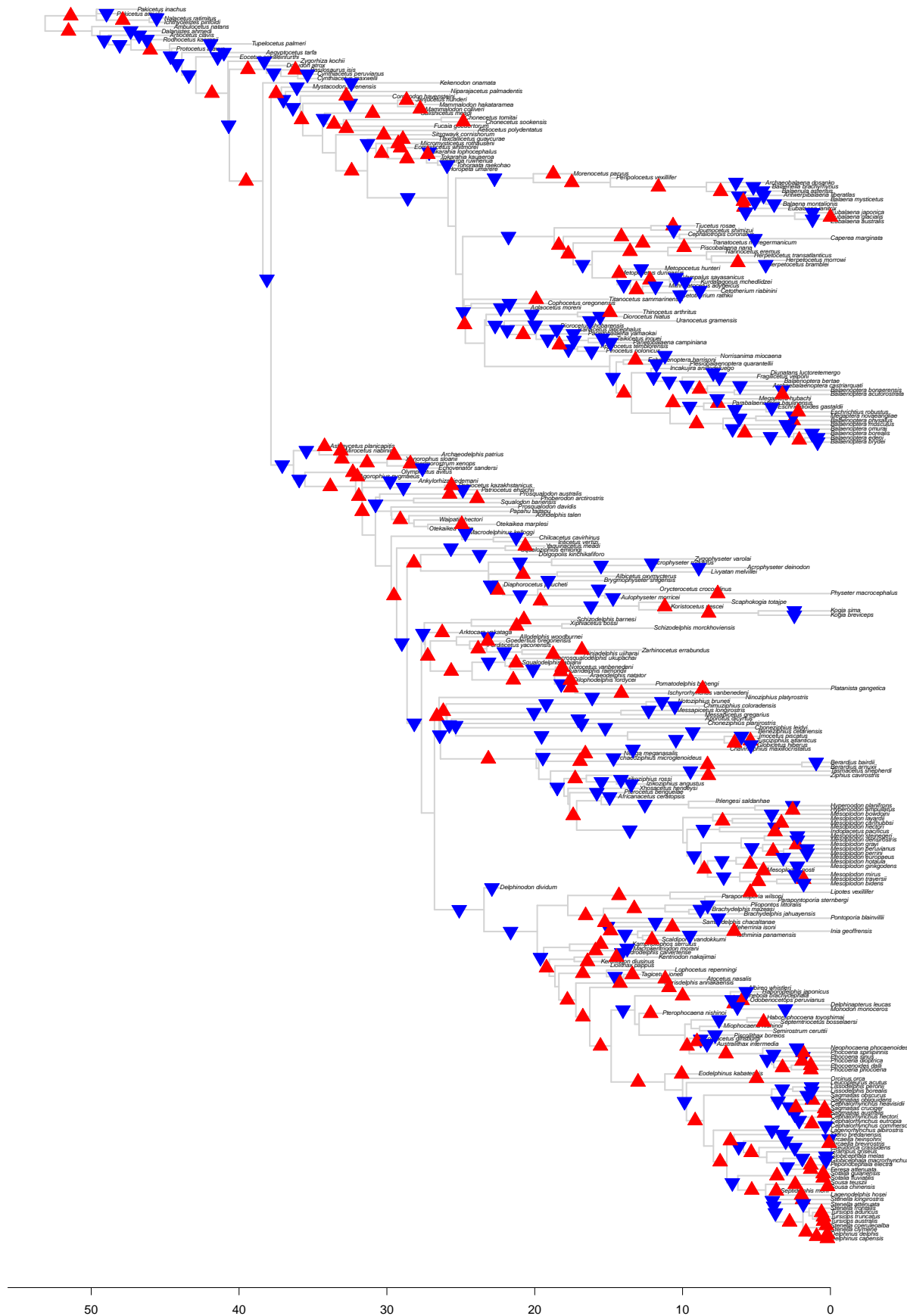


Figure 30: Results for *bayou* fit for the 'full' tree **excluding** ZBL setting the average number of shifts in the prior distribution to 250. The triangles point to the direction of each shift, and the colours also represent this direction.

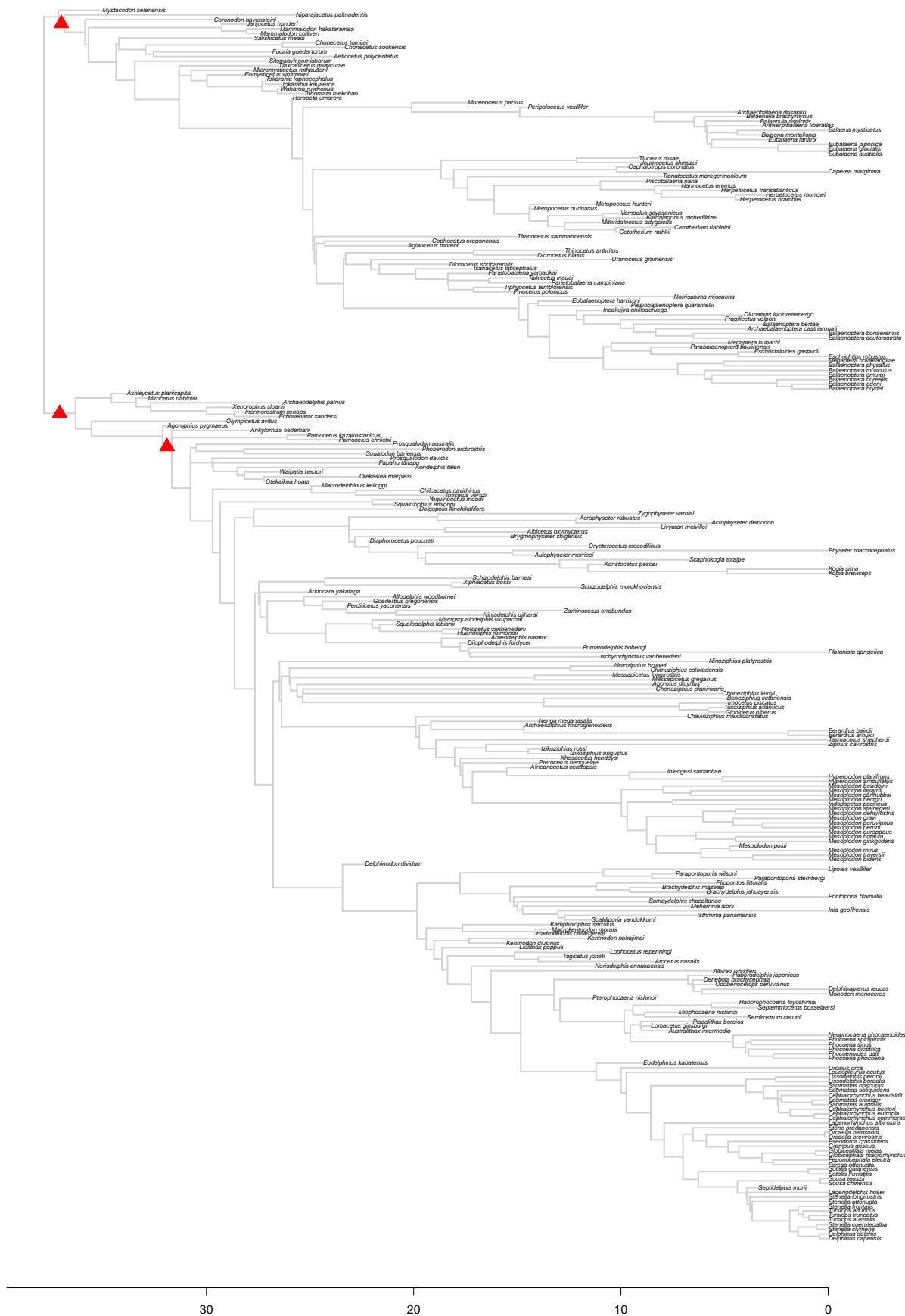


Figure 32: Results for *bayou* fit for the 'noarchaeo' tree **excluding ZBL** setting the average number of shifts in the prior distribution to 5. The triangles point to the direction of each shift, and the colours also represent this direction.

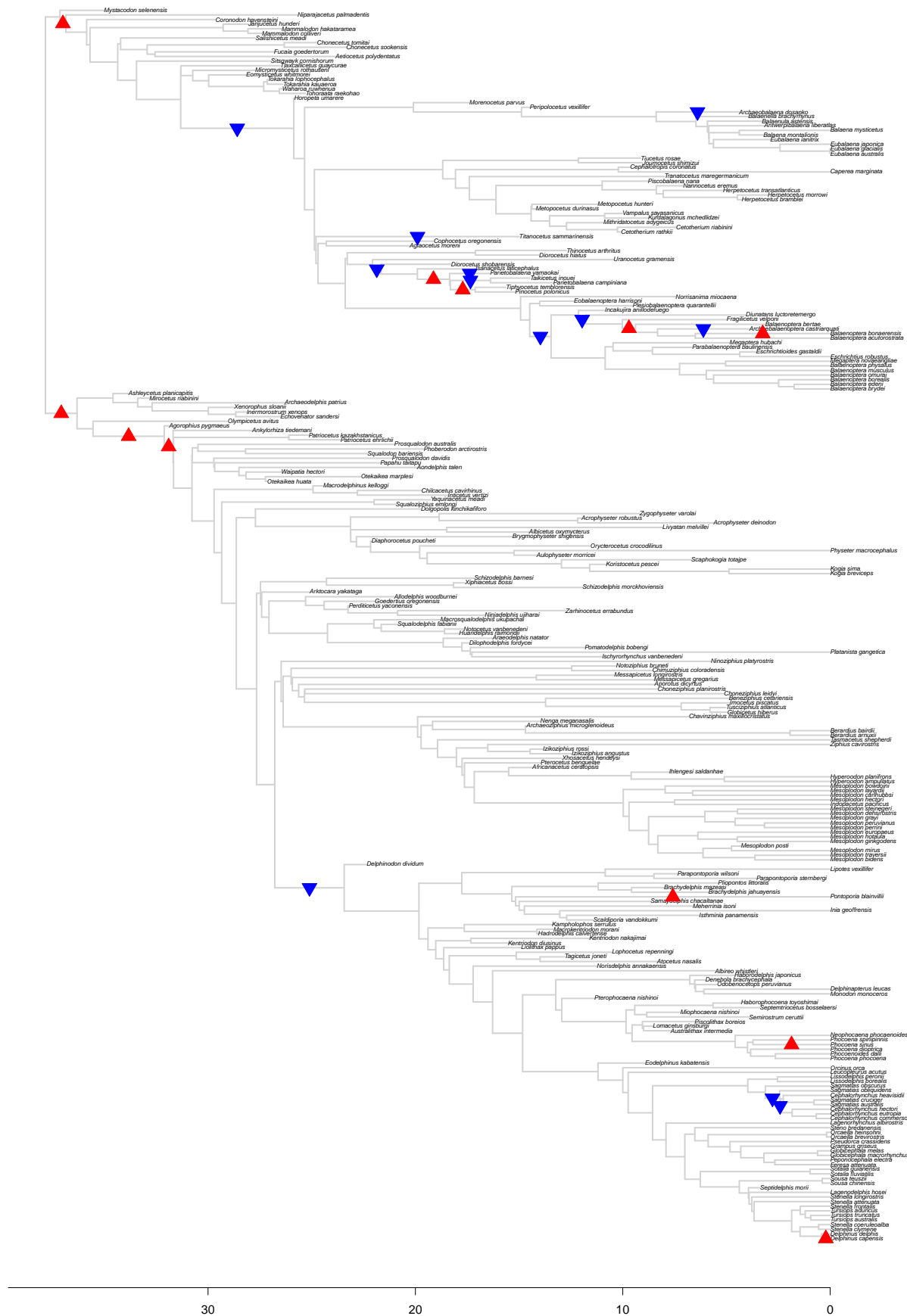


Figure 33: Results for *bayou* fit for the ‘noarchaeo’ tree **excluding ZBL** setting the average number of shifts in the prior distribution to 15. The triangles point to the direction of each shift, and the colours also represent this direction.

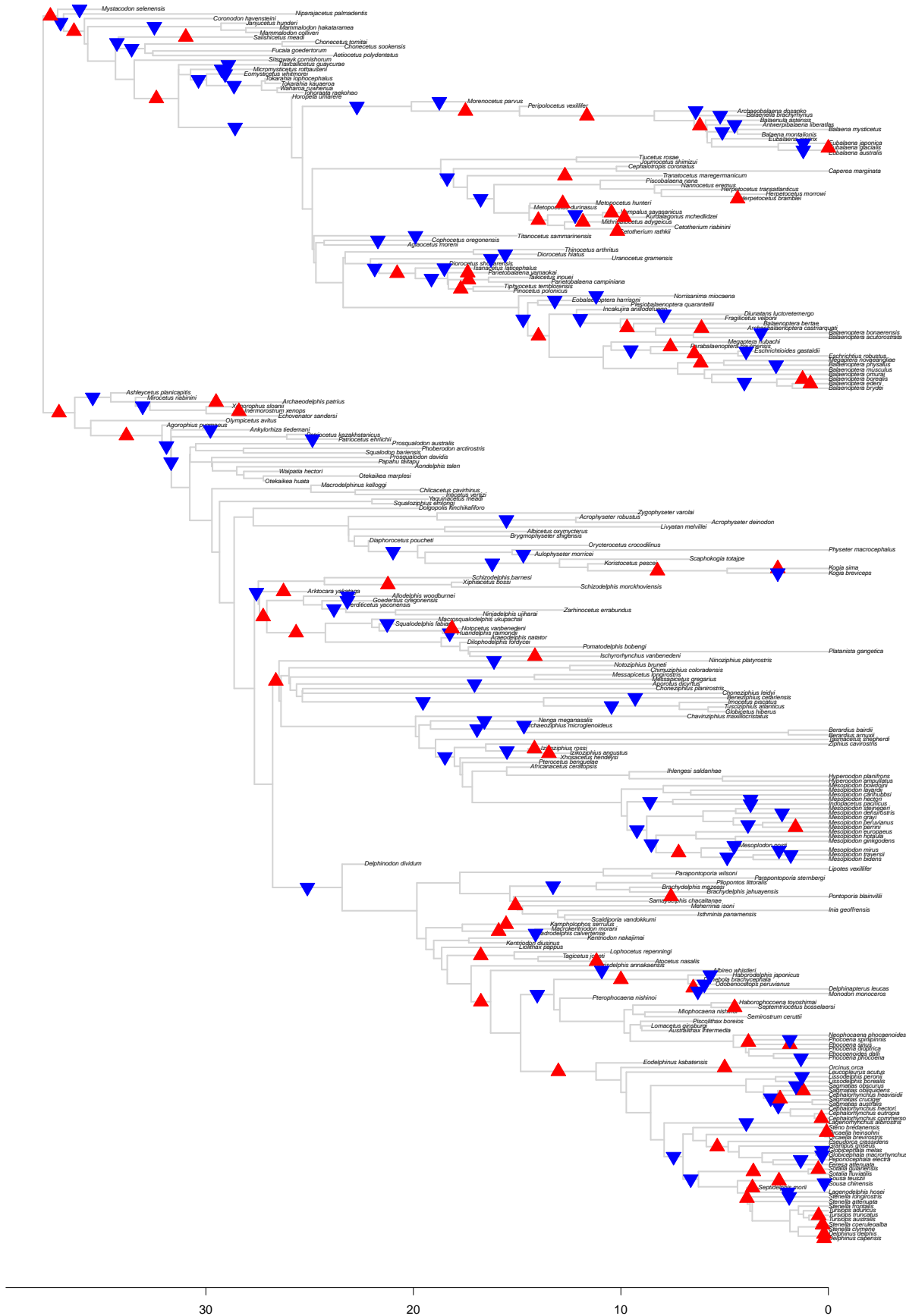


Figure 34: Results for *bayou* fit for the 'noarchaeo' tree **excluding** ZBL setting the average number of shifts in the prior distribution to 50. The triangles point to the direction of each shift, and the colours also represent this direction.

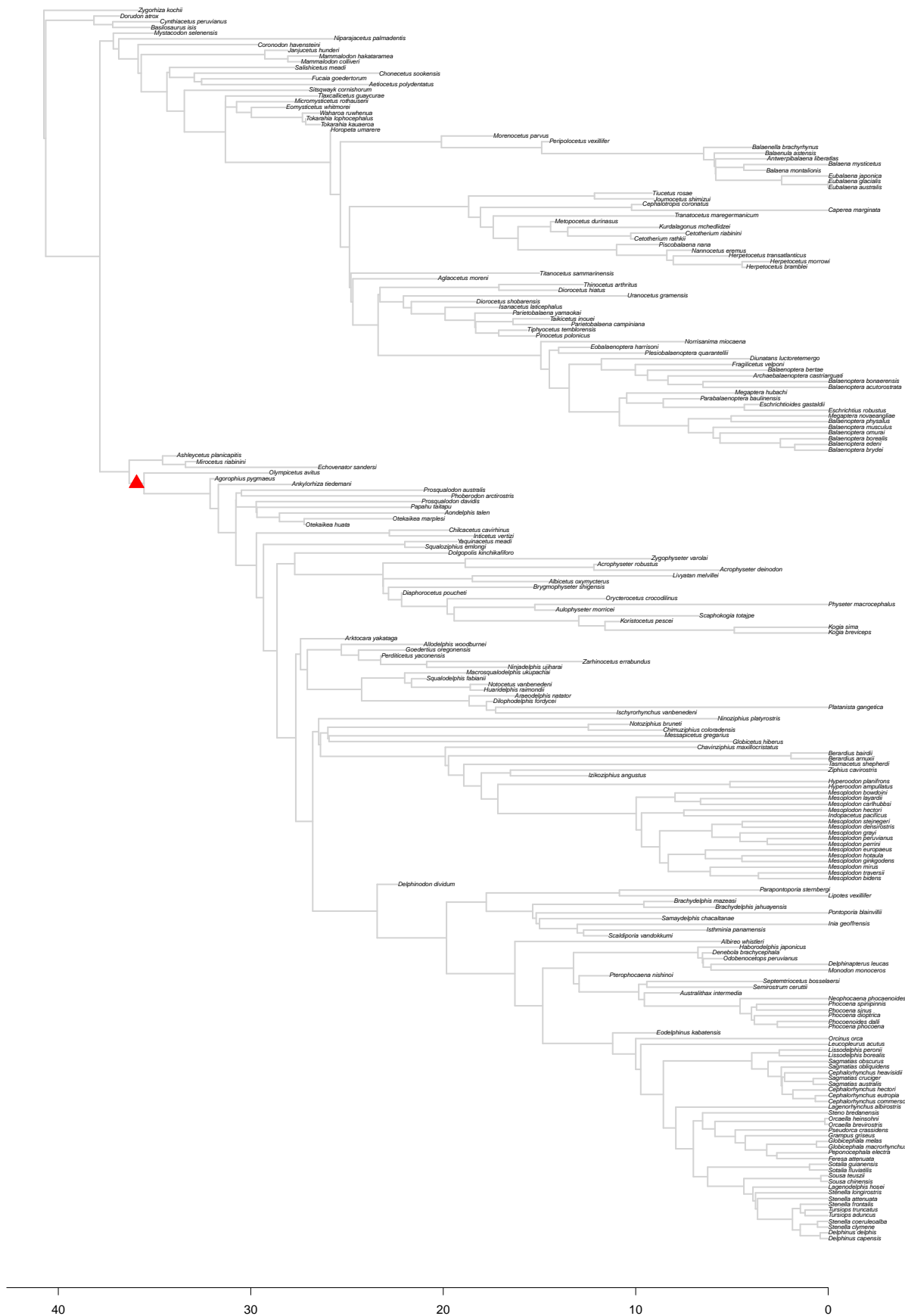


Figure 37: Results for *bayou* fit for the 'noimput' tree excluding ZBL setting the average number of shifts in the prior distribution to 5. The triangles point to the direction of each shift, and the colours also represent this direction.

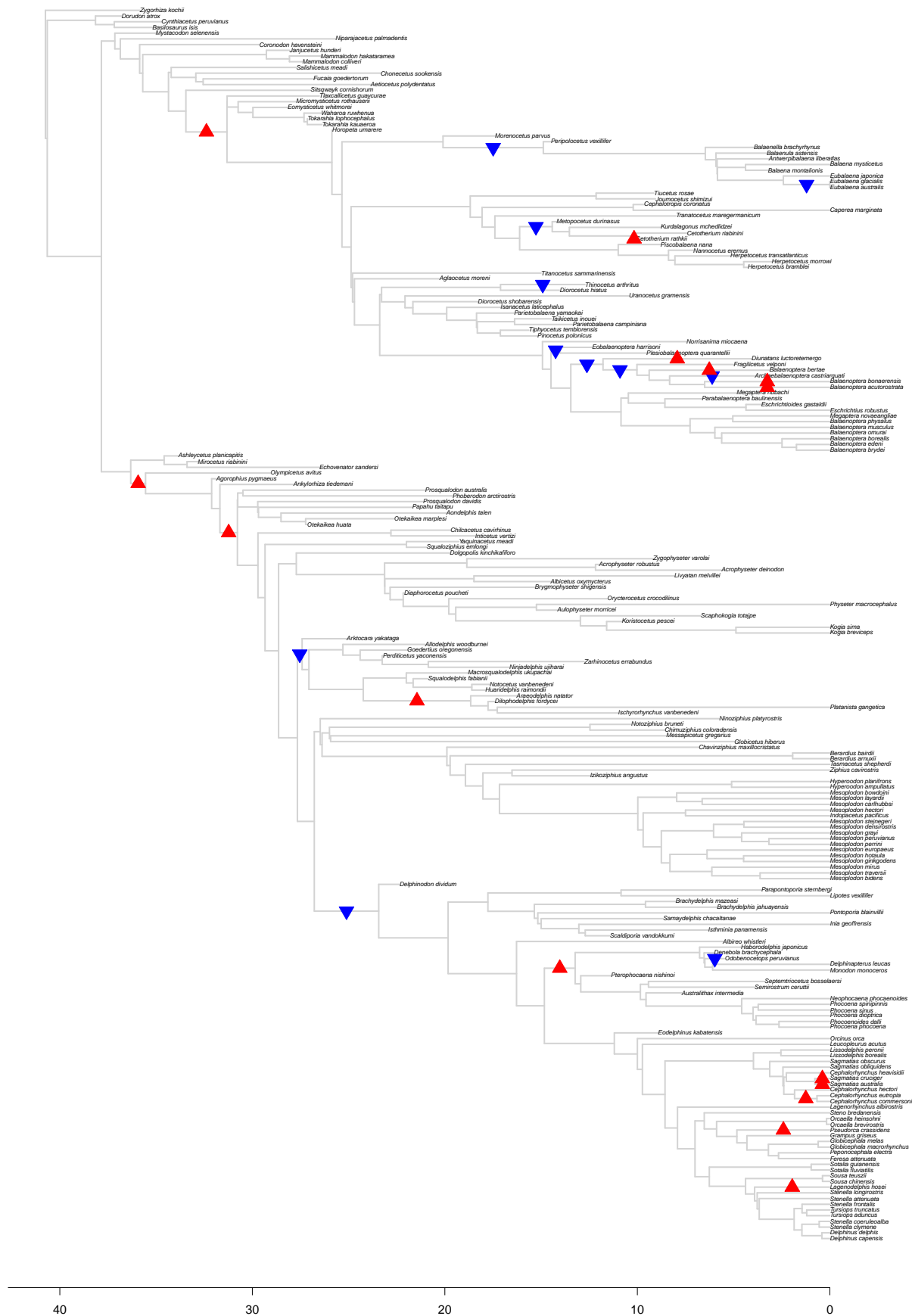


Figure 38: Results for *bayou* fit for the 'noinput' tree **excluding ZBL** setting the average number of shifts in the prior distribution to 15. The triangles point to the direction of each shift, and the colours also represent this direction.

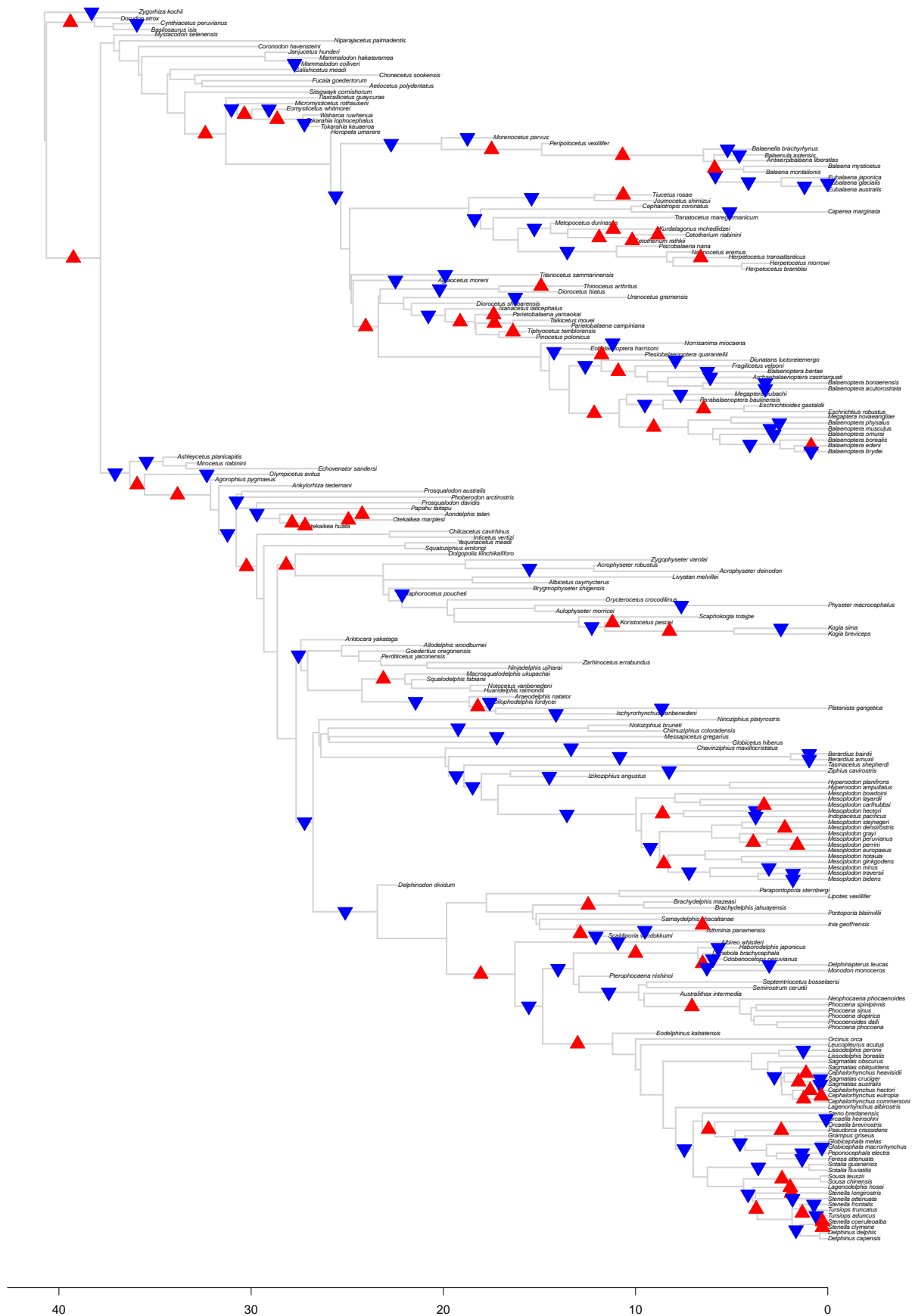
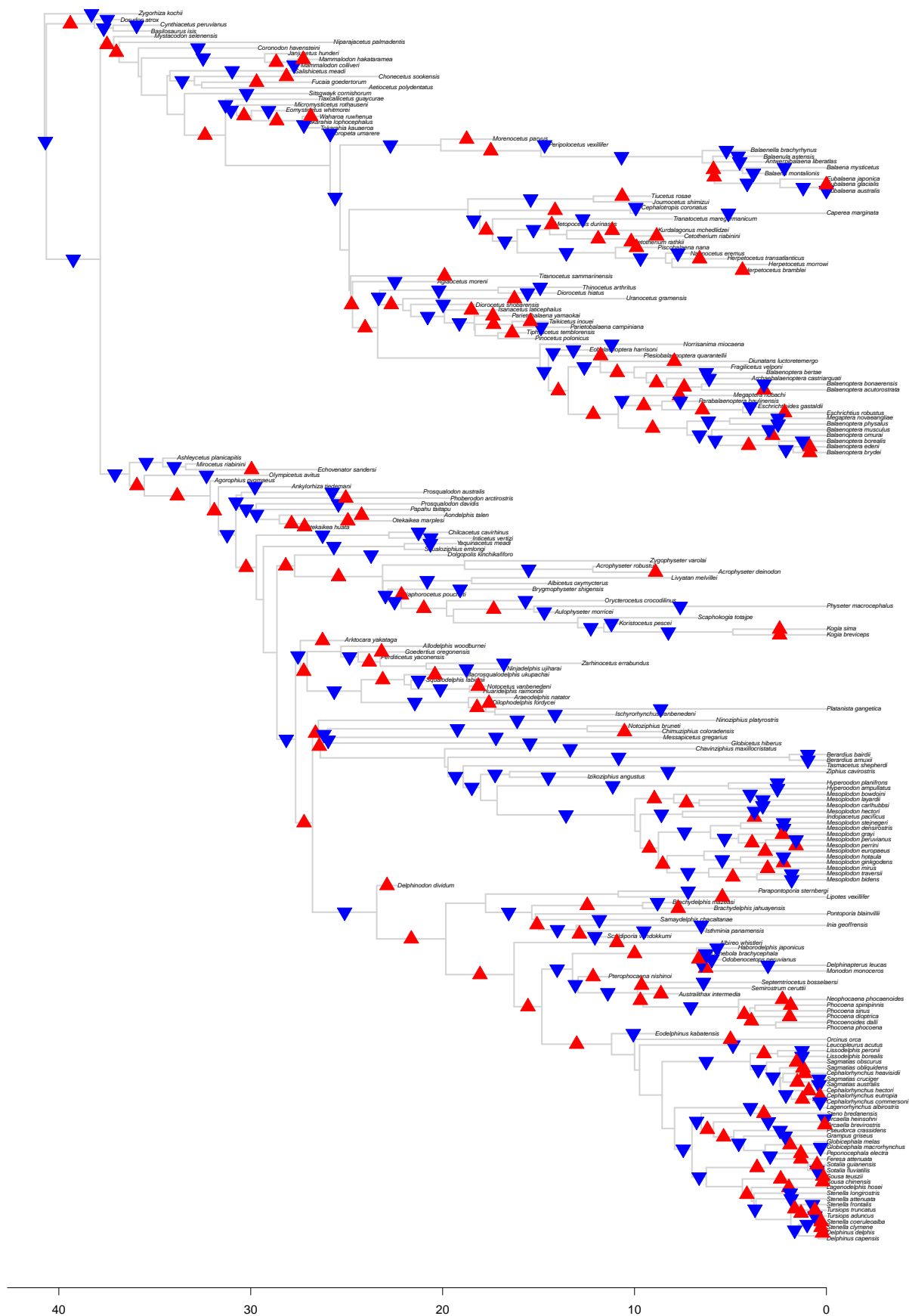


Figure 39: Results for *bayou* fit for the 'noinput' tree **excluding ZBL** setting the average number of shifts in the prior distribution to 50. The triangles point to the direction of each shift, and the colours also represent this direction.



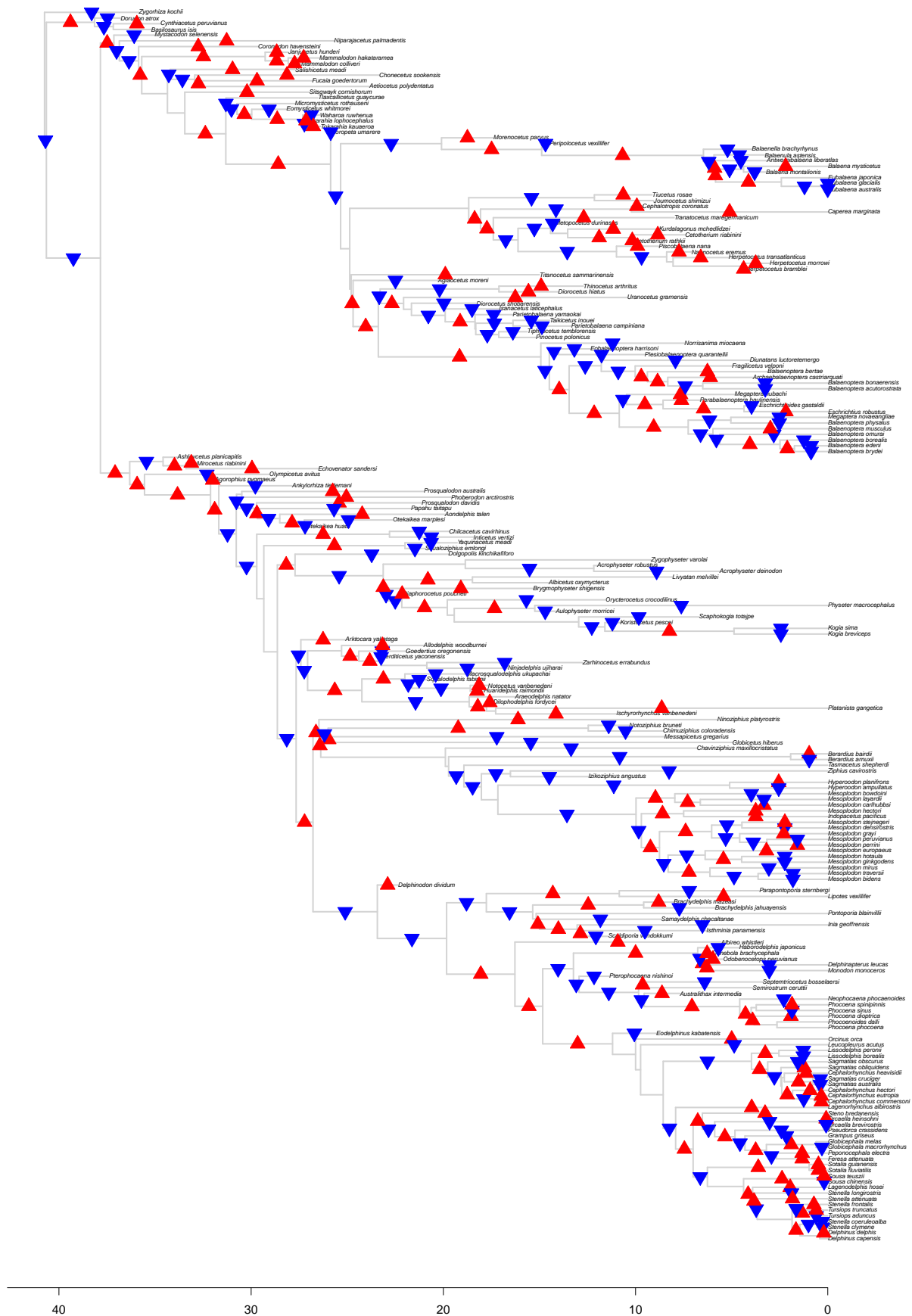


Figure 41: Results for *bayou* fit for the 'noinput' tree **excluding ZBL** setting the average number of shifts in the prior distribution to 500. The triangles point to the direction of each shift, and the colours also represent this direction.



Figure 42: Results for *bayou* fit for the 'noextant' tree **excluding ZBL** setting the average number of shifts in the prior distribution to 5. The triangles point to the direction of each shift, and the colours also represent this direction.

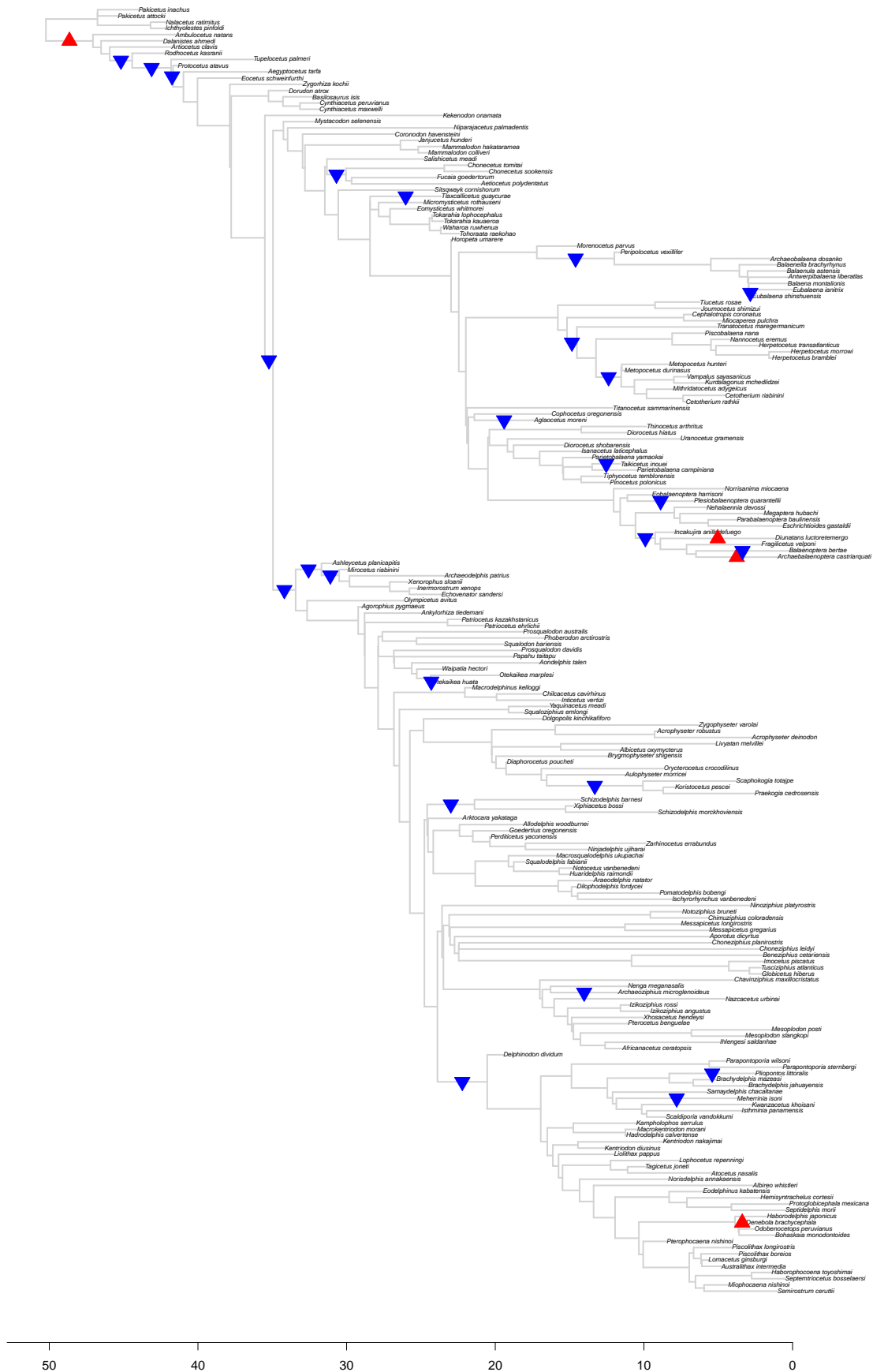


Figure 43: Results for *bayou* fit for the ‘noextant’ tree **excluding ZBL** setting the average number of shifts in the prior distribution to 15. The triangles point to the direction of each shift, and the colours also represent this direction.

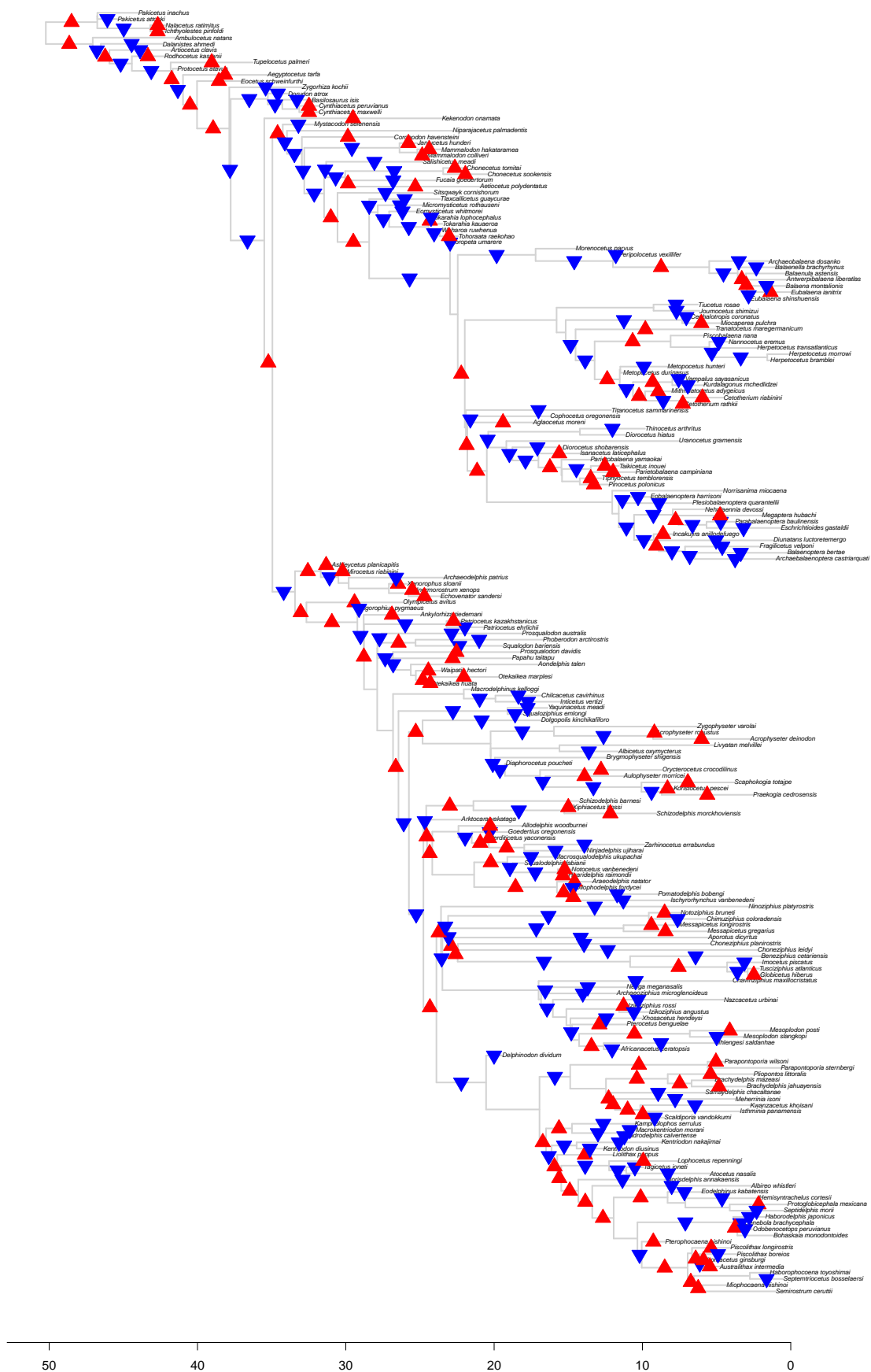


Figure 45: Results for *bayou* fit for the 'noextant' tree **excluding ZBL** setting the average number of shifts in the prior distribution to 250. The triangles point to the direction of each shift, and the colours also represent this direction.



Figure 47: Results for *bayou* fit for the 'baleen' tree **excluding ZBL** setting the average number of shifts in the prior distribution to 5. The triangles point to the direction of each shift, and the colours also represent this direction.

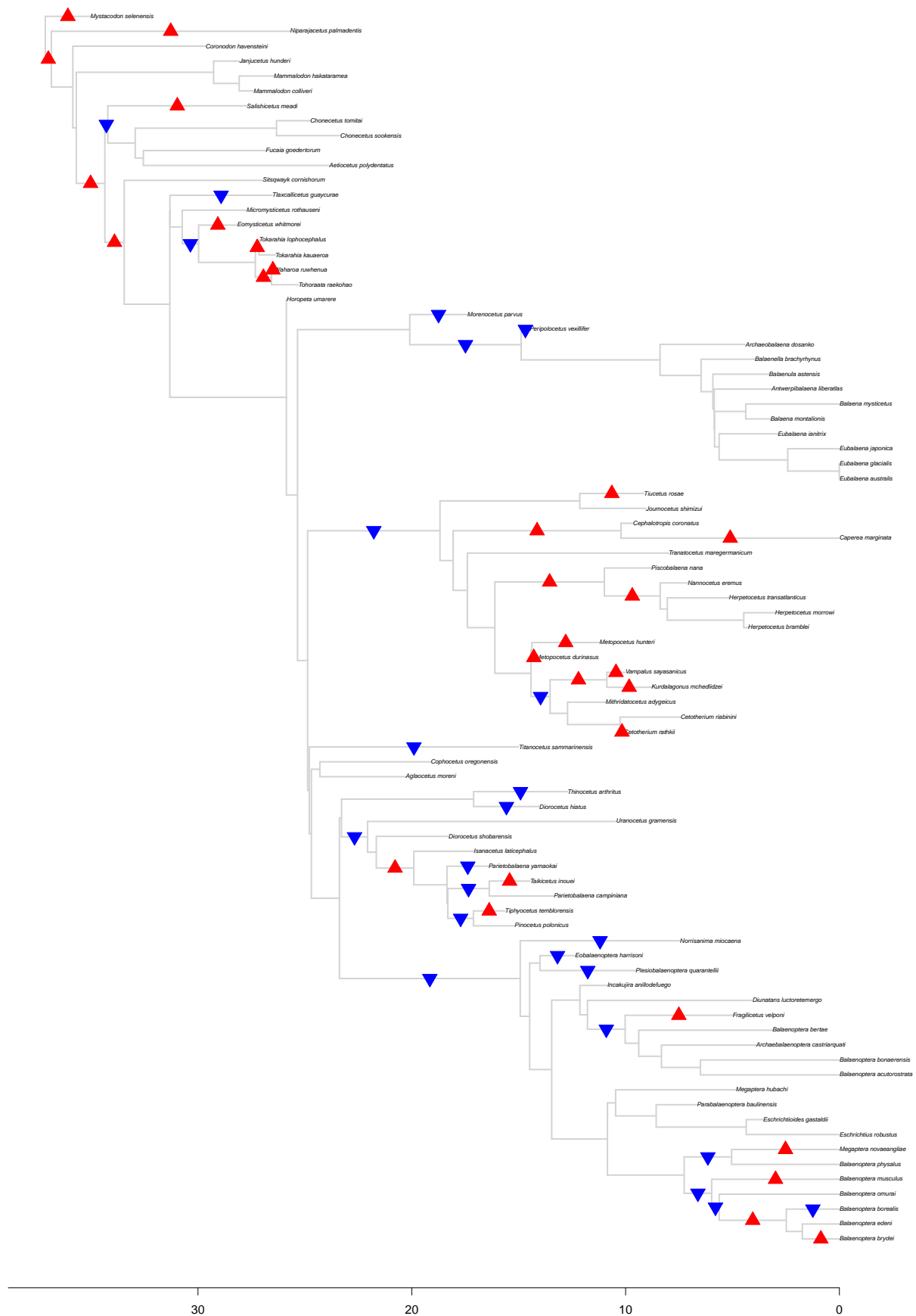


Figure 48: Results for *bayou* fit for the 'baleen' tree **excluding ZBL** setting the average number of shifts in the prior distribution to 15. The triangles point to the direction of each shift, and the colours also represent this direction.

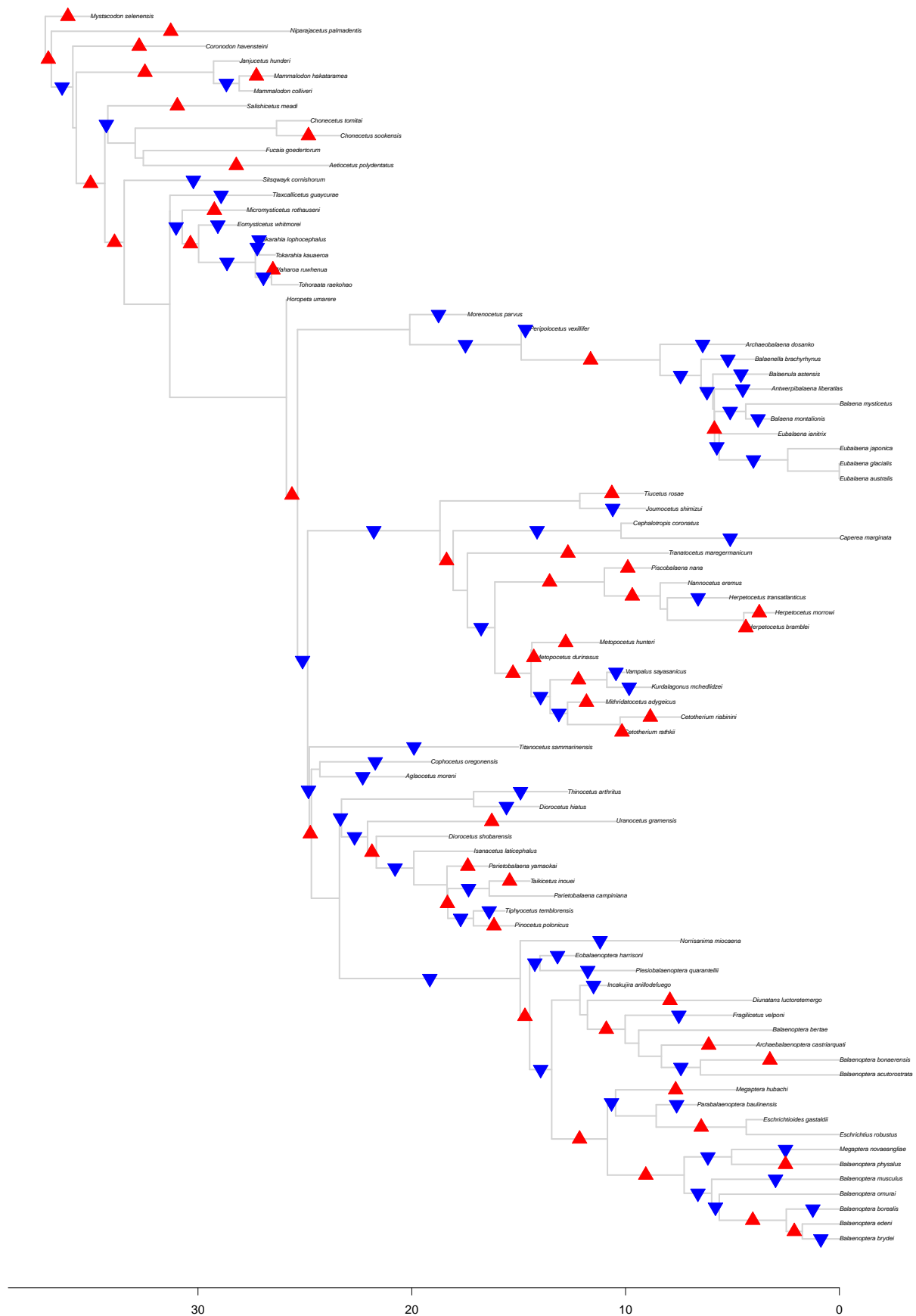


Figure 49: Results for *bayou* fit for the 'baleen' tree **excluding ZBL** setting the average number of shifts in the prior distribution to 50. The triangles point to the direction of each shift, and the colours also represent this direction.

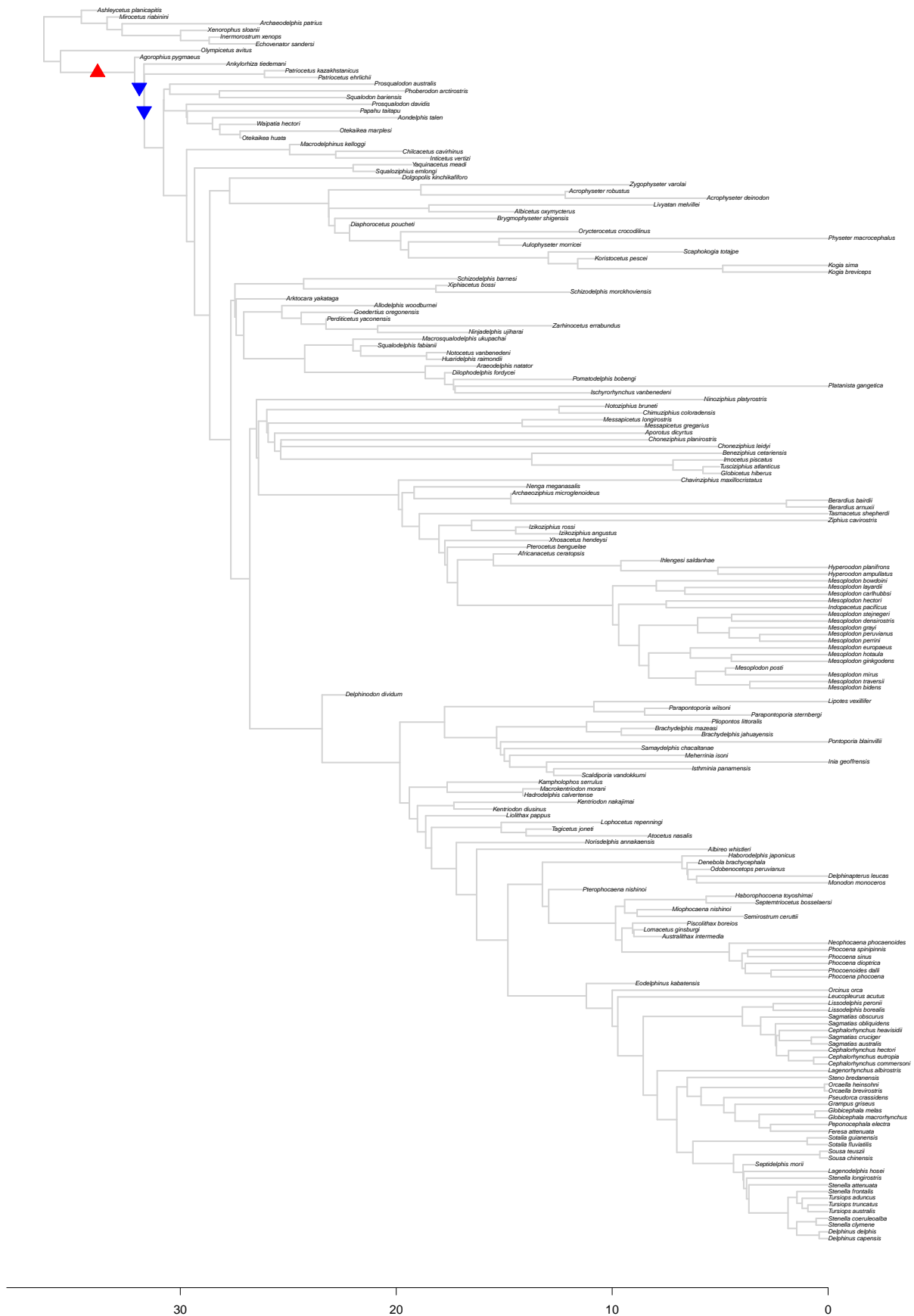


Figure 50: Results for *bayou* fit for the 'toothed' tree **excluding ZBL** setting the average number of shifts in the prior distribution to 5. The triangles point to the direction of each shift, and the colours also represent this direction.

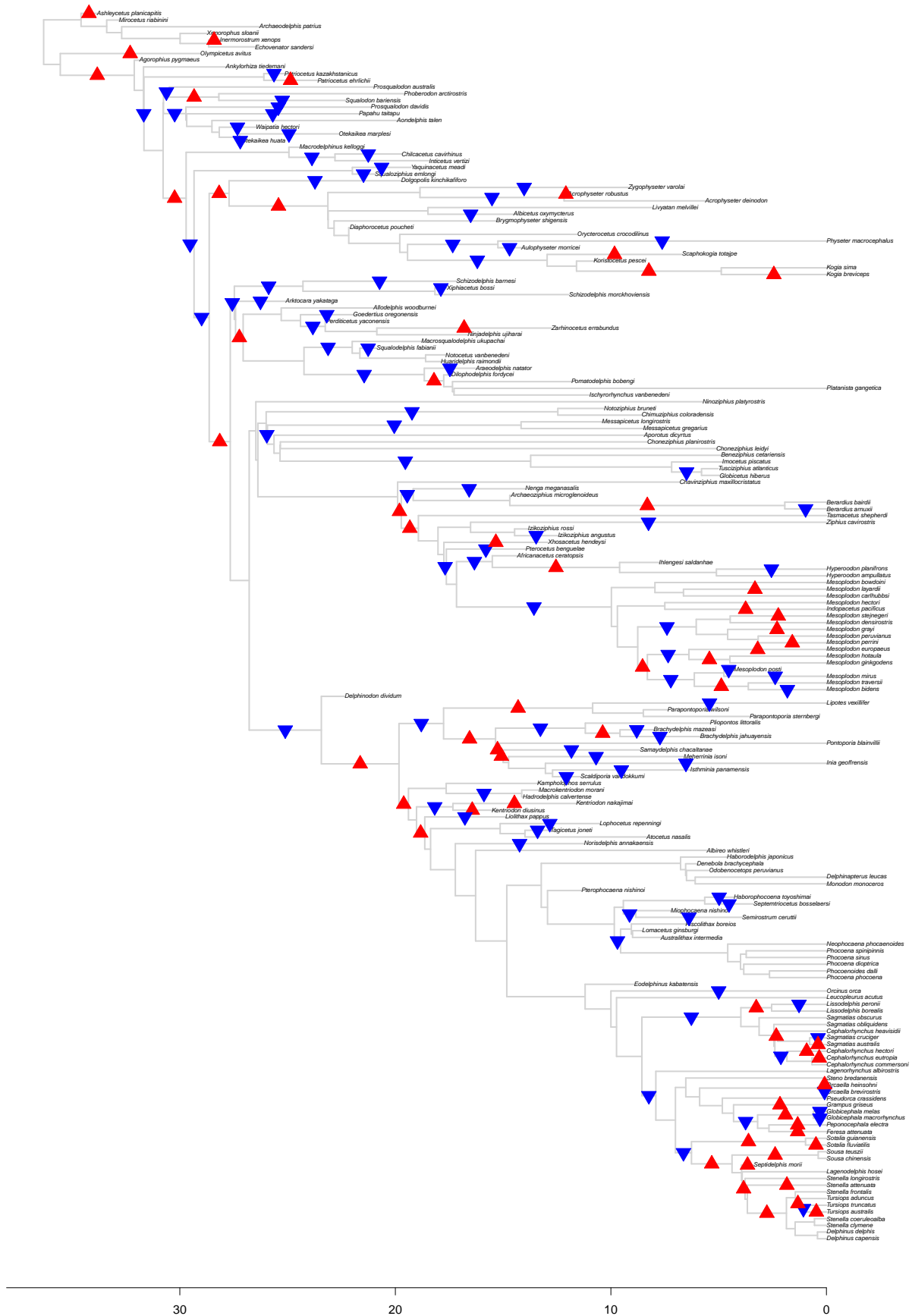


Figure 52: Results for *bayou* fit for the 'toothed' tree **excluding ZBL** setting the average number of shifts in the prior distribution to 50. The triangles point to the direction of each shift, and the colours also represent this direction.

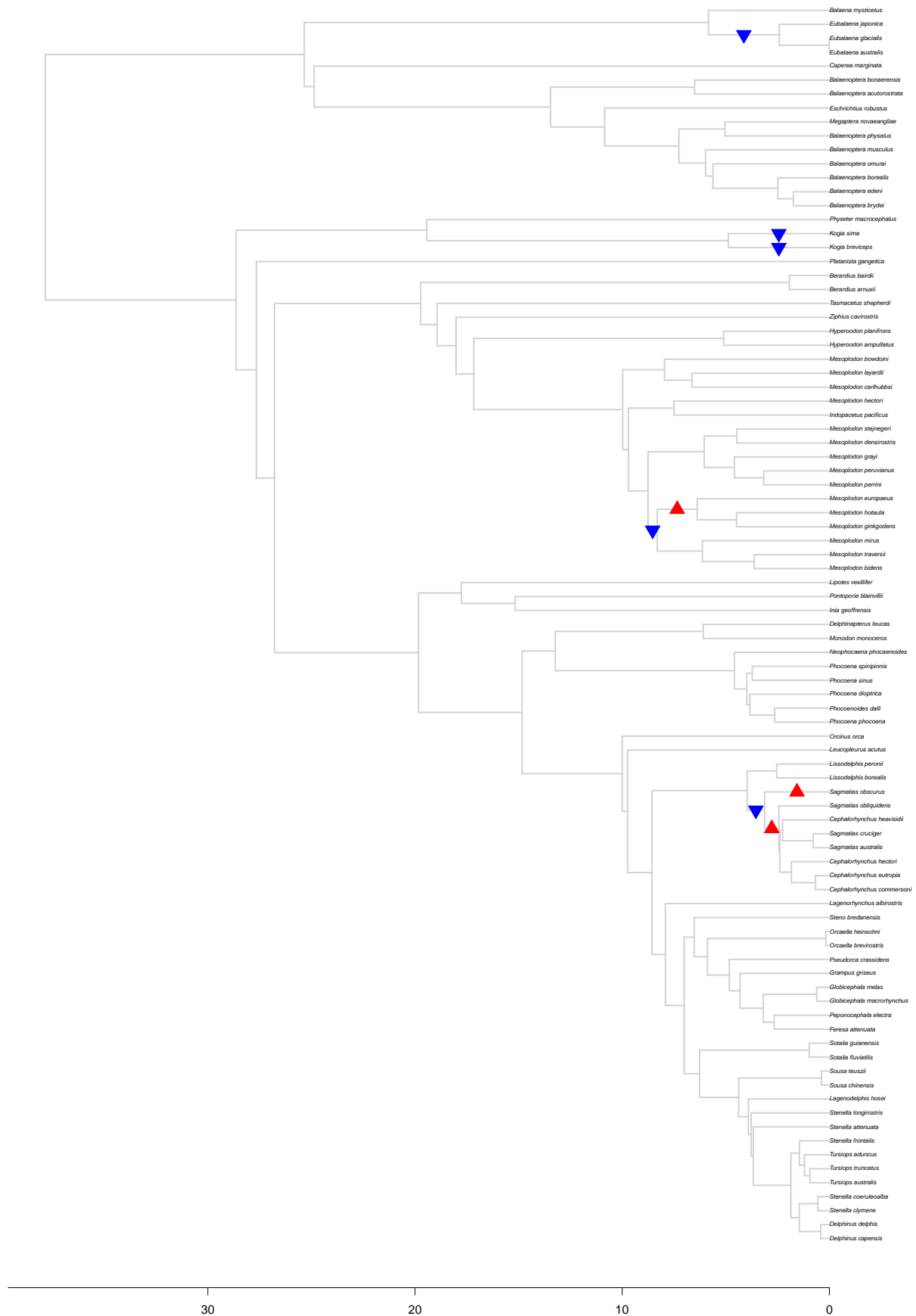


Figure 53: Results for *bayou* fit for the 'extant' tree **excluding ZBL** setting the average number of shifts in the prior distribution to 5. The triangles point to the direction of each shift, and the colours also represent this direction.

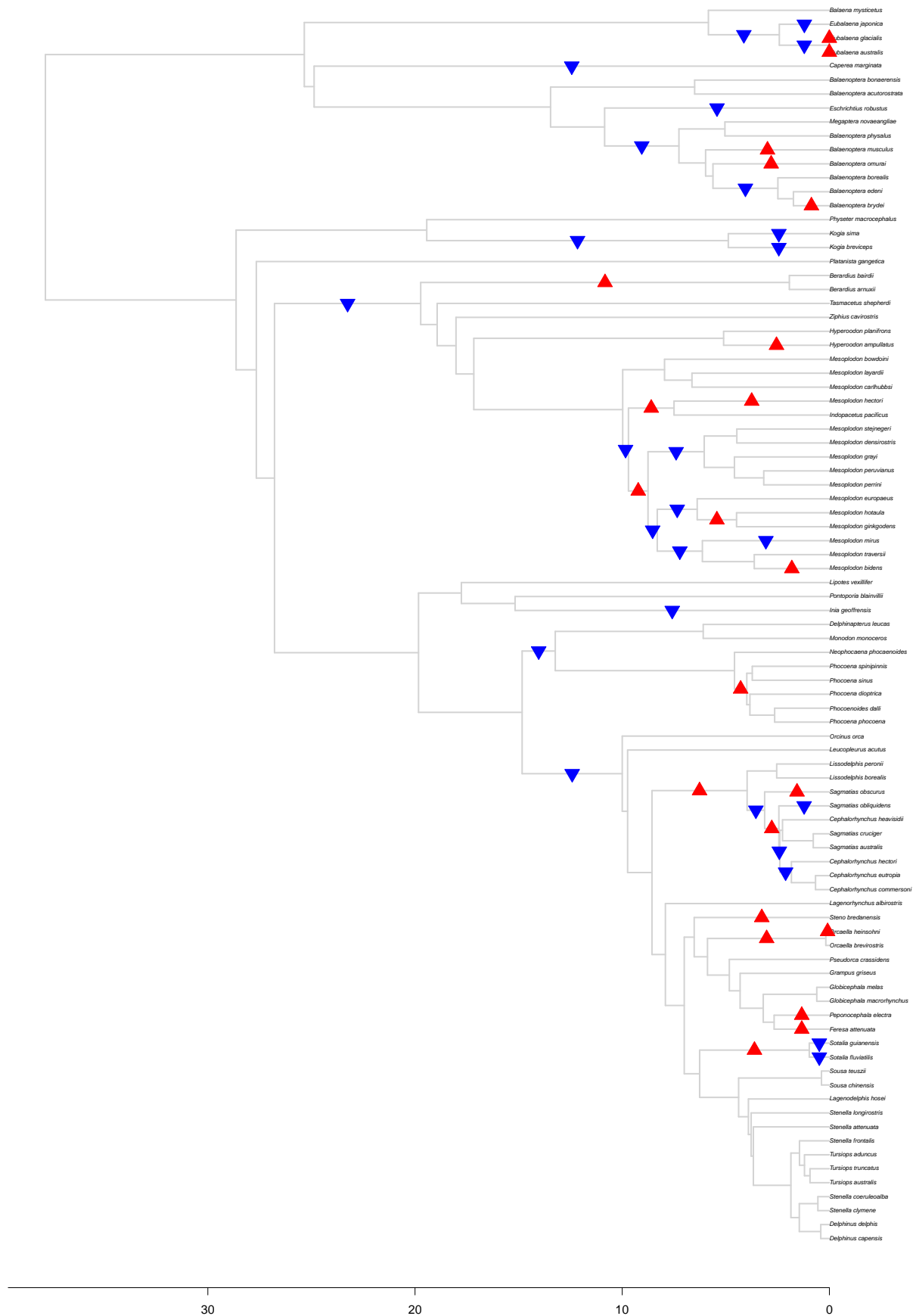


Figure 54: Results for *bayou* fit for the 'extant' tree **excluding ZBL** setting the average number of shifts in the prior distribution to 15. The triangles point to the direction of each shift, and the colours also represent this direction.

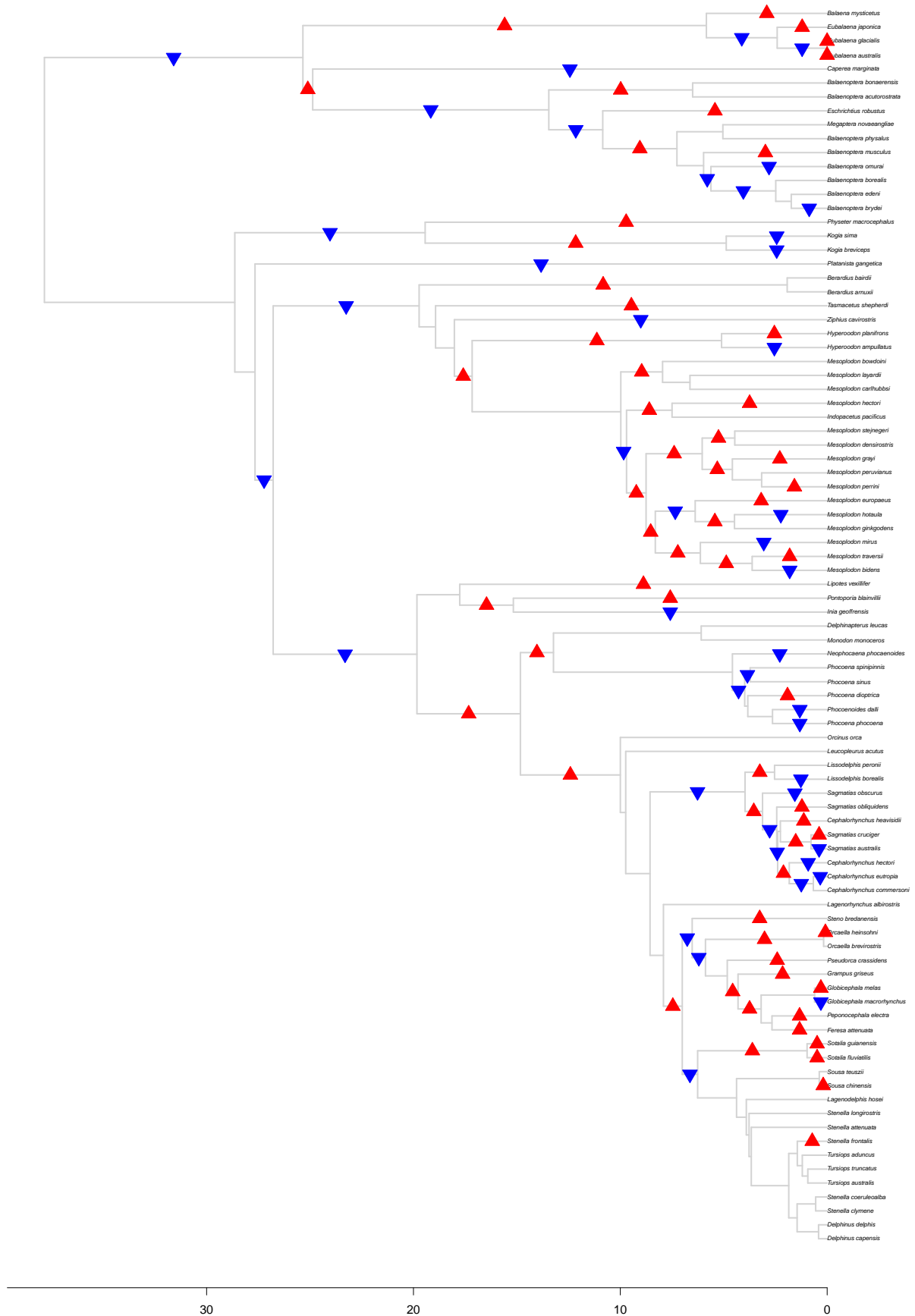


Figure 55: Results for bayou fit for the 'extant' tree **excluding ZBL** setting the average number of shifts in the prior distribution to 50. The triangles point to the direction of each shift, and the colours also represent this direction.