

*O species, stunned by your terror of chill death, why
fear the Styx, why fear the ghosts and empty names, the
stuff of poets, the spectres of a phantom world? [...]]
Everything changes, nothing dies: the spirit wanders,
arriving here or there, and occupying whatever body it
pleases, passing from a wild beast into a human being,
from our body into a beast, but is never destroyed. As
pliable wax, stamped with new designs, is no longer what
it was; does not keep the same form; but is still one and
the same.*

(Ovid, Metamorphoses, book XV: 143-175)

Evolutionary paleoecology and the biology of extinction

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April 24, 2014

Theory

Survival

Communities

Summary

Theory

Survival

Communities

Summary

Extinction

All species that have ever lived are, to a first approximation, dead.

(Raup 1986 The Nemesis Affair)

Foundation

Question

Why do certain taxa go extinct while others do not?

Modes of extinction

Field of Bullets : Wanton : Fair Game

(Raup 1991 Extinction: Bad Genes or Bad Luck?)

Evolutionary paleoecology

... the consequences of distinct ecological factors on differential rate dynamics, particularly rates of faunal turnover and diversification.

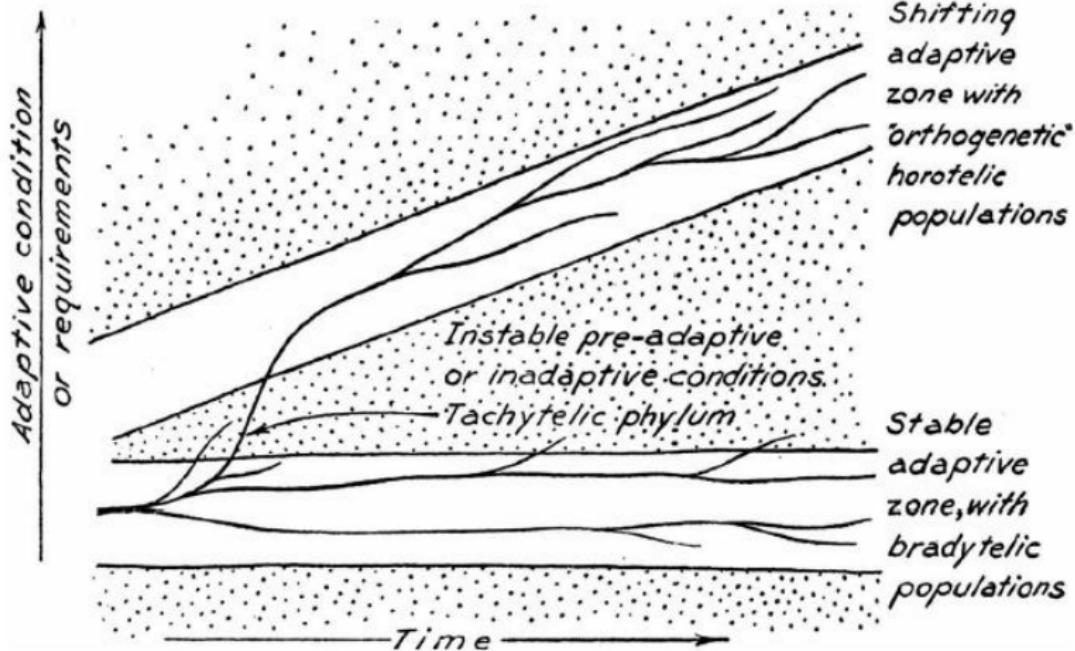
(Kitchell 1985 *Paleobiology*)

In context of this study

Rephrased

How does a taxon's adaptive zone affect its extinction risk?

Adaptive zones



(Simpson 1944 Tempo and Mode)

Simpson's terms

Definition

Adaptive zone: The set of all interactions, biotic and abiotic, that an individual/taxon is adapted to or experiences in a given environment

Environment: The set of all possible interactions, both biotic and abiotic.

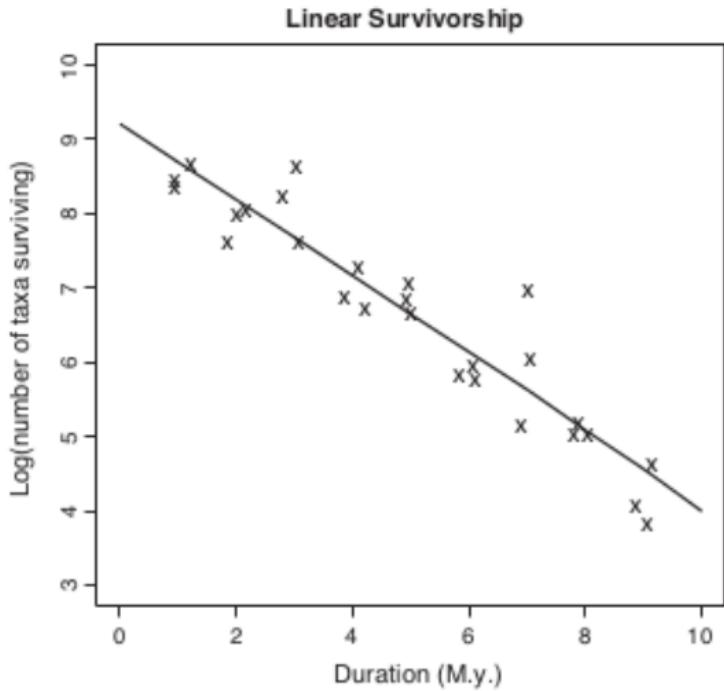
(Simpson 1944 Tempo and Mode, Simpson 1953 Major Features)

“Critical” interactions

Traits and factors which govern the necessary set of interactors for a given adaptive zone.

- ▶ environmental preference
- ▶ trophic interactions

Van Valen's observation



(Liow et al. 2011 *TREE*)

Law of Constant Extinction

Definition

Extinction risk, in a given adaptive zone, is taxon–age independent.

(Van Valen 1973 *Evol. Theory*)

Approach

Concerns

Temporal and spatial variation in environments (**selective pressure**).

Survival

- ▶ traits and durations
- ▶ extinction mode

Communities

- ▶ α, β diversity
- ▶ provinciality and distinctiveness

Systems

Brachiopods



Mammals



Proposed studies

Australian Permian brachiopods

- ▶ survival patterns
- ▶ community connectedness (not shown)
- ▶ traits: substrate, habitat, affixing strategy

Cenozoic mammals

- ▶ survival patterns (not shown; come to Evolution2014)
- ▶ community connectedness
- ▶ traits: dietary and locomotor categories, body size

Theory

Survival

Communities

Summary

Survival

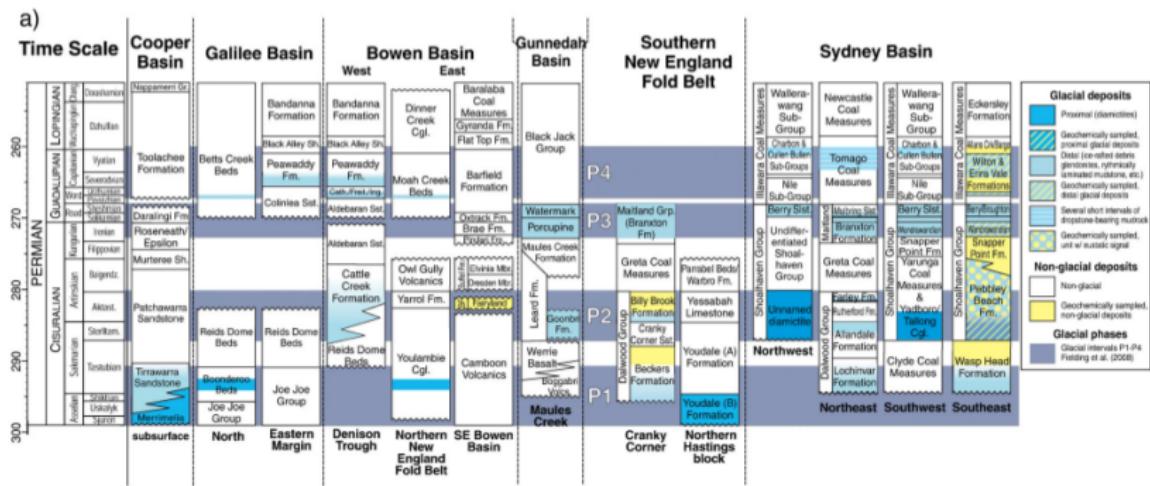
Definition

Time from origination to extinction of a taxon (age).

Brachiopods



Permian of Australia



(Birgenheier *et al.* 2010 *Paleo*³)

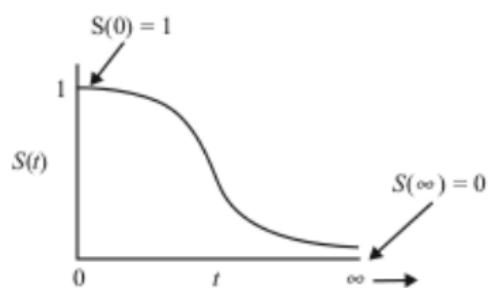
Brachiopods, environmental preference, and extinction

Questions

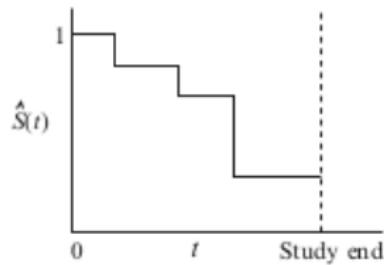
- ▶ Do traits related to environmental preference have different distributions of taxonomic duration?
 - ▶ Is survival best modeled by a single trait or multiple?
 - ▶ How do other factors, such as climate, affect these patterns?
- ▶ Is extinction taxon-age independent or dependent?

Probability of survival

Theoretical $S(t)$:

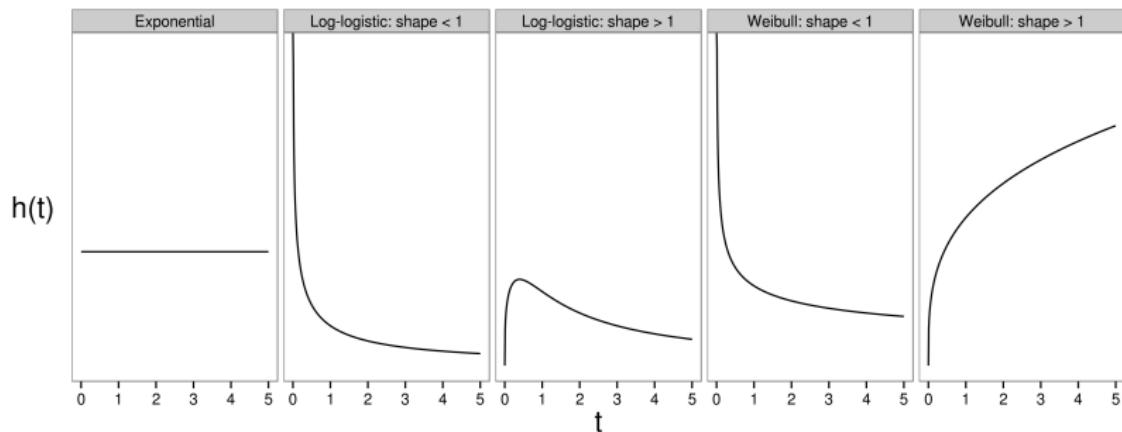


$\hat{S}(t)$ in practice:



(Kleinbaum and Klein 2012)

Extinction function



Formalization of Van Valen

Law of Constant Extinction

$$T \sim Exp(\lambda)$$

T : survival time
 λ : extinction rate

Affixing strategy

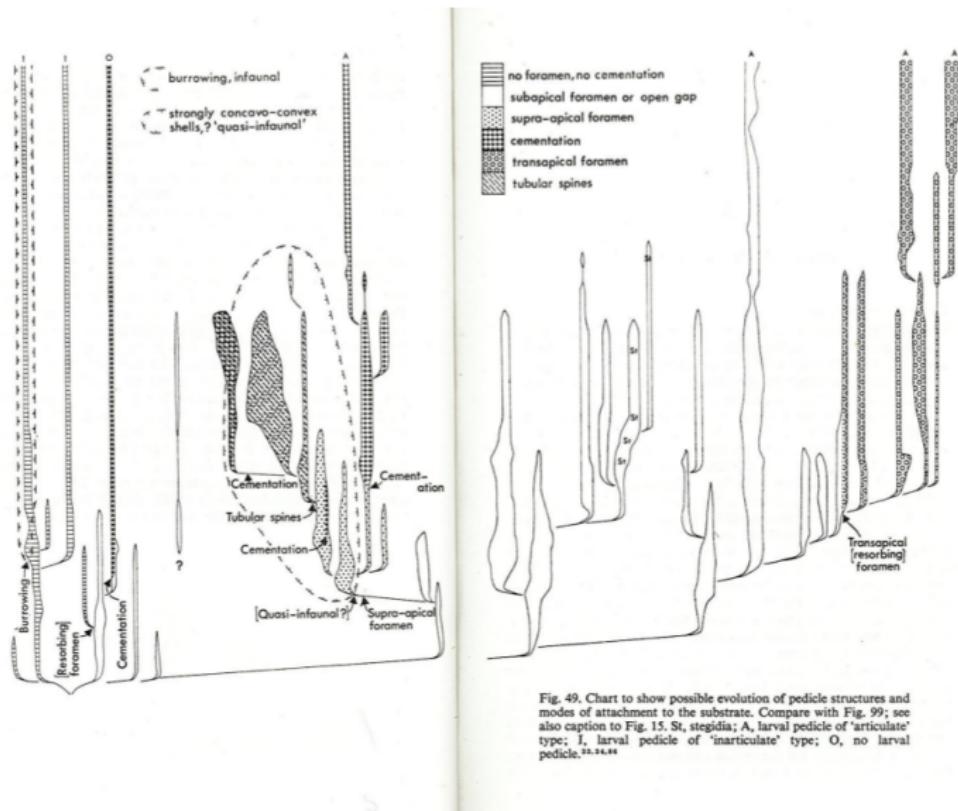
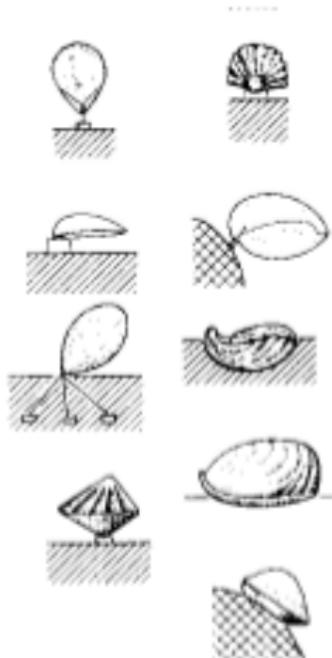


Fig. 49. Chart to show possible evolution of pedicle structures and modes of attachment to the substrate. Compare with Fig. 99; see also caption to Fig. 15. St, stegidia; A, larval pedicle of 'articulate' type; I, larval pedicle of 'inarticulate' type; O, no larval pedicle.^{21,22,23,24}

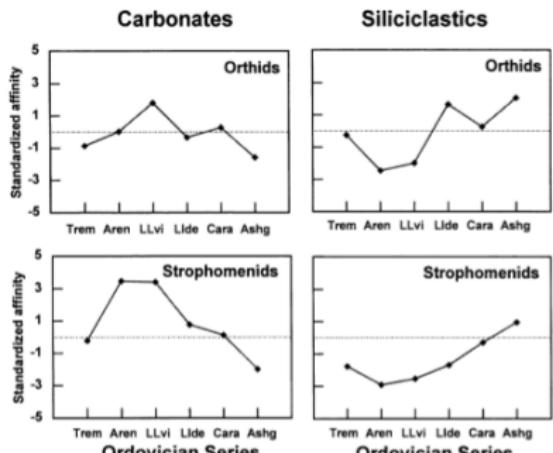
Affixing strategy



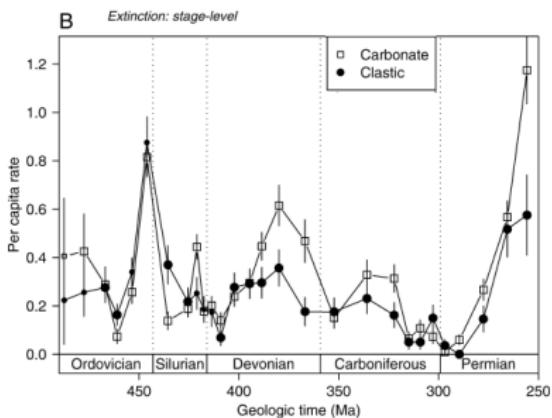
- ▶ energetics, material (mud)
- ▶ pedunculate, reclining, cementing
 - ▶ endemics:
reclining > others
 - ▶ cosmopolitan:
ped./cement > others
- ▶ pedunculate:on-shore,
reclining:off-shore

(Johansen 1989 *Paleo*³)

Substrate affinity

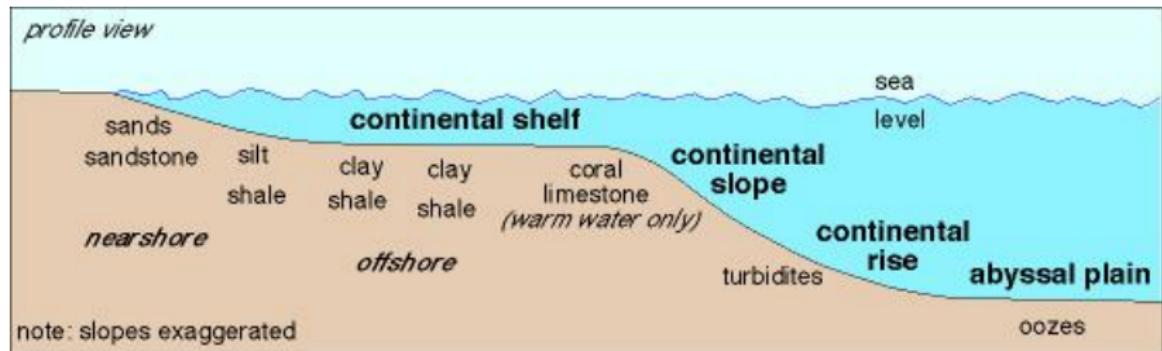


(Miller and Connolly 2001 *Paleobio.*)



(Foote 2006 *Paleobio.*)

Habitat preference



(<http://www.columbia.edu/>)

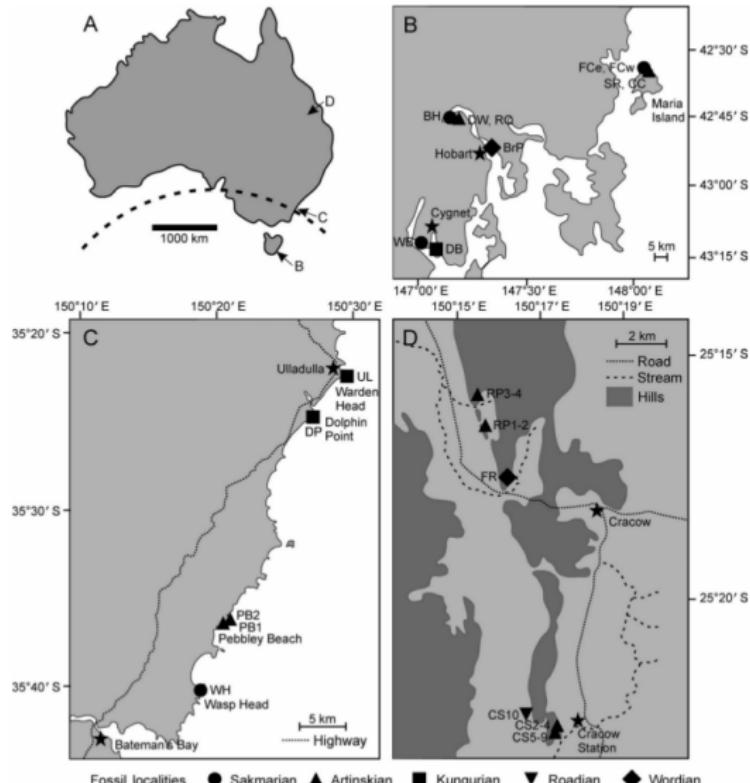
Assigning substrate and habitat

Probability of assignment

$$P(H_1|E) = \frac{P(E|H_1)P(H_1)}{P(E|H_1)P(H_1) + P(E|H_2)P(H_2)}$$
$$P(E|H) = \binom{n}{k} p^k (1-p)^{n-k}$$

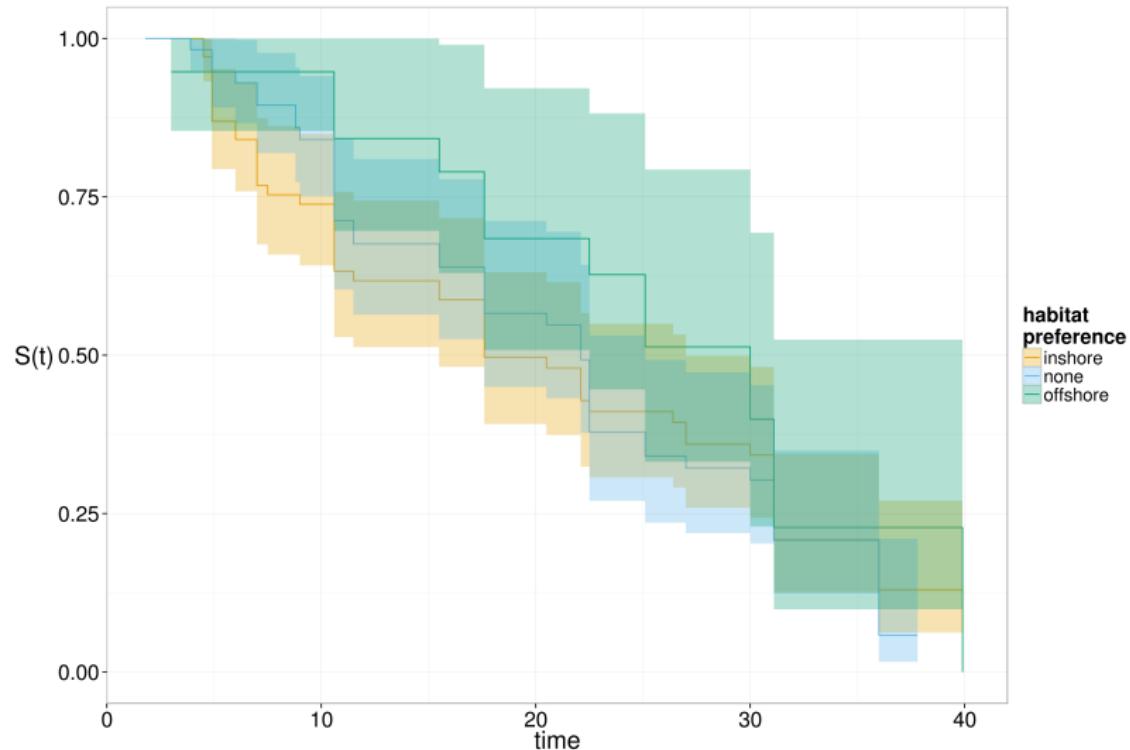
- ▶ p : proportion of all collections (e.g) carbonate
- ▶ n : total # taxon occurrences
- ▶ k : of n , # (e.g.) carbonate occurrences

Analysis

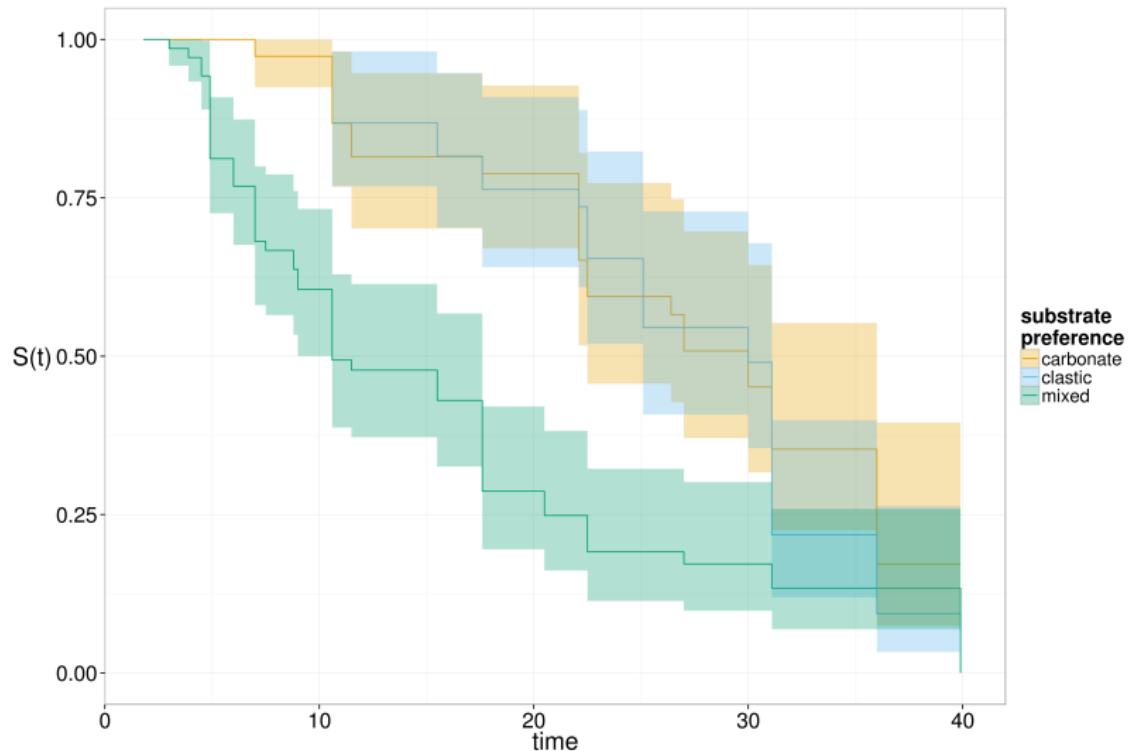


(Clapham and James 2008 *Palaios*)

K-M curve habitat



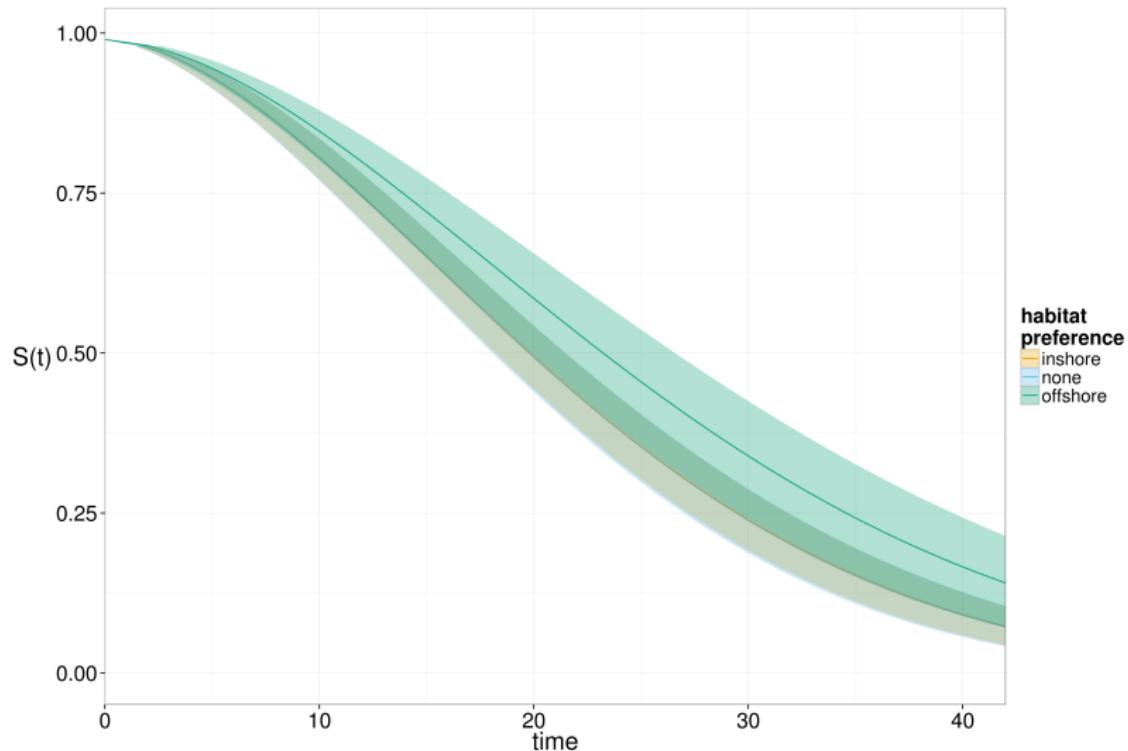
K-M curve substrate



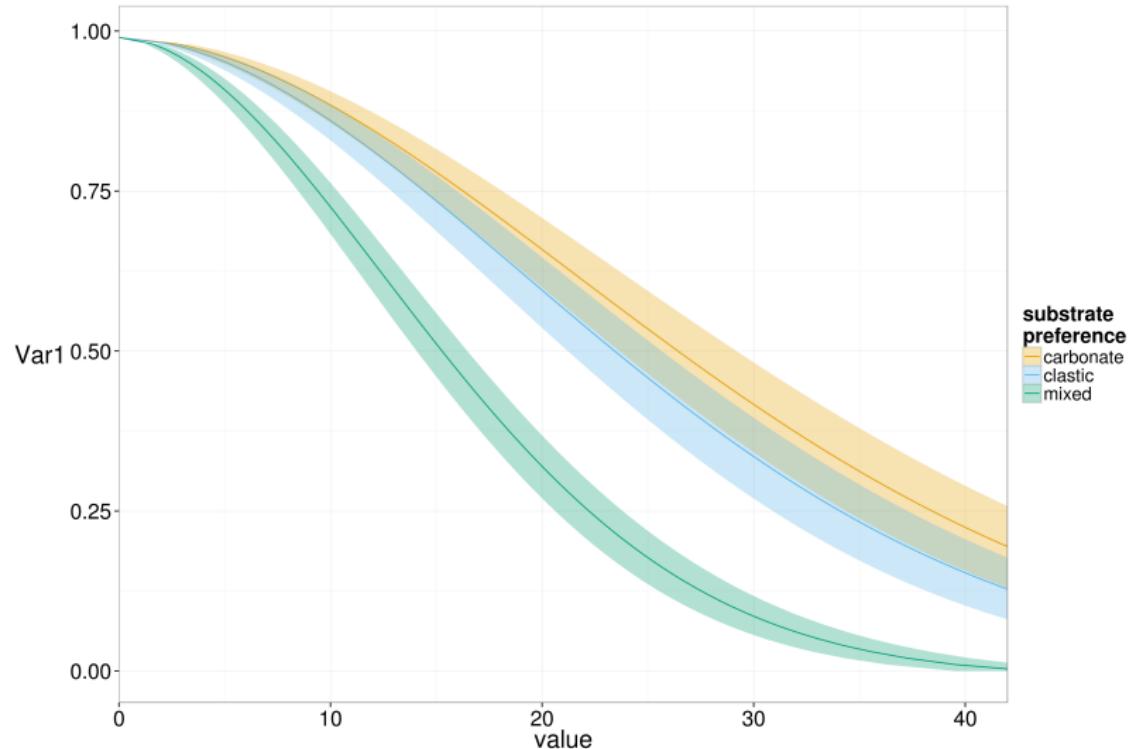
Preliminary results: model comparison

formula	distribution	shape	df	AICc	weight
~ aff	weibull	1.85	4	941.6757	0.65
~ aff + hab	weibull	1.87	6	942.9977	0.34
~ aff * hab	weibull	1.89	10	949.0816	0.02
~ 1	weibull	1.74	2	960.2550	0.00
~ hab	weibull	1.75	4	963.3091	0.00
~ aff	exponential		3	993.1724	0.00
~ aff + hab	exponential		5	996.4089	0.00
~ 1	exponential		1	1000.2592	0.00
~ aff * hab	exponential		9	1003.7639	0.00
~ hab	exponential		3	1003.9227	0.00

Estimated survival curve habitat



Estimated survival curve substrate



Theory

Survival

Communities

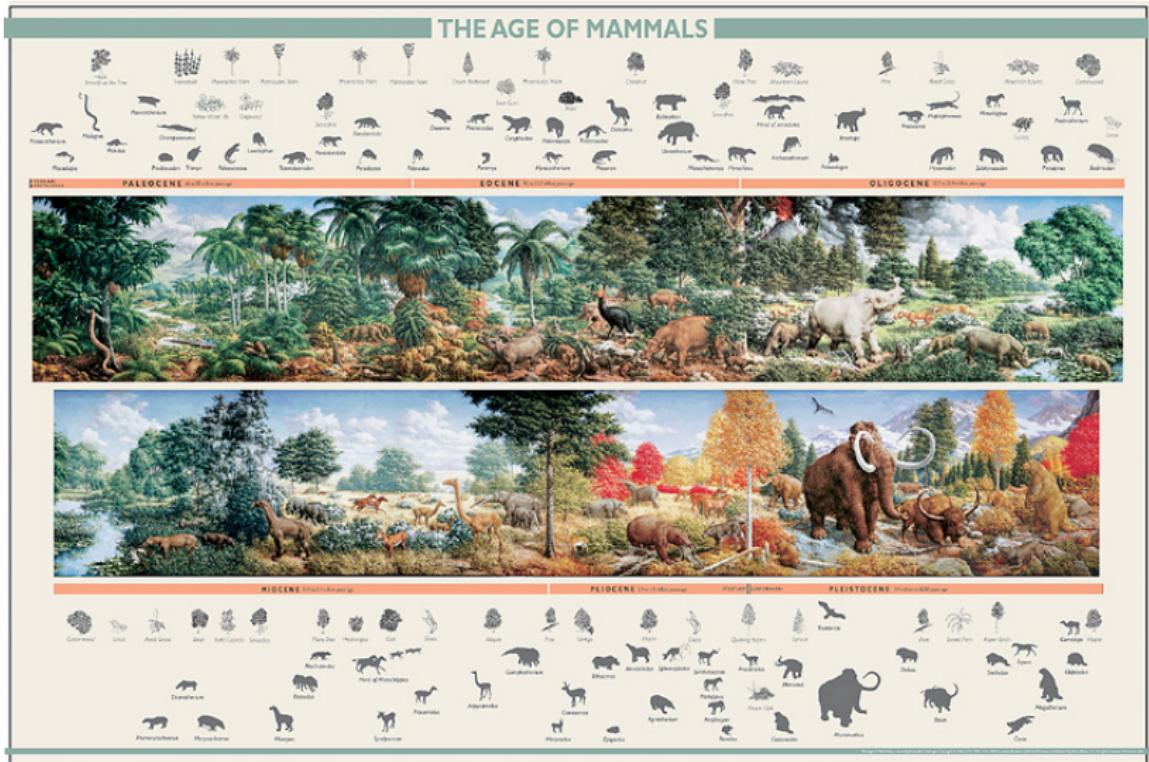
Summary

Community connectedness

Definition

The relationship between α , β diversity and provinciality.

Mammals



(Yale Peabody Museum)

Community connectedness in Cenozoic mammals

Questions

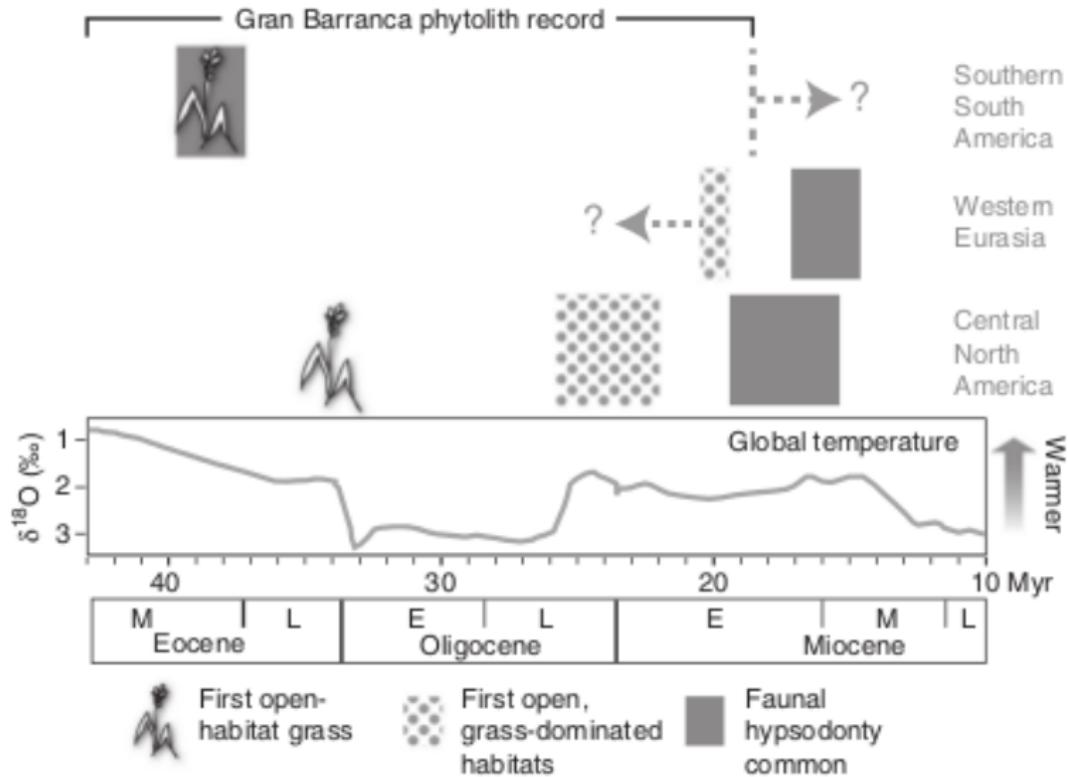
- ▶ How does the ratio of cosmopolitan to endemic taxa, per locality, change over time?
 - ▶ Is this pattern different between taxa exhibiting different traits?
 - ▶ How does this pattern vary in relation to phylogenetic similarity?
- ▶ When would we expect global, regional, and/or local processes to most strongly shape taxonomic patterns?

Uniformity and distinctiveness

high α , high distinctiveness, difference in selective pressures

high β , high uniformity, similarity in selective pressures

Environments



(Strömberg *et al.* 2013 *Nature Com.*)

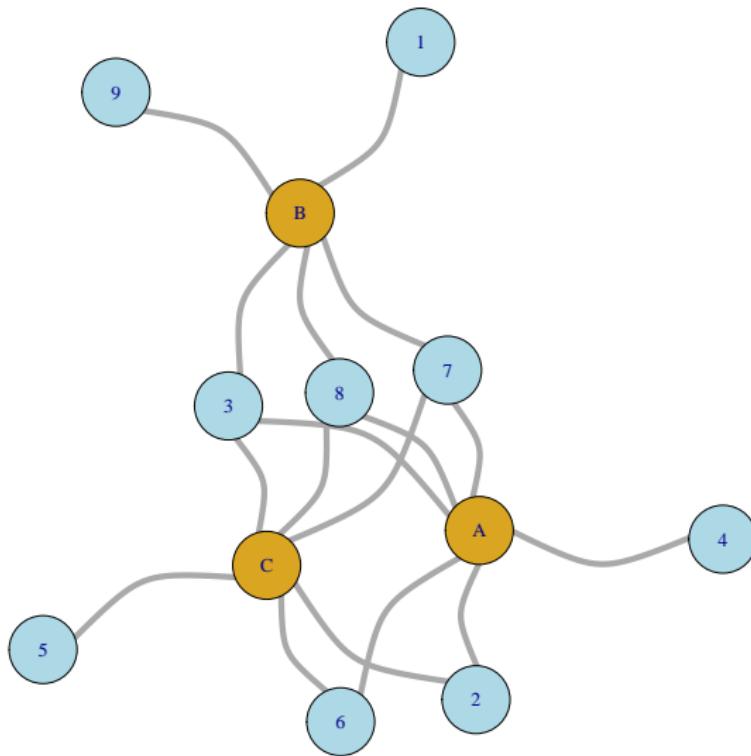
Occurrences

A: 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8

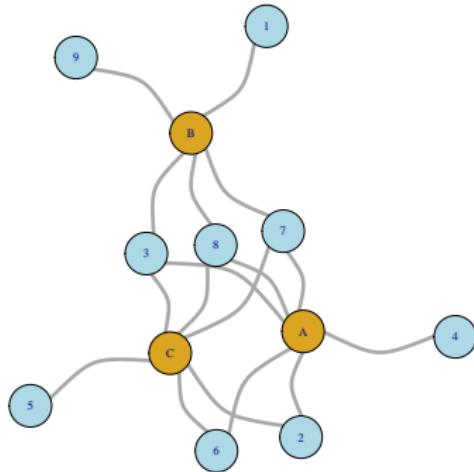
B: 1, 3, 7, 8, 9

C: 3, 5, 6, 7, 8

Biogeographic network



α diversity



$$u = \{1, 2, 1\}$$

$$n = \{6, 5, 6\}$$

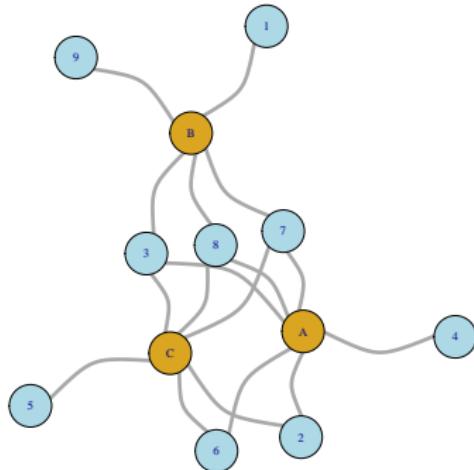
$$L = 3$$

$$E \approx 0.24$$

$$E = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^L \frac{u_i}{n_i}}{L}$$

- ▶ L : number of localities
- ▶ u : number of taxa unique to a locality
- ▶ n : number of taxa at a locality
- ▶ $0 \leq E \leq 1$

β diversity



$$l = \{1, 2, 3, 1, 1, 2, 3, 3, 1\}$$

$$L = 3$$

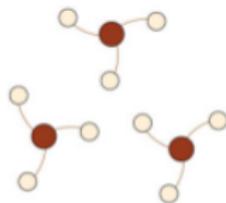
$$N = 9$$

$$Occ \approx 0.63$$

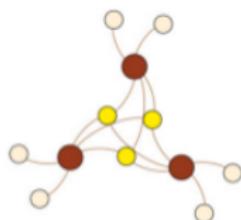
$$Occ = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N l_i}{N}$$

- ▶ N : total number of taxa
- ▶ l_i : number of localities a taxon occurs at
- ▶ L : number of localities
- ▶ $0 \leq Occ \leq 1$

Uniformity



$L = 3, N = 9, O = 9$
 $BC = 0$



$L = 3, N = 9, O = 15$
 $BC = 0.33$



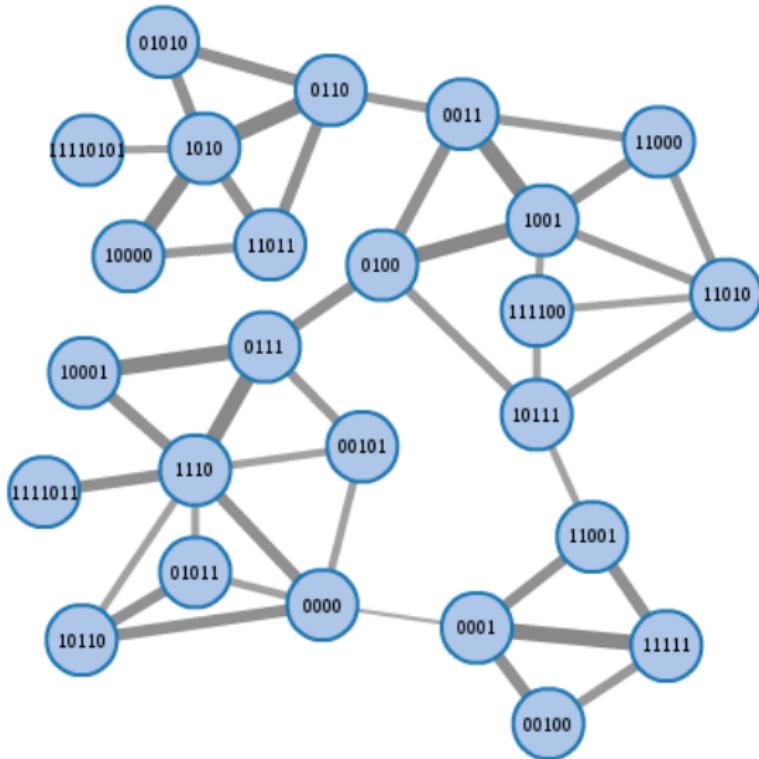
$L = 3, N = 9, O = 27$
 $BC = 1$

$$BC = \frac{O - N}{LN - N}$$

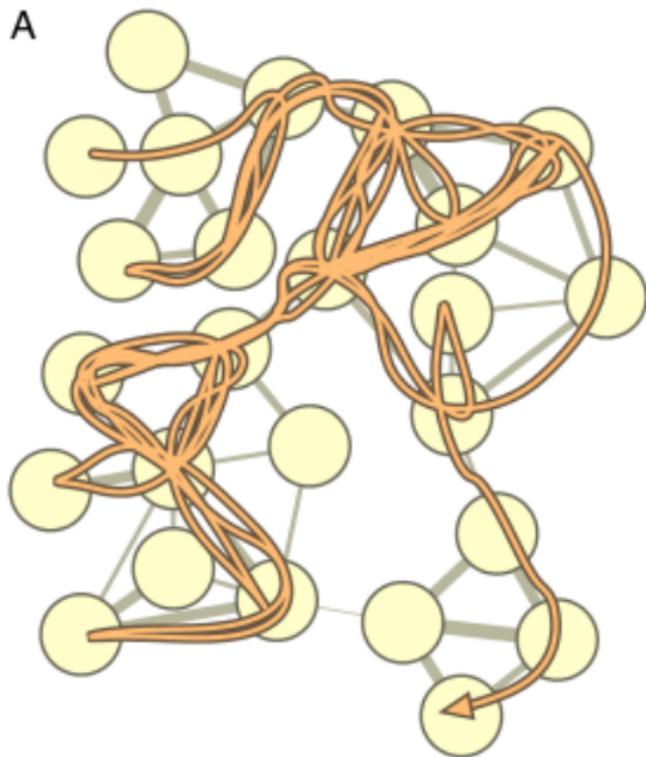
- ▶ O : number of occurrences
- ▶ N : total number of taxa
- ▶ L : number of localities
- ▶ $0 \leq BC \leq 1$

(Sidor et al. 2013 *PNAS*)

Code length

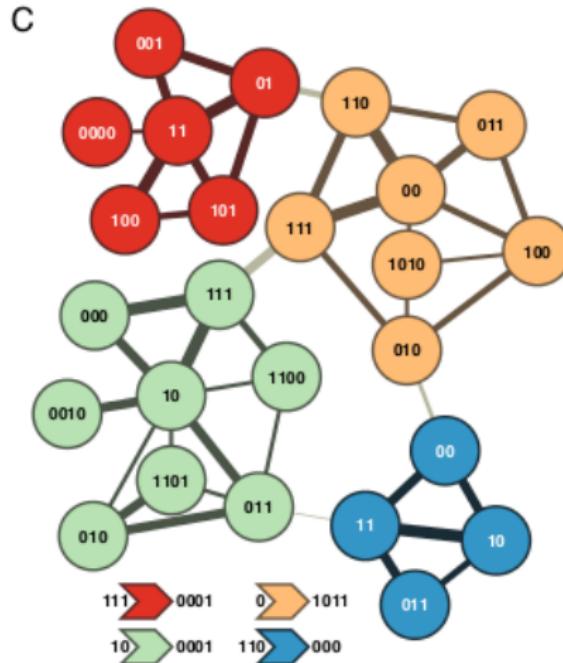


Code length



(Rosvall and Bergstrom 2008 *PNAS*)

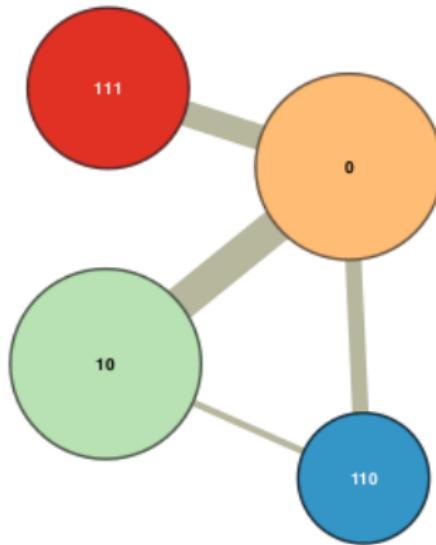
Code length



111 0000 11 01 101 100 101 01 0001 0 110 011 00 110 00 111 1011 10
111 000 10 111 000 111 10 011 10 000 111 10 111 10 0010 10 011 010
011 10 000 111 0001 0 111 010 100 011 00 111 00 011 00 111 00 111
110 111 110 1011 111 01 101 01 0001 0 110 111 00 011 110 111 1011
10 111 000 10 000 111 0001 0 111 010 1010 010 1011 110 00 10 011

Code length

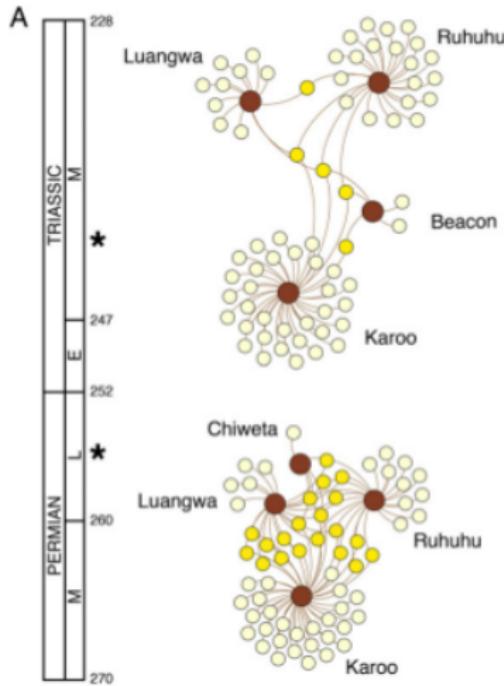
D



111 0000 11 01 101 100 101 01 0001 0 110 011 00 110 00 111 1011 10
011 000 10 111 000 111 10 011 10 000 111 10 111 10 0010 10 011 010
011 10 000 111 0001 0 111 010 100 011 00 111 00 011 00 111 00 111
110 111 110 1011, 111 01 101 01 0001 0 110 111 00 011 110 111 1011
10 111 000 10 000 111 0001 0 111 010 1010 010 1011 110 00 10 011

(Rosvall and Bergstrom 2008 PNAS)

Process scale



(Sidor et al. 2013 PNAS)

- ▶ global
 - ▶ corr w/ global climate
 - ▶ multiple regions corr
- ▶ regional
 - ▶ $\downarrow E, \uparrow Occ,$
 $\uparrow BC, \uparrow code$
- ▶ local
 - ▶ $\uparrow E, \downarrow Occ,$
 $\downarrow BC, \downarrow code$
- ▶ not mutually exclusive

Scenario



Locomotor

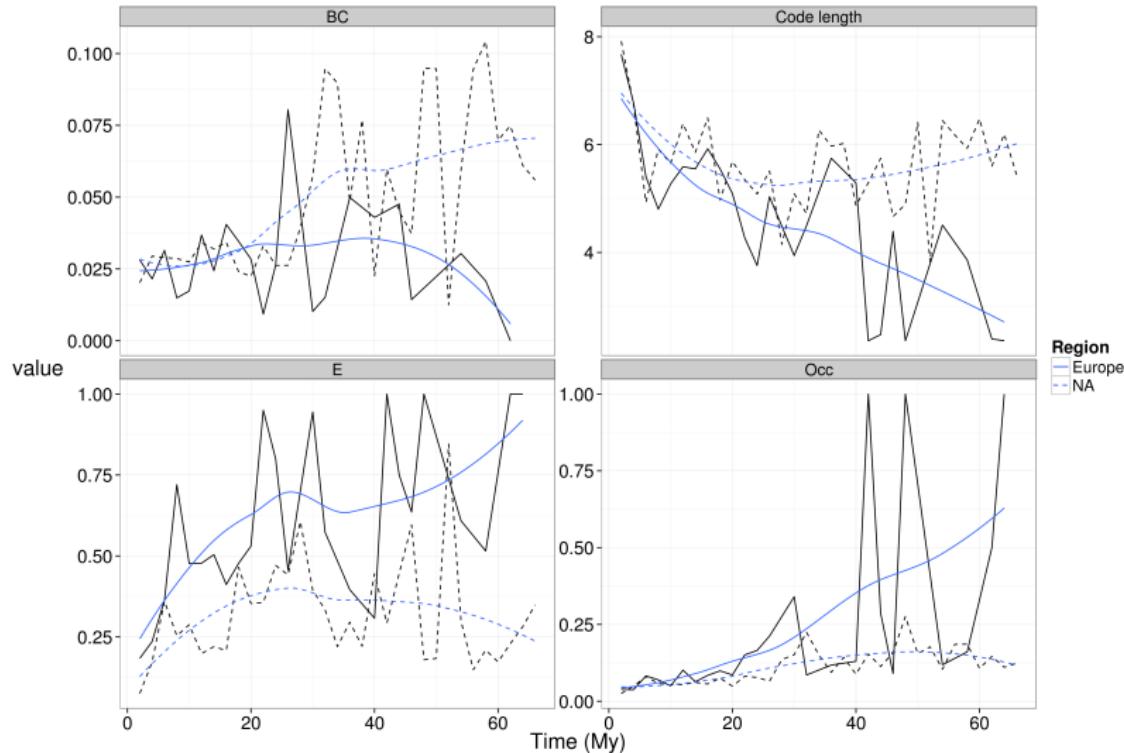
- ▶ ground dwelling,
arboreal, scansorial



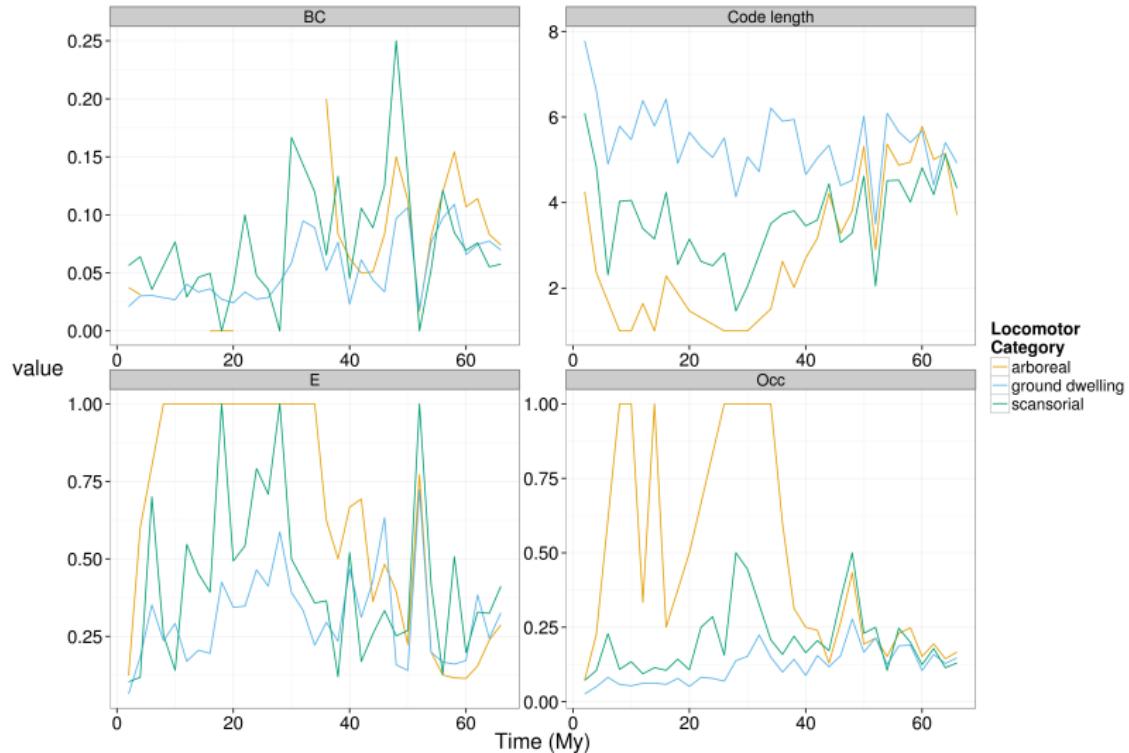
Dietary

- ▶ carnivore, insectivore,
herbivore, omnivore

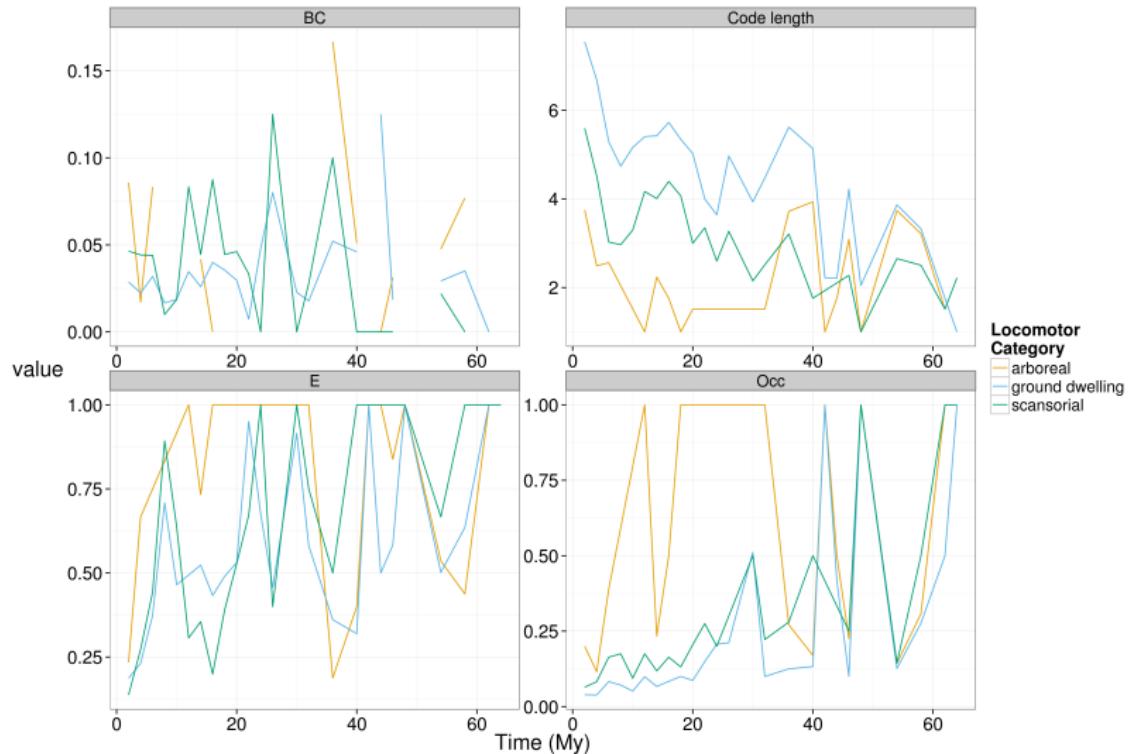
Preliminary results: NA, Eur



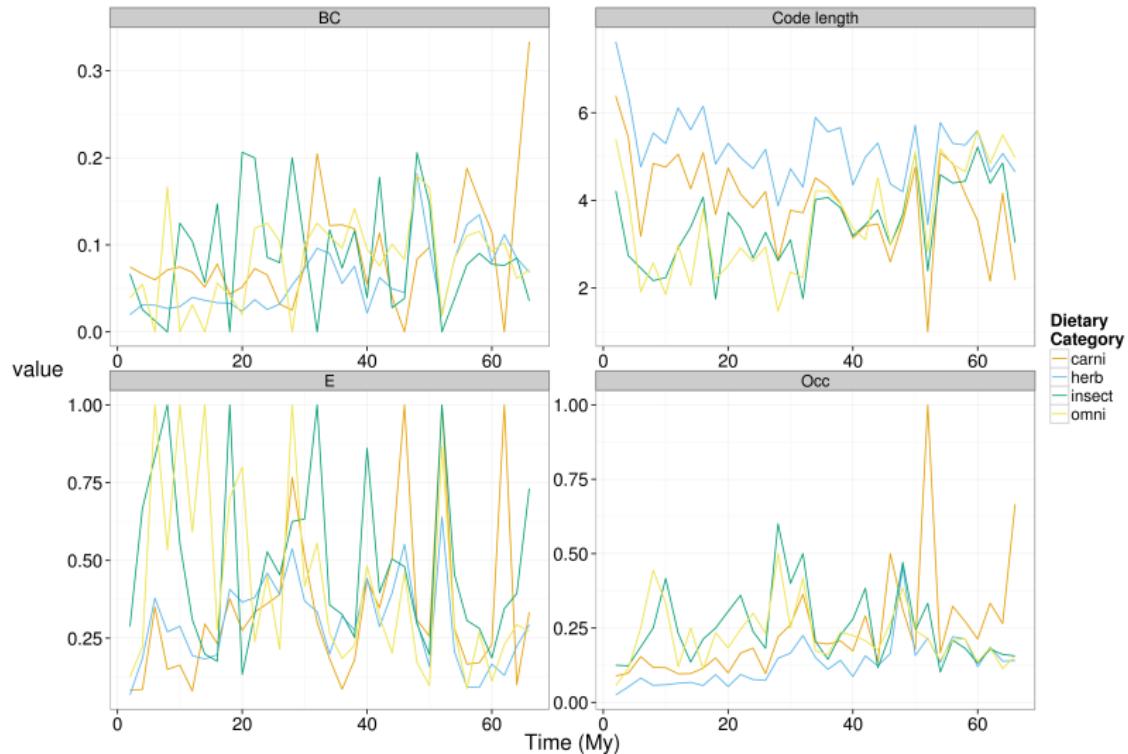
Preliminary results: locomotor category NA



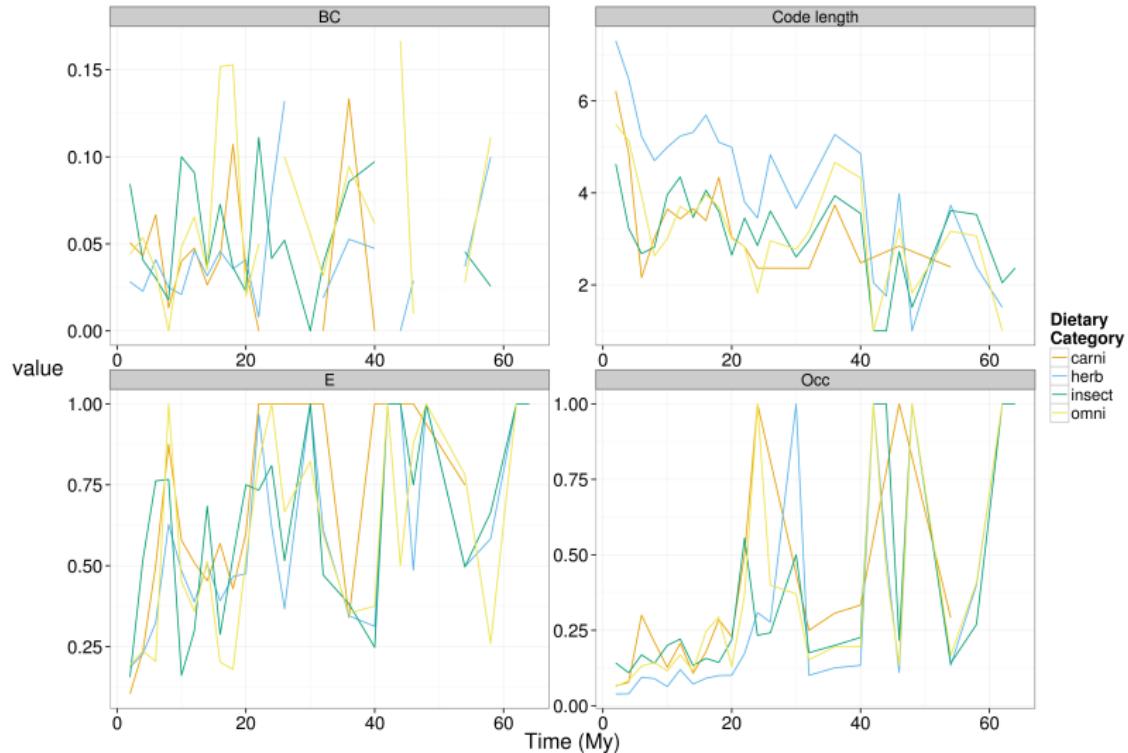
preliminary results: locomotor category Eur



Preliminary results: dietary category NA



Preliminary results: dietary category Eur



Theory

Survival

Communities

Summary

Fundamental

Question

Why do some taxa go extinct while others do not?

Evolutionary paleoecological rephrasing

Question

How does a taxon's adaptive zone affect extinction risk?

“Testing” the Law of Constant Extinction

Liow et al. 2011 *TREE*

Only applies during periods of relatively **constant** environment.

Measure, analyze, model changing environmental context.

Ask the following . . .

Is there a **general pattern** of extinction?

What traits matter for extinction and **when**?

How do they matter?

Acknowledgements

► Committee

- ▶ Kenneth D. Angielczyk
(co-advisor)
- ▶ Michael J. Foote
(co-advisor)
- ▶ P. David Polly
- ▶ Richard H. Ree

► Discussion

- ▶ David Bapst, Megan Boatright, Ben Frable, Colin Kyle, Darcy Ross, Liz Sander
- ▶ John Alroy, Graeme Lloyd, Carl Simpson, Graham Slater



The Field Museum

Fossilworks

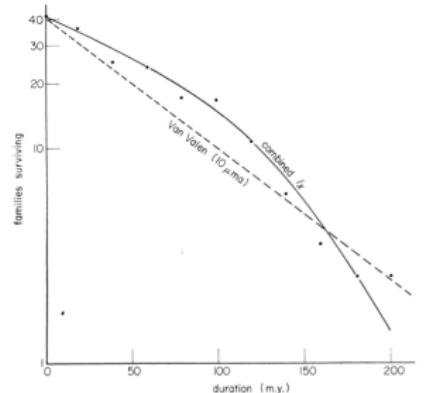


PALEOBIOLOGY
DATABASE

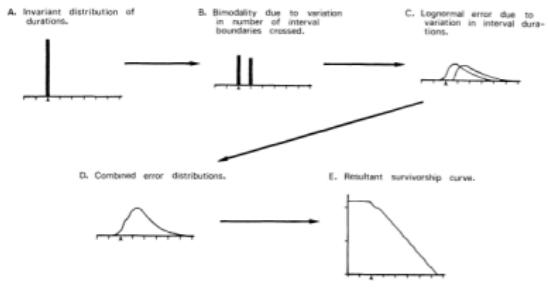


Further concerns

Differential preservation and survival



(Raup 1975 *Paleobio.*)



(Sepkoski 1975 *Paleobio.*)

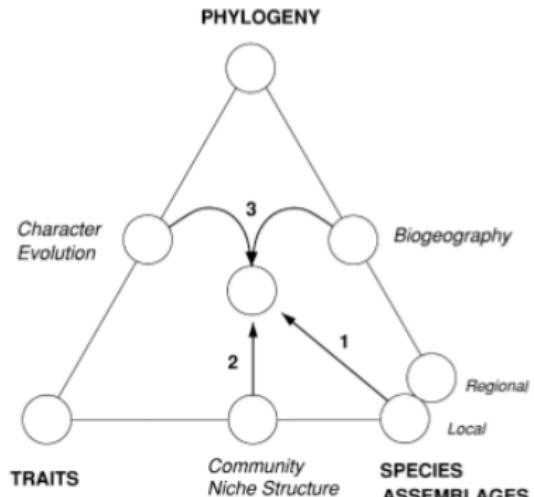
Models

Sampling: Poisson process (ϕ)

Diversification: birth-death (λ, μ)

1. = birth, death; =preservation
2. = birth, death; !=preservation
3. != birth, death; = preservation
4. != birth, death; !=preservation

Phylogenetic similarity of communities



(Webb *et al.* 2002 *Ann. Rev. Ecol. Syst.*)

- ▶ informal time scaled phylogeny (taxonomy tree)
- ▶ measures
 - ▶ pairwise patristic distance
 - ▶ phylogenetic species variability (Helmus *et al.* 2007 *Am. Nat*)

Compressing a network

Map equation

(Rosvall and Bergstrom 2008 PNAS)

$$L(\mathbf{M}) = q_{\curvearrowright} H(\mathcal{Q}) + \sum_{i=1}^m p_{\circlearrowleft}^i H(\mathcal{P}^i)$$

- ▶ \mathbf{M} : module partition of n nodes in m partitions
- ▶ $L(\mathbf{M})$: network code length
- ▶ q_{\curvearrowright} : P(walk switches modules)
- ▶ $H(\mathcal{Q})$: entropy module codewords
- ▶ $H(\mathcal{P}^i)$: entropy within-module
- ▶ p_{\circlearrowleft}^i : rate within-module use