

How cryptic is cryptic diversity?
Machine learning approaches to fine scale
variation in the morphology of *Emys marmorata*.

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Cryptic diversity

Cryptic species are species delimited via molecular means. Taxa were not/cannot be identified via morphology.

How much of cryptic diversity is just a function of sample size and/or method?

Emys marmorata



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Morphological hypothesis

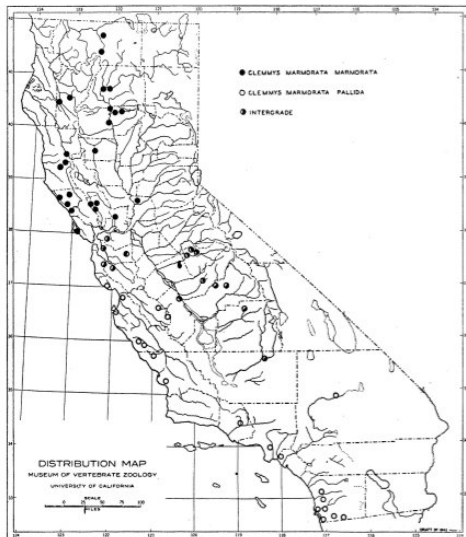
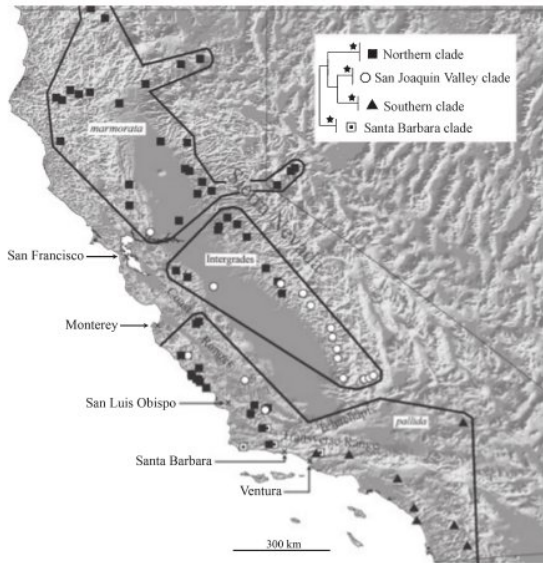


Fig. 4. California localities from which specimens have been examined.

Seeliger 1945 *Copeia*

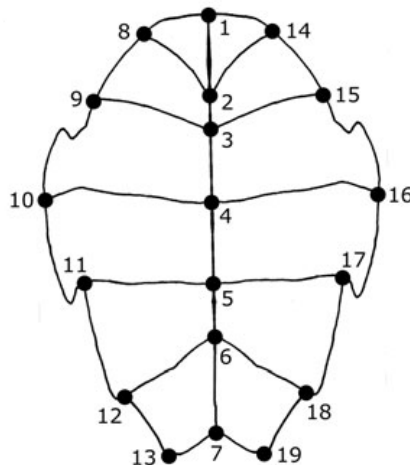
Phylogenetic hypotheses



Spinks *et al.* 2010 *Molec. Ecol.*

Methods: morphometrics

- ▶ 524 adult individuals
- ▶ plastral (“belly”) shape
- ▶ landmarks averaged across bilat axis
- ▶ total 13 landmarks, 7 on bilat axis, 6 off
- ▶ geographic information known/inferred



Angielczyk *et al.* 2011 *Evolution*

Unsupervised learning

Fancy way of saying clustering or density estimation.

Partitioning around medoids (PAM) compared with “gap” statistic.

Analogous to k -means clustering, a divisive clustering algorithm.

Minimize sum of dissimilarities between points and medoids.

“Gap” is analogous to goodness-of-clustering.

Supervised learning

Fancy way of saying classification (and regression).

Features (principal components) predict class (subspecific assignment).

Multinomial logistic regression and random forests.

Model training and selection

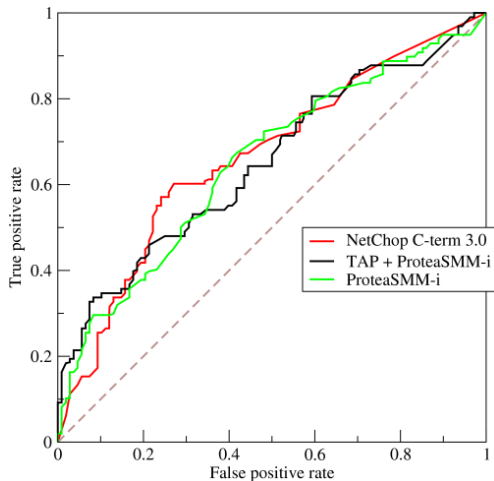
- ▶ split into training and testing sets, 75-25.
- ▶ tuning parameters via grid-search
- ▶ uncertainty via 10-fold CV
- ▶ model selection
 - ▶ multinomial logistic regression: min AICc
 - ▶ random forest: max ROC

ROC and confusion matrices

		Predicted class	
		1	0
Actual class	1	TRUE POSITIVE	FALSE NEGATIVE
	0	FALSE POSITIVE	TRUE NEGATIVE

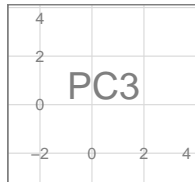
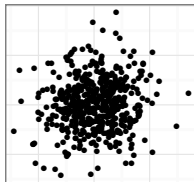
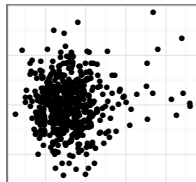
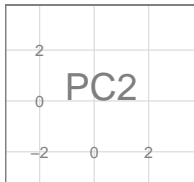
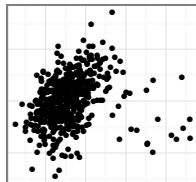
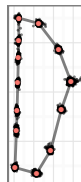
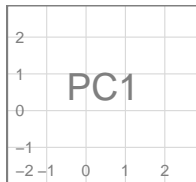
ROC

- ▶ true positive rate or sensitivity: $\frac{TP}{TP+FN}$
- ▶ false positive rate or 1 - specificity: $\frac{FP}{FP+TN}$
- ▶ multiclass, all-against-one (Hand and Till 2001 *Machine Learning*)

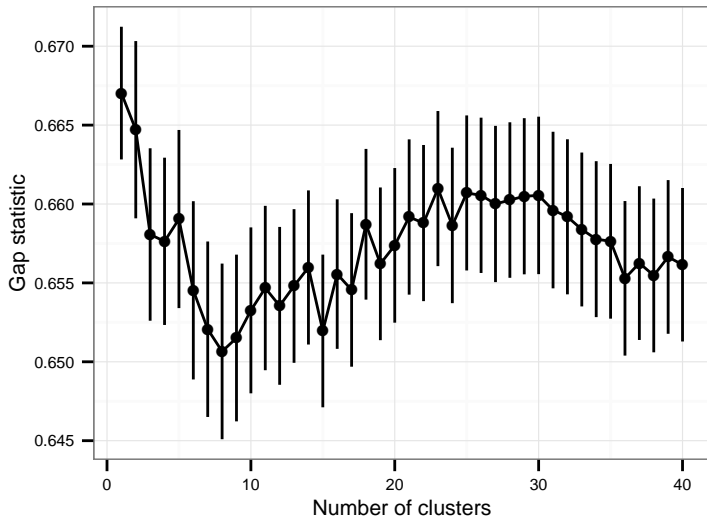


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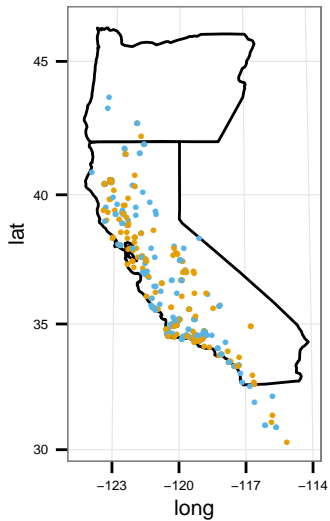
Results: mophometrics



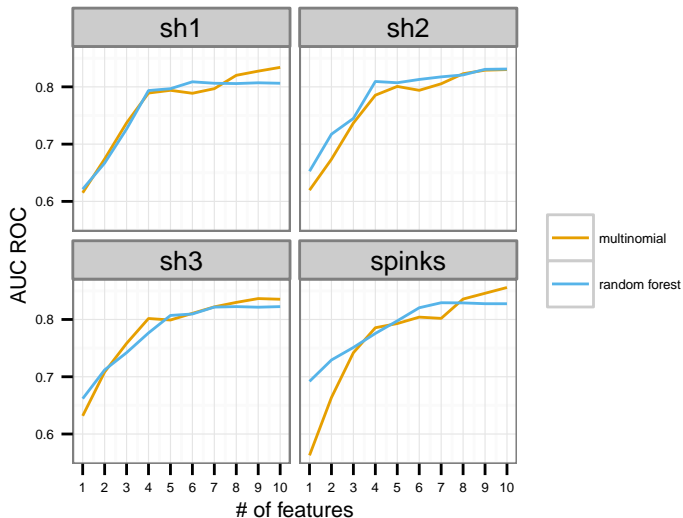
Results: gap clustering



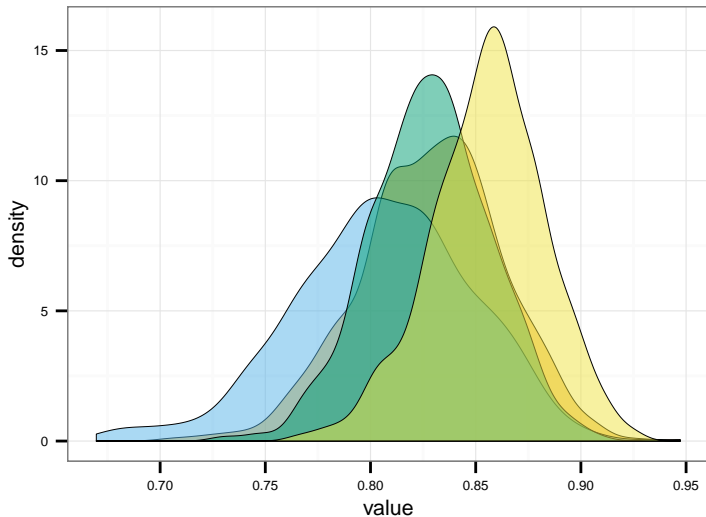
Second best cluster



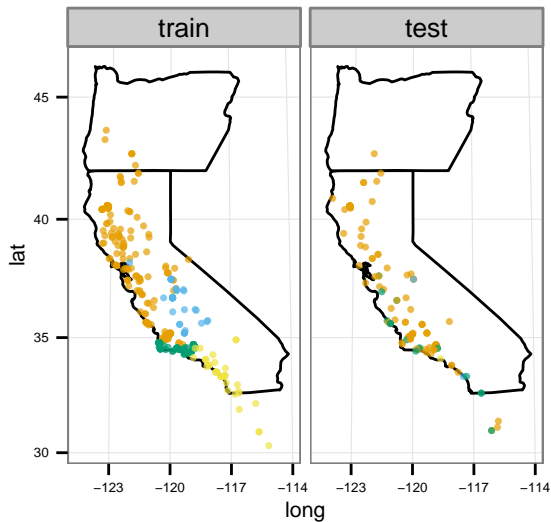
Model selection via ROC



Generalize using best random forest model

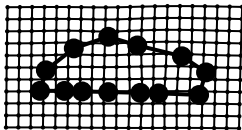


Best classification scheme via RF model results

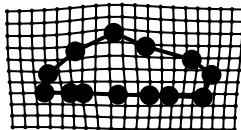


Mean shape of classes

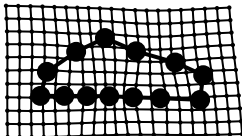
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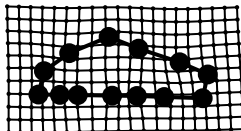
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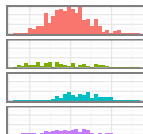
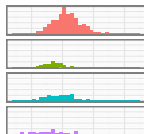
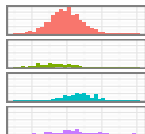
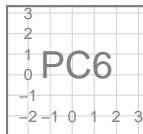
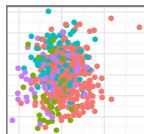
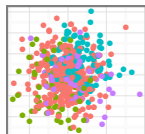
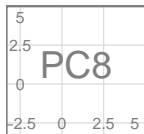
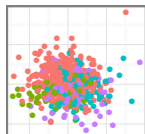
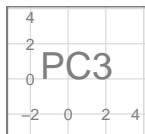
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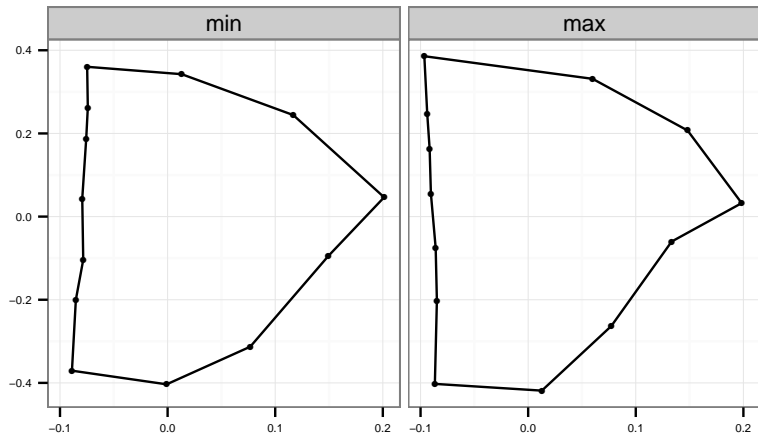
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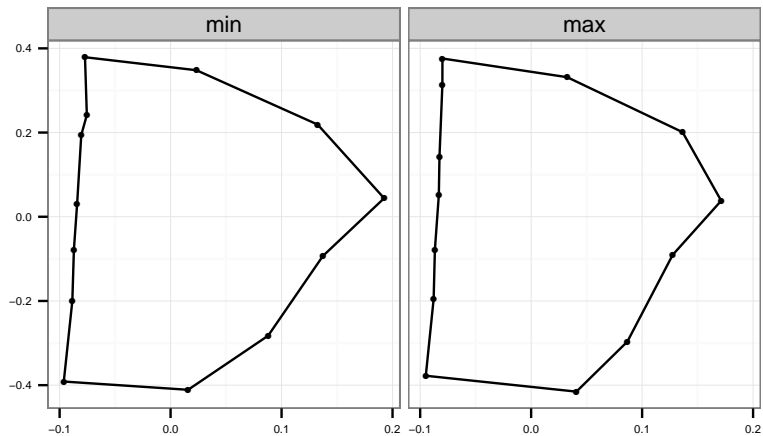
Variable importance of random forest model



Shape across PC3



Shape across PC8



Future

- ▶ illustration of morphological validation of previously cryptic variation
 - ▶ the concordance is remarkable
 - ▶ large sample sizes can be difficult
- ▶ utility of large data, machine learning methods
- ▶ unsupervised methods for when no explicit hypothesis – nonparametric Bayes
- ▶ cause of interclass variation – local adaptation? pure isolation?

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The **Field**
Museum

