State-dependent diversification models

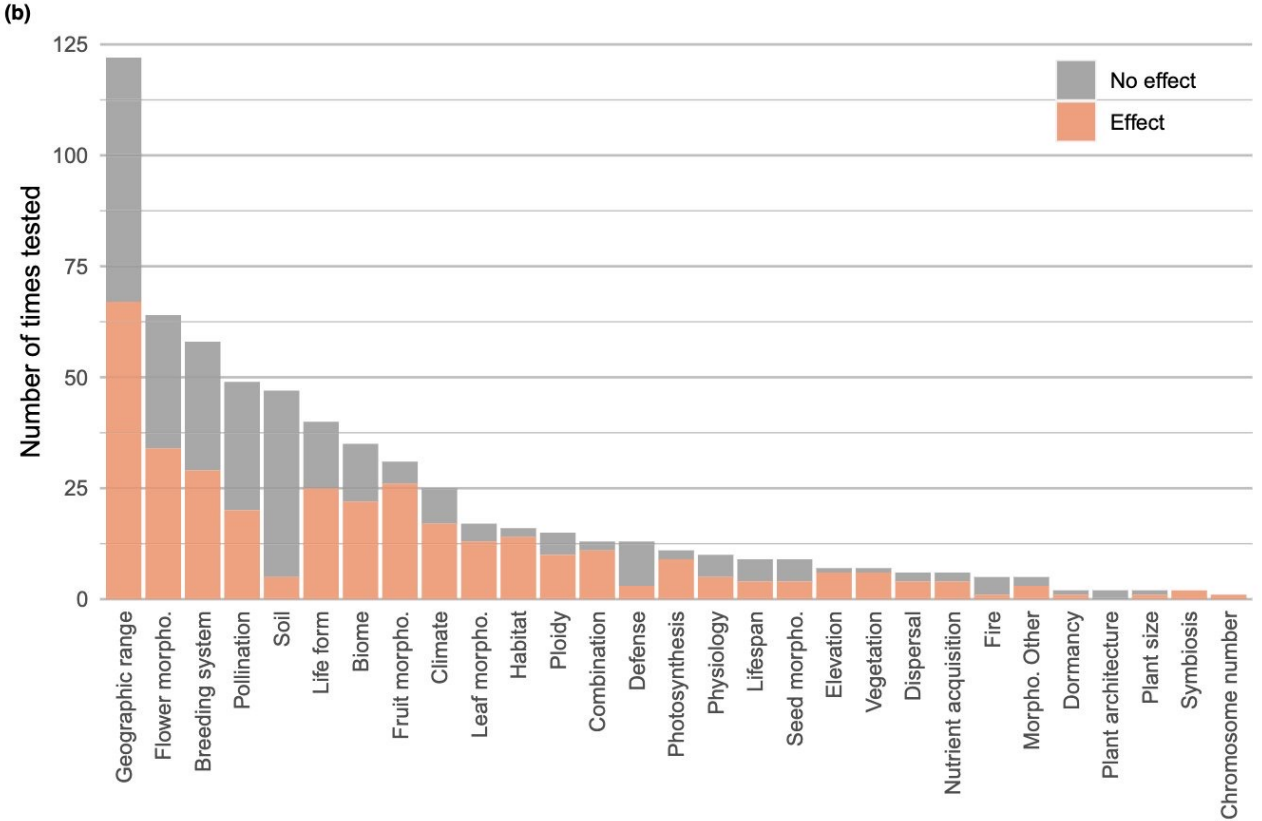
Introduction to phylogenetic comparative methods

Rosana Zenil-Ferguson
Assistant Professor. University of Kentucky
MOLE 2025 Workshop. Woods Hole, MA.

There are 400,000 vascular plants in the planet.

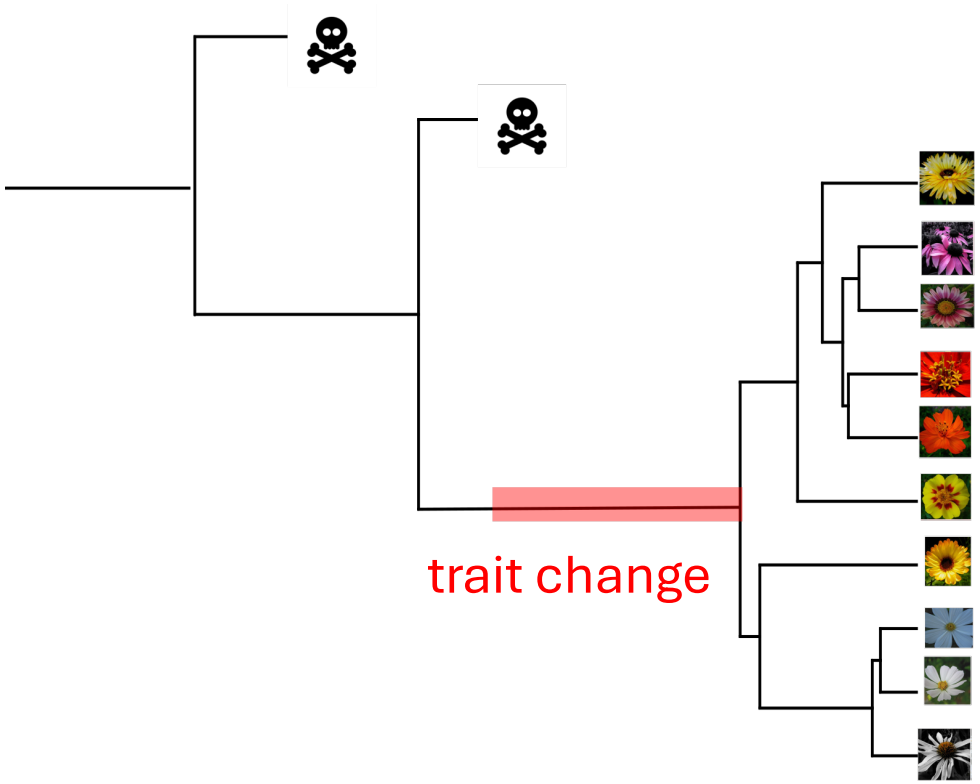
Volcanoes photography: Maria Costantini 2021
Plant photography: RZF and Carrie Tribble

152 studies linking plant traits to speciation and extinction using state-dependent diversification

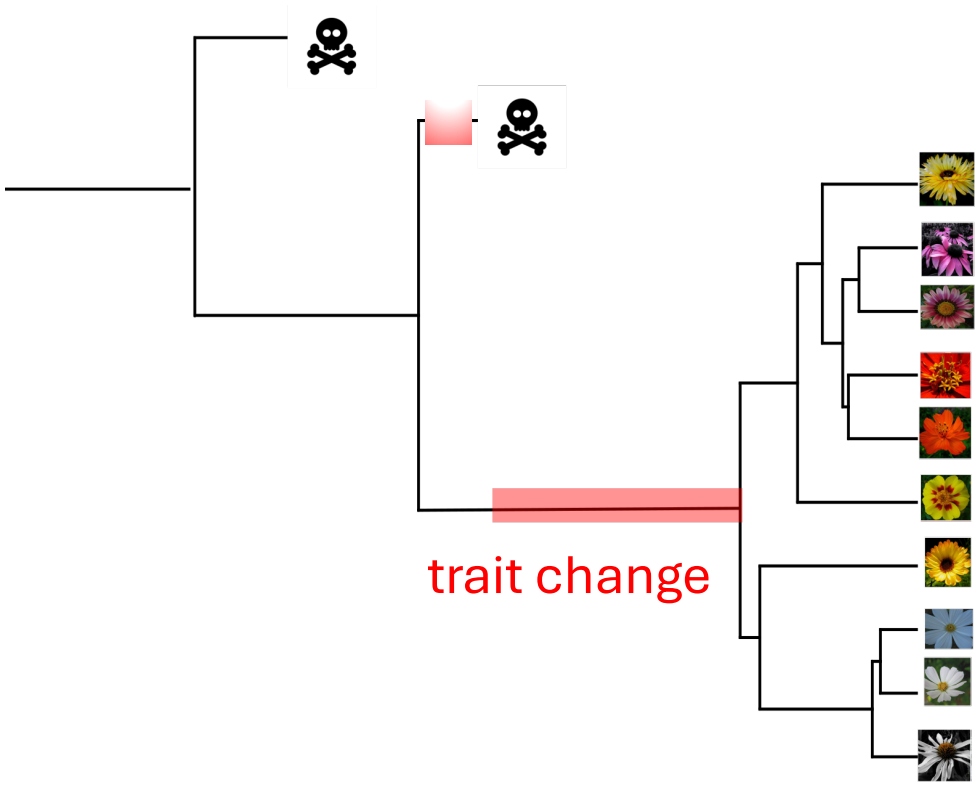


Helmstetter, A.J., Zenil-Ferguson, R., et al. 2022. *Ecology Letters*

Macroevolutionary consequences of trait change



Macroevolutionary consequences of trait change



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Perspective

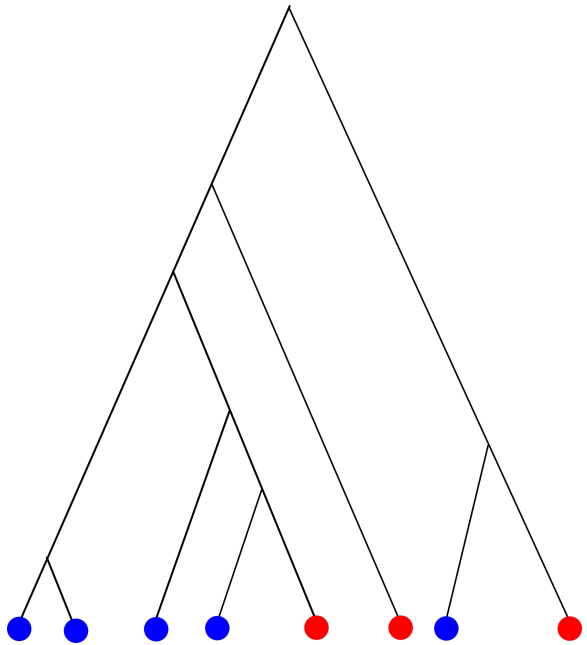
Opposing effects of plant traits on diversification

Bruce Anderson,[1,*] John Pannell,[2] Sylvain Billiard,[3] Concetta Burgarella,[4] Hugo de Boer,[5] Mathilde Dufay,[6] Andrew J. Helmstetter,[7] Marcos Méndez,[8] Sarah P. Otto,[9] Denis Roze,[10] Hervé Sauquet,[11,12] Daniel Schoen,[13] Jürg Schönenberger,[14] Mario Vallejo-Marin,[15] Rosana Zenil-Ferguson,[16] Jos Käfer,[17,*] and Sylvain Glémin[15,18,*]

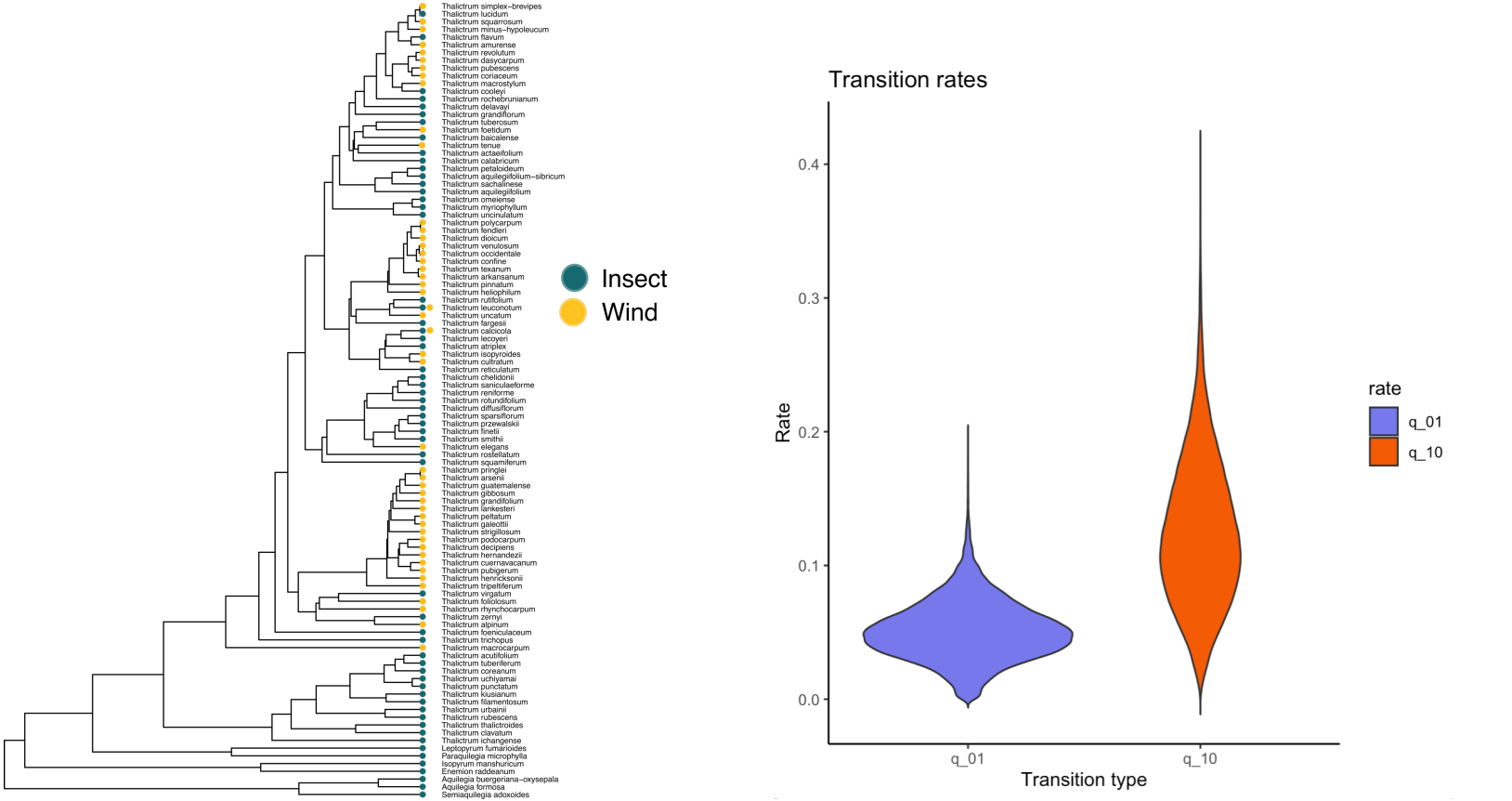
Polyploidy	↑	↑	↓	↑
	Gene redundancy allows evolution of new functions and facilitates divergence.	*Divergent resolution of gene redundancy leads to post-zygotic incompatibilities.*	*Instability in meiosis and minority cytotype disadvantage leads to mating difficulties*	*Gene redundancy buffers deleterious mutations and allows evolution of new functions, which increases adaptive potential in changing environments.*

Stop and think

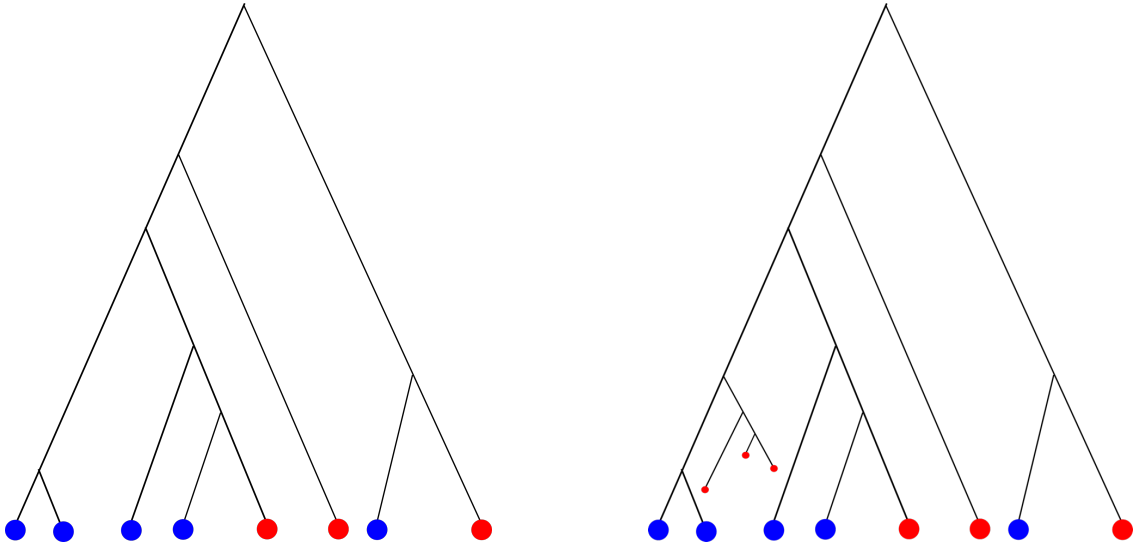
Where and how many transitions happened in this phylogeny?



Under a Mk2 we estimated for our data

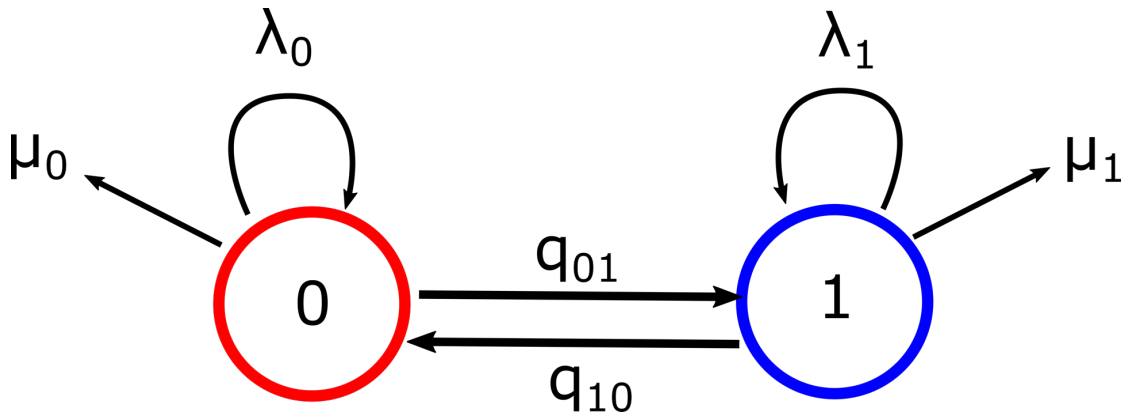


Why is state-dependent diversification so critical?



Maddison, 2007

¿How do we model state dependent diversification?
Two birth and death processes connected by transitions



SCAN ME

Phyloseminar
Dra. Sally Otto
Creadora del BiSSE

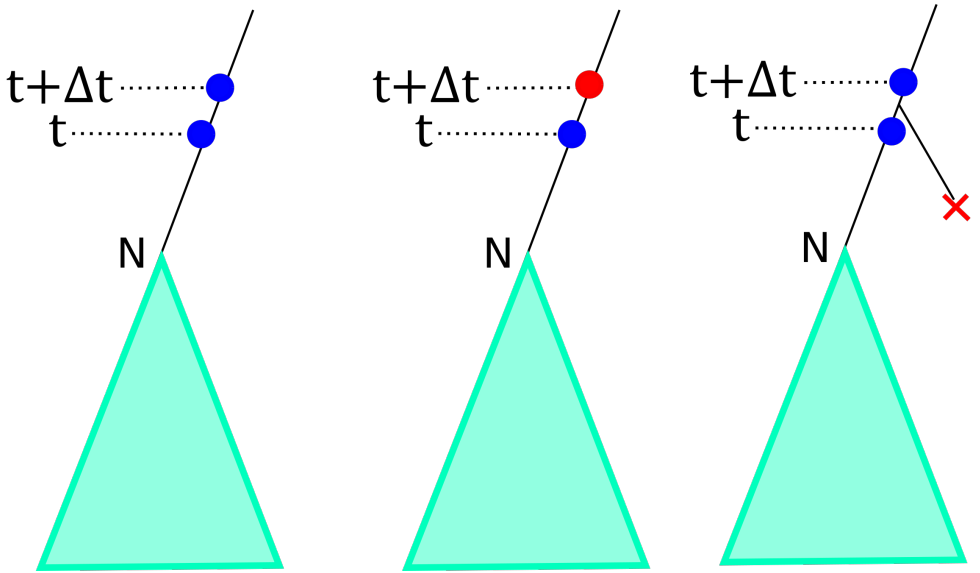
How do we specify a Q-matrix for this?

Binary state Speciation and Extinction Model (BiSSE)

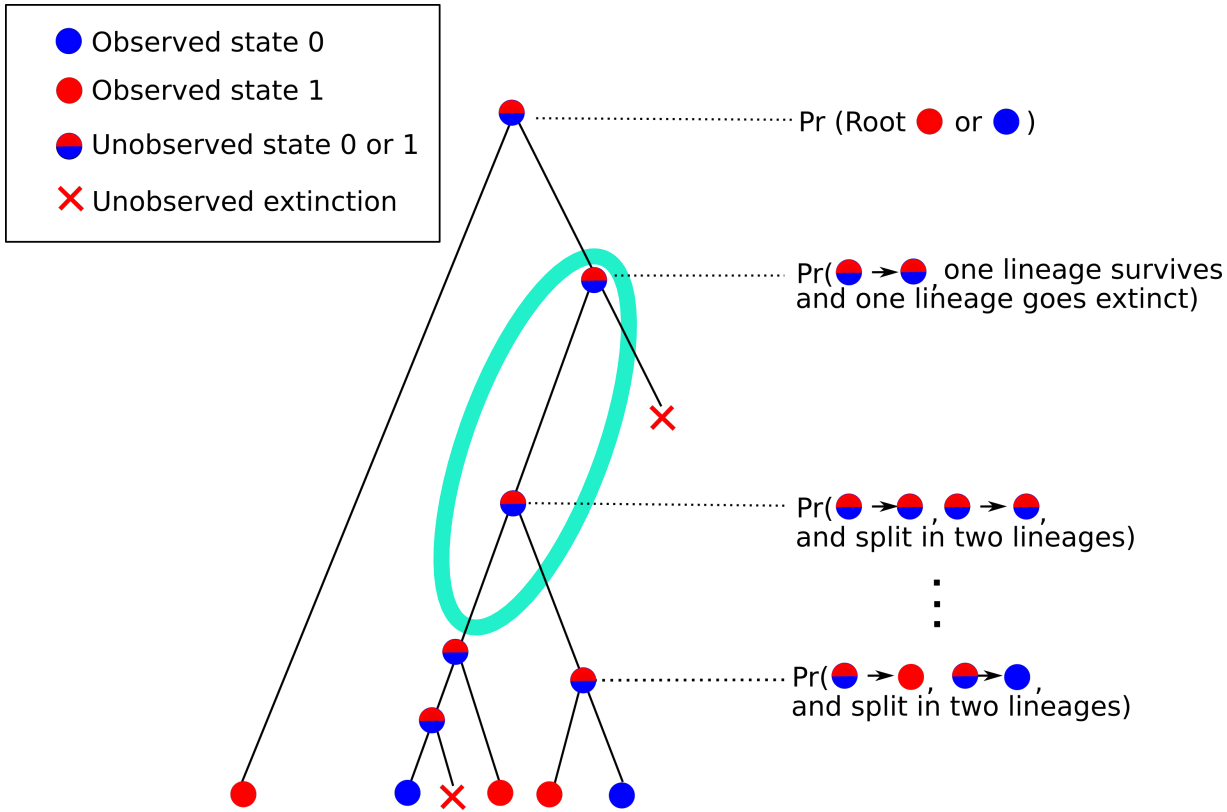
Maddison et al. 2007. *Systematic Biology*

Stochastic differential equations (Kolmogorov-Forward)

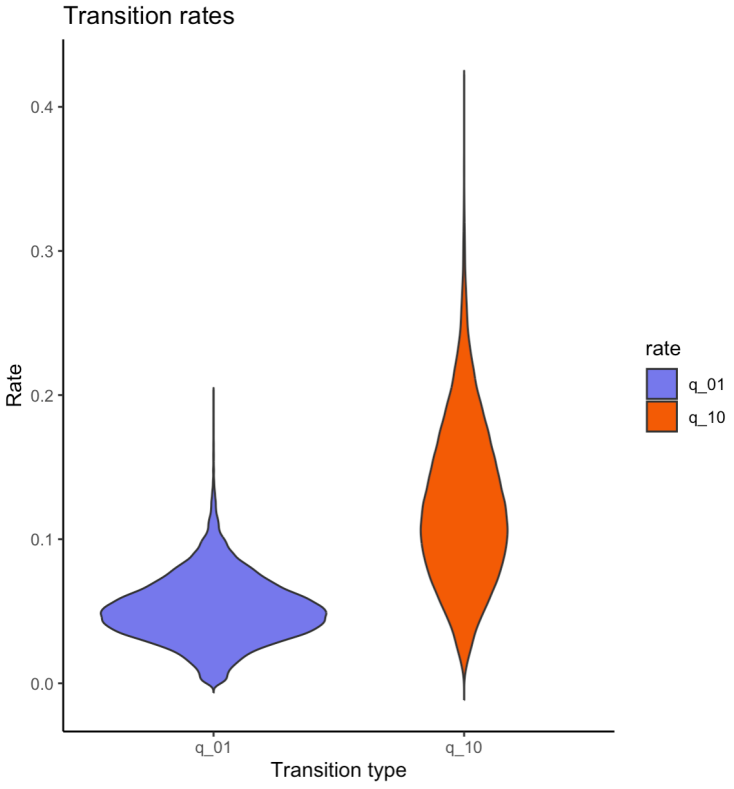
$$\frac{dX_0^N}{dt} = -(\lambda_0+\mu_0+q_{10})X_0^N(t) + q_{10}X_1^N(t) + 2\lambda_0 X_0^N(t)E_0(t)$$

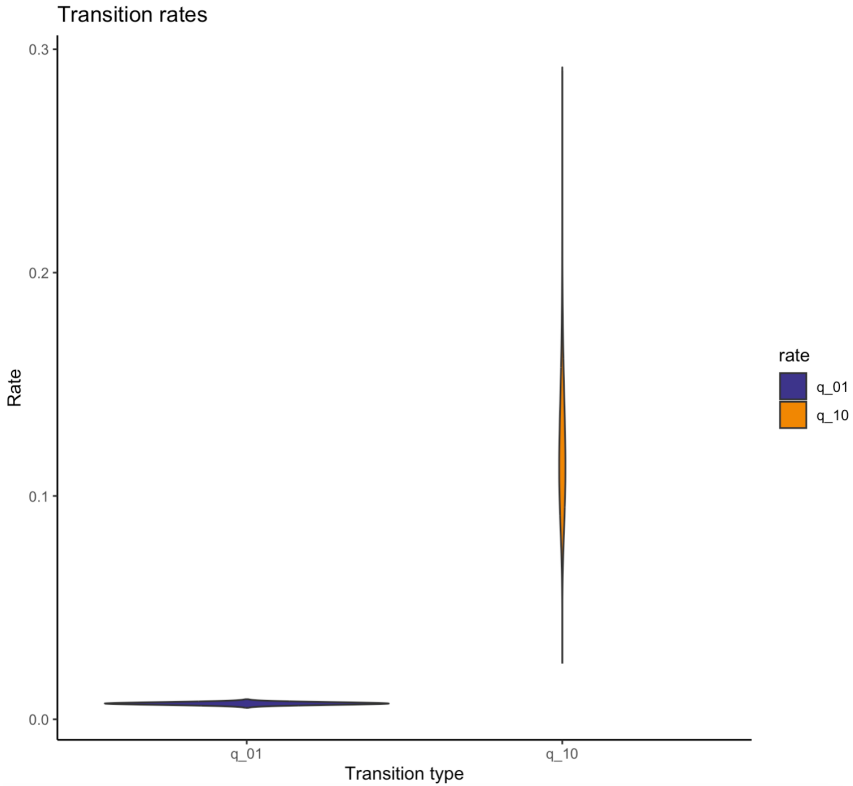


The phylogenetic tree structure makes everything complicated



Zenil-Ferguson and Pennell. 2017. *Evolution*





Mk2

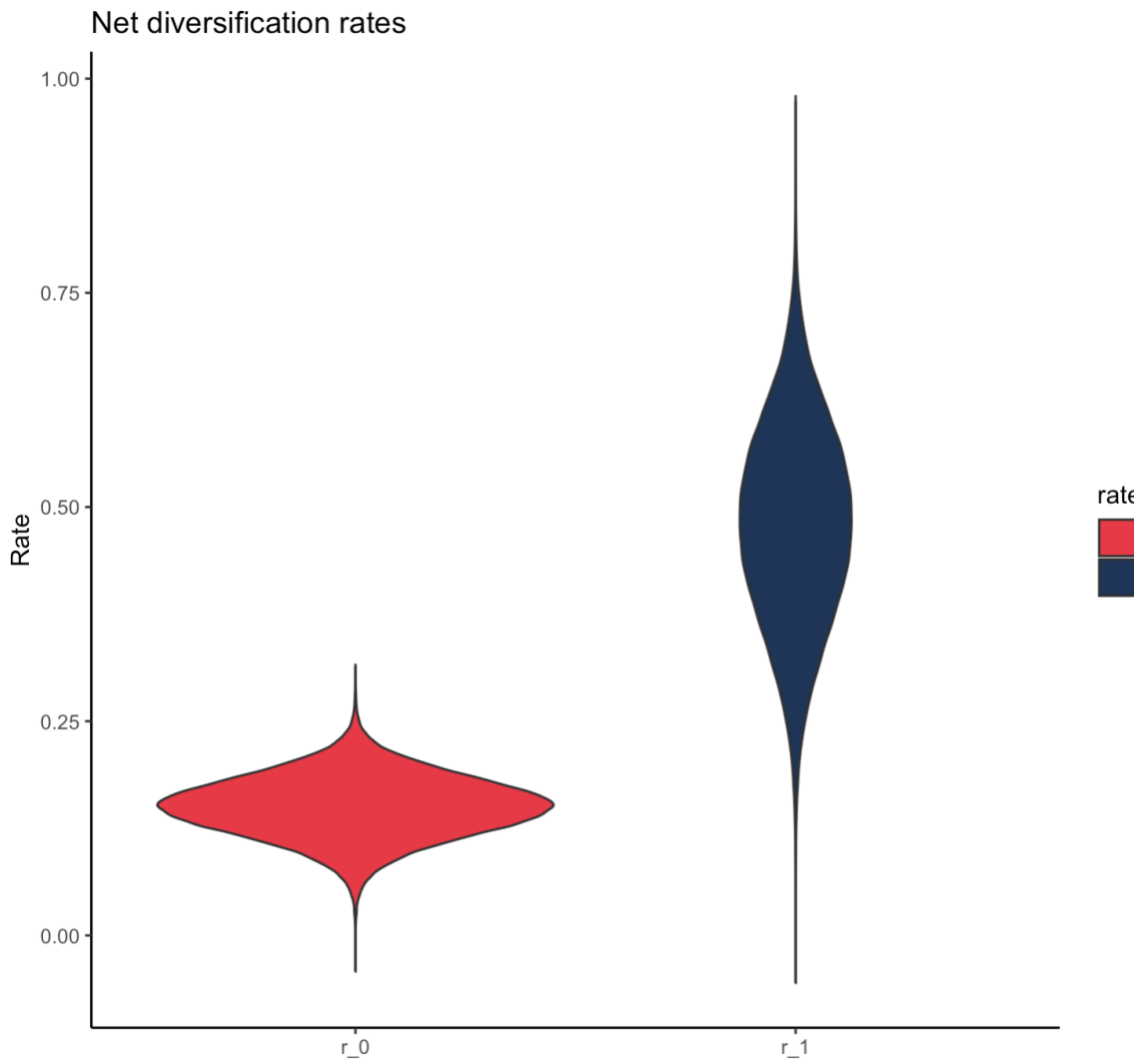
Equal transitions back and forth from pollination

BiSSE

Easier to transition from Wind to Insect but uncertain

What about diversification?

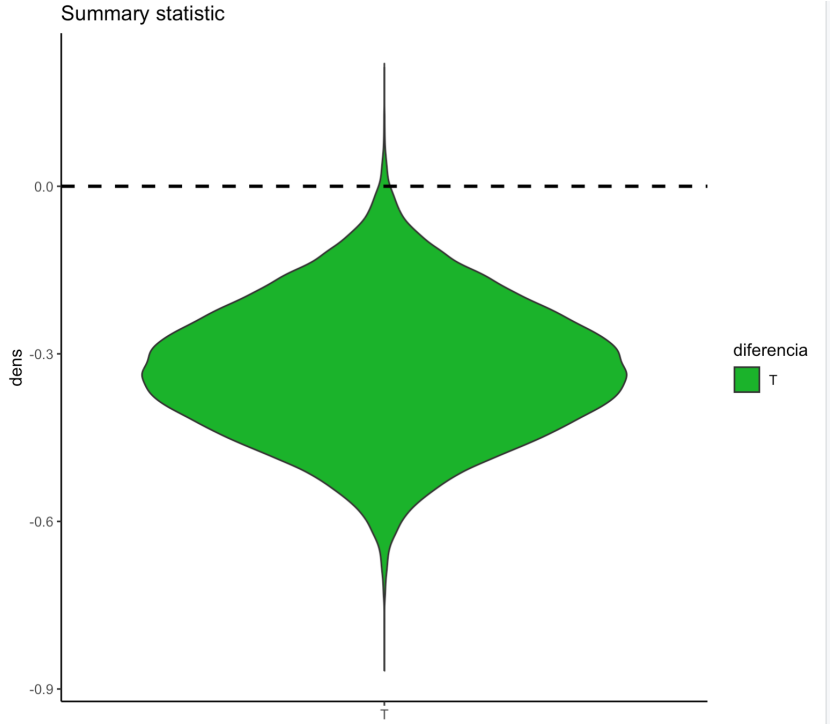
- Net diversification
- Turnover
- Extinction fraction



How do we know BiSSE is the one?

H_0: $\lambda_0 = \lambda_1$ and $\mu_0 = \mu_1$

H_0: $r_0 = (\lambda_0 - \mu_0) = (\lambda_1 - \mu_1) = r_1$



Null hypothesis of BiSSE

$$H_0: r_0 = r_1$$

BiSSE's Null Hypothesis is too simple

$$H_0: r_0 = r_1$$

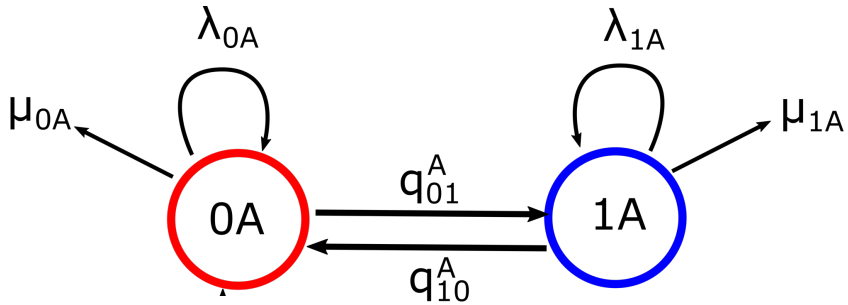
Type I error 50%

Misspecification of null hypothesis

New null H_0:
Something else can be modifying diversification other than my trait

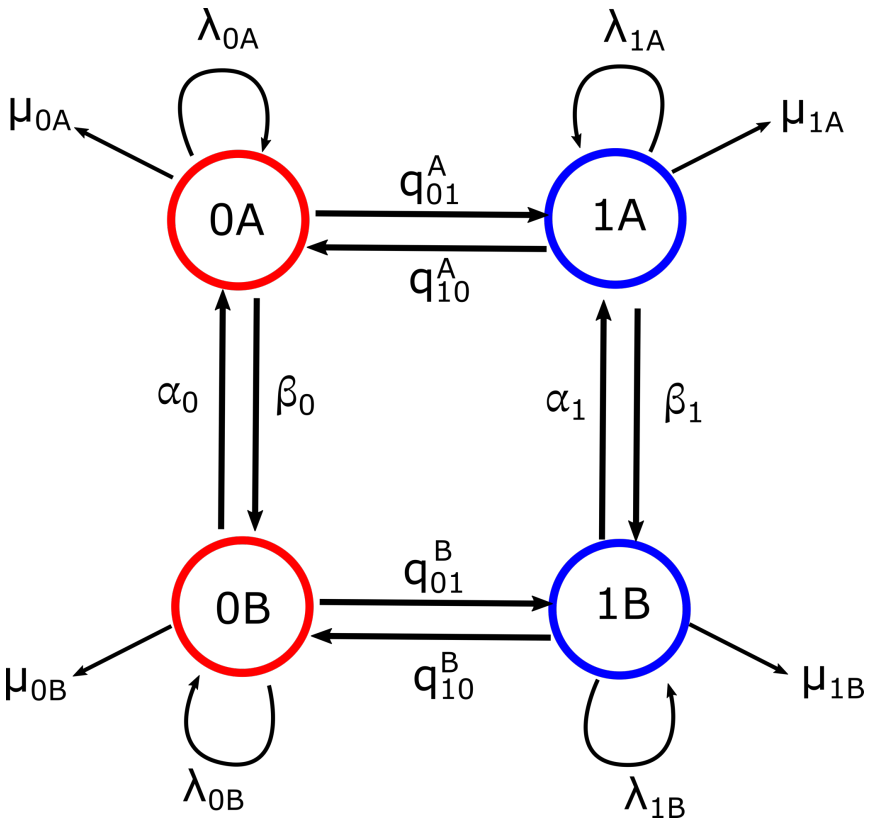
Davis et al. 2013. *BMC Evolutionary Biology*
Rabosky and Goldberg 2015. *Sys Bio*

Better model (Heterogeneity in diversification)
HiSSE: Hidden State-dependent Speciation and Extinction



Beaulieu and O'Meara. 2016.

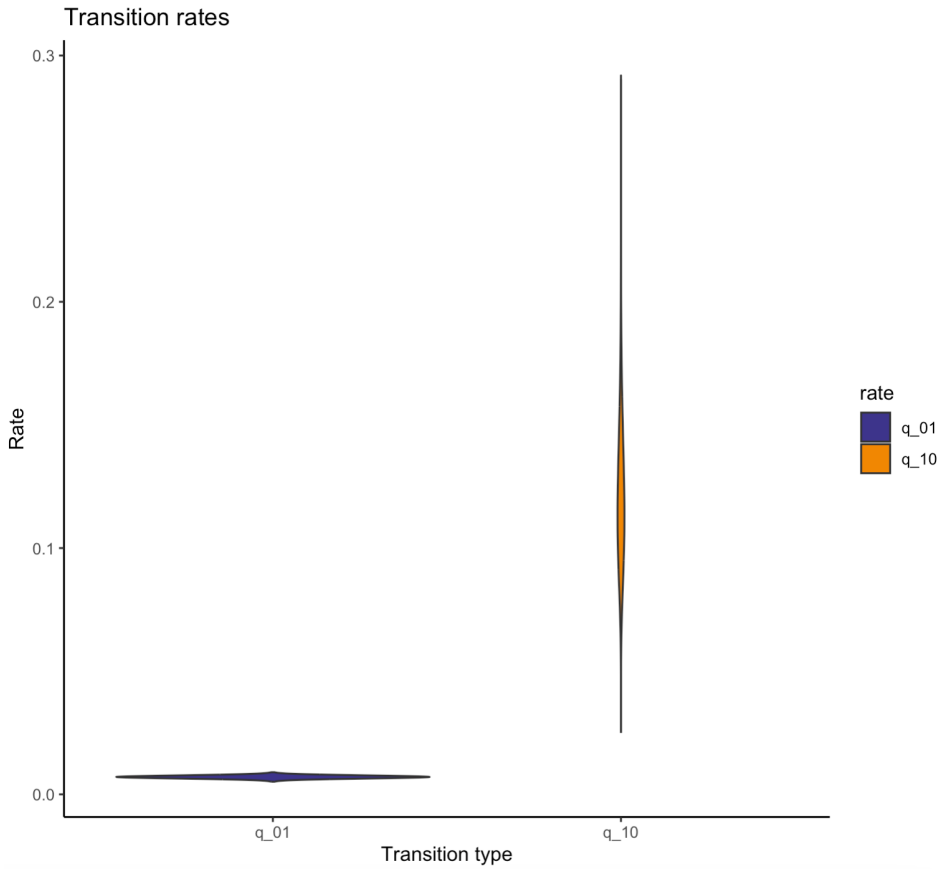
Full HiSSE



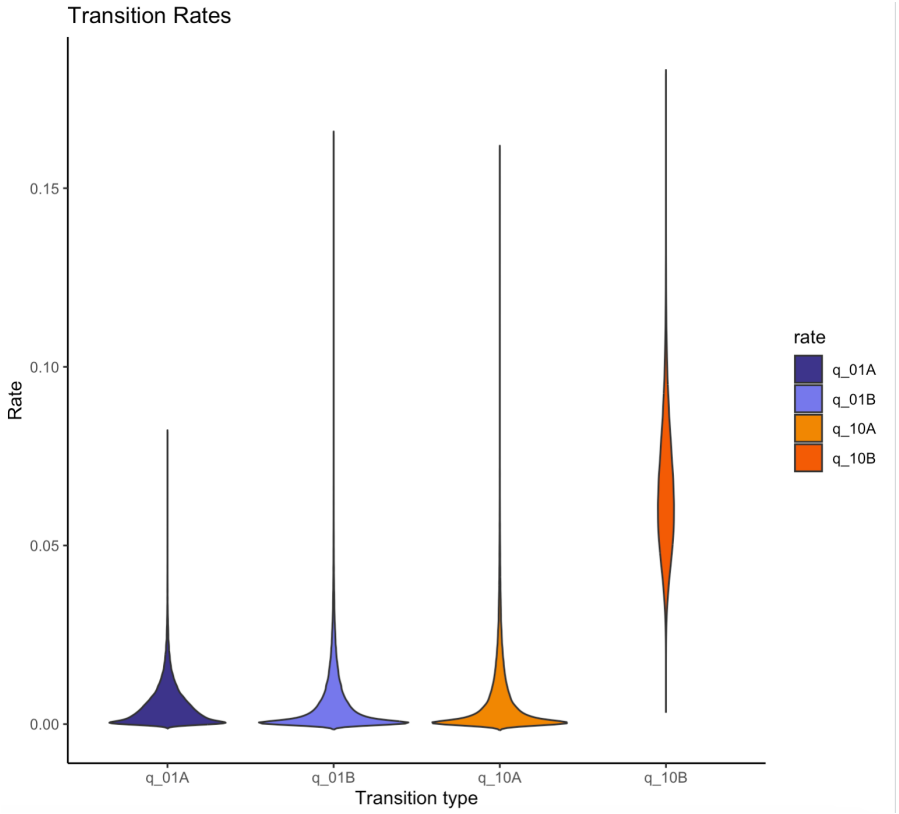
Important considerations:

Transition rates

BiSSE

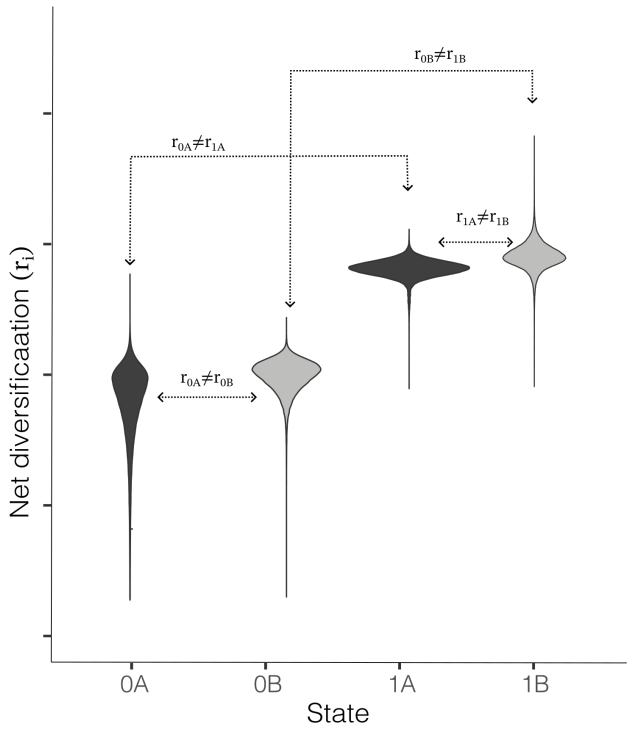


HiSSE

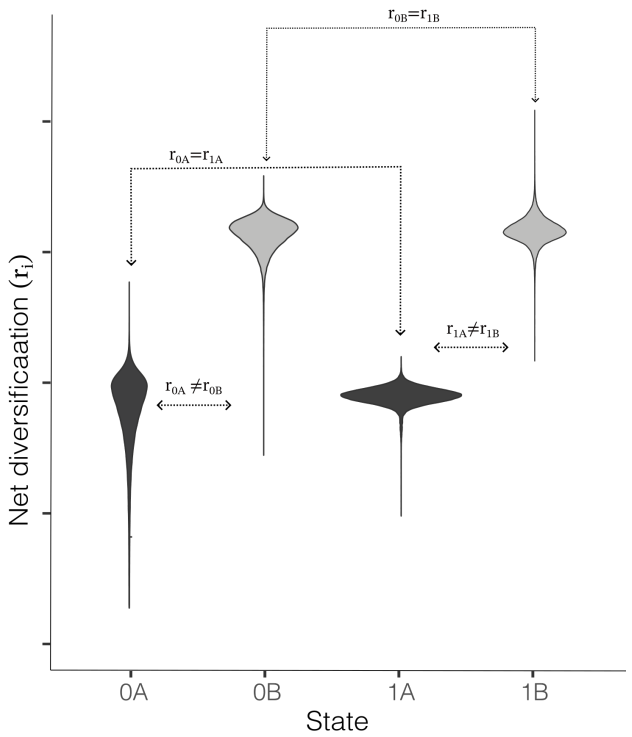


Interpreting results from HiSSE posteriors

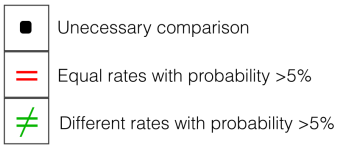
(A) BiSSE

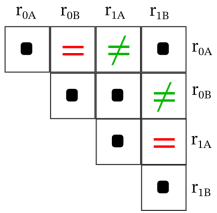


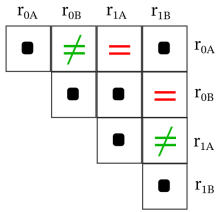
(B) CID-2



(F) Rate comparisons

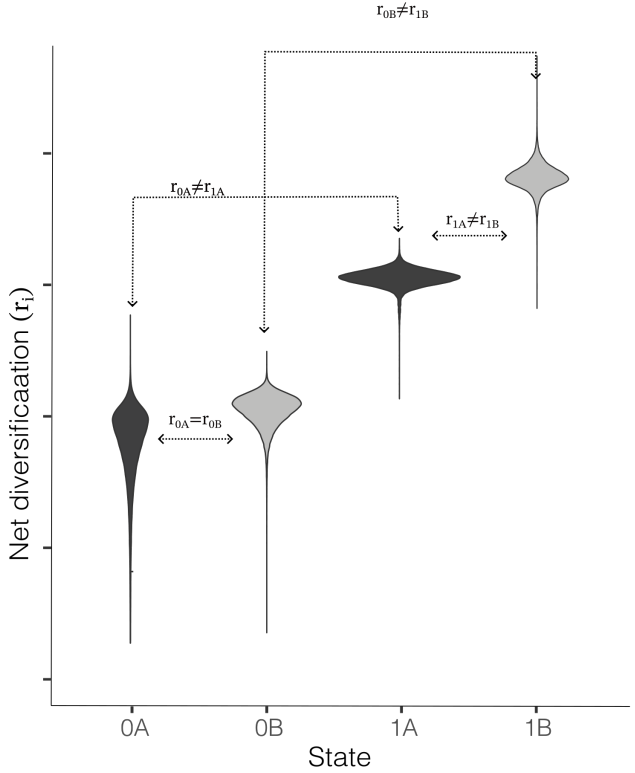




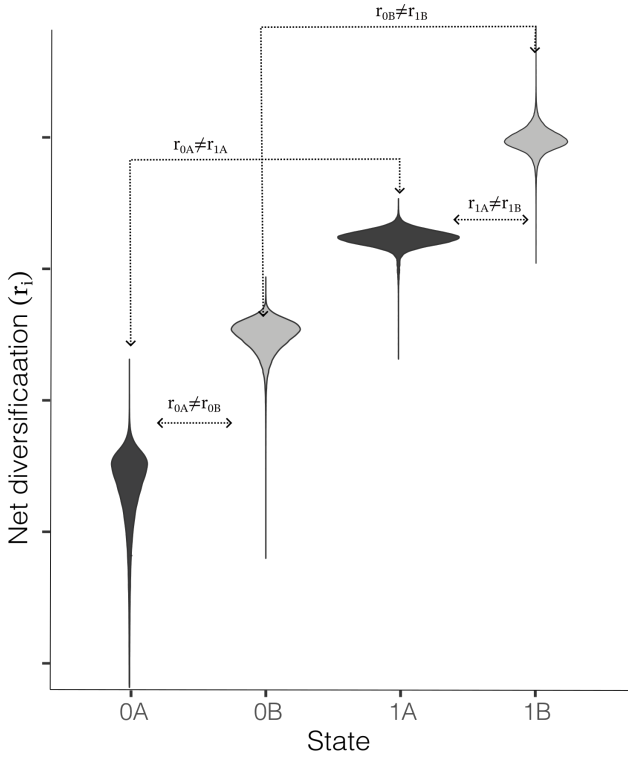


Interpreting results from HiSSE posteriors

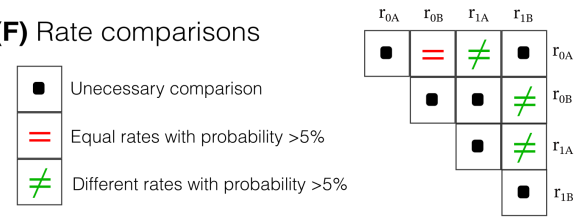
(C) Gray zone

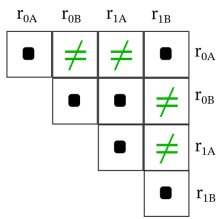


(D) HiSSE

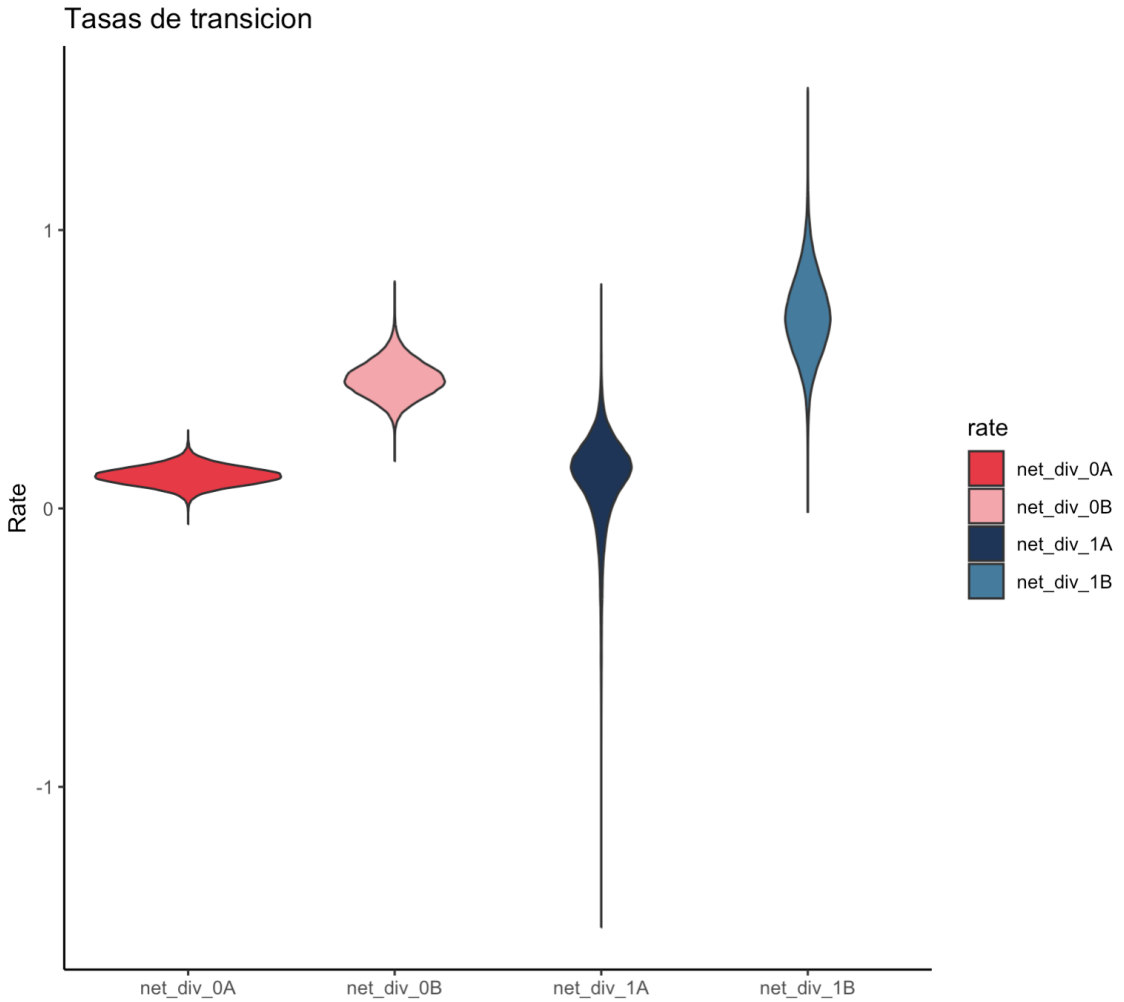


(F) Rate comparisons

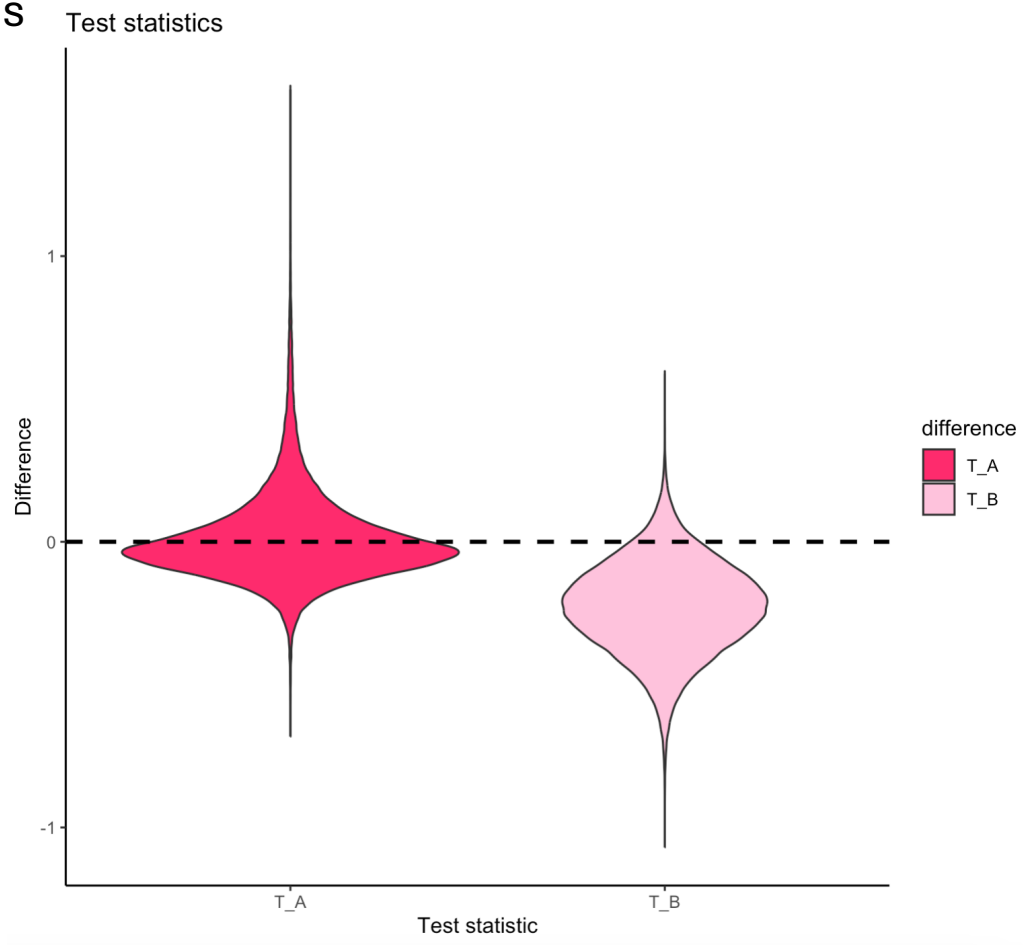




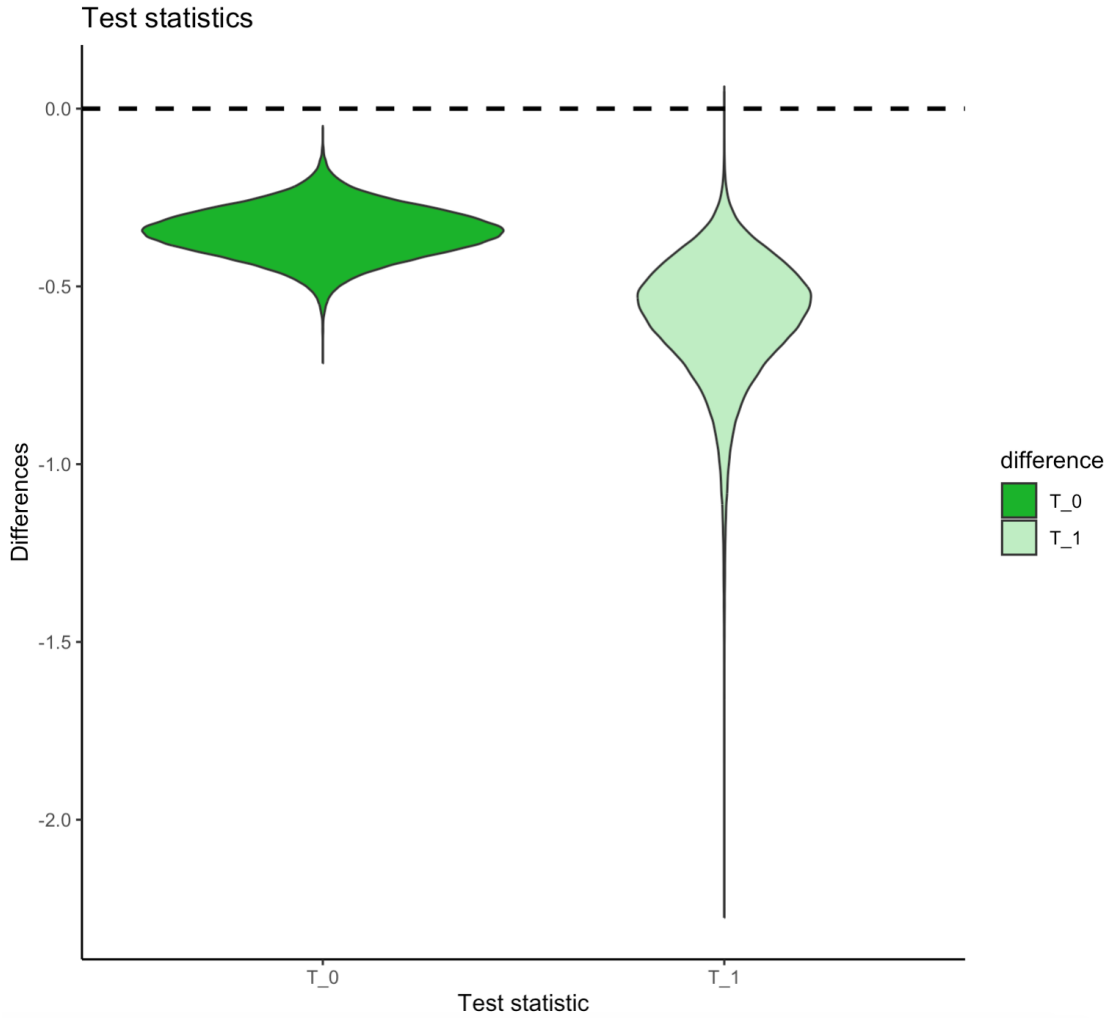
Quick conclusion?

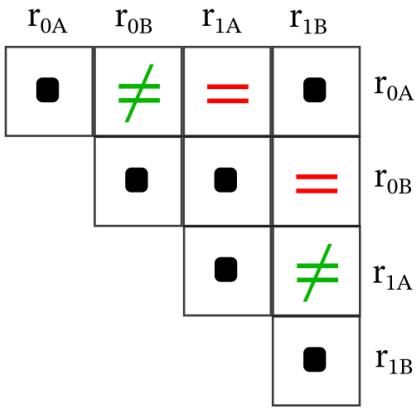


Differences of net diversifications between 0 and 1.

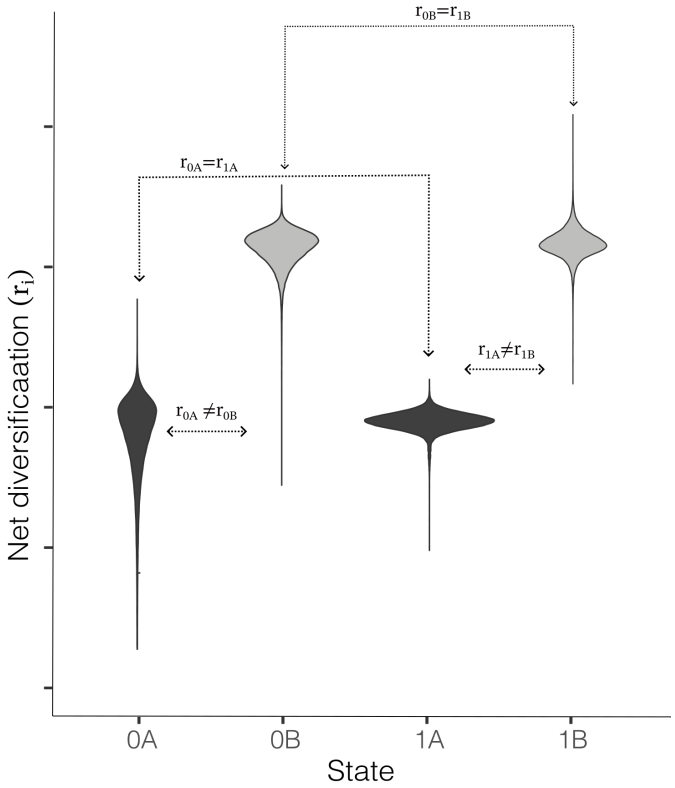


Differences of net diversifications between A and B





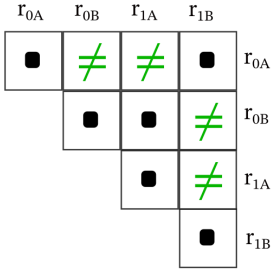
(B) CID-2



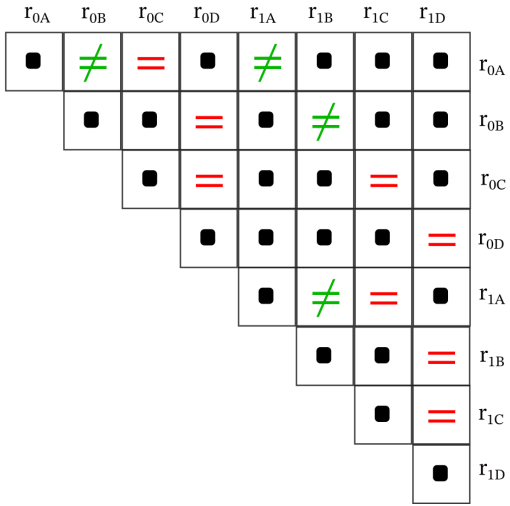
Conclusion

Fair comparisons

HISSE 2 hidden states



HISSE 4 hidden states



CID-4