Pantosteus platyrhynchus

POPULATION SIZE, MIGRATION, DIVERGENCE, ASSIGNMENT, HISTORY

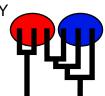
Bayesian inference using the structured coalescent

Migrate-n version 4.4.4(git:v4-series-26-ge85c6ff) [June-1-2019]

Compiled for a SYMMETRIC multiprocessors (Grandcentral)

Program started at Fri May 21 15:56:40 2021

Program finished at Fri May 21 16:54:48 2021 [Runtime:0000:00:58:08]



Options

Inheritance scalers in use for Thetas:

All loci use an inheritance scaler of 1.0

[The locus with a scaler of 1.0 used as reference]

Random number seed: (with internal timer) 4184247350

Start parameters:

Theta values were generated RANDOM start value from the prior

M values were generated RANDOM start value from the prior

Connection matrix:

m = average (average over a group of Thetas or M,

s = symmetric migration M, S = symmetric 4Nm,

0 = zero, and not estimated,

* = migration free to vary, Thetas are on diagonal

d = row population split off column population, D = split and then migration

Population 1 2 1 Great_Salt_lake * 0 2 Sevier_Desert d *

Order of parameters:

 $\begin{array}{cccc} \mathbf{1} & & \Theta_1 & & \text{<displayed>} \\ \mathbf{2} & & \Theta_2 & & \text{<displayed>} \\ \mathbf{3} & & \Delta_{1->2} & & \text{<displayed>} \end{array}$

Normal Distribution Shortcut (mean and standard dev.)

4	σ 1->2	<displayed></displayed>
	1-2/	

Mutation rate among loci: Mutation rate is constant

Analysis strategy: Bayesian inference
-Population size estimation: Exponential Distribution

-Geneflow estimation: Exponential Distribution

Proposal distributions for parameter

-Divergence time estimation:

Parameter Proposal
Theta Metropolis sampling
M Metropolis sampling
Divergence Metropolis sampling
Divergence Spread Metropolis sampling
Genealogy Metropolis-Hastings

Prior distribution for parameter

Par	ameter		Prior	Minimum	MeanMa	ximum	Delta	Bins	UpdateFreq
1	Theta *	* *	Uniform	0.000000	0.050	0.100	0.010	1500	0.12500
2	Theta *	* *	Uniform	0.000000	0.050	0.100	0.010	1500	0.12500
3	Splittime mean *	* *	Uniform	0.000000	0.250	0.500	0.050	1500	0.12500
4	Splittime std *	* *	Uniform	0.000000	0.250	0.500	0.050	1500	0.12500

^{[* *} means priors were set globally]

Markov chain settings:Long chainNumber of chains1Recorded steps [a]10000Increment (record every x step [b]1000Number of concurrent chains (replicates) [c]2Visited (sampled) parameter values [a*b*c]20000000Number of discard trees per chain (burn-in)1000

Multiple Markov chains:

Static heating scheme 4 chains with temperatures 1000000.00 3.00 1.50 1.00

Swapping interval is 1

Print options:

Data file:
Haplotyping is turned on:
Output file:
Log file:
infile
NO
NO
logfile

Posterior distribution raw histogram file:	bayestii
Raw data from the MCMC run:	bayesallfile.g
Print data:	N
Print genealogies [only some for some data type]:	Nor

Data summary

infi Haplotype da							e:	Data file Datatyp Number
							nmodel:	Mutation
	S	parameters	ationmodel	Mu	onmodel	Mutatio	Sublocus	Locus S
	1.220]	0, kappa=1	27 0.16 0.3	[Bf:0.28 0		HKY	1	1
	1.220]	7, kappa=1	28 0.17 0.2	[Bf:0.28 0		HKY	2	1
	1.220]	8, kappa=1	28 0.21 0.2	[Bf:0.23 0		HKY	3	1
	1.220]	8, kappa=1	30 0.20 0.2	[Bf:0.22 0		HKY	4	1
	1.220]	8, kappa=1	28 0.19 0.2	[Bf:0.26 0		HKY	5	1
	1.220]	8, kappa=1	28 0.19 0.2	[Bf:0.24 0		HKY	6	1
							r locus	Sites pe
					S	Sites		Locus
	1140	1673	1047	975	2357	863		1
	e	Patch size	Probability	of change		-	variation ublocus R	
		1.000	1.000	1.000	1	1	1	1
		1.000	1.000	1.000	1	1	2	1
		1.000	1.000	1.000	1	1	3	1
		1.000	1.000	1.000	1	1	4	1
		1.000	1.000	1.000	1	1	5	1
		1.000	1.000	1.000	1	1	6	1
Gene copies	cus	Loc					on	Populati
data (missing								
2	1	•)	_Salt_lake	1 Great
3	1	•					_Desert	2 Sevie
5 (0)	1	•				tions	all popula	Total of

Bayesian Analysis: Posterior distribution table

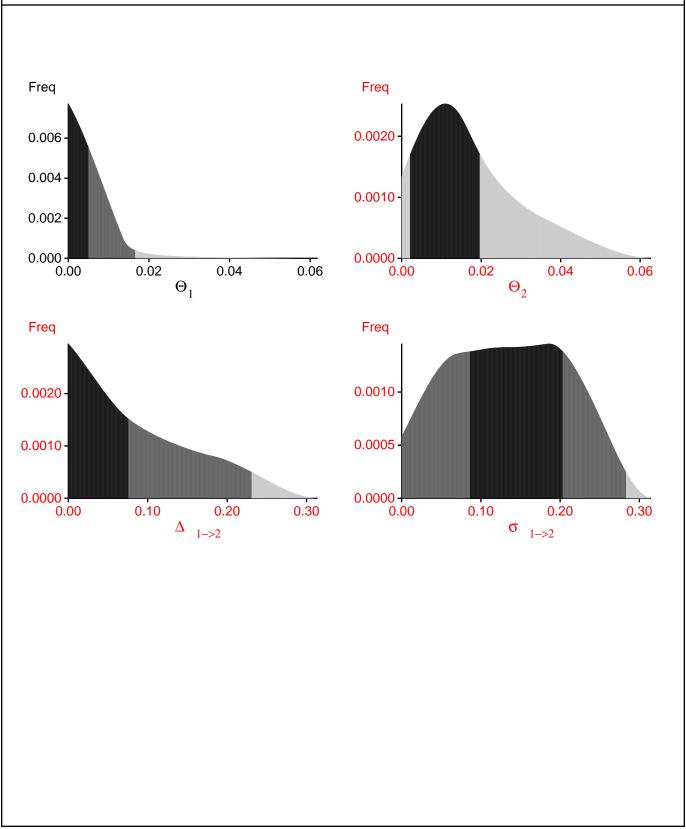
Locus	Parameter	2.5%	25.0%	Mode	75.0%	97.5%	Median	Mean
1	Θ_1	0.00000	0.00000	0.00003	0.00500	0.01660	0.00503	0.00360
1	Θ_2	0.00207	0.00207	0.01097	0.01967	0.01967	0.01523	0.02230
1	D _{1->2}	0.00000	0.00000	0.00017	0.07567	0.23100	0.07583	0.16097
1	S _{1->2}	0.00000	0.08600	0.18583	0.20333	0.28333	0.13717	0.26950

Citation suggestions:

Beerli P., 2006. Comparison of Bayesian and maximum-likelihood inference of population genetic parameters. Bioinformatics 22:341-345

Beerli P., 2009. How to use MIGRATE or why are Markov chain Monte Carlo programs difficult to use? In Population Genetics for Animal Conservation, G. Bertorelle, M. W. Bruford, H. C. Hauffe, A. Rizzoli, and C. Vernesi, eds., vol. 17 of Conservation Biology, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge UK, pp. 42-79.

Bayesian Analysis: Posterior distribution for locus 1



Log-Probability of the data given the model (marginal likelihood)

Use this value for Bayes factor calculations:

BF = Exp[ln(Prob(D | thisModel) - ln(Prob(D | otherModel) or as LBF = 2 (ln(Prob(D | thisModel) - ln(Prob(D | otherModel)) shows the support for thisModel]

Method	In(Prob(D Model))	Notes
Thermodynamic integration	-13875.896466	(1a)
	-12817.081147	(1b)
Harmonic mean	-12765.428540	(2)

(1a, 1b and 2) are approximations to the marginal likelihood, make sure that the program run long enough! (1a, 1b) and (2) should give similar results, in principle.

But (2) is overestimating the likelihood, it is presented for historical reasons and should not be used (1a, 1b) needs heating with chains that span a temperature range of 1.0 to at least 100,000.

(1b) is using a Bezier-curve to get better approximations for runs with low number of heated chains

Citation suggestions:

Beerli P. and M. Palczewski, 2010. Unified framework to evaluate panmixia and migration direction among multiple sampling locations, Genetics, 185: 313-326.

Acceptance ratios for all parameters and the genealogies

Accepted changes	Ratio	
1260176/2500046	0.50406	٦
1373536/2499591	0.54950	
1858351/2500622	0.74316	
1986071/2496642	0.79550	
1099595/10003099	0.10993	
	1260176/2500046 1373536/2499591 1858351/2500622 1986071/2496642	1260176/2500046 0.50406 1373536/2499591 0.54950 1858351/2500622 0.74316 1986071/2496642 0.79550

MCMC-Autocorrelation and Effective MCMC Sample Size

Parameter	Autocorrelation	Effective Sampe Size
Θ_1	0.45539	7641.88
Θ_2	-0.00663	20269.63
$\Delta_{1\rightarrow 2}$	0.00462	19824.16
$\sigma_{1\rightarrow 2}$	0.00546	19781.16
Genealogies	0.00546	19781.16

Potential Problems

This section reports potential problems with your run, but such reporting is often not very accurate. Whith many parameters in a multilocus analysi s, it is very common that some parameters for some loci will not be very informative, triggering suggestions (for example to increase the prior ran ge) that are not sensible. This suggestion tool will improve with time, therefore do not blindly follow its suggestions. If some parameters are fla

gged, inspect the tables carefully and judge wether an action is required. For example, if you run a Bayesian inference with sequence data, for mac roscopic species there is rarely the need to increase the prior for Theta beyond 0.1; but if you use microsatellites it is rather common that your prior distribution for Theta should have a range from 0.0 to 100 or more. With many populations (>3) it is also very common that some migration rou tes are estimated poorly because the data contains little or no information for that route. Increasing the range will not help in such situations, reducing number of parameters may help in such situations.
No warning was recorded during the run