



# Computational approaches to understanding the evolution of sexual signal design

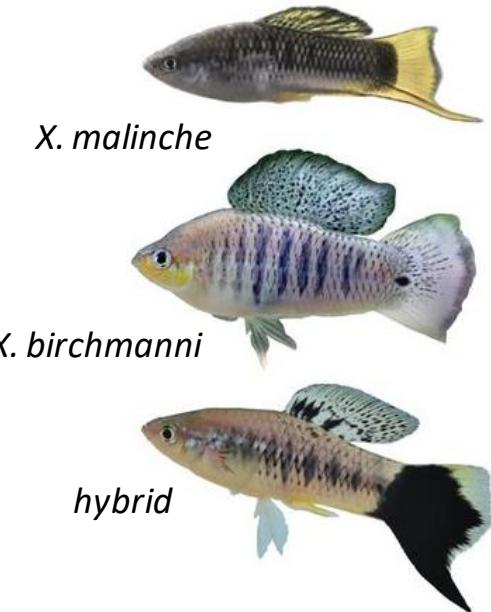
Yseult Héjja-Brichard

University of Maryland, Baltimore County

Tamra Mendelson & Julien Renault



# Sexual selection and Assortative mating



Powell et al 2020

# Why do animals choose certain mates?



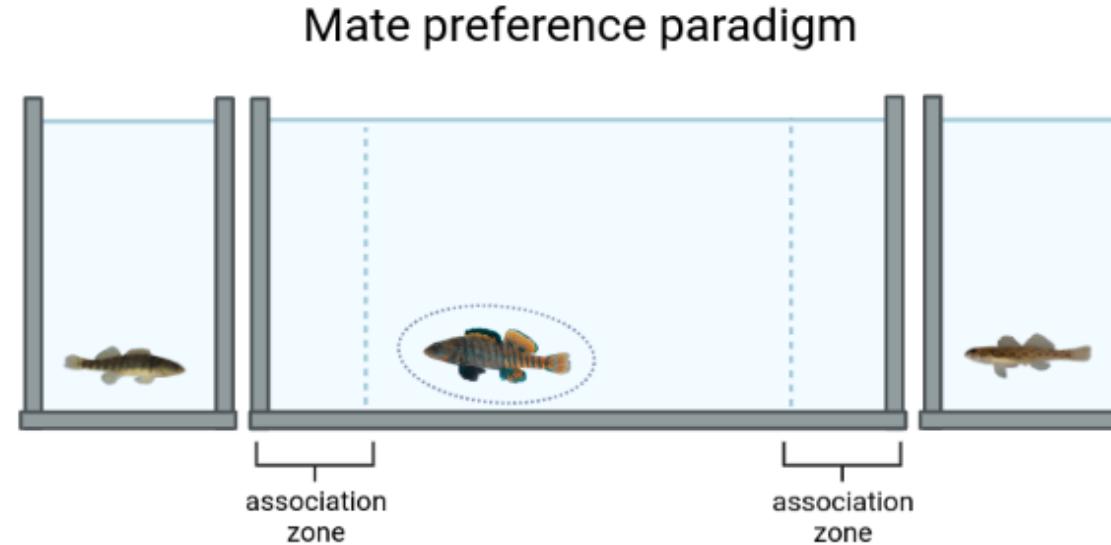
Credit: Wikihow

Can we identify those features?

# Darters



# Assortative mating in *Etheostoma*



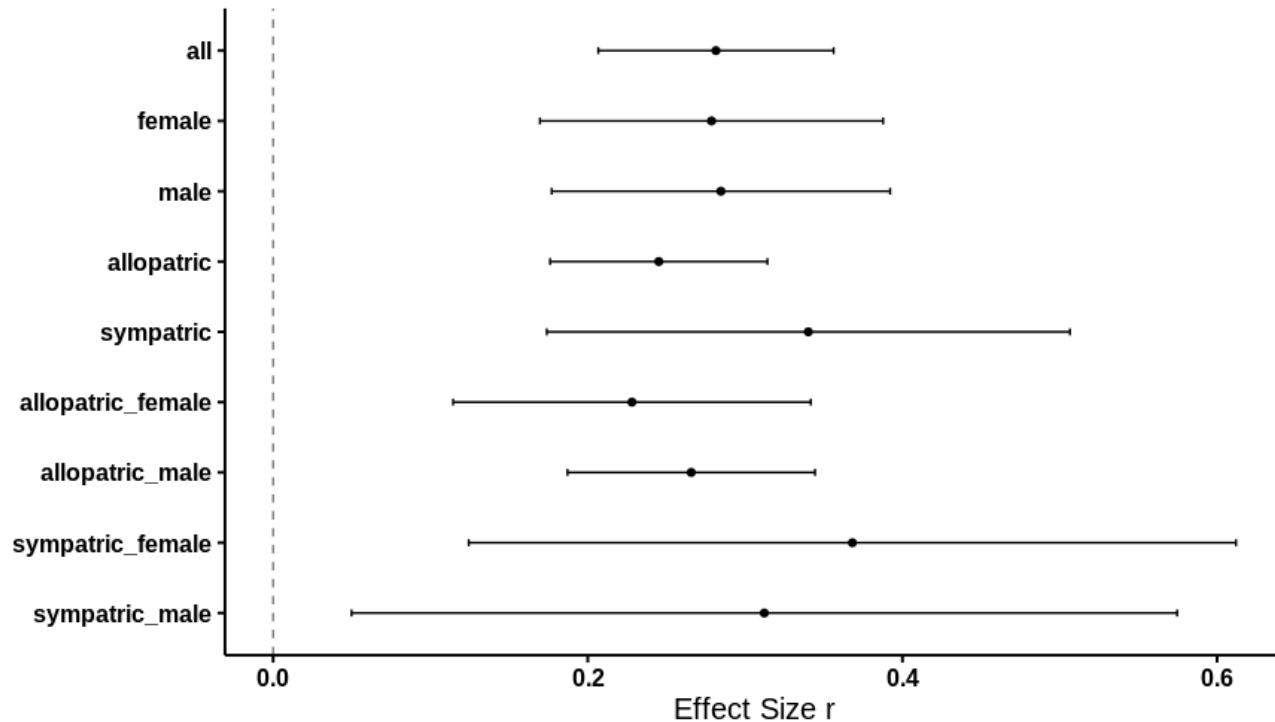
12 papers + 5 unpublished datasets (2010-2023)

21 species of *Etheostoma*

14 different pairs of species

Allopatric and sympatric populations

# Assortative mating in *Etheostoma*

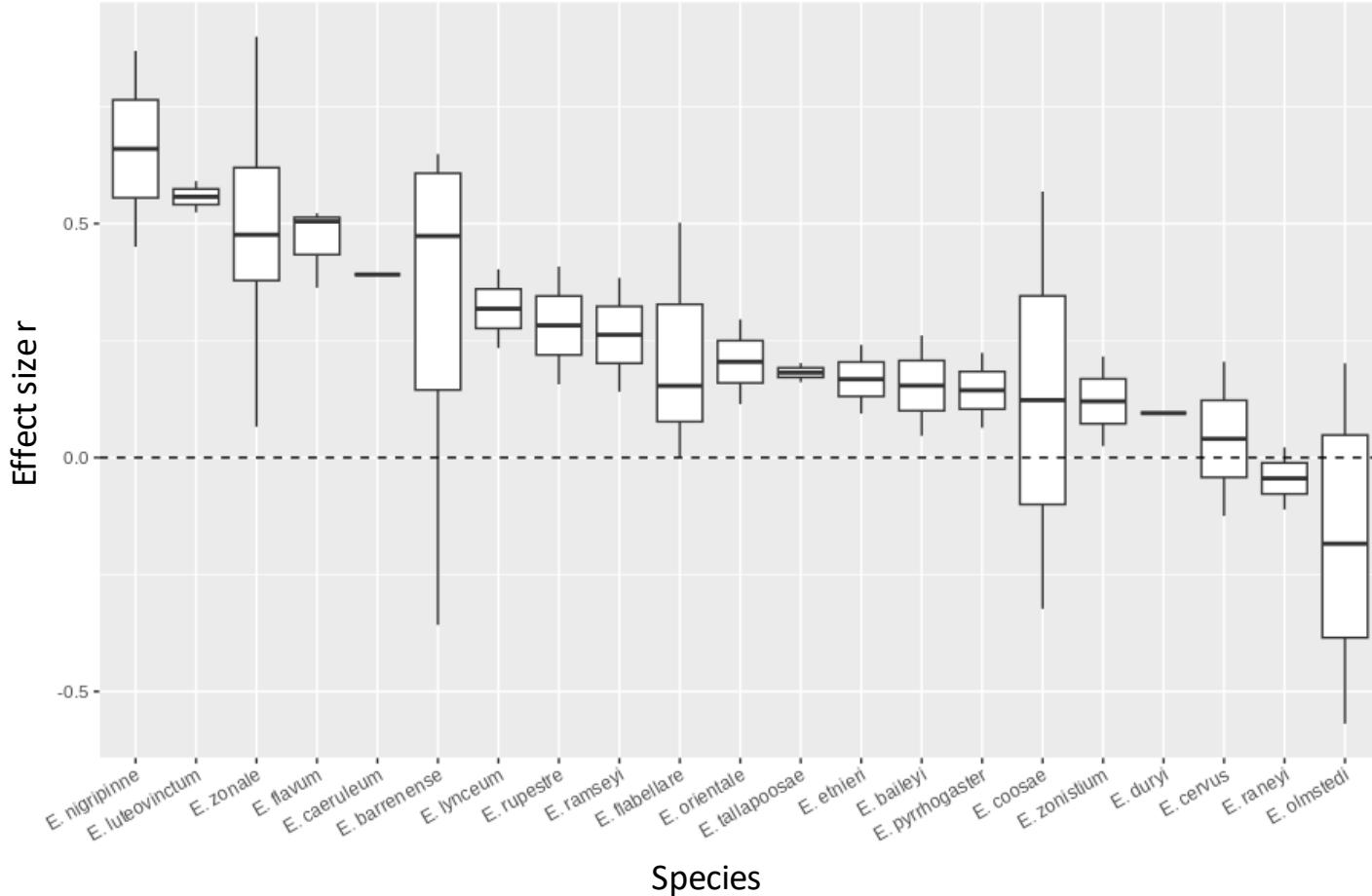


Preference for conspecifics:

- No effect of sex
- No effect of geography

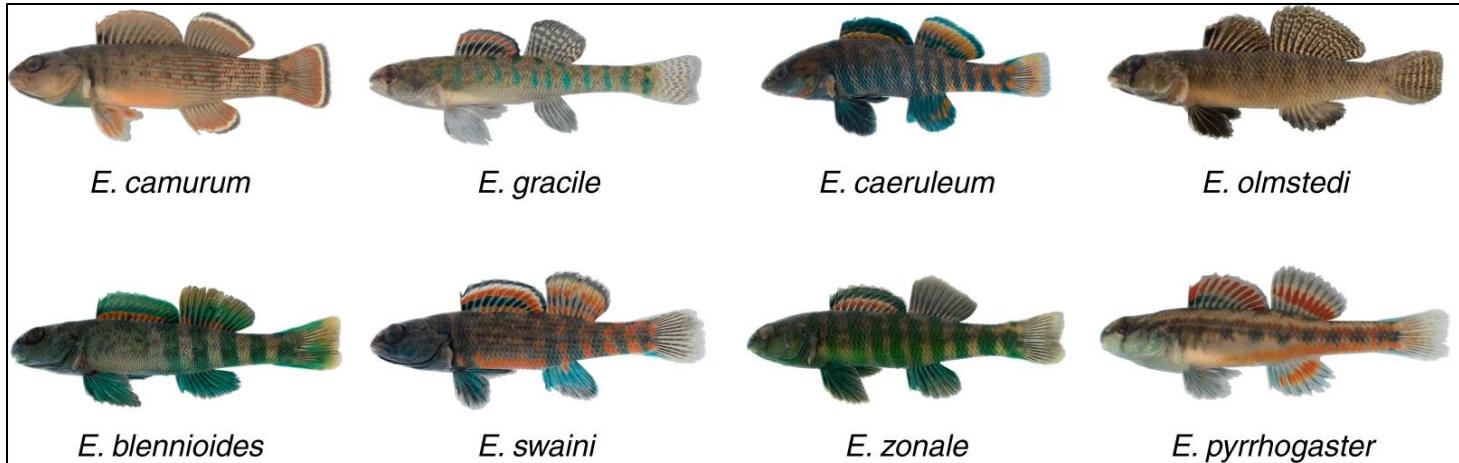
Overall effect size of medium strength ( $r = 0.3213$ )

# Assortative mating in *Etheostoma*

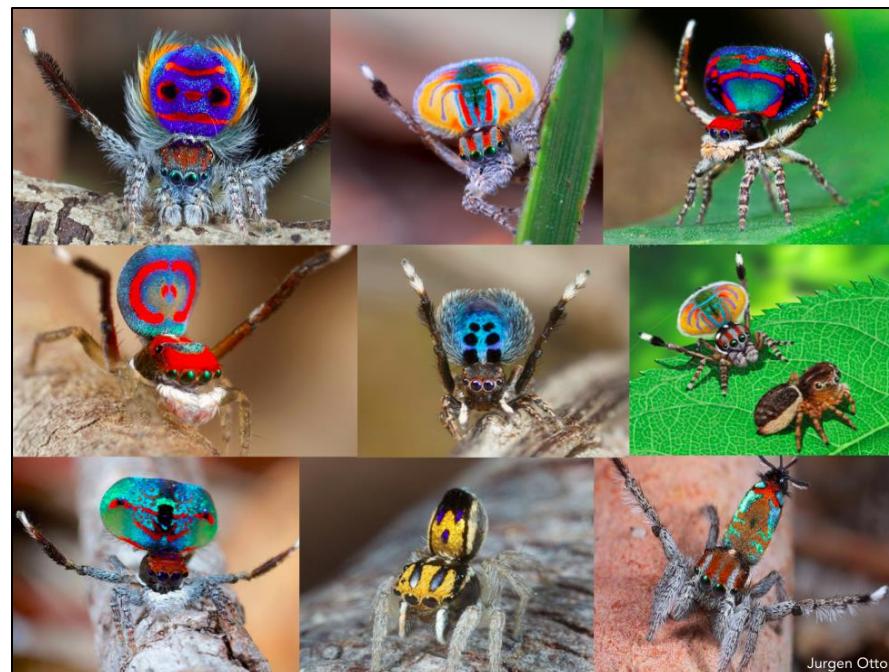


What drives a preference for conspecifics?  
What signals matter?  
When does geography matter?

# Evolution of sexual signals

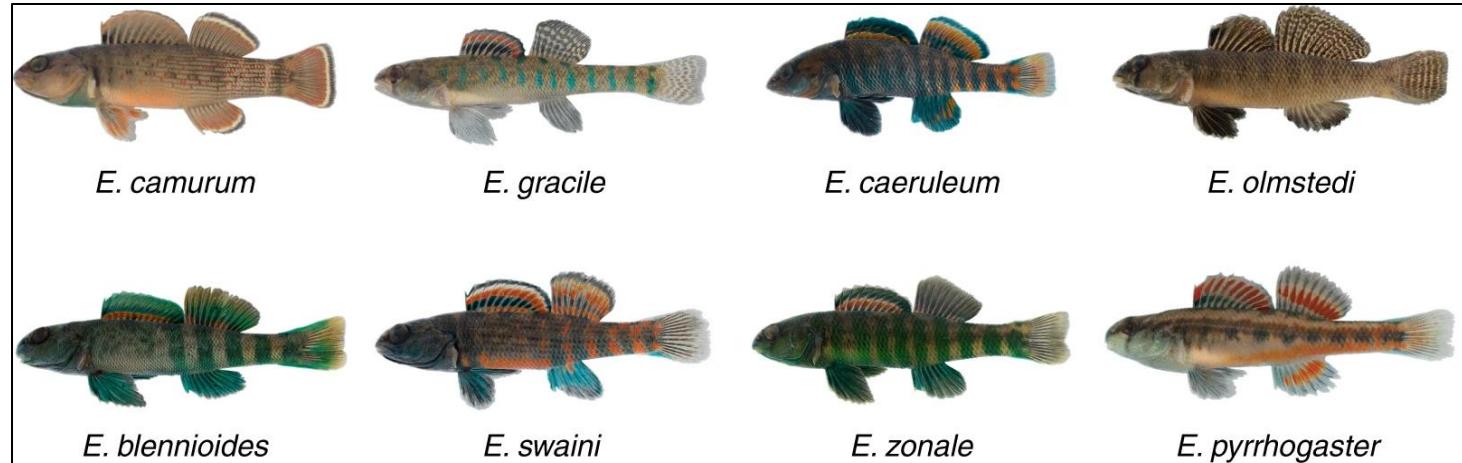


Sam Hulse



timlaman.com

# Evolution of sexual signals



Sam Hulse

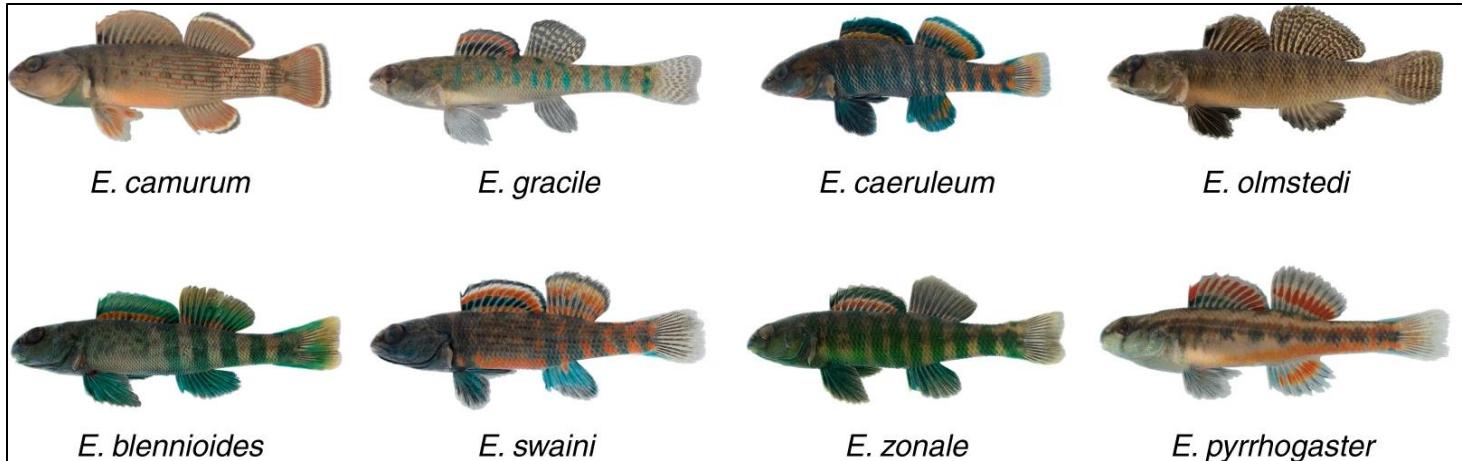
Environmental characteristics

**Signal detection theory**  
Sensory drive and signal efficacy

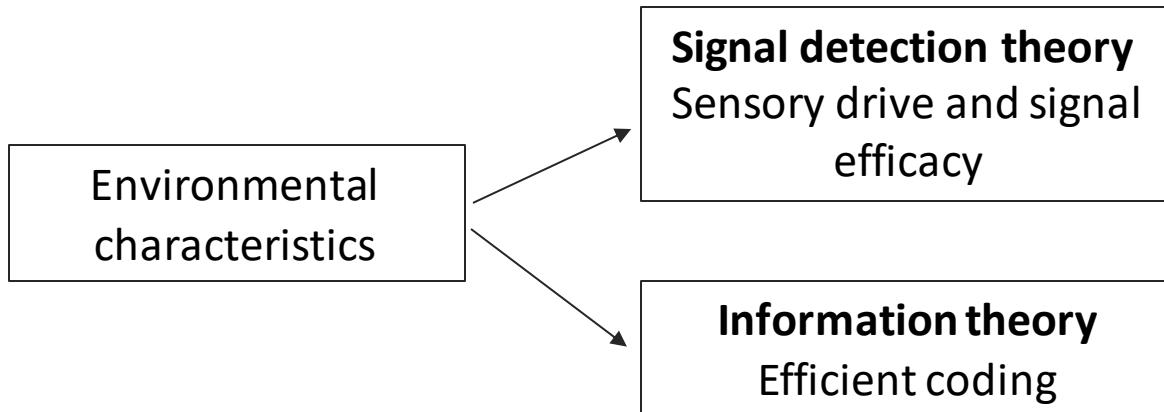


Fleishman et al, 2022

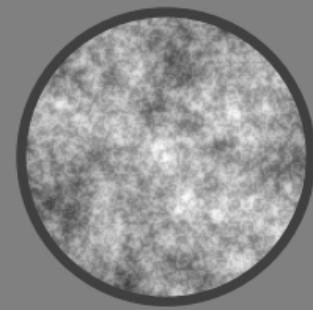
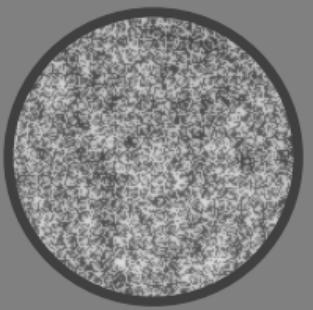
# Evolution of sexual signals

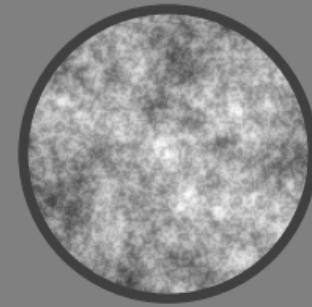
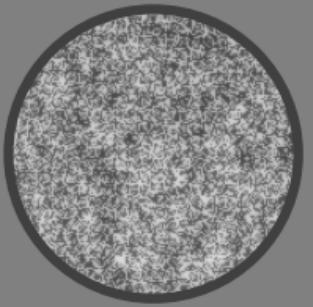


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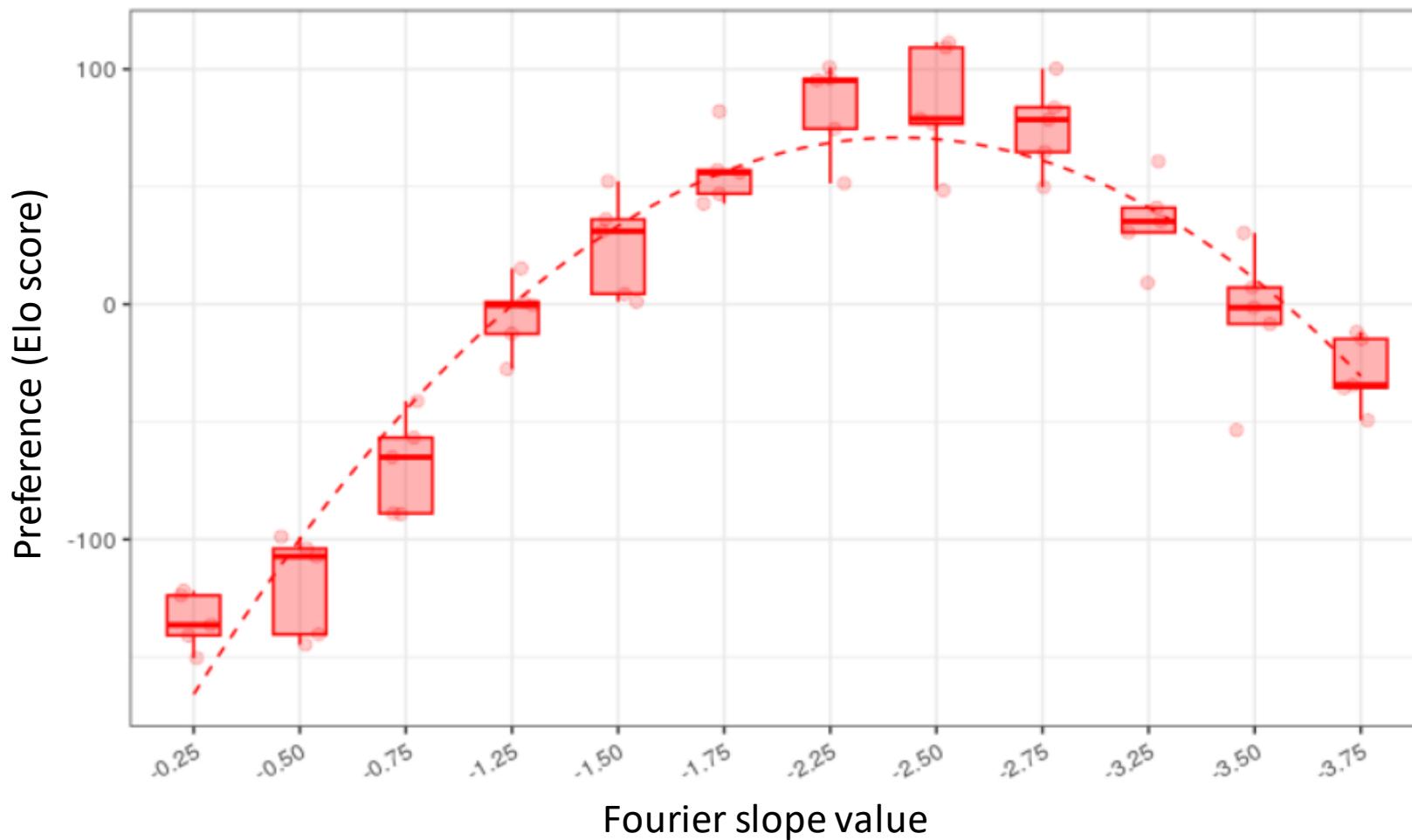
T. Moran, 1907



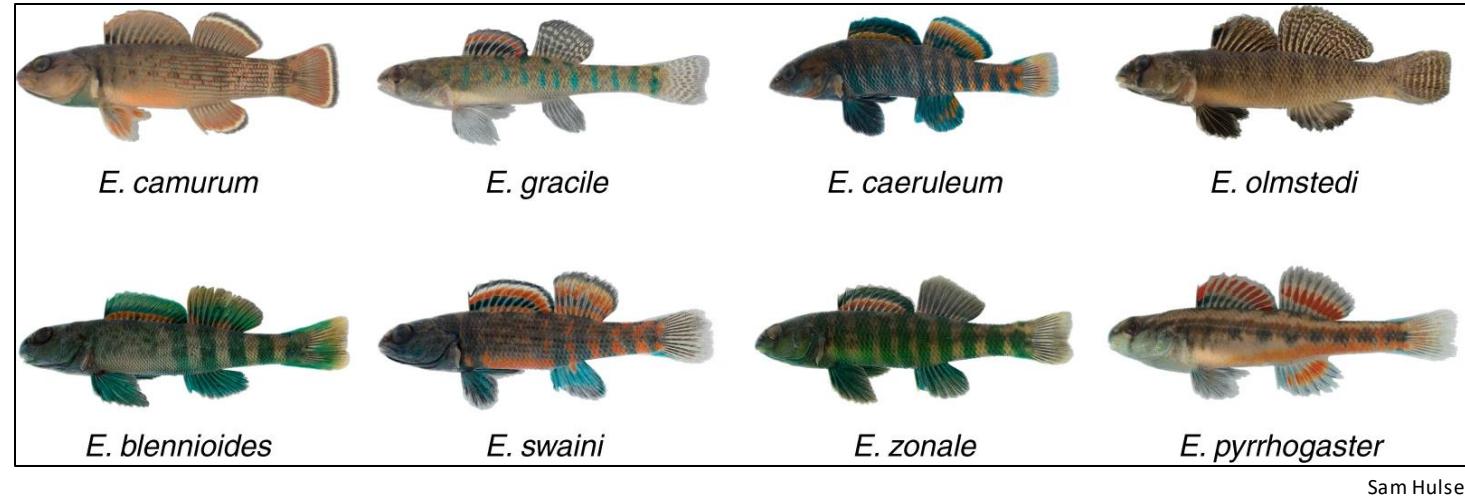


• Closer to natural statistics  
• More efficiently processed

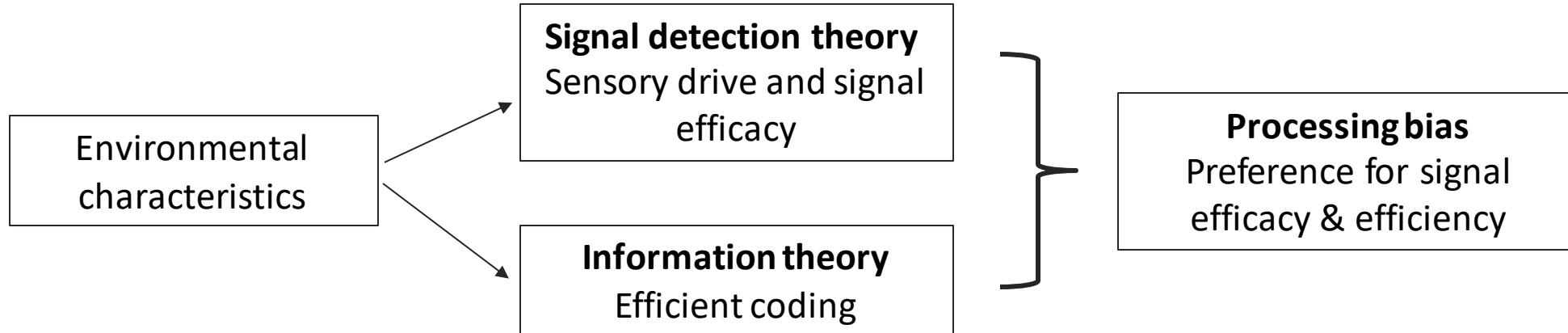
Human pattern preferences are consistent with an information-theoretic hypothesis of signal evolution



# Evolution of sexual signals



Sam Hulse





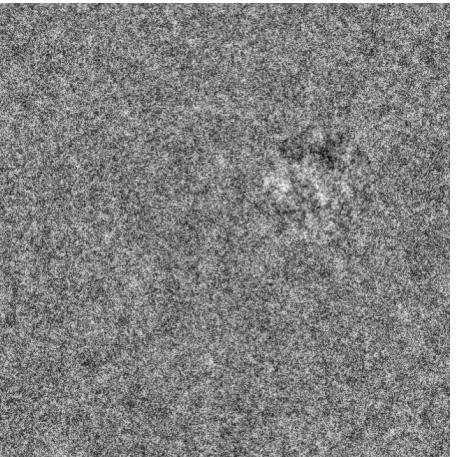
Click on the target as fast as possible



Click on the target as fast as possible

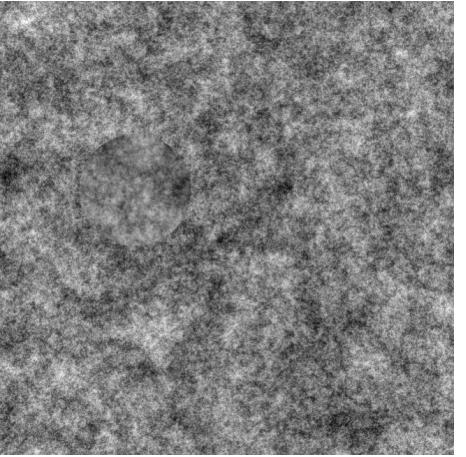


Background: -1



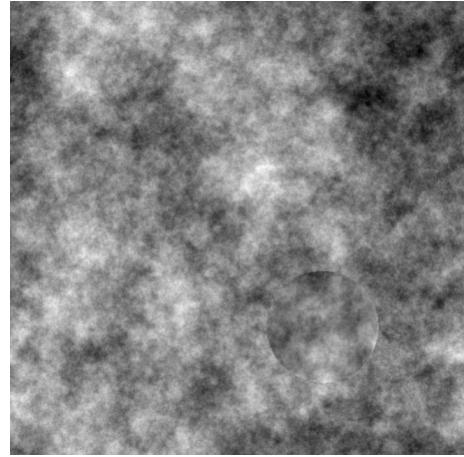
Target -1.75

Background: -2

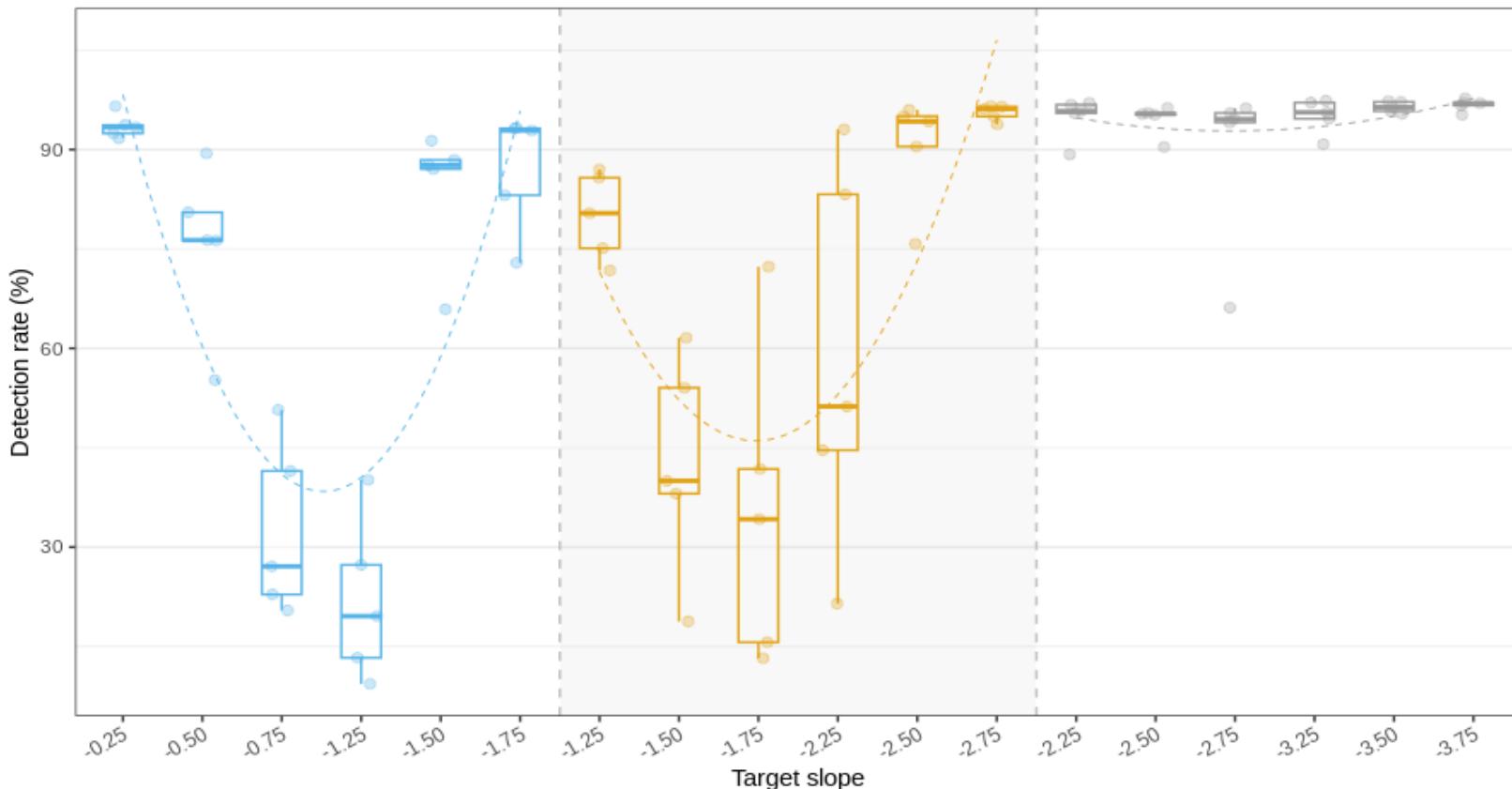


Target -2.5

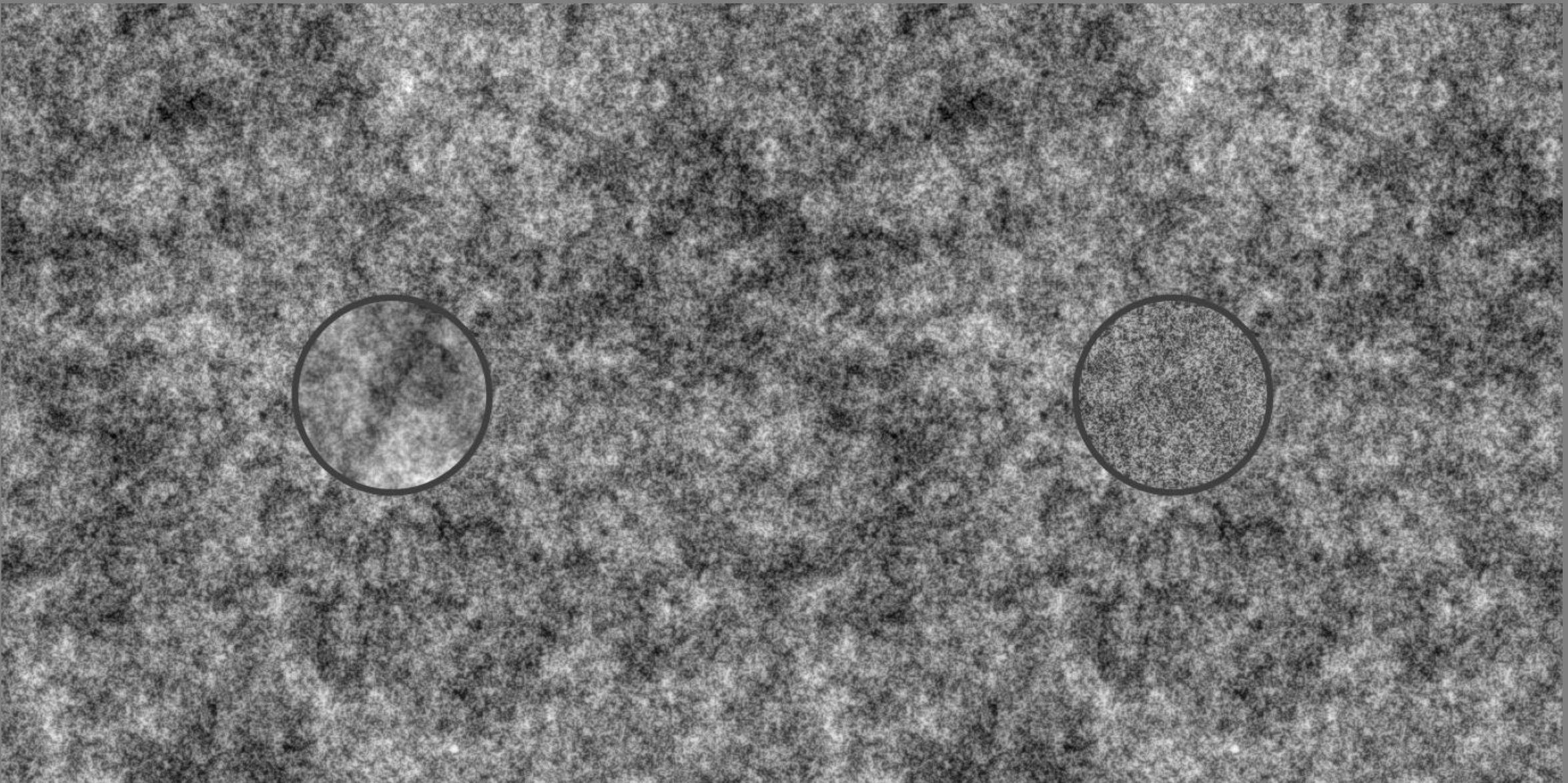
Background: -3

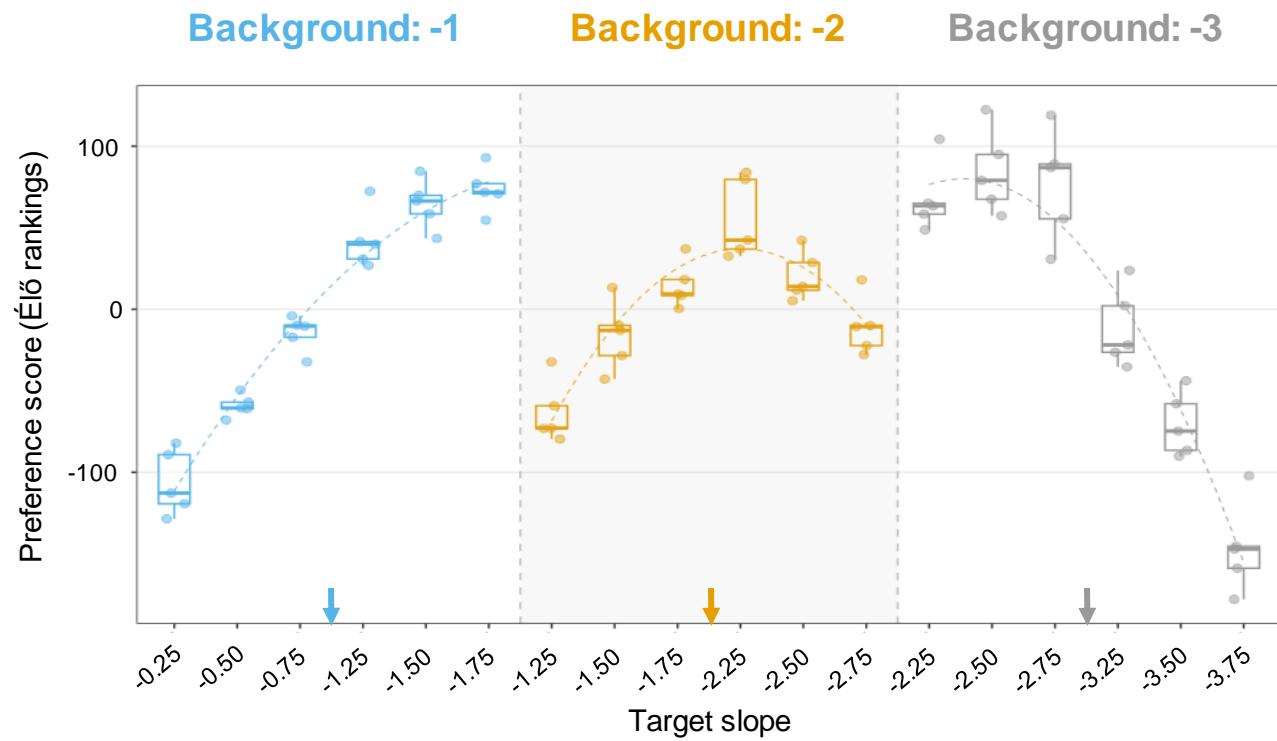


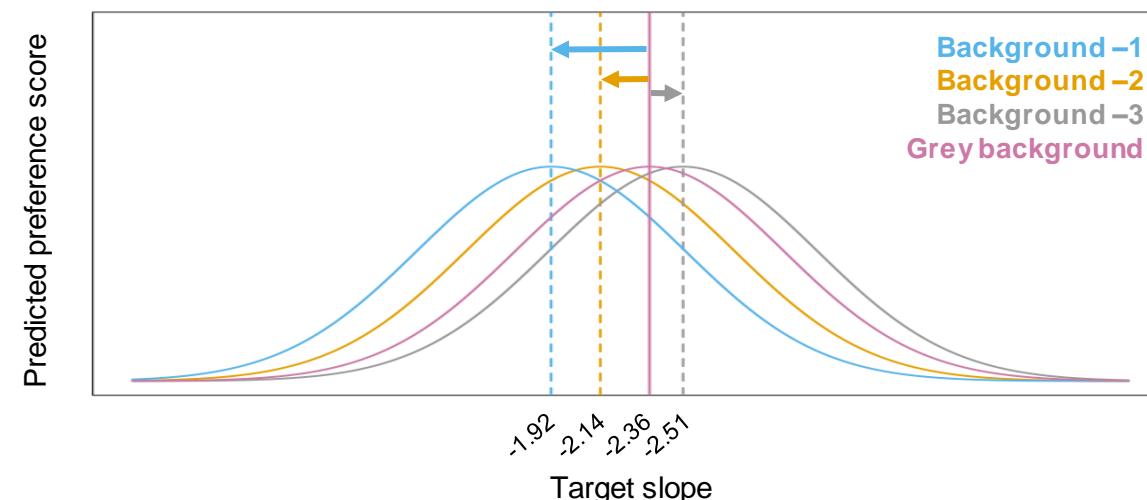
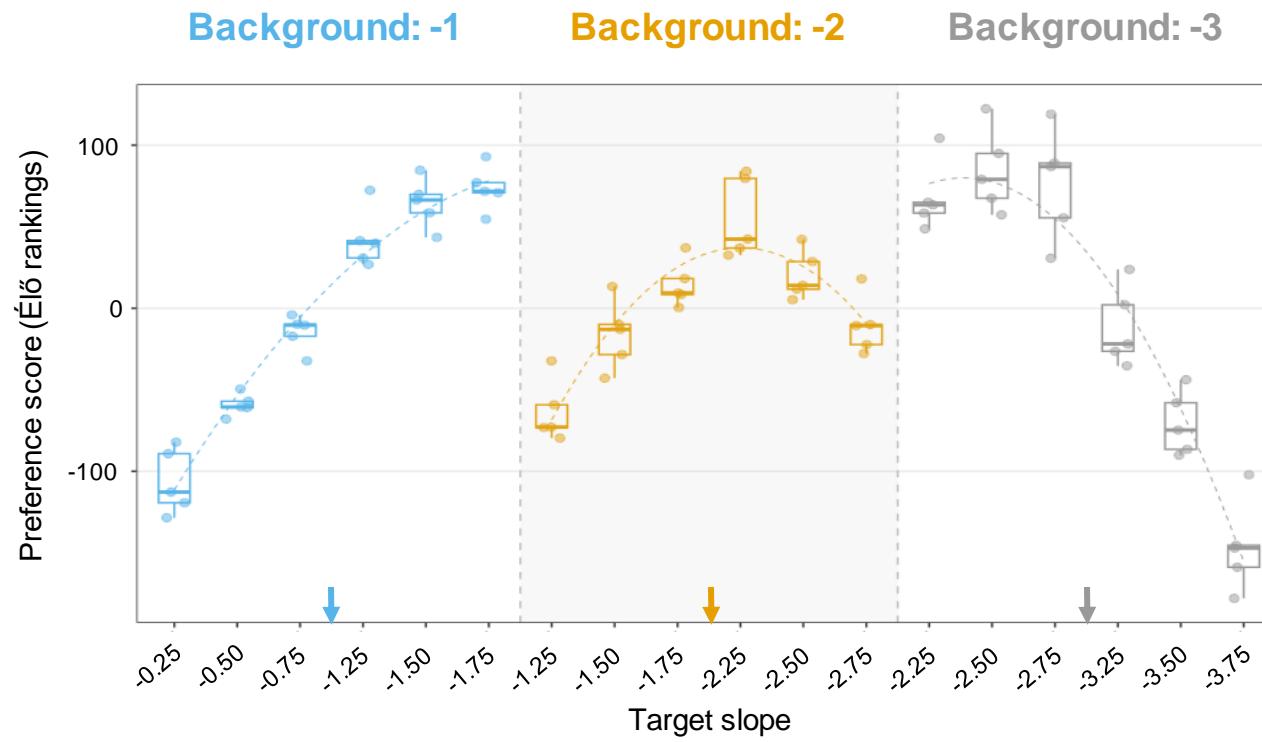
Target -3.25



Compare the patterns in the two circles, which one do you prefer?





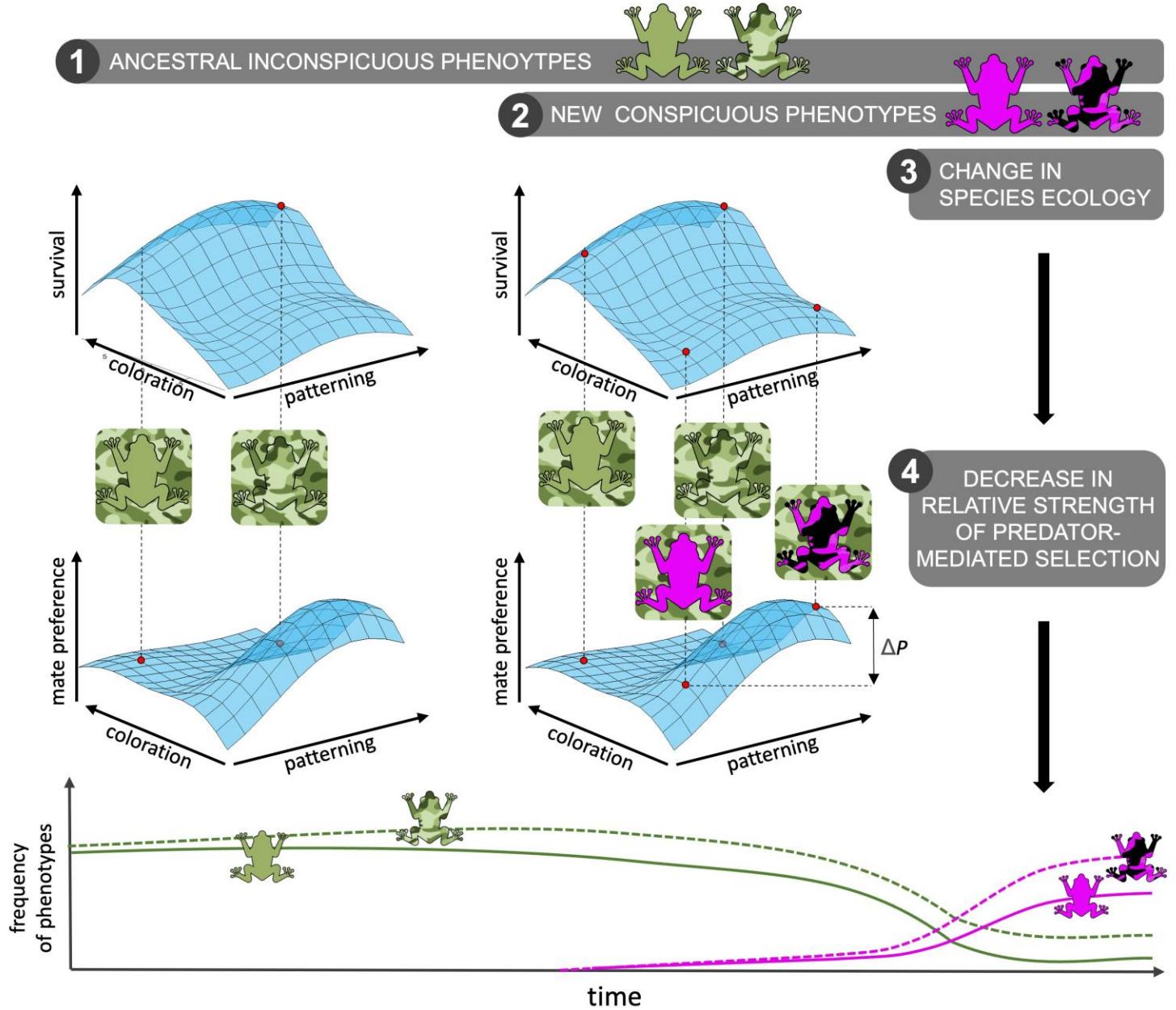


Camouflage patterns could serve as evolutionary precursors of sexual signals

through the exploitation of processing bias



*Ranitomeya benedicta*

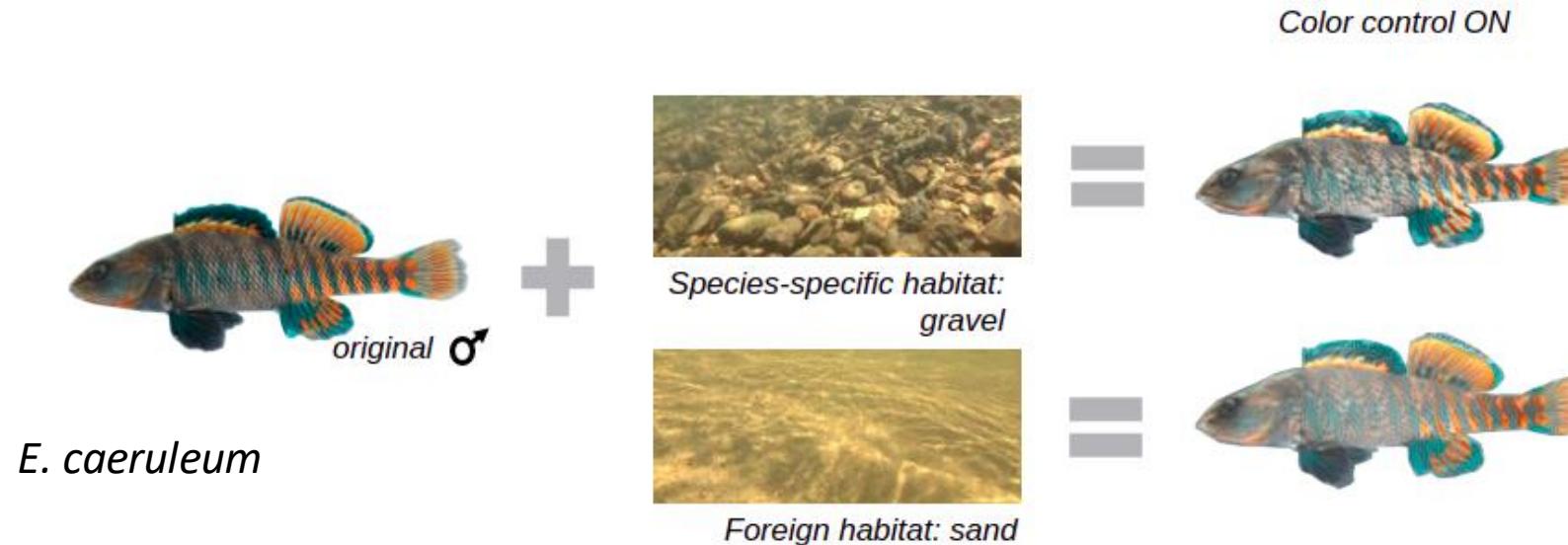


# Darters



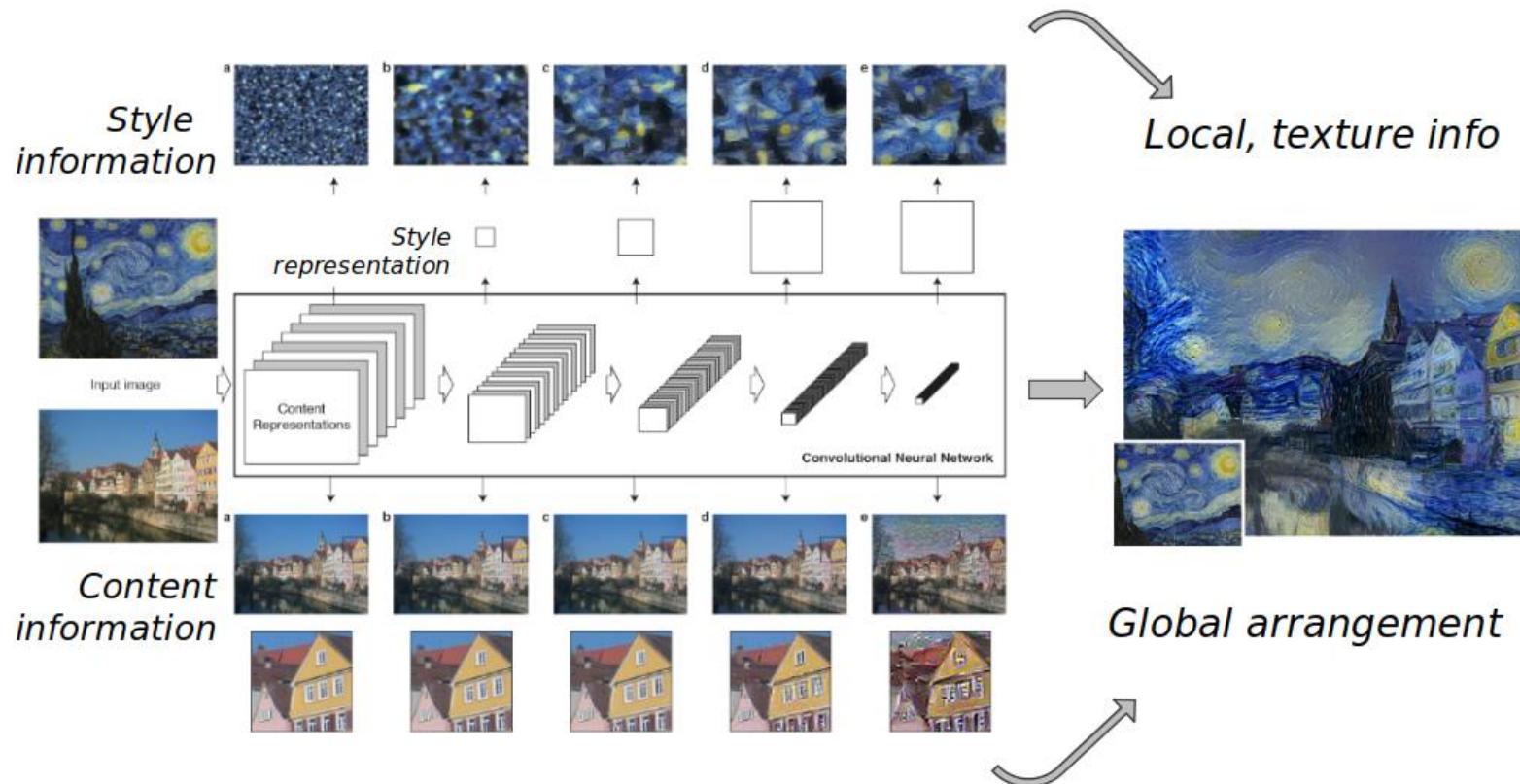
# Generative AI to study the evolution of sexual signal design in an ornamented fish

Using AI to apply the statistics of a species' habitat to its sexual signal design



# Generative AI to study the evolution of sexual signal design in an ornamented fish

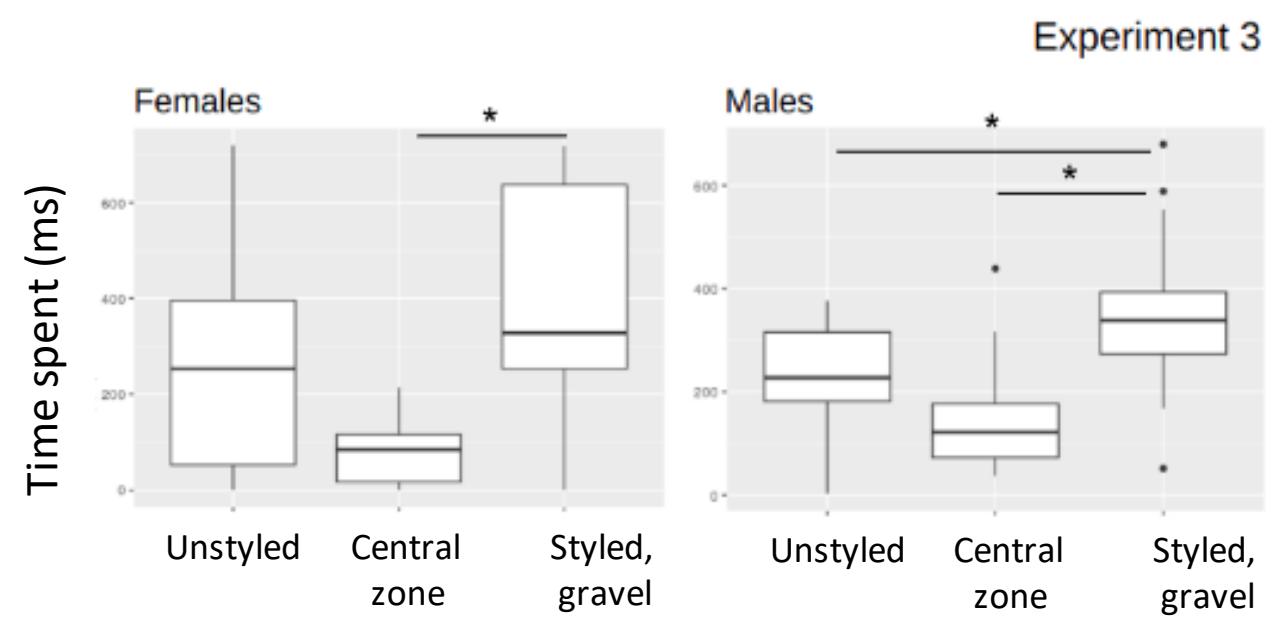
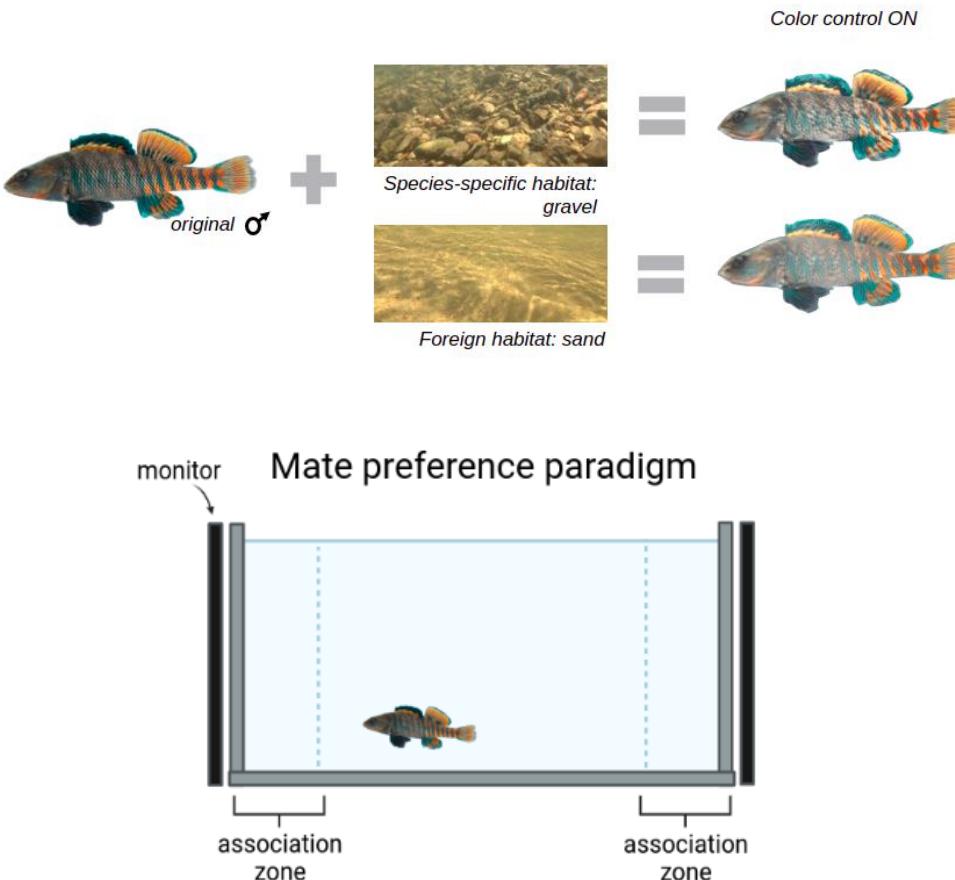
Using AI to apply the statistics of a species' habitat to its sexual signal design



"Neural Style Transfer" (Gatys et al 2016)

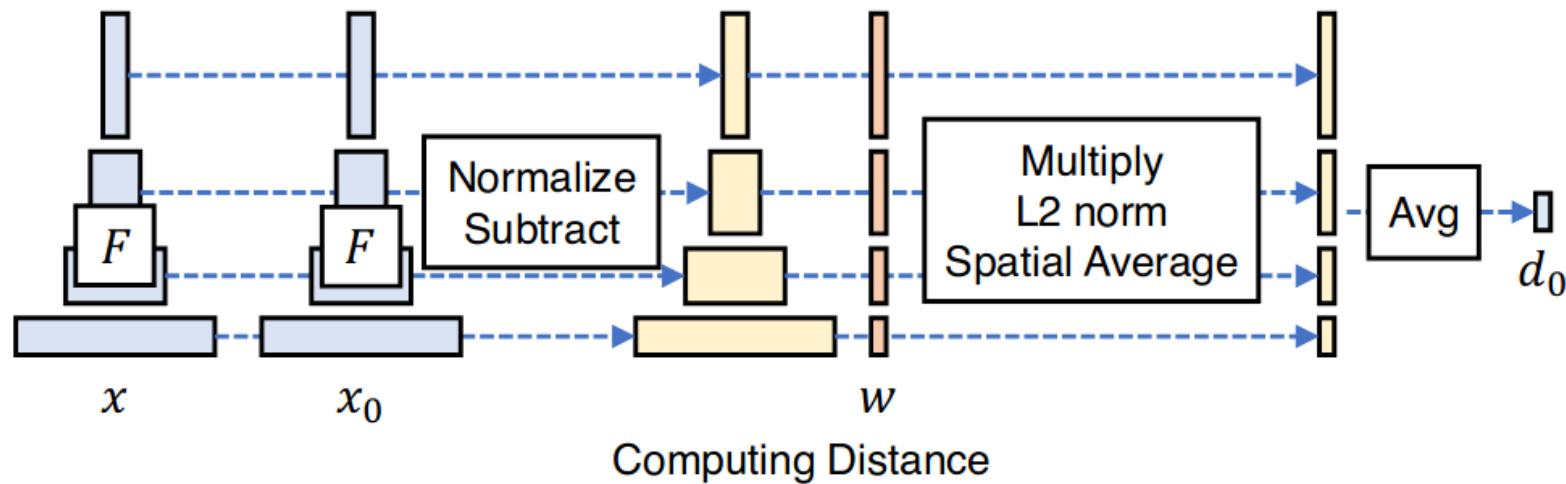
# Generative AI to study the evolution of sexual signal design in an ornamented fish

Using AI to apply the statistics of a species' habitat to its sexual signal design



# Deep Features as a Perceptual Metric

"Perceptual distance", a measure of how similar are two images



$$d(x, x_0) = \sum_l \frac{1}{H_l W_l} \sum_{h,w} \|w_l \odot (\hat{y}_{hw}^l - \hat{y}_{0hw}^l)\|_2^2$$

# Deep Features as a Perceptual Metric

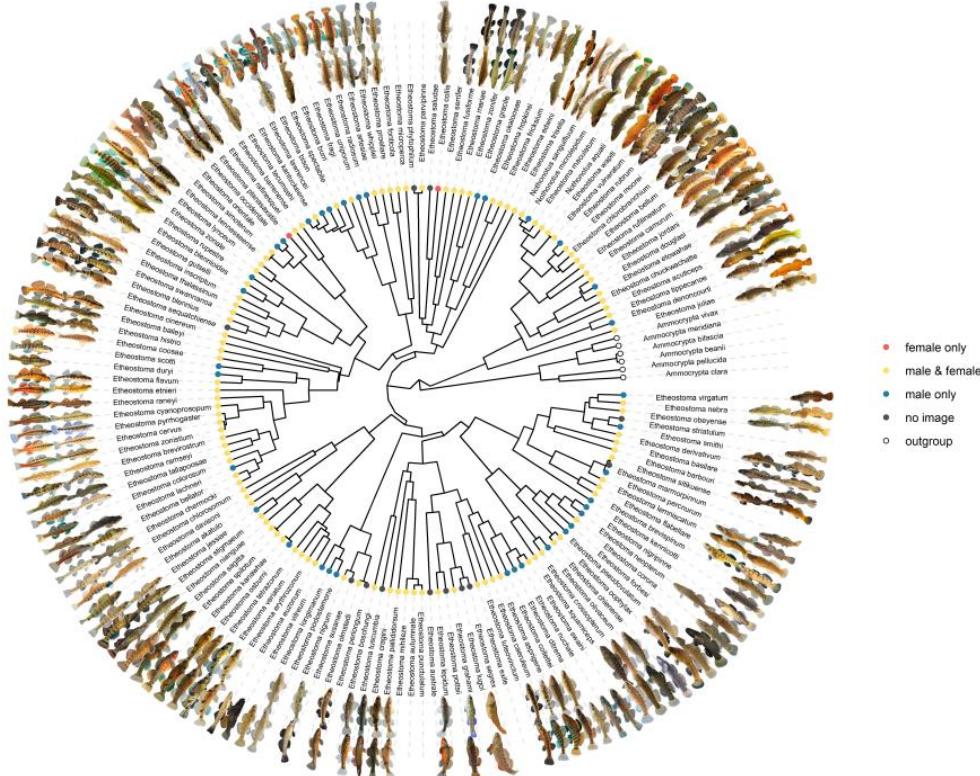
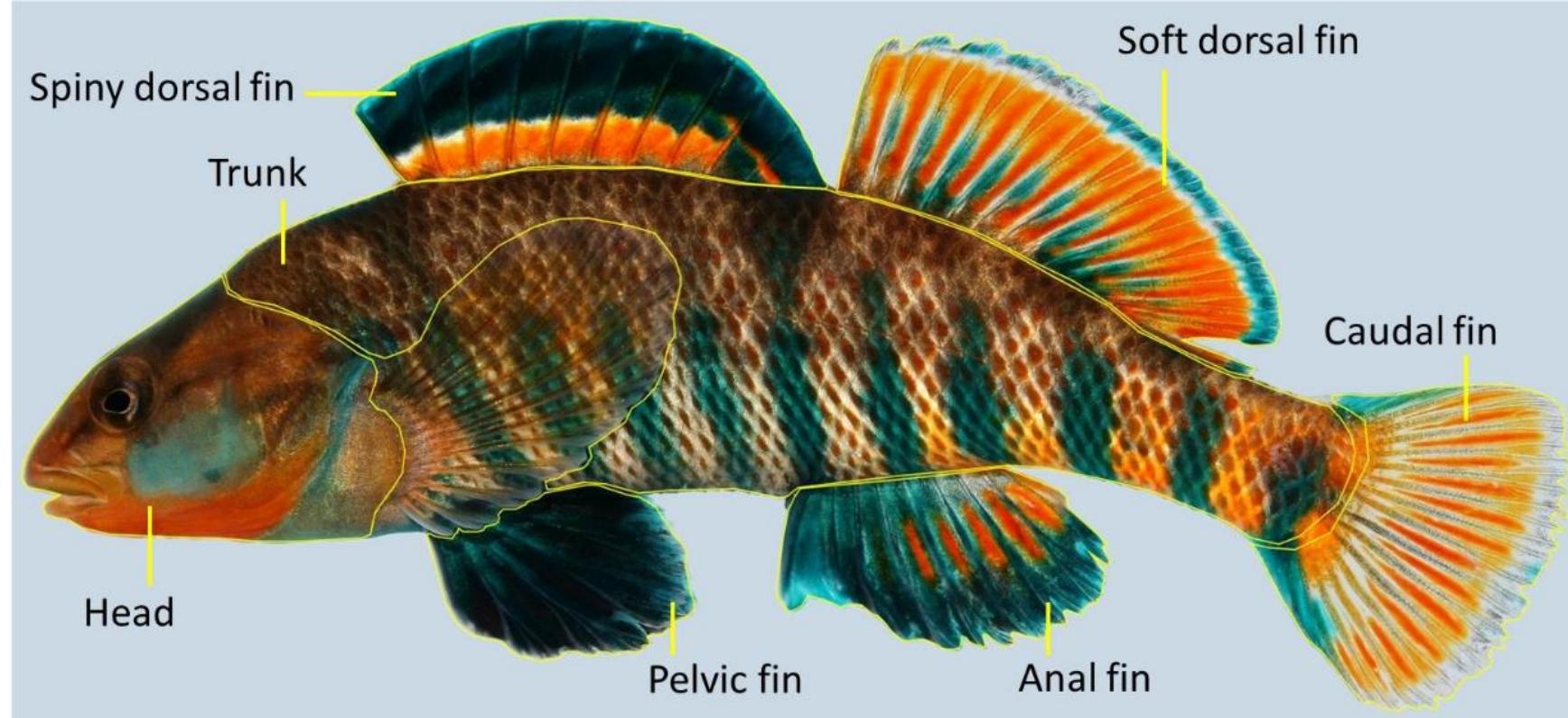


Image dataset: 268 images covering 153 species



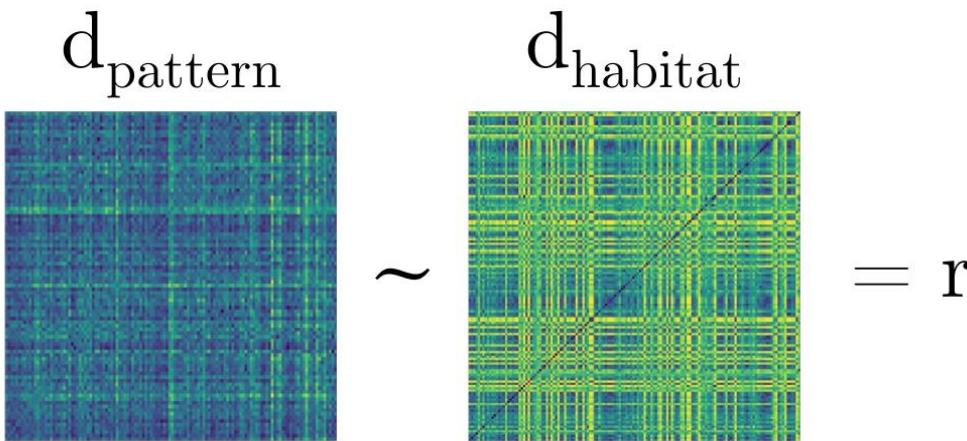
habitat similarity matrices  
based on written description

# Deep Features as a Perceptual Metric



Moodie et al., in prep

# Deep Features as a Perceptual Metric



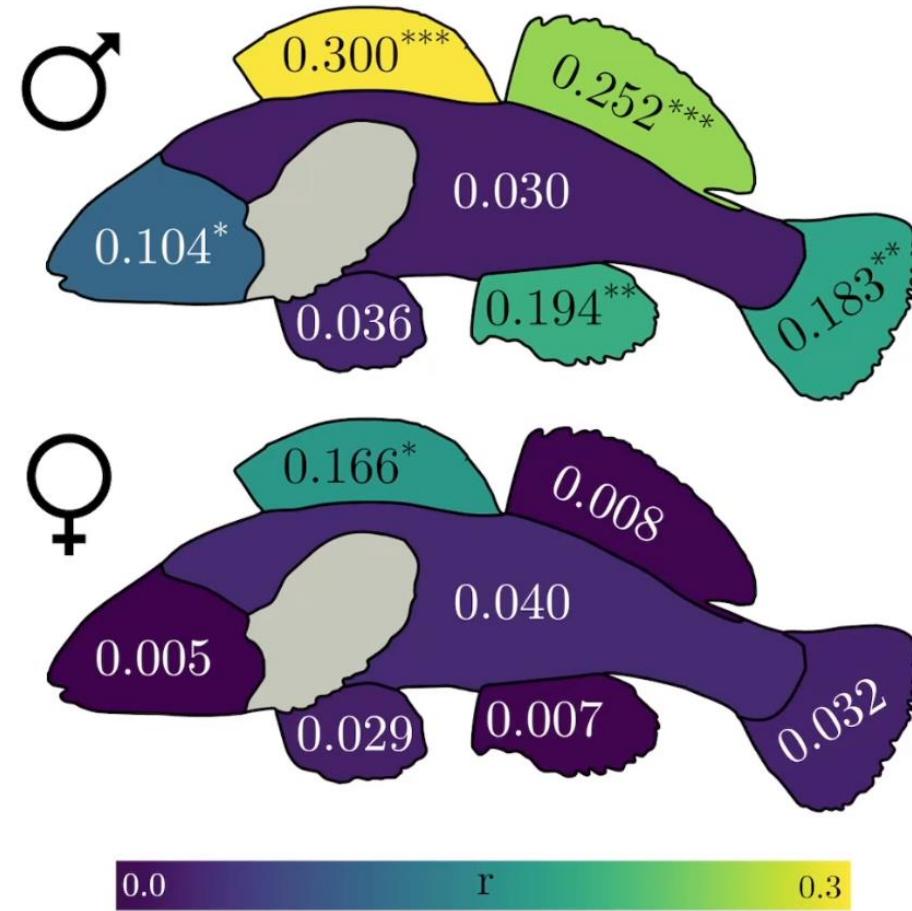
Darter vision: dichromatic model using cone sensitivities peaking at 525 and 603 nm  
(Gumm et al, 2012)

# Deep Features as a Perceptual Metric



$$d_{\text{pattern}} \sim d_{\text{habitat}} = r$$

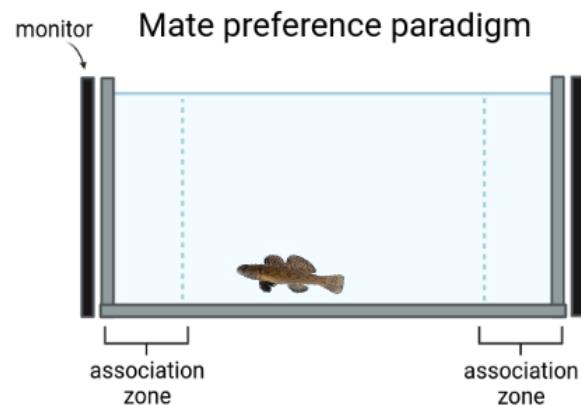
The equation shows two heatmaps side-by-side, separated by a tilde (~). The first heatmap, labeled  $d_{\text{pattern}}$ , has a dark blue-to-green color gradient. The second heatmap, labeled  $d_{\text{habitat}}$ , has a green-to-yellow color gradient. An equals sign (=) follows the tilde, followed by the variable  $r$ .



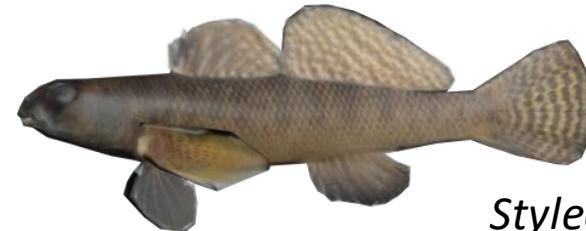
# Testing the dorsal fin hypothesis



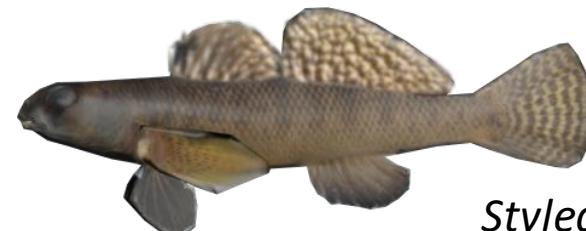
*E. olmstedi*



*Unstyled*



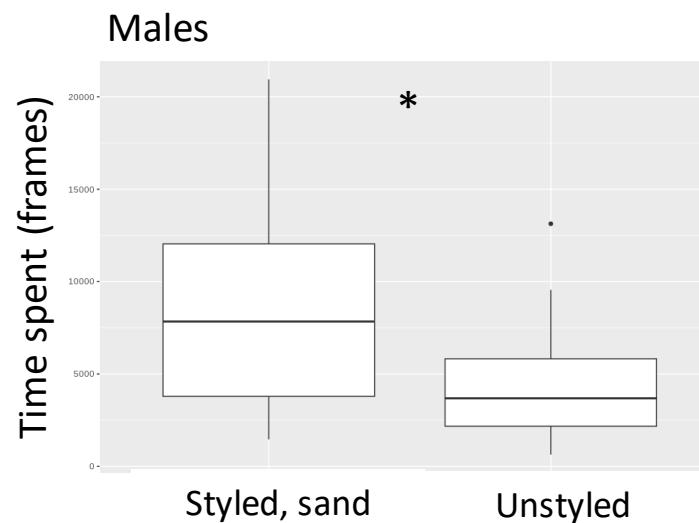
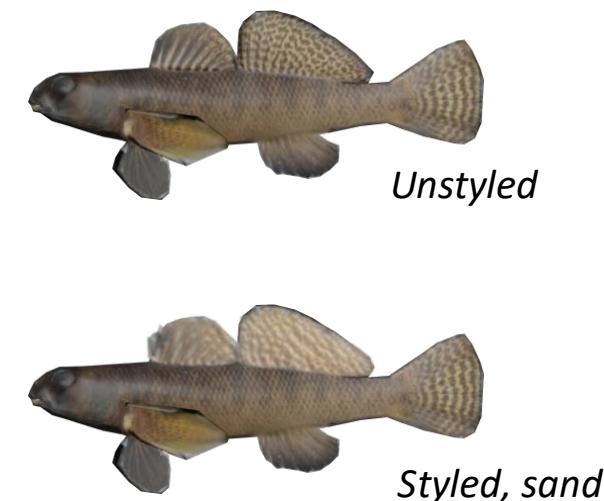
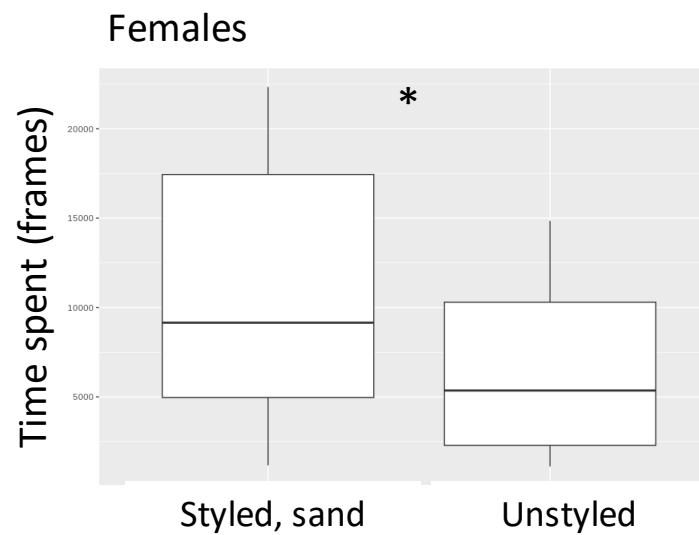
*Styled, sand*



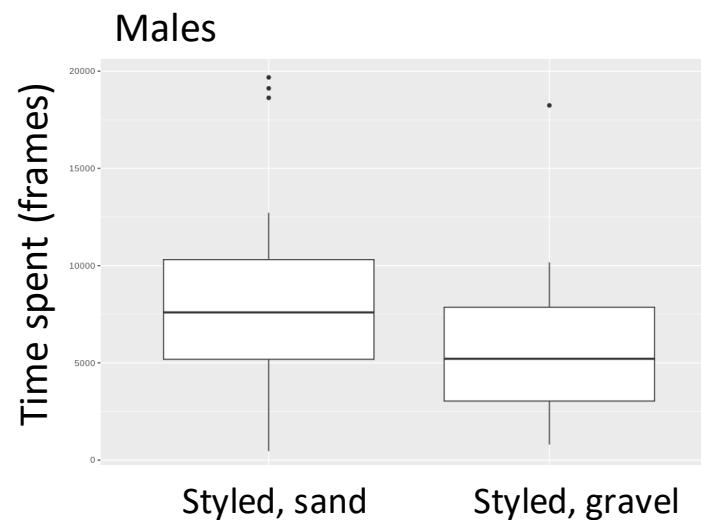
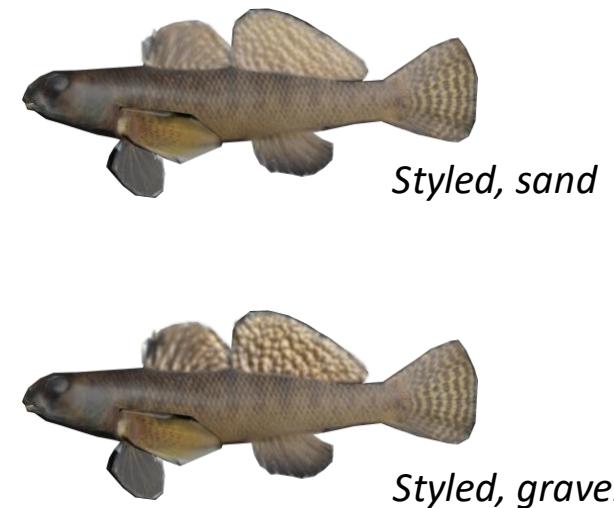
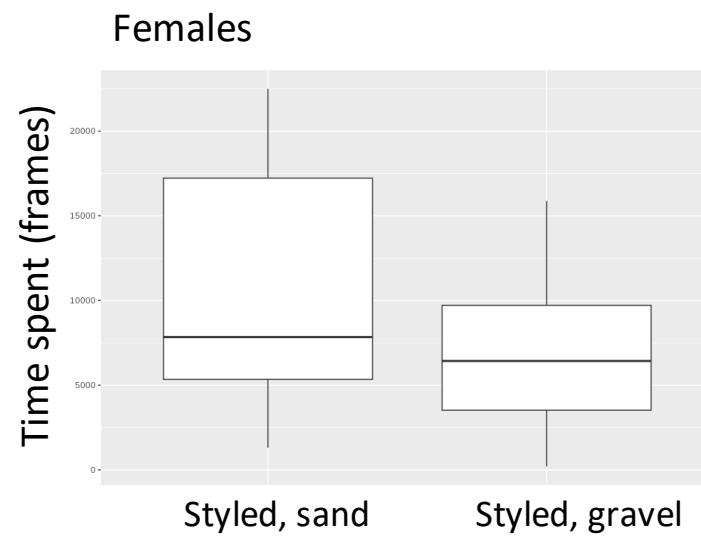
*Styled, gravel*

*Renous et al., in prep*

# Testing the dorsal fin hypothesis



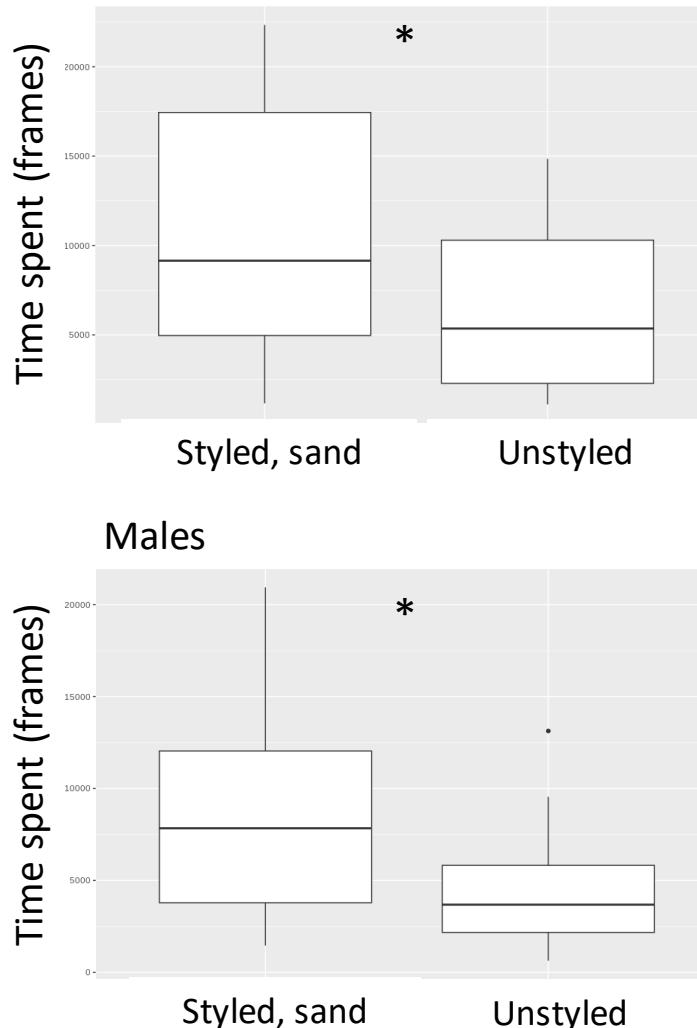
# Testing the dorsal fin hypothesis



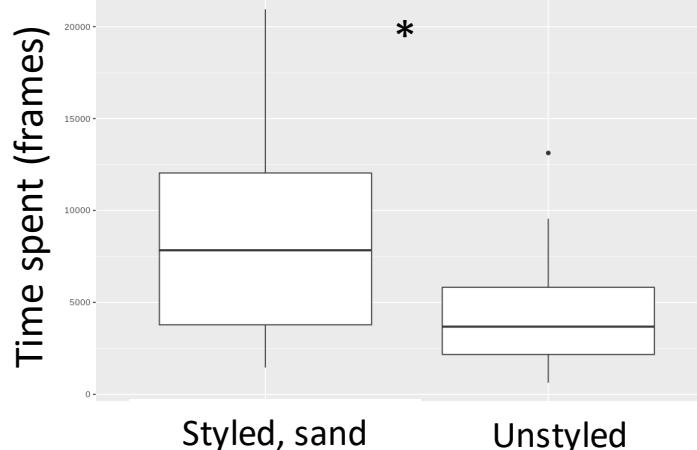
# Testing the dorsal fin hypothesis



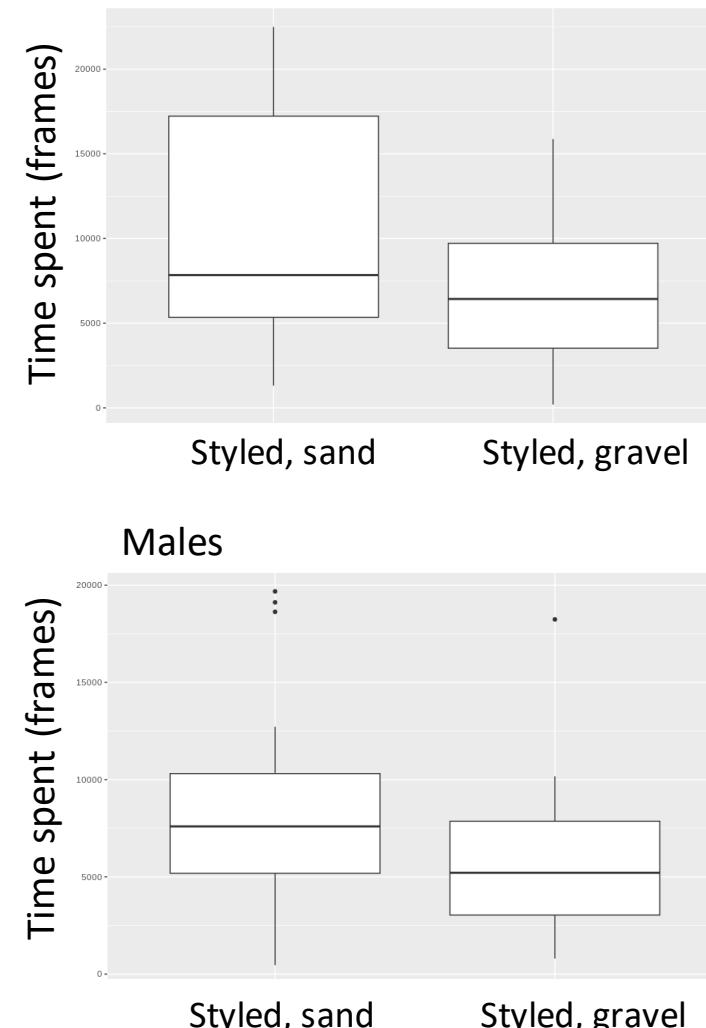
Females



Males



Females



Males



Unstyled



Styled, sand



Styled, gravel

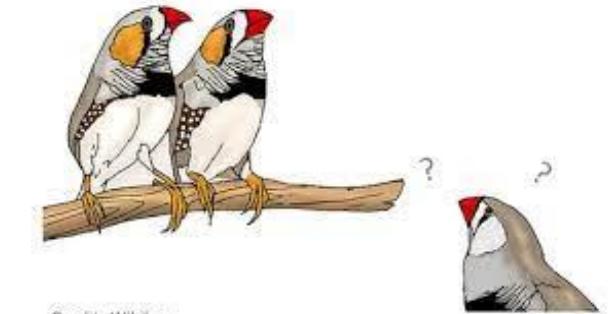
Renous et al., in prep

# Testing the dorsal fin hypothesis



*Led by Kara Million*

# Why do *fish* choose certain mates?



Credit: Wikihow

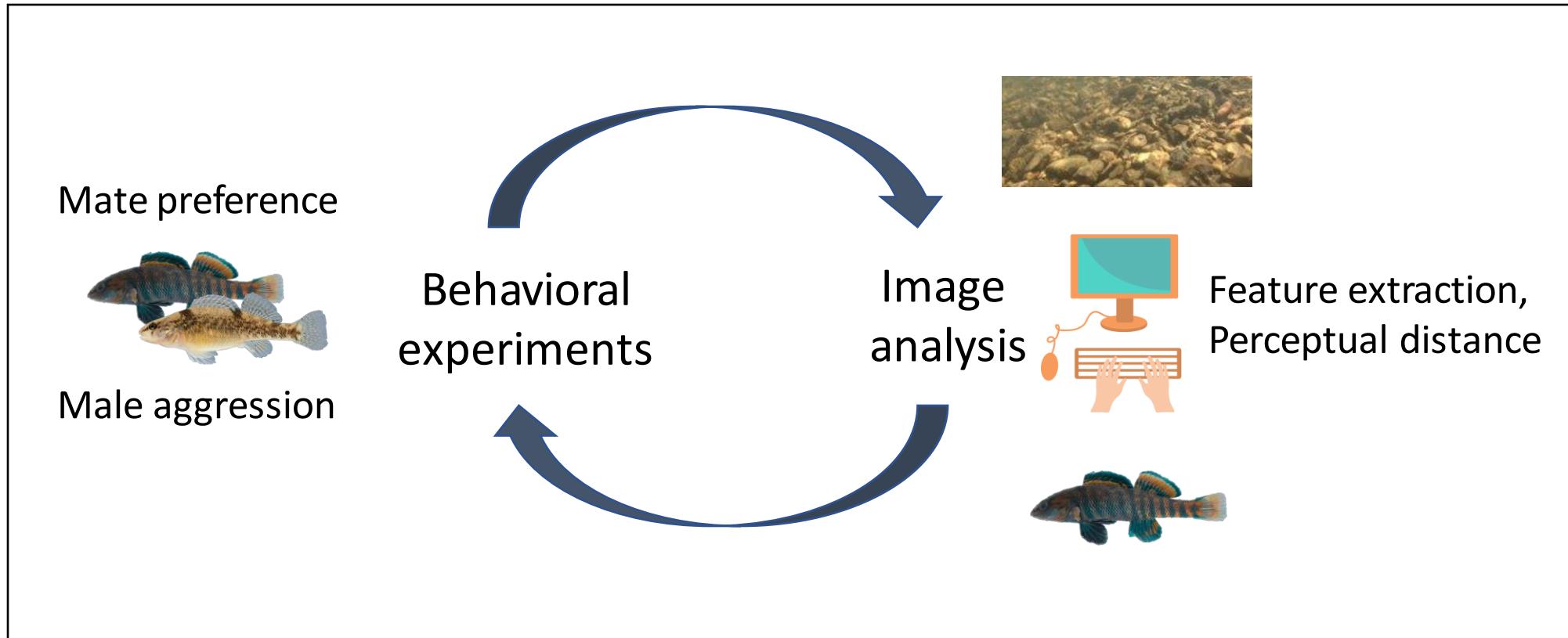
- Fish prefer signals that match the natural stats of their habitats
- Supports the efficient processing hypothesis
- In *Etheostoma*, dorsal fins may be the salient signal



*E. variatum*

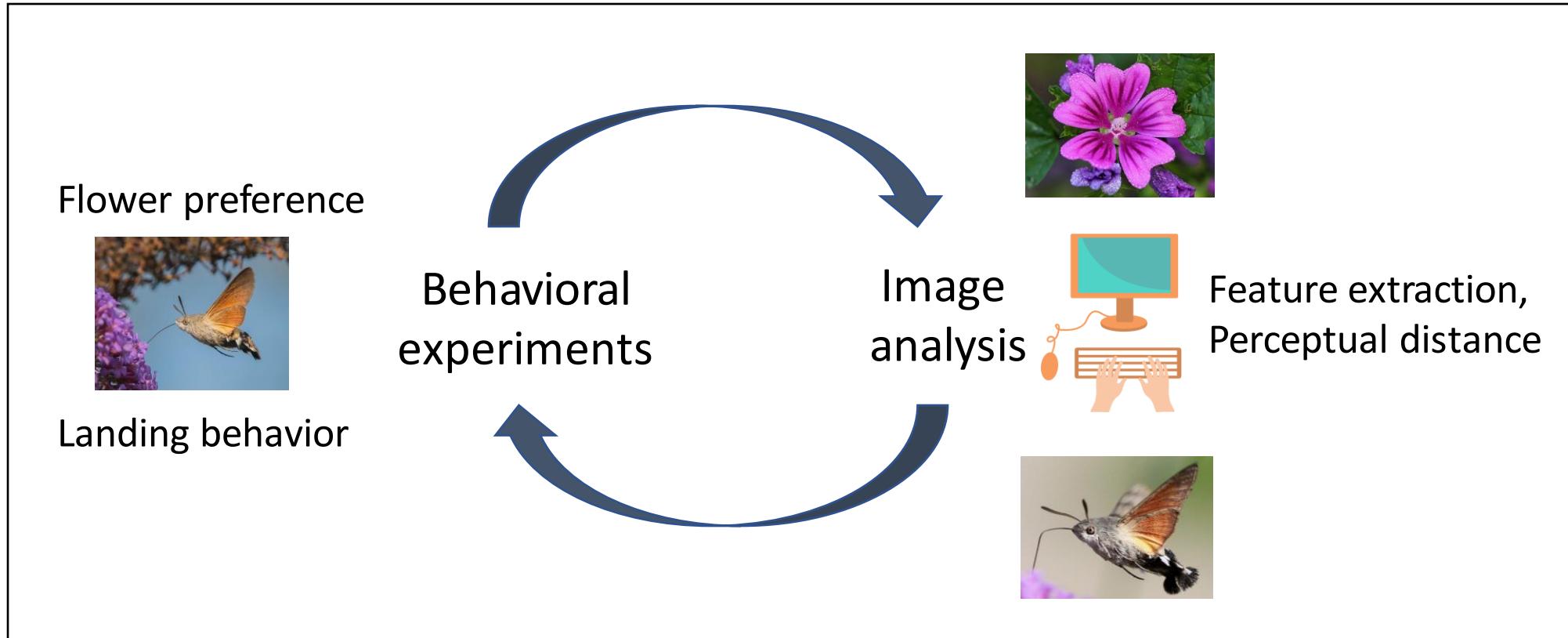
Mac Albin

# DL is a transformative tool for visual ecology



Review paper: Renault & Héjja-Brichard (*in prep*). Using artificial intelligence to advance the study of visual communication in ecology and evolution.

# DL is a transformative tool for visual ecology



Review paper: Renault & Héjja-Brichard (*in prep*). Using artificial intelligence to advance the study of visual communication in ecology and evolution.

*Etheostoma  
caeruleum*



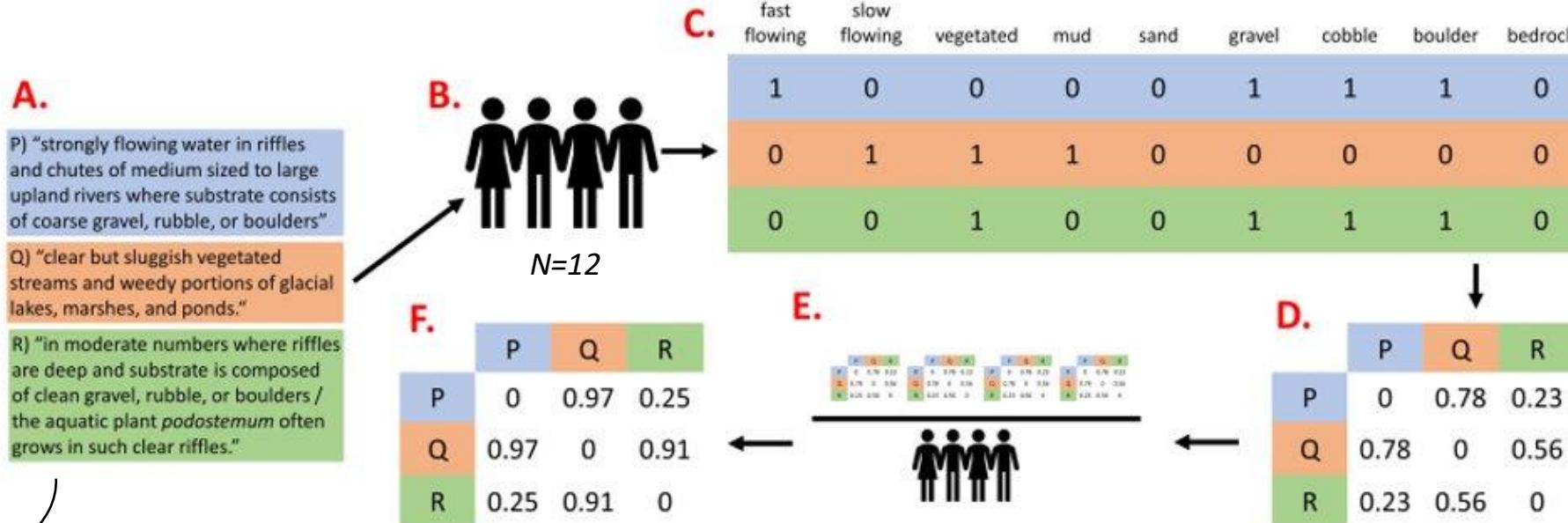
Thank you!



Tamra Mendelson & Julien Renoult



# Method to convert written descriptions to habitat dissimilarity matrices



Field guide  
descriptions