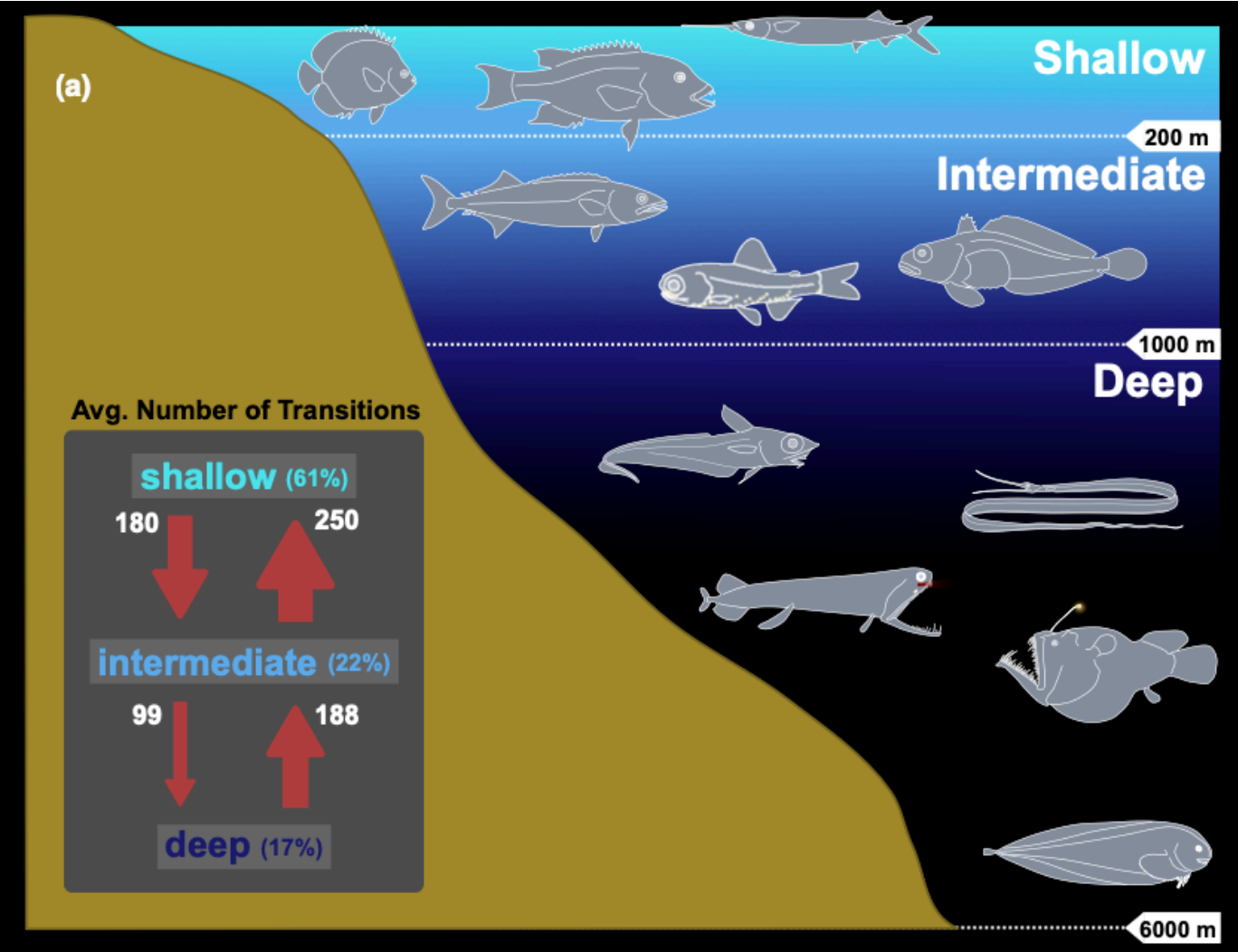
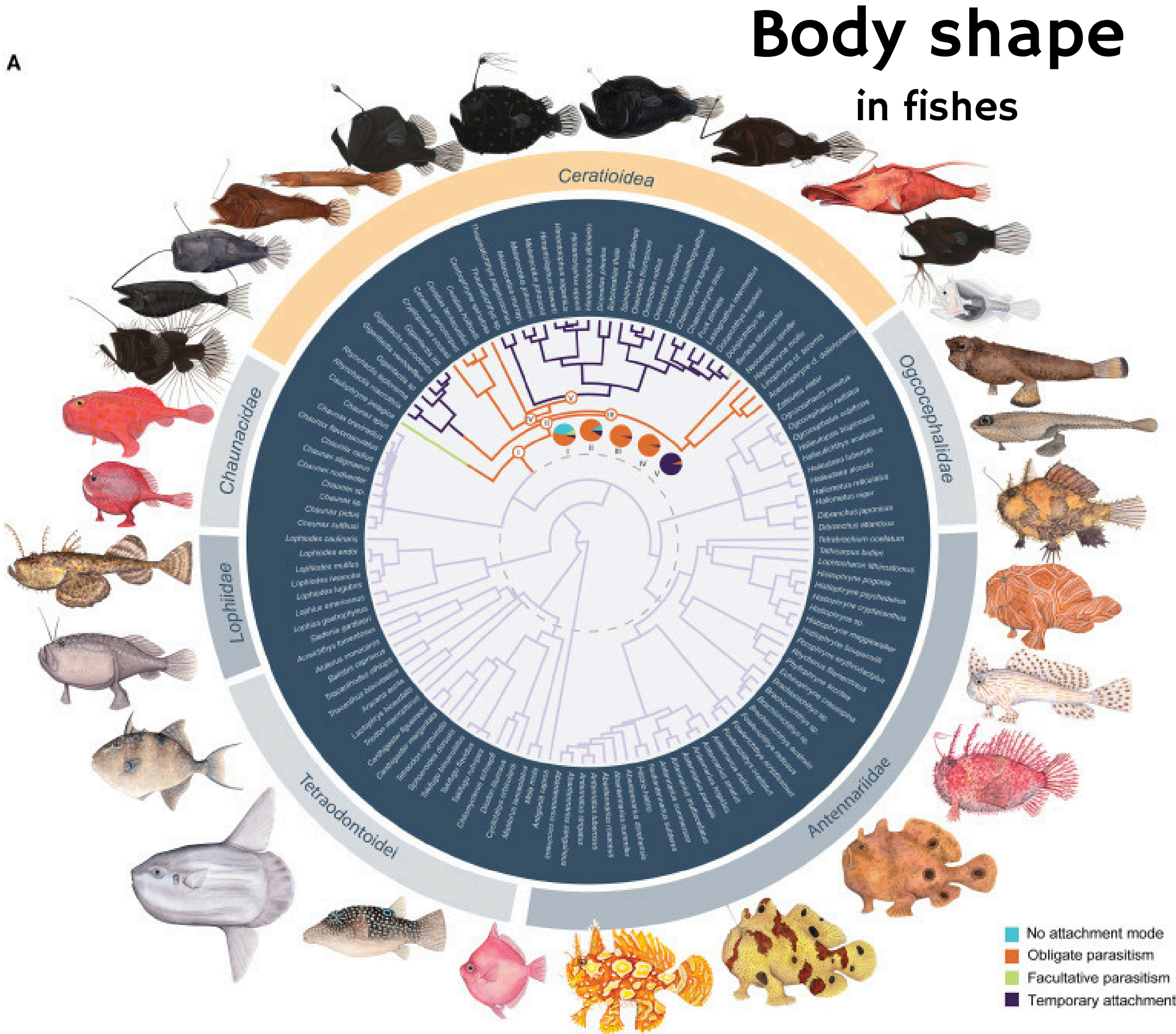


# **Introduction to trait evolution (on phylogenies)**

# TRAIT DIVERSITY IS ONE OF THE MOST STRIKING PATTERNS IN NATURE:



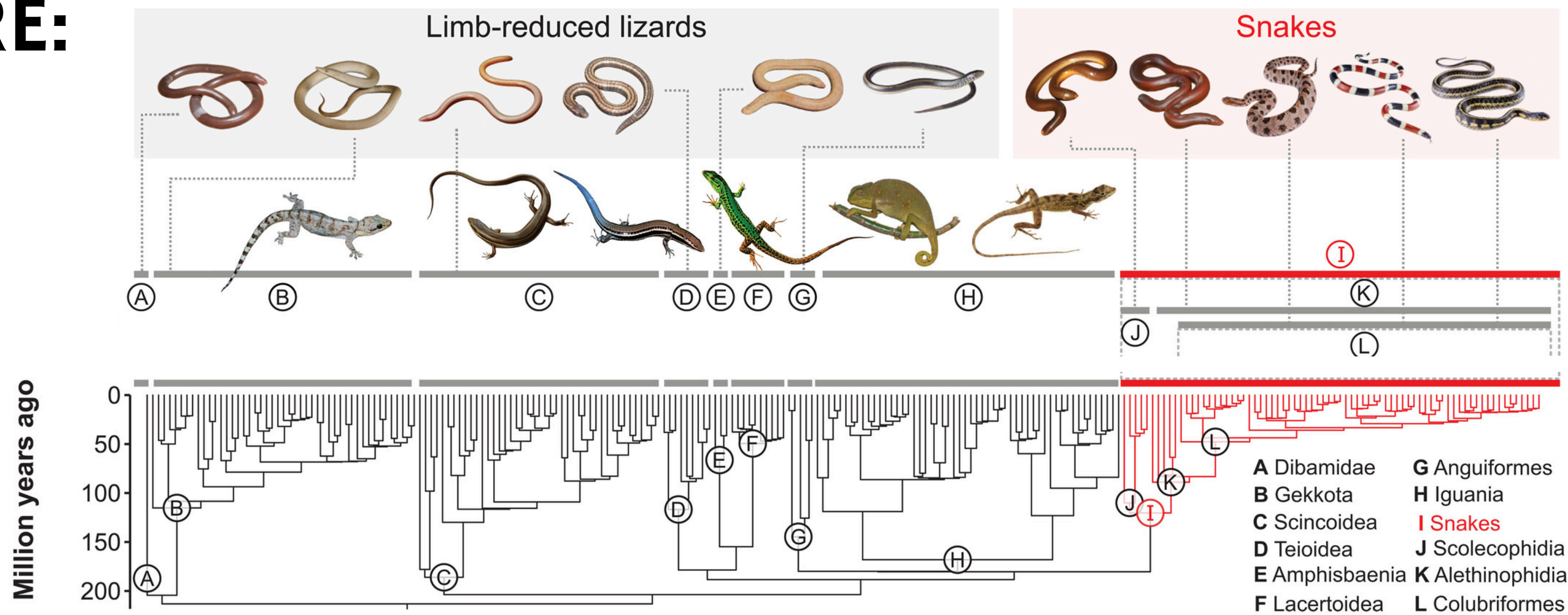
Martinez et al. 2021 Ecol. Lett.



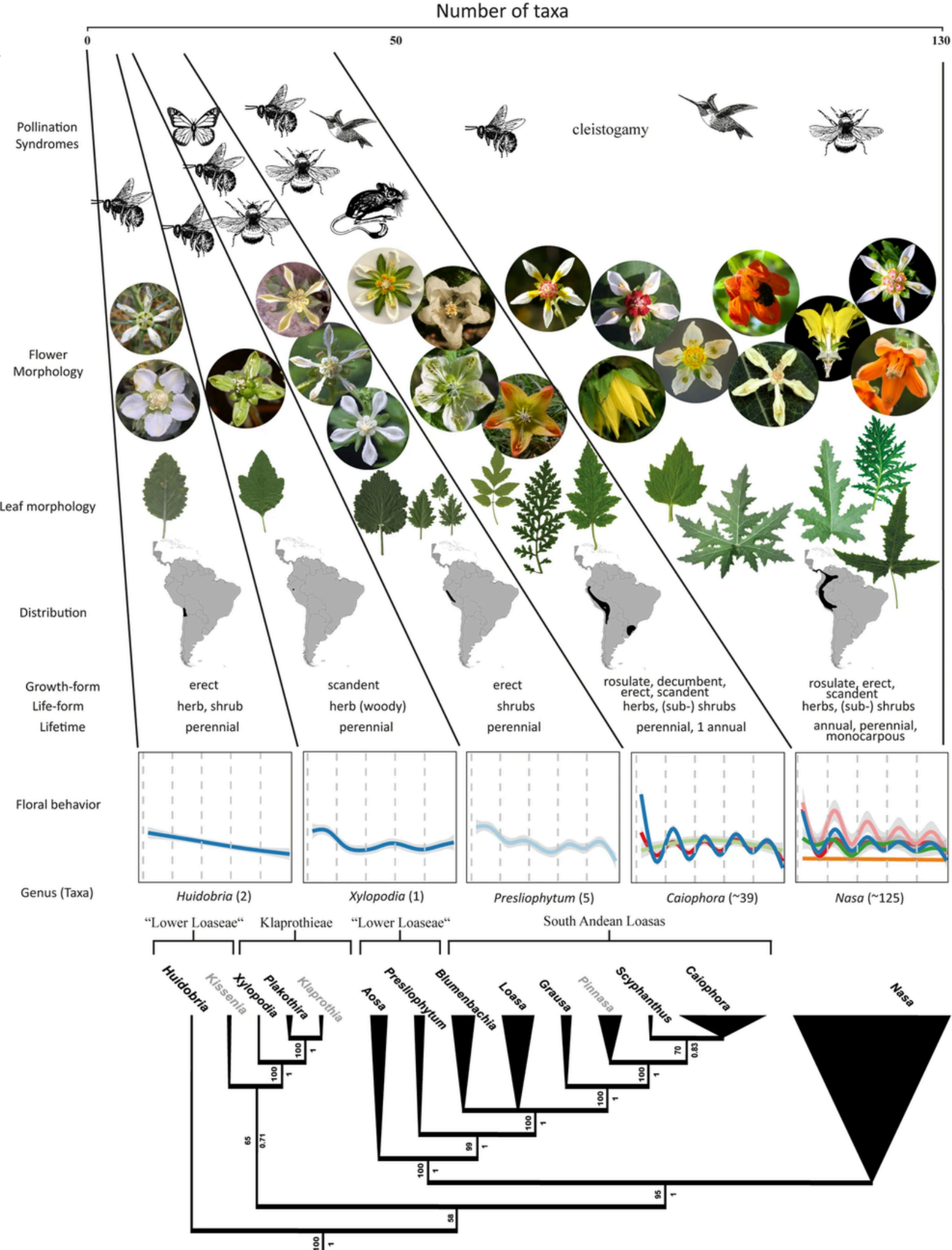
Bownstein et al. 2024 Curr. Biol.

# TRAIT DIVERSITY IS ONE OF THE MOST STRIKING PATTERNS IN NATURE:

## Limb reduction in lizards & snakes

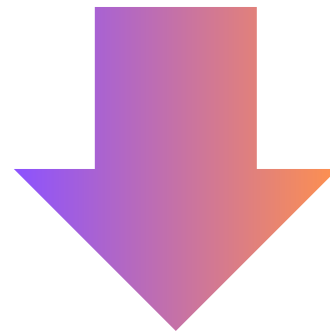


# TRAIT DIVERSITY IS ONE OF THE MOST STRIKING PATTERNS IN NATURE:



Morphological  
diversity  
in flowers

**Why does trait diversity vary across space?**  
**Why does trait diversity vary across time?**  
**Why does trait diversity vary across lineages?**



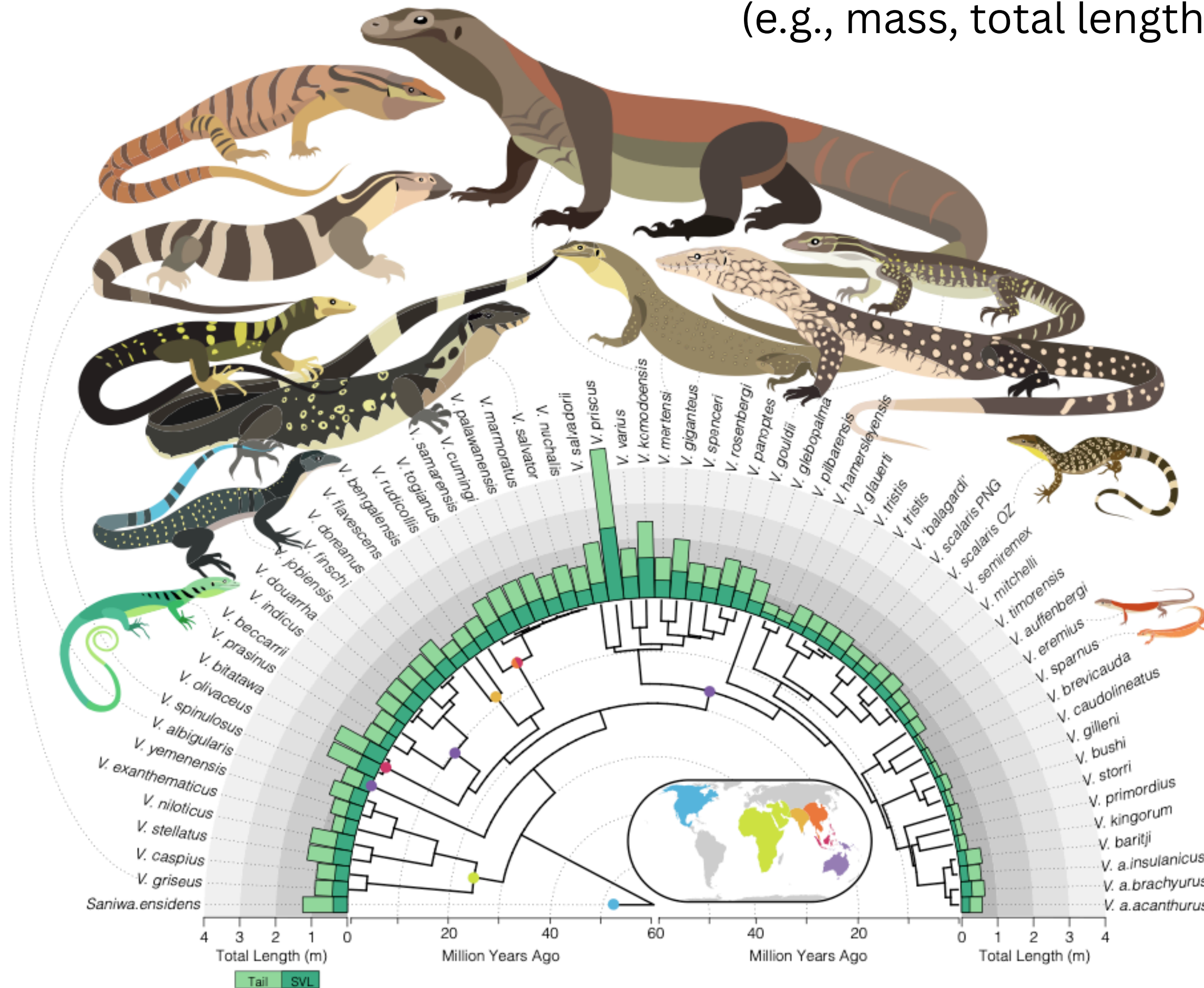
**What shapes trait diversity?**

**What is a trait?**

**A trait is any measurable or observable feature of an organism that can vary among individuals or species and can be studied in an evolutionary framework.**

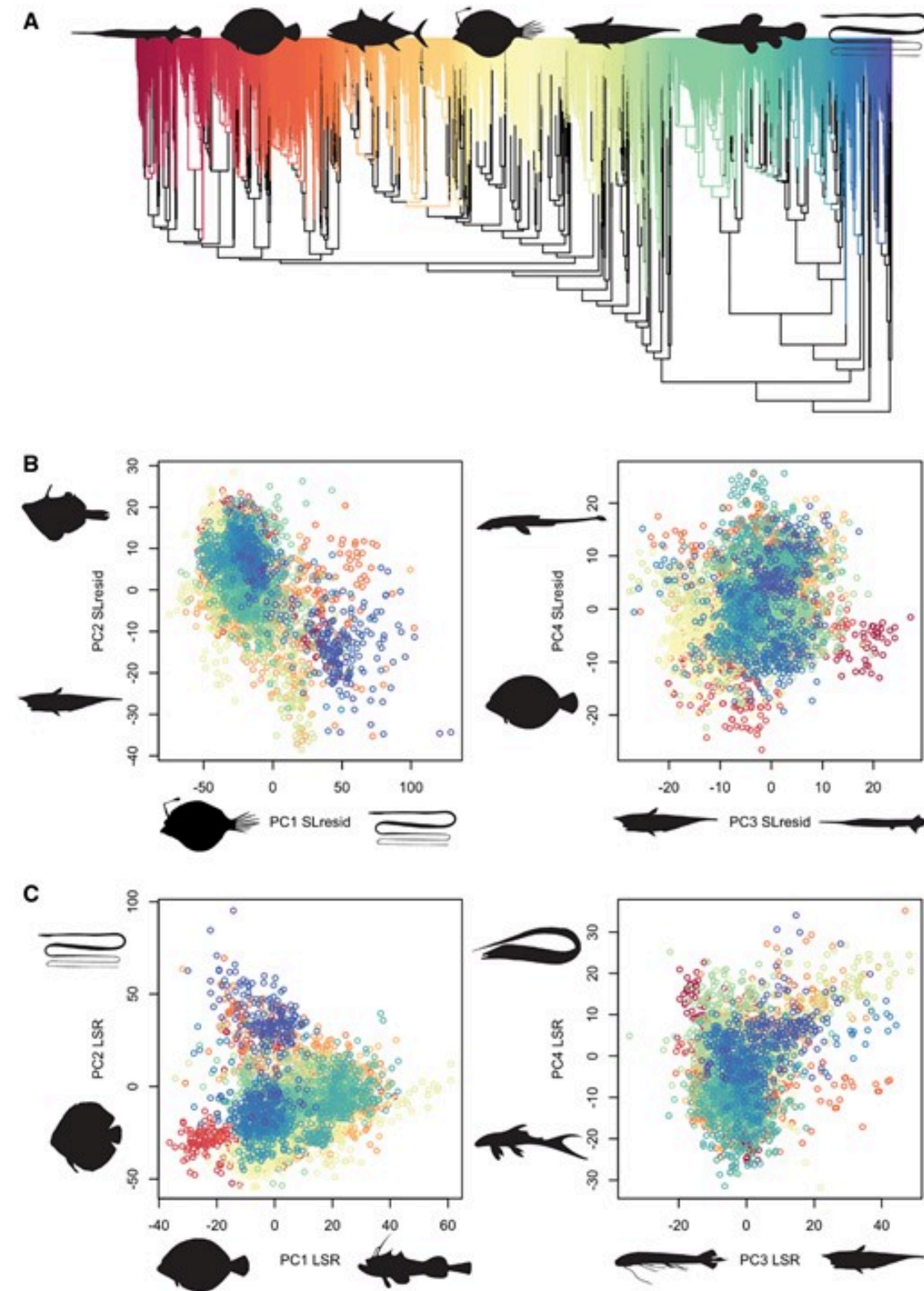
# MORPHOLOGICAL traits

Body size  
(e.g., mass, total length, snout-vent length)



# MORPHOLOGICAL traits

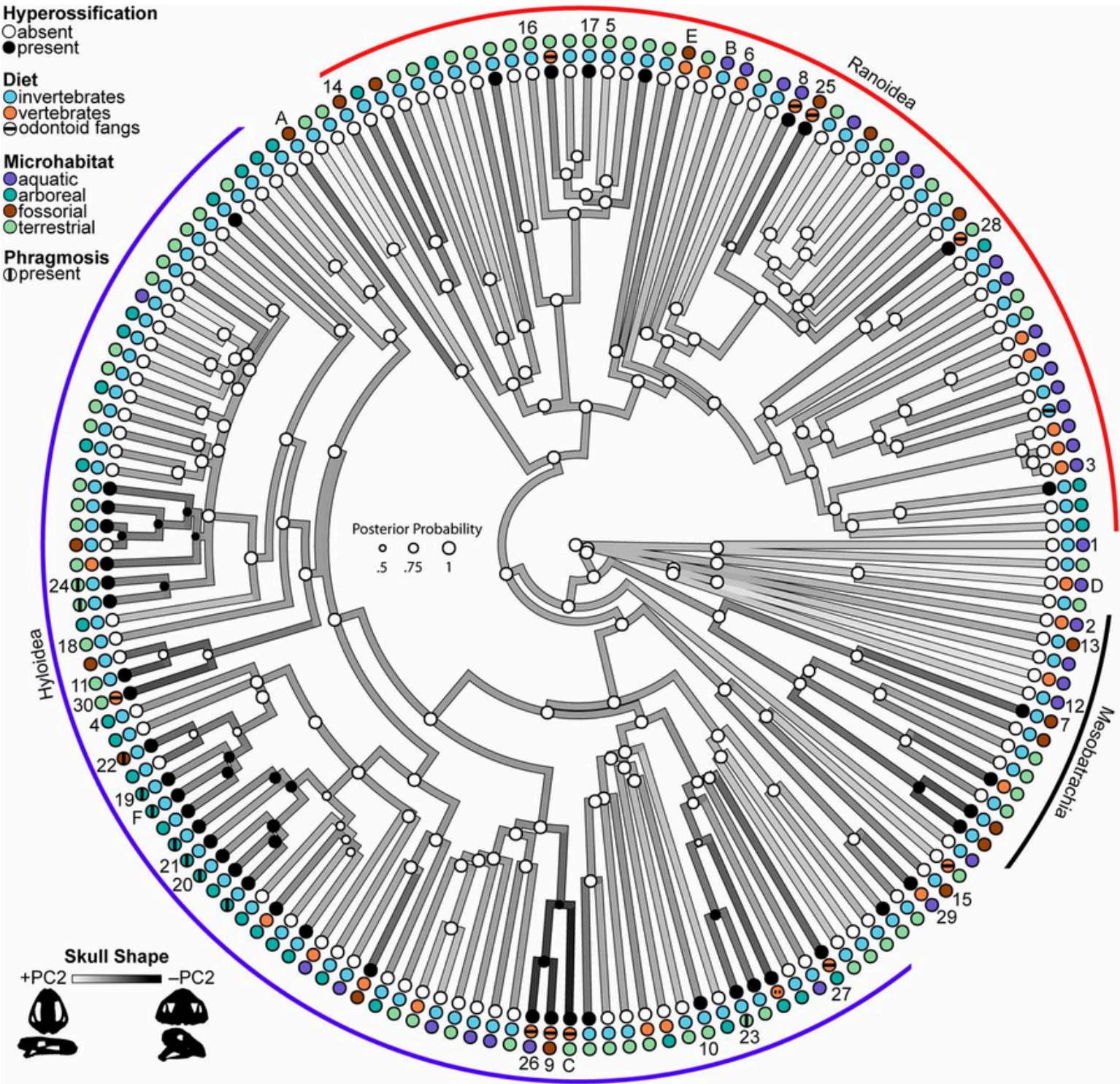
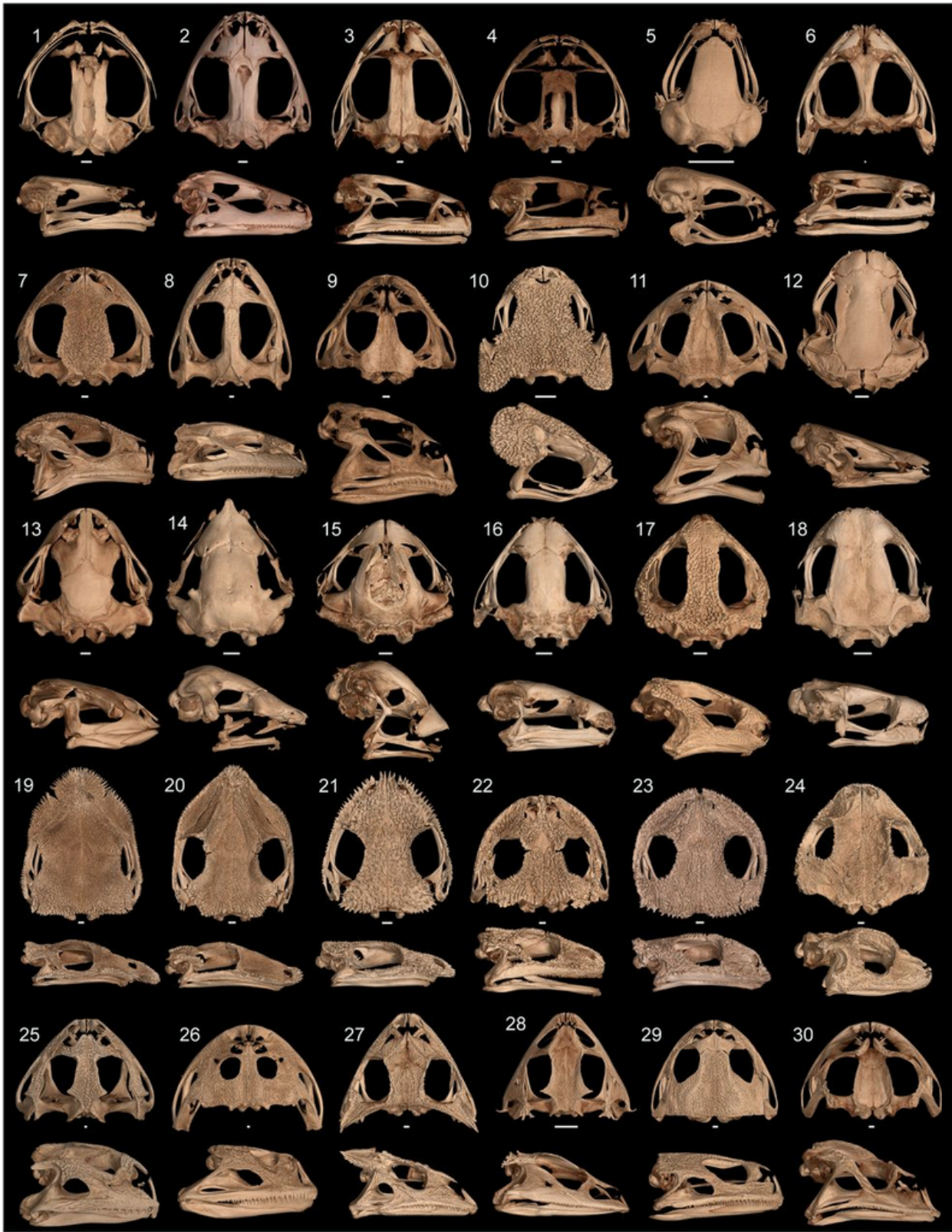
Shape



Price et al. 2019 ICB

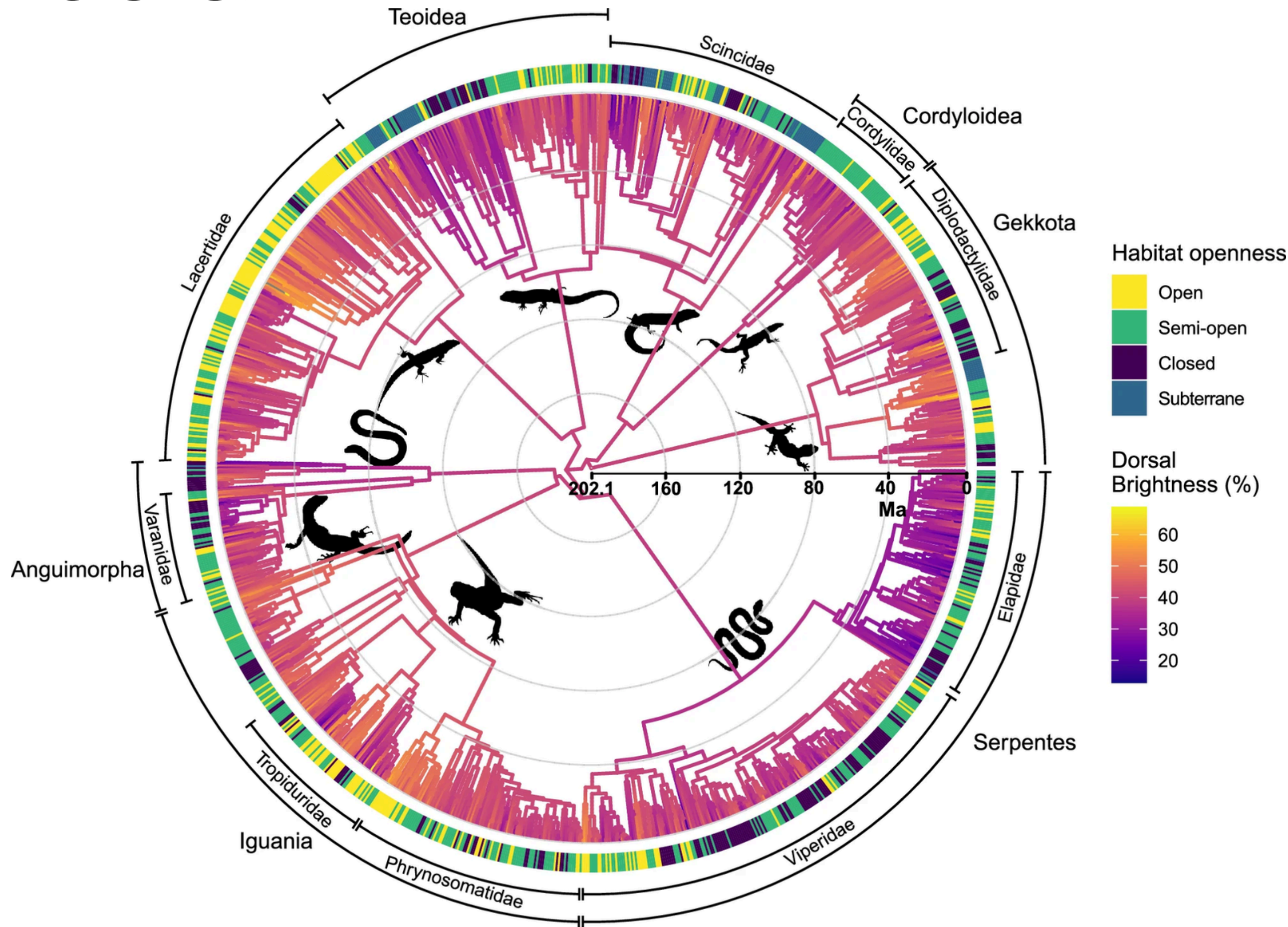
# MORPHOLOGICAL traits

Shape



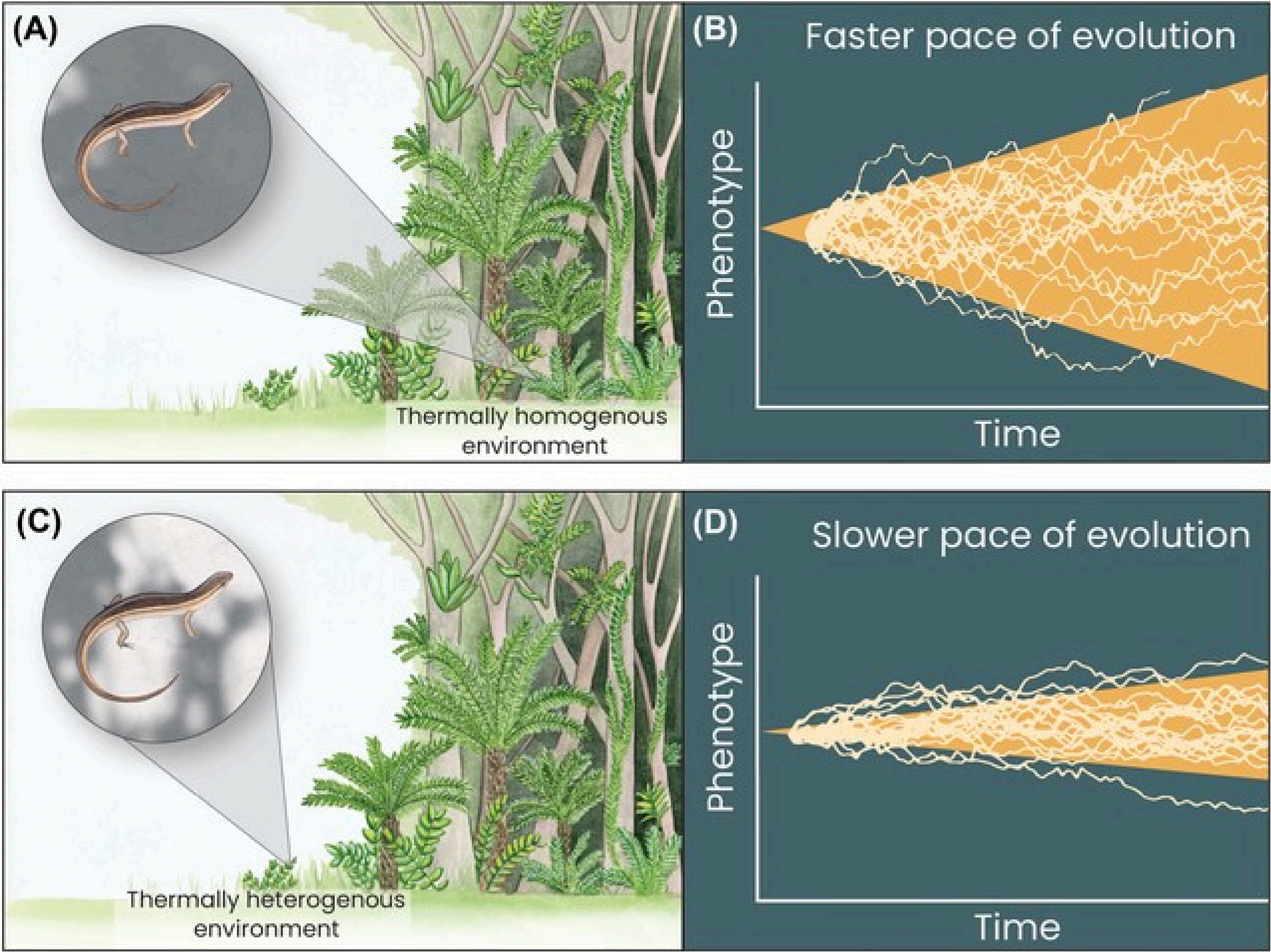
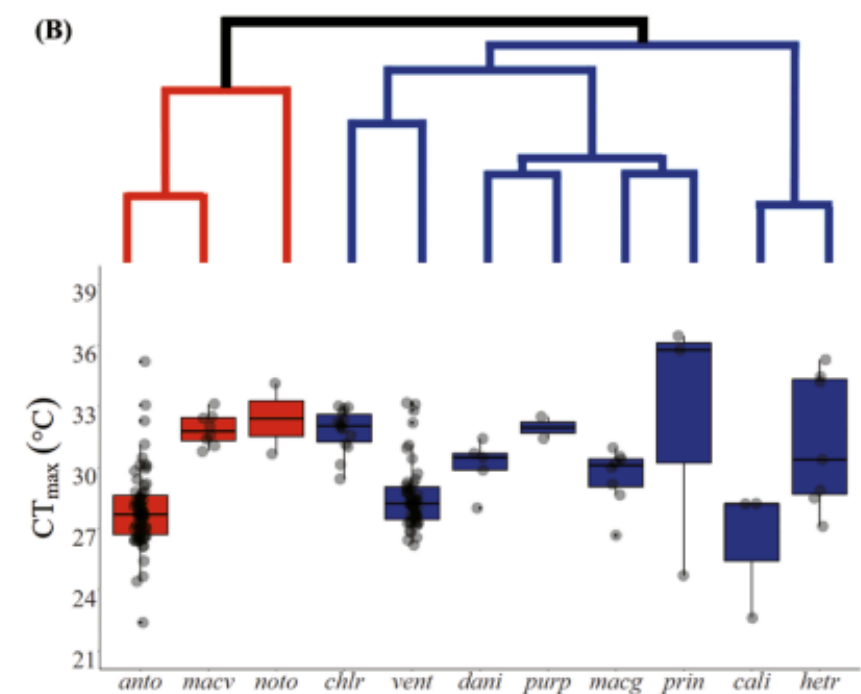
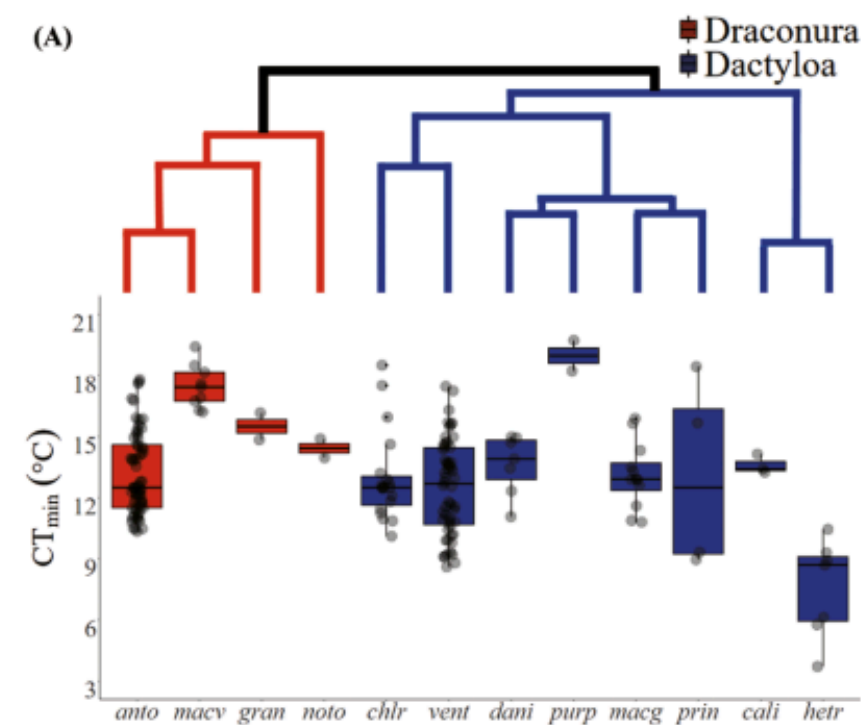
# MORPHOLOGICAL traits

Color



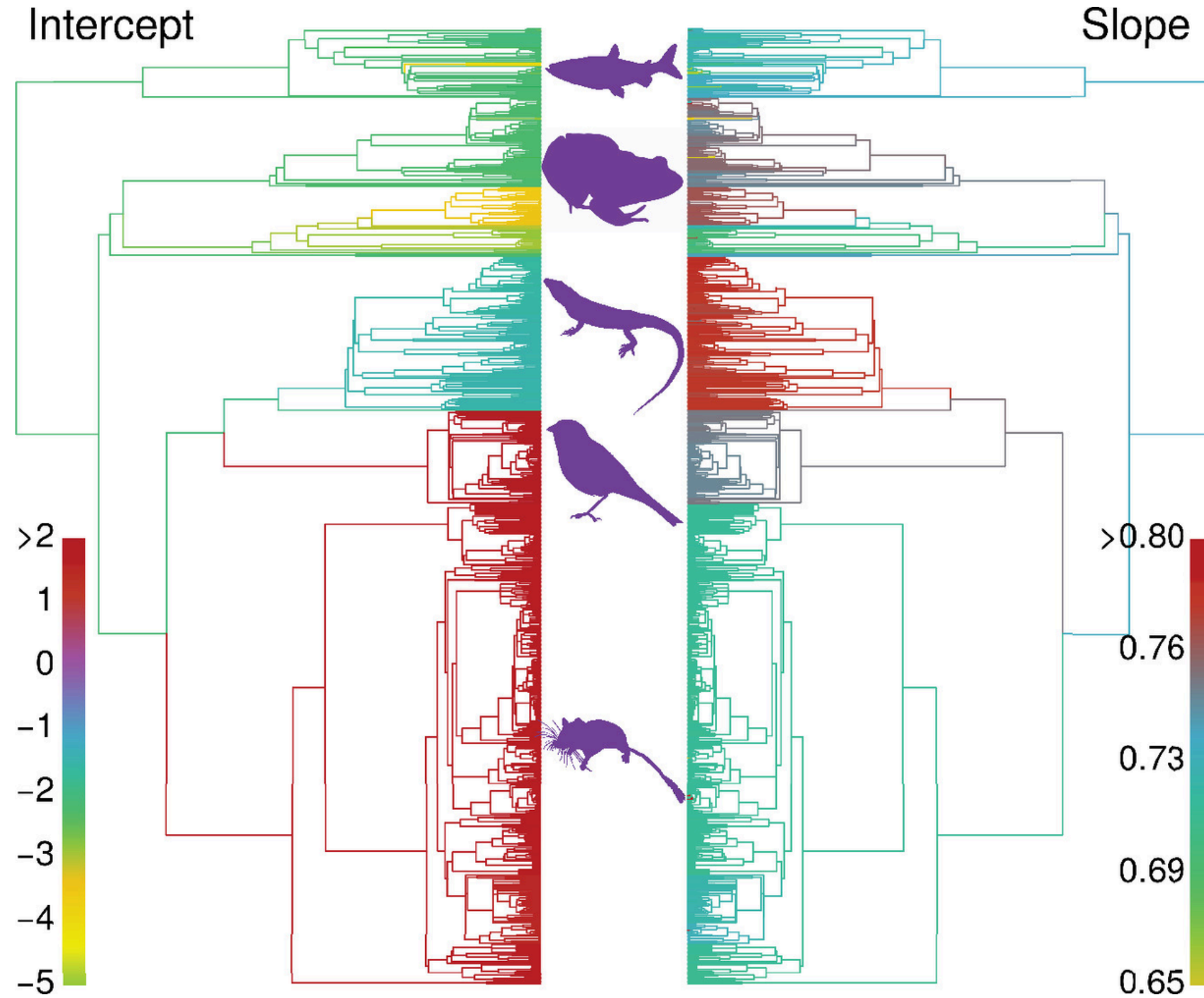
# PHYSIOLOGICAL traits

## Thermal tolerance limits



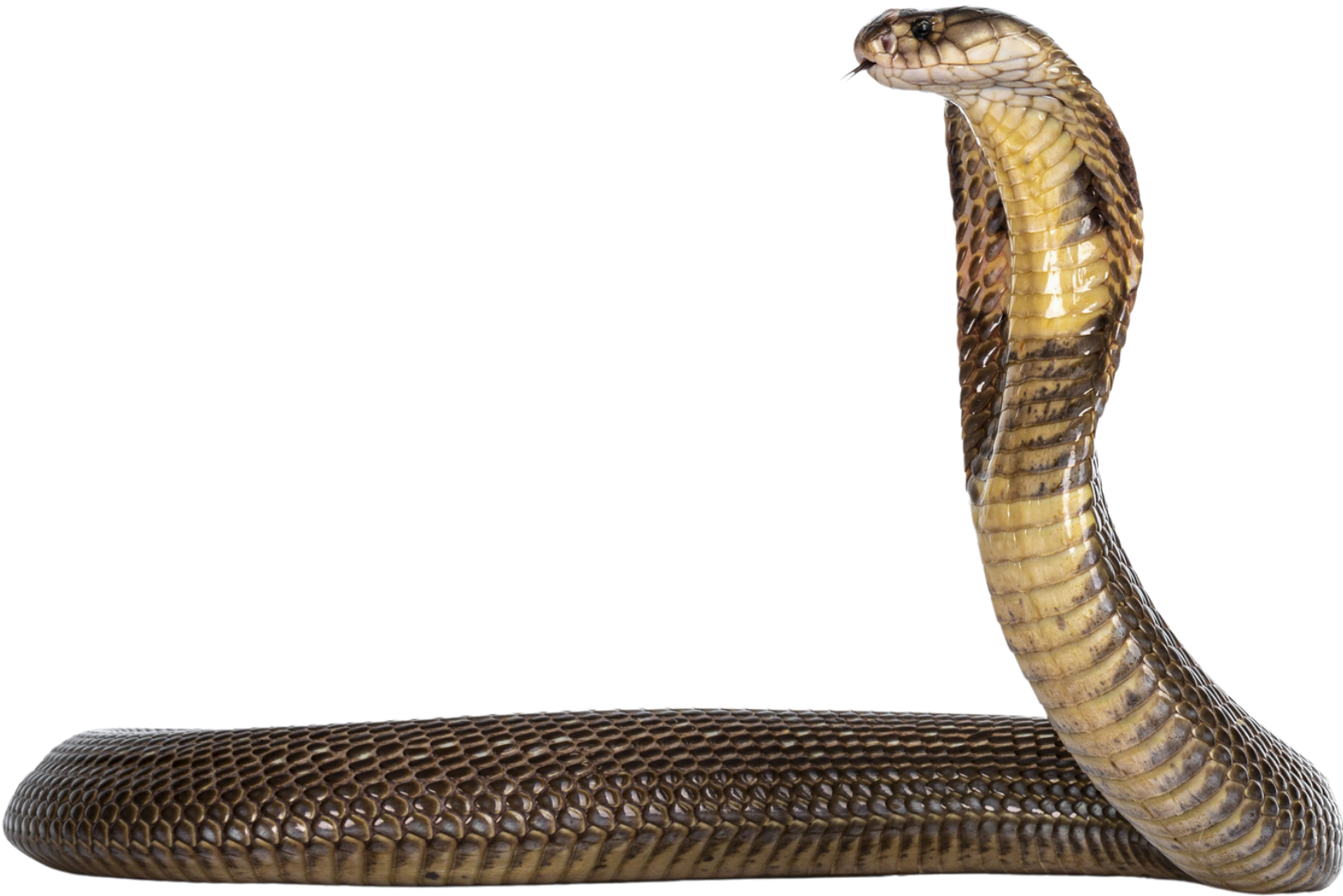
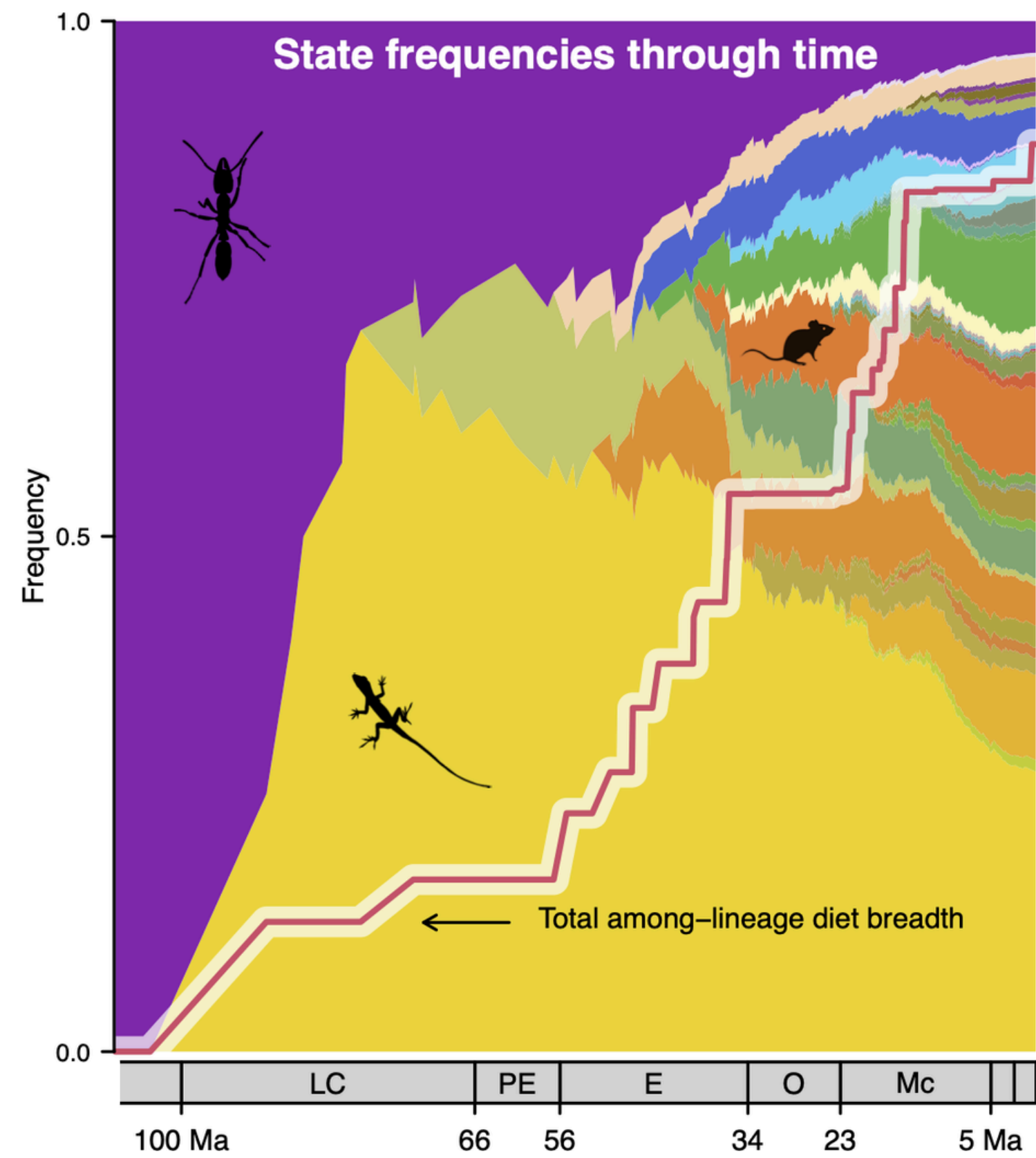
# PHYSIOLOGICAL traits

Metabolic rates



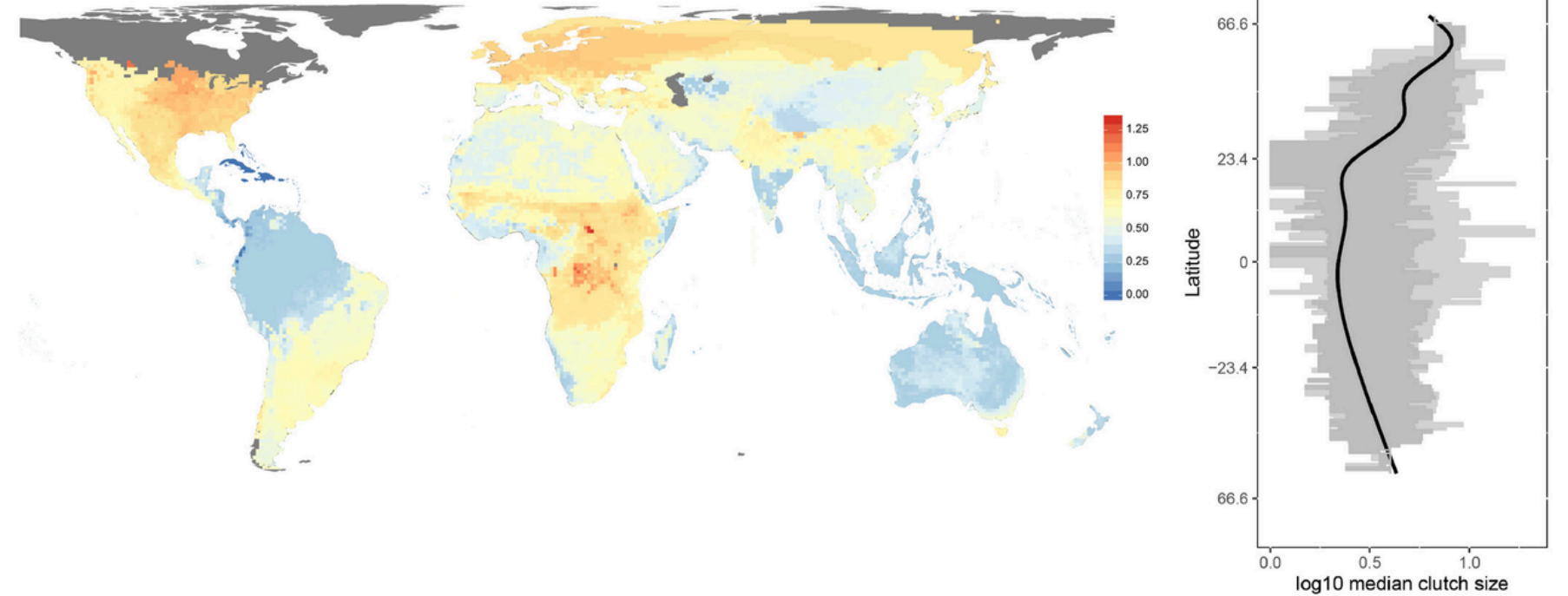
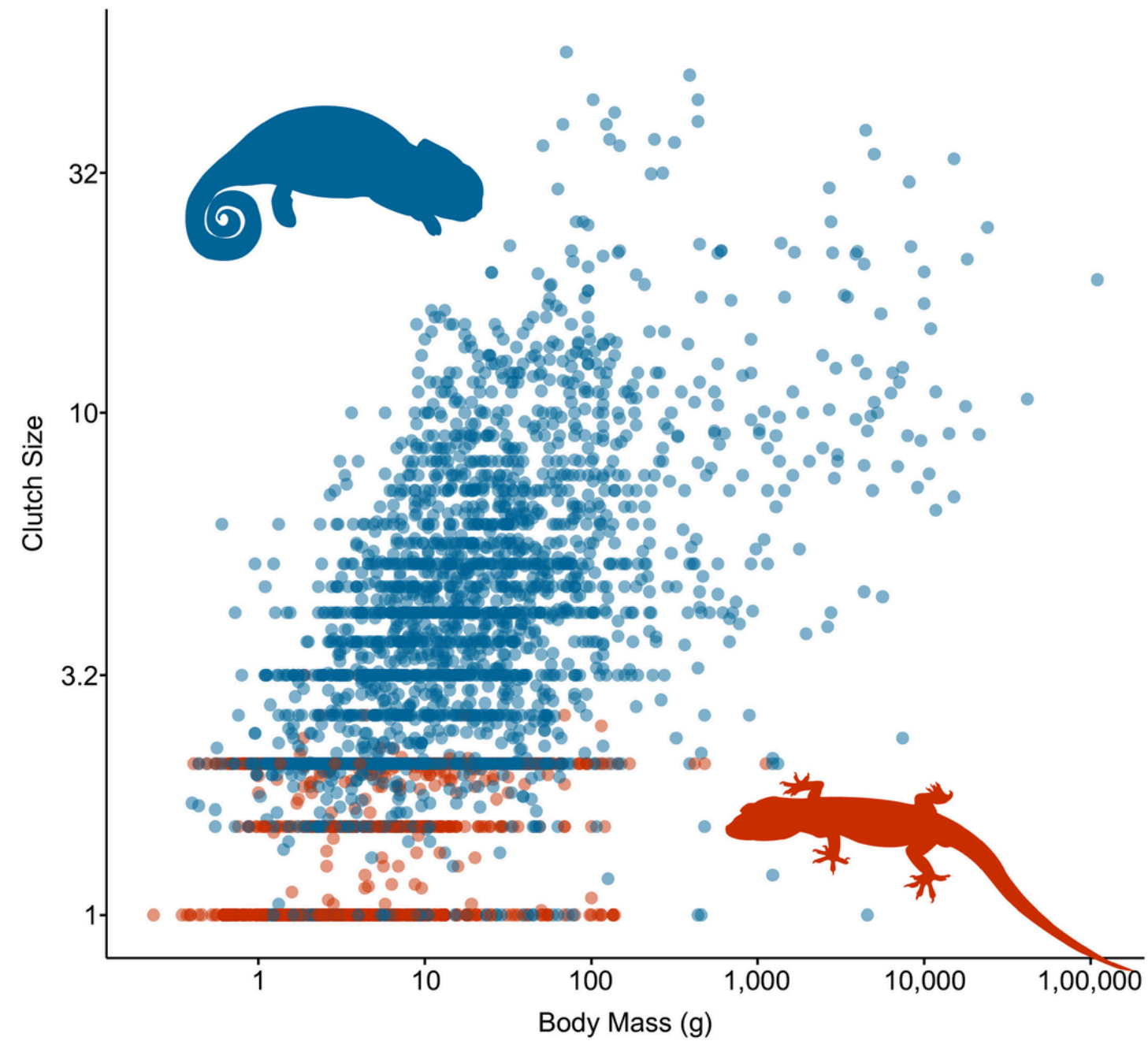
# ECOLOGICAL traits

Diet



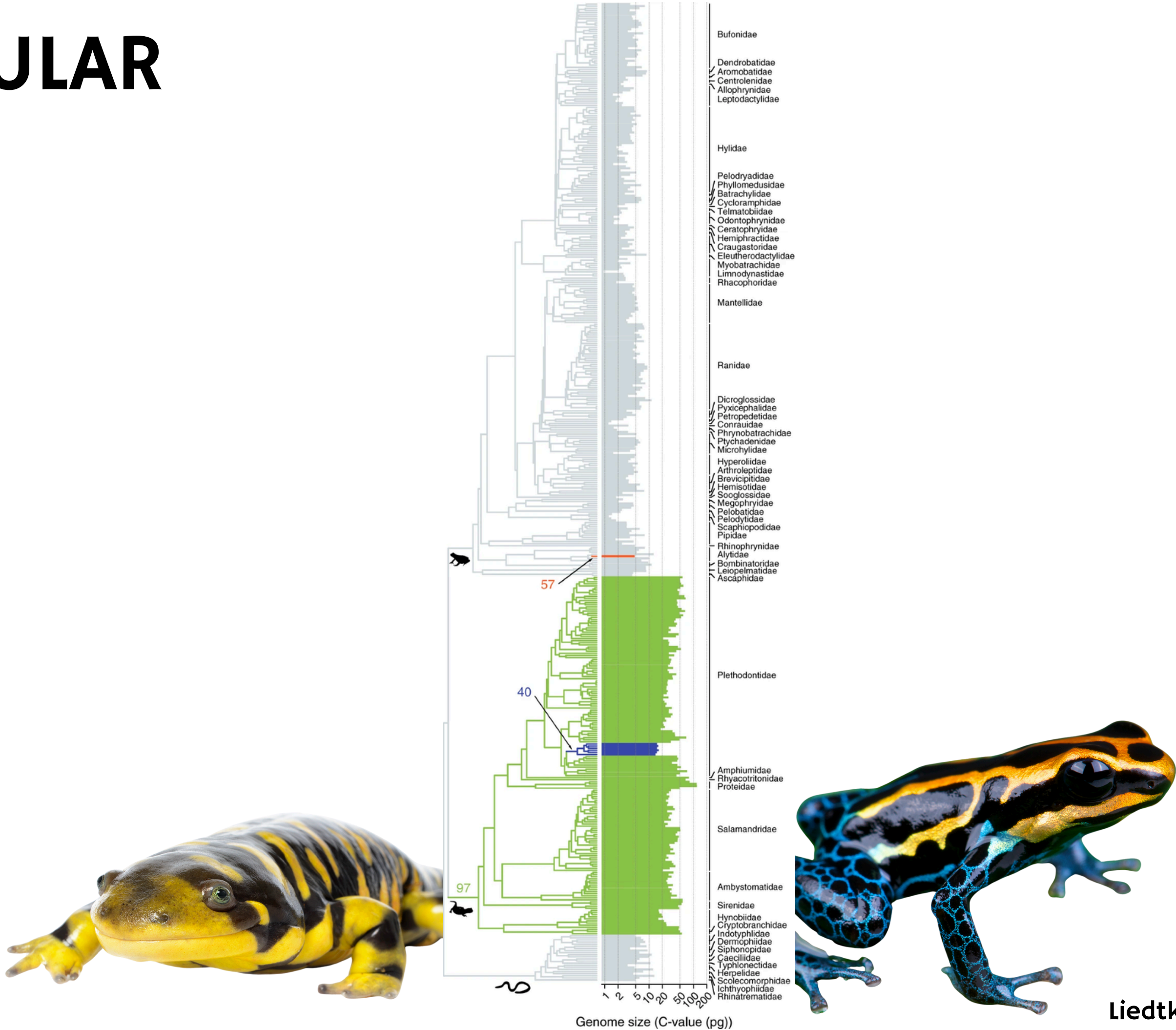
# LIFE-HISTORY traits

Clutch size



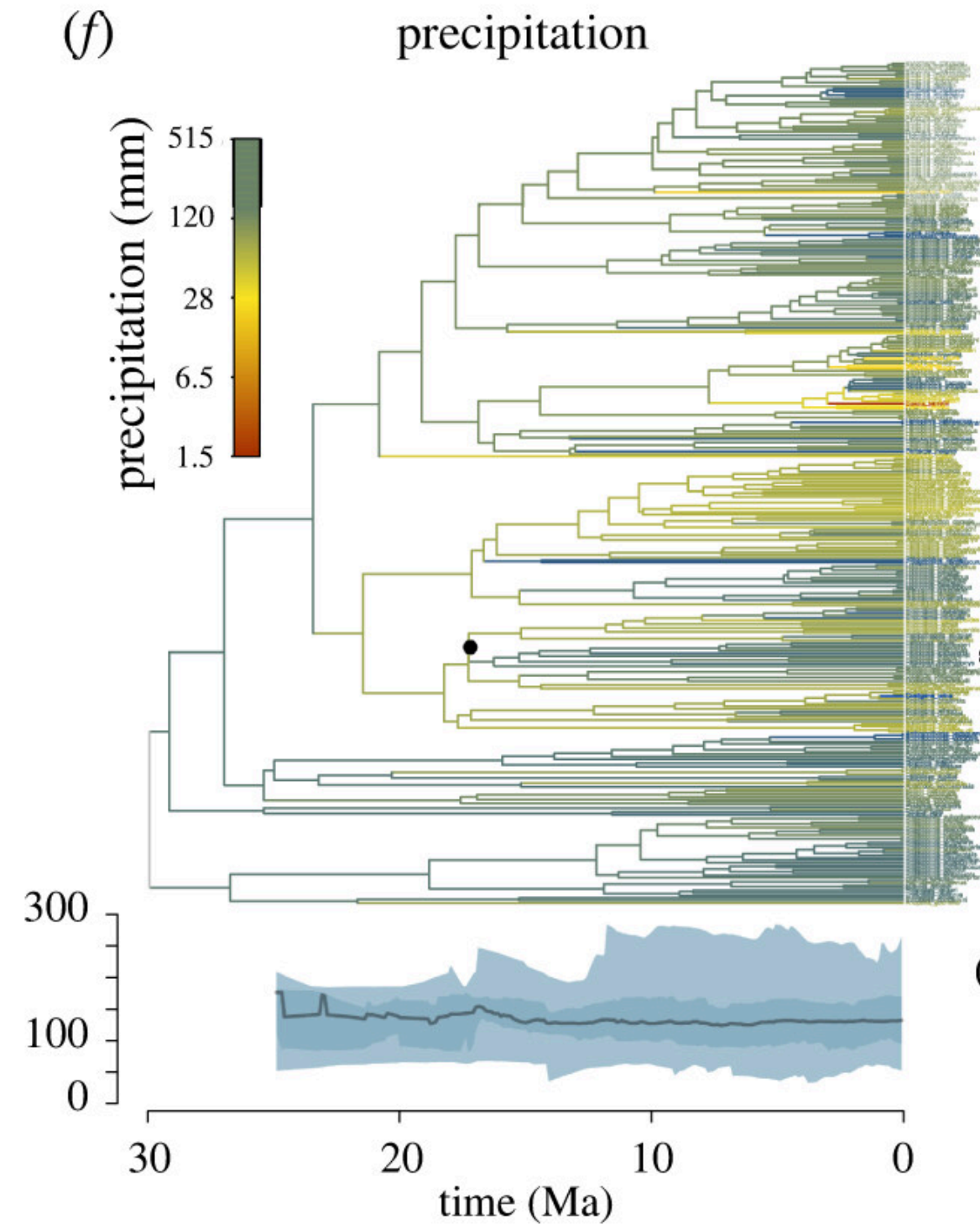
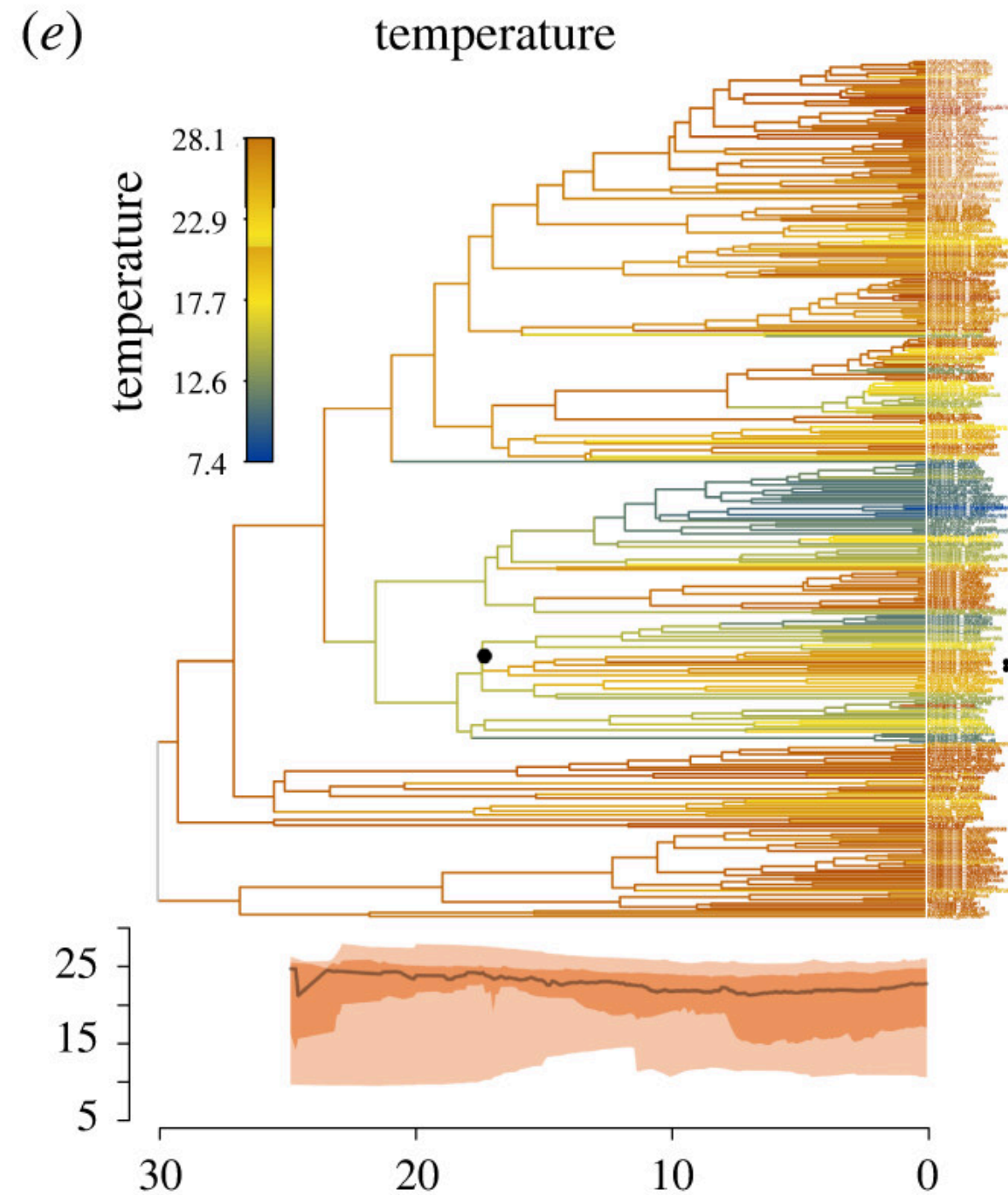
# MOLECULAR traits

Genome size



# CLIMATIC AND GEOGRAPHIC traits

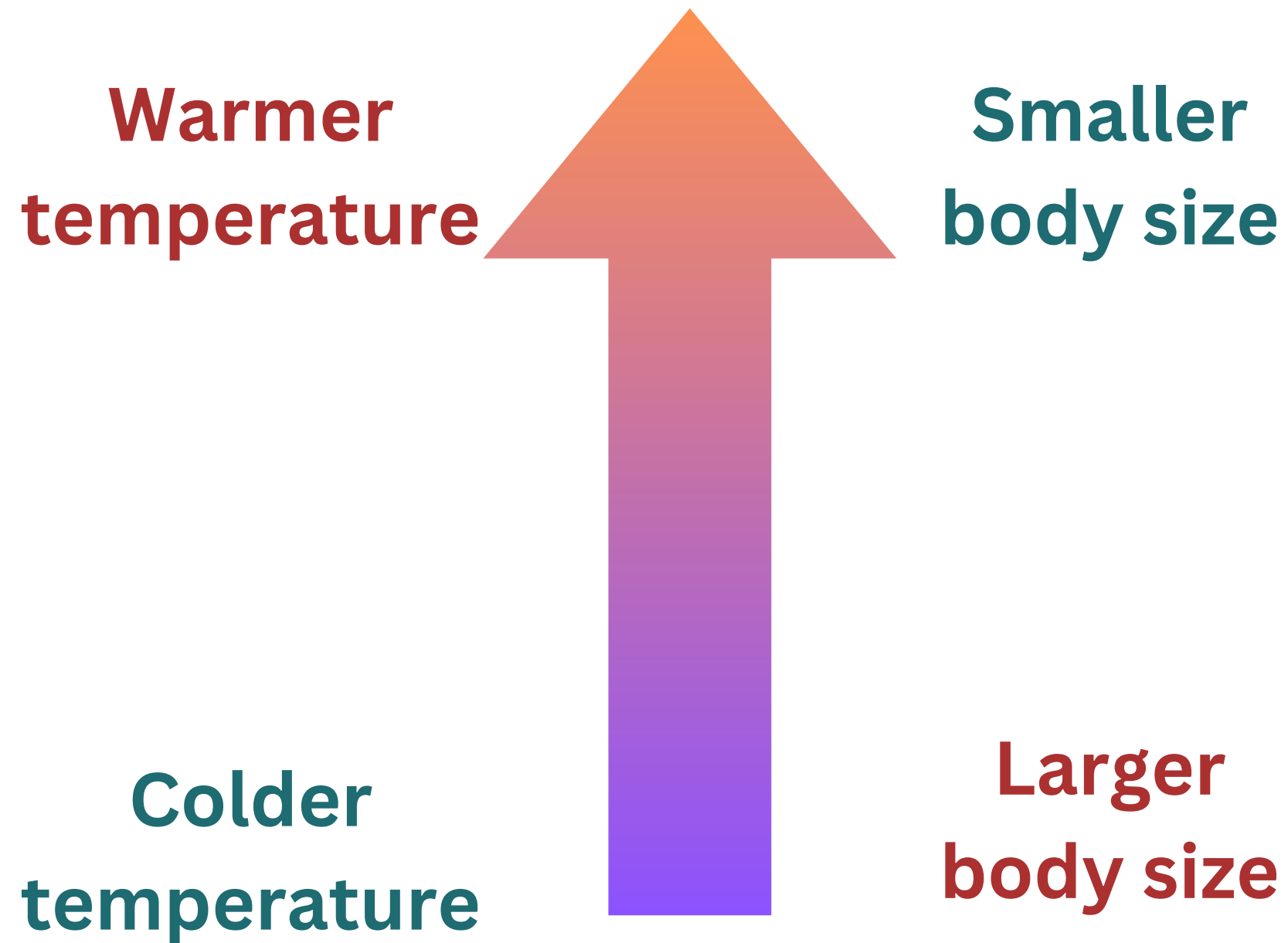
Genome size



# TRAIT DIVERSITY ACROSS SPACE

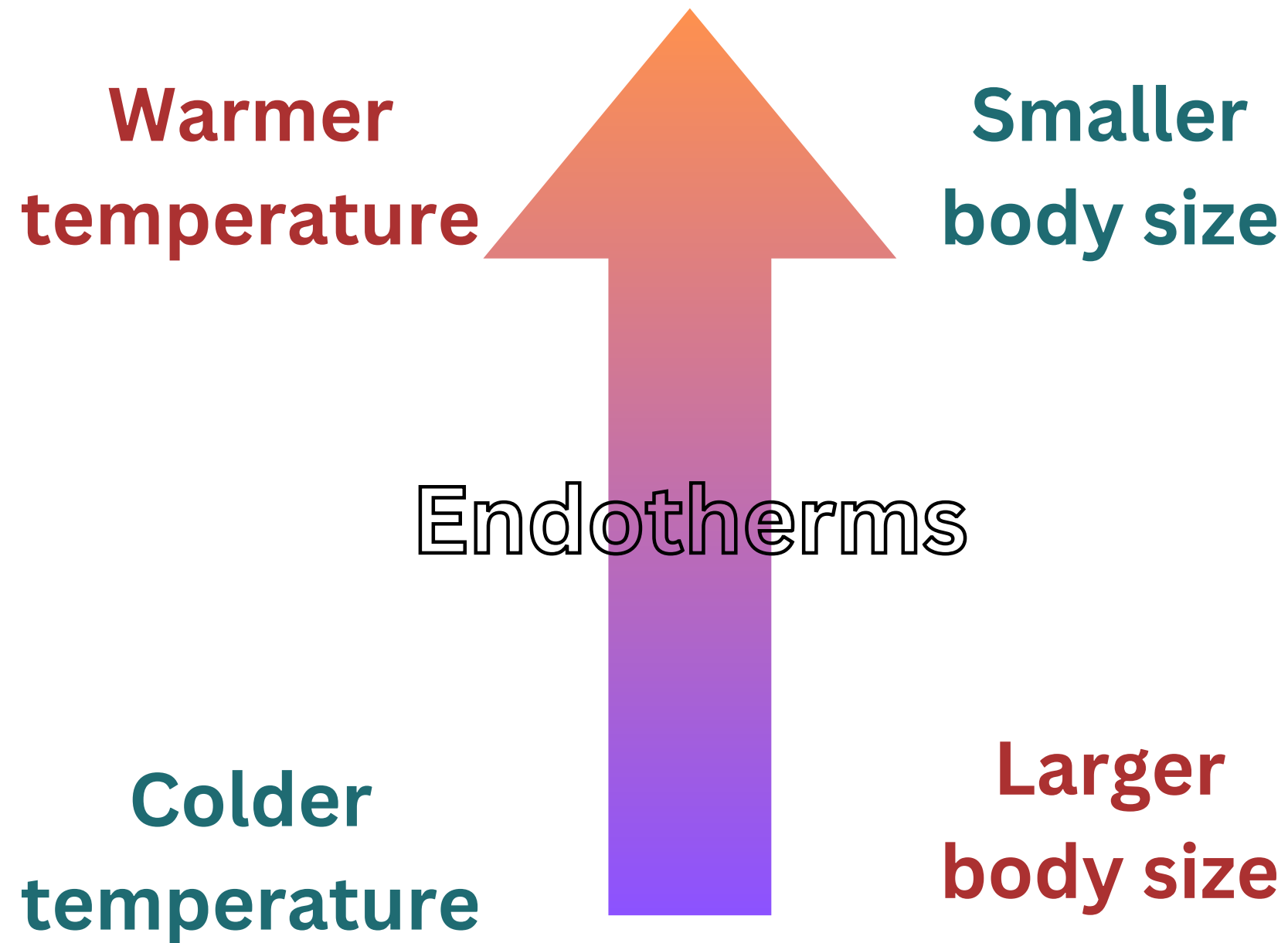
# TRAIT DIVERSITY ACROSS SPACE

## Bergmann's Rule



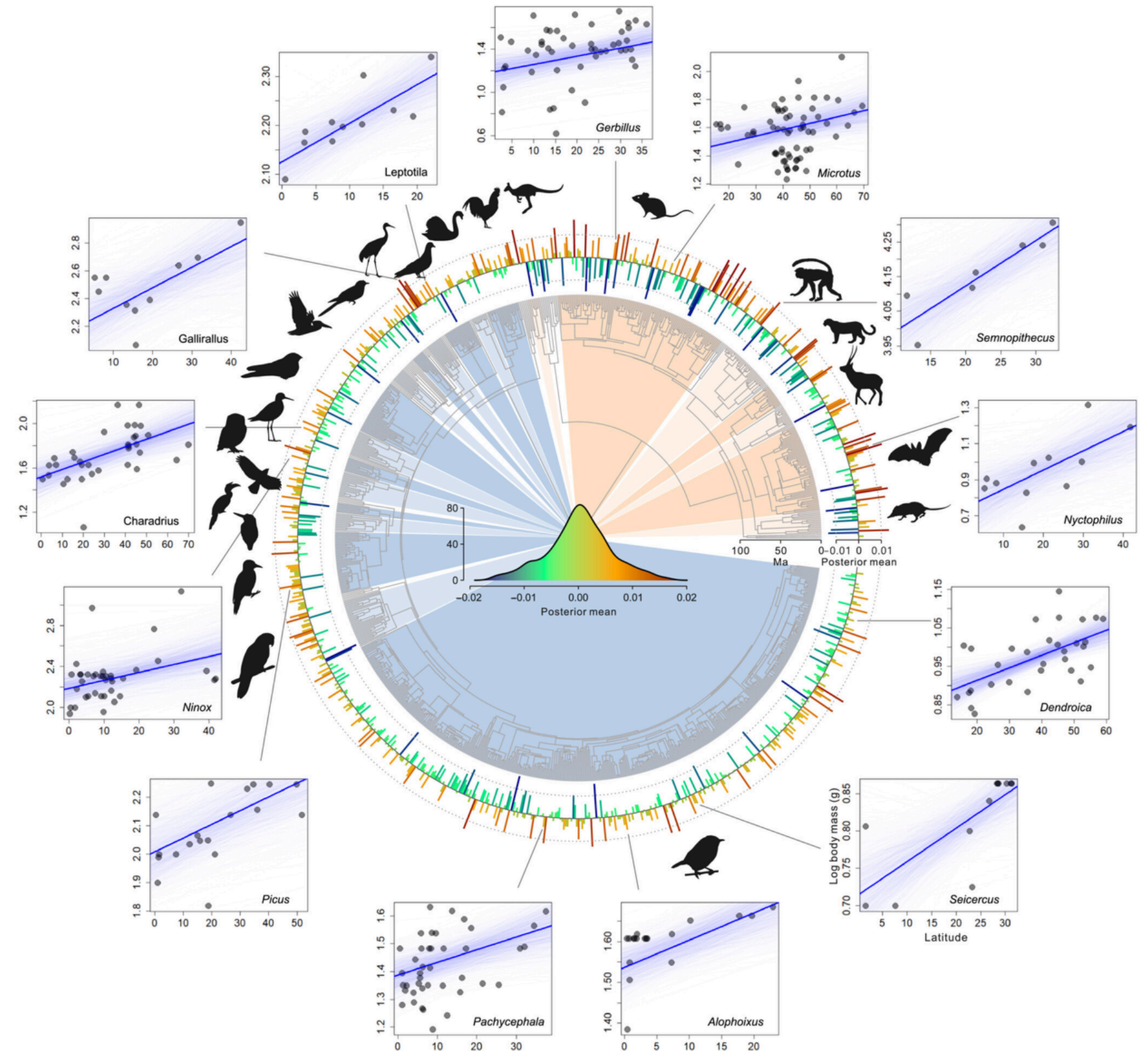
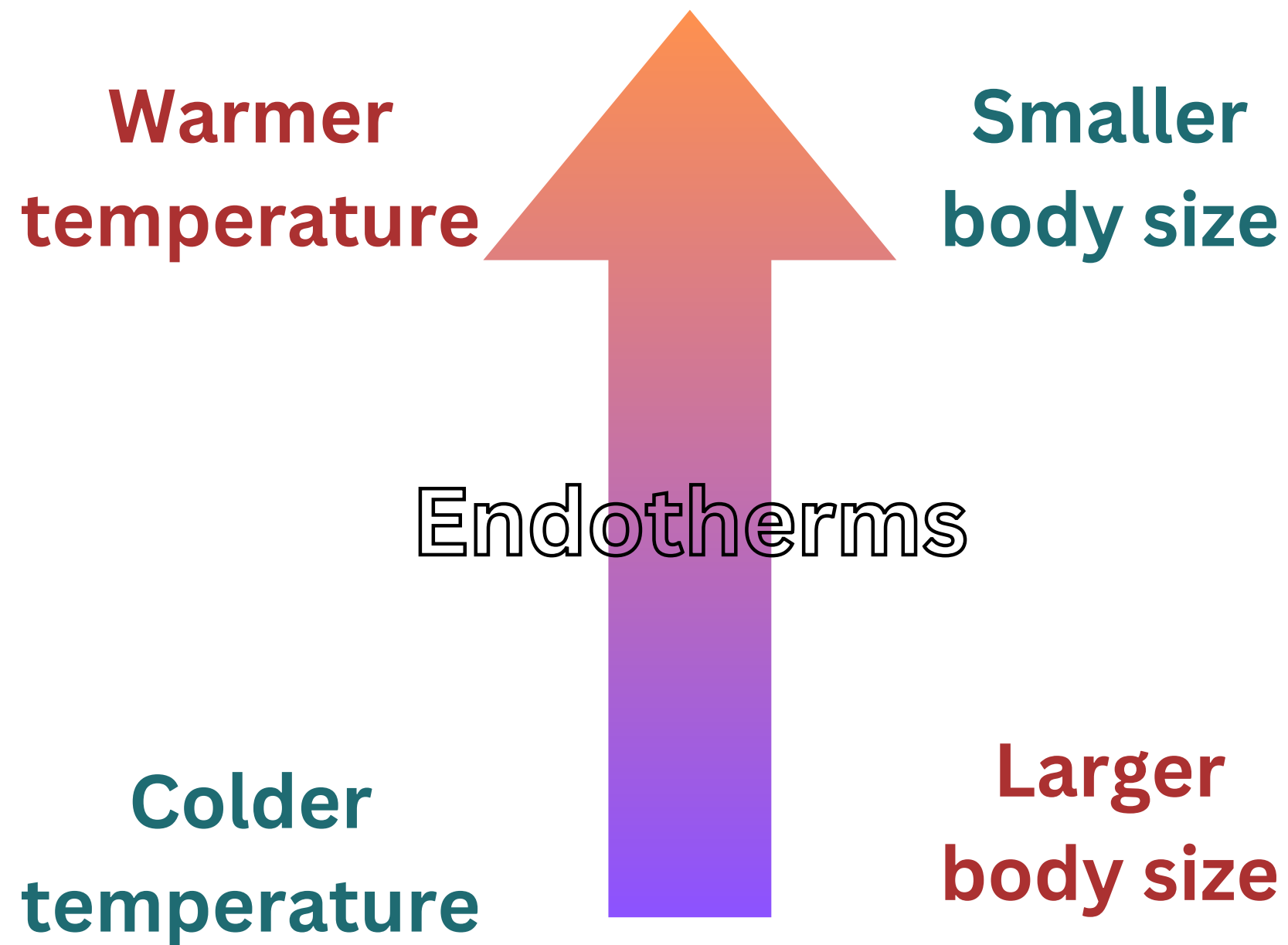
# TRAIT DIVERSITY ACROSS SPACE

## Bergmann's Rule



# TRAIT DIVERSITY ACROSS SPACE

## Bergmann's Rule



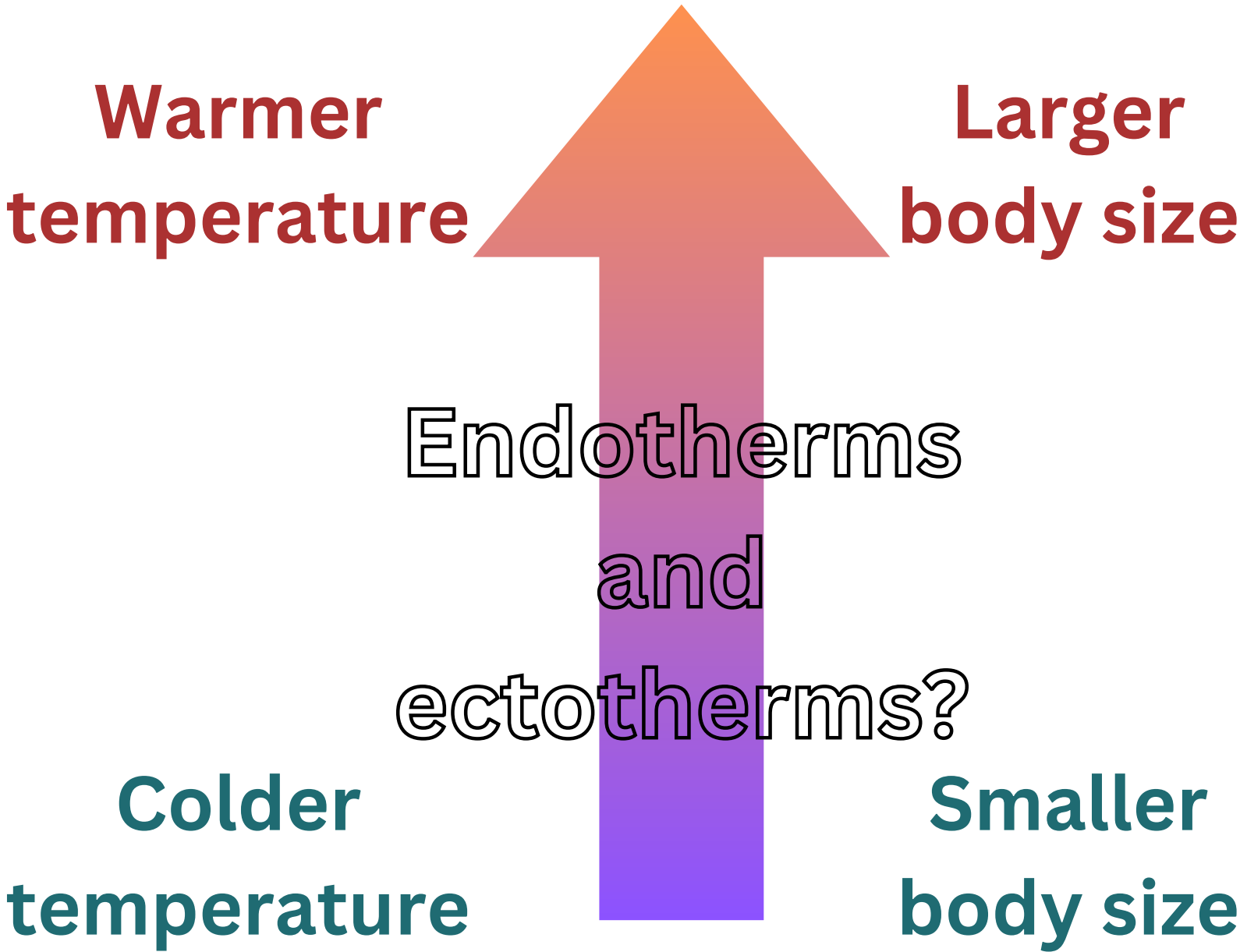
# TRAIT DIVERSITY ACROSS SPACE

## Bergmann's Rule

Wolmack and Bell 2020 JEB

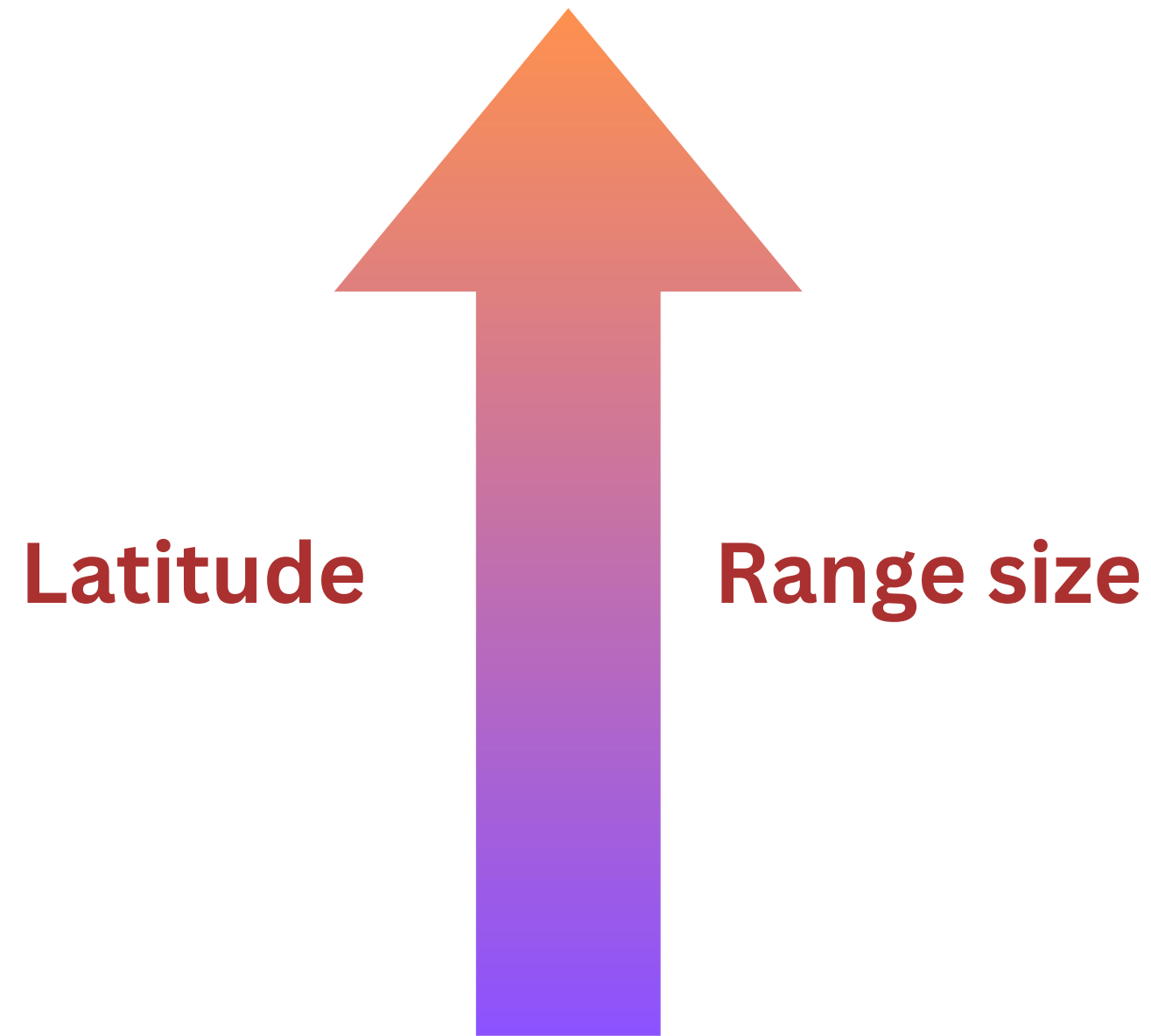
TABLE 1 Studies evaluating Bergmann's rule in extant tetrapod ectotherms

Support for Bergmann's?	Inter- or Intraspecific?	Clade	No of species	Geographic areas	Study
Yes	Inter	Anurans, urodeles, and snakes	657, 189, 1,222	Worldwide	Lindsey (1966)
	Intra	<i>Pseudacris triseriata</i> (boreal chorus frog)	1	Northern Colorado, US	Pettus & Angleton (1967)
	Intra	<i>Rana sylvatica</i> (wood frog)	1	Virginia, US	Berven (1982)
	Intra	Anurans and salamanders	16,18	Not specified	Ashton (2002)
	Intra	Turtles	23	Not specified	Ashton & Feldman (2003)
	Intra	Amphibians and turtles	34, 23	Not specified	de Queiroz & Ashton (2004)
	Intra	<i>Limnodynastes peronii</i> and <i>L. tasmaniensis</i>	2	South Australia	Schäuble (2004)
	Inter	<i>Liolaemus</i> lizards	34	South America	Cruz, Fitzgerald, Espinoza, & Schulte li (2005)
	Intra	<i>Schistometopum thomense</i>	1	São Tomé Island	Measey & Van Dongen (2006)
	Inter/ assemblage-based	anurans	112	Europe and North America	Olalla-Tárraga and Rodríguez (2007)
	Inter/ assemblage-based	anurans	131	Brazilian Cerrado	Olalla-Tárraga et al. (2009)
	Inter/ assemblage-based	<i>Plethodon</i> salamanders	44	eastern North America	Olalla-Tárraga et al. (2010)
	Intra	<i>Bufo andrewsi</i> (Asiatic toad)	1	western China	Liao & Lu (2012)
	Intra	<i>Rhinoderma darwinii</i> (Darwin's frog)	1	Chile	Valenzuela-Sánchez et al. (2015)
	Inter/ assemblage-based	Anurans	2,761	The Americas	Amado et al. (2019)
No	Inter	Lizards and turtles	935, 154	worldwide	Lindsey (1966)
	Intra	Squamates	83	Not specified	Ashton & Feldman (2003)
	Intra	Squamates	83	Not specified	de Queiroz & Ashton (2004)
	Intra	<i>Rana temporaria</i> (common frog)	1	Scandinavia	Laugen, Laurila, Jönsson, Söderman, & Merilä (2005)
	Inter/ assemblage-based	Urodeles	153	Europe and North America	Olalla-Tárraga and Rodríguez (2007)
	Inter	<i>Liolaemus</i> lizards	26	South America	Pincheira-Donoso et al. (2008)
	Intra and inter	Amphibians	59	United States	Adams & Church (2008)



# TRAIT DIVERSITY ACROSS SPACE

## Rapoport's Rule



# TRAIT DIVERSITY ACROSS SPACE

## Island's rule (Foster's rule)

N A T U R E

April 18, 1964 VOL. 202

### EVOLUTION OF MAMMALS ON ISLANDS

By DR. J. BRISTOL FOSTER

Department of Zoology, Royal College (University of East Africa), Nairobi, Kenya

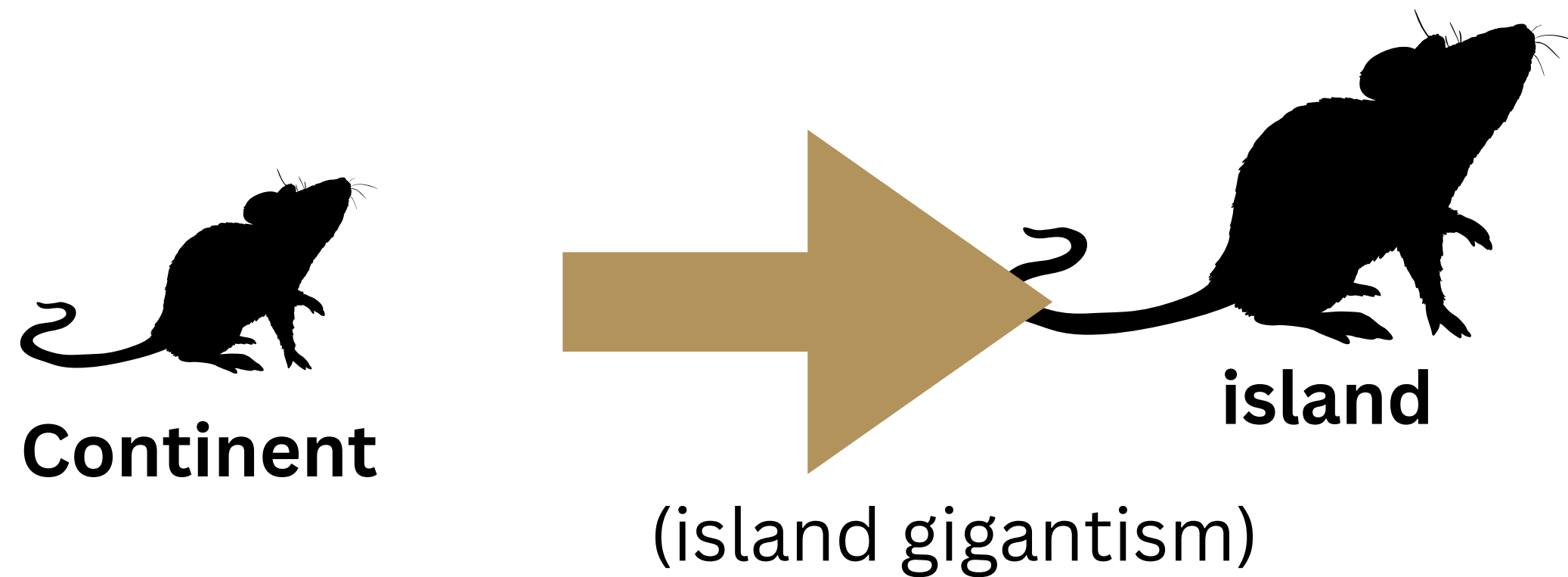
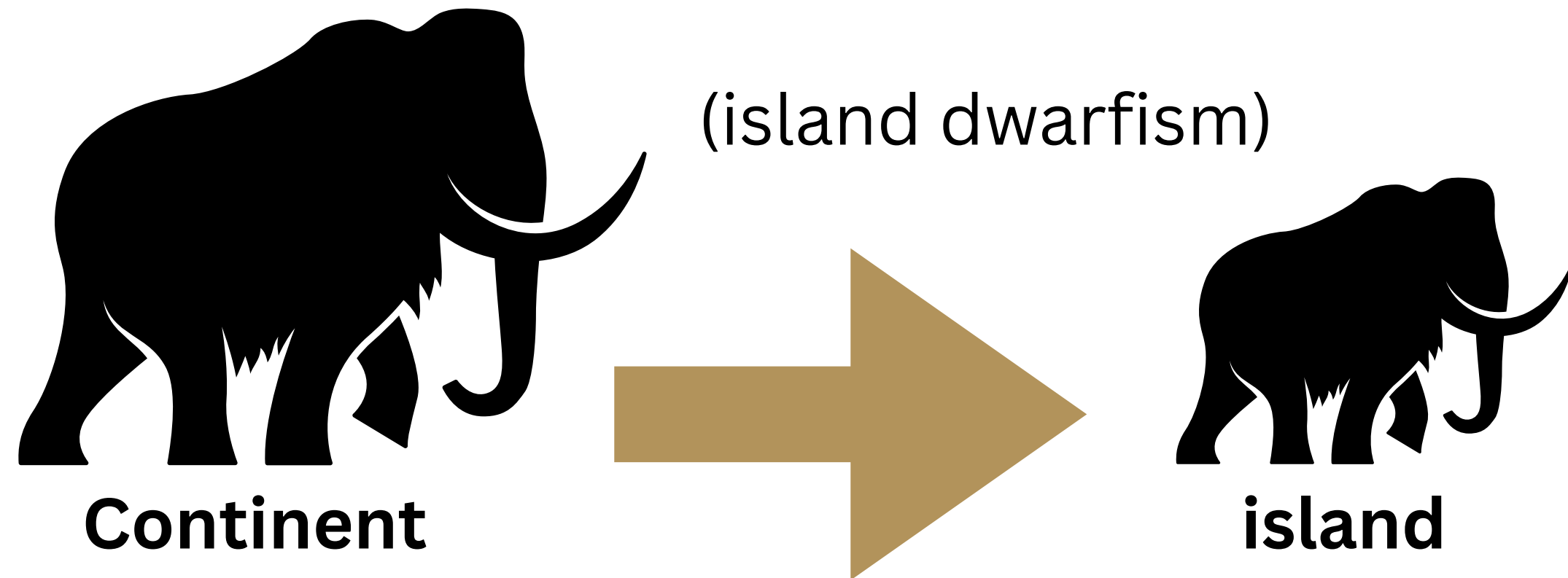
### A NEW EVOLUTIONARY LAW

Leigh Van Valen

Department of Biology  
The University of Chicago  
Chicago, Illinois 60637

# TRAIT DIVERSITY ACROSS SPACE

## Island's rule (Foster's rule)



# TRAIT DIVERSITY ACROSS SPACE

## Island's rule (Foster's rule)

*Journal of Biogeography* (J. Biogeogr.) (2005) **32**, 1683–1699



### Body size evolution in insular vertebrates: generality of the island rule

Mark V. Lomolino\*

PROCEEDINGS  
— OF —  
THE ROYAL  
SOCIETY **B**

*Proc. R. Soc. B* (2008) **275**, 141–148

doi:10.1098/rspb.2007.1056

Published online 7 November 2007

## The island rule: made to be broken?

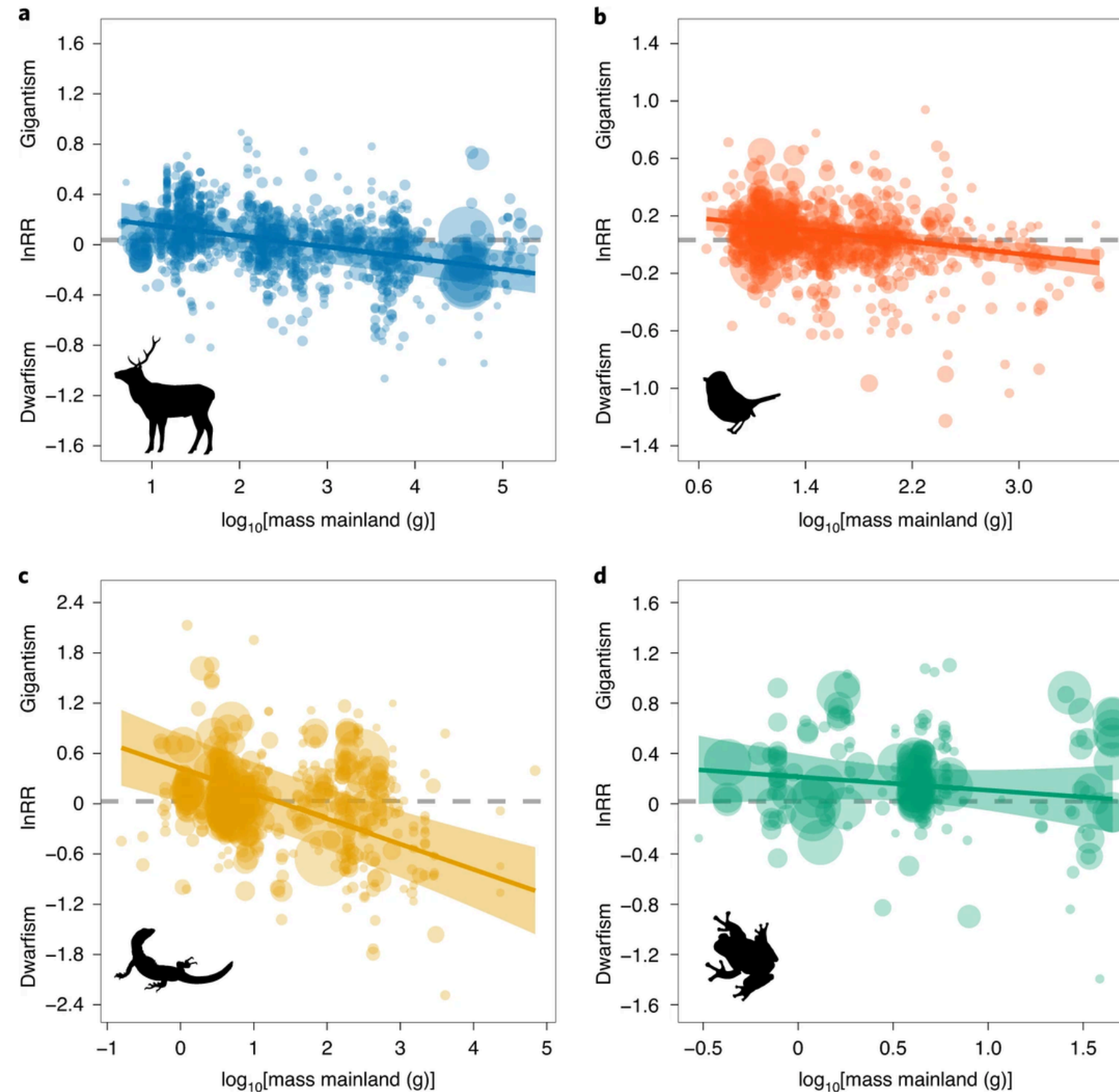
Shai Meiri<sup>1,\*</sup>, Natalie Cooper<sup>2,3</sup> and Andy Purvis<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>NERC Centre for Population Biology, and <sup>2</sup>Division of Biology, Imperial College London, Silwood Park Campus, Ascot, Berkshire SL5 7PY, UK

<sup>3</sup>Institute of Zoology, Zoological Society of London Regents Park, London NW1 4RY, UK

# TRAIT DIVERSITY ACROSS SPACE

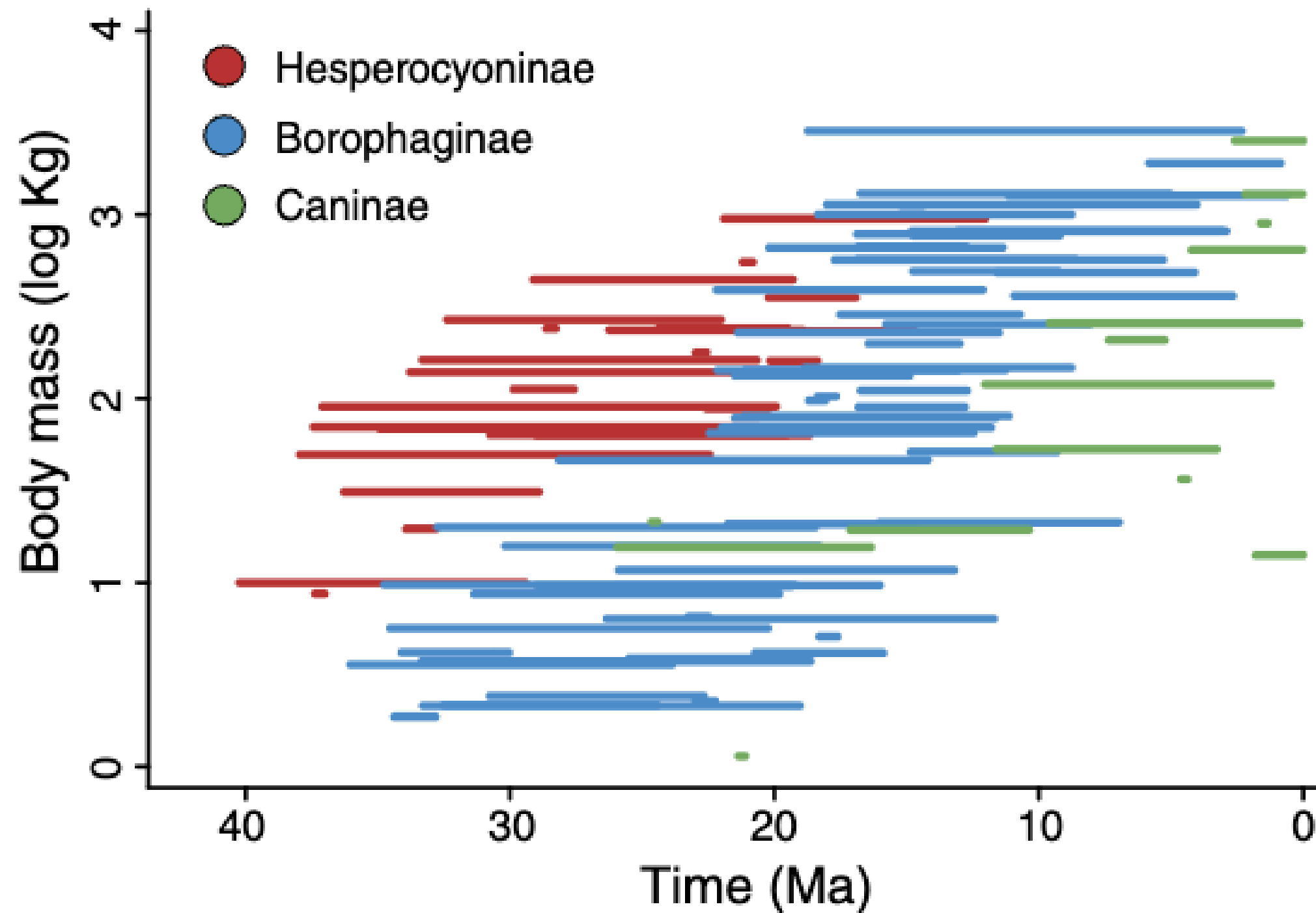
## Island's rule (Foster's rule)



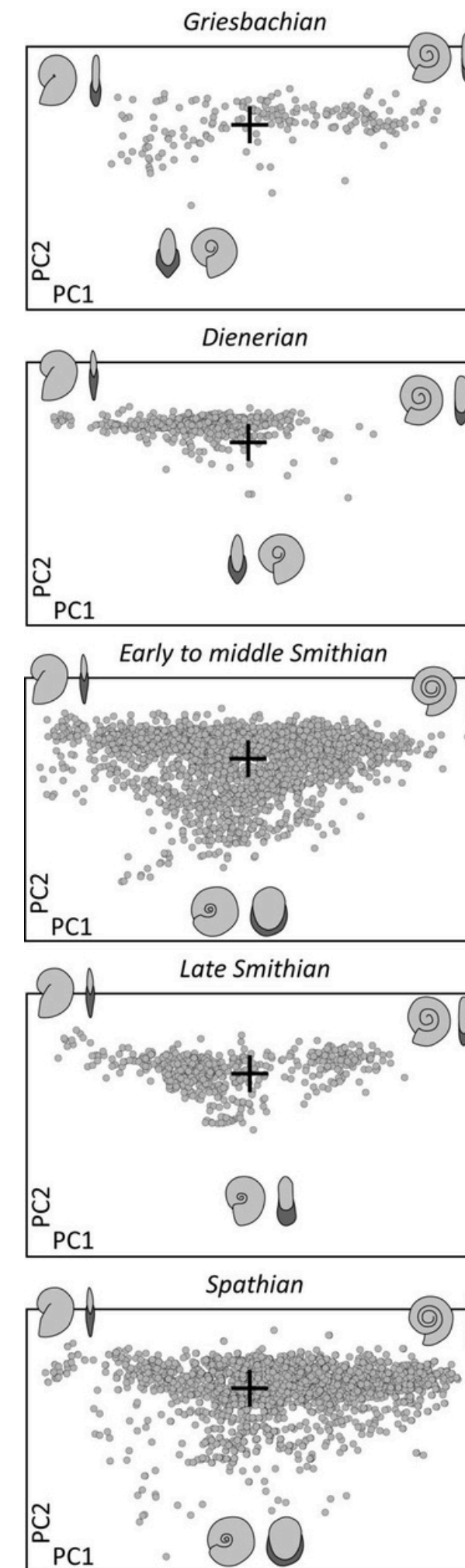
# TRAIT DIVERSITY ACROSS TIME

# TRAIT DIVERSITY ACROSS TIME

## A Body mass evolution

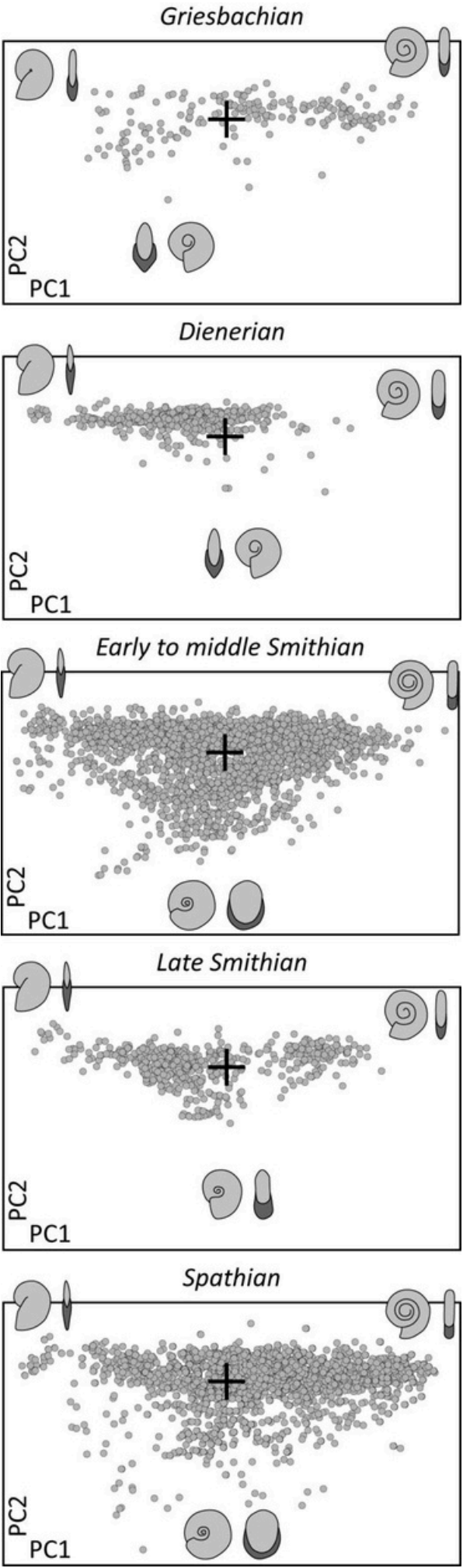
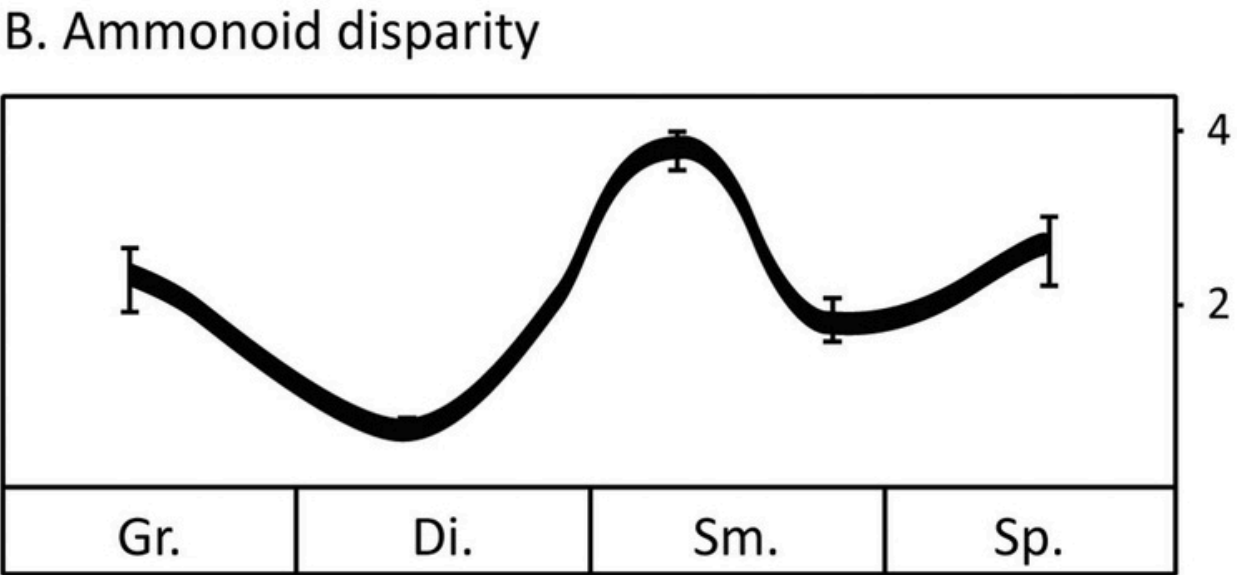
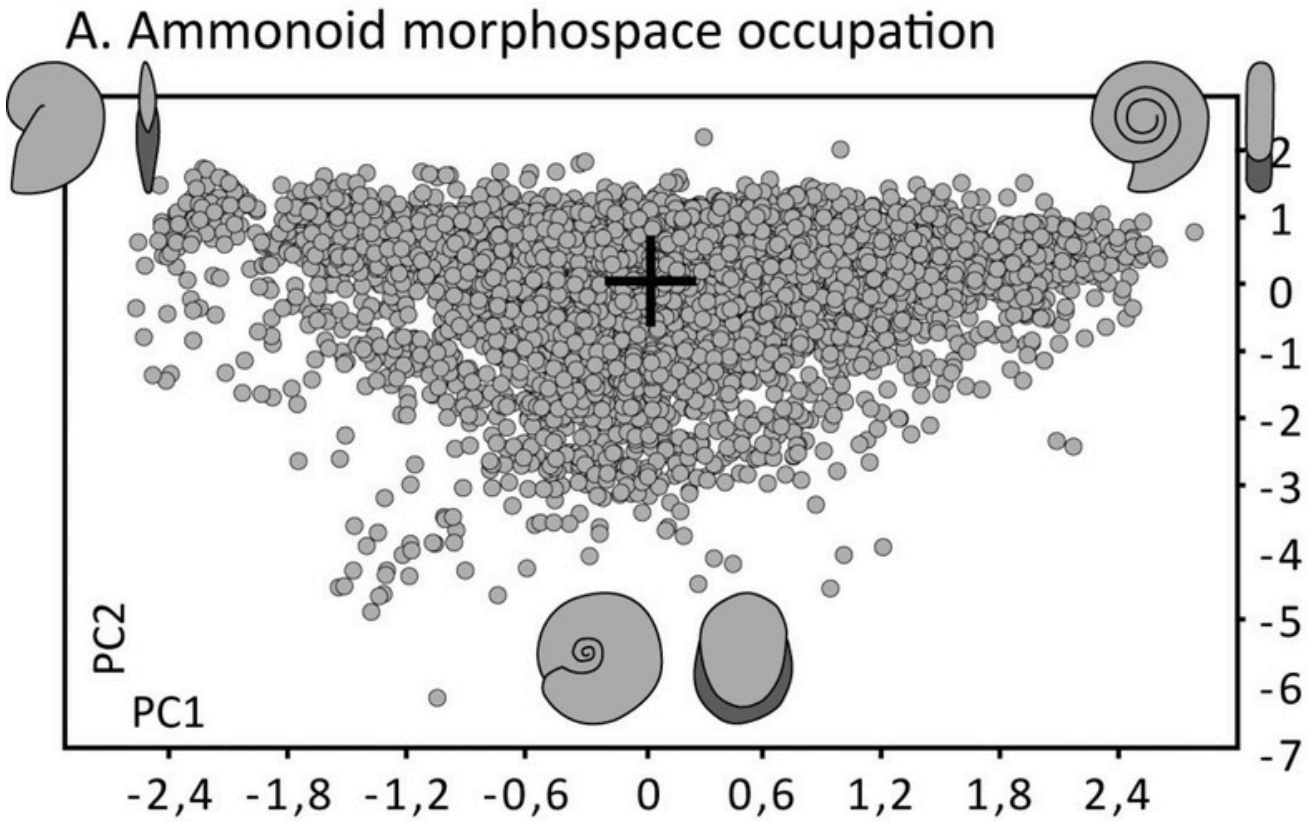


# TRAIT DIVERSITY ACROSS TIME



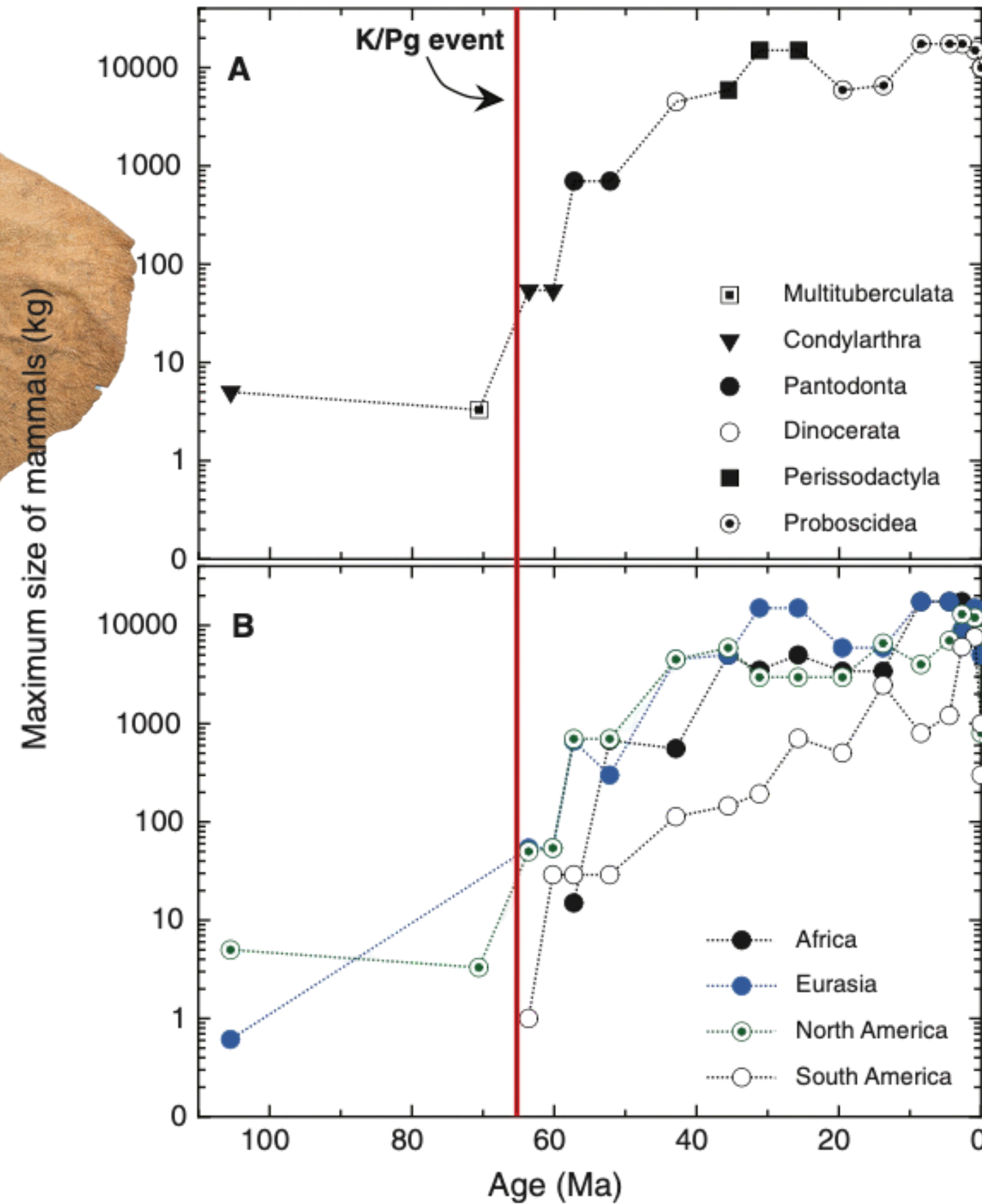
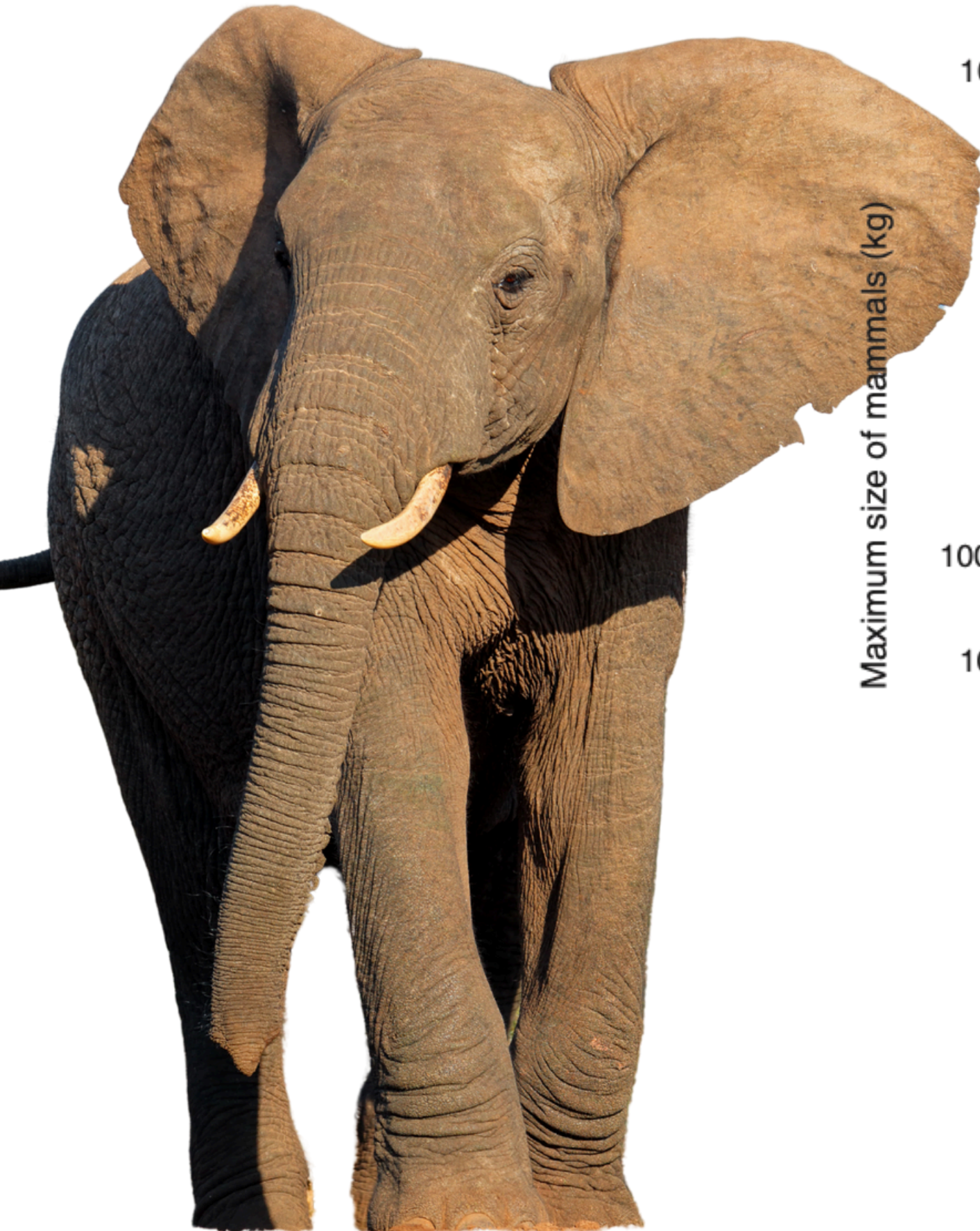
Extinction event

# TRAIT DIVERSITY ACROSS TIME



Extinction event

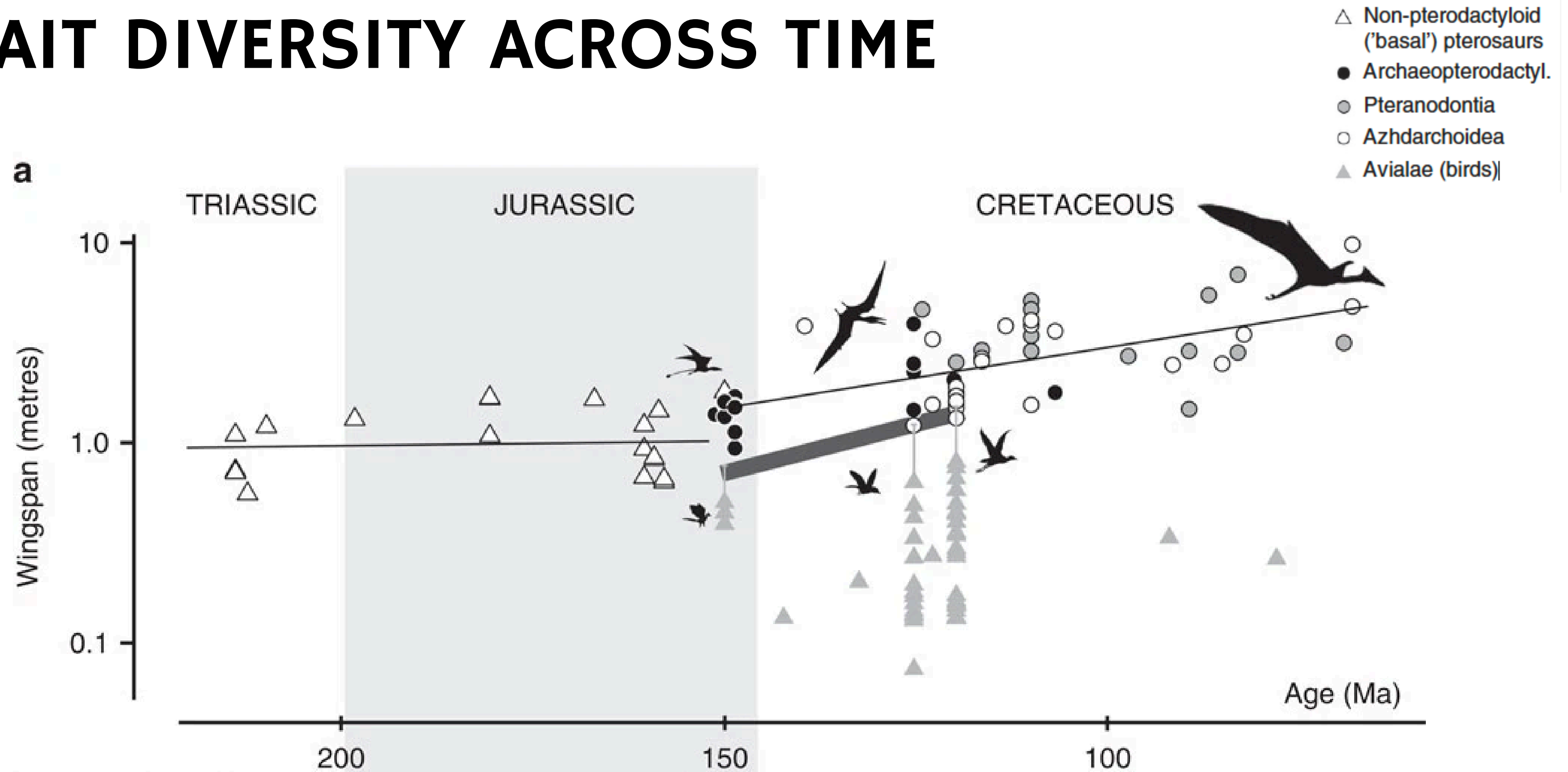
# TRAIT DIVERSITY ACROSS TIME



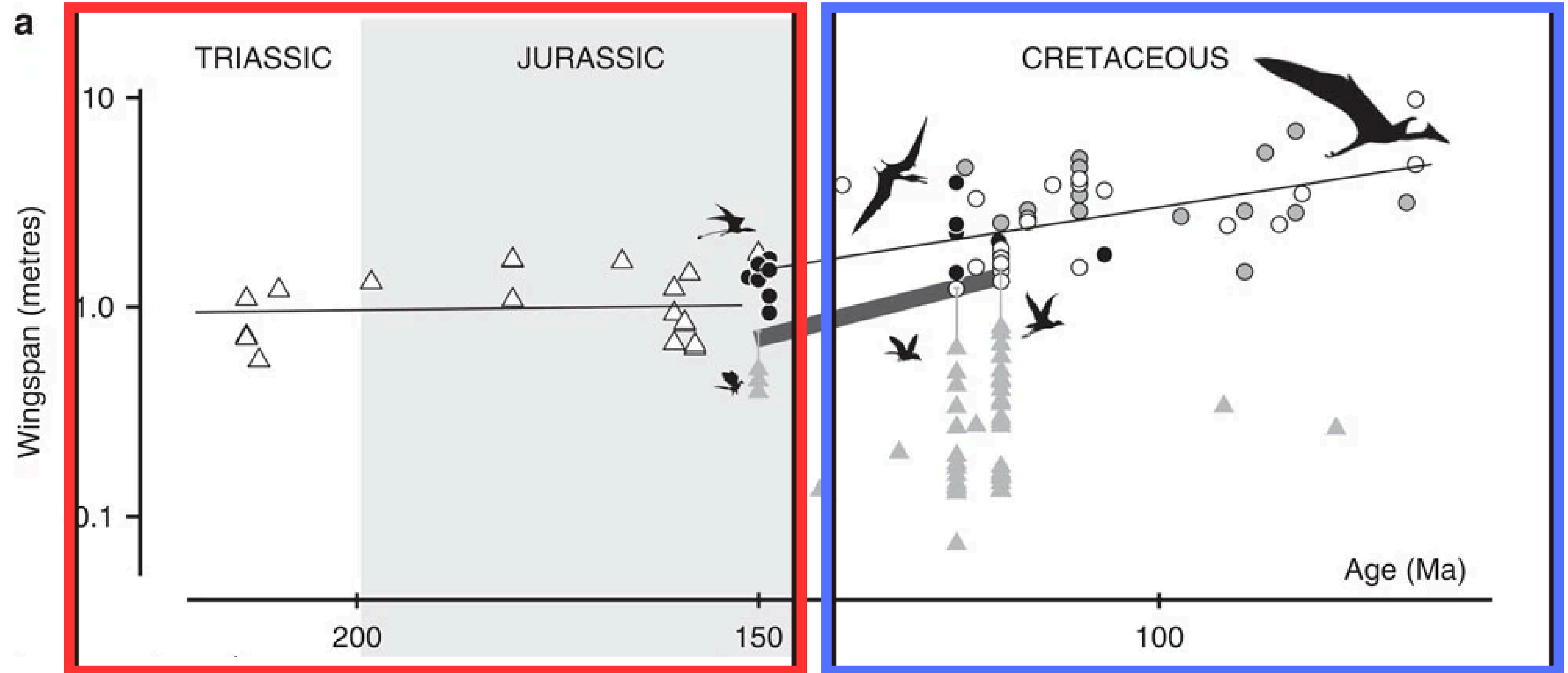
Cope's rule



# TRAIT DIVERSITY ACROSS TIME



# TRAIT DIVERSITY ACROSS TIME

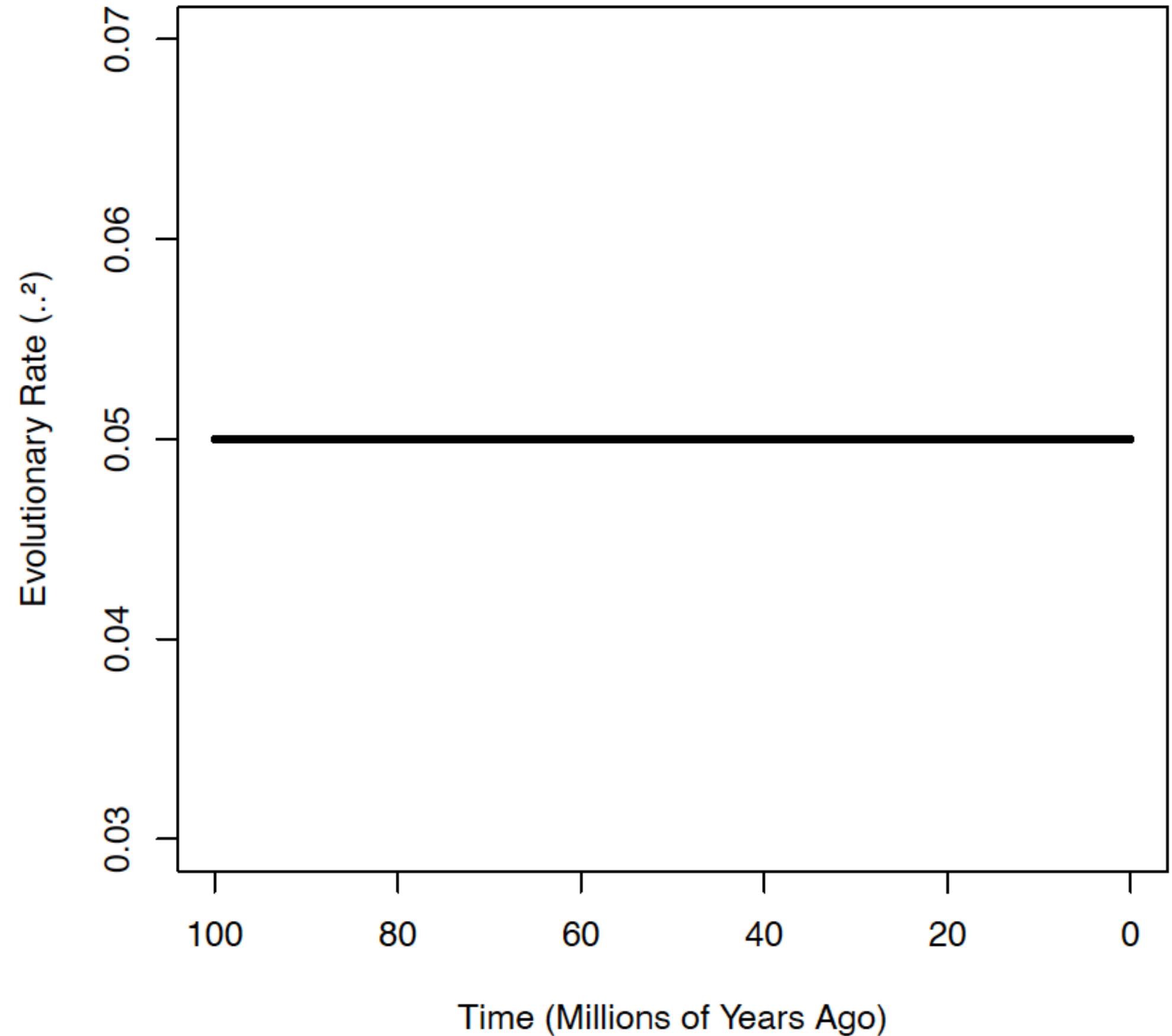


The trajectories of morphological evolution in a group  
can change over time.

# TRAIT DIVERSITY ACROSS TIME

Brownian motion:

$$dX(t) = \sigma^2 * t$$

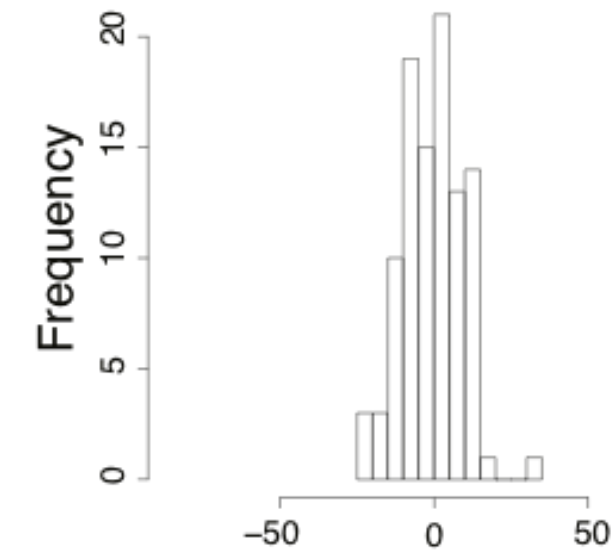


# TRAIT DIVERSITY ACROSS TIME

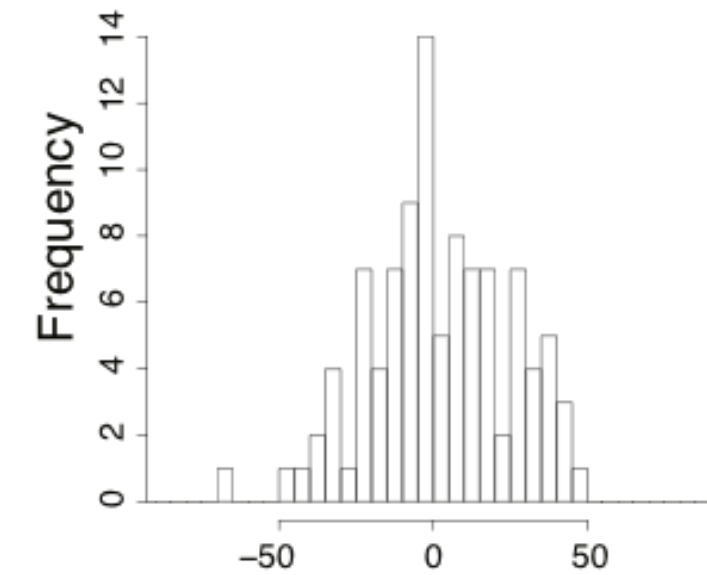
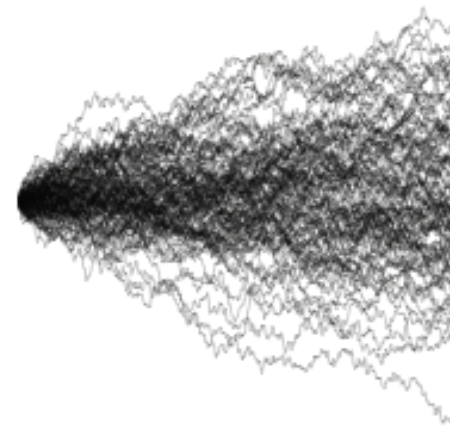
Brownian motion:

$$dX(t) = \sigma^2 * t$$

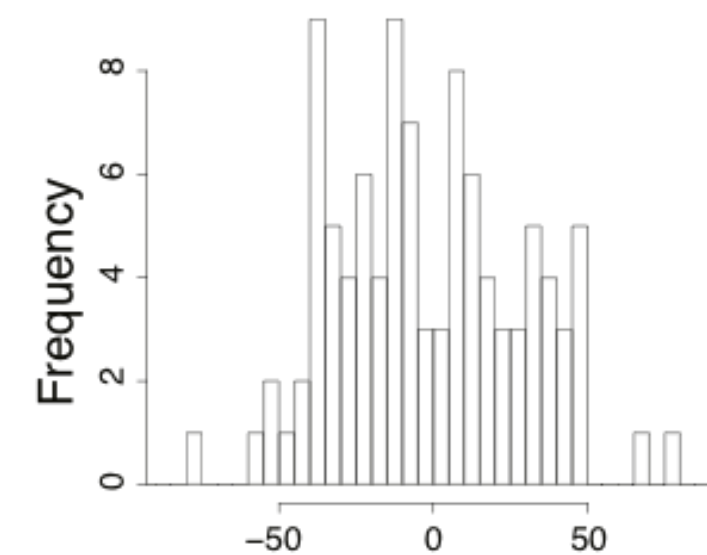
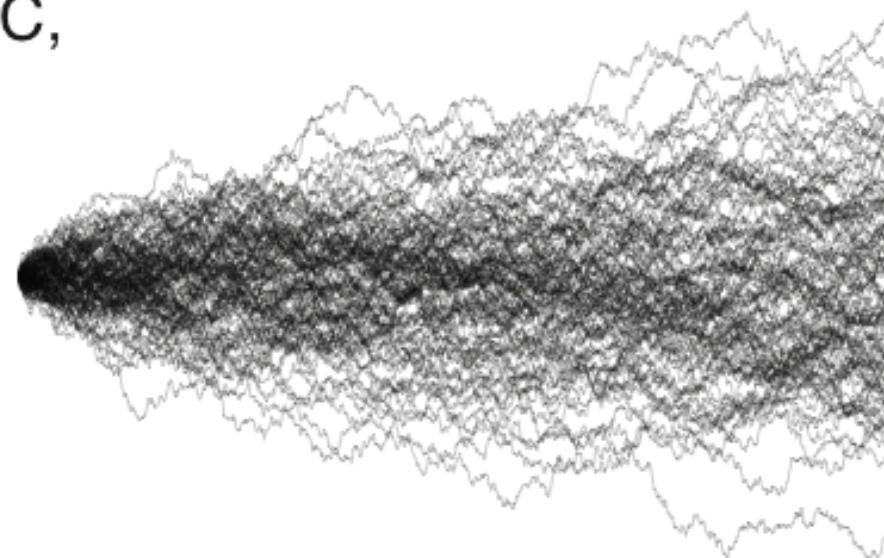
A,



B,



C,



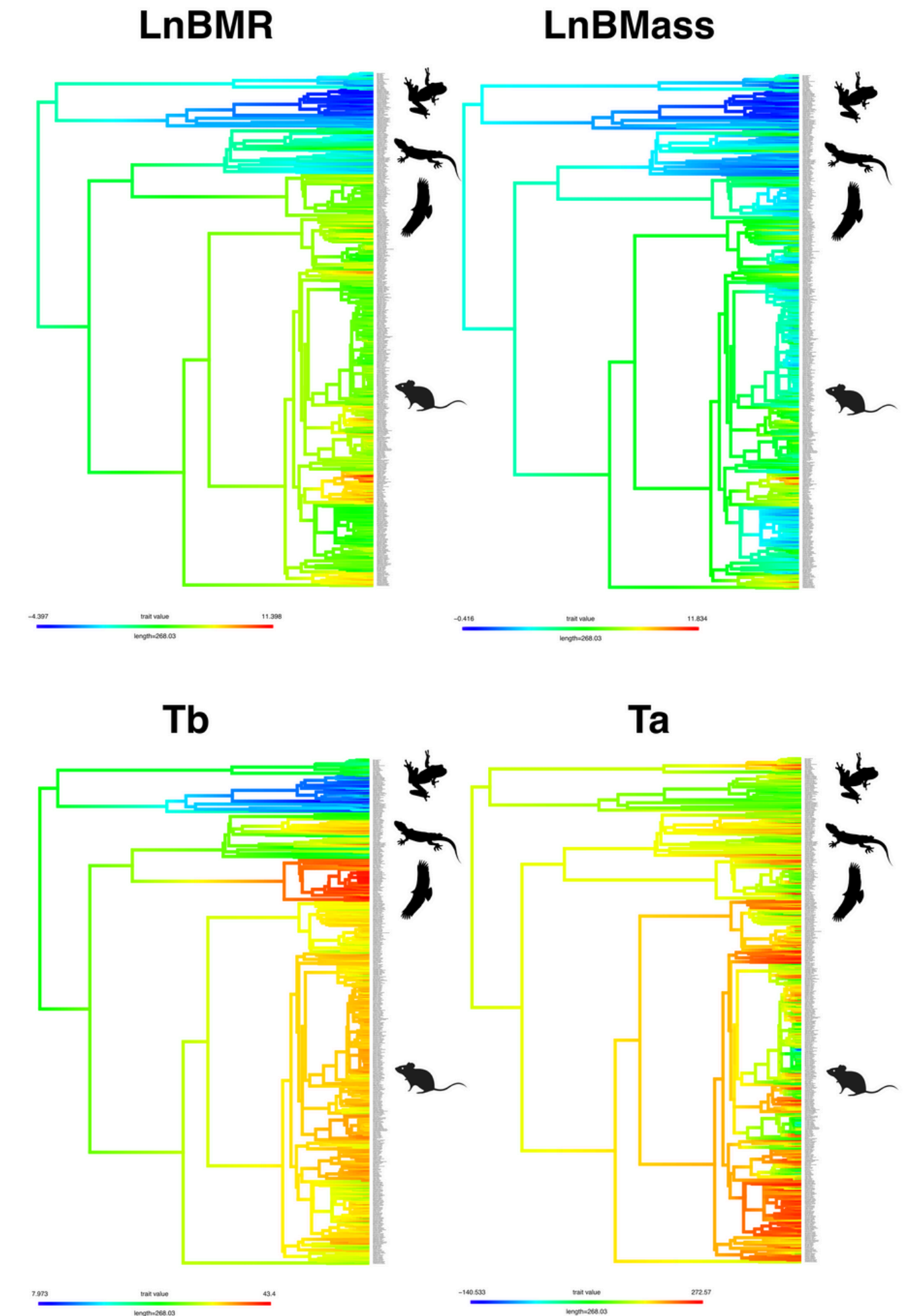
# TRAIT DIVERSITY ACROSS TIME

## Brownian motion:

### Ancestral character reconstruction

Given a set of trait values at the tips, what might the traits of their ancestors have looked like?

- Uncertainty increases deeper in the tree
- Without fossil data, ancestral state estimates are likely to be uncertain



Reconstructions made using "fastAnc()" in phytools R package

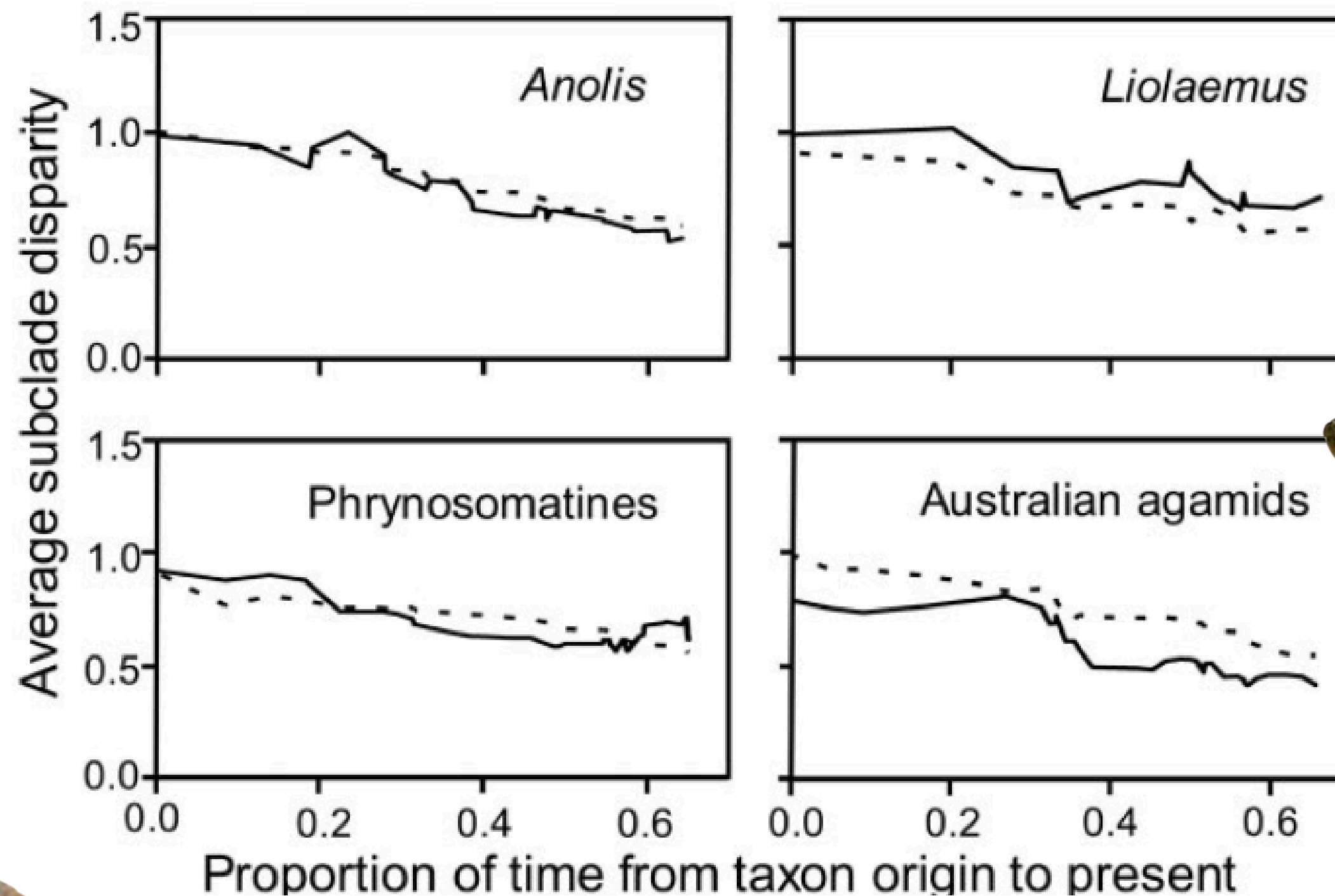
# TRAIT DIVERSITY ACROSS TIME

## Brownian motion:

### Diversity through time plots (DTT)

#### Tempo and Mode of Evolutionary Radiation in Iguanian Lizards

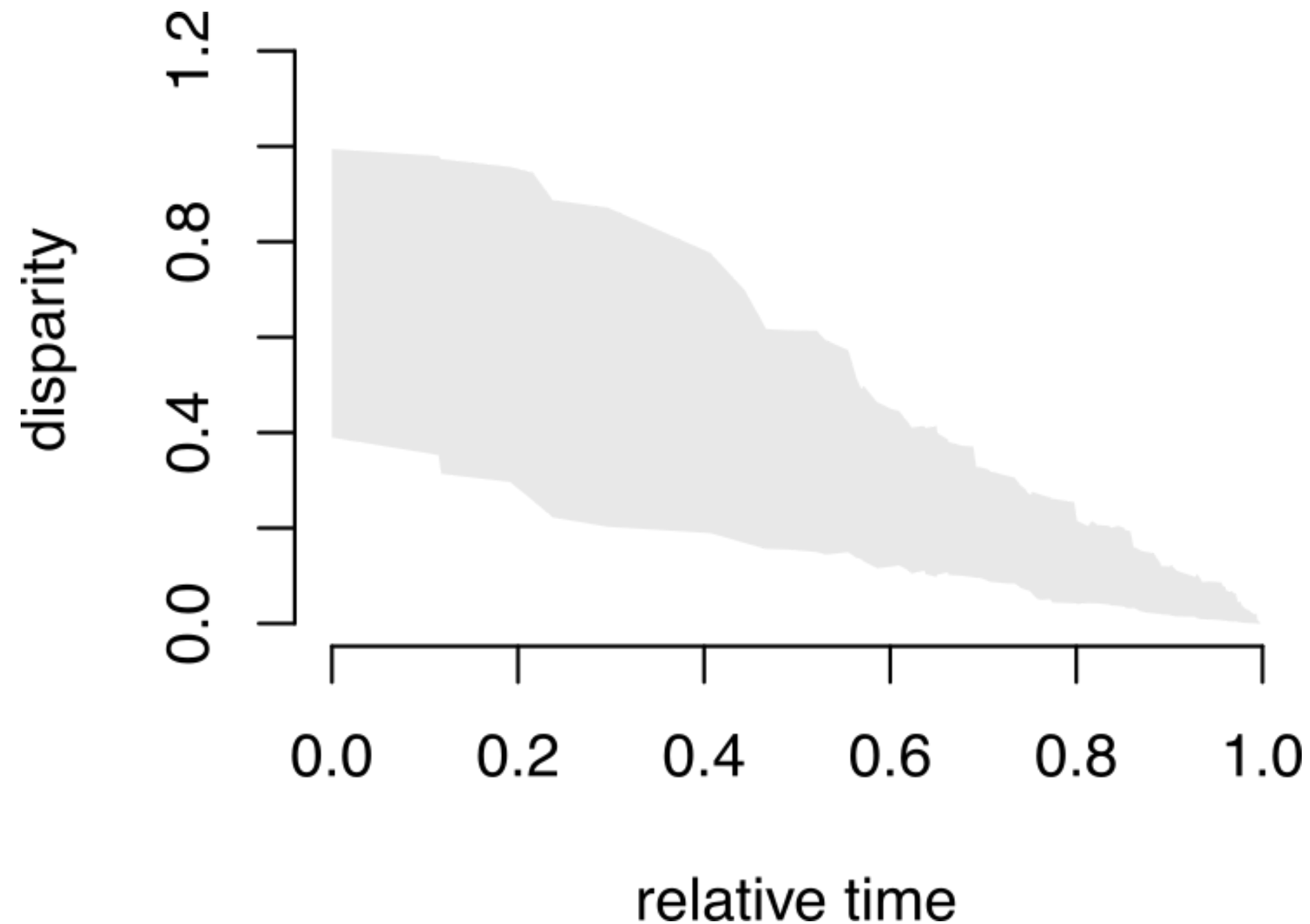
Luke J. Harmon,<sup>\*</sup> James A. Schulte II,<sup>†</sup> Allan Larson,  
Jonathan B. Losos



# TRAIT DIVERSITY ACROSS TIME

**Brownian motion:**

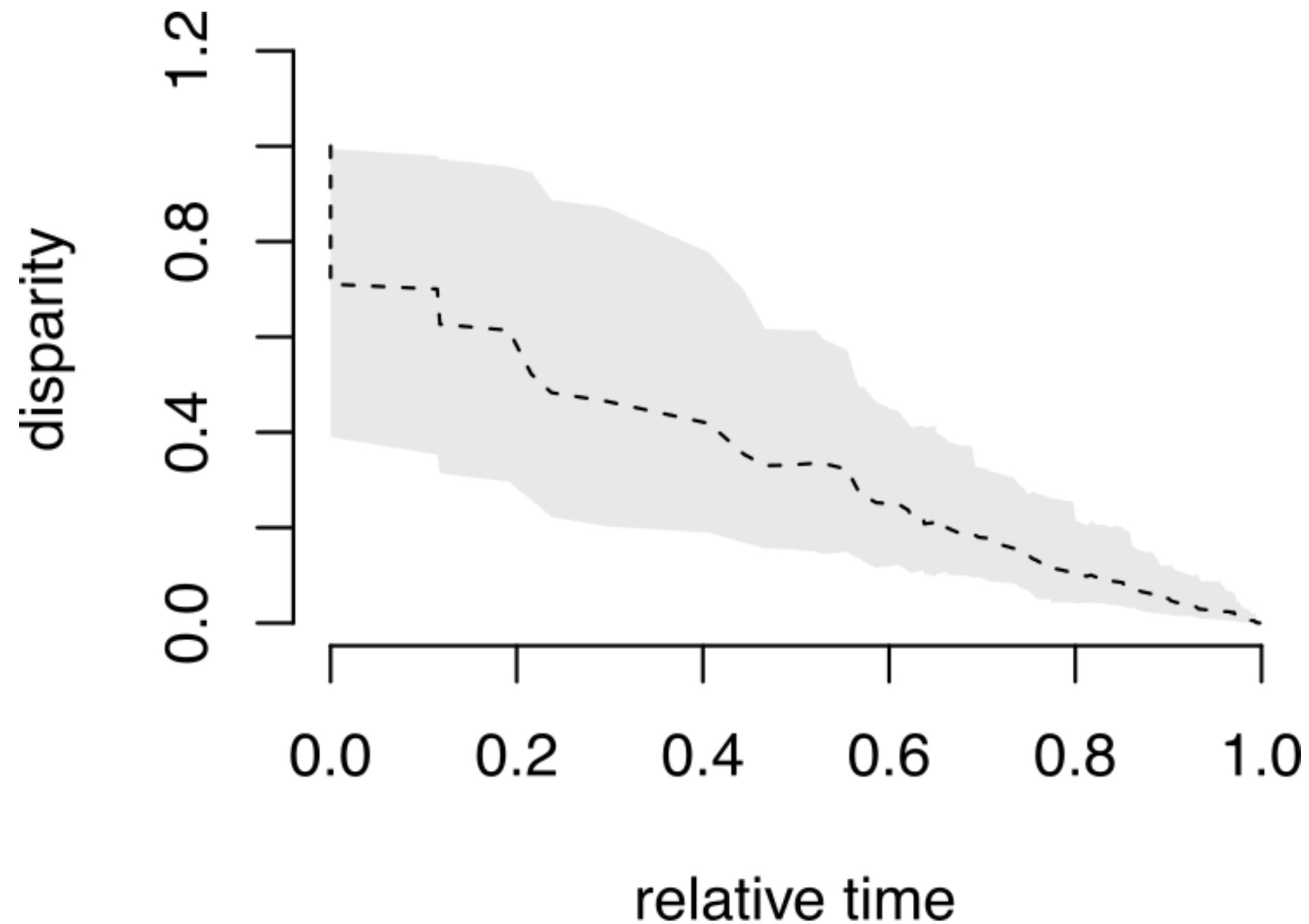
Diversity through time plots (DTT)



# TRAIT DIVERSITY ACROSS TIME

Brownian motion:

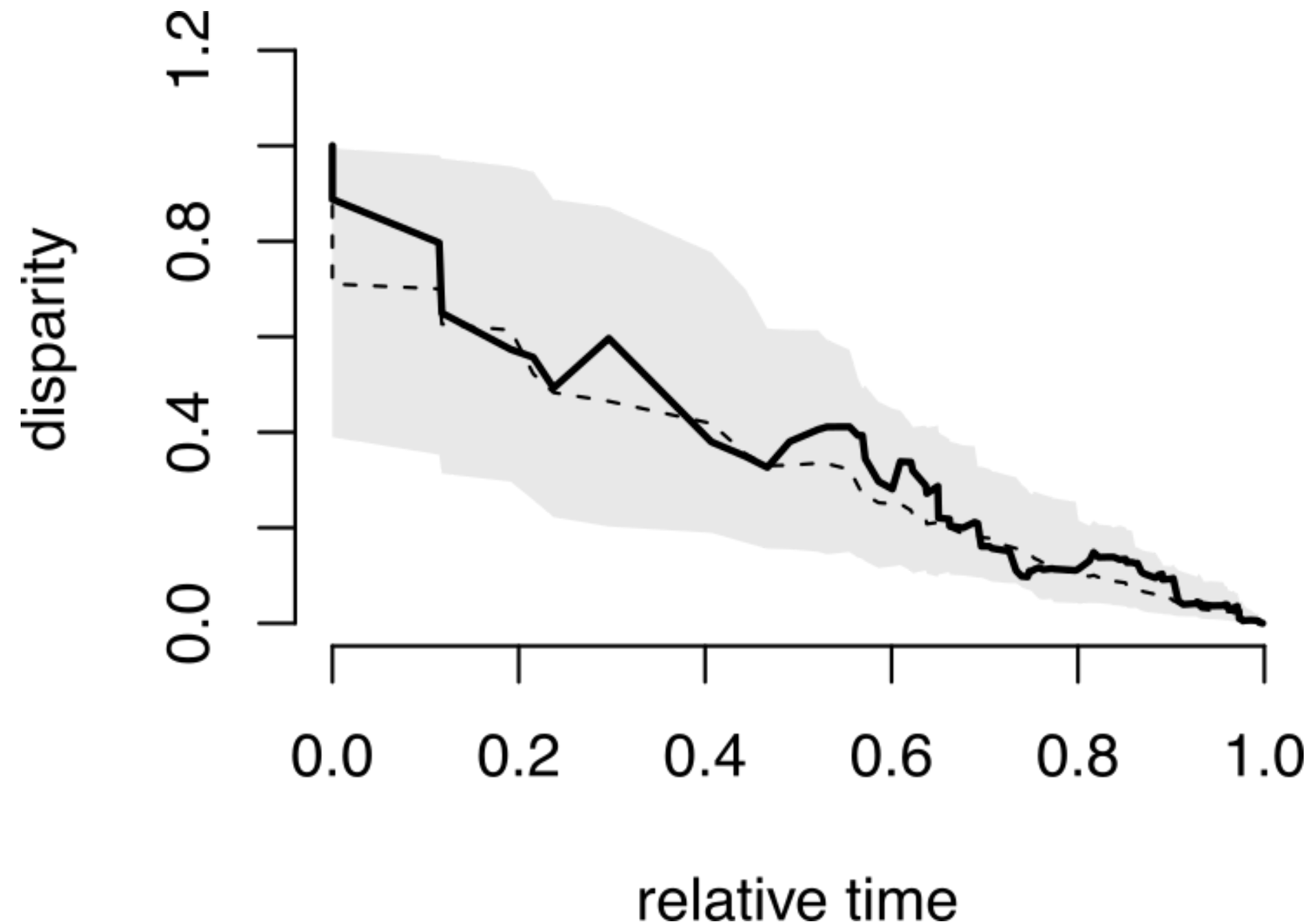
Diversity through time plots (DTT)



# TRAIT DIVERSITY ACROSS TIME

Brownian motion:

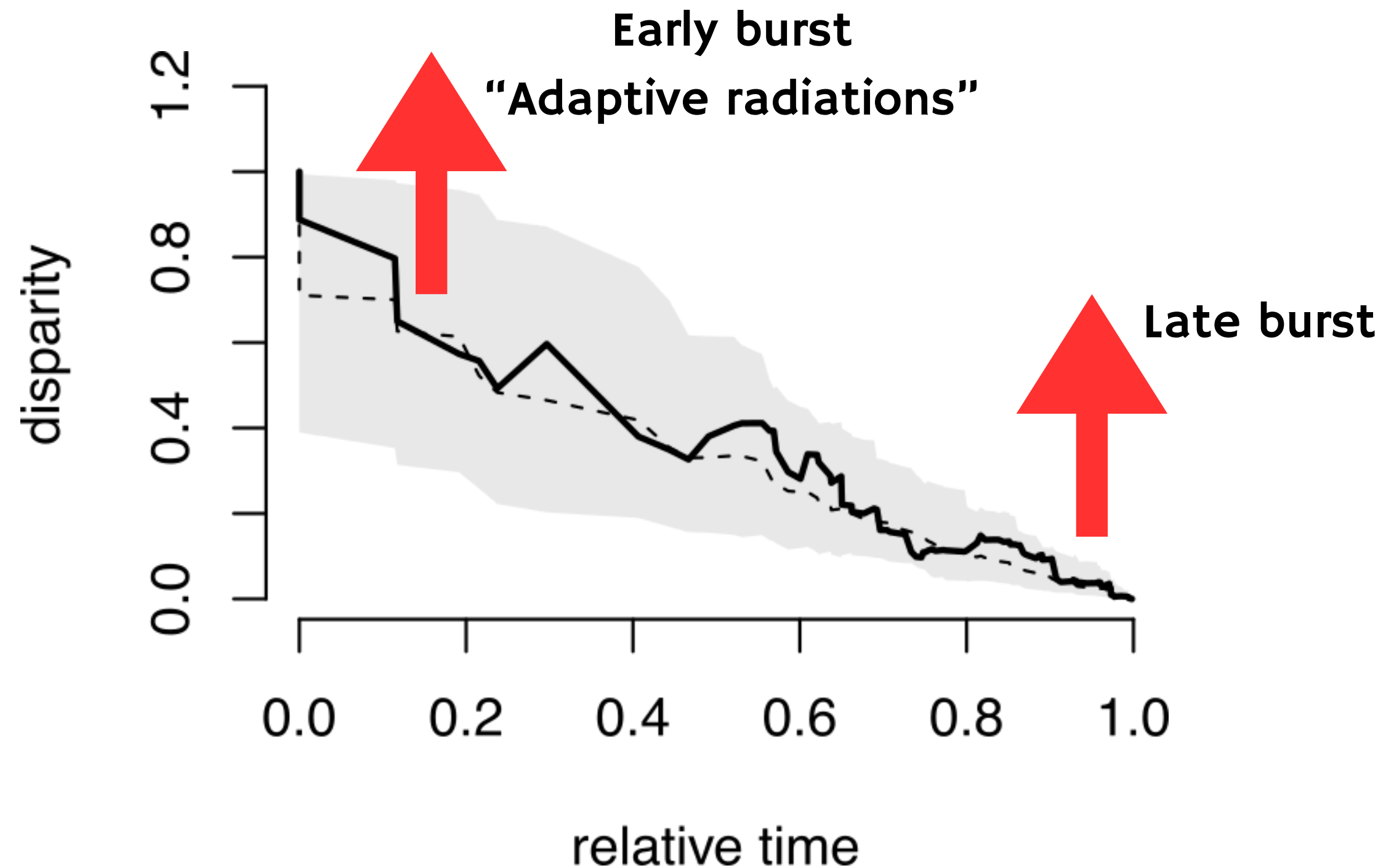
Diversity through time plots (DTT)



# TRAIT DIVERSITY ACROSS TIME

**Brownian motion:**

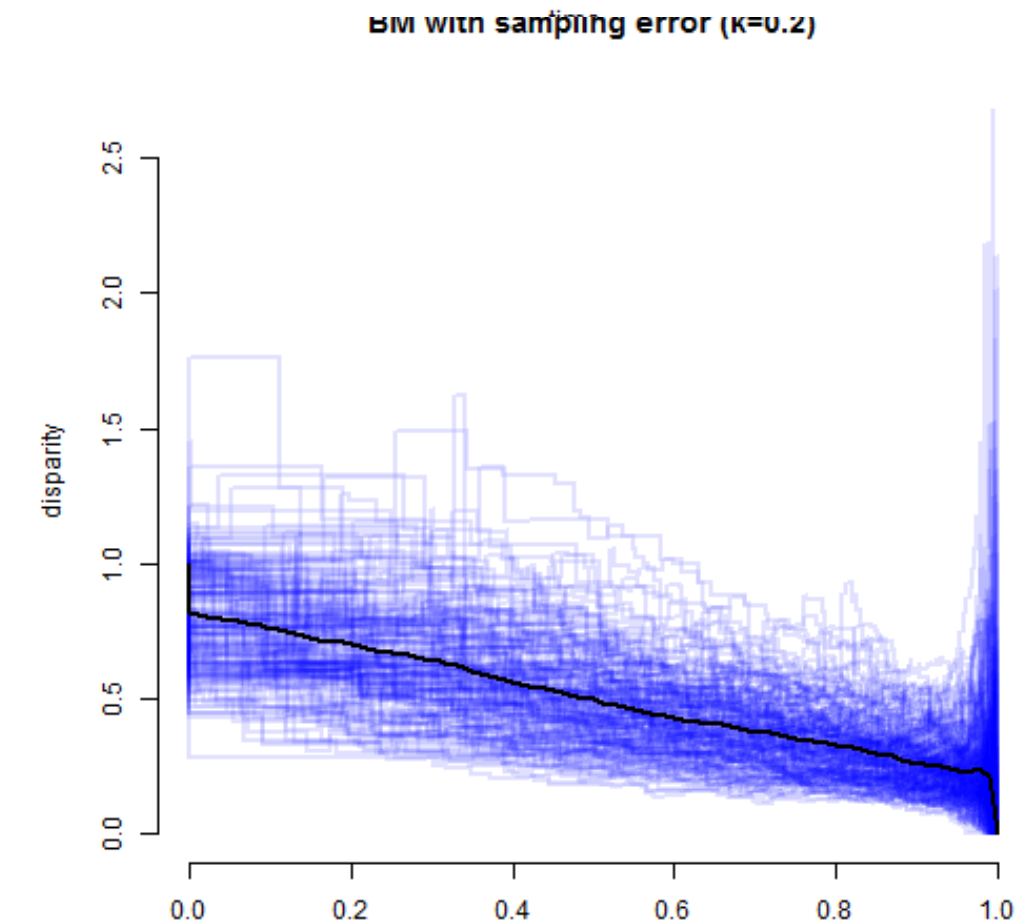
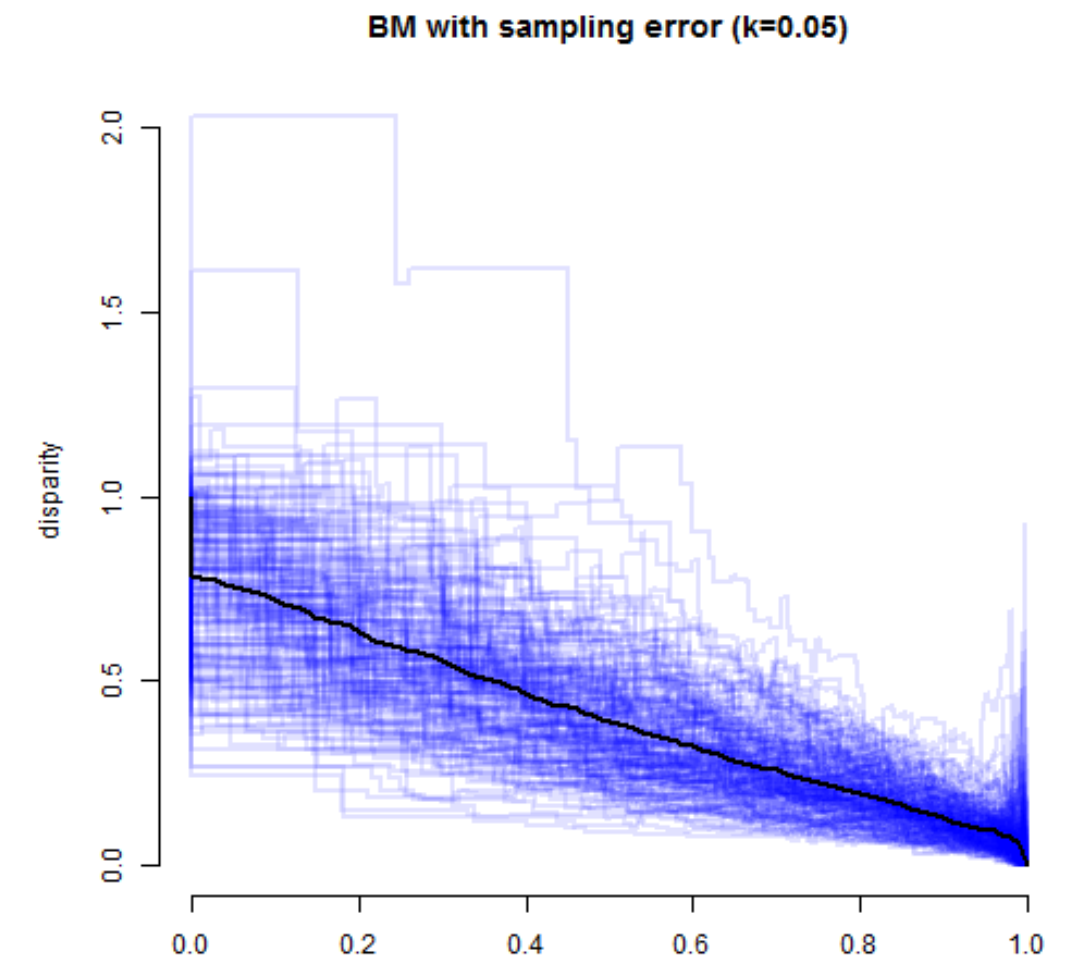
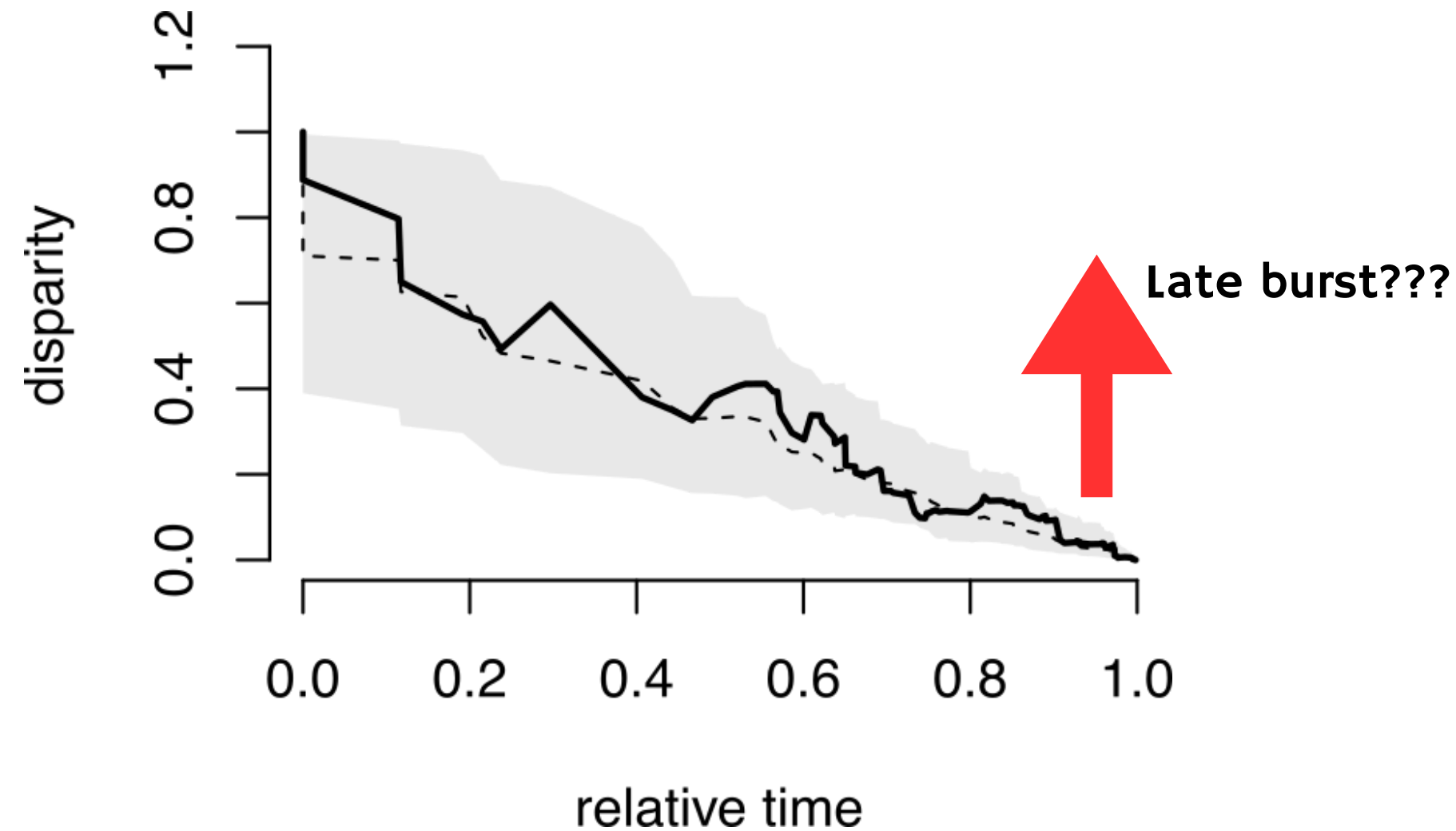
Diversity through time plots (DTT)



# TRAIT DIVERSITY ACROSS TIME

## Brownian motion:

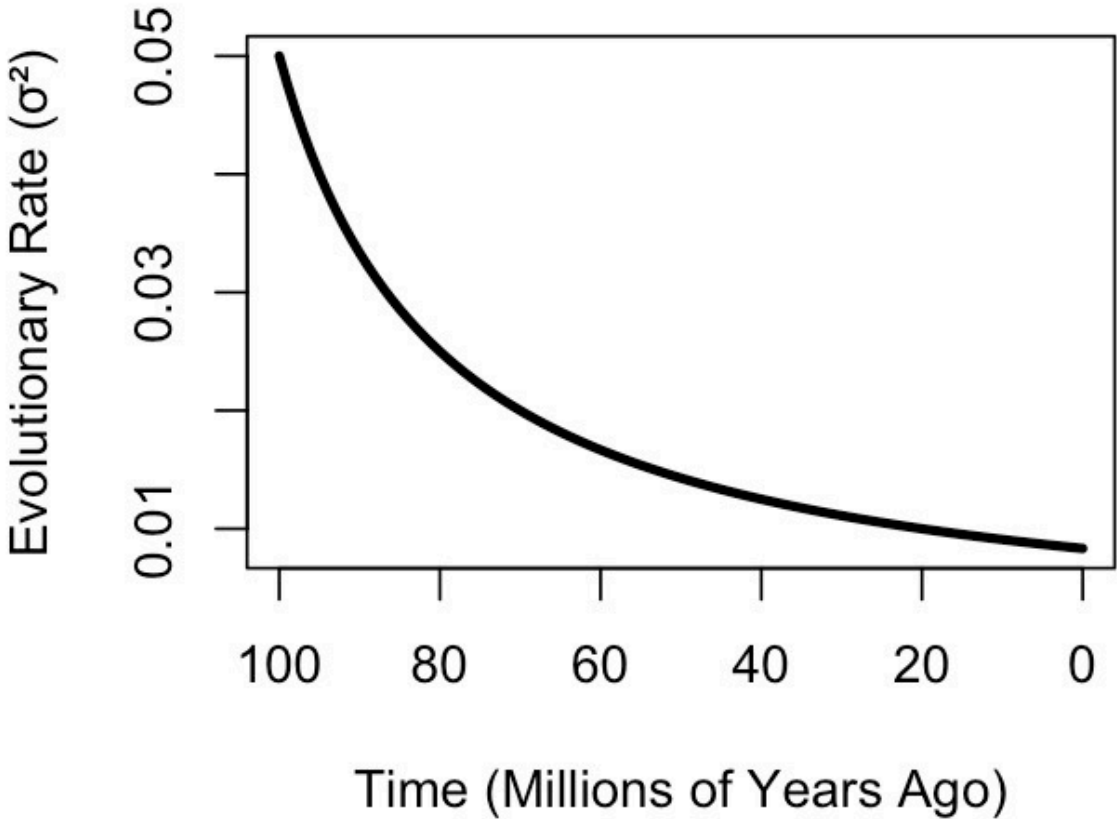
### Diversity through time plots (DTT)



# TRAIT DIVERSITY ACROSS TIME

\*We will work with these models during the tutorial.

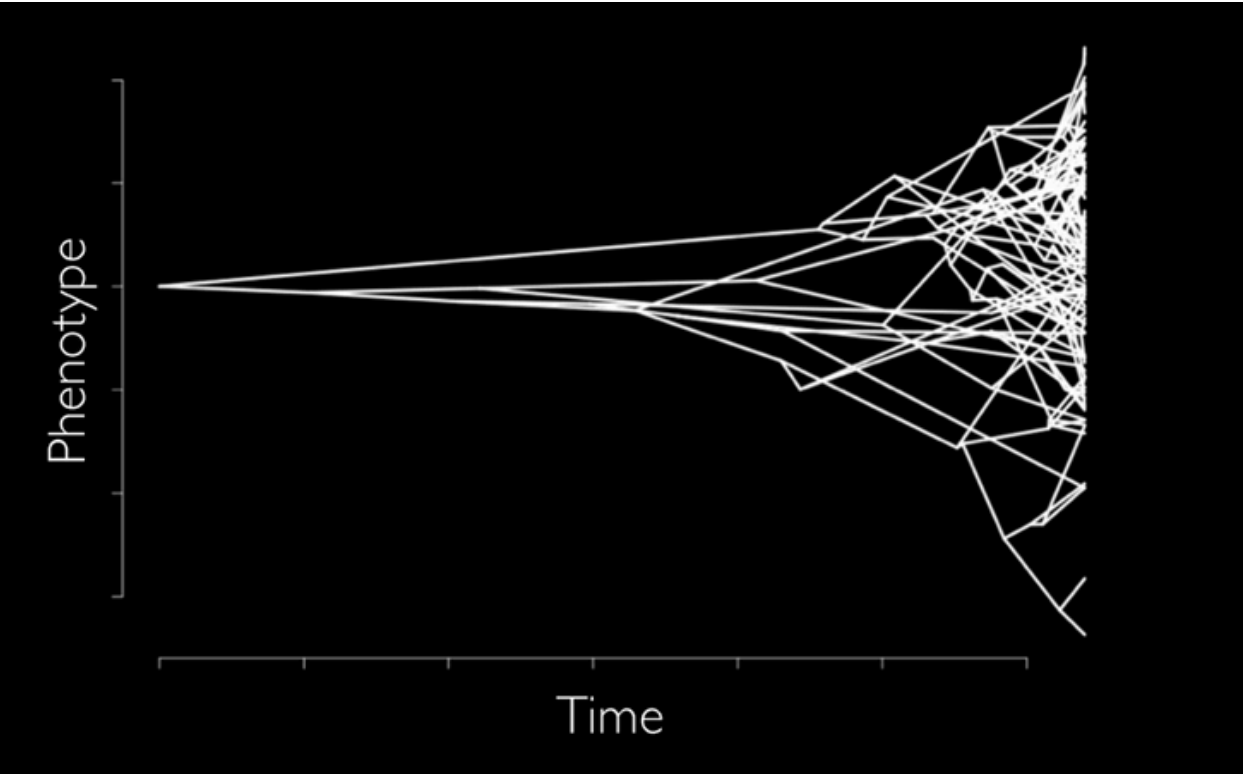
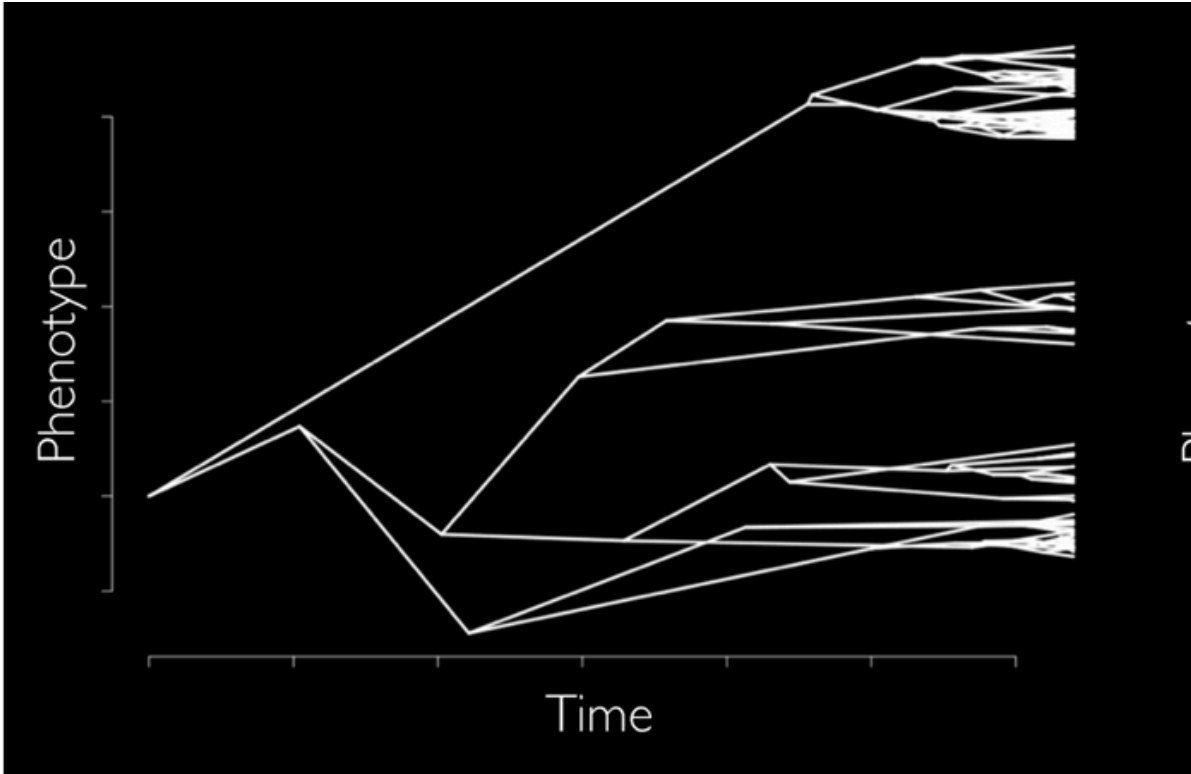
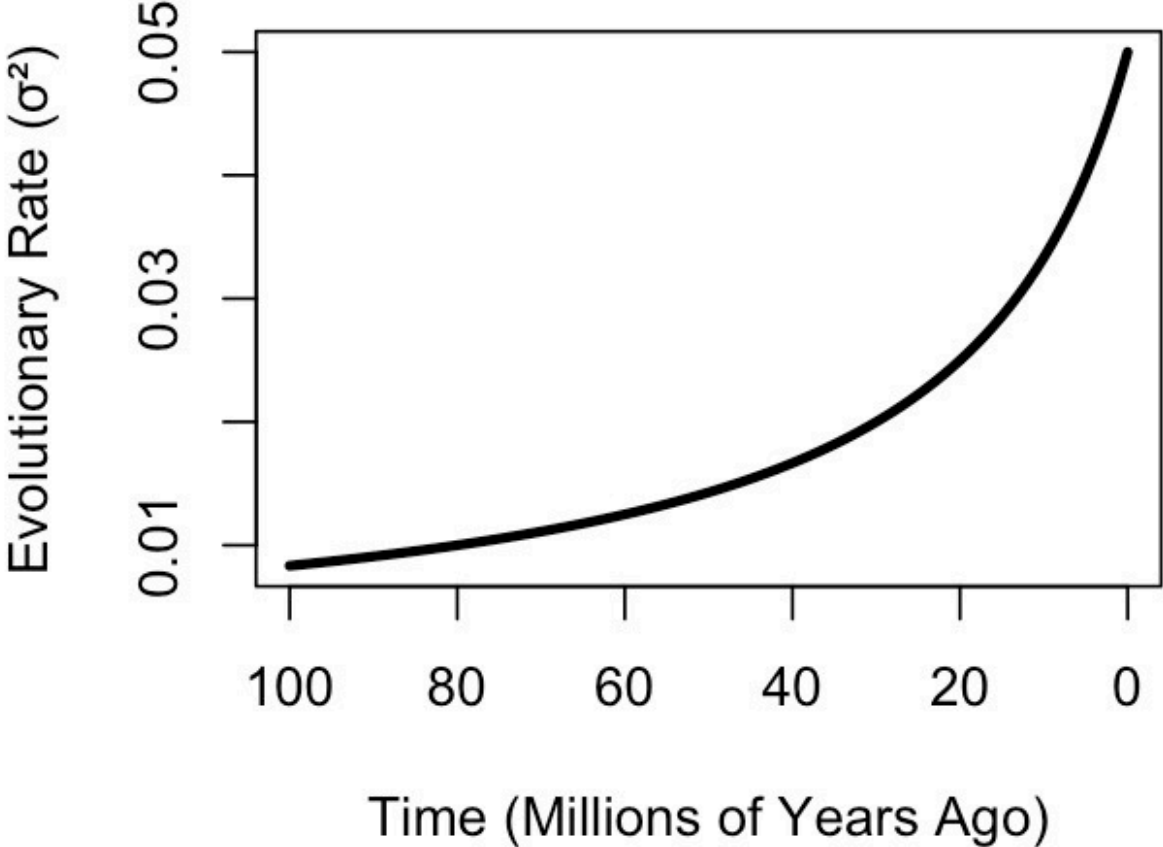
Early Burst



- Expansion into new adaptive zones
- New geographic areas
- Lineages takes time to explore new resources
- First stages of an early burst

Others?

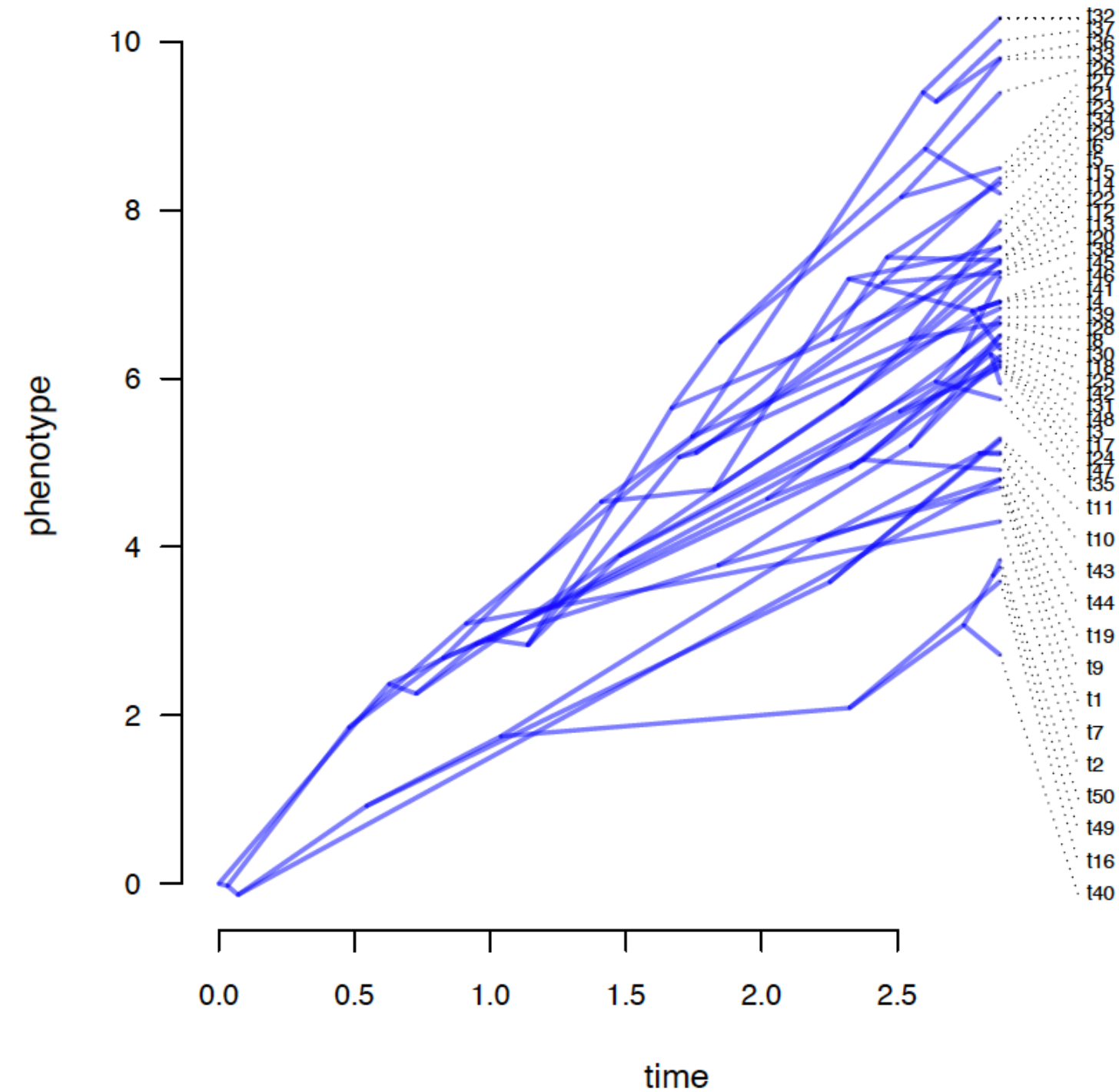
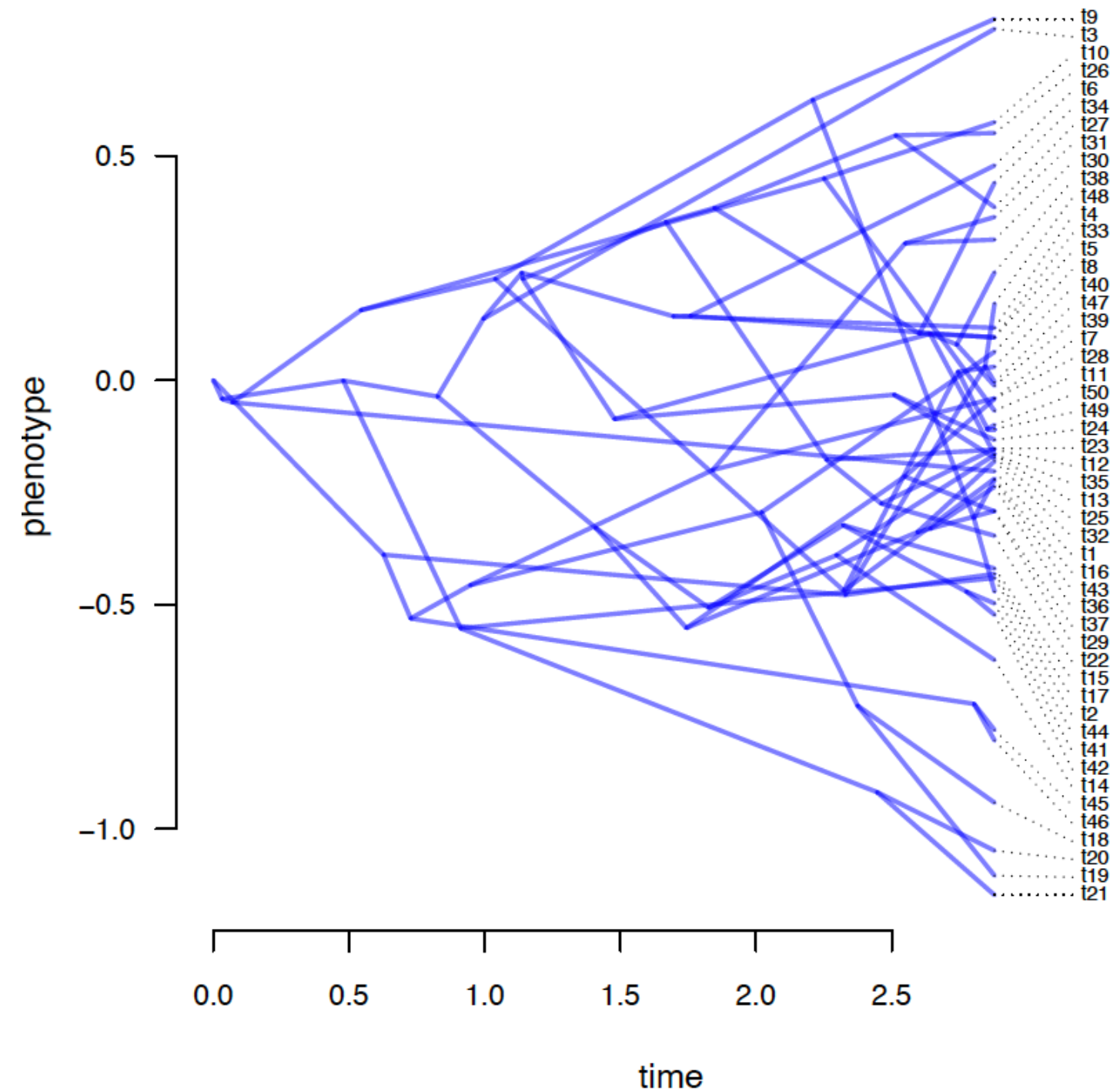
“Late Burst”



# TRAIT DIVERSITY ACROSS TIME

\*We will work with these models during the tutorial.

## Brownian evolution with a trend



- Changing environments, or expanding ecological opportunities (e.g., cope's rule!)

# TRAIT DIVERSITY ACROSS TIME

## Phylogenetic signal



# TRAIT DIVERSITY ACROSS TIME

## Phylogenetic signal

What is it?

The tendency for related species to resemble each other more than expected by chance.



# TRAIT DIVERSITY ACROSS TIME

## Phylogenetic signal

What is it?

The tendency for related species to resemble each other more than expected by chance.

**High signal** = traits are “conserved” and reflect shared ancestry.

**Low signal** = traits evolve more rapidly or convergently, decoupled from phylogeny.

# TRAIT DIVERSITY ACROSS TIME

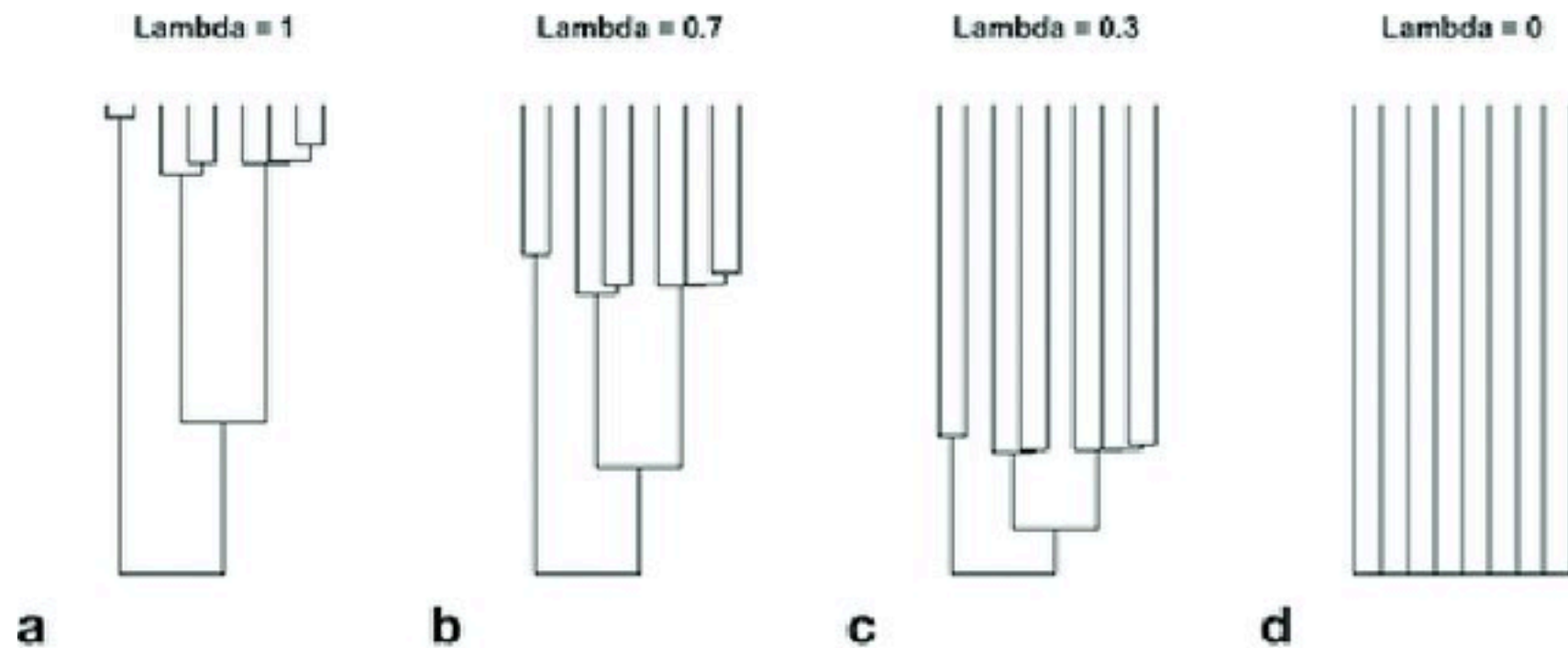
## Phylogenetic signal

### Pagel's lambda

Quantifies phylogenetic signal by scaling internal branches to reflect how much shared ancestry explains trait similarity.

$\lambda = 1$ : trait variation follows Brownian motion.

$\lambda = 0$ : traits vary independently of phylogeny



Meireles et al. 2020. Chapter 7 in Remote Sensing in Plant Diversity.

# TRAIT DIVERSITY ACROSS TIME

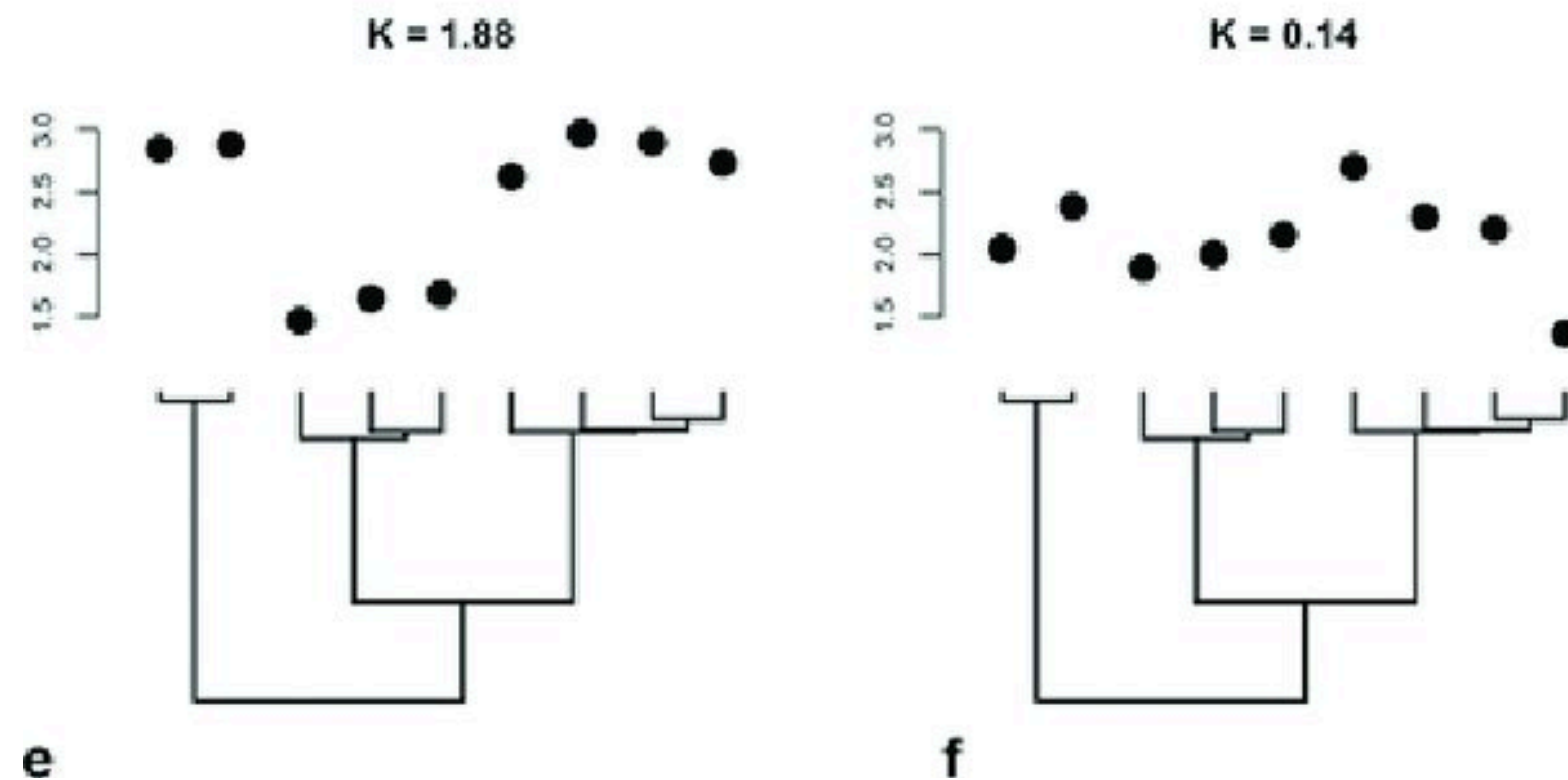
## Phylogenetic signal

### Blomberg's K

Measures how strongly trait values cluster within clades.

$K > 1$ : closely related species are more similar than expected (strong phylogenetic signal)

$K < 1$ : trait values are more randomly distributed (weak signal)



Meireles et al. 2020. Chapter 7 in Remote Sensing in Plant Diversity.

Blomberg et al. 2003 Evolution.

# TRAIT DIVERSITY ACROSS TIME

## Phylogenetic signal

### Limitations

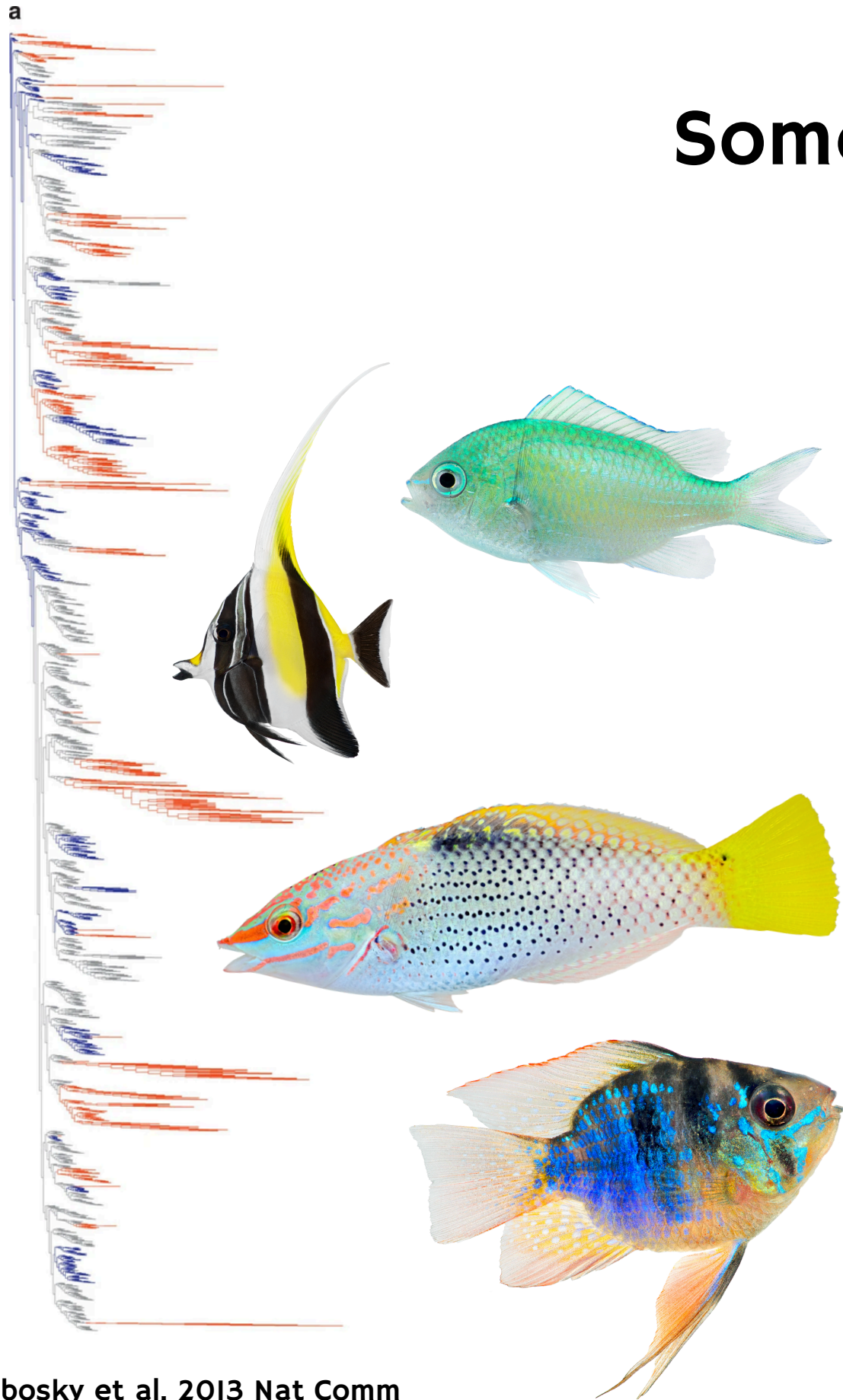
Pagel's  $\lambda$  and Blomberg's K assume **a single** evolutionary process across the tree.

If evolutionary rates vary among clades, the global signal estimate can be diluted or misleading.

# TRAIT DIVERSITY ACROSS LINEAGES

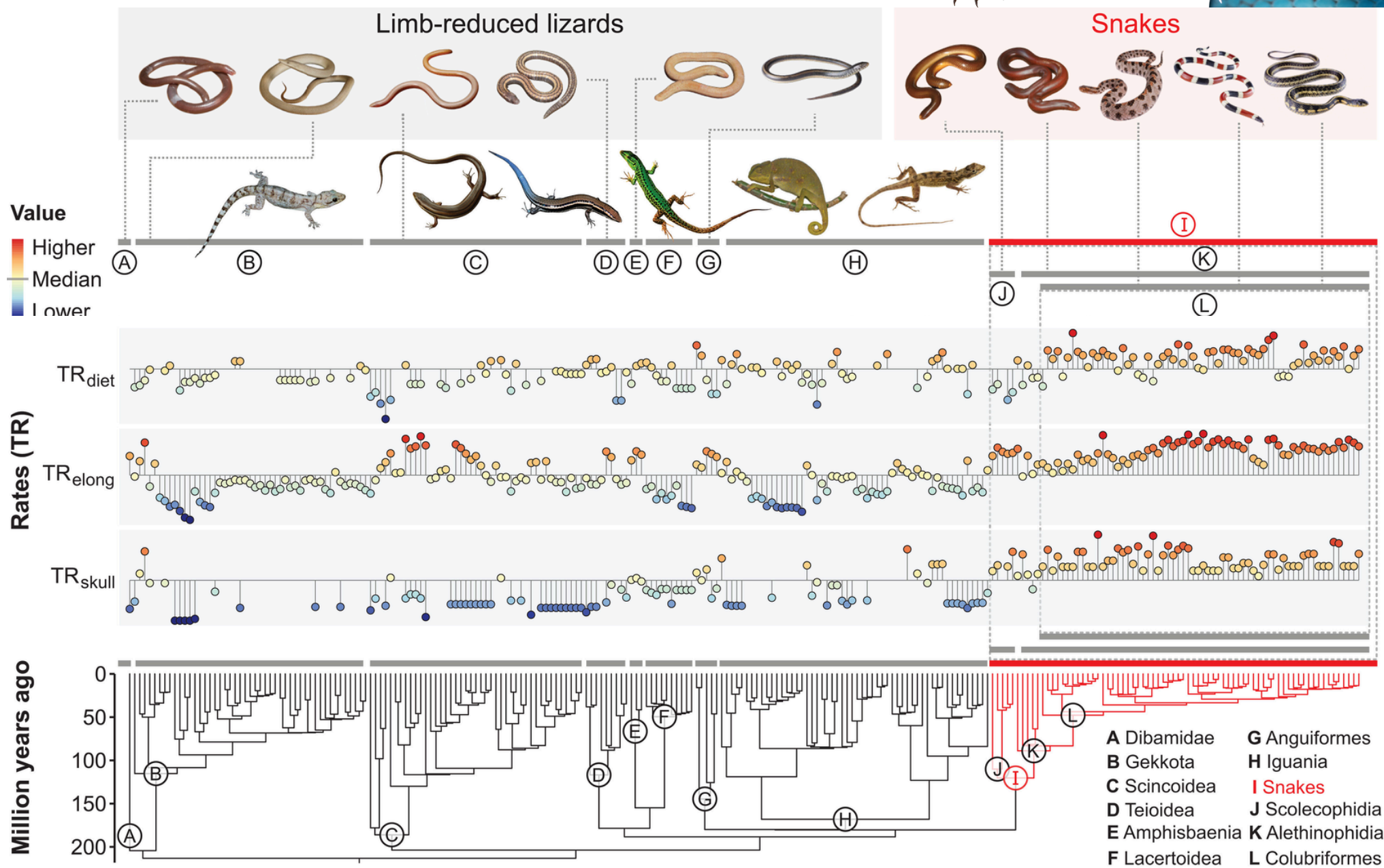
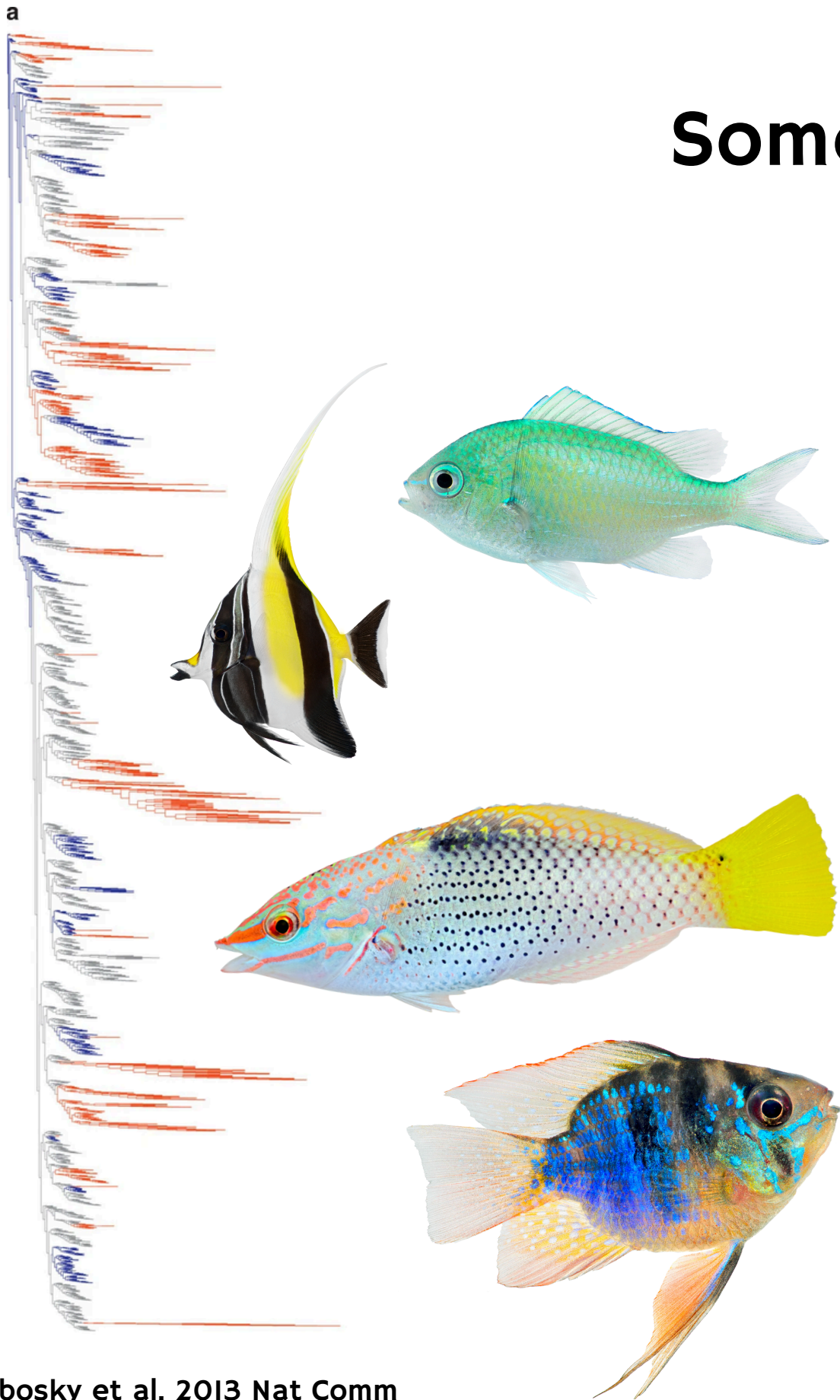
# TRAIT DIVERSITY ACROSS LINEAGES

Some lineages evolve rapidly, others barely change.



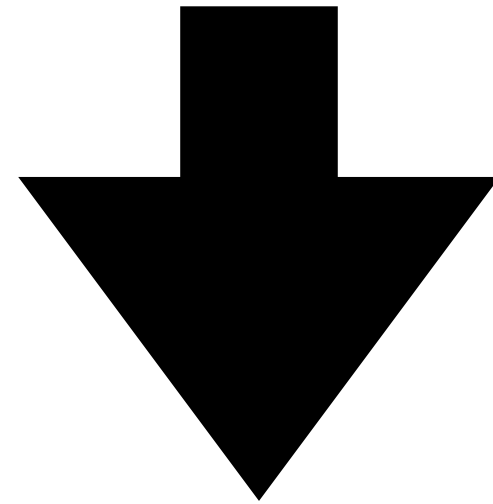
# TRAIT DIVERSITY ACROSS LINEAGES

Some lineages evolve rapidly, others barely change.



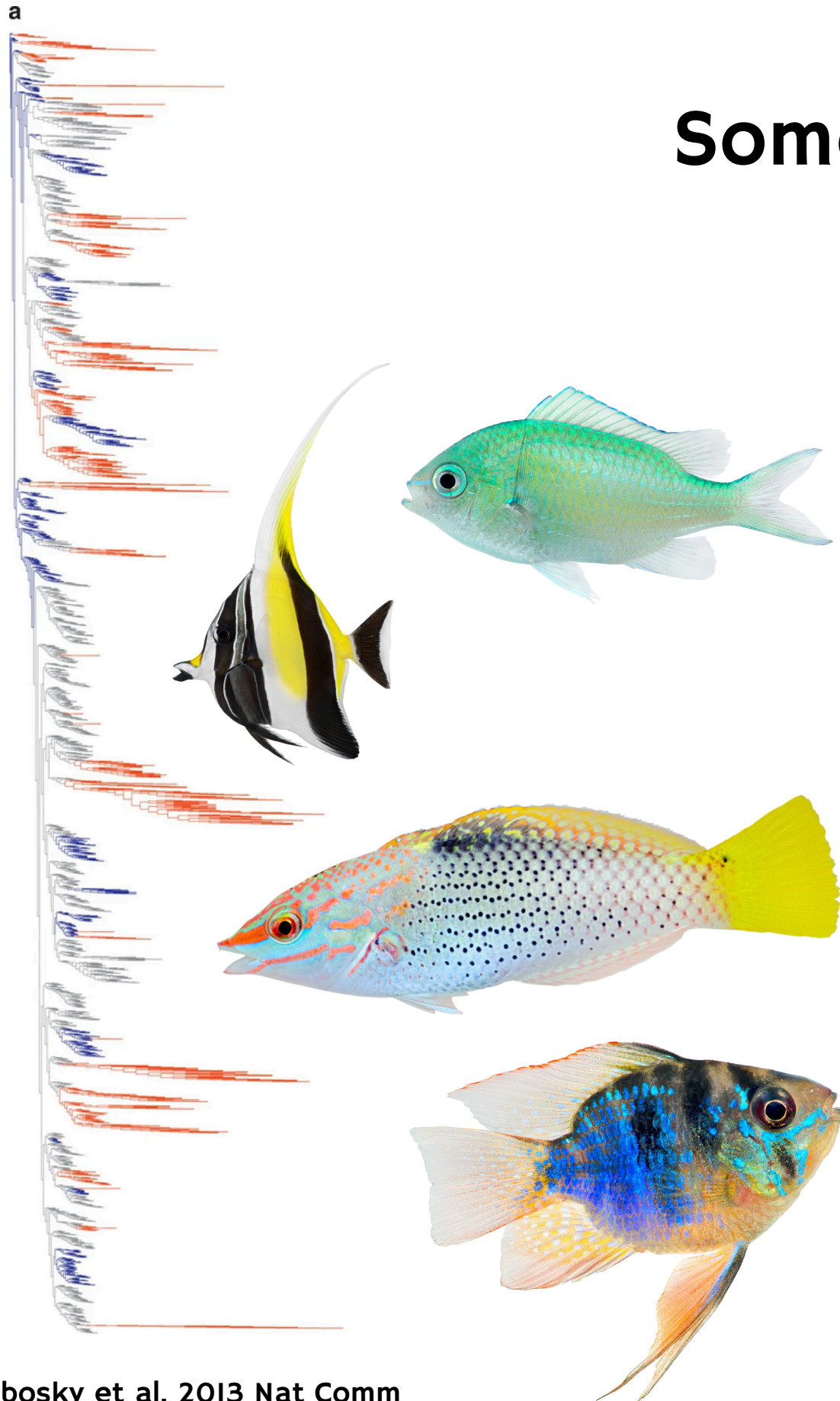
# TRAIT DIVERSITY ACROSS LINEAGES

Some lineages evolve rapidly, others barely change.

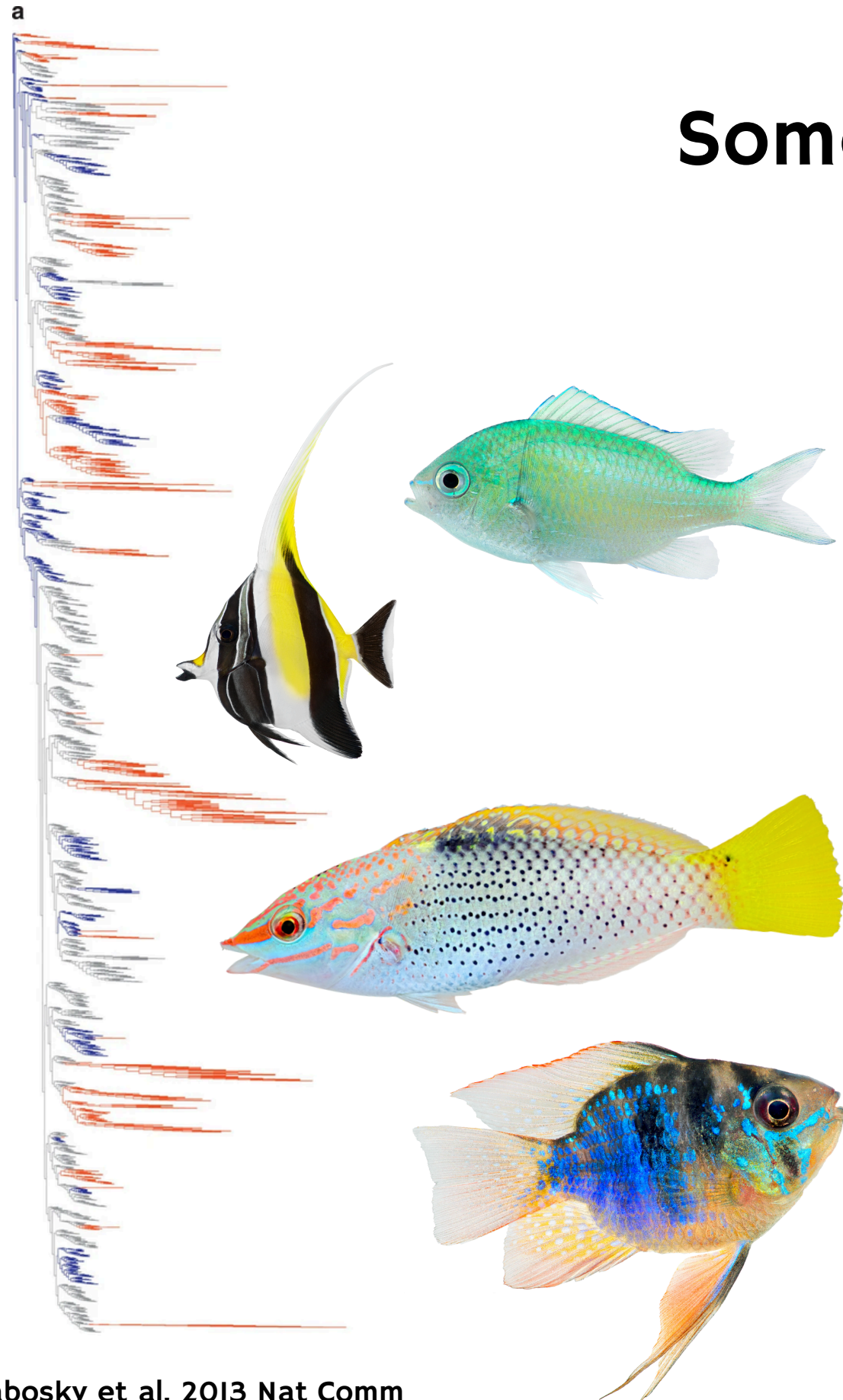


Rate heterogeneity

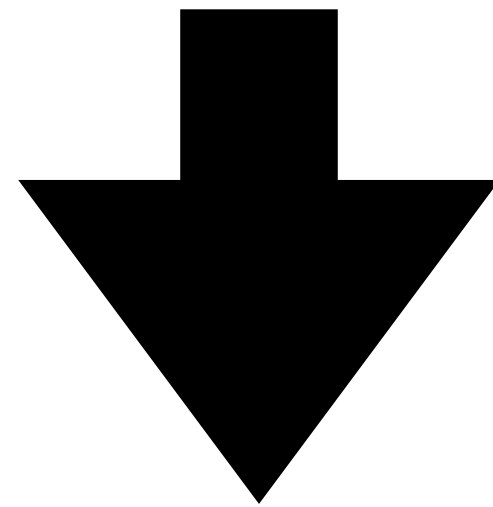
- Ecological opportunity
- Release from constraints
- Differences in life-history



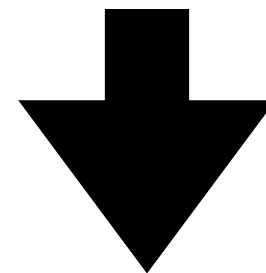
# TRAIT DIVERSITY ACROSS LINEAGES



Some lineages evolve rapidly, others barely change.



Rate heterogeneity



Let's relax the assumption of a "single rate"

- Ecological opportunity
- Release from constraints
- Differences in life-history

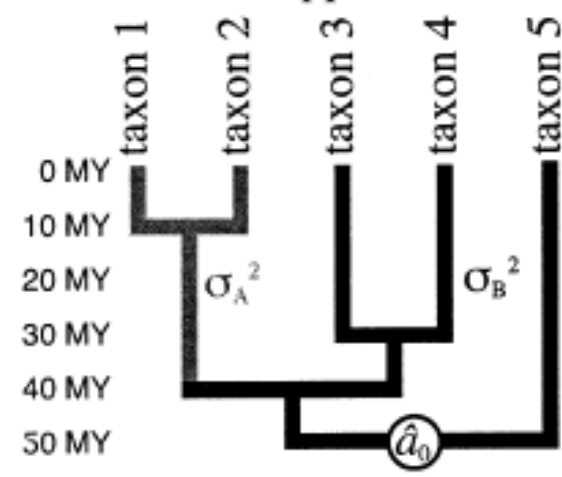
# TRAIT DIVERSITY ACROSS LINEAGES

$$dX(t) = \sigma^2 * t$$

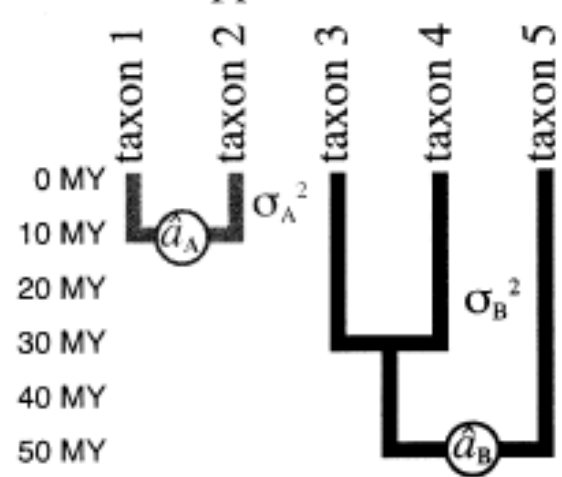
A Brownian motion model allowing the rate of evolution ( $\sigma^2$ ) to differ in different lineages.

Within clades

Non-censored approach



Censored approach

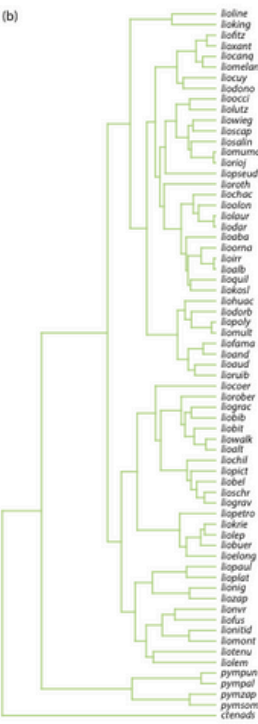
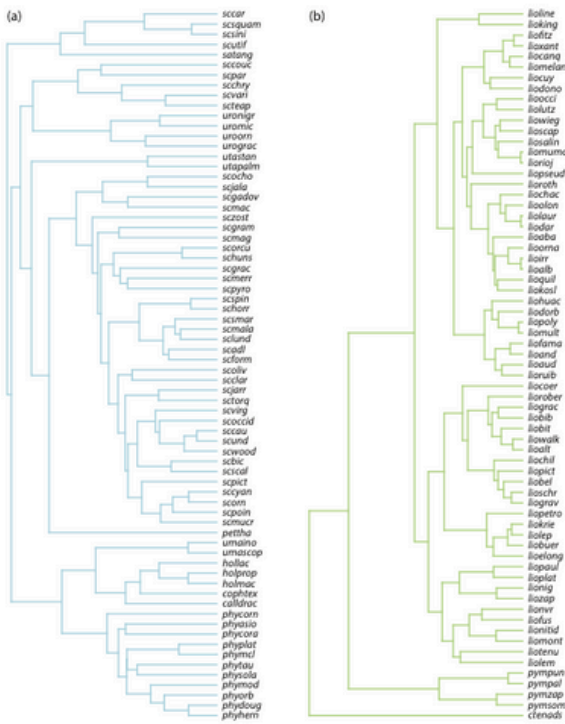


Evolution, 60(5), 2006, pp. 922–933

## TESTING FOR DIFFERENT RATES OF CONTINUOUS TRAIT EVOLUTION USING LIKELIHOOD

BRIAN C. O'MEARA,<sup>1</sup> CÉCILE ANÉ,<sup>2</sup> MICHAEL J. SANDERSON,<sup>3,4</sup> AND PETER C. WAINWRIGHT<sup>3,5</sup>

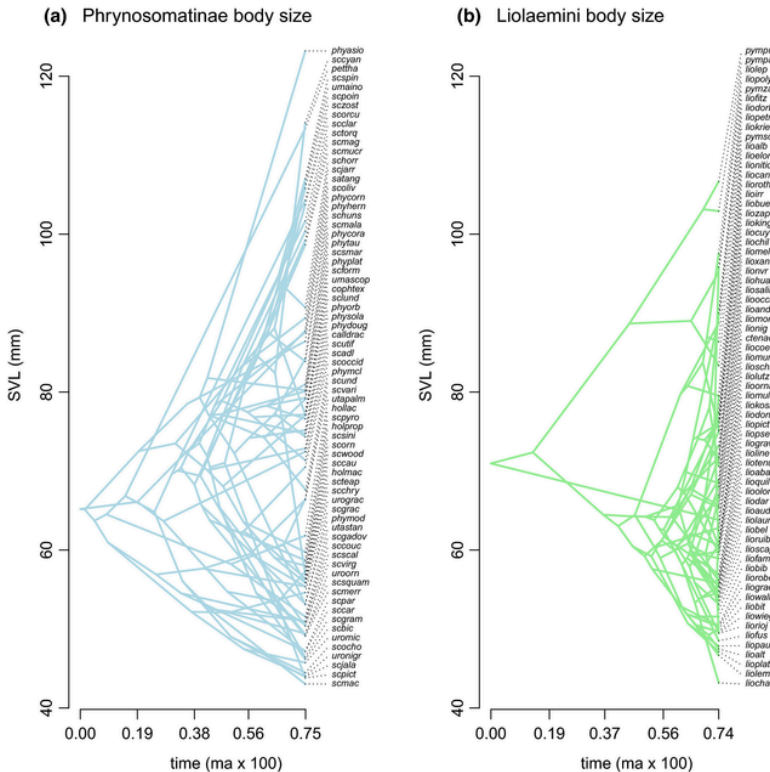
Between clades



### RESEARCH ARTICLE

## Comparing evolutionary rates between trees, clades and traits

Liam J. Revell<sup>1,2</sup> | Laura E. González-Valenzuela<sup>3</sup> | Alejandro Alfonso<sup>3</sup> |  
Luisa A. Castellanos-García<sup>3</sup> | Carlos E. Guarnizo<sup>3</sup> | Andrew J. Crawford<sup>3</sup>



# TRAIT DIVERSITY ACROSS LINEAGES

A Brownian motion model allowing the rate of evolution ( $\sigma^2$ ) to differ in different lineages. But where are these changes?

# TRAIT DIVERSITY ACROSS LINEAGES

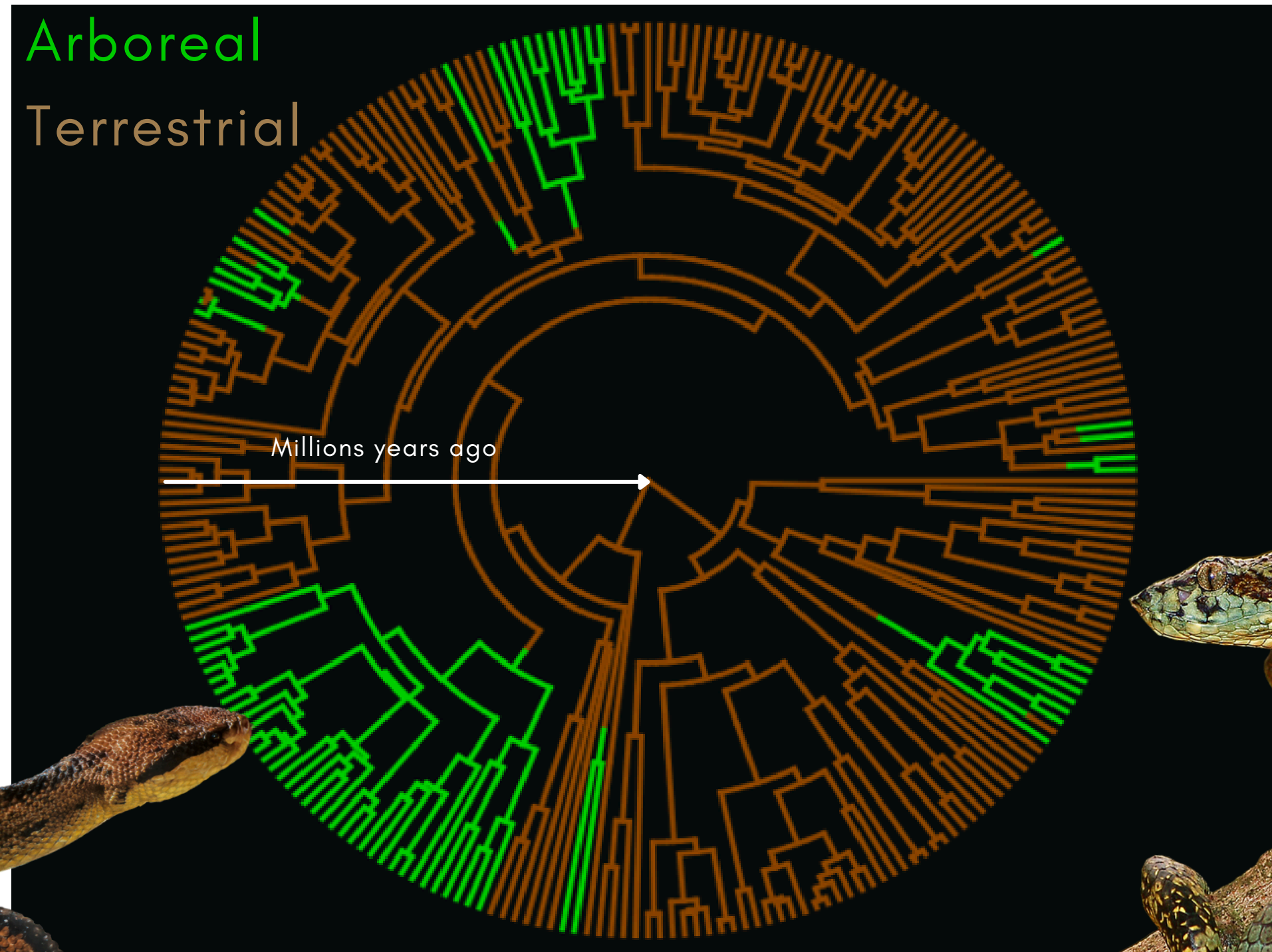
A Brownian motion model allowing the rate of evolution ( $\sigma^2$ ) to differ in different lineages. But where are these changes?

1) Using a priori “regimes”

2) Data-driven approaches

# TRAIT DIVERSITY ACROSS LINEAGES

Using a priori “regimes”



# TRAIT DIVERSITY ACROSS LINEAGES

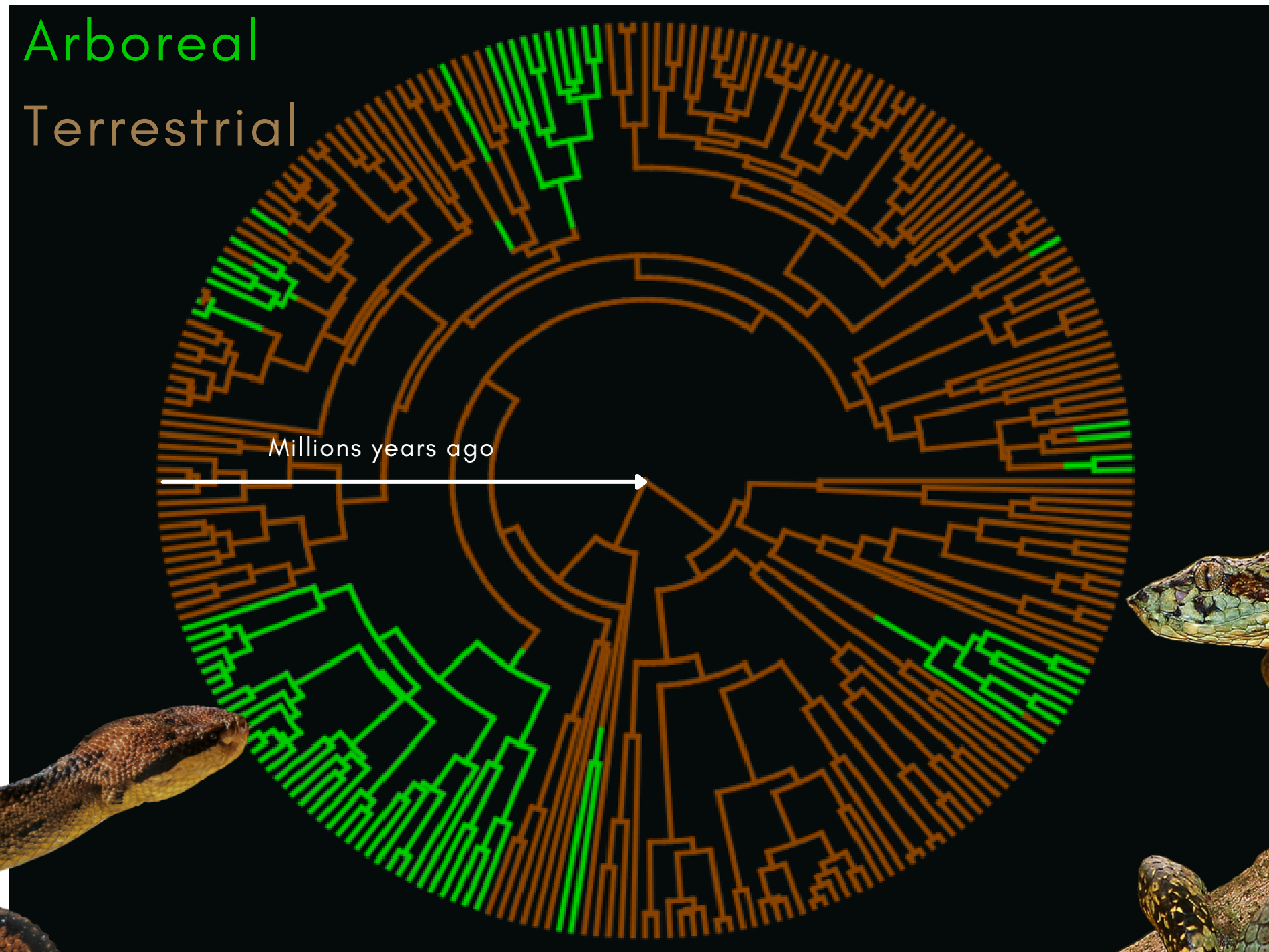
## Using a priori “regimes”

R package OUwie  
(Beaulieu et al. 2012)

One-rate BM model

X

Multi-Rate BM model



Alencar et al. 2017 Proc B



# TRAIT DIVERSITY ACROSS LINEAGES

## Using a priori “regimes”

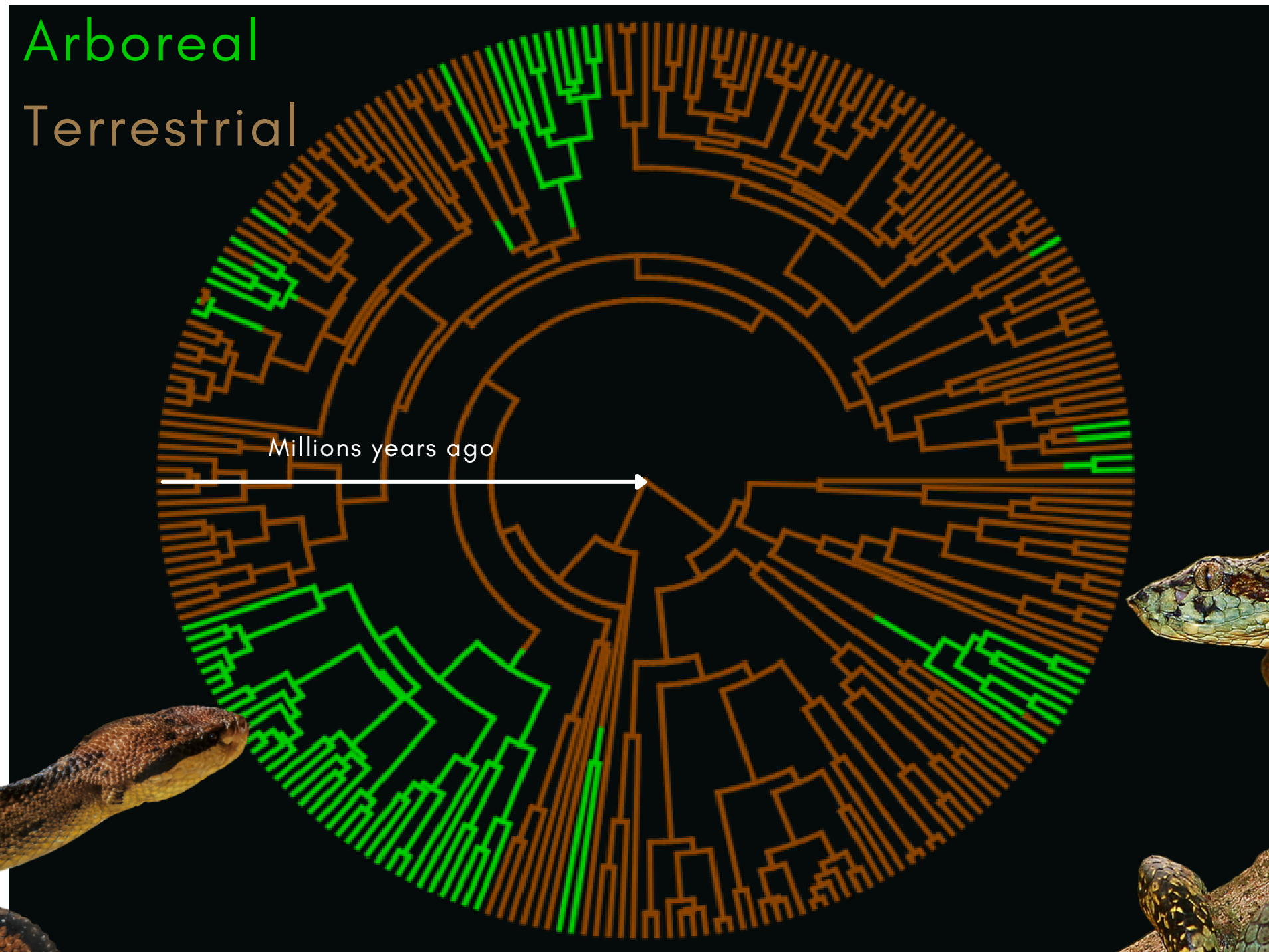
R package OUwie  
(Beaulieu et al. 2012)

One-rate BM model

X

Multi-Rate BM model

Body size, body  
circumference, tail  
length...



Alencar et al. 2017 Proc B



# TRAIT DIVERSITY ACROSS LINEAGES

Using a priori “regimes”

R package OUwie  
(Beaulieu et al. 2012)

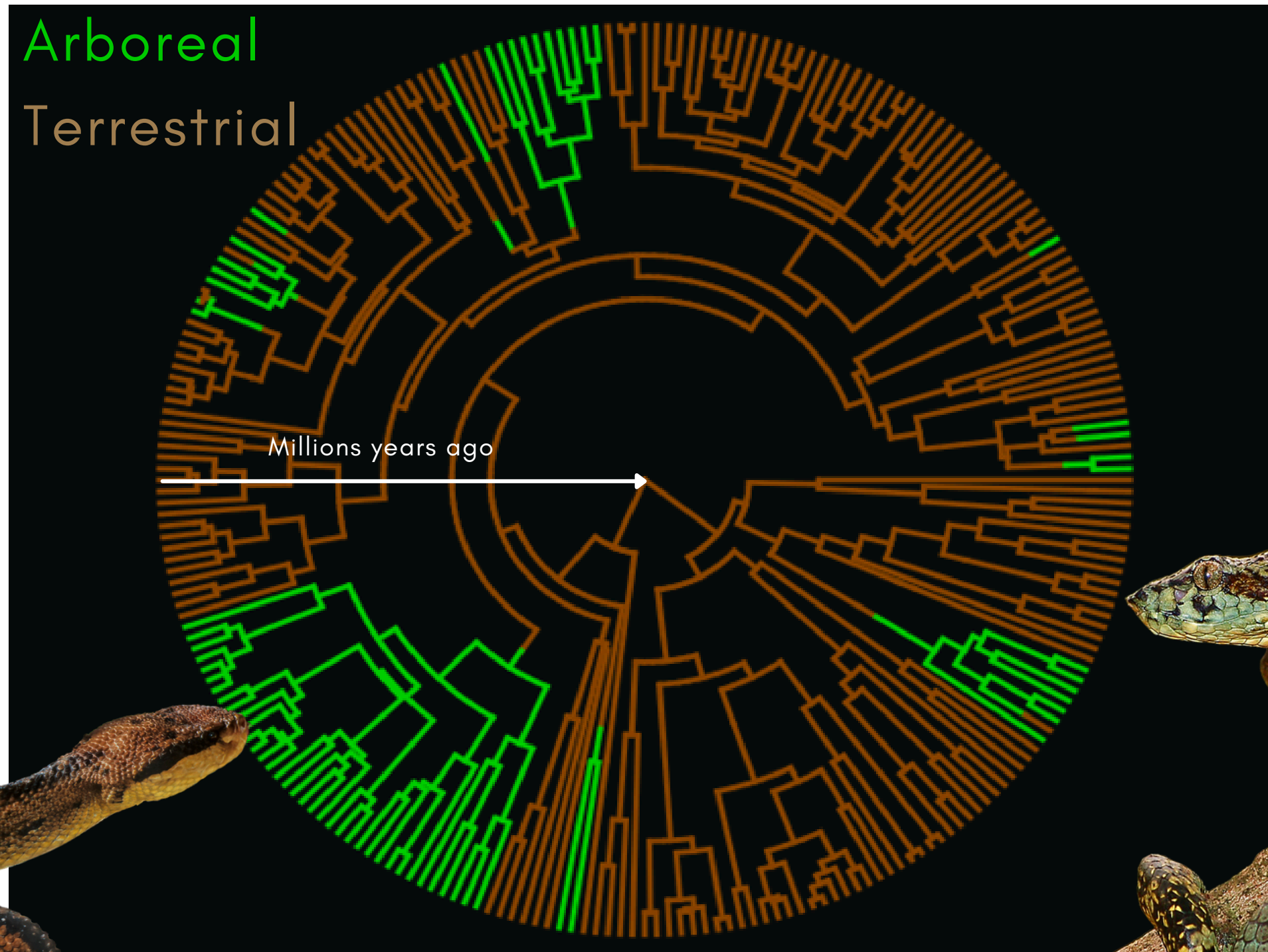
One-rate BM model

X

Multi-Rate BM model

Body size, body  
circumference, tail  
length...

Terrestrial vipers  
have higher rates.



Alencar et al. 2017 Proc B



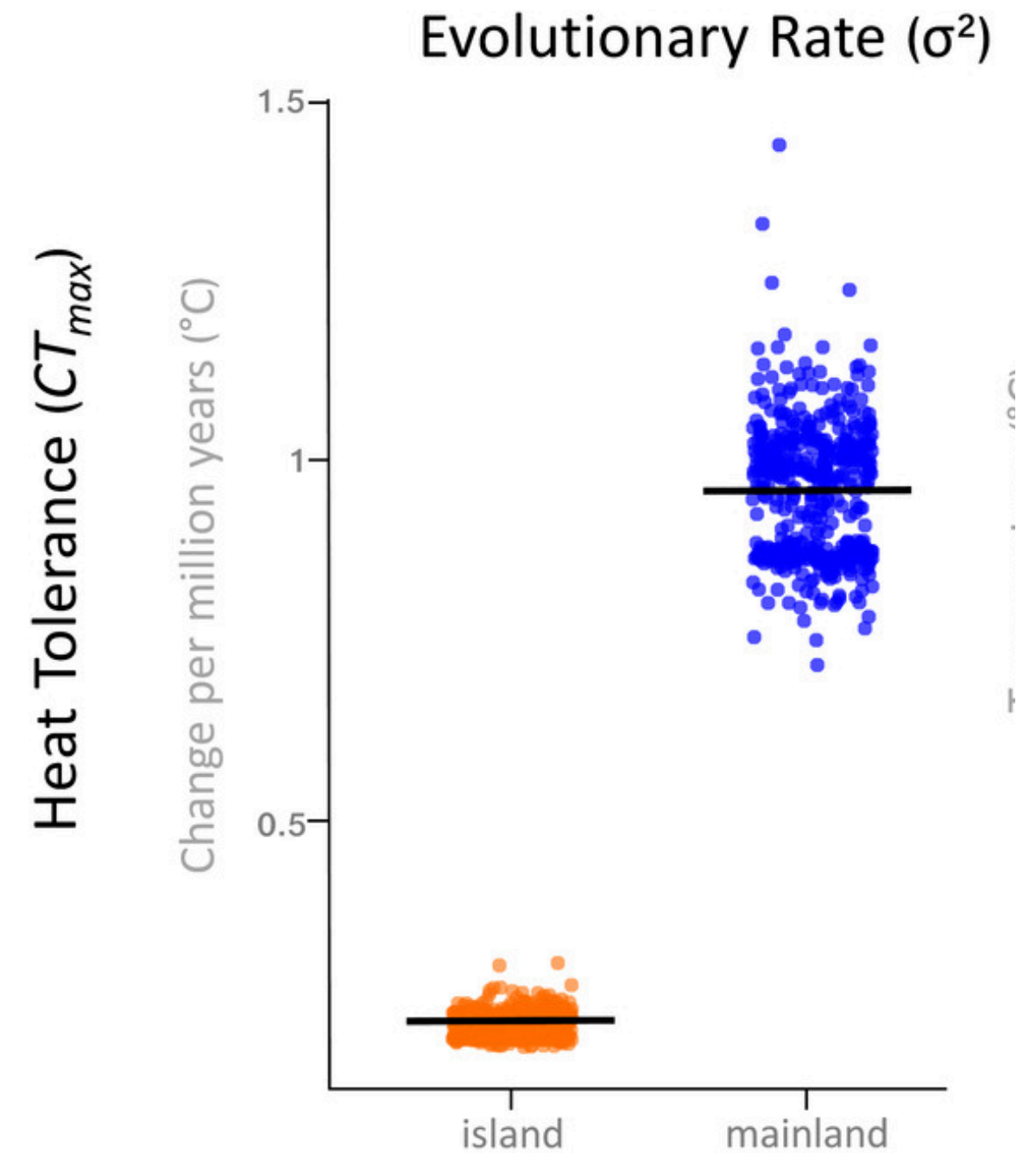
# TRAIT DIVERSITY ACROSS LINEAGES

Using a priori “regimes”

## Island x Mainland Anoles

Salazar et al. 2019 Evolution

Heat tolerance in mainland  
anoles diversify faster than in  
islands.



# TRAIT DIVERSITY ACROSS LINEAGES

## Data-driven approaches

### BAMM

(Bayesian Analysis of Macroevolutionary Mixtures)

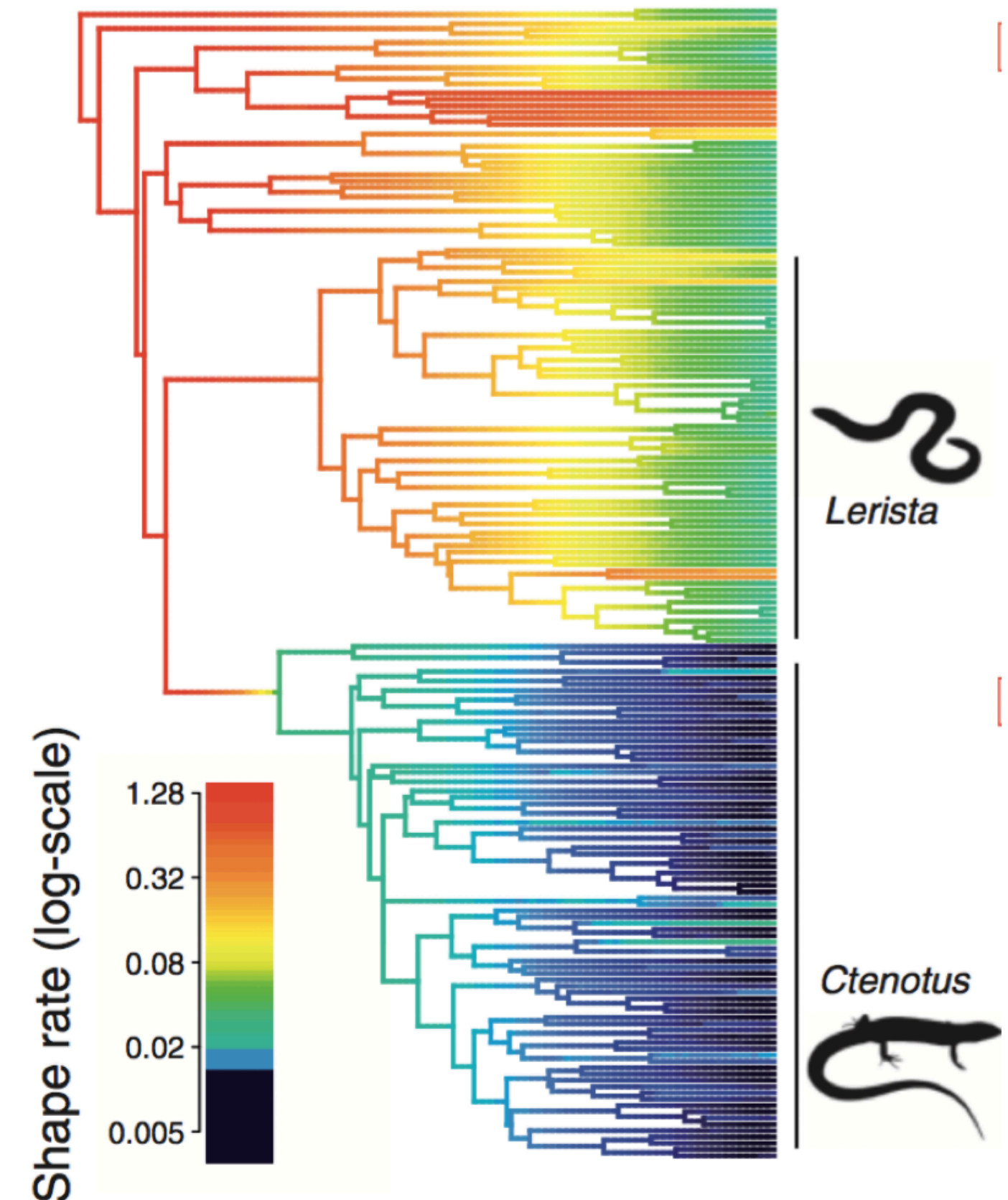
Rabosky 2014 PlosOne, Rabosky et al. 2013, 2014

Automatically explore candidate  
models of lineage diversification and  
trait evolution.

C++ and R

<http://bamm-project.org>

a) Shape (PC1)



# TRAIT DIVERSITY ACROSS LINEAGES

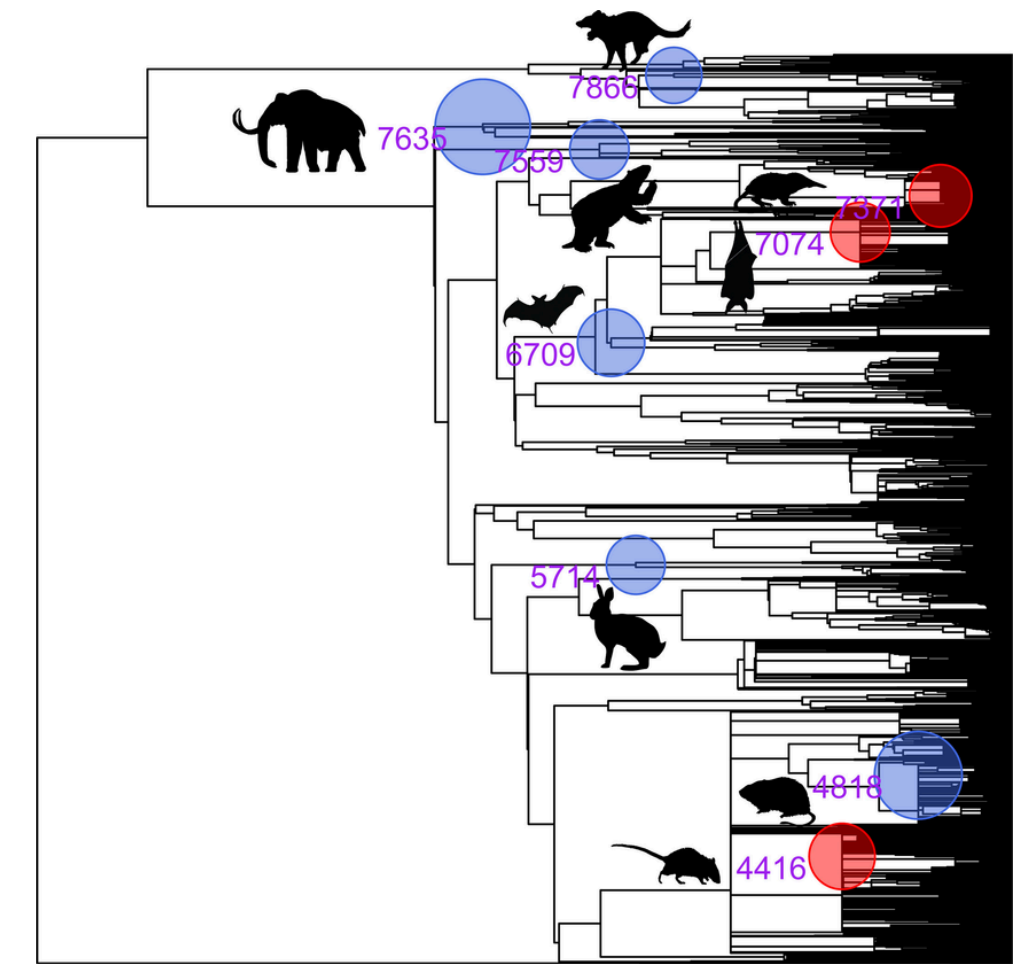
## Data-driven approaches

RRphylo

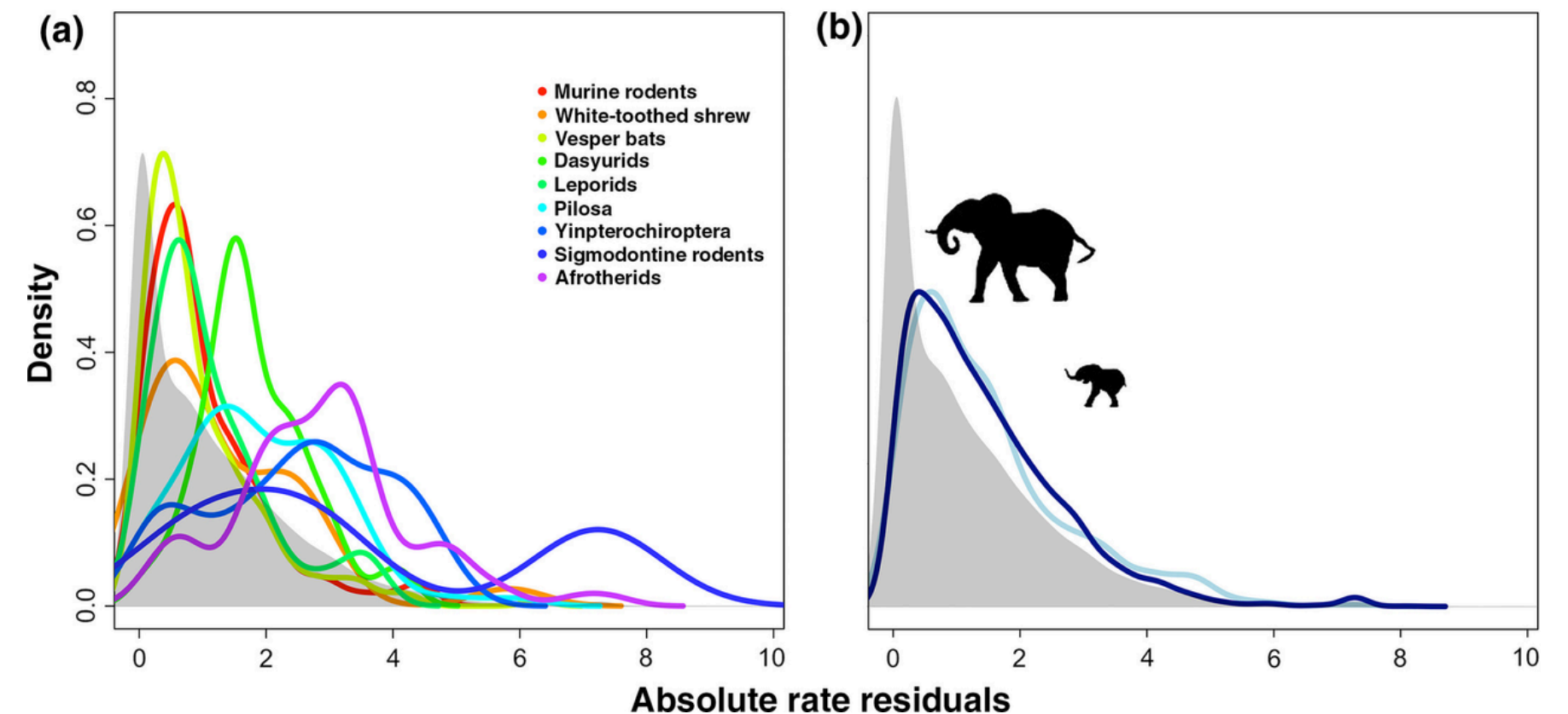
Castiglione et al. 2018 MEE

Uses ridge regression to estimate rate changes across branches

R package



Rates density plot



**Tutorial time!**