

Package: CongreveLamsdell2016 (via r-universe)

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Version 1.0.3

Title Distance Metrics for Trees Generated by Congreve and Lamsdell

Description Includes the 100 datasets simulated by Congreve and Lamsdell (2016) <[doi:10.1111/pala.12236](https://doi.org/10.1111/pala.12236)>, and analyses of the partition and quartet distance of reconstructed trees from the generative tree, as analysed by Smith (2019) <[doi:10.1098/rsbl.2018.0632](https://doi.org/10.1098/rsbl.2018.0632)>.

URL <https://github.com/ms609/CongreveLamsdell2016>

BugReports <https://github.com/ms609/CongreveLamsdell2016/issues>

Copyright Data from Congreve & Lamsdell (2016) released under a CC0 license <[doi:10.5061/dryad.7dq0j/1](https://doi.org/10.5061/dryad.7dq0j/1)>.

License GPL (>= 2)

Encoding UTF-8

Language en-GB

Depends R (>= 3.4.0)

Imports Ternary

Suggests ape, bookdown, knitr, phangorn, Quartet, rmarkdown, TreeSearch (> 0.2.0), usethis

LazyData true

ByteCompile true

VignetteBuilder knitr

RoxygenNote 7.3.1

Roxygen list(markdown = TRUE)

Repository <https://ms609.r-universe.dev>

RemoteUrl <https://github.com/ms609/congrevelamsdell2016>

RemoteRef HEAD

RemoteSha 00ff9910354fc7dc1fba7c83f316dabc79fec160

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| | |
|------|----------------------------|
| clCI | <i>Consistency indices</i> |
|------|----------------------------|

Description

Consistency indices of Congreve & Lamsdell datasets.

Usage

clCI

Format

An object of class `numeric` of length 100.

| | |
|-----------|--------------------------------------|
| clColours | <i>Default colours for analyses.</i> |
|-----------|--------------------------------------|

Description

Default colours for analyses.

Usage

clColours

Format

An object of class `character` of length 8.

`cIInitializeTernaryQuarts`*Initialize ternary plots for quartet plotting*

Description

Sets up a blank ternary plot ready for analytical results to be added.

Usage

```
cIInitializeTernaryQuarts(  
  zoom = 1,  
  padding = 0.1,  
  gridLines = 10,  
  fontSize = 1,  
  gridCol = "#DBDBDB",  
  backgroundCol = "#FDFDFE",  
  xLim = c(0, 1/zoom) - 0.01,  
  yLim = c(0.5 - (1/zoom), 0.5),  
  isometric = TRUE  
)
```

```
cIInitializeTernarySplits(  
  fontSize = 1,  
  xLim = NULL,  
  yLim = NULL,  
  gridCol = "#DBDBDB",  
  backgroundCol = "#FDFDFE",  
  padding = 0.1,  
  isometric = TRUE  
)
```

Arguments

| | |
|----------------------------|--|
| <code>zoom</code> | Level of magnification (times), used to adjust ticks and scale. |
| <code>padding</code> | Padding, passed to TernaryPlot. |
| <code>gridLines</code> | Number of grid lines, passed to TernaryPlot as <code>grid.lines</code> . |
| <code>fontSize</code> | Font size, passed to TernaryPlot as <code>lab.cex</code> . |
| <code>gridCol</code> | Colour, passed to TernaryPlot as <code>grid.col</code> . |
| <code>backgroundCol</code> | Background colour, passed to TernaryPlot as <code>col</code> . |
| <code>xLim, yLim</code> | x and y limits, passed to TernaryPlot as <code>xlim, ylim</code> . |
| <code>isometric</code> | Logical specifying whether plot should be isometric, passed to TernaryPlot as <code>isometric</code> . |

Functions

- `c1InitializeTernarySplits()`: Initialize ternary plots for partition plotting.

c1PhyDat

100 simulated data matrices

Description

Contains the 100 simulated matrices generated by Congreve & Lamsdell (2016) using a heterogeneous Markov-k model, generated from the [c1ReferenceTree](#) topology, with all branches sharing an equal length.

Usage

```
c1PhyDat
```

```
c1Matrices
```

Format

- `c1PhyDat`: A list with 100 entries, each comprising a `phyDat` object of 55 characters for 22 taxa.
- `c1Matrices`: A list with 100 entries, each comprising a list of character tokens for each simulated character, as read from raw nexus files using `ape::read.nexus.data`. The four dummy 'characters' have been removed.

An object of class `list` of length 100.

Source

[doi:10.5061/dryad.7dq0j](https://doi.org/10.5061/dryad.7dq0j)

References

- Congreve, C. R. & Lamsdell, J. C. (2016). Implied weighting and its utility in palaeontological datasets: a study using modelled phylogenetic matrices. *Palaeontology* 59(3), 447–465. [doi:10.1111/pala.12236](https://doi.org/10.1111/pala.12236).
- Congreve, C. R. & Lamsdell, J. C. (2016). Data from: Implied weighting and its utility in palaeontological datasets: a study using modelled phylogenetic matrices. Dryad Digital Repository. [doi:10.5061/dryad.7dq0j](https://doi.org/10.5061/dryad.7dq0j).

| | |
|----------------|---------------------|
| cIPlotQuartets | <i>Plot results</i> |
|----------------|---------------------|

Description

Plots the results of the analyses of the Congreve & Lamsdell (2016) datasets.

Usage

```
cIPlotQuartets(  
  dataset,  
  tree,  
  cex = 1.1,  
  pch = 2,  
  col = CongreveLamsdell2016::cIColours,  
  ...  
)  
  
cIPlotAverageQuartets(  
  dataset,  
  cex = 1.1,  
  pch = 2,  
  col = CongreveLamsdell2016::cIColours,  
  ...  
)  
  
cIPlotTheseAverageQuartets(dataset, cex = 1.1, pch = 2, col = "black", ...)  
  
cIPlotSplits(  
  dataset,  
  tree,  
  cex = 1.1,  
  pch = 2,  
  col = CongreveLamsdell2016::cIColours,  
  ...  
)  
  
cIPlotTheseAverageSplits(dataset, cex = 1.1, pch = 2, col = "black", ...)  
  
cIPlotTheseBestAverageSplits(dataset, cex = 1.1, pch = 2, col = "black", ...)  
  
cIPlotAverageSplits(  
  dataset,  
  cex = 1.1,  
  pch = 2,  
  col = CongreveLamsdell2016::cIColours,  
  ...  
)
```

```

)

clPlotBestAverageSplits(
  dataset,
  cex = 1.1,
  pch = 2,
  col = CongreveLamsdell2016::clColours,
  ...
)

```

Arguments

| | |
|---------------|--|
| dataset | Dataset to plot, for example <code>\link[=clResults]{clBootGcQuartets}</code> . |
| tree | Integer specifying which tree to plot. |
| cex, pch, ... | Graphical parameters to pass to JoinTheDots . |
| col | Named vector specifying colours to use to plot each analysis, named to match <code>names(dataset)</code> . |

Value

Returns [invisible](#).

Functions

- `clPlotAverageQuartets()`: Plots average across all 100 trees.
- `clPlotTheseAverageQuartets()`: Plot average for single dataset across all 100 trees.
- `clPlotSplits()`: Splits equivalent of `clPlotQuartets`.
- `clPlotTheseAverageSplits()`: Splits equivalent of `clPlotTheseAverageQuartets`.
- `clPlotTheseBestAverageSplits()`: Splits equivalent of `clPlotTheseBestAverageQuartets`.
- `clPlotAverageSplits()`: Splits equivalent of `clPlotAverageQuartets`.
- `clPlotBestAverageSplits()`: Splits equivalent of `clPlotAverageQuartets`.

Author(s)

Martin R. Smith

clReferenceTree

Tree topology for matrix simulation

Description

The tree topology used to generate the matrices in [clMatrices](#) Congreve & Lamsdell (2016).

Usage

clReferenceTree

Format

A single phylogenetic tree saved as an object of class phylo.

Source

Congreve & Lamsdell (2016).

References

- Congreve, C. R. & Lamsdell, J. C. (2016). Implied weighting and its utility in palaeontological datasets: a study using modelled phylogenetic matrices. *Palaeontology* 59(3), 447–465. [doi:10.1111/pala.12236](https://doi.org/10.1111/pala.12236).
- Congreve, C. R. & Lamsdell, J. C. (2016). Data from: Implied weighting and its utility in palaeontological datasets: a study using modelled phylogenetic matrices. Dryad Digital Repository. [doi:10.5061/dryad.7dq0j](https://doi.org/10.5061/dryad.7dq0j).

Examples

```
data(clReferenceTree)
if (requireNamespace("ape", quietly = TRUE)) plot(clReferenceTree)
```

clResults

Congreve and Lamsdell tree distances

Description

Distance of CL trees from generative tree.

Usage

clBremQuartets

clBremPartitions

clMkvPartitions

clMkvQuartets

clBootFreqPartitions

clBootFreqQuartets

clJackFreqPartitions

clJackFreqQuartets

cIBootGcPartitions

cIBootGcQuartets

cIJackGcPartitions

cIJackGcQuartets

Format

An object of class `list` of length 7.

An object of class `list` of length 7.

An object of class `array` of dimension 21 x 8 x 100.

An object of class `array` of dimension 21 x 7 x 100.

An object of class `list` of length 7.

An object of class `list` of length 7.

An object of class `list` of length 7.

An object of class `list` of length 7.

An object of class `list` of length 7.

An object of class `list` of length 7.

An object of class `list` of length 7.

An object of class `list` of length 7.

Details

For each of the 100 matrices generated by Congreve & Lamsdell (2016), I conducted phylogenetic analysis under different methods:

Mkv: using the Markov K model in MrBayes;

eq: using equal weights in TNT;

k1, k2, k3, k5, kX: using implied weights in TNT, with the concavity constant (k) set to 1, 2, 3, 5, or 10;

kC: by taking the strict consensus of all trees recovered by implied weights parsimony analysis under the k values 2, 3, 5 and 10 (but not 1).

For each analysis, I recorded the strict consensus of all optimal trees, and also the consensus of trees that were suboptimal by a specified degree.

I then calculated, of the total number of quartets or partitions that were resolved in the reference tree, how many were the same or *different* in the tree that resulted from the phylogenetic analysis, and how many were not resolved in this tree ($r2$).

The data object contains a list whose elements are named after the methods, as listed above.

Each list entry is a three-dimensional array, whose dimensions are:

1. The suboptimality of the tree. Different measures of node support are employed:

- * `Mkv`: Posterior probabilities, at 2.5% intervals (50%, 52.5%, ... 97.5%, 100%).
 - * `Brem`: Bremer supports: the consensus of all trees that are (equal weights) 0, 1, ... 19, 20 steps less optimal than the optimal tree (implied weights: the consensus of all trees that are 0.73^(19:0) less optimal than the optimal tree).
 - * `Boot`: Bootstrap supports (symmetric resampling, $_p_ = 0.33$).
 - * `Jack`: Jackknife supports ($_p_ = 0.36$).
- `Boot` and `Jack` results are reported both as the `freq` frequency of splits among replicates, and using the `gc` (Groups Present / Contradicted) measure (Goloboff *et al.* 2003); frequency columns correspond to 100%, 97.5%, 95% ... 0% support; gc columns correspond to 100%, 95%, ... 0% present, 5%, 10%, ... 100% contradicted.

2. Counts of the condition of each quartet or partition:

- * `Q`: The total number of quartets defined on 22 taxa.
- * `N`: The total number of partitions present, counting each tree separately.
- * `P1`: The number of partitions in tree 1 (the reconstructed tree).
- * `P2`: The number of partitions in tree 2 (the generative tree).
- * `s`: The number of quartets or partitions resolved identically in each tree.
- * `d`: The number of quartets resolved differently in each tree.
- * `d1`: The number of partitions resolved in tree 1, but contradicted by tree 2.
- * `d2`: The number of partitions resolved in tree 2, but contradicted by tree 1.
- * `r1`: The number of partitions or quartets resolved in tree 1 that are neither present in nor contradicted by tree 2.
- * `r2`: The number of partitions or quartets resolved in tree 2 that are neither present in nor contradicted by tree 1.
- * `u`: The number of quartets that are not resolved in either tree.

3. The number of the matrix, from 1 to 100.

Source

Congreve, C. R. & Lamsdell, J. C. (2016). Implied weighting and its utility in palaeontological datasets: a study using modelled phylogenetic matrices. *Palaeontology* 59(3), 447–465. doi:10.1111/pala.12236.

References

Goloboff, P. A., J. S. Farris, M. Källersjö, B. Oxelman, M. J. Ramírez, and C. A. Szumik. 2003. Improvements to resampling measures of group support. *Cladistics* 19, 324–332. doi:10.1016/S07483007(03)000604.

See Also

[cIMatrices](#), [cIReferenceTree](#).

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