

# Package ‘Evomorph’

October 12, 2022

**Date** 2016-02-24

**Type** Package

**Title** Evolutionary Morphometric Simulation

**Version** 0.9

**Author** Juan Manuel Cabrera, Federico Giri

**Maintainer** Juan Manuel Cabrera <juanmanuelcabrera1@gmail.com>

**Depends** R (>= 3.2.0)

**Imports** ggplot2, reshape2, geomorph, stringr

**License** GPL (>= 2)

**Description** Evolutionary process simulation using geometric morphometric data. Manipulation of landmark data files (TPS), shape plotting and distances plotting functions.

**LazyData** yes

**NeedsCompilation** no

**Repository** CRAN

**Date/Publication** 2016-02-25 21:12:57

## R topics documented:

aegla_consensus . . . . .	2
aegla_landmarks . . . . .	2
DistancesPlot . . . . .	3
GpaResiduals . . . . .	4
PlotVariations . . . . .	5
ReadLandmarkData . . . . .	7
ShapeDist . . . . .	8
SimEvo . . . . .	9
simulated_shapes . . . . .	10
simulated_shape_distances . . . . .	11

<b>Index</b>	<b>12</b>
--------------	-----------

---

aegla_consensus	<i>Landmark coordinates data from consensus configuration of freshwater crabs</i>
-----------------	---

---

**Description**

*Aegla uruguayana* consensus shape coordinates.

**Usage**

```
data("aegla_consensus")
```

**References**

Diawol, V. P., Giri, F., & Collins, P. A. (2015). Shape and size variations of *Aegla uruguayana* (Anomura-Aeglidae) under laboratory conditions. A geometric morphometric approach to the growth. *Iheringia Série Zoologia*, 105(1), 76-83.

---

aegla_landmarks	<i>Landmark coordinates data from freshwater crabs</i>
-----------------	--

---

**Description**

Geometric morphometric data of *Aegla uruguayana* cephalothorax (21 landmarks).

**Usage**

```
data("aegla_landmarks")
```

**References**

Diawol, V. P., Giri, F., & Collins, P. A. (2015). Shape and size variations of *Aegla uruguayana* (Anomura-Aeglidae) under laboratory conditions. A geometric morphometric approach to the growth. *Iheringia Série Zoologia*, 105(1), 76-83.

---

`DistancesPlot`*Plot the Procrustes distances between a set of shapes and a reference*

---

**Description**

`DistancesPlot` creates a distances plot using **ggplot2** (Wickman 2009).

**Usage**

```
DistancesPlot(dist)
```

**Arguments**

`dist`                Distances matrix

**Details**

Use `ggplot2` to create a plot where each point represent distance between a particular shape and a reference shape.

**Value**

Return an **ggplot2** object

**Author(s)**

Juan Manuel Cabrera

**References**

H. Wickham. `ggplot2`: Elegant Graphics for Data Analysis. Springer-Verlag New York, 2009.

**Examples**

```
data("simulated_shape_distances")  
  
#Plot distances between a set of simulated shapes a reference.  
  
DistancesPlot(simulated_shape_distances)
```

GpaResiduals

*Generalized Procrustes residuals calculation***Description**

Calculates Procrustes residuals of landmark configurations

**Usage**

```
GpaResiduals(lands, gpa_coords)
```

**Arguments**

lands	Landmark configuration
gpa_coords	GPA coordinates matrix

**Details**

Partial least squares analysis is a common tool to examine complex patterns of covariations between multiple sets of variables (Rohlf and Corti 2000; Bookstein et al. 2003). When one set of these variables consists of shape coordinates it is called singular warps analysis. Singular warp analysis is based on a singular decomposition of the cross-covariance matrix of two sets of variables measured from the same sample objects. Bookstein et al. (2013) gave this equation (1):

$$\sum = (1/N) X^t Y$$

Where N is the sample size and X and Y are matrices for two sets of variables with N rows, corresponding to the same sample specimens, and columns according to the number of variables of each set. If each variable in both matrices is first mean-centered (by variable), then Equation (1) yields the cross-covariance matrix between variables in X and those in Y.

Most of the landmark-based morphometric studies use aligned shape coordinates (GPA) as variable for analyzing complex patterns of covariations between sets of landmarks coordinates data. However, whereas GPA mean-centers all specimen configurations – it superimposes the centroids of each specimen - GPA does not mean center each coordinate within the specimens, and therefore does not in itself provide suitable variables for use in Equation (1).

To avoid this problem `GpaResiduals` mean center the aligned coordinates to get Procrustes residuals which are more appropriate for calculating covariance (McNulty 2009).

If generalized procrustes coordinates are not provided, the function will calculate them using **geomorph** package (Adams & Otárola Castillo 2013)

**Value**

It returns a list containing:

consens	Consensus shape
cvectorized	Consensus shape (1 dim vector)
resid	GPA residuals matrix

**Author(s)**

Cabrera Juan Manuel

**References**

Adams, D. C., & Otárola-Castillo, E. (2013). geomorph: an R package for the collection and analysis of geometric morphometric shape data. *Methods in Ecology and Evolution*, 4(4), 393-399.

Bookstein, F. L., Gunz, P., Mitterøcker, P., Prossinger, H., Schæfer, K., & Seidler, H. (2003). Cranial integration in Homo: singular warps analysis of the midsagittal plane in ontogeny and evolution. *Journal of Human Evolution*, 44(2), 167-187.

McNulty, K. P. (2009). Computing singular warps from Procrustes aligned coordinates. *Journal of human evolution*, 57(2), 191-194.

Rohlf, F. J., & Corti, M. (2000). Use of two-block partial least-squares to study covariation in shape. *Systematic Biology*, 49(4), 740-753.

**Examples**

```
data("aegla_landmarks")
result<-GpaResiduals(lands = aegla_landmarks)

#GPA consensus (matrix)
result$consens

#GPA consensus (vector)
result$cvectorized

#GPA residual matrix
result$resid
```

---

PlotVariations

*Plot shapes*

---

**Description**

Plot the differences between a set of morphometric shapes and a reference

**Usage**

```
PlotVariations(shapes, reference, path, save = F, w = 6, h = 6, d = 100, c_ref = "red",
  c_target = "black", s_ref = 3, s_target = 2)
```

**Arguments**

shapes	Landmark data of shapes (list of matrices)
reference	Landmark data of reference shape (matrix type)
path	Path where results will be saved (Default: working directory)
c_ref	Color of the points representing the reference shape (Default c_ref="red")
c_target	Color of the points representing the target shape (Default c_target="black")
s_ref	Size of the points representing the reference shape (Default s_ref=3)
s_target	Size of the points representing the target shape (Default s_target=2)
save	A logical value. If TRUE, the function will save the plot as jpeg images in the indicated in path
	This parameters are used to modify stored graph (save = TRUE):
w	Units of width of the graph in inches (Default w = 6)
h	Units of height of the graph in inches(Default h = 6)
d	Number of dpi (resolution) of the graph. (Default d = 6)

**Details**

The function uses package **ggplot2** (Wickman 2009) to create multiple plots representing the variations between a list of target shapes and a reference (consensus shape or another specimen data). If save=TRUE it creates a folder (named *day\_hh\_mm*) and stores the plots as images (.jpeg) at the provided path (if not provided it will store them in the working directory). There are several parameters for modify the graph for a suitable representation. This function could be used for example to analyze morphological variations of species over generations.

**Author(s)**

Cabrera Juan Manuel

**References**

H. Wickham. ggplot2: Elegant Graphics for Data Analysis. Springer-Verlag New York, 2009.

**See Also**

[SimEvo](#)

**Examples**

```
data("aegla_consensus")
data("simulated_shapes")

#Sample one individual from simulated_shapes dataset

simu<-simulated_shapes[100]
```

```
#Create a shape variation graphic

graph<-PlotVariations(simu,aegla_consensus)

#Red dots represent the landmark coordinates of the reference shape and black
# dots represent the target shape. The length of the segments represent
# distances between pairs of homologous landmarks

graph[[1]]
```

---

ReadLandmarkData      *Extract landmark data*

---

### Description

Read landmark coordinates and scales from a TPS file

### Usage

```
ReadLandmarkData(datafile, m_byscale = T)
```

### Arguments

datafile	TPS file containing two dimensional landmark data
m_byscale	Logical value (Default m_byscale=TRUE). If TRUE, landmark coordinates are multiply by scale

### Details

The function returns landmark coordinates (array and data.frame format) and the scale of each specimen. If m\_byscale = T the coordinates are multiple by the corresponding scale. ReadLandmarkData only works with TPS files that has only landmark coordinates (presence of CURVES and OUTLINES may cause malfunction).

### Value

It returns a 3 element list:

df	Landmark coordinates as a data.frame. Sp factor correspond to species number.
array	Landmark coordinates as a three dimensional array.
scale	Vector of scales value for each specimen.

### Author(s)

Cabrera Juan Manuel

---

**ShapeDist***Calculate Procrustes distance between shapes*

---

**Description**

Use the Procrustes method to calculate distances between a set of shapes and a reference.

**Usage**

```
ShapeDist(shapes, reference)
```

**Arguments**

shapes	Landmark data of shapes (list of matrices)
reference	Landmark data of reference shape (matrix type)

**Details**

Procrustes distance provides a measure of coincidence of two point sets  $x_i$  and  $y_i$ ,  $i=1..N$ . For this purpose the variance of point deviations is calculated at the optimal superposition of the sets. It allows to characterize the shape proximity of a given simplex to shape of a reference one.

**Value**

A matrix containing procrustes distance between shapes. Procrustes distance is the square root of the sum of squared differences in the positions of the landmarks in two shapes (Dryden and Mardia 1998). This can be used to describe the difference between many landmark configurations (Rohlf and Slice 1990).

**Author(s)**

Cabrera Juan Manuel

**References**

Dryden, I. L., & Mardia, K. V. (1998). Statistical shape analysis (Vol. 4). Chichester: Wiley.  
Rohlf, F. J., & Slice, D. (1990). Extensions of the Procrustes method for the optimal superimposition of landmarks. *Systematic Biology*, 39(1), 40-59.

**Examples**

```
data("aegla_landmarks")  
data("aegla_consensus")  
  
#Calculate distances between set of shapes and a reference  
ShapeDist(shapes = aegla_landmarks, reference = aegla_consensus)
```



---

SimEvo *Simulation of Shape Variation*

---

### Description

SimEvo performs a simulation of shape variation using a modification of Lande's evolutionary model Polly 2004

### Usage

```
SimEvo(vari, consensusvec, resids, ngen, fsamp)
```

### Arguments

vari	Variation coefficient
consensusvec	Consensus shape (vectorized form)
resids	GPA residuals matrix
ngen	Number of generations of simulations (Default: 1000000 steps).
fsamp	Frequency of samples (Default: 1000000 steps).

### Details

Lande's evolutionary model defines mean morphological variation over generations  $\Delta Z$  as:

$$\Delta Z = \beta G$$

where  $G$  is the additive genetic covariance matrix, and  $\beta$  are selection coefficients applied to the morphological structure. Polly 2004 proposes a modification of this equation in order to use it with morphological data instead of genetic data:

$$\Delta Z = \beta P H$$

where  $P$  is the phenotypic covariance matrix, and  $H$  is an heritability matrix (See Polly 2004 for more information). `resids` will be used as the phenotypic covariance matrix, and `vari` will be used to simulate  $\beta H$  term. After `ngen` simulations steps the new shape will be reconstructed from the starting shape `consensusvec`. The number of plots representing the new shapes can be modify using `fsamp`.

### Value

It returns a list of `ngen/fsamp` shapes (landmarks coordinates)

### Author(s)

Cabrera Juan Manuel

## References

Polly, P. D. (2004). On the simulation of the evolution of morphological shape: multivariate shape under selection and drift. *Palaeontologia Electronica*, 7(2), 1-28.

## Examples

```
data("aegla_landmarks")

#Use GpaResiduals function to obtain GPA residual matrix and consensus
# coordinates from landmark configuration

a_data=GpaResiduals(aegla_landmarks)

#Simulate morphological evolution with a variation rate "vari"
# trough "ngen" generations and retrieve the last generation shape coordinates

simshape = SimEvo(vari = 2, consensusvec = a_data$vectorized,
resids = a_data$resid, ngen = 10000, fsamp = 10000)

#Plot consensus shape and the simulated shape

par(mfrow=c(1, 2))
plot(a_data$consens,type = "p",main = "Reference", xlab = "", ylab = "")
plot(simshape[[1]],type = "p",col = "red",main = "Target", xlab = "", ylab = "")

#Or you can use PlotVariations to see the difference more clearly

PlotVariations(simshape,a_data$consens)
```

---

simulated\_shapes

*Simulated shapes*

---

## Description

Simulated landmark data using evomorph SimEvo function on *Aegla uruguayana* data.

## Usage

```
data("simulated_shapes")
```

## References

Diawol, V. P., Giri, F., & Collins, P. A. (2015). Shape and size variations of *Aegla uruguayana* (Anomura-Aeglidae) under laboratory conditions. A geometric morphometric approach to the growth. *Iheringia Série Zoologia*, 105(1), 76-83.

---

simulated\_shape\_distances

*Procrustes distances data*

---

**Description**

Procrustes distance between a set of simulated shapes and their ancestry over generations.

**Usage**

```
data("simulated_shape_distances")
```

# Index

## \* datasets

- aegla\_landmarks, [2](#)
- simulated\_shape\_distances, [11](#)
- simulated\_shapes, [10](#)

aegla\_consensus, [2](#)  
aegla\_landmarks, [2](#)

DistancesPlot, [3](#)

GpaResiduals, [4](#)

PlotVariations, [5](#)

ReadLandmarkData, [7](#)

ShapeDist, [8](#)  
SimEvo, [6](#), [9](#)  
simulated\_shape\_distances, [11](#)  
simulated\_shapes, [10](#)