

#### **Bayesian Evolutionary Analysis with BEAST**

What are the models used in phylogenetic analysis and what exactly is involved in Bayesian evolutionary analysis using Markov chain Monte Carlo (MCMC) methods? How can you choose and apply these models, which parameterisations and priors make sense, and how can you diagnose Bayesian MCMC when things go wrong?

These are just a few of the questions answered in this comprehensive overview of Bayesian approaches to phylogenetics. From addressing theoretical aspects of the field to providing pragmatic advice on how to prepare and perform phylogenetic analysis, this practical guide also includes coverage of the interpretation of analyses and visualisation of phylogenies. The software architecture is described and a guide to developing BEAST 2.2 extensions is provided to allow these models to be extended further.

With an accompanying website (http://beast2.org/) providing example files and tutorials, this one-stop reference to applying the latest phylogenetic models in BEAST 2 will provide essential guidance for all users – from those using phylogenetic tools, to computational biologists and Bayesian statisticians.

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#### **Contents**

Preface

	Acknowledgements		X
	Sum	nmary of most significant capabilities of BEAST 2	xi
Part I	Theory		1
1	Intro	oduction	3
	1.1	Molecular phylogenetics	4
	1.2	Coalescent theory	6
	1.3	Virus evolution and phylodynamics	8
		Before and beyond trees	8
	1.5	Probability and Bayesian inference	10
2	Evol	lutionary trees	21
	2.1	Types of trees	21
	2.2	Counting trees	24
	2.3	The coalescent	27
	2.4	Birth-death models	36
	2.5	Trees within trees	40
	2.6	Exercise	43
3	Sub	stitution and site models	44
	3.1	Continuous-time Markov process	45
	3.2	DNA models	46
	3.3	Codon models	51
	3.4	Microsatellite models	52
	3.5	Felsenstein's likelihood	52
	3.6	Rate variation across sites	54
	3.7	Felsenstein's pruning algorithm	55
	3.8	Miscellanea	57

page ix



vi	Contents

4	The mo	olecular clock	58
	4.1 T	Fime-trees and evolutionary rates	58
		The molecular clock	58
	4.3 F	Relaxing the molecular clock	60
	4.4	Calibrating the molecular clock	65
5	Struct	ured trees and phylogeography	68
	5.1 S	Statistical phylogeography	68
	5.2 N	Multi-type trees	69
	5.3 N	Mugration models	71
		The structured coalescent	71
		Structured birth-death models	73
		Phylogeography in a spatial continuum	73
		Phylodynamics with structured trees	74
	5.8 C	Conclusion	76
Part II	Practice		77
6	Bayesi	an evolutionary analysis by sampling trees	79
	6.1 E	BEAUti	80
	6.2 F	Running BEAST	86
		Analysing the results	89
		Marginal posterior estimates	90
		Obtaining an estimate of the phylogenetic tree	91
		Visualising the tree estimate	94
	6.7 C	Comparing your results to the prior	94
7	Setting	g up and running a phylogenetic analysis	97
	7.1 P	Preparing alignments	97
	7.2	Choosing priors/model set-up	100
		Miscellanea	112
	7.4 F	Running BEAST	114
8	Estima	ting species trees from multilocus data	116
	8.1 I	Darwin's finches	116
	8.2 E	Bayesian multispecies coalescent model from sequence data	119
	8.3 *	BEAST	119
	8.4 S	SNAPP	123
9	Advand	ced analysis	127
	9.1 S	Sampling from the prior	127
	9.2 S	Serially sampled data	128



		Contents	vii
	9.3 Demographic reconstruction		129
	9.4 Ancestral reconstruction and phylogeography		134
	9.5 Bayesian model comparison		135
	9.6 Simulation studies		138
10	Posterior analysis and post-processing		139
	10.1 Trace log file interpretation		140
	10.2 Model selection		145
	10.3 Troubleshooting		148
11	Exploring phylogenetic tree space		154
	11.1 Tree space		154
	11.2 Methods of exploring tree space		156
	11.3 Tree set analysis methods		157
	11.4 Summary trees		159
	11.5 DensiTree		163
Part II	I Programming		167
12	Getting started with BEAST 2		169
	12.1 A quick tour of BEAST 2		170
	12.2 BEAST core: BEAST-objects and inputs		173
	12.3 MCMC library		174
	12.4 The evolution library		180
	12.5 Other bits and pieces		182
	12.6 Exercise		183
13	BEAST XML		184
	13.1 What is XML?		184
	13.2 BEAST file format and the parser processing model		186
	13.3 An annotated example		190
	13.4 Exercise		193
14	Coding and design patterns		195
	14.1 Basic patterns		195
	14.2 Input patterns		198
	14.3 initAndValidate patterns		200
	14.4 CalculationNode patterns		201
	14.5 Common extensions		203
	14.6 Tips		204
	14.7 Known ways to get into trouble		205
	14.8 Exercise		206



viii	Contents		
15	Putting it all together	207	
	15.1 Introduction	207	
	15.2 What is a package?	208	
	15.3 BEAUti	209	
	15.4 Variable selection-based substitution model package example	214	
	15.5 Exercise	219	
	References	220	
	Index of authors	240	
	Index of subjects	244	



#### **Preface**

This book consists of three parts: theory, practice and programming. The *theory part* covers theoretical background, which you need to get some insight in the various components of a phylogenetic analysis. This includes trees, substitution models, clock models and, of course, the machinery used in Bayesian analysis such as Markov chain Monte Carlo (MCMC) and Bayes factors.

In the *practice part* we start with a hands-on phylogenetic analysis and explain how to set up, run and interpret such an analysis. We examine various choices of prior, where each is appropriate, and how to use software such as BEAUti, FigTree and DensiTree to assist in a BEAST analysis. Special attention is paid to advanced analysis such as sampling from the prior, demographic reconstruction, phylogeography and inferring species trees from multilocus data. Interpreting the results of an analysis requires some care, as explained in the post-processing chapter, which has a section on troubleshooting with tips on detecting and preventing failures in MCMC analysis. A separate chapter is dedicated to visualising phylogenies.

BEAST 2.2 uses XML as a file format to specify various kinds of analysis. In the third part, the XML format and its design philosophy are described. BEAST 2.2 was developed as a platform for creating new Bayesian phylogenetic analysis methods, by a modular mechanism for extending the software. In the *programming part* we describe the software architecture and guide you through developing BEAST 2.2 extensions.

We recommend that everyone reads Part I for background information, especially introductory Chapter 1. Part II and Part III can be read independently. Users of BEAST should find much practical information in Part II, and may want to read about the XML format in Part III. Developers of new methods should read Part III, but will also find useful information about various methods in Part II.

The BEAST software can be downloaded from http://beast2.org and for developers, source code is available from https://github.com/CompEvol/beast2/. There is a lot of practical information available at the BEAST 2 wiki (http://beast2.org), including links to useful software such as Tracer and FigTree, a list of the latest packages and links to tutorials. The wiki is updated frequently. A BEAST users' group is accessible at http://groups.google.com/group/beast-users.



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Many people made BEAST what it is today. Andrew Rambaut brought the first version of BEAST to fruition with AJD in the 'Oxford years' and has been one of the leaders of development ever since. Marc Suchard arrived on the scene a few years later, precipitating great advances in the software and methods, and continues to have a tremendous impact. All of the members of the core BEAST development team have been critical to the software's success.

Draft chapters of this book were greatly improved already by feedback from a large number of colleagues, including in alphabetical order, Richard Brown, David Bryant, Rampal Etienne, Alex Gavryushkin, Sasha Gavryushkina, Russell Gray, Simon Greenhill, Denise Kühnert, Tim Vaughan, David Welch, Walter Xie.

Paul O. Lewis created the idea for Figure 1.6. Section 2.3 is derived from work by Joseph Heled. Tanja Stadler co-wrote Chapter 2. Some material for Chapters 7 and 10 is derived from messages on the BEAST mailing list and the FAQ of the BEAST wiki. Section 8.4 is partly derived from 'A rough guide to SNAPP' (Bouckaert and Bryant 2012). Walter Xie was helpful in quality assurance of the software, in particular regression testing of BEAST ensuring that the analyses are valid. Parts of Chapter 4 derive from previous published work by AJD and co-authors.

The development of BEAST 2 was supported by four meetings funded by the National Evolutionary Synthesis Center (www.nescent.org). AJD was funded to write this book by a Rutherford Discovery Fellowship from the Royal Society of New Zealand.



## Summary of most significant capabilities of BEAST 2

Analysis Estimate phylogenies from alignments

Estimate dates of most recent common ancestors

Estimate gene and species trees Infer population histories Epidemic reconstruction Estimate substitution rates

Phylogeography Path sampling Simulation studies

Models Trees Gene trees, species trees, structured coalescent,

serially sampled trees

Tree-likelihood Felsenstein, Threaded, BEAGLE Continuous, ancestral reconstruction

SNAPP Auto partition

Substitution models JC96, HKY, TN93, GTR

Covarion, stochastic Dollo

RB, subst-BMA

BLOSUM62, CPREV, Dayhoff, JTT, MTREV, WAG

Frequency models Fixed, estimated, empirical

Site models

Gamma site model, mixture site model

Tree priors

Coalescent constant, exponential, skyline

Bith death Vide bith death compling skyline

Birth-death Yule, birth-death sampling skyline

Yule with calibration correction Multispecies coalescent

Clock models Strict, relaxed, random local clock

Prior distributions Uniform, 1/X, normal, gamma, beta, etc.

Tools BEAUti GUI for specifying models

Support for hierarchical models Flexible partition and parameter linking

Deed and and parameter mixing

Read and write models
Extensible through templates
Manage BEAST packages
Run analysis specified by BEA

BEAST Run analysis specified by BEAUti
ModelBuilder GUI for visualising models
LogCombiner Tool for manipulating log files

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#### Summary of most significant capabilities of BEAST 2

	EBSPAnalyser DensiTree TreeAnnotator	Reconstruct population history from EBSP analysis Tool for analysing tree distributions Tool for creating summary trees from tree sets
	TreeSetAnalyser SequenceSimulator	Tool for calculating statistics on tree sets Generate alignments for simulation studies
Check pointing	Resuming runs when ESS is not satisfactory Exchange partial states to reduce burn-in	
Documen- tation	Tutorials, Wiki, User forum This book	
Package support	Facilitate fast bug fixes and release cycles independent of core release cycle Package development independent of core releases	