Tip rates, phylogenies and diversification: what are we estimating, and how good are the estimates?

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Abstract

1. Species-specific diversification rates, or "tip rates", can be computed quickly from phylogenies and are widely used to study diversification rate variation in relation to geography, ecology, and phenotypes. These tip rates provide a number of theoretical and practical advantages, such as the relaxation of assumptions of rate homogeneity in trait-dependent diversification studies. However, there is significant confusion in the literature regarding whether these metrics estimate speciation or net diversification rates. Additionally, no study has yet compared the relative performance and accuracy of tip rate metrics.
2. We compared the statistical performance of three model-free rate metrics (inverse terminal branch lengths; node density metric; DR statistic) and a model-based approach (BAMM). We applied each method to a large set of simulated phylogenies that had been generated under different diversification processes; scenarios included multi-regime time-

constant and diversity-dependent trees, as well as trees where the rate of speciation evolves under a diffusion process. We summarized performance in relation to the type of rate variation, the magnitude of rate heterogeneity and rate regime size. We also compared the ability of the metrics to estimate both speciation and net diversification rates.

3. We show decisively that model-free tip rate metrics estimate the rate of speciation and not net diversification. Error in net diversification rate estimates is high and increases dramatically as a function of the relative extinction rate. In contrast, error in speciation rate estimates is low and relatively insensitive to extinction. Across all diversification scenarios, BAMM inferred the most accurate tip rates and exhibited lower error than non-model-based approaches. DR was highly correlated with true speciation rates but exhibited high sample variance, and was the best metric for very small rate regimes.
4. We found that DR and BAMM are useful metrics for studying speciation rate dynamics and trait-dependent diversification. Although BAMM was more accurate than DR overall, the two approaches have complementary strengths. Because tip rate metrics are more reliable estimators of speciation rate, we recommend that empirical studies using these metrics exercise caution when drawing biological interpretations in any situation where the distinction between speciation and net diversification is important.

Keywords: tip rates, diversification, terminal branch length, node density, DR, BAMM, trait-dependent diversification

Introduction

Rates of speciation and extinction vary through time and among lineages (Nee, Mooers & Harvey 1992; Sanderson & Donoghue 1996; Etienne & Haegeman 2012; Jetz et al. 2012; Moen & Morlon 2014; Alfaro et al. 2018), contributing to dramatic heterogeneity in species richness across the tree of life (Alfaro et al. 2009; Jetz et al. 2012; Barker et al. 2013). By characterizing variation in rates of speciation and extinction, we can better understand the dynamics of biological diversity through time, across geographic and environmental gradients (Zink, Klicka & Barber 2004; Ricklefs 2006; Mittelbach et al. 2007; Silvestro, Schnitzler & Zizka 2011; Rabosky, Title & Huang 2015), and in relation to traits and key innovations (FitzJohn, Maddison & Otto 2009; Near et al. 2012; Beaulieu & O'Meara 2016). Consequently, there has been great interest in statistical methods for inferring rates of speciation and extinction from molecular phylogenies.

Although rates of diversification have traditionally been quantified for clades, there has been a growing interest in estimating species-specific rates of diversification, which we refer to here as "tip rates". Tip rates are increasingly used to describe patterns of geographic and trait-associated variation in diversification (Freckleton, Phillimore & Pagel 2008; Jetz et al. 2012; Kennedy et al. 2016; Harvey & Rabosky 2017; Quintero & Jetz 2018; Rabosky et al. 2018). It may seem strange to view evolutionary rates as a property of individual lineages, but such rates emerge naturally from the birth-death model we typically use to conceptualize the diversification process (Nee, Mooers & Harvey 1992; Nee, May & Harvey 1994). Under the birth-death process, individuals (species) are characterized by per-lineage rates of species origination (speciation, λ) and extinction (μ). For the purposes of inference, these rates are typically assumed to be constant among contemporaneous members of a focal clade. However, tip rates

70 can be viewed as our best estimate of the present-day rate of speciation or extinction for an
71 individual lineage, conditional on past (usually recent) evolutionary history. As such, they
72 provide information about the expected amount of time that will elapse before a lineage splits or
73 becomes extinct.

74 A number of approaches have been used to estimate tip rates, including both model-based
75 and non-model-based approaches. These approaches vary in terms of how much information
76 they derive from a focal species relative to the amount of information they incorporate from
77 other regions of the phylogeny. On one end of the spectrum, tree-wide estimates (i.e., one rate
78 for the entire phylogeny) of speciation and extinction rates under a constant-rate birth-death
79 (CRBD) model provide tip rates that are maximally auto-correlated (identical) across species in
80 the clade; such rates for any given species are not independent of rates for any other species in
81 the group of interest. On the other end of the spectrum, terminal branch lengths can be used to
82 derive a censored estimate of the rate of speciation that is minimally autocorrelated with rates for
83 other species in the focal clade. Terminal branch lengths are largely unique to each species (rates
84 might be identical only for sister taxa), but provide a noisy measure of speciation, due to the
85 stochasticity inherent in the diversification process (Nee, May & Harvey 1994), and they have
86 been employed as a summary statistic in assessing model adequacy (Bromham, Hua & Cardillo
87 2016; Gomes, Sorenson & Cardoso 2016). In contrast to single (terminal) branch estimates, tree-
88 wide estimates should be less susceptible to stochastic noise, because they incorporate
89 information from the entirety of the tree (e.g., multiple branches are used in the estimates). Of
90 course, the tree-wide estimate necessarily assumes that all tips share a common underlying
91 diversification process. Other tip rate metrics fall somewhere between these two extremes,
92 incorporating some tree-wide information but relaxing the assumption of homogeneous rates

93 across all lineages (node density metric: Freckleton, Phillimore & Pagel 2008; DR: Jetz et al.
94 2012). The estimation of tip-specific rates thus entails a tradeoff between the precision of
95 individual estimates and the stochastic error associated with those estimates.

96 BAMM (Bayesian Analysis of Macroevolutionary Mixtures, Rabosky 2014) is a model-
97 based approach that can accommodate heterogeneity in the rate of diversification through time
98 and among lineages. BAMM simulates a posterior distribution of macroevolutionary rate shift
99 configurations given a phylogeny of interest; marginal rates of speciation and extinction for
100 individual taxa can then be extracted from this distribution. In this framework, the correlation in
101 rates between any pair of species is a function of the posterior probability that they share a
102 common macroevolutionary rate regime (Rabosky et al. 2014). If the tree-wide posterior
103 probability of rate variation is low, the marginal rates estimates for individual species will be
104 similar across the entire tree, as under a CRBD model. Likewise, any pair of taxa that are
105 consistently assigned to the same macroevolutionary rate regime will necessarily have identical
106 rates.

107 Tip rates are best suited to a host of questions and hypotheses where the diversification
108 dynamics over the evolutionary history of a group are either less relevant, or no more relevant,
109 than the rates of diversification closer to the present day. For example, many hypotheses
110 involving trait-dependent diversification implicitly assume a time-homogeneous, or constant
111 through time, effect of the trait on diversification rate (Coyne & Orr 2004; Kay et al. 2006;
112 Jablonski 2008; FitzJohn 2010; Claramunt et al. 2011). Harvey & Rabosky (2017) found that the
113 use of tip rates for assessing correlations between continuous traits and diversification has good
114 performance across a range of diversification scenarios. Furthermore, hypotheses pertaining to
115 non-historical geographic patterns of diversity are also better addressed with recent rates of

diversification. For example, many hypotheses for the latitudinal diversity gradient propose time-homogeneous effects of particular environmental factors (temperature, energy, geographic area) on rates of diversification (Mittelbach et al. 2007; Kennedy et al. 2014; Rabosky, Title & Huang 2015; Schluter 2016; Rabosky et al. 2018). Put simply, if such time-homogeneous processes have shaped the latitudinal diversity gradient (e.g., correlation between speciation and temperature: Rohde 1992), then the effect should be manifest in the distribution of present-day evolutionary rates.

At present, there is substantial confusion in the literature over what quantity various tip rate metrics actually measure. The DR statistic (Jetz et al. 2012) was originally described as a measure of net diversification rate, where net diversification rate (r) is the difference between the rate of speciation (λ) and extinction (μ). However, supplemental analyses and subsequent work suggested that DR was a better measure of speciation rate (Jetz et al. 2012, Belmaker & Jetz 2015, Quintero & Jetz 2018). Many studies have nonetheless continued to describe DR as an estimate of the lineage-level net diversification rate (Marin & Hedges 2016; Oliveira et al. 2016; Cai et al. 2017; Quintero & Jetz 2018; and many others). The node density metric of Freckleton, Phillimore & Pagel (2008) has also been described as a measure of net diversification. Whether these metrics more accurately measure speciation or net diversification is critically important for interpreting biodiversity patterns (e.g., two regions might differ dramatically in speciation rate, but net diversification rates in each might nonetheless be zero). An initial objective of our study is thus to compare the ability of DR, node density, and other metrics to estimate speciation and net diversification rates.

Despite the potential utility of tip rates in geographic and trait-based analyses of speciation rate heterogeneity (Jetz et al. 2012; Belmaker & Jetz 2015; Oliveira et al. 2016;

139 Quintero & Jetz 2018), there has yet been no comprehensive comparative assessment of the
140 accuracy and precision of the estimates, save for supplemental analyses in Jetz et al. (2012) and
141 Quintero & Jetz (2018). BAMM has low power to infer small rate regimes (Rabosky, Mitchell &
142 Chang 2017; Meyer & Wiens 2017), leading to the possibility that other approaches might
143 perform better for smaller phylogenies or when the variation in rates among clades is subtle.
144 However, DR and related methods will always identify variation in tip rates, even when none
145 exists, provided there is stochastic variation in branch lengths. A goal of this study is therefore to
146 evaluate the trade-off between the stochastic noise inherent in non-model-based approaches, and
147 the conservative but less noisy estimates from model-based metrics. We compare the
148 performance of these metrics across a range of simulation scenarios, which include both discrete
149 and continuous variation in rates.
150

151 **Methods**

152 Tip rate metrics

153 We assessed the accuracy of four tip rate metrics in this study at quantifying rates of
154 speciation. As we demonstrate below (see also Supplementary Figure 5 in Jetz et al. 2012;
155 extended Figure 5 in Quintero & Jetz 2018; Belmaker & Jetz 2015), these metrics are estimators
156 of speciation rate and not net diversification rate, and we refer to them as such throughout. The
157 first metric is the inverse of the equal splits measure (Redding and Mooers 2006), also called the
158 *DR statistic* (Jetz et al. 2012), *DivRate* (Belmaker & Jetz 2015; Oliveira et al. 2016), *ES* (Harvey
159 & Rabosky 2017) or *tip DR* (Quintero & Jetz 2018), which we denote in this study as λ_{DR}. This
160 species-specific measure incorporates the number of splitting events and the internode distances

161 along the root-to-tip path of a phylogeny, while giving greater weight to branches closer to the

162 present (Redding & Mooers 2006; Jetz et al. 2012). λ_{DR} is computed as:

163 $$\lambda_{DR_i} = \sum_{j=1}^{N_i} b_j \frac{1}{2^{j-1}}$$

164 where λ_{DR_i} is the tip rate for species i, N_i is the number of branches between species i and the

165 root, b_j is the length of branch j, starting at the terminal branch (j = 1) and ending with the root.

166 We also considered a simpler metric, node density (Freckleton, Phillimore & Pagel 2008;

167 denoted by λ_{ND}). This is simply the number of splitting events along the path between the root

168 and tip of a phylogeny, divided by the age of the phylogeny. While λ_{DR} down-weights the

169 contribution of branch lengths that are closer to the root, λ_{ND} equally weights the contributions of

170 all branches along a particular root-to-tip path, regardless of where they occur in time. Under a

171 pure-birth model ($\mu = 0$), both λ_{DR} and λ_{ND} should yield unbiased estimates of the rate of

172 speciation.

173 The third measure we considered is the inverse of the terminal branch lengths (λ_{TB}).

174 Rapid speciation rates near the present should be associated with proportionately shorter terminal

175 branches; smaller values of λ_{TB} should thus characterize species with faster rates of speciation.

176 This measure has recently been used as a summary statistic to assess model adequacy in trait-

177 dependent diversification studies (Bromham, Hua & Cardillo 2016; Gomes, Sorenson & Cardoso

178 2016; Harvey & Rabosky 2017). Following Steel & Mooers (2010), we note that the terminal

179 branch lengths can be used to derive an estimate of the speciation rate; this follows from the fact

180 that interior and terminal branches have the same expected value under the Yule process (Steel &

181 Mooers 2010). The corresponding estimator for the i'th tip, λ_{TB} is approximately $1 / 2b$ where b is

182 the length of a given terminal branch (Steel & Mooers 2010). To our knowledge, λ_{TB} has not

been used to explicitly estimate tip rates as we do here, but given its utility as a summary statistic and general theoretical properties (Steel & Mooers 2010), we see value in comparing the performance of this metric to others currently in use.

Finally, we considered a Bayesian, model-based approach to estimating tip rates. BAMM (Rabosky 2014) assumes that phylogenies are generated by set of discrete diversification regimes. Using MCMC, the program simulates a posterior distribution of rate shift regimes, from which marginal posterior rate distributions can be extracted for each tip in the phylogeny. Priors for BAMM analyses were set using default settings from the setBAMMpriors function from BAMMtools (Rabosky et al. 2014). The prior parameterizations specified by this function ensure that the prior density on relative rate changes across the tree is invariant to the scale of the tree (e.g., multiplying branch lengths by 10^6 will not change inferences about relative rates across the tree). We denote BAMM tip speciation rates (mean of the marginal posterior) as λ_{BAMM}. As BAMM also estimates extinction rates for each regime, we also calculated tip-specific net diversification rate as λ_{BAMM} - μ_{BAMM}, denoted as r_{BAMM}.

<u>Tip rate metrics estimate speciation, not net diversification</u>

As suggested previously (Belmaker & Jetz 2015; supplemental analyses in Jetz et al. 2012 and Quintero & Jetz 2018), DR and presumably other tip-based measurements, more accurately estimate the rate of speciation than the rate of net diversification. However, numerous studies continue to refer to DR as a measure of net diversification (Marin & Hedges 2016; Oliveira et al. 2016; Cai et al. 2017; Quintero & Jetz 2018; and many others). This is incorrect and it is straightforward to demonstrate that λ_{TB}, λ_{ND} and λ_{DR} are more reliable measures of speciation rates and not net diversification rates, at least when extinction is moderate to high.

To illustrate this property of the metrics, we applied all approaches to constant-rate birth-death phylogenies simulated across a range of extinction fractions ($\varepsilon = \mu / \lambda$) , including pure-birth trees ($\varepsilon = 0$) as well as trees exhibiting very high turnover ($\varepsilon = 1$). To evaluate accuracy of speciation estimates as a function of ε, we generated 1000 phylogenies with 100 tips each, where λ and ε were drawn from uniform distributions (λ: [0.05, 0.3]; ε: [0, 1]). Importantly, when λ is sampled uniformly with respect to ε, the distribution of r is not uniform: the mean, range and variance in r decrease dramatically as ε increases. To evaluate the accuracy of r as a function of ε, we thus generated a second set of trees by sampling r and ε from uniform distributions (r: [0.05, 0.3], ε [0, 1]). As a result, λ has constant mean and variance with respect to ε in the first set of simulations, and the same is true for r in the second set of simulations (Figure S1). All phylogeny simulations were conducted with the TreeSim package in R (Stadler 2011).

We compared tip rate metrics to true speciation rates λ_{TRUE} (with the first simulation set) and to true net diversification rates r_{TRUE} (with the second simulation set). We evaluated mean per-tip accuracy of the tip rate metrics with three measures of error:

$$\text{mean absolute error} = \sum_{i=1}^{N_i} \left|\lambda_i - \lambda_{TRUE_i}\right| / N$$

$$\text{RMSE} = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^{N_i} (\lambda_i - \lambda_{TRUE_i})^2 / N}$$

$$\text{mean proportional error} = \sum_{i=1}^{N_i} \frac{\lambda_i - \lambda_{TRUE_i}}{\lambda_{TRUE_i}} / N$$

where λ_i is the estimated tip rate for species *i* out of N total species, λ_{TRUE} is the true tip rate. Mean absolute error and root mean square error capture the magnitude in error in tip rates, and mean proportional error quantifies the bias in tip rates, as a function of the true tip rates (Rabosky et al. 2014). In analyses below, all error summaries yield generally congruent results; results for mean absolute error are presented in the main text, and others in supplement.

228

229 Assessment of tip rate metrics

230 We tested the performance of the metrics by compiling publicly-available datasets from a
231 number of simulation-based studies (Table 1). By focusing on simulations from previously-
232 published work, we thus ensured that the simulation process itself was effectively blinded to the
233 objectives of the present study. We further note that our trial datasets included several studies
234 that were critical of BAMM (Moore et al. 2016, Meyer & Wiens 2017). These simulated trees
235 include rate heterogeneity in time and across lineages. Together, these phylogenies present a
236 wide range of tree sizes and diversification rate shifts, providing an ideal comparative dataset for
237 our purposes. To more easily distinguish between these tree types in the text, we refer to the
238 BAMM-type, multi-regime time-constant phylogenies simply as "multi-regime", and the multi-
239 regime diversity-dependent phylogenies simply as "diversity-dependent", even though discrete
240 rate shifts are present in both types of trees. In addition to discrete-shift scenarios (e.g., BAMM-
241 type process), we simulated phylogenies under an "evolving rates" model of diversification
242 (Rabosky 2010; as corrected in Beaulieu & O'Meara 2015) to explore performance of tip rate
243 metrics when diversification rates change continuously and independently along branches, as
244 might occur if diversification rates are correlated with an underlying continuous trait (FitzJohn
245 2010). In these simulations, we allowed the logarithm of λ to evolve across the tree under a
246 Brownian motion process, while holding ε constant. The magnitude of rate heterogeneity among
247 branches is controlled by the diffusion parameter σ, where greater values lead to greater
248 heterogeneity in speciation rates. Although published phylogenies with rate data were
249 unavailable for this simulation scenario, we used simulation code and parameters taken directly
250 from Beaulieu & O'Meara (2015) to generate trees with similar statistical properties to those in

251 their study. Simulations were performed with the following parameters: λ = 0.078, 0.103, 0.145,
252 0.249 and ε = 0.0, 0.25, 0.50, 0.75. We simulated 100 phylogenies for each (λ , ε) pair, and for
253 three values of σ (σ = 0.03, 0.06, 0.12). We evaluated tip rate accuracy by comparing estimated
254 to true tip rates, using the absolute and proportional error metrics described above. We also
255 examined the correlation between true and estimated tip rates, combining tip rates from all
256 phylogenies generated under the same class of diversification process, and visualizing these data
257 as density scatterplots, generated with the LSD package in R (Schwalb et al. 2018), where colors
258 indicate the density of points.

259 Size of diversification rate regimes might be an important factor in a tip rate metric's
260 ability to accurately estimate rates. For example, BAMM's statistical power in detecting a shift
261 to a new rate regime is a function of the number of taxa in that rate regime, and tip rates for taxa
262 from small regimes will more likely be parameterized according to the larger parent regime or
263 the tree-wide average rate (Rabosky, Mitchell & Chang 2017); this is the expected behavior
264 when BAMM fails to identify a rate shift. However, non-model-based approaches such as those
265 examined in this study might be more accurate for small regimes. To explore how rate regime
266 size influences the accuracy of tip rate metrics, we calculated the mean tip rate for each true rate
267 regime from all multi-regime phylogenies (simulation datasets from Moore et al. 2016; Rabosky,
268 Mitchell & Chang 2017; Meyer & Wiens 2017; Mitchell, Etienne & Rabosky 2018). We then
269 calculated the Pearson correlation coefficient and the slope of a linear model between true and
270 estimated mean regime rates. We explored the performance of all metrics with respect to regime
271 sample size, as in Rabosky, Mitchell & Chang (2017: Figure 13). For comparison, we repeated
272 all performance summaries on tip rates estimated by applying a simple constant-rate birth-death
273 (CRBD) process to each simulated phylogeny. This exercise is an important control, because it

indicates how much error we would expect for each simulated phylogeny under the simplifying (incorrect) assumption that rates are constant among lineages and through time for each dataset.

Results

Speciation or net diversification?

As expected, the tip rate metrics examined in this study are more accurate estimators of the rate of speciation (λ) and not the net rate of species diversification (r). Mean absolute error increased exponentially with respect to the extinction fraction ε (Figure 1). However, mean absolute error in speciation rate was largely invariant with respect to ε (0.95 quantile of r-based and λ-based mean absolute error for λ_{DR}: 2.28 and 0.17, respectively). Nearly identical patterns were found with RMSE (Figure S2). Note that r and λ for these simulations were drawn from identical uniform distributions, and absolute error in the rates is thus comparable. Proportional error generally exhibited the same pattern, and in terms of λ versus r, differences in speciation-based error varied across ε (Figure S3). There was a weak but significant trend towards progressively greater underestimation of speciation rates with increasing values of relative extinction (linear model slopes: -0.08, -0.014, -0.011 for λ_{ND}, λ_{DR} and λ_{BAMM}, respectively). Overall, error was highest for λ_{TB} by an order of magnitude (Figure S4), and decreased progressively with λ_{ND} and λ_{DR}, with the lowest overall error in λ_{BAMM}. BAMM estimates of net diversification rate were relatively accurate, except at the highest values of ε (Figures 1, S2, S3).

Tip rate accuracy across rate-variable phylogenies

Tip rates estimated with BAMM were consistently more accurate than those obtained using the other methods across all diversification scenarios considered, including multi-regime,

297 diversity-dependent and evolving rates trees (Figure 2). λ_{DR} was the second-most accurate
298 metric, although its relationship with true rates was substantially weaker than λ_{BAMM}. λ_{ND} and
299 λ_{TB} were correlated with true rates but performed relatively poorly overall. However, λ_{TB}
300 performed better than λ_{ND}, and just as well as λ_{DR} at estimating speciation rates for diversity-
301 dependent trees (Figure 2, S5). All metrics performed best for multi-regime trees, followed by
302 evolving rates and diversity-dependent trees, respectively. For diversity-dependent trees, λ_{ND}
303 rates are effectively uncorrelated with the true rates (Figure 2). Additionally, the performance of
304 the different tip rate metrics for multi-regime phylogenies is not sensitive to the source of the
305 simulated phylogenies (Figure S6). We found that BAMM substantially outperformed all other
306 metrics on datasets from studies that independently assessed BAMM's performance (Figure S6:
307 Moore et al. 2016; Meyer & Wiens 2017). Tip rates were also generally but more weakly
308 correlated with true net diversification rates, with the exception of λ_{ND}, which was uncorrelated
309 with true rates for diversity-dependent trees, presumably because this metric equally weights the
310 full depth of the tree (Figure S7).

311 In terms of mean per-tip error, λ_{BAMM} consistently outperformed the other metrics for
312 multi-regime, diversity-dependent and evolving rates trees (Figures 3, S8). Error in λ_{BAMM}
313 increased as a function of rate heterogeneity for evolving rate phylogenies, but was largely
314 independent of the magnitude of rate heterogeneity for the other scenarios. λ_{DR} generally
315 exhibited greater error than λ_{BAMM}, and this error increased as a function of the level of
316 heterogeneity for both the evolving rates and multi-regime trees. Error in λ_{DR} was generally
317 invariant to the number of rate regimes for the diversity-dependent scenarios. However, λ_{DR}
318 tended to have greater error than tip estimates from a simple model that assumes no variation in
319 rates through time or among lineages (λ_{CRBD}; all tips assigned the tree-wide CRBD rate). λ_{ND}

performed somewhat similarly to λ_{DR} for constant-rate and evolving rates trees, but worse for diversity-dependent trees. Error in λ_{TB} increased with increasing rate heterogeneity for constant-rate and evolving rates trees, but was relatively unaffected by rate heterogeneity in diversity-dependent trees (Figure S9). However, error for this metric was far greater than for all other tip metrics.

Effects of regime size on performance

Both metrics of performance assessment – the Pearson correlation and OLS slope – generally increased with increasing regime size (Figure 4). This was found to be true for all tip rate metrics, although λ_{TB} and λ_{ND} never achieved high performance. λ_{DR} tended to perform better than other metrics when small rate regimes were included (e.g., 10 tips or fewer); however, the slope between estimated and true rates was greater than 1 across the majority of minimum regime sizes, indicating that λ_{DR} overestimates speciation rates (see also Figure S3). Similar patterns were observed for net diversification rates with λ_{DR}, but the magnitude of the overestimation was greater than for speciation (Figure S10). λ_{BAMM}, in contrast, approached a slope of 1 when estimating speciation rates and slightly underestimated net diversification rates (regimes with > 30 tips: OLS slope = 0.96 for λ, 0.87 for r).

Absolute error in regime mean tip rates was lowest for λ_{DR} and λ_{BAMM}, regardless of the size of the rate regime (Figure 5). BAMM's ability to accurately estimate tip rates improved with regime size, whereas absolute error was relatively consistent across regime sizes for λ_{DR} for regimes greater than 10 species. We also found that λ_{DR} slightly outperformed λ_{BAMM} for small rate regimes.

342 Note that, in Figures 4 and 5, each rate regime is treated as a single data point. Rate
343 regimes of sizes 1000, 100, and 1 tip are equivalent under this method of error assessment.
344 Figure 4 assesses how well these methods estimate rates for individual regimes, regardless of the
345 size of those regimes. In contrast, Figures 1-3 ask how well these methods perform at estimating
346 rates for a given tip.
347
348 **Discussion**
349 We assessed several tip rate metrics and confirmed that these are more accurate
350 estimators of the rate of speciation, rather than net diversification (Figures 1, 4, S7, S10). This
351 distinction was especially pronounced at high extinction fractions, where the rate of lineage
352 turnover is high, and rates of speciation and net diversification have the potential to be more
353 divergent. These results are consistent with supplemental analyses performed in Jetz et al. 2012.
354 It is also important to note that recent extinction will have a much greater influence on these
355 metrics than extinction events deeper in time (Quental & Marshall 2011). Net diversification rate
356 is a critical determinant of species richness, yet this quantity is potentially independent of the
357 underlying rate of speciation. Misinterpretation of tip rate metrics could therefore lead to highly
358 misleading perspectives on large-scale diversity dynamics. As we demonstrate (Figures 1, S2,
359 S3), tip rate metrics (λ_{ND}, λ_{DR}) provide relatively little information about net diversification, and
360 high values of these metrics are fully consistent with equilibrial models of speciation where the
361 true net diversification rate is zero. Thus, λ_{DR} and λ_{ND} should not be used to support claims about
362 the dynamics of species richness or net diversification *per se* without independent evidence
363 bearing on plausible levels of extinction.

364 In terms of accuracy, we found that BAMM performed better than non-model-based
365 metrics across all datasets we considered: estimated tip rates were most highly correlated with
366 true tip rates, and mean per-tip error in rates was lower across a range of rate-variable simulation
367 scenarios. BAMM is expected to perform well for phylogenies with discrete shifts in
368 diversification rates as this type of rate variation is most consistent with BAMM's assumptions
369 (Rabosky 2014; Mitchell & Rabosky 2016; Rabosky, Mitchell & Chang 2017; Mitchell, Etienne
370 & Rabosky 2018). However, BAMM performed surprisingly well for the evolving rates
371 phylogenies, which conform poorly to the assumptions of the inference model. In these trees, the
372 rate of speciation changes continuously under a diffusion process, and as a result, the phylogeny
373 exhibits rate heterogeneity without discrete rate shifts.

374 On evolving rates phylogenies, λ_{BAMM} performed better than λ_{DR} (Figure 2; Spearman's ρ
375 for $\lambda_{BAMM} = 0.83$, ρ for $\lambda_{DR} = 0.62$), despite the fact that λ_{DR} does not rely on the detection of
376 distinct rate regimes to estimate tip rates (Figure 5). λ_{BAMM} also exhibited the lowest mean per-
377 tip error across varying levels of rate heterogeneity (Figure 3).

378 Why do λ_{BAMM} and λ_{DR} exhibit such striking differences in performance across the
379 simulation scenarios considered here? To illustrate the differences between inference under these
380 metrics, we compared true tip rates to λ_{BAMM} and to λ_{DR} on a simulated birth-death tree with a
381 single rate shift (Figure 6), as well as on one evolving rates tree simulated for this study (Figure
382 7). It is clear that if BAMM has the statistical power to detect true rate shifts, then it will perform
383 well under rate shift scenarios. In contrast, λ_{DR} tracks true rate shifts but exhibits high sample
384 variance. With an evolving rates tree (Figure 7), the simulation model is very different from the
385 inference model in BAMM. However, it conservatively places rate shifts in order to
386 accommodate rate heterogeneity that is spread across the phylogeny under a rather different

387 model of rate variation. λ_{DR} also broadly tracks the overall pattern of the true rates, but the
388 variance in the corresponding estimates is so high that performance is negatively affected. If we
389 calculate mean (absolute) per-tip error in λ_{BAMM} and $\lambda_{DR,}$ the error is relatively similar between
390 λ_{BAMM} and λ_{DR}, but the variance in per-tip error for λ_{DR} is higher. Overall, BAMM exhibited
391 substantially lower error than λ_{DR} under precisely this scenario (Figure 3).

392 Thus, although BAMM is conservative in the estimation of tip rates relative to λ_{DR}, the
393 method exhibits lower overall error. It appears that λ_{DR} can recover more subtle rate
394 heterogeneity relative to BAMM (see Rabosky, Mitchell & Chang 2017 for discussion of power
395 in BAMM), but this apparent power advantage comes at the cost of increased variance (error) in
396 the resulting estimates. Remarkably, on a per-tip basis, we find that a simple constant-rate birth-
397 death process (λ_{CRBD}) frequently yields tip estimates that are more accurate than those obtained
398 with λ_{DR} (Figure 3), despite the simplifying (and incorrect) assumption that rates are identical
399 across all tips in a given tree. Given that λ_{DR} can and does track true heterogeneity in speciation
400 rate (Figures 6, 7), this pattern suggests that the metric is especially sensitive to the stochastic
401 variation in branch lengths that can emerge even when all tips have the same underlying
402 speciation rate.

403 Regardless of the performance summaries presented in this article, important questions
404 remain with respect to how well tip rate metrics can estimate the true rate of speciation from
405 empirical phylogenies. The phylogenies analyzed in this study were simulated under idealized
406 processes and neglect potential biases and sources of uncertainty that are present in real datasets.
407 For example, if the process of speciation takes time to complete, as is generally believed to be
408 the case (i.e., the protracted speciation process; Rosindell et al. 2010; Etienne and Rosindell
409 2012), then the most recent speciation events may still be on-going at the present and typical

410 species-level molecular phylogenies may fail to recognize these events. This will lead to an
411 overestimation of terminal branch lengths, as some terminal branches potentially include
412 incipient species. A related bias might arise due to incomplete taxon sampling, which
413 disproportionately affects the length of terminal (or otherwise recent) branch lengths (Pybus &
414 Harvey 2000). Likewise, variation in taxonomic practice across a phylogeny might lead to
415 spurious rate variation, particularly if different species concepts are used, or if some clades in the
416 phylogeny – but not others – have been subject to population genetic analysis or screens for
417 cryptic species diversity. Additionally, it has been shown that BAMM and other methods may
418 fail to infer accurate speciation rate dynamics if the phylogeny is in diversity decline – that is,
419 when extinction rates increase towards the present and ultimately exceed speciation rates
420 (Quental & Marshall 2011; Burin et al. 2018). A major, if obvious, caveat in the interpretation of
421 tip rates is that they apply to recent speciation rates and are necessarily limited with respect to
422 inferences about historical variation in speciation rate.

423 The greater the importance of the terminal branches in tip rate metrics, the greater the
424 impact these biases might have on tip rate estimates. On one end of the spectrum, metrics such as
425 λ_{TB} will be very sensitive to such biases as they rely exclusively on terminal branch lengths.
426 Such approaches may retain utility as summary statistics (e.g., Bromham, Hua & Cardillo 2016),
427 but we found that λ_{TB} exhibited the greatest amount of error in estimating speciation rates. On
428 the other end of the spectrum, a metric like λ_{ND} would be minimally impacted as this metric is
429 attempting to capture an average speciation rate over an entire root-to-tip path and does not
430 upweight the contribution of recent branch lengths. λ_{DR} is likely somewhere in the middle of this
431 spectrum, as it gives decreasing weight to branches towards the root. λ_{BAMM} is potentially
432 sensitive to such issues as well, although it may be possible to analytically correct for some

433 biases in the mechanics of the model itself (e.g., Rosindell et al. 2010; Etienne and Rosindell
434 2012).

435 Potential empirical biases aside, tip rates present a number of practical advantages in the
436 study of diversification rate variation. First, tip rates can be summarized and compared across
437 non-monophyletic assemblages of species (Jetz et al. 2012; Kennedy et al. 2016; Belmaker &
438 Jetz 2015; Oliveira et al. 2016; Quintero & Jetz 2018; Rabosky et al. 2018), making it possible to
439 summarize rate characteristics of entire communities or regional assemblages of species. Second,
440 estimation of rates at the present should be more robust to the influence of extinction, as
441 extinction can erase the history of lineage splitting deeper in the phylogeny (Nee et al. 1994;
442 Nee, May & Harvey 1994; Rabosky & Lovette 2008). Third, tip-specific rates can be paired with
443 species-specific trait values or geographic attributes in order to test potential trait- or geography-
444 dependent speciation rates (Freckleton, Phillimore & Pagel 2008; Jetz et al. 2012, Rabosky &
445 Goldberg 2017; Harvey & Rabosky 2017). Tip rates make it possible to relax strong assumptions
446 of rate homogeneity within character states, which are inherent to certain trait-dependent models,
447 including BiSSE and GeoSSE (Maddison, Midford & Otto 2007; Goldberg, Lancaster & Ree
448 2011; Ng & Smith 2014). Recent work has provided a conceptually rich and robust interpretive
449 framework for SSE models that does not assume rate-constancy within character states (Beaulieu
450 & O'Meara 2016; Caetano, O'Meara & Beaulieu 2018), but tip rates nonetheless can provide an
451 important check on results obtained with SSE models by providing a direct means of visualizing
452 the relationship between branch lengths and character states (Bromham, Hua & Cardillo 2016;
453 Hua & Bromham 2016; Harvey & Rabosky 2017). Visual inspection of data in this fashion has
454 the potential to reduce false positives by calling attention to potential outliers and other sources
455 of model inadequacy (Maddison & FitzJohn 2014; Rabosky & Goldberg 2015). A final

advantage for non-model based tip rates, especially λ_{DR}, is that they can profitably be applied to extremely large phylogenies: there are few computational limits to using them on phylogenies with tens of thousands of tips or more, in contrast to formal model-based approaches for which BAMM, HiSSE, and other methods are poorly suited. This computational efficiency also lends itself to more readily accounting for phylogenetic uncertainty, because tip rate metrics can rapidly be computed across posterior distributions of phylogenies (for example, see Jetz et al. 2012; Rabosky et al. 2018).

In summary, tip rates offer a number of theoretical and practical advantages, particularly in the study of associations between traits and diversification. We found that λ_{BAMM} outperformed other metrics evaluated in this study and proved to be relatively accurate, even under diversification scenarios that depart from the BAMM inference model. λ_{DR} underperformed in comparison to λ_{BAMM}, but in many cases still did reasonably well, particularly for small rate regimes. Despite our performance results, λ_{DR} is likely to remain a useful tool in the study of trait- and geography-dependent diversification (Rabosky & Goldberg 2017; Harvey & Rabosky 2017).

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Data accessibility

All data and code necessary to repeat the analyses have been made available through the Dryad digital data repository at XXXXXX.

Author contributions

P.O.T. and D.L.R. designed the project. P.O.T. assembled the datasets and performed all analyses. P.O.T. and D.L.R. wrote the manuscript. Both authors contributed critically to subsequent drafts and approved the final publication.

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Figures/Captions

Table 1. Summary of simulated phylogenies used in this study.

simulation model	number of trees	tree size	regime number	source
single-regime, constant-rate birth-death	100	100	1	Mitchell & Rabosky 2016
single- and multi-regime, constant-rate birth-death	100	51-148	1-6	Moore et al. 2016
single- and multi-regime, constant-rate birth-death	400	10-4296	1-67	Rabosky, Mitchell & Chang 2017
multi-regime, constant-rate birth-death	20	939-3708	11	Meyer & Wiens 2017
single- and multi-regime, constant-rate birth-death	188	4-3955	1-73	Mitchell, Etienne & Rabosky 2018
single-regime, constant-rate birth-death, lambda uniform	1000	100	1	this study
single-regime, constant-rate birth-death, net diversification uniform	1000	100	1	this study
pure birth root regime, 1-4 discrete shifts to diversity-dependent regimes	1200	54-882	1-5	Rabosky 2014; Mitchell & Rabosky 2016
speciation rate evolves via diffusion process	1200	25-1208	1	Rabosky 2010; Beaulieu & O'Meara 2015; Rabosky 2016; this study

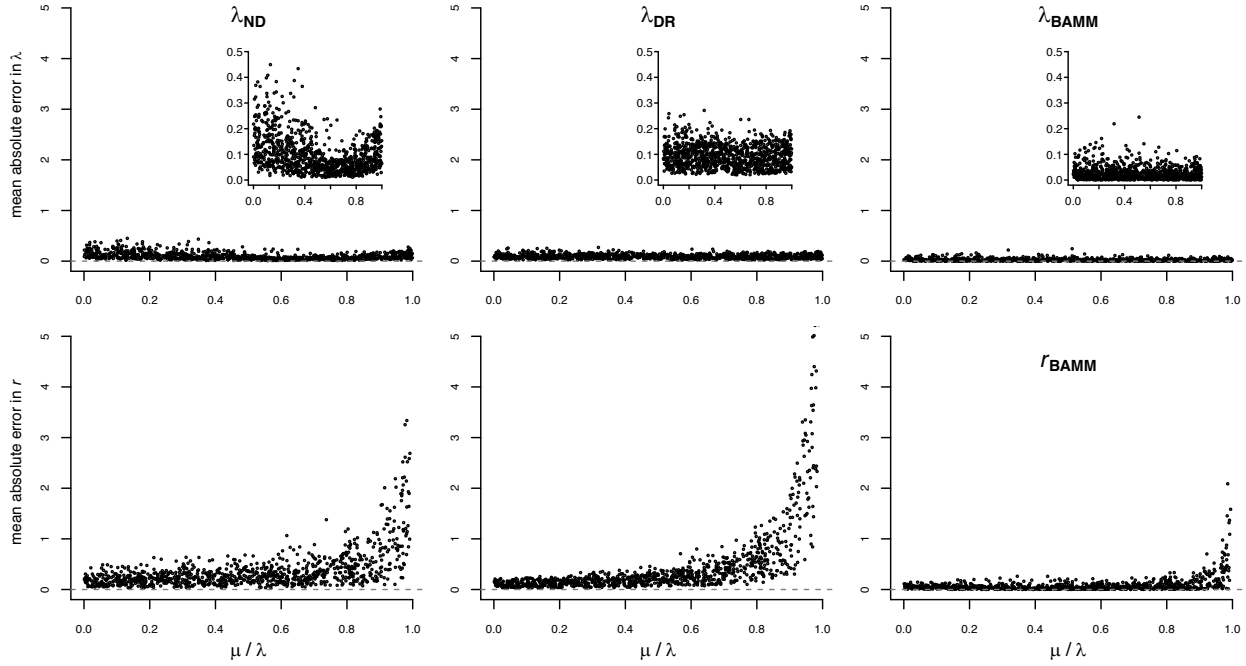
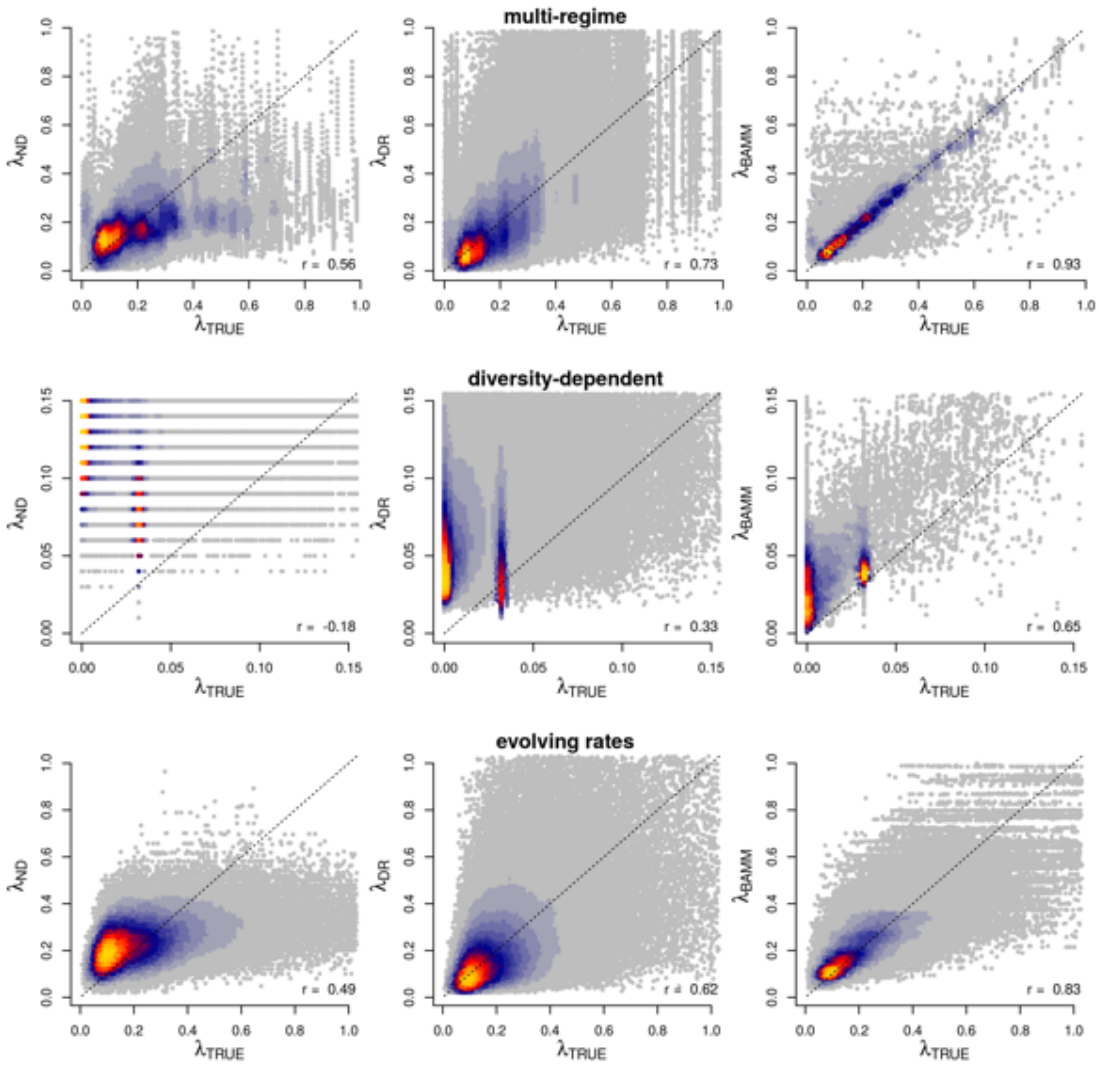


Figure 1. Mean absolute error in λ (top) and *r* (bottom) for three different tip rate metrics, across a range of relative extinction rates. For BAMM, the estimated speciation and net diversification rates are presented in the top and bottom panels, respectively. Absolute error of zero implies perfect accuracy. Inset plots show error in λ with truncated y-axis scale to facilitate comparison among metrics. All tip rate metrics track λ more accurately than they track *r*. See Figure S4 for λ_{TB}, which performed much worse than the other metrics.



684

685 **Figure 2.** True tip rates (λ_{TRUE}) in relation to estimated tip rates. Tip rates were compared
686 separately for different major categories of phylogeny simulations (rows) and are plotted
687 separately by inference method (columns). Plotting region is restricted to the 99th percentile of
688 true rates, but Spearman correlations between true and estimated rates (lower right of each figure
689 panel) are based on the full range of the data. Colors indicate the density of points in the scatter
690 plots. The horizontal gaps in λ_{ND} for diversity-dependent trees are an artefact of all trees having
691 the same crown age. λ_{BAMM} exhibited the strongest correlation with true rates for all simulation
692 categories.

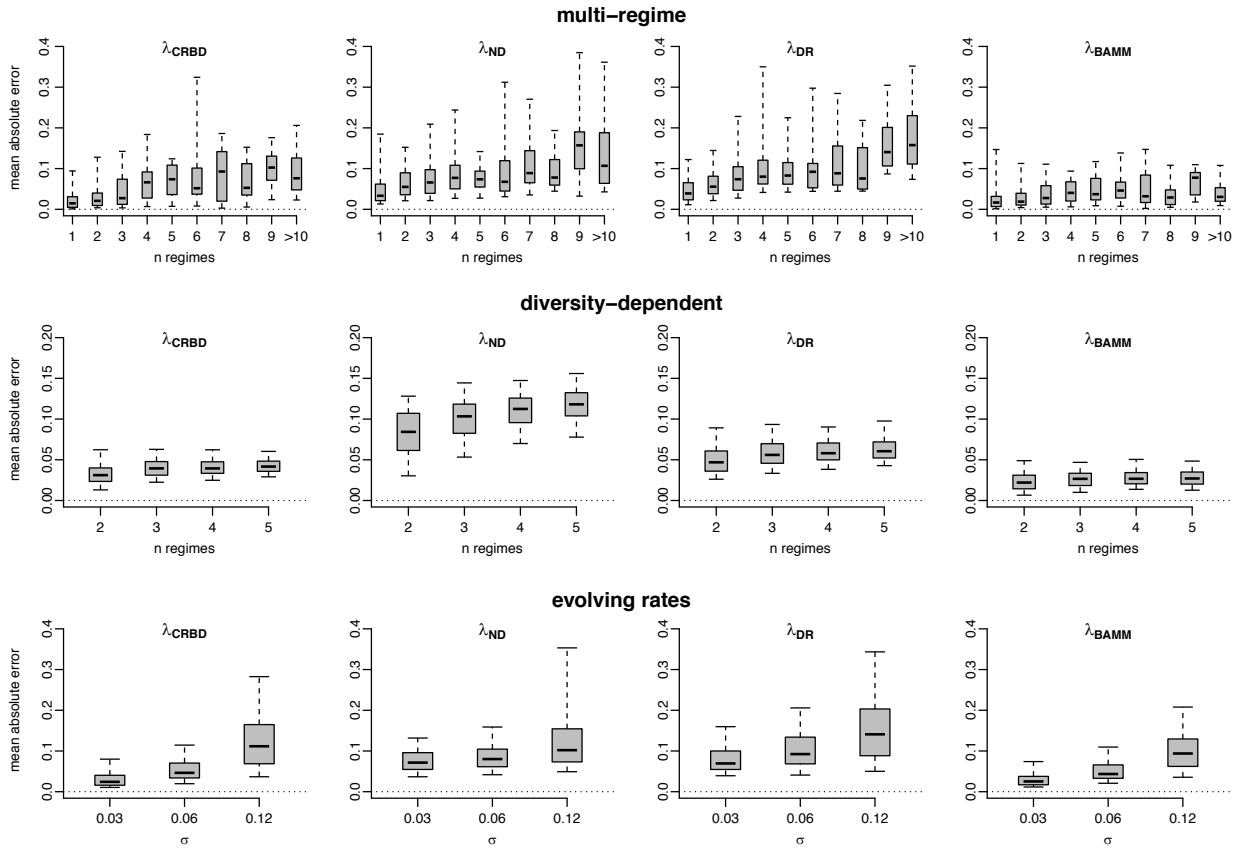


Figure 3. Mean per-tip absolute error in speciation rates as a function of the magnitude of rate heterogeneity in each simulated phylogeny. Results are presented separately for different categories of rate variation (Table 1); left column shows estimates from a constant-rate birth-death model for reference. The boxes and whiskers represent the 0.25 – 0.75, and the 0.05 – 0.95 quantile ranges, respectively. In some cases, λ_{ND} and λ_{DR} had more error than a simple CRBD model with no variation in tip rates. λ_{BAMM} had the least amount of error across all amounts of rate heterogeneity. See Figure S9 for λ_{TB}.

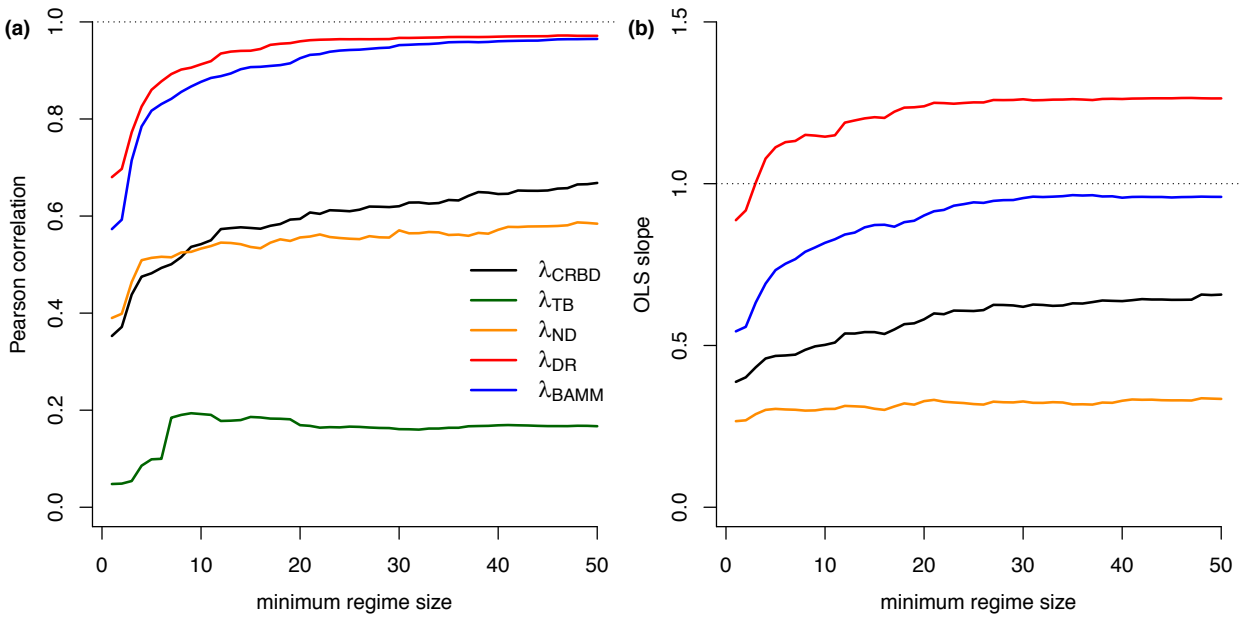


Figure 4. Performance of tip rate metrics as a function of regime size, including Pearson correlation (a) and OLS regression slope (b) for mean rates with respect to λ_{TRUE}. λ_{DR} and λ_{BAMM} outperform the other metrics when summarized in this fashion, although λ_{DR} tends to overestimate the rate of speciation. The x-axis denotes the minimum regime size across which performance was summarized. For example, x = 20 corresponds to the correlations and slopes computed for all regimes with 20 or more tips; a value of x = 1 is the corresponding results for all regimes. The OLS slope for λ_{TB} is not visible as it ranges between 7 and 9.

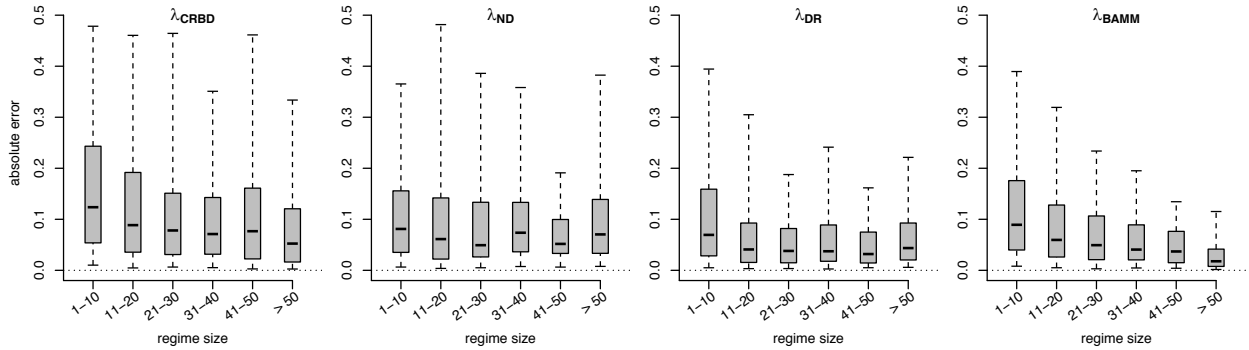


Figure 5. Mean per-regime absolute error in relation to true rate regime size, as binned into 10 size categories. The boxes and whiskers represent the 0.25 – 0.75, and the 0.05 – 0.95 quantile ranges, respectively. Perfectly estimated rates have an error of zero. λ_{DR} and λ_{BAMM} exhibit the least error when averaged by regimes, and λ_{DR} does slightly better for small clades (10-clade median error 0.07 for λ_{DR}, and 0.08 for λ_{BAMM}).

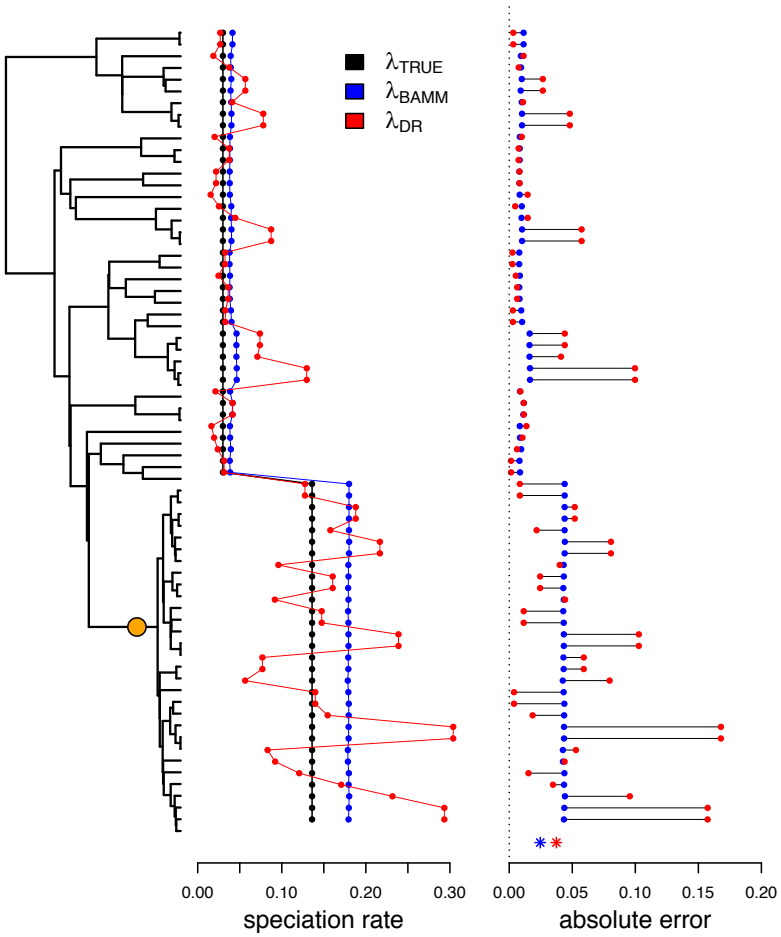
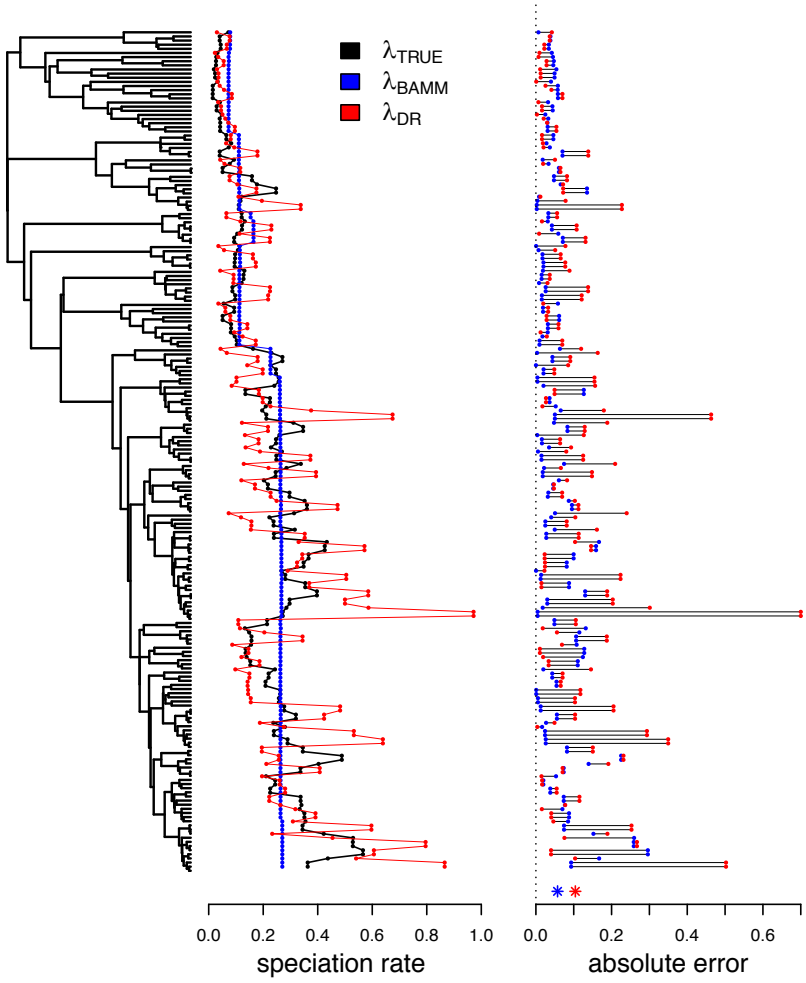


Figure 6. Relationship between λ_{TRUE}, λ_{BAMM}, and λ_{DR} for a simulated phylogeny containing a single rate shift (orange circle). Subplots to the right of the tree illustrate true and estimated rates for each tip (left) and corresponding absolute error (right). Asterisks at the bottom denote mean per-tip error in tip rate metrics. Mean per-tip error is relatively low and similar between λ_{DR} and λ_{BAMM}, but the sample variance in λ_{DR} tip rates is high. In this example, the variance in absolute per-tip error in λ_{DR} is 0.002 versus 0.0003 for λ_{BAMM}. On average, λ_{DR} tends to either overestimate or underestimate rates relative to λ_{BAMM}, even if the mean per-tip error is relatively low for both metrics.



744

745 **Figure 7.** Relationship between λ_{DR}, λ_{BAMM}, and λ_{DR} for a phylogeny simulated under an

746 "evolving rates" model, such that the speciation rate itself varies under a diffusion model. See

747 Figure 6 for additional details. Neither metric is particularly well equipped to infer the true rate

748 variation in this case. However λ_{BAMM}'s conservative estimates are still more accurate relative to

749 λ_{DR}, which is negatively impacted by high variance in tip rates. Here, variance in absolute per-tip

750 error in λ_{DR} is 0.012 versus 0.003 for λ_{BAMM}.

751

752

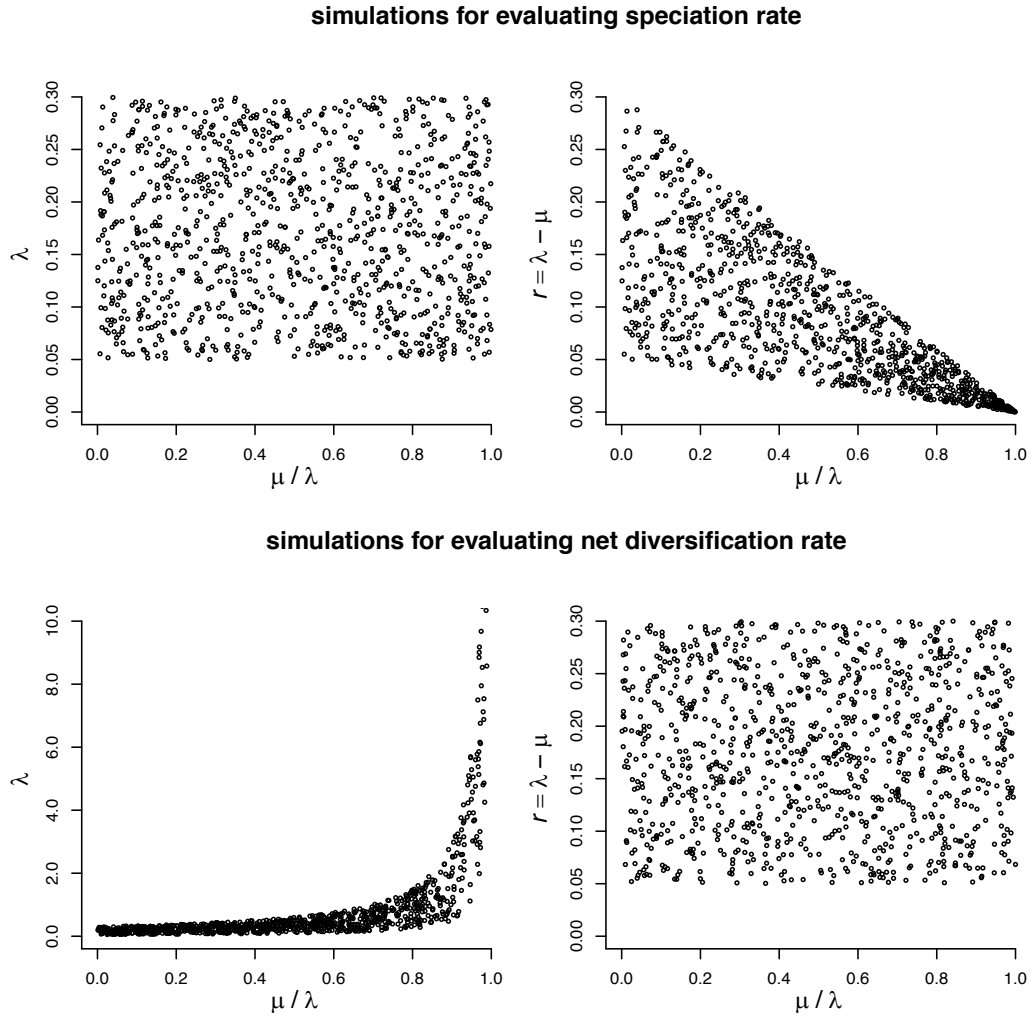


Figure S1. Details of the phylogeny simulations designed to evaluate the performance of the four tip metrics in terms of speciation rate and net diversification rate. From the top row, it is clear that when λ is sampled uniformly with respect to ε, the distribution of *r* is not uniform: the mean, range and variance in *r* decrease dramatically as ε increases. The reverse is true for the distribution of λ when *r* is sampled uniformly with respect to ε (bottom row). Our simulation design ensures that λ and *r* are sampled from identical uniform distributions with respect to ε and ensures comparability of the resulting error estimates.

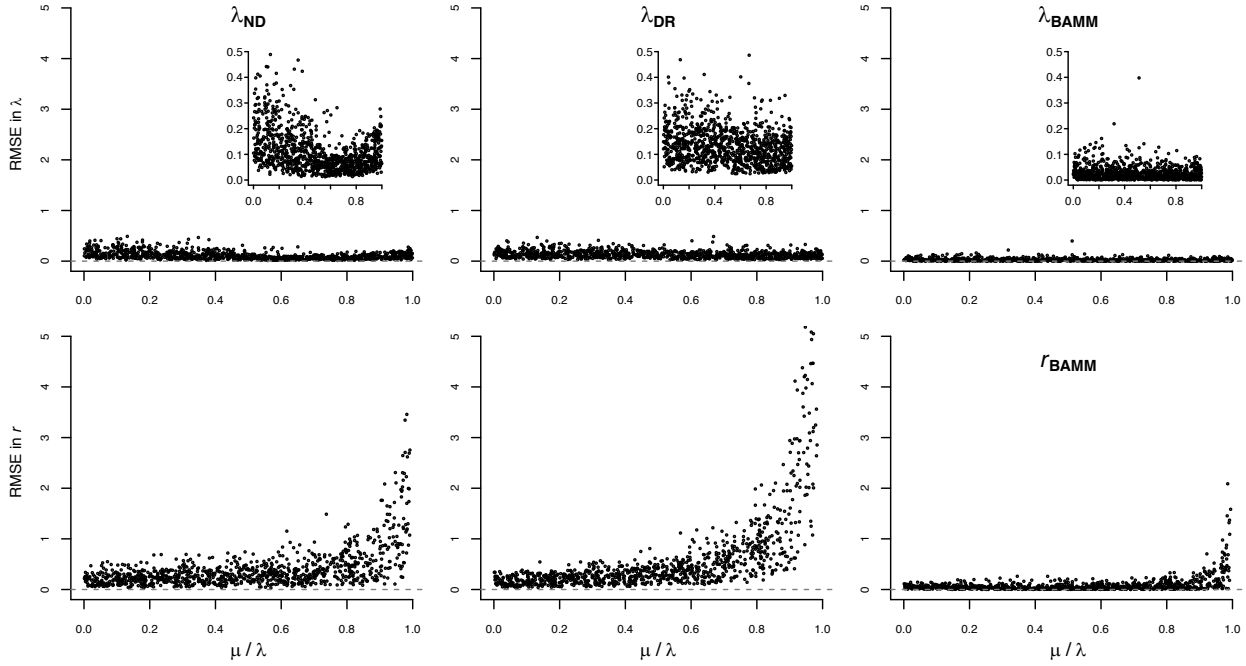


Figure S2. Root-mean-square error (RMSE) in λ (top) and *r* (bottom) for three different tip rate metrics, across a range of relative extinction rates. For BAMM, the estimated speciation and net diversification rates are presented in the top and bottom panels, respectively. Error of zero implies perfect accuracy. Inset plots show error in λ with truncated y-axis scale to facilitate comparison among metrics. All tip rate metrics track λ more accurately than they track *r*.

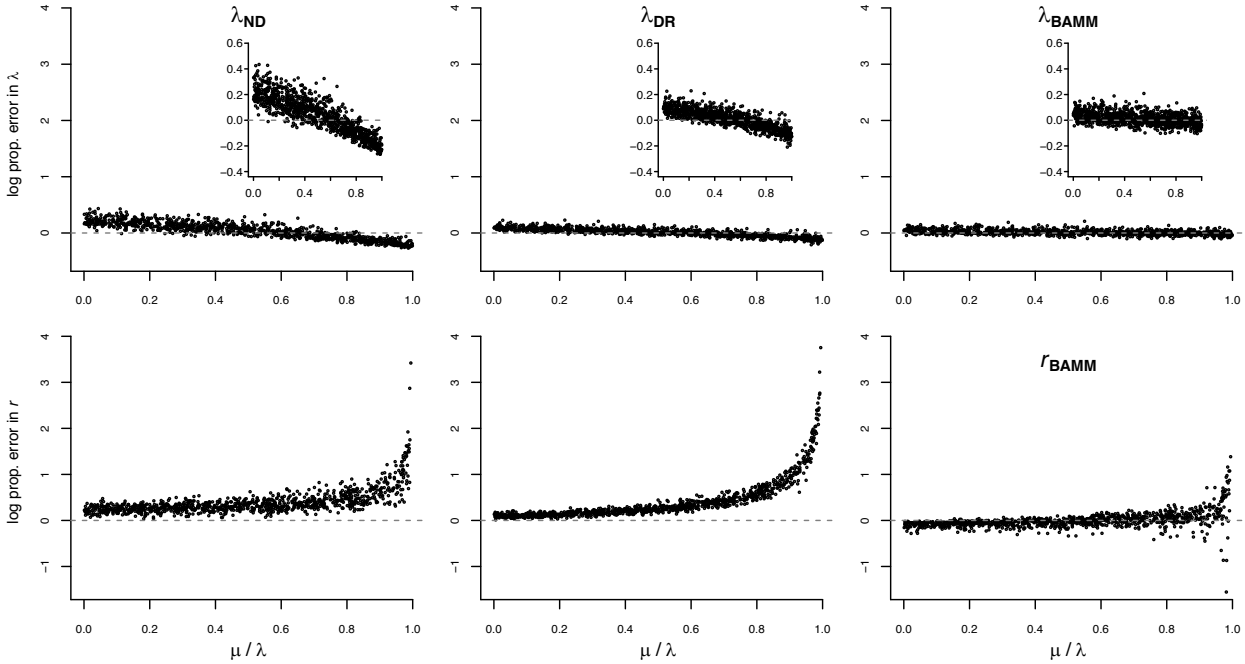


Figure S3. Log proportional accuracy in λ (top) and *r* (bottom) for different tip rate metrics, across a range of relative extinction rates. For BAMM, the estimated net diversification rate is presented. Proportional error of 0 implies perfect accuracy. Inset plots reveal greater detail in error for λ to ease metric comparison. All tip metrics track λ much more accurately than they track *r*, and λ_{BAMM} does so with the least amount of error. See Figure S4 for λ_{TB}.

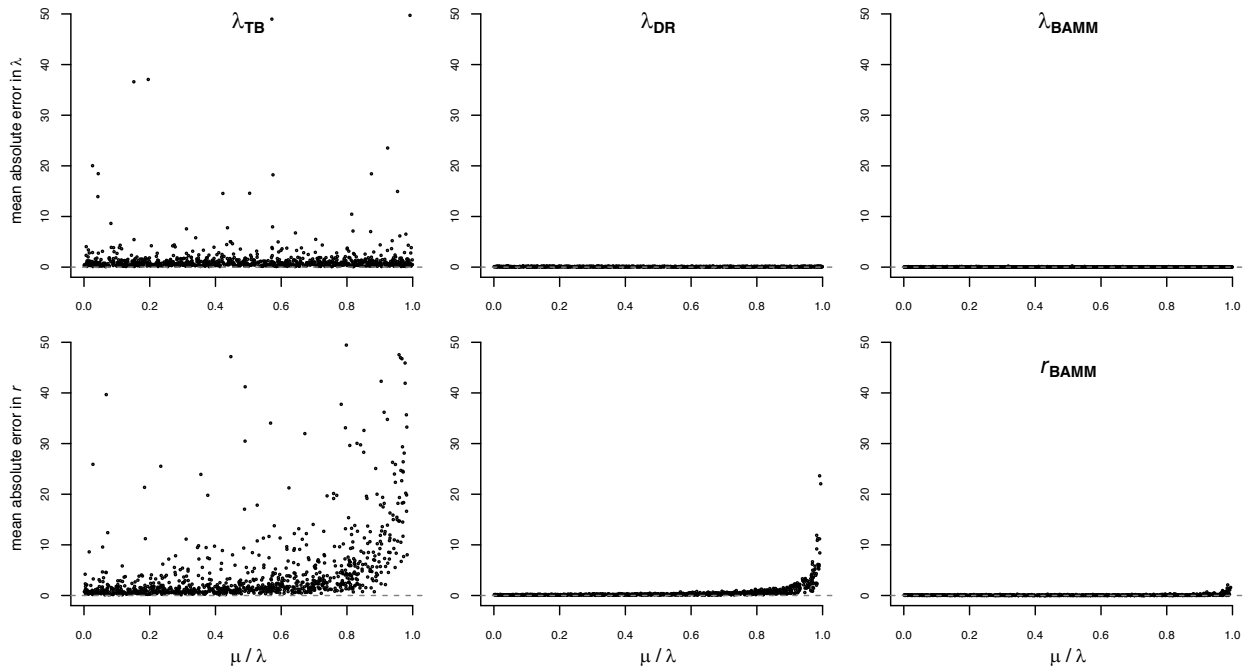


Figure S4. Mean absolute error in λ (top) and *r* (bottom) for λ_{TB}, with λ_{DR} and λ_{BAMM} on the same scale for comparison. For BAMM, the estimated net diversification rate is presented. λ_{TB} more accurately tracks λ and than *r*, but the amount of error is an order of magnitude greater than for other metrics.

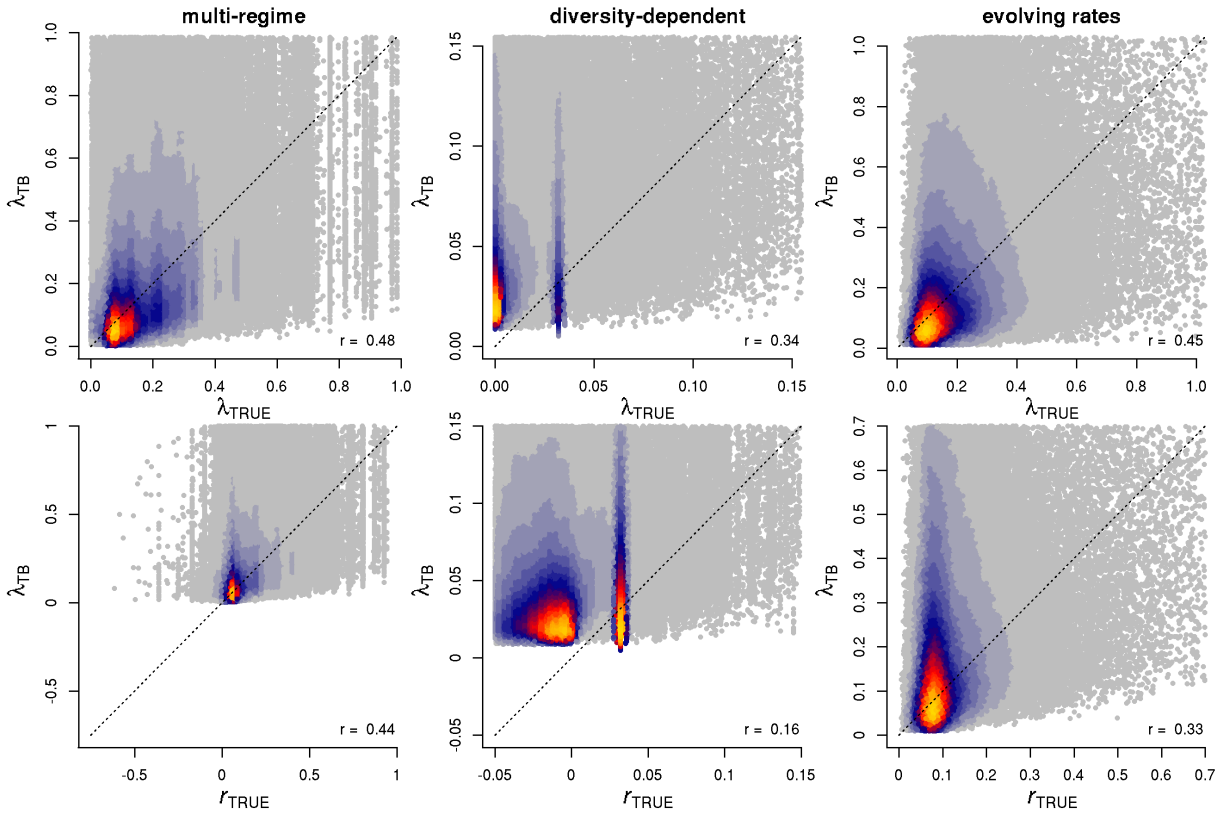


Figure S5. True tip rates (top row: λ_{TRUE}, bottom row: r_{TRUE}) in relation to λ_{TB}. Tip rates were compared separately for different major categories of phylogeny simulations (rows). Plotting region is restricted to the 99th percentile of true rates, but Spearman correlations between true and estimated rates (lower right of each figure panel) are based on the full range of the data. Colors indicate the density of points in the scatter plots. λ_{TB} is a largely unbiased but noisy measure of true speciation rate.

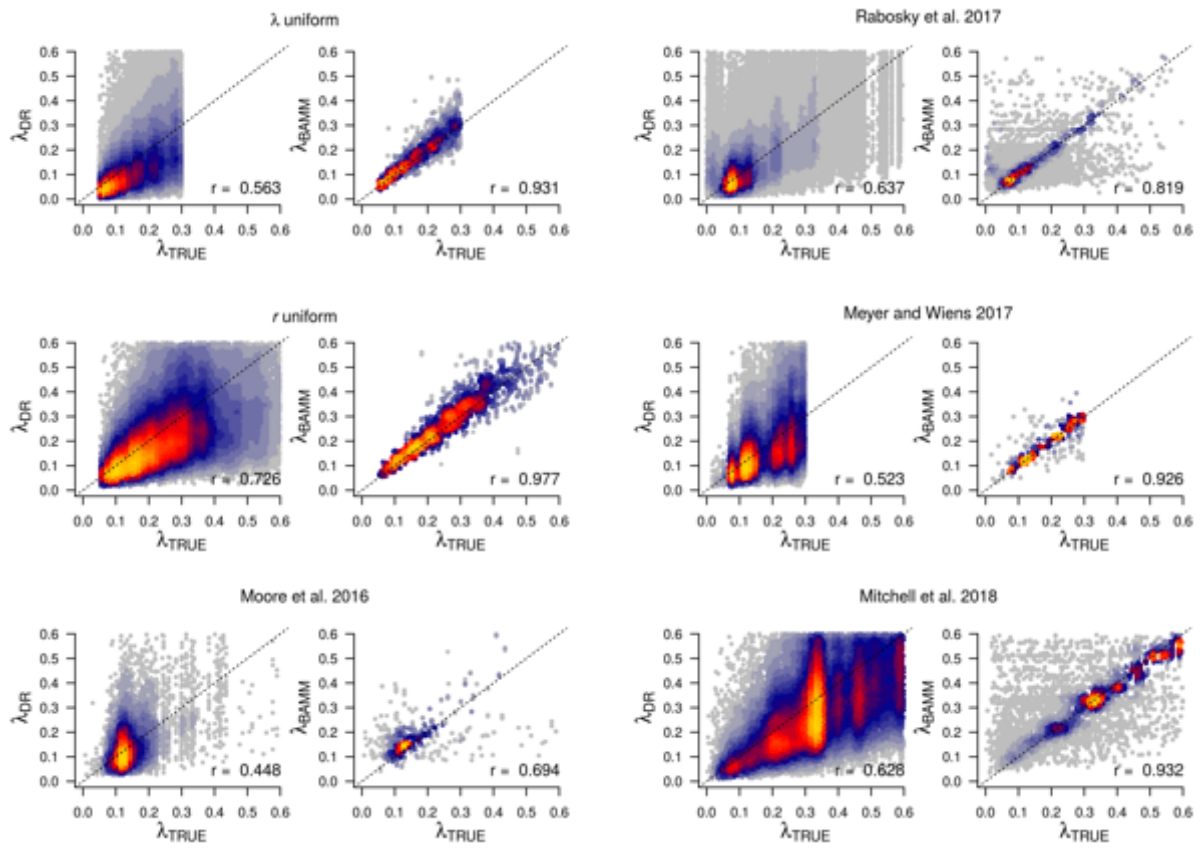


Figure S6. True tip rates (λ_{TRUE}) in relation to estimated tip rates from multi-regime phylogenies, as inferred from the best two tip rate metrics, λ_{DR} and λ_{BAMM}. Data are separated by source, to confirm that patterns described in the main text are not driven by any one simulation study. Spearman's correlation is presented in the bottom right corner. Colors indicate the density of points in the scatter plots. Regardless of the dataset, λ_{BAMM} performs noticeably better than λ_{DR}.

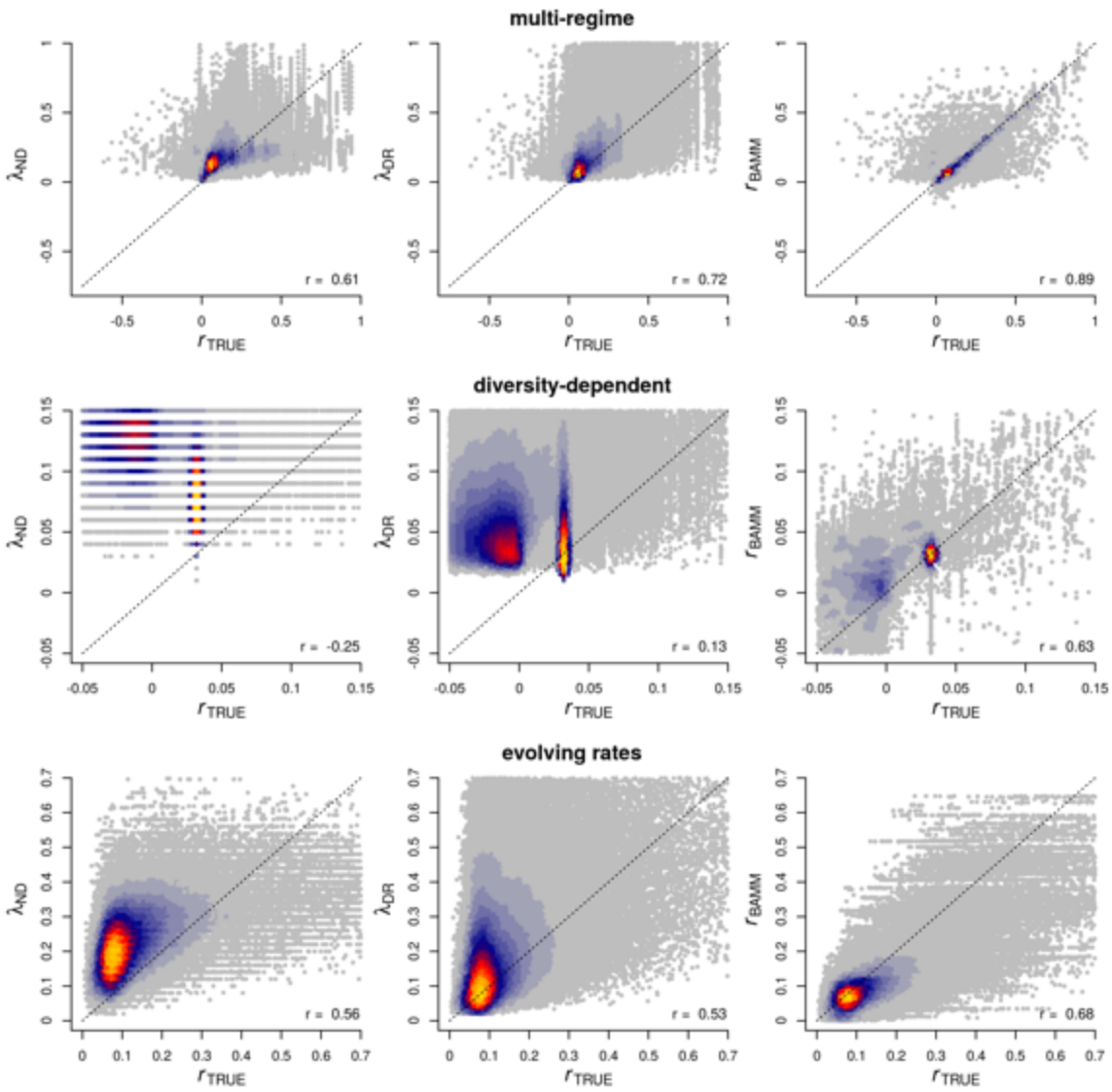


Figure S7. True net diversification tip rates (r_{TRUE}) in relation to estimated tip rates. Tip rates were compared separately for different major categories of phylogeny simulations (rows). Plotting region is restricted to the 99th percentile of true rates, but Spearman correlations between true and estimated rates (lower right of each figure panel) are based on the full range of the data. Colors indicate the density of points in the scatter plots. The horizontal gaps in λ_{ND} for diversity-dependent trees are an artefact of all trees having the same crown age. Relative performance comparison aside, correlations with r_{TRUE} are lower than with λ_{TRUE} (Figure 2).

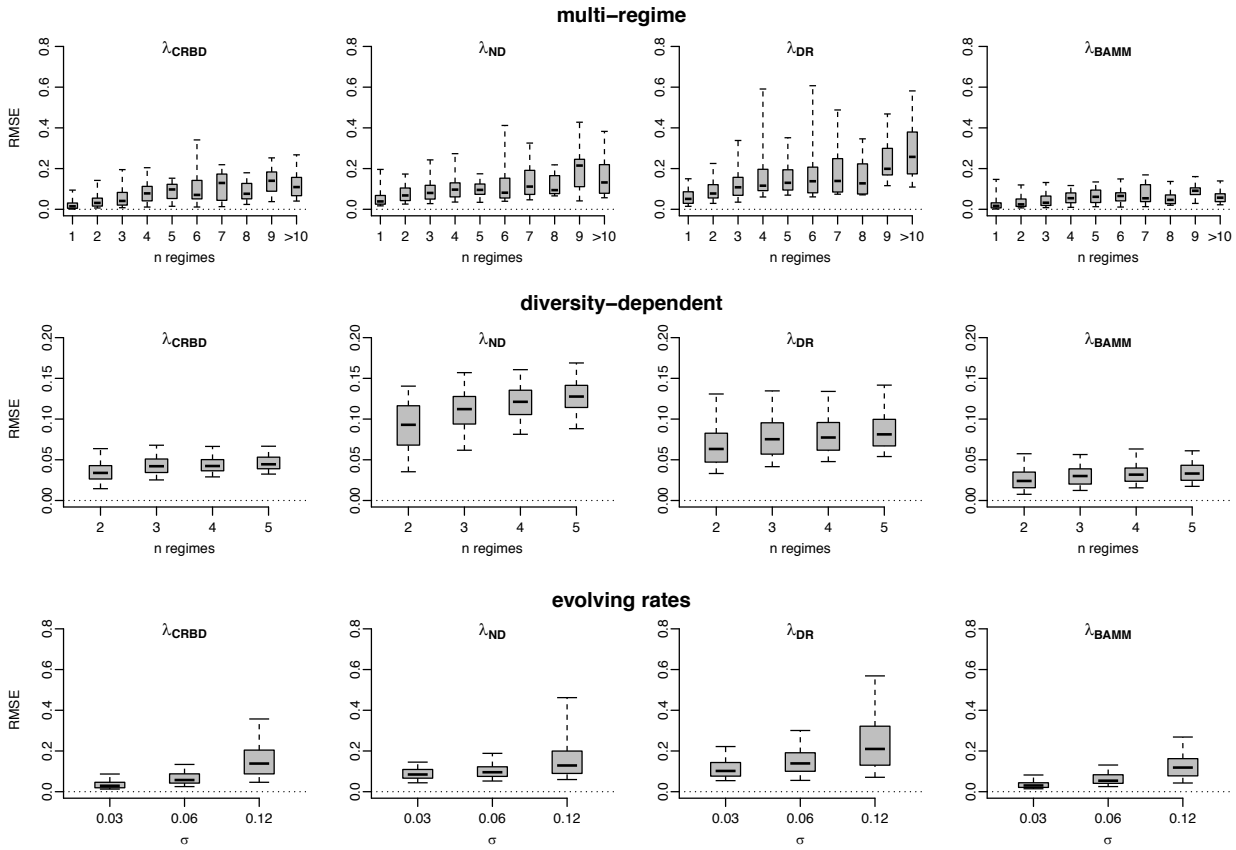
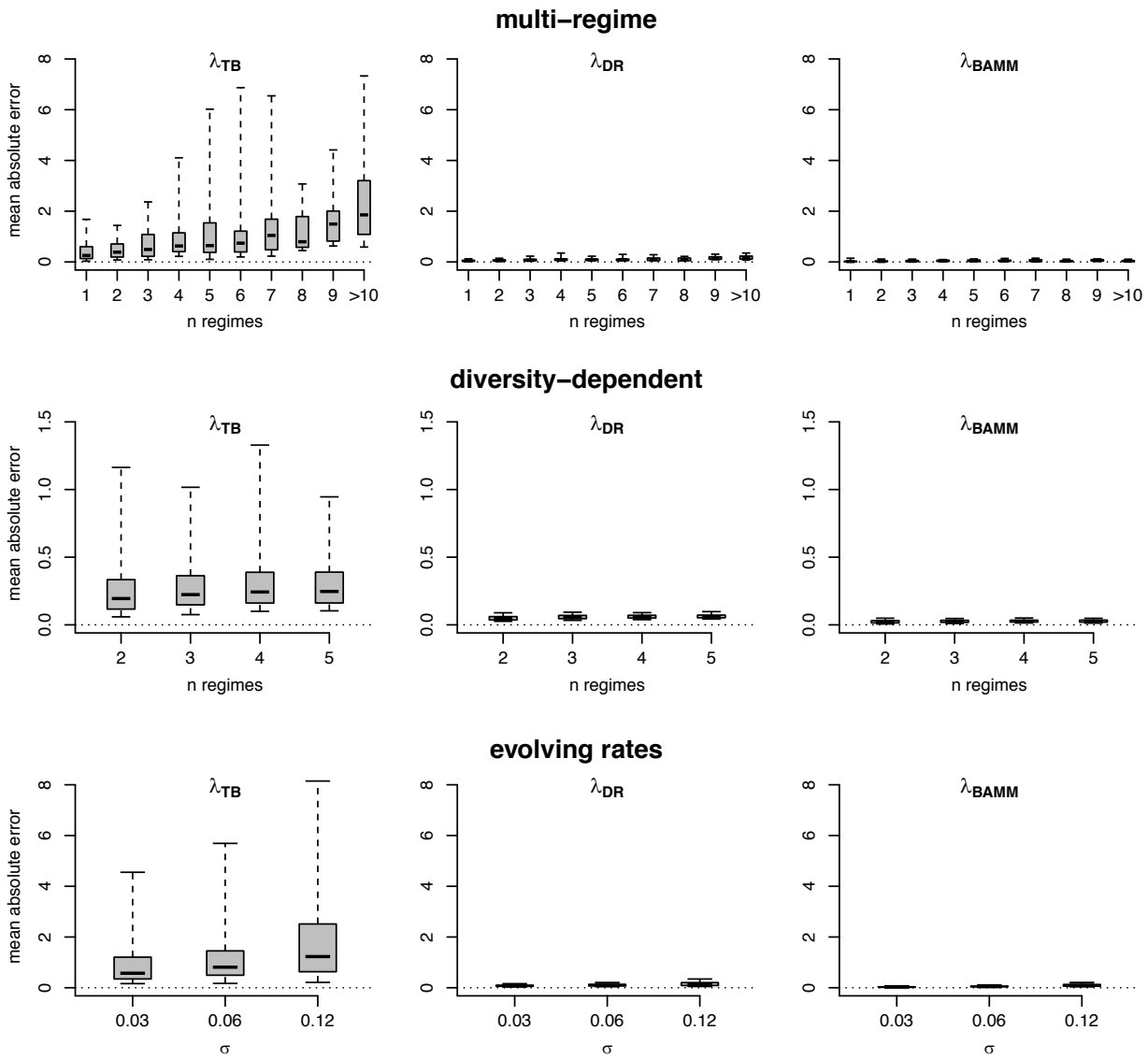


Figure S8. Root-mean-square error (RMSE) in speciation rates as a function of the magnitude of rate heterogeneity in each simulated phylogeny. Results are presented separately for different categories of rate variation (Table 1); left column shows estimates from a constant-rate birth-death model for reference. The boxes and whiskers represent the 0.25 – 0.75, and the 0.05 – 0.95 quantile ranges, respectively. In some cases, λ_{ND} and λ_{DR} had more error than a simple CRBD model with no variation in tip rates. λ_{BAMM} had the least amount of error across all amounts of rate heterogeneity.



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846 **Figure S9.** Mean per-tip absolute error in λ_{TB} as a function of the magnitude of rate

847 heterogeneity in each simulated phylogeny. λ_{DR} and λ_{BAMM} are included on the same scale for

848 comparison. Results are presented separately for different categories of rate variation (Table 1).

849 The boxes and whiskers represent the 0.25 – 0.75, and the 0.05 – 0.95 quantile ranges,

850 respectively. Error in λ_{TB} generally increases with increasing rate heterogeneity, and this error is

851 substantially greater than error in other tip rate metrics.

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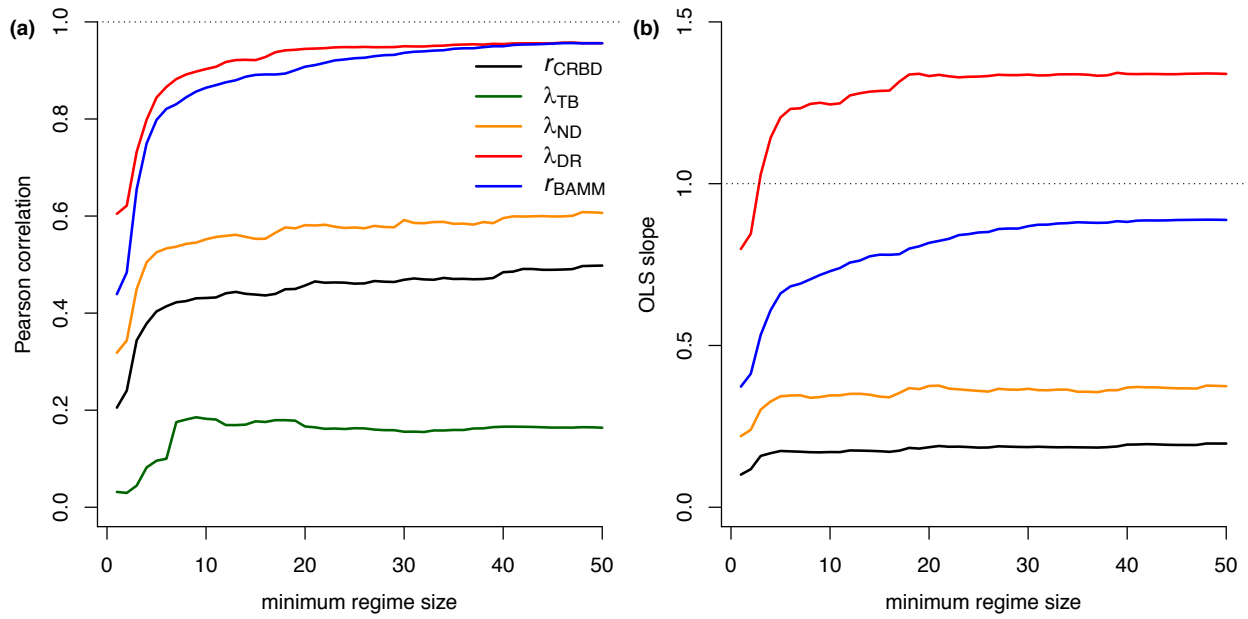

Figure S10. Performance of tip rate metrics as a function of regime size, including Pearson correlation (a) and OLS regression slope (b) for mean rates with respect to r_{TRUE}. λ_{DR} and r_{BAMM} outperform the other metrics when summarized in this fashion, although λ_{DR} overestimates the rate of net diversification (more so than it overestimated λ_{TRUE}, Figure 4). The x-axis denotes the minimum regime size across which performance was summarized. For example, x = 20 corresponds to the correlations and slopes computed for all regimes with 20 or more tips; a value of x = 1 is the corresponding results for all regimes. The OLS slope for λ_{TB} is not visible as it ranges between 7 and 9.