

UC Santa Barbara

Presentations

Title

Applying geometric morphometrics to assess morphological divergence in bees

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Applying geometric morphometrics to assess morphological divergence in bees

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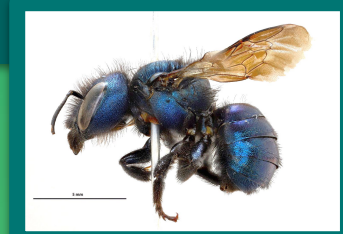


Introduction

Bees & Biodiversity

Why study bees?

- Bees are **ecologically significant** as plant **pollinators**
- Bees are **highly diverse**
 - 20,000 species globally
 - 100 species in Santa Barbara
- Native bee species are **in decline**

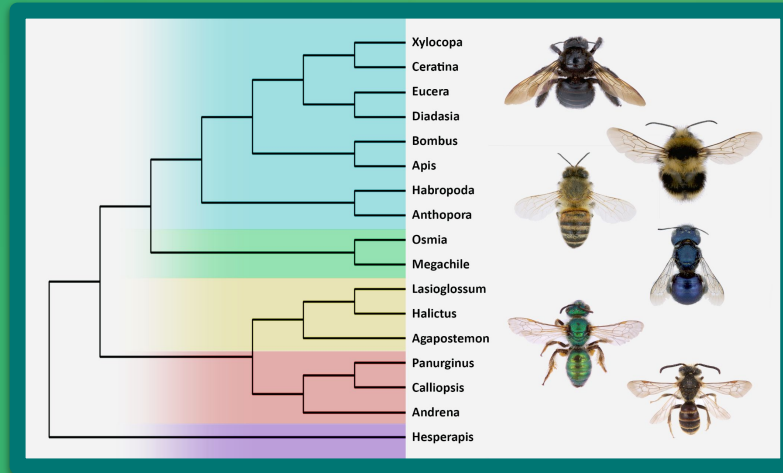
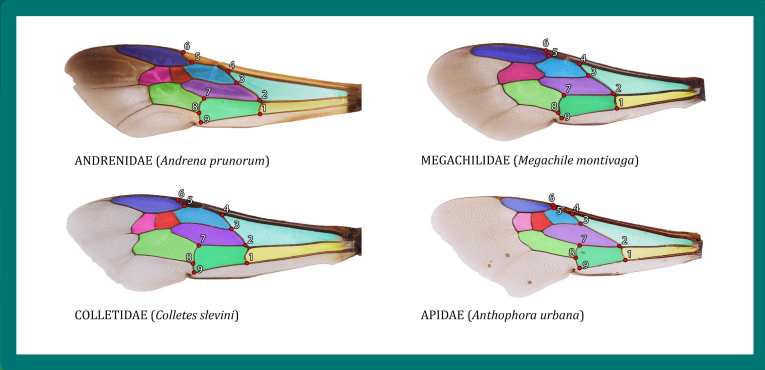


Wings & Classification

Why study bee wings?

- Classification is important for assessing **biodiversity**
 - Bee identification is **difficult!**
- **Wing venation** is crucial for classifying and identifying bees
- Bee wings are relatively **conserved**

Hypothesis: Divergence in wing morphology aligns with evolutionary family tree



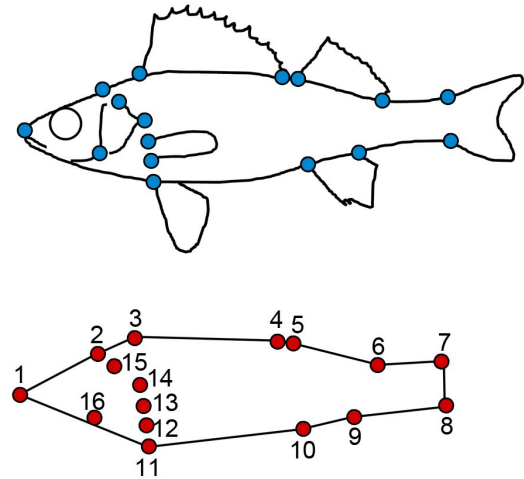
Methods



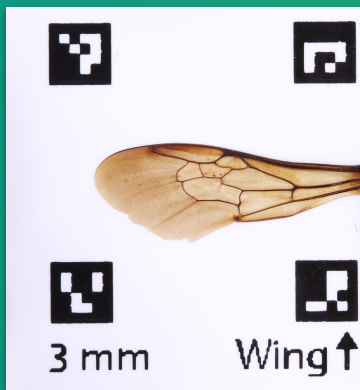
Geometric Morphometrics

What is Geometric Morphometrics?

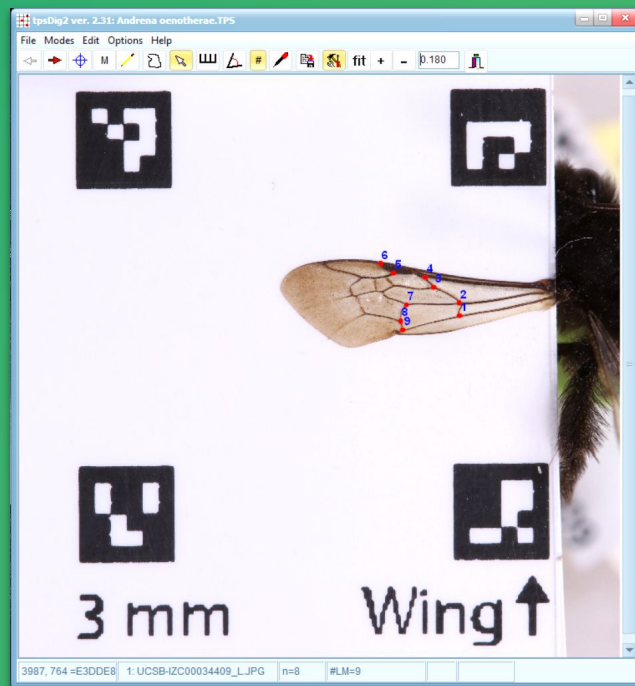
- **Geometric Morphometrics (GM)** is a statistical method for shape analysis
- **Landmarks** are plotted on key features
- Relative positioning of landmarks is **compared** across different specimens



Imaging



Landmarking





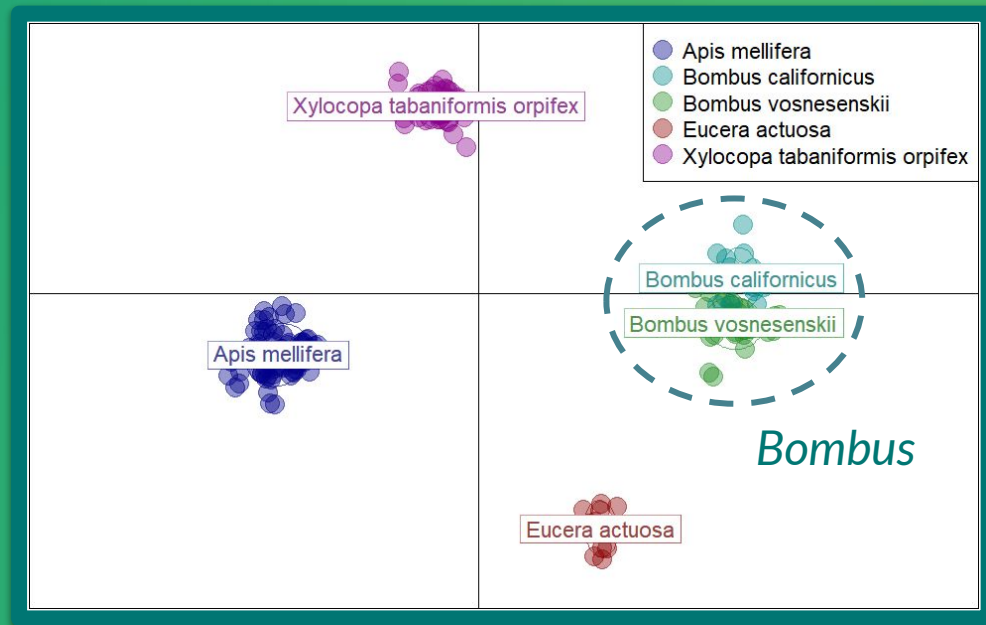
Results

Discriminant Analysis of Principal Components

Species-Level DAPC

- 5 species from Apidae family
- **Clear discrimination** between species clusters
- Spatial distance consistent with **phylogenetic distance**

Principal Component 2

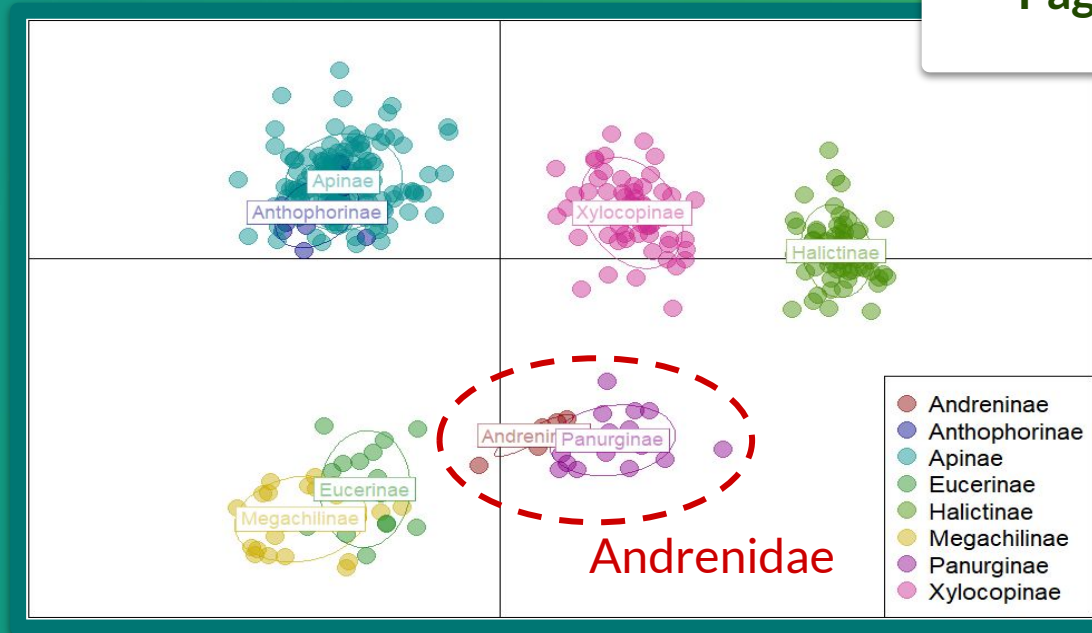


Principal Component 1

DAPC + Phylogenetic Signal

Subfamily-Level DAPC

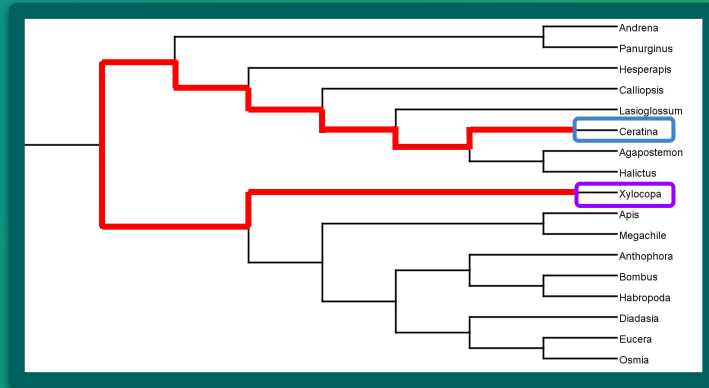
Pagel's $\lambda = 0.999$



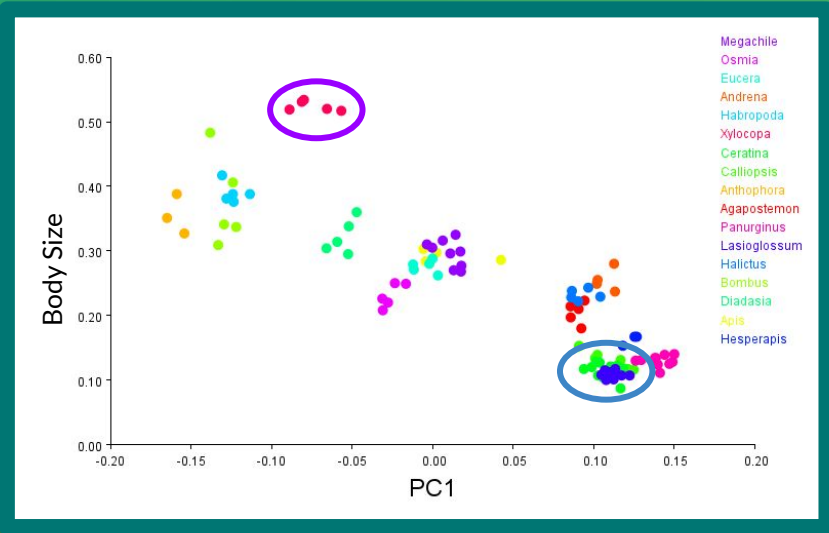
- Sort samples into clusters at **higher taxonomic levels**
- Wing morphology consistently distinguishes different taxa
- **Phylogenetic Signal** supports results

Phylogenetic Inference + Allometry

Inferred Phylogenetic Tree



- **Phylogenetic tree inference** based on wing morphology recovers much of the known family tree with exceptions
 - *Xylocopa* and *Ceratina*
- **Allometry** may explain discrepancy
 - Morphology and size



Predicted = 74.61%

P-value < 0.0001



Discussion & Future

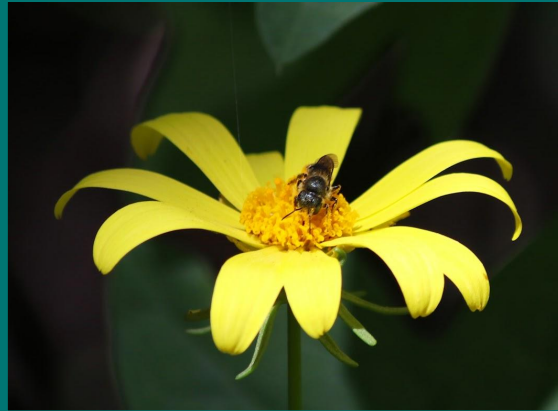
Discussion

What does this mean?

- **Wing morphology** alone discriminates taxa and reflects evolutionary relationships
 - Extreme size differences may confound results
- **Geometric morphometrics** can be applied for bee identification, phylogenetic inference, and more



Field Imaging - Santa Cruz Island





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UC SANTA BARBARA
Cheadle Center for Biodiversity
& Ecological Restoration



SCHMIDT FAMILY
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