



Exploring data processing strategies in NGS target enrichment to disentangle radiations in the tribe Cardueae (Compositae)

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ABSTRACT

Target enrichment is a cost-effective sequencing technique that holds promise for elucidating evolutionary relationships in fast-evolving lineages. However, potential biases and impact of bioinformatic sequence treatments in phylogenetic inference have not been thoroughly explored yet. Here, we investigate this issue with an ultimate goal to shed light into a highly diversified group of Compositae (Asteraceae) constituted by four main genera: *Arctium*, *Cousinia*, *Saussurea*, and *Jurinea*. Specifically, we compared sequence data extraction methods implemented in two easy-to-use workflows, PHYLUCE and HybPiper, and assessed the impact of two filtering practices intended to reduce phylogenetic noise. In addition, we compared two phylogenetic inference methods: (1) the concatenation approach, in which all loci were concatenated in a supermatrix; and (2) the coalescence approach, in which gene trees were produced independently and then used to construct a species tree under coalescence assumptions. Here we confirm the usefulness of the set of 1061 COS targets (a nuclear conserved orthology loci set developed for the Compositae) across a variety of taxonomic levels. Intergeneric relationships were completely resolved: there are two sister groups, *Arctium-Cousinia* and *Saussurea-Jurinea*, which are in agreement with a morphological hypothesis. Intrageneric relationships among species of *Arctium*, *Cousinia*, and *Saussurea* are also well defined. Conversely, conflicting species relationships remain for *Jurinea*. Methodological choices significantly affected phylogenies in terms of topology, branch length, and support. Across all analyses, the phylogeny obtained using HybPiper and the strictest scheme of removing fast-evolving sites was estimated as the optimal. Regarding methodological choices, we conclude that: (1) trees obtained under the coalescence approach are topologically more congruent between them than those inferred using the concatenation approach; (2) refining treatments only improved support values under the concatenation approach; and (3) branch support values are maximized when fast-evolving sites are removed in the concatenation approach, and when a higher number of loci is analyzed in the coalescence approach.

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1. Introduction

1.1. Target enrichment strategies

The advent of the “target/hybrid enrichment” or “sequence capture” method has emerged in the last years as one of the most useful techniques in the field of phylogenomics and evolutionary studies (Cronn et al., 2012; Grover et al., 2012; Mamanova et al., 2009). This approach has provided significant advances, shedding light on previously unresolved evolutionary lineages analyzed using Sanger sequencing (Nicholls et al., 2015). This next generation sequencing (NGS) tool allows the recovery of hundreds to thousands of genetic markers from specific regions of the genome, even from degraded and ancient samples (Cronn et al., 2012). Remarkable advantages of this technique are: its reasonable sequencing cost, its power to resolve relationships at different taxonomic levels, and its reduced bioinformatic complexity compared to whole genome sequencing (Lemmon and Lemmon, 2013). The target DNA regions are enriched using probes or “baits”. These can be specifically designed for the group of study via a known genome or transcriptome of a closely related species (e.g. Folk et al., 2015; García et al., 2017; Schmickl et al., 2016; Syring et al., 2016), or universally conserved loci (e.g., anchored hybrid enrichment, AHE) as for vertebrates (Lemmon et al., 2012) or angiosperms (Buddenhagen et al., 2016).

Concerning the Compositae or Asteraceae (both terms used to refer to the sunflower family; hereafter Compositae), Mandel et al. (2014) recently developed a target enrichment method, which uses the Hyb-Seq (sequence capture) approach (Weitemier et al., 2014), comprising a probe set of 9678 baits targeting a total of 1061 conserved orthology loci (hereafter COS) in this family. These COS loci were identified from thousands of expressed sequence tags (EST) across three available genomes of the family (see Mandel et al., 2014). This method has already proven useful at varied taxonomical scales, from deep Compositae nodes to shallower ones (Mandel et al., 2014, 2015, 2017; Siniscalchi et al., in preparation). In addition, the method allows the recovery of plastome data captured from off-target sequenced reads (Mandel et al., 2015). Nevertheless, the analytical power of this approach to resolve species relationships of recently and rapidly radiated genera in the family remains untested. In addition, the above cited previous works using the Compositae COS targets (Mandel et al., 2014, 2015, 2017) were performed following only one bioinformatics workflow for target sequences extraction, called PHYLUCE (Faircloth, 2015).

The last point seems crucial, since it has not been thoroughly investigated yet whether different bioinformatics extraction approaches yield congruent phylogenetic results, and whether these methodological choices could lead to bias in phylogenetic reconstruction. In recent years, a great number of easy-to-use workflows and automated pipelines are emerging to be used as target extraction procedures. The pipeline PHYLUCE (Faircloth, 2015) was initially designed for ultra-conserved elements (UCEs, Faircloth et al., 2012) and applied to a wide range of animal groups: birds (Hosner et al., 2015; Moyle et al., 2016), skinks (Bryson et al., 2017), ants (Ješovnik et al., 2017), and fishes (Burruss et al., 2017; Longo et al., 2017). A bioinformatic approach for AHE was proposed in Prum et al. (2015) and used in several plant studies (Buddenhagen et al., 2016; Fragoso-Martínez et al., 2017; Mitchell et al., 2017; Wanke et al., 2017). Another method, HybPiper (Johnson et al., 2016) was designed specifically for Hyb-Seq data, implementing the ability to target exons and introns separately. The HybPiper workflow also offers the option to identify and separate paralogous copies. HybPiper has already been successfully applied to analyse data from captured target loci in plants (e.g. Cowl et al., 2017; Landis et al., 2017; Chau et al., 2018; Gernandt et al., 2018; Kates et al., 2018; Medina et al., 2018; Stubbs et al., 2018; Vatanparast et al., 2018). Other new and promising tools are aTRAM (Allen et al., 2015, 2017), HybPhyloMarker (Fér and Schmickl, 2018), and SECAPR (Andermann et al., 2018). From these published pipelines, we selected for this study

two of the most commonly used approaches, PHYLUCE and HybPiper, to explore the technical differences between them and assess the consequences in inferred phylogenies of choosing one or another.

1.2. Parsing phylogenetic signal from noise in NGS studies

Despite the large amount of DNA sequence characters generated with NGS, the true gene genealogy can be obscured by various kinds of “phylogenetic noise” (Straub et al., 2014; Townsend et al., 2012). Potential sources of noise in nucleotide sequences include unusually fast-evolving sites, rich-indel regions, and ambiguous sequence calls, which may lead to substitution saturation, i.e. convergence in nucleotide states (homoplasy) that contradicts the real phylogenetic signal, and bias the ancestry character-state reconstructions (Rokas and Carroll, 2006). Additional noise may accumulate in all study phases due to sequencing errors, inaccurate assembly, or incorrect orthology assignment. Another possible source of error that should be taken into account with NGS data is the incorrect allele phasing in polyploid systems (Eriksson et al., 2018), in which phylogenetic trees can be often reconstructed from consensus sequences or chimeric consensus sequences rather than real allele sequences (Kates et al., 2018). Consequences of ignoring possible phylogenetic noise are well documented (Kostka et al., 2008; Straub et al., 2014; Townsend et al., 2012), and may lead to long-branch attraction artifacts, topological differences among alternative reconstructions, or high support values for erroneous relationships (Dornburg et al., 2014; Jeffroy et al., 2006; Salichos and Rokas, 2013).

Part of this phylogenetic noise can be reduced with standard practices such as cleaning raw reads by filtering based on quality scores and alignment trimming (i.e. removal of ambiguously aligned and indel-rich positions). However, final trimmed alignments commonly used to perform phylogenetic inferences may still contain considerable levels of noise. Currently, standard procedures to deal with this issue are not well established, and we still lack a widely applicable refining metric to minimize the negative effects of phylogenetic noise and maximize the likelihood of an accurate phylogenetic reconstruction. Many recent studies based on target enrichment incorporate diverse filtering strategies at different components of data matrices, such as species, positions, or even entire sets of loci (see Table 1). Among all these practices, the most commonly used is the exclusion of loci recovered for a low number of species, which aims to reduce the effects of missing data and systematic bias on tree inference (see Hosner et al., 2015 for further details on potential impacts of missing data).

1.3. Resolving radiations and the case of the groups *Arctium-Cousinia* and *Saussurea-Jurinea* (tribe Cardueae)

Explosive diversification events (referred here as radiations) represent events in which many species or lineages evolved from a common ancestor in a short time period (Wen et al., 2013, 2014), caused by geographic isolation, dispersal barriers, sexual selection, or in some cases by ecological divergence or acquisition of novel key traits (Givnish, 2015). These events may leave few genomic traces, yielding few nucleotide differences among species derived from a common radiation, and thus hindering the reconstruction of phylogenetic relationships among them. As a consequence, unresolved phylogenies with short internal branches or large polytomies have been often recovered with traditional Sanger sequenced markers in recently diverged genera, hampering the in-depth study of radiations. With the emergence of NGS techniques, research focused on plant radiations are significantly increasing (Heuchera L., Folk et al., 2015; Inga Mill., Nicholls et al., 2015; Cariceae-Dulichieae-Scirpeae clade in Cyperaceae Juss., Lévillé-Bourret et al., 2016; order Zingiberales Griseb., Sass et al., 2016; *Salvia* L. subgenus *Calospatha* (Benth.) Epling, Fragoso-Martínez et al., 2017; *Protea* L., Mitchell et al., 2017; *Aristolochia* L., Wanke et al., 2017; “*Adenocalymma-Neojobertia*” clade from

Table 1
Strategies of filtering target enrichment sequencing data before phylogenetic analyses.

Criteria of filtering	Software that can be used	Examples of studies applying the filtering method
FILTERING SPECIES		
Exclusion of quickly evolving or unstable species	PHYLUCE ^a HybPhyloMarker ^b	Salichos and Rokas (2013), Ješovnik et al. (2017), Streicher et al. (2018), Gates et al. (2018)
FILTERING POSITIONS		
Exclusion of sites with high substitution rates	PhyDesign ^c OV ^d TIGER ^e	Dornburg et al. (2017), Fragoso-Martínez et al. (2017), Wanke et al. (2017), Streicher et al. (2018)
Exclusion of sites containing gaps	trimAL ^f	Salichos and Rokas (2013)
Inclusion of sites with high substitution rates	TIGER ^e	Streicher et al. (2018)
Inclusion of positions with high read coverage	Custom scripts and ape ^g	Grover et al. (2015)
FILTERING LOCI		
Exclusion of loci recovered in a low number of taxa	HybPhyloMarker ^b PHYLUCE ^a	Borowiec et al. (2015), Hosner et al. (2015), Streicher et al. (2016), Ješovnik et al. (2017), Longo et al. (2017), Mitchell et al. (2017), Streicher et al. (2018), Gernandt et al. (2018)
Exclusion of loci detected as potential paralogs	HybPiper ⁱ	Crowl et al. (2017), Chau et al. (2018), Gernandt et al. (2018), Vatanparast et al. (2018)
Exclusion of loci of short length	Geneious ^j	Gernandt et al. (2018)
Exclusion of highly variable loci	Geneious ^j	Gernandt et al. (2018)
Exclusion of loci with high number of missing data	Geneious ^j	Gernandt et al. (2018)
Exclusion of poorly aligned loci	Not specified	Salichos and Rokas (2013)
Exclusion of loci with low long-branch score from long-branched species	HybPhyloMarker ^b TreSpEx ^k R script ^l	Borowiec et al. (2015)
Inclusion of loci with strong phylogenetic signal (based on gene-trees with high mean bootstrap values)	HybPhyloMarker ^b TreSpEx ^k R script ^l Newick utilities ^m	Salichos and Rokas (2013), Bossert et al. (2017), Branstetter et al. (2017), Ješovnik et al. (2017), Ward and Branstetter (2017)
Inclusion of the most informative loci (high informative characters or parsimony informative sites)	HybPhyloMarker ^b PhyDesign ^c AMAS ⁿ PhyloCh ^o	Hosner et al. (2015), Lévillé-Bourret et al. (2016), Meiklejohn et al. (2016), Longo et al. (2017)
Inclusion of slowly evolving loci (based on the smallest mean branch length)	HybPhyloMarker ^b TreSpEx ^k R script ^l	Salichos and Rokas (2013), Borowiec et al. (2015)
Inclusion of less saturated loci	R script ^l	Borowiec et al. (2015)
Inclusion of the most informative loci scored by some of the previous metrics	HybPhyloMarker ^b HybPiper ⁱ Geneious ^j TreSpEx ^k R script ^l	Borowiec et al. (2015), Gernandt et al. (2018)

^a PHYLUCE (Faircloth, 2015) script “PHYLUCE_align_extract_taxa_from_alignments.py”.

^b HybPhyloMarker pipeline package (Fér and Schmickl, 2018).

^c PhyDesign online application (López-Giráldez and Townsend, 2011; <http://phydesign.townsend.yale.edu/>).

^d OV (observed variability) algorithm (Goremykin et al., 2010).

^e TIGER software (Cummins and McInerney, 2011).

^f trimAL program (Capella-Gutiérrez et al., 2009).

^g R package “ape” (Paradis et al., 2004) and custom scripts (Grover et al., 2015) available at <https://github.com/Wendellab/phylogenetics>.

^h PHYLUCE (Faircloth, 2015) script “get_only_loci_with_min_taxa.py”.

ⁱ HybPiper pipeline (Johnson et al., 2016), script “paralog_investigator.py”.

^j Geneious software (Kearse et al., 2012).

^k TreSpEx pipeline package (Struck, 2014).

^l R script “gene_stats.R” (Borowiec et al., 2015).

^m Newick utilities package (Junier and Zdobnov, 2010), function “nw_ed”.

ⁿ AMAS software (Borowiec, 2016).

° R package “phyloch” (Heibl, 2008), function *pis*.

Bignoniaceae Juss., Fonseca and Lohmann, 2018; Iochrominae clade from Solanaceae Juss., Gates et al., 2018; *Pinus* subsection *Australes* Loudon, Gernandt et al., 2018). Most of these studies obtained well resolved phylogenies, but they sampled only a small proportion of their study group. However, such first step of method testing is essential before performing studies with more complete species sampling, a type of research that will probably rise in coming years.

The tribe Cardueae (Compositae) is one of the most species-rich of the family with more than 2500 species, which accounts for one tenth of Compositae (Susanna and Garcia-Jacas, 2007, 2009). Three of the complexes described within the Cardueae rank among the largest radiations in the family: the *Arctium-Cousinia* group, with 600 species; the *Saussurea-Jurinea* group, involving ca. 550 species; and the *Carduus-Cirsium* group, with 350 species (Susanna and Garcia-Jacas, 2007). *Saussurea* DC. and *Jurinea* Cass. are especially interesting because they constitute two paradigmatic cases of mountain radiations. Previous molecular phylogenies of these genera resulted in large and undefined polytomies (Saussurea, Kita et al., 2004; Wang et al., 2009), as is usually the case with radiations. Another difficulty associated with the study of the radiations of *Saussurea* and *Jurinea* is the high number of satellite genera (up to 16) described within the complex (Susanna and Garcia-Jacas, 2009), considered at some point either *Saussurea* or *Jurinea*. A complete phylogenetic reconstruction of the whole group has never been performed and the taxonomic validity of the described genera remains unexplored with molecular data. In addition, species of both *Saussurea* and *Jurinea* always appeared entangled with the genera *Arctium* L. and *Cousinia* Cass. (Barres et al., 2013; Garcia-Jacas et al., 2002; Susanna et al., 2006). Thus, generic delimitation among these four genera is also unclear. Therefore, it is essential to obtain a well resolved phylogeny of these groups as a first step towards the improvement of the knowledge on the evolutionary processes that led to such diversified lineages.

Accordingly, we gathered for this study a representative sample of the four genera *Arctium*, *Cousinia*, *Saussurea*, and *Jurinea* together with several species of the tribe Cardueae and used the COS target enrichment approach with three main aims: (1) to evaluate the potential of COS loci for resolving relationships at inter- and intrageneric level of recently radiated genera in tribe Cardueae; (2) to elucidate the relationships among the genera *Arctium*, *Cousinia*, *Saussurea*, and *Jurinea*; (3) to test the differences between two extraction methods of target enriched data (PHYLUCE and HybPiper); and (4) to evaluate the effects of different filtering strategies on phylogenetic reconstruction and determine whether a widely applicable approach exists as a refining metric.

2. Materials and methods

2.1. Sampling strategy

In order to evaluate the usefulness of COS target enrichment methodology to resolve generic radiations in the Compositae, we included several representatives of the four genera of interest: 11 species of *Arctium*, 22 species of *Cousinia*, 19 species of *Saussurea*, 24 species of *Jurinea*, and four species described under different genera within the *Saussurea-Jurinea* complex depending on the taxonomical treatment (see Section 4.1 for details). On the basis of previous phylogenetic studies of the tribe Cardueae (Barres et al., 2013; Garcia-Jacas et al., 2002; Susanna and Garcia-Jacas, 2007, 2009; Susanna et al., 2006), the following taxa were also added: *Alfredia acantholepis* Kar. & Kir., *Carduus pycnocephalus* L., *Cirsium sairamense* O. Fedtsch. & B. Fedtsch., *Olgaea petriprini* B. A. Sharipova, and *Cynara cardunculus* L. For the last species, we directly incorporated the raw reads from Mandel et al. (2017) into our bioinformatics workflow. The information of location and voucher specimens of the 85 sampled species is summarized in

Appendix, Table S1.

2.2. DNA extraction, library preparation, target enrichment, and sequencing

Dried leaf tissue was weighed to obtain a total amount of 200 mg per sample, which was later homogenized using Mixer Mill MM 301 (Retsch®, Haan, Germany). Genomic DNA was extracted using the DNeasy plant mini kit (Qiagen, Valencia, CA, USA) following manufacturer's specifications. The quantity of each extraction was checked with Qubit™ 3.0 Fluorometer (Thermo Scientific, Waltham, MA, USA). In order to obtain an average fragment size of 400–500 bp, approximately 1 µg in 70 µl per sample was sheared using a Q800R2 Sonicator® machine (QSonica, Newtown, CT, USA). The sonication step was conducted with the following parameters: 3 min (with 10 s pulse on, and 10 s pulse off), and the amplitude set at 20%. To ensure that genomic DNA was sheared at approximately the selected fragment size, all samples were checked and evaluated on a 1.2% (w/v) agarose gel. After shearing, we prepared the barcoded sequencing libraries using the NEBNext Ultra II DNA Library Prep kit for Illumina (New England Biolabs, Ipswich, MA, USA), following the standard protocol provided by the manufacturer. We added 25 µl of AMPure XP beads (Beckman Coulter, La Brea, CA, USA) for the first step of size selection, and 10 µl for the second step. The PCR amplification was performed using 15 cycles and each library was barcoded employing a unique index primer using NEBNext Multiplex Oligos for Illumina. Library quantities were checked using the Qubit Fluorometer and then pooled in groups of four samples, aiming for a quantity of 500 ng per group. Pools were evaporated in a speed vacuum centrifuge, and then were resuspended in 7 µl of dH₂O. For sequence capture, we used MyBaits COS 1Kv1 (MYcroarray, Ann Arbor, MI, USA; <http://www.mycroarray.com/mybaits/mybaits-UCES.html>). We followed the specifications in the manufacturer's protocol with slight modifications, such as the time and temperature to allow baits to hybridize to their targets (40 h at 65 °C). A post-capture PCR reaction of 16 cycles was performed using KAPA® HiFi HotStart ReadyMix (Kapa Biosystems, USA) and “reamp” primers described in Meyer and Kircher (2010). To avoid adapter dimers problems, we added a supplementary cleanup magnetic bead-based step after the post-capture PCR reaction as specified in the NEBNext manual. Finally, target-enriched library pools were sent for sequencing to the DNA Sequencing Core CGRC/ICBR of the University of Florida or to Macrogen Co. (Seoul, South Korea) on one lane on a HiSeq 3000 sequencing platform (Illumina, USA) using 100 bp paired-end reads.

2.3. Raw data processing

A first quality control of raw sequence reads demultiplexed by sequencing cores was conducted in FastQC v.0.10.1 (<https://www.bioinformatics.babraham.ac.uk/projects/fastqc/>). Raw FASTQ data were then cleaned using ILUMIPROCESSOR (Faircloth, 2013), a wrapper program which incorporates Trimmomatic v.0.36 (Bolger et al., 2014) to remove Illumina adapters and to trim low-quality nucleotides of the reads. A trimming step was conducted with a sliding-window set to 5:20, cutting a read when the average of five examined positions falls below 20 of the quality Phred + 33 score. Cleaned reads finally retained were those with a minimum length of 36 bp and with both corresponding forward and reverse pair.

2.4. Extraction of target enrichment data: PHYLUCE and HybPiper pipelines

Two different orthology-detection methods were followed to extract and identify the sequence data that matched the 1061 target COS loci: the PHYLUCE pipeline package v.1.5 (Faircloth, 2015) and the

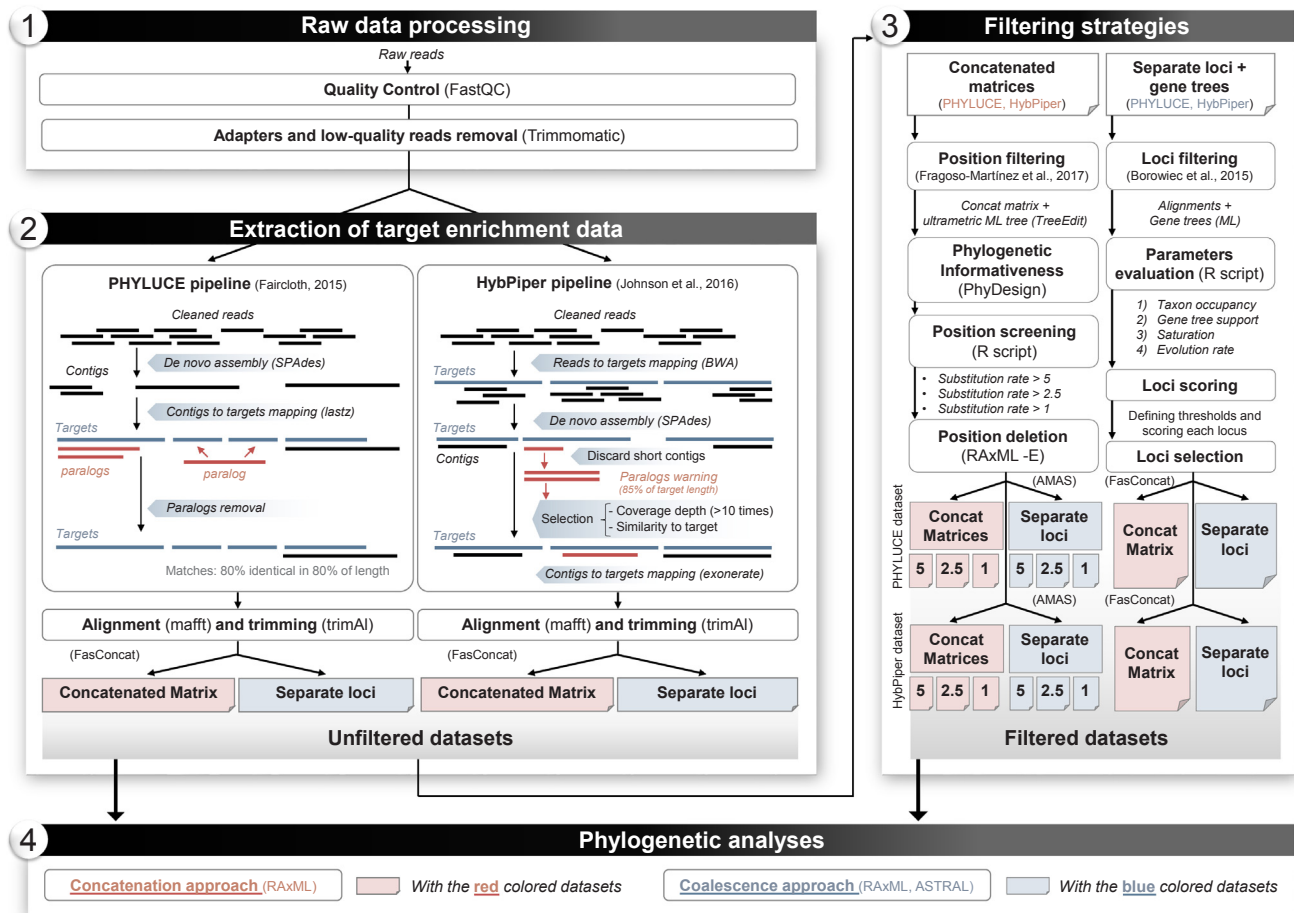


Fig. 1. Workflow representation of bioinformatic and phylogenetic analyses. The process followed consists of two alternative methods of target sequence extraction, PHYLUCE (Faircloth, 2015) and HybPiper (Johnson et al., 2016), and two approaches of sequence data refining applied to each: filtering by positions (Fragoso-Martínez et al., 2017) and filtering by loci (Borowiec et al., 2015). Squares in red and blue represent all the datasets analyzed (see Table 3 for details), in red showing analyses performed under the concatenation approach and in blue under the coalescence approach. The main programs used for the analyses are shown in brackets.

HybPiper pipeline v.1.1 (Johnson et al., 2016). The main difference between both procedures is that the PHYLUCE pipeline begins with a *de novo* assembly of reads into contigs followed by a mapping step, aligning contigs back to the reference sequences. HybPiper first maps the reads against each target separately, and then assembles *de novo* the mapped reads into contigs, which are later mapped to targets (Fig. 1).

For the PHYLUCE method (Fig. 1), the trimmed reads were *de novo* assembled into contigs using the software SPAdes v.3.9.0 (Bankevich et al., 2012) testing several k-mer lengths: 21, 33, 55, and 77. Then, we mapped resultant contigs to the COS target sequences using LASTZ (Harris, 2007) with the python script “assembly_match_contigs_to_probes.py”. This program ensures that matches are 80% identical in 80% of the total length, and also removes potential paralogs. These potential paralogs are identified as assembled contigs that match multiple loci, or different contigs that match the same COS locus. After COS identification, the “get_match_counts.py” script was used to generate a relational list of contig names, generated by the assembler, with the names of each COS target across taxa indicated in a “taxon-set” file. This relational database was used for the script “get_fastas_from_match_counts.py” to generate a monolithic FASTA-formatted file containing all loci recovered for all taxa specified. Separate files for each locus were obtained running “assembly_explode_get_fastas_file.py”. For the final step of dataset creation, we used “align_remove_locus_name_from_nexus_lines.py” to remove locus name from the FASTA header line to only retain the taxon name as is required for downstream analyses. The majority of raw extracted

sequences were longer than the target length because reads were first assembled into contigs and then contigs were mapped to the reference targets. Therefore, extracted sequences could encompass part of non-coding regions outside the targets, which are derived from exonic regions.

For the HybPiper method, we used three sets of input files: the cleaned pair-end reads, a text-formatted list with the species names, and the target file that contains one or several orthologous sequences for each locus (see Mandel et al., 2014). We executed the entire pipeline with the script “reads_first.py” which, in a first phase, maps the reads to each target locus using the BWA mapper (Li and Durbin, 2009), selecting the best target sequence as a reference according to a mapping score. Secondly, reads mapped for each locus were *de novo* assembled into contigs with the best k-mer automatically detected by SPAdes assembler. In a third phase, “exonerate.py” was used to extract a unique longest contig that aligned to the reference sequence. If multiple equally long contigs coexisted for the same locus (potential paralogs), the contig with greater coverage depth (10 times more) or the one with greater similarity to the target was retained (for details see Johnson et al., 2016). As a rule, we extracted exons because our target set comes from EST (expressed sequence tags), but some contigs may contain an extension of flanking non-coding regions. In these cases, contigs are usually longer than the target sequence. Finally, to retrieve sequences recovered for each species in a multi-fasta file for each gene, the “retrieve_sequences.py” script was executed.

In order to show the differences in recovery efficiency between the

PHYLUCE and HybPiper pipelines, “get_seq_lengths.py” from HybPiper package was applied with slight modifications to the individual unaligned loci.

2.5. Alignment, alignment trimming, loci concatenation, and summary statistics

For both PHYLUCE and HybPiper methods, the multi-fasta files generated were aligned, for each locus separately, using the *auto* setting of MAFFT v.7.266 (Katoh and Standley, 2013). The resulting alignments were trimmed with trimAl v.1.4 (applying the *automated1* flag) with the aim of removing positions ambiguously aligned (Capella-Gutiérrez et al., 2009). For subsequent phylogenetic inference based on supermatrix analysis (concatenation approach), gene alignments were concatenated with FASconCAT-G v.1.02 (Kück and Longo, 2014), which also provides the necessary information of gene partitions for subsequent steps. Finally, summary statistics of concatenated matrices were computed with AMAS (Borowiec, 2016).

2.6. Phylogenetic analyses without filtering step

The phylogenetic reconstruction analyses were conducted twice: first, under the concatenation approach using a supermatrix for tree estimation (hereafter concatenation approach), and second, under coalescence assumptions, in which a species tree is estimated based on individual gene trees resulting from phylogenetic analyses of each locus separately (hereafter coalescence approach).

Concerning the concatenation approach, we ran Maximum Likelihood (ML) analyses with the software RAxML v.8.2.9 (Stamatakis, 2014) implemented on XSEDE in the CIPRES Science Gateway v.3.1 (Miller et al., 2010). Specifically, we ran a simultaneous rapid bootstrapping and best ML tree search (Stamatakis et al., 2008), with 10 randomized maximum parsimony starting trees and a bootstrap re-sampling of 500 replicates to assess branch support values. We considered that only branches with bootstrap (BS) support values > 70% were statistically supported (Hillis and Bull, 1993). In the RAxML analysis, each locus was treated as a unit partition, and the GTRGAMMA evolution model was applied as recommended in Stamatakis (2006). Resulting trees were visualized in FigTree v.1.4.3 (Rambaut, 2016).

Regarding the coalescence approach, we first searched for individual gene trees with RAxML applying the same search options specified above but running 200-bootstrap replicates. Species tree inference under the coalescence approach was then performed using ASTRAL (Mirarab et al., 2014), which estimates the species tree that maximizes the number of quartets from a given input of unrooted gene trees under the assumption that all of them are correct. Branch support values were inferred through local posterior probabilities (LPP; Sayyari and Mirarab, 2016) calculated in ASTRAL-III v.5.5.3 (Zhang et al., 2018). The use of LPP as branch support metric has been proved to be more precise than multi-locus bootstrapping, especially when the error in estimating gene trees is low (Sayyari and Mirarab, 2016). Values of LPP > 0.95 were considered as strong branch support with very high precision, although lower values (LPP = 0.7–0.9) also give high precision (Sayyari and Mirarab, 2016).

2.7. Phylogenetic informativeness and position filtering

As a filtering step recently recommended by Fragoso-Martínez et al. (2017), we evaluated the effect of eliminating the “phantom” spike positions (ambiguous, indel-rich positions, or positions with high substitution rates) that can add phylogenetic noise and bias phylogenetic reconstructions. To identify these fast-evolving sites in our alignments, a first Phylogenetic Informativeness (PI) analysis and net PI profiles were performed in the web application PhyDesign (López-Giráldez and Townsend, 2011), specifically calculating the substitution rates per site

with the implemented program HyPhy (Kosakovsky Pond et al., 2008). For the rate calculations, we used two inputs: (1) the partitioned concatenated matrices, from both the PHYLUCE and HybPiper methods; and (2) their respective ML trees, that were transformed to ultrametric with TreeEdit v.1.0a10 (Rambaut, 2002), applying the non-parametric rate smoothing algorithm (Sanderson, 1997) and scaled to a total height of 1.

To detect which positions exceeded the substitution rate (SR) values higher than three arbitrary pre-defined cut-off thresholds (5, 2.5, and 1), we imported the rate files per locus from PhyDesign to the R script “mmc3.R” developed by Fragoso-Martínez et al. (2017) and ran it in R v.3.1.2 (R Core Team, 2014) three times for the PHYLUCE and HybPiper datasets. The resulting spreadsheet of each analysis contained specific positions to remove from each locus (spreadsheet available in Appendix A). The final filtered matrices were generated in RAxML with the command *-E*, using the lists of positions to be removed, original matrices, and partition information. Next, ML and PI analyses were performed with the six filtered matrices. We used the AMAS software to separate each locus and re-ran RAxML per gene to later perform the coalescence analysis with ASTRAL-III.

2.8. Selection of the most informative loci

In order to reduce phylogenetic noise, another filtering strategy based on the selection of the most informative loci according to several parameters was implemented as suggested by Borowiec et al. (2015). We used the script “gene_stats.R” (available in Borowiec et al., 2015) for the loci selection procedure. As input, we used the individual ML gene trees and the trimmed alignments corresponding to both the PHYLUCE and the HybPiper unfiltered datasets. Then, the loci were scored for each of the following parameters: (1) the number of species recovered (accounting for taxon occupancy and missing data); (2) the average BS support value of the ML gene tree obtained (depicting information content); (3) the R^2 of mutational saturation regression curves (Philippe and Forterre, 1999), obtained from the inferred substitution values based on ML gene tree branch lengths against the number of observed differences in sequences for a given pair of species (representing saturation); and (4) average branch length of the ML gene tree calculated from the division of total tree length by total tree nodes (characterizing the rate of molecular evolution).

For each parameter, we scored each locus with 0 or 1 point, depending on whether it exceeded the arbitrary thresholds defined here (0 for parameter value below the threshold and 1 above the threshold). The thresholds selected were the following for each parameter. For taxon occupancy, the loci recovered for at least 50% of taxa (43 species) in the PHYLUCE dataset, and 95% of taxa (81 species) in the HybPiper dataset, were scored with 1 point. For the average BS value, the loci that yielded a tree with at least 60% mean BS in the PHYLUCE dataset, and 40% in the HybPiper dataset, were scored with 1 point. For saturation, the 25% of loci with the highest R^2 of saturation curves were scored with 1 point. Finally, for evolution rates, the 25% of loci with lowest average branch length were scored with 1 point. Accordingly, a binary matrix with 0 and 1 points for each locus and each parameter was obtained. Finally, the selection of the best informative loci was performed in two steps: first, we calculated the points obtained for each locus, which ranged from 0 to 4, considering the four parameters together. And second, we selected those loci that obtained at least 2 points. Note that the four parameters were equally weighted, without any additional ponderation step, and that threshold values can be modified by the user depending on the parameter scores or the characteristics of the dataset analyzed.

The spreadsheets with parameters and scores are provided in Appendix A. After applying this locus filtering strategy, new datasets that only contained the selected loci were created accordingly, one comprising the supermatrix that was analyzed under the concatenation approach, and the other with each locus in a separate file, analyzed

under the coalescence approach (both approaches described in Section 2.6).

2.9. Topological comparisons

Differences in topology among all trees generated (unfiltered and filtered matrices, and in each case under the concatenation and coalescence approaches) were estimated with the Robinson-Foulds distance (RF; Robinson and Foulds, 1981). First, we computed pairwise RF distances using PAUP v.4.0a (Swofford, 2003) and adjusted RF (RFadj) manually, which was estimated from $RF_{adj} = RF / (2n - 6)$ being n the number of tree nodes (Mitchell et al., 2017; Steel and Penny, 1993), and ranging from 0 (same topology) to 1 (completely discordant topology). Secondly, the RF distances were exported as a tree distance matrix in R to compare all trees in the same tree space using the multidimensional scaling approach (Hillis et al., 2005) implemented in the R function “cmdscale” from the R package “stats”.

3. Results

3.1. Target capture sequencing and efficiency

The average of raw pair-end reads was 4,263,196 per species. The outgroup *Carduus pycnocephalus* was the species sequenced here with the lowest number of reads (741,845), whereas *Saussurea davurica* had the highest number of reads (11,202,023).

From the 1061 targeted loci, we recovered a total of 675 loci (63.6%) with the PHYLUCE method and a total of 1055 loci (99.4%) with the HybPiper method (Table 2). Per species, the mean of on-target loci was 341 with the PHYLUCE method (the lowest number of loci recovered for a species = 208, the highest number of loci recovered for a species = 424), and 991 (510–1018) with the HybPiper method. In addition to this remarkable difference in the percentage of captured targets, our results show that the recovered loci per species are not equally distributed across the matrix in the PHYLUCE method (Fig. 2A and B). We pruned 48 loci recovered with PHYLUCE and four loci recovered with HybPiper because they were captured only in one or two species. Consequently, the final set of loci comprised 627 loci (59.1%) with the PHYLUCE method and 1051 loci (99.1%) with the HybPiper method. Only 9.2% of the loci selected with PHYLUCE were captured in 90% or more of the species sampled. In contrast, the taxa recovery was greater with HybPiper, with 89.6% of the selected loci captured in 90% or more of the sampled species. Despite these differences in missing data, the mean alignment length per locus was higher with the PHYLUCE method (823 bp; 139–3134 bp) than with the HybPiper method (317 bp; 63–1475 bp). Regarding the length of the captured loci in relation to the length of the respective reference target, we found that, in the case of PHYLUCE, 77.18% of the loci recovered were longer than the corresponding target (Fig. 2C); whereas with HybPiper, only 15.2%

of the loci recovered were longer (Fig. 2D). The final aligned and trimmed concatenated matrices were composed by 515,875 bp with the PHYLUCE method and 333,614 bp with the HybPiper method, with 48% and 36% of variable sites, respectively (Table 2).

3.2. Phylogeny estimation

The capture probes designed for Compositae targeting 1061 COS loci have been useful to elucidate relationships among *Arctium*, *Cousinia*, *Saussurea*, and *Jurinea*, their generic delimitation, and also many of the relationships among closely related species. All the inferred phylogenies across the total 10 evaluated approximations (Fig. 1 and Table 3) support the monophyly of the four main genera (Supplementary Figs. S1–S4). The relationships as sister groups between *Arctium*–*Cousinia* and *Saussurea*–*Jurinea* were fully resolved with maximum support values also in all datasets analyzed (BS = 100 and LPP = 1). At lower taxonomical levels, shallow relationships were generally reconstructed with high support values for *Arctium*, *Cousinia*, and *Saussurea*, with only slight differences between analyses. In contrast, species relationships within *Jurinea* were not clearly outlined, presenting low-moderate support values (Supplementary Figs. S1–S4).

Across all the analyses under the concatenation approach, the best-resolved tree was that obtained with the HybPiper method and removing positions with $SR > 1$, with an average of 93.4% of BS support value and only five branches with $BS < 70\%$ (Fig. 3A and Table 3). The individual gene trees showed low average BS support values for both target extraction methods, although the values obtained with the PHYLUCE method ($BS = 58.5$) were considerably higher than the ones obtained with HybPiper ($BS = 32.2$), probably due to the longer loci and a few number of recovered species per locus (Table 2). A positive correlation was detected when the length of locus alignments and average BS support values of gene trees were compared for the PHYLUCE unfiltered dataset (Pearson's $r = 0.54$, $p < 0.0001$) and the HybPiper unfiltered dataset (Pearson's $r = 0.60$, $p < 0.0001$) methods. We also found another correlation, this time negative, between the number of taxa recovered and the average BS support value per locus obtained with the PHYLUCE unfiltered dataset (Pearson's $r = -0.616$, $p < 0.0001$) and the HybPiper unfiltered dataset (Pearson's $r = -0.161$, $p < 0.0001$). This indicated that gene trees obtained with those loci with a lower number of taxa recovered tended to be more supported. The lack of support in individual gene trees or the incongruence among them was reflected in short internal branches in coalescence units in the trees inferred under the coalescence approach (Fig. 3 and Supplementary Figs. S3 and S4). Also, support values of coalescence trees were lower than those of the trees inferred with the concatenation approach (Table 3).

Table 2
Extraction performance of the 1061 COS targets (Mandel et al., 2014) and creation of the unfiltered datasets with the two methods compared, PHYLUCE (Faircloth, 2015) and HybPiper (Johnson et al., 2016). The evaluated parameters from 3 to 10 were calculated based on the dataset specified in the parameter 2. (i.e. from the total recovered loci, removing those loci captured only in one or two species). Abbreviations used: bp = base pairs; max = maximum; min = minimum; N° = number; sd = standard deviation.

Evaluated parameters	PHYLUCE unfiltered dataset	HybPiper unfiltered dataset
1. Total N° of recovered loci (%)	675 (63.3)	1055 (99.4)
2. Total N° recovered loci removing those captured only in one or two species (%)	627 (59.1)	1051 (99.1)
3. N° of captured loci in ≥ 90% of the species (%)	58 (9.2)	942 (89.6)
4. Average of recovered loci per species (sd; min–max)	340 (37; 208–410)	989 (68.2; 510–1061)
5. Average of species recovered per loci (sd; min–max)	46 (24.3; 4–84)	80 (12; 4–85)
6. Mean alignment length per locus in bp (sd; min–max)	823 (450; 139–3134)	317 (185; 63–1475)
7. N° of loci longer than respective target length (%)	521 (77.2)	161 (15.2)
8. Length of the final concatenated matrix in bp	515,875	333,614
9. Proportion of missing data in the final concatenated matrix (%)	57.1	9.5
10. Proportion of variable sites in the final concatenated matrix (%)	48	36

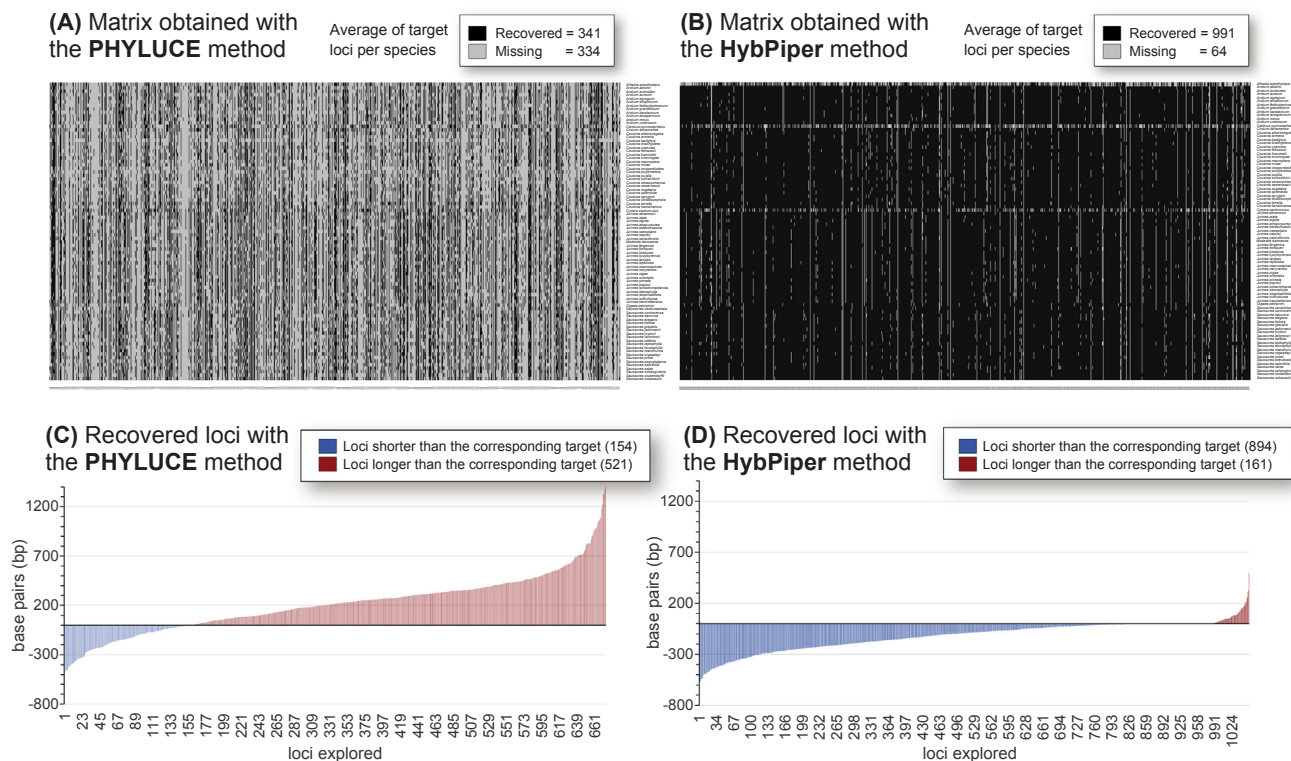


Fig. 2. Recovery efficiency of the 1061 COS loci using two target extraction methods: (A) PHYLUCE (Faircloth, 2015), and (B) HybPiper (Johnson et al., 2016). Columns represent each target locus and rows represent the 85 sampled species. The cells of the heat map in black represent loci on-target, and missing loci are shown in grey. Differences in length in base pairs (bp) between the reference target and the captured sequence (not aligned and trimmed) are represented for the PHYLUCE dataset (C) and for the HybPiper dataset (D). Blue bars represent loci shorter than the corresponding target and red bars represent loci that exceed the corresponding target in length. When the target length is equal to the captured locus length, the value of y-axis is zero.

3.3. Phylogenetic informativeness and position filtering results

The amount of positions selected as “fast-evolving” sites (and thus removed from the alignments) varied considerably depending on the target extraction method. For all thresholds tested, a greater number of fast-evolving sites were removed from the PHYLUCE dataset, which were distributed in a greater number of loci than in the HybPiper dataset (see Table 3 for more details). For example, for a given filtering scenario ($SR > 1$) the positions trimmed were 9244 in the PHYLUCE dataset and 1885 in the HybPiper dataset. When these values were corrected for the matrix length, the number of positions filtered in the PHYLUCE dataset remained higher than in the HybPiper dataset, representing 1.8% of the PHYLUCE dataset and 0.6% of the HybPiper dataset.

The net phylogenetic informativeness (PI) mean value was markedly higher for the unfiltered PHYLUCE dataset (193.55) than for the unfiltered HybPiper dataset (26.20). The maximum PI value, which is related to the presence of “phantom spikes”, was also higher for the unfiltered PHYLUCE dataset (7832.29) than for the HybPiper dataset (370.51). Overall, the highest PI values were coincident with the divergence of the four genera and their respective subsequent lineages, approximately at the time of 0.2–0.7 (PHYLUCE; Fig. 4A) and 0.3–0.8 (HybPiper; Fig. 4C). At a timing range closer to present (0–0.2), coincident with the main diversification of *Jurinea* and *Saussurea*, the PI profiles showed several peaks of loci visualized as “phantom spikes” that represent fast-evolving sites.

The removal of positions with substitution rates higher than 5 or 2.5 from unfiltered alignments did not improve the BS support values of trees (Supplementary Figs. S5 and S6). In contrast, with the strictest filtering scheme ($SR > 1$) of fast-evolving sites removal, the number of resolved nodes in the concatenation approach notably increased (Fig. 4), and the curves were completely softened in the case of the

HybPiper dataset (Fig. 4D). However, for the PHYLUCE dataset, some peaks close to zero, i.e. towards the present and the shallowest clades, appeared in all three filtering schemes (Supplementary Fig. S5). This could indicate that a stricter threshold would probably be needed to remove very fast-evolving positions and produce more refined PI profiles in the case of the PHYLUCE dataset.

3.4. Selection of the most informative loci

In the loci filtering strategy (using measures of taxon sampling, information content, saturation, and rate of evolution), we finally retained 304 loci (48% of the loci initially recovered; 234,118 bp) in the PHYLUCE dataset, and 570 loci (54% of the loci initially recovered; 200,632 bp) in the HybPiper dataset, which accounted for the highest phylogenetic signal (Table 3).

In the concatenation approach, the selection of the most informative loci resulted in significantly higher BS support values, decreasing the number of unsupported nodes from 17 to 9 in PHYLUCE and from 11 to 8 in HybPiper. In the coalescence approach, the selection of the best loci was not effective in terms of improving the LPP support values or the number of unsupported nodes, both values of these two metrics were even lower than the ones obtained with the corresponding unfiltered alignments (Figs. 5 and 6, and Table 3).

3.5. Comparison of tree topologies

Varied tree topologies were recovered in the global tree space among the approaches of concatenation/coalescence and the non-filtering/filtering strategies (Fig. 7). Discordant topologies between the concatenation and the coalescence approaches are well illustrated in the distant position that they occupy in the bidimensional tree space along both first and second dimensions (Fig. 7). On average, the RFadj

Table 3
 Characteristics of the datasets obtained with the two target extraction methods (PHYLUCE and HybPiper) under different filtering strategies: positions and loci. All concatenated matrices are included in the Supplementary Material. Abbreviations used: bp = base pairs; BS = bootstrap; coalesc = coalescence approach; concat = concatenation approach; LPP = local posterior probability; N° = number; SR = substitution rate.

Dataset name	N° of loci	Alignment length (bp)	Missing data (%)	Variable sites in bp (%)	Support mean (BS/ LPP)	N° of unsupported nodes (concat/ coalesc)	Description of data filtering
PHYLUCE_627	627	515,875	57.1	247,320 (48)	87.2/0.88	17/28	Unfiltered
PHYLUCE_675.5	627	514,460	57.0	245,905 (48)	87.0/0.89	16/28	Filtering positions with SR > 5: removing 1415 (0.3%) characters from 93 (14.8%) loci
PHYLUCE_675.2.5	627	513,490	57.0	244,944 (48)	86.0/0.88	16/28	Filtering positions with SR > 2.5: removing 2385 (0.5%) characters from 131 (20%) loci
PHYLUCE_675.1	627	506,631	56.7	238,076 (47)	94.7/0.88	7/26	Filtering positions with SR > 1: removing 9244 (1.8%) characters from 252 (40.2%) loci
PHYLUCE_304	304	234,118	52.6	103,947 (44)	90.0/0.85	9/33	48% of the original loci scoring best in taxon occupancy, mean bootstrap, saturation and evolution rate
HybPiper_1051	1051	333,614	9.5	118,542 (36)	91.2/0.87	11/28	Unfiltered
HybPiper_1051.5	1051	333,576	9.5	118,504 (36)	91.6/0.88	10/28	Filtering positions with SR > 5: removing 38 (0.01%) characters from 9 (0.9%) loci
HybPiper_1051.2.5	1051	333,556	9.5	118,484 (36)	91.4/0.87	12/28	Filtering positions with SR > 2.5: removing 58 (0.02%) characters from 18 (1.7%) loci
HybPiper_1051.1	1051	331,729	9.4	116,657 (35)	93.4/0.88	5/29	Filtering positions with SR > 1: removing 1885 (0.6%) characters from 213 (20.3%) loci
HybPiper_570	570	200,632	7.5	70,774 (35)	92.6/0.86	8/31	54% of the original loci scoring best in taxon occupancy, mean bootstrap, saturation and evolution rate

between all the trees under concatenation vs. all the trees under coalescence was relatively high, with a 0.44 value (0.33–0.59; Supplementary Table S3). When topologies were compared among all those obtained under the concatenation approach and among all those obtained under the coalescence approach, we found that the topologies obtained with the coalescence approach were more similar between them (RFadj = 0.26) than the topologies obtained with the concatenation approach (RFadj = 0.31).

In relation to the impact of filtering, in general the softest filtering strategies of fast-evolving sites removal (SR > 5 and 2.5) did not significantly alter the tree topologies with respect to those obtained with the corresponding unfiltered alignments, both in the PHYLUCE and the HybPiper methods, under concatenation (RFadj = 0–0.01) or under coalescence (RFadj = 0–0.15). In contrast, for the strictest threshold scheme (SR > 1), topologies were more variable between unfiltered and filtered (SR > 1) datasets (Fig. 7). This effect was especially evident for the trees inferred under concatenation, when the unfiltered PHYLUCE dataset was compared to the filtered (SR > 1) scheme (RFadj = 0.26). The selection of the most informative loci was the filtering strategy that resulted in the most discordant topologies when compared to the unfiltered datasets (Fig. 7 and Supplementary Table S3). In particular, the tree based on the best loci selected from the PHYLUCE dataset and under concatenation resulted in highly incongruent topologies compared to all the rest (mean of RFadj = 0.54), i.e. this dataset yielded the tree more distantly related to the other tree topologies inferred.

4. Discussion

4.1. COS loci resolve previously obscure generic relationships in Cardueae

The COS probe targets tested for deep nodes in Compositae (Mandel et al., 2014, 2015, 2017) are also useful to resolve close relationships at intergeneric levels. This evidence adds to previous studies (Mandel et al., 2014, 2015, 2017) and confirms the wide taxonomic range of COS loci applicability for phylogenomic and evolutionary studies on the largest family of flowering plants (Stebbins, 1970). For the first time, we were able to recover almost the entire set of target loci (99%, 1051 from 1061) using the novel pipeline HybPiper. Conversely, the pipeline PHYLUCE (the one used in previous studies using the COS loci set) captured only 627 loci (59%), a similar amount to those obtained in other studies for shallow species range (694 in Siniscalchi et al., in preparation) and higher taxonomical levels (763 and 795 in Mandel et al., 2014, 2015, respectively).

Here, we confidently resolved the historically obscure relationships among *Arctium*, *Cousinia*, *Saussurea*, and *Jurinea*. All phylogenies inferred in this study supported the sister relationships between *Arctium*–*Cousinia* and *Saussurea*–*Jurinea*, forming two separate complexes, a result that is congruent with the morphological hypothesis proposed by Susanna and Garcia-Jacas (2007, 2009). None of the preceding phylogenies built on Sanger sequencing data had been able to resolve the evolutionary relationships between these four genera with statistical support (Barres et al., 2013; Garcia-Jacas et al., 2002; Kita et al., 2004; Raab-Straube, 2003; Wang et al., 2007, 2013). In some cases, the genera were correctly nested but without support (López-Vinyallonga et al., 2009; Susanna et al., 2003, 2006; Susanna and Garcia-Jacas, 2009; Wang et al., 2009). Our study illustrates that controversial plant complexes with cryptic backbone relationships can be resolved with NGS target enriched data. Indeed, this NGS approach represents one of the most promising methodologies to date in the field of systematics and evolutionary biology (Buddenhagen et al., 2016), allowing the disentangling of both deep and shallow relationships of complex plant groups (e.g. Nicholls et al., 2015).

Certainly, the generic delimitation obtained here represents the first step toward increasing our knowledge of the evolution of highly diversified genera of the tribe Cardueae. The infrageneric relationships of

(A) Concatenation approach

(B) Coalescence approach

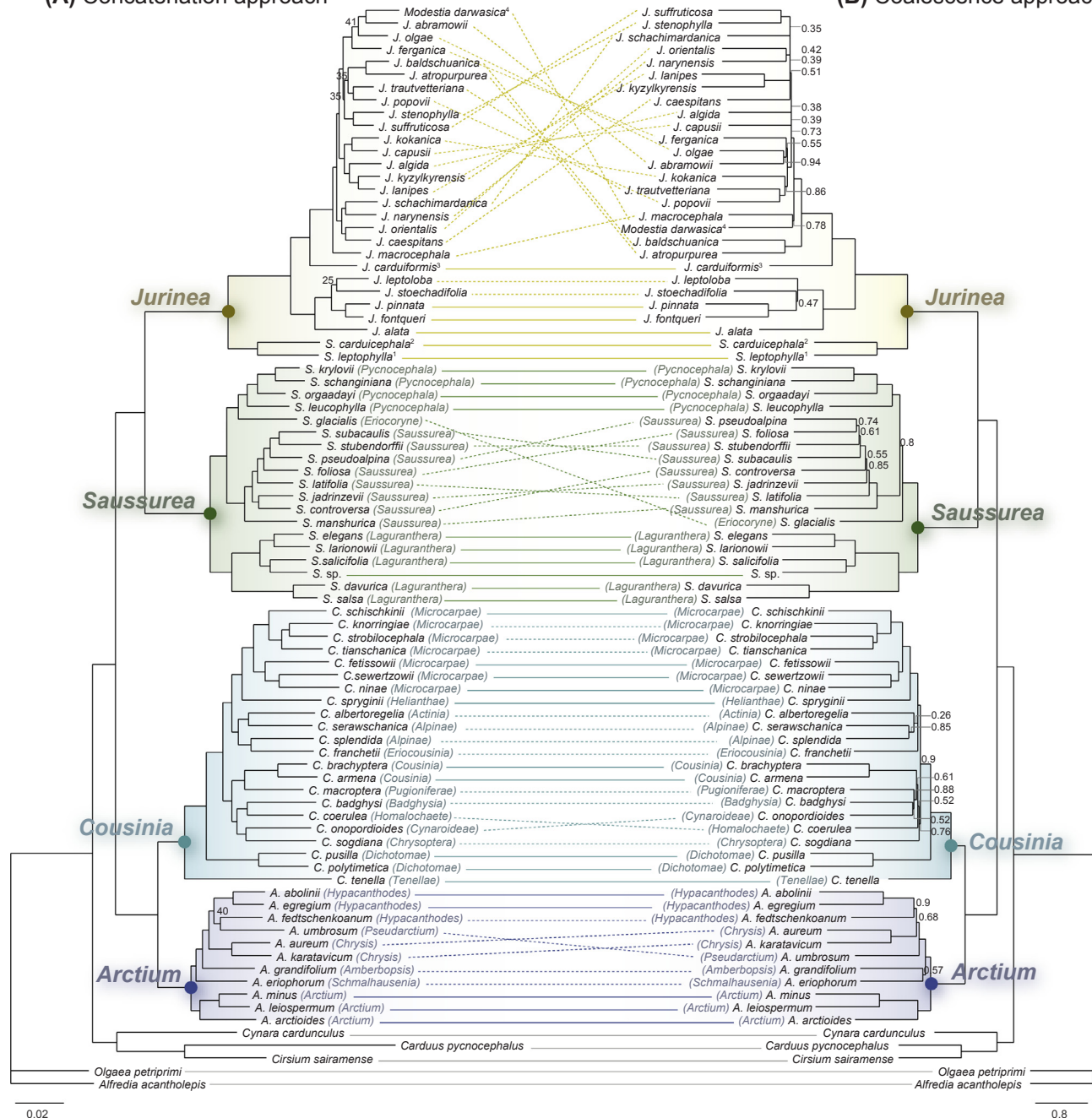


Fig. 3. Phylogenetic trees drawn opposite to each other (tanglegram) inferred from: (A) the concatenation approach with the HybPiper dataset, filtering positions with substitution rates (SR) > 1, and (B) the coalescence approach with the unfiltered HybPiper dataset. Only bootstrap (BS) support values < 70 and local posterior probabilities (LPP) < 0.95 are shown over branches. Continuous lines that link the species represent congruent positions between both trees and dashed lines represent incongruent positions. The section where each species belongs is specified in brackets, except for *Jurinea* (see text for details). Taxonomic treatments followed are López-Vinallonga et al. (2011) for *Arctium*, Tscherneva (1997) for *Cousinia*, and Lipschitz (1979) for *Saussurea*. The species with a superscript were originally described under a different genus within the *Saussurea*-*Jurinea* complex: ¹*Saussurea leptophylla* = *Jurinea ancistrophylla*; ²*Saussurea carducephala* = *Jurinea ceratocarpa* = *Lipschitzia*; ³*Jurinea carduiiformis* = *Outreya carduiiformis*; ⁴*Modestia darwasica* = *Cirsium darwasicum*.

the *Arctium*-*Cousinia* complex have been extensively explored with Sanger sequencing (see López-Vinallonga et al., 2009, 2011; Susanna et al., 2003), but a complete phylogenetic assessment of *Saussurea*-*Jurinea* including all of the 16 small satellite genera described is still missing. Despite our reduced sampling, we have been able to clarify four possible cases of problematic classifications in the *Saussurea*-*Jurinea* complex. The first case concerns *Saussurea leptophylla* Hemsl., which is here sampled for the first time in a phylogenetic tree. This species had been considered either as belonging to *Saussurea* (Lipschitz,

1979) or *Jurinea* (as *Jurinea ancistrophylla* Boiss., cf. Boissier, 1888). Phylogenies inferred in the present study indicate that the species should be placed in *Jurinea* (Fig. 3). Second, the satellite genus *Lipschitzia* R. Kam. (included here under *Jurinea*), was described to accommodate *Saussurea carducephala* and *Jurinea ceratocarpa* (Raab-Straube, 2003). Our results show that *Lipschitzia* groups with *Jurinea* (Fig. 3), matching previous phylogenies (Kita et al., 2004; Raab-Straube, 2003; Susanna et al., 2006; Wang et al., 2009). Third, we confirm that the monotypic genus *Outreya* Jaub. & Spach [included here

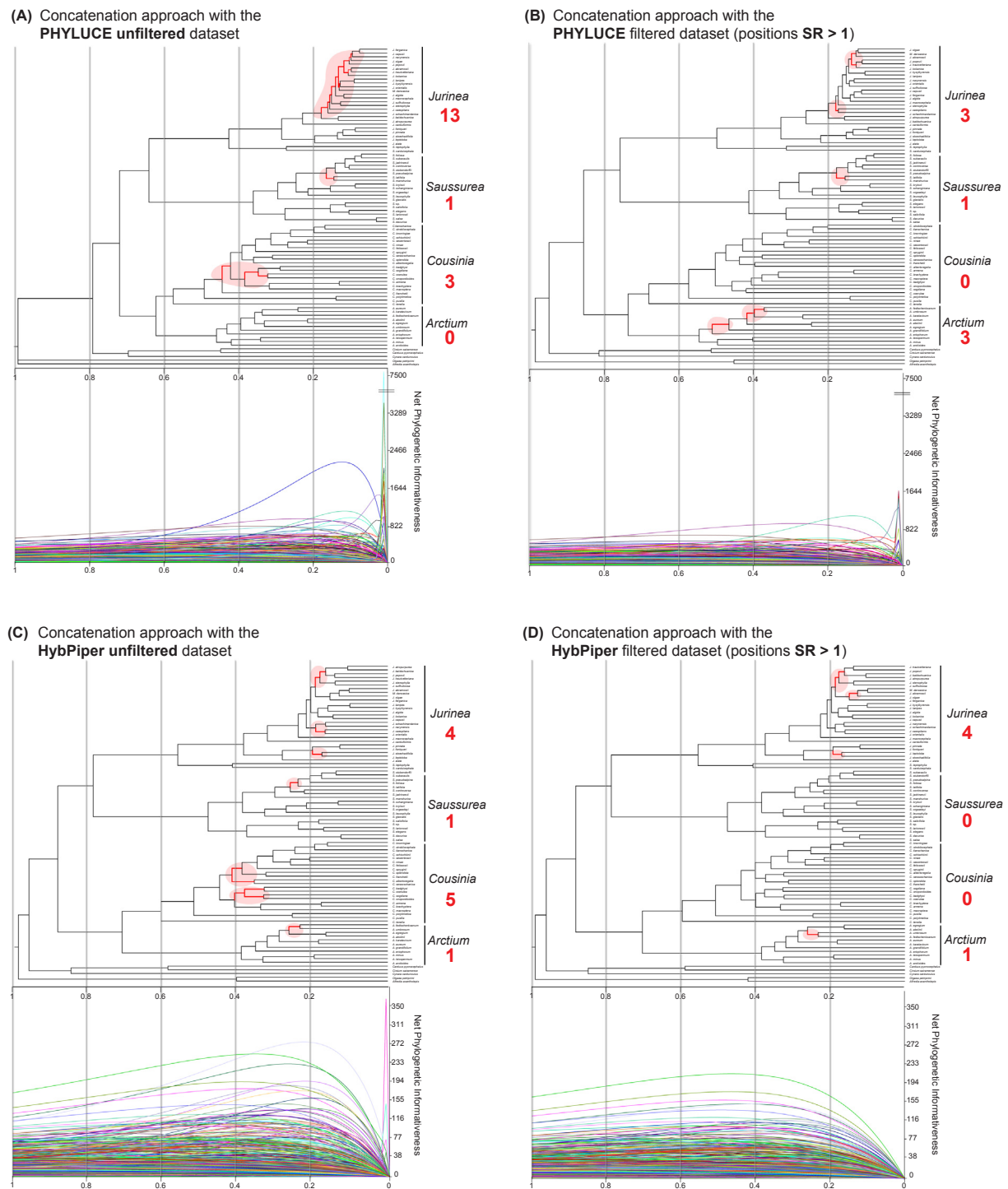


Fig. 4. Phylogenetic informativeness (PI) analyses showing the ultrametric trees scaled to an arbitrary scale of 1 (at the root) to 0 (at the tips) obtained with maximum likelihood analyses using the concatenation approach, and net phylogenetic informativeness profiles displaying curves for each locus in different colors. In this figure, we show the PI analyses performed to the PHYLUCE dataset, in particular (A) to the unfiltered alignments and (B) to the same alignments after filtering positions with substitution rates (SR) > 1, and to the HybPiper dataset, in particular (C) to the unfiltered alignments, and (D) to the same alignments after filtering positions with SR > 1. For a threshold of SR > 5 and SR > 2.5 see Supplementary Figs. S5 and S6. Branches with low bootstrap (BS) support values (BS < 70) are marked and highlighted in red. The number of unsupported nodes is specified for each genus at the right of the tree to see the differences between unfiltered datasets and the best positions filtering scheme (SR > 1) datasets.

as *Jurinea carduiiformis* (Jaub. & Spach) Boiss., according to Garcia-Jacas et al., 2002] belongs to the *Jurinea* clade, as it had been shown previously (Garcia-Jacas et al., 2002; Susanna et al., 2006; Wang et al., 2013). Thus, its distinction as a separate genus is not supported with the present data (Fig. 3). The last case concerns *Modestia darwasica* (C. Winkl.) Kharadze & Tamamsch., which has been treated as a different

genus within the complex. However, we found that this species was clearly nested in the *Jurinea* clade, as previously reported by Susanna et al. (2006). Despite these results, a more completely sampled phylogeny of the *Saussurea-Jurinea* complex should be conducted to confirm generic boundaries within the complex.

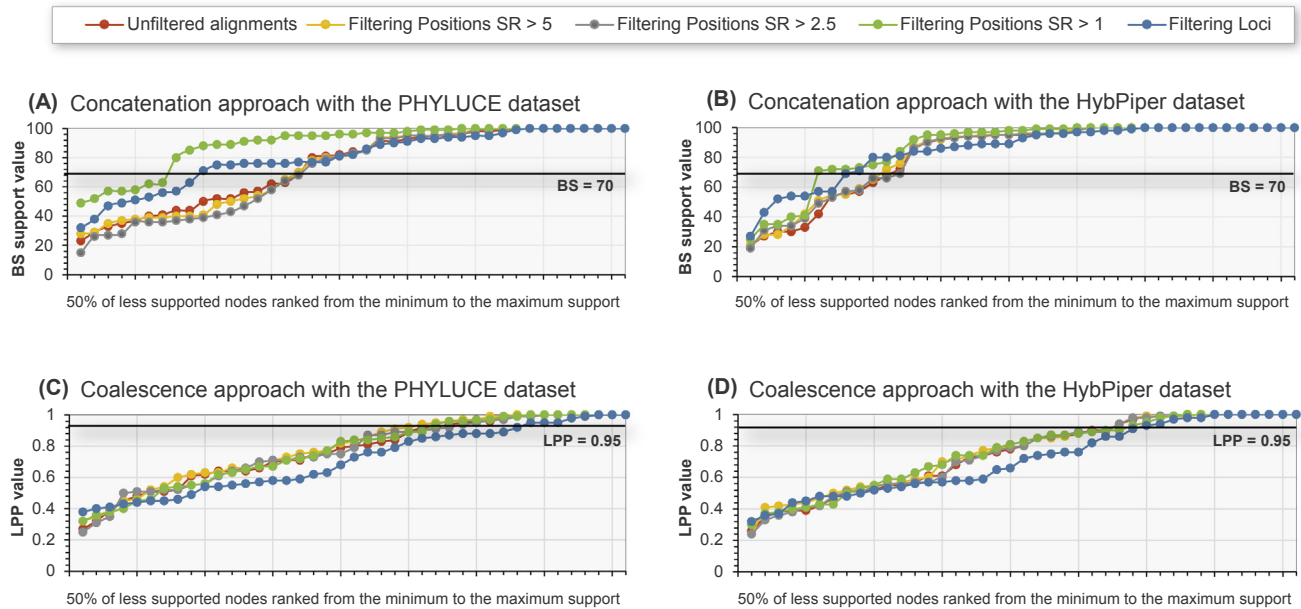


Fig. 5. Variation in support values across 50% of the less supported nodes, ranked from the minimum support to the maximum support obtained, according to different filtering treatments: unfiltered alignments, filtered alignments removing positions with substitution rates (SR) > 5, 2.5 and 1, and loci filtered alignments selecting the most informative loci. Support values were extracted from trees obtained with the concatenation approach, using (A) the dataset obtained with the PHYLUCE extracting method and (B) the dataset obtained with the HybPiper extracting method, and from species trees obtained with the coalescence approach, using (C) the dataset obtained with the PHYLUCE extracting method and (D) the dataset obtained with the HybPiper extracting method. Abbreviations used: BS = bootstrap; LPP = local posterior probability.

4.2. COS loci resolve species relationships within the radiated genera *Arctium*, *Cousinia* and *Saussurea*

Our study shows that COS loci are able to resolve the relationships among species at shallow taxonomic levels for the genera *Arctium*, *Cousinia*, and *Saussurea*. Previous studies on these genera based on chloroplast and nuclear conventional markers (e.g. for *Arctium-Cousinia* in López-Vinyallonga et al., 2009; for *Saussurea* in Wang et al., 2009) retrieved large polytomies, which hindered the phylogenetic assessment of subgeneric classifications. With the target enrichment technique, we have been able to recover dichotomous relationships highly supported in most clades, especially under the concatenation approach.

In general, species from the same section grouped together, which reflects congruence between molecular and morphological assemblies. It should be noted that the topology obtained with the coalescence approach matched the morphological sections in a higher number of cases than the tree inferred with the concatenation approach (Fig. 3). For example, the three species of *Arctium* sect. *Hypacanthodes* clustered together in the coalescence tree, whereas this section was paraphyletic in the concatenation based one. This was also the case for *Cousinia* and the two taxa of sect. *Alpinae* (Fig. 3). This fact highlights the usefulness of exploring both concatenation and coalescence approaches in phylogenetic reconstructions as currently recommended for phylogenomic data.

The comparison of *Arctium* and *Cousinia* species relationships obtained here (Fig. 3) with previously published ones (López-Vinyallonga et al., 2009, 2011; Mehregan and Assadi, 2016; Mehregan and Kadereit, 2009; Susanna et al., 2003) shows that they are congruent except for a few cases. The phylogenies here presented provide the following new findings: (1) *Arctium grandifolium* (sect. *Amberbopsis*) and *A. eriophorum* (sect. *Schmalhausenia*) are not nested within sect. *Arctium* as previously recovered with ITS and *rpS4-trnT-trnL* markers; (2) *Cousinia tenella* (sect. *Tenellae*) groups with other *Cousinia* species, in contrast with the unusual grouping at the base of the whole *Arctium-Cousinia* complex retrieved in previous papers; and (3) after the divergence of *C. tenella*, the clade composed by *C. pusilla* and *C. polytimetica* (both from sect.

Dichotomae) is sister to the rest of *Cousinia*. The last two points are very interesting since it is observed that the annual species of *Cousinia* (*C. tenella*, *C. pusilla*, and *C. polytimetica*) are in separate lineages from all the other species (usually monocarpic and often biennial), which are grouped together in a different and much more diversified clade. These results suggest that a life strategy shift from annual to perennial would have allowed *Cousinia* to expand into new habitats, triggering higher diversification rates in a similar way to that reported for *Lupinus* L. in montane habitats (Drummond, 2008). In the case of *Cousinia*, we observed that when the monocarpic clade begins to diverge, individual gene trees became fairly incongruent and the resultant coalescence species tree, at this part, was poorly-moderately supported (Fig. 3B). This pattern of incongruent gene trees could be caused by an ancient hybridization event or polyploidization (Folk et al., in press), but given that these processes are very rare in *Cousinia* (Mehregan and Kadereit, 2009; Watanabe, 2002), incomplete lineage sorting (ILS) may be more likely. However, this hypothesis needs further confirmation given that our taxon sampling is limited.

Concerning *Saussurea*, the high support values found for all the clades analyzed holds promise for future resolution of this radiation with a higher taxa sampling. Previous phylogenies, also with a reduced taxa sampling, retrieved poor-moderate resolution at the species level (Kita et al., 2004; Raab-Straube, 2003; Wang et al., 2009). Species relationships within sect. *Saussurea* were different in the trees obtained with the concatenation and the coalescence approaches (Fig. 3), causing a topological incongruence (see Section 4.3. for possible methodological tools to explore causes of incongruence). These differences could derive from fast and island-like radiation events in the major diversity center of *Saussurea* located in China (Wang et al., 2009; Wen et al., 2014), where more than 150 endemic species of the sect. *Saussurea* are found (Shi et al., 2011).

4.3. Conflicting species relationships within *Jurinea*

Compared to the other genera, the branch support values of inter-specific relationships within *Jurinea* was surprisingly low. Specifically,

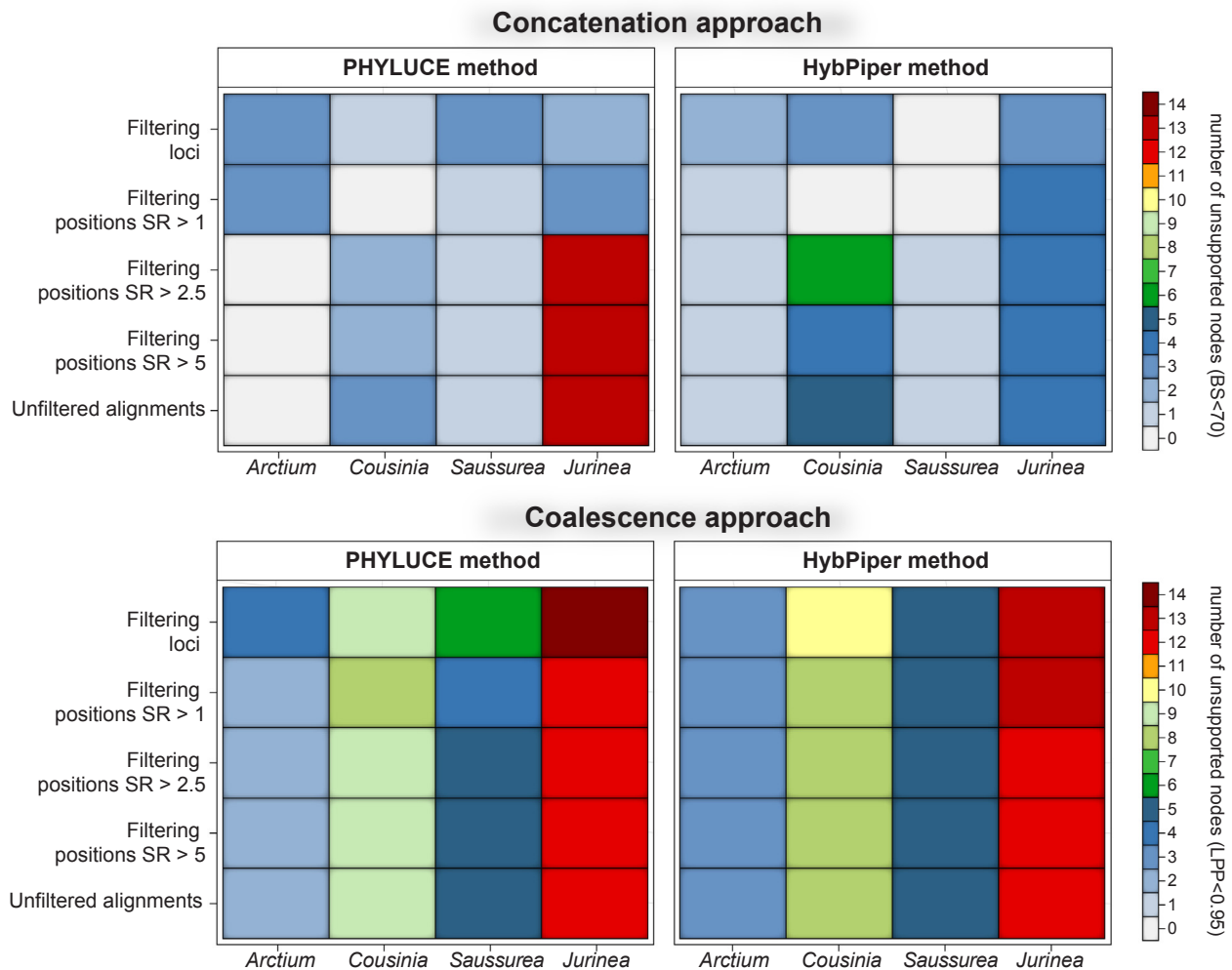


Fig. 6. Number of unsupported nodes represented in a color scale for all the executed analyses with the concatenation approach, considering nodes with bootstrap (BS) support values < 70, and with the coalescence approach, considering nodes with local posterior probabilities (LPP) < 0.95. For the two approaches, both types of target extraction methods are considered: PHYLUCE and HybPiper. Columns represent the four genera examined: *Arctium*, *Cousinia*, *Saussurea* and *Jurinea*, and rows the different analyzed datasets (see Fig. 1): unfiltered alignments, filtered alignments removing positions with substitution rates (SR) higher than 5, 2.5 and 1, and loci filtered alignments removing some loci following the criteria of taxon occupancy, support content, saturation, and evolution rate.

relationships and topologies recovered were highly variable among the different phylogenomic approaches (concatenation/coalescence, among target extraction methods, and among posterior filtering treatments; Supplementary Figs. S1–S4). Whereas the optimal phylogenetic tree inferred with the concatenation approach resulted in moderate-high supported branches (only 16.7% of the internodes were unsupported; Fig. 3A), almost all branches of the coalescence tree were unsupported (93.8%; Fig. 3B), revealing high incongruence among gene trees. In addition, branch lengths of the *Jurinea* group were shorter than the branches of the other genera. Overall, this topological structure could indicate: (1) ILS (persistence of ancestral polymorphisms of genes after species splitting), which could be common in cases of rapid radiations (Oliver, 2013; Rokas and Carroll, 2006; Whitfield and Lockhart, 2007); or (2) introgression phenomena or hybrid speciation, in which gene tree histories are discordant due to events of genetic admixture with other lineages (Folk et al., in press). The limited taxon sampling of the present and previous studies on *Jurinea* (14–18 species with ISSR or ITS in Dogan et al., 2007, 2010; Salmerón-Sánchez et al., 2015) does not allow to discriminate between these two hypotheses. The high gene tree discordance found here for this group could indicate one of most common ILS effects, which is the occurrence of the inferred species tree in the “anomaly zone” (Degnan and Rosenberg, 2006; Linkem et al., 2016). This term was described to refer to a tree space

area where the most likely gene tree topologies do not reflect the true species tree topology. In these cases, phylogenetic inference methods fail to reconstruct the true species tree, especially when a concatenation approach is used (Mendes and Hahn, 2018). In future investigations, the relative influence of ILS and hybridization could be tested through multiple approaches recently proposed for Hyb-Seq data (see García et al., 2017; Kamneva et al., 2017; Mitchell et al., 2017; Simmons et al., 2016). The evolutionary role of polyploidy could also be explored as suggested by Crowl et al. (2017), Eriksson et al. (2018), or Grover et al. (2015). Although COS loci have been designed from low-copy nuclear genes, several possible paralog copies have been detected (Mandel et al., 2015) as we found here (see Section 4.4.), and as had been reported for AHE data (Buddenhagen et al., 2016). However, polyploidy seems to be as rare in *Jurinea* as it is in *Cousinia* (Watanabe, 2002).

Several strategies may be followed to shed light into the evolutionary history of rapidly diversified genera (e.g. *Helianthus* L., Stephens et al., 2015) in which gene tree discordance prevails, and is even magnified, with phylogenomic data. Certainly, the first step to improve branch support values is to obtain a complete sampling of species, which is essential for reconstructing well resolved phylogenies (Lecointre et al., 1993; Philippe et al., 2011). We included here a very small representation of *Jurinea* (26 out of the 200 described species; Susanna and García-Jacas, 2007), so a broader representation is crucial

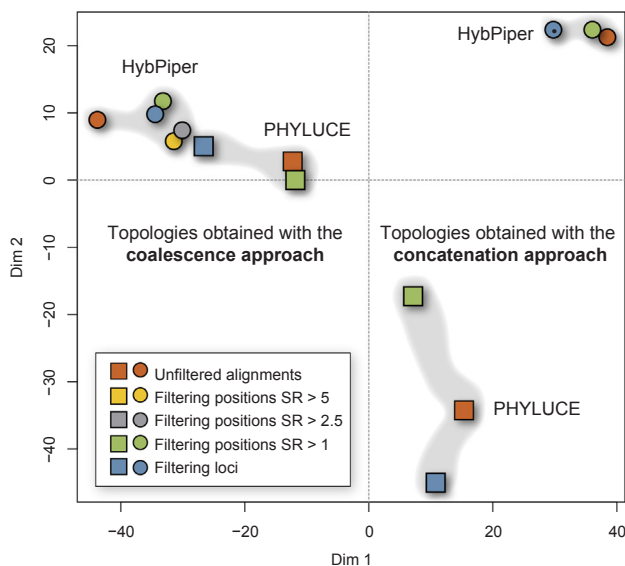


Fig. 7. Tree space from a multidimensional scaling of Robinson-Foulds (RF) pairwise distance comparisons among all topologies of trees inferred. Trees obtained with the PHYLUCe extracting method are represented in squares and trees obtained with the HybPiper extracting method are represented in circles. Trees that resulted in equal topology to unfiltered alignments are displayed in orange, i.e. as the same color of unfiltered alignments. The same topologies or almost equivalent with $RF_{adj} = 0$ or $RF_{adj} = 0.01$ are, for the coalescence approach, between the PHYLUCe unfiltered alignments and filtered alignments removing positions with substitution rates (SR) > 5 and 2.5 and, for the concatenation approach, for the two pipelines PHYLUCe and HybPiper, between unfiltered alignments and filtered alignments removing positions SR > 5 and 2.5 .

to extract solid conclusions about its evolution. In agreement, we found that the position of species that are unique representatives of a section were the most variable cases in different phylogenetic analyses (Fig. 3). Another possible improvement in relation to sampling is the addition of several individuals per species (Kubatko and Degnan, 2007; Maddison and Knowles, 2006; McCormack et al., 2009), particularly for the coalescence approach when considerable levels of gene tree heterogeneity exist in the clade of interest.

Another option would be to increase gene alignment length by concatenating compatible loci through methods like naive or statistical binning (Bayzid and Warnow, 2013; Bayzid et al., 2015; Mirarab et al., 2014). In this way, the possible effect to incorporate gene trees derived from short alignments with a weak phylogenetic signal, which could lead to a poorly resolved species tree under the coalescence approach, would be minimized. However, disparate results have been found when applying binning procedures, recovering well resolved coalescence trees in some cases (Blaimer et al., 2016) and poorly resolved phylogenies in others (Streicher et al., 2018). Another alternative in study cases with low ILS effect, which seems not appropriate for *Jurinea*, would be to recover a higher number of variable positions such as those located in introns or flanking regions of conserved probes set. Indeed, several studies have showed that variability in the alignments increases with increasing distance from the center of UCE anchored loci (Bossert et al., 2017; Faircloth et al., 2012; Gilbert et al., 2015; Van Dam et al., 2017). In plants, this strategy has proved useful to resolve species divergence in the genus *Heuchera* (Folk et al., 2015).

Finally, other variants of high throughput sequencing, like restriction-site associated sequencing (RAD-seq; Baird et al., 2008), could help to clarify evolutionary relationships in rapidly diversified lineages, as it has been successfully achieved for other radiations (e.g. Darwell et al., 2016; Tripp et al., 2017; Wagner et al., 2013). Nevertheless, important drawbacks should be considered for this method: the short length of the loci captured (< 300 bp; Andrews et al., 2016), an increase of uncertain

homology in relation to time since species divergence (Wagner et al., 2013), the difficulties to link data from different studies, and the problems already detected to resolve short internal branches (Leaché et al., 2015).

4.4. Evaluating differences between target extraction methods: PHYLUCe and HybPiper pipelines

This study represents the first evaluation of the impact in phylogenies of two target extraction methods implemented in the automated pipelines PHYLUCe (Faircloth, 2015) and HybPiper (Johnson et al., 2016). One of the notable differences observed between the two approaches is the length of the final matrix recovered: the PHYLUCe matrix was 35.3% longer than the HybPiper one (see Table 2 for details). At first sight, this result is quite surprising given that the total number of loci found was lower with PHYLUCe (627) than with HybPiper (1051). However, this is likely due to the fact that with PHYLUCe the reads are assembled into contigs before being mapped to the targets, which results in contigs that are longer than the targets themselves (Fig. 2C). In contrast, with HybPiper the reads are assembled after being mapped to the targets and thus the resulting contigs cannot be much longer than the targets, and actually tend to be shorter (Fig. 2D). This is also reflected in length differences of the individual locus alignments (on average, 823 bp per locus with PHYLUCe and 317 bp per locus with HybPiper).

Despite the fact that longer alignments are desirable for gene tree reconstructions, regions outside the core of the COS targets (identified from EST; Mandel et al., 2014) might include non-coding regions and, consequently, a high number of positions could have abnormally high substitution rates. Thus, in this non-coding regions saturation and multiple hits effects may tend to be high and, accordingly, the positional homology would be questionable. To this point, the phylogenetic informativeness analysis detected great amounts of “phantom spikes” in the PHYLUCe matrix, and even in the strictest scheme of fast-evolving positions removal (SR > 1 , 9244 bp removed; Table 3) the curves of locus profiles were not smoothed sufficiently (Fig. 4B). However, this result could be due not only to the recovery of highly variable regions outside the conservative core of the EST regions, it could also be related to the lack of a target reference sequence to map the non-target sequences, thus resulting in poorly aligned regions with considerable homoplasy problems. Overall, the conservative core of the EST regions (i.e. the COS targets) showed enough variation to infer robust phylogenetic relationships, as shown by the HybPiper dataset. Therefore, highly variable sites located outside the target length could be decreasing phylogenetic signal-to-noise ratio instead of adding valuable phylogenetic information. However, it should be tested for recently diversified lineages with low ILS with other bioinformatics methods if the inclusion of the COS flanking regions with great amounts of variation would provide valuable information to resolve entangled phylogenetic histories.

Another notable difference between the two methods is the different treatment of sequence variants (potentially paralogous copies or alleles; see Section 2.4. for methodological details). Briefly, in PHYLUCe only the single copy loci are retained; in contrast, HybPiper retrieves multiple-copy loci, but only one of the copies (potential paralogs) is retained in the dataset, based on the criteria described before (see Section 2.4). In our sequence dataset, between 0 and 167 (144 on average) loci were flagged with paralog warnings in the HybPiper method, from a total of 1051 target loci. Such multiple copies could originate from different sources: real paralog coexistence, recent polyploidy, contamination, sequencing errors, or allelic variants. Altogether, the species analyzed do not seem to be strongly affected by potential paralogs. However, flagged loci with paralog warnings detected with HybPiper should be further evaluated or removed from downstream analyses in a conservative framework given that small-scale duplications (segmental, tandem, and retro-duplications) have been shown to occur commonly

in plant genomes (Hudson et al., 2011; Rensing, 2014).

In sum, how reads are assembled into contigs is probably the factor that contributes most to differences in the number of targets recovered between both analysis packages, rather than paralog treatment. This is evident from the fact that, with HybPiper, an average of 144 potential paralogs was detected, a number that is much lower than the difference in the number of loci retrieved by PHYLUCE (675) and HybPiper (1055). In other extraction pipelines like aTRAM (Allen et al., 2015, 2017) or the recently published HybPyloMarker (Fér and Schmickl, 2018), the predominant procedure, and probably the best strategy to recover the target loci, is to perform the assembly after the reads are mapped to the targets (see Table 2 in Fér and Schmickl, 2018).

Concerning their influence on phylogenetic results, we found that both reference-based extraction methods were successful in the resolution of backbone relationships among the evaluated genera. The high amounts of missing data per loci retrieved with PHYLUCE (only 9.2% of genes were recovered in 90% or more of the species) did not affect the branch support values of intergeneric relationships. This is in agreement with Hosner et al. (2015), who reported that missing positions in alignments could be more problematic than entire missing sequences of a given locus. At shallow taxonomic levels, both packages were also able to detect gene tree discordances in the same proportion, independently of the data analysis pipeline used (Fig. 6). However, topologies built under the concatenation approach and under coalescence with the PHYLUCE dataset were more different between them than the ones obtained under the two approaches with the HybPiper dataset (Fig. 7). Nonetheless, in the concatenation approach analyses, considerable differences between the two extraction methods were found at species relationships level. The PHYLUCE method failed to estimate with confidence species relationships in *Jurinea*, resulting in an entangled topology with fairly low branch support values compared to the results found with HybPiper (Supplementary Figs. S1A and S2A). A possible explanation could be that the high number of missing loci for some species in the concatenated dataset hindered ancestry state reconstructions in resampled data matrices when bootstrap replicates were calculated under the concatenation approach.

As observed here and as García et al. (2017) reported with other extracting methods, the use of different procedures of target extraction can lead to different estimates of topology and branch lengths of tree reconstructions. Thus, it is evident that the choice of a given bioinformatic workflow can have a critical impact on the results obtained. In summary, the PHYLUCE method seems to present more limitations and introduces more phylogenetic noise than the HybPiper method. However, in taxonomical groups with low-moderate degrees of ILS, hybridization and polyploidy, PHYLUCE is more conservative in terms of avoiding potential paralog copies, more efficient in computational time demanded, memory used, and number of files produced, compared to HybPiper.

4.5. The coalescence approach yields higher topological robustness of phylogenetic trees

High throughput sequencing has provided extensive genome-scale datasets and has been useful to resolve many prior uncertain branches of the tree of life. However, incongruence between nuclear, mitochondrial or chloroplast based phylogenies, and conflicting gene tree histories persist across phylogenetic reconstructions (Jeffroy et al., 2006). This incongruence could be masked when gene sequences recovered are concatenated as a single supergene unit (supermatrix or concatenation approach). However, this analytical practice is currently under discussion in phylogenomics since it tends to produce maximum bootstrap support values and completely resolved phylogenies even when biological factors (like ILS, hybridization, horizontal gene transfer, recombination, and gene duplication/loss), random biases, or systematic errors (compositional heterogeneity, long-branch attraction, gene tree discordances, and missing sequence data) are present in the

input data (Kubatko and Degnan, 2007; Liu et al., 2015b; Salichos and Rokas, 2013). In our study, we obtained higher support values and almost fully resolved phylogenies applying the concatenation approach (Supplementary Figs. S1 and S2), but the resulting trees showed considerable conflicting topologies among the different extraction and filtering procedures (Fig. 7). These results support the claim of previous researchers (Kubatko and Degnan, 2007; Salichos and Rokas, 2013), who suggested avoiding the use of traditional bootstrap values as a metric to quantify tree certainty in the concatenation approach.

Alternatively, analyzing sequence data under the coalescence assumptions may aid in avoiding reconstruction artifacts, detect possible gene incongruences, and better integrate different gene histories (see review in Liu et al., 2015b). Here, it has been confirmed that our study group presents high gene tree heterogeneity, which is reflected in the weakly supported internal branches of the coalescence tree (Fig. 3B). Causes of incongruence may be derived from several factors. One is the relatively short length of our gene alignments (average of 823 bp in PHYLUCE and 317 bp in HybPiper), which could result in insufficient phylogenetic signal yielding poorly resolved gene trees (average of bootstrap 58.7 in PHYLUCE and 32.2 in HybPiper). Indeed, we found positive correlations between loci lengths and mean BS support values in gene trees. In light of this observation, future studies should consider using a limited number of naive bins or a statistical binning approach (Mirarab et al., 2014) in order to improve gene trees reconciliation. It has also been proposed that high levels of missing data (missing locus per species) could lead to low support and accuracy of coalescence trees (Gatesy and Springer, 2014). However, our phylogenetic analyses were resilient to the effects of this type of missing data, since no remarkable differences were observed between tree topologies obtained with the PHYLUCE and the HybPiper methods (Fig. 5) despite their significantly distinct proportion of missing data (Fig. 2A and 2B). Such resilience was also shown in the simulation study by Hovmöller et al. (2013). It is well documented that the coalescence approach can consistently yield trees closer to the correct species tree as the number of loci increases (Liu et al., 2015a). Concordantly, we observed that phylogenies estimated with a reduced loci dataset showed lower branch support values in our coalescence approach (see Section 4.6. for details).

Despite the incongruence detected across coalescence trees (Supplementary Figs. S3 and S4) and their lower support values with respect to concatenation trees (Fig. 5 and Table 3), we detected that coalescence tree topologies obtained with alternative extraction and refining methods were more congruent or similar among them than those obtained under the same conditions using the concatenation approach (Fig. 7). This pattern is in agreement with results reported by other researchers (Buddenhagen et al., 2016; Edwards et al., 2016; Mitchell et al., 2017), which highlighted the topological robustness of coalescence methods.

4.6. Impact of filtering target-enriched data

Recent target-enriched studies have added an additional step of sequence refining to minimize the impact of phylogenetic noise (Table 1). We explored the effectiveness of two types of dataset filtration: on the one hand removing positions with unusually high substitution rates (fast-evolving sites; Fragoso-Martínez et al., 2017), and on the other selecting and analysing only the most informative loci under different criteria (Borowiec et al., 2015).

First, it should be noted that all coalescence analyses were unaffected by the application of any filtering scheme, indicating that gene tree discordances cannot be attributed to phylogenetic noise derived from fast-evolving sites or the addition of uninformative loci (see Section 4.5 for possible sources of gene trees incongruence). In contrast, in the case of the concatenation approach, both strategies of filtering initial matrices before phylogenetic inference were in general effective (Table 3). This result is in agreement with similar findings reported by Xi et al. (2014), which showed that coalescence approaches were more

robust in the presence of positions with high substitution rates compared to concatenation approaches.

The first strategy of position filtering proved to be more useful when the strictest threshold was applied ($SR > 1$), improving the bootstrap support values (Fig. 5) and increasing the number of supported nodes (Fig. 6) for the two different target extraction pipelines. Previous works (Goremykin et al., 2010; Parks et al., 2012; Straub et al., 2014; Xi et al., 2014) and the first studies applying this filtering workflow (Fragoso-Martínez et al., 2017; Wanke et al., 2017) already suggested its benefits to reduce phylogenetic noise and saturation. In particular, the noise in our study was especially mitigated in *Jurinea*, in which the filtering strategies employed here resulted in resolving initially unsupported nodes, for instance varying from 13 to 3 in the PHYLUCE method (Fig. 4A and 4B). However, as previously highlighted, removing too many positions may lead to an inappropriate exclusion of phylogenetically informative characters and consequently to the loss of robustly supported clades (Drew et al., 2014; Streicher et al., 2018). This occurred in *Arctium*, for which node resolution decreased in greatest refining scenarios (filtering by positions $SR > 1$ in PHYLUCE; Fig. 6). For this reason, it would be desirable to test several thresholds of filtering positions and see which one fits better the entire tree or the particular clade of interest. Additionally, less restrictive cut-offs for position filtering can result in an increase of unresolved nodes, as we observed in HybPiper dataset for *Cousinia* and scheme $SR > 2.5$ (green square in Fig. 6).

Currently, one of the main questions in phylogenomics is how many loci are needed to produce robust phylogenies. The answer is complex, and there is an increasing number of studies evaluating the effects of prioritizing the quality (information-rich loci or loci recovered in high number of taxa) or the quantity (as many loci as possible) (e.g. Borowiec et al., 2015; Hosner et al., 2015; Misof et al., 2013; Salichos and Rokas, 2013; Streicher et al., 2016). Here we observed that, in the concatenation approach, the use of a lower number of loci but those with the highest phylogenetic signal increased the resolution of entangled clades (Fig. 6), a trend observed in other works (Borowiec et al., 2015; Salichos and Rokas, 2013). However, in the coalescence approach, the retention of only the most informative loci (approximately half of them) resulted in low LPP support values and low phylogenetic resolution (Figs. 5 and 6 and Table 3). Moreover, incongruence between gene trees persisted and former unsupported branches in coalescence trees remained unsupported after locus filtering, in agreement with Longo et al. (2017). Therefore, our outcomes suggest that in coalescence approaches it seems preferable to keep all loci, rather than keeping only the most informative ones, as outlined by Liu et al. (2015a, 2015b) and Streicher et al. (2016). Nonetheless, the strategy of eliminating relatively uninformative gene trees was successful in Hosner et al. (2015).

In sum, filtering by positions (in our case at threshold $SR > 1$) was the best refining strategy given the notable increase of tree resolution and the minimum topological differences in respect to the topologies recovered with unfiltered sequences (Fig. 7 and Supplementary Table 3). However, generalizing for future investigations, an optimal comprehensive filtration metric may not exist, given the different impacts of each filtering strategy depending on the clade of interest. The described methodologies of performing a heat map (Buddenhagen et al., 2016) and calculating internode certainty (Salichos and Rokas, 2013) could help to detect the most highly confident reconstructed clades and the more sensitive groups to particular data treatments. Additionally, trees inferred under concatenation and coalescence approaches benefit differently from sampling, filtering and post-processing strategies. In our case, it would be preferable to give priority to loci quality (removing fast-evolving positions or using the most informative ones) in the concatenation approach, and to maximize the number of loci in the coalescence approach.

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Appendix A. Supplementary material

All alignments and tree files for each dataset are deposited in Mendeley Data repository (<http://dx.doi.org/10.17632/hgpn6g27c6.1>). Supplementary data associated with this article can be found, in the online version, at <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ympev.2018.07.012>.

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