SHORT COMMUNICATIONS

A Case for Proportional Similarity in Numerical Taxonomy?

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(Received 29 July 1977)

INTRODUCTION

Investigators in numerical taxonomic and related studies have invented a large number of different coefficients to express the degree of similarity between a pair of objects (operational taxonomic units; OTUs) (Sokal & Sneath, 1963; Cheetham & Hazel, 1969). Gower (1971) proposed a general coefficient that permits the mixing of binary, multi-state, and quantitative characters:

$$S_a = \left( \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} w_{ijk} \times s_{ijk}}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} w_{ijk}} \right)$$

where OTUs $j$ and $k$ are compared over $n$ characters, $w_{ijk}$ is a weight (either 0 or 1) for the $i$th character, and $s_{ijk}$ is a 'unit' similarity measure for the comparison of $j$ and $k$ with respect to the $i$th character. $S_a$ is, thus, a weighted average of all unit similarity measures for a given pair of OTUs. When the data consist entirely of binary characters and all $w_i = 1$, $S_a$ becomes identical to the much used simple matching coefficient ($S_{SM}$).

In calculating each unit $s_{ijk}$, Gower referred the difference observed between the character states in $j$ and $k$ to the extreme range observed in that character over the whole set of OTUs, and a similar practice has been followed by others (Carmichael, Julius & Martin, 1965; Anderson, 1971), i.e.

$$s_{ijk} = 1 - \frac{|X_{ij} - X_{ik}|}{R}$$

where $X_i$ denotes the state of the $i$th character and $R$ is its range. Most of the similarity coefficients that have so far been applied to the numerical classification of micro-organisms have adopted an equivalent form of 'scaling' (Sneath & Sokal, 1973).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

As far as we know, no one has yet suggested that each $s_{ijk}$ be computed as the simple ratio of one character state to the other, i.e.

$$s_{ijk} = \frac{X_{ij}}{X_{ik}} \quad (X_{ij} \leq X_{ik})$$

A coefficient, $S_{RA}$, computed as the weighted or unweighted average of all $s_{ijk}$ so defined, has the following desirable properties. (a) It has a range from 0 to 1. (b) It can accommodate binary, multi-state, and quantitative characters, provided that $0/0$ is set equal to 1. (c) Computer programming is simplified, since all types of data can be dealt with by the same simple algorithm. [A versatile programme (on file as RBA00L:BIBLOS, CLSTR1 in the S.W. Universities' Computer Network at Bristol) which utilizes the $S_{RA}$ coefficient is available from the authors.] (d) For equally weighted binary data, $S_{RA} = S_{SM}$. (e) OTUs at the extreme range do not show zero similarity. (f) Scaling is unnecessary, since the ratio is independent not
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Table 1. Comparison of values of similarity coefficients $S_0$ and $S_{0A}$ for the character, bacterial length

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OTU</th>
<th>Length</th>
<th>$S_{0A}$</th>
<th>$S_0^*$</th>
<th>$S_{0A}$</th>
<th>$S_0^*$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td>0.89</td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td>0.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.33</td>
<td>0.78</td>
<td>0.33</td>
<td>0.97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>0.67</td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>0.97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0.20</td>
<td>0.56</td>
<td>0.20</td>
<td>0.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0.10</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.10</td>
<td>0.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* All compared with OTU ‘A’.

only of the units of measurement but also of the range observed – or likely to be observed. This last property would seem to be especially desirable, since it allows the concept of a true parameter of similarity (attainable if all permissible characters were compared for a given pair of OTUs).

Carmichael et al. (1965) discussed what seems to be the main reason for the non-appearance of an $S_{0A}$ type of coefficient. This is a conceptual problem, most easily demonstrated by considering a number of, say, bacteria of different lengths, e.g. 1, 2 and 3 units. If we compare the similarity of the first and second, should we get the same result as when comparing the second and third, i.e. are the similarities $1/2$, $2/3$ (ratios), or $1/2$, $1/2$ (increments/range)?

Single character similarities computed as $S_0$ and $S_{0A}$ are compared in Table 1 for an extended range of lengths (note particularly the values for OTU ‘F’).

It is true that coefficients of the $S_0$ type can deal with ratios after their logarithmic transformation to linear increments, but there remain both the problem of scaling and the need for a subjective decision as to whether a particular set of data should or should not be transformed.

We are by no means convinced that a simple proportional measure of similarity corresponds less well with our intuitive idea of this elusive property than an incremental measure does, whether standardized or not. We are, however, convinced that a comparison between two OTUs should be independent of the existence or discovery of other OTUs; our impressions of similarity may change but the OTUs do not.

REFERENCES


