

Similar feeding habits of two morphs of *Munida gregaria* (Decapoda) evidence the lack of trophic polymorphism

La similitud en hábitos alimentarios entre morfos de *Munida gregaria* (Decapoda) evidencia la falta de polimorfismo trófico

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Resumen. - *Munida gregaria* y *M. subrugosa* fueron originalmente descritas como especies diferentes, pero estudios recientes evidenciaron que ambas especies constituyen una misma especie biológica, y por tanto son referidas como dos morfos de *M. gregaria*: 'gregaria' y 'subrugosa'. A pesar de su reciente sinonimia taxonómica, la ocurrencia en simpatria de dos morfos representa un caso interesante para estudiar los procesos involucrados en el mantenimiento de los mismos en la naturaleza. Nuestra hipótesis es que las diferentes morfologías de los apéndices bucales de ambos morfos pueden estar relacionadas con hábitos alimentarios diferentes. Se capturaron adultos de *M. gregaria*, morfos 'gregaria' y 'subrugosa', en el Canal Beagle por medio de lances epibentónicos de arrastre en noviembre de 2004. La superposición dietaria entre los morfos resultó elevada. Ambos ocuparon la misma posición en la trama trófica del Canal Beagle y mostraron los mismos hábitos alimentarios. Como depredadores, se alimentaron principalmente de crustáceos y algas, y como depositívoros ingirieron materia orgánica particulada y organismos unicelulares bentónicos. Sin embargo, la abundancia relativa de crustáceos fue más alta en los estómagos de 'subrugosa' que en los de 'gregaria', una proporción más alta de estómagos de 'gregaria' contenían más algas que los de 'subrugosa', y se encontró una mayor frecuencia de ocurrencia de presas unicelulares en la dieta de 'gregaria'. No obstante estas diferencias, este estudio no provee evidencias que respalden la existencia de un polimorfismo trófico entre los morfos de *M. gregaria*, al menos sobre la base del hábito alimentario de los adultos.

Palabras clave: cangrejos, langostillas, especiación, Atlántico sudoccidental

Abstract. - *Munida gregaria* and *M. subrugosa* were originally described as two different species on the basis of several morphological characters, but recent studies evidenced that both former species constitute the same biological species, so hereafter they are referred to as two morphs of *M. gregaria*: 'gregaria' and 'subrugosa'. Notwithstanding their synonymization, the occurrence of two sympatric morphs represents an interesting case for the study of the processes involved in the maintenance of these two morphotypes in nature. We hypothesized that the distinct shapes of mouthparts of both morphs may be related to different feeding habits. Adults of *M. gregaria*, morphs 'gregaria' and 'subrugosa', were collected in the Beagle Channel by epibenthic trawling during November 2004. The trophic niche of both morphs highly overlapped. Both occupied the same trophic position in the food web of the Beagle Channel, showing the same feeding habits. As predators they fed mainly on crustaceans and algae, and as deposit feeders they ingested particulate organic matter and organisms associated with the superficial layer of the sediment. However, the relative abundance of crustaceans was higher in stomachs of 'subrugosa' than in those of 'gregaria', a higher proportion of stomachs of 'gregaria' contained more algae than in 'subrugosa', and a greater frequency of occurrence of unicellular preys was found in the diet of 'gregaria'. Despite these differences, this study provided no evidences to support the existence of a trophic polymorphism between morphs of *M. gregaria*, at least based on the feeding habit of adults.

Key words: crabs, squat lobster, speciation, SW Atlantic

INTRODUCTION

Munida gregaria (Fabricius, 1793) and *M. subrugosa* (Dana, 1852) were originally described as two different species on the basis of several morphological characters (Lagerberg 1906, Tapella & Lovrich 2006) that supported their separation (Retamal 1981, Boschi *et al.* 1992, Retamal 2000, Hendrickx 2003). However, the taxonomic debate that took place during the last century between these two morphospecies (Lagerberg 1906, Chilton 1909, Williams 1973, 1980, Bacardit 1986) motivated Pérez-Barros (2008) to conduct several studies to reevaluate their taxonomic species status. During these studies no genetic (Pérez-Barros *et al.* 2008), reproductive behaviour or hybrid intrinsic inviability evidences (Pérez-Barros 2008) were found to support the separation of *M. gregaria* and *M. subrugosa* as two different biological species. Recently, Baba *et al.* (2008) synonymized *Munida gregaria* and *M. subrugosa*, and considered the latter as a synonym of the former. Therefore hereafter we will refer to both as morphs of *M. gregaria*: 'gregaria' and 'subrugosa'.

Both morphs of *Munida gregaria* are distributed on the continental shelves off southern South America, New Zealand and southern Australia (Baba *et al.* 2008). In Atlantic waters, both morphs occur from the continental slope off Uruguay (35°S) to Cape Horn (55°S), including the Islas Malvinas (Falkland Islands). Off the Chilean Pacific coast, the northern limit of their distribution extends to the island of Chiloé (41°S) (Retamal 1981, Boschi *et al.* 1992). In many locations, as for example the Beagle Channel, Cape Horn, Golfo San Jorge (46°S) and Otago (New Zealand) both morphs co-occur simultaneously (Williams 1980, Tapella 2002). Notwithstanding their synonymization, the occurrence of two sympatric morphs represents an interesting case for the study of the processes involved in the maintenance of these two morphotypes in nature.

Resource-based or trophic polymorphisms are widespread among vertebrates and have often been proposed as the initial step in sympatric speciation models (Rosenzweig 1978, Skúlason & Smith 1995, Smith & Skúlason 1996, Nakano 1999). Squat lobsters display a variety of feeding habits, from predation, to the ingestion of particulate organic matter (POM), with several intermediate situations (Nicol 1932, Cartés 1993). Particularly, *M. gregaria* morph 'subrugosa' has two different and simultaneous feeding habits: it preys on crustaceans, algae and polychaetes; and also feeds on the POM and organisms associated with the superficial layer

of the sediment (Romero *et al.* 2004). Sediment gathering is mainly performed by the posterior mouthparts: the endopods of maxillipeds 3, and therefore, having a wider dactylus and propodus would be favorable for a sedimentivorous habit (Garm & Høeg 2001). The differences found by Tapella & Lovrich (2006) in the morphology of the dactylus and propodus of the third maxilliped, and of the mandible of *M. gregaria* morphs 'gregaria' and 'subrugosa' made them hypothesize that the wider maxilliped in 'gregaria' may be an adaptation to deposit feeding, while a wider mandible should confer the ability to process larger food portions, giving 'subrugosa' more capacity for foraging or preying.

The aim of this study is to evaluate the possible existence of a differentiation in the trophic niche of both morphs of *M. gregaria*. We hypothesize that the morphologic differences in the mouthparts documented for 'gregaria' and 'subrugosa' may determine different feeding habits. Therefore we expect: (a) a higher frequency of occurrence and/or relative abundance of sediment and POM in stomach contents of 'gregaria'; (b) a higher frequency of occurrence and/or relative abundance of preys in the stomach contents of 'subrugosa'; (c) a lower energetic content of the hepatopancreas of 'gregaria', as a result of its diet based on POM which has a lower energetic content than preys such as algae and crustaceans (Romero 2003); (d) different values of $\delta^{15}\text{N}$ and $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ for 'gregaria' and 'subrugosa', since the main food items in their diets have different origins, *i.e.*, POM or preys.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

FIELD SAMPLING

Adults of both morphs of *Munida gregaria* were collected in the Beagle Channel on the 15th (54°51.156'S; 68°29.503'W) and 26th (54°51.690'S; 68°31.926'W) of November 2004, at 20-40 m depth by an epibenthic trawl of 10 mm mesh size and 1.7 m mouth width (see Tapella 2002 for details). Sampling was performed in November since this is the month in which food ingestion by *M. gregaria* morph 'subrugosa' is the highest, and because no differences were found in its diet throughout the year (Romero *et al.* 2004). Moreover, in November the more diverse and highest food-offer gives an *ad libitum* scenario (Mendoza & Nizovoy 2000), so that *Munida gregaria* could select the diet items they prefer. Hence, the probability of having the same diet items in their stomachs during this time of the year is likely to be the lowest.

Morph classification was based on the following morphological characters: (1) a wider rostrum base and (2) longer ocular peduncles in morph 'gregaria'; and (3) lateral margins of the carapace that converge to meet its anterior edge at an obtuse angle, (4) slender terminal segment of the endopodite of the third maxilliped, and (5) a kidney-shaped cornea in the morph 'subrugosa' (Lagerberg 1906, Retamal 1981, Boschi *et al.* 1992, Tapella & Lovrich 2006). A standard measure of body size, the carapace length (CL), was determined to the nearest 0.01 mm on all crabs with a digital caliper. In this study all animals were gonadally mature (*i.e.*, CL>10 mm, Tapella *et al.* 2002), average CL was 20.4 ± 2.1 mm and 21.5 ± 2.3 mm for 'gregaria' and 'subrugosa', respectively. A total of 40 individuals of each morph were immediately fixed in 4% buffered formalin seawater, and later used to study their stomach contents. Other 73 individuals, 40 'gregaria' and 33 'subrugosa', were frozen at -18°C for the posterior determination of stomach repletion, and the quantification of the content of organic matter in the stomachs and energetic content in the hepatopancreas. Finally, 75 individuals of each morph were used for $\delta^{15}\text{N}$ and $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ isotopic determinations. In the present study males and females were pooled for further analyses due to the absence of sexual dimorphism in the mouthparts of both morphs and in the diet of adult 'subrugosa' (Romero *et al.* 2004).

STOMACH REPLETION, QUANTITY OF INGESTED FOOD, AND CONTENT OF ORGANIC MATTER

Frozen samples (40 'gregaria' and 33 'subrugosa') were used to quantify the amount of ingested food and organic matter (OM) in each stomach. Stomachs were characterized according to their repletion (proportion of volume occupied by food) using an arbitrary scale, as follows: 1) repletion index (RI) 0: empty; 2) RI 1: 1-25%; 3) RI 2: 26-50%; 4) RI 3: 51-75%; 5) RI 4: >76% (Romero *et al.* 2004). Each stomach was defrosted, blotted, and weighed before and after extracting its contents. The difference between these weights was considered as the weight of the stomach content (SW). Stomach contents were dried at 60°C to constant weight, weighed, burned at 450°C for 24 h, and ashes weighed to the nearest 0.01 mg. The OM was calculated as the difference between dry and ash weights. Since the ash weight of one stomach content was small for the resolution of our precision balance, up to 3 stomach contents from animals of the same sex and similar size were pooled before burning.

The quantity of ingested food depends of the animal size (Elnor & Lavoie 1983), and therefore SW and OM

were standardized by the dry weight (DM) of the whole animal. The DM was calculated from lineal regressions between log DM and log CL according to their sex (see details in Tapella & Lovrich 2006). In the case of pooled stomach contents, the standardization was done on the basis of the average CL of the pooled individuals. Respective Student's t-tests were performed to test both null hypotheses of equal SW and equal quantity of OM in both morphs. When required, assumptions of normality and homoscedasticity were previously tested with Kolmogorov-Smirnov and Bartlett's tests, respectively (Sokal & Rohlf 1995).

IDENTIFICATION AND OCCURRENCE OF PREY

Forty 'gregaria' (20 females and 20 males) and 40 'subrugosa' (22 females and 18 males) fixed in formalin were dissected and their stomachs removed. Contents were transferred to Eppendorf tubes with 1 ml of 4% formalin seawater, until their microscopic inspection.

Relatively large food items were identified to the lowest taxonomic level under a binocular microscope at 20x magnification. The importance of different food components in the diet of 'gregaria' and 'subrugosa' was estimated in two different ways: the relative abundance (RA) and the frequency of occurrence (FO). RA of each food item was calculated as reported by Romero *et al.* (2004). Two 0.4 ml sub-samples of the stomach content were mounted on slides and examined under a binocular microscope at 100x magnification. The occurrence of each item was recorded with an ocular grid divided in 25 squares. From each slide, 3 randomly selected fields were examined giving a total number of 150 squares for each animal. RA was calculated as:

$$RA = i_a \cdot \sum_i^{-1} \cdot 100$$

where i_a is the number of squares occupied by item a and \sum_i is the number of squares occupied by all items.

Student's t-tests for independent samples or Mann-Whitney tests were used to test the null hypotheses of equal RA of relevant food items between morphs depending on whether variables had a normal distribution or not, respectively (Sokal & Rohlf 1995).

FO of each item was calculated as:

$$FO = N_i \cdot N_t^{-1} \cdot 100$$

where N_i is the number of stomachs with item i and N_t is the total number of stomachs. Chi-square tests were used for testing the null hypothesis of homogeneity in the

number of stomachs that presented a particular item in both morphs (Sokal & Rohlf 1995).

The degree of diet overlap was calculated using the Pianka index (Pianka 1974) as follows:

$$O_{jk} = O_{kj} = \frac{\sum_i^n p_{ij} p_{ik}}{\sqrt{\sum_i^n p_{ij}^2 \sum_i^n p_{ik}^2}}$$

where p_{ij} and p_{ik} are the frequencies of occurrence ($N_{ij} \cdot N_i^{-1}$ or $N_{ik} \cdot N_i^{-1}$) of the i th resource in the stomach contents of the j th and k th morph. The index varies between 0, when there is no dietary overlap, to 1 when the overlap is complete. Overlap is considered to be biologically significant when the index is higher than 0.60 (Navia *et al.* 2007).

CALORIMETRIC DETERMINATIONS

To compare the energetic storage in the hepatopancreas of both morphs, crabs (34 'gregaria' and 28 'subrugosa') were dissected and their hepatopancreas removed. After obtaining the DM, samples were ground and burnt in a calorimeter Parr model 1425. The values obtained were corrected for ash and acid content and were expressed as $\text{kJ} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$ ash free dry mass (AFDM). Energy values were calculated using standard equations (Parr Instrument Co. 1993)¹. A Student's t-test was used to test the null hypothesis of equal energetic storage between morphs.

STABLE ISOTOPES ANALYSES

Around 30% of the stomach content of 'subrugosa' is composed of POM of unknown origin (Romero *et al.* 2004). The presence of fractions of vascular plants in the stomachs of 'subrugosa' (Romero *et al.* 2004), the high input of foliage of the beech forest -principally the deciduous *Nothofagus pumilio*- from around the Beagle Channel, and the fact that the Beagle Channel constitutes a semi-closed basin (Antezana 1999), suggest that in the Beagle Channel an important part of the organic carbon of the benthic POM has a terrestrial origin. Hence, the morph that is better adapted to deposit feeding will reflect a greater content of terrestrially-derived material in its diet. The use of stable isotopes of nitrogen and carbon ($\delta^{15}\text{N}$: $^{15}\text{N}/^{14}\text{N}$ and $\delta^{13}\text{C}$: $^{13}\text{C}/^{12}\text{C}$) has proved to be effective in estimating the trophic position, and tracing the ultimate sources of assimilated carbon for different marine organisms, respectively (*e.g.*, Kaehler *et al.* 2000, Gurney *et al.* 2001,

Nyssen *et al.* 2002, Post 2002, Fredriksen 2003). In mysids, the isotopic composition of the muscle mirrors the diet over the last six to eight weeks for $\delta^{15}\text{N}$ and more than 3 months for $\delta^{13}\text{C}$, and therefore gives an indication of longer term food sources (Gorokhova & Hasson 1999, Mulkins *et al.* 2002).

Animals were dissected and the abdominal muscle removed. Samples were rinsed with distilled deionized water and dried at 60°C. Muscle was ground using a mortar and pestle and stored in acid-washed glass bottles. Five pools of 15 individuals of each morph were used for stable isotopes analyses. All samples were sent to the Stable Isotopes Facility, University of California Davis, to determine $\delta^{15}\text{N}$ and $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ signatures by mass spectrometry. Student's t-tests for independent samples were performed to determine whether $\delta^{15}\text{N}$ and $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ were significantly different between morphs (Sokal & Rohlf 1995).

RESULTS

STOMACH REPLETION, QUANTITY OF INGESTED FOOD AND CONTENT OF ORGANIC MATTER

The RI pattern was similar between morphs (Fig. 1). Both morphs presented a similar percentage of stomachs at least 50% full (RIs 3 and 4). The quantity of ingested food

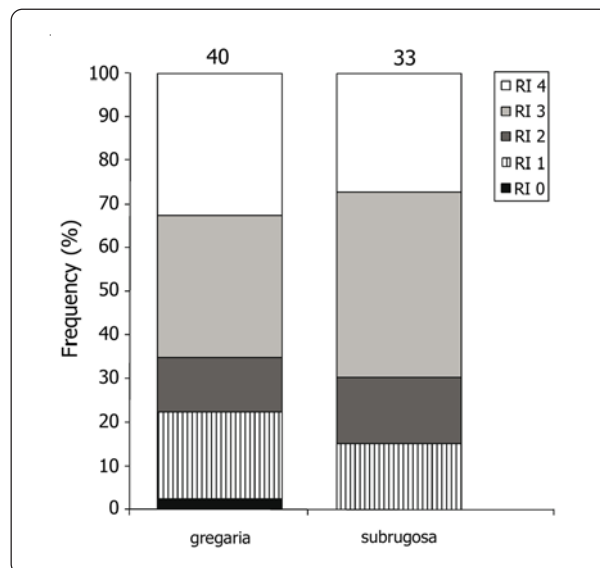


Figure 1. Stomach repletion indexes (RI) of *Munida gregaria* morphs 'gregaria' and 'subrugosa'. Numbers above bars indicate sample sizes / Indices de repleción estomacal (RI) de los morfos de *Munida gregaria* 'gregaria' y 'subrugosa'. Los números sobre las barras indican el tamaño de la muestra

¹Parr Instrument Company. 1993. 1672 thermometer. Operating instruction manual. Illinois, USA.

and organic matter (OM) in the stomach contents of both morphs was similar (Table 1). Only 'gregaria' presented one individual with an empty stomach (Fig. 1).

IDENTIFICATION AND OCCURRENCE OF PREY

In the present study we identified 22 different items in the diet of both morphs of *Munida gregaria* from the Beagle Channel (Table 2). Both morphs fed mainly on crustaceans, small macroalgae, sediment and POM. Particularly, sediment and POM were found in almost all contents, with frequencies of occurrence (FO) ≥ 97.5 (Table 2). The FO of crustaceans was similar in both morphs, whereas the FO of total algae was significantly higher in stomachs of 'gregaria' than in those of 'subrugosa' (Table 2). Unicellular preys such as foraminiferans, diatoms and radiolarians were among the most frequent food items, yet their relative abundances were low (Table 2 and 3). Radiolarians and diatoms presented a significantly higher FO in stomachs of 'gregaria' than in those of 'subrugosa' (Table 2).

As RA concerns, POM, crustaceans, sediment and algae were the main items in the stomach contents of both morphs (Table 3). The RAs of POM and sediment were similar in both morphs. In particular, the RA of 'total crustaceans' was significantly higher in 'subrugosa' than in 'gregaria'. By contrast, this situation was inverted for the total algal ingestion: 'gregaria' showed a significantly higher value of RA than 'subrugosa' (Table 3). Regarding unicellular preys, although the mean RA of radiolarians was low, probably due to their small sizes and therefore their low probability of occupying more than one square of the grid, radiolarians were significantly more abundant in stomachs of 'gregaria' than in those of 'subrugosa'

(Table 3). We could determine the presence of fragments of *Munida* spp. in 5% of the stomachs of 'subrugosa' (Table 2). In the case of 'gregaria', we could not confirm the existence of cannibalism, however, a low proportion of the ingested crustaceans could not be identified, and hence we cannot discard the possibility that 'gregaria' also predate on individuals of the same species. Finally, a biologically significant overlap was found in the trophic niche of the 'gregaria' and 'subrugosa' morphs of *M. gregaria* ($O_{jk} = O_{kj} = 0.88$).

CALORIMETRIC DETERMINATIONS AND STABLE ISOTOPES ANALYSES

The energetic content of the hepatopancreas of individuals of the morph 'subrugosa' was significantly higher than that of 'gregaria' (Table 1). The values of $\delta^{15}\text{N}$ were similar for both morphs, whereas values of $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ were significantly different between morphs (Table 1).

DISCUSSION

The dietary overlap between 'gregaria' and 'subrugosa' morphs of *Munida gregaria* from the Beagle Channel was high. Both morphs presented the same simultaneous and complementary feeding habits reported by Romero *et al.* (2004) for *M. gregaria* morph 'subrugosa': predators and deposit feeders. As predators, they both fed mainly on crustaceans and algae, and as deposit feeders they ingested POM and organisms associated with the superficial layer of the sediment, such as foraminifera, diatoms and radiolarians. Furthermore, the analysis of stable isotopes of nitrogen revealed that 'gregaria' and 'subrugosa' occupy the same trophic position in the food web of the Beagle Channel.

Table 1. Results of Student's t-tests to compare different trophic variables (mean \pm standard deviation, $X \pm SD$) between *Munida gregaria* morphs 'gregaria' and 'subrugosa' / Resultados de las pruebas de t de Student para comparar las diferentes variables tróficas (media \pm desviación estándar, $X \pm SD$) entre los morfos de *Munida gregaria* 'gregaria' y 'subrugosa'

Variables	'gregaria' $X \pm SD$	'subrugosa' $X \pm SD$	P
Ingested food ($g_{IF} \cdot g_{DM\ animal}^{-1}$)	0.038 \pm 0.015	0.042 \pm 0.012	0.18
Organic matter ($mg_{OM} \cdot g_{DM\ animal}^{-1}$)	5.51 \pm 2.03	6.66 \pm 2.17	0.07
Energetic content ($kJ \cdot g_{DMFA\ animal}^{-1}$)	25.64 \pm 2.55	27.19 \pm 2.18	<0.01
$\delta^{15}\text{N}$ (‰)	13.00 \pm 0.18	13.03 \pm 0.12	0.73
$\delta^{13}\text{C}$ (‰)	-16.57 \pm 0.14	-15.96 \pm 0.08	<<0.01

Table 2. Comparison of the frequency of occurrence, by a Chi-square test, of the food items in the diet of *Munida gregaria* morphs 'gregaria' and 'subrugosa'. *P*: probability of rejecting the null hypothesis of homogeneity between morphs in the number of stomachs that presented a relevant item / Comparación de la frecuencia de ocurrencia, por medio de la prueba de Chi-cuadrado, de los ítems alimentarios en la dieta de los morfos de *Munida gregaria* 'gregaria' y 'subrugosa'. *P*: probabilidad de rechazar la hipótesis nula de homogeneidad entre los morfos en el número de estómagos que presentaron un ítem relevante

Food items	Frequency of occurrence (%)		<i>P</i>
	'gregaria'	'subrugosa'	
Sediment	100	97.5	0.792
Particulate Organic Matter (POM)	100	97.5	0.792
Total crustaceans	61	80	0.319
Unidentified Crustacea	45	75	
<i>Munida</i> spp.	---	5	
Amphipods/Isopods	25	---	
Total algae	97.6	65	0.003
Unidentified algae	70	50	
Chlorophyta			
<i>Cladophora</i> spp.	5	---	
<i>Chaetomorpha</i> spp.	27.5	5	
Phaeophyta	7.5	2.5	
<i>Sphacelaria</i> spp.			
Rhodophyta			
<i>Trilliella</i> spp.	55	---	
<i>Ballia</i> spp.	12.5	---	
<i>Griffithsia</i> spp.	2.5	15	
Other			
Foraminifera	67.5	42.5	0.141
Bacillariophyceae	42.5	12.5	0.020
Oligochaeta	7.5	17.5	0.585
Polychaeta	---	5	0.552
Nematoda	2.5	10	0.573
Bivalvia	2.5	---	0.804
Porifera	5	---	0.572
Hydrozoa	10	10	1.000
Radiolaria	52.5	12.5	0.002
Vascular plants (<i>Nothofagus</i> spp.?)	15	2.5	0.287

Some differences were found in the relative abundance of some diet items between both morphs. The relative abundance of crustaceans was higher in stomachs of 'subrugosa' than in those of 'gregaria', a higher proportion of stomachs of 'gregaria' contained more algae than in 'subrugosa', and a greater frequency of occurrence of unicellular preys was found in the diet of 'gregaria'. However, these differences in the relative abundance of some items could be due to temporal differences in sampling, since animals used for the identification of prey items in stomach contents belonging to different morphs were captured with a difference of 11 days, and within a 3 km distance.

Squat lobsters can display trophic specializations. For example, *Pleuroncodes planipes* is planktotrophic, feeding on POM, diatoms and planktonic crustaceans (Aurioles-Gamboa & Perez-Flores 1997). Moreover, squat lobsters can distinguish different kinds of food, *e.g.*, animal tissue *vs.* algae (Karas *et al.* 2007) and sort the sediment by quality rather than by size (Garm & Høeg 2000). In order to support the hypothesis of differential exploitation of food resources we expected to observe radical differences in feeding habits: each morph feeding on either POM or preys. Therefore, we consider the differences observed between 'gregaria' and 'subrugosa' morphs of *Munida gregaria* in the relative abundance of some food items as indicative of

Table 3. Mean relative abundance (\pm standard deviation) of the food items in the diet of *Munida gregaria* morphs 'gregaria' and 'subrugosa', and the statistical comparisons between morphs: *P*: probability of rejecting the null hypothesis (s: Student's t-tests, m: Mann-Whitney tests) / Abundancia relativa promedio (\pm desviación estándar) de los ítems alimentarios en la dieta de los morfos de *Munida gregaria* 'gregaria' y 'subrugosa', y comparación estadística entre morfos: *P*: probabilidad de rechazar la hipótesis nula (s: pruebas de t de Student, m: prueba de Mann-Whitney)

Food items	Relative abundance (%)		<i>P</i>
	'gregaria'	'subrugosa'	
Sediment	20.2 \pm 10.6	23.6 \pm 10.7	0.08 (s)
Particulate Organic Matter (POM)	33.4 \pm 16.2	29.1 \pm 18.0	0.13 (s)
Total crustaceans	22.5 \pm 23.3	39.4 \pm 24.0	0.005 (s)
Unidentified Crustacea	27.3 \pm 25.3	39.2 \pm 22.3	
<i>Munida</i> spp.	---	42.5 \pm 58.7	
Amphipods/Isopods	7.0 \pm 6.9	---	
Total algae	21.1 \pm 17.0	7.4 \pm 5.6	<0.001 (m)
Unidentified algae	17.5 \pm 19.7	6.1 \pm 2.6	
Chlorophyta			
<i>Cladophora</i> spp.	14 \pm 9.9	---	
<i>Chaetomorpha</i> spp.	6.5 \pm 3.9	8 \pm 9.9	
Phaeophyta			
<i>Sphacelaria</i> spp.	7.6 \pm 7.4	16 \pm 0.0	
Rhodophyta			
<i>Trailiella</i> spp.	5.7 \pm 3.3	---	
<i>Ballia</i> spp.	6.0 \pm 3.0	---	
<i>Griffithsia</i> spp.	11.0 \pm 0.0	6.8 \pm 3.8	
Other			
Foraminifera	2.7 \pm 1.2	2.1 \pm 1.2	
Bacillariophyceae	2.3 \pm 1.3	2.0 \pm 0.7	
Oligochaeta	5.0 \pm 1.0	5.9 \pm 4.5	
Polychaeta	---	11.0 \pm 2.8	
Nematoda	3.0 \pm 0.0	3.8 \pm 1.9	
Bivalvia	4.0 \pm 0.0	---	
Porifera	2.0 \pm 0.0	---	
Hydrozoa	5.0 \pm 1.4	5.5 \pm 3.7	
Radiolaria	2.5 \pm 1.0	1.2 \pm 0.5	0.008 (s)
Vascular plants (<i>Nothofagus</i> spp.?)	5.0 \pm 3.9	3.0 \pm 0	

the great variety of resources this species exploits (Nicol 1932, Karas *et al.* 2007, Varisco & Vinuesa 2007), and as an evidence that *M. gregaria* is an opportunistic-generalist feeder (Garm & Høeg 2001).

The energetic content of the hepatopancreas of the morph 'subrugosa' was higher than that of 'gregaria'. However, since the content of organic matter (Table 1) in the diet of both morphs was similar, the lower energetic content in the hepatopancreas of 'gregaria' seems not to be the result of an exclusive deposit feeding habit postulated for this morph. This difference could be a

consequence of the different energetic contents of the different preys present in the diet of both morphs (Romero 2003). The energetic content of some of the potential crustacean preys that inhabit the Beagle Channel such as the amphipods of the genus *Orchomenella* spp. and *Paramoera* spp., or the isopods *Exosphaeroma* spp. are 20.2 \pm 1.1 (Boy 2008); 20.8 \pm 3.5 (Vanella 2005) and 20.3 \pm 4.0 kJ·g⁻¹ AFDM (Romero 2003), respectively; and the mean annual energetic content of the morph 'subrugosa' is 18.9 \pm 1.4 kJ·g⁻¹ (Romero *et al.* 2006). These values are higher than those reported for macroalgae such as *Macrocystis pyrifera* (11.5 \pm 0.1 kJ·g⁻¹ AFDM) (Pérez²,

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pers. comm.) or *Ulva* spp. ($16.3 \pm 1.7 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$ AFDM) (Romero 2003). Moreover, in *M. gregaria* morph 'subrugosa', ovaries and hepatopancreas store more energy when individuals are fed with diets of high energetic contents (Romero 2003). Thus, the differences found in the relative abundances of each of these preys in the diet of each morph could explain the higher energetic content registered in the hepatopancreas of 'subrugosa'.

Finally, the analysis of stable isotopes of carbon indicated the existence of differences between the $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ between the morphs 'gregaria' and 'subrugosa'. However, the lack of information on the isotopic signatures of the food items present in the diet of *M. gregaria* hinders the possibility of making a more detailed analysis on the contribution of each source of carbon (terrestrial vs. marine) to the diet of each morph. The values of $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ obtained for both morphs, though significantly different, were similar to those reported for benthic marine algae by France (1995; $\delta^{13}\text{C} = -17 \pm 4 \text{ ‰}$) and Romanuk & Levings (2005; range $\delta^{13}\text{C}$: -10 to -18‰).

In conclusion, although some differences were found in the diet of both morphs, the degree of overlap was high: both predated on crustaceans and algae, presented a deposit feeding habit, and occupied the same trophic position. Present results do not help explain the maintenance of this polymorphism in natural populations.

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