

Feeding preference of adult females of ribbonfish *Trichiurus lepturus* through prey proximate-composition and caloric values

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In the present study we analysed the proximate-composition and caloric values of the preferred prey consumed by ribbonfish, *Trichiurus lepturus* L. 1758 (adult females), that are distributed in the inner continental shelf from northern Rio de Janeiro State, southeastern Brazil (~22°S), assessing the potential of nutritional and energetic approach as a tool to understand the feeding selective pattern of this marine top carnivore. The preferred prey of this predator composed of fish co-specifics, *Pellona harroweri*, *Chirocentrodon bleekermanus*, *Lycengraulis grossidens*, *Peprilus paru*, squid *Doryteuthis plei*, and shrimp *Xiphopenaeus kroyeri* were collected from 2007 to 2010 for proximate-composition (water, protein, lipid, ash, and carbohydrate) and caloric value analyses. The correspondence analysis showed that protein is the main component in the prey species (61.32% of variance explained), standing out from the other nutrients. Lipid has the highest percentage related to *L. grossidens*, ash to *X. kroyeri* and carbohydrate to *D. plei*. The strong correlations between protein and caloric value (positive) and lipid and caloric value (negative) indicated that *T. lepturus* is attending its energy demand through the prey protein content. This work elucidated the feeding preference of adult females of *T. lepturus* in relation to nutritional and caloric content of their preferred prey. The species showed food selectivity to prey that provide more energy per ingested biomass, so that the feeding events can maximize the predator's caloric gain, which is obtained by a protein-based diet.

No presente estudo foram analisadas a composição centesimal e o valor calórico das presas preferenciais consumidas pelo peixe-espada, *Trichiurus lepturus* L. 1758 (fêmeas adultas), que se distribuem na plataforma continental interna do norte do estado do Rio de Janeiro, sudeste do Brasil (~ 22°S). O objetivo foi avaliar o potencial da abordagem nutricional e energética como ferramenta para compreender o padrão de seletividade alimentar deste carnívoro marinho. As presas preferenciais deste predador, compostas por co-específicos e pelos peixes *Pellona harroweri*, *Chirocentrodon bleekermanus*, *Lycengraulis grossidens* e *Peprilus paru*, pela lula *Doryteuthis plei* e pelo camarão *Xiphopenaeus kroyeri*, foram coletadas entre 2007 e 2010 para análise da composição centesimal (água, proteína, lipídio, cinzas e carboidratos) e do valor calórico. A análise de correspondência mostrou que a proteína é o principal componente nas espécies de presa (61,32% da variância explicada), destacando-se dos outros nutrientes. Para o lipídio a maior porcentagem esteve relacionada com *L. grossidens*, cinzas com *X. kroyeri* e carboidratos com *D. plei*. As fortes correlações entre proteína e valor calórico (positiva) e lipídio e valor calórico (negativa) indicaram que *T. lepturus* está atendendo sua demanda de energia através do teor de proteína das presas. Este trabalho elucidou a preferência alimentar de fêmeas adultas de *T. lepturus* em relação ao conteúdo nutricional e calórico das presas preferenciais. A espécie apresentou seletividade alimentar por presas que fornecem mais energia por biomassa ingerida, de modo que os eventos de alimentação maximizem o ganho calórico do predador, que é obtido por uma dieta à base de proteínas.

Key words: Feeding, Marine fish, Prey composition, Seafood, Trichiuridae.

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Introduction

The nutritional and energetic approaches complement traditional studies on feeding habits in animals, such as stomach content analysis (*e.g.* Murie & Lavigne, 1986; Di Benedetto *et al.*, 2001; Martins *et al.*, 2005; Bittar & Di Benedetto, 2009), especially when ecological characteristics of target species are joined with biochemical components such as proteins and lipids (Eder & Lewis, 2005). Although the number of studies utilising this approach is still limited, in recent years there has been an increasing interest in this topic (*e.g.* Arnould *et al.*, 2005; Eder & Lewis, 2005; Doyle *et al.*, 2007; Gauquelin *et al.*, 2007; Tang *et al.*, 2007; Di Benedetto *et al.*, 2009; Spitz *et al.*, 2010; Hossain *et al.*, 2011).

The energy density and proximate-composition are associated with interspecific characteristic environmental conditions (Clarke *et al.*, 1994; Payne *et al.*, 1999; Tierney *et al.*, 2002; Eder & Lewis, 2005; Yan *et al.*, 2011), and influence the dynamics of marine trophic webs. Current knowledge regarding the energy and nutritional composition of organisms allows assessment of energy transference rates among trophic levels (Eder & Lewis, 2005), understanding population dynamics and predators feeding behavior (Benoit-Bird, 2004) and bioenergetic modeling (Tierney *et al.*, 2002). This approach becomes more important in studies of marine organisms, where *in situ* observation is difficult or cannot be practiced due to environmental conditions (Benoit-Bird, 2004).

The ribbonfish, *Trichiurus lepturus* L. 1758, is a marine carnivorous fish found worldwide in tropical and subtropical regions, and is an important fishery resource (FAO, 2005). This species can switch between estuarine and marine ecosystems, including coastal and oceanic areas, according to its life cycle stage and food demand (Elliot *et al.*, 2007). During the ontogeny, the species change their feeding habits being zooplanktivore feeder at juvenile stage (5-30 cm length), and becoming a voracious carnivore when adult (more than 100 cm length), feeding mainly on pelagic and demersal fishes, including co-specifics, which characterized the cannibalism behavior (*e.g.* Nakamura & Parin, 1993; Martins *et al.*, 2005; Chiou *et al.*, 2006; Bittar & Di Benedetto, 2009; Yan *et al.*, 2011). Although the feeding ecology of this species has been studied through many approaches (*e.g.* Wojciechowski, 1972; Martins *et al.*, 1997; Martins *et al.*, 2005; Chiou *et al.*, 2006; Bakhoun, 2007; Bittar *et al.*, 2008; Al-Nahdi *et al.*, 2009; Bittar & Di Benedetto, 2009; Yan *et al.*, 2010; Yan *et al.*, 2011), there is no available information on nutrition and energetics of its.

The present study analysed the proximate-composition and caloric value of the preferred prey consumed by adult female ribbonfish that are distributed along the inner continental shelf of northern Rio de Janeiro state, southeastern Brazil (~22°S). The goal was assess the potential of nutritional and energetic approach as a tool to understand the selective feeding pattern of this marine top carnivore and testing the hypothesis that adult fish prefer prey with higher

caloric value to attend their energy demand. As this fish shares the prey species with other carnivores in this region (Di Benedetto & Ramos, 2004; Bittar & Di Benedetto, 2009), the results may also be applied to better understand the prey consumption of sympatric predators in this region.

Material and Methods

Sampling. The study area comprehends the north coast of the Rio de Janeiro State, southeastern Brazil (21°18'S 22°25'S) (Fig. 1). The coastline is influenced by the two major river runoffs of the Rio de Janeiro State (Itabapoana and Paraíba do Sul Rivers), and in the south of São Tomé Cape (22°00'S) there is influence of the Central Water of South Atlantic (CWSA) up-welling from January to March (Muehe & Valentini, 1998). In northern Rio de Janeiro State the seasons can be grouped into dry (April-September) and rainy (October-March), which are characterized by lowest and highest values of temperature and rainfall, respectively (Martins *et al.*, 1998). In this region the gillnet fisheries, whose one of the main targets is the species *T. lepturus*, are practice in coastal waters from 1 to 30 nautical miles, up to 50 m depth (Fig. 1).

The feeding habit of *T. lepturus* in this region was described in detail by Bittar *et al.* (2008), investigating adult female specimens (100-163 cm length) captured in commercial gillnet fisheries from 2004 to 2006. In that study, the visual analyses of the ovaries during the fish dissection indicated specimens at various maturity stages. However, the ovaries were not weighted

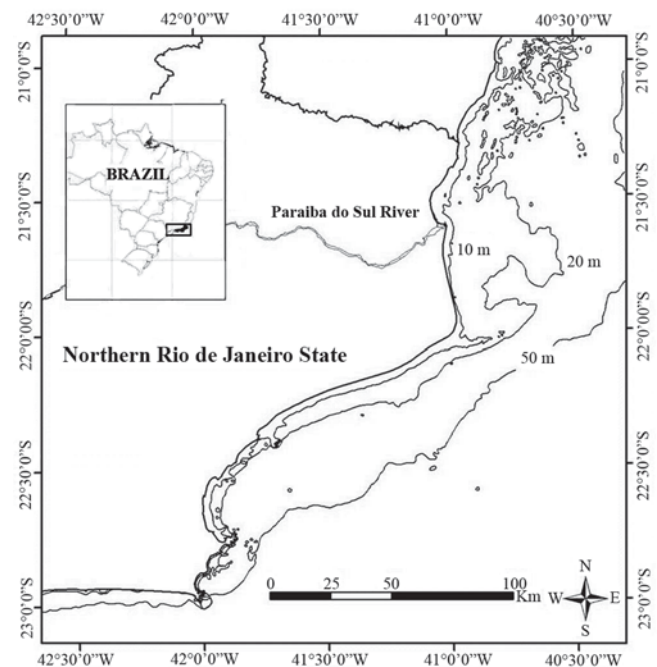


Fig. 1. Map of Brazil with Rio de Janeiro State and its northern coast, where adult female specimens of *Trichiurus lepturus* and their prey species were collected (21°18'S-22°25'S; until 50 m depth).

Table 1. Sample size, index of relative importance (IRI), total length (cm) and weight (g) of the prey species of *Trichiurus lepturus* in northern Rio de Janeiro State, Brazil, to proximate-composition and caloric value analysis. N = number of specimens for the composite samples, ^a mantle length.

Prey species	Number of samples	IRI	Total IRI (%)	Length		Weight	
				Min-Max (Mean±SD)	Min-Max (Mean±SD)	Min-Max (Mean±SD)	Min-Max (Mean±SD)
<i>Trichiurus lepturus</i> (N = 22)	22	150	33	33.9-72.8 (45.8±10.8)		20.1-181.7 (58.2±44.0)	
<i>Pellona harroweri</i> (N = 185)	28	76	17	9.2-13.8 (11.1±1.2)		7.6-26.8 (14.0±5.3)	
<i>Doryteuthis plei</i> (N = 15)	3	57	13	3.5-5.8 ^a (4.2±1.2)		3.5-18.6 (11.0±7.6)	
<i>Chirocentron bleekermanus</i> (N = 270)	26	48	11	9.4-11.1 (10.5±0.4)		5.2-8.5 (6.8±0.9)	
<i>Xiphopenaeus kroyeri</i> (N = 183)	12	48	11	2.9-11.0 (7.6±1.9)		1.7-8.9 (3.4±0.7)	
<i>Lycengraulis grossidens</i> (N = 283)	24	27	6	9.3-14.4 (11.9±1.3)		12.2-24.4 (17.5±3.0)	
<i>Peprilus paru</i> (N = 74)	13	15	3	9.3-12.5 (11.2±1.1)		11.7-30.6 (23.6±6.5)	

and nor evaluated in relation to maturity stage of oocytes, preventing an accurate analysis of the specimens' maturity. In this previous study, 10 to 17 ribbonfish stomach contents were monthly collected, totalling 350 specimens, and analysed to identify prey species and estimate their original size. The index of relative importance (IRI) of each prey was calculated by $[(\%NF + \%B) \times \%OF]$, modified to Pinkas *et al.* (1971), where NF = numeric frequency, B = biomass, and OF = occurrence frequency, considering fish, squids, and shrimps as independent prey. The IRI was recalculated combining all prey species, and those representing around 94% of the total IRI were selected. (Table 1).

For the proximate-composition and caloric value analyses, the known prey species were collected along the study area from 2007 to 2010 by trawl nets, during commercial captures of shrimp and Sciaenidae fish species, taking into account the preferential sizes consumed and sampling during all seasons. Bittar *et al.* (2008) reported that the shrimp *Pleoticus muelleri* (Penaeoidea) was the most important crustacean eaten by *T. lepturus*. However, during the sampling this species was not collected in sufficient mass for analysis, and we decided to replace it with *Xiphopenaeus kroyeri* (Penaeoidea), which was also found in stomach contents of the predator.

Each individual was measured (total length in cm) and weighed (g) after sampling. Specimens with similar size were grouped to form composite samples (5 to 11 specimens of each species) to obtain sufficient mass for analysis, and only the co-specifics were considered individually (Table 1). Each sample (whole fresh specimens) was homogenized, frozen and lyophilised (Table 1). In the fish and squid species the scales and mandibles/gladius, respectively, were extracted prior the homogenization.

Proximate-composition and caloric value analysis. The water and ash contents were determined gravimetrically by desiccation at 105°C and incineration in an oven at 600°C, respectively (Horwitz, 1960; A.O.A.C., 1984). The crude protein was obtained by Kjeldahl method (Cunniff, 1998) and the protein content by calculation of the Kjeldahl nitrogen x 6.25. The lipids were extracted using Folch *et al.* (1957) method and its content was determined gravimetrically. The protein, lipid and ash content values were expressed as dry mass

percentage. All samples were analysed in triplicate. The percentage of carbohydrates was estimate by the relation: $C = 100 - (\%P + \%L + \%A)$, where C is carbohydrate, P is protein, L is lipid and A is ash (A.O.A.C., 1984).

We did not have a bomb calorimeter to determine the caloric value (CV) of the prey species, which was indirectly determined through Rubner's coefficient considering 5.65 kcal g⁻¹ to protein, 4.10 kcal g⁻¹ to carbohydrate and 9.45 kcal g⁻¹ to lipid (Winberg, 1971): $CV = (5.65 * P + 4.10 * C + 9.45 * L) / 100$. The caloric value (CV) was express as kcal g⁻¹ dry mass. The Rubner's coefficient has been successfully used to estimate the caloric value of fish and other marine organisms, as demonstrated by Eder & Lewis (2005) and Nurnadia *et al.* (2011).

Data analysis. Multivariate correspondence analysis was applied to evaluate the association among species and percentages of nutritional components - protein, lipid, ash, and carbohydrate (Ludwig & Reynolds, 1988; Hair *et al.* 1999; Eder & Lewis, 2005). After verifying the assumptions of normality and homoscedasticity, the analysis of variance was conducted by ANOVA, followed by a *post hoc* Unequal N Tukey's HSD test, in order to define differences in length, weight, protein, lipid, ash, carbohydrate, and caloric value among the seven prey species. The Pearson correlation was used to test correlations between protein, lipid, ash, carbohydrate and caloric value, taking all prey species into account. Statistical analyses were performed using Statistica 8.0 for Windows (StatSoft, Inc 2007, USA); a value (P) equal to or less than 0.05 indicated statistical significance.

Results

Protein, the main proximate-composition fraction, presented values ranging from 60 to 73% in prey species (dry mass). Despite their low percentages, lipids, and carbohydrates varied widely among prey species. The mean energy values ranged between 314 and 500 kcal.g⁻¹ (dry mass) (Table 2). The highest percentages of protein and energy were related to *D. plei*, followed by *T. lepturus* and *C. bleekermanus* (Table 2). *Trichiurus lepturus* prey showed the highest IRI (Table 1).

The correspondence analysis showed that protein was

Table 2. Characterization of the prey species of *Trichiurus lepturus* in northern Rio de Janeiro State, Brazil, regarding proximate-composition (% dry mass) and caloric value (kcal g⁻¹ dry mass). NC = no calculated.

Prey species	Humidity Min-Max (Mean±SD)	Protein Min-Max (Mean±SD)	Lipid Min-Max (Mean±SD)	Ash Min-Max (Mean±SD)	Carbohydrate Min-Max (Mean±SD)	Caloric value Min-Max (Mean±SD)
<i>Trichiurus lepturus</i>	63.8-70.4 (67.7±2.9)	53.4-78.4 (68.8±5.5)	2.0-51.9 (12.6±12.4)	6.2-15.1 (11.6±2.0)	0.8-22.2 (14.4±9.4)	317.3-462.2 (414.9±35.3)
<i>Pellona harroweri</i>	48.6-73.5 (66.0±7.5)	49.1-69.1 (59.9±4.3)	2.8-27.9 (14.9±6.8)	4.1-18.7 (14.1±2.9)	1.4-23.7 (14.1±6.6)	362.1-430.9 (393.6±27.0)
<i>Dorytheutis plei</i>	77.8-79.2 (78.4±0.7)	70.4-74.1 (72.7±2.0)	3.6-10.9 (3.3±0.2)	1.6-2.4 (2.0±0.4)	20.4-24.4 (22.0±2.2)	498.3-502.4 (501.1±2.4)
<i>Chirocentrodon bleekermanus</i>	68.2-69.2 (68.7±0.7)	59.4-71.7 (66.1±2.6)	1.5-16.1 (5.9±4.3)	11.7-21.2 (15.3±2.1)	0.8-19.6 (13.3±4.8)	397.1-451.4 (428.6±16.9)
<i>Xiphopenaeus kroyeri</i>	NC	58.0-65.8 (61.6±2.5)	3.6-10.9 (7.3±2.4)	15.0-19.0 (17.4±1.3)	7.2-19.3 (13.7±3.7)	391.4-436.2 (313.7±12.6)
<i>Lycengraulis grossidens</i>	61.8-84.8 (67.4±7.6)	31.5-56.6 (50.8±6.1)	10.3-46.1 (26.7±11.1)	4.3-12.5 (7.9±2.3)	0.7-30.1 (17.0±10.5)	305.1-414.8 (353.3±43.9)
<i>Peprilus paru</i>	8.6-11.6 (66.0±2.0)	56.1-71.0 (61.1±4.7)	4.2-43.6 (19.5±14.1)	8.8-14.0 (9.2±4.4)	9.8-24.0 (16.6±4.9)	379.7-422.5 (383.8±49.3)

the main component in the prey species (61.32% of variance explained), standing out from the other nutrients. Lipid had the highest percentage related to *L. grossidens*, ash to *X. kroyeri* and carbohydrate to *D. plei* (Fig. 2).

The studied species were significantly different in proximate-composition, except in relation to carbohydrate (Table 3). The interspecific comparison through Tukey test indicated that *T. lepturus* differed from the other prey in relation to size (length and weight), being the largest prey species. Protein and caloric values of the squid *D. plei* were significantly higher when compared with other prey. The fish *L. grossidens* presented lower protein percentages, but higher lipids (Table 3).

Considering *T. lepturus* prey species, there were significant correlations between variables of the proximate-composition. The percentage of protein was directly proportional to the caloric value, while the percentage of lipids showed an inverse relationship with these two variables (Table 4).

Discussion

The squid *D. plei*, the co-specifics and the fish *C. bleekermanus*, representing 57% of the total IRI in the *T. lepturus* diet, provided the highest average percentage of protein (and caloric content). A basic protein diet was expected in a carnivorous species (Schmidt-Nielsen, 1996), such adult specimens of *T. lepturus*. Differences in co-occurring prey species regarding proximate-composition and caloric content can be reflecting differences in body structure, life cycle stage, reproductive state, stomach repletion and also of the season (Perez, 1994; Kastelein *et al.*, 2002). In general, it was expected that the caloric intake from squids was low in comparison with fish (Cox *et al.*, 1996; Walker, 1996). However, some authors have detected no difference or specific trend in caloric ingestion when comparing fish, shrimps, and squids as prey species (Perez, 1994; Benoit-Bird, 2004). Di Benedetto *et al.* (2009) compared information about proximate-composition and caloric value of the prey species consumed by the coastal dolphins *Sotalia guianensis* and *Pontoporia blainvillei*, which are sympatric with *T. lepturus* in northern Rio de Janeiro State (Bittar & Di Benedetto, 2009), and verified that the squids *D. plei* and *D. sanpaulensis* provided higher energy content for both dolphins than the fish species. This corroborates our results and indicates that in the study region the coastal squids' components of food webs are more caloric than fish.

All prey species of this top carnivore are abundant year round in northern Rio de Janeiro State (Di Benedetto *et al.*, 2001; Awabdi *et al.*, 2011; Froese & Pauly, 2011). Adult specimens of *T. lepturus*, both males and females, are considered opportunistic feeders, and the presence of co-

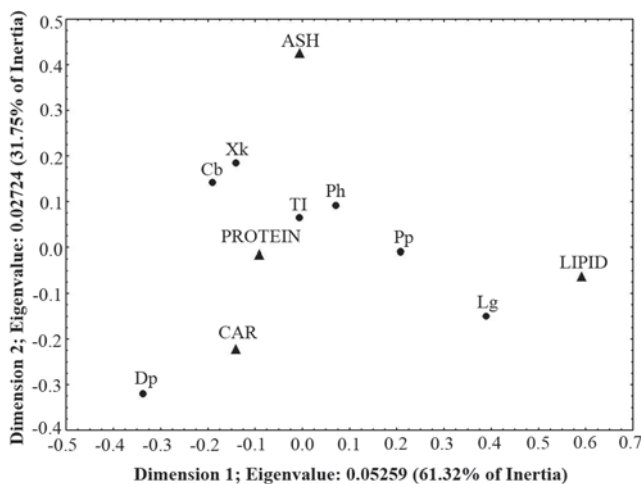


Fig. 2. Multivariate correspondence analysis considering the proximate-composition and prey species of *Trichiurus lepturus* in northern Rio de Janeiro State, Brazil. Cb: *Chirocentrodon bleekermanus*; Dp: *Dorytheutis plei*; Lg: *Lycengraulis grossidens*; Ph: *Pellona harroweri*; Pp: *Peprilus paru*; Tl: *Trichiurus lepturus* and Xk: *Xiphopenaeus kroyeri*. CAR = carbohydrate.

Table 3. Analysis of variance considering preys' size (length and weight), proximate-composition (% dry mass) and caloric value (kcal g⁻¹ dry mass) of the prey species of *Trichiurus lepturus* in northern Rio de Janeiro State, Brazil. Cb: *Chirocentrodon bleekermanus*; Dp: *Doryteuthis plei*; Lg: *Lycengraulis grossidens*; Ph: *Pellona harroweri*; Pp: *Peprilus paru*; Tl: *Trichiurus lepturus*, and Xk: *Xiphopenaeus kroyeri*. * P < 0.05.

Variables	F	Species relationships (Tukey test)
Length	23.63*	Tl > Ph, Dp, Xk, Cb, Lg, Pp
Weight	19.36*	Tl > Ph, Dp, Xk, Cb, Lg, Pp
Protein	33.7*	Lg < Tl, Ph, Dp, Xk, Cb, Pp; Ph < Tl, Cb; Dp > Ph, Pp, Xk
Lipid	21.2*	Lg > Tl, Ph, Dp, Xk, Cb, Pp; Ph > Cb
Ash	44.8*	Lg < Tl, Ph, Xk; Dp < Tl, Xk, Ph, Pp, Lg; Cb > Pp, Dp, Tl, Lg; Xk > Tl, Ph, Pp
Carbohydrate	1.2	Tl; Ph; Dp; Xk; Cb; Lg; Pp
Caloric value	19.5*	Lg < Tl, Dp, Ph, Cb, Pp; Ph < Cb, Tl; Lg > Xk; Dp > Ph, Pp, Xk

specifics in its diet characterizes the cannibalism widely reported in previous studies (e.g. Wojciechowski, 1972; Portsev, 1980; Zhang, 2004; Martins *et al.*, 2005; Bakhom, 2007; Bittar *et al.*, 2008; Yan *et al.*, 2011). The gregarious behavior of *T. lepturus*, its oral apparatus and voracious feeding behavior (Martins *et al.*, 2005; Froese & Pauly, 2011) seem to be favoring the cannibalism strategy in this species. Moreover, the high protein and energy content associated with co-specifics, preferred prey of adult specimens (highest IRI), may become the cannibalism energetically advantageous to this predator. The feeding plasticity of this fish, allowing the ingestion of large prey that sometimes reach sizes close to the predator (Bittar *et al.*, 2008), is related to its oral apparatus, composed of a large mouth with developed jaws and teeth, and its digestive tract with an extensible stomach and a long intestine (Figueiredo & Menezes, 2000).

Previous studies point out that reproductive activity is one of the highest nutritional demands of *T. lepturus* (Martins *et al.*, 2005; Chiou *et al.*, 2006). The breeding season in *T. lepturus* populations is variable (Martins & Haimovici, 2000; Al-Nahdi *et al.*, 2009; Yan *et al.*, 2011) and latitude-dependent (Yan *et al.*, 2011). The spawning can be seasonal (Cheng *et al.*, 2001; Chiou *et al.*, 2006; Del Puente & Chaves, 2009) or occur throughout the year (Martins & Haimovici, 2000; Al-Nahdi *et al.*, 2009). In the Oman Sea (~ 15°N), Al-Nahdi *et al.* (2009) reported physiological changes in *T. lepturus* due to energy demands of spawning. The authors suggested that the available energy as fat and muscle tissue is redirected to maturation of the gonads. In the present study, the adult females' specimens included fish in various maturity stages, but unfortunately it was not possible to access precise data

about the ovaries development (see Material and Methods). However, as these specimens were collected during all months (seasons), we could infer about the continuous spawning of this fish species in northern Rio de Janeiro State. The same reproductive pattern was recorded for this species on the southern coast of Brazil (~ 32°S) (Martins & Haimovici, 2000).

The strong correlations between protein and caloric value (positive) and lipid and caloric value (negative) indicated that the predator is attending its energy demand mainly through the prey protein content. In general, fish use protein for growth, but if lipid levels are not sufficient for energy demands, proteins can also be used for this purpose (Wilson, 2002; Hossain *et al.*, 2011). Among the prey species, *L. grossidens* presented the highest and the lowest lipid and protein contents, respectively. The negative correlation between lipid and caloric value indicated that this was not the preferred source of energy used by the predator in the study region. However, as lipid metabolism is faster in relation to protein (Hossain *et al.*, 2011), ingestion of *L. grossidens* specimens could be advantageous to the predator when there is need for rapid increase of energy and/or in cases where the energy supply obtained from proteins is not sufficient to its demand.

Probably, the characteristics of *T. lepturus* adult specimens in relation to voracious feeding behavior, large reproductive period and wide movement along the continental shelf for breeding and feeding activities (Nakamura & Parin, 1993; Martins & Haimovici, 1997; Figueiredo & Menezes, 2000; Kwok & Ni, 2000; Cheng *et al.*, 2001; Bittar *et al.*, 2008) make necessary the ingestion of high-caloric prey species. The species ontogeny influences its feeding pattern, increasing the feed intensity and the variety of prey consumed by the adult specimens (Martins & Haimovici, 2000; Martins *et al.*, 2005; Chiou *et al.*, 2006; Yan *et al.*, 2011). Despite the species' high energy needs (Martins *et al.*, 2005; Chiou *et al.*, 2006), the proximate-composition and caloric values of the preferred prey has not yet been described in the literature. In this sense, the data of the present study elucidate the feeding preference of adult females of *T. lepturus* in relation to nutritional and caloric content of their preferred prey. The species showed food selectivity to prey that provide more energy per biomass, corroborating the hypothesis that adult fish prefer prey with higher caloric value. The feeding events can maximize the predator's caloric gain, which is obtained through a protein-based diet.

Table 4. Correlation matrix for proximate-composition (% dry mass) and caloric value (kcal g⁻¹ dry mass) of all prey species of *Trichiurus lepturus* in northern Rio de Janeiro State, Brazil. * P < 0.05.

	Protein	Lipid	Ash	Carbohydrate
Lipid	-0.67*			
Ash	0.25*	-0.38*		
Carbohydrate	-0.29*	-0.38*	-0.34*	
Caloric value	0.78*	-0.89*	0.01	0.37*

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