

Ontogenetic changes in the feeding strategy of *Lepidonotothen nudifrons* (Pisces, Nototheniidae) off the South Shetland Islands and the Antarctic Peninsula

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ABSTRACT

The diet and feeding strategy of *Lepidonotothen nudifrons* off the South Shetland Islands and the Antarctic Peninsula, as well as their variation in relation to ontogenetic stage (juvenile–adult) and sampling area, were determined by stomach contents analysis. Additionally, the trophic level of this species was estimated to determine its position within the Antarctic food web. Out of 247 specimens with prey in their stomachs, 144 were caught near the South Shetland Islands and 103 off the Antarctic Peninsula. Ontogenetic changes in the trophic ecology of *L. nudifrons* were observed in both areas and were mainly related to a decrease of copepods and an increase of euphausiids in the diet. The diet of juveniles from the South Shetland Islands was characterized by the dominance of calanoid copepods, followed by isopods and amphipods, whereas diet off the Antarctic Peninsula was dominated by amphipods and cyclopoid copepods. The diet in adults was dominated by amphipods and euphausiids in both areas. The specialization of individual predators on different prey types was observed when considering the whole population of *L. nudifrons*, but when ontogenetic stages were considered separately it showed a more mixed feeding strategy, with different dominant prey for each class. Although the trophic level increased with fish size, *L. nudifrons* can be classified as secondary consumer throughout its lifespan.

KEYWORDS

Antarctic fish diet; zone-related changes; dominant prey; feeding strategy; trophic level; food web

ABBREVIATIONS

ANOVA: one-way analysis of variance test; AP: Antarctic Peninsula; NP-MANOVA: non-parametric permutation multivariate analysis of variance; SSI: South Shetland Islands; TR: trophic level

Introduction

Antarctic coastal fish communities are composed of species not found elsewhere in the world (Knox 2006). These communities are isolated and are, structurally and functionally, the result of millions years of co-adaptation and co-evolution among fish species (Eastman 2005). Current climate change, coupled with the impacts related to human activities, threatens the equilibrium and stability of Antarctic ecosystems. To evaluate the human activity effects on these ecosystems it is essential to know their structure and dynamic (Heath et al. 2012). Studying growth, reproduction and feeding habits of Antarctic fishes is necessary to understand their biology and ecology, as well as their relationship with other components in the Antarctic marine ecosystem (Kock et al. 2012).

Coastal Antarctic fish fauna is dominated by highly endemic species of the family Nototheniidae. These species have demersal lifestyles as adults, but develop from pelagic larvae (Eastman 2005). Generally, nototheniids occupy intermediate food

web positions in the Southern Ocean (Kock et al. 2012) and have developed several feeding strategies to utilize different food resources in a variety of habitats (Targett 1981; Fanta & Meyer 1998). They feed on both benthic and epibenthic invertebrates, and are preyed upon by other fishes, seals and birds (La Mesa et al. 2004). To determine the role of nototheniids in the Antarctic marine ecosystem is essential to understand the energy flow in its food web (Barrera-Oro 2003).

Lepidonotothen nudifrons (Lönnberg 1905) inhabits Antarctic waters between 3 and 400 m depths and is among the most abundant and broadly distributed demersal fish off the SSI and the AP (Llompert et al. 2015). Reaching a maximum size of 220 mm total length and attaining sexual maturity at four or five years of age, it is small and slow growing (Hourigan & Radtke 1989). This species is ecologically important on account of its ecological role as predator and prey (Barrera-Oro 2002; La Mesa et al. 2004). The dietary composition of *L. nudifrons* has

been previously reported from South Georgia and the South Orkney Islands (Targett 1981), the SSI (Barrera-Oro 2003) and the Danco Coast in the western AP (Casaux et al. 2003). In all these investigations, *L. nudifrons* was found to feed mainly on copepods, amphipods, polychaetes and shrimps. The diet of Antarctic fish is likely to vary considerably between years, especially in an environment in which one of the major prey items, such as krill, exhibit huge inter annual variability. Furthermore, feeding habits and diet composition of fish species can change during its ontogeny, as well as its role in the ecosystem (Moreira et al. 2014). However, comparative studies on feeding ecology of juvenile and adult stages, as well as regional pattern change, have not been carried out so far. The aims of this study were: (1) to provide new insights on the diet of *L. nudifrons*; (2) to compare the feeding habits and feeding strategy of juveniles and adults; and (3) to estimate their trophic level off the SSI and the AP, in order to determine both their position and ecological role within the Antarctic food web.

Materials and methods

A total of 269 specimens of *L. nudifrons* were collected off the SSI and the AP (Fig. 1). Of them, 156 were caught off the SSI, ranging between 63 and 178 mm total length (TL), and 113 off the AP, with a size range

of 55–166 mm TL. Fish were caught during the 2011 Summer Austral Campaign of Argentina's National Scientific and Technical Research Council (Table 1), on board the *Puerto Deseado* oceanographic vessel, by a demersal bottom trawl pilot net with 25 mm mesh size. Fishing hauls were performed at a speed of 2–3 knots for 15 minutes and all the fish captured were identified following De Witt et al. (1990), counted and frozen at -10°C . Afterwards, individuals were measured to the nearest millimetre to determine TL and standard length (SL), weighted to the nearest 0.01 g (W) and their stomach contents were removed. Specimens were classified in two size classes, according to the length at first maturity (Hourigan & Radtke 1989): juvenile (≤ 93 mm SL) and adult fishes (>93 mm SL). Only specimens containing food in their stomachs were used for the diet analyses. Of them, 144 (72 juveniles and 72 adults) were caught off the SSI, ranging between 63 and 175 mm TL, and 103 (55 juveniles and 48 adults) off the AP, with a size range of 55–166 mm TL (Fig. 2).

The vacuity index (IV) and the stomach repletion index (ISR) were calculated for each sampling area. The IV was calculated as: (number of empty stomachs/total number of stomachs examined) $\times 100$ (Molinero & Flos 1992). ISR was calculated as: (W_f/W) $\times 100$, where W is the fish weight and W_f is the ingested food weight (Okach & Dadzie 1988). A t -test was applied to analyse differences between ISR from both the SSI and the AP.

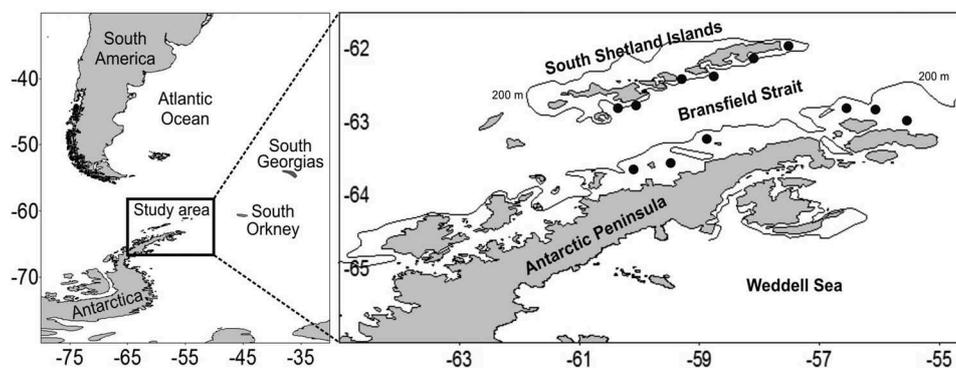


Figure 1. Sampling area, including the SSI and the AP. Black dots represent the stations where fishing hauls were performed.

Table 1. Details of the fishing hauls performed off the SSI and the AP.

Date	Latitude	Longitude	Water temp. ($^{\circ}\text{C}$)	Salinity	Depth (m)	Juvenile ^a	Adult ^a
17 February 2011	62° 04.2' S	57° 29.3' W	2.3	33.9	203	16	13
17 February 2011	62° 09.7' S	58° 03.4' W	2.1	34.0	105	10	13
19 February 2011	62° 22.3' S	58° 53.9' W	2.1	33.8	123	16	16
20 February 2011	63°14.6' S	58°46.3' W	2.2	33.9	117	15	4
20 February 2011	63°47.5' S	59°26.0' W	2.2	33.8	163	9	12
21 February 2011	63°51.5' S	60°15.5' W	2.3	33.9	201	11	5
24 February 2011	62° 47.2' S	60° 12.3' W	2.4	33.9	254	15	14
24 February 2011	62° 52.4' S	60° 35.6' W	2.2	33.9	214	9	4
25 February 2011	62°32.3' S	59°17.4' W	2.3	33.8	147	14	16
27 February 2011	62° 43.0' S	56° 32.0' W	0.5	34.2	202	5	12
27 February 2011	62° 43.2' S	56° 29.8' W	0.6	34.1	222	6	8
27 February 2011	62° 45.6' S	55° 37.2' W	0.8	34.1	188	12	14

^aNumber of fish collected on each collecting date.

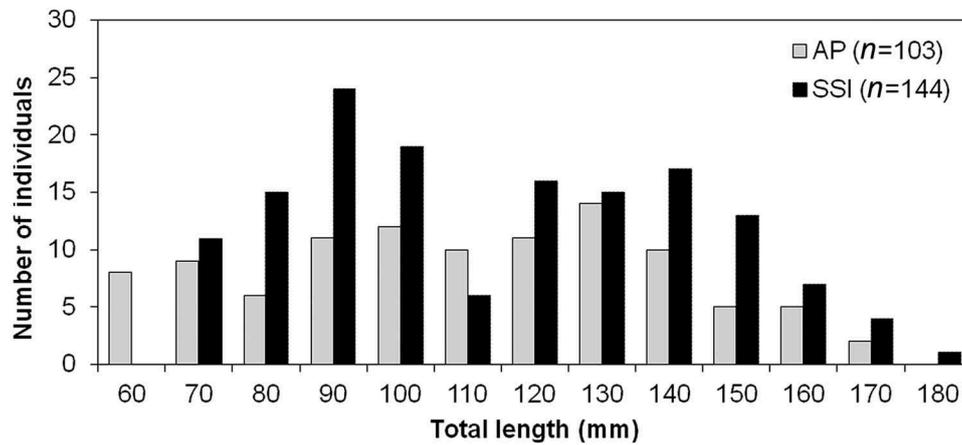


Figure 2. Length–frequency distributions of 247 individuals of *Lepidonotothen nudifrons* with stomach content from the SSI and the AP.

Prey were identified to the lowest possible taxonomic level according to Boltovskoy (1999) and each prey item was counted and weighed (± 0.01 g). The importance of each prey item was calculated with the index of relative importance (IRI) from the equation $IRI = \%O \times (\%N + \%W)$, where $\%O$ is frequency of occurrence, $\%N$ is percentage by number and $\%W$ is percentage by wet weight (Pinkas et al. 1971; Hyslop 1980). IRI values were thus standardized to 100% (% IRI) (Cortés 1997). For the statistical analyses, prey items were grouped into main taxonomical groups.

Ontogenetic and areas-related changes in diet were assessed using multivariate analysis on the number and weight of the main prey categories consumed. A non-metric multi-dimensional scaling of Bray–Curtis similarity measures (Zuur et al. 2007) was performed to order fish in a two-dimensional plane according to their relevant diet similarity. The relative and interactive effects of ontogenetic stage and areas were tested by a two-way NP-MANOVA using Bray–Curtis distances with 10 000 permutations of the data matrix (Anderson 2001). If significant differences were detected, a posteriori pairwise comparisons were made (Anderson 2001). All statistical analyses were performed using R statistical software (R Development Core Team 2012).

Feeding strategy, niche width contribution and dominance of each prey category in the diet of *L. nudifrons* were assessed with a modification of the Costello graphical method (Costello 1990; Amundsen et al. 1996). In the graphical method, prey-specific abundance ($\%P$) is plotted against the frequency of occurrence ($\%O$), providing a two-dimensional diagram (Amundsen et al. 1996). The number of each prey taxon was used to calculate $\%P$:

$$\%P : \left(\frac{\sum^A i}{\sum^A t} \right) \cdot 100 \quad (1)$$

where P is the prey-specific abundance, A_i is the abundance of prey i in stomach contents and A_t is the

total prey abundance considering only those predators in which the prey i occurs. In accordance with Amundsen et al. (1996), prey importance is represented by the diagonal set from the lower left to the upper right, with dominant prey at the upper and rare prey at the lower end. Prey located at the upper right of the diagram would indicate a narrow niche breadth (i.e., a specialized predator), but if most prey points are located along or below the diagonal, the trophic niche breadth would be broad (i.e., generalist predator). Prey located on the upper left corner of the graph indicate specialized individual predators, while prey on the lower right corner are eaten occasionally by most individuals in the population (Fig. 3). This graphical method was performed for each area and ontogenetic stage.

The TR of *L. nudifrons*, was estimated for the whole population, size class and sampling area, according to Cortés (1999), as:

$$TR : 1 + \left(\sum_{j=1}^n P_j \cdot TR_j \right) \quad (2)$$

where TR_j is the TR of each prey item and P_j is the proportion of each prey item in the fish diet. The TR_j values for each prey item were obtained from Cortés (1999), Pauly et al. (2000) and Ebert and Bizzarro (2007) (Table 2). ANOVA was used to examine the TR differences and a posteriori pairwise comparisons were made with a Tukey honest significant difference test (Zar 2010).

Results

The vacuity index of *L. nudifrons* was relatively low in both areas, being 7.65 and 9.71% off the SSI and the AP, respectively. Stomach repletion index was moderate, 1.58 ± 0.95 off the SSI and 1.69 ± 1.02 off the AP, and no significant differences between them were found ($t = 0.778$, p value = 0.437). Diet composition of *L. nudifrons* showed higher prey numbers in the SSI than

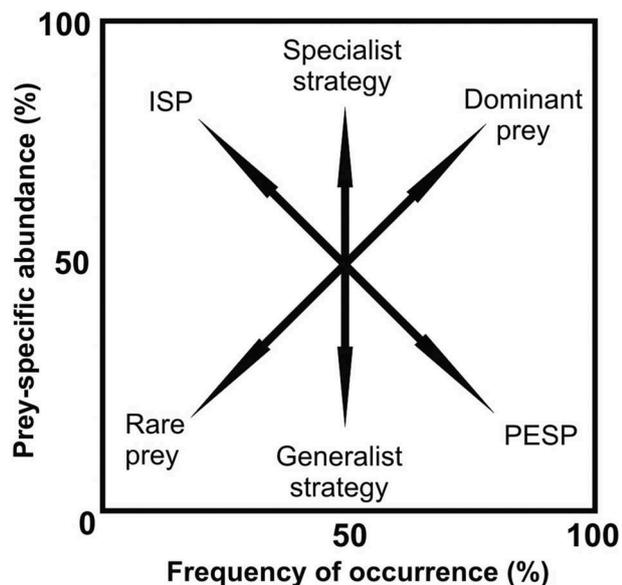


Figure 3. Explanatory diagram for the interpretation of feeding strategy, niche width contribution and importance of prey items. ISP: individual specialization of predators; PESP: individuals in the population eating several different prey items. Modified from Amundsen et al. (1996).

Table 2. TR_j of *Lepidonotothen nudifrons* prey items.

Prey items	TR_j	Reference
Polychaetes	2.6	Ebert & Bizzarro 2007
Molluscs (excluding cephalopods)	2.1	Cortés 1999
Pycnogonids	2.5	Cortés 1999
Copepods	2	Pauly et al. 2000
Ostracods	2.25	Ebert & Bizzarro 2007
Amphipods and isopods	2.52	Cortés 1999
Euphausiids	2.25	Cortés 1999

in the AP, yielding 26 and 20 prey taxa, respectively. The most important zoological categories in both areas were amphipods, isopods, copepods, polychaetes and euphausiids (Table 3). Some of the main prey items exhibited considerable variation between areas and ontogenetic stages. In the SSI, the most important prey items in juveniles' diet were calanoid copepods, followed by the isopod *Serolis* sp., polychaetes and amphipods, while in adults' diet, amphipods and isopods showed the highest importance, followed by euphausiids and polychaetes. Off the AP, in contrast, the main food items in the diet of juveniles were amphipods and cyclopoid copepods, while in adults, the euphausiid *Euphausia superba* showed higher importance, followed by amphipods, polychaetes and isopods (Table 3).

Based on the numerical abundance of prey categories, individuals of *L. nudifrons* showed a clear separation between ontogenetic stages, but there was no clear trend between areas. Juveniles of each area were segregated, while the adults overlapped each other (Fig. 4). The NP-MANOVA test (for both number and weight) evidenced an interaction between ontogenetic stages and areas, where only juveniles showed significant differences in their diet (Table 4).

The feeding strategy of *L. nudifrons* seems to be both generalist (for prey positioned in the lower part of diagram) and specialist (for prey positioned in the upper part of diagram). Considering the general population in both areas, the high prey specific abundance and low occurrence of copepods, amphipods and euphausiids indicates a high between-phenotype component, with different individual groups relying on a small number of prey items which are different for each group (Fig. 5a, b). However, when ontogenetic stages and sampling areas were considered separately, *L. nudifrons* showed a more mixed strategy, varying between predators specializing on one prey and several individuals in the population eating several different types of prey. In juveniles' diet, amphipods and copepods were the dominant prey items; however, a different pattern was detected in the frequency of these prey from each area. Amphipods were more frequently consumed off the AP than off the SSI and isopods were more frequently consumed off the SSI than off the AP (Fig. 5c). Adults' diet in both areas was dominated by euphausiids and amphipods (Fig. 5e and 5f).

TR for the total population of *L. nudifrons* was 3.34 ± 0.03 . Ontogenetic differences were found in TR (ANOVA F value = 2130; $df = 3$ and 396; p value = 0.0002), pointing out an increase of TR with fish size (juveniles' TR = 3.22 ± 0.01 ; adults' TR = 3.51 ± 0.01 ; $t = 84.79$, p value < 0.001). There was no difference in TR between areas for juveniles ($t = 2.004$, p value = 0.860) as well as for adults ($t = 1.453$, p value = 0.551).

Discussion

This study represents a comprehensive assessment of the feeding ecology of *L. nudifrons* off the SSI and the AP, and the first evaluation of the effect of the ontogenetic variability in diet composition, feeding strategy and TR. The size range of individuals sampled in the SSI and the AP was similar to those previously reported from the AP (Daniels 1982), South Georgia and the South Orkney Islands (Targett 1981). The low IV and the moderate ISR of *L. nudifrons* observed off the SSI and the AP during summer are in agreement with those mentioned for *L. larseni* in the same study area (Curcio et al. 2014), for *L. squamifrons* in South Georgia (Gregory et al. 2014) and elsewhere for other notothenioids (Bushula et al. 2005; Barrera-Oro & Winter 2008; Moreira et al. 2014).

Consisting mainly of polychaetes, gammarian amphipods, isopods, copepods and krill, the food preferences of *L. nudifrons* found in the present study agree with those observed by several authors (Targett 1981; Takahashi & Iwami 1997; Barrera-Oro 2003; Casaux et al. 2003). However, *L. nudifrons* presented spatial differences in diet composition among different areas:

Table 3. Juvenile and adult diet composition of *Lepidonotothen nudifrons* caught off the SSI and the AP shown as number of individuals (*n*), percentage frequency of occurrence (%O), percentage by number (%N), percentage by wet weight (%W) and percent index of relative importance (%RI).

Prey items	South Shetland Islands								Antarctic Peninsula							
	Juvenile (<i>n</i> = 72)				Adult (<i>n</i> = 72)				Juvenile (<i>n</i> = 55)				Adult (<i>n</i> = 48)			
	%O	%N	%W	%RI	%O	%N	%W	%RI	%O	%N	%W	%RI	%O	%N	%W	%RI
Hydrozoa					4.4	0.8	0.9	0.3								
Nemertea					1.5	0.3	1	0.1								
Polychaeta	21.5	4.1	17.8	14.8	20.6	5.7	13.3	16.7	13.2	2.3	14	9.1	20	8.5	11.4	13.6
Mollusca																
<i>Margarella</i> sp.					3.2	0.5	0.6	0.1								
<i>Teledonia major</i>					4.3	0.8	1.4	0.4					10	3.7	7.5	3.8
<i>Laternula elliptica</i>					4.6	1.6	1.9	0.7								
Pycnogonida					2.9	0.8	1.8	0.3	3.8	1.6	4	0.6	5	2.2	2.3	0.8
Copepoda																
Calanoida	23.1	52	9.8	43.8	1.5	0.8	0.1	0.1	5.7	10	0.7	2.6	5	6.6	0.1	1.1
Harpacticoida	3.1	13.7	2.1	1.5					20.8	35.2	4	34.7				
Ostracoda	7.7	6.4	1.7	1.1					1.9	0.7	0.2	0.1				
Amphipoda																
<i>Paradexamine fisicauda</i>					4.4	4.8	0.9	1.1	13.2	4.5	10.7	8.5				
<i>Jassa falcata</i>	13.9	5.5	7.8	5.7	10.3	18	3.7	9.5	13.5	11.3	16.4	15.5	15	10.2	12.6	11.6
<i>Cylopus magellanicus</i>	1.5	0.3	2.5	0.2	2.9	0.5	0.6	0.1	9.4	3.6	9.1	5	8.1	9.5	3.7	3.4
<i>Waldeckia obesa</i>	1.5	0.3	0.4	0.1	7.4	6.6	6.6	4.1	1.9	2.6	3.3	0.5	8.5	18.3	6	6.2
<i>Gondogeneia antarctica</i>	3.1	1.2	8	0.9					9.4	7.4	6.2	5.4	7.5	5.1	2.1	1.9
<i>Eusirus antarcticus</i>					4.4	6.1	2.1	1.5								
<i>Orchomenella nana</i>					7.4	5	3.4	2.6								
<i>Bovallia gigantea</i>					8.8	3.2	2.7	2.2								
<i>Primno macropa</i>					1.5	2.4	0.3	0.2	17	5.8	5	7.8				
Caprellidea (unidentified)					5.9	2.4	0.5	0.7	7.6	4.8	2.8	2.5				
Unidentified amphipods	12.3	6.1	9.7	6	14.7	11.1	4.1	9.5	1.9	1	1.2	0.2	2.5	1.5	0.1	0.1
Isopoda																
<i>Glyptonotus acutus</i>					8.8	3.4	13.6	6.5	5.7	2.3	2.6	1.2	2.5	0.7	0.4	0.1
<i>Glyptonotus antarcticus</i>	4.6	1.5	6.7	1.2	16.3	8.2	11.5	13.6	7.6	3.9	7.8	3.7	7.5	6.6	1.7	2.1
<i>Serolis</i> sp.	24.6	5.4	23.4	21.8	16.1	6.4	9.3	10.8	1.9	0.7	1.4	0.2	15	7.3	9.6	8.6
Unidentified isopods	9.2	3.2	5.7	2.5	7.4	5.3	3.6	2.8	5.7	1	2.8	0.9	8	1.5	1.8	0.6
Euphausiacea																
<i>Euphausia superba</i>	1.5	0.3	4.4	0.4	17.7	5.3	16.1	16.1	3.8	1.3	7.8	1.5	27.5	16.1	29.5	42.7
Teleostei													7.5	2.2	11.2	3.4

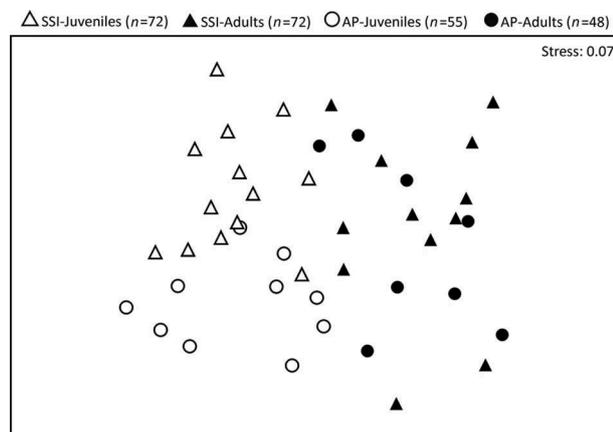


Figure 4. Non-parametric multi-dimensional scaling of *Lepidonotothen nudifrons* samples based on stomach content analysis, with both areas and ontogenetic stages superimposed.

isopods and calanoid copepods were more consumed off the SSI than in the AP, while cyclopoid copepods were more consumed off the AP than in the SSI. Additionally, other regional differences also were reported by Targett (1981), who found that *L. nudifrons* preyed on errant polychaetes, shrimps, fish and mysids off South Georgia, and amphipods, isopods, sedentary polychaetes and cumaceans off the South Orkney Islands. In contrast with Targett (1981), shrimps, fishes, mysids and cumaceans are absent in the diet of *L.*

Table 4. Results of NP-MANOVA testing the effect of ontogenetic stage (juvenile, adult) and area on the number and weight of the main prey items (Polychaeta, Copepoda, Amphipoda, Isopoda and Euphausiacea) of *Lepidonotothen nudifrons*.

Factor	df	Prey number		Prey weight	
		F	p	F	p
Ontogenetic stage	1	7.1239	0.0001 ^b	12.5467	0.0001 ^b
Area	1	1.8639	0.0987 ^a	1.5585	0.1421 ^a
Ontogenetic stage x area	1	3.0257	0.0121 ^b	3.0125	0.0338 ^b
Residuals	243				
Juvenile-AP vs. Adult-AP	1	4.8065	0.0004 ^b	3.8806	0.0007 ^b
Residuals	101				
Juvenile-SSI vs. Adult-SSI	1	5.3657	0.0031 ^b	9.7658	0.0001 ^b
Residuals	142				
Adult-SSI vs. Adult-AP	1	2.4022	0.1245 ^a	1.7202	0.1166 ^a
Residuals	118				
Juvenile-SSI vs. Juvenile-AP	1	2.6896	0.0294 ^b	2.8106	0.0327 ^b
Residuals	125				

^aNon-significant differences. ^bStatistically significant differences ($\alpha = 0.05$).

nudifrons off the SSI and the AP. Such spatial differences might presumably be due to different local abundances (i.e., availability) of potential prey species. Although the relative abundances of the major suprabenthic and zooplanktonic taxa (i.e., Mysida, Amphipoda, Cumacea, Isopoda and Copepoda) are comparable, they are highly variable in the investigated areas (Linse et al. 2002; Lörz & Brandt 2003; Calbet et al. 2005; Rehm et al. 2007; San Vicente et al. 2007).

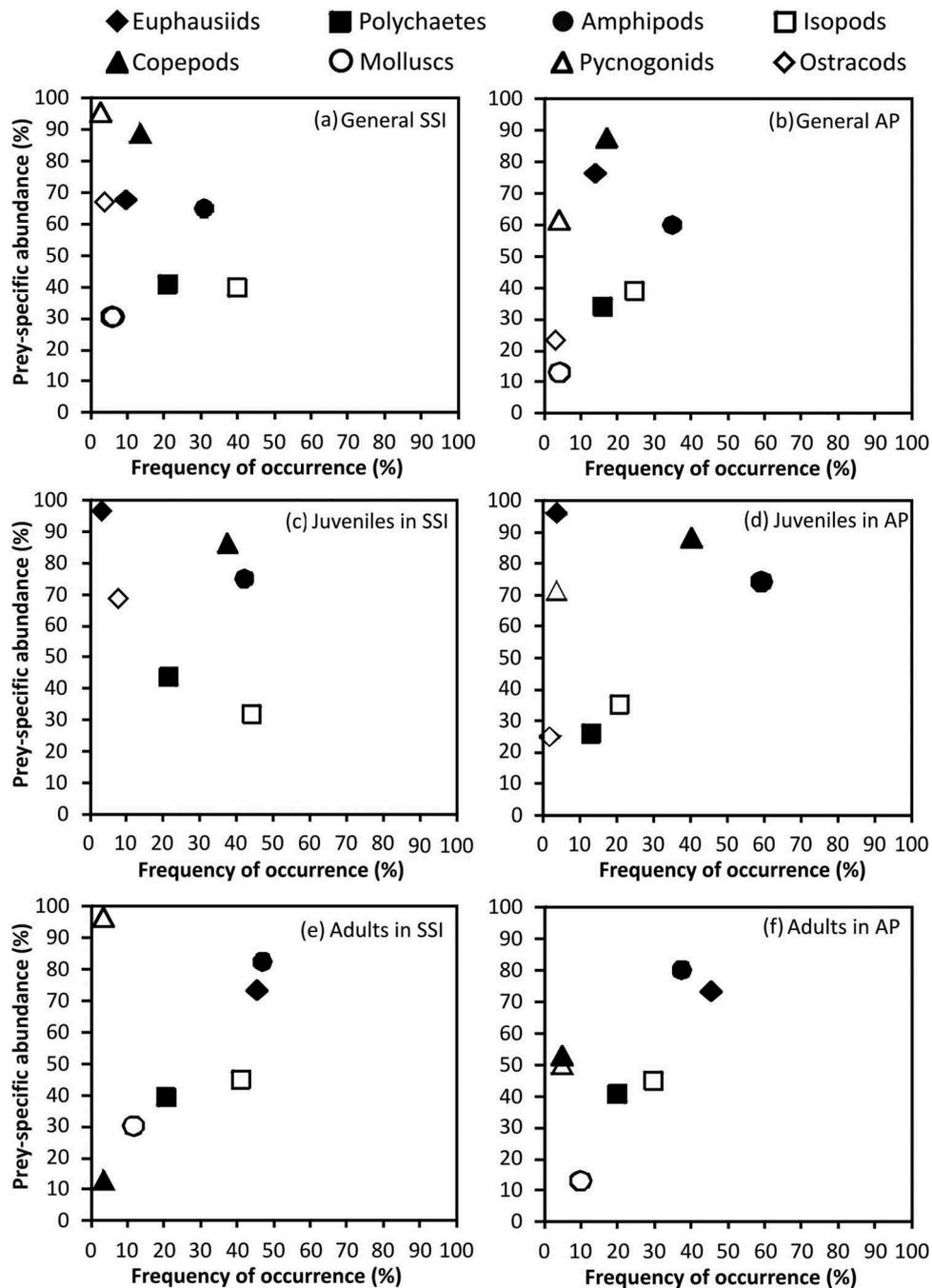


Figure 5. Feeding strategy and importance of prey items in the diet of *Lepidonotothen nudifrons* with stomach content from the SSI and the AP.

Variations in physical factors such as current direction and speed, sea-ice cover, sediment structure, topography and food supply may cause spatial differences in the composition of assemblages in the Southern Ocean (San Vicente et al. 2009). Bonicelli et al. (2008) showed that the region of the SSI is a dynamic area, where the distribution of zooplankton is strongly related to the water masses characteristic of the Bellingshausen Sea and south-east Weddell Sea. Off the SSI the mesozooplankton community was mostly composed of copepods, dominated by calanoids, whereas in the waters off the AP the dominant copepods were cyclopoids (Ayón et al. 1999; Calbet et al. 2005). Previous studies also showed that isopods are more abundant off the SSI

than off the AP (Linse et al. 2002; Lörz & Brandt 2003; San Vicente et al. 2007).

Ontogenetic changes in the trophic ecology of *L. nudifrons* were observed in both areas, reflected by a decrease in the consumption of copepods and an increase in the consumption of *E. superba* with fish size. Targett (1981) also provided evidence of an ontogenetic dietary change in *L. nudifrons* at South Georgia and the South Orkney Islands, where polychaetes and cumaceans were preyed upon by juvenile fish, while mysids, shrimps and fish eggs were eaten by adult fish. Differences in the diet composition of fish of different sizes have also been noted in other notothenioids from the Southern Ocean, such

as *L. larseni*, *L. squamifrons*, *Gobionotothen gibberifrons* and *G. marionensis* (Targett 1981; Takahashi & Iwami 1997; Bushula et al. 2005; Curcio et al. 2014; Gregory et al. 2014). In all these species, as well as *L. nudifrons*, the number of different prey types increased with fish size and may be attributed to morphological constraints (e.g., gape-limited) or the better foraging ability of larger individuals (Knox 2006). The diet changes between the SSI and the AP observed only in the juvenile stage could be related to their limited swimming ability (Fanta & Meyer 1998), which would reduce their movement between areas. The diet composition of juvenile *L. nudifrons* in SSI mainly comprised amphipod and isopods, as also found by Moreira et al. (2014). Conversely, the calanoid copepods, which we found to be the most important copepods consumed by juvenile fish, were not found in the previous study (Moreira et al. 2014).

A high between-phenotype contribution to the niche width was observed when considering the whole population of *L. nudifrons* in each sampling area, where individual predators had specialized on different prey types and each food category had been consumed by only a limited fraction of the predators. However size classes were separated in the analysis, *L. nudifrons* showed a more mixed feeding strategy, with different dominant prey for each class and a greater within-phenotype component, with several individuals in the population eating several different types of prey. A similar feeding strategy was described in *L. nudifrons* off the AP (Daniels 1982), where each ontogenetic stage showed half the prey diversity of the whole population. The adoption of different feeding strategies and taking different prey or amounts of the same prey likely reduces intraspecific competition (La Mesa et al. 1997). Food sharing reflects competition only under conditions of limited resource availability (Ward et al. 2006). According to Casaux et al. (1990) and Knox (2006), during summer there was a high availability of food in this area, which may contribute to reducing intraspecific competition for food (Moreira et al. 2014). Changes in the dominant prey items in the diet of juveniles could be due to differences in availability and abundance of potential prey at different sites, as well as an opportunist strategy, as suggested by Barrera-Oro (2003).

The TR estimated in the present study for *L. nudifrons* (TR = 3.34) allowed this species to be characterized as a secondary consumer (TR < 4). This result indicates that, in the trophic structure of Antarctic communities, *L. nudifrons* plays an important role in the energy flow from lower to higher TRs, because it is usually preyed by seals, birds and also other fishes (Barrera-Oro 2002). Although an increase in TR related to ontogenetic stage was found in the present study, juveniles and adults were both secondary consumers. Unfortunately, the

lack of previous data on the TR of *L. nudifrons*, and other congeneric species, prevents comparisons among them. Further studies should focus attention on TR estimation throughout the ontogeny of other species of *Lepidonotothen* in order to provide new insights on the ecological role of each ontogenetic stage within demersal food webs of the Antarctic Zone.

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