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A freshwater crab (Barytelphusa sp.) feeding on a catfish (*Pterocryptis* sp.)

The freshwater crab, Barytelphusa cunicularis (Westwood, 1836), is a common and widespread crustacean species inhabiting freshwater streams throughout India except the northeast (Pati et al. 2014, Padghane & Chavan 2018a). It is an omnivore that feeds on small crustaceans, gastropods, insects and aquatic vegetation (Kalpana & Meena 2016). This species is commonly collected as a food commodity and is also often reared in captivity for the same purpose (Padghane et al. 2016). In captivity, these crabs seem to prefer animal-based food (Kobayashi 2009) and are generally fed about 10% of their total biomass in prawn and rice flakes daily (Padghane & Chavan 2018b). Observations of B. cunicularis feeding in nature are scant in the literature, and to the best of my knowledge there have not been any reports of the species feeding on fish. Herein I report the first observation of B. cunicularis feeding on a Malabar silurus, Pterocryptis wynaadensis (Day, 1873), a type of catfish.

At 2115 h on 25 December 2019, I observed a B. cunicularis (cephalothorax ~10 cm in width) feeding on a P. wynaadensis (~14 cm in length) at the edge of a pool in a seasonal streambed in Agumbe (13.5193°N, 75.0956°E), Karnataka, India. The crab was identified as B. cunicularis based on characters mentioned in Pati et al. (2014) and the catfish was identified as P. wynaadensis based on characters mentioned in Mishra et al. (2013). The catfish was moving weakly, because the crab's right chela was grasping the catfish just behind its right pectoral fin, and the left chela was holding the catfish's caudal fin. Over the course of 10 minutes, I observed the crab bring the caudal region of the catfish to its mouth with its left chela and slowly ingest it by tearing off small pieces with its mouthparts (Fig. 1).

Similar food-handling behaviour has been documented by Kalpana & Meena (2016). This observation is particularly novel because of (1) the prev being a catfish, and (2) the size of the prey in relation to the crab. It remains unclear how the crab managed to catch and subdue such a large prey animal; perhaps an ambush hunting strategy was employed. Cancer magister, another crab species known to feed on fish, has been shown to undergo an ontogenetic shift in food preferences from smaller, slow moving prey like bivalves as juveniles, to larger, faster prey like fish as adults (Stevens et al. 1982). It seems likely that B. cunicularis undergoes a similar ontogenetic shift as it ages. Further research on the food habits and hunting strategies of B. cunicularis is warranted for a more complete understanding of its ecology.



Figure 1. Barytelphusa cunicularis feeding on Pterocryptis wynaadensis at Agumbe, Karnataka,

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