

Feeding preferences of the herbivorous crab *Grapsus albolineatus*: the differential influence of algal nutrient content and morphology

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ABSTRACT: The tropical rocky shore crab *Grapsus albolineatus* selectively consumes rare filamentous algae over more abundant foliose algae during the winter in Hong Kong. Laboratory experiments have shown that growth of *G. albolineatus* is enhanced and mortality reduced when given a diet of filamentous algae as opposed to foliose algae. In the laboratory, *G. albolineatus* consumed filamentous algae (*Enteromorpha clathrata*, *Hincksia mitchelliae* and *Chaetomorpha antennina*) in greater amounts than any foliose algae (*Dermonea frappieri*, *Pterocladia tenuis*, *Porphyra suborbiculata*, *Ulva fasciata*, *Endarachne binghamiae*) in both multiple choice and no choice experiments. The most energy-rich alga was *Pterocladia*, while *Porphyra* had the highest protein content. Filamentous algae had lower overall nutrient contents than foliose algae. Consumption rates for *Enteromorpha* and *Hincksia* were, however, sufficiently higher than for *Porphyra*, which ensured that the net intake of nutrients per day was greater. Even though protein assimilation efficiency was higher for *Porphyra* than *Hincksia*, *G. albolineatus* assimilated more protein, per day, from *Hincksia*. When the confounding effects of morphology and nutrient value were separated, by offering the crab choices of commercially available algae (*Laminaria* sp.) cut into different forms (foliose and filamentous), *G. albolineatus* showed a strong preference for the filamentous form, despite both forms having the same nutrient value. Preference for filamentous forms is likely to be constrained by the morphology of the chelae, which have delicate tips, and appear unable to tear foliose algae. Algal morphology, therefore, appears to be of prime importance and the nutrient content and digestibility of algae of secondary importance in determining the feeding preferences of *G. albolineatus*. The high consumption rate of filamentous algae outweighs their relative nutrient deficiencies, indicating that they are better suited to meeting the physiological needs of the crab than foliose algae.

KEY WORDS: Diet · Consumption rate · Algal morphology · Crab · Tropical rocky shore · Herbivore · Nutrients · Protein

INTRODUCTION

The prime directive of all organisms is to obtain food for survival, growth and reproduction (White 1993). Obtaining food is a complex process involving search for, discrimination between and acquisition of potential food types. Discriminatory processes have evolved in many organisms to show a preference for particular food types, often types that satisfy the physiological needs and contribute most to the growth and eventual

reproduction of the organism (Nicotri 1980, Watanabe 1984). Numerous examples of feeding preference studies have been documented for marine herbivores, including molluscs (Carefoot 1980, Jensen 1983, Watson & Norton 1985, Steinberg 1985, Norton et al. 1990), urchins (Lowe & Lawrence 1976, Prince & Leblanc 1992), amphipods (Robertson & Lucas 1983, Arrontes 1990, Duffy 1991), fish (for reviews see Horn 1989, Choat 1991) and iguanas (Wikelski & Trillmich 1994).

In comparison with other animal groups (e.g. molluscs), studies on the preferences of decapods are rare, especially for herbivorous decapods (reviewed by Wolcott & O'Connor 1992). Preferences of herbivorous

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crabs have been examined in a range of habitats, e.g. in the terrestrial environment (*Cardisoma carnifex*; Lee 1988) and in mangroves (*Aratus pisonii* on living leaves; Beever et al. 1979). On rocky shores, preferences of grapsid crabs have been examined; *Hemigrapsus nudus* has been documented to prefer green over red and brown algae (Birch 1979) and *Pachygrapsus crassipes* to prefer *Ulva* and *Enteromorpha* (Hiatt 1948), although these observations were based on gut content data. *Grapsus grapsus* in the Galápagos Islands has been observed to prefer *Ulva* as compared to red and brown turf species (White 1993).

Several criteria are assumed to influence food choice in herbivores (reviewed by Lubchenco & Gaines 1981). These criteria include algal nutritional characteristics (Watson & Norton 1985), morphology (Jensen 1983), availability (Arrontes 1990) and chemical composition (Hay & Steinberg 1992), and the nutritional requirements of the herbivore (Watanabe 1984), its digestive capabilities and its mode of feeding (Lowe & Lawrence 1976). In Hong Kong, the rocky shore crab *Grapsus albolineatus* Lamarck selectively consumes filamentous algae, specifically green and brown turf species (Kennish et al. 1996), despite the fact that these algae are not the most abundant species on the shore at any time of the year (Kennish 1997a). The aim of the present study is to determine whether the feeding preferences of *G. albolineatus* are nutritionally based or whether the alga's morphology ultimately determines its status as a preferred food species. To evaluate this, a series of choice experiments were performed to examine whether *G. albolineatus* preferred nutrient-rich algae. Such tests, using species of different nutritional value, are confounded by morphological differences amongst the algae. To isolate algal morphology as a determining factor for preference crabs were offered the same alga (re-hydrated commercially available kelp) in both filamentous and foliose form.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Algae and crabs were collected from rocky shores at Cape d'Aguilar, Hong Kong (22°N; 114°E). Experiments were conducted during late February 1995 (no choice & multiple choice) and early July 1996 (form choice). Crabs used were adults, of similar size (42 to 52 mm carapace width), and in all experiments a 1:1 sex ratio was used.

The algal species used were chosen according to their relative abundance on the shores of Cape d'Aguilar, their morphological structure and their relative contribution to the observed diet of *Grapsus albolineatus* (see Kennish et al. 1996). The 8 algal species are present at overlapping times of the year within the foraging range of the crab and all were present on the shores during the experimental period. They are referred to in this paper by genus name; their full names are given in Table 1. An initial aim was to use the same species in the no choice tests and in the multiple choice tests; however, due to extreme weather conditions at the study site preventing collections, *Pterocladia* had to be used in the multiple choice tests instead of *Dermonema*, although no replacement could be found for *Chaetomorpha*. The algae were divided into 2 groups based on their morphology: Filamentous group, *Enteromorpha*, *Chaetomorpha* and *Hincksia*; all 3 are present in the diet of the crab despite being rare on the shore. Foliose group, *Porphyra* and *Ulva*, which are abundant on the shores but infrequent dietary items (Table 1), and 3 other foliose species, *Dermonema*, *Endarachne* and *Pterocladia* (overall shore abundance 0.33%, but common on the extreme low shore ~10%).

Feeding preference tests: general methodologies.

Two types of tests were used to analyse the feeding preferences of *Grapsus albolineatus*. In the first series of tests the crabs were offered only one species of

Table 1. Algal species used to test the feeding preferences of *Grapsus albolineatus*. Values illustrate the total shore cover and the percentage contribution to the crab's diet for each species, taken from data for February 1994 (Kennish et al. 1996). Morphological descriptions are adapted from Littler et al. (1983)

Alga	Morphological description	Shore cover (%)	Dietary contribution (%)
Filamentous group			
<i>Enteromorpha clathrata</i> (Roth) J. Agardh	Multiseriate, highly branched, tubular, filamentous	3.35	40.56
<i>Chaetomorpha antennina</i> (Bory) Kuetz	Uniseriate, filamentous	5.56	8.92
<i>Hincksia mitchelliae</i> (Harvey) Silva	Uniseriate, branched, filamentous	6.55	22.59
Foliose group			
<i>Ulva fasciata</i> Delile	Distromatic, sheet-like, foliose	11.81	0.14
<i>Porphyra suborbiculata</i> Kjellman	Distromatic, sheet-like, foliose	6.59	4.73
<i>Dermonema frappieri</i> (M. & M.) Borg	Coarsely branched rubbery thallus, upright, foliose	7.18	0
<i>Pterocladia tenuis</i> Okamura	Coarsely branched fleshy thallus, recumbent, foliose	0.33	0
<i>Endarachne binghamiae</i> J. Agardh	Thick blade, differentiated, leathery thallus, foliose	4.23	0

alga, thereby allowing calculation of consumption rate over a known period. These tests are valuable in emphasising the plasticity of an animal's feeding preferences, as even though an alga may be avoided in nature, when only one food type is present the animal may respond differently. This test also gives an indication of handling time and reflects differences in the attractiveness/palatability of the various potential foods.

In the second test each crab was simultaneously offered 6 different algal species. This is a more rigorous method for analysing feeding preferences since, unlike the previous test, it involves direct selection through both tactile and chemosensory responses (Coen 1988).

For each experiment the crabs were individually placed into plastic aquaria (see Kennish 1996) and allowed to acclimate to laboratory conditions for 4 d (under a natural light/dark cycle; salinity = 37‰; temp., Feb = 18°C, Jul = 28°C). For each test the crabs were given algal thalli previously rinsed in filtered seawater with all faunal epiphytes removed. These organisms were not especially dense on the algae but were removed to ensure they did not alter the mass of the alga by consuming it and also because they may affect the choice of the crab. The algae were blotted and weighed to the nearest 0.001 g. Exactly the same procedure was used for the control algae. The algal controls were run simultaneously in the same type of aquaria but without the crab. Effort was made to use approximately equal sizes and weights of algae but, due to differences in morphology, this was often not possible. The presentation of the algae to the crabs in the experiments was such that there was no change in 'form' when compared to algae on the shore. That is, whole algae were always used, loosely threaded through the mesh of the container so they were anchored in some way.

The filamentous algae ranged between 2 and 6 g; the foliose algae were of similar size (volume) but heavier (7 to 14 g). At the end of the tests the algae from control and crab treatments were blotted and reweighed. Careful collection was made of all fragments torn loose by the crabs. The same number of controls as tests with crabs were set up to account for any autogenic changes in the mass of the test algae. Differences between control and crab treatment algal weights were determined to calculate the amount eaten by the crab, by randomly assigning treatment/control pairs (Peterson & Renaud 1989). This procedure was repeated 5 times and no significant difference was observed between the different pairs so for all tests one initial random pairing was used (1-way ANOVA, $df = 4$, $F < 0.01$, $p > 0.999$). Two measurements were calculated, mass change (g) and % con-

sumed. Both methods were used as the latter is sensitive to differences in size and weight of the test algae (Coen 1988).

Feeding preference tests: no choice. The duration of these tests was 36 h, starting in the evening. Ten crabs were used for each of the 7 algae [listed in Table 4, $\sum n = 10$ crabs \times 7 algae \times 2 (test and control) = 140]. The design of the aquaria allowed faecal pellets to be collected at the end of the test. These were dried to constant weight at 45°C and weighed to the nearest 0.001 g. Differences between the algae in mass change and % consumed were analysed using 1-way ANOVA, or the Kruskal-Wallis test if the assumptions of ANOVA were violated. Multiple comparison procedures (SNK or non-parametric equivalent, Zar 1996) were performed to investigate significant differences. All statistical procedures were carried out using Sigma-Stat software (Jandel Scientific).

Feeding preference tests: multiple choice. Crabs were simultaneously given pre-weighed pieces of the 6 test algae (see Table 4). Ten crabs were used, and the experiment was repeated 3 times [$\sum n = 10$ crabs \times 3 \times 2 (test and control) = 60]. The test was run for longer than the single choice experiment ($t = 48$ h) so as to allow the crabs time to encounter all the algal species. ANOVA cannot be used to analyse the results of this experiment as the data violate the assumption of independence (Peterson & Renaud 1989, Roa 1992, Manly 1993) so differences among species were not examined. A Mann-Whitney test was, therefore, used to investigate differences in mass change between control and test algae.

Differences in the consumption rate ($g\ 24\ h^{-1}$) between the no choice and the multiple choice tests for the 5 species of algae used in both tests were tested using a Mann-Whitney test.

Feeding preference tests: form choice. In this experiment the crabs [$\sum n = 18$ crabs \times 2 (test and control) = 36] were presented with 2 manipulated forms of the same alga (commercially bought kelp *Laminaria* sp. as a standard). Use of a commercially available and novel alga ensured that crab choice would not be influenced by previous experience and also reduced variability between treatments. The alga was rehydrated in seawater for 30 min and then cut using a scalpel into 2 different shapes; the foliose form measured >30 mm width, and the filamentous form measured <3 mm width, with both forms between 60 and 100 mm length (~2 to 4 g). Organic content (AFDW) of both forms was measured to ensure that cutting the thallus had no influence on food quality. As for the multiple choice tests, experimental duration was 48 h so that the crabs could encounter both form types; differences in consumption were analysed using a Mann-Whitney test.

RESULTS

Feeding preference tests: no choice

Crabs exhibited clear differences in relative consumption of the test algae. The highest consumption was recorded for the filamentous species *Enteromorpha*, *Hincksia* and *Chaetomorpha*; crabs consumed slightly less *Porphyra* and showed little or no consumption of the remaining 3 foliose species (Fig. 1). The preference order of the species varied slightly according to whether mass (g) consumed or percentage of alga consumed (Fig. 1) was examined, although the general pattern was similar. The different rankings were due to initial variation in the weights of the test algae as a consequence of attempts to give the crabs similar sized algal thalli (see also Lewis 1985, Coen 1989). The filamentous algae were consumed in significantly greater amounts than all of the foliose algae, except for *Porphyra*, which was eaten in significantly greater amounts than *Dermonema*, *Ulva* and *Endarachne* (Table 2).

Table 2. *Grapsus albolineatus*. Analysis of no choice feeding preference tests to determine differences between amounts of alga consumed. Differences in consumption amounts between the algal species were investigated using a Kruskal-Wallis test, followed by a non-parametric equivalent SNK test (Zar 1996). Consumptions of underlined algae were not significantly different, $p < 0.05$. Species in bold type are filamentous algae; those in normal type are foliose algae

Mass change due to herbivory (% loss)
Kruskal-Wallis test. $H = 51.478$; 6 df; $p < 0.001$
<i>Enteromorpha</i> <i>Chaetomorpha</i> <i>Hincksia</i> <u><i>Porphyra</i></u> <u><i>Endarachne</i></u> <u><i>Dermonema</i></u> <u><i>Ulva</i></u>
Mass change due to herbivory (mg consumed)
1-way ANOVA test. $F = 9.758$; 6 df; $p < 0.001$
<i>Enteromorpha</i> <i>Hincksia</i> <i>Chaetomorpha</i> <u><i>Porphyra</i></u> <u><i>Endarachne</i></u> <u><i>Dermonema</i></u> <u><i>Ulva</i></u>

The small amounts of faeces produced by the crabs made individual collections impossible, so faeces from crabs fed the same alga were pooled. The largest mass of faecal pellets was collected from crabs feeding on *Enteromorpha* and *Chaetomorpha* (1.06 and 0.75 g respectively). Smaller amounts were collected from crabs feeding on *Hincksia*, although this was still greater than for all the foliose algal species (Fig. 2).

Feeding preference tests: multiple choice

As with the no choice experiment, the preferred/most heavily consumed species were the filamentous algae. Consumption of *Enteromorpha* and *Hincksia* was 10 times greater than for *Porphyra* and *Ulva* (Fig. 3). The filamentous algae accounted for 91% of the total amount of algae consumed (g) during the experiment. There were significant differences in algal weight loss between control algae and experimental algae for all species except *Endarachne* and *Pterocladia*, which were not consumed by the crabs (Fig 3). As in the single choice experiment, rankings differed slightly between results for percentage and mass consumption. *Enteromorpha* was consumed most in terms of mass,

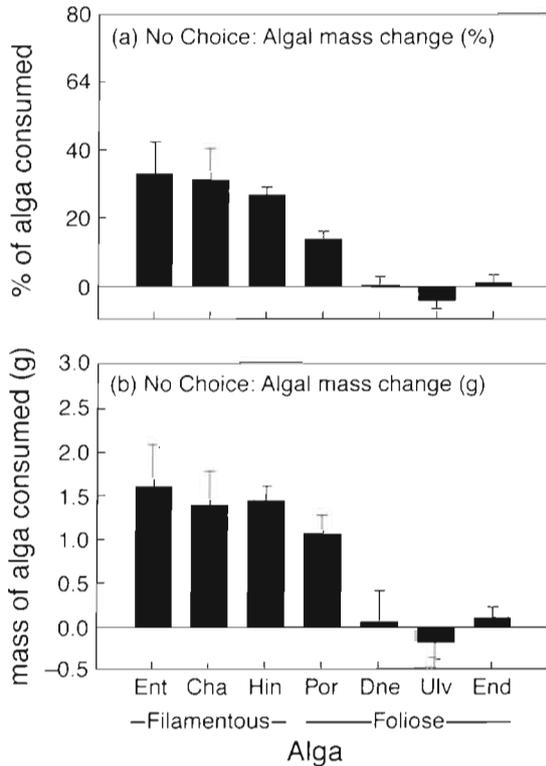


Fig. 1 *Grapsus albolineatus*. No choice feeding preference tests for 7 macroalgae (abbreviations listed in Table 4). (a) Mean % of alga consumed (+ SE). (b) Mean mass of alga consumed (+ SE). In the case of *Ulva*, greater mass was lost in the controls, accounting for the apparent negative consumption

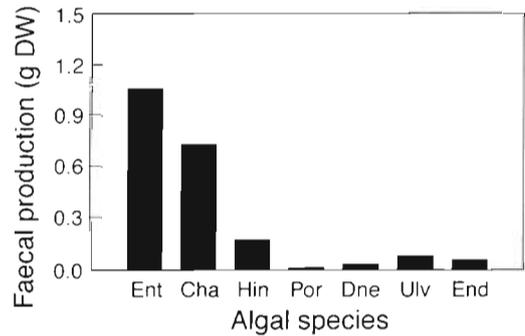


Fig. 2. *Grapsus albolineatus*. Total amounts of faeces produced when feeding on different algae during the 36 h long no choice preference experiment (abbreviations as in Table 4)

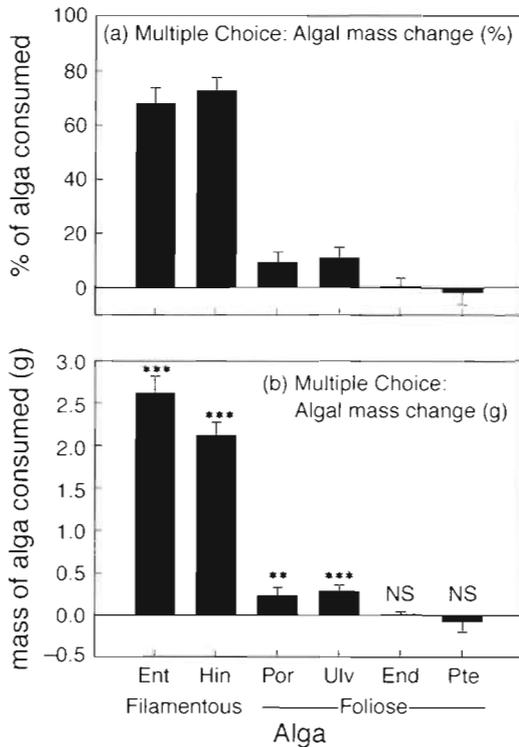


Fig. 3. *Grapsus albolineatus*. Consumption of 6 macroalgae simultaneously offered in a multiple choice preference test (+ SE). Asterisks indicate that mass loss in experimental algae was significantly different from mass loss by controls ** $p < 0.05$; *** $p < 0.001$; NS: not significant, Mann-Whitney test)

whereas a greater percentage of *Hincksia* was consumed.

When comparing consumption rates ($\text{g } 24 \text{ h}^{-1}$) for the 5 algae used in both the no choice and multiple choice tests it can be seen that the presence of other algae alters the preference (in terms of consumption) of *Grapsus albolineatus*. *Porphyra* was consumed significantly faster when it was offered on its own. *Hincksia* and *Ulva*, however, were consumed more rapidly in the presence of other algae. Consumption of *Enteromorpha* did not differ between the tests, although it was consumed faster than any other algae (Table 3).

Table 3. *Grapsus albolineatus*. Consumption rate differences between the 2 feeding preference tests. NC: no choice test; MC: multiple choice test (Mann-Whitney test)

Alga	p	Median comparison
<i>Enteromorpha</i>	ns	NC = MC
<i>Hincksia</i>	<0.001	MC > NC
<i>Porphyra</i>	<0.001	NC > MC
<i>Ulva</i>	<0.05	MC > NC
<i>Endarachne</i>	ns	NC = MC

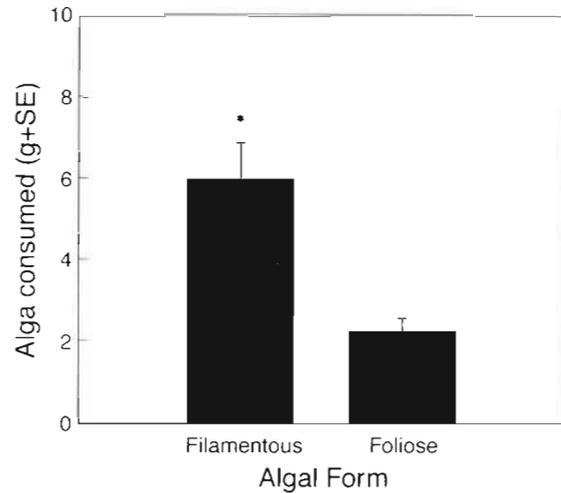


Fig. 4. *Grapsus albolineatus*. Consumption of simultaneously offered filamentous and foliose forms of test algae (g + SE). * Indicates that consumption was significantly greater for the filamentous form of algae ($p = 0.002$, Mann-Whitney test)

Feeding preference tests: form choice

Grapsus albolineatus consumed significantly more of the filamentous form of the test alga than the foliose form (Fig 4; Mann-Whitney test, $U = 242$, $df = 1$, $p = 0.002$). There was no significant difference between the organic contents of the thallus of the 2 algal forms (Mann-Whitney Test), indicating that cutting the thallus did not cause a difference in nutrient value of the 2 forms.

Macroalgal nutritional composition

The nutritional quality of the test algae varied between the species (Table 4, data taken from Kaehler & Kennish 1996). The most energy-rich alga was *Pterocladia*; *Enteromorpha* had the lowest calorific value. Ash content varied from 42.5% (*Chaetomorpha*) to 10.8% (*Porphyra*), soluble carbohydrates from 8.10% (*Hincksia*) to 33.7% (*Dermonema*), protein from 1.3% (*Ulva*) to 11.2% (*Porphyra*), total lipids from 0.3% (*Porphyra*) to 2.5% (*Endarachne*), carbon from 24.6% (*Enteromorpha*) to 39.1% (*Porphyra*) and nitrogen from 1.4% (*Enteromorpha*) to 4.6% (*Pterocladia*).

The algae can be divided clearly into groups based on taxonomic division and not form, since the 3 filamentous species have very different nutrient contents. The Chlorophyta, for example, had the highest ash content, the red algae were typically rich in soluble carbohydrate and nitrogen and the brown algae *Hincksia* and *Endarachne* had the highest lipid content. Seasonal variation in nutritional composition is considered to be of little importance in Hong Kong

Table 4. Energy and nutritional composition of the algal species used in the feeding preference tests. 'Both' indicates that the alga was used in both the no choice (NC) and the multiple choice (MC) tests. Abbreviations are those used in all figures. Nutrient values are % dry weight (data taken from Kaehler & Kennish 1996)

Alga	Abb.	Test	Energy (kJ g ⁻¹)	Ash (%)	Soluble carbohydrates (%)	Protein (%)	Lipid (%)	C (%)	N (%)
<i>Enteromorpha</i>	Ent	Both	9.8	38.3	22.9	1.6	0.7	24.6	1.4
<i>Chaetomorpha</i>	Cha	NC	10.8	42.5	20.6	4.0	1.4	30.7	3.8
<i>Hincksia</i>	Hin	Both	15.4	22.7	8.10	9.9	1.4	36.6	3.9
<i>Ulva</i>	Ulv	Both	10.4	32.9	20.5	1.3	0.7	26.8	2.1
<i>Porphyra</i>	Por	Both	16.6	10.8	31.6	11.2	0.3	39.1	3.9
<i>Dermonema</i>	Dne	NC	14.1	27.7	33.7	4.3	1.3	33.5	3.8
<i>Pterocladia</i>	Pte	MC	17.3	14.1	33.3	3.7	1.4	38.5	4.6
<i>Endarachne</i>	End	Both	12.6	26.7	9.40	2.80	2.5	32.9	2.1

since differences in algal availability are more marked. *Pterocladia* is the only alga in the present study that is available throughout the year and energy and carbon contents are the only nutrients it contains that differ significantly between seasons (Kaehler & Kennish 1996). No relationship was found between the average nutrient rank for each algal species and its ranking in the feeding preference trials (Pearson Product Moment correlation, $p < 0.05$).

DISCUSSION

Grapsus albolineatus exhibited clear preferences for filamentous algae over foliose algae in all the feeding preference tests. *Enteromorpha*, *Chaetomorpha* and *Hincksia* were consistently eaten in greater amounts than both *Ulva* and *Porphyra*. The foliose algae *Dermonema*, *Pterocladia* and *Endarachne* were consumed in insignificant amounts during the experiments. These findings agree with observed feeding preferences on the shore determined with the use of electivity indices (Kennish et al. 1996).

No relationship was found between the nutritional composition or calorific value of the test algae and food choice, a situation which has also been recorded for other organisms (e.g. urchins, Paine & Vadas 1969, Carefoot 1973; *Idotea*, Nicotri 1980; herbivorous crabs, Coen 1988). When examining the average nutrient ranks for each species (taking the mean of the ranks for each nutrient, e.g. *Hincksia* = 3, 3, 8, 2, 2, 3, 2 = 3.29 in the order of nutrients used in Table 4; ash is ranked in reverse), the preferred species were low ranked (*Enteromorpha* = 8, *Chaetomorpha* = 6, *Hincksia* = 3). *Pterocladia*, a species never consumed, was the top ranked species, and *Porphyra* was second. A problem with ranking the species in this way is that the method assumes that all of the nutrients are equally important to the crab. This may not be the case as energy and protein (or nitrogen) are thought to be relatively more

important (White 1993). *G. albolineatus* is, however, not selecting algae on the basis of overall nutritional composition so other factors must be involved.

The presence of secondary chemicals in the tissues of many marine algae, especially at tropical latitudes (Targett et al. 1992), has been shown to deter feeding in a wide range of herbivores as have synergistic mechanisms between structural and chemical defences (Duffy & Hay 1990, Duffy & Paul 1992, Hay et al. 1994). Of the test algae, only *Endarachne* has been recorded as containing secondary metabolites (Wakefield & Murray 1995); *Chaetomorpha*, *Enteromorpha* and *Hincksia* (based on values for the closely related *Ectocarpus*) do not appear to (Wylie & Paul 1988). The effect of secondary metabolites on the feeding ecology of *G. albolineatus* is, however, as yet undetermined.

Availability has been suggested by many authors as the principal determinant for feeding preference (Nicotri 1980, Kilar & Lou 1984). The 3 foliose algae were not consumed in these experiments, nor on the shore by *Grapsus albolineatus* at any time during the year, despite being more abundant than the filamentous algae (Kennish et al. 1996). *Porphyra* is consumed by the crab only during May, when the abundance of highly preferred green and brown turf species has dropped to < 0.2% shore cover. When the turf species become more abundant, the crab avoids consuming *Porphyra*. The laboratory preference data supports this field data since, when *G. albolineatus* was only offered *Porphyra*, it was consumed in significantly greater amounts than when offered together with *Enteromorpha* and *Hincksia*.

All the preferred species are filamentous, indicating that morphology of the algae may be the basis for the crabs' preference. When offered the same test alga (rehydrated kelp), in 2 different forms, the crab consumed more of the filamentous than the foliose form. This test experimentally separated algal morphology from the confounding effect of nutrient content, providing strong evidence that *Grapsus albolineatus* prefers fila-

Table 5. *Grapsus albolineatus*. Net returns per 24 h of the nutrients measured in 4 of the test macroalgae. Values are mg 24 h⁻¹; consumption rates were determined during the no choice preference test. Values in bold are the maximums

Alga	Consumption rate (mg 24 h ⁻¹)	Protein	Nitrogen	Lipid	Energy	Soluble carbohydrates	Carbon
<i>Hincksia</i>	967	96	38	14	14.9	78	354
<i>Enteromorpha</i>	1072	17	15	8	10.5	245	264
<i>Chaetomorpha</i>	934	37	35	13	10.1	192	287
<i>Porphyra</i>	717	80	28	2	11.9	227	280

mentous algae because of their morphology. Supporting information for this has been obtained in the field. During summer in Hong Kong *G. albolineatus* consumes calcified coralline algae (Kennish et al. 1996), although it eats more of an erect species (*Corallina sessilis*) than the more abundant encrusting species (*Neogoniolithon misakiense*) even though the nutrient contents of these 2 are very similar (Kaehler & Kennish 1996).

The feeding behaviour of the crab may explain why filamentous algae are preferred over foliose forms. *Grapsus albolineatus* feeds with sharp, fine-tipped chelae which it uses to pick algal filaments off the rock surface (Kennish 1995). This feeding mode is in contrast to some other herbivorous crabs; e.g. the majid crab *Mithrax* prefers to eat large foliose algae (*Padina* and *Laurencia*) by tearing off portions of the algae or by manipulating the thallus directly to the oral region using the maxillipeds (Coen 1988). The masking crab *Notomithrax ursus* feeds in a similar way to *Mithrax* by using the sharp cutting edges of its chelipeds to cut up foliose algal thalli (Woods & McLay 1994).

Foliose algae may be too large for *Grapsus albolineatus* to manipulate with its delicate chelae, resulting in a slower ingestion rate. The crab consumed filamentous algae at a faster rate than for any of the other test algae. This factor is important as the foraging period of *G. albolineatus* is limited to periods of low tide; therefore the amount of food the crab can eat during this period will be limited by ingestion rate (Kennish 1997b). Faster ingestion rates for the filamentous as compared to foliose algae would allow *G. albolineatus* to overcome any differences in nutrient composition. The higher consumption rate for *Hincksia* (filamentous) allows the crab to receive more protein, nitrogen, lipid, energy and carbon than from *Porphyra* (foliose), despite the fact that *Porphyra* is richer in all components, except lipid content, than *Hincksia* (Table 5). The net gain per day of soluble carbohydrate is highest for *Enteromorpha*, again despite *Porphyra* having a higher (%) content (Table 5). This result is a function of the edibility of the alga. Nicotri (1980) stated that food preference can be measured in terms of attractiveness and edibility, and these 2 variables are not necessarily

correlated. Attractiveness is the selection between a range of dietary items, whereas edibility is the speed at which the food satisfies the physiological needs of a herbivore but also the ease with which the item is handled and ingested.

In the no choice experiment the edibility of each alga is clearly expressed (Table 5). A theoretically adequate rate of consumption does not mean that the alga will in fact satisfy the crabs' physiological needs, even if the net nutrient intake is higher than the needs, since the alga's contribution to the nutrition of the organism will be further modified by the assimilation efficiency of particular nutrients (Lowe & Lawrence 1976, Vadas 1977). In the case of protein assimilation efficiency, *Grapsus albolineatus* assimilates 88% of the protein in *Porphyra* and 82% in *Hincksia* (Kennish 1996), suggesting that slightly more protein would be assimilated if the crab fed on *Porphyra*. Combining protein assimilation efficiency with feeding rate to calculate gain of protein per unit of time, however, the crab will assimilate 70.8 mg 24 h⁻¹ from *Porphyra* and 78.9 mg 24 h⁻¹ from *Hincksia*. When *G. albolineatus* was given different diets, one containing 25% *Porphyra*, another containing 25% *Hincksia*, the physiological condition of crabs fed on the latter diet was superior (Kennish 1996), reinforcing the view that *Hincksia* and turf algae are better able to meet the nutritional demands of *G. albolineatus* as compared to foliose algae.

The observed preferences of *Grapsus albolineatus* in the laboratory and in the field appear to be based on various interlinked factors which include: the morphology of the algal species; the feeding apparatus of the crab; and the net nutrient gain over time (a function of the nutritional value of the food source, the ingestion rate, the assimilation efficiency and the uptake of specific nutrients). Of the range of algae available to the crab, the filamentous algae appear to be the most appropriate to optimise the physiological needs of the crab. *G. albolineatus*, therefore, is behaving according to the predictions of Nicotri (1980) and Watanabe (1984) in that, when it is offered a choice, the preferred algae are those which contribute most to the physiological condition and fitness of the organism.

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