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Ecomorphology of a predatory deep-sea fish family: does trophic specialization drive hyperspeciation?

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Two of the main drivers of speciation among aquatic vertebrates are physical isolation (e.g., lakes and streams) and micro-niche availability (e.g., tropical reefs). In both regards, the mesopelagic domain of the open ocean, Earth's second largest cumulative ecosystem (behind only the bathypelagic domain), would seem retardant. Ocean circulation makes isolation rare on both contemporary and geological time/space scales, and the lack of substrate precludes stable micro-niches. Paradoxically, some pelagic taxa demonstrate much higher-than-expected species richness on regional scales. A prime example is the dragonfish family Stomiidae, the most speciose family of mesopelagic fishes, owing largely to the subfamily Melanostomiinae (scaleless black dragonfishes), which contributes 222 of the 320 described species. Within genera, species are differentiated almost solely by form of the jugular-positioned, bioluminescent barbel, a structure putatively linked to feeding (via prey luring). The relationship between diversity (both systematic and morphological) and diet within the Melanostomiinae has not been previously examined, primarily due to sample size limitation. Herein, the diet and morphology of 16 species of melanostomiine dragonfishes from the Gulf of Mexico were examined to ascertain whether the diversification in this fish clade is based on prey specialization, as is the case with many other speciose fish families (e.g., Cichlidae). Gut content analysis revealed a rather small spectrum of prey taxa across a wide spectrum of predators, with most species exhibiting piscivory centered on the most regionally abundant lanternfishes (Myctophidae). Lesser numbers of species preyed upon bristlemouths (Gonostomatidae), oceanic basslets (Howellidae), bigscales (Melamphidae), and other dragonfishes, while three species selected for cephalopod prey. No dragonfish species consumed macrocrustaceans (e.g., decapod shrimps), despite their numerical prevalence as potential prey. Regarding functional morphology, dissimilarity was driven mostly by barbel length, vertical oral gape, and horizontal maxillary oral gape. There were no robust morphological-dietary relationships amongst melanostomiines, with dietary diversity much lower than morphological diversity. These results suggest that other factors, perhaps conspecific recognition and/or sexual

selection related to spawning, may be primary drivers of hyperspeciation in the micro-habitat-poor pelagic environment.

KEYWORDS

Stomiidae, Melanostomiinae, trophic ecology, ecomorphology, morphological-dietary relationships, mesopelagic

1 Introduction

With 320 described species, the dragonfish family Stomiidae is the most speciose in the mesopelagic (200 – 1000 m) zone of the World Ocean (Fricke et al., 2022). Stomiidae includes six subfamilies: Astronesthinae (snaggletooths), Chauliodontinae (vipercodfishes), Idiacanthinae (black dragonfishes), Malacosteinae (loosejaws), Stomiinae (scaly dragonfishes), and Melanostomiinae (scaleless dragonfishes). The Melanostomiinae, the focus of this study, is the most speciose subfamily, comprising 222 of the 320 stomiid species. Moreover, genus *Eustomias* within the subfamily Melanostomiinae accounts for approximately half of the species within the Stomiidae (Sutton and Hartel, 2004).

Despite the high species number, trophic studies generally pool dragonfish species by genus due to low sample sizes, excepting three dominant species (*Chauliodus sloani*, *Photostomias guernei*, and *Stomias affinis*), none of which are melanostomiines. In order to understand trophic ecological connections amongst taxa, the concept of feeding guilds, and groups within a guild, were established to demonstrate what taxa exploit the same prey resources. Of the three main feeding guilds for deep-pelagic species (i.e., micronektonivores, zooplanktivores, and generalists), dragonfishes are predatory fishes that prey upon micronekton, primarily lanternfishes (Family Myctophidae), which are the primary zooplanktivores in most oceanic food webs (Clarke, 1974; Hopkins and Gartner, 1992; Sutton and Hopkins, 1996a; Gartner et al., 1997). Lanternfishes are among the two dominant micronektonic fish taxa in the mesopelagic zone (Brodeur and Yamamura, 2005; De Forest and Drazen, 2009), the other being bristlemouths (Gonostomatidae) due to the preponderance of the genus *Cyclothone*. Lanternfishes and dragonfishes both undertake diel vertical migration (DVM), where they migrate to the epipelagic (0 – 200 m) zone at night to feed on the heightened influx of zooplankton and lanternfishes, respectively (reviewed in Drazen and Sutton, 2017). Dragonfishes and lanternfishes both are important mediators of organic carbon transfer between trophic levels within the water column and on continental margin benthic communities because stomiids and lanternfishes vertically migrate (Hidaka et al., 2001; Gartner et al., 2008). In a recent study, bioenergetic models suggested that lanternfishes and dragonfishes contributed greater than 53% and 12% of the active carbon flux for the entire Gulf of Mexico assemblage, respectively (Woodstock et al., 2022). By transporting carbon fixed in the surface waters to

deeper depths, dragonfishes aid in deep-sea energy flow regulation and play an essential role in the interzonal energy transfer between the epipelagic, mesopelagic, and bathypelagic zones (Sutton and Hopkins, 1996a).

As vertical migrators, dragonfishes must balance energy consumption and expenditure. One way to maximize energy consumption is to capitalize on the larger prey items available. Certain morphological characters observed in dragonfishes, such as large mouths, fangs, and reduced ossification of anterior vertebrae, align with diet data showing that they do feed on larger prey (Borodulina, 1972; Sutton, 2005; Greven et al., 2009; Schnell et al., 2010; Kenaley, 2012; Schnell and Johnson, 2017). Of the available studies of dragonfish feeding, few can be considered quantitative with respect to prey type, prey size, and consumption rate (Clarke, 1982; Sutton and Hopkins, 1996a; Davison et al., 2013; Eduardo et al., 2020). While maximizing energy consumption is important, dragonfishes also need to minimize energy expenditure during predation to benefit from the energetically taxing process of DVM. Rather than actively pursue prey like many epipelagic predators, most dragonfishes adopt a sit and wait strategy, luring prey by use of a “chin” (mental or jugular) barbel bearing luminescent structures at the terminus. The length, shape and complexity of these barbels are highly conserved within species, but vary widely between melanostomiine species and genera (Figure 1). Morphological specializations for feeding in deep-sea fishes are well-documented in earlier trophic ecology studies (reviewed by Drazen and Sutton, 2017). Dragonfishes are known to be highly selective in their diet (Clarke, 1974; Sutton and Hopkins, 1996a), contrary to previous hypotheses that deep-sea fishes must have a wide range in diet, utilizing a generalist feeding strategy to survive in such a food-poor environment (Beebe and Crane, 1939; Haffner, 1952; Merrett and Roe, 1974). For example, Sutton and Hopkins (1996a) noted a correlation between the barbel structure and diet of dragonfishes, finding that species with reduced barbels preyed on zooplankton or larger invertebrates and species with more developed barbels preyed on fishes.

In this paper, we present the results of a detailed, species-specific analysis of the feeding morphology and diets of 16 species (from seven genera) of the dragonfish subfamily Melanostomiinae. A suite of morphological characteristics were analyzed to group species into morphotype clusters. Trophic analyses focused on prey composition and feeding selectivity. The trophic analysis conducted in this study is the most comprehensive to date of the Melanostomiinae. Morphotypes were compared to diet clusters to investigate the hypothesis that diversification in these taxa is driven by feeding specialization.

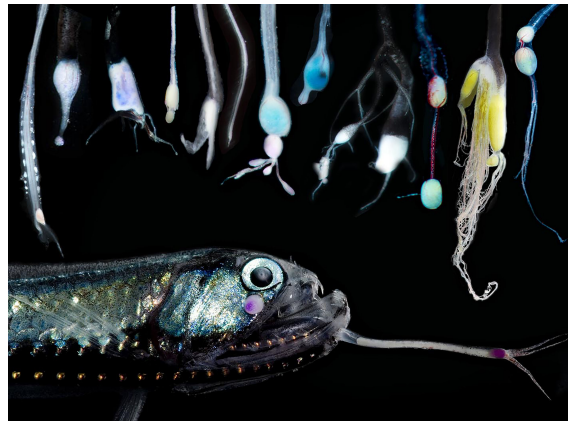


FIGURE 1

Examples of morphological variation in the barbels of dragonfishes. Clockwise from upper left corner to right: *Melanostomias biseriatus*, *Photonectes leucospilus*, *Photonectes margarita*, *Flagellostomias boureei*, *Melanostomias tentaculatus*, *Bathophilus pawneeii*, *Echiostoma barbatum*, *Eustomias lipochirus*, *Eustomias fissibarbis*, *Eustomias hypopsilus*, *Eustomias schmidti*, *Eustomias bimargaritatus*, and *Stomias affinis* (fish at bottom).

2 Methods

2.1 Sample collection and specimen processing

Seven research cruises were conducted during the Offshore Nekton Sampling and Analysis Program (ONSAP) in the Gulf of Mexico between 2010 and 2011 (Sutton et al., 2020). Two research vessels, the FRV *Pisces* and the M/V *Meg Skansi*, were utilized, each using specific gear types to collect deep-pelagic fishes and invertebrates during day and night. Four cruises on the NOAA FRV *Pisces* utilized a large, non-opening-closing high-speed rope trawl (HSRT) with a 165-m² mouth area and graded mesh (3.2-m to 19-mm). HSRT trawls were designated “shallow” (0 to 700 m depth) and “deep” (0 to 1500 m). Three cruise series on the M/V *Meg Skansi* utilized a 10-m² mouth area, 3-mm mesh Multiple Opening/Closing Net and Environmental Sensing System (MOCNESS; Wiebe et al., 1985). The MOCNESS comprised six nets that were opened and closed at targeted depths (Sutton et al., 2020). Each MOCNESS deployment produced up to five discrete-depth quantitative samples and one oblique tow from the surface to 1500 m. The HSRT and MOCNESS surveys were designed to catch larger- and smaller-sized pelagic organisms, respectively. Exact time, date, depth, and sampling locations of all samples can be found in Cook et al. (2020).

Collected specimens were formalin-fixed at sea and transported to the Oceanic Ecology Laboratory, Nova Southeastern University (NSU), where they were transferred to 70% ethanol:water, generally within a year of capture. The 16 most abundant dragonfish species were the subject of this study, listed in decreasing order of abundance: *Eustomias schmidti*, *Echiostoma barbatum*, *Eustomias hypopsilus*, *Melanostomias melanops*, *Eustomias fissibarbis*, *Leptostomias gladiator*, *Melanostomias valdiviae*, *Eustomias brevibarbatum*, *Leptostomias bermudensis*, *Bathophilus pawneeii*, *Photonectes margarita*, *Eustomias acinosus*, *Eustomias filifer*, *Flagellostomias boureei*, *Melanostomias tentaculatus*, and *Bathophilus longipinnis* (Table 1).

2.2 Diet analysis

Trophic analysis methods followed Sutton and Hopkins (1996a). Specimens were measured to the nearest 0.1 mm standard length (SL) and wet weights measured to the nearest 0.01 g after blotting dry. For diet analysis, the entire gastrointestinal (GI) tract was removed and the stomach and intestine separated. Only specimens with fully intact digestive tracts (i.e., no or minor trawl damage) were used in diet analysis, resulting in a slightly smaller sample size for diet than morphometric analyses. After stomach removal but prior to stomach dissection, stomach fullness was graded on a scale of 0 – 5, with zero being empty and five being completely full and distended. After dissection, prey items in the stomach and intestine were separated and identified to the lowest taxonomic level possible. Each prey item was measured to the nearest 0.1 mm SL and weighed to the nearest 0.1 g where applicable (Sutton and Hopkins, 1996a) and metrics of average prey size for each dragonfish species were calculated. Instantaneous ration was calculated as the weight of all prey from a single predator specimen divided by the weight of the predator specimen.

Feeding selectivity of dragonfishes was estimated using Ivlev Index (1961). This index has been successfully used to determine the prey selectivity of numerous fishes (e.g., Islam et al., 2006; Ribeiro and Nuñez, 2008), including mesopelagic predatory fishes (Feagans-Bartow and Sutton, 2014). Ivlev’s electivity index is defined as:

$$E = (r - p)/(r + p)$$

where r = percentage of a given prey taxon in the diet and p = percentage of that prey item in the environment. Values range from –1 to +1, with all values greater than zero indicating an overrepresentation of the prey relative to environmental abundance, zero indicating ambient representation, and all values less than zero indicating underrepresentation of the prey within the predator’s diet. The relative abundance of prey in the environment was estimated using quantitative catch data from 10-m² MOCNESS

TABLE 1 Counts and standard length (SL) size range (mm) of melanostomiine dragonfish specimens used in this study for morphological analysis.

Species	Specimens examined	SL Size Range (mm)
<i>Eustomias schmidti</i>	91	72 – 275
<i>Echiostoma barbatum</i>	89	40 – 315
<i>Eustomias hypopsilus</i>	62	81 – 142
<i>Melanostomias melanops</i>	41	63 – 223
<i>Eustomias fissibarbis</i>	33	56 – 170
<i>Leptostomias gladiator</i>	23	61 – 403
<i>Melanostomias valdiviae</i>	19	55 – 200
<i>Eustomias brevibarbatum</i>	18	70 – 112
<i>Leptostomias bermudensis</i>	16	86 – 420
<i>Bathophilus pawneeii</i>	15	49 – 126
<i>Photonectes margarita</i>	15	49 – 290
<i>Eustomias acinosus</i>	14	59 – 174
<i>Eustomias filifer</i>	12	74 – 131
<i>Flagellostomias boureei</i>	10	66 – 286
<i>Melanostomias tentaculatus</i>	10	46 – 214
<i>Bathophilus longipinnis</i>	5	65 – 112
Total	473	

Twenty-two individuals were excluded from the subsequent diet analysis due to damaged gastrointestinal tracts.

sampling, a trawl best suited for catching prey-sized micronekton (Cook et al., 2020; Sutton et al., 2020).

For each specimen, morphometric analyses were based on standard length (SL), mouth gape size, dentition, head length, barbel length, lure complexity, and eye size. Most of the morphometric characteristics were measured using a Vernier caliper to the nearest 0.1 mm. Standard length was measured from the tip of the longest jaw (upper or lower) to the end of the hypural plate (Howe, 2002). Oral gape was characterized using three morphological measurements: the vertical oral gape, horizontal articular oral gape, and the horizontal maxillary oral gape. All measurements were taken with the mouth open maximally, just shy of head deformation. The vertical oral gape is the vertical distance between the anterior-most upper jaw and lower jaw, the horizontal articular oral gape is the distance between the two articular bones measured at the dorsoposterior margin, and the horizontal maxillary oral gape is the distance between the left and right maxilla-premaxilla complexes (Mihalitsis and Bellwood, 2017). Dentition measurements followed Gibbs et al. (1983), with only the longest premaxillary tooth and mandibular tooth measured. Head length was measured from the tip of the upper jaw to the posterior-most part of the fleshy operculum (Gibbs et al., 1983). Relative mouth size was represented by the ratio of each mouth gape size to head length. Eye size was measured as the diameter from the rostral to caudal ends of the orbit (de Busserolles et al., 2013). The barbels of dragonfishes have structures such as bulbs, filaments, and branching. Barbel length was measured from the barbel origin on the ventral head surface to the distal end of the distal bulb of the lure, excluding the filaments.

Lure complexity was assessed by counting and reporting the number of main branches from the main stem of the barbel.

2.3 Statistical analysis

All statistical analyses were performed using the program PRIMER (v. 7.0.13; PRIMER-e (2017), Quest Research Limited). For analyses, a Bray-Curtis similarity index (Bray and Curtis, 1957) was computed after standardizing feeding data as a percentage of all prey items. Two multivariate techniques, (1) an unweighted pair-group method using arithmetic averages (UPGMA; Romesburg, 1990) cluster analysis and (2) non-parametric multi-dimensional scaling (MDS; Kruskal and Wish, 1978), were used to group melanostomiines into feeding guilds. Prey type was analyzed at two levels: 1) Infraclass or higher (Vertebrata, Crustacea, Cephalopoda, Annelida, Chaetognatha, Tunicata, Urochordata, Cnidaria, Ctenophora, and Sipuncula); and 2) Family for teleost consumers. For morphological analyses, a Bray-Curtis similarity index was computed using ratio values of morphological measurements. Similar to the trophic analyses, UPGMA clustering and non-parametric MDS analyses were also conducted to group melanostomiines into morphotypes. Groupings within each treatment (feeding and morphology) were defined by graphical (visual) concordance of the two analyses (UPGMA and MDS) (Sutton et al., 2008). In order to determine the morphological-dietary relationships of melanostomiines, graphical concordance of the treatment groupings was assessed using the same method.

3 Results

A total of 473 specimens were examined in the morphological analyses, representing 16 species from seven genera. Of those 473 specimens, 451 specimens were examined for diet (22 specimens were not included in trophic analysis due to damaged GI tracts).

3.1 Trophic ecology

3.1.1 Diet analysis

Of the 451 specimens examined, 29% were prey-positive (Table 2), with 151 prey items identified. Of the 151 prey items, 81% (n = 123) were identified to major prey taxon only (i.e., Teleostei or Cephalopoda – no other invertebrate taxa were consumed) due to digestion. Most of the dragonfishes displayed

strict piscivorous behavior, with 13 of 16 species containing only teleost prey. The remaining three species, *Echiostoma barbatum*, *Eustomias brevibarbatum*, and *Bathophilus longipinnis*, had cephalopod prey items present in their diet, ranging from 8% – 50% of their total prey composition. Despite consumption of cephalopods, fishes comprised over 75% of the diet in both *Echiostoma barbatum* and *Eustomias brevibarbatum*. With respect to fishes consumed, 20.3% of fish prey items were identified to family, with a majority (72.4%) identified as lanternfishes (Myctophidae). Other fish families present in the diets were Howellidae (13.8%), Stomiidae (6.9%), Gonostomatidae (3.4%), and Melamphaidae (3.4%) (Table 3).

3.1.2 Feeding guilds

Collectively, the multivariate UPGMA and MDS analyses for diet composition of the 16 melanostomiine dragonfishes revealed

TABLE 2 Summary statistics of melanostomiine dragonfish feeding, including percentage of prey-positive stomachs and intestines and average stomach fullness index (values range from 0 [empty] to 5 [completely full]; see Section 2.2).

Species	Specimens (n=)	Empty Stomachs (n=)	Percent Positive Stomachs (n+%)	Avg. Stomach Fullness Index	Empty Intestines (n=)	Percent Positive Intestines (n+%)
<i>Eustomias schmidti</i>	88	71	19.3	0.6	79	10.2
<i>Echiostoma barbatum</i>	83	64	22.9	0.6	76	8.4
<i>Eustomias hypopsilus</i>	61	47	22.9	0.7	58	4.9
<i>Melanostomias melanops</i>	40	32	20.0	0.7	37	7.5
<i>Eustomias fissibarbis</i>	32	22	31.2	0.7	31	3.1
<i>Leptostomias gladiator</i>	17	14	17.6	0.5	17	0.0
<i>Melanostomias valdiviae</i>	19	19	0.0	0.0	18	5.3
<i>Eustomias brevibarbatum</i>	17	7	58.8	0.7	15	11.8
<i>Leptostomias bermudensis</i>	14	9	35.7	0.7	10	28.6
<i>Bathophilus pawneeii</i>	15	12	20.0	0.6	14	6.7
<i>Photonectes margarita</i>	15	12	14.3	1.0	15	0.0
<i>Eustomias acinosus</i>	13	6	53.8	0.7	11	15.4
<i>Eustomias filifer</i>	12	8	33.3	0.7	12	0.0
<i>Flagellostomias boureei</i>	10	7	30.0	0.7	9	10.0
<i>Melanostomias tentaculatus</i>	10	6	40.0	0.7	10	0.0
<i>Bathophilus longipinnis</i>	5	3	40.0	0.7	3	40.0

two major feeding guilds by major prey taxon (Figure 2), with a tentative third guild (Feeding guild “a”) containing one species (*B. longipinnis*) with unique diet composition (high cephalopod consumption, Tables 3 and 4, Figures 2A, B), but very low sample size ($n = 5$, two prey-positive individuals). Our following treatment will then focus on the two major feeding guilds. Of these two, one was monospecific (Feeding Guild “b”), comprising *Echiostoma barbatum*, and was discriminated by UPGMA clustering (Figure 2A) but not MDS (Figure 2B). This guild/species was characterized by a high selectivity for cephalopods, a moderate selectivity for teleosts, and negative selectivity for all other potential invertebrate prey (Table 4). A teleost specialist feeding guild (Feeding Guild “c”) was the largest guild with 14 species in UPGMA and 15 species (including *Echiostoma barbatum*) in MDS (Figures 2A, B). This guild was highly selective for teleosts (Table 4). With this being the largest guild, a separate feeding selectivity analysis was conducted to establish feeding groups by prey fish family within this piscivorous guild. We note that despite the high relative abundance of mesopelagic macrocrustaceans (decapod shrimps, mysids, large euphausiids) in the Gulf of Mexico (Burdett et al., 2017; Frank et al., 2020), and their similar size to fish prey, this potential prey resource was never consumed by melanostomiine dragonfishes.

Within the piscivorous feeding guild, the multivariate UPGMA and MDS analyses for diet composition of 13 species revealed four feeding groups by prey fish family (Figure 3). Two species from this

guild were excluded from the analysis due to all prey being only identifiable to major prey taxon. Feeding Group “a” comprised two species, *Eustomias acinosus* and *Eustomias filifer*, and was classified as a howellid specialist group due to their high selectivity for *Howella atlantica* (Table 4). Feeding Group “b,” comprising *Bathophilus pawneeii* was tentatively classified as a dragonfish specialist group (Table 4) due to the only prey item identifiable to family being another dragonfish, a rarity in this study, but low sample size precludes confidence in this assignment. Feeding Group “c” was classified as a lanternfish specialist group due to their high selectivity for that prey family (Table 4) and was the largest group (eight species in UPGMA clustering and 10 species in MDS). An opportunistic group (Feeding Group “d”) was only represented in UPGMA clustering and consisted of two species, *Echiostoma barbatum* and *Melanostomias melanops* (Figure 3A). These species had varying selectivity for different prey fish families. For example, *E. barbatum* was highly selective for melamphaid and strongly selective for lanternfishes. *Melanostomias melanops* was strongly selective for lanternfishes and only slightly selective against bristlemouths (as opposed to completely selected against as in all other dragonfishes; Table 4). Despite selectivity for certain fish families, the diet composition of both opportunistic predators had no family encompassing over 50% of their diet (Table 3). We note that in all cases of piscivory, the total absence as prey of the numerically dominant meso- and bathypelagic fish taxon in the Gulf of Mexico, *Cyclothone* spp., which alone comprise ~70% of

TABLE 3 The sums of prey items per dragonfish species.

Stomiid Species	Tele	Gono	Cy	Howe	Mela	Myct	Bo	Ce	Di	Le	No	Stom	Ceph
<i>Eustomias schmidti</i>	27	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
<i>Echiostoma barbatum</i>	21	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	1	–	1	5
<i>Eustomias hypopsilus</i>	17	–	–	–	–	5	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Melanostomias melanops</i>	13	1	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Eustomias fissibarbis</i>	12	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
<i>Leptostomias gladiator</i>	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Melanostomias valdiviae</i>	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Eustomias brevibarbatum</i>	11	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	2	–	–	1
<i>Leptostomias bermudensis</i>	9	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Bathophilus pawneeii</i>	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
<i>Photonectes margarita</i>	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Eustomias acinosus</i>	9	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Eustomias filifer</i>	4	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Flagellostomias boureei</i>	4	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Melanostomias tentaculatus</i>	4	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Bathophilus longipinnis</i>	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
Total	143	1	1	4	1	21	2	1	1	3	1	2	8

Fish prey identified to lower taxonomic level is included in major prey taxon count “Teleost.” Prey species are abbreviated as followed: Tele = Teleost, Gono = Gonostomatidae, Cy = *Cyclothone*, Howe = Howellidae, Mela = Melamphaidae, Myct = Myctophidae, Bo = *Bolinichthys*, Ce = *Ceratoscopelus*, Di = *Diaphus*, Le = *Lepidophanes*, No = *Notoscopelus*, Stom = Stomiidae, and Ceph = Cephalopoda. Counts of prey genera are included in the counts for the same family (e.g., *Cyclothone* and Gonostomatidae). A “–” represents that this prey item was not found in the diet.

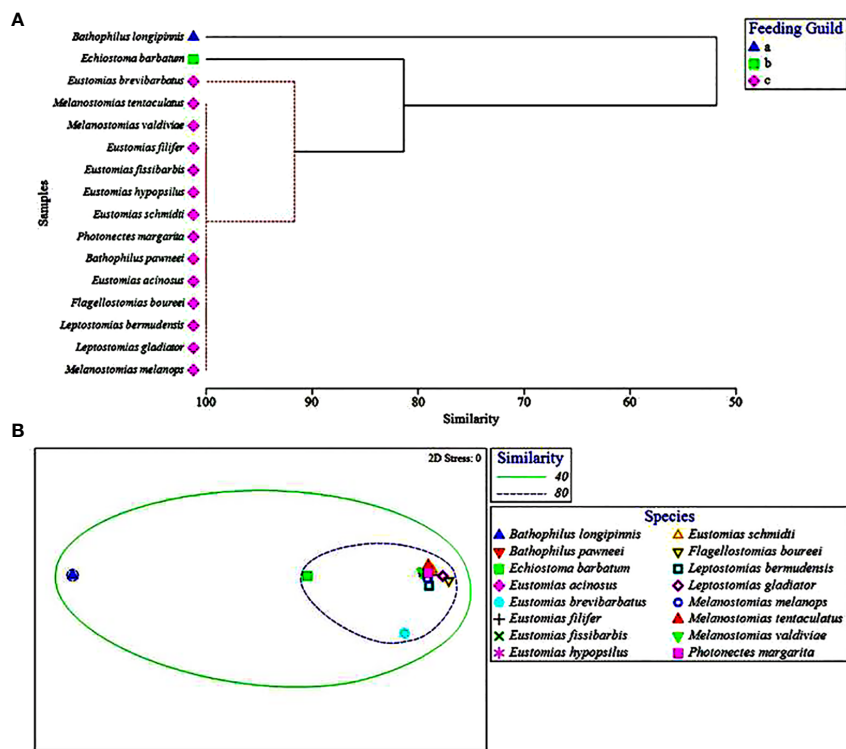


FIGURE 2 (A) Hierarchical classification and (B) non-metric multidimensional scaling depicting Bray-Curtis similarity of dragonfish diets by major prey taxon. Feeding guilds represented by symbols and ellipses, respectively. Dashed red lines in (A) represent that these species could not be distinguished from one another by major prey taxon consumed and therefore were placed into a feeding guild together.

the total fish assemblage (Sutton et al., 2020), will necessarily return a positive selectivity index for any fish prey other than *Cyclothone*.

3.1.3 Dragonfish meal size

The measurable prey of dragonfishes averaged 7.2% of their own weight and 27.6% of their own length (Table 5), though these estimates should be considered minimal due to the effects of digestion. The largest relative prey weight consumed in one feeding bout was observed in *Eustomias brevibarbatum* (27.2% of body weight) and the largest relative prey size was observed in *Melanostomias melanops* (43.1% of body length) (Table 5).

3.2 Morphology

3.2.1 Morphometrics

Seven morphological characteristics were measured on 473 specimens standardized as a percentage of head length. Dragonfish vertical oral gape ranged from 66.3% (*E. brevibarbatum*) to 125.3% (*M. melanops*), horizontal maxillary oral gape from 37.3% (*Eustomias hypopsilus*) to 79.0% (*M. melanops*), and horizontal articular oral gape from 30.7% (*E. hypopsilus*) to 67.1% (*M. melanops*). The longest premaxillary and mandibular teeth ranged from 9.7% (*E. brevibarbatum*) to 20.1% (*Flagellostomias boureei*) and 5.8% (*Photonectes margarita*) to 26.3% (*F. boureei*), respectively. Dragonfish eye size ranged from 18.5% (*B. pawneeii*) to

26.2% (*F. boureei*). Dragonfishes barbel lengths ranged from 61.0% (*P. margarita*) to 997.1% (*Leptostomias bermudensis*). In terms of barbel branching, over 50% of the dragonfish species had barbels with zero primary branches on the main barbel stem. The number of primary branches on the main barbel stem of the other seven species ranged from 1 – 8 (Table 6).

3.2.2 Morphotypes

Multivariate analyses revealed five morphotypes at an 80% similarity level (a, b, c, d, and e) amongst the 16 species of dragonfishes (Figure 4), with dissimilarity driven mostly by barbel length, vertical oral gape, and horizontal maxillary gape. Morphotype “a,” comprising *Leptostomias bermudensis*, *L. gladiator*, and *B. pawneeii*, was defined by a long barbel and relatively small vertical and horizontal gape. Morphotype “b” consisted of *E. barbatum*, *M. valdiviae*, *P. margarita*, *E. schmidti*, and *E. fissibarbis* and was defined by a short barbel and large vertical and horizontal gape. Morphotype “c” was the largest cluster and contained *E. schmidti*, *E. barbatum*, *P. margarita*, *E. fissibarbis*, and *M. valdiviae*. This morphotype was defined by a short barbel and medium vertical and horizontal gape. Morphotype “d” consisted of *M. melanops*, *E. brevibarbatum*, *E. filifer*, *B. pawneeii*, and *M. tentaculatus*. This morphotype was defined by a long barbel and large vertical and horizontal gape. Morphotype “e” consisted of *E. hypopsilus*, *E. acinosus*, *M. tentaculatus*, *B. pawneeii*, *F. boureei*, and *L. gladiator*. This morphotype was defined by a long barbel and

TABLE 4 Ivlev's indices of prey selectivity by dragonfishes of the Gulf of Mexico.

Stomiid Species	n	n+	Tele	Ceph	Gono	Howe	Mela	Myct	Stom
<i>Eustomias schmidti</i>	88	21	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	1	-1
<i>Echiostoma barbatum</i>	83	22	0.29	0.59	-1	-1	0.91	0.6	0.50
<i>Eustomias hypopsilus</i>	61	15	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	1	-1
<i>Melanostomias melanops</i>	40	10	1	-1	-0.17	-1	-1	0.6	-1
<i>Eustomias fissibarbis</i>	32	11	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	1	-1
<i>Leptostomias gladiator</i>	17	3	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
<i>Melanostomias valdiviae</i>	19	1	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
<i>Eustomias brevibarbatum</i>	17	8	0.35	0.25	-1	-1	-1	1	-1
<i>Leptostomias bermudensis</i>	14	5	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	1	-1
<i>Bathophilus pawneeii</i>	15	4	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	1
<i>Photonectes margarita</i>	15	2	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	1	-1
<i>Eustomias acinosus</i>	13	9	1	-1	-1	1	-1	-1	-1
<i>Eustomias filifer</i>	12	4	1	-1	-1	1	-1	-1	-1
<i>Flagellostomias boureei</i>	10	3	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	1	-1
<i>Melanostomias tentaculatus</i>	10	4	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
<i>Bathophilus longipinnis</i>	5	3	0.06	0.82	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1

Selectivity for major prey taxa occurring in diets (Teleostei [Tele] and Cephalopoda [Ceph]) are listed left of the center line and selectivity for fish families occurring in diets of piscivores are listed at right. Prey fish families are abbreviated as follows: Gono = Gonostomatidae, Howe = Howellidae, Mela = Melamphaidae, Myct = Myctophidae, and Stom = Stomiidae. The "n+" column represents the number of prey-positive gastrointestinal tracts found.

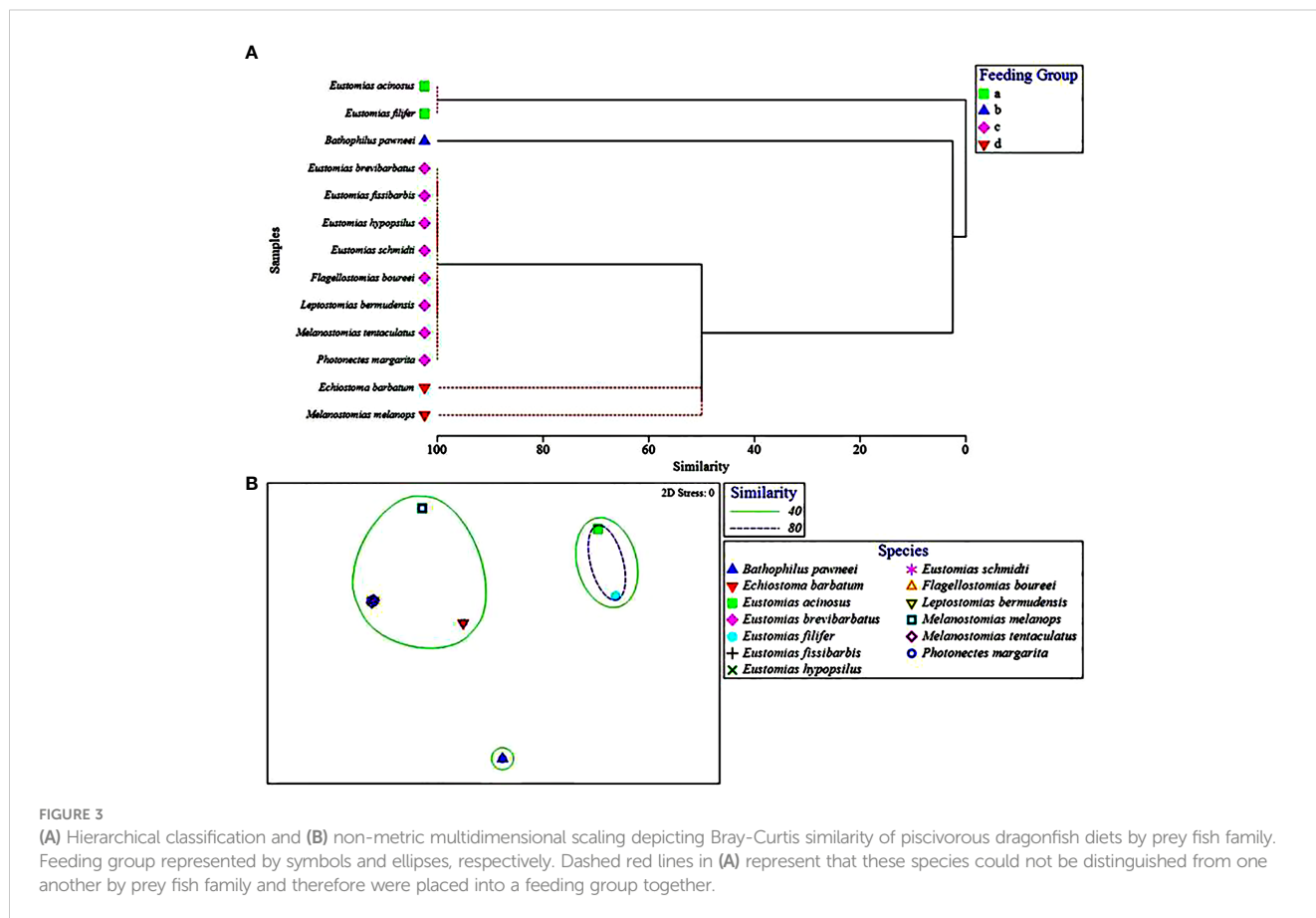


FIGURE 3 (A) Hierarchical classification and (B) non-metric multidimensional scaling depicting Bray-Curtis similarity of piscivorous dragonfish diets by prey fish family. Feeding group represented by symbols and ellipses, respectively. Dashed red lines in (A) represent that these species could not be distinguished from one another by prey fish family and therefore were placed into a feeding group together.

TABLE 5 Meal size of dragonfish species in terms of biomass (Instantaneous Ration [IR]; % of predator weight consumed per meal) and body size (% of predator length).

Species	IR	% body size
<i>Eustomias schmidti</i>	7.0	27.9
<i>Echiostoma barbatum</i>	4.2	35.8
<i>Eustomias hypopsilus</i>	9.0	27.5
<i>Melanostomias melanops</i>	6.7	43.1
<i>Eustomias fissibarbis</i>	10.5	31.1
<i>Leptostomias gladiator</i>	1.3	–
<i>Eustomias brevibarbatus</i>	27.2	40.2
<i>Leptostomias bermudensis</i>	0.9	–
<i>Bathophilus pawneeii</i>	0.5	–
<i>Photonectes margarita</i>	0.2	11.7
<i>Eustomias acinosus</i>	3.7	15.3
<i>Eustomias filifer</i>	11.3	26.8
<i>Flagellostomias boureei</i>	7.7	16.9
<i>Bathophilus longipinnis</i>	10.4	–

“–” indicates that prey were unable to be measured accurately.

TABLE 6 Average morphometric measurements of 16 melanostomiine dragonfish species.

Species	n	Barbel length	VO gape	HA oral gape	HM oral gape	Longest PM tooth	Longest MDB tooth	Eye size	Primary barbel branches
<i>Eustomias schmidti</i>	83	107.9	77.8	39.1	44.4	10.5	8.9	21.4	3
<i>Echiostoma barbatum</i>	87	71.4	114.8	52.7	64.5	14.5	18.4	18.9	0
<i>Eustomias hypopsilus</i>	53	369.5	76.4	30.7	37.3	11.0	9.1	23.7	0
<i>Melanostomias melanops</i>	34	259.2	125.3	67.1	79.0	17.5	22.4	18.7	0
<i>Eustomias fissibarbis</i>	30	136.3	66.3	31.9	40.0	10.6	9.5	19.7	3
<i>Leptostomias gladiator</i>	22	582.3	68.9	42.3	48.2	19.8	17.5	22.1	0
<i>Melanostomias valdiviae</i>	17	111.6	104.9	48.6	57.7	17.1	18.9	18.6	0
<i>Eustomias brevibarbatus</i>	12	211.1	80.1	38.1	42.5	9.7	8.9	21.7	2
<i>Leptostomias bermudensis</i>	16	997.1	75.8	42.8	46.6	14.6	15.3	20.1	0
<i>Bathophilus pawneeii</i>	8	359.1	76.3	39.0	43.9	12.6	10.1	18.5	0
<i>Photonectes margarita</i>	13	61.0	119.4	53.6	63.0	9.9	5.8	22.5	6-8
<i>Eustomias acinosus</i>	14	276.6	70.4	33.4	39.6	11.2	8.5	21.8	1
<i>Eustomias filifer</i>	10	286.9	71.1	35.0	40.5	11.6	12.5	20.1	3
<i>Flagellostomias boureei</i>	2	450.9	81.2	43.4	46.7	20.1	26.3	26.2	4-5
<i>Melanostomias tentaculatus</i>	6	315.8	91.4	54.3	64.3	18.8	19.4	19.1	0
<i>Bathophilus longipinnis</i>	3	140.3	76.4	43.3	52.3	17.1	16.3	20.4	0

Measurements (barbel length, vertical oral gape [VO], horizontal articular gape (HA), horizontal maxillary gape (HM), longest premaxillary (PM) tooth, longest mandibular (MDB) tooth, and eye size) were all transformed and shown as a percentage of head length. Primary branches on the main barbel stem listed as counts.

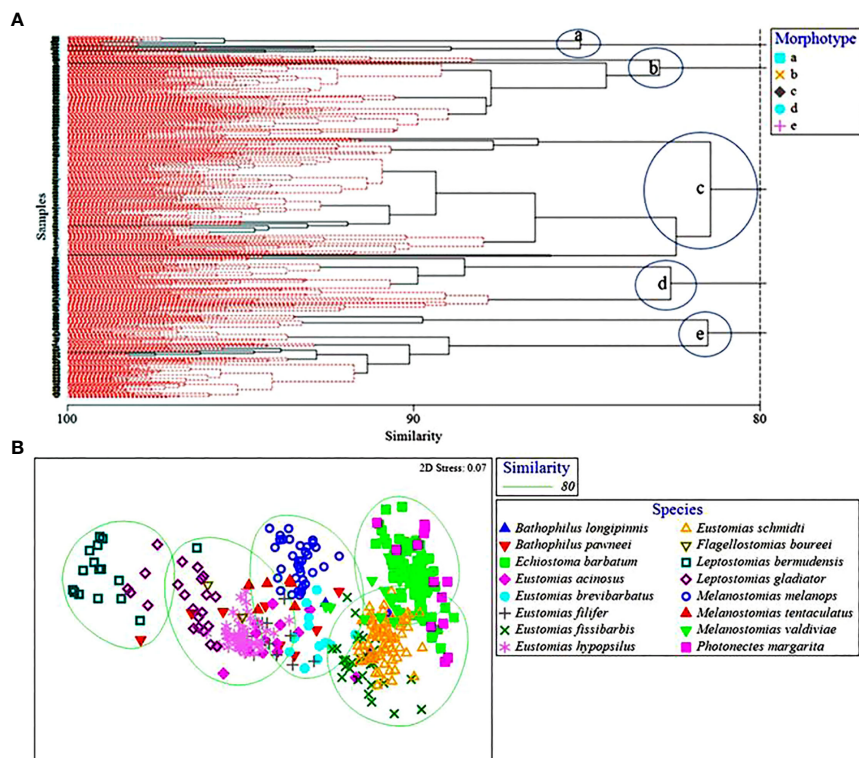


FIGURE 4

(A) Hierarchical classification and non-metric multidimensional scaling depicting Bray-Curtis similarity values of dragonfish morphotypes. Morphotypes represented by (A) symbols and clusters circled and (B) ellipses. Dashed red lines in (A) represent that these samples could not be distinguished from one another by morphology and therefore were placed into a morphotype together.

medium vertical and horizontal gape. A comparison of morphotype clusters with dietary clusters revealed no relationships, with dietary diversity much lower than morphological diversity.

4 Discussion

4.1 Diet analysis and feeding guilds

This study represents the most extensive examination of the diet of the hyperdiverse mesopelagic fish subfamily Melanostomiinae. On a broader scale, dragonfishes have been classified as either micronektonivores or generalist feeders (Gartner et al., 1997; Drazen and Sutton, 2017). Congruent with previous studies by Borodulina (1972); Clarke (1982); Hopkins et al. (1996), and Sutton and Hopkins (1996a), the majority of dragonfish species in this study exhibited selective piscivorous feeding. The largest feeding guild, which included 14 or 15 of the 16 species examined, depending on multivariate analysis method, was defined by predation on teleost fishes. Two of the piscivorous species (*Echiostoma barbatum* and *Eustomias brevibarbatum*) also consumed cephalopods.

Previous data on dragonfish diets indicate predation primarily on lanternfishes, with a lesser portion of diets consisting of fishes from the families Gonostomatidae, Sternoptychidae, Bregmacerotidae, Argentinidae, the order Beryciformes (Clarke, 1982; Sutton and Hopkins, 1996a; Hopkins et al., 1996), and

occasional cannibalism (e.g., *Chauliodus sloani*; Battaglia et al., 2018; Eduardo et al., 2020). Among the 13 predominantly piscivorous dragonfishes included in the prey fish family analysis, only four groups could be discerned statistically, with the largest being predation on the most common lanternfishes in the study area (Gartner et al., 1997; Sutton et al., 2020). Limited evidence of prey specialization was seen in two *Eustomias* species, *E. acinosus* and *E. filifer*, both of which consumed howellids (pelagic basses) out of proportion to their abundance in the environment. Howellids were also found in the diet of *E. brevibarbatum* in an earlier study (Sutton and Hopkins, 1996a). The only lack of concordance between the two multivariate analyses was with *Echiostoma barbatum* and *Melanostomas melanops*. Cluster analysis placed these two species into their own group, separate from the primarily lanternfish-eating group (Figure 3A). However, *E. barbatum* and *M. melanops* were placed into the lanternfish-eating group via MDS (Figure 3B). *Echiostoma barbatum* appeared to be the most opportunistic dragonfish, with a diet including several fish families (Myctophidae, Melamphidae, and Stomiidae) as well as cephalopods. This finding agrees with Sutton and Hopkins (1996a), who reported a mixed diet for this species. *Melanostomas melanops* preyed upon the two numerically dominant fish families in the Gulf of Mexico, Gonostomatidae and Myctophidae, suggesting that *M. melanops* is a more opportunistic piscivore.

Overall, feeding data indicated that piscivorous dragonfishes are highly selective in their diet in terms of taking one prey fish family (Myctophidae) out of 169 potential prey fish families in the study

area, many of which have species as or more abundant than individual myctophid species (e.g., Gonostomatidae, Sternoptychidae, Phosichthyidae) (Cook and Sutton, 2017a; Cook and Sutton, 2017b; Sutton et al., 2017a; Sutton et al., 2017b; Cook and Sutton, 2018; Cook and Sutton, 2019). This selectivity stands in contrast to earlier hypotheses that dragonfishes likely exhibit generalist feeding (Beebe and Crane, 1939; Haffner, 1952; Merrett and Roe, 1974). That said, there was very little evidence to suggest dragonfish specialization *between* species; taking the same prey across a range of predators was the rule rather than the exception.

4.2 Morphology

The feeding morphology of a species can be used to predict the relative prey size preference of a predator. The absolute mouth size and dentition of dragonfishes dictate how large of a prey item can be ingested (Sutton, 2005; Schnell et al., 2010; Schnell and Johnson, 2017). In the species examined, vertical oral gape was on average 86.0% of the head length, reflecting the capacity of this taxon to take large prey. With such a large mouth gape, dragonfishes have increased their chance at success in prey capture for each of the limited opportunities available to feed. Further, with the ability to ingest large prey, dragonfishes do not have to expend energy in vertically migrating every day (i.e., ‘asynchronous migration,’ where a portion of a species’ population migrates at night while the other portion stays at daytime depths; Sutton and Hopkins, 1996b) as larger prey items can sustain predators for longer than a day.

Dragonfishes typically possess fewer, longer jaw teeth than most midwater fishes. The fang-like teeth are associated with ingestion of large prey. In this study, the longest premaxillary and mandibular teeth were both on average 14.2% of the head length (Table 6). The opportunistic predators *Echiostoma barbatum* and *Melanostomias melanops* had larger teeth than most dragonfishes, supporting the notion of opportunistic behavior facilitated by larger teeth, which allow for a larger range in prey size. Two other genera that also possessed larger teeth than most dragonfishes were *Flagellostomias* and *Leptostomias*. These genera, unlike most dragonfishes, have dentary teeth that project at large angles (Fink, 1985). In terms of prey size, all prey items for these individuals were well digested, making prey size estimates imprecise. *Bathophilus* and *Eustomias* species are described as having smaller teeth closely set on the maxilla (Fink, 1985). Most *Bathophilus* and *Eustomias* species in this study possessed smaller teeth, except for *B. longipinnis*, which did demonstrate a wider range in diet; both teleosts and cephalopods were identified. Summarizing all species, *Bathophilus* and *Eustomias* species consumed relatively smaller prey sizes than the opportunistic predators.

Three morphological characters had the most influence in defining dragonfish morphotypes. The most influential character was barbel length, followed by vertical oral gape, and then horizontal maxillary gape. Dragonfishes are thought to use their bioluminescent lure, when present, to aid in their predatory lifestyle (Borodulina, 1972; Gibbs et al., 1983; Partridge and Douglas, 1995; Douglas et al., 1998). Barbel length was highly variable between species, ranging 61% to ~1000% of head length (HL), with an average

of about 300% of head length for the entire species assemblage. Barbel length was observed at sizes smaller than the head length in *Echiostoma barbatum* and *Photonectes margarita*. *Eustomias* species had barbel lengths that ranged from just larger than the head length to nearly four times the head length. The largest barbel lengths were observed in *Flagellostomias boureei* (4.5 × head length), *Leptostomias gladiator* (5.8 × head length) and *L. bermudensis* (10 × head length). Barbels of these species may thus reach from midbody to the base of the caudal fin. Barbel diversity was also reflected in the number of primary branches from the barbel main stem. Species had a range in complexity, from no branches to up to eight primary branches, with these branches often bearing numerous secondary branches. *Eustomias* species possessed barbels that had no branches (one species), one branch (one species), two branches (one species) and three branches (three species). The largest amount of branching was observed in *Flagellostomias boureei* and *Photonectes margarita*, which possessed 4 – 5 and 6 – 8 main branches, respectively. These species were on the opposite ends of barbel length measurements; therefore, it is worth noting that there was no trend between barbel length and complexity. With respect to barbels and oral gapes, five morphotypes were distinguished: (1) long barbel with small vertical and horizontal maxillary gapes, (2) long barbel with medium-sized vertical horizontal maxillary gapes, (3) long barbel with large vertical and horizontal maxillary gapes, (4) short barbel with medium-sized vertical and horizontal maxillary gapes, and (5) short barbel with large vertical and large horizontal maxillary gapes. These character combinations did not appear to select for different prey taxa, as all dragonfish species consumed a common prey resource base, a relatively narrow suite of mesopelagic fishes, with no outstanding prey type exceptions (e.g., decapod shrimps, mysids, euphausiids, amphipods, chaetognaths, gelatinous zooplankton) or segregation of fish taxa (abundant fish families in the Gulf of Mexico other than lanternfishes, including other Stomiiformes [Sternoptychidae, Phosichthyidae, Gonostomatidae], Aulopiformes, Bathylagidae, Bregmacerotidae, or any epipelagic fishes). In short, most melanostomiine dragonfishes “do the same thing” trophically. This ecomorphological pattern stands in contrast to the plethora of studies that report that diet specialization is a putative driver of high species richness in other vertebrate taxa (Verwajen et al., 2002; Santana et al., 2012; Collar et al., 2014; Olsen, 2017; Law et al., 2018).

While the primary function of dragonfish barbel-bulb combinations is thought to be predation, some studies have speculated that these structures could also be used for intraspecific communication. Davis et al. (2014) proposed that myctophids and dragonfishes with species-specific bioluminescent structures have rapidly speciated more than other taxa that use bioluminescence for predation or camouflage. Thus, barbel complexity (or lack thereof) may be as or more involved in mate recognition or selection than for luring specific prey taxa. The evolution of hypertrophied characters has been well documented in association with both mate attraction and in broadcasting cues, such as overall health and/or condition, to same sex rivals. Often, the exaggerated features come at considerable energetic and survivorship costs to the individuals bearing them; this is likely the case in dragonfishes, as extreme elongation (e.g., *Leptostomias* spp.) or otherwise ornate barbels (e.g., *Eustomias* spp.) surely

impose hydrodynamic drag, hence restrictions, on their owners in what is considered an energy- (food)-limited environment. Yet, hypertrophied characters continue to persist through time and generations owing to the benefits that they confer in either reproductive success and/or successful competition for mates. For example, hypertrophied eyestalks have independently evolved in several fly families (Lande and Wilkinson, 1999), with the eye span of males exceeding their total body length (Wilkinson and Dodson, 1997). In species with strong sexual dimorphism, males with greater eye span are more attractive to females in spite of the fact that the exaggerated feature reduces flying performance in males (Wilkinson and Dodson, 1997; Lande and Wilkinson, 1999; Swallow et al., 2000). Multiple examples in fishes exist. For example, males of many species of the poeciliid genus *Xiphophorus*, the “swordtails,” often have elongations of the lower caudal fin, the “sword,” that likely increases visibility to predators and decreases swimming speeds – to the detriment of the males with the swords by way of increased risk of predation. However, the ornamentation results in greater female attraction in species with the swords and even (experimentally) in females of related species where males do not have the swords (Meyer et al., 1994; Schartl et al., 2021). Similarly, in other cyprinodontiform killifishes, larger fins decrease swimming performance but play large roles in mate attraction and male-male competition (Sowersby et al., 2022). In freshwater cichlids of the genus *Amphilophus*, a “nuchal forehead hump” is exaggerated during the breeding season. Larger male forehead humps are more attractive to females even though swimming abilities are decreased in males with larger humps (Rometsch et al., 2021). Given these numerous examples, and the finding here that the extreme morphological variation in the dragonfishes examined here does not scale with diet, we then hypothesize that the overall ‘bauplan’ of melanostomiine dragonfishes (mental barbel, large terminal mouth, large teeth) may allow for large-item piscivory in general, the feeding behavior (‘luring’ at night on vertically migrating fishes; *sensu* Sutton and Hopkins, 1996a) may select for a narrow range of prey (e.g., lanternfishes in most species), perhaps due to energetic constraints (i.e., cost-benefit ratio), and the exceptional barbel diversity may be tied to mate recognition, selection, and/or reproduction. The large unknown in this hypothesis at this time is vision – can dragonfishes see well enough in a scotopic environment to discern the subtleties of barbel form? All the examples listed previously occur in the photopic, colorized world. The visual acuity of melanostomiine dragonfishes is unknown, but a comprehensive review of deep-sea fish vision (de Busserolles et al., 2020) suggests that resolution is not likely high in dragonfishes (most species have an aphakic gap in the eye, which aids vision in dim light at the expense of image formation), but this is not to say that they cannot distinguish shapes, arrangements, and/or brightness of bulbs (or the lack thereof) when viewed up close to tell conspecifics part from other congeners. One can even imagine the possibility of more extensive behavior involving barbels for reproductive preparation (i.e., gamete synchronization) to increase the odds of successful fertilization when solitary predators in a dimly lit world finally meet a mate of the same species. Such conjecture is the stuff of future research, but herein we lay the

foundation that the extraordinary diversity seen in both species number and barbel diversity of this group of deep-pelagic fishes may be driven by reproductive signaling using what has historically been considered a feeding appendage.

Data availability statement

The datasets presented in this study can be found in online repositories. The names of the repository/repositories and accession number(s) can be found below: Gulf of Mexico Research Initiative Information and Data Cooperative (GRIIDC) repository at: <https://data.gulfresearchinitiative.org/>.

Ethics statement

Ethical review and approval was not required for the animal study because Animals were collected under an institutionally approved permit from the Florida Atlantic University IACUC Committee.

Author contributions

RM and TS designed the study. RM and TS conducted the research and analyzed the data. All authors contributed to manuscript preparation. TS oversaw all aspects of this research, including collection and identification of specimens. All authors have read and approved of the submitted version of this manuscript.

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Conflict of interest

The authors declare that the research was conducted in the absence of any commercial or financial relationships that could be construed as a potential conflict of interest.

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