



Differential feeding habits of the shallow-water hydrothermal vent crab *Xenograpsus testudinatus* correlate with their resident vent types at a scale of meters

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Abstract. The shallow-water hydrothermal vents (SVs) located off Kueishan (KS) Island, Taiwan, are one of the world's most intensively studied vent systems. It has long been known that white vents (WVs) and yellow vents (YVs) differ in the color and composition of the vent plumes. The endemic vent crabs (*Xenograpsus testudinatus*) are abundant in both vent types, and ovigerous females migrate to the vent periphery with a distance of 100–200 m to release their offspring. However, most research on the vent crabs was associated with WV or unspecified vent areas. To increase our knowledge of the crabs dwelling in other vent types, we compared the feeding habits of the vent crabs living in WV and YV with 2 sampling months. Specifically, we examined the benthic community of WV and YV, the isotopic niche width, and protein expression patterns of the crabs from the two vents at a distance of 100 m and sampled in July and August 2010. The coverage of sessile organisms and low-mobility fauna in WV was more abundant than in YV, based on the survey in August 2010. The $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ and $\delta^{15}\text{N}$ values of crabs differed spatially and temporally (multivariate analysis of variance test; $p < 0.05$). The niche width of the vent crabs from YV-August (0.88‰^2) narrowed substantially compared to the rest, i.e., YV-July (2.94‰^2), WV-July (2.88‰^2), and WV-August (3.62‰^2 ; $p < 0.05$), respectively. Based on the protein expression patterns, the vent crabs exhibited three groups, i.e., WV-July and YV-July, WV-August, and YV-August, respectively. Our results indi-

cated that the dwelling crabs were associated with their living vent, and within-vent variability was more noticeable in YV compared to WV. We suggested that vent crabs inhabit their resident vent. Even at a scale of meters, trans-vent movement is probably rare as an adaptation to minimize predation risk.

1 Introduction

Hydrothermal vents distribute in shallow water (SV < 200 m) and the deep sea (DV > 200 m), where they have unique physicochemical and geological characteristics and peculiar biological communities (Parson et al., 1995; Dando et al., 2000). The vents' plumes are rich in chemical compounds and gas, which are primarily reduced sulfur compounds, methane, and hydrogen gas. Based on hydrogen sulfide concentration, shallow-water hydrothermal vents (SVs) are divided into two groups, i.e. \geq and $<$ 10 mmol mol⁻¹ H₂S (Tarasov, 2006). The low H₂S concentration group was reported in SVs of Milos island (Greece; 4.9 mmol mol⁻¹; Dando et al., 1995), Louise Harbor (Papua New Guinea; 8 mmol mol⁻¹; Pichler et al., 1999a), Tutum Bay (Papua New Guinea; < 0.3 mmol mol⁻¹; Pichler et al., 1999b), Punta Mita (Mexico; < 0.01 mmol mol⁻¹; Prol-Ledesma et al., 2002), and Bahía Concepción (Mexico; undetected; Forrest et al., 2005). SVs off Kueishan (KS) Island in Taiwan belong to the group of high H₂S concentrations

(up to 172.4 mmol mol⁻¹; Chen et al., 2016). These SVs are further distinguished according to the color of plumes, e.g., white vents (WVs) and yellow vents (YVs). The concentrations of H₂S in WVs and YVs were 12.94 ± 4.55 and 60.12 ± 19.57 mmol mol⁻¹, respectively (Chen et al., 2005b). WVs have a relatively low fluid temperature of 30–65 °C and a higher pH of 1.84–6.96; YVs have temperatures of 54–121 °C and a minimum pH of 1.52 (pH seawater scale; 25 °C; Table 1; Chen et al., 2005b; Lebrato et al., 2019; Mei et al., 2022). The fluid temperatures revealed diurnal and bi-monthly cycles, which reach a maximum of 2 to 4 h after each high tide (Chen et al., 2005b).

In WV, benthic organisms include bacteria, red algae, hexacoral (*Tubastraea aurea*), sea anemones (*Anthopleura* spp.), snails (*Anachis misera* and *Nassarius* sp.), chitons, serpulid polychaetes, and vent crabs (*X. testudinatus*; Jeng et al., 2004; Chang, 2006; Tang et al., 2013; Wang et al., 2014; Chen et al., 2015; Wang et al., 2015; Chan et al., 2016; Wu et al., 2021b). In YV, the only macrofauna is the endemic vent crabs. The species richness of macrofauna increases with horizontal distance from the mouth regions of WV and YV up to 2000 m away, indicating that the vent fluids may have a negative impact over several kilometers (Chan et al., 2016).

The vent crabs (*X. testudinatus*, Ng et al., 2000; family Xenograpsidae) are reddish- to greyish-brown in color, with quadrate carapace and sexual dimorphism (Fig. 1; Ng et al., 2000; Tseng et al., 2020). The wet weight and chela length of males (6.87 ± 2.90 g and 1.37 ± 0.40 cm; *n* = 831) are significantly larger than females (4.17 ± 1.25 g and 0.80 ± 0.16 cm; *n* = 274; Tseng et al., 2020). They inhabit the pits, fissures, and crevices of sulfur chimneys and forage in vent areas during slack water (Jeng et al., 2004; Chang et al., 2018; Allen et al., 2020). They were more abundant at 5 and 35 m from the vent mouth and less abundant at 20 m (Tseng et al., 2020). To avoid larval contact with toxic plumes, ovigerous females migrate to the vent periphery to release their offspring and return to the chimneys (Hung et al., 2019). The detection of high proteolytic enzyme activities in the midgut gland of the male crabs indicated that they are adaptive to irregular food availability (Hu et al., 2012). Based on the structure of the mouthparts and gastric mills, vent crabs are scavengers (Jeng et al., 2004). Through 16S ribosomal RNA gene amplicon pyrosequencing of crab's midgut, they found that its diet included eukaryotes (i.e., algae, fishes, bivalves, copepods, and anthozoans), prokaryotes (i.e., Rodobacteraceae, Oscillatoriphyceidae, Mycoplasmataceae, and Helicobacteraceae) and symbiotic Epsilonproteobacteria and/or Gammaproteobacteria (Ho et al., 2015; Yang et al., 2016).

Stable isotope analysis is commonly applied in the study of animal feeding ecology. Through the processes of assimilation, consumers increase with stable isotope values of 0.0‰–1.3‰ for δ¹³C and 1.4‰–5‰ for δ¹⁵N in each trophic transfer (DeNiro and Epstein, 1978, 1981; Post, 2002; McCutchan et al., 2003). With the measured isotopic

data, the consumers' trophic position and niche width can be calculated (Layman et al., 2012). Trophic studies in SVs in KS Island revealed that dead zooplankton killed by sulfur plumes (as in plankton-derived production) is essential to scavengers and carnivores, based on the δ¹³C and δ¹⁵N data (Wang et al., 2014; Chang et al., 2018; Wu et al., 2021b). The importance of dead zooplankton to vent crabs decreases from the vent center to the periphery (Wang et al., 2022). Furthermore, vent crabs collected from YV had significantly lower δ¹³C and δ¹⁵N values than those in the WV (Wu et al., 2021b). However, it is unclear whether the heterogeneous isotopic results are associated with vent environments or vent types.

Under changing environments, proteome analysis is also a helpful approach to better understand the physiological states of organisms (López-Pedrouso et al., 2020). For example, the variation in the protein patterns of the dove snail (*A. misera*) was consistent with the diffusion of local vent fluids in KS Island (Chen et al., 2015). Proteomic studies exhibited differential expression signatures in the Chinese mitten crab (*Eriocheir sinensis*), when treated with different feeds (Wei et al., 2018), or hyper-osmotic stress (Yang et al., 2022) in the mud crab (*Scylla olivacea*), when exposed to heavy metals (Razali et al., 2019), and in the Mediterranean crab (*Carcinus maenas*) from different harbors (Jebali et al., 2014). Similarly, we can extend our knowledge of the within- and between-vent variations in the physiological states of crabs living in SVs by applying proteomic tools.

Although the vent crab (*X. testudinatus*) is one of the most intensively studied species in SV systems, most research was associated with WV or unspecified vent areas. Comparative studies on the feeding ecology of the vent crabs over time or for different vent types are rare. Therefore, we investigated the benthic community of a WV and a YV at a distance of 100 m and the feeding habits of the vent crabs from both sites by analyzing isotopic niche width and protein expression patterns collected in July and August 2010.

2 Materials and methods

2.1 Sampling sites

KS Island is located northeast of Taiwan (Fig. 2). Eastward there is a cluster of over 30 vents within an area of 0.5 km² at depths of 5 to 30 m (Chen et al., 2005a). The most common vent types are WV and YV. A summary of their environmental characteristics is displayed in Table 1.

In this study, a WV (24.83404° N, 121.96172° E) and a YV (24.83553° N, 121.96361° E) were sampled in July and August 2010, and the distance between the two vents was about 100 m. The vent plume temperature varied between 41–62 °C in the WV and 54–121 °C in the YV (Yang et al., 2012; Chen et al., 2016; Hung et al., 2019; Lebrato et al., 2019). The pH in the WV was 4.83–5.74, while

Table 1. Location and environmental measurements of the study sites. Mean ± SE (standard error), *n* is the sample size, and the symbol “ means the same as above.

Environmental parameters	WV (white vent)	YV (yellow vent)	Sampling date	References
Shallow-water hydrothermal vents	WVs		YVs	
Vent plume				
Temperature (°C)	30–65 (50.7 ± 8.2, <i>n</i> = 109); 31–38	78–116 (106.00 ± 9.16, <i>n</i> = 115); 50–90	2000, 2017	Chen et al. (2005b), Mei et al. (2022)
pH	1.84–6.96 (3.20 ± 1.17, <i>n</i> = 110)	1.52–6.32 (2.49 ± 0.72, <i>n</i> = 116)	2000	Chen et al. (2005b)
H ₂ S (mmol mol ⁻¹)	2.3–21.0 (12.94 ± 4.55, <i>n</i> = 4)	7.6–114.7 (60.12 ± 19.57, <i>n</i> = 6)	“	“
CO ₂ (mmol mol ⁻¹)	916–987 (<i>n</i> = 3)	976–992 (<i>n</i> = 2)	“	“
N ₂ (mmol mol ⁻¹)	0.02–0.04 (<i>n</i> = 3)	0.11–2.23 (<i>n</i> = 2)	“	“
Sampling vent’s geographic coordinates	24.83404° N, 121.96172° E	24.83553° N, 121.96361° E		
Vent plume				
Temperature (°C)	47–49 (48.00 ± 0.37, <i>n</i> = 6); 55 ± 4	115–116 (115.40 ± 0.22, <i>n</i> = 5); 106 ± 6	2010–2014, 2010–2011	Chen et al. (2016), Hung et al. (2019)
	62	97	2 July 2010	Lin (2011)
	41	105	3–5 August 2010	Yang et al. (2012)
	58	97	24–27 August 2010	“
		65; 105;	2009, 7 August 2010	
		121; 105;	2011, March 2016	Lebrato et al. (2019)
		54–63	August 2016 to August 2017	
pH	5.45 ± 0.65	2.48 ± 1.06	2010–2011	Hung et al. (2019), Lin (2011)
	5.06	2.81	2 July 2010	Lin (2011)
	4.83	2.82	3–5 August 2010	Yang et al. (2012)
	5.74	2.22	24–27 August 2010	“
H ₂ S (mmol mol ⁻¹)	2.2–57.4 (18.4 ± 8.4, <i>n</i> = 6)	4.3–172.4 (90.8 ± 29.1, <i>n</i> = 6)	2010–2014	Chen et al. (2016)
CO ₂ (mmol mol ⁻¹)	161.7–760.6 (503.8 ± 78.7, <i>n</i> = 8)	731.0–881.6 (798.4 ± 23.8, <i>n</i> = 6)	“	“
N ₂ (mmol mol ⁻¹)	109.5–633.7 (309.9 ± 72.4, <i>n</i> = 8)	33.4–140.9 (65.1 ± 17.0, <i>n</i> = 6)	“	“
Crab collecting site				
Distance to vent center (m)	~ 5	~ 5	August 2010	This study (WV: 0804; YV: 0824)
Depth (m)	17	7	“	“
Temperature (°C)	25	26.7	“	“
pH	7.3	7.8	“	“
Deposited sulfur particles (diameter)	Globules (~ 0.05–0.1 cm)	Balls (> 2 cm)	“	“

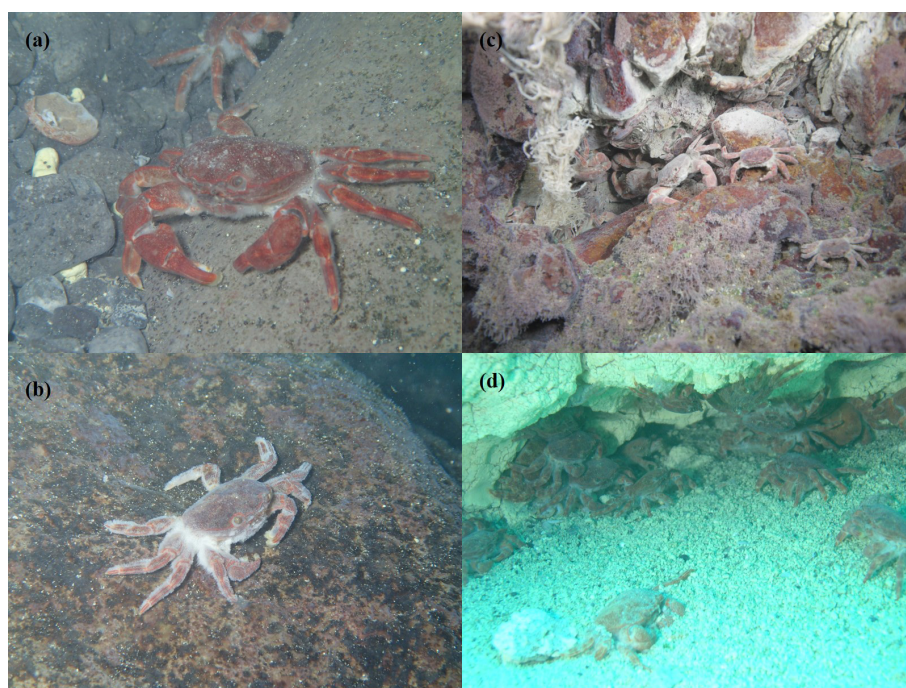


Figure 1. Photos of the vent crabs (*Xenograpsus testudinatus*) inhabiting SVs. (a) Male crab. (b) Female crab. (c) Vent crabs in a white vent. (d) Vent crabs in a yellow vent.

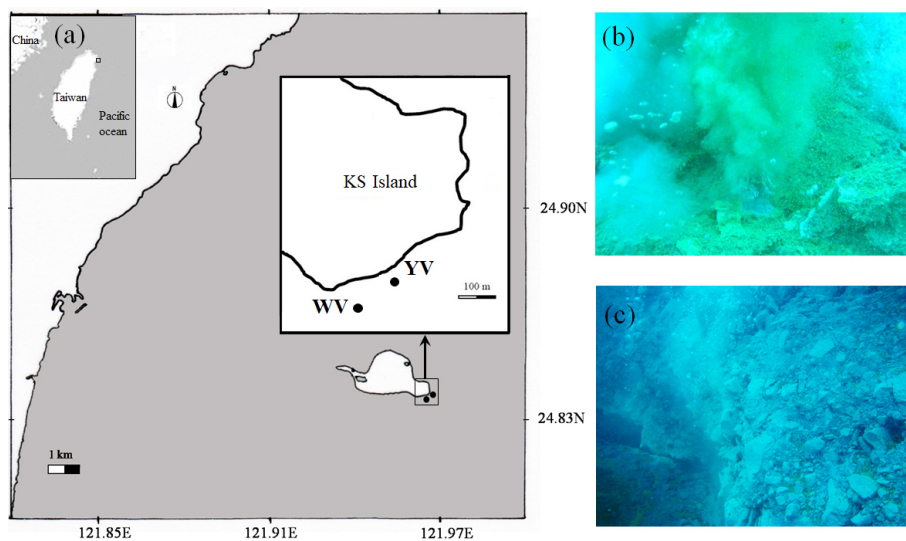


Figure 2. Map of the Kueishan Island that shows the sampling sites. (a) The study sites. (b) Photograph of the yellow vent. (c) Photograph of the white vent. KS Island is Kueishan Island, WV is the white vent, and YV is the yellow vent.

the YV had a range from 2.22 to 2.82 (Lin, 2011; Yang et al., 2012; Hung et al., 2019). The H_2S concentration of the plumes was 18.4 ± 8.4 and 90.8 ± 29.1 mmol mol^{-1} , respectively (Chen et al., 2016). The gas compositions of the two vents were dominated by CO_2 (503.8 ± 78.7 and 798.4 ± 23.8 mmol mol^{-1} , respectively) and N_2 (309.9 ± 72.4 and 65.1 ± 17.0 mmol mol^{-1} , respectively; Chen et al., 2016). The recorded environmental parameters of our sampling lo-

cations on 4 and 24 August 2010 in the WV and YV included temperature, pH, and depth (i.e., 25.0 and 26.7 °C, 7.3 and 7.8, and 17 and 7 m, respectively; Table 1).

2.2 The survey of benthic communities in the WV and YV

The WV and YV benthic communities were investigated by SCUBA diving on 4 and 24 August 2010, respectively. Three quadrates ($15 \times 15 \text{ cm}^2$) were set at distances of 3, 8, and 13 m from the vent mouth in the north, east, south, and west directions. A total of 12 quadrats in WV were surveyed. In contrast, it was 10 in YV because the distance to shore was only 7 m in the northerly direction. We photographed the quadrats, and the number of low-mobility fauna was counted (i.e., amphipod, columbellid snail, sea anemone, calyptraeid snail, chiton, vermetid snail, polychaete, sipunculid, and mytilid mussel). Vent crabs were not quantified due to the difficulty of counting fast-moving objects. The coverage of the attached organisms was scored by ImageJ (i.e., macroalgae, periphyton, and sponge). Low-mobility fauna or attached organisms were collected by hand with hammers or shovels for identification purposes. The collected samples were brought to the laboratory and preserved in 75 % ethanol. Identifications of small crustaceans, mollusks, annelids, and other invertebrates were based on the references of Carlgren (1949), Fauchald (1977), Miyake (1982), Cutler (1994), Okutani (2000), and Hooper et al. (2002).

2.3 Sampling of the vent crabs from the WV and YV

Vent crabs gathered 5 m away from the mouths of the WV and YV on the sampling dates of 2 July (both vents), 4 August (WV), and 24 August (YV) 2010, respectively. Each collected crab was covered with aluminum foil and kept in liquid nitrogen and then frozen at -80°C for later use. Crab samples were examined for cleaning debris and epibionts; then their carapace width and wet weight were measured before dissection (Fan et al., 2016). The specimens used in the isotope niche width and proteomic studies differed with samples taken in July but were the same as those in August.

2.4 Determination of isotope niche width of the vent crabs from the WV and YV

About 0.3 g of leg muscle from one crab was taken, freeze-dried, and homogenized to powder. We weighed and encapsulated approximately 1 mg of the powder in a tin capsule for carbon and nitrogen isotope analyses. A PDZ Europa ANCA-GSL elemental analyzer interfaced with a PDZ Europa 20-20 isotope ratio mass spectrometer (Sercon Limited, Cheshire, UK) was used at the stable isotope laboratory at the University of California at Davis, CA, USA. Stable isotope abundances were performed in conventional delta (δ) notation and units in per thousand (‰) relative to the Pee Dee Belemnite for carbon and atmospheric N_2 standards for nitrogen, respectively (Sharp, 2005). During analysis, several standard samples from at least two different laboratories were interspersed, e.g., nylon and USGS40 (L-glutamic acid)

with certified $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ of -27.8‰ and -28.9‰ and $\delta^{15}\text{N}$ of -9.8‰ and -4.3‰ , respectively. Analytical accuracy was obtained by comparing the measured values for the known values of the reference materials (e.g., acetanilide; i.e., 0.2 ‰ for $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ and 0.3 ‰ for $\delta^{15}\text{N}$). Analytical precision for both $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ and $\delta^{15}\text{N}$ was $< 0.2\text{‰}$, based on the standard deviation of the internal standards. Those data were reported in the studies by Wu et al. (2021a, b). Here, we used SPSS Statistics to analyze the published data by Pearson correlation tests between carapace width, wet weight, and the $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ and $\delta^{15}\text{N}$ values, and we used a two-way multivariate analysis of variance (MANOVA) to test the effects of the vent type and sampling month on the $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ and $\delta^{15}\text{N}$ values of crabs.

Measurements of isotopic niche width, proposed by Layman et al. (2007), were calculated for vent crabs (i.e., the corrected standard ellipse area or SEAc), which was a measure of the mean score of the isotopic niche occupied by all crab individuals in each group and their potential primary food sources in the $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ and $\delta^{15}\text{N}$ space (Jackson et al., 2011). This metric corrects the bias generated when sample sizes are small, represents the total amount of niche occupied in the isotopic space, and allows for robust statistical comparisons between datasets with different sample sizes (Jackson et al., 2011, 2012). Moreover, this metric also calculated the overlap area of the standard ellipses (and respective percentages) between sites and months, for which a diet similarity was observed. The metric was run with the SIBER v2.1.6 (Stable Isotope Bayesian Ellipses in R) package in R 4.2.2 software (R Development Core Team, 2013) and RStudio 2022.12.0-353.

2.5 Determination of protein expression patterns of the vent crabs from the WV and YV

The protein expression profiles of the vent crabs were determined by one-dimensional sodium dodecyl sulfate polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis (1D SDS-PAGE), following Chen et al. (2015) and Lin (2011). The sample sizes of the vent crabs from WV-July, YV-July, WV-August, and YV-August were 11, 6, 9, and 7, respectively. About 0.1 g leg muscle from one crab was taken and homogenized with 1 mL lysis buffer (7 M urea, 2 M thiourea, 4 % CHAPS detergent, and a protease inhibitor cocktail of two tablets per 100 mL) for the proteomic sample preparation. We centrifuged the homogenates at 12 000 g for 30 min at 4°C and collected the supernatant. The protein concentration was determined by Bradford assay, with bovine serum albumin as the standard. We prepared the stacking and resolving gels with percentages of 5 % and 12 % (Hoefer SEM 260 system; Amersham Biosciences). In each sample lane, electrophoresis was run for 30 min at 120 V after loading 25 μg protein and then for 4 h at 180 V. The gels were stained by Coomassie Brilliant blue G-250 (Candiano et al., 2004). Stained gels were scanned and transformed into digitalized images using an Image Scanner (Amersham Biosciences). We utilized the Multi Gauge soft-

ware V2.2 (FUJIFILM) for protein quantification. The protein bands were assigned band numbers, and their intensity levels were calculated as their relative area to the total protein area on the gel.

The Bray–Curtis similarity (BCS) measure is frequently used by ecologists to quantify the differences between samples based on abundance or count data. A cluster analysis of the BCS indices was employed to quantify the differences in the expressed protein bands of each vent crab from different vents and sampling months. We applied a square root transformation on the protein bands and then ran a cluster analysis of the BCS indices in the Primer 6.0 software (Clarke and Warwick, 2001). In addition, the contribution of each protein band was further determined by principal component analysis (PCA) in the Primer 6.0 software. The purpose of this analysis was to obtain the contribution of each protein band to the quantified differences among vent crabs by BCS (Paukert and Witting, 2002).

3 Results

3.1 Composition of the benthic community in the WV and YV

The coverage of the attached organisms and the abundance of low-mobility benthos in the two vents differed. In the WV, the coverage of macroalgae, periphyton, and sponge was $39.2 \pm 6.6\%$, $29.0 \pm 6.4\%$, and $3.6 \pm 2.4\%$ ($n = 12$), respectively. YV only had periphyton of $77.0 \pm 16.2\%$ ($n = 10$; Fig. 3). Dominant low-mobility fauna in the WV were sea anemones (17.7 ± 4.5 individuals per 100 cm^2), calyptroid snails (2.7 ± 1.1 individuals per 100 cm^2), and columbellid snails (1.0 ± 0.3 individuals per 100 cm^2), respectively. The remaining species were quite a few, including polychaete, chiton, sipunculid, and mytilid mussel, while, within the surveyed area of YV, no low-mobility fauna were observed. In addition, fast-moving vent crabs were always present at both sites.

3.2 Isotopic niche width of the vent crabs from the WV and YV

Table 2 and Fig. 4 show the size ranges of the vent crabs and their $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ and $\delta^{15}\text{N}$ values from the two vents in July and August 2010. There was no correlation between the carapace width or wet weight and $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ or $\delta^{15}\text{N}$ values (Pearson correlation; $p > 0.05$). For WV crabs, the mean values were $-17.6 \pm 0.2\text{‰}$ and $-16.6 \pm 0.3\text{‰}$ for $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ and $7.8 \pm 0.2\text{‰}$ and $7.7 \pm 0.4\text{‰}$ for $\delta^{15}\text{N}$, respectively. For YV crabs, the data were $-16.5 \pm 0.4\text{‰}$ and $-16.2 \pm 0.2\text{‰}$ for $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ and $6.4 \pm 0.8\text{‰}$ and $7.0 \pm 0.3\text{‰}$ for $\delta^{15}\text{N}$, respectively. The analysis of the two-way MANOVA on $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ and $\delta^{15}\text{N}$ isotopes revealed significant effects of the vent type and sampling month (Pillai's trace; $p < 0.05$), and there was no interaction between the two factors.

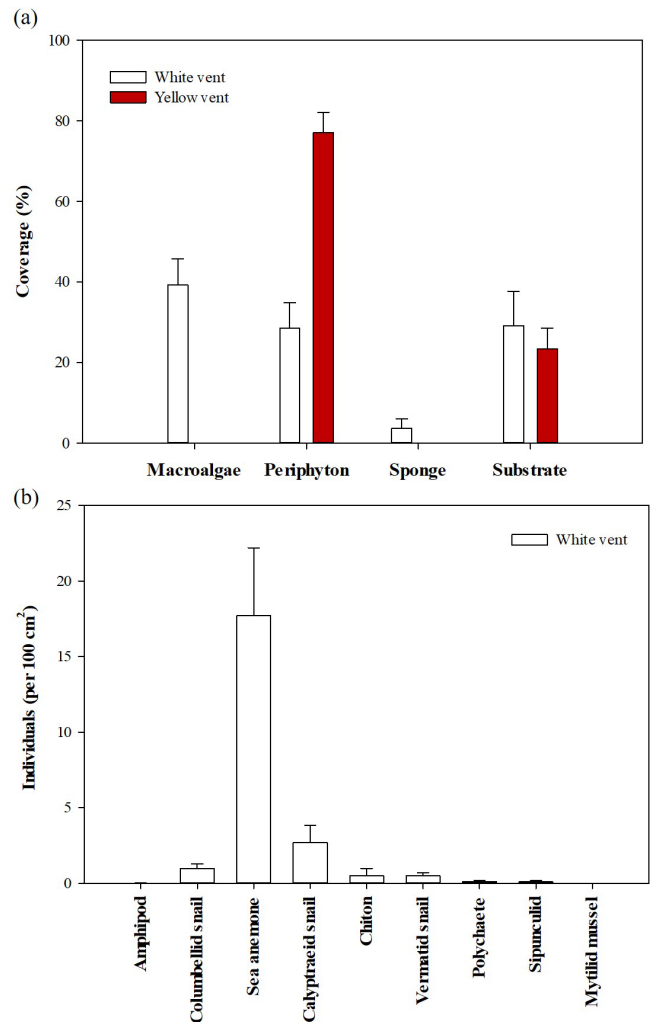


Figure 3. The coverage and abundance of benthos in the white and yellow vents. **(a)** The coverage of attached organisms. **(b)** The abundance of low-mobility macrobenthic fauna. Mean \pm SEM (the standard error of the mean).

The isotopic niche width of crabs from YV-August was significantly narrower than those of YV-July, WV-July, and WV-August, respectively. Their SEAc areas were 0.88‰^2 vs. 2.94‰^2 , 2.88‰^2 , and 3.62‰^2 ($p < 0.05$), respectively (Table 3 and Fig. 4). The overlapping SEAc area between the two vents was 1.47‰^2 in July, while it was 0.86‰^2 in August (Table 3). In July, the overlap percentage was similar in both WV and YV (51.02% vs. 50.03%). In contrast, the overlap percentage in WV was low (23.68%) compared to YV (97.87%) in August. These results indicate that the temporal variations in the food sources in YV were more significant than in WV.

Table 2. The isotopic data and statistical results of the vent crabs (*Xenograpsus testudinatus*) from the white and yellow vents in July and August 2010. (a) The $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ and $\delta^{15}\text{N}$ values of the vent crabs. (b) Results of the two-way multivariate analysis of variance (MANOVA; Pillai's trace). W is the white vent, Y is the yellow vent, bold text is $p < 0.05$, the sampling dates are 2 July (0702), 4 August (0804), and 24 August (0824), n is the sample size, df is the degree of freedom, F is the F -statistic value, Num df is the numerator degree of freedom, and Sig. is the statistical significance.

(a)					
Crab group	n	Carapace width (mm)	$\delta^{13}\text{C}$ (‰)	$\delta^{15}\text{N}$ (‰)	
W0702	32	22.17 ± 0.51 (14.70–27.50)	−17.6 ± 0.2 (−19.7–13.7)	7.8 ± 0.2 (4.0–9.2)	
W0804	9	25.30 ± 0.81 (19.55–27.33)	−16.6 ± 0.3 (−17.5–15.0)	7.7 ± 0.4 (4.7–8.9)	
Y0702	6	21.62 ± 0.53 (20.45–23.58)	−16.5 ± 0.4 (−18.0–15.0)	6.4 ± 0.8 (3.9–8.6)	
Y0824	7	22.01 ± 0.89 (17.84–24.44)	−16.2 ± 0.2 (−17.0–15.2)	7.0 ± 0.3 (5.4–8.0)	
(b)					
MANOVA ($\delta^{13}\text{C}$, $\delta^{15}\text{N}$)	df	Pillai's trace	F	Num df	Sig.
Site	2	0.14	4.04	49	0.02
Month	2	0.14	4.04	49	0.03
Site × month	2	0.02	0.55	49	0.58
Residuals	50				

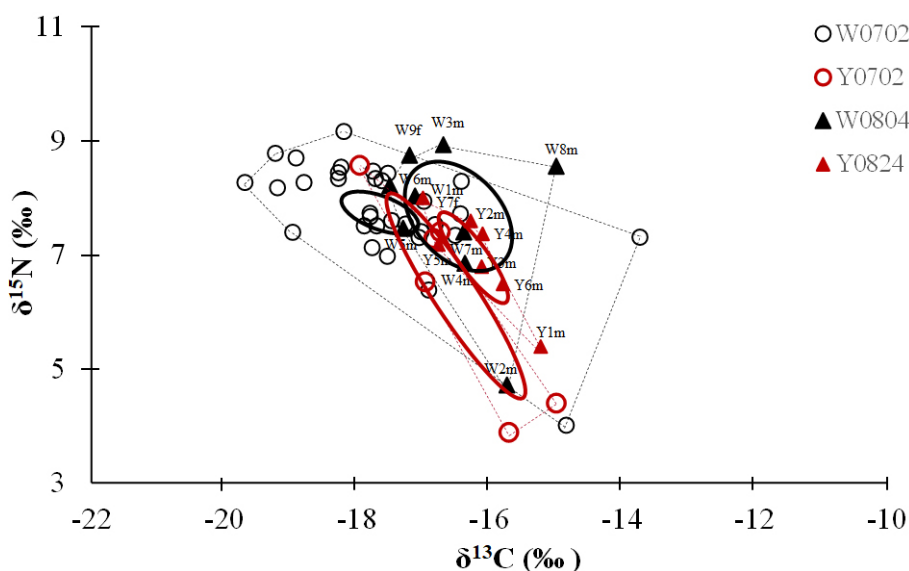


Figure 4. Plot of the convex hull and standard ellipse areas based on the $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ and $\delta^{15}\text{N}$ values of the vent crabs (*Xenograpsus testudinatus*) from the white and yellow vents. Dotted lines show the convex hull areas, solid lines show the standard ellipse areas (SEAc), W is the white vent, Y is the yellow vent, the sampling dates are 2 July (0702), 4 August (0804), and 24 August (0824), m is for male, and f is for female. The crabs with labels are same individuals for the stable isotope and proteomic experiments.

3.3 Protein expression patterns of the vent crabs from the WV and YV

A total of 27 protein bands were selected for BCS analysis (Fig. 5). Vent crabs were clustered into three groups, i.e., WV-July and YV-July, WV-August, and YV-August, respectively (Fig. 6). The first to the fifth principal components accounted for 42.9%, 22.4%, 9.9%, 7.4%, and 5.4% of the total variance, respectively. The first principal component (PC1) mainly contributed to the separation, i.e., bands 5, 7,

23, 26, and 27. August samples with the lowest and highest PC1 values were crabs W8m and Y5m, which corresponded to their $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ and $\delta^{15}\text{N}$ values of −15.0‰ and 8.6‰ vs. −16.8‰ and 7.2‰, respectively (Fig. 3). Further identification of specific protein bands can characterize their structures and functions. In brief, as the isotopic results, the vent crabs exhibited temporal and spatial variations in protein expression patterns.

Table 3. The ellipse analyses of the vent crabs (*Xenograpsus testudinatus*) from the white and yellow vents in July and August 2010. **(a)** Comparisons of the SEAc areas among crab groups, using Layman metrics, based on the posterior distribution (95 % credited intervals) of the modes ($p < 0.05$; $A > B$). **(b)** The overlapping percentage of the ellipse area among groups. W is the white vent, Y is the yellow vent, SEAc is the standard ellipse area corrected, and the sampling dates are 2 July (0702), 4 August (0804), and 24 August (0824).

(a)				
Crab group	SEAc (% 2)	95% confidence interval	Comparisons ($p < 0.05$, $A > B$)	
W0702	2.88	1.95–3.96	A	
Y0702	2.94	1.35–8.63	A	
W0804	3.62	1.48–6.18	A	
Y0824	0.88	0.40–2.24	B	
(b)				
Crab group		Overlap in SEAc	Overlap in A	Overlap in B
A group	B group	(% 2)	(%)	(%)
W0702	W0804	2.05	71.30	56.71
W0702	Y0702	1.47	51.02	50.03
W0702	Y0824	0.76	26.23	86.22
W0804	Y0702	1.89	52.19	64.35
W0804	Y0824	0.86	23.90	97.87
Y0702	Y0824	0.72	24.60	82.47

4 Discussion

This study compared the feeding habits of the vent crabs (*X. testudinatus*) from a WV and a YV within 100 m. The benthic community of the two vents, stable isotope values, and protein expression patterns of the dwelling crabs were associated with their habitats and showed temporal variation. The $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ and $\delta^{15}\text{N}$ values significantly differed for the vent crabs between sites and sampling month. The niche width of the crabs from YV-August narrowed considerably than those of YV-July, WV-July, and WV-August, respectively. The protein profiles revealed three groups, i.e., WV-July and YV-July, WV-August, and YV-August, respectively. Based on the results, we suggested that the endemic vent crabs inhabit their vent types, and within-vent variability is more dramatic in YV compared to WV.

4.1 The benthic community in the WV and YV

In this study, within the area of 15 m from the center of WV, the coverage of the attached benthos was 72 %, including macroalgae, periphyton, and sponge. In YV, it only had periphyton for 77 %. Our previous study found three types of periphyton in YV, while WV had two sponge species, two brown algae, two red algae, five green algae, and one kind of periphyton (Wu et al., 2021b). Along a 50 m transect line near the vent mouths of WV and YV, Chan et al. (2016) and Wang et al. (2022) reported that encrusting red algae *Hildenbrandia* spp. and three red turf algae occupied 5 % of the substrate.

Low-mobility fauna were absent in the 15 m area from the center of YV. In contrast, there were nine species in WV, including sea anemones (17.7 ± 4.5 individuals per 100 cm^2), calyptraeid snails (2.7 ± 1.1 individuals per 100 cm^2), and columbellid snails (1.0 ± 0.3 individuals per 100 cm^2). Polychaete, chiton, sipunculid, and mytilid mussels were all with the density < 1 individual per 100 cm^2 . By comparison, Wu et al. (2021b) did not record any low-mobility benthic fauna in YV in 2009 and 2010, while in WV there were 14 species, including shrimp (*Alpheus lobidens*), four snail species, chiton (*Ischnochiton comptus*), sea anemones (*Anthopleura* sp.), coral (*T. aurea*), and four polychaete species. In 2014, Chan et al. (2016) reported that, along a 50 m transect line from the center of YV, sea anemones (*Anthopleura* sp.) occupied 5 ± 4 % of the substrate. The fauna in WV were more abundant, which included sea anemones (17.5 ± 28.9 %), immobile snails (*Bostrycapulus aculeatus* and *Dendropoma dragonella*; 7 %–30 %), and other four snail species (1–3 individuals per $25 \times 25 \text{ cm}^2$). Overall, the investigated results across studies were consistent with higher species diversity and greater abundance of benthic communities in WV than in YV.

4.2 The isotopic niche width of the vent crabs from the WV and YV

Wu et al. (2021b) and Hung et al. (2019) reported that the $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ and $\delta^{15}\text{N}$ values of the vent crabs significantly differed between WV and YV. However, both studies combined specimens from 2 sampling months. Wu et al. (2021b) conducted

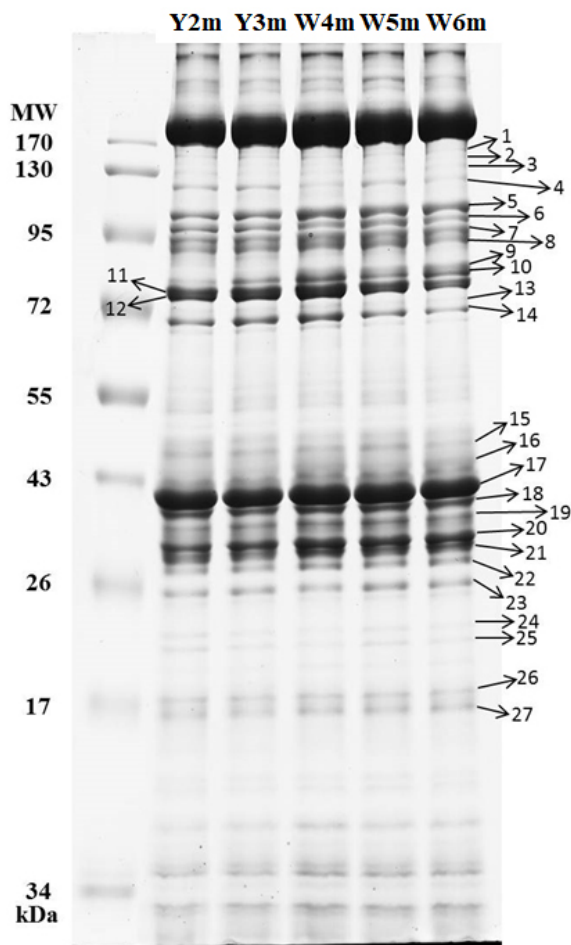


Figure 5. Gel electropherogram with the molecular markers of the vent crabs (*Xenograpsus testudinatus*) from the white and yellow vents. Y2–3m show the male individuals from the yellow vent, W4–6m show the male individuals from the white vent, MW is the molecular weight, the unit is in kilodaltons (kDa), and the number is the protein band serial number.

their experiments in July and August 2010, with the values of $-17.4 \pm 0.2\text{‰}$ (WV; $n = 44$) and $-16.3 \pm 0.2\text{‰}$ (YV; $n = 17$) for $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ and $7.8 \pm 0.14\text{‰}$ (WV) vs. $6.7 \pm 0.3\text{‰}$ (YV) for $\delta^{15}\text{N}$, respectively. Hung et al. (2019) gathered their samples in April and July 2010. They found that the male crabs from YV differed from all other groups, i.e., YV-female, WV-male, and WV-female, respectively (sample size and data not shown).

Within-vent variability in the $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ and $\delta^{15}\text{N}$ values of the vent crabs was also documented in several studies. Hung et al. (2019) collected their samples in April and July 2010, and the $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ and $\delta^{15}\text{N}$ values of both male and female crabs exhibited no difference between the center and edge of a WV (sample size and data not shown). In Wang et al. (2022), crabs from one site influenced by both WV and YV and three peripheral groups (150–300 m) presented a wide range of $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ (-20.5‰ to -14.3‰) and $\delta^{15}\text{N}$ (3.2 to 9.8‰) val-

ues sampled in June and July 2014. There was no significant difference in the isotopic data among the four groups ($p > 0.05$); i.e., $-16.9 \pm 0.77\text{‰}$ and $8.1 \pm 0.94\text{‰}$ ($n = 6$), $-17.2 \pm 1.34\text{‰}$ and $7.5 \pm 1.01\text{‰}$ ($n = 40$), $-16.6 \pm 1.03\text{‰}$ and $7.2 \pm 1.43\text{‰}$ ($n = 156$), and $-16.9 \pm 0.66\text{‰}$ and $8.3 \pm 1.17\text{‰}$ ($n = 10$), respectively. The food of the vent crabs included dead zooplankton ($-19.6 \pm 1.3\text{‰}$ and $7.2 \pm 1.0\text{‰}$; $n = 13$), bacteria ($-22.2 \pm 0.7\text{‰}$ and $5.8 \pm 2.5\text{‰}$; $n = 12$), green algae and benthic deposited particulate organic matters ($-19.9 \pm 2.5\text{‰}$ and $5.2 \pm 1.6\text{‰}$; $n = 84$), and algae film (-10.2‰ and -0.5‰ ; $n = 1$), respectively. The contribution of the above food items varied from the vent center to the periphery (i.e., 34%, 13%, 18%, and 39%, 14%, 8%, 23%, and 14%, 26%, 58%, 25%, and 31%, and 26%, 21%, 34%, and 26%, respectively). Dead zooplankton was more critical to crabs from the vent center than for those on the periphery. We also analyzed the isotopic data published by Chang et al. (2018) for comparison. They gathered vent crabs from a WV along the southwestern transect in August and September 2015. The $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ and $\delta^{15}\text{N}$ values were significantly different between the center and periphery (70–100 m; MANOVA; $p = 0.01$), with $-16.20 \pm 2.49\text{‰}$ and $5.33 \pm 4.06\text{‰}$ ($n = 4$), together with $-17.55 \pm 0.74\text{‰}$ and $8.85 \pm 0.79\text{‰}$ ($n = 10$), respectively. The food of the vent crabs in this study included dead zooplankton ($-21.0 \pm 0.2\text{‰}$ and $6.1 \pm 1.0\text{‰}$; $n = 20$), vent particulate organic matter ($-18.2 \pm 1.1\text{‰}$ and $-1.7 \pm 0.4\text{‰}$; $n = 2$), and epibenthic crustaceans (including Amphipoda, Mysida, and Euphausiacea; $-19.9 \pm 0.1\text{‰}$ and $6.0 \pm 0.6\text{‰}$; $n = 2$), respectively. The contribution of the above food items differed between the center and periphery (i.e., 6%–38% vs. 16%–42%, 11%–87% vs. 6%–31%, and 7%–53% vs. 46%–61%, respectively). In this case, the importance of the dead zooplankton was similar in the two sites.

In this study, the $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ and $\delta^{15}\text{N}$ values of the vent crabs differed significantly between vent types and sampling months (MANOVA test; Table 2). Our results showed that the crabs' isotopic niche width (shown as the SEAc area) was considerably narrower for those in YV-August (0.88‰^2) than for those in YV-July, WV-July, and WV-August (2.94‰^2 , 2.88‰^2 , and 3.62‰^2 ; $p < 0.05$), respectively (Table 3). In the southwestern Mediterranean, seasonal variations in the $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ and $\delta^{15}\text{N}$ values of the Sally Lightfoot crab *Percnon gibbesi* ranged from -18.33‰ to -13.08‰ and from 3.71‰ to 8.2‰ in 2016 (Bada et al., 2022). The isotopic niche width of *P. gibbesi* varied from 1.4‰^2 in winter to 4.5‰^2 in autumn, while the data were 1.5‰^2 and 2‰^2 in spring and summer, respectively. It showed that the diets of *P. gibbesi* in autumn had the widest niche (food variability) linked to the local variability in algal resources. In the Pechora Sea, the isotopic niche width in scavenger hermit crab *Pagurus pubescens* varied between sites of 4N and 9N with a distance of 13 km because of a significant difference in their macrobenthic abundance (Gebruk et al., 2021). The isotopic niche width for the hermit crab was 0.15‰^2

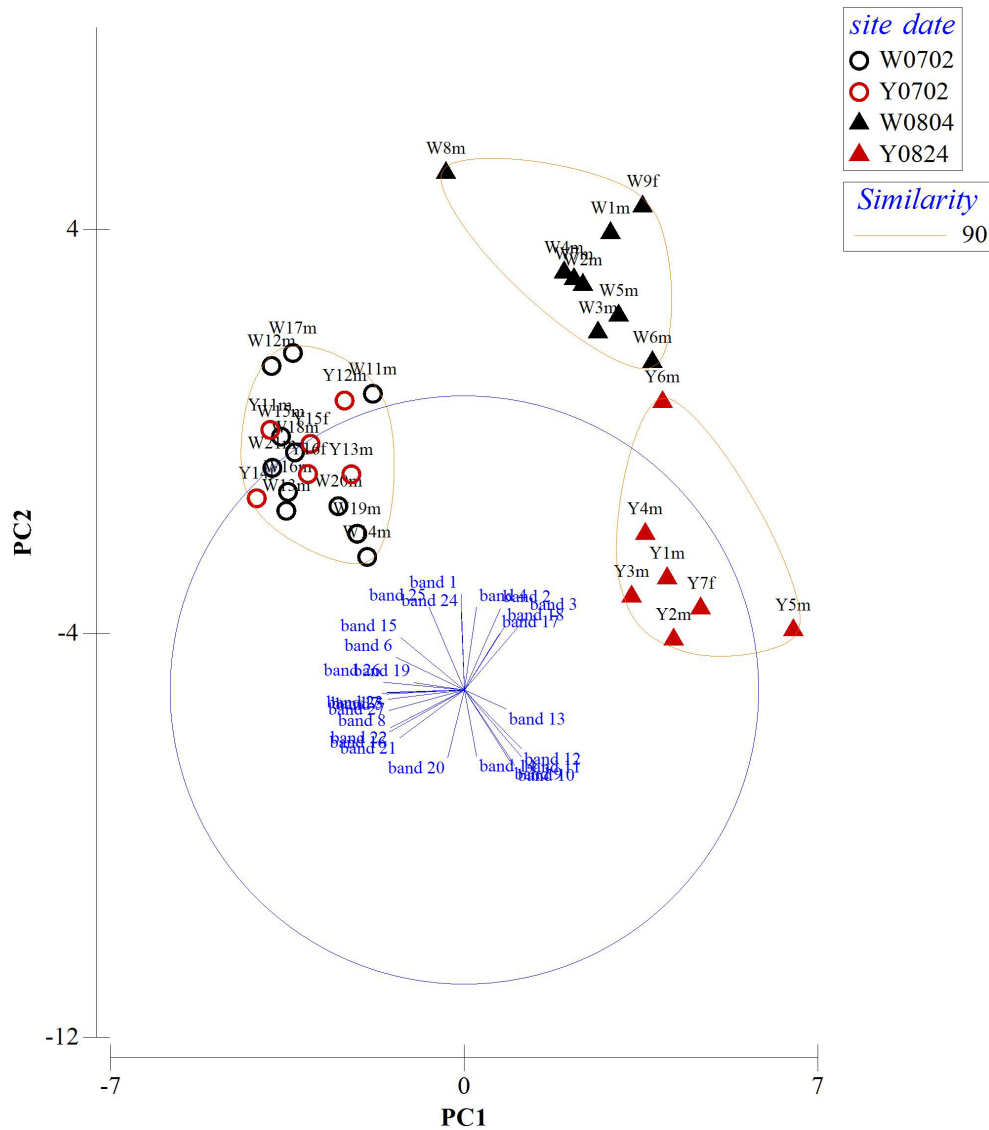


Figure 6. Results from the combined principal component analysis (PCA) and cluster analysis of Bray–Curtis similarity (BCS) indices using standardized overall protein expressions. W is the white vent, Y is the yellow vent, m is for male, f is for female, the bands 1–27 show the variable of the protein bands, and the sampling dates are 2 July (0702), 4 August (0804), and 24 August (0824).

at site 4N and 0.27‰² at site 9N, with 0.05‰² overlapped. Differences in diet sources were correlated with local macrobenthic clams, as shown at site 4N, characterized by low *Astarte montagui* (32 g m⁻²), which is in contrast to the high biomass of *A. borealis* and *Macoma calcarea* (500 g m⁻²) at site 9N. The niche width of this hermit crab had an even smaller overlapping SEAc area than our between-vent comparisons (i.e., 1.47‰² in July and 0.86‰² in August 2010). In brief, our study clearly shows that the isotopic signatures of the resident vent crabs reflected temporal and spatial heterogeneities. The different results among studies indicate explicit state sampling information, including size, date, and location, is essential.

4.3 Protein expression patterns of the vent crabs from the WV and YV

Our proteomic results indicated that vent crabs were distinguishable as groups of WV-July and YV-July, WV-August, and YV-August, respectively. In the case of dove snails, *A. misera* inhabiting in WVs of KS Island, their protein expression patterns were related to the diffusion of locally emitted vent fluids (Chen et al., 2015). The naturally acidified seawater in the southward sampling site had pH ranges from 7.78 to 7.82, while it was 7.31–7.83 in the eastern, southwestern, and northwestern locations. Based on the expressed protein profiles, the *Anachis* snails were classified into the southern location and another group. In a CO₂ SV off Vul-

cano island in Sicily, sea anemones *Anemonia viridis* were collected at a distance of 350–800 m from a vent, where the pH values were 7.6, 7.9, and 8.2, respectively (Urbarova et al., 2019). Gene expression patterns of *A. viridis* revealed two clades, i.e., a low pH group (pH 7.6) vs. high pH ones (pH 7.9 and 8.2). Overall, mobile vent crabs, slow-moving dove snails, and sessile sea anemones all demonstrated adaptive abilities associated with their environments.

Organisms respond to environmental changes in a time-dependent manner. When the Chinese mitten crabs *E. sinensis* were transferred to high salinity (25 psu) for 6 d, then the protein profiles of the posterior gills were different from the control group (0 psu; Yang et al., 2022). The nutritional value of linoleic acid (18:2n-6; LA) and alpha-linolenic acid (18:3n-3; LNA) in the Chinese mitten crabs *E. sinensis* was evaluated in the laboratory for 107 d (Wei et al., 2018). A total of 186 proteins were expressed differentially in the hepatopancreas between the groups of LA and LNA. In the Teboulba fishing harbor in Tunisia, the sediments had high levels of aliphatic and aromatic hydrocarbon pollutants (Jebali et al., 2014). The Mediterranean crabs *C. maenas* showed differential protein expression patterns in hepatopancreas between the control (day 0) and exposed groups over 15, 30, and 60 d. These proteomic-based studies exhibited the earliest responses of the tested crabs to environmental changes detected at least on day 6. In this study, the protein expression patterns of the vent crabs changed in 1 month (Fig. 5), indicating that the vent environments probably fluctuated often.

4.4 Association of the crabs' feeding habits with vent types

It has long been known that WVs and YVs in KS Island differ in the color and composition of the vent plumes (Chen et al., 2005b; Lebrato et al., 2019; Mei et al., 2022). There is a relatively low fluid temperature and high pH in WVs compared to YVs (30–65 vs. 54–121 °C and 1.84–6.96 vs. 1.52–6.32; pH seawater scale at 25 °C; Table 1). The diffusion of the vent fluid relates to local circulation. Therefore, fluctuations in the fluid temperature and pH reveal diurnal and bimonthly cycles (Chen et al., 2005b). Recently, Lebrato et al. (2019) studied the temporal biogeochemical changes in this SV system during 2009–2018. Their principal findings are that the catastrophic earthquake and typhoon (Nepartak) in 2016 shaped the seabed morphology, seawater chemistry, vent fluid composition and flow rate, and benthic ecology, which then gradually recovered in 2018. In addition, the reduction in venting activity and fluid flow in YV was more severe than in WV. Moreover, the feeding habits of the vent crabs presented by isotopic and proteomic results did reflect the geochemical characteristics of the vent types.

Previous studies reported that the movement of the vent crabs reveals different spatial scales. The daily foraging takes place in the vent area (Jeng et al., 2004; Chang et al., 2018;

Allen et al., 2020). During the reproductive season, ovigerous females move to the vent periphery, release their larvae, and then return to the chimneys (Hung et al., 2019). The migratory distance was about 100–200 m horizontally from the vent mouth. Besides, vent crabs were absent in the by-catch of nearby non-vent fisheries (Wang et al., 2013). But the holotype of this species was collected from a 15 m deep rocky reef in the Gengxin Fish Port, Yilan county, Taiwan (Ng et al., 2000). These investigations indicate that vent crabs can actively move and survive in vent and non-vent environments. However, how far and how often the crabs move around is unknown. Here, we demonstrated that the vent crabs exhibited temporal and spatial variations in isotopic niche width and protein expression patterns (Table 3 and Fig. 6). Even with a distance of 100 m, the endemic vent crabs are strongly associated with their vent types. In addition, within-vent variability in food sources is more dramatic in the YV compared to the WV.

The isotopic niche and proteomic studies linked the physiological states of the vent crabs to SV environments. Suggestions for further studies include more replicates of different vent types, collecting crab samples simultaneously, increasing sample size, and considering genders. More stable isotopes from other tissues will also help us to better understand the nutrition sources and tissue-specific isotopic incorporation rates of the vent crabs. For example, the study of snails (*Alviniconcha* sp. and *Ifremeria nautilei*) from deep-sea vents in Vienna Woods, Manus Basin, Papua New Guinea, with isotopes of $\delta^{13}\text{C}$, $\delta^{15}\text{N}$, and $\delta^{34}\text{S}$ on the feet and chitin shells, allows us to determine the isotopic discrimination between inorganic water compounds used by organisms as nutritional sources and the symbiont or host itself (Bojar et al., 2023). In a laboratory study on a freshwater shrimp (*Macrobrachium borellii*), the time period for incorporating the isotopic signatures ($\delta^{13}\text{C}$ and $\delta^{15}\text{N}$) of muscle and hepatopancreas is evaluated to understand how an animal uses resources over time (Viozzi et al., 2021). If this is also combined with proteomic analysis, then we can elucidate more thoroughly how the physiological states of the vent crabs cope with different vent types.

5 Conclusions

This study compared the benthic community, isotopic niche width, and protein expression patterns of the endemic vent crabs (*Xenograpsus testudinatus*) from different types of SVs at 100 m. The $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ and $\delta^{15}\text{N}$ values significantly differed in vent crabs between sites (WV and YV) and sampling months (July and August). The dwelling crabs were associated with their resident vent, and within-vent variability is larger in the YV compared to the WV. It is concluded that vent crabs are faithful to their inhabiting vent. Trans-vent movement, even at a scale of meters, is probably sporadic and as an adaptation for minimizing predation risk.

Code availability. The R code used for the data processing is available at <https://CRAN.R-project.org/package=SIBER> (Jackson and Parnell, 2023).

Data availability. The isotopic data presented in this article are available in Wu et al. (2021a).

Author contributions. SYL and SHP helped collect samples and conducted the study. JFH, CTAC, and JJH were involved in the study design. JYW and LLL designed the study, analyzed the data, and wrote the paper. All authors discussed the results and commented on the paper.

Competing interests. The contact author has declared that none of the authors has any competing interests.

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