## Reduction of the metabolic level by phenotypic plasticity involved in cave colonization by the Pyrenean newt Calotriton asper

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May 27, 2020

## Abstract

To test the hypothesis whether a lower metabolic rate is expected in cave organisms compared to surface ones due to an adaptation to food scarcity in subterranean environments, we measured the oxygen consumption rates of individuals from hypogean (i.e. subterranean) and epigean (i.e. surface) populations of the troglophilic newt Calotriton asper. We found that epigean individuals exhibit higher rates than hypogean ones and showed that when we acclimated epigean C. asper to cave conditions, these individuals reduced their oxygen consumption. We compared the metabolic levels of hypogean and epigean C. asper acclimated and non-acclimated to the cave, with the obligate cave salamander Proteus anguinus as wells as two epigean species: an urodel (Ambystoma mexicanum) and a fish (Gobio occitaniae). As predicted, we find differences between hypogean and epigean species, and that the troglophilic C. asper exhibited in-between performances. We argue then that this shift of the metabolic level observed between epigean C. asper non-acclimated and acclimated to the cave is not directly due to the food availability in our experiments but to a stasis of the temperature. However we then discuss that this adjustment of the metabolic level under a temperature close to the thermal optimum may secondarly allow individuals to cope with the food limitations of the subterranean environement.

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