

How does the feeding behaviour of the common forest toad *Rhinella henseli* (Anura: Bufonidae) vary in space and time? Trophic ecology, chemical and antimicrobial activity

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Supplementary table 1: Relative contribution of the different prey taxa found in the stomach contents of *Rhinella henseli* from two areas of Atlantic Forest in southern Brazil, and Levin's standardised Amplitude of Trophic Niche (Bsta).

FLONA (A) (Genus or family)					SERTÃO (B) (Genus or family)				
Prey	%N	%V	%FO	%IRI	Prey	%N	%V	%FO	%IRI
<i>Pachycondyla</i>	11.41	28.81	41.38	38.99	<i>Pachycondyla</i>	31.9	67.2	76.9	65.39
<i>Acromyrmex</i>	17.12	10.52	29.31	18.98	<i>Gnamptogenys</i>	35.0	4.9	53.8	18.41
<i>Rasopone</i>	7.81	6.17	27.59	9.03	Staphylinidae*	5.0	9.7	38.5	4.85
<i>Gnamptogenys</i>	10.51	1.72	24.14	6.92	<i>Solenopsis</i>	10.0	3.3	38.5	4.39
Curculionidae*	4.20	5.49	20.69	4.70	<i>Rasopone</i>	6.3	4.1	38.5	3.43
Carabidae*	2.70	13.63	12.07	4.62	Curculionidae*	3.1	3.4	30.8	1.73
<i>Solenopsis</i>	6.01	2.37	17.24	3.38	<i>Acromyrmex</i>	2.5	0.7	23.1	0.63
Elateridae *	5.41	11.16	8.62	3.34	Elateridae*	1.3	2.2	15.4	0.45
Formicidae sp. 3	5.11	3.88	10.34	2.18	Carabidae*	0.6	2.6	7.7	0.22
<i>Camponotus</i>	2.40	3.28	12.07	1.61	<i>Heteroponera</i>	1.3	0.0	15.4	0.16
<i>Hypoponera</i>	4.80	0.79	12.07	1.58	Scarabidae*	0.6	1.0	7.7	0.11
Staphylinidae*	1.80	4.16	8.62	1.20	<i>Camponotus</i>	0.6	0.7	7.7	0.09
Scarabidae*	1.80	3.46	8.62	1.06	Formicidae sp. 2	1.3	0.0	7.7	0.08
<i>Apterostigma</i>	5.71	0.00	6.90	0.92	<i>Hypoponera</i>	0.6	0.1	7.7	0.05
Formicidae sp. 2	4.20	0.00	5.17	0.51					
<i>Pheidole</i>	2.10	0.00	6.90	0.34					
<i>Heteroponera</i>	1.50	0.00	6.90	0.24					
Paussidae*	0.30	4.56	1.72	0.20					
Formicidae sp. 1	4.80	0.00	1.72	0.19					
<i>Atta</i>	0.30	0.00	1.72	0.01					
Niche breadth (Bsta): 0.55					Niche breadth (Bsta): 0.23				

* Coleoptera families.

%IRI – Percentage Index of Relative Importance; %N - Relative abundance; %V - Relative volume; %FO - Relative frequency of occurrence.

Supplementary table 2: Percentage Index of Relative Importance (% IRI), the percentage of the different prey taxa found in the stomach contents of *Rhinella henseli*, and Levin's standardized Amplitude of Standardized Trophic Niche (Bsta) in the cool and hot seasons in area A (Passo Fundo National Forest) in the Atlantic Forest of southern Brazil.

Cool season (Genus or family)					Hot season (Genus or family)				
	N%	V%	FO%	%IRI		N%	V%	FO%	%IRI
Formicidae sp. 3	14.44	23.17	36.36	25.01	<i>Pachycondyla</i>	13.99	29.57	42.55	39.72
<i>Pachycondyla</i>	4.44	23.67	36.36	18.69	<i>Acromyrmex</i>	20.16	11.14	27.66	18.55
<i>Gnamptogenys</i>	15.56	5.49	27.27	10.49	<i>Rasopone</i>	10.29	6.80	31.91	11.69
<i>Acromyrmex</i>	8.89	6.27	36.36	10.08	Carabidae*	3.70	15.63	14.89	6.17
<i>Camponotus</i>	4.44	12.83	27.27	8.61	<i>Gnamptogenys</i>	8.64	1.17	23.40	4.92
Formicidae sp. 2	15.56	0.00	27.27	7.76	Elateridae*	7.41	12.80	10.64	4.61
Staphylinidae*	3.33	16.26	18.18	6.51	<i>Solenopsis</i>	7.82	2.58	19.15	4.27
Curculionidae*	3.33	9.20	27.27	6.25	Curculionidae*	4.53	4.95	19.15	3.89
Formicidae sp. 1	17.78	0.00	9.09	2.95	<i>Hypoconera</i>	6.17	0.85	12.77	1.92
<i>Apterostigma</i>	6.67	0.00	18.18	2.22	Scarabidae*	2.47	3.97	10.64	1.47
<i>Rasopone</i>	1.11	1.85	9.09	0.49	<i>Camponotus</i>	1.65	1.88	8.51	0.64
<i>Pheidole</i>	2.22	0.00	9.09	0.37	Staphylinidae*	1.23	2.39	6.38	0.50
<i>Solenopsis</i>	1.11	0.93	9.09	0.34	<i>Apterostigma</i>	5.35	0.00	4.26	0.49
<i>Hypoconera</i>	1.11	0.39	9.09	0.25	<i>Heteroconera</i>	2.06	0.00	8.51	0.38
					<i>Pheidole</i>	2.06	0.00	6.38	0.28
					Paussidae*	0.41	5.23	2.13	0.26
					Formicidae sp. 3	1.65	1.05	4.26	0.25
					<i>Atta</i>	0.41	0.00	2.13	0.02
Niche breadth (Bsta): 0.49					Niche breadth (Bsta): 0.51				

* Coleopteran families.

%IRI – Percentage Index of Relative Importance; %N – Relative abundance; %V – Relative volume; %FO – Relative frequency of occurrence.