{rokbox title=|Larva de atún rojo (Thunnus thynnus) :: Photo credit: Fernando de la Gándara (C.O. de Murcia)|
thumb=|images/stories/ieo/imagenespublicaciones/centro-oceanografico-baleares-supervivencia-crecimiento-larvas-atun-rojo-piscifactoria-reglero-et-al-2014-thumb.jpg|}images/stories/ieo/imagenespublicaciones/centro-oceanografico-baleares-supervivencia-crecimiento-larvas-atun-rojo-piscifactoria-reglero-et-al-2014.jpg{/rokbox}

Patricia Reglero, Edurne Blanco, Aurelio Ortega, Øyvind Fiksen, Fernando de la Gándara, Manabu Seoka, F. Javier Viguri and Arild Folkvord, 2014. **Prey selectivity in piscivorous bluefin tuna larvae reared in the laboratory**. J. Plankton Res. (2014). doi: 10.1093/plankt/fbu082

Abstract: Prey size selectivity in piscivorous fish larvae is important to both aquaculture and fisheries science, but laboratory experiments are few. We analyzed selective foraging in Atlantic bluefin tuna larvae (*Thunnus thynnus*) using two larval fish prey species. The experiments revealed that selective foraging of prey sizes differed among bluefin tuna predator sizes (15–25 mm SL) and prey species, bonito (*Sarda sarda*) and seabream (*Sparus aurata*). The observed pattern suggest a general preference for small bonito prey larvae but large seabream prey. Thus, prey size alone is not the only trait responsible for size selectivity in piscivorous fish larvae.

Keywords: bluefin tuna, *Thunnus thynnus*, piscivory, fish larvae, prey predator, selectivity, diet