TABLE 1 Aripo tributary introduction

Life history trait*	Reznick and Bryga (1987)[21]		This study		Reznick (1982)[17]	
	Control (*Crenicichla*)	Introduction (*Rivulus*)	Control (*Crenicichla*)	Introduction (*Rivulus*)	*Crenicichla*[17]	*Rivulus*[17]
Male age at maturity (days)	60.6 (1.8)	72.7 (1.8)†	48.5 (1.2)	58.2 (1.4)†	51.8 (1.1)	58.8 (1.0)†
Male size at maturity (mg-wet)	56.0 (1.4)	62.4 (1.5)†	67.5 (1.2)	76.1 (1.9)†	87.7 (2.8)	99.7 (2.5)†
Female age at first parturition (days)	94.1 (1.8)	95.5 (1.8) (NS)	85.7 (2.2)	92.3 (2.6)‡	71.5 (2.0)	81.9 (1.9)†
Female size at first parturition (mg-wet)	116.5 (3.7)	118.9 (3.7) (NS)	161.5 (6.4)	185.6 (7.5)†	218.0 (8.4)	270.0 (8.2)†
Brood size, litter 1	2.5 (0.2)	3.0 (0.2) (NS)	4.5 (0.4)	3.3 (0.4)‡	5.2 (0.4)	3.2 (0.5)†
Brood size, litter 2	6.3 (0.3)	7.0 (0.3)§	8.1 (0.6)	7.5 (0.7) (NS)	10.9 (0.6)	10.2 (0.8) (NS)
Brood size, litter 3‖	—	—	11.4 (0.8)	11.5 (0.9) (NS)	16.1 (0.9)	16.0 (1.1) (NS)
Offspring size (mg-dry), litter 1	0.91 (0.02)	0.87 (0.02) (NS)	0.87 (0.02)	0.95 (0.02)§	0.84 (0.02)	0.99 (0.03)†
Offspring size, litter 2	0.93 (0.02)	0.86 (0.02)‡	0.90 (0.03)	1.02 (0.04)‡	0.95 (0.02)	1.05 (0.03)‡
Offspring size, litter 3‖	—	—	1.10 (0.03)	1.17 (0.04) (NS)	1.03 (0.03)	1.17 (0.04)†
Interbrood interval (days)	24.9 (0.4)	24.89 (0.4) (NS)	24.5 (0.3)	25.2 (0.3) (NS)	22.8 (0.3)	25.0 (0.03
Reproductive effort (%)*	4.0 (0.1)‡	3.9 (0.1) (NS)	22.0 (1.8)	18.5 (2.1) (NS)	25.1 (1.6)	19.2 (1.5)‡

Values are means (s.e.), and represent data from refs 17 and 21, or this study.

NS, not significant.

* Differences in mean values among experiments are attributable to differences in food availability. Ref. 17 had the highest levels, this study was intermediate, and ref. 21 had the lowest levels.

† $P < 0.01$.

‡ $P < 0.05$.

§ $0.05 < P < 0.10$.

‖ Fish were only kept until they produced two litters of young in ref. 21.

* Values for reproductive effort in ref. 21 represent a single estimate made at the end of the experiment; those for the other two studies represent the sum of four consecutive estimates. See ref. 17 for details on the latter analysis.