SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL S6

The Simper functions perform pairwise comparisons of sampling unit groups and find the contribution of each species to the average between-group Bray-Curtis dissimilarity. Although the method is called Simper, it is based on dissimilarities metrics instead of similarities (Clarke, 1993). For this study we apply Simper to check where the differences are pointed by PERMANOVA in species diet.

TABLE S6 | Results of Simper analysis with non-congeneric species pair.

Rhaphiodon vulpinus X *Hydrolycus scomberoides*							
	average	**sd**	**ratio**	**ava**	**avb**	**cumsum**	**p**
Characidae	0.26818	0.30627	0.8756	0.67447	0.89581	0.3179	0.0607
Vegetable	**0.19639**	0.22219	0.8838	0.21783	0.65561	0.5507	**0.0093**
Curimatidae	0.11851	0.24675	0.4803	0.49883	0	0.6912	0.9893
Pimelodidae	0.0703	0.19132	0.3675	0	0.31834	0.7746	0.1554
Loricariidae	0.05926	0.18439	0.3214	0.24941	0	0.8448	0.4995
Auchenipteridae	0.0581	0.18121	0.3206	0.23681	0	0.9137	0.3107
Doradidae	0.05572	0.17464	0.319	0.21291	0	0.9797	0.296
Insect	0.01495	0.02533	0.5901	0.01054	0.04171	0.9975	0.0538
Microcrustacean	0.00215	0.00785	0.2736	0.00364	0	1	0.2126

REFERENCES

- **Clarke KR.** Non-parametric multivariate analyses of changes in community structure. Austral Ecol. 1993; 18(1):117–43. https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1442-9993.1993.tb00438.x

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