

## ZOOLOGY

### Standard Edit

We examined ~~The the possible serective-selective~~ advantage of ~~the~~ red shell coloration ~~in the shell~~ of *Laqueus rubellus* (a terebratulid brachiopod) ~~was~~ checked ~~in terms of interactions of prey and in~~ predator-prey interactions. This ~~The~~ study ~~involved~~ ~~was based on~~ comparison of benthic suspension feeders ~~seen~~ found ~~at a depth of~~ about 130 m ~~depth~~ in Suruga Bay, Japan, with ~~particular~~ ~~peculiar~~ reference to their visibility under visible and near-infrared light conditions. ~~Under visible light, A~~ almost all species exhibited red coloration ~~under visible light~~, while ~~in infrared light, only~~ the shell of ~~only~~ *L. aqueus rubellus* ~~appeared~~ ~~was as dark under infrared light, similar to as~~ rocks and bioclasts. ~~Provided~~ ~~Considering that~~ the functional eyes of macropredators such as fishes and coleoids, ~~which~~ are specialized ~~as~~ for detecting light in ~~the~~ blue- to- green region of the visible spectrum, ~~and even that predators like malacosteids have the~~ long-wavelength photoreceptors ~~of malacosteids, L. aqueus rubellus should avoid~~ ~~can escape detection both visible and infrared detection~~ by predators ~~living in~~ ~~inhabiting~~ the sublittoral ~~bottom~~ zone ~~under both visible and infrared light~~ conditions.

**Comment [A1]:** Please check whether this sentence appropriately conveys what you mean.