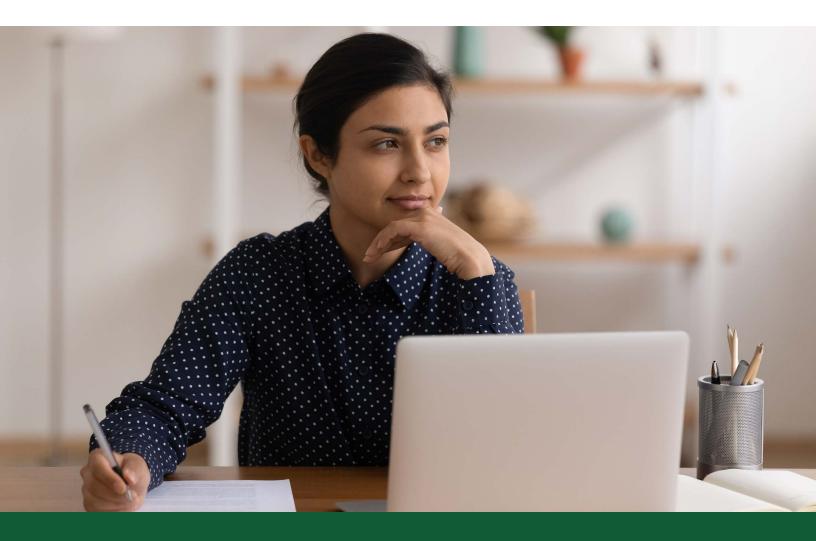
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Abstract			
Social predation—when groups of predators coord —is a common tactic among mammals but compar unexpected social predation by electric eels, an oth	atively rare in fishes. We report t erwise solitary predator in the	you prefer	
Amazon rainforest. Observations made in different electric eels herding, encircling shoals of small nekt predatory high-voltage strikes on the prey ball. The that electric eels may have a single foraging strateg	onic fishes, and launching joint se findings challenge the hypoth	SUBMIT HERE	WILEY
predation to an organism that employs high-voltag offering a novel perspective for studies on the evol and escape tactics.	e discharge for hunting. Thereby	atory Figures Referen	ices Related Information
1 INTRODUCTION		Metrics Citations: 2	
Social predation occurs when groups of individuals join or more numerous prey (Lang & Farine, <u>2017</u>). This for			
among mammals, birds, fish, and arthropods, and tho time and energy gain (Beauchamp, 2014). Species have	ught to optimize the hunters' for		
conservative and pervasive same set of foraging strate Farine, 2017). However, increasing evidence of popular	gies across populations (Lang &		
this premise (Lang & Farine, 2017). One important beh populations refers to the use of group foraging as an a	avioral variation among animal	This is an open access	s article under the terms nons Attribution

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