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Anaerobic and aerobic predation of heterotrophic bacterial mats by a ciliate grazer. This study tested whether a food-web reconfiguration could occur in a circum-glacial hyporheic ecosystem where a ciliate grazer fed on bacterial mats in an anoxic substrate. Such a food-web reconfiguration could imply a high transfer efficiency of energy and matter between the primary producers and higher trophic levels. However, to date, nutrient transfer to higher trophic levels remains poorly known. In this study, we built a system composed of a hyporheic sediment pond and a bacterial mat system, previously described in Loulé, France. Bacterial mats were sampled in the hyporheic sediments to assess the species composition (6 species of the phylum Proteobacteria, 4 of Actinobacteria and 8 of Firmicutes) and the abundance (2.7×10^8 cells g^{-1}) and physiological state (prokaryotic catabolic profiles) of the bacterial communities. Hyporheic sediment was sampled at the top and at the bottom of the hyporheic bed in a position where the presence of ciliates was recently reported. The presence of a ciliate grazer was also documented. Our results indicate that the ciliate preferentially grazed on bacterial mats rather than on hyporheic sediment and that it was able to use heterotrophically to maintain high-energy production. Bacterial mats also exhibited a unique catabolic profile where biofilm-associated bacteria represented the most numerous population. Our results indicate a high transfer efficiency between bacterial mats and the ciliate through chemical degradation of bacterial mats, suggesting that bacterial mats have an important role as substrates for the ciliate. In addition,

