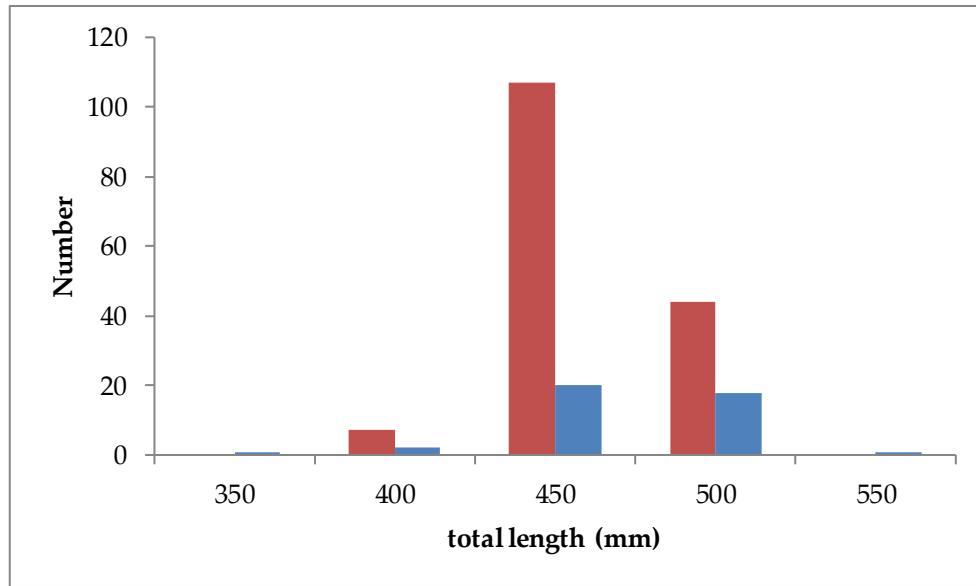


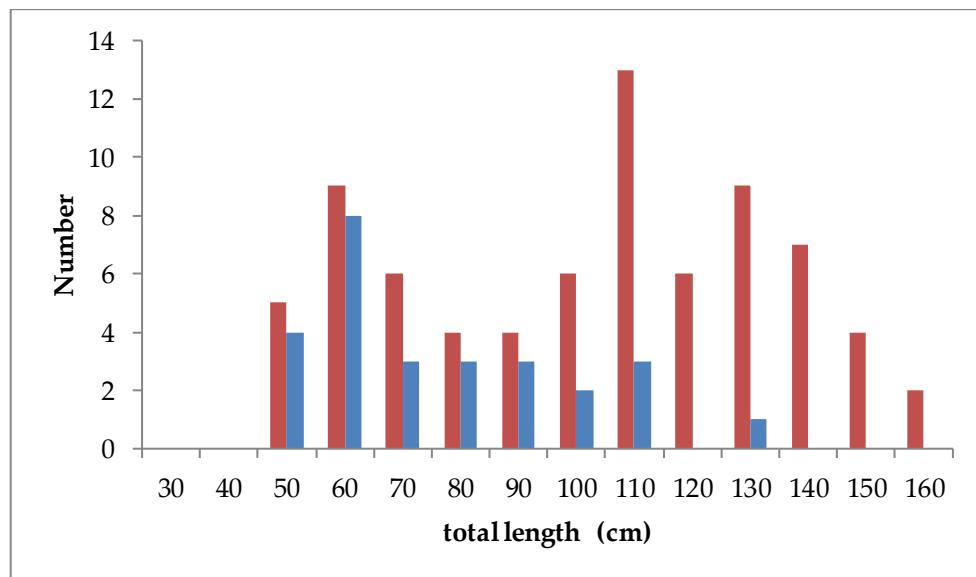
# Trophic partitioning among three mesopredatory shark species inhabiting the north-western Adriatic Sea

Licia Finotto, Daniela Berto, Federico Rampazzo, Saša Raicevich, Sara Bonanomi, Carlotta Mazzoldi

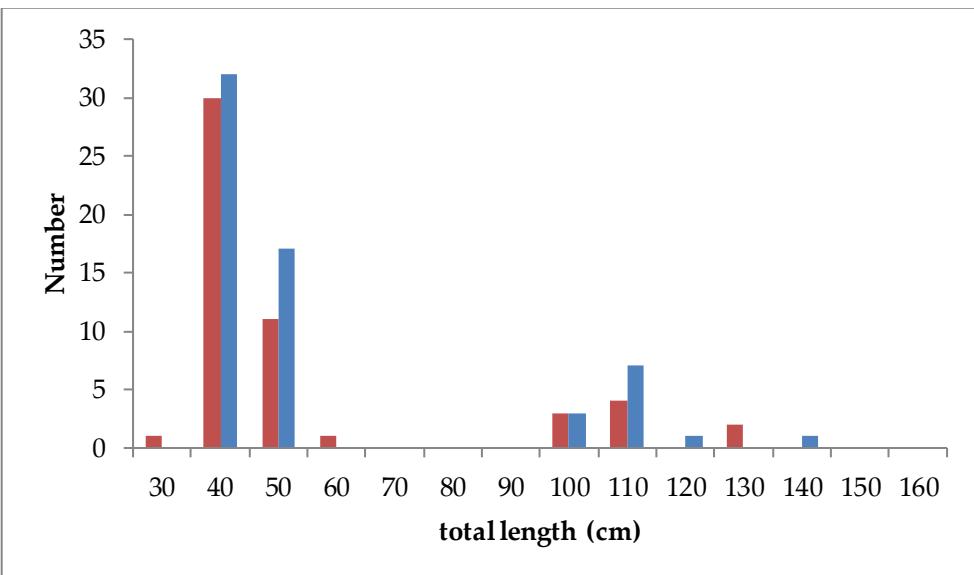
Figure S1 Length-frequency distributions of females (red bars) and males (blue bars) of (a) *Scyliorhinus canicula*, (b) *Mustelus mustelus*, and (c) *M. punctulatus* used for stomach content analysis (non-empty stomachs).



(a)



(b)



(c)

Table S1: List of all the prey categories identified in the diet of *S. canicula*, *M. mustelus*, and *M. punctulatus*, with the respective values of percent frequency of occurrence (%FOi), prey-specific abundance (%PNi), prey-specific weight (%PWi), and prey-specific index of relative importance (%PSIRIi). To perform multivariate analysis, prey categories were aggregated on the base of taxonomic criteria and %FOi<5%.

	<i>Sardina pilchardus</i>									2.7	0.1	13.1	0.7
Pelagic fishes	<i>Engraulis encrasicholus</i>	3.5	26.5	43.4	1.2	2.9	0.2	15.1	0.5	8.8	0.3	27.9	3.1
	<b>Total CRUSTACEANS</b>				<b>59.6</b>				<b>95.3</b>				<b>66.2</b>
Unid. Crustacean	unidentified	31.0	32.8	21.1	8.4	25.5	0.3	25.9	4.9	35.4	0.3	30.5	10.9
Unid. Decapoda	unid. Decapoda	0.5	16.7	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.9	90.9	0.9				
	unid. Stenopodidea	0.5	<b>44.4</b>	20.4	0.2								
Other Pleocyemata	<i>Upogebia tipica</i>									2.7	0.3	29.2	0.6
	unid. Reptantia	2.0	9.2	27.0	0.4	1.0	0.1	6.3	0.0	4.4	0.2	21.1	1.4
	unid. Anomura	1.5	14.5	14.0	0.2	2.0	0.1	10.1	0.2	0.9	0.1	11.1	0.1
Anomura	<i>Dardanus</i> sp.					3.9	0.2	21.3	0.7	22.1	0.3	34.4	8.3
	<i>Dardanus calidus</i>					2.0	0.1	11.8	0.2	13.3	0.3	28.0	4.1
	unid. Brachiura	18.0	25.9	37.9	5.7	20.6	0.3	31.9	6.5	16.8	0.2	18.1	4.0
	unid. Macropodia	0.5	20.0	1.7	0.1								
	<i>Pilumnus hirtellus</i>					1.0	0.1	6.7	0.2				
Other Brachiura	<i>Pilumnus villosissimus</i>					1.0	0.1	11.1	0.2				
	unid. Parthenopidae					2.0	0.1	13.9	0.3	1.8	0.1	13.9	0.3
	<i>Derilambrus angulifrons</i>									0.9	0.1	6.7	0.1
	<i>Coryistes cassivelaunus</i>									0.9	0.1	13.3	0.1
<i>Ethusa mascarone</i>	<i>Ethusa mascarone</i>	0.5	9.1	5.1	0.0	26.5	0.3	27.4	7.2	12.4	0.2	22.3	2.9
	unid. Portunidae	16.5	29.2	49.3	6.5	28.4	0.4	38.4	10.2	5.3	0.3	29.9	1.8
Portunidae	<i>Liocarcinus</i> sp.	13.0	35.5	44.6	5.2	17.6	0.4	36.8	6.5	6.2	0.3	28.9	2.0
	<i>Liocarcinus depurator</i>	21.0	36.9	70.3	11.3	35.3	0.4	43.6	16.6	6.2	0.5	49.0	3.6

	<i>Liocarcinus vernalis</i>	0.5	25.0	22.6	0.1	18.6	0.2	17.7	3.9				
	<i>Carcinus aestuarii</i>					12.7	0.3	33.1	5.0				
Unid. Caridea	unid. Caridea	30.0	37.5	19.5	8.6	9.8	0.3	29.3	2.6	17.7	0.3	25.0	5.5
<i>Alpheus glaber</i>	<i>Alpheus glaber</i>	10.5	23.1	23.5	2.4					0.9	0.1	14.3	0.2
Other Dendrobranchiata	unid. Solenoceridae	0.5	16.7	21.8	0.1								
	unid. Penaeidae	0.5	14.3	3.7	0.0	2.0	0.1	12.1	0.4				
<i>Penaeus kerathurus</i>	<i>Penaeus kerathurus</i>					8.8	0.2	17.7	1.6				
Processidae	unid. Processidae	13.0	26.9	12.3	2.6	16.7	0.3	32.9	3.0	42.5	0.6	56.0	17.8
	<i>Processa edulis</i>	3.0	44.6	27.2	1.1								
Other Stomatopoda	unid. Stomatopoda	2.5	22.2	25.4	0.6	15.7	0.2	16.0	2.7				
	<i>Lysisquilla</i> sp.	2.0	10.6	6.5	0.2								
	<i>Platysquilla eusebia</i>	1.0	13.4	2.6	0.1								
<i>Squilla mantis</i>	<i>Squilla mantis</i>	1.5	48.1	36.3	0.6	47.1	0.3	34.2	20.9	7.1	0.3	29.6	2.4
<i>Rissoides desmaresti</i>	<i>Rissoides desmaresti</i>	15.0	31.0	30.3	4.6	4.9	0.2	16.9	0.6	0.9	0.2	16.7	0.2
Isopoda	unid. Isopoda	3.5	19.1	1.9	0.4	2.0	0.2	15.5	0.2	0.9	0.3	25.0	0.2
	<i>Sphaeroma serratum</i>	1.5	22.2	30.0	0.4								
	<b>Total POLYCHAETES</b>				<b>4.7</b>				<b>0.6</b>				<b>14.1</b>
Polychaete	unid. Polychaete	27.0	22.4	11.6	4.6	5.9	0.2	17.2	0.6	60.2	0.2	22.4	12.3
	<i>Polygordius triestinus</i>	0.5	16.7	14.8	0.1								
	<i>Arenicola marina</i>									10.6	0.1	14.2	1.8
	<b>Total MOLLUSCS</b>				<b>9.7</b>				<b>0.5</b>				<b>9.0</b>
Unid. Cephalopods	unidentified	9.5	20.9	18.0	1.8					19.5	0.2	20.3	4.2



Table S2: Results of the similarity percentage (SIMPER) analysis reporting the average biomass and percentage contribution of the different prey categories to the difference observed between the combination of sex\*size comparisons in the diet of *M. mustelus*. Only prey categories contributing at least with 4% to the difference were included in the table.

Average dissimilarity (%)	Prey category	Average biomass	Average biomass	Contribution (%)
		Small Females	Small Males	
75.80	<i>Squilla mantis</i>	1.95	0.67	24.48
	Portunidae	1.36	1.44	20.50
	<i>Ethusa mascarone</i>	0.84	0.87	13.07
	other Brachiura	0.28	0.56	8.91
	unid. crustacea	0.42	0.34	7.02
	other Stomatopoda	0.22	0.22	4.33
75.92		Small Females	Big Females	
	Portunidae	1.36	6.13	41.07
	<i>Squilla mantis</i>	1.95	2.50	21.04
	other Brachiura	0.28	0.69	6.56
	<i>Ethusa mascarone</i>	0.84	0.00	6.53
	unid. crustacea	0.42	0.28	4.36
79.88	other Stomatopoda	0.22	0.39	4.29
		Small Males	Big Females	
	Portunidae	1.44	6.13	41.42
	<i>Squilla mantis</i>	0.67	2.50	19.79
	other Brachiura	0.56	0.69	8.42
	<i>Ethusa mascarone</i>	0.87	0.00	6.69
73.55	other Stomatopoda	0.22	0.39	4.42
	unid. crustacea	0.34	0.28	4.33
		Small Females	Big Males	
	<i>Squilla mantis</i>	1.95	3.33	27.29
	Portunidae	1.36	3.51	25.82
73.55	other Dendrobranchiata	0.00	1.53	9.24
	other Brachiura	0.28	0.70	7.43
	<i>Ethusa mascarone</i>	0.84	0.00	7.41

	unid. teleosts	0.24	0.59	5.91
	<b>Small Males</b>		<b>Big Males</b>	
82.64	<i>Squilla mantis</i>	0.67	3.33	30.59
	Portunidae	1.44	3.51	24.08
	other Brachiura	0.56	0.70	9.24
	other Dendrobranchiata	0.00	1.53	8.70
	<i>Ethusa mascarone</i>	0.87	0.00	7.15
	unid. teleosts	0.11	0.59	4.94
	<b>Big Females</b>		<b>Big Males</b>	
63.91	Portunidae	6.13	3.51	38.06
	<i>Squilla mantis</i>	2.50	3.33	25.05
	other Brachiura	0.69	0.70	8.96
	other Dendrobranchiata	0.00	1.53	8.72
	unid. teleosts	0.33	0.59	5.11
	<i>Penaeus kerathurus</i>	0.35	0.48	4.43

Table S3. Carbon ( $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ ) and nitrogen ( $\delta^{15}\text{N}$ ) stable isotopes ratios (mean  $\pm$  std.dev.) and estimated trophic level of *S. canicula*, *M. mustelus*, and *M. punctulatus*. Data are presented divided for sex and size.

Species	Females			Males		
		$\delta^{13}\text{C}$ (‰)	$\delta^{15}\text{N}$ (‰)	trophic level	$\delta^{13}\text{C}$ (‰)	$\delta^{15}\text{N}$ (‰)
<i>M. mustelus</i>	<u>small</u>	-17.24 $\pm$ 0.67	13.04 $\pm$ 0.19	4.1	-17.37 $\pm$ 1.64	13.50 $\pm$ 0.35
	<u>big</u>	-13.31 $\pm$ 1.75	13.97 $\pm$ 0.78	4.0	-13.95 $\pm$ 1.74	13.23 $\pm$ 0.38
<i>M. punctulatus</i>	<u>small</u>	-16.69 $\pm$ 2.16	12.59 $\pm$ 0.60	3.7	-17.60 $\pm$ 1.74	12.09 $\pm$ 1.40
	<u>big</u>	-15.12 $\pm$ 1.87	13.45 $\pm$ 1.09	4.2	-13.55 $\pm$ 2.80	13.58 $\pm$ 0.78
<i>S. canicula</i>	<u>big</u>	-17.99 $\pm$ 0.75	13.58 $\pm$ 0.34	4.2	-17.71 $\pm$ 1.12	13.45 $\pm$ 0.62

Table S4. Carbon ( $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ ) and nitrogen ( $\delta^{15}\text{N}$ ) stable isotopes ratios (mean  $\pm$  std.dev.) and estimated trophic value of the main prey items of the three studied shark species.

Taxon	Prey	$\delta^{13}\text{C}$ (‰)	$\delta^{15}\text{N}$ (‰)	trophic level
Fish	<i>Serranus hepatus</i>	-17.84 $\pm$ 0.05	12.05 $\pm$ 0.59	3.7
	<i>Arnoglossus laterna</i>	-17.96 $\pm$ 0.67	11.45 $\pm$ 0.37	3.5
	<i>Monochirius hispidus</i>	-18.34 $\pm$ 0.37	11.18 $\pm$ 0.53	3.4
	<i>Deltentosteus quadrimaculatus</i>	-16.51 $\pm$ 1.45	11.75 $\pm$ 0.91	3.6
	<i>Pomatoschistus minutus</i>	-17.15 $\pm$ 0.95	12.81 $\pm$ 0.16	3.9
Crustacean	<i>Liocarcinus depurator</i>	-16.00 $\pm$ 0.36	10.77 $\pm$ 0.63	3.3
	<i>Processidae</i>	-15.76 $\pm$ 0.32	11.25 $\pm$ 0.73	3.5
Molluscs	<i>Squilla mantis</i>	-17.40 $\pm$ 0.63	10.90 $\pm$ 0.60	3.4
Molluscs	<i>Aequipecten opercularis</i>	-19.20 $\pm$ 1.56	5.09 $\pm$ 0.45	1.7

## Analysis of the diets of *Mustelus mustelus* and *M. punctulatus* including only animals attributed to the small size group.

PERMANOVA analysis highlighted a significant difference in the diet between the two species (Figure S2 and Table S5). The average diet similarity was 25.0% within *M. mustelus* and 22.5% within *M. punctulatus*. The average dissimilarity was 90.7% (Table S6).

Table S5. Results of permutational multivariate analysis of variance (PERMANOVA) on the dietary composition by biomass of small sized *M. mustelus* and *M. punctulatus*. Bold values highlight statistical significance.

PERMANOVA						
Source	df	SS	MS	Pseudo-F	P(perm)	Unique perms
<b>Species</b>	1	70548	70548	22.44	<b>0.001</b>	999
Residual	139	4.37E5	3143.9			
Total	140	5.08E5				

Figure S2. Non-metric multidimensional scaling (nMDS) ordination of dietary composition by biomass of *M. mustelus* (Mm, blue ■) and *M. punctulatus* (Mp, green ●).

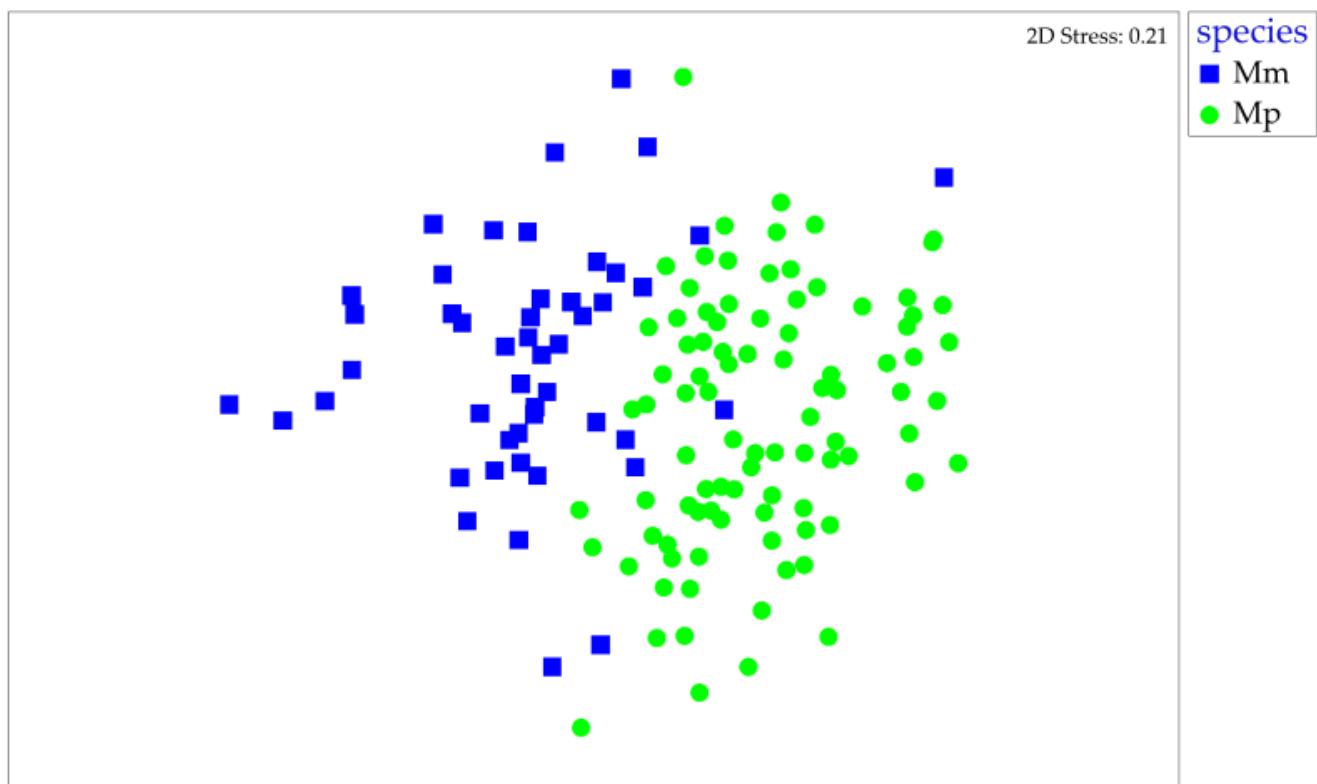


Table S6. Results of the similarity percentage (SIMPER) analysis reporting the average biomass and percentage contribution of the different prey categories to the difference observed in the diet between *M. mustelus* and *M. punctulatus*. Only prey categories contributing at least with 4% to the difference were included in the table

Prey category	Average biomass		Contribution (%)
	<i>M. mustelus</i>	<i>M. punctulatus</i>	
Portunidae	1.39	0.04	18.24
<i>Squilla mantis</i>	1.40	0.02	17.28
<i>Ethusa mascarone</i>	0.85	0.13	11.42
other Brachiura	0.40	0.20	7.49
unid. crustacea	0.39	0.27	6.93
Processidae	0.18	0.36	5.57
Anomura	0.11	0.35	5.55
Polychaete	0.06	0.40	5.46
other Caridea	0.16	0.18	4.25