

Inferring diet, feeding behaviour and causes of mortality from prey-induced injuries in a New Zealand fur seal

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Supplementary Figure Captions

Fig. S1. (A) Locality near Cape Conran where the subadult male New Zealand fur seal *Arctocephalus forsteri* (NMV C38315) stranded. (B, C) Stiletto-type stab wound with underlying necrotic tissue. (D) Shallow scratch mark flanking the right corner of the mouth. (E) Broken tip of spine 1, embedded next to left PC⁶ at the back of the oral cavity. (F) Comparison of the left (top) and right (bottom, mirrored) vibrissae; note the reduced length and broken tips of the latter. (G) Ethanol-preserved stingaree (*Urolophus paucimaculatus*, NMV A20164), with close-ups of the tail and spine in striking posture. (H) Ethanol-preserved specimen of an elephant fish (NMV A22030) in left lateral view, with a close-up of the dorsal fin spine of a second specimen (NMV A61168). (I) Australian fur seal (*Arctocephalus pusillus doriferus*) dismembering an elephant fish (*Callorhynchus milii*) by shaking it at the surface of the water. Note how the dorsal fin spine (white arrow) points away from the seal.

