

Fig. S1. Locations of prey at the time of mouth opening ($t = 0$ ms), digitized from high-speed videos of prey capture strikes of *S. aurata*. Data (blue dots; $N=40$) are from at least 2 strikes per age group. Data are depicted in the cylindrical coordinate system (Fig. 2) with unit length of peak mouth diameter. Black circle represents peak gape diameter. Red square represents the boundaries of the area where particles were seeded in our simulations (Fig. 2).

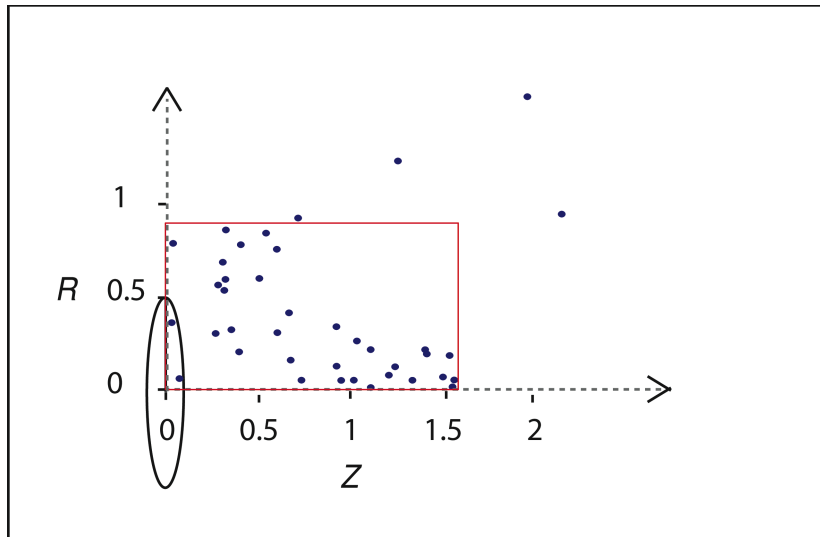


Table S1. Initial locations of inert particles in front of the mouth.

Particle coordinates on <i>Z</i> axis																		
0	0.06	0.12	0.18	0.24	0.3	0.36	0.4	0.48	0.54	0.6	0.66	0.72	0.78	0.84	0.9	0.96	1.02	1.08
1.14	1.2	1.26	1.32	1.38	1.44	1.5												
Particle coordinates on <i>R</i> axis																		
0.0001	0.06	0.12	0.18	0.24	0.3	0.36	0.4	0.48	0.54	0.6	0.66	0.72	0.78					

For each coordinate on the *Z* axis, 14 particles were seeded in the coordinates depicted for the *R* axis. The unit length *R* and *Z* on the radial and longitudinal axes was equal to one peak gape diameter.