

Supplementary Material

Homing in the New Zealand eagle ray, *Myliobatis tenuicaudatus*

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Fig. S1. Homing speeds of experimentally displaced New Zealand eagle rays, *Myliobatis tenuicaudatus*, versus (a) displacement distance, (b) water depth at the displacement sites, (c) disc width of the rays, and (d) time from capture to release. Homing speeds were significantly affected by the time in captivity (d, linear regression of \log_{10} homing speed versus \ln time in captivity: $F = 6.97$, d.f. = 1, $P = 0.046$, $R^2 = 0.58$). As a result, the points with the lower homing speeds in parts a-c tend to be those that had the longer times in captivity.

