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The Distribution, Abundance and Diets of Demersal Fish in Port Phillip Bay

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The structure of fish communities in Port Phillip Bay was analysed by trawling at 22 depth-stratified stations between 1990 and 1994. Trawling was undertaken at depths of 7, 12, 17 and 22 m and differences between fish communities at each station were compared using Bray Curtis dissimilarity indices, multidimensional scaling, ANOVA and MANOVA for the ten most abundant species. Stations formed four groups: a station in Corio Bay was distinct, all 7 m stations formed a 'shallow' group, all 22 m stations, three 17 m and one 12 m station formed a 'deep' group, and the remaining 12 and 17 m stations formed an 'intermediate depth' group. These spatial differences in fish communities were similar to those of benthic communities and sediment type. Spatial variation in fish diets followed a similar pattern for several species of fish.

Significant interannual differences in fish communities occurred but over the five year study period these differences followed no trend, except for the increase in abundance of the little rock whiting, a species whose spread appears to be linked to the spread of the exotic worm *Sabella spallanzanii.*

Significant seasonal increases in the abundance of snapper, eagle rays and banjo rays occurred during summer-autumn and of southern anchovy and pilchards during winter-spring. These seasonal increases are probably due to seasonal migration of these species into Port Phillip Bay. Long-snouted flounder and greenback flounder appear to migrate into deeper Bay waters during winter-spring and return to shallow waters during summer-autumn.

The diets of 35 species of fish were recorded in the four main depth regions in Port Phillip Bay. The diets of many species differed between regions reflecting the different benthic communities in each region. Two species of recently introduced exotic organisms, the bivalve *Corbula gibba* and the majid crab *Pyromaia tuberculata*, are now important items in the diets of many local species of fish. However no fish was observed to eat the abundant exotic worm *Sabella spallanzanii*.

The pebble crab *Philyra undecimspinosa* was an extremely important prey for many species of fish during the period of our sampling in March 1994. The importance of this species at other times remains to be determined.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

The three major benthic habitat types in Port Phillip Bay are reefs, seagrass and soft sediments. Reefs are restricted to the shallow perimeter (McShane *et al*. 1986) and seagrass (*Heterozostera tasmanica*) is restricted largely to Swan Bay and regions shallower than 4-6 m in the Geelong Arm (Bulthuis 1981). Soft sediment habitats, consisting of fine sand and mud, are by far the most extensive habitat in Port Phillip Bay (Beasley 1966). This report to the Port Phillip Bay Environmental Study (Task E8, Fish productivity) describes the distribution of fish and their diets in this extensive habitat in Port Phillip Bay and identifies its major ecological sub-divisions.

Demersal fish are one of the most important resources in the Bay because of the popularity of recreational angling and also because of the economic value of commercial fishing, which is worth $2 million annually, excluding abalone and scallops. To ensure these valuable resources are maintained in Port Phillip Bay it is important that fish stocks are monitored regularly. This report summarises the first five years (1990-1994) of a monitoring program conducted by the Victorian Fisheries Research Institute to detect long-term changes in fish communities in Port Phillip Bay. The influence of season, year, depth and location on the structure of fish communities at 22 depth-stratified stations in the Bay are described. In previous studies of the distribution of demersal fish in Port Phillip Bay (Anonymous 1973) depth-related patterns were not apparent because most samples were taken in depths near 15 m.

The diets of fish are described in detail as previous analyses of diets of fish in Port Phillip Bay (Stroud 1975, Brown 1977, Edwards 1980, Winstanley 1983) have considered only a few species from a limited depth range, and few of the prey were identified to species level. The species composition of the diets of all important demersal fish in the Bay are described to enable a food web for Port Phillip Bay to be developed. This food web is required for a variety of management needs. Those species of demersal fish most likely to accumulate toxins can only be identified once the trophic structure is known. While the direct effect of demersal fish on nutrient fluxes is probably small, predation by fish may change benthic community structure and thereby alter their capacity to remove nitrogenous nutrients from Port Phillip Bay (Wilson *et al.* 1993, Bird 1994). The trophic structure also summarises many of the important interdependencies in the Bay and will therefore assist in identifying factors responsible for changes to the ecology of the Bay. For example, it improves our ability to predict how benthic communities may change if the abundance of a particular predatory fish were to change, and, conversely, it suggests which species of fish may be most affected by a change in the abundance of a particular prey species. A detailed food web also enables identification of those species which may be affected by the addition of exotic species to the Bay. By identifying those species which compete with, are eaten by, or feed on the exotic species those species whose abundance may be most directly impacted can be identified.

In addition to describing the distribution and diets of fish in Port Phillip Bay this report synthesises these data together with published information on sediment characteristics and benthic infaunal communities to develop an ecological classification of the soft sediment communities in Port Phillip Bay. This classification is required to define the boundaries of ecologically similar regions so that a realistic trophic model of each region can be developed. These models will be described in subsequent reports, but these same regions should prove useful to define the geographic boundaries for nutrient and other models of Port Phillip Bay.

2.0 METHODS

Fish were collected using a wing trawl net (47 m long, 13 m wing spread, 5m opening height and 45 m between trawl doors) at 22 depth-stratified stations in Port Phillip Bay (Figure 1) between 1990 and 1994. Sampling stations were located on 6 transects perpendicular to the coastline. Two trawl shots were taken at depths of 7, 12, 17, and 22 m on all transects except those in the Geelong Arm where depths permitted trawling only at 7 and 12 m. The duration of each trawl shot was 5 minutes, measured from the time load cell clamps were attached until the winch commenced the retrieval of the net. Data obtained using a netsonde indicated that the net was probably fishing for an additional 2 minutes during its retrieval. A Furuno GP 500 GPS Navigator connected to a colour video plotter was used for all position fixing and was accurate to within 15-25 m in 95% of fixes. Where inaccuracy exceeded 25 m due to intentional degradation of the system (selective availability) this was obvious on the plotter. The speed of the net across ground, 2.1-2.5 knots, was estimated from the latitude and longitude at the start and finish of each shot and the duration of each shot. During 1990 stations were sampled at quarterly intervals (26 Mar-9 Apr 1990, 25 Jun-10 Jul 1990, 17-21 Sep 1990, 10-17 Dec 1990), but in subsequent years stations were sampled annually between late February and early April (18-25 Mar 1991, 16-20 Mar 1992, 30 Mar-7 Apr 1993 and 21-25 Feb 1994). Fish were sorted on deck and the number and total weight of each species was recorded.

2.1 Fish communities

Spatial and interannual differences between fish communities at the 22 stations were examined using Bray-Curtis (B-C) dissimilarity measures (Bray and Curtis 1957). The B-C dissimilarity measure is given by the following relationship:

$$\delta_{jk} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{s} \left| n_{ij} - n_{ik} \right|}{\sum_{i=1}^{s} \left(n_{ij} - n_{ik} \right)}$$

where n_{ij} = the number of the *i*th species in the *j*th sample, n_{ik} = the number of the *i*th species in the *k*th sample and = dissimilarity between the *j*th and *k*th samples summed over all *s* species. This dissimilarity measure was chosen because it is not affected by joint absences, it gives more weighting to abundant than rare species, and it has consistently performed well in preserving 'ecological distance' in a variety of simulations on different types of data (Field *et al*. 1982, Faith *et al*. 1987). Double square root (=N-) transformations were applied to all data before calculating B-C dissimilarity measures. These transformations were made to prevent abundant species from influencing the B-C dissimilarity measures excessively (Clarke and Green 1988, Clarke 1993).

Multidimensional scaling (MDS) plots were used to ordinate B-C dissimilarity measures. MDS translates a measure of similarity between measurements into 2 or more dimensional space so that distances between measurements correspond closely to their input similarities. While the computational algorithm for MDS is complex the graphical representation is easily communicated (Clarke 1993) and ecologically meaningful patterns are made more apparent (Gamito and Raffaelli 1992). The PATN computer package (Belbin 1990a, b) was used for the non-metric MDS ordinations used in this study.

The goodness of fit of each MDS plot is given by its stress value. Stress values <0.1 correspond to a good ordination, values >0.1 and <0.2 are useable, but those near 0.2 may mislead and values >0.2 are likely to yield plots that are dangerous to interpret (Clarke 1993).

The species which contributed most to differences between groups identified in MDS plots were determined using the Kruskal-Wallis statistic. This statistic was calculated for each species by ranking all observations from highest to lowest, summing the ranks for each identified group and calculating the statistic from the following equation:

$$H = \frac{12}{n(n+1)} \sum_i \frac{R_i^2}{n_i} - 3(n+1)$$

Where n_i is the number of observations in the *i* th sample, $i = 1,...,k$, $n = \Sigma n_i$, and R_i is the sum of the ranks for the *i* th sample.

This statistic is most commonly used to determine the statistical significance of differences between groups based on ranks. Our use of this statistic follows Belbin (1990b and personal communication) and provides no estimate of statistical significance but instead recognises that this statistic increases monotonically as groups become more different. Thus species with larger K-W values will contribute most to B-C dissimilarity measures based on the same groupings.

Spatial and Interannual variation. The mean biomass and number of individuals were calculated for each species in the 10 shots taken at each station (2 shots/year 5 years) between February and April for the 5 years between 1990 and 1994. B-C dissimilarities were calculated for all 22 stations and incorporated into MDS plots for biomass and numerical abundance. Kruskal-Wallis values were calculated for each species to determine which species contributed most to the observed differences between regions of Port Phillip Bay.

To determine the statistical significance of the station groups recognised in the MDS plot Anosim (Clarke and Green 1988, Belbin 1990b) was used. Anosim determines the probability of the arrangement generated by the MDS plot by comparing the observed grouping of stations with randomly labelled sets of stations that define an equal number of groups. As the overall pattern of four groups was significant two further pair-wise comparisons were made for the groups that were the least different. The significance of the separation between shallow and intermediate regions and of intermediate and deep regions were tested separately. As there was only one station in the Corio Bay ‘region’ it was not possible to reliably calculate the significance of the difference between this region and the shallow region.

To determine interannual variation the mean biomass and number of individuals of each species in the two shots taken at each station between February and April for the 5 years between 1990 and 1994 were calculated. B-C dissimilarity measures were calculated for all 110 plot*date (22 stations 5 years) combinations and incorporated into MDS plots for biomass and numerical abundance.

To further examine the statistical significance of regional and interannual differences in fish communities a two-way fixed factor multivariate analysis of variance (MANOVA) was conducted using the 10 most abundant species by biomass.

The MANOVA model was biomass (Sp1-10) = year station, and biomass data for each species was subject to double squareroot transformation to reduce heteroscedasticity. The same model was used to test the statistical significance of the four regions identified in the MDS and for pairwise comparisons contrasting Corio Bay and the shallow region, the shallow and intermediate region and the intermediate and deep region. As there is uncertainty concerning the most appropriate significance test to use in particular circumstances (Johnson and Field 1993) the results of all tests were reported (Appendix 1).

Spatial and interannual changes in the biomass of the 10 most abundant species were also examined using two-way fixed factor (year, station) analysis of variance (ANOVA). Homogeneity of variance was examined using Cochran's test and heterogeneity removed for 6 of the 10 species using a double squareroot transformation. This transformation was used rather than a log (N+x) transformation as it was consistent with the transformations used in MDS plots, it avoided the need for an arbitary selection of x and because the results of analyses using log (N+x) and double squareroot transformations are rarely distinguishable (Field *et al*. 1982, Clarke and Green 1988). There was a significant year*station interaction for 5 species. Therefore for these species the significance of the differences between stations and years was tested against the year*station interaction. The year*station interaction was used as an error term to test for significant differences between individual stations using Tukey's test.

Seasonal variation.   During 1990-1991 trawling was undertaken at the 22 stations at 3 monthly intervals. Baywide measures of seasonal change in fish communities were obtained using the average biomass and number of individuals of each species collected from all 22 stations in autumn 90, winter 90, spring 90, summer 90 and autumn 91. Bray-Curtis dissimilarity measures were calculated for all 5 seasons and incorporated into MDS plots for biomass and numerical abundance.

Seasonal variation was also examined for the four regions identified using MDS plots, using the average biomass of each species/shot in each region obtained for the 5 seasons between March 1990 and March 1991. B-C dissimilarity measures were calculated for all 20 region*season (4 regions 5 seasons) combinations and incorporated into an MDS plot. The major seasonal differences occurred between summer-autumn and winter-spring. To determine whether any of these seasonal changes were due to movement of species between depth zones Kruskal-Wallis values were calculated for each species for shallow vs deep regions for the most contrasting seasonal groupings (summer-autumn vs winter-spring).

2.2 Analysis of fish diets

During late February 1994 the gut contents of 20 sand flathead and 10 individuals of all other abundant species were analysed from fish collected at the 22 trawl stations (Figure 1). Where fewer than 10 individuals of a species were caught the gut contents of all those collected were analysed. Stomachs were removed from larger fish as soon as possible after capture and placed in buffered formalin. The body cavities of smaller fish were opened on the vessel to ensure formalin penetrated quickly into their digestive system which was removed later in the laboratory. While fish were stored by shot on the vessel they were re-sorted by species in thelaboratory to increase the speed and accuracy of the identification of stomach contents.

The number and total volume of individual prey items in each stomach were recorded for each prey species. Volume was estimated by evenly spreading each prey item over graph paper next to an L-shaped perspex segment of known height (1.5 mm, 2.5 mm, 4 mm or 6 mm) and counting the number of 2 mm by 2 mm squares covered by the prey (Windell 1971).

Species of prey were identified by comparison with an extensive reference collection of benthic invertebrates from Port Phillip Bay. The identity of each species in the reference collection was confirmed by Drs G. Poore (Crustaceans) and R. Wilson (Polychaetes) and Ms S. Boyd (Molluscs) from the Museum of Victoria.

Regional differences in the diets were summarised for five species of abundant fish. For each species B-C dissimilarities were calculated from the percentage of fish containing a prey item at each station and incorporated into an MDS plot. Plots were only calculated for five species that had both a high biomass and were numerically abundant - sand flathead, eastern shovelnose stingaree, sparsely-spotted stingaree, globefish and spiny gurnard. For each species only stations where enough individuals were collected were included in the analysis. For sand flathead only stations where the stomach contents of 20 individuals were analysed were included, while for the remaining species only stations where the stomach contents of between 8 and 10 individuals were analysed were included.

3.0 RESULTS

3.1 Spatial differences between fish communities

Spatial differences in fish communities determined from MDS plots (Figure 2) were similar whether biomass or numbers of individuals were used. The stress values for the plots were greater than 0.1 but less than 0.2 (Figure 2), indicating that the plot was useful, but that too much reliance should not be placed on the details (Clarke 1993). The stations formed 4 groups which corresponded closely to different depth strata in Port Phillip Bay (Figure 1). The four groups were a 'shallow' depth group which consisted of all the 7 m stations except for Corio Bay which formed a distinct group, an 'intermediate' depth group consisting of all the 12 m stations (except for that in Hobsons Bay) and three of the 17 m stations and a 'deep' depth group consisting of the remaining 17 m stations, all the 22 m stations and the 12 m station in Hobsons Bay (Figures 1 and 2). These station groups are subsequently referred to as the Corio Bay, shallow, intermediate and deep regions.

The statistical validity of these groups was confirmed by Anosim and MANOVA using the 10 most abundant species. Anosim indicated that the probablility of the four groupings arising by chance was <0.001 (no better representations occurred in 1000 random simulations). Subsequent pairwise comparisons of shallow and intermediate regions and of intermediate and deep regions using Anosim gave probabilities of 0.001 and <0.001 respectively indicating that these groupings were also distinct. Significant differences between regions were also evident in two way (region year) MANOVAs between all (4) regions and between the following pairs of regions, Corio Bay and the shallow region, the shallow region and the intermediate region and the intermediate and deep region (Appendix 1).

Species making major contributions to the differences in abundance between the four regions were identified by Kruskal-Wallis values (Table 1). The Japanese goby, which was found only in Corio Bay, made the greatest contribution to differences between regions (K-W value = 21.0, Table 1). Of the more abundant species, eastern shovelnose stingarees and globefish were conspicuously less abundant in the deep region and in Corio Bay. In contrast sand flathead and spiny gurnard were less abundant at all shallow stations, including Corio Bay, but had a similar abundance at all intermediate and deep stations.

The distribution patterns of many of the 30 most abundant species (Figures 3 and 4) reflected the regional differences summarised in the fish community analysis in Figure 2. The distribution patterns of biomass of the 10 most abundant species were analysed more quantitatively (Table 2) and showed similar patterns to those observed in the MDS plots (Figure 2). Sand flathead were significantly less abundant in the shallow region, eastern shovelnose stingarees and globefish were significantly less abundant in the deep region, sparsely spotted stingarees were significantly less abundant in Corio Bay and barracouta were significantly more abundant in the deep region (Table 2, Appendices 2 and 3). The distribution patterns of the five remaining abundant species showed no consistently significant differences between regions of Port Phillip Bay, although banjo rays appeared to prefer the intermediate region. Yank flathead were most abundant in Corio Bay and eagle rays, snapper, smooth stingrays and barracouta were all most abundant in the deep region (Table 2). However, as Cochran's test indicated that variances were heterogeneous for sand flathead, snapper, smooth stingrays and barracouta, results for these species should be interpreted cautiously. The large variances in snapper and barracouta catches resulted from their schooling behaviour and the large variance in smooth stingray catches resulted from their low abundance (but very high biomass). The heterogeneous variance of sand flathead resulted from wide variation in catches at 12m and 17 m stations off Werribee where large catches of weed periodically reduced the efficiency of trawling and consequently reduced the catches of all species including the normally very abundant sand flathead.

The mean biomass of each species and the total biomass of fish differed between the four regions. The total biomass of fish was lowest in Corio Bay and highest in the intermediate region (Figure 5, Appendix 2). The biomass in the deep region was lower than in the intermediate region primarily because of smaller catches of snapper and globefish in the deep region. This difference was partly due to one exceptionally large catch of snapper in the intermediate region (Figures 3 and 4). The biomass of fish in the shallow region was lower than in the intermediate and deep regions primarily because sand flathead were much less abundant at the shallow stations.

3.2 Interannual differences between fish communities

For the 10 most abundant species there were significant interannual differences in abundance for eastern shovelnose stingarees (numbers only), sparsely spotted stingarees, globefish, snapper (numbers only), banjo rays (numbers only), smooth stingrays and yank flathead (Appendix 4). For eastern shovelnose stingarees, snapper and banjo rays, species in which significant differences occurred in numbers only, differences were possibly the result of interannual changes in recruitment success. Variances in catches of smooth stingrays were heterogeneous so differences between years may not be meaningful. The other significant differences found for sparsely spotted stingarees, globefish and yank flathead show no consistent trend between years (Appendix 3).

The numerical abundance of all species varied between years, but very few species showed a consistent trend over the 5 years (Table 3, Appendix 3). Melbourne skate and crested flounder were only found in 1990 and the abundance of the little rock whiting, a species found predominantly in the Geelong Arm, increased significantly during the period 1990-1994 (Appendix 3).

Long-term trends in fish community structure were also examined using MDS plots (Figure 6) but no consistent temporal trend between stations was apparent. Stress values associated with these plots indicate that differences between stations approached a random distribution (Clarke 1993), although the spatial patterns apparent in Figure 2 can still be discerned.

3.3 Seasonal differences between fish communities

Seasonal changes in the numbers of individual species between autumn 1990 and autumn 1991 are summarised in Appendix 5. Seasonal differences in the community structure between autumn 1990 and autumn 1991 were examined using MDS plots for baywide (Figure 7) and regional (Figure 8) changes in fish abundance. Stress values for baywide and regional seasonal changes were between 0.1 and 0.2 indicating that they provide a useful picture, but not too much reliance should be placed on the details (Clarke 1993). The largest seasonal differences appeared to occur between summer-autumn and winter-spring (Figure 7) and as seasonal patterns appeared similar in all four regions (Figure 8) most seasonal changes were probably the result of migration of fish into and out of Port Phillip Bay rather than the movement of fish between regions.

Kruskal-Wallis values, calculated to determine which species contributed most to seasonal changes in both shallow and deep regions for each species, indicated that five species were major contributors to seasonal changes in both shallow and deep regions (Table 4). Of these southern anchovy were most abundant in winter-spring, while snapper, eagle rays and banjo rays were all most abundant during summer-autumn in both shallow and deep regions. As the abundance of these four species increased in shallow and deep regions simultaneously changes in their abundance was most probably the result of migration into the Bay. In contrast long-snouted flounder were most abundant in shallow regions during summer-autumn and most abundant in deep regions in winter-spring (Table 4) which suggested that they migrate seasonally between these regions.

There were a further 13 species which showed a pronounced seasonal change only in the shallow or deep regions. In the shallow region catches of mosaic leatherjackets, yank flathead, spiny gurnard, sand flathead, butterfly gurnard, eastern shovelnose stingarees, six-spined leatherjackets and cardinal fish were all greater during summer-autumn (Table 4). Of these species mosaic leatherjackets, six-spined leatherjackets and cardinal fish were rarely found in deep regions (Table 4, Appendix 5). Catches of yank flathead, sand flathead, spiny gurnard, butterfly gurnard, eastern shovelnose stingarees and red mullet did not differ greatly between seasons in the deep region and we suspect that seasonal changes in catches of these species in the shallow region were due primarily to seasonal growth of the 0+ age-class in shallow water which made this cohort most susceptible to trawling during summer-autumn.

In deep regions catches of common gurnard perch and seven-gilled sharks were greatest in summer-autumn, while catches of pilchards, greenback flounder and toothbrush leatherjackets were greatest in winter-spring. Neither common gurnard perch nor seven-gilled sharks were caught in shallow regions during winter-spring (Table 4, Appendix 5) so it appears that these species migrate into the Bay during summer-autumn. Pilchards were not caught in the shallow region during summer-autumn and it is clear that this species, like the southern anchovy, migrates into the Bay during summer-autumn.

The large seasonal change in toothbrush leatherjackets in the deep region may be the result of seasonal changes in growth changing the susceptibility of the 0+ age-class to trawling because this species was mostly found in shallow regions where seasonal changes in abundance were less conspicuous (Table 4). The abundance of greenback flounder was greatest in the deep region during winter-spring and greatest in the shallow region in summer-autumn (Appendix 5). This suggests that the greenback flounder shows a similar seasonal migration between depth zones as the long-snouted flounder.

3.4 Fish diets

The diets of 35 of the most abundant species of fish in Port Phillip Bay are summarised for each of the four regions in the Bay in Table 5. Most of the previously published information on diets of fish in Port Phillip Bay only distinguish between prey items at broad taxonomic levels and so limit the detail with which comparisons can be made with our data.

Analysis of the stomach contents of 400 sand flathead indicated they primarily consumed crustaceans (45-67%), molluscs (16-31%, 3% Corio Bay) and polychaetes (0-10%) in the shallow, intermediate and deep regions. Fish (87%) was the principle diet in Corio Bay. These data are similar to those found by Andrews (1988) who analysed stomach contents of 545 sand flathead taken from 6 stations, all at 15 m depth, collected at approximately monthly intervals between October 1984 and December 1985. He found that diets consisted of 38% crustaceans, 22% fish, 21% molluscs and 15% polychaetes. However some differences between the prey species consumed in both studies were apparent. Andrews (1988) found that the spider-like crab *Halicarcinus rostratus* was the most important prey item (22% by volume) while the pebble crab *Philyra undecimspinosa* was relatively unimportant (2% by volume). In our study *P. undecimspinosa* was the most important prey particularly in the deep region (6-37%, by volume, excluding Corio Bay) and *H. rostratus* was relatively unimportant (3-11%, by volume). The opisthobranch mollusc *Philine angasi* was similarly important in both studies (14% vs. 3-11%) as was the scallop *Pecten fumata* (5% vs. 6% in the intermediate region).

Analysis of the stomach contents of 151 eastern shovelnose stingarees indicated that they primarily consumed polychaetes (83-96%). Earlier studies by Stroud (1975) of the gut contents of 59 fish trawled at 16 stations, mostly in depths near 15 m during April 1975, also indicated polychaetes were the dominant prey (59% by volume) but he found actinarians were also important. Stroud (1975) recorded *Glycera*, *Clymenella*, and oligochaetes (which were probably misidentified *Lumbrineris*) which were three of the four most important prey in our study. *Artacamella dibranchiata,* the second most important prey in our study, was not recorded by Stroud (1975) and recent benthic surveys suggest that the abundance of this species has increased markedly in Port Phillip Bay since the 1970s (Currie *et al.* in prep.).

Analysis of the stomach contents of 55 eagle rays indicated that they mainly consumed crustaceans (6-92 %), ascidians (0-47 %) and molluscs (4-92 %). There were large differences in diet between fish taken in different regions of the Bay, although, because of the small number of stomachs analysed, it is unclear whether these differences reflect regional or temporal differences.

Analysis of the stomach contents of 209 sparsely spotted stingarees indicated they consumed mostly crustaceans (74-94 %), except in Corio Bay where mostly polychaetes (53 %) were eaten. Earlier studies of the diet of sparsely spotted stingarees (Stroud 1975, Edwards 1980) also found that crustaceans were the main prey for this species. Stroud (1975) analysed the stomach contents of 101 fish trawled in April 1975 at 16 stations, mostly near 15 m depth, and found crustaceans comprised 76% of the prey by volume.

Edwards (1980) analysed stomach contents of 120 fish collected during 1977 near Werribee at a depth of 6 m and found crustaceans comprised 35-90% of prey by dry weight, although crustaceans were less important and polychaetes more important in larger fish. The major prey species recorded in our study were the pebble crab *P. undecimspinosa,* the amphipod *Byblis mildura,* and the crabs *Phlyxia intermedia* and *Halicarcinus rostratus*. Stroud (1975) also found *Byblis*, *P. intermedia, H. rostratus* and *H. ovata* were common prey but he did not record *P. undecimspinosa*, the most important prey in our study.

Analysis of the stomach contents of 181 globefish indicated that they mainly consumed molluscs (34-64%, excluding Corio Bay) and crustaceans (32-49 %), however the echinoid *Echinocardium cordatum* was important in Corio Bay (58%). Molluscs and crustaceans were also the major prey for this species in eastern Bass Strait (Parry *et al*. 1990). The most important prey for globefish, particularly in deep regions, was the exotic bivalve *Corbula gibba.*

Analysis of the stomach contents of 67 snapper indicated that they mainly consumed molluscs (0-42% by volume), crustaceans (28-63%) and fish (21-26%). Differences in diet were apparent between regions but as the number of fish analysed was small it is difficult to be certain that differences reflected real spatial differences. Winstanley (1983) recorded percentage occurrence of prey in the stomach contents of 427 snapper, most of which had been caught by anglers over reefs between 1946-1956. He found that molluscs (30-70% occurrence), particularly *Philine angasi, Electroma georgiana* and mussels (*Mytilus edulis planulatus*), crustaceans (15-45% occurrence) and fish (10% occurrence) were the main components of the diet and that polychaetes were only important for small fish (<30 cm). In our studies *P. angasi, E. georgiana* and fish remained important but *Philyra undecimspinosa* was also important, particularly in deep water. No *M. edulis planulatus* were found in the stomachs of fish we examined, but most of our sampling stations were distant from reefs.

Analysis of the stomach contents of 83 banjo rays indicated they mainly consumed crustaceans (60-97% by volume, excluding Corio Bay where only 2 fish were caught) but also fish (0-30%, excluding Corio Bay). *Philyra undecimspinosa* was the most abundant prey species, particularly in deep regions.

Analysis of the stomach contents of 100 yank flathead indicated that they consumed predominantly fish, including spiny gurnard and sandy sprat.

Analysis of the stomach contents of 166 red mullet indicated that this species consumed predominantly crustaceans (31-77%), polychaetes (11-39%) and fish (4-28%). The most abundant prey species were isopods (*Sphaeromid* spp.) in shallow regions and the amphipod *Byblis mildura* in deep regions. However, small amounts of a large number of species of crustaceans were consumed.

Analysis of the stomach contents of 28 elephant shark indicated that this species consumed predominantly molluscs (28-64%) and crustaceans (6-35%). The most important molluscs in the diet were the bivalves *Anadara trapezia*, *Corbula gibba* (an exotic species) and the scallop *Pecten fumata*.

Analysis of the stomach contents of 165 spiny gurnard indicated that this species consumed a large number of species of crustaceans (94-100%). The most important species in the diet were the amphipod *Byblis mildura,* the isopod *Heteroseriolis australiensis,* the crabs *Phlyxia intermedia* and *Philyra undecimspinosa* and the mysid *Tenagomysis* sp1.

Analysis of the stomach contents of 38 long-snouted flounder indicated that this species feeds predominantly on echinoderms and polychaetes. The greenback flounder (N=107 stomachs) consumed predominantly crustaceans and polychaetes. Polychaetes (56%) were mostly consumed in shallow regions and crustaceans were mostly consumed in deep regions (95-100%). The most important prey of greenback flounder was the amphipod *Byblis mildura.*

Analysis of the stomach contents of 56 King George whiting indicated that the most important prey were polychaetes, echiurans and crustaceans, although echinoderms and molluscs were important locally or periodically.

It is clear from Table 5 that diets of many species of fish differed between the four regions of Port Phillip Bay. To illustrate spatial variation in diets the habitats of all prey species that were eaten by at least 6 species of fish were classified as: shallow, shallow-intermediate depth, intermediate depth, intermediate-deep depths and widely distributed, based on data in Poore *et al.* (1975) (Table 6). *Pecten fumata* and *Artacamella dibranchiata* which were consumed by less than six species of fish and other prey species not recorded by Poore *et al.* (1975) but which were consumed by at least six species of fish are also included in the Table 6. Prey were most frequently found in the stomachs of fish caught in the same habitat type. For example, the crab *Litocheira bispinosa* was usually found in shallow regions and it was only a common component of the diet in fish feeding in shallow regions (Table 6), whereas the polychaete *Goniada cf. emerita* is usually found in deep regions or regions of intermediate depth and it was in regions of intermediate depth that this prey item was most frequently found in the diets of fish. The only exception to the above correlation between spatial distributions of prey and their spatial representation in diets was *Philyra undecimspinosa*. Poore *et al.* (1975) indicated that *P. undecimspinosa* was found mainly in shallow regions and regions of intermediate depth, but in our study it was generally most abundant in fish taken from deep regions (Table 6).

These spatial differences in diets were evident for all fish species in which enough stomach contents were examined from each region. For example, sand flathead consumed more fish in Corio Bay than in other regions, while in shallow regions *Nectocarcinus integrifrons*, *Onuphid* sp.1 and *Litocheira bispinosa* were the most important prey.

In regions of intermediate depth *Phlyxia intermedia*, *Halicarcinus rostratus*, cephalopods and scallops (*P. fumata*) were the most important prey whereas *Philyra undecimspinosa* was most important in deep regions. These differences in diet reflect the known distributions of these prey (Poore *et al.* (1975), Table 6) except for *P. undecimspinosa*.

Spatial differences in the diets of more abundant fish species were illustrated using MDS plots (Figure 9). Sand flathead diets showed no clear depth-related gradient in diet despite some differences evident in Tables 5 and 6. Most prey species were eaten at all depths or at only one depth. The clearest difference in sand flathead diets between regions was for Corio Bay (Figure 9) where fish were an unusually high component of their diet (Table 5). Eastern shovelnose stingarees in Corio Bay and the shallow region appeared to feed on different prey from those in the intermediate and deep regions where dietary differences were minimal (Figure 9). These differences reflect the large amount of *Terebellides* sp.1 eaten in Corio Bay, the presence of shallow habitat prey in fish from shallow regions (e.g. the polychaete *Onuphid* sp.1 and the echiuran *Anelassorhynchus porcellus*) and of deeper habitat prey in the diets of fish from intermediate and deeper regions (e.g. *Artacamella dibranchiata*, *Philyra undecimspinosa*, and *Byblis mildura*, Tables 5 and 6). The diets of sparsely spotted stingarees from shallow regions differed from those in deeper regions and possibly from those in regions of intermediate depth (Figure 9). These differences were due partly to shallow habitat species (*Onuphid* sp.1 and the crab *Nectocarcinus integrifrons*) occurring only in fish from shallow regions, but differences in diets between regions were largely the result of changing proportions of particular prey in regions of different depth (Table 5). Similarly the diets of globefish in shallow regions differed from those in deeper regions largely as a result of changing proportions of the same prey in regions of different depth (Table 5). Spiny gurnards showed minimal variation in diet between regions (Figure 9), and both the prey consumed and their quantities were similar at all depths (Table 5).

The prey species recorded for all species of fish included in our study are summarised in Table 7. This table enables the rapid identification of all predators of a particular prey and indicates which prey are important for a number of species of fish. During our survey it was clear that the pebble crab *Philyra undecimspinosa* was an extremely important food for a large number of species.

4.0 DISCUSSION

The geographic patterns of spatial differences in fish communities (Figure 2) were very similar to patterns seen in benthic community structure and in sediment type (Figure 10). The fish communities that occurred in the 'deep region' corresponded with benthic communities classified as 'Central mud' communities by Currie *et al*. (in prep.) and with sediments classified by Beasley (1966) as clay with various amounts of sand and silt (Figure 10). Similarly fish communities that occurred in the 'intermediate region' corresponded closely with the 'Intermediate sediment' communities of Currie *et al*. (in prep.) and with sediments classified as silty sand and clayey sand by Beasley (1966). The fish communities that occurred in the 'shallow region' corresponded to the 'High diversity sands' community described by Currie *et al*. (in prep.) and the sediments classified as sand by Beasley (1966). Corio Bay, which had a distinctive fish community (Figure 2), appeared to have less distinctive benthic communities and sediments, both of which resemble those in the deep central basin (Figure 10).

However benthic communities in Corio Bay may have changed since 1988 due to the establishment of the exotic polychaete *Sabella spallanzanii* (Parry, unpublished data). The classification of benthic communities undertaken by Currie *et al*. (in prep.) was based on benthic surveys conducted in the early 1970s (Poore *et al*. 1975), before this exotic species became established. Currie *et al*. (in prep.) recognised a further two benthic community types, 'low diversity sands' and 'seagrass habitats', but fish communities were not sampled in either of these habitats.

Currie and Parry (1995) sampled benthic communities along a 600 m transect perpendicular to the coast near St Leonards and found a remarkably sharp gradient in benthic communities and sediment type along a 300 m distance over a change in depth from 14 to 16 m. The number of species and number of individuals decreased several fold along this gradient. Whilst the ecological gradient near St Leonards is probably sharper than elsewhere due to the sharper than usual depth gradient, it is at approximately this depth that a transition appears between distinctive shallow and deep faunas. The fish communities characteristic of the intermediate region were not particularly distinct from either shallow or deep regions but rather they formed a transitional region between quite distinct faunas at the two extreme depths. This was reflected in the different boundaries recognised by different species. Sand flathead decreased in abundance near the shallow-intermediate boundary while eastern shovelnose stingarees decreased in abundance near the intermediate-deep boundary (Table 2).

Differences in the diets of fish between regions (Tables 5 and 6) supported the ecological boundaries suggested above. The distinctiveness of Corio Bay was supported by the different diets of sand flathead and eastern shovelnose stingaree in this region compared with elsewhere in the Bay (Table 5, Figure 9). The distinctiveness of shallow and deep regions was further supported by the differences in the diets of eastern shovelnose stingaree, sparsely spotted stingarees and globefish (Tables 5 and 6, Figure 9) between these regions. However, the diets of sand flathead, eastern shovelnose stingaree, globefish and spiny gurnard showed only minimal changes in water deeper than 7 m. The distribution of the preferred prey of these species is likely to be an important factor in determining the depth distribution of fish species. For example, the absence of sand flathead and spiny gurnard from shallow water may reflect a lack of suitable prey at these depths. Spiny gurnards fed mostly on *Byblis mildura* (Table 5) which occurs primarily in intermediate-deep regions (Table 6). While the intermediate-deep distribution of spiny gurnards may be determined by the distribution of their major prey, establishing a causal relationship requires experiments beyond the scope of this study.

Trends in fish abundance over the 5 years of this study were minimal except for a clear increase in the abundance of the little rock whiting in the Geelong Arm (Appendix 4, unpublished data). This was probably the result of the spread of the exotic polychaete *Sabella spallanzanii* during this 5 year period. The little rock whiting is typically found swimming amongst *Sabella* tubes (Parry, personal observations), but neither little rock whiting nor any other species of fish appeared to eat *Sabella* (Table 7, unpublished data). In contrast two exotic species that have established in Port Phillip Bay in recent years, the bivalve *Corbula gibba* and the majid crab *Pyromaia tuberculata*, were eaten by several local species of fish (Table 7). *C. gibba* was eaten by 9 species of fish and this prey now comprises more than half the diet of globefish in deep regions (Tables 5 and 6). *P. tuberculata* is now eaten by 8 local species of fish.

The effect of these exotic species on fish communities are difficult to discern but they may account for an increase in globefish abundance in deeper regions of Port Phillip Bay between 1970 and 1990 (Hobday, in prep.).

Seasonal changes in fish communities noted in this study need to be interpreted with some caution as our study of 'seasonal' changes spanned only one year. Some changes deemed seasonal may be merely periodic changes. However the seasonal migration of snapper into Port Phillip Bay during spring and their departure during late autumn (Table 4) has been well-documented previously (Winstanley, 1981). Our data (Table 4) also suggest that eagle rays, banjo rays and probably common gurnard perch and seven-gilled sharks have similar seasonal migration patterns to snapper as all were most abundant in the Bay during summer-autumn. In contrast southern anchovy and pilchards were most abundant during winter-spring. Winstanley (1979) has previously described the seasonally high abundance of pilchards in the Bay between May and August. Winstanley (1979) also noted that southern anchovies spawn in estuaries during summer and that two and three year old southern anchovies are known to migrate out of Lakes Entrance and Western Port during summer. While these migrations have not been observed in Port Phillip Bay (Winstanley, 1979), the relatively low catches of southern anchovies during summer-autumn in our study suggests that a similar migration out of Port Phillip Bay may well occur. The long-snouted flounder and probably the greenback flounder appear to migrate into deeper Bay waters during winter-spring and return to shallow water during summer-autumn. These patterns of migration would explain the higher commercial catches of 'flounder' (both species combined) in shallow regions of Port Phillip Bay during summer (Hall and McDonald, 1986).

Different species of fish were expected to feed on different prey so it was remarkable to note the extraordinary importance of the pebble crab *Philyra undecimspinosa* in the diets of so many different species of fish, particularly in deep regions. *P. undecimspinosa* was the most important item in the diet of 8 of the 35 fish species examined in this study, including 5 of the 8 most abundant species (Table 7). This unexpected result is even more remarkable because during the early 1970s *P. undecimspinosa* was found most commonly in shallow regions and in regions of intermediate depth. It seems that the deep regions of Port Phillip Bay have become a more suitable habitat for this species since the 1970s or, alternatively, that *P. undecimspinosa* migrates into deep water seasonally and becomes temporarily very vulnerable to a wide range of predators. It should be possible to determine which of these alternatives is most likely on completion of our further studies on seasonal changes in diets and completion of PPBES funded benthic studies of Port Phillip Bay.

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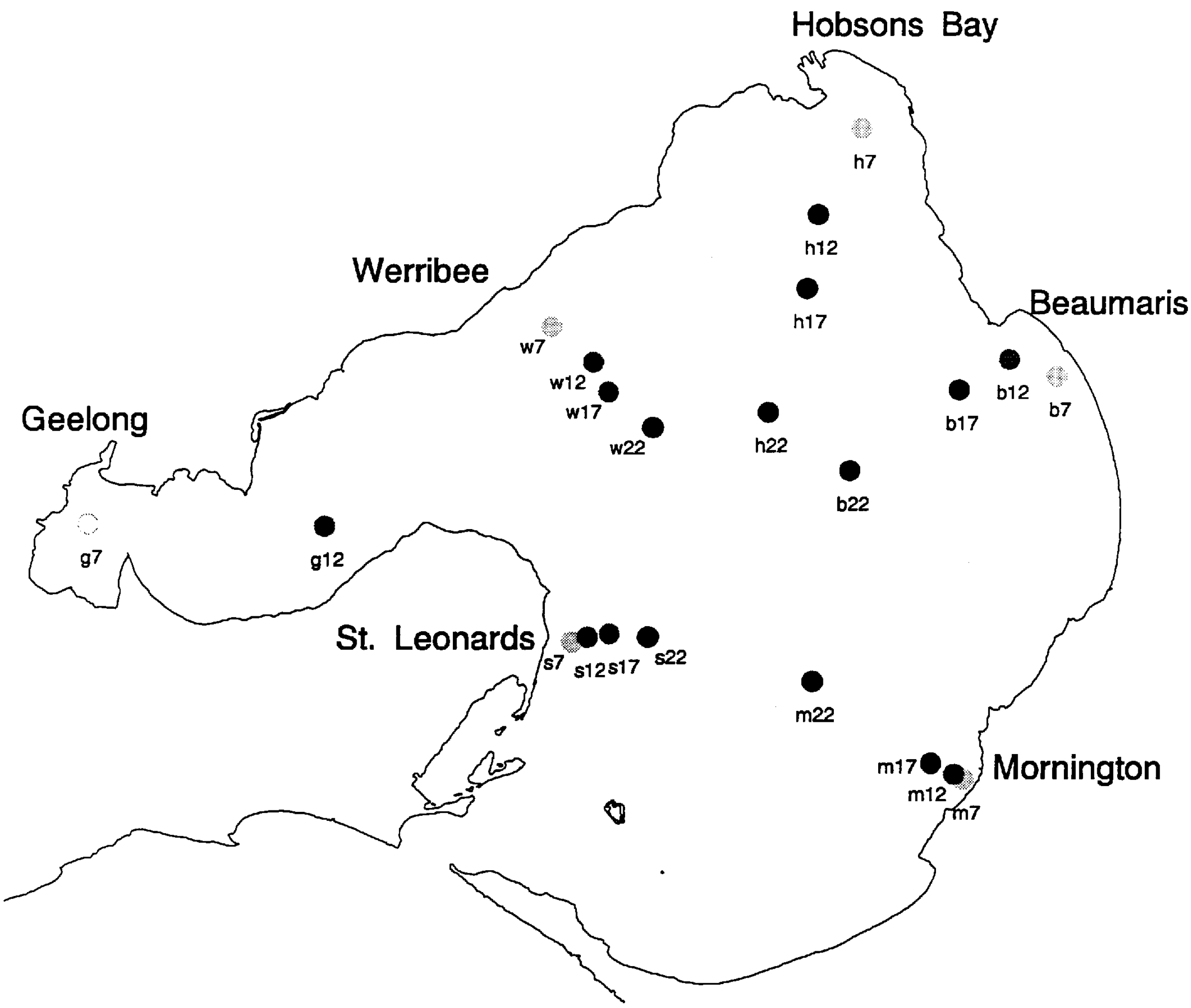
Figure 1. The location of the 22 trawl stations sampled between 1990 and 1994. Alphanumeric codes indicate the transect on which each station was located and the depth (m) at which trawling was undertaken. Stations which formed distinct groups in multidimensional scaling plots (Fig. 2) are shaded differently:

Corio Bay · Shallow stations · Intermediate stations · Deep stations



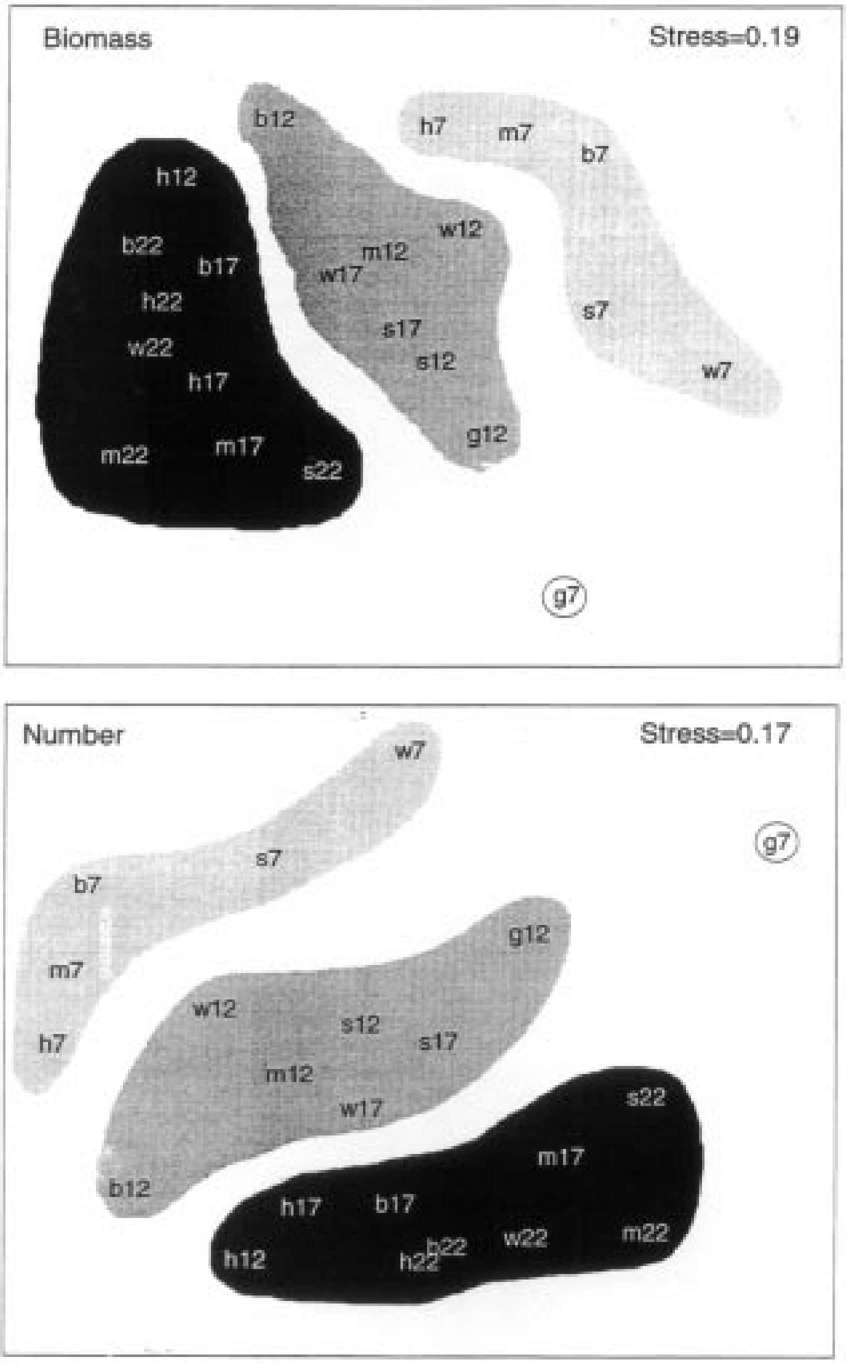
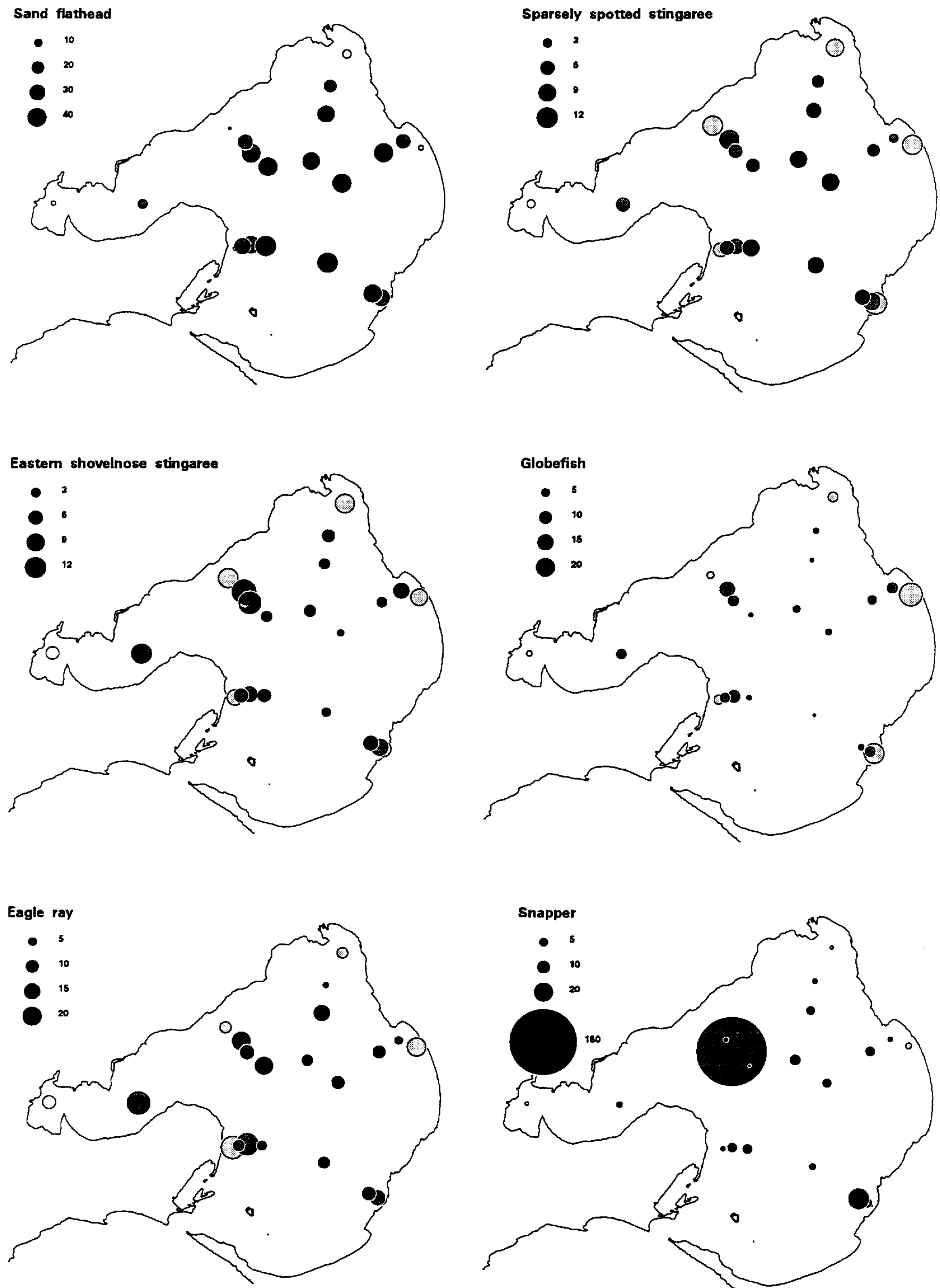


Figure 2. Multidimensional scaling (MDS) ordinations showing mean differences between all 22 trawl stations between 1990 and 1994 using Bray-Curtis dissimmilarities of √√Biomass and √√Number. The four groups identified are: Corio bay (Circle), Shallow stations (Light grey), Intermediate stations (Dark grey) and Deep stations (Black). Codes for each station are explained in Fig. 1.

Figure 3. Biomass (kg / 5 minute shot) of the 30 most abundant species at the 22 trawl stations sampled in Port Phillip Bay between 1990 and 1994. Stations in each of four regions are shaded differently:

Corio Bay   Shallow regions   Intermediate regions   Deep regions



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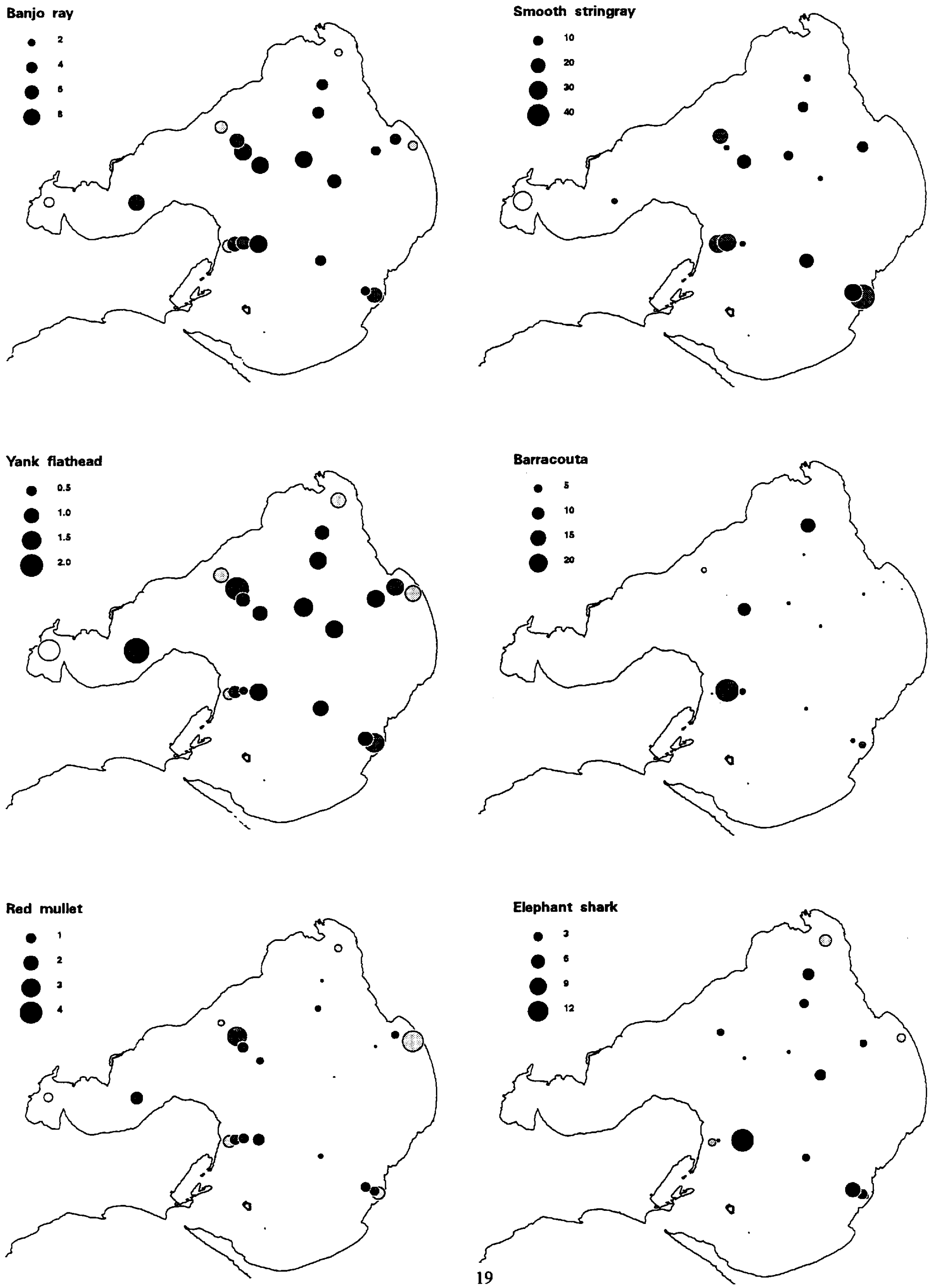

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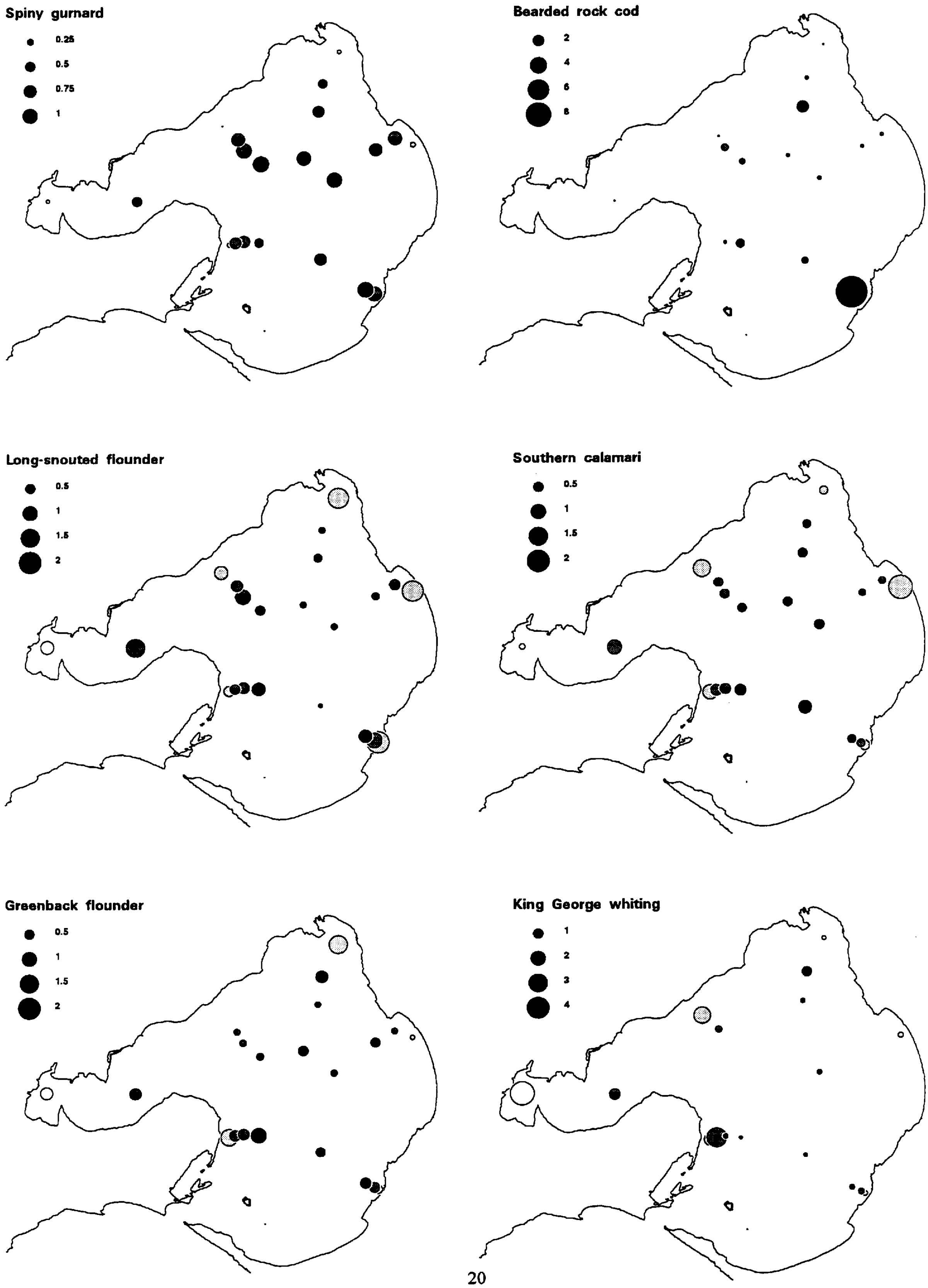

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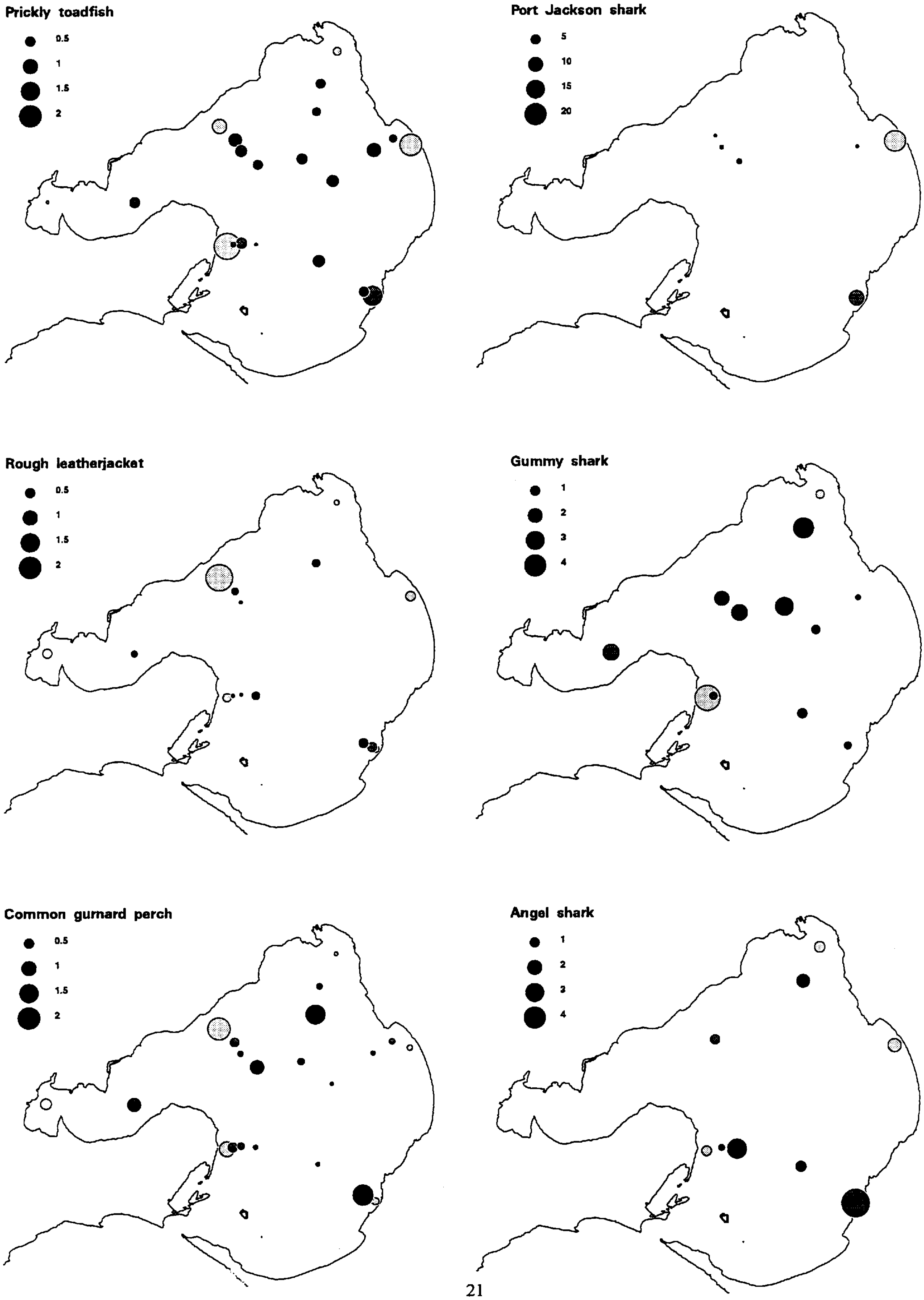

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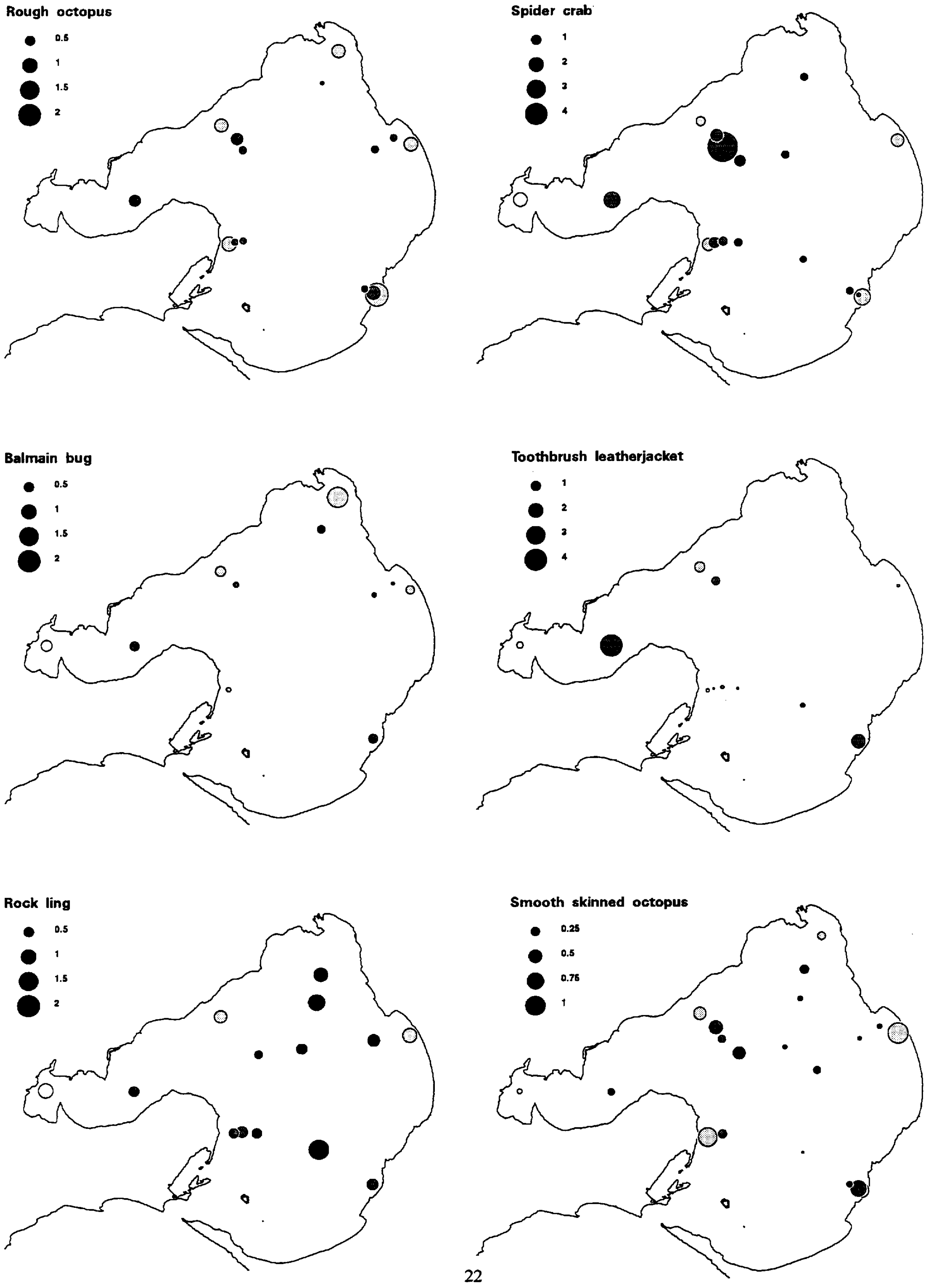
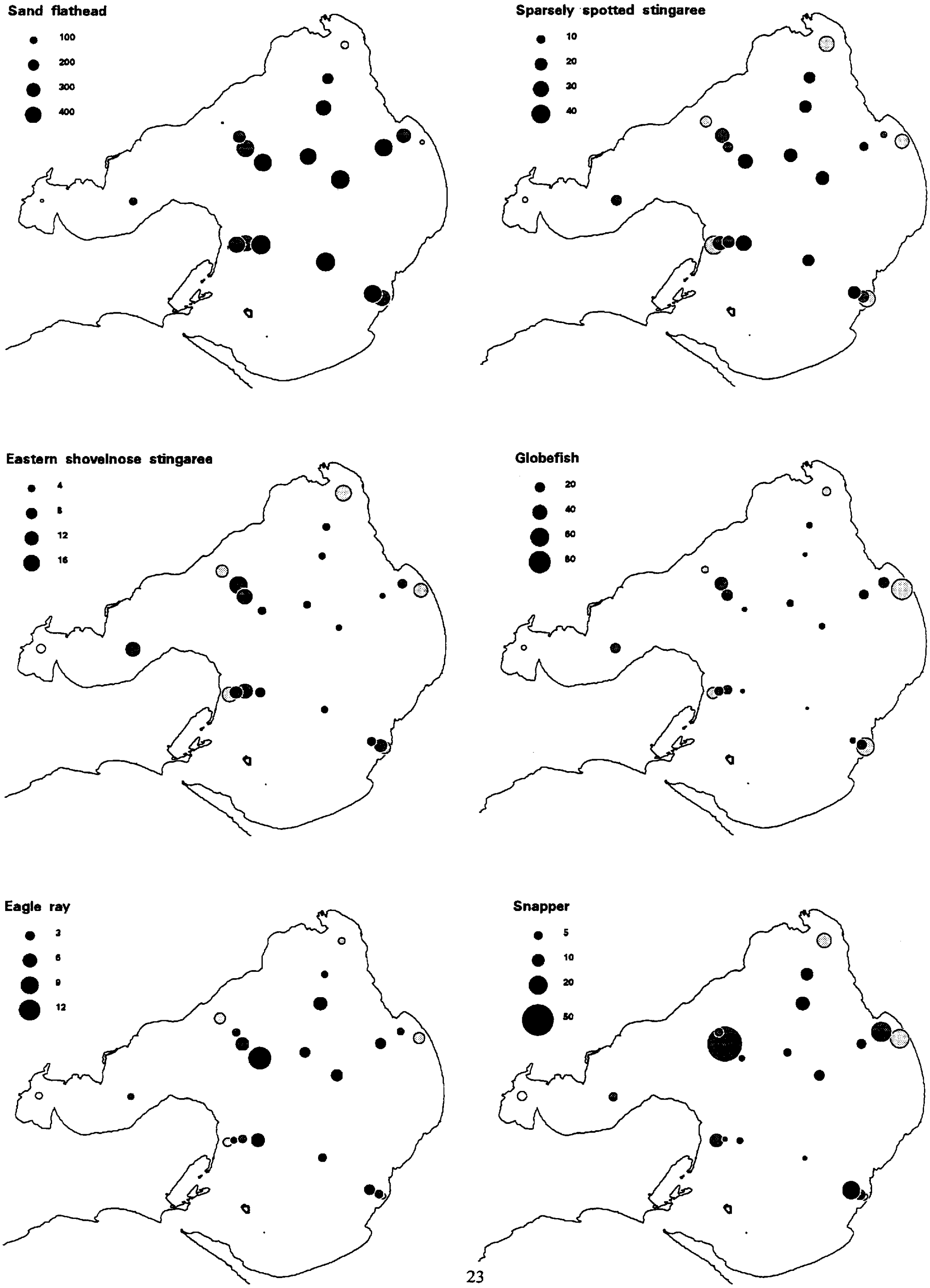


Figure 4. Mean number (no. / 5 minute shot) of the 30 most abundant species at the 22 trawl stations sampled in Port Phillip Bay between 1990 and 1994. Stations in each of four regions are shaded differently:

Corio Bay **Shallow regions** **Intermediate regions** **Deep regions**



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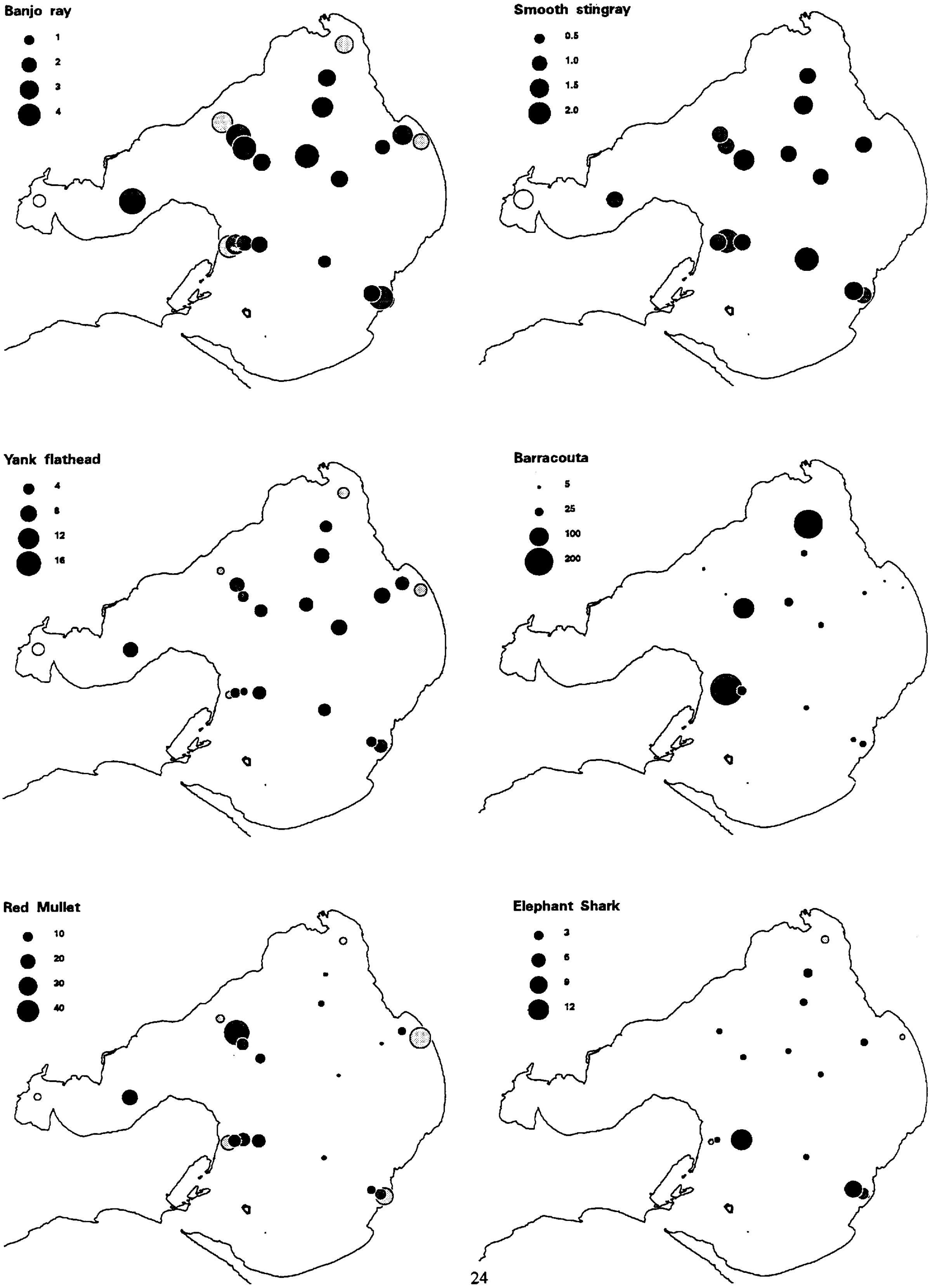

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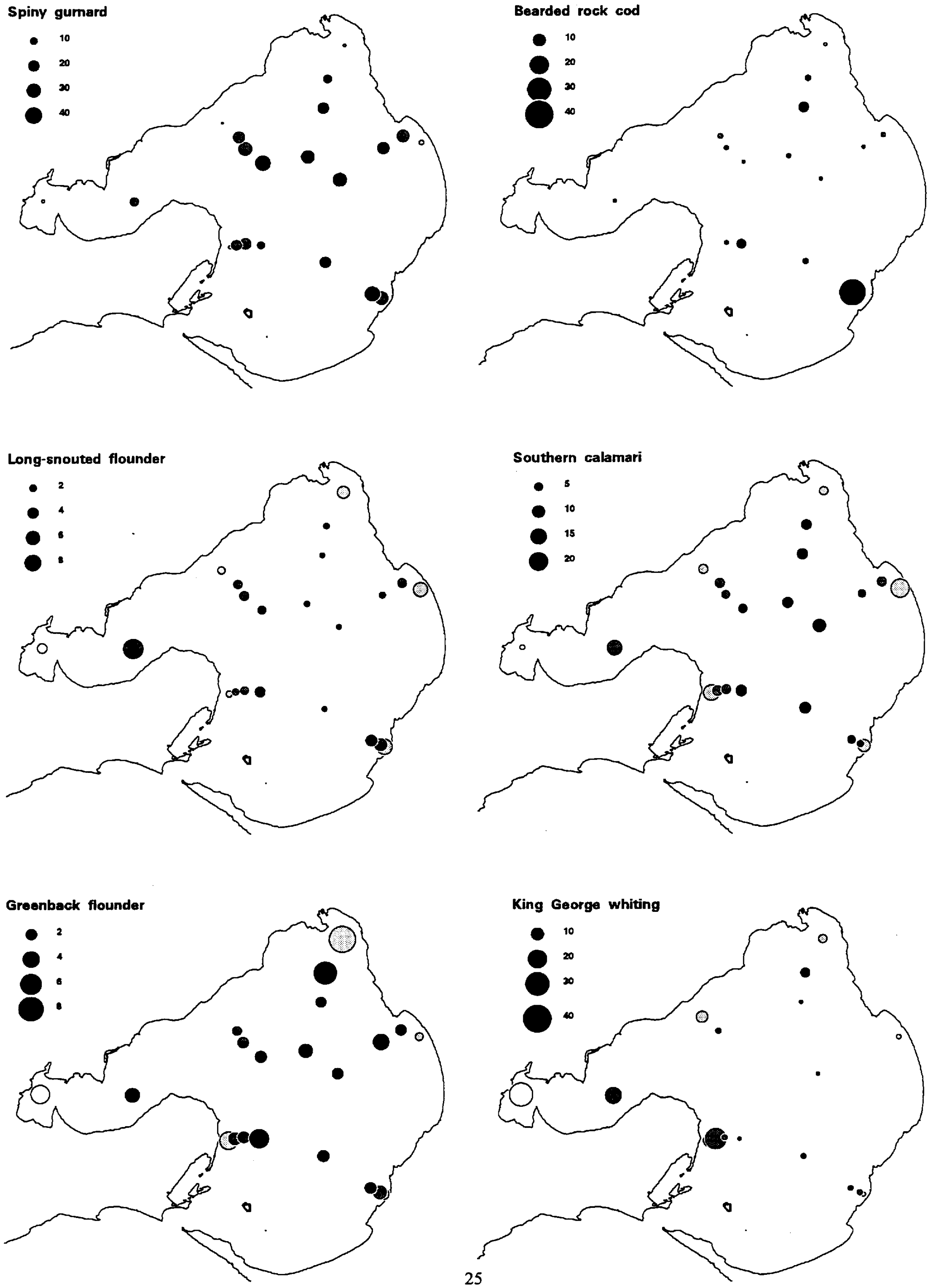

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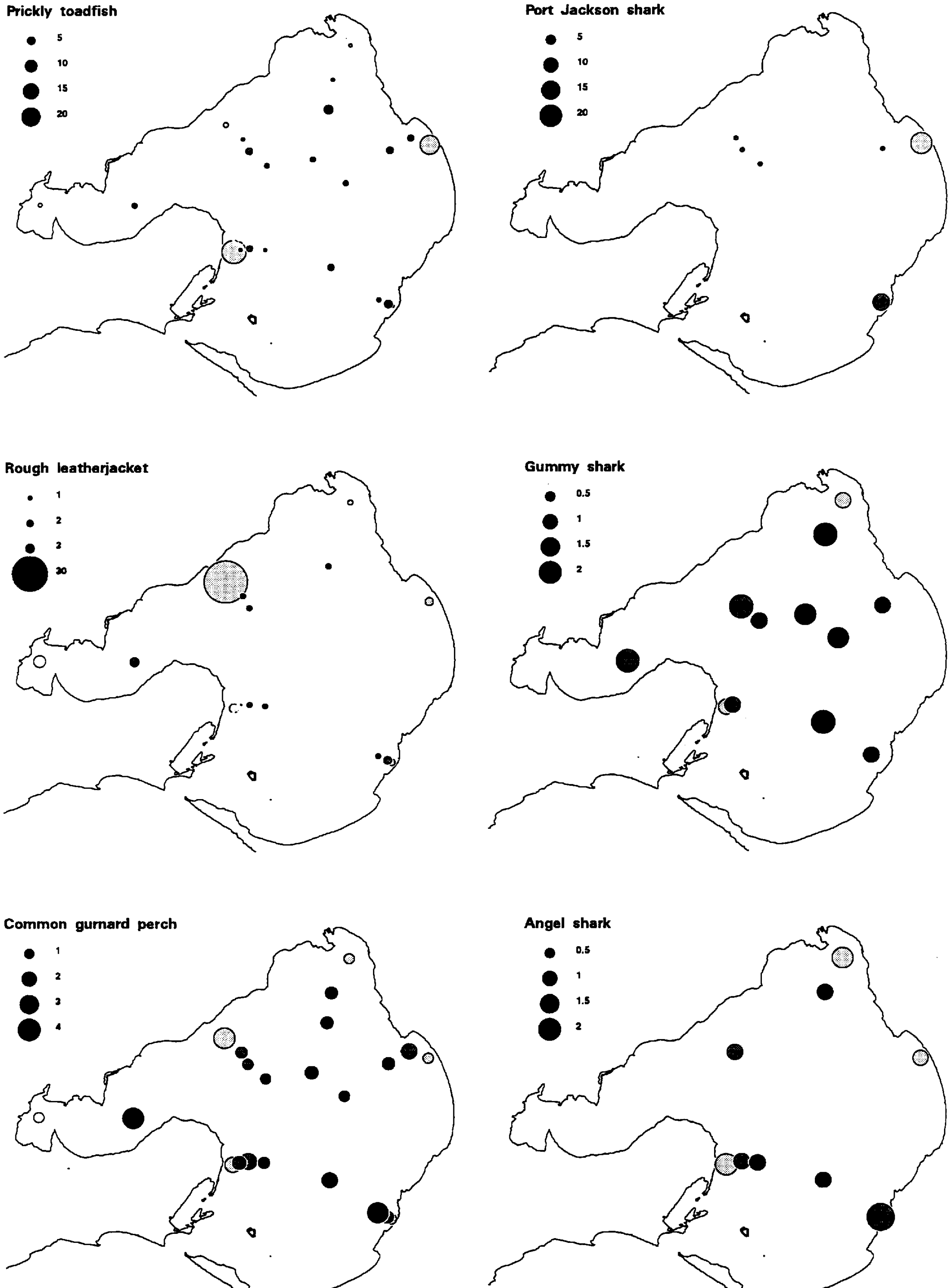

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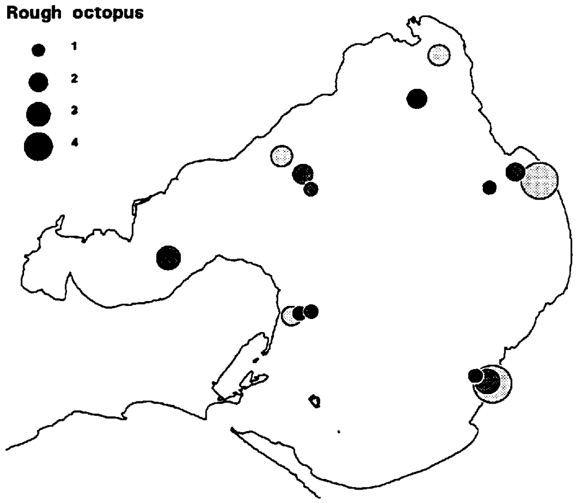

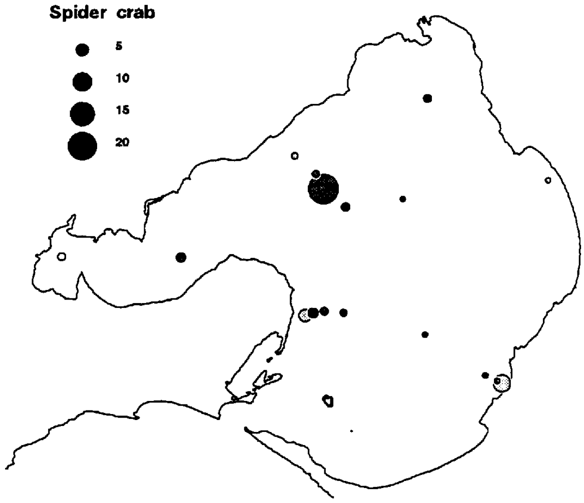

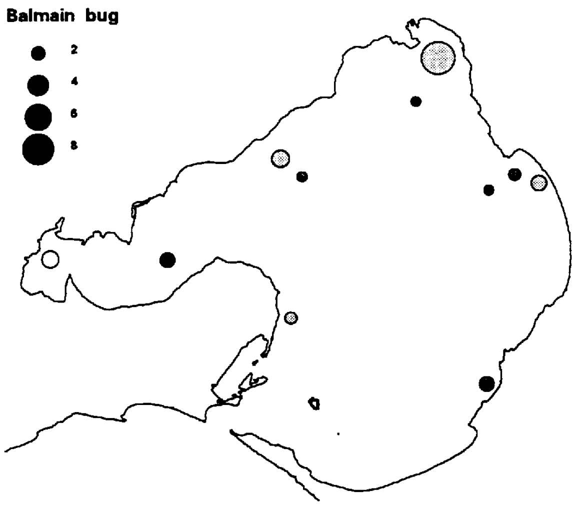

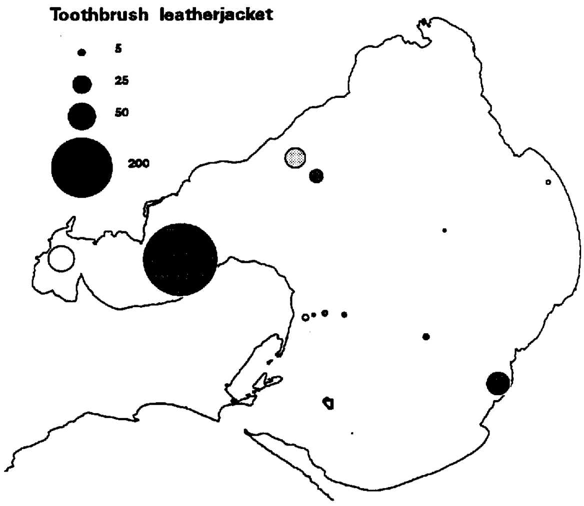

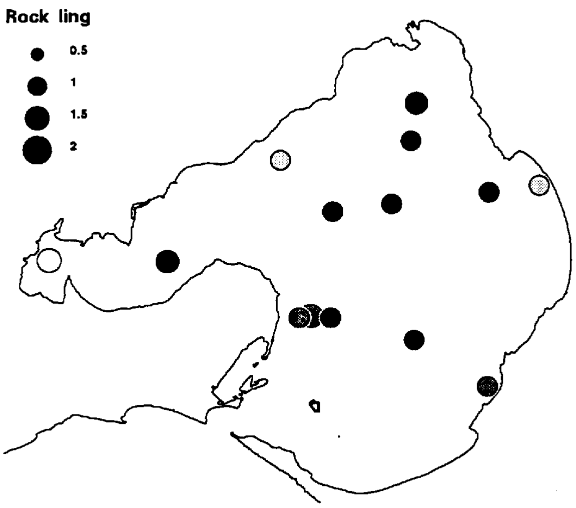

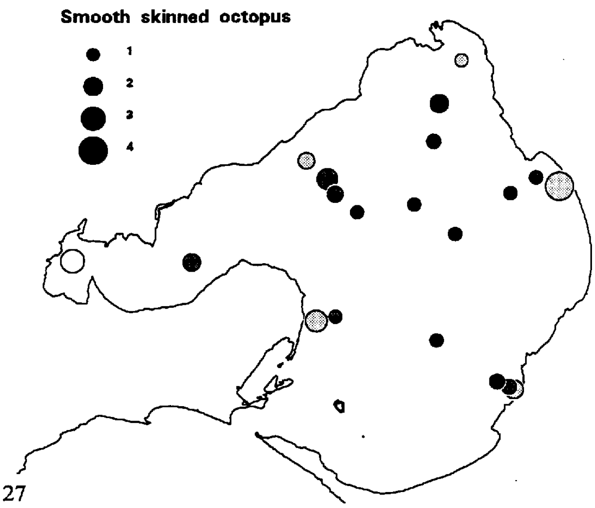

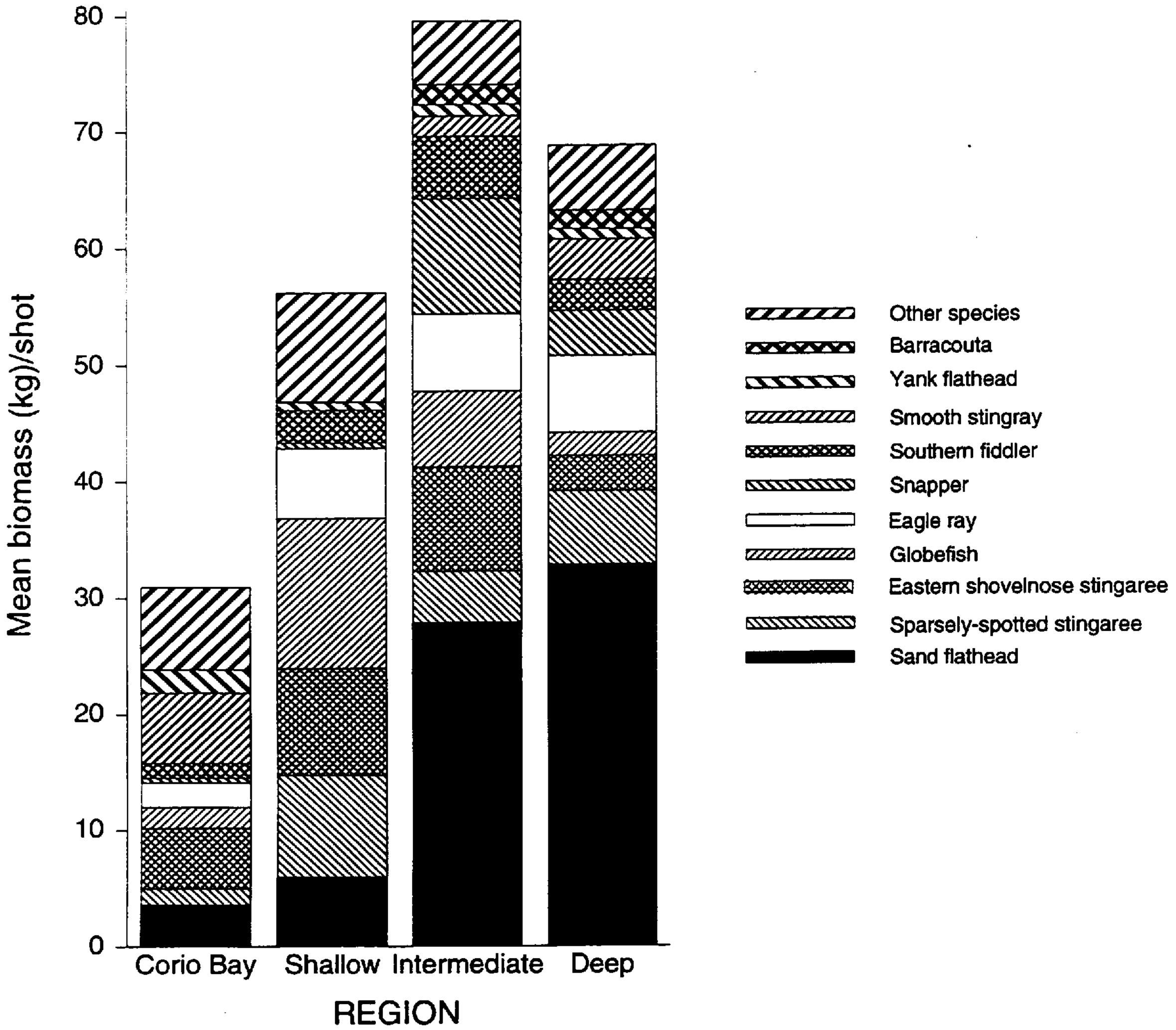

Figure 5. Mean biomass/shot for the 10 most abundant species in each of four regions of Port Phillip Bay identified in MDS plots (Fig. 2).

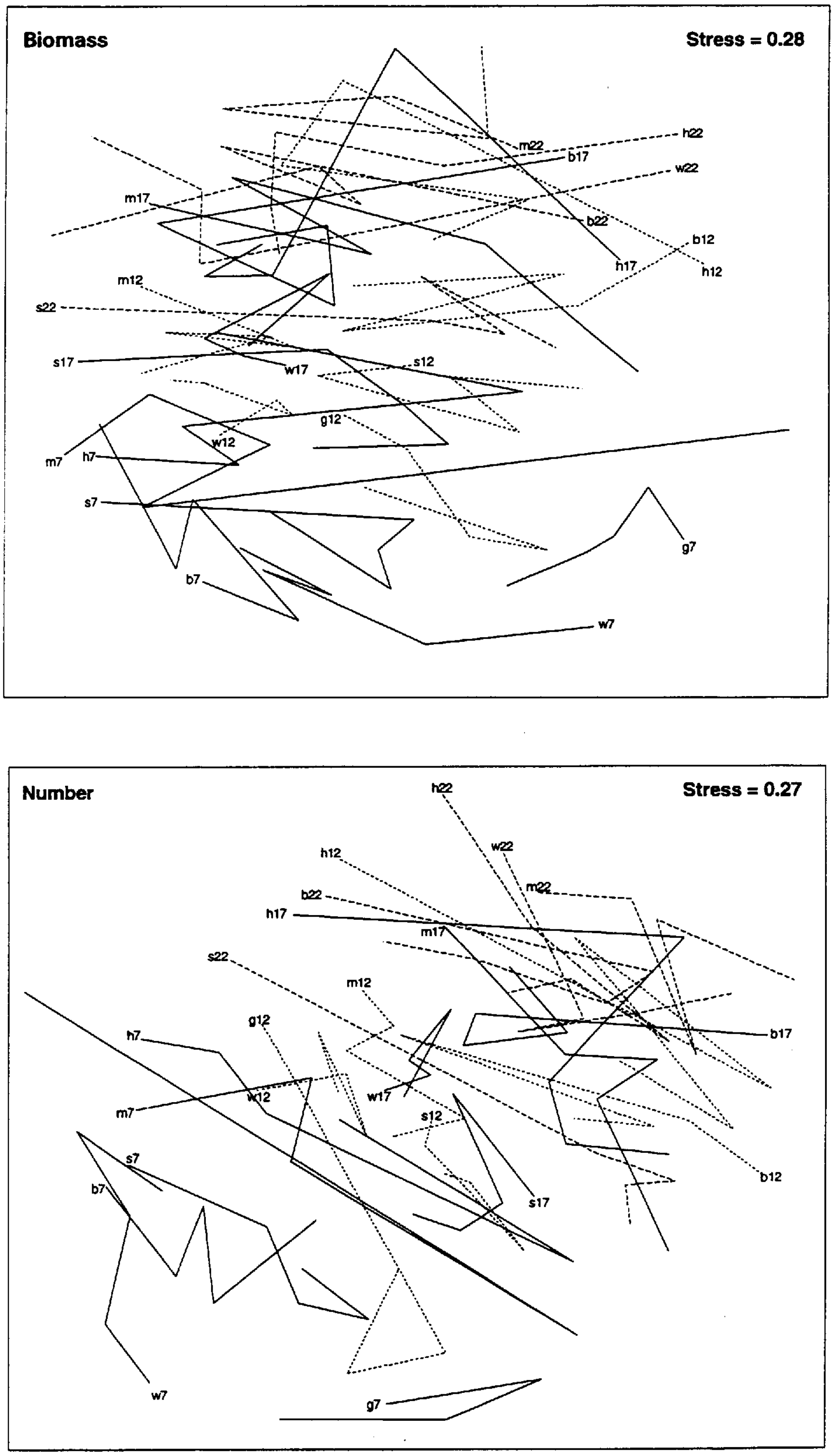

Figure 6. Multidimensional scaling (MDS) plots showing differences between 22 trawl stations sampled annually between 1990 and 1994. Ordinations are based on Bray-Curtis dissimilarities of $\sqrt{\sqrt{}}$Biomass and $\sqrt{\sqrt{}}$Number. The 1990 points are indicated by the station designation and subsequent points are joined in temporal sequence.

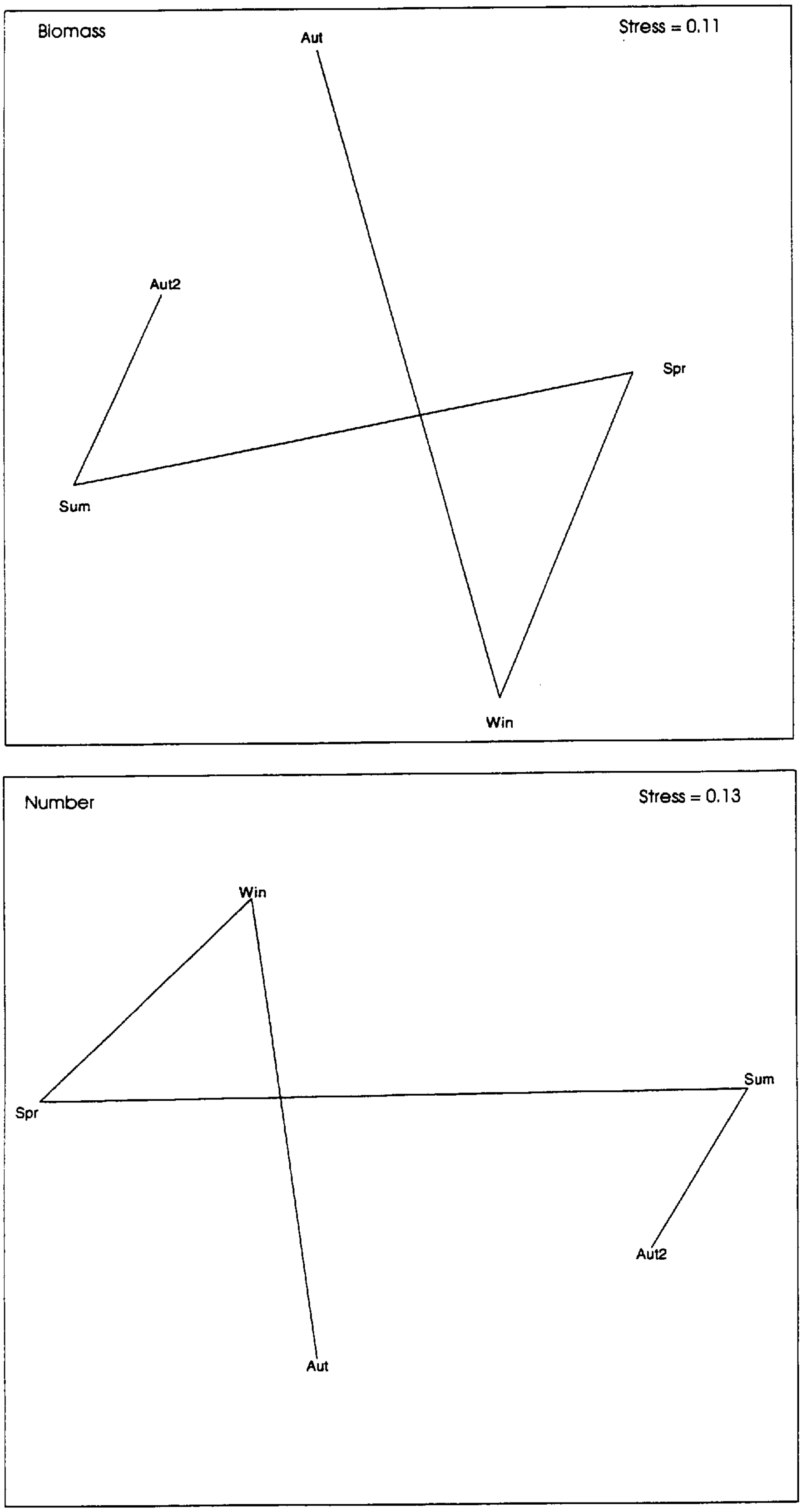

Figure 7. Multidimensional scaling (MDS) plots showing mean seasonal changes in fish communities between Autumn 1990 and Autumn 1991. Ordinations are based on Bray-Curtis dissimilarities of √√Biomass and √√Number.

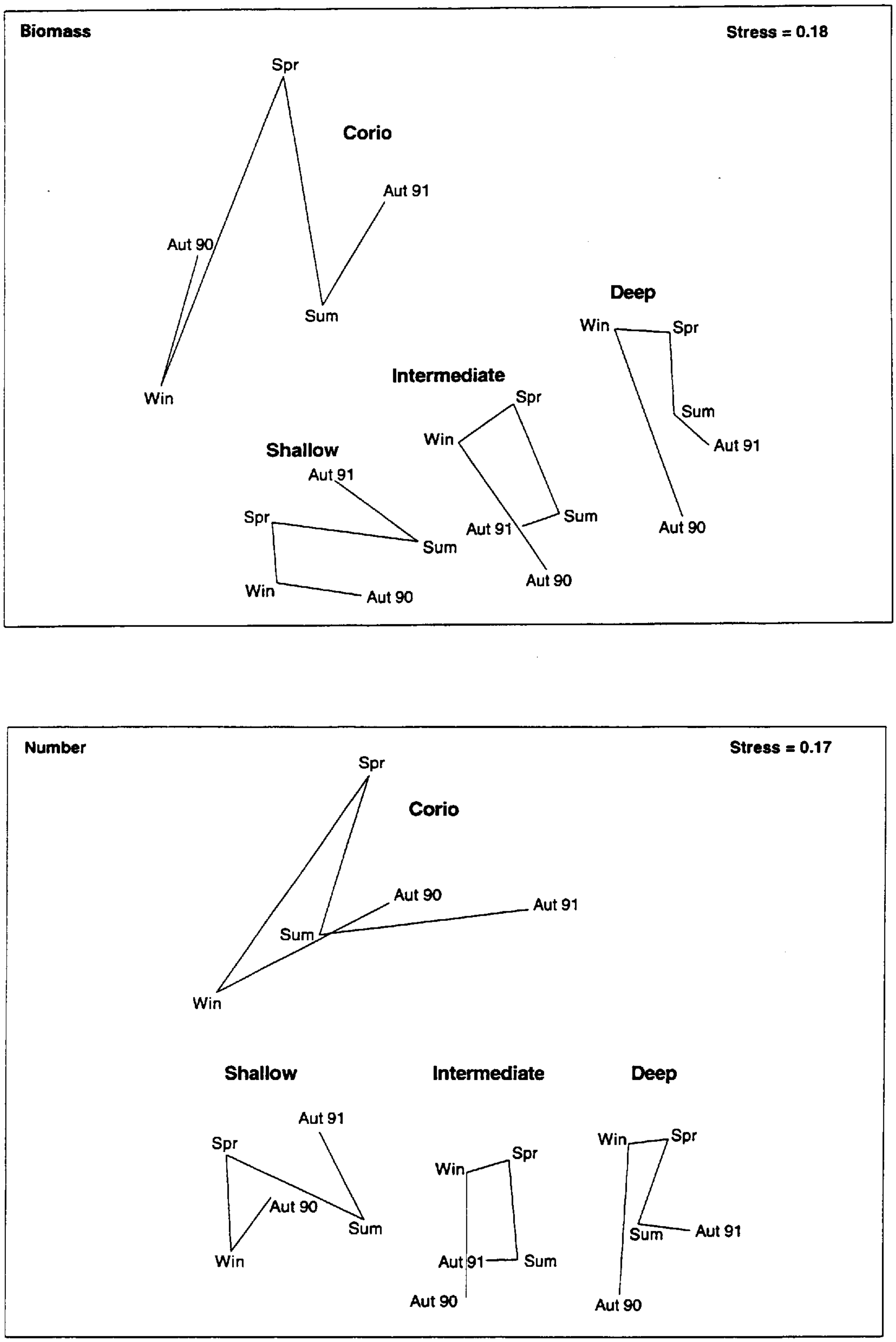

Figure 8. Multidimensional scaling (MDS) ordinations showing mean differences between seasons for the four regions identified in the MDS plots in Fig. 2 based on Bray-Curtis dissimilarities of $\sqrt{\sqrt{}}$Biomass and $\sqrt{\sqrt{}}$Number.

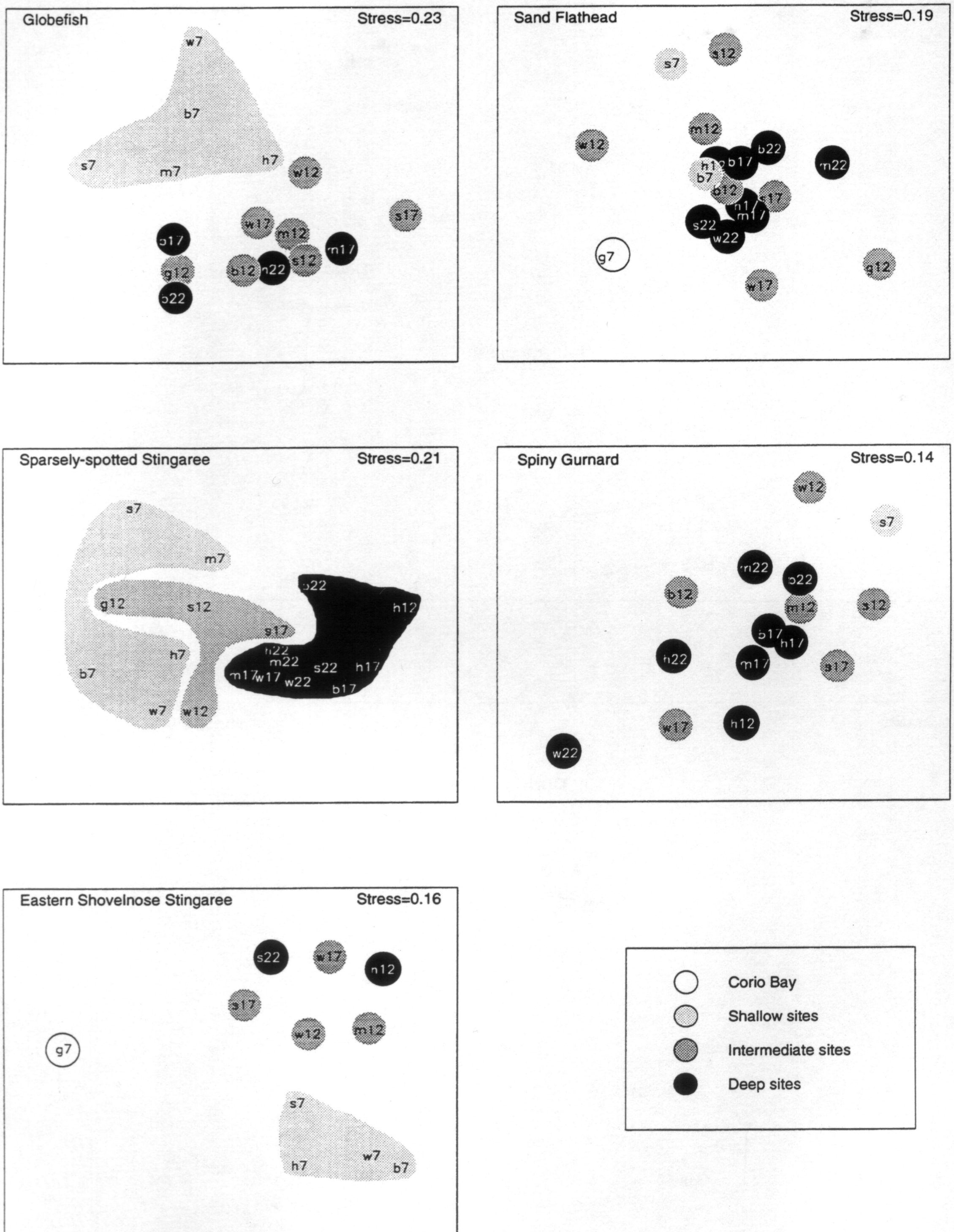

Figure 9. Multidimensional scaling (MDS) plots showing differences between diets of five abundant species of fish at trawl stations sampled during March 1994. Ordinations are based on Bray-Curtis dissimilarities of $\sqrt{\sqrt{}}$Percentage occurrence of prey items in stomachs of 8-10 fish (20 Sand flathead) at each station. Shading indicates the classification of each station into one of four regions identified in MDS plots in Fig.2.

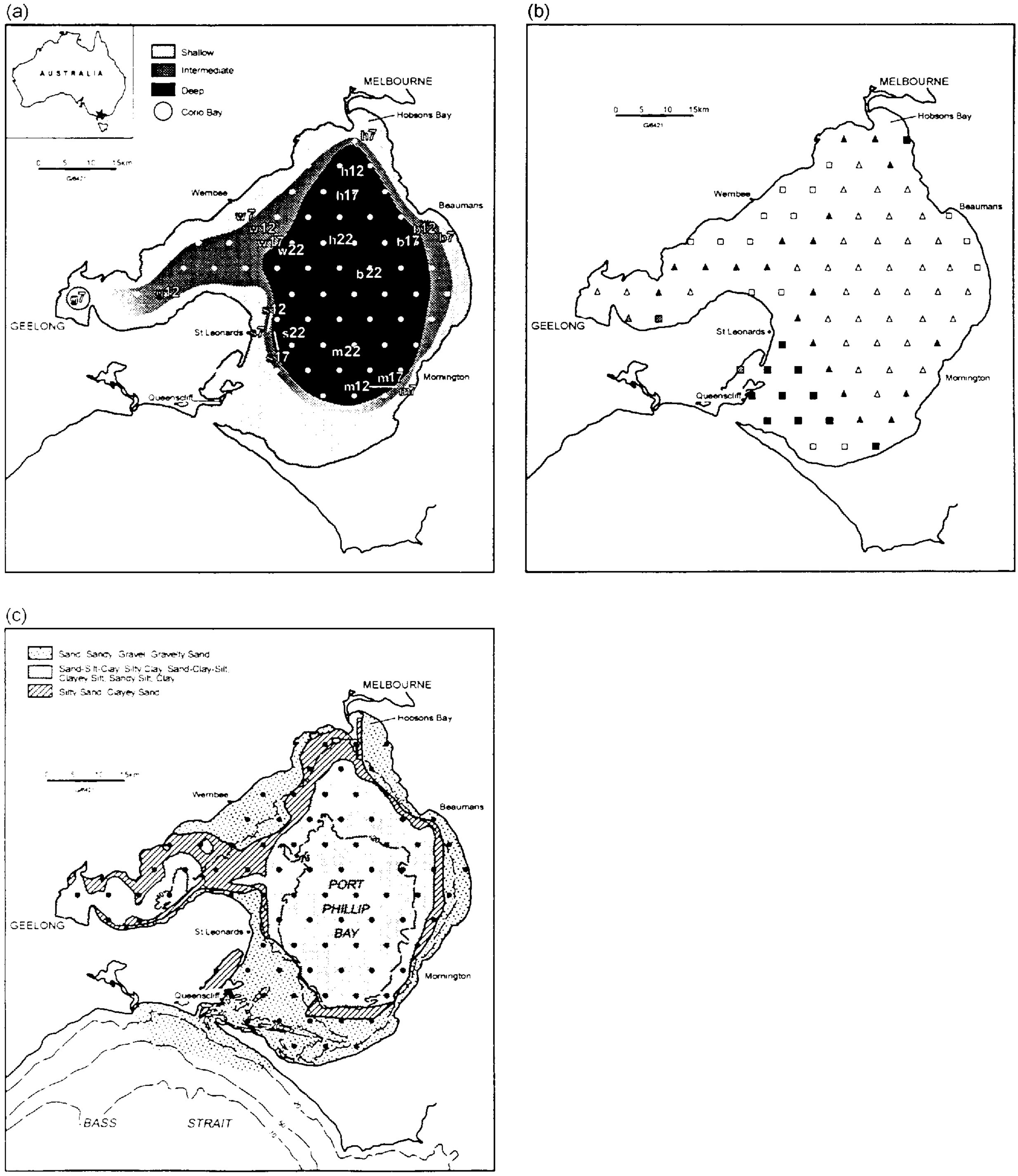

Figure 10. (a) Location of trawl sampling stations and classification of fish communities at these stations into four regions based on multidimensional scaling (MDS) plots (Fig. 2). **(b)** MDS ordination of benthic community types based on of data collected at 86 stations in the 1970's by Poore *et al*. (1975) (described by Currie *et al*., in prep.). Stations are classified as: Low diversity sands, High diversity sands, Intermediate sediments, Central muds. Shaded squares and triangles are seagrass habitats. **(c)** The sediment distribution (from Beasley, (1966)) and 10 and 20 m depth contours are shown. The location of the benthic sampling stations in (b) are shown as dots in (a) and (c).

Table 1. Kruskal-Wallis (K-W) values for the 10 species with the highest values based on double square root of **(a)** mean number of individuals/shot and **(b)** mean biomass/shot. The mean number of individuals/shot in each region and mean biomass (kg)/shot in each region are also shown.

(a) Mean number of individuals/shot

Species	K-W Value	Region: Corio Bay	Shallow	Intermediate	Deep
Japanese goby	21.00	0.3	.	.	.
Eastern shovelnose stingaree	16.20	4.8	11.3	10.1	2.6
Sandy sprat	15.81	1.4	<0.1	1.0	20.1
Sand flathead	15.31	26.6	64.2	325.5	388.1
Globefish	15.00	4.5	35.7	17.8	5.5
Smooth stingray	14.54	<0.1	.	0.1	0.3
Rough leatherjacket	14.07	4.5	10.8	0.5	<0.1
Spiny gurnard	12.78	1.5	2.1	20.9	20.6
Common red rock cod	12.59	.	0.5	0.1	.
Barracouta	12.46	.	0.1	15.6	20.8

(b) Mean biomass (kg)/shot

Species	K-W Value	Region: Corio Bay	Shallow	Intermediate	Deep
Japanese goby	21.00	<0.1	.	.	.
Eastern shovelnose stingaree	16.20	5.2	9.1	9.0	3.1
Smooth stingray	16.02	6.0	.	1.7	3.4
Globefish	15.51	1.8	13.0	6.5	2.0
Sandy sprat	15.33	0.1	<0.1	<0.1	0.1
Sand flathead	14.82	3.6	6.0	27.9	32.8
Rough leatherjacket	12.97	0.4	0.8	<0.1	<0.1
Spiny gurnard	12.96	<0.1	0.1	0.7	0.7
Common red rock cod	12.50	.	<0.1	<0.1	.
Barracouta	12.32	.	<0.1	1.7	1.6

Table 2. Mean biomass (double square root weight) of 10 most abundant species at 22 stations in Port Phillip Bay. For each species stations that did not differ significantly by Tukey's test are joined by vertical lines. The location and code of each station is given in Fig. 1. Stations were classified using multidimensional scaling plots (Fig. 2) into one of four regions: Corio Bay: Shallow: Intermediate: Deep:

Sand flathead		Eastern shovelnose stingaree		Eagle ray		Sparsely spotted stingaree		Globefish	
Station	Biomass	Station	Biomass	Station	Biomass	Station	Biomass	Station	Biomass
s22	2.51	[illegible]	1.91	[illegible]	1.54	m7	1.81	m7	2.22
b17	2.49	w12	1.85	w22	1.44	w7	1.79	b7	2.21
w22	2.48	w7	1.79	b17	1.38	s22	1.70	w12	1.81
[illegible]	2.43	[illegible]	1.77	h17	1.22	[illegible]	1.68	s17	1.62
m22	2.42	b7	1.76	[illegible]	1.19	h7	1.66	w17	1.58
w17	2.41	s17	1.69	m17	1.17	b22	1.64	s7	1.50
h17	2.30	h7	1.64	b22	1.16	h22	1.59	h7	1.49
s12	2.29	m7	1.53	m7	0.99	b7	1.59	s12	1.44
h22	2.28	s7	1.50	h22	0.97	m17	1.52	w7	1.34
m12	2.28	g7	1.46	s22	0.93	[illegible]	1.52	b17	1.31
b22	2.25	b12	1.40	s7	0.89	[illegible]	1.47	[illegible]	1.28
[illegible]	2.25	m12	1.39	h7	0.89	h17	1.46	b12	1.25
m17	2.25	s22	1.36	[illegible]	0.83	w17	1.42	m12	1.15
[illegible]	2.21	[illegible]	1.26	[illegible]	0.83	h12	1.40	s22	1.12
h12	2.10	h12	1.16	b7	0.80	m22	1.39	m17	1.09
[illegible]	1.81	h22	1.12	m22	0.73	w22	1.38	g7	1.09
m7	1.65	b17	1.09	[illegible]	0.64	b17	1.36	b22	1.08
h7	1.57	w22	1.08	[illegible]	0.62	[illegible]	1.36	h22	0.91
g7	1.35	m17	0.99	[illegible]	0.57	s7	1.36	h17	0.74
b7	1.27	h17	0.98	h12	0.57	[illegible]	1.32	w22	0.71
s7	1.18	m22	0.71	g7	0.36	[illegible]	0.83	m22	0.36
w7	0.75	b22	0.49	w7	0.17	g7	0.77	h12	0.32

Snapper		Banjo ray (Southern fiddler)		Smooth stingray		Barracouta		Yank flathead	
Station	Biomass	Station	Biomass	Station	Biomass	Station	Biomass	Station	Biomass
h17	1.44	g12	1.63	w22	0.77	w22	1.05	g7	1.12
m17	1.04	m12	1.50	m17	0.73	s22	0.81	g12	1.08
m22	0.80	w17	1.43	m22	0.60	m22	0.70	m12	1.02
h22	0.75	s17	1.40	h22	0.52	h22	0.57	h7	1.02
[illegible]	0.72	s7	1.34	h17	0.51	s17	0.54	s22	1.00
b7	0.68	w12	1.20	g7	0.45	b22	0.38	h17	0.97
b17	0.68	s22	0.96	w17	0.37	h12	0.32	w22	0.95
h12	0.67	m7	0.91	h12	0.29	m17	0.31	b17	0.94
[illegible]	0.59	s12	0.87	m12	0.26	b17	0.31	w17	0.91
b22	0.59	m17	0.84	b22	0.24	w7	0.12	b7	0.83
h7	0.52	h22	0.80	s12	0.22	h17	0.07	h12	0.83
s22	0.38	w7	0.76	s17	0.22	b12	0.06	m22	0.75
w22	0.36	b22	0.75	w12	0.21	m12	0.04	b12	0.73
g7	0.33	w22	0.74	b17	0.20	w17	0.04	w7	0.72
s17	0.21	h7	0.73	s22	0.13	w12	0.00	m17	0.68
g12	0.18	h12	0.71	[illegible]	0.13	s7	0.00	h22	0.67
[illegible]	0.18	h17	0.71	w7	0.00	s12	0.00	w12	0.66
s12	0.11	b7	0.65	s7	0.00	m7	0.00	b22	0.61
m7	0.10	g7	0.52	m7	0.00	h7	0.00	s12	0.52
[illegible]	0.09	m22	0.40	h7	0.00	g7	0.00	s7	0.51
w7	0.00	b17	0.37	b7	0.00	[illegible]	0.00	[illegible]	0.32
s7	0.00	[illegible]	0.26	b12	0.00	b7	0.00	m7	0.23

Table 3. The number of fish caught in each region during Autumn trawls in the period 1990-1994. +: > 9 fish caught. Fish species are listed in their order of abundance.

	1990				1991				1992				1993				1994			
Species	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep
Sand flathead	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Eastern shovelnose stingaree	+	+	+	+	7	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	8	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Eagle ray	.	+	+	+	.	2	+	+	.	+	+	+	.	3	+	+	4	+	+	+
Sparsely spotted stingaree	1	+	+	+	5	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	3	+	+	+	7	+	+	+
Globefish	+	+	+	+	5	+	+	+	8	+	+	+	6	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Snapper	.	2	6	+	1	1	+	+	+	+	+	+	.	+	+	+	2	+	+	+
Banjo ray (Southern fiddler)	.	+	+	7	1	+	+	7	.	+	+	+	2	+	+	+	3	+	+	+
Smooth stingray	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	5	.	.	1	+	2	.	3	7	1	.	4	7
Barracouta	.	3	+	+	.	.	.	+	.	.	3	+	.	.	.	+	.	.	2	+
Yank flathead	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	8	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	9	+	+	+
Red mullet	5	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	4	+	+	+
Elephant shark	.	1	.	+	.	.	.	+	.	.	1	4	.	6	7	+	.	5	1	7
Spiny gurnard	2	+	+	+	1	+	+	+	5	+	+	+	7	+	+	+	.	+	+	+
Bearded rock cod	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	+	.	.	.	+	.	1	9	+	.	.	4	+
Long-snouted flounder	1	+	+	5	.	+	+	6	.	+	+	4	5	+	+	.	.	+	+	6
Southern calamari	.	+	+	+	.	+	+	+	.	5	+	+	3	+	+	+	.	+	+	+
Greenback flounder	+	+	+	+	.	3	9	+	3	7	+	+	+	+	+	+	2	+	+	+
King George whiting	4	1	+	.	3	+	+	+	+	+	+	.	+	+	+	2	+	.	+	.
Prickly toadfish	.	1	.	.	.	4	.	7	2	4	+	+	1	+	+	+	1	6	+	+
Port Jackson shark	.	.	+	.	.	+	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1
Rough leatherjacket	+	+	8	.	1	+	2	1	+	+	7	1	3	7	3	.	+	+	8	1
Gummy shark	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	5	.	1	.	9	.	.	3	6
Common gurnard perch	.	.	7	1	.	3	2	3	.	+	+	+	.	9	7	7	.	+	7	+
Angel shark	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	7	1	.	3	.	.	.	2	1	1
Spider crab	7	4	6	3	.	+	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	2	1
Balmain bug	3	+	4	.	2	+	.	1	2	+	1	.	1	+	.	1	3	+	3	.
Toothbrush leatherjacket	+	+	.	1	+	+	.	.	+	7	+	2	+	+	8	2	.	3	+	.
Rock ling	1	.	2	2	3	1	3	1	1	1	1	4	.	1	1	5	.	.	1	.
Long-snouted boarfish	.	.	1	.	.	.	3	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	2	8
Goulds (Arrow) squid	6	+	+	+	+	.	6	+	.	.	1	+	.	+	+	+	.	.	4	1
Little rock whiting	+	1	.	.	+	+	.	.	+	6	+	.	+	2	+	.	+	2	+	3
Barred toadfish	.	+	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	.	+	+	+	.	+	.	.
School whiting	.	1	9	+	.	.	.	+	.	.	2	+	.	.	1	+	.	.	.	+
Toothy flathead	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	+
Bridled leatherjacket	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	+	.	+	.	+	.	+	.	+	.	.	1
Silverbelly (lowfin)	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	+	.	2	3	+	+	1	1	+	8	+
Sandy sprat	1	.	.	+	+	.	.	+	2	.	.	+	.	1	+	+	.	.	1	+
Cuttlefish	.	5	2	1	.	3	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.
Warehou	.	.	1	+	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	6	.	.	2	2	.	1	.	+
Butterfly gurnard	.	1	+	9	1	1	3	9	.	.	1	6	.	.	+	+	.	.	1	4
Thornback skate	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1

Table 3 (continued).

Species	1990				1991				1992				1993				1994			
	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep
Butterfly gurnard	.	1	+	9	1	1	3	9	.	.	1	6	.	.	+	+	.	.	1	4
Thornback skate	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Six-spined leatherjacket	.	+	1	.	.	5	.	1	9	2	4	.	3	.	.	.	3	.	.	.
Stargazer	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.
Rock flathead	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	2	2	2	.	+	.	2	.
Cobbler	6	+	5	+	1	1	1	5	2	4	.	.	+	3	+	4	+	.	+	+
Seven-gilled shark	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Silver trevally	.	2	2	9	.	.	.	2	.	.	1	2	.	+	1	6	.	7	.	.
Mosaic leatherjacket	.	4	.	1	.	2	2	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	1	.	.	1	1	.
Short-finned pike	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	2	.	1	.	1	.	.
Cardinalfish	6	6	.	1	4	8	.	.	6	5	.	1	+	9	+	.	4	.	1	3
Smooth toadfish	.	1	2	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
School shark	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Red gurnard	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	5
Crested weedfish	4	2	.	1	.	+	.	.	6	3	1	.	2	.	2	.	1	.	.	.
Jack Mackerel	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	1
Common red rock cod	.	.	1	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	6	4	.
Sandfish (Beaked salmon)	1	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Ornate cowfish	.	3	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	.
Common stinkfish	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
Jackass morwong	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Blue (slimy) mackerel	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Southern anchovy	.	.	.	5	5	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	2	5	.	.	.
Unspecified crab	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Melbourne skate	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tommy ruff	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Degens leatherjacket	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
Spotted stingaree (*U. gigas*)	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Crested flounder	.	4	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Silver dory	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Oriental goby (Yellow fin)	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Australian salmon	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Many-banded sole	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Pigmy leatherjacket	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Pilchard	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.
Unspecified sole	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Old wife	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tailor	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
Yellowtail kingfish	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Barred grubfish	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Unspecified goby	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Blue-ringed octopus	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.

Table 4. Kruskal-Wallis (K-W) values for species with the highest values based on double square root transformed mean biomass (kg)/shot between seasonal groupings in **(a)** shallow and **(b)** deep regions of Port Phillip Bay. The double square root of the mean biomass/shot in each seasonal grouping is also shown.

Region	Species	K-W Value	Winter-Spring	Summer-Autumn
(a) Shallow	Southern anchovy	3.16	0.102	0.029
	Mosaic leatherjacket	3.16	.	0.162
	Snapper	3.16	.	0.117
	Eagle ray	3.00	0.105	0.631
	Yank flathead	3.00	0.443	0.678
	Long-snouted flounder	3.00	0.644	0.875
	Spiny gurnard	3.00	0.099	0.339
	Sand flathead	3.00	0.739	1.387
	Banjo ray (Southern fiddler)	3.00	0.605	0.820
	Butterfly gurnard	3.00	0.024	0.059
	Eastern shovelnose stingaree	3.00	1.387	1.741
	Six-spined leatherjacket	3.00	0.038	0.138
	Red mullet	3.00	0.743	0.582
	Cardinal fish	3.00	0.021	0.092
	Common gurnard perch	1.66	.	0.102
	Pilchard	1.50	0.099	.
	Toothbrush leatherjacket	0.33	0.344	0.237
	Greenback flounder	0.33	0.160	0.227
	Seven-gilled shark	.	.	.
(b) Deep	Common gurnard perch	3.16	.	0.056
	Pilchard	3.16	0.226	0.049
	Seven-gilled shark	3.16	.	0.102
	Toothbrush leatherjacket	3.00	0.065	0.017
	Eagle ray	3.00	0.362	0.812
	Banjo ray (Southern fiddler)	3.00	0.091	0.387
	Southern anchovy	3.00	0.309	0.035
	Greenback flounder	3.00	0.411	0.305
	Long snouted flounder	3.00	0.477	0.172
	Snapper	3.00	0.222	0.692
	Spiny gurnard	1.33	0.800	0.910
	Eastern shovelnose stingaree	1.33	0.590	0.877
	Six-spined leatherjacket	0.67	.	0.013
	Mosaic leatherjacket	0.35	0.028	0.012
	Yank flathead	0.33	0.935	0.796
	Butterfly gurnard	0.33	0.263	0.201
	Red mullet	0.33	0.240	0.189
	Sand flathead	0.33	2.330	2.410
	Cardinal fish	0.11	0.008	0.006

Table 5. Diets of 35 of the most abundant species of fish in each of four regions of Port Phillip Bay (Corio Bay, Shallow, Intermediate and Deep regions). The amount of prey eaten in each region of the Bay is summarised by taxa and species. A separate table indicates for each region the total number of fish analysed (N_{tot}), their average length (AvL), the number of fish with stomachs containing prey (N_{fcp}) and the average length of fish containing prey (AvL_{fcp}). Fish are listed in their order of abundance. Prey are listed in their order of importance in the diet of each fish (% volume) for all regions of the Bay.

Sand flathead

	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep
N_{tot}	20	68	141	172
AvL	265.5	251.5	248.0	247.6
N_{fcp}	11	49	101	146
AvL_{fcp}	263.4	251.3	243.8	248.3

	Percentage of total volume of prey eaten				Percentage of non-empty stomachs containing prey				Average no. of prey in non-empty stomachs			
Taxonomic Group	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep
Crustacea	9.33	66.57	44.67	55.53	27.27	87.76	71.29	76.71	1.91	2.78	2.15	4.46
Fish	87.24	6.16	8.93	26.32	72.73	14.29	16.83	20.55	0.64	0.10	0.16	0.15
Mollusca	3.16	15.64	30.80	14.52	18.18	22.45	21.78	30.82	0.09	0.31	0.26	0.55
Polychaeta	0.13	10.31	6.22	2.56	9.09	2.04	13.86	10.27	0.09	0.12	0.14	0.11
Echiura	.	0.38	6.07	.	.	2.04	5.94	.	.	0.02	0.06	.
Digested Matter	0.13	0.50	3.21	0.55	9.09	8.16	11.88	4.79	.	0.04	0.04	0.02
Echinodermata	.	.	.	0.51	.	.	.	1.37	.	.	.	0.02
Plant	.	0.34	.	.	.	8.16	.	.	.	.	.	.
Nemertea	.	0.10	0.09	.	.	2.04	0.99	.	.	0.27	0.01	.
Prey	**Corio**	**Shall.**	**Inter.**	**Deep**	**Corio**	**Shall.**	**Inter.**	**Deep**	**Corio**	**Shall.**	**Inter.**	**Deep**
Philyra undecimspinosa	.	5.91	5.84	36.85	.	14.29	10.89	31.51	.	0.14	0.14	0.63
Digested fish	63.07	6.16	4.48	23.43	63.64	14.29	10.89	18.49	0.55	0.10	0.10	0.12
Philine angasi	2.98	11.12	4.42	10.96	9.09	18.37	7.92	22.60	0.09	0.16	0.11	0.44
Phlyxia intermedia	.	5.53	13.99	2.41	.	20.41	18.81	3.42	.	0.35	0.21	0.05
Byblis mildura	1.21	0.77	4.84	5.93	9.09	16.33	12.87	34.93	1.45	0.33	0.82	3.2
Halicarcinus rostratus	.	3.02	11.49	2.68	.	24.49	24.75	16.44	.	0.45	0.52	0.23
Nectocarcinus integrifrons	.	25.95	.	.	.	8.16	.	.	.	0.10	.	.
Gobius sp.1	24.17	.	4.17	2.89	9.09	.	4.95	2.74	0.09	.	0.05	0.03
Digested brachyuran	5.37	2.74	0.61	3.02	9.09	10.20	1.98	13.01	.	0.06	0.02	0.07
Digested cephalopod	0.18	0.15	8.42	0.54	9.09	2.04	1.98	1.37	.	0.02	0.02	0.01
Nototodarus gouldi	.	0.26	6.05	1.06	.	2.04	1.98	0.68	.	0.02	0.02	0.01
Digested *Sphaeromid* sp.	.	8.46	1.87	.	.	12.24	2.97	.	.	0.24	0.05	.
Onuphid sp.1	.	10.31	.	.	.	2.04	.	.	.	0.12	.	.
Digested crustacean	.	0.31	1.85	1.96	.	4.08	4.95	5.48	.	0.04	0.06	0.06
Glycera cf. americana	0.13	.	2.22	1.74	9.09	.	1.98	0.68	0.09	.	0.02	0.01
Pecten fumata	.	.	6.44	.	.	.	2.97	.	.	.	0.03	.
Digested mollusc	.	0.60	3.84	0.37	.	2.04	5.94	2.05	.	0.02	0.05	0.03
Digested matter	0.13	0.50	3.21	0.55	9.09	8.16	12.87	4.79	.	0.04	0.04	0.02
Digested polychaete	.	.	3.79	0.38	.	.	8.91	4.79	.	.	0.09	0.04
Corbula gibba (exotic)	.	0.69	.	1.44	.	4.08	.	3.42	.	0.04	.	0.04
Litocheira bispinosa	.	4.93	0.56	.	.	6.12	0.99	.	.	0.10	0.01	.
Digested decapod	.	4.29	.	0.34	.	6.12	.	0.68	.	0.06	.	0.01
Digested *Leucosiidae*	.	.	0.32	1.43	.	.	1.98	2.05	.	.	0.03	0.03
Anelassorhynchus porcellus	.	.	3.46	.	.	.	3.96	.	.	.	0.04	.
Echiuran proboscis	.	.	2.61	.	.	.	1.98	.	.	.	0.02	.
Natatolana corpulenta	.	0.63	0.94	0.10	.	4.08	2.97	1.37	.	0.04	0.08	0.01
Halicarcinus ovatus	.	0.38	0.08	0.42	.	2.04	0.99	2.74	.	0.04	0.01	0.04
Octopus australis	.	.	1.40	.	.	.	0.99	.	.	.	0.01	.
Anadara trapezia	.	1.49	.	.	.	2.04	.	.	.	0.02		.
Aelaja taronga	.	1.33	.	0.04	.	2.04	.	0.68	.	0.02		0.01
Amphiura elandiformis	.	.	.	0.39	.	.	.	0.68	.	.		0.01
Heteroserolis australiensis	.	1.26	0.08	.	.	6.12	0.99	.	.	0.12	0.01	.
Digested *Natatolana* sp.	.	.	1.03	.	.	.	2.97	.	.	.	0.05	.
Macrobranchium intermedium	2.61	.	.	0.03	9.09	.	.	0.68	0.27	.	.	0.01
Heteropilumnus fimbriatus	.	1.05	.	.	.	2.04	.	.	.	0.02	.	.
Natatolana cf. longispina	.	0.60	0.31	.	.	2.04	1.98	.	.	0.04	0.02	.
Goniada cf. emerita	.	.	0.03	0.26	.	.	0.99	3.42	.	.	0.01	0.03
Pinnotheres hickmani	.	.	.	0.18	.	.	.	0.68	.	.	.	0.01
Asychis sp.1	.	.	0.15	0.10	.	.	0.99	0.68	.	.	0.01	0.01
Tenagomysis sp.1	0.04	0.26	0.12	0.02	9.09	10.20	1.98	1.37	0.09	0.47	0.06	0.01
Bullowanthura pambula	.	.	.	0.14	.	.	.	4.11	.	.	.	0.05
Pyromaia tuberculata (exotic)	.	.	0.35	.	.	.	0.99	.	.	.	0.01	.
Ophiura kinbergi	.	.	.	0.13	.	.	.	0.68	.	.	.	0.01
Offadesma angasi	.	.	.	0.12	.	.	.	0.68	.	.	.	0.02
Aega serripes	.	.	0.31	.	.	.	0.99	.	.	.	0.01	.
Digested echiuran	.	0.38	.	.	.	2.04	.	.	.	0.02	.	.
Sand flathead	.	.	0.29	.	.	.	0.99	.	.	.	0.01	.
Hiatella subulata	.	.	0.24	.	.	.	0.99	.	.	.	0.02	.
Digested nemertine	.	0.10	0.09	.	.	2.04	0.99	.	.	0.27	0.01	.
Phylladiorhynchus pusillus	.	0.21	.	.	.	2.04	.	.	.	0.02	.	.
Artacamella dibranchiata	.	.	.	0.05	.	.	.	0.68	.	.	.	0.01
Sea Grass	.	0.15	.	.	.	4.08	.	.	.	.	.	.
Pontophilus intermedius	.	0.14	.	.	.	2.04	.	.	.	0.04	.	.
Diplocirrus sp.1	.	.	.	0.04	.	.	.	0.68	.	.	.	0.01
Red Algae	.	0.10	.	.	.	2.04	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cypridinidae sp.2	.	0.03	.	0.01	.	4.08	.	0.68	.	0.04	.	0.01
Brown algae	.	0.09	.	.	.	2.04	.	.	.	.	.	.
Siriella vincenti	.	0.07	.	.	.	2.04	.	.	.	0.04	.	.
Cypridinidae sp.1	.	.	.	0.01	.	.	.	1.37	.	.	.	0.02
Digested *Polynoid* sp.	.	.	0.04	.	.	.	0.99	.	.	.	0.01	.
Amakusanthura olearia	.	.	0.03	.	.	.	0.99	.	.	.	0.01	.
Metaprotella cf. haswelliana	.	.	0.03	.	.	.	1.98	.	.	.	0.02	.
Digested isopod	0.09	.	.	.	9.09	.	.	.	0.09	.	.	.
Digested mysid	.	.	0.03	.	.	.	0.99	.	.	.	0.01	.
Leucothoe assimilis	.	.	.	0.00	.	.	.	0.68	.	.	.	0.01
Kalliapseudes sp.1	.	.	.	0.00	.	.	.	0.68	.	.	.	0.01
Ampelisca euroa	.	0.02	.	.	.	2.04	.	.	.	0.02	.	.
Digested amphipod	.	.	.	0.00	.	.	.	0.68	.	.	.	0.01

Table 5 (continued).

Eastern shovelnose stingaree

	Cono	Shall.	Inter.	Deep
N_{tot}	8	40	57	46
AvL	412.5	443.3	442.2	504.4
N_{nep}	4	27	48	37
AvL_{nep}	417.5	461.5	447.6	514.3

	Percentage of total volume of prey eaten				Percentage of non-empty stomachs containing prey				Average no. of prey in non-empty stomachs			
Taxonomic Group	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep
Polychaeta	96.16	94.84	92.66	82.99	100.00	100.00	93.75	100.00	12.00	18.22	19.15	11.95
Echinodermata	3.84	0.78	4.14	3.36	25.00	7.41	37.50	45.95	0.50	0.11	1.04	1.24
Mollusca	.	.	.	5.19	.	.	.	5.41	.	.	.	0.05
Digested Matter	.	1.22	.	4.44	.	7.41	.	8.11	.	.	.	.
Echiura	.	0.52	1.88	2.25	.	3.70	4.17	2.70	.	0.04	0.06	0.03
Crustacea	.	.	0.93	1.12	.	.	8.33	21.62	.	.	0.42	0.22
Plant	.	1.96	.	.	.	3.70	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sand	.	.	.	0.54	.	.	.	2.70	.	.	.	.
Fish	.	.	0.40	.	.	.	2.08	.	.	.	0.04	.
Sipuncula	.	0.67	.	.	.	3.70	.	.	.	0.04	.	.
Nematoda	.	.	.	0.05	.	.	.	2.70	.	.	.	0.08
Nemertea	.	.	.	0.05	.	.	.	8.11	.	.	.	0.16
Prey	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep
Glycera cf. americana	.	11.33	32.54	33.27	.	33.33	29.17	64.86	.	0.59	1.88	2.19
Artacamella dibranchiata	.	.	24.44	14.69	.	.	50.00	35.14	.	.	9.67	4.05
Digested polychaete	5.49	11.16	5.66	10.34	75.00	37.04	33.33	48.65	0.75	0.78	0.29	0.24
Lumbrineris cf. latreilli	.	24.38	7.03	0.18	.	74.07	33.33	10.81	.	6.67	3.29	0.19
Clymenella sp.1	.	3.62	3.91	11.45	.	14.81	14.58	27.03	.	0.19	0.42	0.92
Terebellides sp.1	90.29	.	5.83	0.58	75.00	.	14.58	2.70	11.00	.	0.52	0.27
Abarenicola affinis	.	13.12	5.18	3.30	.	25.93	14.58	5.41	.	0.78	0.46	0.43
Trochdota allani	3.84	0.78	4.04	2.87	25.00	7.41	33.33	43.24	0.50	0.11	1.00	0.89
Chaetozone sp.1	.	9.60	0.14	0.72	.	22.22	2.08	2.70	.	6.89	0.06	0.35
Onuphid sp.1	.	8.87	.	.	.	18.52	.	.	.	0.44	.	.
Digested cephalopod	.	.	.	5.17	.	.	.	2.70	.	.	.	0.03
Digested matter	.	1.22	.	4.44	.	7.41	.	8.11	.	.	.	.
Diplocirrus sp.1	.	.	2.06	1.58	.	.	29.17	18.92	.	.	0.40	0.41
Goniada cf. emerita	.	1.23	1.89	0.48	.	44.44	43.75	27.03	.	0.74	1.04	0.59
Digested *Polynoid* sp.	.	5.36	.	.	.	3.70	.	.	.	0.41	.	.
Leitoscolopolos bifurcatus	.	.	0.17	2.26	.	.	2.08	13.51	.	.	0.06	1.19
Parasitic polychaete	.	.	.	2.40	.	.	.	5.41	.	.	.	0.27
Haploscoloplos sp.1	.	1.33	.	1.56	.	3.70	.	10.81	.	0.44	.	0.7
Digested echiuran	.	.	1.88	.	.	.	4.17	.	.	.	0.06	.
Metabonellia haswelli	.	.	.	2.25	.	.	.	2.70	.	.	.	0.03
Drilonereis sp.1	.	3.62	.	.	.	11.11	.	.	.	0.19	.	.
Marphysa sp.1	.	.	1.21	.	.	.	14.58	.	.	.	0.29	.
Notomastus sp.2	.	.	0.99	0.16	.	.	8.33	2.70	.	.	0.19	0.03
Sigalion sp.1	.	1.25	0.36	.	.	7.41	4.17	.	.	0.11	0.06	.
Weed	.	1.96	.	.	.	3.70	.	.	.	.	.	.
Terebellid sp.1	.	.	0.83	.	.	.	2.08	.	.	.	0.40	.
Digested crustacean	.	.	0.15	0.65	.	.	2.08	8.11	.	.	.	0.08
Philyra undecimspinosa	.	.	0.27	0.32	.	.	2.08	2.70	.	.	0.02	0.03
Amphiura elandiformis	.	.	0.10	0.49	.	.	4.17	13.51	.	.	0.04	0.35
Sand	.	.	.	0.54	.	.	.	2.70	.	.	.	.
Gobius sp.1	.	.	0.40	.	.	.	2.08	.	.	.	0.04	.
Phascolion sp.1	.	0.67	.	.	.	3.70	.	.	.	0.04	.	.
Digested brachyuran	.	.	0.25	0.03	.	.	2.08	2.70	.	.	0.06	0.03
Anelassorhynchus porcellus	.	0.52	.	.	.	3.70	.	.	.	0.04	.	.
Byblis mildura	.	.	0.17	0.01	.	.	6.25	2.70	.	.	0.23	0.03
Simplisetia amphidonta	.	.	0.13	.	.	.	2.08	.	.	.	0.02	.
Tharyx sp.1	0.38	.	0.09	.	25.00	.	2.08	.	0.25	.	0.04	.
Asychis sp.1	.	.	0.12	.	.	.	2.08	.	.	.	0.02	.
Digested *Leucosiidae*	.	.	.	0.11	.	.	.	2.70	.	.	.	0.03
Halicarcinus rostratus	.	.	0.08	.	.	.	2.08	.	.	.	0.08	.
Lumbrineris sp.2	.	.	0.05	.	.	.	2.08	.	.	.	0.02	.
Nematode	.	.	.	0.05	.	.	.	2.70	.	.	.	0.08
Armandia cf. intermedia	.	.	0.02	0.02	.	.	2.08	2.70	.	.	0.02	0.08
Nemertean sp.1	.	.	.	0.04	.	.	.	2.70	.	.	.	0.03
Corbula gibba (exotic)	.	.	.	0.02	.	.	.	2.70	.	.	.	0.03
Digested amphipod	.	.	0.01	.	.	.	2.08	.	.	.	0.02	.
Digested nemertine	.	.	.	0.01	.	.	.	5.41	.	.	.	0.14
Kalliapseudes sp.1	.	.	.	0.01	.	.	.	2.70	.	.	.	0.03
Dorvillea australiensis	.	.	.	0.01	.	.	.	2.70	.	.	.	0.03

Table 5 (continued).

Eagle ray

	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep
N_{ks}	.	2	11	42
AvL	.	295.0	469.1	296.0
N_{kp}	.	2	10	41
AvL_{kp}	.	295.0	440.0	292.2

	Percentage of total volume of prey eaten				Percentage of non-empty stomachs containing prey				Average no. of prey in non-empty stomachs			
Taxonomic Group	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep
Crustacea	.	7.20	6.26	91.56	.	100.00	60.00	95.12	.	4.50	13.70	48.83
Ascidian	.	.	47.48	.	.	.	20.00	.	.	.	.	.
Mollusca	.	92.59	22.71	4.39	.	100.00	50.00	46.34	.	49.00	1.50	3.88
Echiura	.	.	11.64	0.49	.	.	10.00	4.88	.	.	.	0.05
Polychaeta	.	0.21	4.32	0.74	.	50.00	50.00	21.95	.	0.50	1.10	0.27
Digested Matter	.	.	0.67	2.30	.	.	20.00	7.32	.	.	.	0.02
Echinodermata	.	.	4.79	0.42	.	.	40.00	14.63	.	.	1.30	0.15
Fish	.	.	2.11	0.09	.	.	10.00	2.44	.	.	.	.
Nematoda	.	.	0.01	0.01	.	.	10.00	2.44	.	.	0.20	0.02
Prey	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep
Philyra undecimspinosa	.	1.03	.	63.80	.	50.00	.	46.34	.	0.50	.	2.49
Digested ascidian	.	.	47.48	.	.	.	30.00	.	.	.	.	.
Digested *Leucosiidae*	.	.	.	12.79	.	.	.	14.63	.	.	.	0.49
Byblis mildura	.	.	1.23	10.89	.	.	30.00	43.90	.	.	12.20	45.6
Nucula obliqua	.	.	20.59	0.20	.	.	30.00	7.32	.	.	1.10	0.07
Digested echiuran	.	.	11.64	0.13	.	.	10.00	2.44	.	.	.	0.02
Hemileucon levis	.	.	.	3.78	.	.	.	2.44	.	.	.	0.12
Polinices sordidus	.	73.73	.	0.73	.	50.00	.	2.44	.	10.00	.	0.83
Digested matter	.	.	0.67	2.30	.	.	20.00	7.32	.	.	.	0.02
Diplocirrus sp.1	.	.	4.27	0.36	.	.	40.00	14.63	.	.	0.90	0.17
Digested brachyuran	.	1.83	4.02	0.27	.	50.00	30.00	4.88	.	0.50	0.20	0.07
Bedeva paivae	.	.	.	2.03	.	.	.	34.15	.	.	.	2.41
Digested mollusc	.	.	2.12	0.29	.	.	20.00	12.20	.	.	0.40	0.22
Amphiura elandiformis	.	.	2.32	0.10	.	.	40.00	4.88	.	.	0.70	0.05
Leptosynapta dolabrifera	.	.	2.33	0.09	.	.	10.00	2.44	.	.	0.50	0.02
Nucula pusilla	.	.	.	1.08	.	.	.	19.51	.	.	.	0.29
Digested fish	.	.	2.11	0.09	.	.	10.00	2.44	.	.	.	.
Ethminolia vitilignea	.	18.87	.	.	.	100.00	.	.	.	39.00	.	.
Echiuran proboscis	.	.	.	0.36	.	.	.	2.44	.	.	.	0.02
Digested polychaete	.	0.21	.	0.26	.	50.00	.	7.32	.	0.50	.	0.05
Digested ophiurid	.	.	0.15	0.16	.	.	10.00	2.44	.	.	0.10	.
Digested crustacean	.	.	0.31	0.03	.	.	10.00	2.44	.	.	0.10	0.02
Glycera cf. americana	.	.	.	0.12	.	.	.	4.88	.	.	.	0.05
Digested isopod	.	.	0.17	0.01	.	.	10.00	2.44	.	.	0.10	0.02
Digested *Natatolana* sp.	.	.	0.18	.	.	.	10.00	.	.	.	0.40	.
Anadara trapezia	.	.	.	0.07	.	.	.	4.88	.	.	.	0.05
Trochdota allani	.	.	.	0.07	.	.	.	7.32	.	.	.	0.07
Heteroserolis australiensis	.	2.29	.	.	.	50.00	.	.	.	1.00	.	.
Lysianassid sp.1	.	.	0.15	.	.	.	10.00	.	.	.	0.40	.
Lysianassid sp.5	.	.	0.13	.	.	.	10.00	.	.	.	0.10	.
Natatolana corpulenta	.	1.72	0.02	.	.	50.00	10.00	.	.	1.50	0.10	.
Natatolana woodjonesi	.	.	0.05	.	.	.	10.00	.	.	.	0.10	.
Asychis sp.1	.	.	0.03	.	.	.	10.00	.	.	.	0.10	.
Monhysterid sp.1	.	.	0.01	0.01	.	.	10.00	2.44	.	.	0.20	0.02
Malmgrenia sp.2	.	.	0.02	.	.	.	10.00	.	.	.	0.10	.
Lysianassid sp.3	.	0.27	.	.	.	50.00	.	.	.	0.50	.	.
Bullowanthura pambula	.	.	.	0.01	.	.	.	2.44	.	.	.	0.02
Haliophasma canale	.	0.07	.	.	.	50.00	.	.	.	0.50	.	.

Table 5 (continued).

Sparsely spotted stingaree

	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep
N..	3	55	59	92
AvL	346.7	333.3	319.2	332.9
N_{ne}	3	54	54	80
AvL_{ne}	346.7	335.9	320.0	331.3

	Percentage of total volume of prey eaten				Percentage of non-empty stomachs containing prey				Average no. of prey in non-empty stomachs			
Taxonomic Group	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep
Crustacea	7.42	74.20	89.05	93.78	66.67	96.30	98.15	100.00	1.00	8.72	11.96	13.01
Polychaeta	53.08	16.40	8.01	2.43	33.33	61.11	37.04	27.50	1.00	1.15	0.56	0.35
Digested Matter	39.49	4.19	2.12	1.96	33.33	16.67	5.56	12.50	.	0.02	0.02	0.01
Mollusca	.	4.50	.	.	.	5.56	.	.	.	0.07	.	.
Echinodermata	.	.	.	1.30	.	.	.	1.25	.	.	.	0.05
Fish	.	0.61	0.44	0.36	.	5.56	1.85	5.00	.	0.04	0.02	0.05
Nematoda	.	0.06	0.01	0.18	.	5.56	1.85	13.75	.	0.19	0.04	1.09
Plant	.	0.03	0.21	.	.	1.85	1.85	.	.	.	.	.
Nemertea	.	0.02	.	0.00	.	3.70	.	1.25	.	0.06	.	0.03
Prey	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep
Philyra undecimspinosa	.	10.40	23.45	57.73	.	20.37	31.48	45.00	.	0.83	0.78	1.11
Byblis mildura	.	0.76	2.28	14.71	.	5.56	24.07	66.25	.	0.41	0.98	8.95
Phlyxia intermedia	.	5.88	16.95	3.20	.	14.81	29.63	11.25	.	0.67	0.69	0.33
Digested brachyuran	.	8.01	3.65	5.43	.	16.67	16.67	21.25	.	0.19	0.17	0.11
Digested *Leucosiidae*	.	7.43	2.75	5.99	.	9.26	7.41	15.00	.	0.26	0.07	0.2
Halicarcinus rostratus	2.84	1.58	11.43	2.95	33.33	11.11	44.44	36.25	0.33	0.15	1.65	0.79
Digested *Sphaeromid* sp.	3.16	14.70	0.05	0.23	33.33	48.15	1.85	2.50	0.33	1.11	0.04	0.05
Digested matter	39.49	4.19	2.12	1.96	33.33	16.67	5.56	12.50	.	0.02	0.02	0.01
Digested polychaete	.	5.38	3.66	1.09	.	20.37	18.52	17.50	.	0.22	0.22	0.21
Natatolana corpulenta	.	3.33	6.56	0.21	.	16.67	31.48	13.75	.	0.35	0.78	0.2
Digested crustacean	.	4.94	3.80	0.43	.	22.22	20.37	2.50	.	0.26	0.28	.
Glycera cf. americana	.	5.41	1.14	1.05	.	24.07	3.70	5.00	.	0.37	0.04	0.06
Digested *Natatolana* sp.	.	5.47	0.26	0.00	.	27.78	3.70	1.25	.	0.89	0.07	0.01
Onuphid sp.1	.	4.95	.	.	.	18.52	.	.	.	0.35	.	.
Pontophilus intermedius	.	.	4.01	0.20	.	.	16.67	3.75	.	.	0.52	0.04
Octopus australis	.	3.80	.	.	.	1.85	.	.	.	0.02	.	.
Nectocarcinus integrifrons	.	3.64	.	.	.	1.85	.	.	.	0.04	.	.
Digested *Polynoid* sp.	.	0.13	2.48	0.25	.	1.85	11.11	3.75	.	0.02	0.19	0.06
Lysianassid sp.5	.	0.03	2.81	0.06	.	1.85	3.70	1.25	.	0.07	0.13	0.01
Leptosynapta dolabrifera	.	.	.	1.30	.	.	.	1.25	.	.	.	0.05
Thacanophrys spatulifer	.	.	1.54	0.50	.	.	1.85	3.75	.	.	0.02	0.04
Digested isopod	.	0.77	0.93	0.30	.	11.11	7.41	5.00	.	0.19	0.13	0.11
Halicarcinus ovatus	1.42	0.67	1.34	0.03	33.33	9.26	12.96	1.25	0.33	0.15	0.28	0.01
Bullowanthura pambula	.	0.14	0.21	0.67	.	5.56	5.56	17.50	.	0.06	0.09	0.41
Siriella vincenti	.	0.03	1.39	0.07	.	1.85	25.93	1.25	.	0.02	1.85	0.1
Austrosquilla osculans	.	1.51	.	.	.	1.85	.	.	.	0.02	.	.
Paralepidonotus ampulliferus	53.08	.	0.38	.	33.33	.	3.70	.	1.00	.	0.07	.
Amaryllis macrophthalmus	.	0.08	1.27	0.02	.	5.56	9.26	2.50	.	0.06	0.20	0.03
Digested fish	.	0.39	.	0.36	.	3.70	.	5.00	.	0.02	.	0.05
Digested mysid	.	.	1.17	.	.	.	14.81	.	.	.	1.48	.
Haliophasma cribense	.	.	.	0.50	.	.	.	2.50	.	.	.	0.14
Haliophasma canale	.	0.92	0.09	.	.	7.41	3.70	.	.	0.24	0.04	.
Paradexamine lanacoura	.	0.29	0.66	0.01	.	12.96	12.96	1.25	.	0.44	0.44	0.01
Heteroserolis australiensis	.	0.88	.	0.02	.	7.41	.	1.25	.	0.15	.	0.01
Tenagomysis sp.1	.	0.57	0.35	0.00	.	14.81	14.81	2.50	.	0.91	0.41	0.03
Hippolyte cardina	.	.	0.86	.	.	.	3.70	.	.	.	0.11	.
Digested mollusc	.	0.67	.	.	.	1.85	.	.	.	0.04	.	.
Gobius sp.1	.	0.22	0.44	.	.	1.85	1.85	.	.	0.02	0.02	.
Pyromaia tuberculata (exotic)	.	0.08	.	0.25	.	1.85	.	1.25	.	0.02	.	0.01
Polyonyx transversus	.	0.57	.	.	.	1.85	.	.	.	0.04	.	.
Goniada cf. emerita	.	0.54	.	.	.	14.81	.	.	.	0.19	.	.
Heteropilumnus fimbriatus	.	.	0.54	.	.	.	1.85	.	.	.	0.02	.
Monhysterid sp.1	.	0.06	0.01	0.18	.	5.56	1.85	15.00	.	0.19	0.04	1.09
Digested *Birubius* sp.	.	0.23	0.07	0.02	.	11.11	3.70	1.25	.	0.15	0.06	0.05
Polyonidae sp.1	.	.	0.35	.	.	.	1.85	.	.	.	0.04	.
Paranchialina angusta	.	0.13	0.21	.	.	1.85	11.11	.	.	0.17	0.19	.
Lysianassid sp.1	.	0.30	.	.	.	5.56	.	.	.	0.15	.	.
Natatolana woodjonesi	.	0.08	.	0.08	.	1.85	.	2.50	.	0.02	.	0.03
Weed	.	0.03	0.21	.	.	1.85	1.85	.	.	.	.	.
Digested amphipod	.	0.10	0.06	0.02	.	7.41	5.56	2.50	.	0.11	0.06	0.05
Australomysis incisa	.	0.06	0.06	0.03	.	1.85	7.41	1.25	.	0.06	0.22	0.03
Endevoura mirabilis	.	0.03	.	0.06	.	1.85	.	8.75	.	0.02	.	0.11
Empoulsenia sp.1	.	0.06	0.08	.	.	3.70	3.70	.	.	0.07	0.06	.
Digested *Lyssianassid* sp.	.	0.04	0.06	.	.	3.70	1.85	.	.	0.04	0.02	.
Maera mastersi	.	0.08	.	.	.	1.85	.	.	.	0.04	.	.
Paraleucothoe novaehollandiae	.	0.05	.	0.01	.	3.70	.	1.25	.	0.04	.	0.01
Neastacilla deducta	.	.	0.07	.	.	.	3.70	.	.	.	0.04	.
Apseudes sp.1	.	0.06	.	.	.	1.85	.	.	.	0.02	.	.
Birubius panamunus	.	0.06	.	.	.	3.70	.	.	.	0.04	.	.
Sigalion sp.1	.	.	.	0.03	.	.	.	1.25	.	.	.	0.01
Oedicerotid sp.2	.	0.05	.	.	.	3.70	.	.	.	0.04	.	.
Glyphocuma bakeri	.	0.04	.	.	.	1.85	.	.	.	0.04	.	.
Dimorphostylis cottoni	.	0.04	.	.	.	5.56	.	.	.	0.07	.	.
Ampelisca euroa	.	0.02	0.02	.	.	3.70	1.85	.	.	0.06	0.02	.
Nerocila laticauda	.	.	.	0.01	.	.	.	1.25	.	.	.	0.01
Birubius babaneekus	.	0.03	.	.	.	3.70	.	.	.	0.04	.	.
Digested nemertine	.	0.02	.	0.00	.	3.70	.	1.25	.	0.06	.	0.03
Digested cephalopod	.	0.03	.	.	.	1.85	.	.	.	0.02	.	.
Parapandalus leptorhynchus	.	.	0.02	.	.	.	1.85	.	.	.	0.04	.
Gynodiastylis ambigua	.	0.01	.	0.00	.	1.85	.	1.25	.	0.02	.	0.01
Photis sp.1	.	0.02	.	.	.	1.85	.	.	.	0.02	.	.
Metaprotella cf. haswelliana	.	.	0.02	.	.	.	1.85	.	.	.	0.04	.
Gammaropsis sp.1	.	0.02	.	.	.	1.85	.	.	.	0.02	.	.
Kalliapseudes sp.1	.	.	.	0.00	.	.	.	1.25	.	.	.	0.01
Phoxocephalus kukathus	.	.	0.01	.	.	.	1.85	.	.	.	0.02	.
Nebalia sp.1	.	0.01	.	.	.	1.85	.	.	.	0.02	.	.

Table 5 (continued).

Globefish

	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep
N_{tot}	6	50	70	55
AvL	186.7	204.4	184.6	183.9
N_{tcp}	5	24	31	33
AvL_{tcp}	194.0	211.7	190.7	186.8

	Percentage of total volume of prey eaten				Percentage of non-empty stomachs containing prey				Average no. of prey in non-empty stomachs			
Taxonomic Group	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep
Mollusca	9.16	63.51	34.35	58.81	60.00	83.33	74.19	75.76	0.80	2.25	2.57	4.23
Crustacea	32.36	35.70	49.25	36.33	40.00	58.33	70.97	48.48	0.40	2.00	3.58	1.24
Echinodermata	58.48	0.36	16.40	4.86	60.00	4.17	9.68	9.09	0.60	0.04	0.13	0.09
Echiura	.	0.43	.	.	.	4.17	.	.	.	0.04	.	.
Prey	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep
Corbula gibba (exotic)	.	2.27	23.86	57.42	.	12.50	41.94	72.73	.	0.33	1.58	3.15
Philyra undecimspinosa	.	11.72	20.21	14.85	.	20.83	35.48	15.15	.	0.54	0.58	0.36
Echinocardium cordatum	58.48	0.36	16.40	4.86	60.00	4.17	9.68	9.09	0.60	0.04	0.13	0.09
Electroma georgiana	.	24.16	0.71	0.02	.	50.00	9.68	3.03	.	0.63	0.10	0.02
Thacanophrys spatulifer	28.07	0.99	8.34	8.38	20.00	4.17	12.90	18.18	0.20	0.08	0.35	0.3
Digested brachyuran	.	5.35	5.17	8.98	.	8.33	19.35	24.24	.	0.04	0.13	0.18
Pecten fumata	.	10.35	8.31	0.11	.	20.83	25.81	6.06	.	0.25	0.14	0.06
Pyromaia tuberculata (exotic)	.	2.07	6.60	3.90	.	8.33	6.45	12.12	.	0.21	0.23	0.3
Anadara trapezia	.	11.56	0.46	.	.	41.67	9.68	.	.	0.46	0.10	.
Phlyxia intermedia	.	9.20	1.06	.	.	8.33	3.23	.	.	0.29	0.03	.
Philine angasi	.	9.18	.	.	.	16.67	.	.	.	0.17	.	.
Digested *Sphaeromid* sp.	.	5.29	.	.	.	20.83	.	.	.	0.67	.	.
Halicarcinus rostratus	.	.	3.74	0.11	.	.	25.81	6.06	.	.	2.19	0.06
Heteropilumnus fimbriatus	.	.	3.38	.	.	.	3.23	.	.	.	0.03	.
Digested mollusc	7.02	0.70	0.46	0.10	40.00	12.50	12.90	3.03	0.40	0.17	0.10	.
Digested gastropod	.	2.18	.	.	.	4.17	.	.	.	0.08	.	.
Tawera spissa	.	1.74	.	.	.	4.17	.	.	.	0.08	.	.
Digested crustacean	4.29	0.50	0.60	.	20.00	4.17	3.23	.	0.20	.	.	.
Nassarius (Zeuxis) pyrrhus	.	.	0.18	1.17	.	.	3.23	9.09	.	.	0.10	1
Ostrea angasi	.	0.75	.	.	.	4.17	.	.	.	0.04	.	.
Chioneryx cardioides	.	0.63	.	.	.	4.17	.	.	.	0.04	.	.
Anelassorhynchus porcellus	.	0.43	.	.	.	4.17	.	.	.	0.04	.	.
Pinnotheres hickmani	.	0.28	.	.	.	4.17	.	.	.	0.04	.	.
Aglaja taronga	2.15	.	.	.	20.00	.	.	.	0.40	.	.	.
Halicarcinus ovatus	.	0.14	.	0.12	.	4.17	.	3.03	.	0.08	.	0.03
Bedeva paivae	.	.	0.22	.	.	.	19.35	.	.	.	0.36	.
Digested isopod	.	.	0.15	.	.	.	3.23	.	.	.	0.03	.
Digested *Leucosiidae*	.	0.17	.	.	.	4.17	.	.	.	0.04	.	.
Calyptraea (Sigapatella) calypt	.	.	0.15	.	.	.	6.45	.	.	.	0.10	.

Table 5 (continued).

Snapper

	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep
N_{tot}	.	24	14	29
AvL	.	149.4	132.1	233.0
N_{fcp}	.	22	14	26
AvL_{fcp}	.	144.6	132.1	214.5

	Percentage of total volume of prey eaten				Percentage of non-empty stomachs containing prey				Average no. of prey in non-empty stomachs			
Taxonomic Group	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep
Mollusca	.	21.74	.	41.83	.	4.55	.	19.23	.	0.05	.	0.54
Crustacea	.	27.85	62.88	37.41	.	77.27	78.57	65.38	.	2.55	41.71	4.23
Fish	.	25.76	23.29	20.61	.	27.27	35.71	26.92	.	0.32	0.36	0.23
Polychaeta	.	13.40	7.19	0.08	.	27.27	28.57	11.54	.	0.59	0.29	0.12
Digested Matter	.	6.70	3.72	0.05	.	22.73	14.29	7.69	.	.	.	0.04
Sipuncula	.	2.52	.	.	.	4.55	.	.	.	0.05	.	.
Echiura	.	2.03	.	0.03	.	9.09	.	3.85	.	0.09	.	0.04
Echinodermata	.	.	2.92	.	.	.	7.14	.	.	.	0.14	.
Prey	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep
Philine angasi	.	.	.	36.06	.	.	.	11.54	.	.	.	0.19
Digested *Leucosiidae*	.	.	.	29.51	.	.	.	7.69	.	.	.	0.15
Digested fish	.	4.16	23.29	20.61	.	13.64	35.71	26.92	.	0.18	0.36	0.23
Philyra undecimspinosa	.	.	.	6.94	.	.	.	11.54	.	.	.	0.15
Electroma georgiana	.	.	.	5.52	.	.	.	3.85	.	.	.	0.27
Nototodarus gouldi	.	21.74	.	.	.	4.55	.	.	.	0.05	.	.
Digested brachyuran	.	18.21	.	0.02	.	18.18	.	3.85	.	0.14	.	0.04
Gobius sp.1	.	14.49	.	.	.	9.09	.	.	.	0.09	.	.
Digested polychaete	.	9.76	4.06	0.05	.	13.64	14.29	7.69	.	0.41	0.07	0.08
Digested matter	.	6.70	3.72	0.05	.	22.73	14.29	7.69	.	.	.	0.04
Byblis mildura	.	0.04	25.27	0.17	.	4.55	21.43	15.38	.	0.05	4.86	0.58
Sandy sprat	.	7.11	.	.	.	4.55	.	.	.	0.05	.	.
Digested crustacean	.	1.78	8.87	0.16	.	4.55	21.43	7.69	.	0.05	7.50	.
Digested mysid	.	0.04	16.40	.	.	4.55	21.43	.	.	0.05	25.79	.
Onuphid sp.1	.	3.51	.	.	.	4.55	.	.	.	0.09	.	.
Halicarcinus rostratus	.	1.79	2.97	0.11	.	13.64	14.29	19.23	.	0.41	0.14	0.31
Phascolion sp.1	.	2.52	.	.	.	4.55	.	.	.	0.05	.	.
Digested decapod	.	0.35	.	0.23	.	4.55	.	3.85	.	0.05	.	0.04
Digested *Sphaeromid* sp.	.	1.87	.	.	.	13.64	.	.	.	0.18	.	.
Corbula gibba (exotic)	.	.	.	0.25	.	.	.	3.85	.	.	.	0.04
Austrosquilla osculans	.	1.75	.	.	.	9.09	.	.	.	0.09	.	.
Tenagomysis sp.1	.	0.56	2.68	0.07	.	22.73	7.14	23.08	.	0.41	3.21	0.62
Echiuran proboscis	.	1.68	.	.	.	4.55	.	.	.	0.05	.	.
Dimorphostylis cottoni	.	0.28	.	0.18	.	4.55	.	3.85	.	0.59	.	1.92
Pyromaia tuberculata (exotic)	.	.	3.72	.	.	.	7.14	.	.	.	0.07	.
Phyllodoce sp.1	.	0.14	3.12	.	.	9.09	21.43	.	.	0.09	0.21	.
Bullowanthura pambula	.	.	2.97	.	.	.	7.14	.	.	.	0.14	.
Halicarcinus ovatus	.	0.56	.	0.01	.	9.09	.	3.85	.	0.09	.	0.04
Digested echiuran	.	0.35	.	0.03	.	4.55	.	3.85	.	0.05	.	0.04
Trochdota allani	.	.	1.73	.	.	.	7.14	.	.	.	0.07	.
Haliophasma canale	.	0.32	.	.	.	4.55	.	.	.	0.05	.	.
Digested ophiurid	.	.	1.19	.	.	.	7.14	.	.	.	0.07	.
Goniada cf. emerita	.	.	.	0.03	.	.	.	3.85	.	.	.	0.04
Digested isopod	.	0.18	.	.	.	9.09	.	.	.	0.09	.	.
Cypridinidae sp.2	.	0.07	.	.	.	4.55	.	.	.	0.18	.	.
Digested cephalopod	.	.	.	0.01	.	.	.	3.85	.	.	.	0.04
Jassa sp.1	.	.	.	0.01	.	.	.	7.69	.	.	.	0.35
Paranchialina angusta	.	0.04	.	.	.	4.55	.	.	.	0.09	.	.
Digested amphipod	.	0.04	.	.	.	4.55	.	.	.	0.05	.	.
Photis sp.1	.	.	.	0.00	.	.	.	3.85	.	.	.	0.04

Table 5 (continued).

Banjo ray (Southern fiddler)

	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep
N_{tot}	2	15	22	44
AvL	740.0	520.0	620.0	607.1
N_{nep}	2	15	21	44
AvL_{nep}	740.0	520.0	622.9	607.1

	Percentage of total volume of prey eaten				Percentage of non-empty stomachs containing prey				Average no. of prey in non-empty stomachs			
Taxonomic Group	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep
Crustacea	.	96.95	73.04	59.93	.	100.00	90.48	90.91	.	6.73	4.95	6.98
Fish	98.97	0.41	12.25	30.18	100.00	26.67	52.38	38.64	2.00	0.20	1.57	0.27
Mollusca	.	.	10.69	8.64	.	.	4.76	15.91	.	.	0.10	0.18
Digested Matter	.	1.40	1.60	0.59	.	6.67	14.29	4.55	.	.	.	.
Nematoda	.	1.11	0.95	0.30	.	20.00	28.57	15.91	.	11.07	2.14	1.93
Polychaeta	.	0.13	1.13	0.08	.	6.67	19.05	2.27	.	0.07	0.24	0.02
Plant	.	.	0.35	0.29	.	.	4.76	4.55	.	.	.	.
Nemertea	1.03	.	.	.	50.00	.	.	.	0.50	.	.	.
Prey	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep
Philyra undecimspinosa	.	26.47	43.79	55.72	.	73.33	57.14	88.64	.	3.67	2.57	6.2
Sand flathead	.	.	.	23.15	.	.	.	2.27	.	.	.	.
Leptomithrax australiensis	.	29.44	8.12	.	.	6.67	4.76	.	.	0.07	0.10	.
Digested cephalopod	.	.	7.44	8.49	.	.	4.76	4.55	.	.	0.05	0.05
Nectocarcinus integrifrons	.	22.49	5.84	.	.	20.00	9.52	.	.	0.87	0.14	.
Thacanophrys spatulifer	.	7.56	7.77	1.97	.	20.00	14.29	25.00	.	0.40	0.33	0.45
Digested fish	.	0.41	1.77	3.68	.	26.67	28.57	31.82	.	0.20	0.33	0.18
Digested brachyuran	.	6.60	3.77	0.09	.	40.00	19.05	4.55	.	0.53	0.10	0.02
Pilchard	78.08	.	6.76	.	100.00	.	4.76	.	1.00	.	0.05	.
Digested crustacean	.	1.12	.	1.40	.	6.67	.	4.55	.	0.07	.	.
Southern anchovy	.	.	.	1.71	.	.	.	2.27	.	.	.	0.02
Gobius sp.1	20.89	.	3.71	0.23	50.00	.	19.05	2.27	1.00	.	1.19	0.05
Digested matter	.	1.40	1.60	0.59	.	6.67	14.29	4.55	.	.	.	.
Southern calamari	.	.	.	1.41	.	.	.	2.27	.	.	.	0.02
Octopus australis	.	.	3.25	0.05	.	.	4.76	6.82	.	.	0.05	0.07
Monhysterid sp.1	.	1.11	0.95	0.30	.	20.00	28.57	15.91	.	11.07	2.14	1.93
Phlyxia intermedia	.	.	0.29	0.69	.	.	14.29	4.55	.	.	0.48	0.14
Pyromaia tuberculata (exotic)	.	1.87	.	0.01	.	6.67	.	2.27	.	0.07	.	0.02
Digested *Sphaeromid* sp.	.	0.30	1.17	0.03	.	13.33	4.76	2.27	.	0.13	0.24	0.02
Macrobranchium intermedium	.	.	1.21	.	.	.	14.29	.	.	.	0.57	.
Digested polychaete	.	.	0.91	.	.	.	9.52	.	.	.	0.05	.
Pontophilus intermedius	.	0.58	0.21	.	.	26.67	9.52	.	.	0.27	0.10	.
Green algae	.	.	.	0.28	.	.	.	2.27	.	.	.	.
Alpheus sp.1	.	.	0.68	.	.	.	4.76	.	.	.	0.05	.
Sea Grass	.	.	0.35	0.01	.	.	4.76	2.27	.	.	.	.
Digested isopod	.	0.14	0.11	.	.	6.67	4.76	.	.	0.07	0.05	.
Nototodarus gouldi	.	.	.	0.08	.	.	.	2.27	.	.	.	0.02
Digested *Polynoid* sp.	.	.	.	0.08	.	.	.	2.27	.	.	.	0.02
Litocheira bispinosa	.	0.15	.	.	.	6.67	.	.	.	0.07	.	.
Glycera cf. americana	.	.	0.17	.	.	.	4.76	.	.	.	0.05	.
Onuphid sp.1	.	0.13	.	.	.	6.67	.	.	.	0.07	.	.
Byblis mildura	.	0.09	.	0.01	.	13.33	.	2.27	.	0.33	.	0.07
Lysianassid sp.4	.	0.09	.	.	.	6.67	.	.	.	0.07	.	.
Heteroserolis australiensis	.	0.03	.	0.01	.	6.67	.	2.27	.	0.07	.	0.02
Sigalion sp.1	.	.	0.05	.	.	.	4.76	.	.	.	0.14	.
Halicarcinus rostratus	.	0.03	.	0.00	.	6.67	.	2.27	.	0.07	.	0.02
Corbula gibba (exotic)	.	.	.	0.01	.	.	.	2.27	.	.	.	0.02
Amaryllis macrophthalmus	.	.	0.04	.	.	.	4.76	.	.	.	0.05	.
Nemertean sp.1	1.03	.	.	.	50.00	.	.	.	0.50	.	.	.
Bedeva paivae	.	.	.	0.01	.	.	.	2.27	.	.	.	0.02
Digested amphipod	.	.	0.01	.	.	.	4.76	.	.	.	0.05	.
Digested mysid	.	.	0.01	.	.	.	4.76	.	.	.	0.05	.
Siriella vincenti	.	.	0.00	.	.	.	4.76	.	.	.	0.05	.
Tenagomysis sp.1	.	.	0.00	.	.	.	4.76	.	.	.	0.05	.

Table 5 (continued).

Smooth stingray

	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep
N_{ss}	2	.	3	7
AvL	410.0	.	550.0	474.3
N_{kp}	2	.	2	7
AvL_{kp}	410.0	.	400.0	474.3

	Percentage of total volume of prey eaten				Percentage of non-empty stomachs containing prey				Average no. of prey in non-empty stomachs			
Taxonomic Group	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep
Crustacea	20.00	.	100.00	85.39	100.00	.	100.00	100.00	13.00	.	8.50	10.43
Fish	80.00	.	.	8.70	100.00	.	.	42.86	10.00	.	.	0.29
Polychaeta	.	.	.	5.88	.	.	.	57.14	.	.	.	1.29
Mollusca	.	.	.	0.02	.	.	.	14.29	.	.	.	0.14
Prey	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep
Philyra undecimspinosa	.	.	67.79	83.63	.	.	100.00	85.71	.	.	7.50	9.86
Pilchard	80.00	.	.	.	100.00	.	.	.	10.00	.	.	.
Digested brachyuran	.	.	27.86	1.16	.	.	50.00	14.29	.	.	.	0.14
Red gurnard	.	.	.	6.06	.	.	.	14.29	.	.	.	0.14
Glycera cf. americana	.	.	.	5.88	.	.	.	57.14	.	.	.	1.29
Macrobranchium intermedium	17.96	.	.	.	100.00	.	.	.	12.00	.	.	.
Digested fish	.	.	.	2.64	.	.	.	28.57	.	.	.	0.14
Alpheus sp.1	.	.	4.35	0.27	.	.	50.00	14.29	.	.	1.00	0.29
Pinnotheres hickmani	1.80	.	.	.	50.00	.	.	.	0.50	.	.	.
Alpheus euphrosyne	.	.	.	0.33	.	.	.	14.29	.	.	.	0.14
Digested *Sphaeromid* sp.	0.24	.	.	.	50.00	.	.	.	0.50	.	.	.
Corbula gibba (exotic)	.	.	.	0.02	.	.	.	14.29	.	.	.	0.14

Barracouta

	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep
N_{ss}	.	.	1	10
AvL	.	.	290.0	314.9
N_{kp}	.	.	1	5
AvL_{kp}	.	.	290.0	315.4

	Percentage of total volume of prey eaten				Percentage of non-empty stomachs containing prey				Average no. of prey in non-empty stomachs			
Taxonomic Group	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep
Fish	.	.	100.00	100.00	.	.	100.00	100.00	.	.	1.00	0.40
Prey	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep
Digested fish	.	.	100.00	100.00	.	.	100.00	100.00	.	.	1.00	0.4

Yank flathead

	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep
N_{ss}	12	16	24	48
AvL	397.5	359.0	328.6	305.7
N_{kp}	10	9	17	30
AvL_{kp}	400.5	368.7	309.6	302.8

	Percentage of total volume of prey eaten				Percentage of non-empty stomachs containing prey				Average no. of prey in non-empty stomachs			
Taxonomic Group	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep
Fish	98.05	78.18	98.28	93.89	90.00	77.78	76.47	90.00	1.10	0.78	1.71	1.03
Mollusca	.	21.81	.	.	.	11.11	.	.	.	0.44	.	.
Crustacea	1.95	0.01	1.15	3.11	10.00	11.11	35.29	13.33	0.10	0.11	0.41	0.20
Digested Matter	.	.	0.56	3.00	.	.	11.76	16.67	.	.	.	.
Prey	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep
Digested fish	98.05	70.66	25.67	65.58	90.00	77.78	58.82	70.00	1.10	0.67	1.24	0.63
Spiny gurnard	.	.	64.68	.	.	.	5.88	.	.	.	0.06	.
Sandy sprat	.	.	.	16.89	.	.	.	3.33	.	.	.	0.07
Gobius sp.1	.	.	4.39	5.62	.	.	11.76	10.00	.	.	0.12	0.23
Octopus australis	.	15.79	.	.	.	11.11	.	.	.	0.33	.	.
Digested Goby	.	.	3.54	2.32	.	.	11.76	3.33	.	.	0.29	0.07
Sand flathead	.	.	.	3.47	.	.	.	3.33	.	.	.	0.03
Digested matter	.	.	0.56	3.00	.	.	11.76	16.67	.	.	.	.
Sea Moth	.	7.52	.	.	.	11.11	.	.	.	0.11	.	.
Philine angasi	.	6.02	.	.	.	11.11	.	.	.	0.11	.	.
Digested brachyuran	.	.	0.06	1.85	.	.	5.88	3.33	.	.	0.06	0.03
Digested decapod	.	.	0.04	1.16	.	.	5.88	3.33	.	.	.	0.03
Litocheira bispinosa	1.95	.	.	.	10.00	.	.	.	0.10	.	.	.
Digested *Leucosiidae*	.	.	0.58	.	.	.	5.88	.	.	.	0.06	.
Parapandalus leptorhynchus	.	.	0.36	.	.	.	5.88	.	.	.	0.06	.
Byblis mildura	.	.	0.11	0.09	.	.	11.76	6.67	.	.	0.12	0.13
Digested crustacean	.	.	0.01	.	.	.	5.88	.	.	.	0.12	.
Lysianassid sp.1	.	0.01	.	.	.	11.11	.	.	.	0.11	.	.

Table 5 (continued).

Red mullet

	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep
N_{tot}	10	53	65	38
AvL	182.9	170.6	156.6	161.1
$N_{L,p}$	8	49	65	35
$AvL_{L,p}$	181.3	168.5	156.6	162.5

	Percentage of total volume of prey eaten				Percentage of non-empty stomachs containing prey				Average no. of prey in non-empty stomachs			
Taxonomic Group	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep
Crustacea	33.60	71.32	31.21	77.38	62.50	97.96	86.15	82.86	1.75	9.98	4.35	6.91
Polychaeta	38.81	11.35	22.42	11.59	50.00	40.82	43.08	20.00	1.38	0.84	0.62	0.20
Fish	27.60	6.50	23.39	4.46	50.00	12.24	27.69	8.57	0.75	0.14	0.37	0.06
Digested Matter	.	5.33	22.96	5.67	.	16.33	47.69	14.29	.	.	.	0.03
Echinodermata	.	5.19	.	.	.	12.24	.	.	.	0.02	.	.
Mollusca	.	0.29	.	0.89	.	2.04	.	2.86	.	0.02	.	.
Nematoda	.	0.02	0.02	.	.	2.04	1.54	.	.	0.06	0.03	.
Prey	**Corio**	**Shall.**	**Inter.**	**Deep**	**Corio**	**Shall.**	**Inter.**	**Deep**	**Corio**	**Shall.**	**Inter.**	**Deep**
Digested matter	.	5.33	22.96	5.67	.	16.33	47.69	14.29	.	.	.	0.03
Digested *Sphaeromid* sp.	7.12	29.94	0.02	.	12.50	40.82	1.54	.	0.50	1.00	0.02	.
Digested crustacean	7.42	9.53	4.11	24.57	37.50	32.65	18.46	31.43	.	.	0.08	0.11
Macrobranchium intermedium	13.65	3.91	14.65	.	25.00	14.29	9.23	.	0.50	0.20	0.15	.
Digested polychaete	13.31	1.59	10.95	6.75	25.00	28.57	29.23	14.29	0.38	0.22	0.18	0.09
Digested fish	1.69	5.62	8.64	3.25	12.50	8.16	15.38	2.86	0.13	0.08	0.11	.
Common stinkfish	.	.	14.46	.	.	.	12.31	.	.	.	0.25	.
Digested *Polynoid* sp.	10.12	5.68	5.69	2.51	12.50	8.16	6.15	2.86	0.13	0.29	0.12	0.06
Byblis mildura	.	1.13	2.74	25.17	.	8.16	32.31	54.29	.	0.41	1.45	5.17
Harmothoe spinosa	15.37	3.78	4.43	.	12.50	2.04	7.69	.	0.88	0.24	0.25	.
Digested brachyuran	.	0.61	1.90	10.19	.	4.08	10.77	20.00	.	0.02	0.05	0.2
Natatolana corpulenta	.	0.33	3.50	4.30	.	2.04	23.08	20.00	.	0.04	0.69	0.57
Nectocarcinus integrifrons	.	5.93	.	.	.	6.12	.	.	.	0.08	.	.
Gobius sp.1	15.60	0.88	.	1.21	12.50	4.08	.	5.71	0.25	0.06	.	0.06
Philyra undecimspinosa	.	1.23	0.05	7.76	.	6.12	1.54	11.43	.	0.06	0.05	0.14
Amphiura elandiformis	.	3.74	.	.	.	10.20	.	.	.	0.02	.	.
Halicarcinus ovatus	.	2.22	0.73	.	.	10.20	3.08	.	.	0.18	0.03	.
Digested *Natatolana* sp.	4.50	0.98	0.49	1.30	12.50	14.29	13.85	5.71	0.25	0.20	0.32	0.06
Litocheira bispinosa	.	2.53	.	.	.	2.04	.	.	.	0.02	.	.
Dimorphostylis cottoni	.	2.33	0.05	.	.	24.49	7.69	.	.	4.31	0.09	.
Digested decapod	.	1.98	0.02	.	.	10.20	1.54	.	.	0.14	0.02	.
Digested Goby	10.31	.	.	.	25.00	.	.	.	0.38	.	.	.
Diplocirrus sp.1	.	.	1.36	.	.	.	6.15	.	.	.	0.06	.
Digested *ophiurid*	.	1.45	.	.	.	2.04	.	.	.	.	.	.
Empoulsenia sp.1	.	0.59	0.42	0.45	.	14.29	12.31	2.86	.	0.49	0.32	0.11
Bullowanthura pambula	.	0.35	0.53	0.73	.	6.12	13.85	5.71	.	0.31	0.20	0.09
Pontophilus intermedius	.	0.80	0.27	.	.	6.12	1.54	.	.	0.06	0.02	.
Glycera cf. americana	.	0.22	.	2.32	.	4.08	.	2.86	.	0.04	.	0.06
Digested amphipod	.	0.71	0.19	0.22	.	14.29	4.62	2.86	.	0.12	0.08	0.03
Digested *Leucosiidae*	.	0.95	.	.	.	4.08	.	.	.	0.04	.	.
Halicarcinus rostratus	.	0.04	0.24	1.51	.	2.04	7.69	11.43	.	0.02	0.08	0.11
Phlyxia intermedia	.	0.72	.	.	.	4.08	.	.	.	0.06	.	.
Digested isopod	.	0.31	0.32	.	.	4.08	7.69	.	.	0.04	0.09	.
Lysianassid sp.1	.	0.57	0.07	.	.	8.16	1.54	.	.	0.24	0.03	.
Thacanophrys spatulifer	.	0.62	.	.	.	2.04	.	.	.	0.02	.	.
Ampelisca euroa	.	0.05	0.31	0.17	.	4.08	12.31	2.86	.	0.08	0.32	0.06
Lysianassid sp.4	.	0.44	.	.	.	4.08	.	.	.	0.20	.	.
Amaryllis macrophthalmus	0.45	0.12	0.05	0.39	12.50	4.08	1.54	5.71	0.13	0.04	0.02	0.06
Haliophasma canale	.	0.35	.	0.17	.	6.12	.	2.86	.	0.06	.	0.03
Tenagomysis sp.1	.	0.35	.	.	.	12.24	.	.	.	0.29	.	.
Offadesma angasi	.	.	.	0.89	.	.	.	2.86	.	.	.	.
Syngnathus phillipi	.	.	0.29	.	.	.	1.54	.	.	.	0.02	.
Athanopsis sp.1	.	0.33	.	.	.	2.04	.	.	.	0.02	.	.
Idiosepius notoides	.	0.29	.	.	.	2.04	.	.	.	0.02	.	.
Pyromaia tuberculata (exotic)	.	.	0.21	.	.	.	1.54	.	.	.	0.02	.
Paradexamine lanacoura	.	0.15	0.04	.	.	6.12	1.54	.	.	0.06	0.02	.
Gynodiastylis ambigua	.	0.20	.	.	.	4.08	.	.	.	0.16	.	.
Heteroserolis australiensis	.	0.09	.	0.22	.	2.04	.	2.86	.	0.02	.	0.03
Cypridinidae sp.1	.	0.04	0.02	0.17	.	2.04	1.54	5.71	.	0.04	0.02	0.09
Paranchialina angusta	.	.	0.11	.	.	.	1.54	.	.	.	0.06	.
Nebalia sp.1	.	0.13	.	.	.	4.08	.	.	.	0.06	.	.
Digested *Birubius* sp.	0.22	0.08	.	.	12.50	4.08	.	.	0.13	0.06	.	.
Digested mysid	.	0.09	0.02	0.03	.	6.12	3.08	2.86	.	0.18	0.02	0.03
Glyphocuma bakeri	.	0.11	.	.	.	8.16	.	.	.	0.10	.	.
Cylindroleberis sp.1	.	0.09	.	.	.	4.08	.	.	.	0.10	.	.
Australomysis incisa	.	0.09	.	.	.	2.04	.	.	.	0.06	.	.
Siriella vincenti	.	0.04	0.04	.	.	2.04	1.54	.	.	0.14	0.05	.
Brolgus tattersalli	.	0.07	.	.	.	2.04	.	.	.	0.04	.	.
Philomedid sp.1	0.22	0.02	.	.	12.50	2.04	.	.	0.25	0.02	.	.
Abarenicola affinis	.	0.07	.	.	.	2.04	.	.	.	0.02	.	.
Parapandalus leptorhynchus	.	0.04	.	.	.	2.04	.	.	.	0.02	.	.
Haliophasma cribense	.	0.04	.	.	.	2.04	.	.	.	0.06	.	.
Leptochela sydniensis	.	0.04	.	.	.	2.04	.	.	.	0.02	.	.
Cheirocratus bassi	.	0.04	.	.	.	4.08	.	.	.	0.04	.	.
Monhysterid sp.1	.	0.02	0.02	.	.	2.04	1.54	.	.	0.06	0.03	.
Oedicerotid sp.1	.	.	0.03	.	.	.	1.54	.	.	.	0.02	.
Kalliapseudes sp.1	.	.	0.03	.	.	.	1.54	.	.	.	0.02	.
Phoxocephalus kukathus	.	.	0.03	.	.	.	1.54	.	.	.	0.02	.
Cypridinidae sp.2	.	.	0.02	.	.	.	1.54	.	.	.	0.02	.
Endevoura mirabilis	.	.	.	0.06	.	.	.	2.86	.	.	.	0.03
Lumbrineris cf. latreilli	.	0.02	.	.	.	2.04	.	.	.	0.02	.	.
Oedicerotid sp.2	.	.	0.01	.	.	.	1.54	.	.	.	0.02	.
Brachyura megalops sp.2	.	.	0.01	.	.	.	1.54	.	.	.	0.02	.

Table 5 (continued).

Elephant shark

	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep
N_{tot}	.	6	8	14
AvL	.	716.7	531.3	573.6
N_{tcp}	.	6	8	13
AvL_{tcp}	.	716.7	531.3	563.9

	Percentage of total volume of prey eaten				Percentage of non-empty stomachs containing prey				Average no. of prey in non-empty stomachs			
Taxonomic Group	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep
Mollusca	.	63.84	54.57	28.05	.	100.00	100.00	100.00	.	17.83	10.25	9.08
Digested Matter	.	22.03	4.40	42.94	.	83.33	12.50	92.31	.	.	.	0.08
Crustacea	.	5.55	35.41	28.84	.	83.33	75.00	92.31	.	5.17	3.75	4.85
Echinodermata	.	4.72	3.62	0.04	.	16.67	37.50	15.38	.	.	0.25	0.15
Echiura	.	3.86	2.00	.	.	50.00	12.50	.	.	1.00	0.25	.
Fish	.	.	.	0.13	.	.	.	7.69	.	.	.	0.08

Prey	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep
Digested matter	.	22.03	4.40	42.94	.	83.33	12.50	92.31	.	.	.	0.08
Anadara trapezia	.	44.06	1.42	0.84	.	83.33	50.00	38.46	.	2.67	0.63	0.38
Digested brachyuran	.	.	.	25.96	.	.	.	53.85	.	.	.	1.46
Corbula gibba (exotic)	.	1.07	19.74	14.39	.	33.33	75.00	76.92	.	0.67	7.13	4.85
Pecten fumata	.	6.34	5.31	12.22	.	50.00	37.50	92.31	.	1.50	0.38	1.77
Digested *Leucosiidae*	.	.	30.03	.	.	.	25.00	.	.	.	1.50	.
Chioneryx cardioides	.	7.34	1.03	0.12	.	33.33	50.00	7.69	.	9.83	0.63	0.23
Digested mollusc	.	.	19.65	0.07	.	.	37.50	23.08	.	.	.	0.23
Electroma georgiana	.	4.37	5.68	.	.	66.67	25.00	.	.	0.67	0.88	.
Echinocardium cordatum	.	4.72	3.62	0.04	.	16.67	37.50	15.38	.	.	0.25	0.15
Anelassorhynchus porcellus	.	3.86	2.00	.	.	50.00	12.50	.	.	1.00	0.25	.
Phlyxia intermedia	.	2.02	.	1.15	.	33.33	.	23.08	.	1.00	.	0.38
Philyra undecimspinosa	.	1.11	3.84	0.09	.	33.33	12.50	7.69	.	0.50	0.25	0.08
Heteroserolis australiensis	.	2.38	.	.	.	50.00	.	.	.	3.33	.	.
Halicarcinus rostratus	.	0.02	1.26	1.29	.	16.67	37.50	46.15	.	0.17	1.88	2.62
Mactra jacksonensis	.	0.23	1.31	.	.	16.67	25.00	.	.	0.83	0.13	.
Pyromaia tuberculata (exotic)	.	.	0.27	0.33	.	.	12.50	7.69	.	.	0.13	0.15
Nassarius (Zeuxis) pyrrhus	.	0.02	0.16	0.28	.	16.67	12.50	53.85	.	0.17	0.13	1.31
Placamen placida	.	0.25	.	.	.	16.67	.	.	.	0.17	.	.
Fulvia tenuicostata	.	0.09	0.19	.	.	16.67	12.50	.	.	0.33	0.25	.
Digested fish	.	.	.	0.13	.	.	.	7.69	.	.	.	0.08
Pratulum thetidis	.	.	.	0.07	.	.	.	15.38	.	.	.	0.15
Ethminolia vitilignea	.	0.03	0.06	.	.	33.33	12.50	.	.	0.67	0.13	.
Hiatella subulata	.	.	.	0.05	.	.	.	7.69	.	.	.	0.15
Pontophilus intermedius	.	0.03	.	.	.	16.67	.	.	.	0.17	.	.
Clanculus limbatus	.	0.03	.	.	.	16.67	.	.	.	0.17	.	.
Byblis mildura	.	.	.	0.02	.	.	.	15.38	.	.	.	0.15
Venerupis sp.	.	0.01	.	.	.	16.67	.	.	.	0.17	.	.

Table 5 (continued).

Spiny gurnard

	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep
N_{ss}	2	15	63	85
AvL	98.5	142.7	144.0	137.1
N_{kp}	2	15	62	77
AvL_{kp}	98.5	142.7	144.0	137.1

	Percentage of total volume of prey eaten				Percentage of non-empty stomachs containing prey				Average no. of prey in non-empty stomachs			
Taxonomic Group	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep
Crustacea	100.00	99.31	94.83	94.07	100.00	100.00	100.00	98.70	23.00	43.20	13.97	7.74
Mollusca	.	.	3.86	2.69	.	.	12.90	12.99	.	.	0.21	0.30
Polychaeta	.	0.58	1.23	1.91	.	13.33	11.29	11.69	.	0.13	0.13	0.12
Digested Matter	.	0.12	0.07	1.10	.	6.67	1.61	2.60	.	.	0.02	.
Fish	.	.	.	0.14	.	.	.	2.60	.	.	.	.
Plant	.	.	.	0.09	.	.	.	1.30	.	.	.	.
Prey	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep
Byblis mildura	.	0.12	24.44	32.61	.	6.67	53.23	72.73	.	0.07	4.79	4.62
Phlyxia intermedia	.	11.16	31.01	3.51	.	33.33	45.16	10.39	.	1.60	2.00	0.1
Heteroserolis australiensis	.	21.94	6.47	13.91	.	53.33	30.65	18.18	.	1.47	0.34	0.6
Digested brachyuran	.	.	7.22	12.19	.	.	17.74	19.48	.	.	0.21	0.22
Philyra undecimspinosa	.	11.78	4.21	10.84	.	60.00	12.90	15.58	.	2.67	0.32	0.23
Tenagomysis sp.1	.	25.29	3.73	0.83	.	60.00	29.03	9.09	.	14.33	1.61	0.18
Digested crustacean	17.54	3.70	3.17	4.53	50.00	13.33	11.29	12.99	.	.	0.13	0.1
Halicarcinus rostratus	.	1.62	5.76	1.33	.	26.67	30.65	10.39	.	1.33	1.16	0.16
Pontophilus intermedius	.	1.17	1.16	5.91	.	20.00	8.06	10.39	.	0.20	0.10	0.12
Dimorphostylis cottoni	35.09	6.35	1.12	0.09	50.00	53.33	11.29	2.60	8.50	7.33	0.58	0.03
Paranchialina angusta	.	0.58	0.47	3.45	.	13.33	4.84	23.38	.	0.20	0.35	0.48
Idiosepius notoides	.	.	2.61	.	.	.	1.61	.	.	.	0.02	.
Ampelisca euroa	.	0.64	1.92	0.02	.	33.33	14.52	1.30	.	0.47	1.06	0.01
Cypridinidae sp.2	.	0.46	0.34	1.24	.	20.00	8.06	10.39	.	0.27	0.15	0.47
Digested *Leucosiidae*	.	0.46	.	1.47	.	6.67	.	1.30	.	0.13	.	0.01
Cypridinidae sp.1	.	3.46	0.11	0.07	.	26.67	4.84	1.30	.	1.87	0.05	0.01
Corbula gibba (exotic)	.	.	0.14	1.38	.	.	3.23	3.90	.	.	0.03	0.17
Digested polychaete	.	0.58	0.36	0.80	.	13.33	3.23	7.79	.	0.13	0.03	0.05
Gynodiastylis ambigua	.	3.41	0.05	.	.	46.67	3.23	.	.	8.47	0.02	.
Digested mollusc	.	.	.	1.31	.	.	.	9.09	.	.	.	0.13
Siriella vincenti	.	.	1.01	.	.	.	1.61	.	.	.	0.35	.
Hemileucon levis	47.37	.	.	.	100.00	.	.	.	14.50	.	.	.
Digested matter	.	0.12	0.07	1.10	.	6.67	1.61	2.60	.	.	0.02	.
Glyphocuma bakeri	.	2.25	0.18	.	.	33.33	6.45	.	.	0.93	0.06	.
Digested *Sphaeromid* sp.	.	2.19	0.04	0.18	.	33.33	1.61	1.30	.	0.40	0.02	0.03
Ethminolia vitilignea	.	.	0.87	.	.	.	6.45	.	.	.	0.15	.
Empoulsenia sp.1	.	1.44	0.29	.	.	40.00	6.45	.	.	0.67	0.06	.
Polyonidae sp.1	.	.	.	0.84	.	.	.	2.60	.	.	.	0.05
Digested *Polynoid* sp.	.	.	0.65	.	.	.	4.84	.	.	.	0.05	.
Halicarcinus ovatus	.	0.12	0.60	.	.	6.67	4.84	.	.	0.07	0.06	.
Paradexamine lanacoura	.	0.12	0.43	.	.	6.67	8.06	.	.	0.07	0.13	.
Digested mysid	.	.	0.11	0.41	.	.	1.61	3.90	.	.	0.02	0.03
Digested decapod	.	.	0.36	.	.	.	3.23	.	.	.	0.02	.
Pyromaia tuberculata (exotic)	.	.	.	0.46	.	.	.	1.30	.	.	.	0.01
Digested amphipod	.	0.17	0.20	0.05	.	6.67	4.84	1.30	.	0.13	0.06	0.01
Bedeva paivae	.	.	0.24	.	.	.	1.61	.	.	.	0.02	.
Oedicerotid sp.2	.	0.35	.	0.16	.	13.33	.	5.19	.	0.13	.	0.14
Lysianassid sp.4	.	.	.	0.28	.	.	.	2.60	.	.	.	0.04
Harmothoe spinosa	.	.	.	0.28	.	.	.	1.30	.	.	.	0.01
Leucothoe assimilis	.	.	.	0.23	.	.	.	2.60	.	.	.	0.03
Kalliapseudes sp.1	.	.	0.14	.	.	.	3.23	.	.	.	0.15	.
Harmothoe sp.1	.	.	0.14	.	.	.	1.61	.	.	.	0.03	.
Hippolyte cardina	.	.	0.11	.	.	.	1.61	.	.	.	0.02	.
Digested fish	.	.	.	0.14	.	.	.	2.60	.	.	.	.
Phoxocephalus kukathus	.	.	0.04	0.05	.	.	1.61	1.30	.	.	0.02	0.01
Philomedid sp.1	.	.	0.02	0.07	.	.	1.61	2.60	.	.	0.02	0.04
Asychis sp.1	.	.	0.07	.	.	.	1.61	.	.	.	0.02	.
Parasitic copepod	.	.	.	0.09	.	.	.	1.30	.	.	.	0.01
Weed	.	.	.	0.09	.	.	.	1.30	.	.	.	.
Oedicerotid sp.1	.	0.12	.	0.02	.	6.67	.	1.30	.	0.07	.	0.01
Ceradocus serratus	.	0.17	.	.	.	6.67	.	.	.	0.07	.	.
Nerocila laticauda	.	.	0.04	.	.	.	1.61	.	.	.	0.02	.
Photis sp.1	.	0.12	.	.	.	6.67	.	.	.	0.13	.	.
Digested *Birubius* sp.	.	.	.	0.05	.	.	.	1.30	.	.	.	0.01
Brachyura zoea sp.1	.	.	0.04	.	.	.	1.61	.	.	.	0.06	.
Endevoura mirabilis	.	.	0.02	.	.	.	1.61	.	.	.	0.02	.
Lysianassid sp.1	.	.	.	0.02	.	.	.	1.30	.	.	.	0.01
Dulichia sp.1	.	0.06	.	.	.	6.67	.	.	.	0.07	.	.
Paratanais ignotus	.	.	0.02	.	.	.	1.61	.	.	.	0.02	.
Gitanopsis sp.1	.	0.06	.	.	.	6.67	.	.	.	0.07	.	.

Table 5 (continued).

Bearded rock cod

	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep
N_{tot}	.	1	2	9
AvL	.	218.0	165.5	170.7
N_{fcp}	.	1	2	8
AvL_{fcp}	.	218.0	165.5	173.3

	Percentage of total volume of prey eaten				Percentage of non-empty stomachs containing prey				Average no. of prey in non-empty stomachs			
Taxonomic Group	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep
Crustacea	.	100.00	95.35	94.54	.	100.00	100.00	87.50	.	8.00	2.00	28.13
Digested Matter	.	.	.	5.46	.	.	.	25.00	.	.	.	.
Plant	.	.	4.65	.	.	.	50.00	.	.	.	.	.
Prey	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep
Byblis mildura	.	.	.	80.15	.	.	.	87.50	.	.	.	27.4
Digested crustacean	.	90.43	27.91	.	.	100.00	50.00	.	.	.	.	.
Alpheus sp.1	.	.	.	9.41	.	.	.	12.50	.	.	.	0.13
Digested matter	.	.	.	5.46	.	.	.	25.00	.	.	.	.
Digested brachyuran	.	.	.	3.76	.	.	.	12.50	.	.	.	0.13
Cypridinidae sp.2	.	9.57	.	.	.	100.00	.	.	.	8.00	.	.
Digested decapod	.	.	37.21	.	.	.	50.00	.	.	.	.	.
Digested *Natatolana* sp.	.	.	18.60	.	.	.	100.00	.	.	.	1.00	.
Natatolana corpulenta	.	.	.	0.66	.	.	.	25.00	.	.	.	0.25
Halicarcinus ovatus	.	.	.	0.38	.	.	.	12.50	.	.	.	0.13
Digested amphipod	.	.	9.30	.	.	.	50.00	.	.	.	0.50	.
Red Algae	.	.	4.65	.	.	.	50.00	.	.	.	.	.
Cypridinidae sp.1	.	.	.	0.19	.	.	.	12.50	.	.	.	0.13
Digested mysid	.	.	2.33	.	.	.	50.00	.	.	.	0.50	.

Long-snouted flounder

	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep
N_{tot}	3	21	14	.
AvL	255.0	256.3	222.1	.
N_{fcp}	1	8	2	.
AvL_{fcp}	295.0	269.9	261.5	.

	Percentage of total volume of prey eaten				Percentage of non-empty stomachs containing prey				Average no. of prey in non-empty stomachs			
Taxonomic Group	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep
Echinodermata	100.00	.	99.40	.	100.00	.	100.00	.	2.00	.	.	.
Polychaeta	.	51.44	0.60	.	.	87.50	50.00	.	.	1.13	0.50	.
Digested Matter	.	41.86	.	.	.	50.00	.	.	.	0.13	.	.
Sipuncula	.	6.70	.	.	.	12.50	.	.	.	0.13	.	.
Prey	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep
Onuphid sp.1	.	42.64	.	.	.	75.00	.	.	.	0.75	.	.
Digested matter	.	41.86	.	.	.	62.50	.	.	.	0.13	.	.
Digested ophiurid	.	.	79.52	.	.	.	50.00	.	.	.	.	.
Ophiocentrus pilosus	100.00	.	19.88	.	100.00	.	50.00	.	2.00	.	.	.
Digested polychaete	.	7.96	.	.	.	12.50	.	.	.	0.25	.	.
Phascolion sp.1	.	6.70	.	.	.	12.50	.	.	.	0.13	.	.
Harmothoe spinosa	.	0.84	.	.	.	12.50	.	.	.	0.13	.	.
Nephtys inornata	.	.	0.60	.	.	.	50.00	.	.	.	0.50	.

Table 5 (continued).

Greenback flounder

	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep
N_{tot}	10	25	25	47
AvL	201.0	215.0	213.0	206.2
N_{tcp}	2	11	11	29
AvL_{tcp}	162.0	192.6	192.1	195.1

	Percentage of total volume of prey eaten				Percentage of non-empty stomachs containing prey				Average no. of prey in non-empty stomachs			
Taxonomic Group	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep
Crustacea	.	29.93	39.35	90.62	.	81.82	63.64	96.55	.	53.82	15.00	43.24
Polychaeta	100.00	56.15	24.56	1.36	100.00	72.73	9.09	24.14	1.00	0.55	.	0.24
Digested Matter	.	11.93	29.95	6.08	.	27.27	36.36	37.93	.	.	.	.
Mollusca	.	.	.	1.93	.	.	.	6.90	.	.	.	.
Sand	.	.	5.12	.	.	.	9.09	.	.	.	.	.
Fish	.	1.99	.	.	.	9.09	.	.	.	0.09	.	.
Plant	.	.	1.02	.	.	.	9.09	.	.	.	.	.
Prey	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep
Byblis mildura	.	8.71	38.38	88.80	.	54.55	54.55	89.66	.	9.27	13.36	42.9
Digested matter	.	11.93	29.95	6.08	.	27.27	36.36	37.93	.	.	.	.
Digested polychaete	100.00	28.63	24.56	1.31	100.00	54.55	9.09	20.69	1.00	0.09	.	0.21
Abarenicola affinis	.	24.82	.	.	.	9.09	.	.	.	0.36	.	.
Dimorphostylis cottoni	.	15.71	0.20	.	.	63.64	9.09	.	.	33.73	1.18	.
Digested crustacean	.	.	0.61	1.20	.	.	9.09	6.90	.	.	0.18	0.1
Sand	.	.	5.12	.	.	.	9.09	.	.	.	.	.
Theora cf. lubrica (exotic?)	.	.	.	1.20	.	.	.	3.45	.	.	.	.
Terebellid sp.1	.	2.70	.	.	.	9.09	.	.	.	0.09	.	.
Hiatella subulata	.	.	.	0.73	.	.	.	3.45	.	.	.	.
Ampelisca euroa	.	2.18	.	.	.	36.36	.	.	.	4.73	.	.
Digested fish	.	1.99	.	.	.	9.09	.	.	.	0.09	.	.
Bullowanthura pambula	.	0.26	.	0.33	.	18.18	.	6.90	.	0.36	.	0.07
Photis sp.1	.	1.28	.	.	.	9.09	.	.	.	3.64	.	.
Red Algae	.	.	1.02	.	.	.	9.09	.	.	.	.	.
Digested isopod	.	.	.	0.24	.	.	.	10.34	.	.	.	0.1
Paratanais ignotus	.	0.51	.	.	.	9.09	.	.	.	0.09	.	.
Birubius babaneekus	.	0.34	.	.	.	9.09	.	.	.	0.36	.	.
Digested amphipod	.	0.17	.	0.05	.	18.18	.	3.45	.	0.45	.	0.1
Glycera cf. americana	.	.	.	0.05	.	.	.	3.45	.	.	.	0.03
Parasitic copepod	.	0.17	.	.	.	18.18	.	.	.	0.45	.	.
Phlyxia intermedia	.	.	0.10	.	.	.	9.09	.	.	.	0.09	.
Kalliapseudes sp.1	.	0.09	.	.	.	9.09	.	.	.	0.09	.	.
Gynodiastylis ambigua	.	0.09	.	.	.	9.09	.	.	.	0.09	.	.
Brolgus tattersalli	.	0.09	.	.	.	9.09	.	.	.	0.09	.	.
Birubius cartoo	.	0.09	.	.	.	9.09	.	.	.	0.09	.	.
Natatolana cf. longispina	.	0.09	.	.	.	9.09	.	.	.	0.09	.	.
Digested brachyuran	.	0.09	.	.	.	9.09	.	.	.	0.09	.	.
Empoulsenia sp.1	.	.	0.05	.	.	.	9.09	.	.	.	0.18	.
Lysianassid sp.1	.	0.04	.	.	.	9.09	.	.	.	0.09	.	.
Digested *Birubius* sp.	.	0.04	.	.	.	9.09	.	.	.	0.09	.	.

Table 5 (continued).

King George whiting

	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep
N_{tot}	10	10	34	2
AvL	229.5	309.2	258.8	280.0
N_{fcp}	6	8	24	1
AvL_{fcp}	218.7	315.9	252.9	280.0

	Percentage of total volume of prey eaten				Percentage of non-empty stomachs containing prey				Average no. of prey in non-empty stomachs			
Taxonomic Group	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep
Polychaeta	44.68	51.63	56.34	.	50.00	87.50	75.00	.	0.17	1.38	1.29	.
Echiura	.	28.53	10.13	.	.	25.00	29.17	.	.	0.38	0.29	.
Crustacea	.	19.85	10.42	33.33	.	25.00	45.83	100.00	.	3.63	1.13	1.00
Echinodermata	11.05	.	17.32	.	16.67	.	29.17	.	0.17	.	0.75	.
Mollusca	41.00	.	2.24	.	33.33	.	4.17	.	0.33	.	0.04	.
Digested Matter	3.27	.	3.55	66.67	16.67	.	16.67	100.00	.	.	0.04	.
Prey	**Corio**	**Shall.**	**Inter.**	**Deep**	**Corio**	**Shall.**	**Inter.**	**Deep**	**Corio**	**Shall.**	**Inter.**	**Deep**
Abarenicola affinis	.	34.31	.	.	.	25.00	.	.	.	0.63	.	.
Anelassorhynchus porcellus [P]	.	28.53	.	.	.	25.00	.	.	.	0.38	.	.
Digested polychaete	42.23	6.71	19.10	.	33.33	37.50	45.83	.	.	0.38	0.79	.
Glycera cf. americana	.	6.91	20.98	.	.	12.50	12.50	.	.	0.13	0.13	.
Thacanophrys spatulifer	.	19.24	.	.	.	12.50	.	.	.	0.13	.	.
Trochdota allani	.	.	17.32	.	.	.	29.17	.	.	.	0.75	.
Artacamella dibranchiata	2.45	.	11.55	.	16.67	.	8.33	.	0.17	.	0.17	.
Aglaja taronga	41.00	.	2.24	.	33.33	.	4.17	.	0.33	.	0.04	.
Digested crustacean	.	.	5.51	.	.	.	12.50	.	.	.	0.08	.
Sigalion sp.1	.	3.70	.	.	.	25.00	.	.	.	0.25	.	.
Echiuran proboscis	.	.	4.78	.	.	.	20.83	.	.	.	0.17	.
Digested matter	3.27	.	3.55	66.67	16.67	.	16.67	100.00	.	.	0.04	.
Harmothoe sp.1	.	.	3.13	.	.	.	8.33	.	.	.	0.13	.
Anelassorhynchus porcellus	.	.	2.97	.	.	.	8.33	.	.	.	0.08	.
Digested echiuran	.	.	2.38	.	.	.	4.17	.	.	.	0.04	.
Leptosynapta dolabrifera	11.05	.	.	.	16.67	.	.	.	0.17	.	.	.
Bullowanthura pambula	.	.	1.98	.	.	.	12.50	.	.	.	0.50	.
Goniada cf. emerita	.	.	1.58	.	.	.	12.50	.	.	.	0.08	.
Digested brachyuran	.	.	1.15	.	.	.	4.17	.	.	.	0.04	.
Natatolana corpulenta	.	.	0.74	.	.	.	4.17	.	.	.	0.04	.
Digested *Birubius* sp.	.	0.40	.	.	.	12.50	.	.	.	1.88	.	.
Birubius panamunus	.	.	0.40	.	.	.	12.50	.	.	.	0.21	.
Digested *Natatolana* sp.	.	.	0.30	.	.	.	4.17	.	.	.	0.04	.
Gynodiastylis ambigua	.	0.07	0.10	.	.	12.50	8.33	.	.	1.13	0.08	.
Birubius cartoo	.	0.13	.	.	.	12.50	.	.	.	0.50	.	.
Brolgus tattersalli	.	.	0.10	.	.	.	4.17	.	.	.	0.04	.
Byblis mildura	.	.	.	33.33	.	.	.	100.00	.	.	.	1
Ampelisca euroa	.	.	0.07	.	.	.	4.17	.	.	.	0.04	.
Phoxocephalus kukathus	.	.	0.05	.	.	.	4.17	.	.	.	0.04	.
Digested amphipod	.	.	0.02	.	.	.	4.17	.	.	.	.	.

[P]: Proboscis only

Table 5 (continued).

Prickly toadfish

	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep
N_{tot}	.	10	1	.
AvL	.	111.3	118.0	.
N_{tcp}	.	6	.	.
AvL_{tcp}	.	113.0	.	.

	Percentage of total volume of prey eaten				Percentage of non-empty stomachs containing prey				Average no. of prey in non-empty stomachs			
Taxonomic Group	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep
Mollusca	.	87.21	.	.	.	83.33	.	.	.	1.83	.	.
Crustacea	.	12.79	.	.	.	16.67	.	.	.	0.17	.	.
Prey	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep
Electroma georgiana	.	81.46	.	.	.	83.33	.	.	.	1.50	.	.
Litocheira bispinosa	.	12.79	.	.	.	16.67	.	.	.	0.17	.	.
Digested mollusc	.	5.48	.	.	.	16.67	.	.	.	0.17	.	.
Anadara trapezia	.	0.27	.	.	.	16.67	.	.	.	0.17	.	.

Gummy shark

	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep
N_{tot}	.	.	.	2
AvL	.	.	.	1000.0
N_{tcp}	.	.	.	2
AvL_{tcp}	.	.	.	1000.0

	Percentage of total volume of prey eaten				Percentage of non-empty stomachs containing prey				Average no. of prey in non-empty stomachs			
Taxonomic Group	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep
Crustacea	.	.	.	100.00	.	.	.	100.00	.	.	.	5.50
Prey	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep
Philyra undecimspinosa	.	.	.	56.02	.	.	.	100.00	.	.	.	5.5
Digested *Leucosiidae*	.	.	.	41.49	.	.	.	50.00	.	.	.	.
Digested crustacean	.	.	.	2.49	.	.	.	50.00	.	.	.	.

Common gurnard perch

	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep
N_{tot}	.	5	6	1
AvL	.	253.8	171.8	190.0
N_{tcp}	.	4	6	1
AvL_{tcp}	.	277.5	171.8	190.0

	Percentage of total volume of prey eaten				Percentage of non-empty stomachs containing prey				Average no. of prey in non-empty stomachs			
Taxonomic Group	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep
Crustacea	.	95.12	67.23	.	.	100.00	100.00	.	.	2.50	4.33	.
Mollusca	.	.	32.31	32.53	.	.	66.67	100.00	.	.	0.83	1.00
Digested Matter	.	3.69	0.46	.	.	25.00	16.67	.	.	.	.	.
Ascidian	.	.	.	67.47	.	.	.	100.00	.	.	.	1.00
Plant	.	1.19	.	.	.	25.00	.	.	.	.	.	.
Prey	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep
Nectocarcinus integrifrons	.	89.42	5.30	.	.	100.00	16.67	.	.	2.00	0.17	.
Philine angasi	.	.	32.31	32.53	.	.	66.67	100.00	.	.	0.83	1
Litocheira bispinosa	.	5.70	13.51	.	.	25.00	16.67	.	.	0.50	0.17	.
Phlyxia intermedia	.	.	14.77	.	.	.	83.33	.	.	.	1.33	.
Philyra undecimspinosa	.	.	14.50	.	.	.	33.33	.	.	.	0.67	.
Halicarcinus rostratus	.	.	12.78	.	.	.	50.00	.	.	.	1.50	.
Digested matter	.	3.69	0.46	.	.	25.00	16.67	.	.	.	.	.
Digested ascidian	.	.	.	67.47	.	.	.	100.00	.	.	.	1
Thacanophrys spatulifer	.	.	6.14	.	.	.	33.33	.	.	.	0.33	.
Red Algae	.	1.19	.	.	.	25.00	.	.	.	.	.	.
Byblis mildura	.	.	0.23	.	.	.	16.67	.	.	.	0.17	.

Table 5 (continued).

Angel shark

	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep
N_{ne}	.	3	.	.
AvL	.	391.7	.	.
N_{fp}	.	3	.	.
AvL_{fp}	.	391.7	.	.

	Percentage of total volume of prey eaten				Percentage of non-empty stomachs containing prey				Average no. of prey in non-empty stomachs			
Taxonomic Group	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep
Fish	.	91.76	.	.	.	100.00	.	.	.	0.33	.	.
Digested Matter	.	7.53	.	.	.	33.33	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mollusca	.	0.71	.	.	.	66.67	.	.	.	0.67	.	.
Prey	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep
Digested fish	.	73.67	.	.	.	100.00	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sand flathead	.	18.08	.	.	.	33.33	.	.	.	0.33	.	.
Digested matter	.	7.53	.	.	.	33.33	.	.	.	.	.	.
Corbula gibba (exotic)	.	0.52	.	.	.	33.33	.	.	.	0.33	.	.
Digested cephalopod	.	0.19	.	.	.	33.33	.	.	.	0.33	.	.

Toothbrush leatherjacket

	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep
N_{ne}	.	8	6	2
AvL		118.6	120.5	130.0
N_{fp}	.	8	4	1
AvL_{fp}		118.6	127.8	105.0

	Percentage of total volume of prey eaten				Percentage of non-empty stomachs containing prey				Average no. of prey in non-empty stomachs			
Taxonomic Group	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep
Echinodermata	.	27.60	86.61	.	.	25.00	50.00	.	.	0.25	.	.
Mollusca	.	29.22	.	.	.	50.00	.	.	.	0.50	.	.
Plant	.	24.35	1.57	.	.	62.50	25.00	.	.	.	.	.
Crustacea	.	16.40	.	2.44	.	25.00	.	100.00	.	0.38	.	2.00
Digested Matter	.	2.44	9.45	97.56	.	12.50	75.00	100.00	.	0.13	.	.
Polychaeta	.	.	2.36	.	.	.	25.00	.	.	.	0.25	.
Prey	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep
Electroma georgiana	.	29.22	.	.	.	50.00	.	.	.	0.50	.	.
Echinocardium cordatum	.	27.60	.	.	.	25.00	.	.	.	0.25	.	.
Red Algae	.	24.35	.	.	.	62.50	.	.	.	.	.	.
Digested ophiurid	.	.	62.99	.	.	.	25.00	.	.	.	.	.
Digested brachyuran	.	15.42	.	.	.	12.50	.	.	.	0.13	.	.
Digested matter	.	2.44	9.45	97.56	.	12.50	75.00	100.00	.	0.13	.	.
Ophiura kinbergi	.	.	23.62	.	.	.	25.00	.	.	.	.	.
Cypridinidae sp.2	.	0.97	.	.	.	12.50	.	.	.	0.25	.	.
Phyllodoce sp.1	.	.	2.36	.	.	.	25.00	.	.	.	0.25	.
Weed	.	.	1.57	.	.	.	25.00	.	.	.	.	.
Narapheonoides mullaya	.	.	.	2.44	.	.	.	100.00	.	.	.	2

Little rock whiting

	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep
N_{ne}	10	2	.	.
AvL	110.4	106.5	.	.
N_{fp}	7	2	.	.
AvL_{fp}	113.4	106.5	.	.

	Percentage of total volume of prey eaten				Percentage of non-empty stomachs containing prey				Average no. of prey in non-empty stomachs			
Taxonomic Group	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep
Crustacea	.	100.00	.	.	.	100.00	.	.	.	2.00	.	.
Mollusca	54.81	.	.	.	28.57	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Digested Matter	36.54	.	.	.	42.86	.	.	.	0.14	.	.	.
Polychaeta	8.65	.	.	.	14.29	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Prey	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep
Digested *Sphaeromid* sp.	.	58.33	.	.	.	50.00	.	.	.	1.00	.	.
Digested mollusc	53.85	.	.	.	14.29	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Digested isopod	.	41.67	.	.	.	50.00	.	.	.	1.00	.	.
Digested matter	36.54	.	.	.	42.86	.	.	.	0.14	.	.	.
Digested polychaete	8.65	.	.	.	14.29	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Ostrea angasi	0.96	.	.	.	14.29	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Table 5 (continued).

Barred toadfish

	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep
N_{tot}	.	10	.	4
AvL	.	114.0	.	122.0
N_{fcp}	.	3	.	4
AvL_{fcp}	.	143.3	.	122.0

	Percentage of total volume of prey eaten				Percentage of non-empty stomachs containing prey				Average no. of prey in non-empty stomachs			
Taxonomic Group	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep
Mollusca	.	97.49	.	1.69	.	100.00	.	50.00	.	5.33	.	4.00
Crustacea	.	2.51	.	96.61	.	33.33	.	100.00	.	0.33	.	7.25
Plant	.	.	.	1.69	.	.	.	25.00	.	.	.	.
Prey	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep
Electroma georgiana	.	97.49	.	.	.	100.00	.	.	.	5.33	.	.
Halicarcinus rostratus	.	.	.	60.45	.	.	.	100.00	.	.	.	5
Digested brachyuran	.	2.51	.	28.25	.	33.33	.	25.00	.	0.33	.	.
Byblis mildura	.	.	.	6.21	.	.	.	75.00	.	.	.	1.75
Red Algae	.	.	.	1.69	.	.	.	25.00	.	.	.	.
Endevoura mirabilis	.	.	.	1.69	.	.	.	50.00	.	.	.	0.5
Digested gastropod	.	.	.	1.13	.	.	.	25.00	.	.	.	3.75
Digested mollusc	.	.	.	0.56	.	.	.	25.00	.	.	.	0.25

School whiting

	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep
N_{tot}	.	.	1	13
AvL	.	.	145.0	223.2
N_{fcp}	.	.	.	8
AvL_{fcp}	.	.	.	219.8

	Percentage of total volume of prey eaten				Percentage of non-empty stomachs containing prey				Average no. of prey in non-empty stomachs			
Taxonomic Group	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep
Polychaeta	.	.	.	76.43	.	.	.	75.00	.	.	.	2.13
Crustacea	.	.	.	23.57	.	.	.	50.00	.	.	.	0.63
Prey	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep
Harmothoe sp.1	.	.	.	57.62	.	.	.	37.50	.	.	.	1.88
Digested crustacean	.	.	.	21.56	.	.	.	25.00	.	.	.	0.25
Digested polychaete	.	.	.	11.00	.	.	.	25.00	.	.	.	0.13
Digested *Polynoid* sp.	.	.	.	7.81	.	.	.	12.50	.	.	.	0.13
Byblis mildura	.	.	.	2.01	.	.	.	25.00	.	.	.	0.38

Toothy flathead

	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep
N_{tot}	.	.	.	7
AvL	.	.	.	260.3
N_{fcp}	.	.	.	4
AvL_{fcp}	.	.	.	245.0

	Percentage of total volume of prey eaten				Percentage of non-empty stomachs containing prey				Average no. of prey in non-empty stomachs			
Taxonomic Group	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep
Fish	.	.	.	100.00	.	.	.	75.00	.	.	.	.
Prey	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep
Digested fish	.	.	.	100.00	.	.	.	75.00	.	.	.	.

Table 5 (continued).

Silverbelly (lowfin)

	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep
N..	.	10	9	1
AvL	.	128.4	127.4	139.0
N$_{k,r}$	.	10	8	1
AvL$_{k,r}$	.	128.4	128.4	139.0

	Percentage of total volume of prey eaten				Percentage of non-empty stomachs containing prey				Average no. of prey in non-empty stomachs			
Taxonomic Group	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep
Polychaeta	.	81.05	86.48	67.27	.	100.00	100.00	100.00	.	4.20	3.75	1.00
Fish	.	11.93	.	.	.	10.00	.	.	.	.	.	.
Digested Matter	.	3.85	.	.	.	20.00	.	.	.	.	.	.
Echinodermata	.	.	5.54	.	.	.	25.00	.	.	.	0.25	.
Nemertea	.	2.34	1.54	.	.	20.00	25.00	.	.	0.20	0.25	.
Mollusca	.	.	4.46	.	.	.	25.00	.	.	.	0.25	.
Ascidian	.	.	.	27.27	.	.	.	100.00	.	.	.	.
Crustacea	.	.	1.98	5.45	.	.	50.00	100.00	.	.	1.00	1.00
Plant	.	0.55	.	.	.	10.00	.	.	.	.	.	.
Echiura	.	0.28	.	.	.	10.00	.	.	.	0.10	.	.
Prey	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep
Terebellid sp.1	.	41.84	.	.	.	50.00	.	.	.	2.00	.	.
Digested polychaete	.	11.70	38.78	30.91	.	70.00	87.50	100.00	.	0.50	1.50	.
Glycera cf. americana	.	8.44	19.17	.	.	10.00	25.00	.	.	0.10	0.25	.
Artacamella dibranchiata	.	13.90	2.25	.	.	30.00	12.50	.	.	0.70	0.13	.
Digested fish	.	11.93	.	.	.	10.00	.	.	.	.	.	.
Goniada cf. emerita	.	.	12.42	.	.	.	37.50	.	.	.	0.50	.
Eupolymnia koorangia	.	.	7.93	.	.	.	50.00	.	.	.	0.88	.
Digested matter	.	3.85	.	.	.	20.00	.	.	.	.	.	.
Trochdota allani	.	.	5.54	.	.	.	25.00	.	.	.	0.25	.
Onuphid sp.1	.	.	.	36.36	.	.	.	100.00	.	.	.	1
Nemertean sp.1	.	2.34	.	.	.	20.00	.	.	.	0.20	.	.
Digested ascidian	.	.	.	27.27	.	.	.	100.00	.	.	.	.
Notomastus sp.1	.	1.93	.	.	.	10.00	.	.	.	0.10	.	.
Armandia cf. intermedia	.	0.83	1.32	.	.	10.00	12.50	.	.	0.10	0.13	.
Philine angasi	.	.	2.62	.	.	.	12.50	.	.	.	0.13	.
Digested *Polynoid* sp.	.	.	2.25	.	.	.	12.50	.	.	.	0.13	.
Ampelisca euroa	.	.	1.98	.	.	.	50.00	.	.	.	1.00	.
Aglaja taronga	.	.	1.84	.	.	.	12.50	.	.	.	0.13	.
Amphareté sp.1	.	1.10	.	.	.	20.00	.	.	.	0.30	.	.
Digested nemertine	.	.	1.54	.	.	.	25.00	.	.	.	0.25	.
Harmothoe spinosa	.	.	1.47	.	.	.	12.50	.	.	.	0.13	.
Lumbrineris cf. latreilli	.	0.28	0.88	.	.	10.00	12.50	.	.	0.10	0.13	.
Clymenella sp.1	.	0.83	.	.	.	10.00	.	.	.	0.10	.	.
Weed	.	0.55	.	.	.	10.00	.	.	.	.	.	.
Corophium sp.1	.	.	.	5.45	.	.	.	100.00	.	.	.	1
Digested echiuran	.	0.28	.	.	.	10.00	.	.	.	0.10	.	.
Nerimyra longicirrata	.	0.21	.	.	.	20.00	.	.	.	0.20	.	.

Warehou

	Cono	Shall.	Inter.	Deep
N..	.	.	.	2
AvL	.	.	.	207.5
N$_{k,r}$	.	.	.	1
AvL$_{k,r}$	.	.	.	210.0

	Percentage of total volume of prey eaten				Percentage of non-empty stomachs containing prey				Average no. of prey in non-empty stomachs			
Taxonomic Group	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep
Digested Matter	.	.	.	98.23	.	.	.	100.00	.	.	.	.
Crustacea	.	.	.	1.18	.	.	.	100.00	.	.	.	1.00
Nematoda	.	.	.	0.59	.	.	.	100.00	.	.	.	1.00
Prey	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep
Digested matter	.	.	.	98.23	.	.	.	100.00	.	.	.	.
Squilla larvae	.	.	.	1.18	.	.	.	100.00	.	.	.	1
Monhysterid sp.1	.	.	.	0.59	.	.	.	100.00	.	.	.	1

Butterfly gurnard

	Cono	Shall.	Inter.	Deep
N..	.	.	4	2
AvL	.	.	151.5	192.5
N$_{k,r}$	.	.	4	1
AvL$_{k,r}$	.	.	151.5	195.0

	Percentage of total volume of prey eaten				Percentage of non-empty stomachs containing prey				Average no. of prey in non-empty stomachs			
Taxonomic Group	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep
Fish	.	.	90.17	44.92	.	.	75.00	100.00	.	.	0.75	2.00
Crustacea	.	.	8.79	55.08	.	.	50.00	100.00	.	.	2.25	17.00
Digested Matter	.	.	1.03	.	.	.	25.00	.	.	.	.	.
Prey	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep
Gobius sp.1	.	.	45.52	44.92	.	.	25.00	100.00	.	.	0.25	2
Halicarcinus rostratus	.	.	6.21	52.73	.	.	25.00	100.00	.	.	1.00	13
Digested fish	.	.	44.66	.	.	.	50.00	.	.	.	0.50	.
Paranchialina angusta	.	.	1.03	1.17	.	.	25.00	100.00	.	.	0.50	2
Byblis mildura	.	.	0.52	1.17	.	.	25.00	100.00	.	.	0.25	2
Digested matter	.	.	1.03	.	.	.	25.00	.	.	.	.	.
Australomysis incisa	.	.	0.52	.	.	.	25.00	.	.	.	0.25	.
Digested amphipod	.	.	0.52	.	.	.	25.00	.	.	.	0.25	.

Table 5 (continued).

Thornback skate

	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep
N_{tot}	1	.	.	.
AvL	340.0	.	.	.
N_{fcp}	1	.	.	.
AvL_{fcp}	340.0	.	.	.

	Percentage of total volume of prey eaten				Percentage of non-empty stomachs containing prey				Average no. of prey in non-empty stomachs			
Taxonomic Group	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep
Crustacea	100.00	.	.	.	100.00	.	.	.	5.00	.	.	.
Prey	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep
Macrobranchium intermedium	100.00	.	.	.	100.00	.	.	.	5.00	.	.	.

Rock flathead

	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep
N_{tot}	.	2	1	.
AvL	.	342.5	300.0	.
N_{fcp}	.	2	.	.
AvL_{fcp}	.	342.5	.	.

	Percentage of total volume of prey eaten				Percentage of non-empty stomachs containing prey				Average no. of prey in non-empty stomachs			
Taxonomic Group	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep
Crustacea	.	100.00	.	.	.	100.00	.	.	.	3.00	.	.
Fish	.	.	100.00	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Prey	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep
Nectocarcinus integrifrons	.	70.59	.	.	.	50.00	.	.	.	0.50	.	.
Common stinkfish	.	.	100.00	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Macrobranchium intermedium	.	15.69	.	.	.	50.00	.	.	.	2.00	.	.
Litocheira bispinosa	.	13.73	.	.	.	50.00	.	.	.	0.50	.	.

Cobbler

	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep
N_{tot}	.	2	7	.
AvL	.	123.0	131.3	.
N_{fcp}	.	1	4	.
AvL_{fcp}	.	119.0	134.0	.

	Percentage of total volume of prey eaten				Percentage of non-empty stomachs containing prey				Average no. of prey in non-empty stomachs			
Taxonomic Group	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep
Crustacea	.	100.00	72.13	.	.	100.00	50.00	.	.	1.00	2.25	.
Digested Matter	.	.	22.95	.	.	.	50.00	.	.	.	.	.
Polychaeta	.	.	4.92	.	.	.	25.00	.	.	.	.	.
Prey	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep
Digested brachyuran	.	100.00	.	.	.	100.00	.	.	.	1.00	.	.
Digested decapod	.	.	39.34	.	.	.	50.00	.	.	.	0.75	.
Digested matter	.	.	22.95	.	.	.	50.00	.	.	.	.	.
Halicarcinus rostratus	.	.	19.67	.	.	.	25.00	.	.	.	0.75	.
Digested *Sphaeromid* sp.	.	.	6.56	.	.	.	25.00	.	.	.	0.25	.
Digested polychaete	.	.	4.92	.	.	.	25.00	.	.	.	.	.
Halicarcinus ovatus	.	.	3.28	.	.	.	25.00	.	.	.	0.25	.
Empoulsenia sp.1	.	.	3.28	.	.	.	25.00	.	.	.	0.25	.

Table 5 (continued).

Short-finned pike

	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep
N_{tot}	.	2	.	.
AvL	.	390.0	.	.
N_{fcp}	.	1	.	.
AvL_{fcp}	.	440.0	.	.

	Percentage of total volume of prey eaten				Percentage of non-empty stomachs containing prey				Average no. of prey in non-empty stomachs			
Taxonomic Group	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep
Fish	.	98.65	.	.	.	100.00	.	.	.	2.00	.	.
Digested Matter	.	1.35	.	.	.	100.00	.	.	.	1.00	.	.
Prey	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep
Digested fish	.	98.65	.	.	.	100.00	.	.	.	2.00	.	.
Digested matter	.	1.35	.	.	.	100.00	.	.	.	1.00	.	.

Red gurnard

	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep
N_{tot}	.	.	2	1
AvL	.	.	200.0	265.0
N_{fcp}	.	.	2	1
AvL_{fcp}	.	.	200.0	265.0

	Percentage of total volume of prey eaten				Percentage of non-empty stomachs containing prey				Average no. of prey in non-empty stomachs			
Taxonomic Group	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep
Crustacea	.	.	97.66	58.97	.	.	100.00	100.00	.	.	57.50	8.00
Fish	.	.	.	40.03	.	.	.	100.00	.	.	.	2.00
Plant	.	.	.	1.00	.	.	.	100.00	.	.	.	.
Mollusca	.	.	1.34	.	.	.	50.00	.	.	.	1.00	.
Polychaeta	.	.	1.00	.	.	.	50.00	.	.	.	0.50	.
Prey	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep
Philyra undecimspinosa	.	.	1.67	58.37	.	.	50.00	100.00	.	.	0.50	5
Gobius sp.1	.	.	.	40.03	.	.	.	100.00	.	.	.	2
Byblis mildura	.	.	77.93	0.60	.	.	100.00	100.00	.	.	55.50	3
Digested brachyuran	.	.	12.71	.	.	.	50.00	.	.	.	.	.
Phlyxia intermedia	.	.	5.02	.	.	.	50.00	.	.	.	1.00	.
Sea Grass	.	.	.	1.00	.	.	.	100.00	.	.	.	.
Theora cf. lubrica (exotic?)	.	.	1.34	.	.	.	50.00	.	.	.	1.00	.
Digested polychaete	.	.	1.00	.	.	.	50.00	.	.	.	0.50	.
Halicarcinus rostratus	.	.	0.33	.	.	.	50.00	.	.	.	0.50	.

Common red rock cod

	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep
N_{tot}	.	2	1	.
AvL	.	100.5	109.0	.
N_{fcp}	.	2	1	.
AvL_{fcp}	.	100.5	109.0	.

	Percentage of total volume of prey eaten				Percentage of non-empty stomachs containing prey				Average no. of prey in non-empty stomachs			
Taxonomic Group	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep
Crustacea	.	100.00	100.00	.	.	100.00	100.00	.	.	1.00	2.00	.
Prey	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep
Philyra undecimspinosa	.	57.34	.	.	.	50.00	.	.	.	0.50	.	.
Digested isopod	.	27.52	.	.	.	50.00	.	.	.	.	.	.
Digested amphipod	.	15.14	.	.	.	100.00	.	.	.	0.50	.	.
Byblis mildura	.	.	100.00	.	.	.	100.00	.	.	.	2.00	.

Table 6. Percentage volume of prey in the diets of fish in four regions of Port Phillip Bay. Prey species are listed according to their depth distribution (as recorded by Poore *et al.* (1975)). Data in this table is re-ordered from that in Table 5.

Prey	Fish	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep
Prey species distributed in shallow depths:					
Kalliapseudes sp.1	Sand flathead	.	.	.	0.00
	Eastern shovelnose stingaree	.	.	.	0.01
	Sparsely spotted stingaree	.	.	.	0.00
	Red mullet	.	.	0.03	.
	Spiny gurnard	.	.	0.14	.
	Greenback flounder	.	0.09	.	.
Litocheira bispinosa	Sand flathead	.	4.93	0.56	.
	Banjo ray (Southern fiddler)	.	0.15	.	.
	Yank flathead	1.95	.	.	.
	Red mullet	.	2.53	.	.
	Prickly toadfish	.	12.79	.	.
	Common gurnard perch	.	5.70	13.51	.
	Rock flathead	.	13.73	.	.
Lysianassid sp.1	Eagle ray	.	.	0.15	.
	Sparsely spotted stingaree	.	0.30	.	.
	Yank flathead	.	0.01	.	.
	Red mullet	.	0.57	0.07	.
	Spiny gurnard	.	.	.	0.02
	Greenback flounder	.	0.04	.	.
Nectocarcinus integrifrons	Sand flathead	.	25.95	.	.
	Sparsely spotted stingaree	.	3.64	.	.
	Banjo ray (Southern fiddler)	.	22.49	5.84	.
	Red mullet	.	5.93	.	.
	Common gurnard perch	.	89.42	5.30	.
	Rock flathead	.	70.59	.	.
Onuphid sp.1	Sand flathead	.	10.31	.	.
	Eastern shovelnose stingaree	.	8.87	.	.
	Sparsely spotted stingaree	.	4.95	.	.
	Snapper	.	3.51	.	.
	Banjo ray (Southern fiddler)	.	0.13	.	.
	Long-snouted flounder	.	42.64	.	.
	Silverbelly (lowfin)	.	.	.	36.36
Pontophilus intermedius	Sand flathead	.	0.14	.	.
	Sparsely spotted stingaree	.	.	4.01	0.20
	Banjo ray (Southern fiddler)	.	0.58	0.21	.
	Red mullet	.	0.80	0.27	.
	Elephant shark	.	0.03	.	.
	Spiny gurnard	.	1.17	1.16	5.91

Table 6 (continued).

Prey	Fish	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep
Prey species distributed in shallow/intermediate depths:					
Ampelisca euroa	Sand flathead	.	0.02	.	.
	Sparsely spotted stingaree	.	0.02	0.02	.
	Red mullet	.	0.05	0.31	0.17
	Spiny gurnard	.	0.64	1.92	0.02
	Greenback flounder	.	2.18	.	.
	King George whiting	.	.	0.07	.
	Silverbelly (lowfin)	.	.	1.98	.
Halicarcinus ovatus	Sand flathead	.	0.38	0.08	0.42
	Sparsely spotted stingaree	1.42	0.67	1.34	0.03
	Globefish	.	0.14	.	0.12
	Snapper	.	0.56	.	0.01
	Red mullet	.	2.22	0.73	.
	Spiny gurnard	.	0.12	0.60	.
	Bearded rock cod	.	.	.	0.38
	Cobbler	.	.	3.28	.
Macrobranchium intermedium	Sand flathead	2.61	.	.	0.03
	Banjo ray (Southern fiddler)	.	.	1.21	.
	Smooth stingray	17.96	.	.	.
	Red mullet	13.65	3.91	14.65	.
	Thornback skate	100.00	.	.	.
	Rock flathead	.	15.69	.	.
Philyra undecimspinosa	Sand flathead	.	5.91	5.84	36.85
	Eastern shovelnose stingaree	.	.	0.27	0.32
	Eagle ray	.	1.03	.	63.80
	Sparsely spotted stingaree	.	10.40	23.45	57.73
	Globefish	.	11.72	20.21	14.85
	Snapper	.	.	.	6.94
	Banjo ray (Southern fiddler)	.	26.47	43.79	55.72
	Smooth stingray	.	.	67.79	83.63
	Red mullet	.	1.23	0.05	7.76
	Elephant shark	.	1.11	3.84	0.09
	Spiny gurnard	.	11.78	4.21	10.84
	Gummy shark	.	.	.	56.02
	Common gurnard perch	.	.	14.50	.
	Red gurnard	.	.	1.67	58.37
	Common red rock cod	.	57.34	.	.
Tenagomysis sp.1	Sand flathead	0.04	0.26	0.12	0.02
	Sparsely spotted stingaree	.	0.57	0.35	0.00
	Snapper	.	0.56	2.68	0.07
	Banjo ray (Southern fiddler)	.	.	0.00	.
	Red mullet	.	0.35	.	.
	Spiny gurnard	.	25.29	3.73	0.83

Table 6 (continued).

Prey	Fish	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep
Prey species distributed in intermediate depths:					
Artacamella dibranchiata	Sand flathead	.	.	.	0.05
	Eastern shovelnose stingaree	.	.	24.44	14.69
	King George whiting	2.45	.	11.55	.
	Silverbelly (lowfin)	.	13.90	2.25	.
Natatolana corpulenta	Sand flathead	.	0.63	0.94	0.10
	Eagle ray	.	1.72	0.02	.
	Sparsely spotted stingaree	.	3.33	6.56	0.21
	Red mullet	.	0.33	3.50	4.30
	Bearded rock cod	.	.	.	0.66
	King George whiting	.	.	0.74	.
Pecten fumata	Sand flathead	.	.	6.44	.
	Globefish	.	10.35	8.31	0.11
	Elephant shark	.	6.34	5.31	12.22
Philine angasi	Sand flathead	2.98	11.12	4.42	10.96
	Globefish	.	9.18	.	.
	Snapper	.	.	.	36.06
	Yank flathead	.	6.02	.	.
	Common gurnard perch	.	.	32.31	32.53
	Silverbelly (lowfin)	.	.	2.62	.
Prey species distributed in intermediate/deep depths:					
Goniada cf. emerita	Sand flathead	.	.	0.03	0.26
	Eastern shovelnose stingaree	.	1.23	1.89	0.48
	Sparsely spotted stingaree	.	0.54	.	.
	Snapper	.	.	.	0.03
	King George whiting	.	.	1.58	.
	Silverbelly (lowfin)	.	.	12.42	.
Widely distributed prey species:					
Byblis mildura	Sand flathead	1.21	0.77	4.84	5.93
	Eastern shovelnose stingaree	.	.	0.17	0.01
	Eagle ray	.	.	1.23	10.89
	Sparsely spotted stingaree	.	0.76	2.28	14.71
	Snapper	.	0.04	25.27	0.17
	Banjo ray (Southern fiddler)	.	0.09	.	0.01
	Yank flathead	.	.	0.11	0.09
	Red mullet	.	1.13	2.74	25.17
	Elephant shark	.	.	.	0.02
	Spiny gurnard	.	0.12	24.44	32.61
	Bearded rock cod	.	.	.	80.15
	Greenback flounder	.	8.71	38.38	88.80
	King George whiting	.	.	.	33.33
	Common gurnard perch	.	.	0.23	.
	Barred toadfish	.	.	.	6.21
	School whiting	.	.	.	2.01
	Butterfly gurnard	.	.	0.52	1.17
	Red gurnard	.	.	77.93	0.60

Table 6 (continued).

Prey	Fish	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep
Widely distributed prey species: (continued).					
Electroma georgiana	Globefish	.	24.16	0.71	0.02
	Snapper	.	.	.	5.52
	Elephant shark	.	4.37	5.68	.
	Prickly toadfish	.	81.46	.	.
	Toothbrush leatherjacket	.	29.22	.	.
	Barred toadfish	.	97.49	.	.
Glycera cf. americana	Sand flathead	0.13	.	2.22	1.74
	Eastern shovelnose stingaree	.	11.33	32.54	33.27
	Eagle ray	.	.	.	0.12
	Sparsely spotted stingaree	.	5.41	1.14	1.05
	Banjo ray (Southern fiddler)	.	.	0.17	.
	Smooth stingray	.	.	.	5.88
	Red mullet	.	0.22	.	2.32
	Greenback flounder	.	.	.	0.05
	King George whiting	.	6.91	20.98	.
	Silverbelly (lowfin)	.	8.44	19.17	.
Halicarcinus rostratus	Sand flathead	.	3.02	11.49	2.68
	Eastern shovelnose stingaree	.	.	0.08	.
	Sparsely spotted stingaree	2.84	1.58	11.43	2.95
	Globefish	.	.	3.74	0.11
	Snapper	.	1.79	2.97	0.11
	Banjo ray (Southern fiddler)	.	0.03	.	0.00
	Red mullet	.	0.04	0.24	1.51
	Elephant shark	.	0.02	1.26	1.29
	Spiny gurnard	.	1.62	5.76	1.33
	Common gurnard perch	.	.	12.78	.
	Barred toadfish	.	.	.	60.45
	Butterfly gurnard	.	.	6.21	52.73
	Cobbler	.	.	19.67	.
	Red gurnard	.	.	0.33	.
Phlyxia intermedia	Sand flathead	.	5.53	13.99	2.41
	Sparsely spotted stingaree	.	5.88	16.95	3.20
	Globefish	.	9.20	1.06	.
	Banjo ray (Southern fiddler)	.	.	0.29	0.69
	Red mullet	.	0.72	.	.
	Elephant shark	.	2.02	.	1.15
	Spiny gurnard	.	11.16	31.01	3.51
	Greenback flounder	.	.	0.10	.
	Common gurnard perch	.	.	14.77	.
	Red gurnard	.	.	5.02	.

Table 6 (continued).

Prey	Fish	Corio	Shall.	Inter.	Deep
Prey species not recorded by Poore *et al.* (1975):					
Bullowanthura pambula	Sand flathead	.	.	.	0.14
	Eagle ray	.	.	.	0.01
	Sparsely spotted stingaree	.	0.14	0.21	0.67
	Snapper	.	.	2.97	.
	Red mullet	.	0.35	0.53	0.73
	Greenback flounder	.	0.26	.	0.33
	King George whiting	.	.	1.98	.
Corbula gibba (exotic)	Sand flathead	.	0.69	.	1.44
	Eastern shovelnose stingaree	.	.	.	0.02
	Globefish	.	2.27	23.86	57.42
	Snapper	.	.	.	0.25
	Banjo ray (Southern fiddler)	.	.	.	0.01
	Smooth stingray	.	.	.	0.02
	Elephant shark	.	1.07	19.74	14.39
	Spiny gurnard	.	.	0.14	1.38
	Angel shark	.	0.52	.	.
Heteroserolis australiensis	Sand flathead	.	1.26	0.08	.
	Eagle ray	.	2.29	.	.
	Sparsely spotted stingaree	.	0.88	.	0.02
	Banjo ray (Southern fiddler)	.	0.03	.	0.01
	Red mullet	.	0.09	.	0.22
	Elephant shark	.	2.38	.	.
	Spiny gurnard	.	21.94	6.47	13.91
Pyromaia tuberculata (exotic)	Sand flathead	.	.	0.35	.
	Sparsely spotted stingaree	.	0.08	.	0.25
	Globefish	.	2.07	6.60	3.90
	Snapper	.	.	3.72	.
	Banjo ray (Southern fiddler)	.	1.87	.	0.01
	Red mullet	.	.	0.21	.
	Elephant shark	.	.	0.27	0.33
	Spiny gurnard	.	.	.	0.46
Thacanophrys spatulifer	Sparsely spotted stingaree	.	.	1.54	0.50
	Globefish	28.07	0.99	8.34	8.38
	Banjo ray (Southern fiddler)	.	7.56	7.77	1.97
	Red mullet	.	0.62	.	.
	King George whiting	.	19.24	.	.
	Common gurnard perch	.	.	6.14	.

Table 7. Matrix showing the fish that consumed each prey item. Prey are listed in taxonomic order and fish are listed in their order of abundance (biomass). Numbers indicate the rank (1-9) of the prey's importance (% volume) to each fish species. +: prey ranked > 9; .: prey not found.

Prey	Sand flathead	Eastern shovelnose stingaree	Eagle ray	Sparsely spotted stingaree	Globefish	Snapper	Banjo ray (Southern fiddler)	Smooth stingray	Barracouta	Yank flathead	Red mullet	Elephant shark	Spiny gurnard	Bearded rock cod	Long-snouted flounder	Greenback flounder	King George whiting	Prickly toadfish	Gummy shark	Common gurnard perch	Angel shark	Toothbrush leatherjacket	Little rock whiting	Barred toadfish	School whiting	Silverbelly (lowfin)	Warehou	Butterfly gurnard	Thornback skate	Rock flathead	Cobbler	Short-finned pike	Red gurnard	Toothy flathead	Common red rock cod
Ph. Nemertea																																			
C. Nemertea																																			
F. Nemertea																																			
Nemertean sp.1	.	+	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Digested nemertean	+	+	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Ph. Aschelminthes																																			
C. Nematoda																																			
Monhysterid sp.1	.	.	+	+	.	.	+	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Nematode	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Ph. Mollusca																																			
C. Gastropoda																																			
F. Aglajidae																																			
Aglaja taronga	+	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
F. Calyptraeidae																																			
Calyptraea (Sigapatella) calypt	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
F. Muricidae																																			
Bedeva paivae	.	.	+	.	+	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
F. Nassariidae																																			
Nassarius (Zeuxis) pyrrhus	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
F. Naticidae																																			
Polinices sordidus	.	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
F. Philinidae																																			
Philine angasi	3	.	.	.	+	1	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
F. Trochidae																																			
Clanculus limbatus	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Ethminolia vitilignea	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
F. Unknown																																			
Digested gastropod	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Ph. Mollusca																																			
C. Bivalvia																																			
F. Arcidae																																			
Anadara trapezia	+	.	+	.	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
F. Cardiidae																																			
Fulvia tenuicostata	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Pratulum thetidis	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
F. Corbulidae																																			
Corbula gibba (exotic)	+	+	.	.	1	+	+	+	.	.	.	4	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
F. Hiatellidae																																			
Hiatella subulata	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
F. Mactridae																																			
Mactra jacksonensis	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
F. Nuculidae																																			
Nucula obliqua	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Nucula pusilla	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
F. Ostreidae																																			
Ostrea angasi	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Table 7 (continued).

Prey	Sand flathead	Eastern shovelnose stingaree	Eagle ray	Sparsely spotted stingaree	Globefish	Snapper	Banjo ray (Southern fiddler)	Smooth stingray	Barracouta	Yank flathead	Red mullet	Elephant shark	Spiny gurnard	Bearded rock cod	Long-snouted flounder	Greenback flounder	King George whiting	Prickly toadfish	Gummy shark	Common gurnard perch	Angel shark	Toothbrush leatherjacket	Little rock whiting	Barred toadfish	School whiting	Silverbelly (lowfin)	Warehou	Butterfly gurnard	Thornback skate	Rock flathead	Cobbler	Short-finned pike	Red gurnard	Toothy flathead	Common red rock cod
F. Pectinidae																																			
Pecten fumata	+	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
F. Periplomatidae																																			
Offadesma angasi	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
F. Pteriidae																																			
Electroma georgiana	.	.	.	.	4	5	.	.	.	.	.	9	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
F. Semelidae																																			
Theora cf. lubrica (exotic?)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	.
F. Veneridae																																			
Chioneryx cardioides	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Placamen placida	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Venerupis sp.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tawera spissa	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
C. Cephalopoda																																			
F. Idiosepiidae																																			
Idiosepius notoides	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
F. Loliginidae																																			
Southern calamari	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
F. Octopodidae																																			
Octopus australis	+	.	.	+	.	.	+	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
F. Ommastrephidae																																			
Nototodarus gouldi	+	.	.	.	.	6	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
F. Unknown																																			
Digested cephalopod	+	+	.	+	.	+	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
C. Unknown																																			
Digested mollusc	+	.	+	+	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	+	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	2	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Ph. Sipunculoidea																																			
C. Sipuncula																																			
F. Golfingiidae																																			
Phascolion sp.1	.	+	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Ph. Echiuroidea																																			
C. Echiura																																			
F. Bonellidae																																			
Metabonellia haswelli	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
F. Echiuridae																																			
Anelassorhynchus porcellus	+	+	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
A. porcellus (proboscis only)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Echiuran proboscis	+	.	+	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
F. Unknown																																			
Digested echiuran	+	+	6	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Ph. Annelida																																			
C. Polychaeta																																			
F. Ampheretidae																																			
Ampharete sp.1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
F. Aphroditidae																																			
Digested polynoid	+	+	.	+	.	.	+	.	.	.	8	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
F. Arabellidae																																			
Drilonereis sp.1	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
F. Arenicolidae																																			
Abarenicola affinis	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
F. Capitellidae																																			
Notomastus sp.1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Table 7 (continued).

Prey	Sand flathead	Eastern shovelnose stingaree	Eagle ray	Sparsely spotted stingaree	Globefish	Snapper	Banjo ray (Southern fiddler)	Smooth stingray	Barracouta	Yank flathead	Red mullet	Elephant shark	Spiny gurnard	Bearded rock cod	Long-snouted flounder	Greenback flounder	King George whiting	Prickly toadfish	Gummy shark	Common gurnard perch	Angel shark	Toothbrush leatherjacket	Little rock whiting	Barred toadfish	School whiting	Silverbelly (lowfin)	Warehou	Butterfly gurnard	Thornback skate	Rock flathead	Cobbler	Short-finned pike	Red gurnard	Toothy flathead	Common red rock cod
Notomastus sp.2	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
F. Cirratulidae																																			
Chaetozone sp.1	.	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tharyx sp.1	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
F. Dorvilleidae																																			
Dorvillea australiensis	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
F. Eunicidae																																			
Marphysa sp.1	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
F. Flabelligeridae																																			
Diplocirrus sp.1	+	+	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
F. Glyceridae																																			
Glycera cf. americana	+	1	+	+	.	.	+	5	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	+	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
F. Goniadidae																																			
Goniada cf. emerita	+	+	.	+	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
F. Hesionidae																																			
Nerimyra longicirrata	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
F. Lumbrineridae																																			
Lumbrineris cf. latreilli	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Lumbrineris sp.2	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
F. Maldanidae																																			
Asychis sp.1	+	+	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Clymenella sp.1	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
F. Nephtyidae																																			
Nephtys inornata	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
F. Nereididae																																			
Simplisetia amphidonta	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
F. Onuphidae																																			
Onuphid sp.1	+	+	.	+	.	+	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
F. Ophellidae																																			
Armandia cf. intermedia	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
F. Orbiniidae																																			
Haploscoloplos sp.1	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Leitoscolopolos bifurcatus	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
F. Phyllodocidae																																			
Phyllodoce sp.1	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
F. Polynoidae																																			
Harmothoe sp.1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Harmothoe spinosa	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	+	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Malmgrenia sp.2	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Paralepidonotus ampulliferus	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Polyonidae sp.1	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
F. Sigalionidae																																			
Sigalion sp.1	.	+	.	+	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
F. Terebellidae																																			
Eupolymnia koorangia	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Terebellid sp.1	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
F. Trichobranchidae																																			
Artacamella dibranchiata	+	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Terebellides sp.1	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
F. Unknown																																			
Parasitic polychaete	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Digested polychaete	+	3	+	9	.	9	+	.	.	.	5	.	+	.	5	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	3	2	.	.	.	.	+	.	8	.	.

Table 7 (continued).

Prey	Sand flathead	Eastern shovelnose stingaree	Eagle ray	Sparsely spotted stingaree	Globefish	Snapper	Banjo ray (Southern fiddler)	Smooth stingray	Barracouta	Yank flathead	Red mullet	Elephant shark	Spiny gurnard	Bearded rock cod	Long-snouted flounder	Greenback flounder	King George whiting	Prickly toadfish	Gummy shark	Common gurnard perch	Angel shark	Toothbrush leatherjacket	Little rock whiting	Barred toadfish	School whiting	Silverbelly (lowfin)	Warehou	Butterfly gurnard	Thornback skate	Rock flathead	Cobbler	Short-finned pike	Red gurnard	Toothy flathead	Common red rock cod
Ph. Arthropoda																																			
C. Crustacea																																			
S.C. Ostracoda																																			
F. Cylindroleberididae																																			
Empoulsenia sp.1	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	+	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.
Cylindroleberis sp.1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
F. Cypridinidae																																			
Cypridinidae sp.1	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	+	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cypridinidae sp.2	+	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	+	.	+	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
F. Philomenidae																																			
Philomedid sp.1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
S.C. Copepoda																																			
F. Unknown																																			
Parasitic copepod	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Ph. Arthropoda																																			
C. Crustacea																																			
S.C. Malacostraca																																			
O. Mysidacea																																			
F. Mysidae																																			
Australomysis incisa	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Paranchialina angusta	.	.	.	+	.	+	.	.	.	.	+	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Siriella vincenti	+	.	.	+	.	.	+	.	.	.	+	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tenagomysis sp.1	+	.	.	+	.	+	+	.	.	.	+	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
F. Unknown																																			
Digested mysid	+	.	.	+	.	+	+	.	.	.	+	.	+	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
O. Nebaliacea																																			
F. Nebaliidae																																			
Nebalia sp.1	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
O. Cumacea																																			
F. Bodotriidae																																			
Glyphocuma bakeri	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
F. Diastylidae																																			
Gynodiastylis ambigua	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	+	.	.	+	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
F. Leuconidae																																			
Hemileucon levis	.	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
F. Diastylidae																																			
Dimorphostylis cottoni	.	.	.	+	.	+	.	.	.	.	+	.	+	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
O. Tanaidacea																																			
F. Apseudidae																																			
Apseudes sp.1	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
F. Kalliapseudidae																																			
Kalliapseudes sp.1	+	+	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	+	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
F. Paratanaidae																																			
Paratanais ignotus	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
O. Isopoda																																			
F. Aegidae																																			
Aega serripes	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
F. Anthuridae																																			
Amakusanthura olearia	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Haliophasma canale	.	.	+	+	.	+	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Haliophasma cribense	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
F. Astacillidae																																			

Table 7 (continued).

Prey	Sand flathead	Eastern shovelnose stingaree	Eagle ray	Sparsely spotted stingaree	Globefish	Snapper	Banjo ray (Southern fiddler)	Smooth stingray	Barracouta	Yank flathead	Red mullet	Elephant shark	Spiny gurnard	Bearded rock cod	Long-snouted flounder	Greenback flounder	King George whiting	Prickly toadfish	Gummy shark	Common gurnard perch	Angel shark	Toothbrush leatherjacket	Little rock whiting	Barred toadfish	School whiting	Silverbelly (lowfin)	Warehou	Butterfly gurnard	Thornback skate	Rock flathead	Cobbler	Short-finned pike	Red gurnard	Toothy flathead	Common red rock cod
Neastacilla deducta	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
F. Cymothoidae																																			
Nerocila laticauda	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
F. Eurydicidae																																			
Digested *Natatolana* sp.	+	.	+	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	8	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Natatolana cf. longispina	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Natatolana corpulenta	+	.	+	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	9	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Natatolana woodjonesi	.	.	+	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
F. Paranthuridae																																			
Bullowanthura pambula	+	.	+	+	.	+	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	+	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
F. Serolidae																																			
Heteroserolis australiensis	+	.	+	+	.	.	+	.	.	.	+	+	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
F. Sphaeromidae																																			
Digested *Sphaeromid* sp.	+	.	.	7	+	+	+	+	.	.	2	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	.	.	.	.
F. Unknown																																			
Digested isopod	+	.	+	+	+	+	+	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
O. Amphipoda																																			
F. Ampeliscidae																																			
Ampelisca euroa	+	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	+	.	.	+	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Byblis mildura	5	+	4	2	.	+	+	.	.	+	9	+	1	1	.	1	+	.	.	+	.	.	.	4	5	.	.	5	.	.	6	.	3	.	4
F. Amphlicochidae																																			
Gitanopsis sp.1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
F. Caprellidae																																			
Metaprotella cf haswelliana	+	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
F. Corophiidae																																			
Corophium sp.1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Photis sp.1	.	.	.	+	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
F. Cyproideidae																																			
Narapheonoides mullaya	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
F. Dexaminidae																																			
Paradexamine lanacoura	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
F. Gammaridae																																			
Ceradocus serratus	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Maera mastersi	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
F. Ischyroceridae																																			
Gammaropsis sp.1	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Jassa sp.1	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
F. Leucothoidae																																			
Leucothoe assimilis	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Paraleucothoe novaehollandiae	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
F. Lysianassidae																																			
Amaryllis macrophthalmus	.	.	.	+	.	.	+	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Endevoura mirabilis	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Lysianassid sp.1	.	.	+	+	.	.	.	.	.	+	+	.	+	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Lysianassid sp.3	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Lysianassid sp.4	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	+	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Lysianassid sp.5	.	.	+	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Digested *Lysianassid* sp.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
F. Melphidippidae																																			
Cheirocratus bassi	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
F. Oedicerotidae																																			
Oedicerotid sp.1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Table 7 (continued).

Prey	Sand flathead	Eastern shovelnose stingaree	Eagle ray	Sparsely spotted stingaree	Globefish	Snapper	Banjo ray (Southern fiddler)	Smooth stingray	Barracouta	Yank flathead	Red mullet	Elephant shark	Spiny gurnard	Bearded rock cod	Long-snouted flounder	Greenback flounder	King George whiting	Prickly toadfish	Gummy shark	Common gurnard perch	Angel shark	Toothbrush leatherjacket	Little rock whiting	Barred toadfish	School whiting	Silverbelly (lowfin)	Warehou	Butterfly gurnard	Thornback skate	Rock flathead	Cobbler	Short-finned pike	Red gurnard	Toothy flathead	Common red rock cod
Oedicerotid sp.2	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
F. Phoxocephalidae																																			
Birubius babaneekus	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Birubius cartoo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Birubius panamunus	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Brolgus tattersalli	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	+	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Phoxocephalus kukathus	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	+	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Digested *Birubius* sp.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	+	.	.	+	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
F. Podoceridae																																			
Dulichia sp.1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
F. Unknown																																			
Digested amphipod	+	+	.	+	.	+	+	.	.	.	+	.	+	+	.	+	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
O. Stomatopoda																																			
F. Squillidae																																			
Austrosquilla osculans	.	.	.	+	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Squilla larvae	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
O. Decapoda																																			
S.O. Natantia																																			
Sect. Caridea																																			
F. Alpheidae																																			
Alpheus euphrosyne	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Alpheus sp.1	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	8	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Athanopsis sp.1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
F. Crangonidae																																			
Pontophilus intermedius	+	.	.	+	.	.	+	.	.	.	+	+	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
F. Hippolytidae																																			
Hippolyte cardina	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.
F. Palaemonidae																																			
Macrobranchium intermedium	+	.	.	.	.	.	+	6	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	2	.	.	.	.
F. Pandalidae																																			
Parapandalus leptorhynchus	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	+	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
F. Pasiphaeidae																																			
Leptochela sydniensis	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
S.O. Reptantia																																			
Sect. Anomura																																			
F. Porcellanidae																																			
Polyonyx transversus	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sect. Brachyura																																			
F. Galatheidae																																			
Phylladiorhynchus pusillus	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
F. Goneplacidae																																			
Litocheira bispinosa	+	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	+	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	5	.	.	.	.
F. Hymenosomatidae																																			
Halicarcinus ovatus	+	.	.	+	+	+	.	.	.	.	+	.	+	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.
Halicarcinus rostratus	6	+	.	6	+	+	+	.	.	.	+	+	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	.	4	.	9	.	.
F. Leucosiidae																																			
Philyra undecimspinosa	1	+	1	1	2	4	1	1	.	.	+	+	5	.	.	.	.	.	1	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1
Phlyxia intermedia	4	.	.	3	+	.	+	.	.	.	+	+	2	.	.	+	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.
Digested *Leucosiidae*	+	+	3	5	+	2	.	.	.	+	+	6	+	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
F. Majidae																																			
Pyromaia tuberculata (exotic)	+	.	.	+	8	+	+	.	.	.	+	+	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Thacanophrys spatulifer	.	.	.	+	5	.	6	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Table 7 (continued).

Prey	Sand flathead	Eastern shovelnose stingaree	Eagle ray	Sparsely spotted stingaree	Globefish	Snapper	Banjo ray (Southern fiddler)	Smooth stingray	Barracouta	Yank flathead	Red mullet	Elephant shark	Spiny gurnard	Bearded rock cod	Long-snouted flounder	Greenback flounder	King George whiting	Prickly toadfish	Gummy shark	Common gurnard perch	Angel shark	Toothbrush leatherjacket	Little rock whiting	Barred toadfish	School whiting	Silverbelly (lowfin)	Warehou	Butterfly gurnard	Thornback skate	Rock flathead	Cobbler	Short-finned pike	Red gurnard	Toothy flathead	Common red rock cod
F. Pilumnidae																																			
Heteropilumnus fimbriatus	+	.	.	+	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
F. Pinnotheridae																																			
Pinnotheres hickmani	+	.	.	.	+	.	.	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
F. Portunidae																																			
Nectocarcinus integrifrons	7	.	.	+	.	.	5	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
F. Unknown																																			
Brachyura megalops sp.2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Brachyura zoea sp.1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Digested brachyuran	9	+	+	4	6	7	8	3	.	+	+	3	4	5	.	+	+	.	.	.	.	5	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	4	.	.
F. Leptomithrae																																			
Leptomithrax australiensis	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
F. Unknown																																			
Digested decapod	+	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	+	+	.	+	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.
O. Unknown																																			
Digested crustacean	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	.	.	+	3	.	7	2	.	6	9	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	9	.	.	.	.
Ph. Echinodermata																																			
C. Holothuroidea																																			
F. Chiridotidae																																			
Trochdota allani	.	8	+	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
F. Synaptidae																																			
Leptosynapta dolabrifera	.	.	+	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
C. Echinoidea																																			
F. Loveniidae																																			
Echinocardium cordatum	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
C. Ophiuroidea																																			
F. Amphiuridae																																			
Amphiura elandiformis	+	+	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Ophiocentrus pilosus	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
F. Ophiuridae																																			
Ophiura kinbergi	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
F. Unknown																																			
Digested ophiurid	.	.	+	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Ph. Chordata																																			
S.Ph. Urochordata																																			
C. Ascidiacea																																			
F. Unknown																																			
Digested ascidian	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
S.Ph. Vertebrata																																			
C. Pisces																																			
O. Osteichthyes																																			
F. Callionymidae																																			
Common stinkfish	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.
F. Clupeidae																																			
Pilchard	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sandy sprat	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
F. Engraulidae																																			
Southern anchovy	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
F. Gobiidae																																			
Gobius sp.1	8	+	.	+	.	8	+	.	.	4	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	2	.	.
Digested goby	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
F. Pegasidae																																			

Table 7 (continued).

Prey	Sand flathead	Eastern shovelnose stingaree	Eagle ray	Sparsely spotted stingaree	Globefish	Snapper	Banjo ray (Southern fiddler)	Smooth stingray	Barracouta	Yank flathead	Red mullet	Elephant shark	Spiny gurnard	Bearded rock cod	Long-snouted flounder	Greenback flounder	King George whiting	Prickly toadfish	Gummy shark	Common gurnard perch	Angel shark	Toothbrush leatherjacket	Little rock whiting	Barred toadfish	School whiting	Silverbelly (lowfin)	Warehou	Butterfly gurnard	Thornback skate	Rock flathead	Cobbler	Short-finned pike	Red gurnard	Toothy flathead	Common red rock cod
Sea moth	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
F. Platycephalidae																																			
Sand flathead	+	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
F. Symgathidae																																			
Syngnathus phillipi	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
F. Triglidae																																			
Red gurnard	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Spiny gurnard	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
F. Unknown																																			
Digested fish	2	.	+	+	.	3	7	7	1	1	6	+	+	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	5	.	3	.	.	.	1	.	1	.
Sea grass	+	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	.
Brown algae	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Green algae	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Red algae	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	+	.	.	.	+	.	3	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Weed	.	+	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Digested matter	+	+	9	8	.	+	+	.	.	8	1	1	+	4	2	2	+	.	.	7	3	6	4	.	.	8	1	6	.	.	7	2	.	.	.
Sand	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.