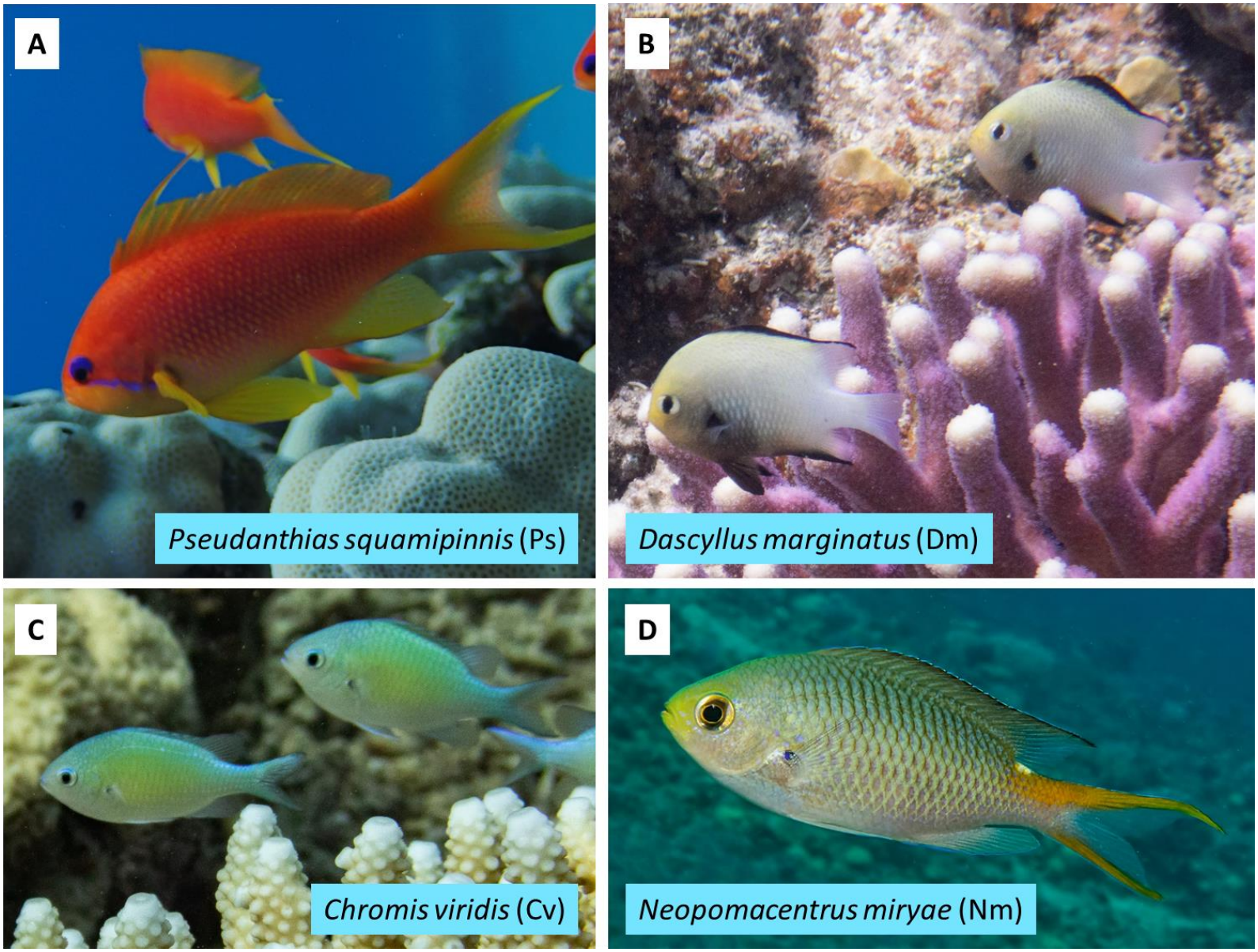
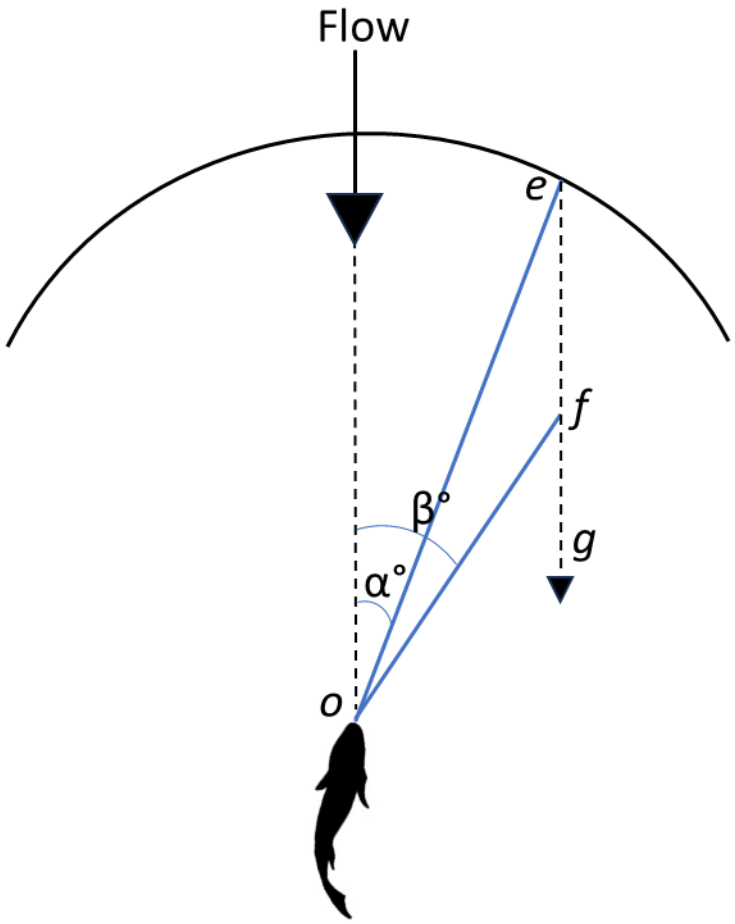
Supplementary Information

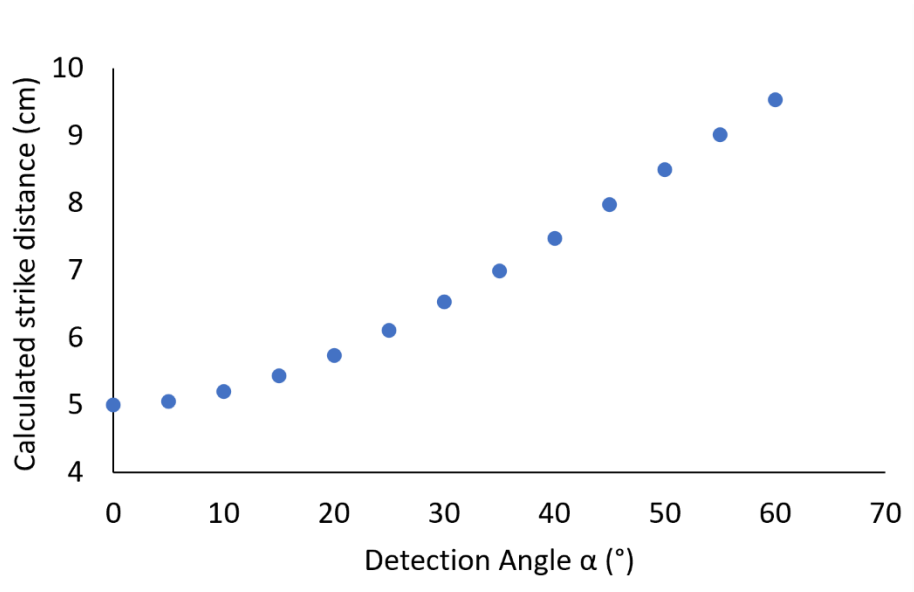


Supplementary Figure 1: The four studied fishes: **A**- *Pseudanthias squamipinnis* (Ps), **B**- *Dascyllus marginatus* (Dm), **C**- *Chromis viridis* (Cv) and **D**- *Neomopacentrus miryae* (Nm). Approximate body lengths are 6.23, 4.34, 3.8, and 6.84 cm, and fineness ratios are 2.68, 1.49, 2.32, and 2.54 respectively.

<u>Supplementary Figure 2:</u> The recirculating flume: a controlled motor ***A*** with a propeller thrusts the water through the return pipe (orange) to the experimental arena ***C*** through two flow straighteners ***B1, B2***. Note the presence of the small pipe ***D***, used a shelter for the fish. During experiment the prey was slowly added at ***A*** while the water was flowing. Prey addition lasted at least 3 rounds of the water, thereby homogenizing the prey distribution in the flume.

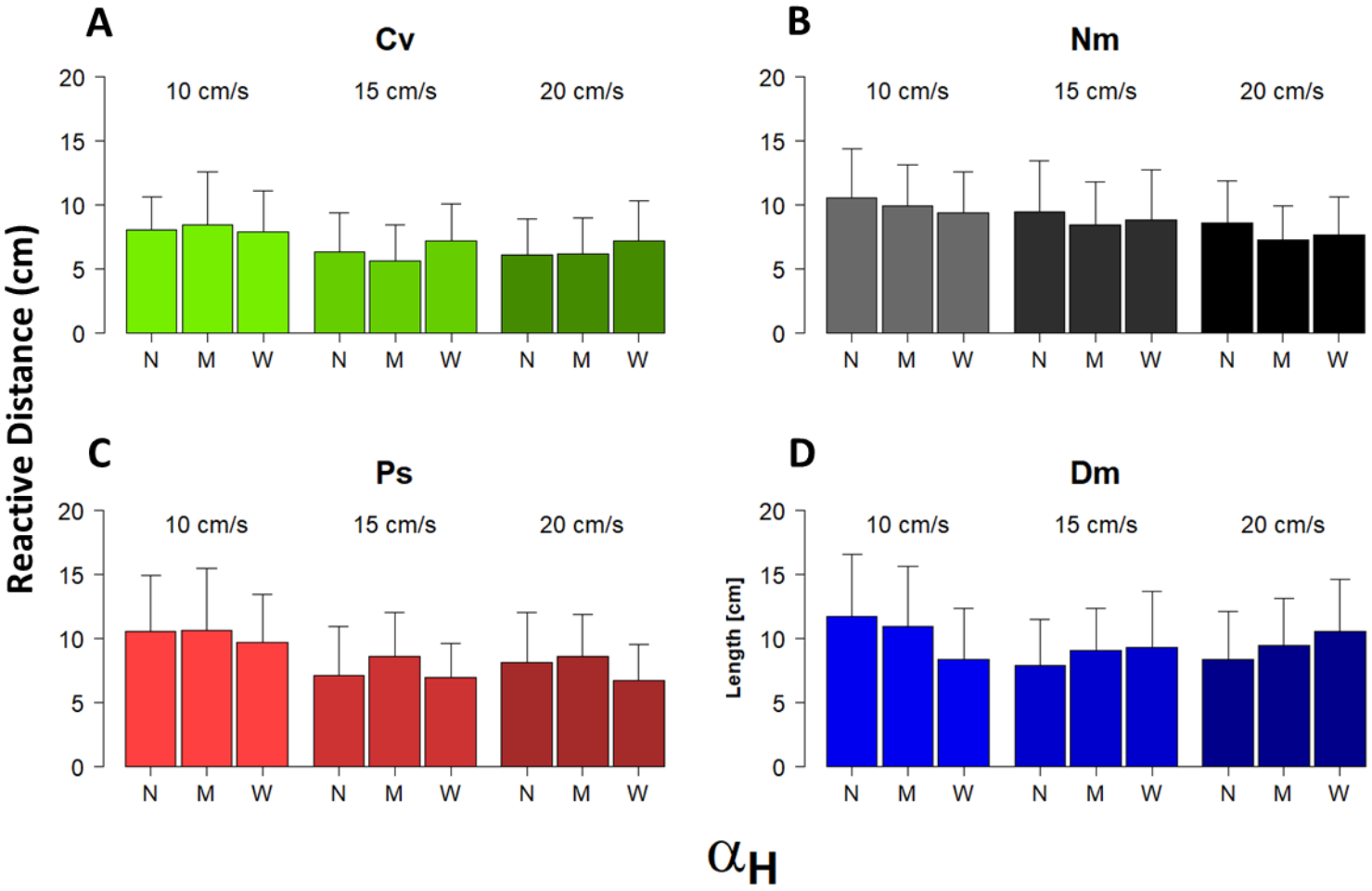


<u>Supplementary Figure 3:</u> Schematic drawing of a strike and its angles. A strike is initiated by a fish at point *o* when the prey reaches point *e* (determining the Detection Angle α) and is captured at point *f* (determining the strike angle β). Had the flow been faster, this prey would have been captured at point *g*, resulting in a wider β. The Reactive Distance is depicted by line <u>*oe*</u>, and the Strike distance by line <u>*of*</u>.

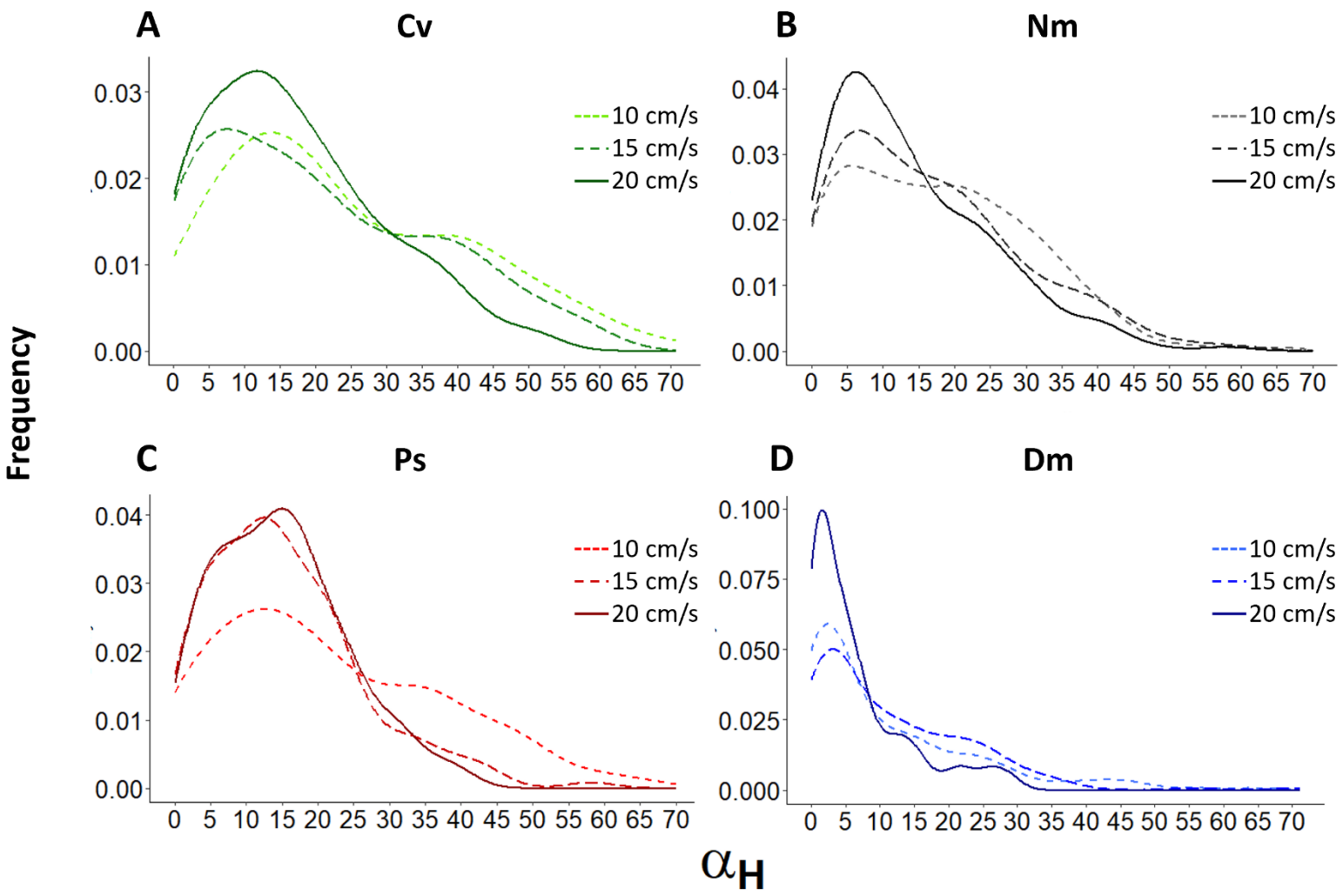


<u>Supplementary Figure 4:</u> Expected strike distance as function of Detection Angle based on geometry only. Shown are the expected strike distances as function Detection Angle α (both in 3D) under conditions of Reactive Distance of 11 cm, flow speed of 10 cm/s, and strike duration = 0.6 s. Expected values were calculated as follows:

$$Strike\ distance = \sqrt{prey\_path^2 + Reactive\ Distance^2 - 2 * \cos(\alpha) * prey\_path}$$



<u>Supplementary Figure 5:</u> Reactive Distance vs. α_H and flow speed. Shown are the means (± SD) of the Reactive Distances under different flow speeds (between bar triplicates) in the three different categories of α_H: N-narrow, M-mid and W-wide (within bar triplicates) for the 4 different species **A**-Cv, **B**-Nm, **C**-Ps, and **D**-Dm (color coded as in Figure 1).



Supplementary Figure 6: The distribution of α_H at different flow speeds. Shown are the frequency distributions of the Detection Angle α_H, on the horizontal plane perpendicular to the flow direction under different flow speeds (color-coded lines within panel) for the four species (different panels, color coded as in Figure 1). Note the stronger skew to the left (higher proportions of narrow angles) as flow speed increases.

<u>Supplementary Table 1:</u> Group size of Dm and Cv in different branching corals at the IUI reef. Shown are the number of fish (3rd column) in groups residing in different corals (2nd column) with different circumferences (3rd column). The ratio between the number of fish to the circumference of the host coral is indicated in the 5th column with the overall mean (±SD) of that ratio indicated in the 6th column. This ratio was significantly higher ($P < 0.0001$) in Cv than in Dm.

Species	Coral genus	Number of fish	Coral circumference [cm]	Ratio [#/circumference]	Ratio Mean ±SD
Dm	*Acropora*	5	160	0.03	**0.047 ±0.015**
	Stylophora	6	99	0.06	
	Acropora	10.5	148	0.07	
	Stylophora	3	80	0.04	
	Stylophora	4	82	0.05	
	Stylophora	2.5	73	0.03	
Cv	*Acropora*	35.5	144	0.25	**0.195 ±0.052**
	Acropora	18	126	0.14	
	Acropora	37	155	0.24	
	Acropora	15	143	0.1	
	Acropora	32	150	0.21	
	Acropora	28.5	128	0.22	