SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

Table S1. Summary of the domains of the model scenarios describing the length, width (in mm) and respective frontal area (in mm^2) of sicklefin devil ray and remoras (small and large), and the resulting resistance (Reynolds numbers; Re$_L$) at slow (0.75 m s^{-1}) and fast (4.0 m s^{-1}) sicklefin devil ray swimming speeds.

Scenarios	Length	Width	Frontal Area	Re$_L$ (0.75)	Re$_L$ (4.00)
M. tarapacana	1680	3000	460.4	1.2x10^6	6.3x10^6
Remora sp. (small)	120	30	0.5	8.5x10^4	4.5x10^5
Remora sp. (large)	480	110	7.9	3.4x10^5	1.8x10^6
M. tarapacana & *Remora* sp. (large)	1680	3000	460.4	1.2x10^6	6.3x10^6

Table S2. Grid independence comparison for sicklefin devil ray and remora, showing the mesh size, cell number, drag (N: Newtons) and the percentage of deviance. Bold highlights the drag differences between the fine and very fine mesh.

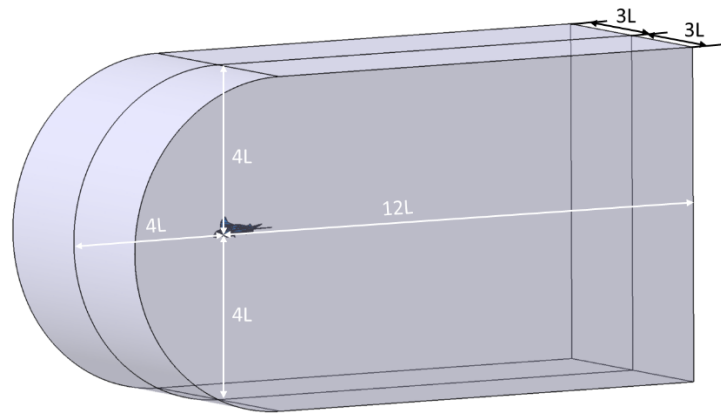|	Mobula			Remora		
Mesh	Cell n.	Drag (N)	Dev. (%)	Cell n.r	Drag (N)	Dev. (%)
Coarse	2 333 231	-14.050	2.703	430 156	-0.443	2,523
Medium	4 462 563	-14.000	2.274	629 960	-0.441	1,955
Fine	6 904 439	**-13.700**	0.080	971 327	**-0.433**	-0,006
Very fine	7 702 182	**-13.680**	-	1 231 253	**-0.433**	-

Fig. S1. Fluid domain representation for sicklefin devil ray. Scale based on the characteristic length (L) of the biggest body present in the domain.
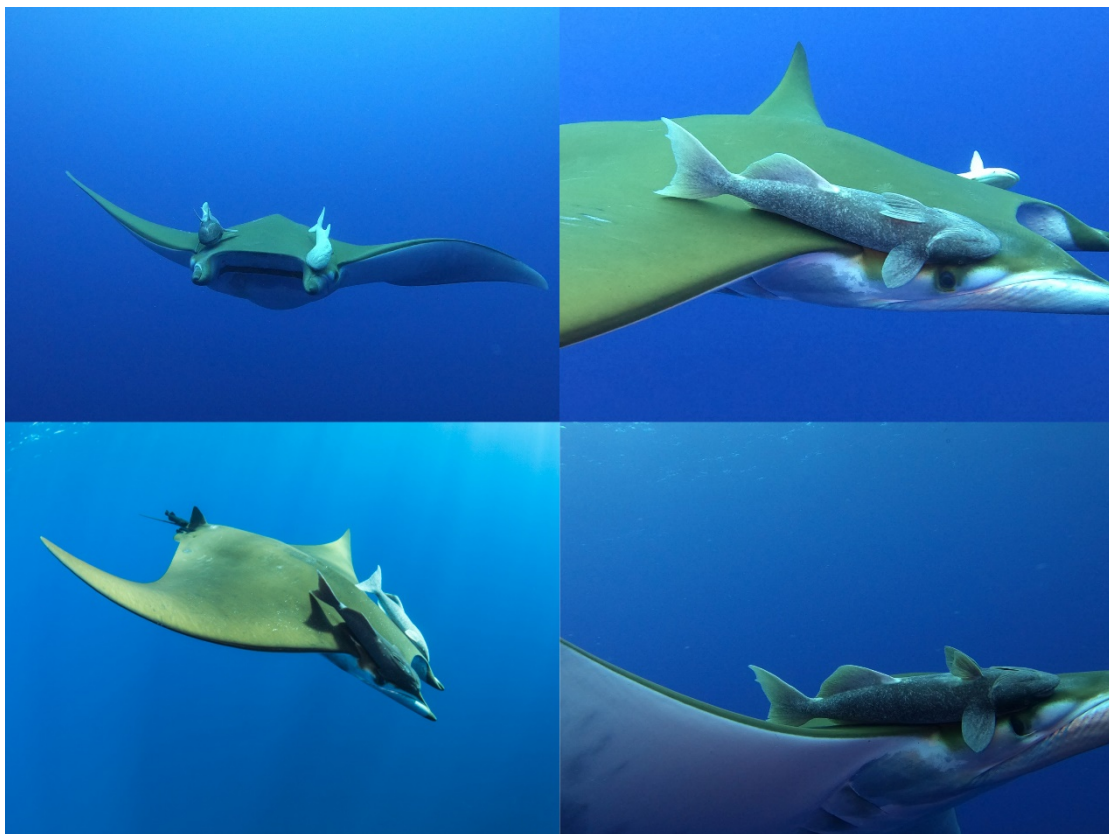

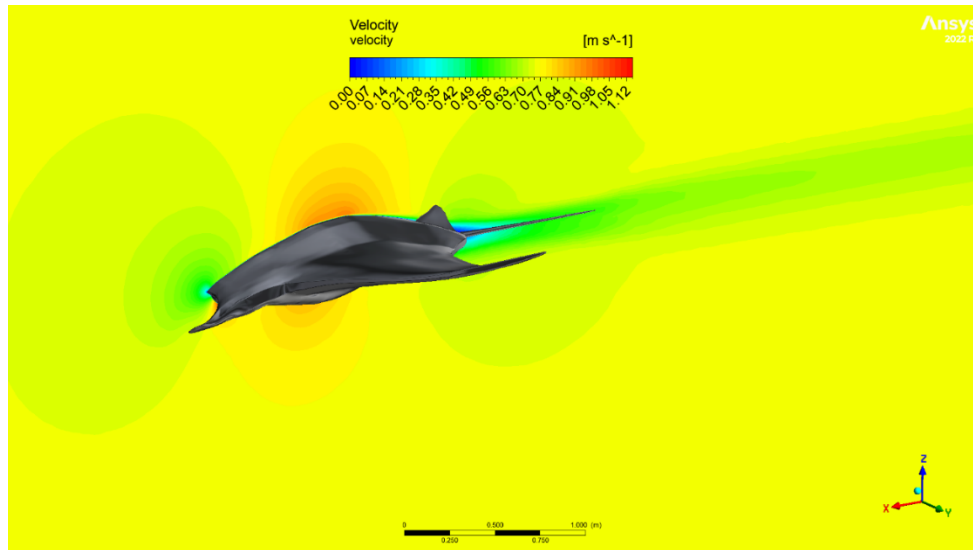**Fig. S2.** Example of images used to confirm the identification of *Remora remora.*

Fig. S3. Free stream velocity profile of sicklefin devil ray. Velocity contours displayed on the section plane of a ray swimming at 0.75 m s^{-1} and coloured by velocity magnitude.

Fig. S4. Remoras hovering at the ventral side of sicklefin devil ray during a feeding event at Princess Alice seamount, Azores, Portugal. Note the small remora in the back of the ray carrying a fish in its mouth.