

Table S1. Summary of data at each predatory fish *Odontobutis obscura*. Only data from trials where the predator exhibited attack behavior at least once were used.

Year	ID	TL (mm)	Trial (n)	Capture	Escape	Escape ratio (%)	Escape time (s, mean ± SD)
2021	P1	181.2	16	11	4	36.4	25.3 ± 9.5
	P2	176.3	8	7	0	0	-
	P3	159.8	8	6	4	66.7	55.0 ± 19.5
	P4	181.2	1	1	0	0	-
	P5	142.6	1	1	0	0	-
	P6	172.5	16	12	5	41.7	20.6 ± 6.1
	P7	100.9	21	19	4	21.1	35.5 ± 14.7
2022	P8	185.5	23	20	13	65.0	28.9 ± 13.5
	P9	178.0	47	46	7	15.2	39.9 ± 26.3
	P10	163.0	36	36	0	0	-
	P11	208.8	8	3	2	66.7	49.0 ± 23.0
	P12	160.1	33	31	13	41.9	26.0 ± 9.7
	P13	154.6	26	24	7	29.2	32.1 ± 17.9
2023	P14	176.0	5	5	0	0	-
	P15	161.5	1	1	0	0	-
	P16	176.0	4	4	1	25	54.0 ± 0

TL stands for total length. P1 and P8, P2 and P9, and P3 and P10 were the same individuals used in 2021 and 2022.

Table S2. Summary of parameters at each stage and year. Only data from trials where the predator exhibited attack behavior at least once were used.

Year	Stages	Trials	Captured	Post-capture escape (%)	Escape time (s)	TL (mm)	BW (g)
2021	VI _{A0}	-	-	-	-	-	-
	VI _{A1}	-	-	-	-	-	-
	VI _{A2}	-	-	-	-	-	-
	VI _{A3}	3	3	1 (33 %)	17.0	57.89 ± 3.07	0.11 ± 0.02
	VI _{A4}	9	7	0 (0 %)	-	55.80 ± 1.44	0.08 ± 0.02
	Elver (VI _B)	57	46	15 (33 %)	34.9 ± 19.2	63.90 ± 6.23	0.18 ± 0.09
	Yellow eel	2	1	1 (100 %)	26.0	73.05 ± 6.80	0.29 ± 0.06
2022	VI _{A0}	2	1	0 (0 %)	-	59.78 ± 1.19	0.17 ± 0.02
	VI _{A1}	10	10	0 (0 %)	-	58.65 ± 2.38	0.15 ± 0.02
	VI _{A2}	6	6	2 (30 %)	58.0 ± 14.0	57.39 ± 1.19	0.13 ± 0.02
	VI _{A3}	18	15	2 (15 %)	23.0 ± 3.0	58.09 ± 1.50	0.12 ± 0.03
	VI _{A4}	29	28	6 (21 %)	28.0 ± 14.7	57.92 ± 1.96	0.11 ± 0.03
	Elver (VI _B)	105	98	32 (33 %)	30.8 ± 17.7	59.27 ± 6.24	0.13 ± 0.09
	Yellow eel	3	2	0 (0 %)	-	79.64 ± 10.4	0.39 ± 0.16
2023	VI _{A0}	2	2	0 (0 %)	-	59.46 ± 0.03	0.16 ± 0.01
	VI _{A1}	4	4	0 (0 %)	-	56.10 ± 2.97	0.14 ± 0.02
	VI _{A2}	4	4	1 (25 %)	54.0	59.39 ± 3.01	0.15 ± 0.04
	VI _{A3}	-	-	-	-	-	-
	VI _{A4}	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Elver (VI _B)	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Yellow eel	-	-	-	-	-	-

TL: total length; BW: body weight. The values for 'Escaping time,' 'TL,' and 'BW' are presented as mean ± SD.

Table S3. Developmental change in the risk of *Anguilla japonica* being captured by the predatory fish *Odontobutis obscura*. “Glass eel” includes VI_{A01}, VI_{A2}, VI_{A3}, and VI_{A4} stages. The value of exp (coef) means that the capture risk for glass eels and elvers (VIB) is approximately 3.7 times and 2.4 times higher, respectively, compared to that of yellow eels.

Stage	Coef	exp (coef)	Lower .95	Upper .95
Yellow eel	-	-	-	-
Elver (VI _B)	0.86	2.37	1.14	4.96
Glass eel	1.31	3.69	1.79	7.60

Coef: coefficient of the explanatory variable; exp (coef): exponential of the coefficient (i.e., hazard ratios). “Lower .95” and “Upper .95” represent the lower and upper bounds of the 95% confidence interval for the coefficient.

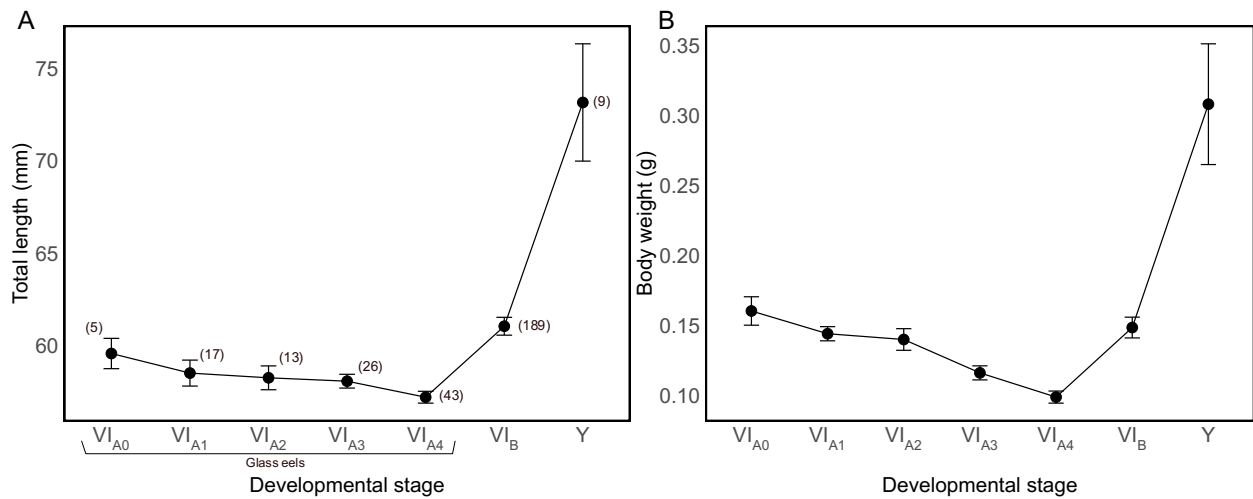


Fig. S1. Transition of total length (A) and body weight (B) of *A. japonica* according to their developmental stages. Black dots depict the mean values, and error bars represent the standard error (SE) for each parameter. The numbers in parentheses indicate the count of eel individuals used for measurements, applicable to both (A) and (B).

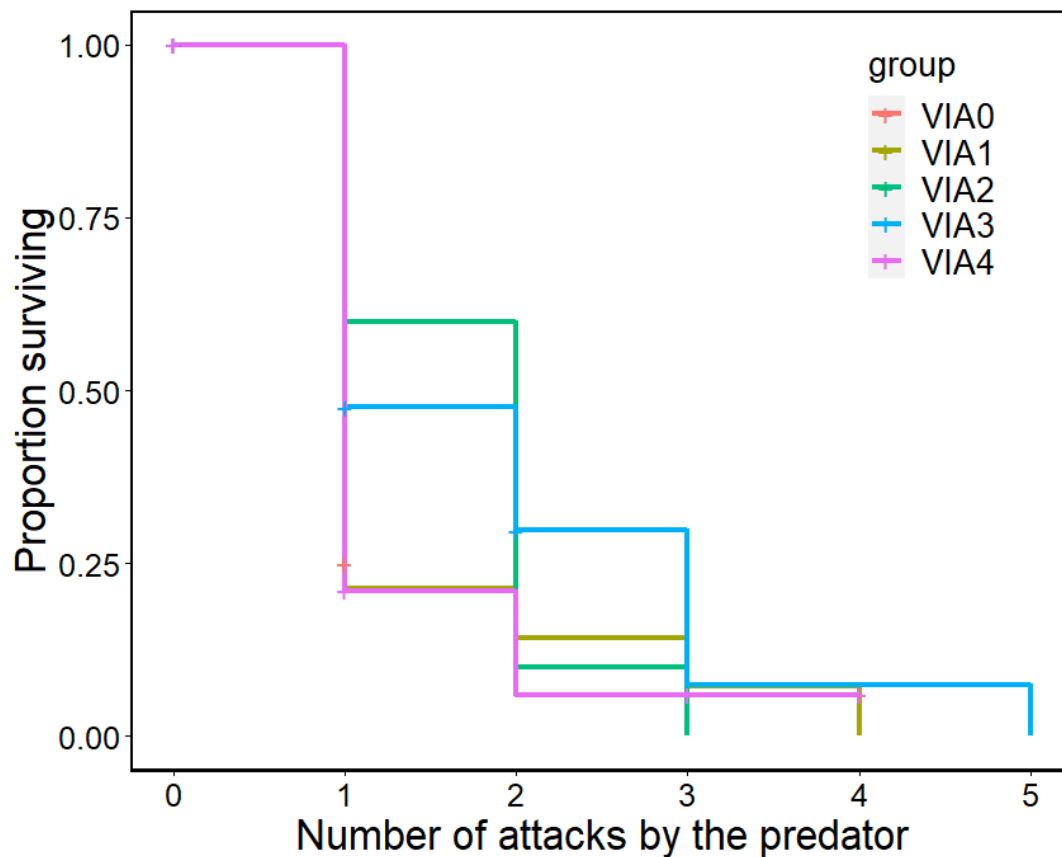


Fig. S2. Changes in the survival rates of *A. japonica* during the glass eel stages against predator attacks. There was no significant developmental effect on the probability of survival (LRT: $df = 4$, $\chi^2 = 4.49$, $p = 0.3$).