



index of relative importance (Pinkas *et al.* 1971) was calculated to quantify the importance of each prey type in Pacific Sand Lance diets in each year. The formula is:

$$(1) I_{RI} = t$$

*Neocalanus plumchrus*, and *Paraeuchaeta elongata*—were the dominant copepods in terms of mass in 1966, 1967, and 1968, respectively, despite being present in small numbers and in few stomachs—especially *P. elongata* (Figure 3). Although *Paraeuchaeta elongata* constituted 44.97% of the copepod composition

TABLE 3. Values (percentage frequency, percentage by number of individual prey items, and percentage mass) used to calculate the index of relative importance ( $I_{RI}$ ) of copepod prey taxa with %  $I_{RI}$  10% of the diets of Pacific Sa



ceedings of the National Academy of Sciences 100: 9377–9382.

**Hipfner, J. M., and M. Galbraith.** 2013. Spatial and temporal variation in the diet of the Pacific sand lance *Ammodytes hexapterus* in waters off the coast of British Columbia. *Canadian Journal of Fisheries and Aquatic Sciences* 70: 1–11.