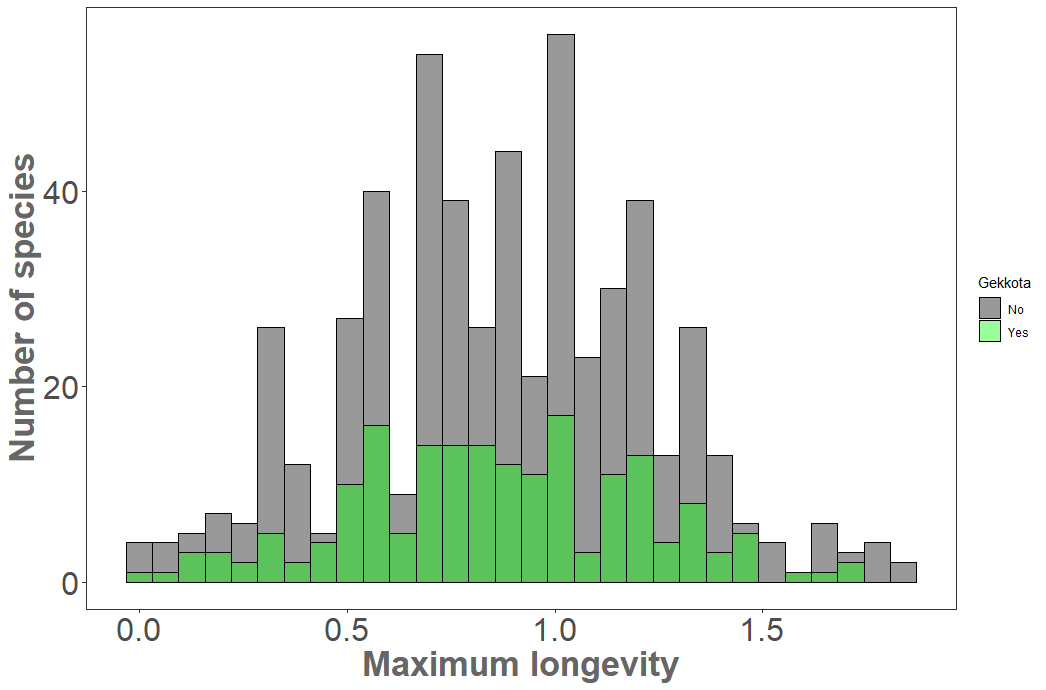
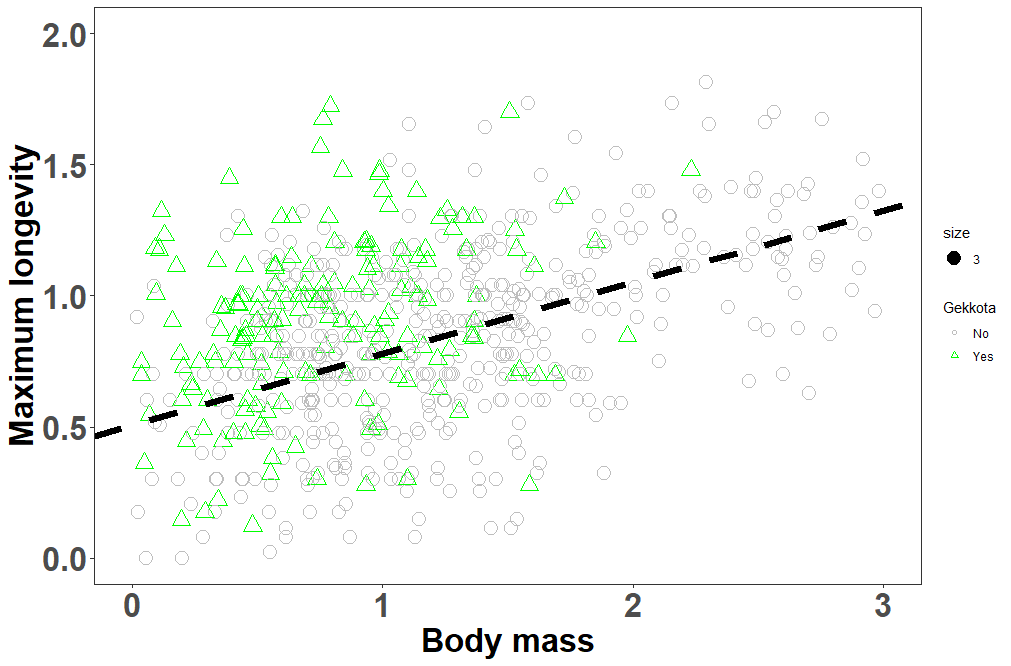
**Figure S1**. Distribution of the (log10) maximum longevity (in years) of the 740 lizard species. Gekkota species (n = 185) are rep­resented by the green columns, and the non-gekkotan species (n = 555) are represented by the gray columns.

**Figure S2**. The relationship between maximum longevity (in years, log10 transformed), and body mass (in grams, log10 transformed) be­tween gekkotan species and all the rest of the lizard clades. Gekko­tan species (n = 185) are depicted in green triangles, and non-gekkotan lizards (n = 555) are depicted in gray circles. Regression (black dashed line) represents all lizard species together.

**Figure S3.** The relationship between maximum longevity (in years, log10 transformed), and body mass (in grams, log10 transformed), across activity levels (diurnal: orange triangles; nocturnal: black squares; cathemeral: purple circles). Regression (green dashed line) represents for : (A) All lizards, (B) Gekkotan species only.

