

Amphibia-Reptilia

Headbob displays signal sex, social context and species identity in a
Liolaemus lizard

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Supplementary material

Figure S1. Analysis of headbob structure made with software TRACKER. On the left hand, a video capture of a male *L. pacha* is observed, indicating the axes (red), the calibration stick (yellow) and the snout position during the second frame (green). On the right, the form of headbob obtained.

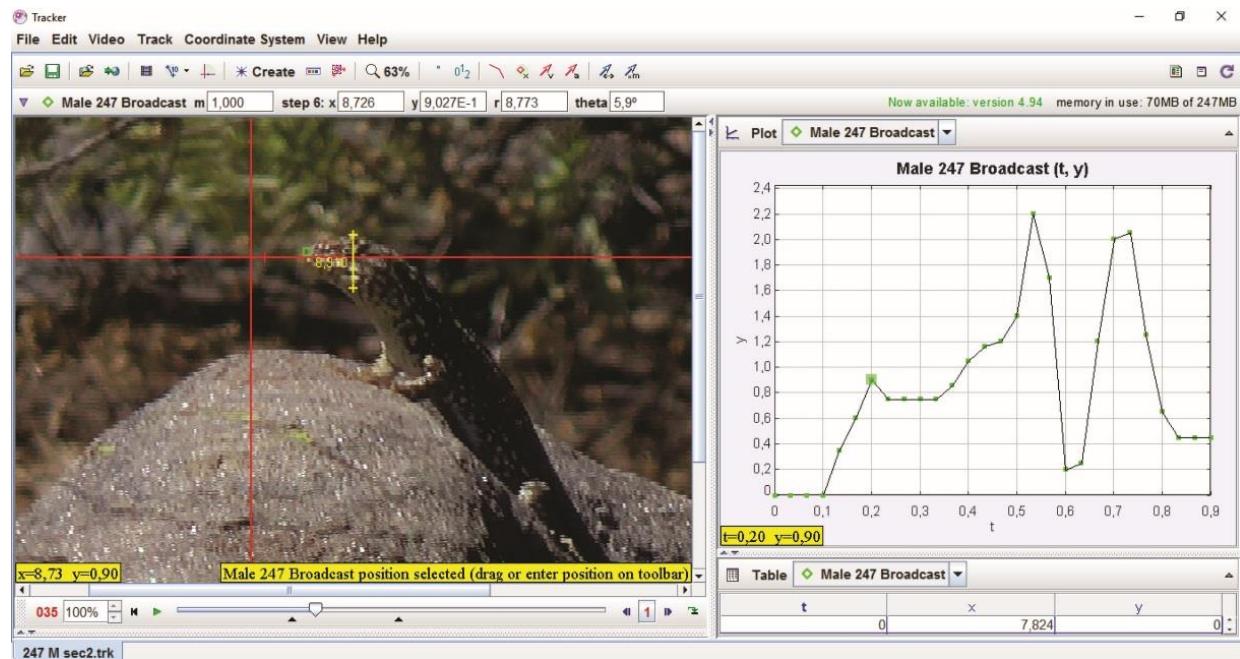


Table S1. Parameter estimates ($PE \pm SE$), and P -value of explanatory variables (sex and context, when correspond), describing variation in amplitude and duration of units of headbob bouts C and D. Estimate values represent the difference between sexes and contexts, with respect to the reference values: females and broadcast context.

Response variable	Explanatory variables	Headbob C		Headbob D	
		PE \pm SE	P	PE \pm SE	P
Amplitude	Intercept	2.06 ± 0.57	< 0.001	0.60 ± 0.08	< 0.001
	U1 Context (female-male)	-0.25 ± 0.64	0.70	-0.06 ± 0.14	0.70
	Sex (males)	-0.69 ± 0.64	0.28		
	Intercept	0.85 ± 0.16	< 0.001		
	U2 Context (female-male)	-0.11 ± 0.23	0.64		
	Sex (males)	-0.22 ± 0.24	0.36		
Duration	Intercept	7.32 ± 1.20	< 0.001	3.04 ± 0.44	< 0.001
	U1 Context (female-male)	0.65 ± 1.52	0.67	0.27 ± 0.88	0.76
	Sex (males)	-1.29 ± 1.52	0.40		
	Intercept	6.10 ± 0.92	< 0.001		
	U2 Context (female-male)	-0.58 ± 1.11	0.60		
	Sex (males)	-0.85 ± 1.12	0.45		