|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Group** | **R2** | **Slope ± 1 SE** | **t** | **Intercept ± 1 SE** | **n** | **λ** | **P** |
| Gekkota  | 0.09 | 0.213±0.049 | 4.3 | 0.737±0.073 | 185 | 0.499 | < 0.0001 |
| Non-Gekkota | 0.22 | 0.271±0.021 | 12.5 | 0.505±0.089 | 555 | 0.637 | < 0.0001 |

Longevity as a function of body mass for Gekkota species vs. all other lizards’ clades.

**Table 1.** Longevities in relation to activity times (Nocturnal, diurnal and cathemeral) for all lizard species and for Gekkota.

|  |
| --- |
| **Clade** **Activity Time** **Mean longevity±1 SE** **n** |
| All lizards Nocturnal 10.4 143 |
| Diurnal 10.1 539 |
| Cathemeral 10.6 58 |
| Gekkota Nocturnal 10.0 122 |
| Diurnal 9.4 42 |
| Cathemeral 8.5 21 |

**Table 2.** The phylogenetic model for longevity of all lizards (including the Gekkota), testing the effect of all levels of activity times on longevity, while correcting for body mass and sample size (all log10 transformed).

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| P | t | SE | Estimate | Factor |
| < 0.0001 | 4.7 | 0.024 | 0.265 | Body Mass (log gram) |
| 0.77 | 4.7 | 0.102 | 0.486 | Activity time (nocturnal) |
|  | 4.9 | 0.095 | 0.472 | Activity time (diurnal) |
| 0.42 | 5.1 | 0.103 | 0.531 | Activity time (cathemeral) |
| < 0.0001 | 4.1 | 0.014 | 0.060 | Sample Size (log10) |

Estimates for body mass and sample size, are slopes. Estimates for the activity times are intercepts. P values are for differences from zero for mass and sample size, and for differences of diurnal and cathemeral species, in turn, from nocturnal species.

Model R2 = 0.23, n = 473, λ = 0.654 (95% CI: 0.479, –0.775), p < 0.0001.

**Table 3.** The model for the Gekkota infraorder, testing the effect of all levels of activity times on longevity, while correcting for body mass and sample size (all log10 transformed).

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| P | t | SE | Estimate | Factor |
| < 0.0001 | 4.0 | 0.063 | 0.255 | Body Mass (log gram) |
| 0.72 | 7.3 | 0.080 | 0.588 | Activity time (nocturnal) |
|  | 6.6 | 0.092 | 0.616 | Activity time (diurnal) |
| 0.98 | 5.6 | 0.108 | 0.619 | Activity time (cathemeral) |
| 0.008 | 2.6 | 0.033 | 0.089 | Sample Size (log10) |

Estimates for body mass and sample size, are slopes. Estimates for the activity times are intercepts. P values are for differences from zero for mass and sample size, and for differences of diurnal and cathemeral species, in turn, from nocturnal species.

Model R2 = 0.19, n = 108, λ = 0.438 (95% CI: 0.131, –0.707), p =0.0002.

**Table 4.** The model for the family Gekkonidae, testing the effect of all levels of activity times on longevity, while correcting for body mass and sample size (all log10 transformed).

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| P | t | SE | Estimate | Factor |
| 0.002 | 3.1 | 0.086 | 0.271 | Body Mass (log gram) |
| 0.57 | 5.0 | 0.107 | 0.546 | Activity time (nocturnal) |
|  | 3.5 | 0.133 | 0.473 | Activity time (diurnal) |
| 0.86 | 3.1 | 0.141 | 0.449 | Activity time (cathemeral) |
| 0.051 | 1.9 | 0.043 | 0.085 | Sample Size (log10) |

Estimates for body mass and sample size, are slopes. Estimates for the activity times are intercepts. P values are for differences from zero for mass and sample size, and for differences of diurnal and cathemeral species, in turn, from nocturnal species.

Model R2 = 0.29, n = 52, λ = 0.894 (95% CI: 0.050, NA), p =0.002.