Online Resource 1

Urban lizards use sleep sites that limit illumination but retain structural and thermal properties of natural habitat

Behavioral Ecology & Sociobiology

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Table 1 The effects of lizard population (rural or urban) and age (adult or juvenile) with an interaction term (population x age) on the characteristics of sleep site for *Psammophilus dorsalis*. For all regressions, reference values of predictors are "rural" and "adult"; untransformed regression coefficients (±SE) are reported. Statistically significant p-values (at $\alpha = 0.05$) are in bold. NAs are likely a result of model non-convergence due to small sample sizes in that particular contrast

Model	**Response type**	**Comparison**		
		Population	**Age**	**Population * Age**
Substrate (reference: rocky)	Vegetative	-12.22 ± 229.73 (0.957)	0.23 ± 0.69 (0.730)	13.26 ± 229.73 (0.953)
	Ground	10.75 ± 212.77 (0.959)	-23.71 ± 2.83e-08 (NA)	-21.81 ± 1.06e-09 (NA)
Perch orientation (reference: vertical)	Horizontal	-1.62 ± 0.67 (**0.015**)	0.10 ± 0.45 (0.810)	1.12 ± 0.80 (0.161)
	Angular	-13.15 ± 212.22 (0.950)	0.55 ± 0.47 (0.246)	10.95 ± 212.22 (0.958)
Perch depth (reference: exposed)	Covered	2.07 ± 0.44 (<**0.001**)	-9.99 ± 44.10 (0.820)	7.56 ± 44.10 (0.863)
	Crevice	0.48 ± 0.71 (0.492)	-45.30 ± NA (NA)	-14.73 ± NA (NA)
Perch height	-	-0.43 ± 0.49 (0.386)	-0.14 ± 0.48 (0.773)	-0.67 ± 0.67 (0.316)

Table 2 The effects of lizard sex (male vs female) on the characteristics of sleep site for *Psammophilus dorsalis*. For all regressions, untransformed regression coefficients (±SE) are reported. Statistically significant p-values (at $\alpha = 0.05$) are in bold

Model	**Response type**	**Sex (reference = female)**
Substrate (reference: rocky)	Vegetative	1.01 ± 1.01 (0.318)
	Ground	8.57 ± 43.72 (0.844)
Perch orientation (reference: vertical)	Horizontal	0.27 ± 0.58 (0.639)
	Angular	-0.28 ± 0.82 (0.731)
Perch depth (reference: exposed)	Covered	1.21 ± 0.44 (**0.006**)
	Crevice	2.36 ± 0.77 (**0.002**)
Perch height	-	0.13 ± 0.56 (0.81)
Lux*	-	1810 (0.782)

Table 3 Differences in thermal characteristics of sleeping *Psammophilus dorsalis* within rural and urban areas. Thermal measurements, based on thermography, include body (dorsal), perch (adjoining the lizard), substrate (1 m x 1 m area around the lizard), and environment (mean temperature of four 'unused' substrates within 1 m radius of the lizard). Shown are results from paired t-tests, with statistically significant p-values (at $\alpha = 0.05$) in bold; confidence intervals (CI) calculated at 95%

Comparison	*t*	df	Lower CI	Upper CI	*p*	Mean difference
Urban adults						
Body vs. Perch	-5.93	26	-0.64	-0.31	**<0.001**	-0.48
Perch vs. Substrate	3.98	26	0.14	0.45	**<0.001**	0.30
Substrate vs. Environment	5.37	43	0.64	1.41	**<0.001**	1.03
Rural adults						
Body vs. Perch	-8.85	47	-0.88	-0.55	**<0.001**	-0.72
Perch vs. Substrate	4.97	47	0.22	0.52	**<0.001**	0.37
Substrate vs. Environment	4.98	57	0.49	1.16	**<0.001**	0.83
Urban juveniles						
Body vs. Perch	-4.17	35	-0.44	-0.15	**<0.001**	-0.30
Perch vs. Substrate	2.59	35	0.03	0.24	**0.014**	0.13
Substrate vs. Environment	4.21	54	0.42	1.18	**<0.001**	0.80
Rural juveniles						
Body vs. Perch	-7.35	39	-0.70	-0.40	**<0.001**	-0.55
Perch vs. Substrate	5.63	39	0.15	0.32	**<0.001**	0.24
Substrate vs. Environment	5.69	47	0.69	1.44	**<0.001**	1.06