

Supplementary Material

Appendix S1. Seed sizes and number of seeds of fruits offered to geckos.

Fruit species	Mean seed mass (mg)	Reference	Seeds per fruit	Reference
<i>Piper excelsum</i>	1.90	Moles et al. (2000)	117.8 ± 32.8 ¹	Wotton et al. 2016
<i>Muehlenbeckia astonii</i>	4.15	Burrows (1996)	1	This paper
<i>Coprosma robusta</i>	7.94	Moles et al. (2000)	2	This paper
<i>Melicytus ramiflorus</i>	0.76	Moles et al. (2000)	8.3 ± 0.5	Burrows 1995
<i>Corokia cotoneaster</i>	52.6	This paper	1	This paper
<i>Myoporum laetum</i>	101.3	Moles et al. (2000)	1	This paper
<i>Cordyline australis</i>	2.30	Moles et al. (2000)	17–26	Beever & Parkes 1996
<i>Fragaria</i> sp.	0.46	This paper	Unknown	
<i>Vaccinium</i> sp.	0.31	This paper	Unknown	
<i>Actinidia chinensis</i>	1.41	This paper	Unknown	

¹Geckos in our study were only provided with half a fruit.

References

- Beever RE, Parkes SL 1996. Self-incompatibility in *Cordyline australis* (Asteliaceae). *New Zealand Journal of Botany* 34: 135–137.
- Burrows CJ 1995. Germination behaviour of seeds of the New Zealand species *Fuchsia excorticata*, *Griselinia littoralis*, *Macropiper excelsum*, and *Melicytus ramiflorus*. *New Zealand Journal of Botany* 33: 131–140.
- Wotton DM, Drake DR, Powlesland RG, Ladley JJ 2016. The role of lizards as seed dispersers in New Zealand. *Journal of the Royal Society of New Zealand* 46: 40–65.