

Country/ Consuming species	Species consumed	% Seeds in feces	% Viability of seeds	% Seeds germinated	Days of retention	Source
Argentina <i>Teius teyou</i>	<i>Ziziphus mistol</i>	59	99	*	-	Varela & Bucher 2002
Bahamas <i>Cyclura rileyi</i>	<i>Casasia clusiaefolia</i>	-	-	71	4	Iverson 1985
<i>Cyclura carinata</i>	<i>Coccoloba uwifera</i>			38,3		
	<i>Eugenia foetida</i>			4,5		
Brasil <i>Tropidurus torquatus</i>	<i>Melocactus violaceus</i>	80	viables	+	-	Cortes-Figueira et al. 1994
Brasil <i>Tupinambis merianae</i>	<i>Eugenia uniflora</i>	-	-	79	1-2	Castro & Galetti 2004
	<i>Genipa americana</i>			95		
	<i>Cereus peruvianus</i>			*		
	<i>Solanum viarum</i>			42		
Chile <i>Liolaemus pictus</i>	<i>Nertera granadensis</i>	62	-	50 +	5-7	Willson et al. 1996
	<i>Relbunium hypocarpium</i>	28	-	*		
Chile <i>Phymaturus flagellifer</i>	<i>Calandrinia</i> sp.	13	14	+	-	Celedón-Neghme et al. 2005
	<i>Rumex acetosella</i>	10	7	73		
	<i>Berberis empetrifolia</i>	6,9	75	*		
Chile <i>Liolaemus bellii</i>	<i>Berberis empetrifolia</i>	-	69	+	-	Celedón-Neghme et al. 2008
Costa Rica <i>Ctenosaura similis</i>	<i>Acacia farnesiana</i>	-	100	-	-	Traveset 1990

* Common germination rates for seeds consumed by lizards and for those seeds that were not consumed.

+ Higher Germination rate for seeds consumed by lizards than for seeds not consumed. – No information.