in binary mixtures show the complexity of the effects, that chemicals combinations generate on aquatic organism. Furthermore, different responses were found at different exposure time and at different chemical combinations of both chemicals in mortality and length. The results obtained in binary mixture tests show the complexity of the effects that chemical combinations generate on aquatic organism.

E. García-Muñoz, V. Gomes & M. Ángel Carretero

Lateralization patterns in escape behavior are not universal in *Podarcis* lizards

Recent studies evidenced brain lateralization in ectotherms occurs and propose that the right eye/left hemisphere is involved in predatory behavior while food searching while the left eye/ right hemisphere seems to control predator monitoring, making lateralized individuals able to carry out both tasks simultaneously. However, most of these studies are based on a single species (among reptiles *Podarcis muralis*), and these results are assumed as general. Here we studied the lateral component of the escape behavior in three different lineages of the *Podarcis hispanica* species complex. A total of 10 male and 10 female adults were tested 10 times using a "T" design, during two different days (five races per day). Statistical analysis was made using *Log Linear* analysis. The results showed that, although, there is lateralization in escape behavior, it varied between the studied lineages. While the first one lineage present ≈80% of right preference, the second one present
≈ 60% and the third one lineage tested showed ≈ 50% of preference to the right part. Interaction between *lineage*side* was statistically significant whereas, no differences in the interactions *sex*side*, and *sex*lineage*side* were found. Result advise against generalizing results on lateralization tests and recommend broader comparative research on this topic. In addition, the possibility that the individual learning between subsequent races, of escape behavior, is discussed.

P. Geissler

Ecological comparison of two convergent species of stream dwelling lizards: *Tropidophorus cocincinensis* (Scincidae) and *Potamites ecpleopus* (Gymnophthalmidae)

Among around 80 lizard species in freshwater habitats, convergent morphology has evolved in several phylogenetic lineages in the families Gymnophthalmidae, Scincidae and Varanidae. The highest diversity of freshwater lizards is observed in the neotropical and the oriental realm. Both, the genus *Tropidophorus* from South east-Asia and the genus *Potamites* from South America are distributed along small forest streams and show astonishing similarities in morphology like dorsal crests and laterally flattened tails. Only few is known about the ecological niches of this convergent lizards. In this study, ecological data of *Tropidophorus cocincinensis* Duméril & Bibron, 1839 and *Potamites ecpleopus* (Cope, 1876) are compiled from