

**Table 1. Sleeping times, white blood cell counts, and associated variables in 26 mammalian species.**

Species	Total Sleep <sup>†</sup>	NREM Sleep <sup>†</sup>	REM Sleep <sup>†</sup>	Total white cell count <sup>‡</sup>	Basophils <sup>‡</sup>	Eosinophils <sup>‡</sup>	Lymphocytes <sup>‡</sup>	Monocytes <sup>‡</sup>	Neutrophils <sup>‡</sup>	Red blood cells <sup>‡</sup>	Platelets <sup>‡</sup>	Body Mass <sup>§</sup>	Nocturnal [71, 72]
<i>Aotus trivirgatus</i>	16.97 [73]	15.15 [73]	1.82 [73]	10.580	0.206	1.768	4.829	0.292	4.134	5.66	0.255	-0.256 [74]	Y
<i>Bos Taurus</i>	3.94 [75]	3.19 [75]	0.74 [75]	9.471	0.056	0.371	4.432	0.462	4.406	8.20	*	6.383 [76, 77]	N
<i>Canis familiaris</i>	9.23 [78-80]	6.42 [78-80]	2.81 [78-80]	10.360	0.222	0.610	2.627	0.448	6.695	6.60	0.287	3.039 [76, 77, 81-84]	N
<i>Cavia porcellus</i>	6.82 [85]	5.88 [85]	0.94 [85]	8.741	0.081	0.555	4.981	0.455	3.026	5.07	*	-0.608 [77, 86]	N
<i>Cercopithecus aethiops</i>	9.77 [87]	9.04 [87]	0.73 [87]	7.431	0.063	0.343	2.652	0.769	3.916	5.52	0.287	1.444 [74]	N
<i>Chinchilla lanigera</i>	12.53 [88]	10.98 [88]	1.55 [88]	6.528	0.120	0.310	3.926	0.224	2.149	7.16	0.357	-0.801 [89-91]	Y
<i>Choloepus hoffmanni</i>	16.50 [92]	*	*	13.280	0.416	0.495	7.737	0.700	4.25	3.11	0.277	1.573 [76]	Y
<i>Elephas maximus</i>	3.51 [93]	*	*	14.44	0.180	0.604	5.296	3.665	4.737	3.07	0.432	8.011 [89, 94]	N
<i>Equus caballus</i>	2.88 [75]	2.09 [75]	0.79 [75]	7.694	0.087	0.220	3.110	0.299	4.092	7.44	0.218	5.927 [76, 77, 89, 95]	N
<i>Erinaceus europaeus</i>	17.64 [96]	14.03 [96]	3.62 [96]	15.100	0.360	1.142	5.287	0.409	7.979	6.80	0.196	-0.088 [77, 89, 97]	Y
<i>Felis catus</i>	12.64 [98, 99]	9.04 [98, 99]	3.60 [98, 99]	10.480	0.128	0.676	3.810	0.325	5.728	8.59	0.25	1.144 [76, 77, 89]	N
<i>Macaca mulatta</i>	10.23 [100, 101]	8.19 [100, 101]	2.05 [100, 101]	9.969	0.119	0.467	4.872	0.292	4.772	5.42	0.468	2.088 [74]	N
<i>Octodon degus</i>	6.85 [102, 103]	8.21 [103]	0.82 [103]	5.065	0.117	0.309	2.852	0.103	2.013	7.48	0.3	-1.575 [89, 90, 104, 105]	N
<i>Ornithorhynchus anatinus</i>	14.20 [106]	8.20 [106]	5.40 [106]	30.930	0.333	0.763	18.620	2.459	9.354	11.30	*	0.601 [89, 107]	N
<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>	8.45 [108]	7.35 [108]	1.09 [108]	6.152	0.179	0.252	3.145	0.307	2.438	5.69	0.355	0.479 [77, 89]	Y
<i>Ovis aries</i>	3.84 [75]	3.26 [75]	0.58 [75]	6.622	0.073	0.301	3.273	0.239	2.921	10.08	0.443	3.760 [5]	N

<i>Pan troglodytes</i>	9.67 [109]	8.22 [109]	1.45 [109]	10.800	0.082	0.240	3.173	0.379	7.039	5.49	0.248	3.806 [74]	N
<i>Panthera onca</i>	10.40 [110]	*	*	11.770	0.074	0.316	2.096	0.345	8.896	7.26	0.281	4.340 [89, 111]	Y
<i>Papio hamadryas</i>	9.83 [112]	8.57 [112]	1.267 [112]	11.550	0.051	0.158	2.143	0.333	8.998	5.27	0.406	2.694 [74]	N
<i>Petterus macaco</i>	9.64 [113]	8.81 [113]	0.84 [113]	9.128	0.114	0.476	3.872	0.296	4.638	8.46	0.205	0.599 [74]	N
<i>Petterus mongoz</i>	11.88 [113]	11.16 [113]	0.72 [113]	7.204	0.093	0.412	3.494	0.253	3.045	9.70	0.653	0.396 [74]	N
<i>Rattus norvegicus</i>	13.13 [85, 88, 114, 115]	10.89 [85, 88, 114, 115]	2.05 [85, 88, 114, 115]									-1.255 [76, 77, 89]	Y
<i>Saguinus oedipus</i>	13.18 [116]	*	*	10.960	0.117	0.214	3.389	0.627	6.783	6.26	0.325	-0.889 [74]	N
<i>Saimiri sciureus</i>	8.72 [116, 117]	8.2 [117]	1.4 [117]	8.623	0.097	0.272	3.349	0.358	4.449	6.98	0.326	-0.235 [74]	N
<i>Theropithecus gelada</i>	10.92 [118]	*	*	9.173	0.093	0.244	3.665	0.344	5.130	4.50	0.376	2.731 [74]	N
<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	9.72 [119]	7.39 [119]	2.40 [119]	5.782	0.109	0.613	1.771	0.214	3.167	12.14	0.392	1.474 [89]	Y

The data used to assess the relationship between sleep and immune investment while controlling for differences in body size and activity period. Numbers in brackets denote the data source(s), see the supporting references; <sup>†</sup> Hours per day; <sup>‡</sup> ISIS physiological references values (white blood cell counts  $\times 10^9/L$ , red blood cell counts  $\times 10^{12}/L$ , platelets  $\times 10^{12}/L$ ); <sup>¶</sup> log transformed. For contrast analyses: Total white blood cell count, lymphocyte count and monocyte counts were reciprocal square root transformed; neutrophils, basophils, NREM and REM sleep were log transformed; eosinophils were square root transformed. The full Phylogeny of Sleep Database can be found at: <http://www.bu.edu/phylogeny/index.html>.

**Table 2. Sleeping times and parasite susceptibility in 12 mammalian species.**

Species	Total sleep <sup>†</sup>	Number of parasites <sup>‡</sup>	Prevalence <sup>‡</sup> (%)	Citation count <sup>‡</sup>
<i>Aotus trivirgatus</i>	16.97 [73]	4	2.87	4
<i>Arctocepsalus pusillus</i>	6.37 [120]	5	32.20	1
<i>Callorhinus ursinus</i>	7.30 [121]	2	31.90	2
<i>Cercopithecus aethiops</i>	9.77 [87]	8	30.28	9
<i>Macaca radiata</i>	9.12 [122, 123]	1	69.00	1
<i>Pan troglodytes</i>	9.67 [109]	15	24.69	12
<i>Papio anubis</i>	9.20 [124]	33	23.60	19
<i>Papio papio</i>	10.19 [112, 123, 125]	2	11.00	2
<i>Saguinus oedipus</i>	13.18 [116]	1	20.00	1
<i>Saimiri sciureus</i>	8.72 [116, 117]	7	15.47	10
<i>Theropithecus gelada</i>	10.92 [118]	1	6.00	1
<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	9.72 [119]	74	17.30	72

The data used to assess the relationship between sleep and parasitic infection while controlling for differences in sampling effort. Numbers in brackets denote the data source(s), see the supporting references; <sup>†</sup> Hours per day, <sup>‡</sup>As reported by the *Global Mammal Parasite Database*. Full details of the database can be found at: <http://www.mammalparasites.org/>. Variables were log-transformed for analyses.

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