Table S1. Mann-Whitney U-tests for the comparisons of the *slip angles* for R. pardalis under different testing regimes. 'smooth', '30 µm' and '1125 µm' refers to the substrate roughness; 'dry', 'low flow rate' and 'high flow rate' refer to the amount of water on the surface.

No.	Substrate condition	Test	z	R	$\overline{p}$
1	smooth	dry vs. low flow rate	1.39	2602	> 0.05
2	$\operatorname{smooth}$	dry vs. high flow rate	9.18	3775	< 0.001
3	$\operatorname{smooth}$	low vs. high flow rate	9.07	3775	< 0.001
4	$30\mu\mathrm{m}$	dry vs. low flow rate	NA	2525	NA
5	$30\mu\mathrm{m}$	dry vs. high flow rate	9.23	3775	< 0.001
6	$30\mu\mathrm{m}$	low vs. high flow rate	9.23	3775	< 0.001
7	$1125\mu\mathrm{m}$	dry vs. low flow rate	-2.17	2377	=0.09
8	$1125\mu\mathrm{m}$	dry vs. high flow rate	8.96	3772	< 0.001
9	$1125\mu\mathrm{m}$	low vs. high flow rate	9.17	3775	< 0.001
10	dry	smooth $vs.$ 30 $\mu m$	-0.98	2500	> 0.05
11	dry	smooth $vs.~1125\mu\mathrm{m}$	2.2	2676	=0.08
12	dry	$30\mu\mathrm{m}\ vs.\ 1125\mu\mathrm{m}$	2.72	2700	< 0.05
13	low flow rate	smooth $vs.$ 30 $\mu m$	-2.02	2425	> 0.05
14	low flow rate	smooth $vs.~1125\mu\mathrm{m}$	-1.34	2451	> 0.05
15	low flow rate	$30\mu\mathrm{m}\ vs.\ 1125\mu\mathrm{m}$	0.98	2550	> 0.05
16	high flow rate	smooth $vs.$ 30 $\mu m$	-6.28	1618	< 0.001
17	high flow rate	smooth $vs.~1125\mu\mathrm{m}$	-5.88	1674	< 0.001
18	high flow rate	$30\mu\mathrm{m}\ vs.\ 1125\mu\mathrm{m}$	-1.95	2244	> 0.05

Table S 2. Mann-Whitney U-tests for the comparisons of the *fall angles* for R. pardalis under different testing regimes. 'smooth', '30  $\mu$ m' and '1125  $\mu$ m' refers to the substrate roughness; 'dry', 'low flow rate' and 'high flow rate' refer to the amount of water on the surface.

No.	Substrate condition	Test	z	R	p
1	smooth	dry vs. low flow rate	3.28	2994	< 0.01
2	$\operatorname{smooth}$	dry vs. high flow rate	6.33	3439	< 0.001
3	$\operatorname{smooth}$	low vs. high flow rate	4.63	3196	< 0.001
4	$30\mathrm{\mu m}$	dry vs. low flow rate	-4.88	1860	< 0.001
5	$30\mathrm{\mu m}$	dry vs. high flow rate	8.64	3775	< 0.001
6	$30\mathrm{\mu m}$	low vs. high flow rate	8.84	3775	< 0.001
7	$1125\mu m$	dry vs. low flow rate	-7.35	1464	< 0.001
8	$1125\mu m$	dry vs. high flow rate	6.91	3527	< 0.001
9	$1125\mu m$	low vs. high flow rate	7.94	3674	< 0.001
10	dry	smooth $vs.$ 30 $\mu m$	3.08	2964	< 0.01
11	dry	smooth $vs.~1125\mu\mathrm{m}$	8.36	3732	< 0.001
12	dry	$30\mu\mathrm{m}\ vs.\ 1125\mu\mathrm{m}$	6.32	3440	< 0.001
13	low flow rate	smooth $vs.$ 30 $\mu m$	-5.19	1808	< 0.001
14	low flow rate	smooth $vs.~1125\mu\mathrm{m}$	-2.23	2205	=0.07
15	low flow rate	$30\mu\mathrm{m}\ vs.\ 1125\mu\mathrm{m}$	3.24	2955	< 0.01
16	high flow rate	smooth $vs.$ 30 $\mu m$	3.03	2964	< 0.01
17	high flow rate	smooth $vs.~1125\mu\mathrm{m}$	2.12	2833	> 0.05
18	high flow rate	$30\mu\mathrm{m}\ vs.\ 1125\mu\mathrm{m}$	-2.41	2176	< 0.05

Table S3. Mann-Whitney U-tests for the comparisons of the *slip angles* for S. guttatus under different testing regimes. 'smooth', '30  $\mu$ m' and '1125  $\mu$ m' refers to the substrate roughness; 'dry', 'low flow rate' and 'high flow rate' refer to the amount of water on the surface. When the sample size was too small no z-value could be computed; when both samples contained identical values, no p-value could be obtained ('NA': not applicable).

No.	Substrate condition	Test	z	R	$\overline{p}$
1	smooth	dry vs. low flow rate	1.74	2600	> 0.05
2	$\operatorname{smooth}$	dry vs. high flow rate	-9.11	1081	< 0.001
3	$\operatorname{smooth}$	low vs. high flow rate	-8.98	1081	< 0.001
4	$30\mu\mathrm{m}$	dry vs. low flow rate	NA	2525	NA
5	$30\mu\mathrm{m}$	dry vs. high flow rate	8.92	3725	< 0.001
6	$30\mathrm{\mu m}$	low vs. high flow rate	8.92	3725	< 0.001
7	$1125\mu m$	dry vs. low flow rate	-1.41	2475	> 0.05
8	$1125\mu m$	dry vs. high flow rate	-7.71	1343	< 0.001
9	$1125\mu m$	low vs. high flow rate	-7.93	1328	< 0.001
10	dry	smooth $vs.$ 30 $\mu m$	NA	2525	NA
11	dry	smooth $vs.~1125\mu\mathrm{m}$	1.41	2575	> 0.05
12	dry	$30  \mu m \ vs. \ 1125  \mu m$	1.41	2575	> 0.05
13	low flow rate	smooth $vs.$ 30 $\mu m$	-1.74	2450	> 0.05
14	low flow rate	smooth $vs.~1125\mu\mathrm{m}$	-1.74	2450	> 0.05
15	low flow rate	$30  \mu m \ vs. \ 1125  \mu m$	NA	2525	NA
16	high flow rate	smooth $vs.$ 30 $\mu m$	-5.06	1542	< 0.001
17	high flow rate	smooth $vs.~1125\mu\mathrm{m}$	-7.53	1183	< 0.001
18	high flow rate	$30\mu\mathrm{m}\ vs.\ 1125\mu\mathrm{m}$	3.24	2752	< 0.01

Table S4. Mann-Whitney U-tests for the comparisons of the *slip angles* between the two frog species under different testing regimes. 'smooth', ' $30 \,\mu\text{m}$ ' and ' $1125 \,\mu\text{m}$ ' refers to the substrate roughness; 'dry', 'low flow rate' and 'high flow rate' refer to the amount of water on the surface. When the sample size was too small no z-value could be computed; when both samples contained identical values, no p-value could be obtained ('NA': not applicable).

No.	Substrate condition	Test	z	R	p
1	smooth	dry	-0.98	2500	> 0.05
2	$\operatorname{smooth}$	low flow rate	-0.31	2505	> 0.05
3	$\operatorname{smooth}$	high flow rate	3.99	2773	< 0.001
4	$30\mu\mathrm{m}$	dry	NA	2525	NA
5	$30\mathrm{\mu m}$	low flow rate	NA	2525	NA
6	$30\mathrm{\mu m}$	high flow rate	-3.52	2017	< 0.01
7	$1125\mu m$	dry	-1.67	2404	> 0.05
8	$1125\mu m$	low flow rate	-0.98	2500	> 0.05
9	$1125\mu\mathrm{m}$	high flow rate	4.95	2988	< 0.001

**Table S 5.** Mann-Whitney U-tests for the comparisons of the *fall angles* for S. guttatus under different testing regimes. 'smooth', '30  $\mu$ m' and '1125  $\mu$ m' refers to the substrate roughness; 'dry', 'low flow rate' and 'high flow rate' refer to the amount of water on the surface.

No.	Substrate condition	Test	z	R	$\overline{p}$
1	smooth	dry vs. low flow rate	-1.85	2308	> 0.05
2	$\operatorname{smooth}$	dry vs. high flow rate	-5.99	1428	< 0.001
3	$\operatorname{smooth}$	low vs. high flow rate	-7.53	1239	< 0.001
4	$30\mathrm{\mu m}$	dry $vs.$ low flow rate	-6.84	1596	< 0.001
5	$30\mathrm{\mu m}$	dry vs. high flow rate	3.61	3049	< 0.001
6	$30\mathrm{\mu m}$	low vs. high flow rate	8.3	3685	< 0.001
7	$1125\mu m$	dry vs. low flow rate	-7.7	1435	< 0.001
8	$1125\mu m$	dry vs. high flow rate	6.13	3152	< 0.001
9	$1125\mu m$	low vs. high flow rate	-4.34	1727	< 0.001
10	dry	smooth $vs.$ 30 $\mu m$	5.44	3289	< 0.001
11	dry	smooth $vs.~1125\mu\mathrm{m}$	7.7	3624	< 0.001
12	dry	$30\mathrm{\mu m}\ vs.\ 1125\mathrm{\mu m}$	3.28	3001	< 0.01
13	low flow rate	smooth $vs.$ 30 $\mu m$	-0.45	2479	> 0.05
14	low flow rate	smooth $vs.~1125\mu\mathrm{m}$	1.03	2641	> 0.05
15	low flow rate	$30\mathrm{\mu m}\ vs.\ 1125\mathrm{\mu m}$	1.45	2684	> 0.05
16	high flow rate	smooth $vs.$ 30 $\mu m$	1.34	2414	> 0.05
17	high flow rate	smooth $vs.~1125\mu\mathrm{m}$	-4.17	1619	< 0.001
18	high flow rate	$30\mu\mathrm{m}$ vs. $1125\mu\mathrm{m}$	5.84	3112	< 0.001

**Table S 6.** Mann-Whitney U-tests for the comparisons of the *fall angles* between the two frog species under different testing regimes. 'smooth', '30  $\mu$ m' and '1125  $\mu$ m' refers to the substrate roughness; 'dry', 'low flow rate' and 'high flow rate' refer to the amount of water on the surface.

No.	Substrate condition	Test	z	R	p
1	smooth	dry	-1.97	2260	> 0.05
2	$\operatorname{smooth}$	low flow rate	-6.07	1694	< 0.001
3	$\operatorname{smooth}$	high flow rate	2.33	2549	=0.059
4	$30\mu\mathrm{m}$	dry	1.93	2804	> 0.05
5	$30\mu m$	low flow rate	-1.3	2385	> 0.05
6	$30\mu\mathrm{m}$	high flow rate	-6.36	1605	< 0.001
7	$1125\mu\mathrm{m}$	dry	-1.8	2264	> 0.05
8	$1125\mu\mathrm{m}$	low flow rate	-3.23	2095	< 0.01
9	$1125\mu\mathrm{m}$	high flow rate	7.55	3349	< 0.001

Table S7. Mann-Whitney U-tests for the comparison of friction force per contact area for different body parts under different conditions between the two frog species. 'smooth', '0.3 µm' and '16 µm' refers to the substrate roughness; 'dry' and 'wet' refer to the absence or presence of water on the surface, respectively. When the sample size was too small no z-value could be computed; when both samples contained identical values, no p-value could be obtained ('NA': not applicable).

No.	Body part	Substrate condition	N	z	R	$\overline{p}$
1	pad	dry, smooth	34	-2.28	1129	< 0.05
2	pad	low flow rate, smooth	11	0.37	168	> 0.05
3	belly	dry, smooth	10	3.87	45	< 0.001
4	belly	low flow rate, smooth	13	1.81	182	=0.06
5	$\operatorname{thigh}$	dry, smooth	11	1.93	116	=0.053
6	$\operatorname{thigh}$	low flow rate, smooth	12	0.25	155	> 0.05
7	pad	$dry, 0.3  \mu m$	6	NA	54	> 0.05
8	pad	low flow rate, $0.3\mu m$	4	NA	41	< 0.01
9	pad	$dry, 16 \mu m$	8	NA	83	> 0.05
10	pad	low flow rate, $16\mu\mathrm{m}$	8	NA	95	< 0.01

Table S8. Mann-Whitney U-tests for the comparison of adhesive force per contact area for different body parts under different conditions between the two frog species. 'smooth', '0.3 µm' and '16 µm' refers to the substrate roughness; 'dry' and 'wet' refer to the absence or presence of water on the surface, respectively. When the sample size was too small no z-value could be computed; when both samples contained identical values, no p-value could be obtained ('NA': not applicable).

No.	Body part	Substrate condition	N	z	R	$\overline{p}$
1	pad	dry, smooth	34	-2.2	1129	< 0.05
2	pad	low flow rate, smooth	11	0.37	168	> 0.05
3	belly	dry, smooth	10	0.79	162	> 0.05
4	belly	low flow rate, smooth	13	-1.53	193	> 0.05
5	$\operatorname{thigh}$	dry, smooth	11	0.39	186	> 0.05
6	$\operatorname{thigh}$	low flow rate, smooth	12	0.019	199	> 0.05
7	pad	$dry, 0.3  \mu m$	6	NA	54	=0.054
8	pad	low flow rate, $0.3\mu m$	4	NA	41	< 0.05
9	pad	$dry, 16  \mu m$	8	NA	83	=0.08
10	pad	low flow rate, $16\mu\mathrm{m}$	8	NA	95	=0.09