**Table 2.** The effect of group size on female foraging costs and female fitness. When females in larger groups have higher foraging costs and/or lower fitness, this indicates WGS, when females in larger groups have lower foraging costs and/or lower fitness this indicates BGC.

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Species** | **Site** | **Foraging costs** | **Fitness costs** | **Competition type** | **Source** |
| Black-shanked douc | Seima | -Average group size is smaller during the dry (lean) season. | x | WGS | 1 |
| Black-shanked douc | Nui Chau & Phuoc Binh | -No significant difference in group sizes between wet and dry season. | x |  | 2 |
| Capped langur | Madhupur | -Larger groups have larger home range size (weak correlation) | x | WGS | 3 |
| Chamba sacred langur | Machiara | -Larger group has longer daily path length  -Larger group has larger home range size | x | WGS | 4 |
| Hanuman langur | Jodhpur | x | -Large groups have longer IBI's | WGS | 5 |
| Hanuman langur | Kanha Meadows | x | -Large groups have more infants per adult female | BGC | 6 |
| Hanuman langur | Ramnagar | x | -Females in medium-size group were in better bodily condition / reproductive output (trade-off WGS / BGC)  -In periods without BGC, females in the smallest group had better bodily condition | BGC, WGS | 7 |
| Phayre’s leaf monkey | ﻿Phu Khieo | -Larger groups have larger home range | -Slower infant development in larger groups  -Lower reproductive rates in larger groups | WGS | 8 |
| Red-shanked douc | Hin Namno | -Large groups fission when fruit availability is low | x | WGS | 9 |
| Sichuan snub-nosed monkey | Zhouzhi | x | -Lower birth rate in larger groups  -No influence of group size on infant survival and IBI | WGS | 10 |
| Sichuan snub-nosed monkey | Shennongjia | -Larger groups are moving more and rest less | x | WGS | 11 |
| Thomas langur | Ketambe | -Larger groups have larger daily journey length  -No effect of group size on time budget (move, feed, rest)  -Larger groups have less fruit and more leaves in diet (Sterck 1995)  -No effect of group size on diet (Steenbeek & van Schaik 2001) | -No influence of group size on birth rate  -More surviving infants per female in larger groups (trend)  -Higher risk of male take-over in larger groups | WGS | 12 |

Sources: 1. Rawson 2009; 2. Hoang Minh Duc 2007; 3. Stanford 1991; 4. Minhas et al. 2013; 5. Sommer & Rajpurohit 1989; Borries 1993; 6. Newton & Dunbar 1994; Newton 1987; 7. Koenig 2000; 8. Borries et al. 2008; Koenig et al., 2013; 9. Piapalath et al. 2011; 10. Zhao et al. 2011; 11. Liu et al. 2013; 12. Sterck 1995; Steenbeek & van Schaik 2001;