**Table 1.** Female dispersal and the presence of a linear dominance hierarchy in Asian colobines. Most of the data on female dispersal and female between-group aggression are also presented in earlier papers (female dispersal: Sterck & Korstjens 2000, table 13.1; Sterck 2012, table 4.5; female between-group aggression: Sterck 1998, Table II).

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Species | Site | Linear female dominance hierarchy | Incidence of female dispersal (a) | Nulliparous females (N) (b) | Parous females (N) (b) | Female BG aggression (c) | References (i) |
| Banded langur (d) | Perawang | No data |  | 0 | 4 (e) | - | 1 |
| Capped langur | Madhupur | Not discernible |  | 0 | 6 | No | 2 |
| Hanuman langur | Abu | Linear, age-inverse | Rare | 3 | 3 | Yes | 3 |
| Hanuman langur | Dharwar | No data | Rare | 1 (some) | Some | Yes (rare) | 4 |
| Hanuman langur | Jaipur | No data |  |  |  | - | 5 |
| Hanuman langur | Jodhpur | Linear, age-inverse | Rare | 1 | 0 | Yes | 6 |
| Hanuman langur | Junbasi | No data |  |  |  | - | 7 |
| Hanuman langur | Kanha | Not discernible | Occurs | 0 | 6 | Yes | 8 |
| Hanuman langur | Ramnagar | Linear, age-inverse | Rare | 2 | 0 | Yes | 9 |
| Maroon langur (d) | Sepilok | No data |  | 2 (f) | 0 | - | 10 |
| Nilgiri langur | Ootacamund | Not linear (g) |  | 0 | 4 n | Rare | 11 |
| Nilgiri langur | Nelliyampathy | No data |  | 0 | 1 | - | 12 |
| Pale-thighed langur | Kuala Lompat | No data |  | 0 | 1 | No | 13 |
| Phayre’s leaf monkey | Phu Khieo | Linear, possibly age-inverse | Occurs | 0 | 1(+4?) | - | 14 |
| Proboscis monkeys | Samunsam | No data | Common | ? | 3 | - | 15 |
| Purple-faced langur (d) | Polonnaruwa | No data |  | 1 | 2 | No | 16 |
| Sichuan snub-nosed monkey | Yuhuangmiao, Zhouzhi | Not linear, because bidrectional | Common (f) | 9 | 34 | Rare | 17 |
| Silvered langur | Kuala Selangor | No data | Occurs | 1 | 6 | No | 18 |
| Thomas langur | Ketambe | Not linear, age-inverse | Common | 7 | 23 | No | 19 |
| White-headed langur | Nongguan | No data | Rare | 0 | 6 (h) | - | 20 |

a. Incidence of female dispersal: Common: most or all females disperse at least once; Occurs: significant portion of the females disperses at least once; Rare: female philopatry is the norm, but occasional female dispersal has been reported

b. N: number of females observed dispersing

c. Female-female between group aggression

d. Scientific names of species not mentioned in the main text: banded langur (*Presbytis femoralis*); maroon langur (*Presbytis rubicunda*); and purple-faced langur (*Semnopithecus vetulus*, was: *Presbytis senex*)

e. One female really transferred; three females only stayed for a short time with the new group.

f. The dispersal of these females was likely

g. The paper (Poirier 1970b) reports that the dominance hierarchy is linear, yet the data presented in table II actually show that within dyads dominance is not decided in 3 or 4 of the 6 possible dyads and that the hierarchy is not linear

h. Six females with young infants remained with their old male, while the other females (N=31) grouped with new immigrant males. Females of this population are considered philopatric.

i. References: 1. Megantara 1989b; 2. Stanford 1991; 3. Hrdy 1974, 1977b; 4. Sugiyama 1964, 1965; Yoshiba 1968; 5. Reena & Ran 1992; 6. Sommer 1987; Sommer & Rajpurohit 1989; Sommer *et al.* 1992; Rajpurohit *et al.* 1995; 7. Boggess 1980; 8. Newton 1987; 9. Borries 1997; Borries & Koenig 2000; 10. Davies 1984; 11. Poirier 1969b, 1970b; 12. Kavana *et al.* 2014; 13. Bennett 1983; 14. Borries *et al.* 2004; Koenig *et al.* 2004; Lu *et al.* 2016; 15. Bennett & Sebastian 1988; 16. Rudran 1973a; 17. Qi *et al.* 2009; Zhao *et al.* 2008a; Zhang *et al.* 2008a; Zhao *et al.* 2013; 18. Wolf 1984; Wolf & Fleagle 1977; 19. Sterck 1997; Sterck *et al.* 2005; Steenbeek 1999; Steenbeek *et al.* 2000; Sterck & Steenbeek 1997; 20. Zhao *et al.* 2011a.