

## **ELECTRONIC SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL**

**Title:** Social monogamy and the threat of infanticide in larger mammals

**Journal:** Behavioral Ecology and Sociobiology

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**Online Resource 2** Sampling effort ( $n$  study groups per year) and the number of adult females per group throughout the study period. The sampling effort (solid line) was much higher from the year 2000 onwards compared to the preceding period (mean<sub>till 1999</sub> = 4.06 groups, 95% confidence limits = 3.68-4.45; mean<sub>since 2000</sub> = 8.00, no range) whereas the number of adult females per group including natal females (dotted line) was slightly higher through 1999 compared to the rest of the study period (mean<sub>till 1999</sub> = 1.12, 95% confidence limits = 1.09-1.15; mean<sub>since 2000</sub> = 1.06, 95% confidence limits = 1.03-1.09). Cross = infant loss; open triangle = male immigration, no infant present in the group; closed triangle = male immigration, infant present and subsequent infant loss (data sources: Brockelman WY, Reichard UH, Treesucon U, Raemaekers JJ (1998) Dispersal, pair formation and social structure in gibbons (*Hylobates lar*). Behav Ecol Sociobiol 42:329-339; Savini T, Boesch C, Reichard UH (2009) Varying ecological quality influences the probability of polyandry in white-handed gibbons (*Hylobates lar*) in Thailand. Biotropica 41:503-513)

