Inter-group variations in the dietary habits of Javan lutungs (*Trachypithecus auratus*): Effects of forest structure, food availability, and seasonality

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Most of the studies on regional variations in primate feeding tend to compare dietary habits across study sites, paying little attention to within-site variation; nonetheless, this sometimes exceeds inter-site variation. For up to 16 months, we conducted behavioral observation of three different-sized, neighboring groups of wild Javan lutungs (*Trachypithecus auratus*) in Pangandaran Nature Reserve, West Java, Indonesia, to address between-group differences in dietary habits and their seasonality and the relationship with forest structure and availability of main diets. Category-based dietary overlaps among the three groups were high (range: 86–96%): The lutungs in Pangandaran fed mainly on young leaves (60–72%), but the contribution of flowers (8–10%) and fruits (1–24%) was also considerable. However, species-level dietary overlaps were surprisingly low (42–45%), even within a single study site whose flora was the same and the main food species of each group was a plant species with greater crown volume within the home range. The responses to environmental fluctuations varied among the groups: in the large-sized group, dietary seasonality was affected by availability of the main diet, while this relationship was unclear in the small-sized group (Spearman's correlation test, alpha = 0.05); this may be probably because of the lower intensity of within-group competition over food resources. We should pay more attention to finer-scale variations in their feeding behavior.