

Erratum to: Hanya, G. & H. Bernard. 2013. Functional response to fruiting seasonality by a primate seed predator, red leaf monkey (*Presbytis rubicunda*). *Tropical Ecology* 54(3): 383-395.

The published paper erroneously scored the number of fruiting trees as zero for March-May 2008, rather than as missing data due to the incomplete phenology recording. Upon removal of the data the sample size (number of months) decreased from 25 to 22 for all the analyses, resulting in the following changes in the results. First, the correlation between the number of species whose seeds are eaten and fruiting intensity changed from significantly positive to insignificant ($r = 0.47$, $P = 0.055$). Second, the correlation between the number of individuals whose seeds are eaten and fruiting intensity changed from significant to insignificant ($r = 0.36$, $P = 0.16$). Third, the effect of fruiting intensity on feeding time on seeds for the most frequently eaten individual plants has changed positive to insignificant (null

model was the best-fit model, $AICc = -70.4$). In spite of these changes in the results, final conclusion remains unchanged. Specifically, the first two new results were unrelated to the hypothesis that red leaf monkeys increase the degree to which they persist in pursuing one species/individual of seeds in response to the decrease in community-level fruit availability. For the third result, it similarly did not change the findings because we hypothesized a negative relationship between fruiting intensity and feeding time on seeds for the most frequently eaten individual plants, which we found in neither the original or new analyses. A complete set of revised tables and figures are available at the first author's personal website

(<http://www.pri.kyoto-u.ac.jp/shakai-seitai/ecolcons/hanya/paper/paper28.htm>) and by request. The authors apologize sincerely for this error.

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