

Table VI: Homosexual Behavior Between Mature and Immature Males in Birds

<i>Species</i>	<i>Summary of Descriptions from Bagemihl (1999)</i>
Aquatic and shore birds	
Canada geese (<i>Branta canadensis</i>)	18 % of adult males form homosexual bonds with partners, who may be other adults or juveniles.
Ruffs (<i>Philomachus pugnax</i>)	About half of males are involved predominantly in same-sex sex. Certain adult males acquire a territory called a lek, where they display to potential sex partners, male as well as female. Male visitors may be those without leks or younger males, who have not yet developed adult plumage. The younger males rarely are heterosexually involved, but instead do mounting with each other and with adult lek residents.
Perching and song birds	
Guianan cock-of-the-rock (<i>Rupicola rupicola</i>)	Male homosexual mounting between two adolescents and between an adult and adolescent is routine, accounting for about half of all copulations and involving about 40 % of the total male population and 64 % of the adolescent male population. Certain adult males acquire leks, which females and young males visit to see whether they want to mate. In a typical homosexual encounter, while an adult male is displaying his colorful plumage, an adolescent male will land nearby. The adult keeps his back to the adolescent, showing off his plumage and inviting the adolescent to mount him. The adolescent climbs onto the adult's back, achieves genital contact, and then mounts several times in succession. Adolescents usually visit the display courts of numerous other adult males and may have relations with up to seven adults in a season, including some adults without leks. Adult males who avoid heterosexual contacts are the ones most often mounted by adolescent males
Swallow-tailed manakins (<i>Chiroxiphia caudata</i>)	Several adult males will form long-term associations and display together on their leks to attract both females and adolescent males. When a young male arrives, the adult males perform a group courtship ritual, in which they take turns jumping up and hovering in front of him. The young male sits motionless as he watches the spectacle. Same-sex sexual behavior likely makes up a sizable proportion of all sexual activity.
Blue-backed manakins (<i>Chiroxiphia pareola</i>)	Pairs of adult males behave similarly to swallow-tailed manakins, displaying to a third male, which is sometimes an adolescent, performing leapfrogging and cartwheels to impress the other male.
Bicolored antbirds (<i>Gymnopithys bicolor</i>)	Male homosexual pair-bonds make up 4–6% of all pair-bonds; partners may be two adults or an older and younger bird. The bonds are initiated by courtship-feeds, in which one offers the other a spider or an insect. The receiving male, unlike a female, then passes it back. Once paired, they become constant companions.
Red bishop birds (<i>Euplectes orix</i>)	In their nesting territories, adult males court both females and males, the latter being younger males who look like females in terms of their plumage coloring. When a younger male approaches, the adult male performs a distinct bumble-flight and displays his plumage to attract the oncomer.
Orange bishop birds (<i>Euplectes franciscanus</i>)	In captivity, both adult and younger males attempt to mount young males, who usually reject the attempt or react indifferently at most.
Red-shouldered widowbirds (<i>Euplectes axillaris</i>)	Adult males sometimes court younger males.

Table VI: (continued)

<i>Species</i>	<i>Summary of Descriptions from Bagemihl (1999)</i>
Aquatic and shore birds	
Black-billed magpies (<i>Pica pica</i>)	Homosexual behavior involving adult males with adolescent or juvenile males occurs occasionally. A typical courtship begins with one male ritually begging the other, followed by the second hopping around the first. Afterward, the two might form a pair-bond, in which they stay near one another, preen one another, and cooperate in evicting intruders.
Gray-breasted jays (<i>Aphelocoma ultramarina</i>)	Adult males have been observed to courtship-feed younger males.
Victoria's riflebirds (<i>Ptiloris victoriae</i>)	Adult males sometimes court younger males, using spectacular displays that are also used in heterosexual interactions. Male-male courtships occur frequently, although mounting is rarer and is likely to drive the mountee away.
Regent bowerbirds (<i>Sericulus chrysocephalus</i>)	Males build bowers, tunnels of twigs decorated with a variety of colors (e.g., from berries). Adult males display in their bowers to both females and younger males, sometimes ritually offering gifts to their guests. Juvenile males also build bowers and court males and females. When an adult male arrives, the juvenile male behaves in a ritual manner to attract the adult into the bower. Adult males spend 15% of their time displaying to other males, and juvenile males spend 28% of their time doing the same.
Satin bowerbirds (<i>Ptilonorhynchus violaceus</i>)	Adult males have been observed to court younger males.
Superb lyrebirds (<i>Menura novaehollandiae</i>)	Adult males often court adolescent males upon encountering them alone or in groups. The adult may closely follow the adolescent, even for hours, periodically performing a wing display accompanied by serenading the younger male with a variety of vocalizations. Adults will occasionally mount the adolescents, but genital contact may not occur because the younger male does not facilitate the interaction. Adolescent males also court and mount one another, behavior that is usually mutual. Occasionally an adult and adolescent male will engage in a mutual display to one another. Adult males approach groups of adolescents fairly often during breeding season and twice as often outside of it. They spend more than half their time away from their display mounds associating with adolescent males. Most males are bisexual, courting both females and adolescent males. Adolescent males appear to be exclusively homosexual in their behavior and often form companionships with like-aged males. Male and female lyrebirds live largely separate lives aside from brief encounters during breeding season.
Other birds	
Anna's hummingbirds (<i>Calypte anna</i>)	Both females and juvenile males visit an adult male's territory to feed on his supply of currant and blossoms. If a juvenile male visits, the adult male will perform a dive display several times, in which he climbs 150 feet, dives toward the visitor, and makes loud shrieking sounds. After the display, the visitor will usually fly off, with the adult in pursuit, singing at him. If the adult succeeds in attempting to mount the younger male, the latter usually strongly resists, and the adult may attempt to use force. About 25% of sex in this species is between males.
Acorn woodpeckers (<i>Melanerpes formicivorus</i>)	A ritualized group display occurs involving courtship and sex. At dusk, the members of a group gather and begin mounting one another in all combinations. Males mount females and other males, females mount males and other females, young woodpeckers mount older ones, and older woodpeckers mount younger ones. Reciprocal mounting is common. This mounting display is a regular feature in this species, occurring daily all year around.