

Table V: Homosexual Behavior Between Mature and Immature Males in Subprimate Mammals

Species	Summary of Descriptions from Bagemihl (1999) or Primary Researchers
Marine Mammals	
Dolphins and whales	
Boto or Amazon River dolphin	Males participate in a wide variety of homosexual behavior, including various kinds of intercourse. When there is an age difference typically the older penetrates the younger. Pairs interacting sexually display a great deal of mutual affection, which Bagemihl (1999, p. 341) illustrates in a photo, in which an adult and immature partner are touching while swimming side by side.
Bottlenose dolphins (Tursiops truncatus)	Homosexual behavior largely exceeds heterosexual behavior. Adolescents and younger males typically live in all-male groups, where homosexual behavior is common and exclusive. Only as full adults do they attempt to father calves via heterosexual contact. Younger adolescents form homosexual pair-bonds with like-age males, which often last throughout life. When there is an age difference in homosexual sex, either party may penetrate the other—adolescents have been observed penetrating adults (Bagemihl, 1999). McBride and Hebb (1948) observed adult males repeatedly interacting sexually with younger males and described an intense, affectionate bond in one pair. In an extensive ten-year field study, young immature males were found to be the most sexual (most often with male peers; but also with all other age-sex classes); most of adult males' sexual interactions were with immature males (Mann, 2006).
Orca or killer whales (Orcinus orca)	Orcas are the largest in the dolphin family. Homosexual behavior is integral to male social life. During salmon feasting, males of all ages spend afternoons courting, being affectionate, and engaging in overt homosexual behaviors, with 90% being reciprocated. Sessions last an hour on average. Most involve adolescents and an age difference of at least five years. At least half of all males get involved.
Sperm whales (Physeter macrocephalus) Bowhead whales (Balaena mysticetus)	3–5% of males may be homosexually bonded, with couples consisting of two adults or an older and younger male. Sexual interactions leading to orgasm can take place in groups of primarily younger males. Intensive male homosexual sessions lasting up to forty minutes occur, involving mainly groups of adolescents and young adults.
Seals and Manatees	
Gray seals (Halichoerus grypus) Harbor seals (Phoca vitulina)	Male homosexual behavior is common; males of all ages mount each other on shore after molting. Male homosexual behavior is common, involving males of all ages, but mainly adolescents and adults.
Northern elephant seals (Mirounga angustirostris) Australian sea lions (Neophoca cinerea) & New Zealand sea lions (Phocarctos hookeri)	Adolescent and young adult males do same-sex mounting during the molting season. Adult males sometimes mount younger adolescent or juvenile males, but the younger males usually struggle to escape. Male homosexual mounting is common. All ages may be involved, but usually a younger partner mounts an older one. As mating is polygynous, many males never mate heterosexually.
West Indian manatees (Trichechus manatus)	Males can form bachelor herds. Males of all ages intensively interact homosexually, involving embracing, kissing, mouthing, caressing, genital rubbing, and frequent ejaculation.

Table V: (continued)

Species	Summary of Descriptions from Bagemihl (1999) or Primary Researchers
Marine Mammals (Seals and Manatees) (continued)	
Walrus (<i>Odobenus rosmarus</i>)	Males are segregated during the nonbreeding summer months. Here, homosexual courtship, affection, and sex are common. Typically, a younger male will display to an older one, and each may mount the other. Groups of younger males may crowd an adult male, making body contact. An adult may sing a courtship song to a group of younger males or a specific younger male companion that accompanies him. Younger and older males also pursue each other during the breeding season. Homosexual behavior is very common if not universal among male Walruses, even during the breeding season, where up to a third of mounting is between younger males or between an adult and a younger male.
Hoofed Mammals	
Deer and Moose	
White-tailed deer (<i>Odocoileus virginianus</i>)	Males are sex-segregated most of year. Mounting sometimes occurs between two adults, two yearlings, or an older-younger pair, where the younger mounts the older one (Bagemihl, 1999). Most commonly, it is young males that mount others. Mounting is not based on dominance; no specific function is apparent. Mountees generally do not oppose being mounted if age-discrepant, but do so more if two immature males are involved (Bartos & Holeckova, 2006).
Wapiti (<i>Cervus elaphus</i>)	They are sex-segregated most of year. Mounting occasionally occurs between two adult or adult-yearling males. Male pairs may form companionships, either older-younger or age-equal.
Père David's deer (<i>Elaphurus davidianus</i>)	Males sometimes mount each other, with the younger mounting the older one.
Moose (<i>Alces alces</i>)	They are often solitary. Yearling males sometimes mount adult males. Sometimes adult males associate with younger male companions called satellites.
Antelopes and Gazelles	
Pronghorns (<i>Antilocapra americana</i>)	Some males get territories and breed. The rest live in bachelor herds, where homosexual mounting occurs to a moderate degree. Males of all ages participate, but adult males usually direct their attentions to adolescents. Mounting is preceded by courting. Most males (70%) never breed.
Blackback (Antelope cervicapra)	Males with territories mate with females. The rest live in bachelor herds, where most engage in mounting. This follows friendly sparring. Adult males often perform courtship displays to adolescent males before mounting them. Blackback males are predominantly homosexual, leaving the group only once or twice in their lives attempting to breed.
Grant's gazelles (<i>Gazella granti</i>)	They live in mixed or all-male groups. Homosexual behavior is rare. Adult males usually attack other males trying to mount them.
Wild Sheep, Goats, Buffalo	
Bighorn sheep (<i>Ovis canadensis</i>) & Thinhorn sheep (<i>Ovis dalli</i>)	Males live in homosexual societies in sex-segregated bands. Only during the rutting season do they meet females. Older males court younger, smaller males and mount them. The mountee facilitates by assuming lordosis. Interactions are non-aggressive; the younger male is usually willing. So pervasive is this, that females will mimic younger males to attract older males. Geist (1975) views older-younger male homosex as an adaptation, allowing the younger males to live in the group.
Musk-oxen (<i>Ovibos moschatus</i>)	They are in mixed or all-male groups. Adult males court and mount adolescent and juvenile males. Younger males do the same with each other. Mountees sometimes resist (as females do), but sometimes assent. About 40% of courting and 10% of mounting are homosexual.

Table V: (continued)

<i>Summary of Descriptions from Bagemihl (1999) or Primary Researchers</i>	
<p>Species</p> <p>Hoofed Mammals (Wild Sheep, Goats, Buffalo) (continued) Mountain goats (Oreamnos americanus)</p> <p>American bison males (Bison bison)</p> <p>Other Hoofed Mammals Giraffes (Giraffa camelopardalis)</p> <p>African elephants (Loxodonta africana) & Asiatic elephants (Elephas maximus)</p> <p>Other Mammals Dwarf cavies (Microscavia australis)</p> <p>Feral cats (Felis catus)</p>	<p>They are often sex-segregated. Adult males court younger males, using the species-typical approach used in courting females. Typically, the yearling male reacts aggressively. Almost one-fifth of courtships during the breeding season occur between adult and yearling males.</p> <p>Male bison spend most of their time alone or in bachelor herds. In these herds, homosexual mounting, including full penetration, is prevalent, especially among younger males (i.e., adolescents), and exceeds heterosexual mounting in frequency. The mounted animal often facilitates the mounting. Younger males also sometimes form tending bonds with other males, involving following, defending, and mounting or being mounted by their partners (Bagemihl, 1999). Homosexual behavior is not based on dominance, but may serve a bonding function (Nervaecke & Rodin, 2006).</p> <p>They are often in all-male groups. Sparring between males is almost always gentle, begins as calves and juveniles, and is most common among adolescents. Participants are often of different sizes, with the smaller, younger one usually initiating. Mounting sometimes accompanies sparring, and mostly involves older adolescents mounting younger ones. These behaviors are not associated with dominance. Homosexual behavior occurs mainly among the young (Platt & Anderson, 1985).</p> <p>African and Asiatic male elephants often form all-male herds. Breeding males associate only temporarily with females. Male homosexual mounting occurs regularly, especially among younger males. In African elephants, homosexual mounting may be preceded by extensive affectionate interaction, and both adult and younger males participate. Males also form long-lasting bonds called companionships, mainly between older and younger "attendants"—heterosexual couples do not form long-lasting bonds. The attendant male and adult male often help each other in various ways, and they are constant companions. Sometimes an older male will have two attendant males. In Asiatic male elephants, almost a fifth have a male companion.</p> <p>Dwarf cavies are small rodents that live in colonies of twenty to fifty individuals. Adult males are sexually attracted to juveniles of both sexes. A typical homosexual encounter begins with an adult male and juvenile male sitting together quietly, often in front of the juvenile's mother, who is not visibly bothered. The two males then engage in affectionate contact, which eventually escalates to sexual behavior. Adult males often have favorite younger males, and will actively seek them out while ignoring other juvenile males. More than half of adult male-juvenile sexual interactions are same-sex. Most males are homosexually involved. Occasionally, an adult male will have an adolescent male companion, who feeds with him and is physically affectionate with him. The adult may allow the adolescent to mount a female he is courting. Adult males in two other species, moco or rock cavies (<i>Kerodon rupestris</i>) and preá (<i>Galea spixii</i>), sometimes also court juvenile males.</p> <p>In an extensive field study, a quarter of males did homosexual mounting, but only occasionally. It always occurred in the presence of estrus females. Mounters were adults, and mountees were adolescents, smaller in size, comparable to adult female size. Mounters bit the backs of mountees' necks, as they do when mounting females. Older-younger male homosexual mounting appears to be an outlet for heterosexual mountings that were recently frustrated (Yamane, 2006).</p>

Note. The descriptions are based mostly on Bagemihl's (1999) summaries. Only when based on other authors instead or as well, citations are given.