

**Table IV: Homosexual Behavior Between Mature and Immature Males in Primates.**

Species	Freq	Age	Rec	Researcher Observations/Summaries
<b>Great Apes</b>				
Bonobos ( <i>Pan paniscus</i> )	3	1	3	Mature males frequently performed thrusts on much younger males who might actively solicit the mounting (Kano, 1980). Common also is an adult male masturbating an adolescent male lying on his back with legs spread apart. Sex serves to reduce social tension (de Waal, 1997).
Chimpanzees ( <i>Pan troglodytes</i> )	2	2	3	Male homosex varies considerably across and within chimp populations (Bagemihl, 1999). Kollar et al. (1968) described multiple age-gap encounters (e.g., a young juvenile male interrupted copulation of an adolescent male and female, then presented to the older male, who mounted him).
Gorillas ( <i>Gorilla gorilla</i> )	3	4	3	In all-male groups, adults are most attracted to adolescents; mounting can be initiated by either (Harcourt, 1979; Yamagiwa, 1987, 2006). Courtship and copulation occur daily (Bagemihl, 1999). Age-gap sex may help group cohesiveness (Harcourt, 1979).
Orangutans ( <i>Pongo pygmaeus</i> )	2	2	3	Homosex is often consensual (heterosex often not), often occurs within a special friendship (Bagemihl, 1999). Example: An adolescent male that received fellatio from a young adult male became very attached to him, and followed him wherever he went (Rijksen, 1978).
<b>Lesser Apes</b>				
White-handed gibbons ( <i>Hylobates lar</i> )	2	4	3	Homosex occurs sometimes in father-son pairs (Bagemihl, 1999). Edwards and Todd (1991) observed fifty five episodes between father and adolescent son, always without tension or aggression, initiated by both; seemed to provide reassurance to the adolescent.
Siamangs ( <i>Hylobates syndactylus</i> )	2	1	2	Father-son sex occurs (like gibbons), but is sometimes accompanied by threats, when the younger partner wants to end it before the older one does (unlike gibbons) (Bagemihl, 1999).
<b>Old World Monkeys</b>				
Hanuman langurs ( <i>Presbytis entellus</i> )	3	1	3	Immature males frequently engage in mounting, often with like-aged males, but also with mature males (Sommer et al., 2006). Immature males increase their touching, mounting, and embracing of adult males as they mature (Jay, 1965). Weber (1973) found that male-male age-gap mounting was usually initiated by the immature partner, with apparent function of securing social acceptance [juveniles are no longer protected by mothers and turn to other adults; mounting and other physical contact are mechanisms to achieve social integration].
Nilgiri langurs ( <i>Presbytis johnii</i> )	2	1	3	Dominant males (alphas) mount subordinate males (juveniles, adolescents, younger adults) in dominance displays, which the subordinates may initiate by presenting. Mounts are brief, with several thrusts but no penetration, and are part of a communication matrix that maintains troop harmony (Hohmann, 1989; Poirier, 1970).
Proboscis monkeys ( <i>Nasalis larvatus</i> )	1	2	2	Homosexual mounting occurs in younger males (adolescents and juveniles); it tends to stem from play wrestling. It is resisted by the younger male in some cases (as females sometimes also do in heterosexual mounting). Its frequency is low, as is heterosexual sex (Bagemihl, 1999; Yeager, 1990).
Bonnet macaques	3	1	3	Males of all ages are frequently involved in a wide variety of homosex. Younger males often masturbate

**Table IV: (continued)**

Species	Freq	Age	Rec	Researcher Observations/Summaries
<b>Old World Monkeys (continued)</b>				
( <i>Macaca radiata</i> )				
Crab-eating macaques ( <i>Macaca fascicularis</i> )	2	1	2	other males to orgasm, sometimes eating the semen. Some do only a little homosexual, others a great deal (Bagemihl, 1999). Males can develop intense sexual friendships, especially between older and younger males (with affection, arousal, mounting). Homosexual mounting is both consensual (54%) and nonconsensual (46%). In the former, the mountee fully cooperates and may initiate the mounting (Bagemihl, 1999).
Crested black macaques ( <i>Macaca nigra</i> )	2	4	3	Younger males often mount older ones (Bagemihl, 1999). Dixon (1977) frequently observed the oldest male in one troop presenting to younger males, who invariably responded by mounting him, often with erections. Also, ritualized "greeting" gestures (e.g., penis-grabbing), especially by younger males, are common practice (Bagemihl, 1999).
Japanese macaques ( <i>Macaca fuscata</i> )	3	1	3	All adult and juvenile males were seen presenting to another male (aggression was rare, <3%) (Hanby & Brown, 1974). Takenoshita (1998) observed free-ranging adult-juvenile consort relationships (adults ejaculated, juveniles erected; they foraged, groomed, and attacked others together).
Pigtailed macaques ( <i>Macaca nemestrina</i> )	3	1	3	Age-equal and age-gap male-male mounting (juveniles, adolescents, adults) occurs frequently, is not associated with force (as heterosexual mounting sometimes is), and makes up from 8% to 67% of individual males' overall mounts (Bagemihl, 1999). Dominants invite subordinates to mount them as an elaborate display of tolerance toward subordinates (Oi, 1990) or mount subordinates as a rank maintenance mechanism (Tokuda et al., 1968).
Rhesus macaques ( <i>Macaca mulatta</i> )	3	1	3	Age-gap consort relationships occur, highly affectionate (Bagemihl, 1999). Kempf (1917) observed two juvenile males competing to be mounted by an adult male. Homosex helps juveniles get protection, integrate into group (Carpenter, 1942). Older, younger both show sexual excitement; mature-immature relationships are frequent, seem to have sexual basis (Hamilton, 1914). Redican et al. (1974) observed an immature male taking the sexual initiative with an adult male in an intensive relationship.
Stumptail macaques ( <i>Macaca arctoides</i> )	3	1	3	Chevalier-Skolnikoff (1976) reported mutual excitement and affection in several intense friendship-based mature-immature sexual relationships. These were "rewarding" to all participants (e.g., protection for younger partner). Homosex seemed to foster greater social cohesion.
Tibetan macaques ( <i>Macaca thibetana</i> )	3	4	3	Ogawa (1995) found that male adult-juvenile homosexual occurs on a regular basis; either may initiate oral sex on the juvenile; it is never aggressive; both are excited; context is friendly. It seems to serve to reduce tension.
Savanna baboons ( <i>Papio cynocephalus</i> )	2	1	3	All males, from juvenile to adult, greet one another via ritualized sexual behaviors. These behaviors (pre-senting, mounting, fondling) occur briefly (a few seconds), constitute "greetings," and appear to serve in part formation of coalitions (Bagemihl, 1999; Smuts & Watanabe, 1990).
Hamadryas baboons ( <i>Papio hamadryas</i> )	2	4	3	Zuckerman (1932) observed a three-year sexual relationship between an adult and immature male. When ever the immature was threatened, the adult immediately rescued it.

**Table IV: (continued)**

Species	Freq	Age	Rec	Researcher Observations/Summaries
<b>Old World Monkeys (continued)</b>				
Gelada baboons (Theropithecus gelada)	2	4	3	Bernstein (1975) found that mounting occurs between bachelors and immature males in the all-male group. When a bachelor successfully challenges a harem leader, he switches entirely to heterosexual (the deposed leader switches to homosexual).
Mona monkeys (Cercopithecus mona)	3	1	3	Glenn, Ramsier, and Benson (2006) found that homosexual, with oral sex (often with orgasm), is universal in all-male groups, where males spend most of their lives. It involves all combinations from juveniles to adults; aggression is extremely rare. It seems to function to help younger males' immigration and social skills, as well as the groups' social cohesion.
Patas monkeys (Erythrocebus patas)	2	4	3	Adolescent or younger males often fondle and nuzzle the genitals and scrotum of adult males (Bagemihl, 1999).
<b>New World Monkeys</b>				
Squirrel monkeys (Saimiri sciureus)	2	1	3	Denniston (1980) frequently observed male homosexual behavior, the commonest form being between adults and adolescents. Baldwin (1969) frequently observed sexual mounting and sometimes consortships between older adolescents and much younger juveniles (of both sexes); older adolescents, unlike younger adolescents, were gentle with their younger partners, who consequently allowed the interactions to take place (by contrast, they tended to resist the much rougher initiatives from younger adolescents).
<b>Prosimians</b>				
Verreaux's sifaka (Propithecus verreauxi)	1	1	1	Homosexual behavior is rare in prosimians. In this lemur species, adult males sometimes mount younger adults or adolescents, who often snap and struggle to wriggle free (Bagemihl, 1999).

Note. Freq = frequency, based mainly on Vasey's (1995) and Bagemihl's (1999) ratings (1 = incidental or rare; 2 = moderate; 3 = frequent or primary). Age = age class (dominant age pairings that occur), based mainly on Vasey's (1995) ratings (1 = mixed ages; 2 = between immatures; 3 = between adults; 4 = mature with immature). Rec = receptivity based on researchers' descriptions (1 = mostly unwilling with resistance or aggression; 2 = mix of receptive and non-receptive encounters; 3 = mostly receptive with no or little aggression). Researcher observations/summaries provide illustrations from research on typical encounters and overall nature of mature-immature male homosexual.