

response term	explanatory terms	estimate + SE	χ^2	P
a) probability of host entering nest vicinity (yes/no)	sex (male) x treatment (male):	5.63 + 5.11	1.44	0.49
	treatment (male):	-4.86 + 3.09	0.12	0.94
	host sex (male):	2.11 + 2.15	1.35	0.24
	<i>intercept</i>	8.02 + 2.93	-	-
	* <i>nest ID</i>	111.6 + 10.56	-	-
b) probability of host approaching model (yes/no)	sex (male) x treatment (male):	-2.54 + 1.58	3.04	0.22
	treatment (male):	2.00 + 1.28	0.68	0.71
	host sex (male):	1.51 + 1.10	0.31	0.58
	<i>intercept</i>	-0.49 + 0.83	-	-
	* <i>nest ID</i>	1.99 + 1.41	-	-
c) probability of host attacking model (yes/no)	sex (male) x treatment (male):	268.55 + 281.34	0.13	0.94
	treatment (male):	-267.81 + 281.33	0.01	0.99
	host sex (male):	14.67 + 8.37	22.78	<0.001
	<i>intercept</i>	-27.72 + 10.78	-	-
	* <i>nest ID</i>	4545 + 67.41	-	-

Table 1. Generalised linear mixed-effects models (GLMMs) for host front line behavioural responses to simulated brood parasitism: (a) probability of a male or female host entering the nest vicinity; (b) probability of a male or female host approaching the model; (c) probability of a male or female host attacking the model. The P values for each term are from the chi-squared test (likelihood ratio test) for change in deviance when comparing models with or without the term. The untransformed estimates (logit-link) + standard error (SE) are reported for all terms in the full model. *Variance and SD are reported for the random term ‘nest ID’.