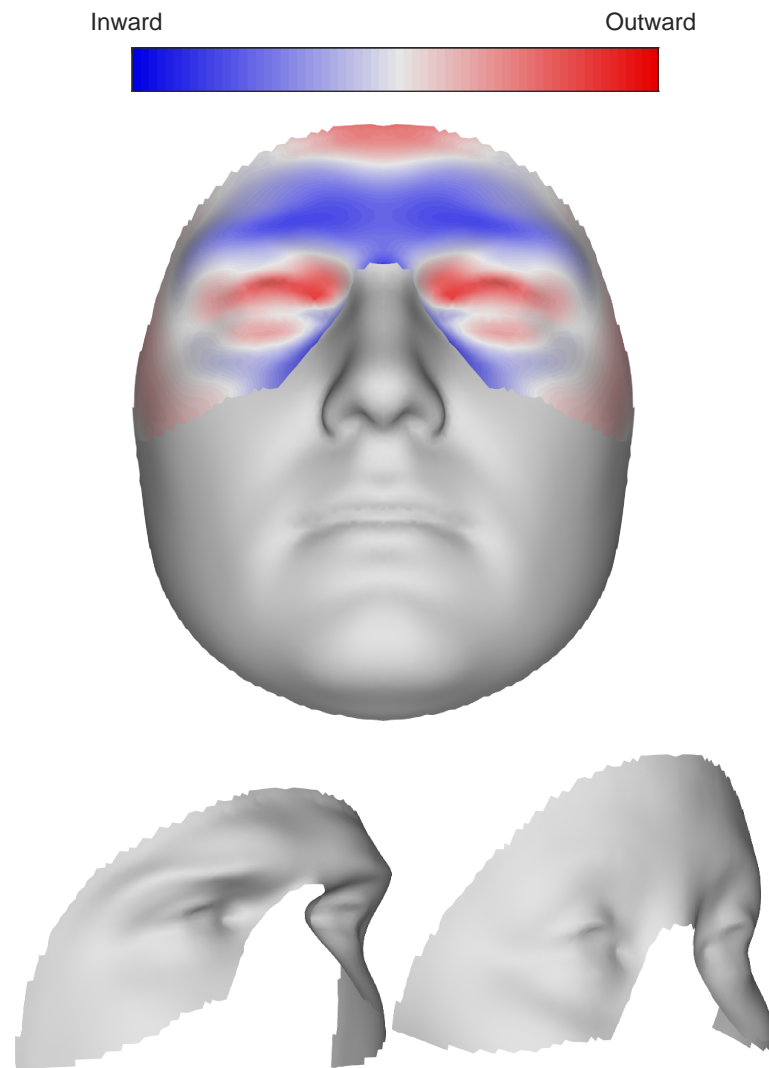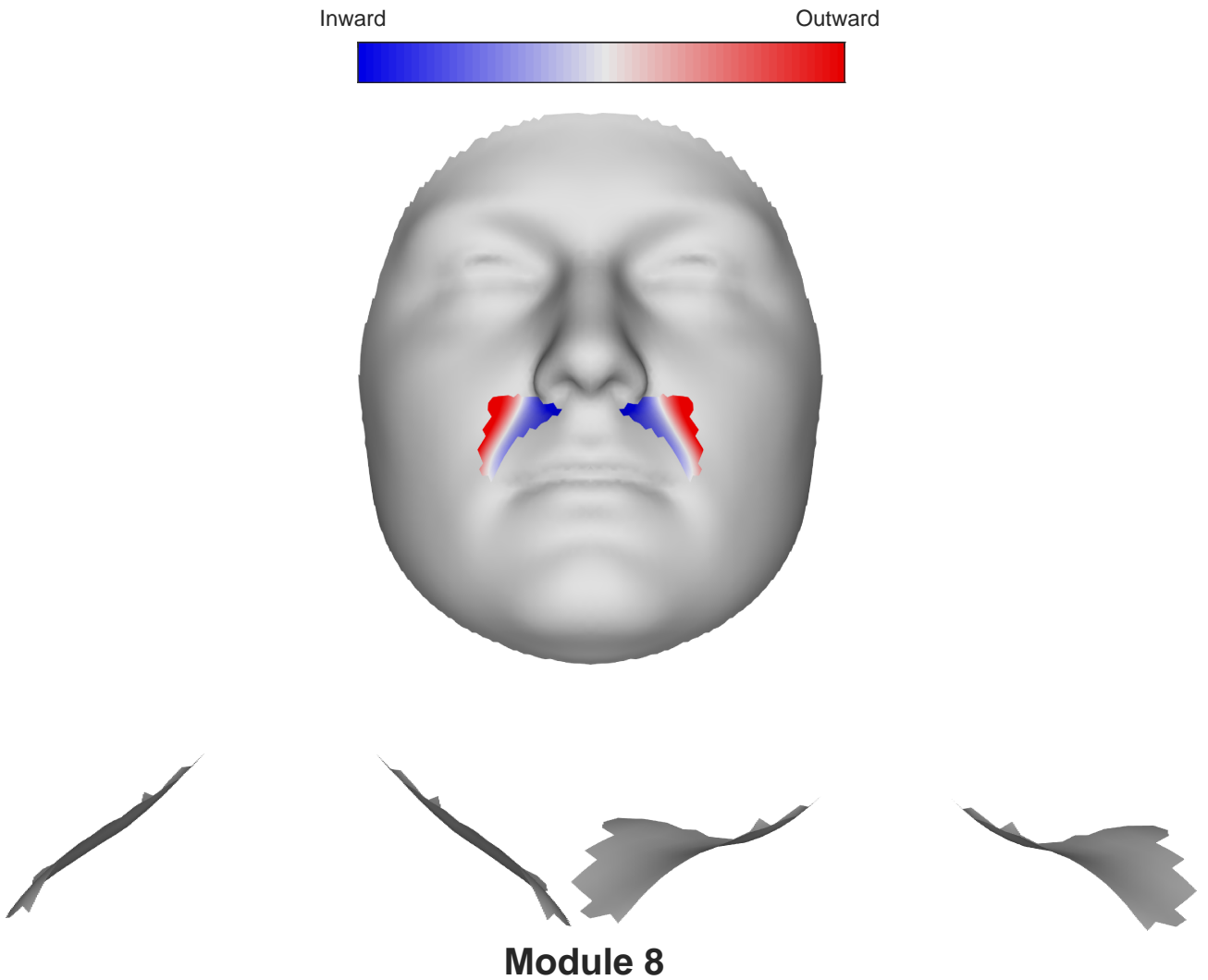**Module 1**

Top shows the regression coefficients in the direction of the surface normals (blue indicates points are more inwardly displaced for females relative to males, red indicates points are more outwardly displaced). The bottom panel illustrates the direction of the difference. Left shows a hypermasculine face and right shows a hyperfeminine face. These are equidistant from the average face of the sample. The magnitude of the difference between them is equalized across modules. The colormaps are all created to the same scale.

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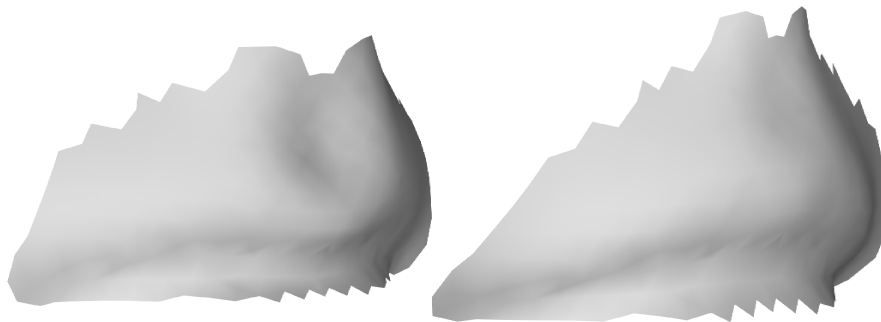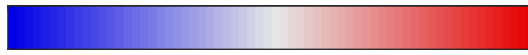
Module 3

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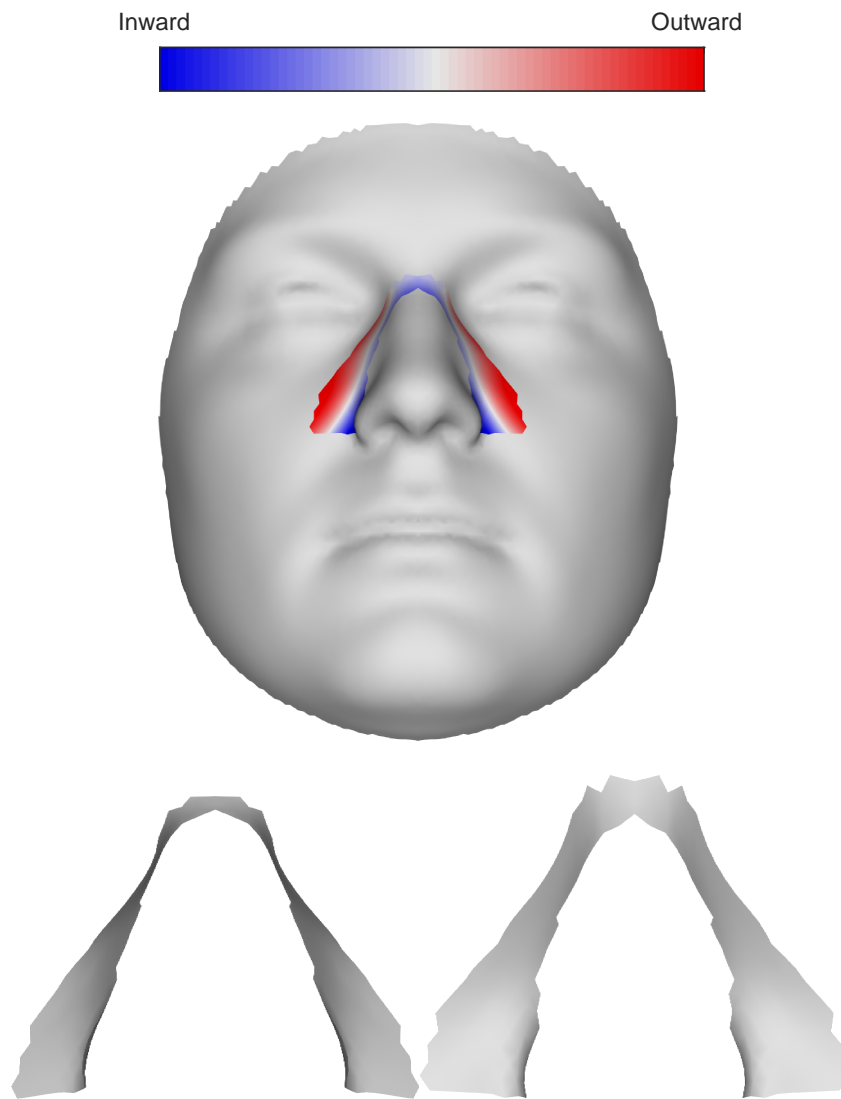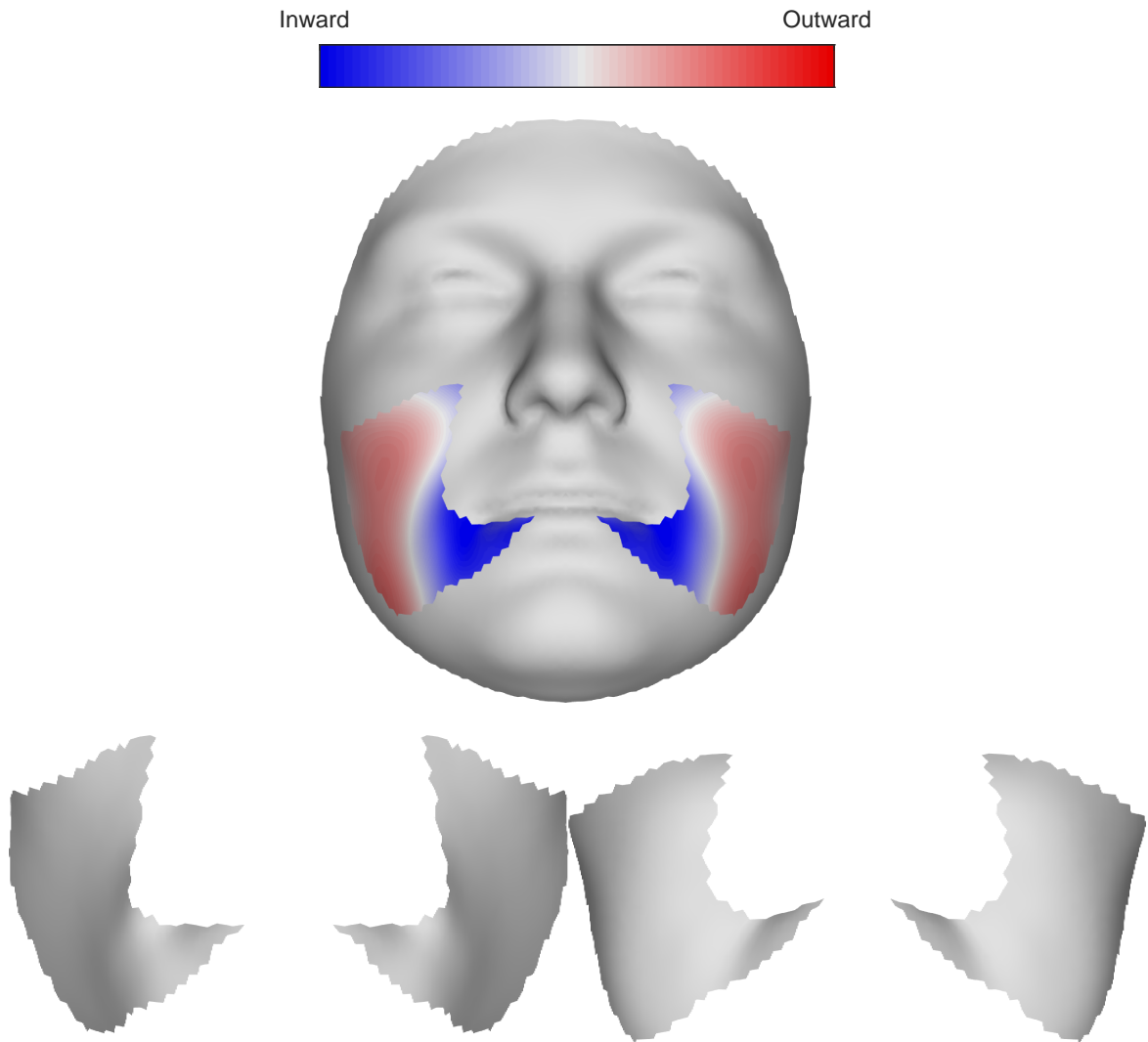
Module 5

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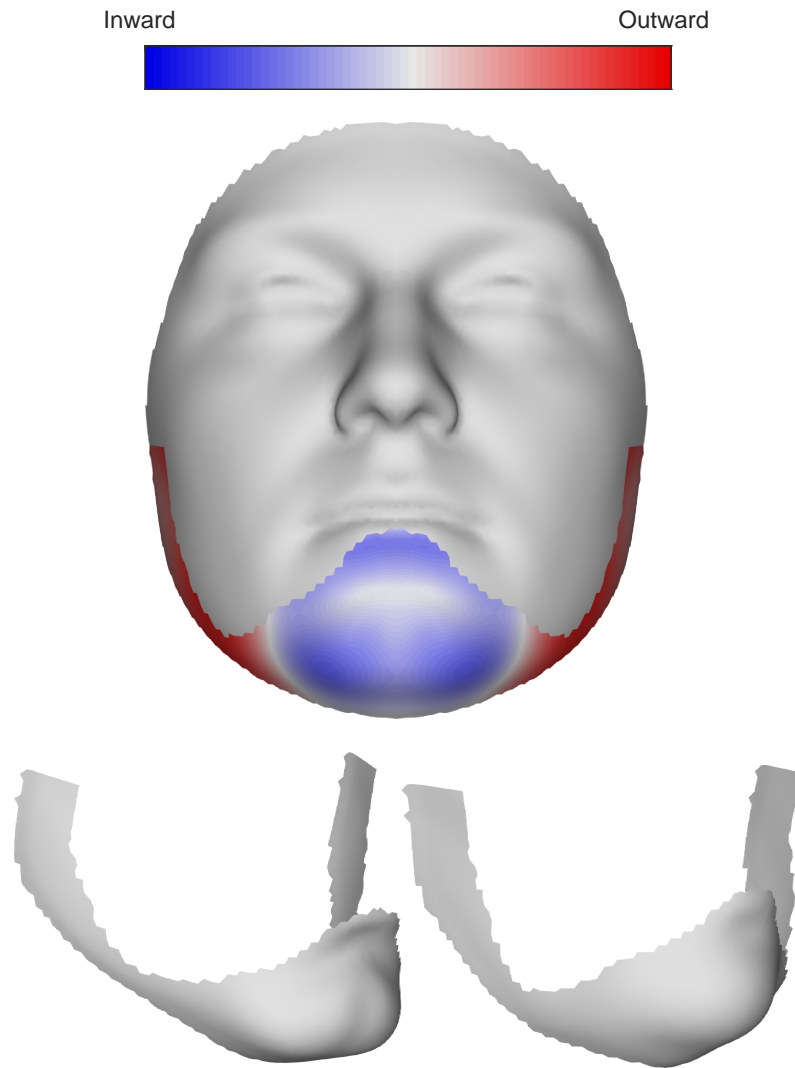
Module 7

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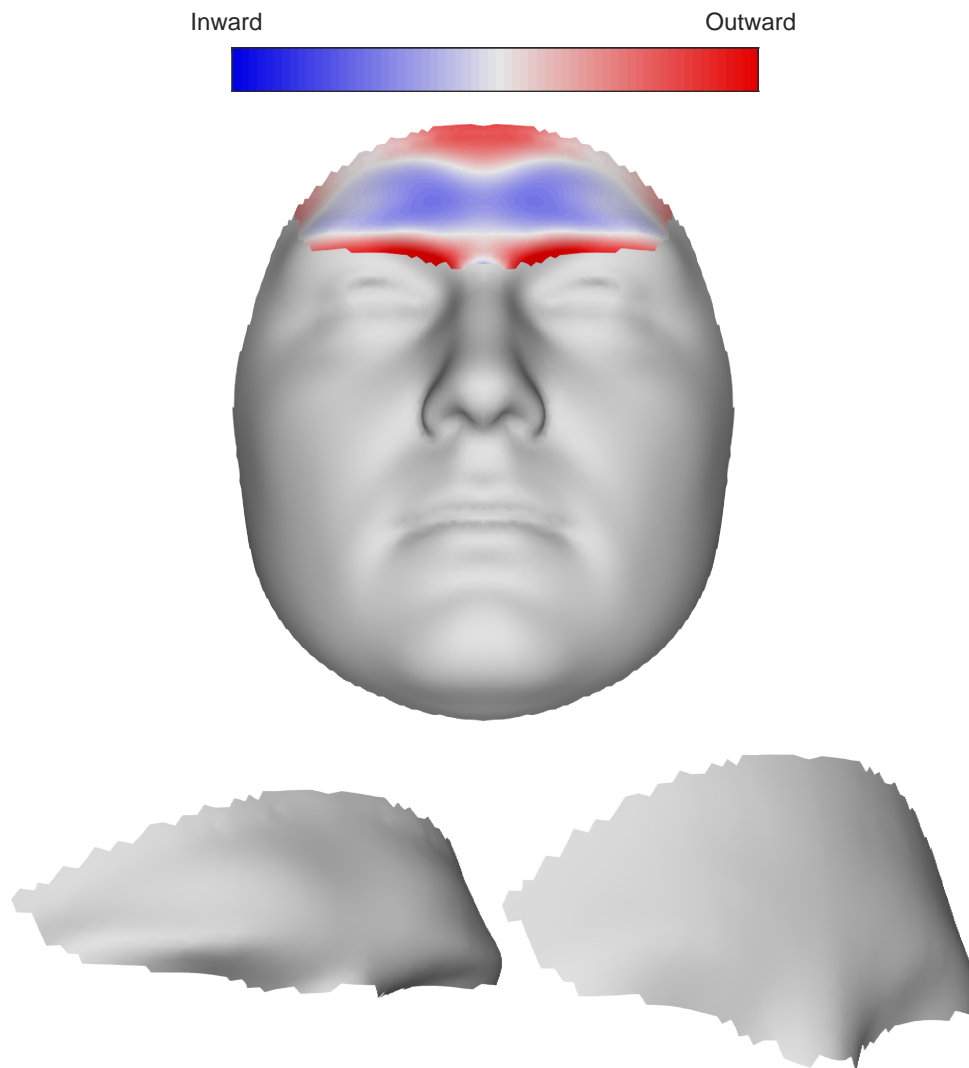
Module 8

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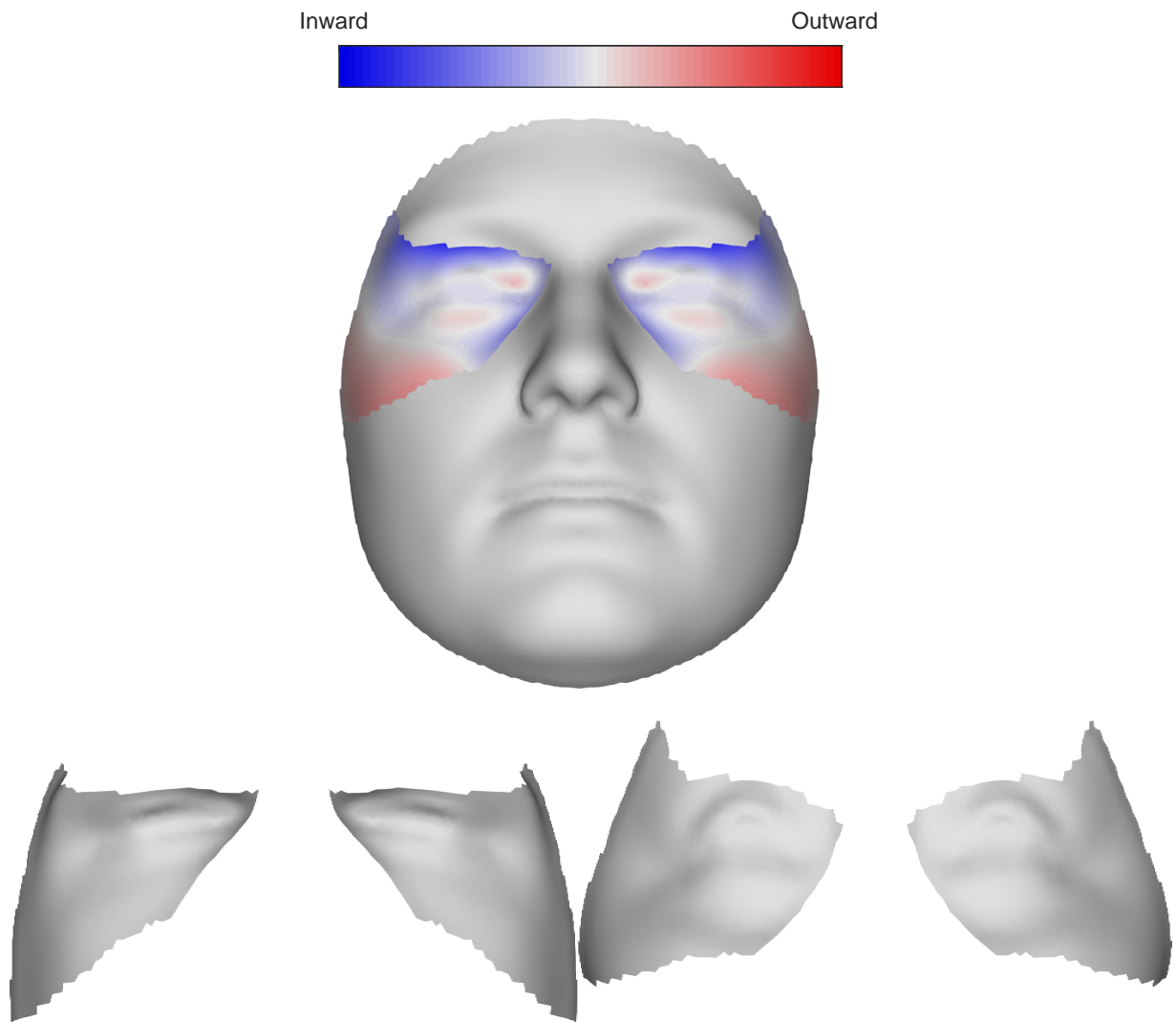
Module 9

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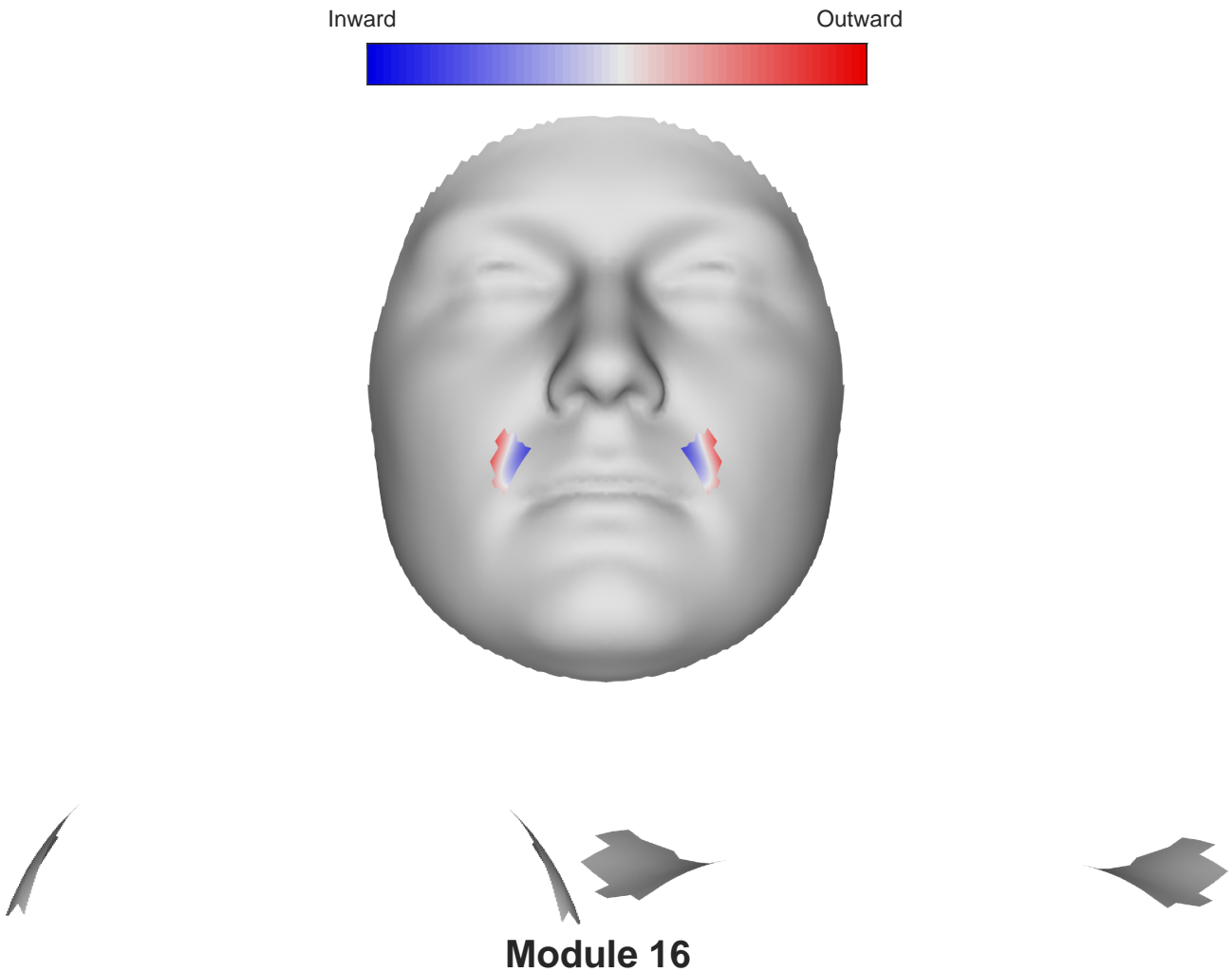
Module 10

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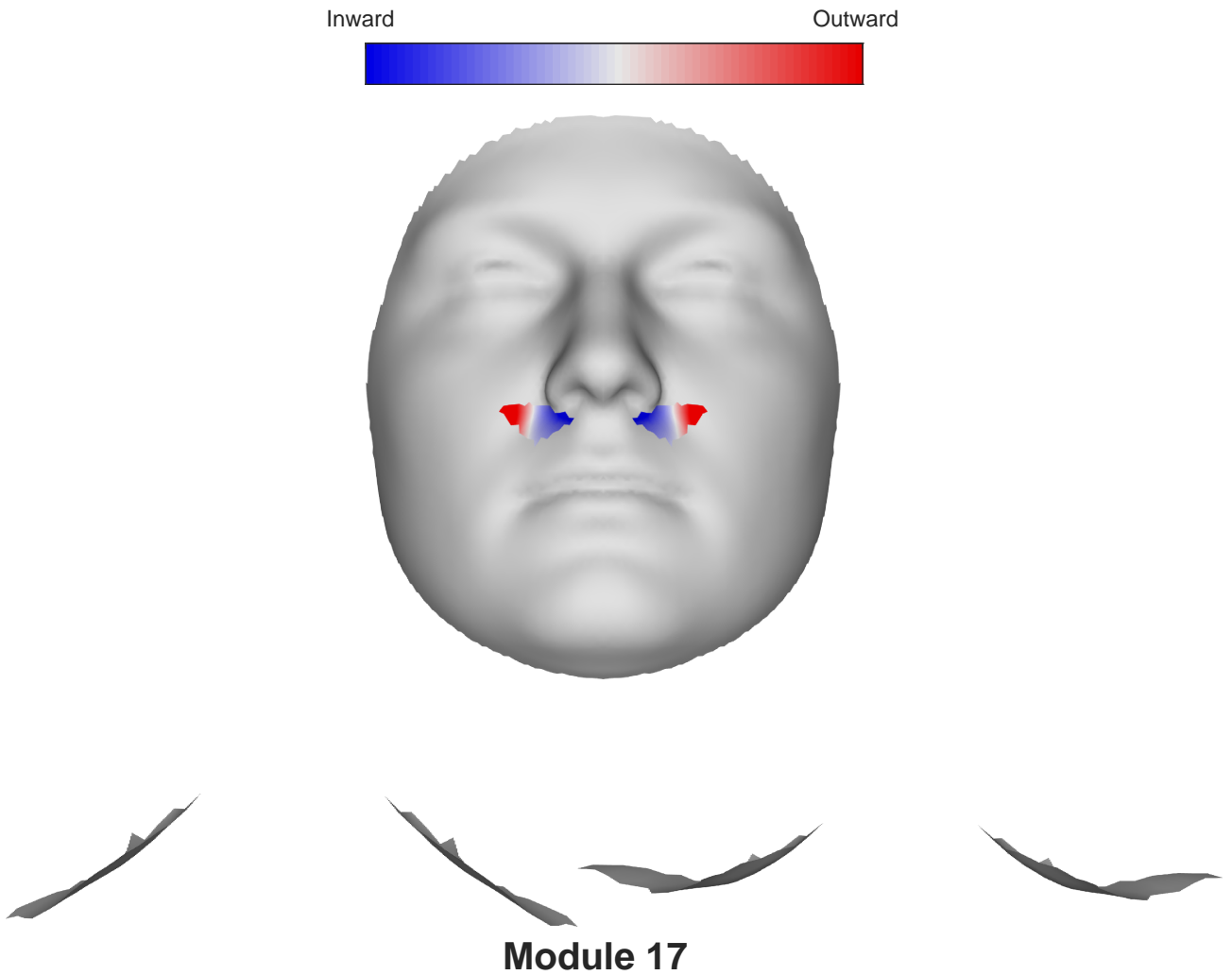
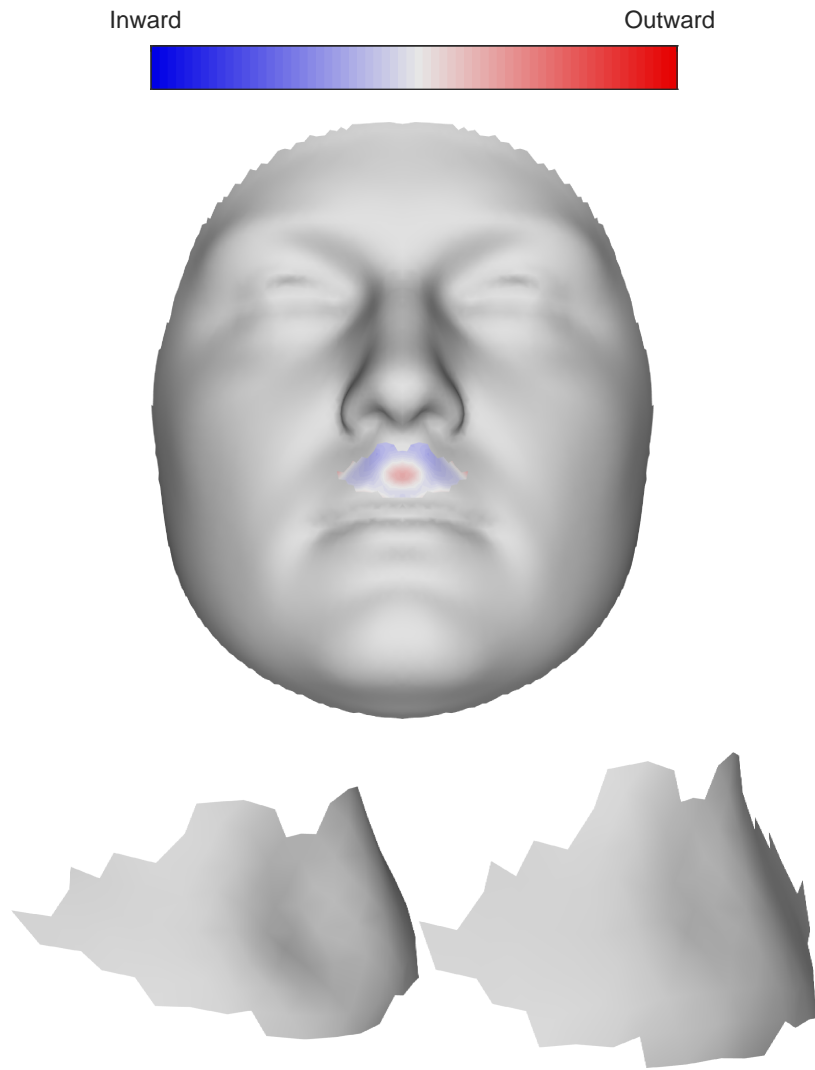Inward   Outward

Module 11

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Module 12

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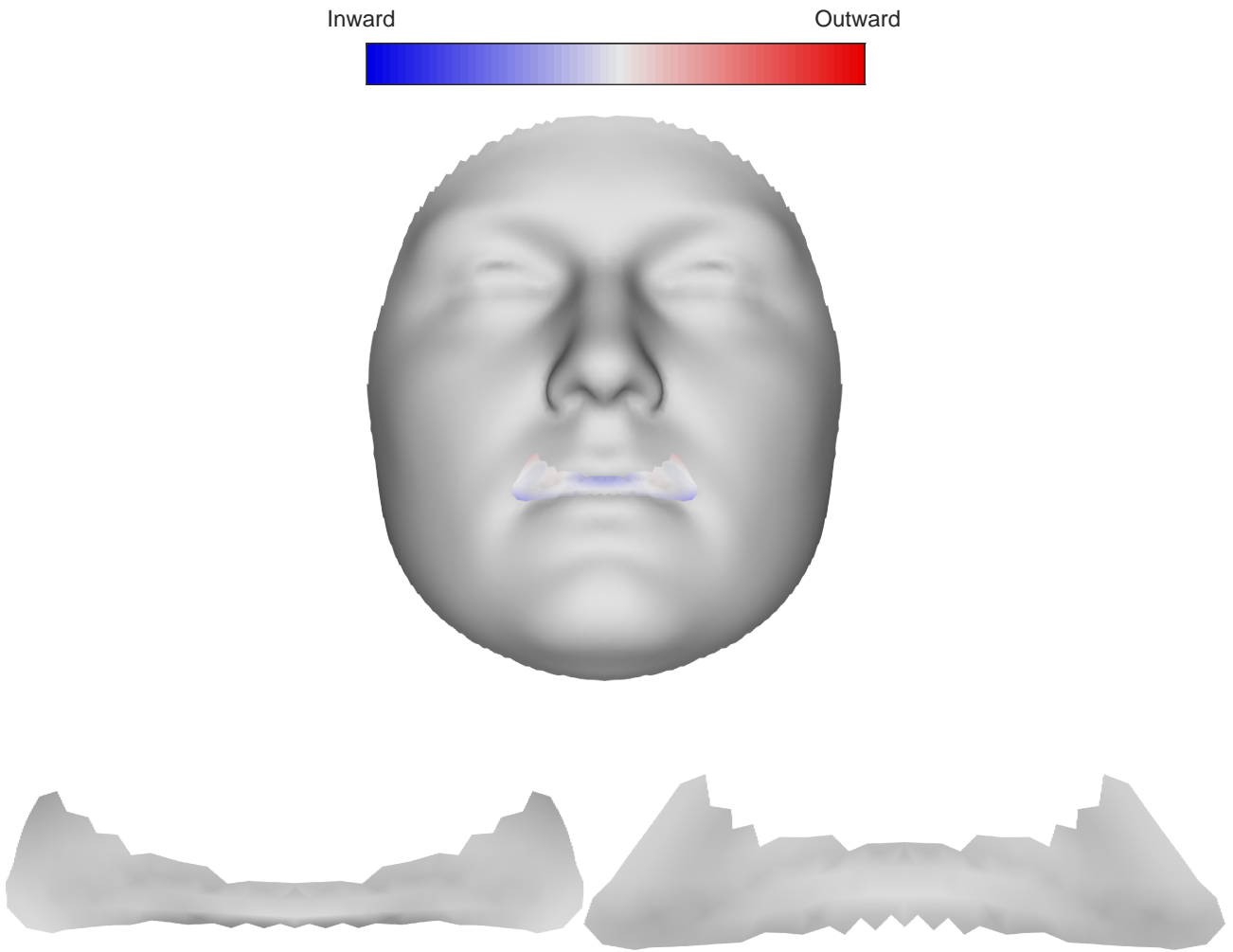
Module 13

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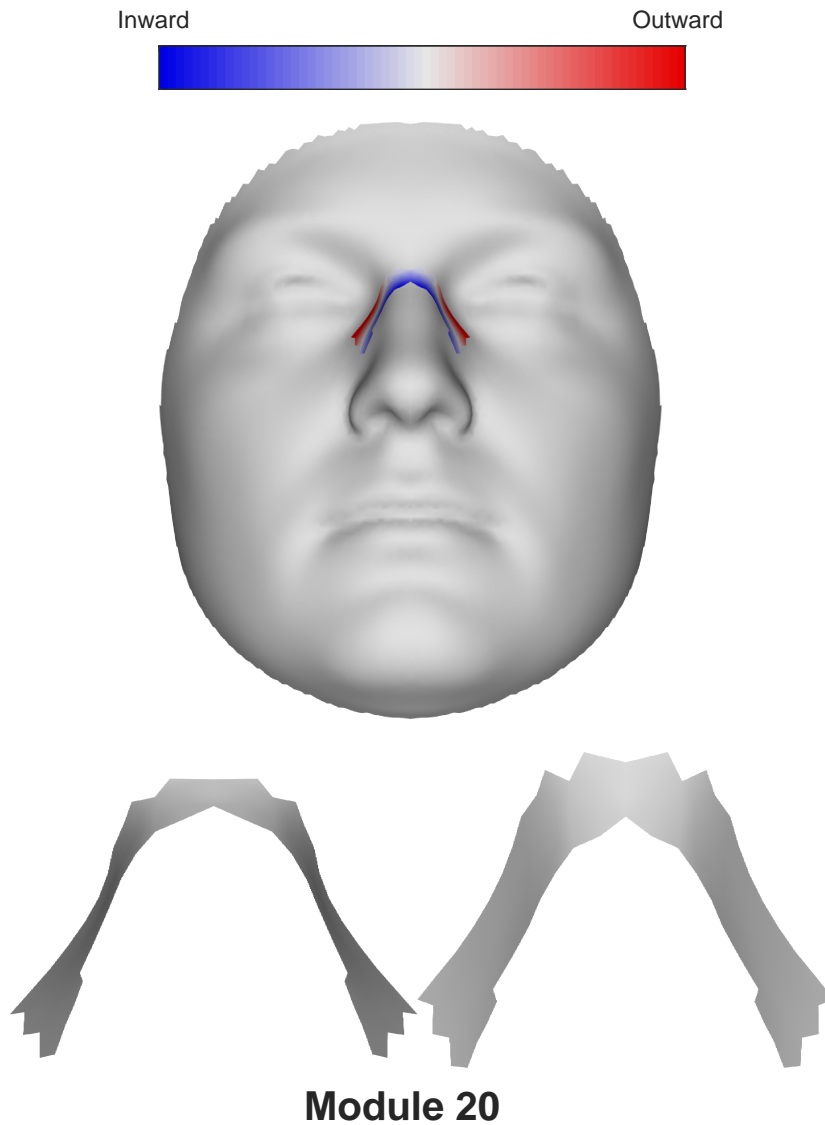
Module 15

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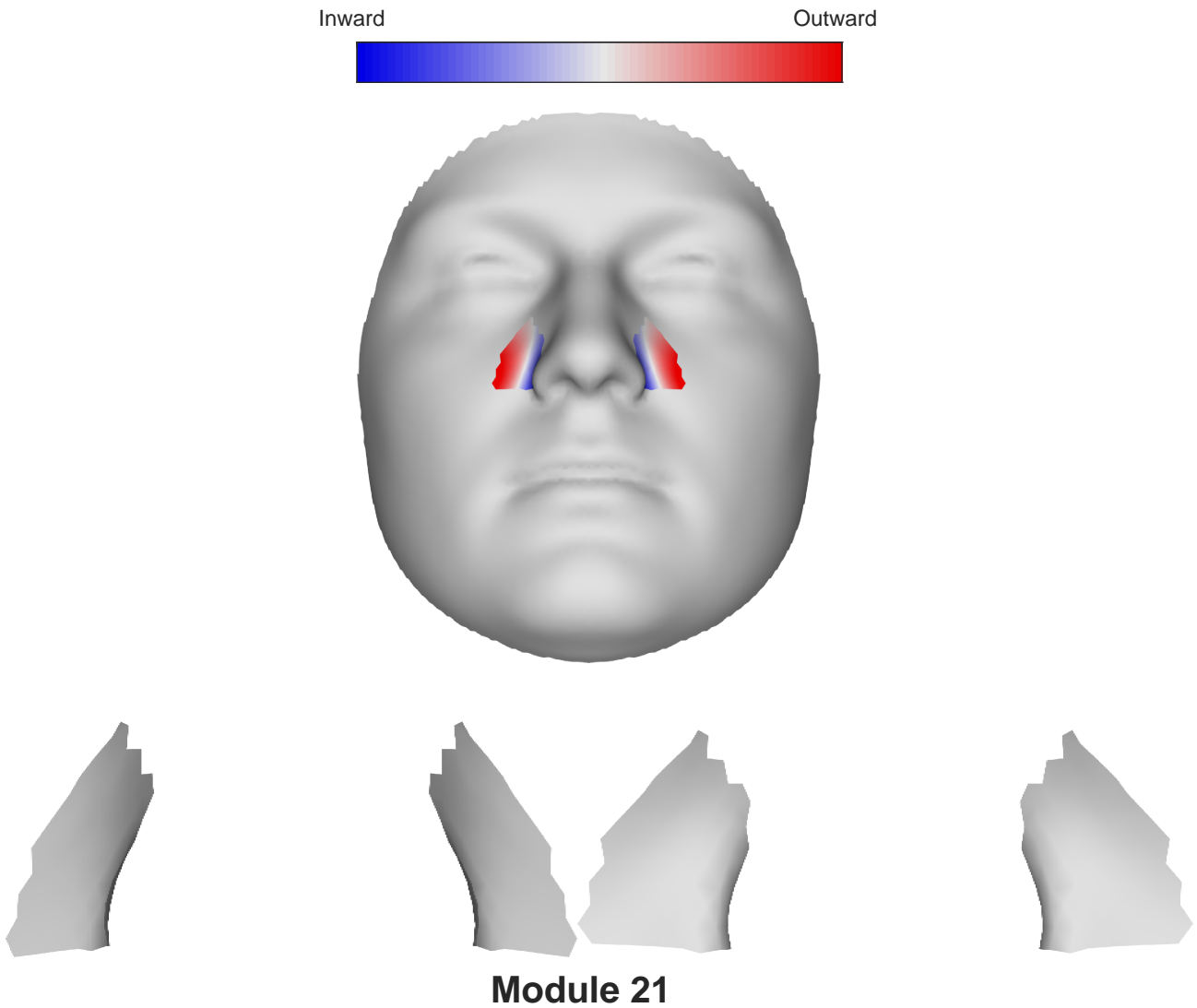
Module 16

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Inward   Outward
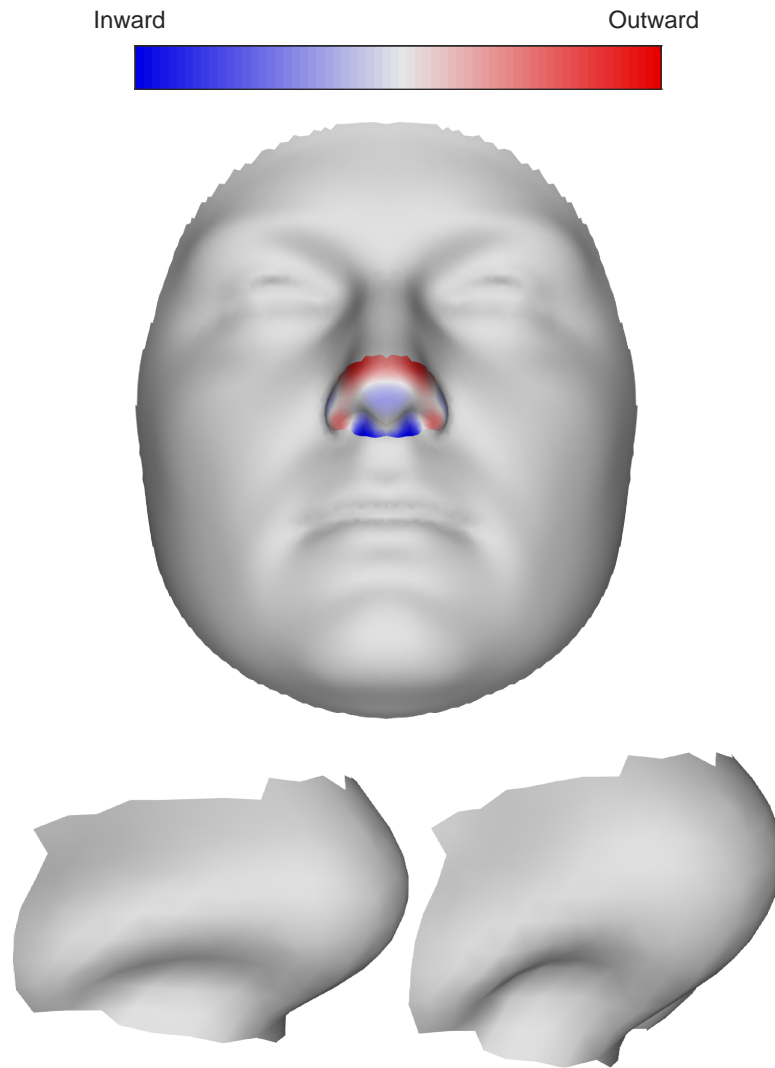
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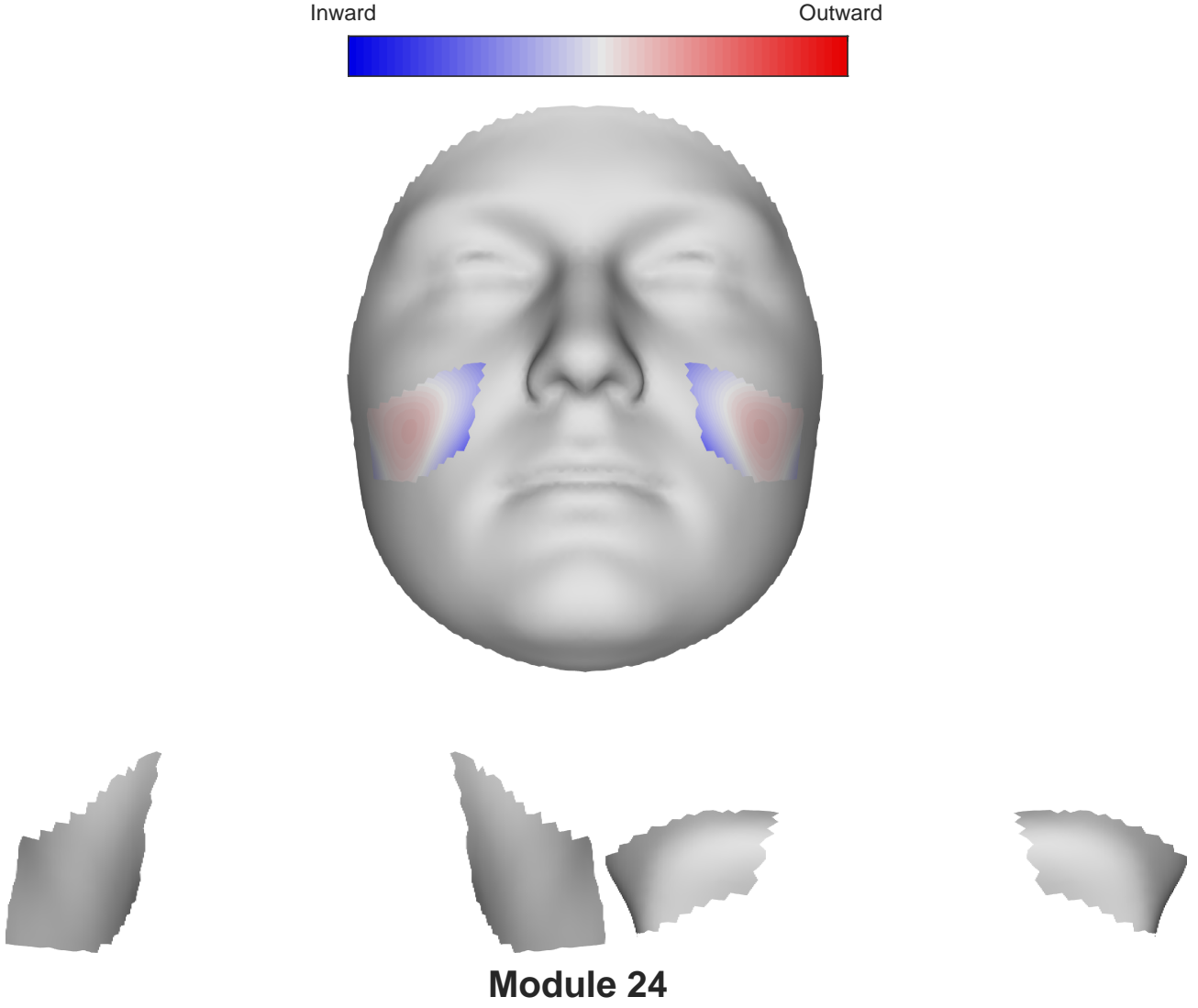
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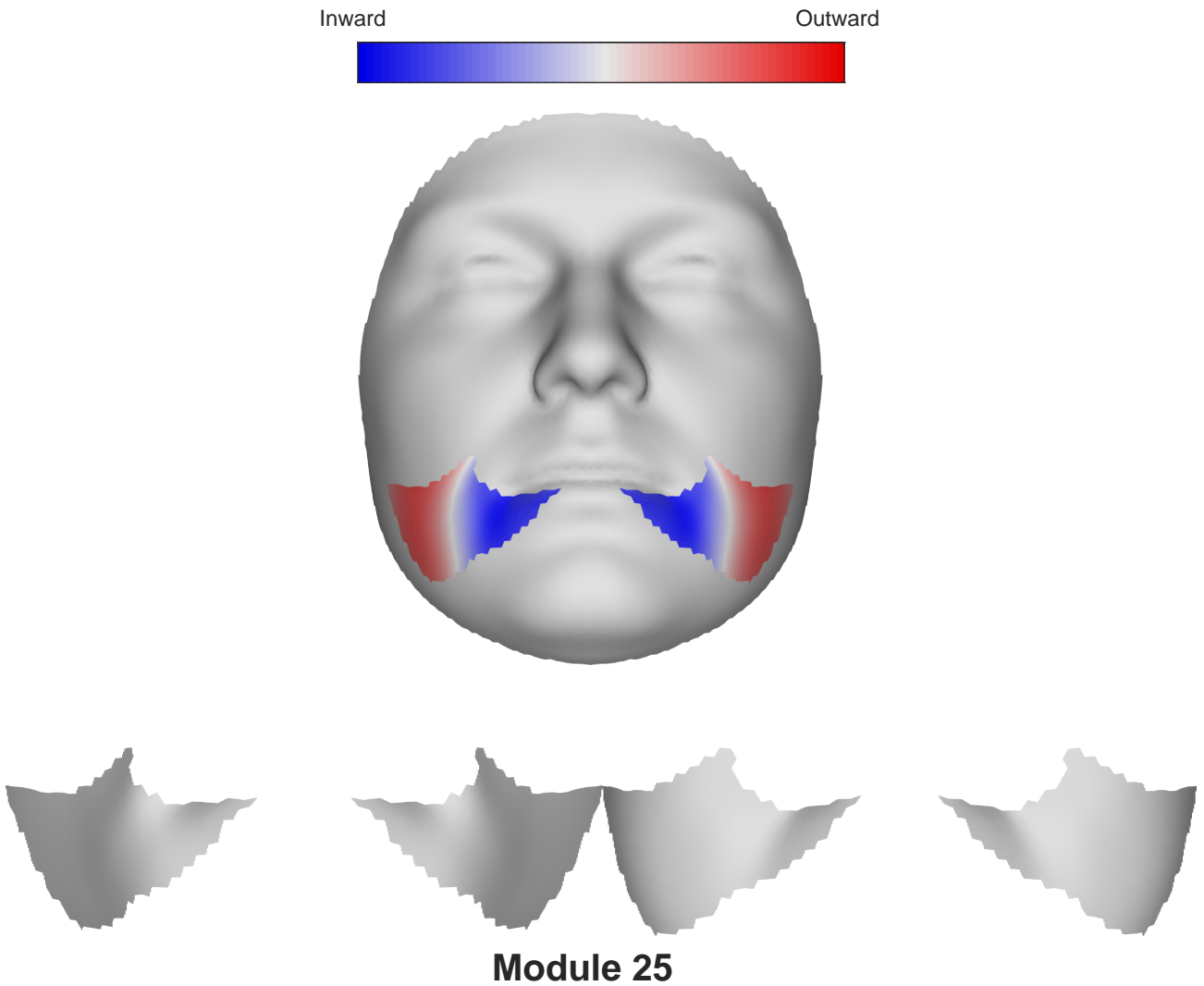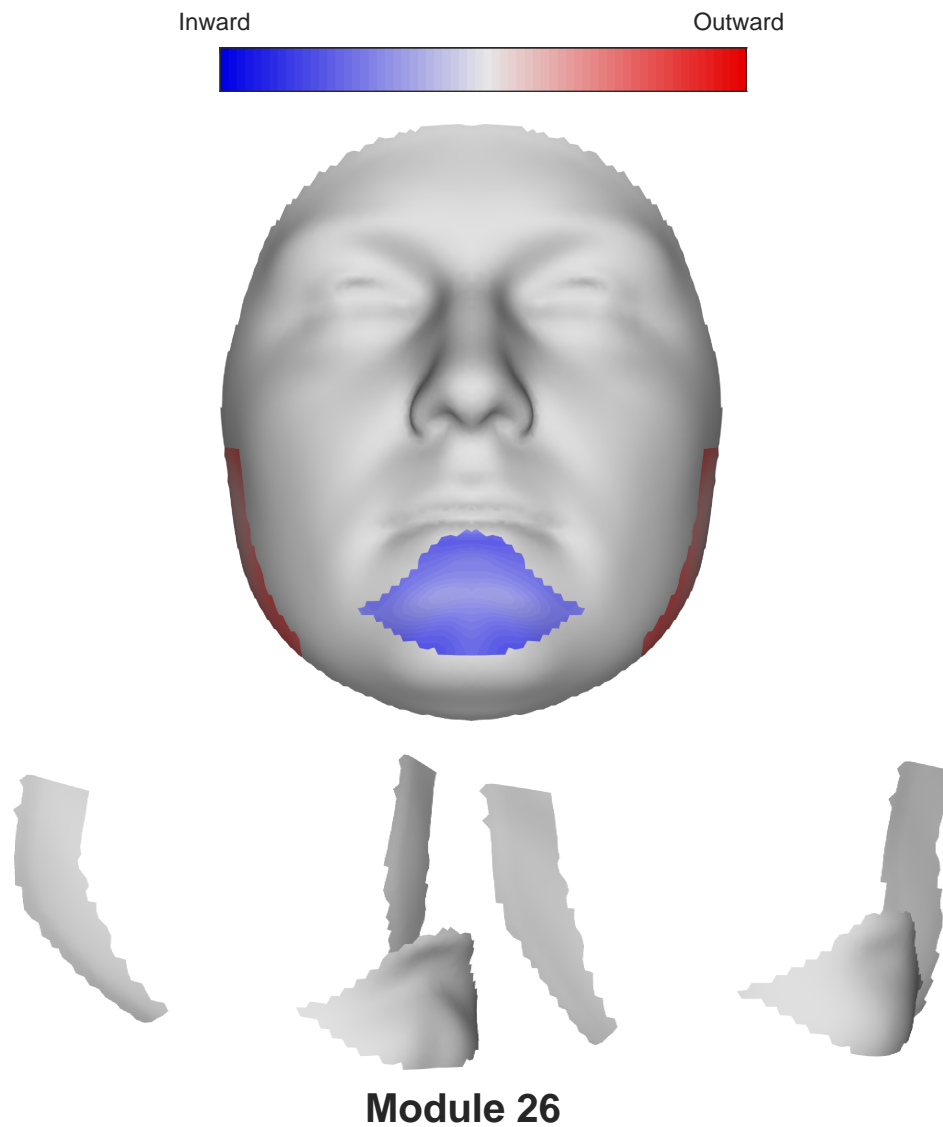
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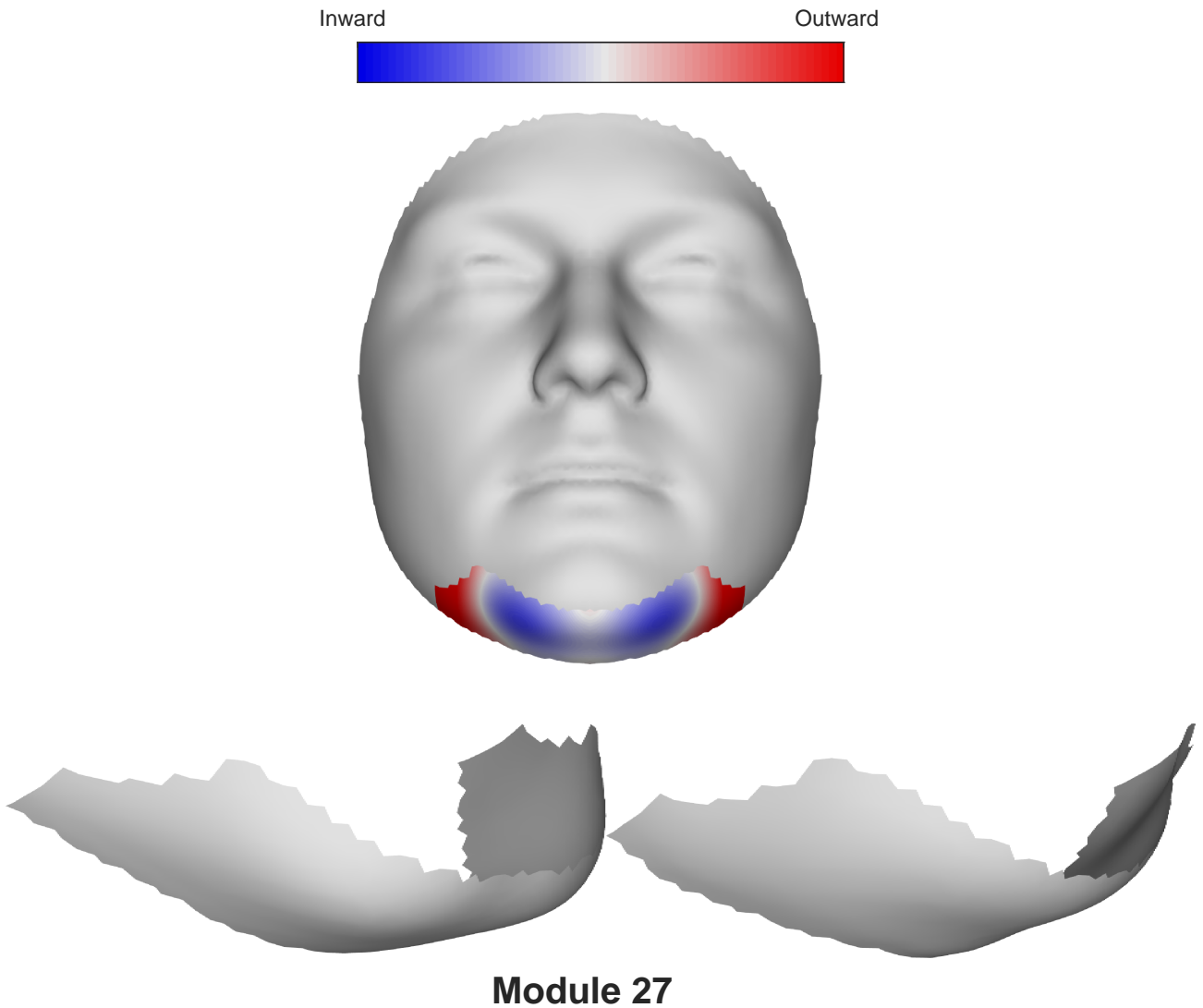
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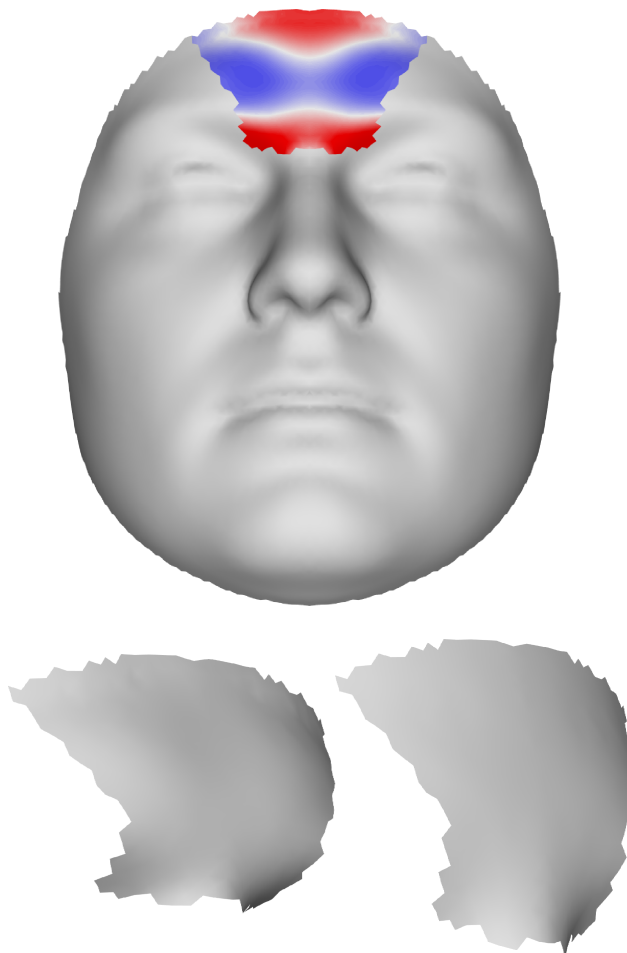
Module 22

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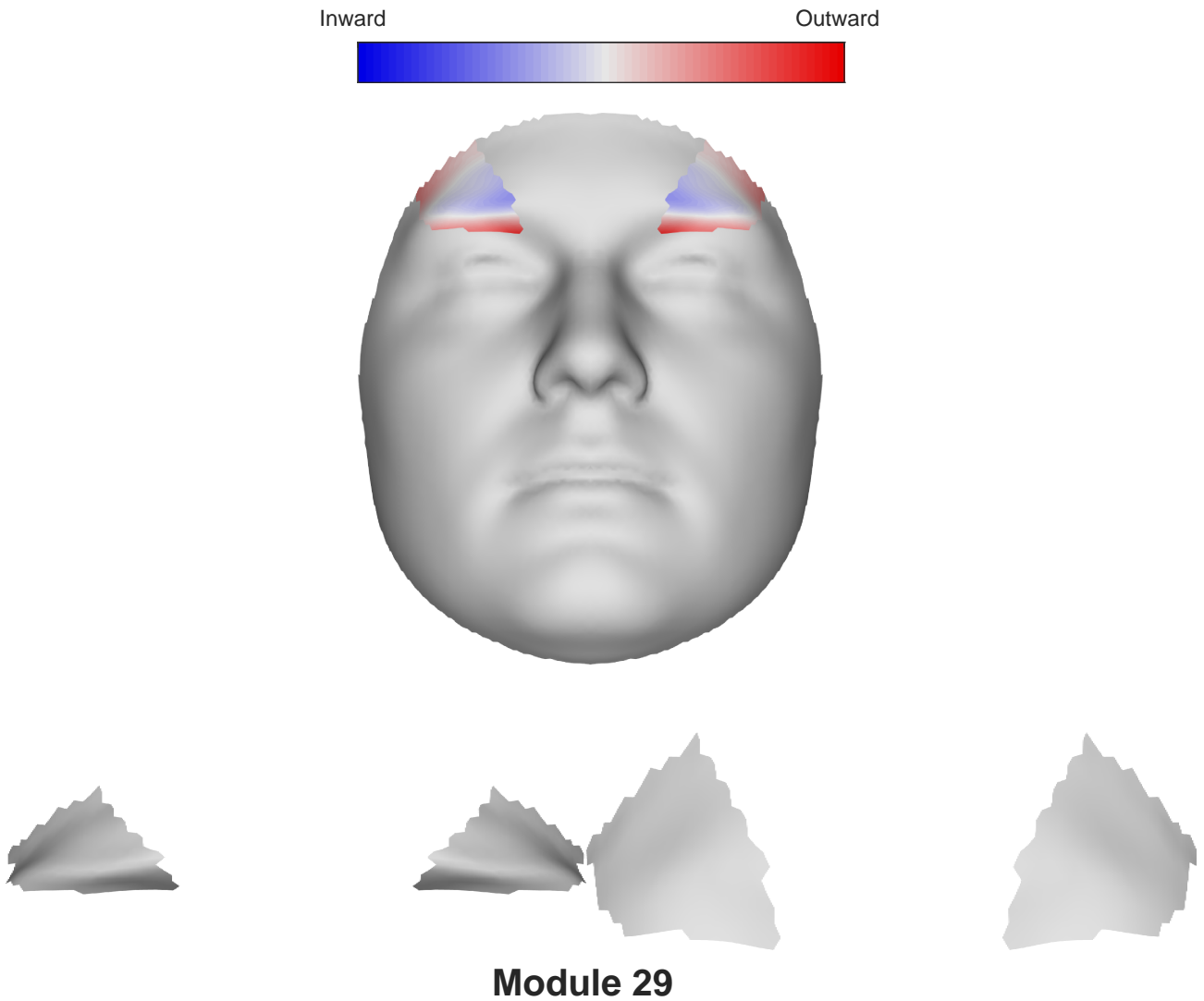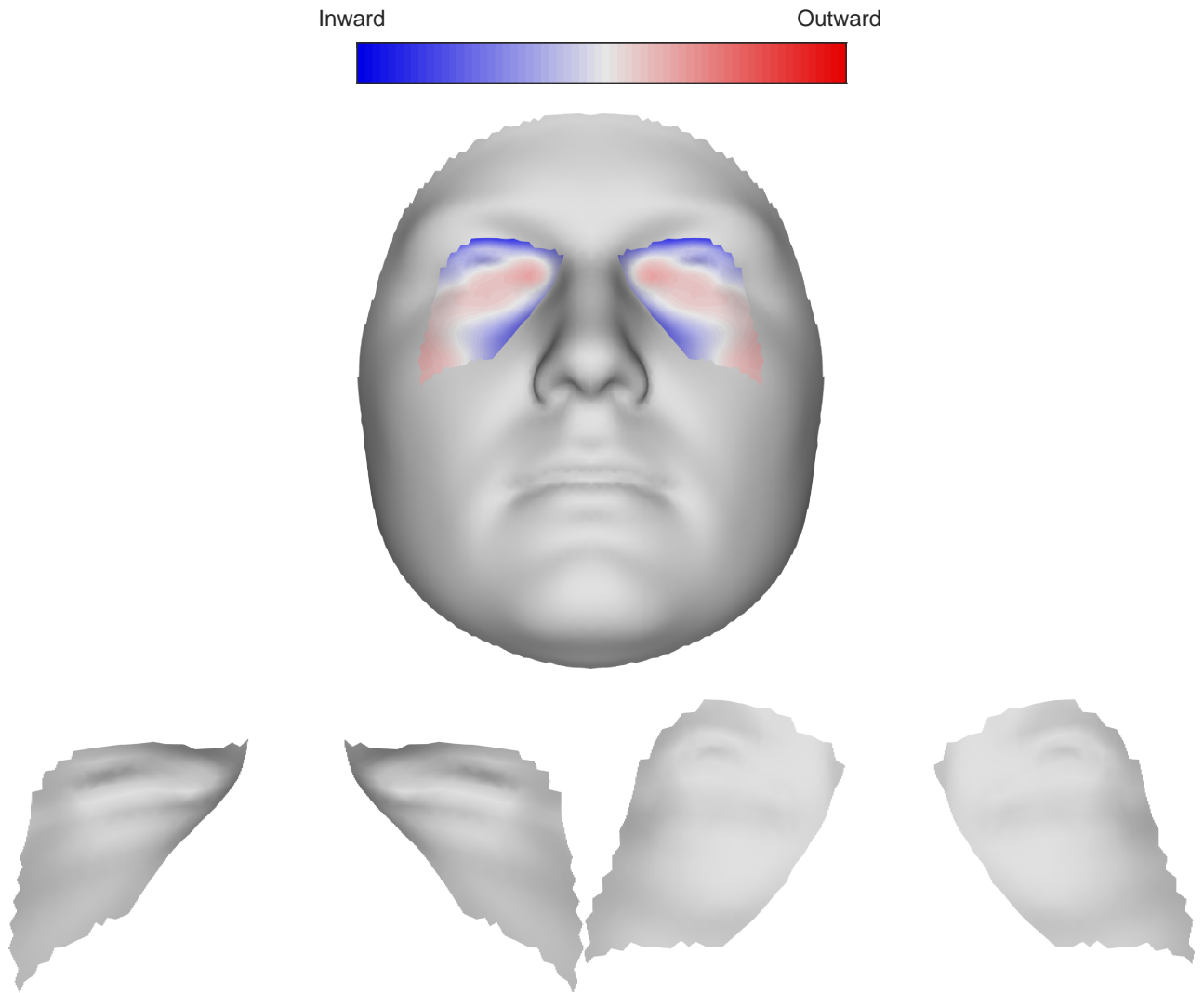
Module 25

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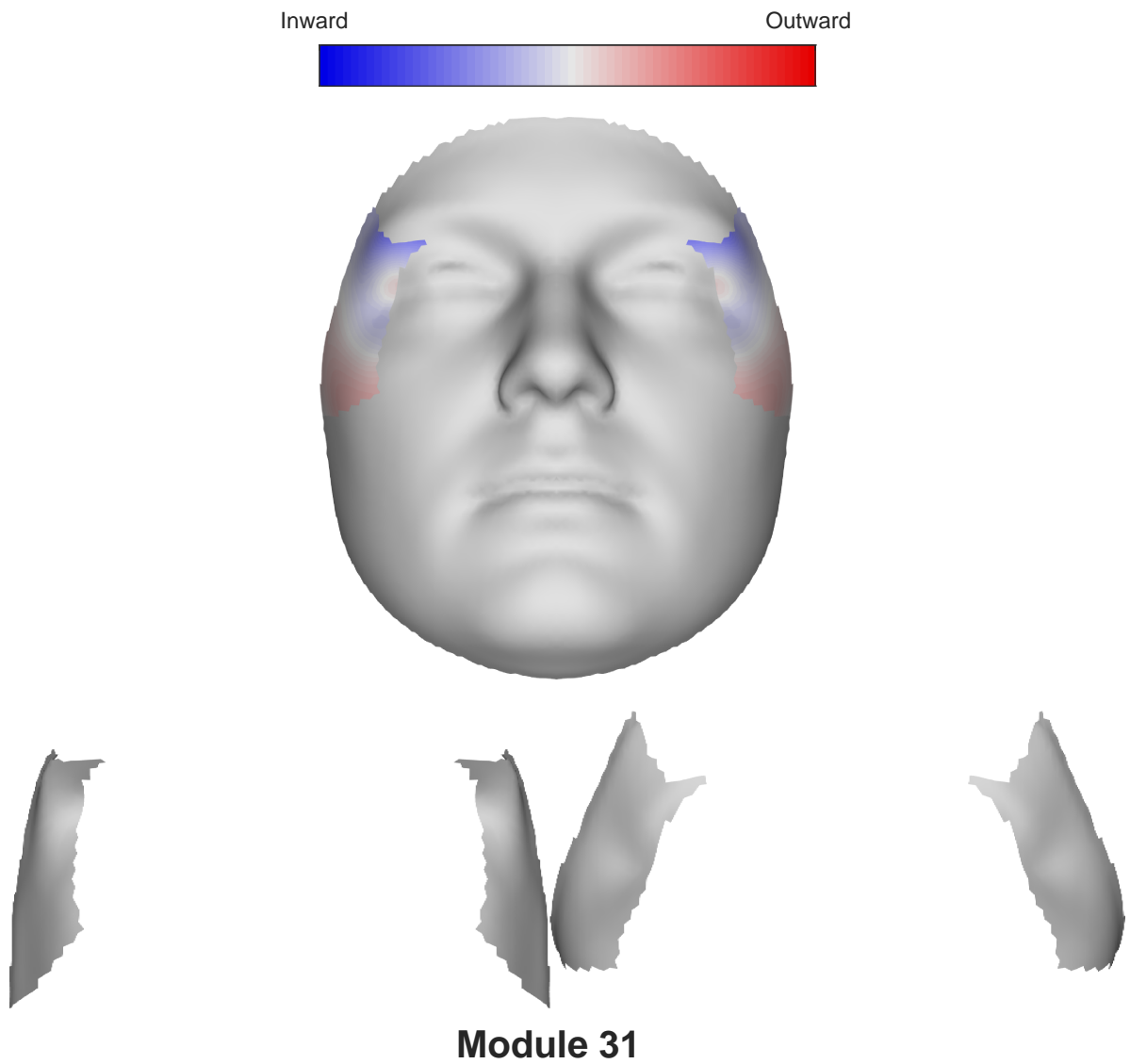
Module 26

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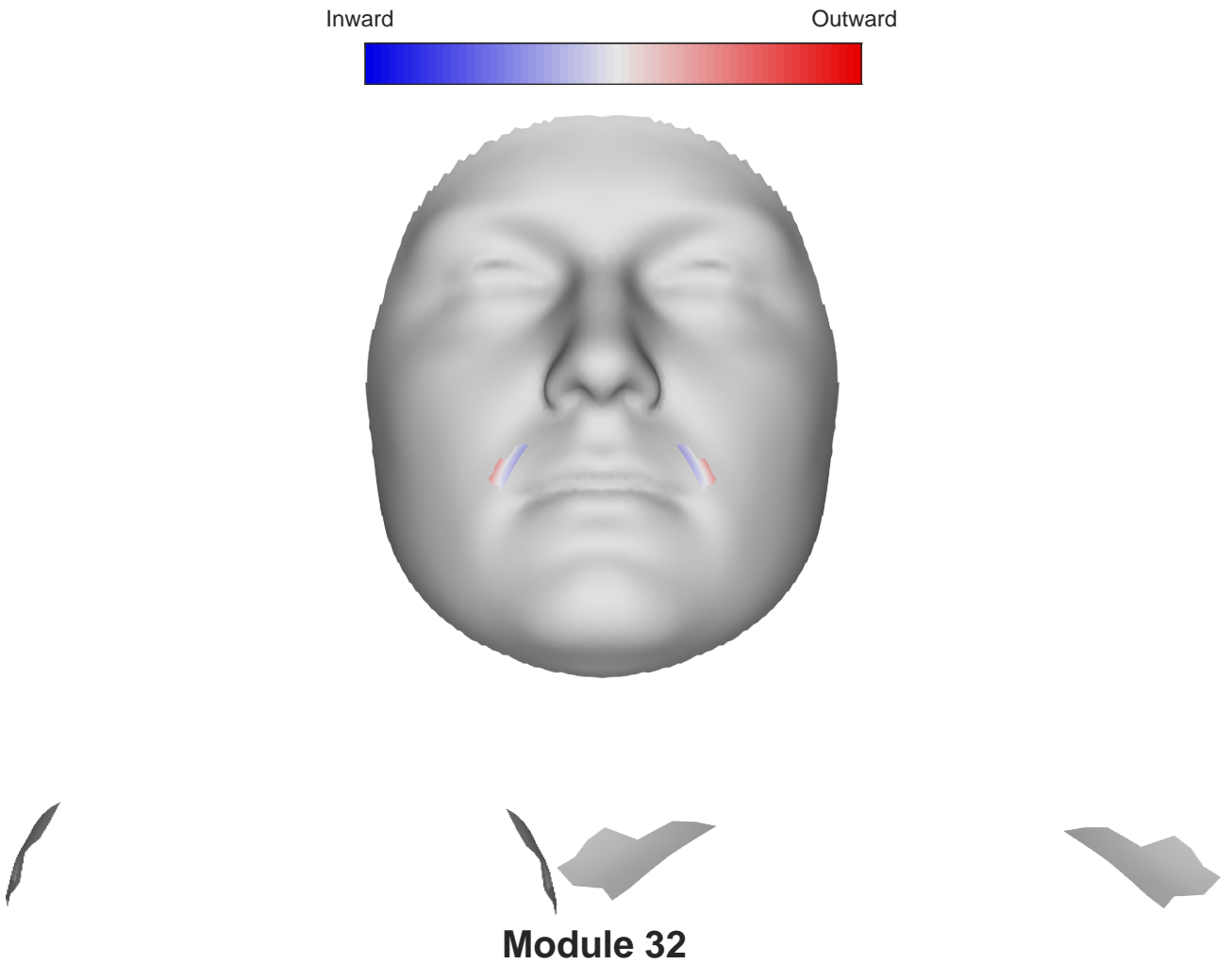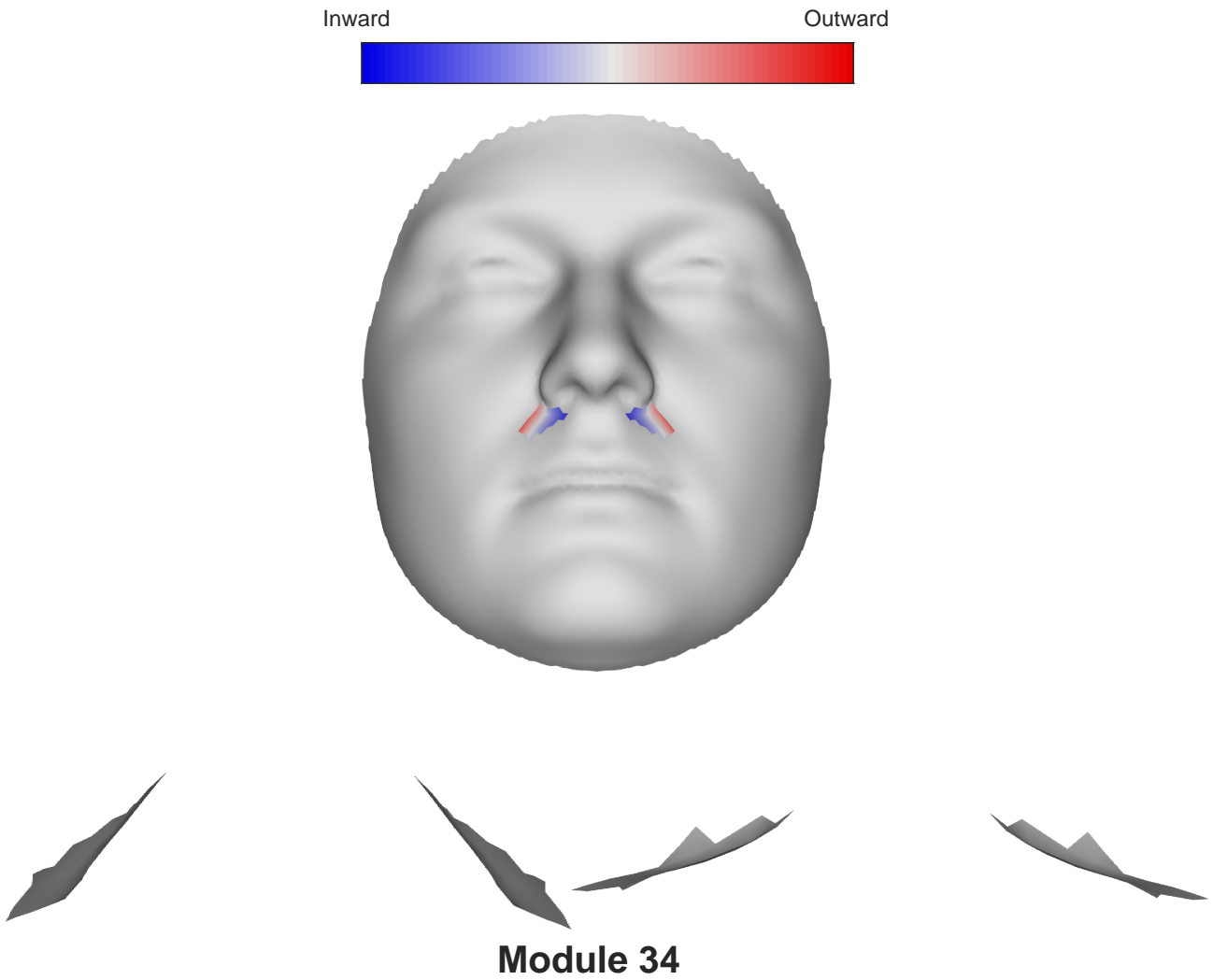
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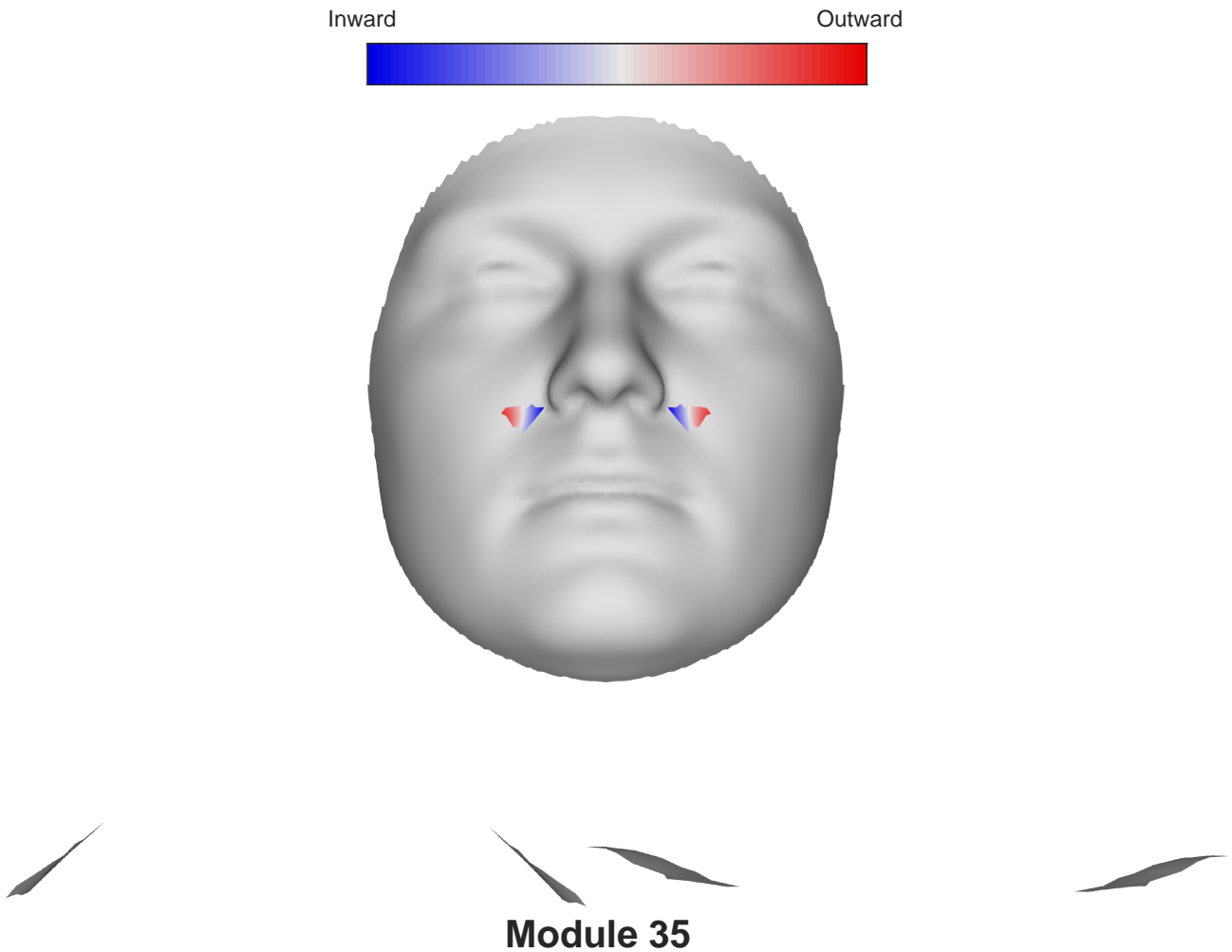
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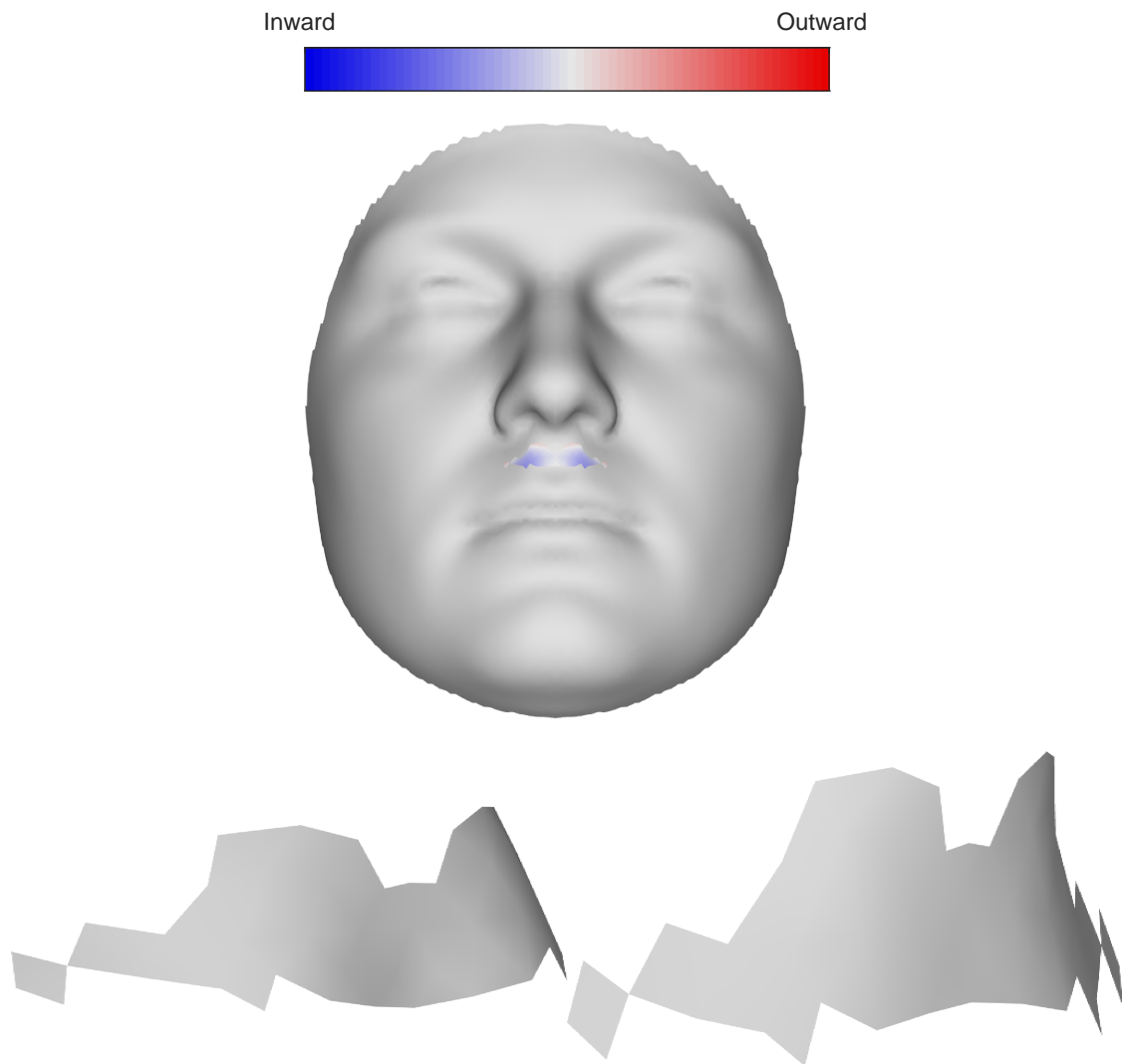
Module 30

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Inward   Outward
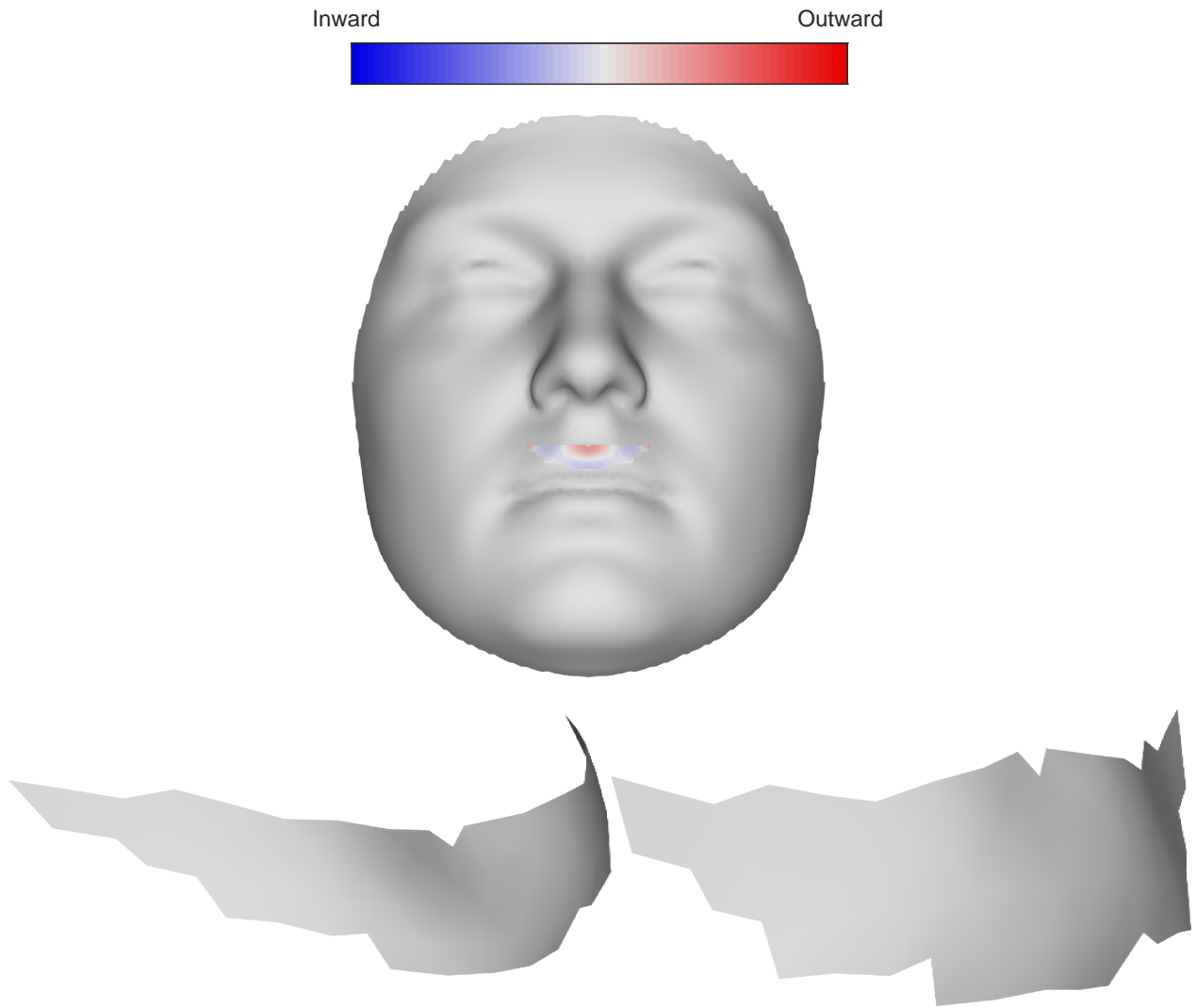
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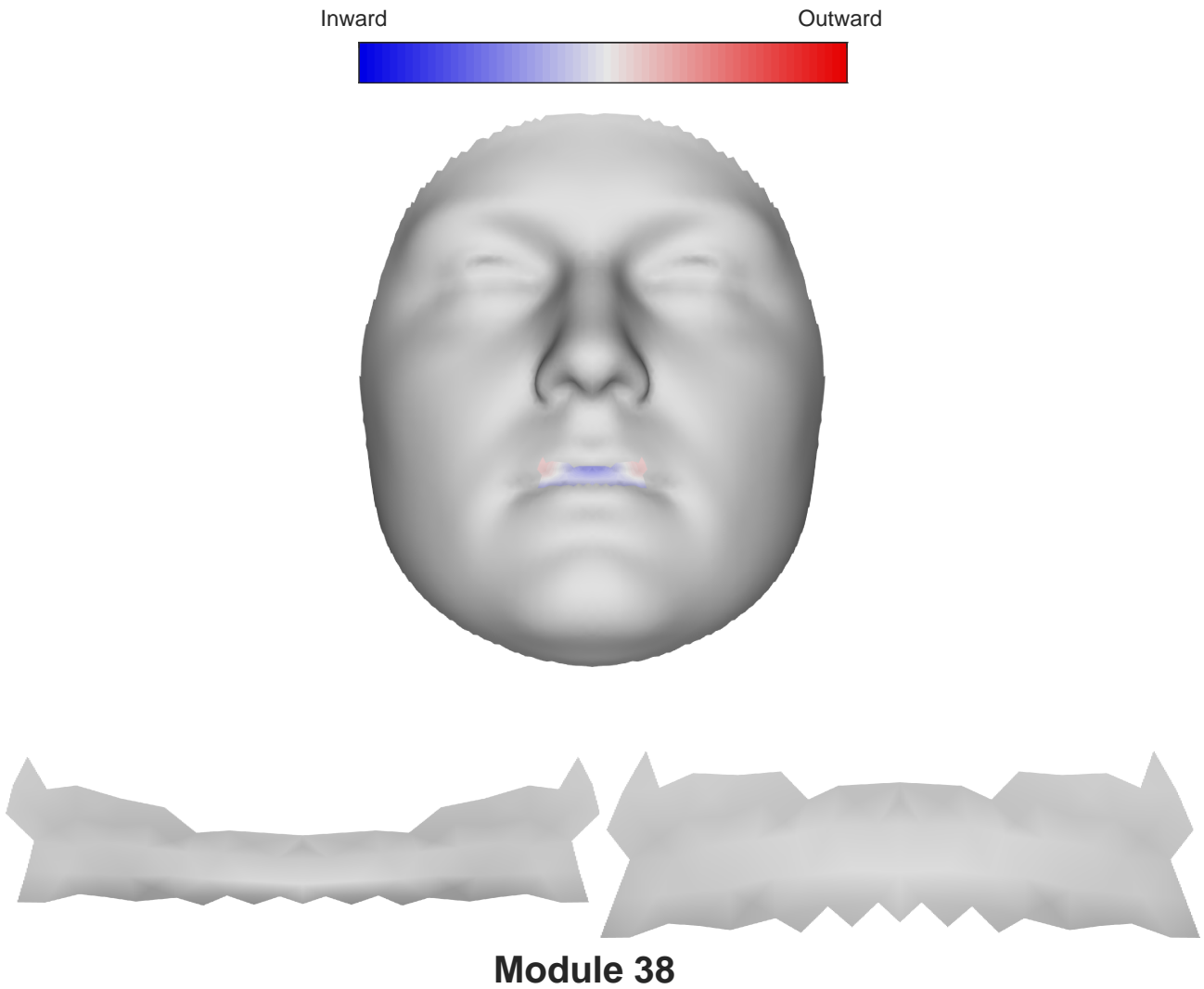
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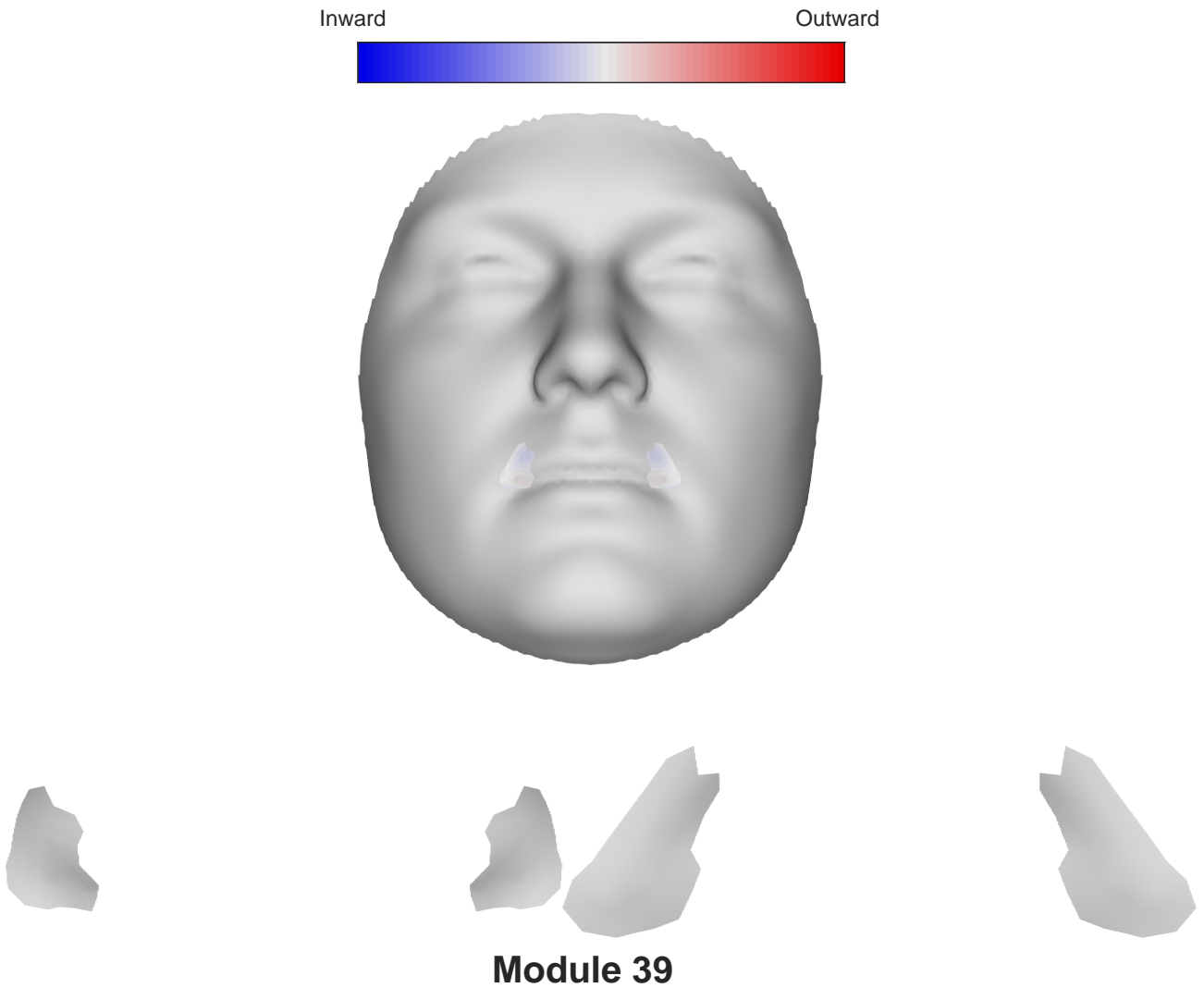
Module 34

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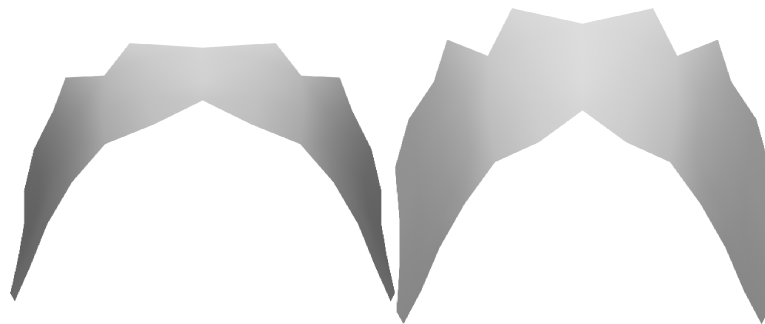
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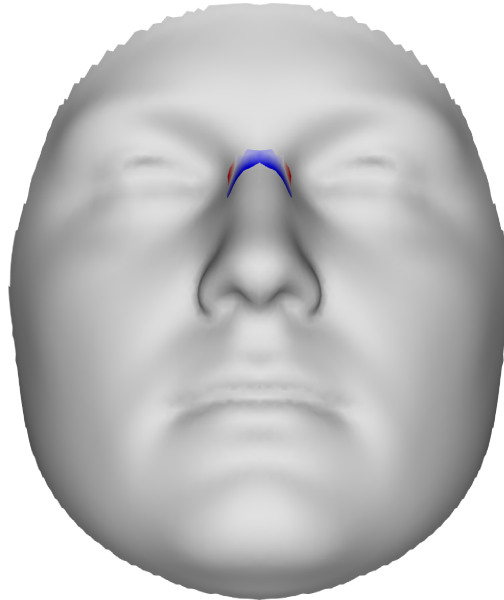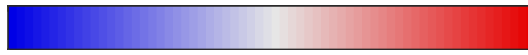
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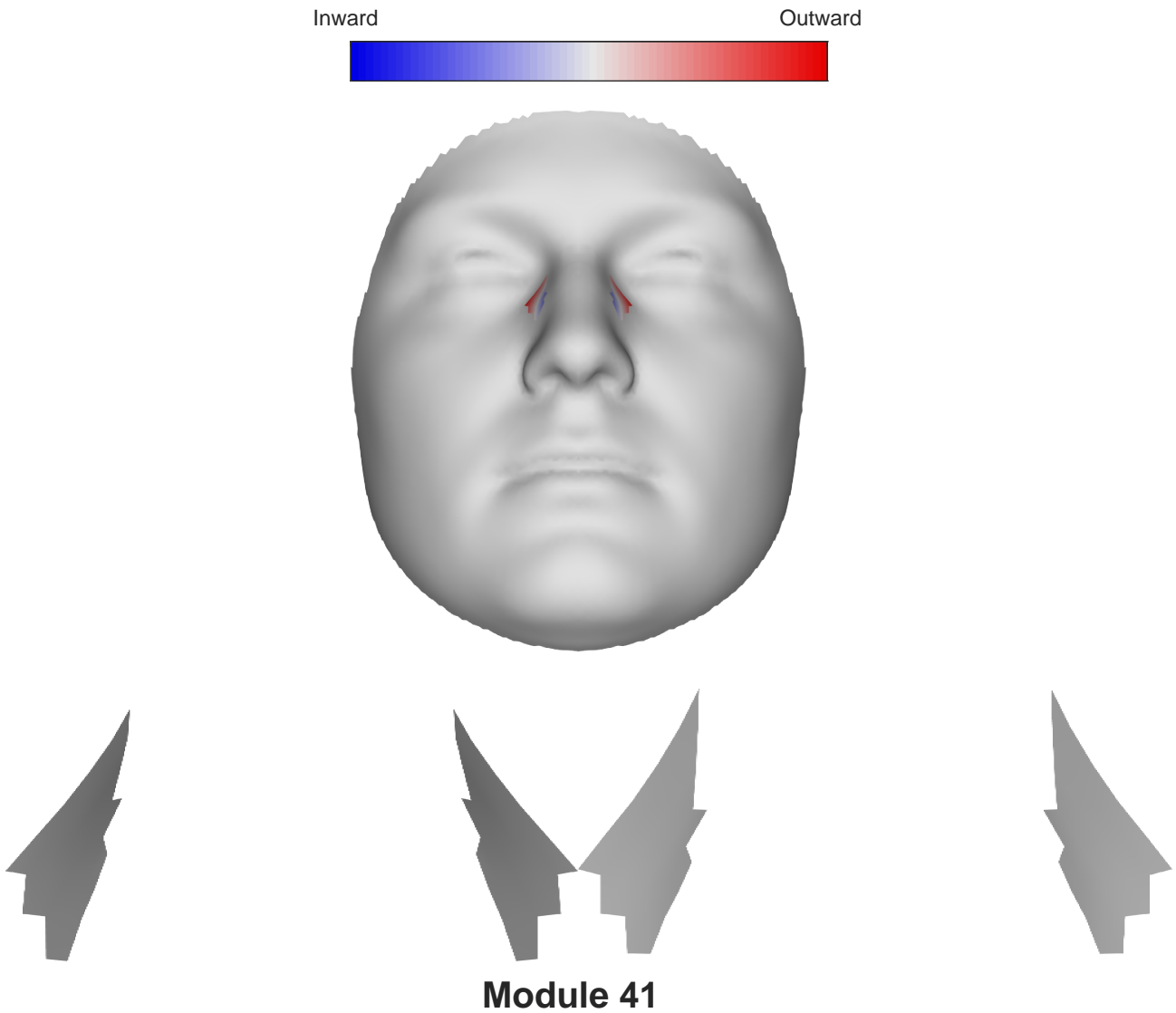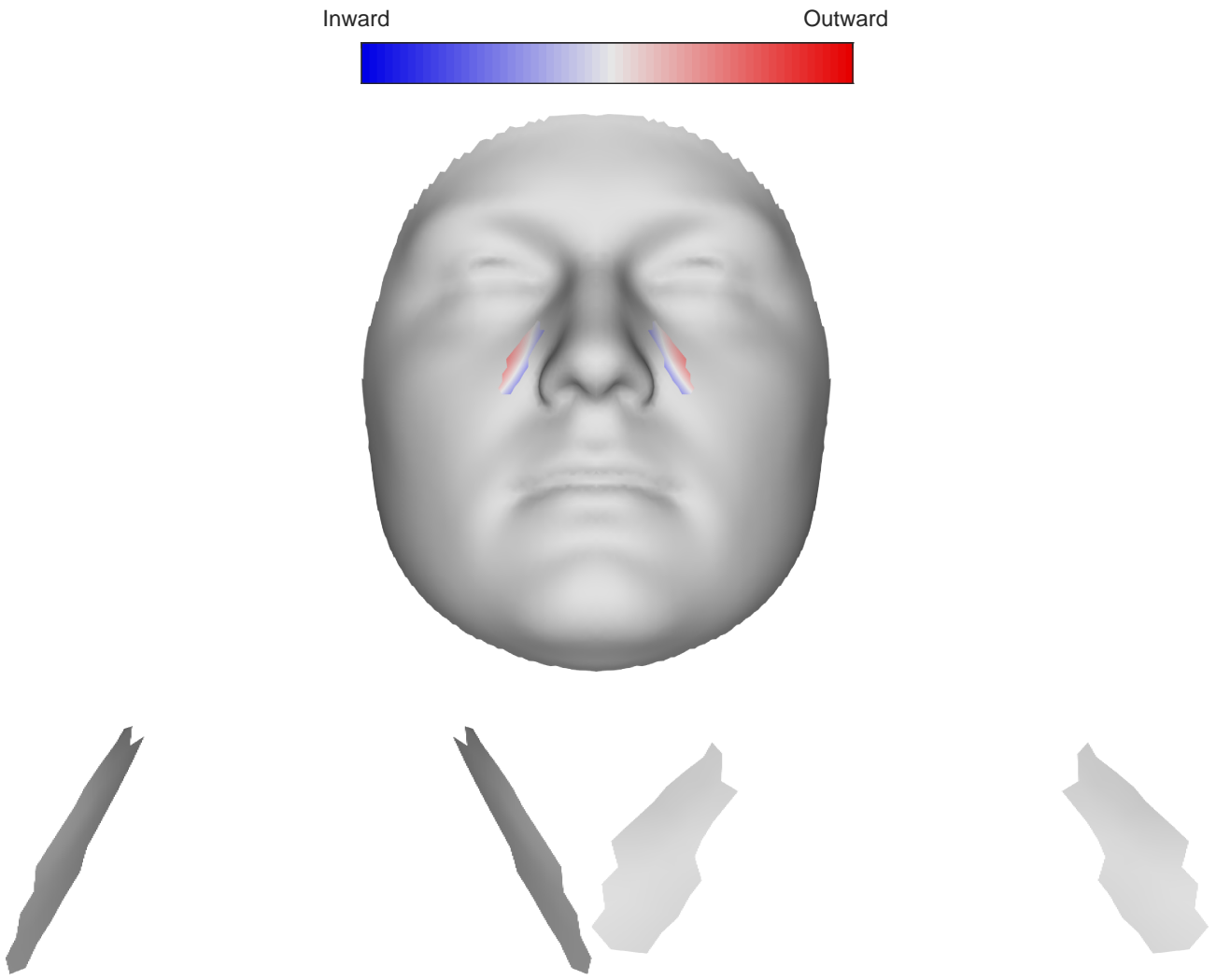
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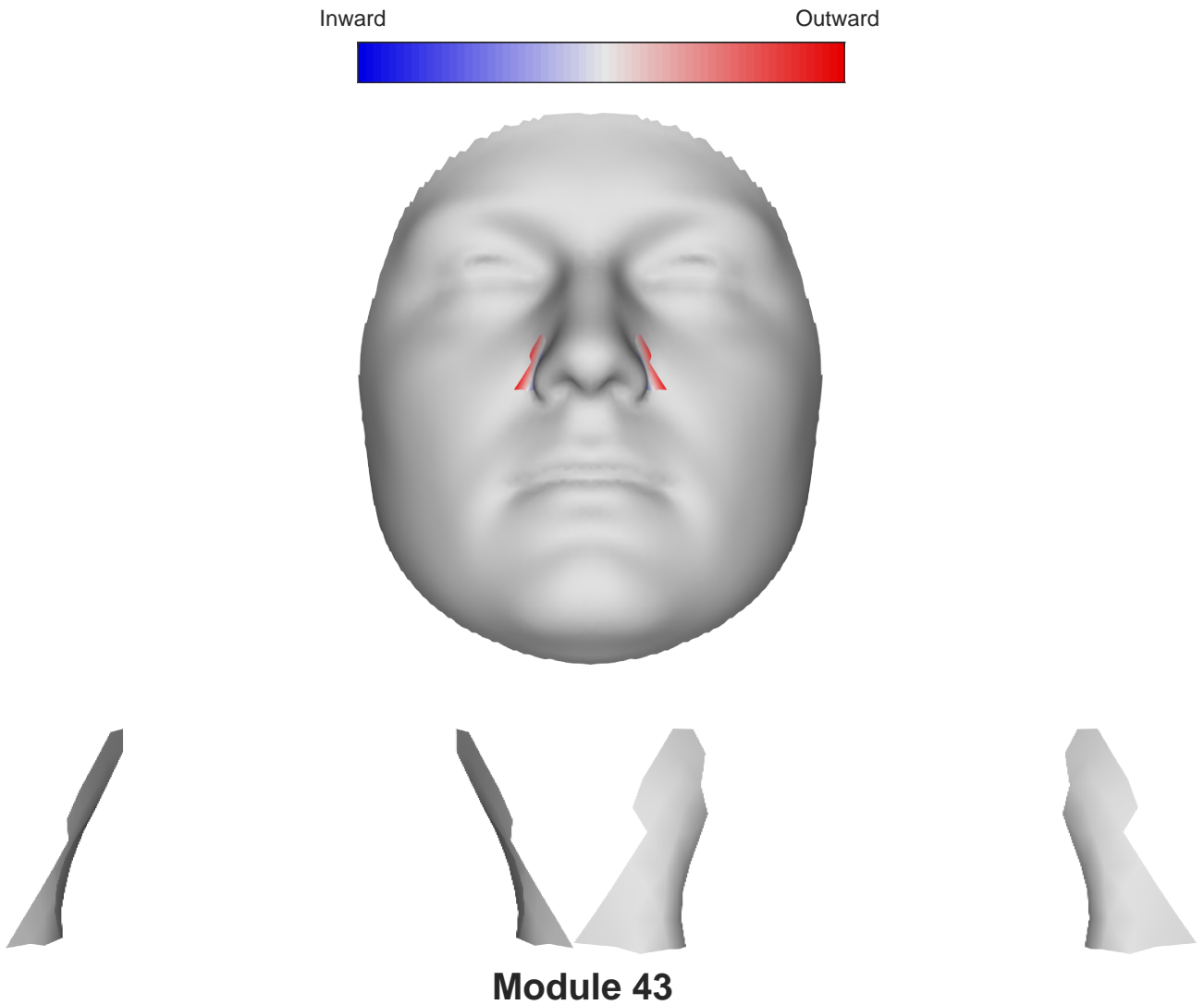
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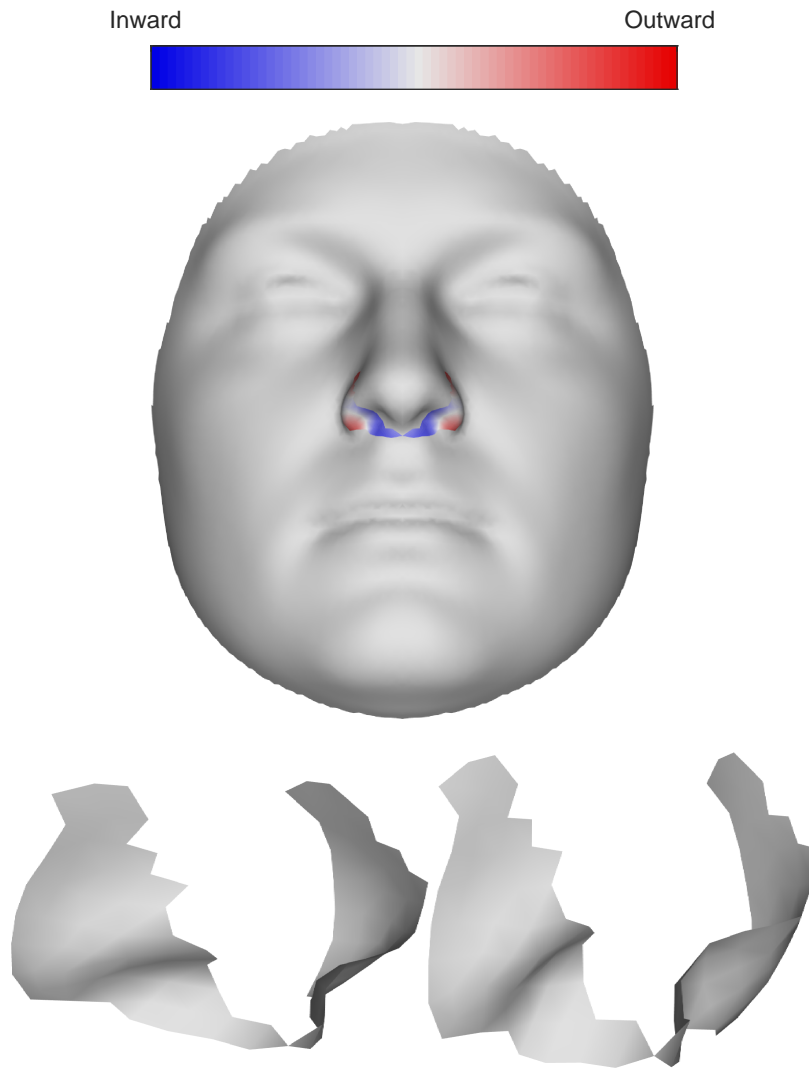
Module 41

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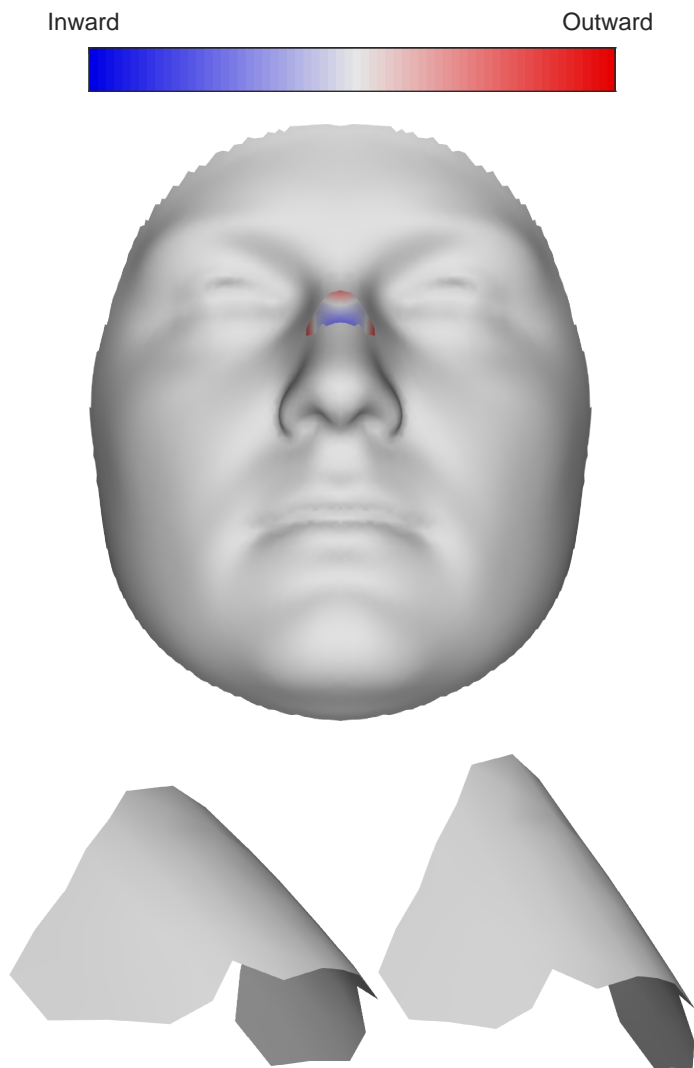
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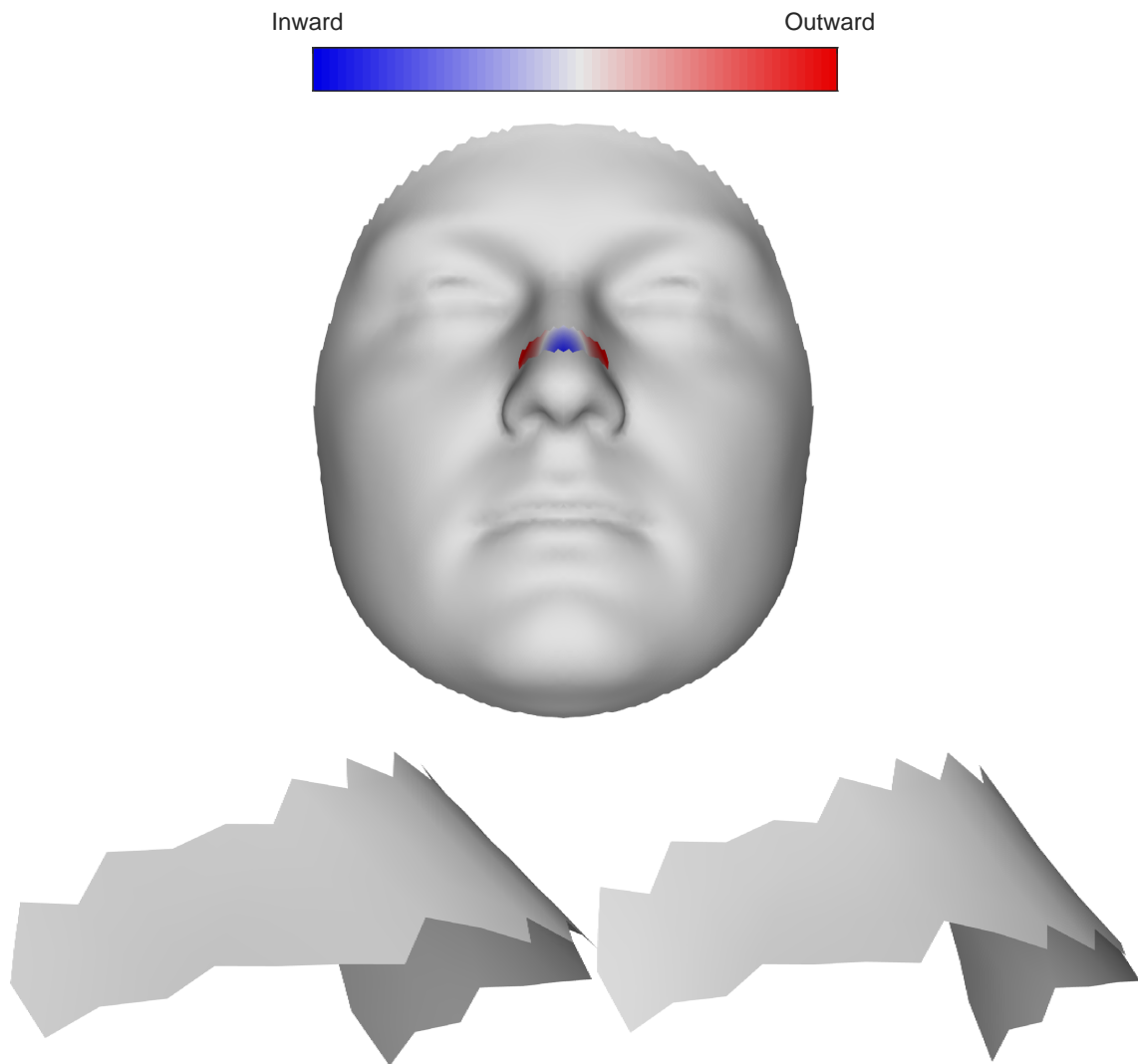
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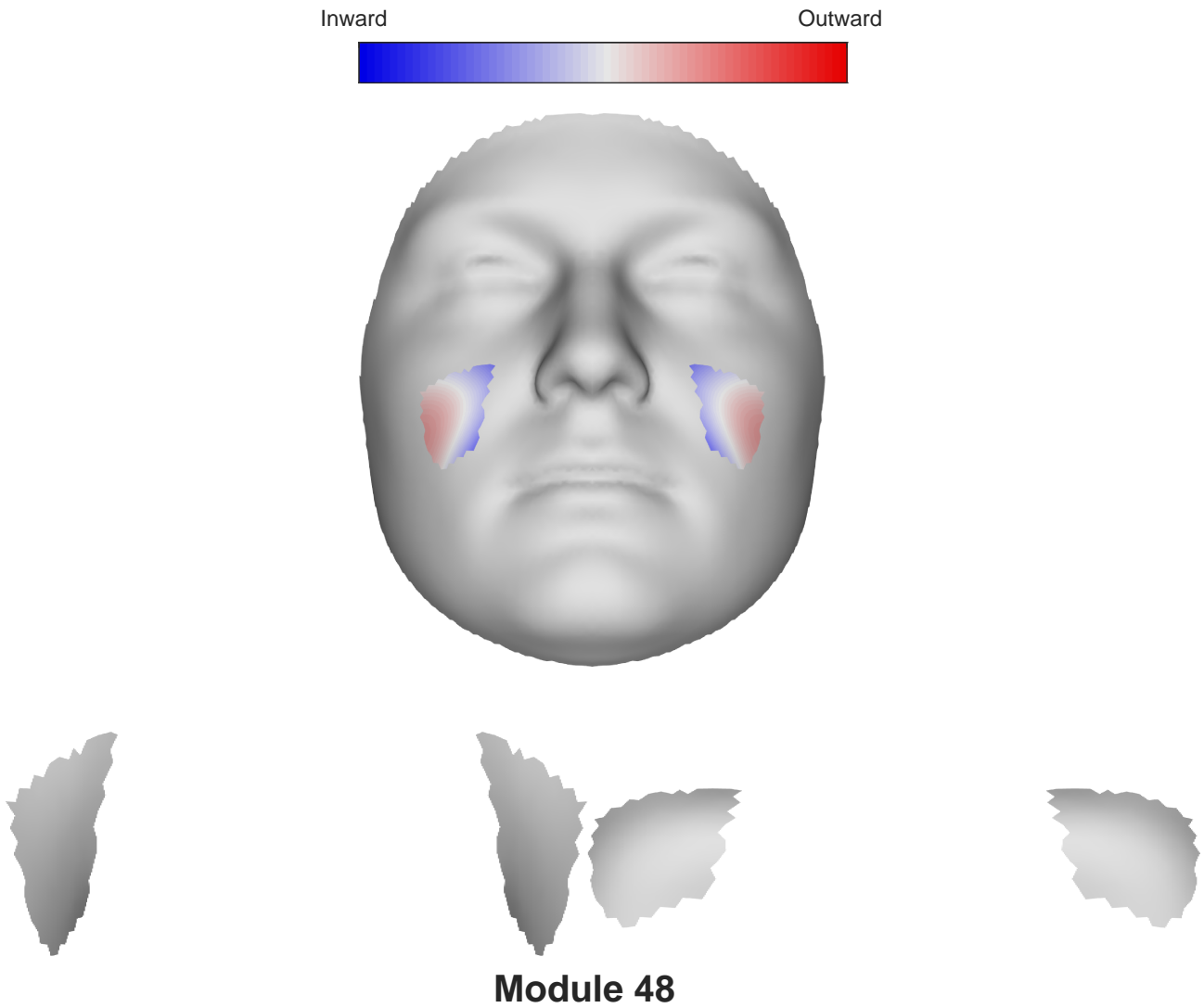
Inward   Outward

Module 44

Top shows the regression coefficients in the direction of the surface normals (blue indicates points are more inwardly displaced for females relative to males, red indicates points are more outwardly displaced). The bottom panel illustrates the direction of the difference. Left shows a hypermasculine face and right shows a hyperfeminine face. These are equidistant from the average face of the sample. The magnitude of the difference between them is equalized across modules. The colormaps are all created to the same scale.
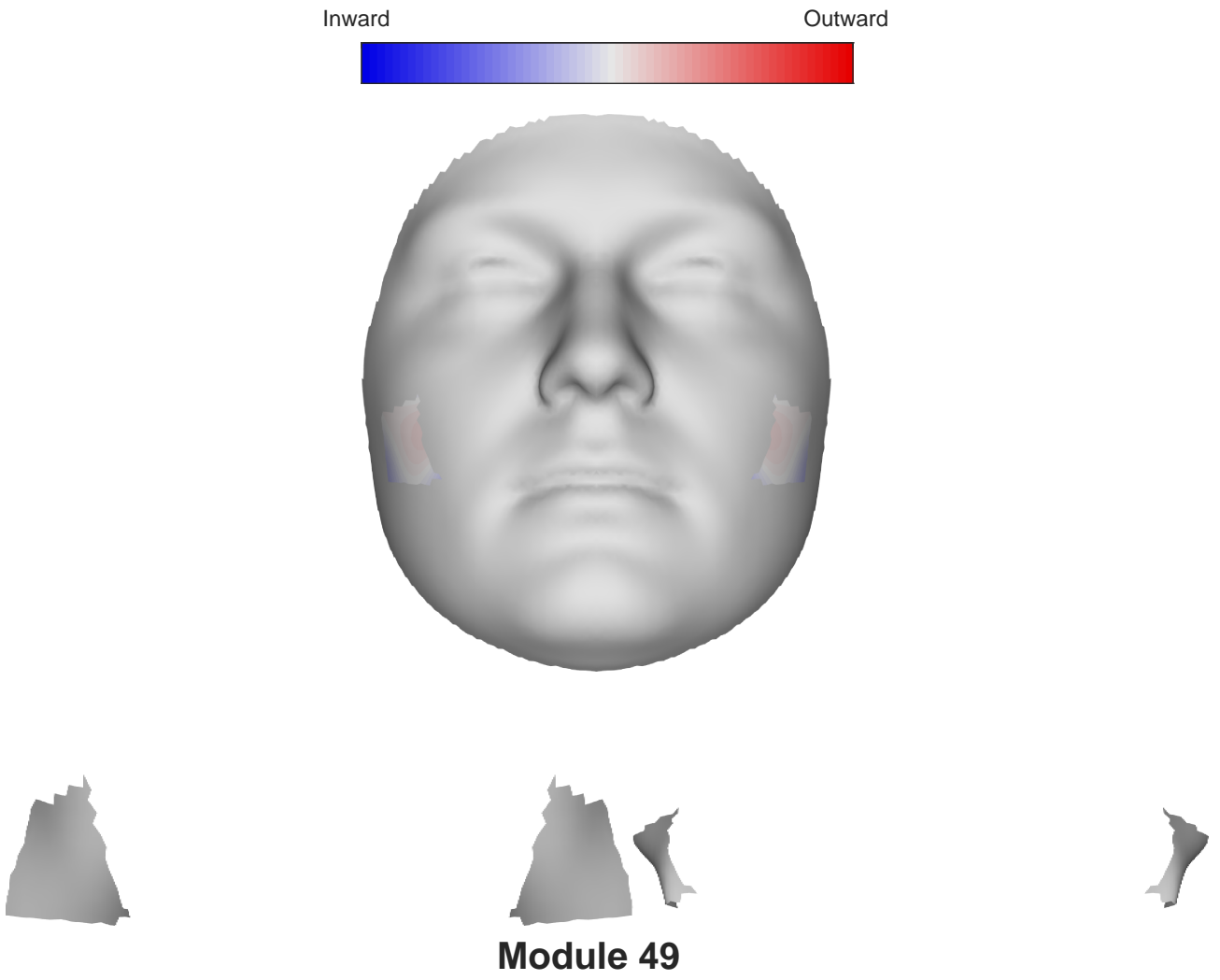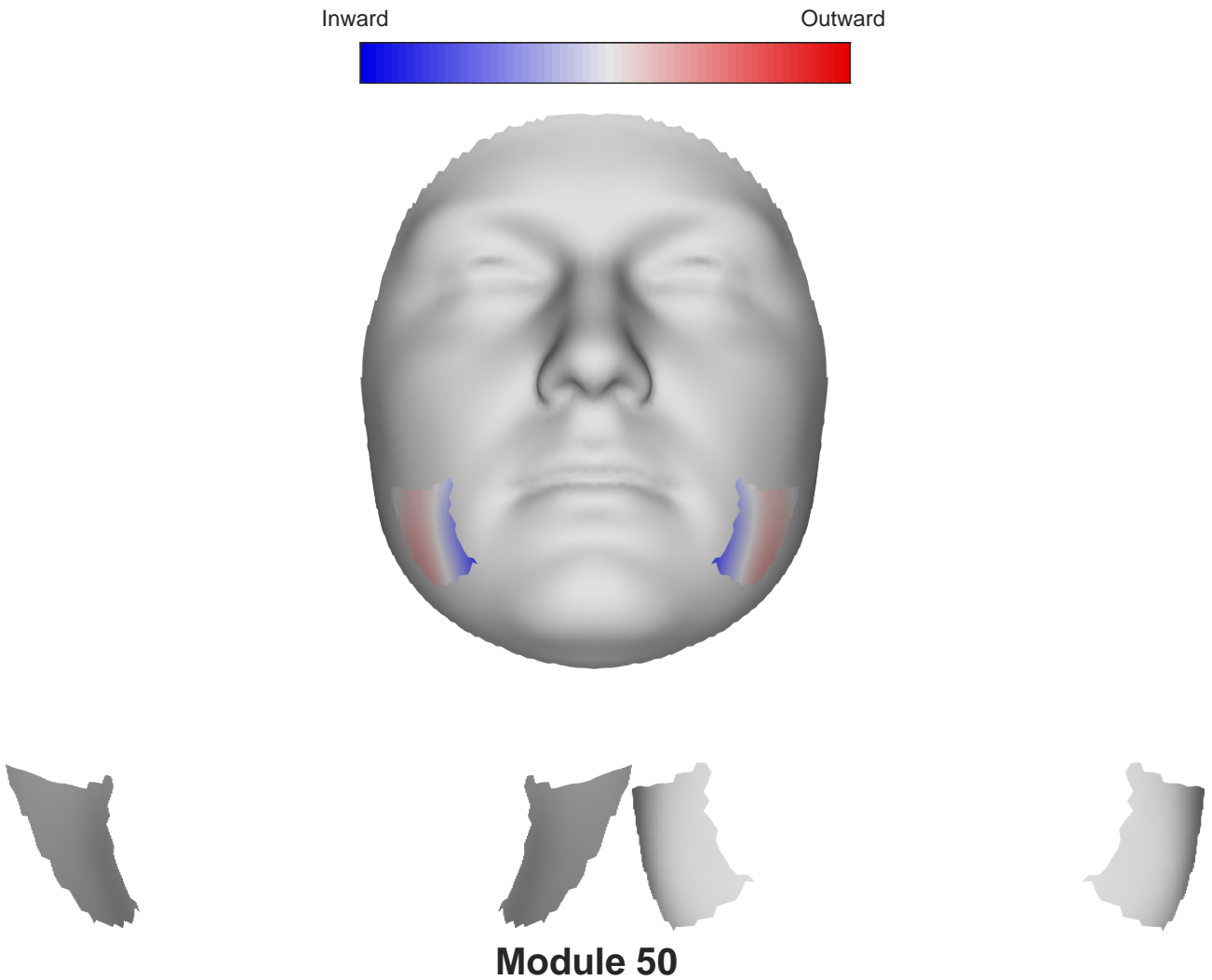
Module 45

Top shows the regression coefficients in the direction of the surface normals (blue indicates points are more inwardly displaced for females relative to males, red indicates points are more outwardly displaced). The bottom panel illustrates the direction of the difference. Left shows a hypermasculine face and right shows a hyperfeminine face. These are equidistant from the average face of the sample. The magnitude of the difference between them is equalized across modules. The colormaps are all created to the same scale.
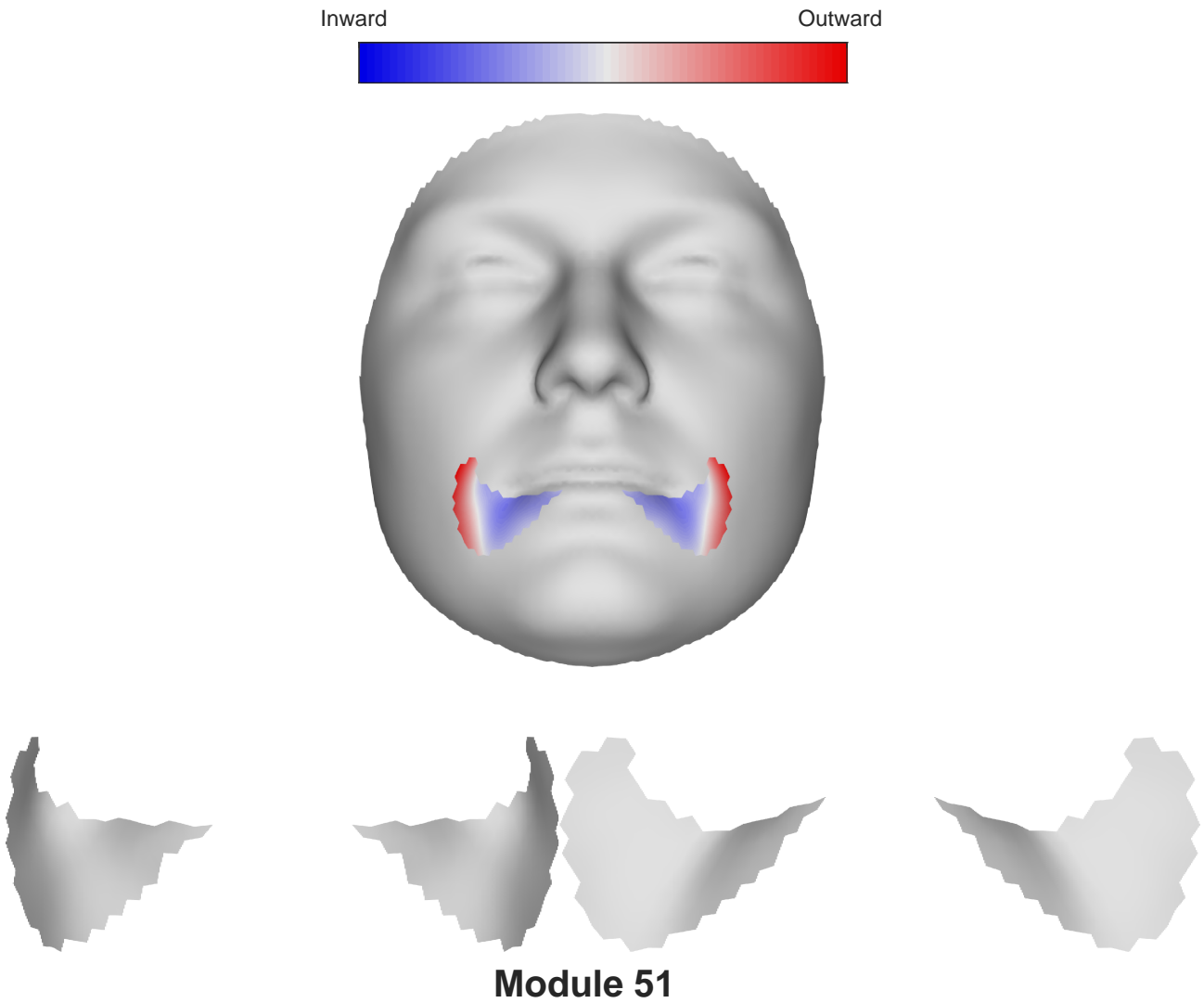
Module 46

Top shows the regression coefficients in the direction of the surface normals (blue indicates points are more inwardly displaced for females relative to males, red indicates points are more outwardly displaced). The bottom panel illustrates the direction of the difference. Left shows a hypermasculine face and right shows a hyperfeminine face. These are equidistant from the average face of the sample. The magnitude of the difference between them is equalized across modules. The colormaps are all created to the same scale.

Module 47

Top shows the regression coefficients in the direction of the surface normals (blue indicates points are more inwardly displaced for females relative to males, red indicates points are more outwardly displaced). The bottom panel illustrates the direction of the difference. Left shows a hypermasculine face and right shows a hyperfeminine face. These are equidistant from the average face of the sample. The magnitude of the difference between them is equalized across modules. The colormaps are all created to the same scale.
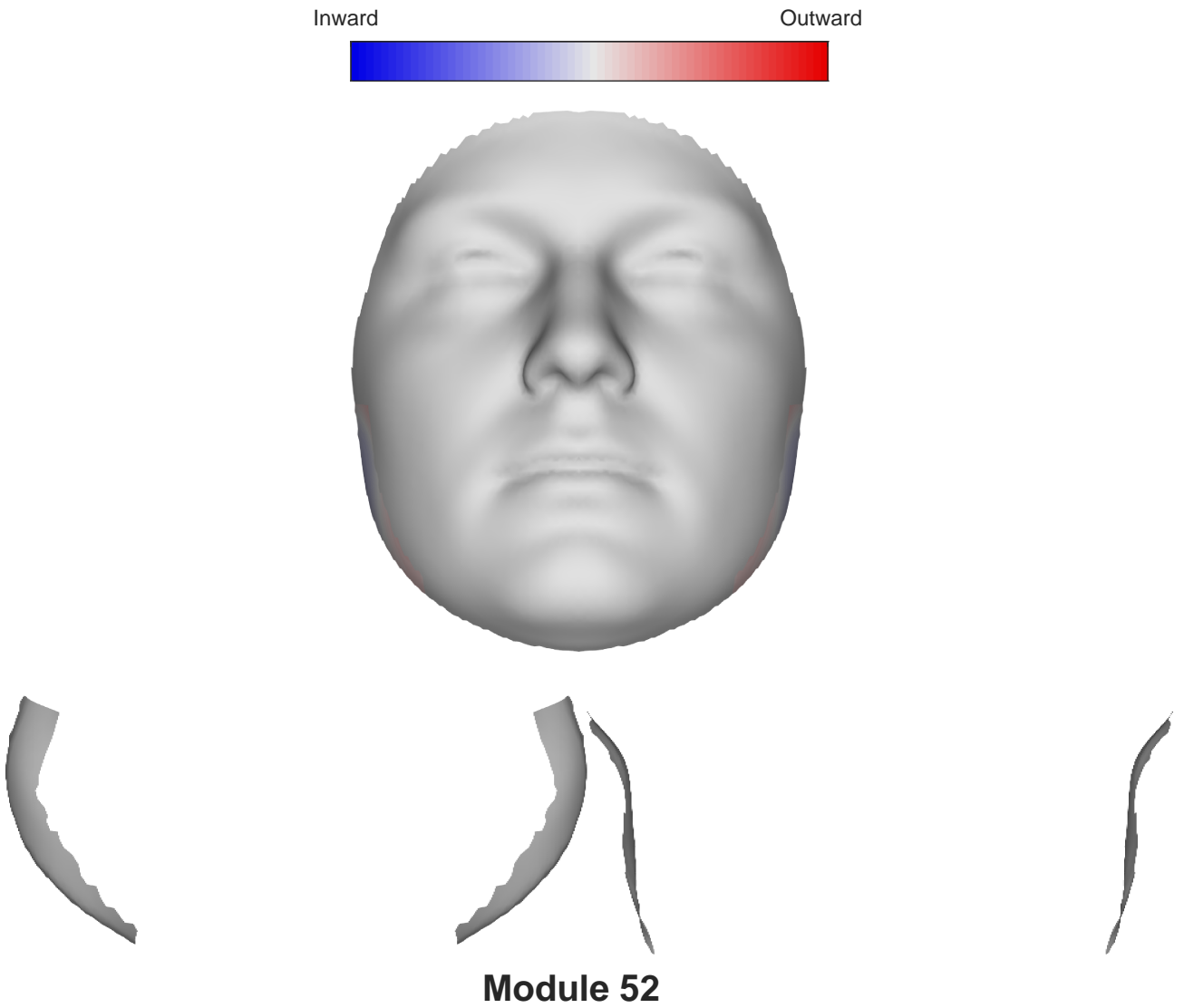
Module 48

Top shows the regression coefficients in the direction of the surface normals (blue indicates points are more inwardly displaced for females relative to males, red indicates points are more outwardly displaced). The bottom panel illustrates the direction of the difference. Left shows a hypermasculine face and right shows a hyperfeminine face. These are equidistant from the average face of the sample. The magnitude of the difference between them is equalized across modules. The colormaps are all created to the same scale.
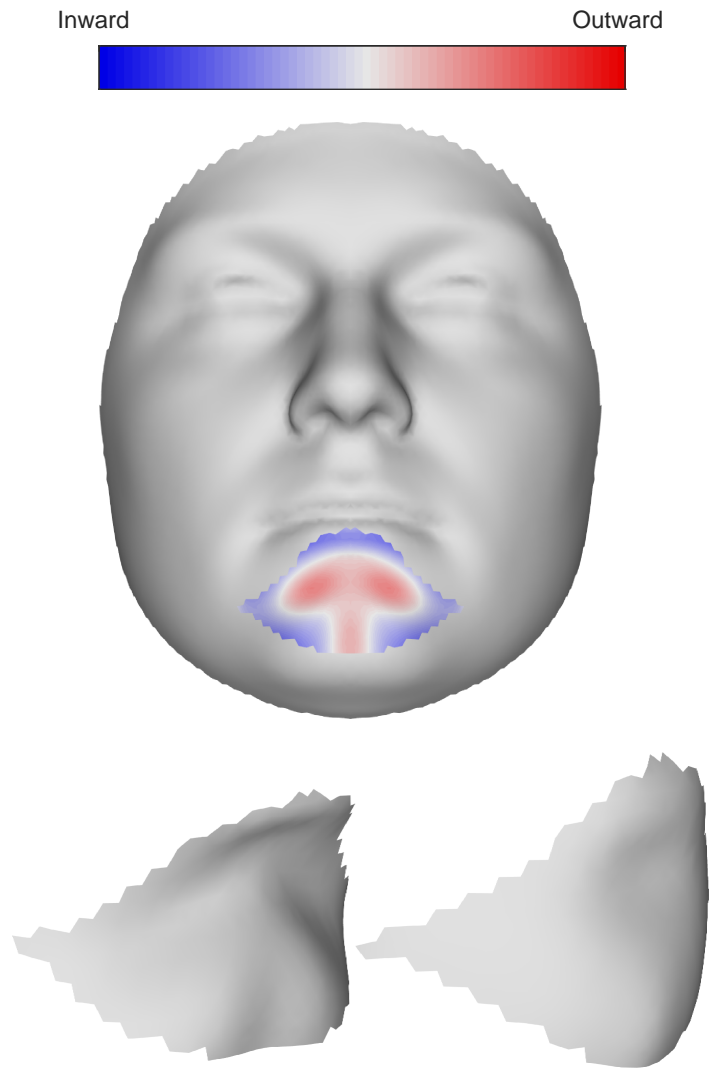
Module 49

Top shows the regression coefficients in the direction of the surface normals (blue indicates points are more inwardly displaced for females relative to males, red indicates points are more outwardly displaced). The bottom panel illustrates the direction of the difference. Left shows a hypermasculine face and right shows a hyperfeminine face. These are equidistant from the average face of the sample. The magnitude of the difference between them is equalized across modules. The colormaps are all created to the same scale.

Module 50

Top shows the regression coefficients in the direction of the surface normals (blue indicates points are more inwardly displaced for females relative to males, red indicates points are more outwardly displaced). The bottom panel illustrates the direction of the difference. Left shows a hypermasculine face and right shows a hyperfeminine face. These are equidistant from the average face of the sample. The magnitude of the difference between them is equalized across modules. The colormaps are all created to the same scale.
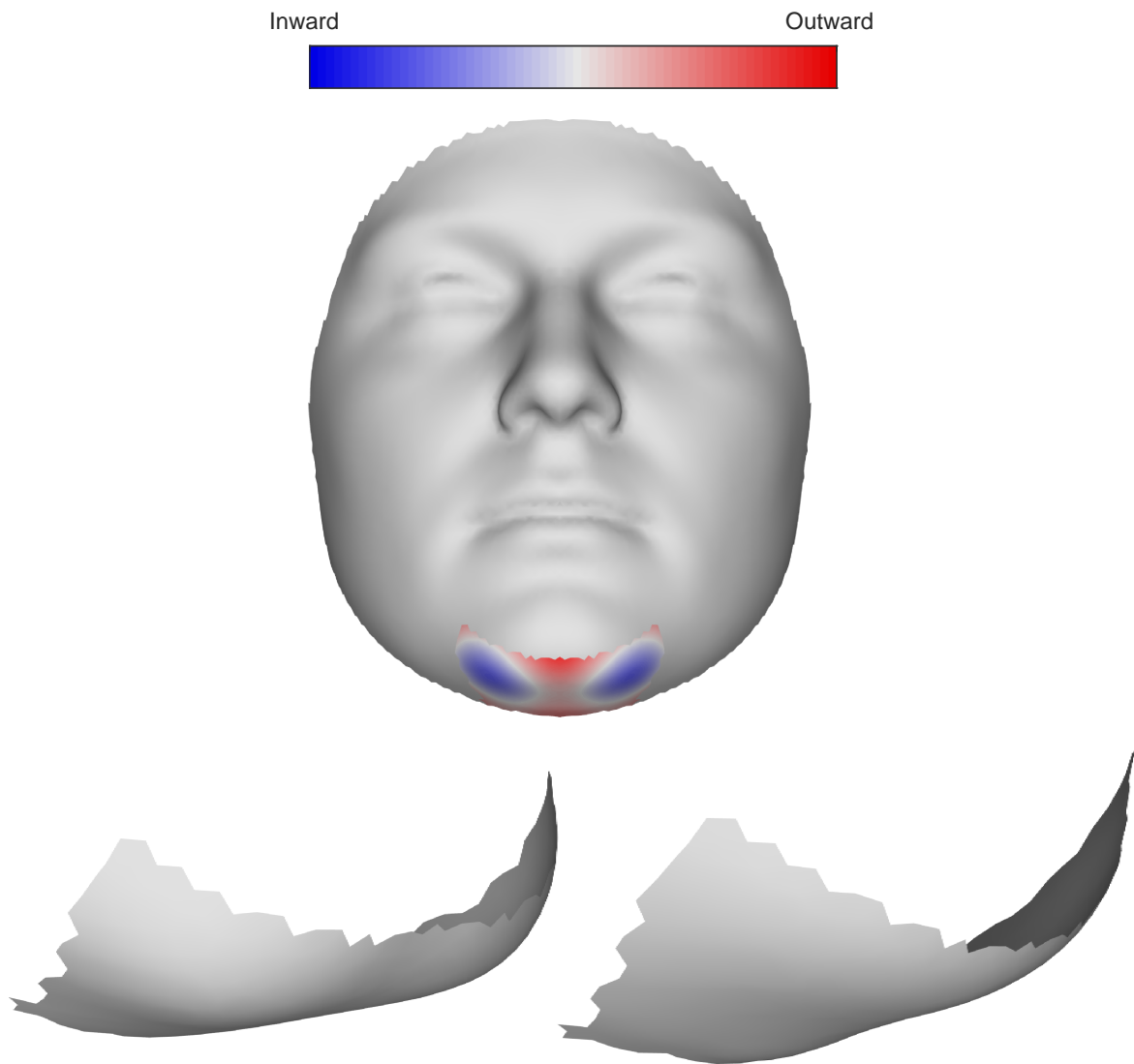
Module 51

Top shows the regression coefficients in the direction of the surface normals (blue indicates points are more inwardly displaced for females relative to males, red indicates points are more outwardly displaced). The bottom panel illustrates the direction of the difference. Left shows a hypermasculine face and right shows a hyperfeminine face. These are equidistant from the average face of the sample. The magnitude of the difference between them is equalized across modules. The colormaps are all created to the same scale.
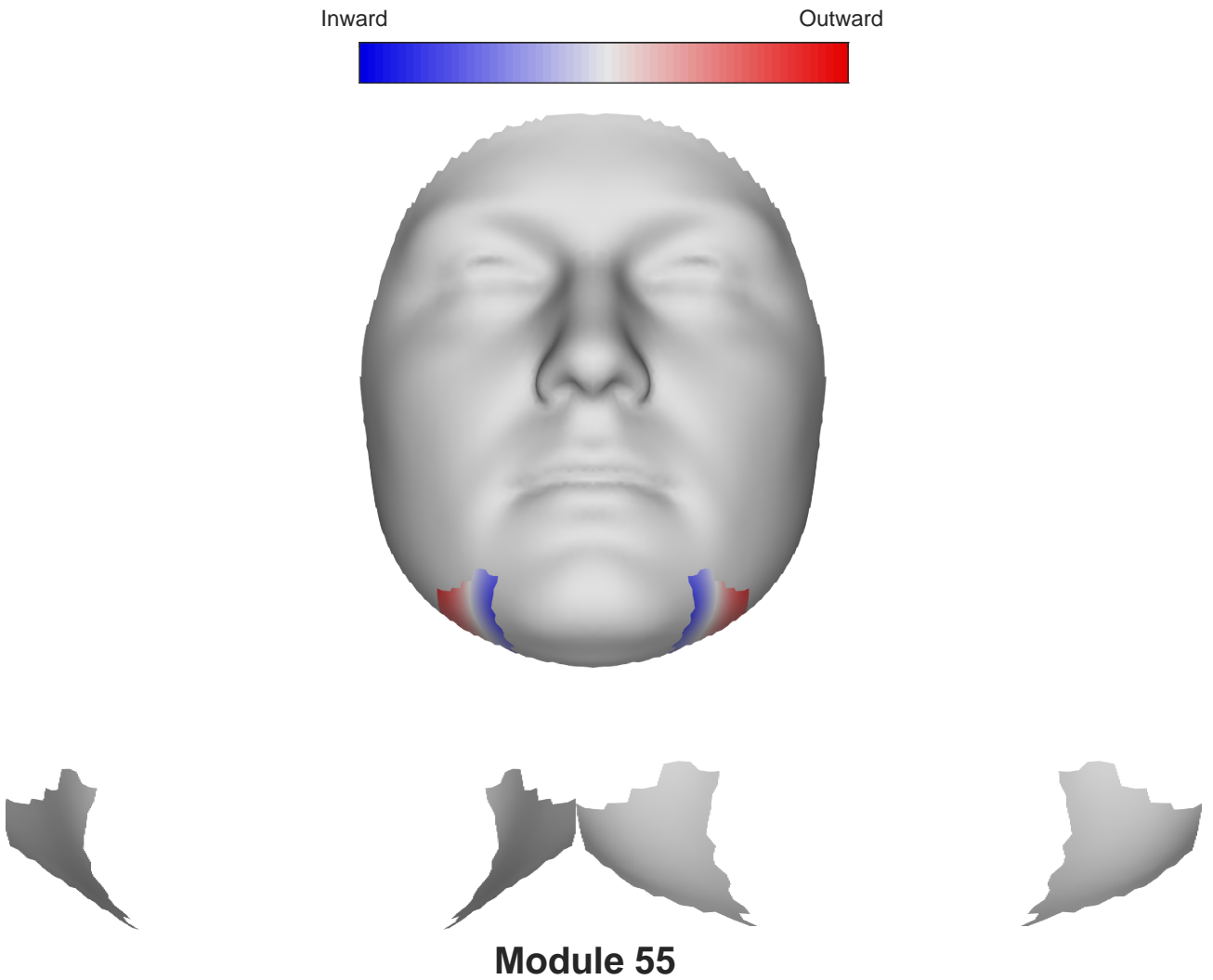
Inward Outward

Module 52

Top shows the regression coefficients in the direction of the surface normals (blue indicates points are more inwardly displaced for females relative to males, red indicates points are more outwardly displaced). The bottom panel illustrates the direction of the difference. Left shows a hypermasculine face and right shows a hyperfeminine face. These are equidistant from the average face of the sample. The magnitude of the difference between them is equalized across modules. The colormaps are all created to the same scale.
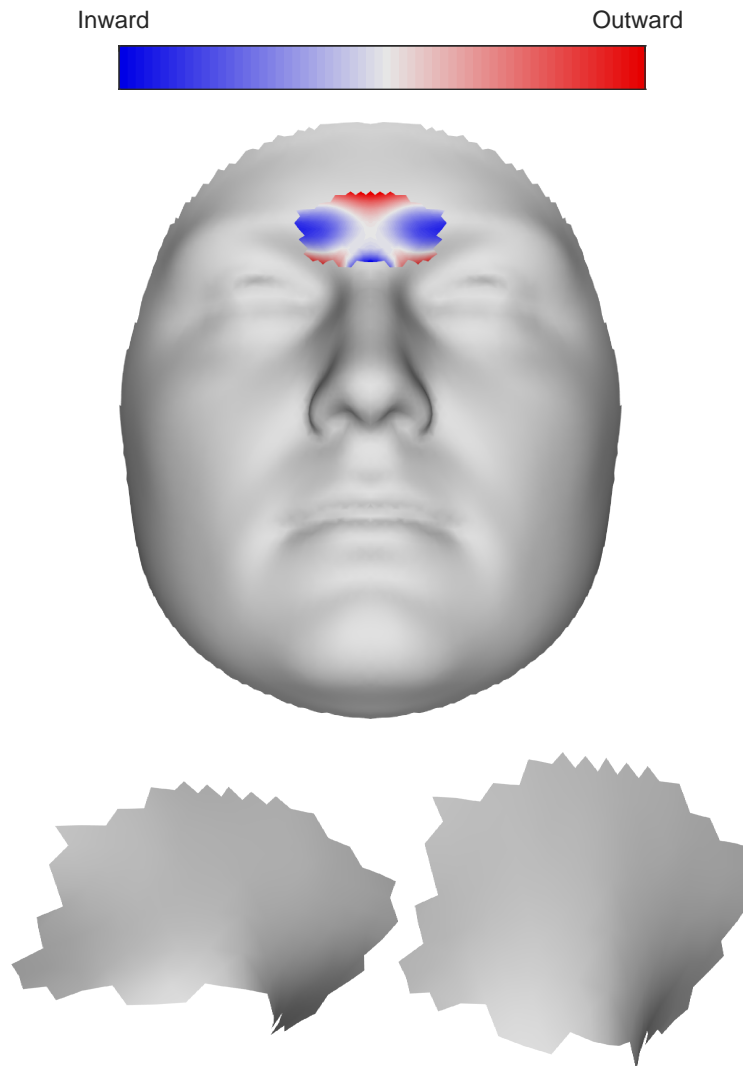
Module 53

Top shows the regression coefficients in the direction of the surface normals (blue indicates points are more inwardly displaced for females relative to males, red indicates points are more outwardly displaced). The bottom panel illustrates the direction of the difference. Left shows a hypermasculine face and right shows a hyperfeminine face. These are equidistant from the average face of the sample. The magnitude of the difference between them is equalized across modules. The colormaps are all created to the same scale.
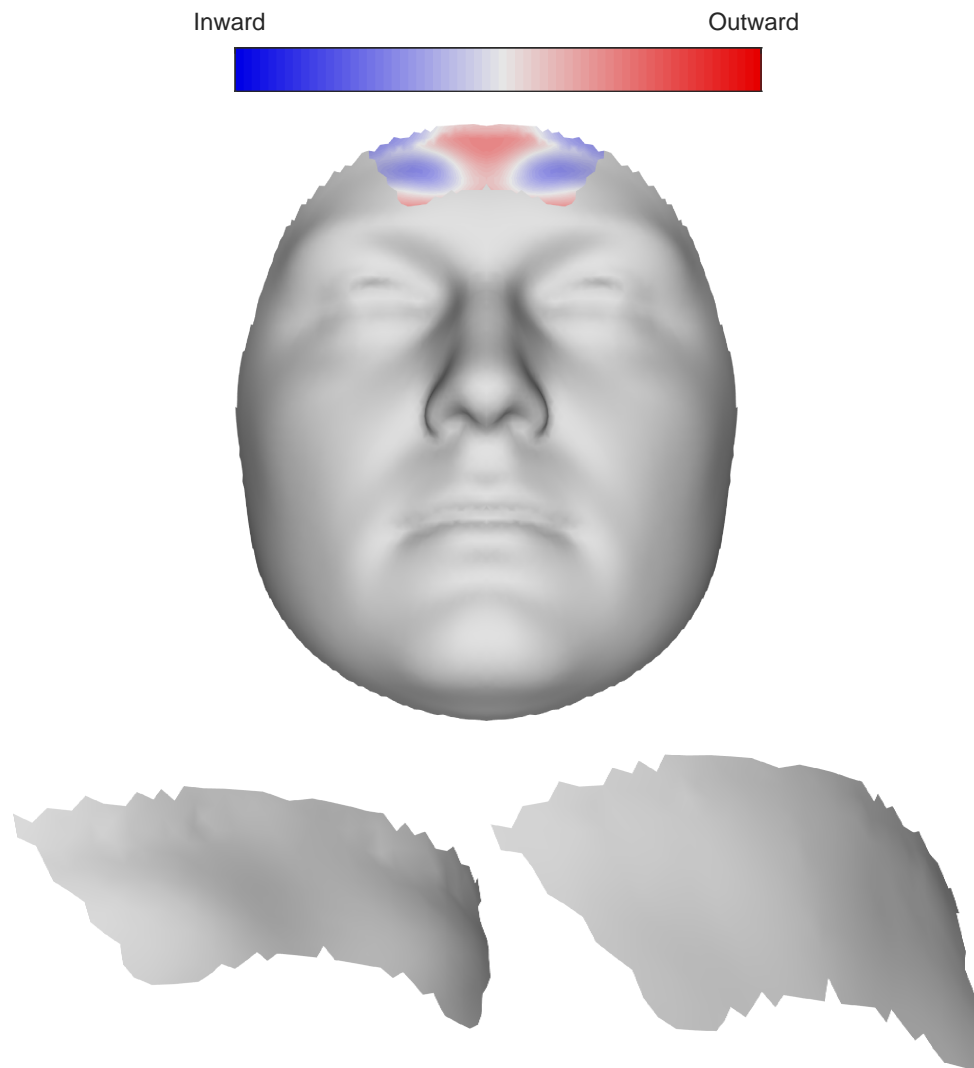
Module 54

Top shows the regression coefficients in the direction of the surface normals (blue indicates points are more inwardly displaced for females relative to males, red indicates points are more outwardly displaced). The bottom panel illustrates the direction of the difference. Left shows a hypermasculine face and right shows a hyperfeminine face. These are equidistant from the average face of the sample. The magnitude of the difference between them is equalized across modules. The colormaps are all created to the same scale.

Module 55

Top shows the regression coefficients in the direction of the surface normals (blue indicates points are more inwardly displaced for females relative to males, red indicates points are more outwardly displaced). The bottom panel illustrates the direction of the difference. Left shows a hypermasculine face and right shows a hyperfeminine face. These are equidistant from the average face of the sample. The magnitude of the difference between them is equalized across modules. The colormaps are all created to the same scale.
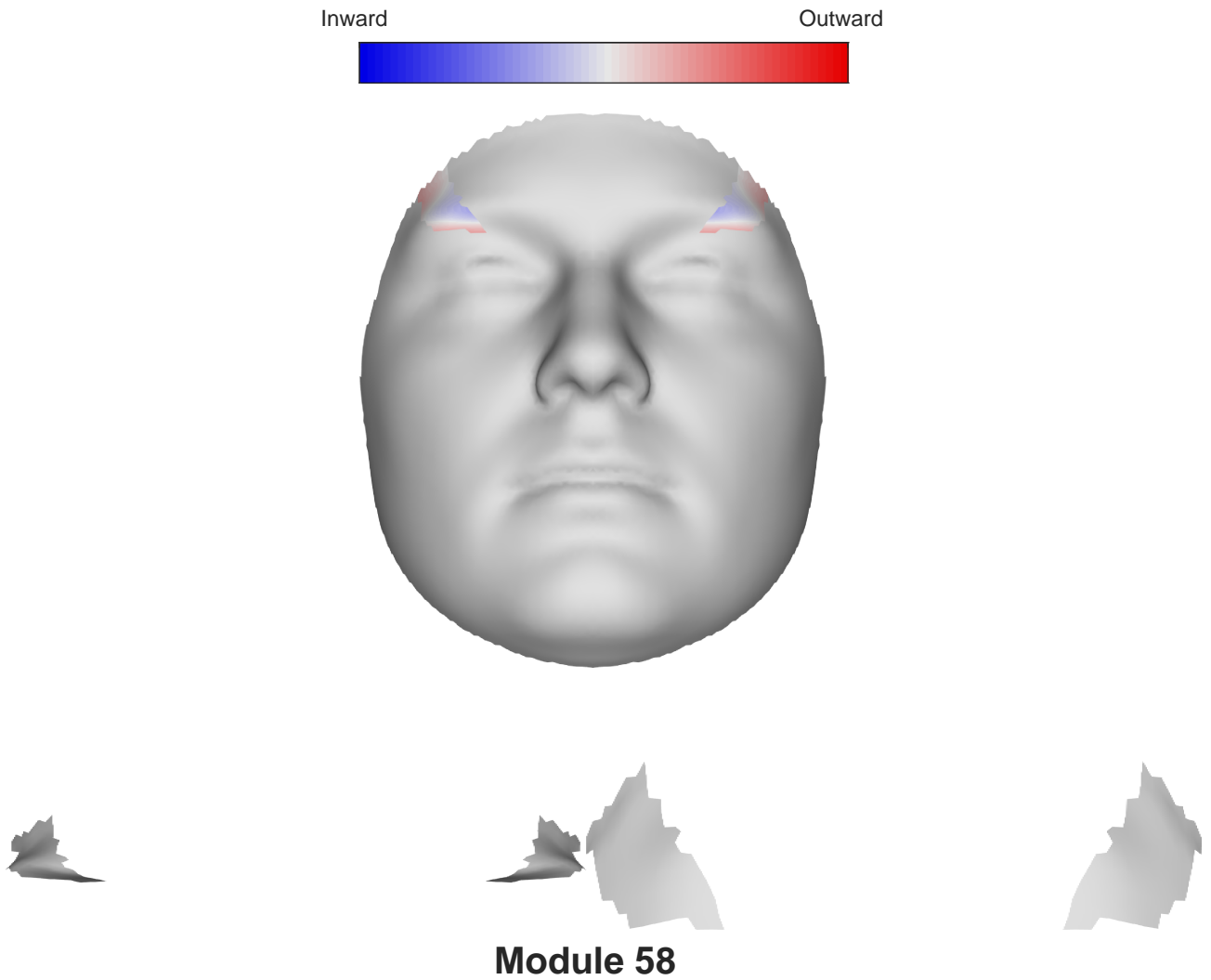
Module 56

Top shows the regression coefficients in the direction of the surface normals (blue indicates points are more inwardly displaced for females relative to males, red indicates points are more outwardly displaced). The bottom panel illustrates the direction of the difference. Left shows a hypermasculine face and right shows a hyperfeminine face. These are equidistant from the average face of the sample. The magnitude of the difference between them is equalized across modules. The colormaps are all created to the same scale.
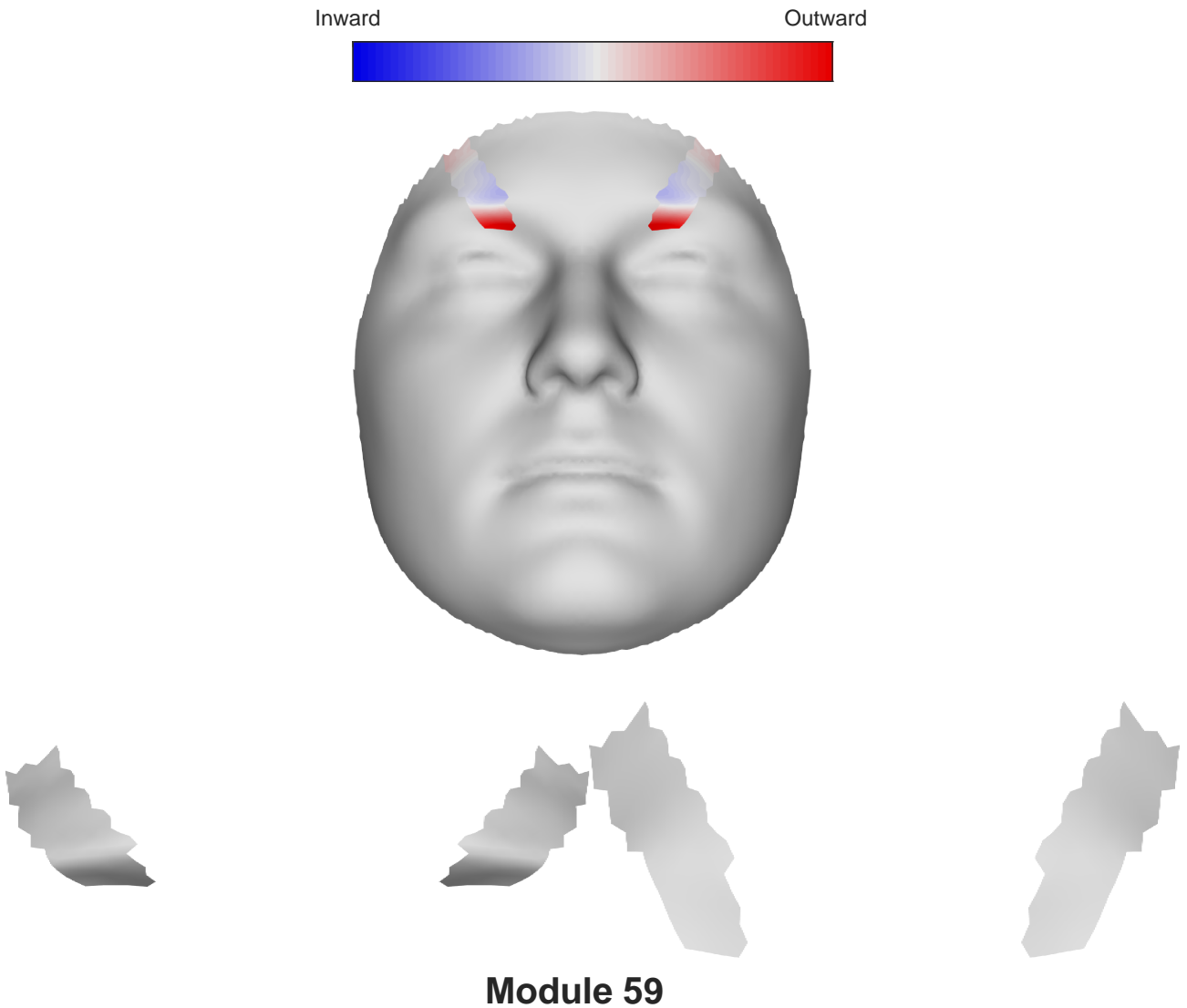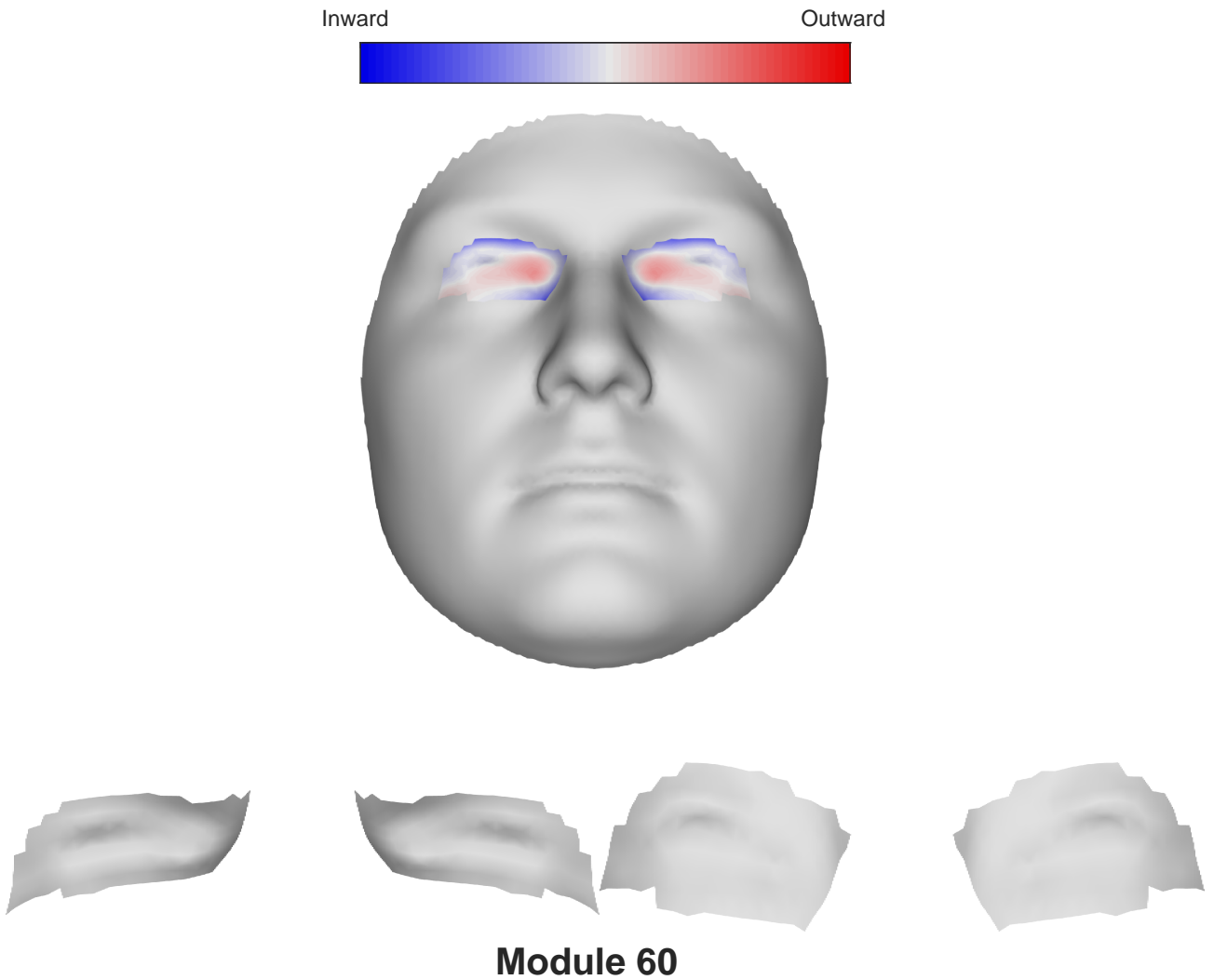
Module 57

Top shows the regression coefficients in the direction of the surface normals (blue indicates points are more inwardly displaced for females relative to males, red indicates points are more outwardly displaced). The bottom panel illustrates the direction of the difference. Left shows a hypermasculine face and right shows a hyperfeminine face. These are equidistant from the average face of the sample. The magnitude of the difference between them is equalized across modules. The colormaps are all created to the same scale.
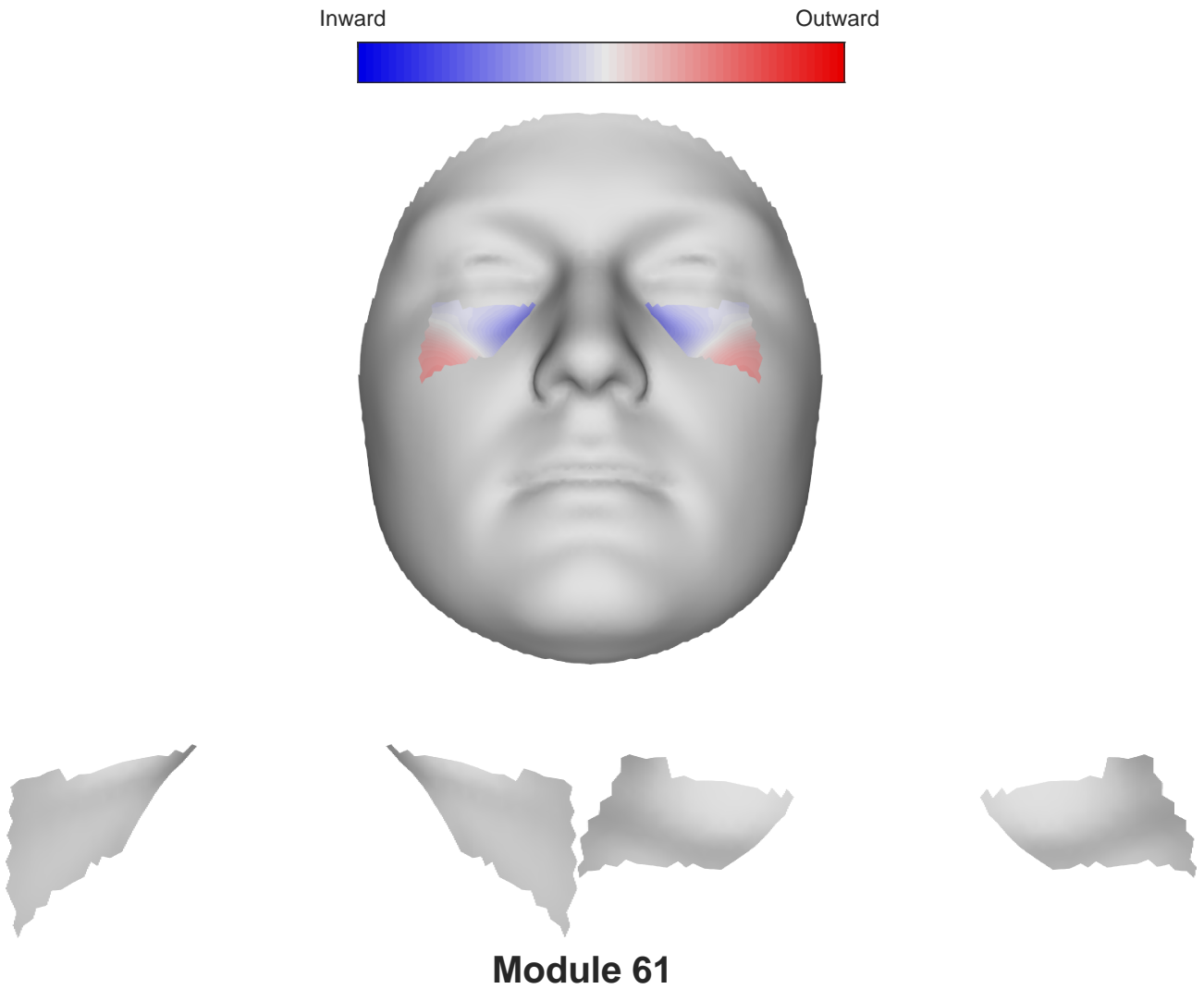
Module 58

Top shows the regression coefficients in the direction of the surface normals (blue indicates points are more inwardly displaced for females relative to males, red indicates points are more outwardly displaced). The bottom panel illustrates the direction of the difference. Left shows a hypermasculine face and right shows a hyperfeminine face. These are equidistant from the average face of the sample. The magnitude of the difference between them is equalized across modules. The colormaps are all created to the same scale.
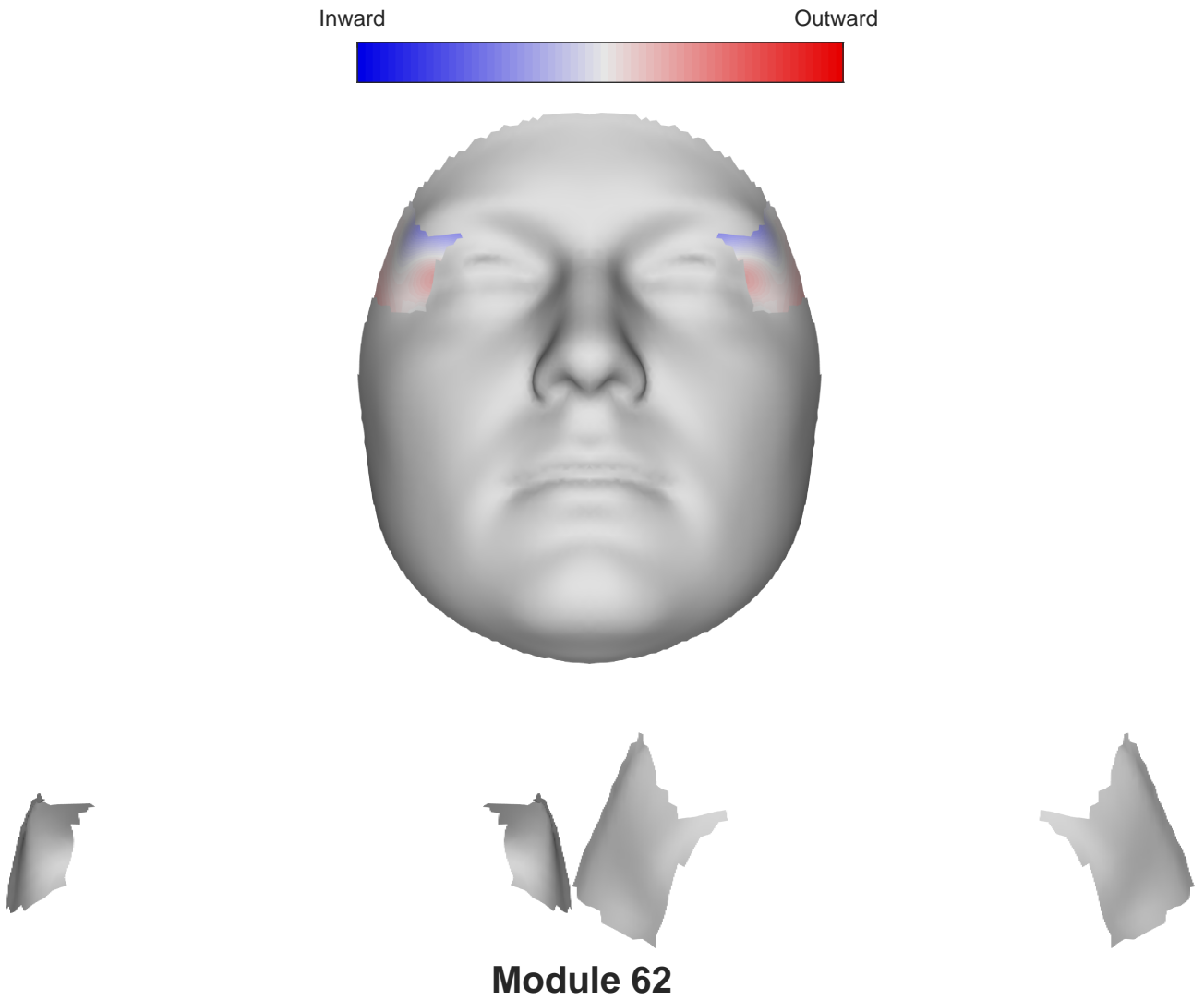
Module 59

Top shows the regression coefficients in the direction of the surface normals (blue indicates points are more inwardly displaced for females relative to males, red indicates points are more outwardly displaced). The bottom panel illustrates the direction of the difference. Left shows a hypermasculine face and right shows a hyperfeminine face. These are equidistant from the average face of the sample. The magnitude of the difference between them is equalized across modules. The colormaps are all created to the same scale.
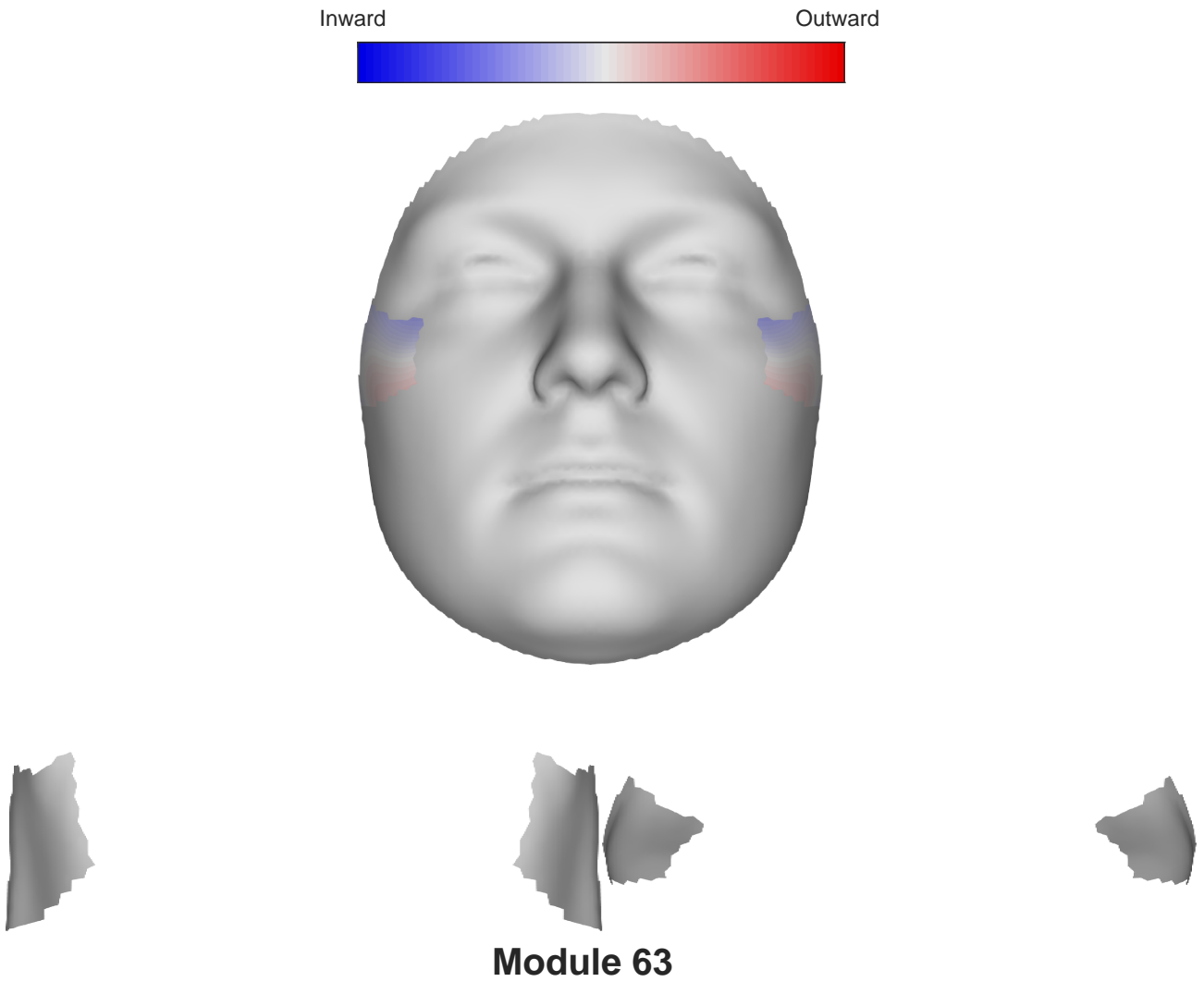
Module 60

Top shows the regression coefficients in the direction of the surface normals (blue indicates points are more inwardly displaced for females relative to males, red indicates points are more outwardly displaced). The bottom panel illustrates the direction of the difference. Left shows a hypermasculine face and right shows a hyperfeminine face. These are equidistant from the average face of the sample. The magnitude of the difference between them is equalized across modules. The colormaps are all created to the same scale.

Module 61

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Module 62

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Module 63

Top shows the regression coefficients in the direction of the surface normals (blue indicates points are more inwardly displaced for females relative to males, red indicates points are more outwardly displaced). The bottom panel illustrates the direction of the difference. Left shows a hypermasculine face and right shows a hyperfeminine face. These are equidistant from the average face of the sample. The magnitude of the difference between them is equalized across modules. The colormaps are all created to the same scale.