

4811. ZUGER, BERNARD. "Monozygotic Twins Discordant for Homosexuality: Report of a Pair and Significance of the Phenomenon," **Comprehensive Psychiatry**, 17 (1976), 661-69

Case study of a pair of male identical twins who showed differences in gender role behavior from early childhood, one following an essentially feminine-type pattern and later becoming homosexual, the other following a masculine pattern and becoming heterosexual. The difference does not seem due to familial factors.

D. BODY BUILD

A corollary of the "third sex" hypothesis popular in the early years of this century was the assumption that homosexuals, both male and female, represent an intermediate body type. While this hypothesis has not been confirmed, it is not impossible that some evidence may one day be forthcoming to indicate that homosexual body types show statistically significant differences from those of the rest of the population--though not necessarily in the direction of intermediacy between male and female.

4812. COPPEN, A. J. "Body Build of Male Homosexuals," **British Medical Journal**, no. 5164 (1959), 1443-45.

In a study of patients admitted to a London hospital, it was found that homosexuals could not be distinguished by body build.

4813. DELLA PORTA, GIOVANNI BATTISTA. **De humana physiognomia**. Vico Equense, Italy: J. Cacchium, 1586. 272 pp.

This once influential pseudo-scientific treatise (translated into several languages) compared human character types physiognomically to animal prototypes.

4814. EVANS, RAY B. "Physical and Biochemical Characteristics of Homosexual Men," **Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology**, 39 (1972), 140-47.

Found that male homosexuals had less subcutaneous fat and smaller muscle/bone development and were longer in proportion to bulk.

4815. KENYON, F. E. "Physique and Physical Health of Female Homosexuals," **Journal of Neurology, Neurosurgery and Psychiatry**, 31 (1968), 487-89.

Found that lesbians were significantly heavier, with bigger busts and waists, but less tall than controls, and with slightly bigger hips.

4816. KRETSCHMER, ERNST. **Körperbau und Character: Untersuchungen zum Konstitutionsproblem und zur Lehre**

von den Temperamenten. Berlin: Springer, 1921.
192 pp.

There is an English translation by W. J. H. Sprott, **Physique and Character: An Investigation of the Nature of Constitution and of the Theory of Temperament** (New York: Humanities Press, 1951; 282 pp.). Kretschmer (1888-1964) was a German psychologist who created an influential, but still controversial theory correlating character with body types.

4817. PERKINS, MURIEL WILSON. "Female Homosexuality and Body Build," **Archives of Sexual Behavior**, 10 (1981), 337-45.

Data show lesbians as having narrower hips, increased arm and leg girths, less subcutaneous fat, and more muscle than heterosexual women. However, "psychologically passive" lesbians most closely approach the physiques of control groups.

4818. SCHLEGEL, WILLHART SIEGMAR. "Die konstitutionsbiologischen Grundlagen der Homosexualität," **Zeitschrift für menschliche Vererbungs- und Konstitutionslehre**, 36 (1961-62), 341-64.

Believes that body types, esp. in the pelvic region, play a large role in determining the sexual orientation of males.

4819. WEIL, ARTHUR. "Körpermasse der Homosexuellen als Ausdrucksform ihrer speziellen Konstitution," **Archiv für Entwicklungsmechanik der Organismen**, 49 (1921), 538-44.

Argues that the body build of homosexuals is intermediate between the normal male and the normal female body build. First of a series of such articles by Weil--a former associate of Magnus Hirschfeld--in various German periodicals.

4820. WORTIS, JOSEPH. "A Note on the Body Build of the Male Homosexual," **American Journal of Psychiatry**, 93 (1937), 1121-25.

Most homosexuals [at that time] preferred to think of their anomaly as anchored in their constitution, but the actual evidence for constant or typical intersexual traits among male homosexuals is wanting.

E. ANIMAL HOMOSEXUALITY

Since classical antiquity the question of homosexual behavior among animals has been much discussed. Those who denied that animals engage in it generally regarded this lack as a confirmation of their assumption that homosexuality was "unnatural." Recent zoological studies have provided abundant evidence for same-sex behavior among