

NORTHEASTERN
EVOLUTIONARY
PSYCHOLOGY SOCIETY

NEEPS

ANNUAL CONFERENCE
2021

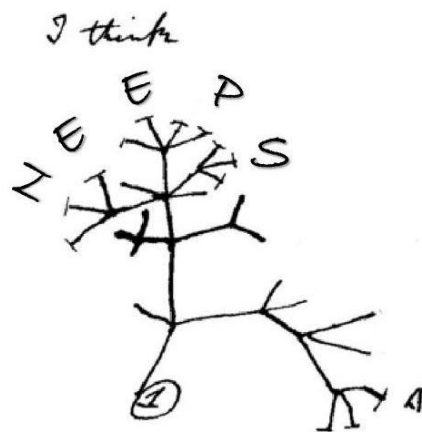
NORTHEASTERN EVOLUTIONARY PSYCHOLOGY SOCIETY

WWW.NEEPSOCIETY.COM

14th Annual (Redux!)

Evolutionary Behavioral Science Conference

July 29, 2021 – July 31, 2021



"A truly international society"

PROGRAM COMMITTEE

HOST

DAVID WIDMAN

PROGRAM CHAIR (ACADEMIC CONTENT)

MARISSA HARRISON

PROGRAM COMMITTEE: ANASTASIA MAKHANOVA, JAMES MORAN, MELANIE MACEACHERON, SUSAN HUGHES

NEEPS OFFICERS

PRESIDENT

T. JOEL WADE

PAST PRESIDENT

DANIEL KRUGER

VICE PRESIDENT

MARYANNE FISHER

SECRETARY

ANASTASIA MAKHANOVA

TREASURER

DAVID WIDMAN

MEMBERSHIP OFFICER

DANIEL GLASS

COMMUNICATIONS OFFICER

REBECCA BURCH, GLENN GEHER

MEMBERS AT LARGE

GREGG MURRAY, GORDON BEAR

STUDENT REPRESENTATIVE

JAMES MORAN

CONTENTS

PRESIDENT’S WELCOME	4
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	5
REGISTRATION	5
GATHERTOWN PLATFORM INFORMATION	6
STUDENT MENTOR LUNCH	7
PRESENTATION TYPES AT NEEPS	8
CONFERENCE AWARD DESCRIPTIONS AND PAST WINNERS	9
KEYNOTE SPEAKER, <i>DR. SARAH HILL</i>	10
KEYNOTE SPEAKER, <i>DR. GLENN GEHER</i>	11
AEPS AND FEPS SISTER SOCIETY INFORMATION	12
SCHEDULE OF EVENTS (TIME GRID)	13
DETAILED PROGRAM WITH ABSTRACTS	15
EVOLUTIONARY BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES (OFFICIAL NEEPS JOURNAL)	41
JOINING NEEPS	41
NEEPS PROFESSIONAL CONDUCT POLICY	42

PRESIDENT'S WELCOME

As President of NEEPS, and on behalf of the NEEPS members, I heartily welcome you to the 14th Annual Northeastern Evolutionary Psychology Society (NEEPS) conference. Due to the pandemic which began in 2020 this year represents a new venture for NEEPS as this conference is the first ever virtual NEEPS.

NEEPS was created from Prof. Glenn Geher's vision in 2007, as a regional affiliated society of the Human Behavior and Evolution Society. Our first conference was held in 2007. Since that time the conference has been held in various locations in the Northeastern United States: Binghamton, New York; Oswego, New York; Manchester, New Hampshire; Boston, Massachusetts; Lebanon Valley, Pennsylvania; and in Halifax, Nova Scotia. Reflecting the nature of evolutionary theory, NEEPS is truly an interdisciplinary society with members having training in various areas of inquiry. NEEPS has grown quite a bit since its inception in 2007, attracting even more worldwide membership every year, with record or near record conference submissions every year. NEEPS is the largest Evolutionary Psychology Society in the United States, and the largest International Evolutionary Psychology Society as well. NEEPS has attracted some prominent keynote speakers over the years, David Buss, Helen Fisher, Gordon Gallup, Marlene Zuk, Doug Kenrick, Steven Pinker, David Sloan Wilson, Jerome Barkow, Louise Barrett, Catherine Salmon, Todd Disotell, Martie Hasleton, Rebecca Burch, and Bobbi Low to name a few, and we continue to do so.



The NEEPS keynotes for this year are Sarah Hill and Glenn Geher, who will present thought-provoking talks! Over the past 14 years NEEPS has had an impressive array of talks and posters as well. NEEPS 2021 continues this tradition, as readily evidenced from the program. The Program Chair for NEEPS 2021, Marissa Harrison, along with the program committee, has assembled another impressive array of talks and posters.

In addition to the impressive and enlightening scholarly presentations at NEEPS, NEEPS conferences have a tradition of fostering a very collegial and congenial atmosphere. NEEPS members have typically created an atmosphere that is welcoming to Faculty, graduate students, undergraduates, and everyone attending the conference. Hopefully, you will find this virtual NEEPS also creates such an atmosphere. Past interactions among NEEPS conference attendees have often led to lasting collaborations and friendships such that the conferences seem like reunions also. Additionally, I am proud to mention, as past NEEPS presidents have done, that NEEPS has facilitated members' ability to obtain academic positions, tenure, and promotions to the Senior faculty level. After the conference, I hope you will agree with me that NEEPS is truly a wonderful conference to take part in. We are especially grateful to our conference host, David Widman, who has put together an outstanding virtual conference.

NEEPS typically holds a business meeting during the conference and I encourage you to attend that meeting as we will be making decisions about future NEEPS conferences, and soliciting nominations for NEEPS 2023 and 2024 sites, hosts, and program chairs. Once again, as your president, I am happy to welcome you to the 14th Annual meeting of the Northeastern Evolutionary Psychology Society.

T. Joel Wade, Ph.D.

NEEPS President

Bucknell University

A NOTE FROM THE PROGRAM CHAIR

We sincerely hope you enjoy the NEEPS Conference! Thank you to the NEEPS Officers, Program Committee, Keynote Speakers, Student Mentor Lunch Panel Members, FEPS Officers, AEPS Officers, and all NEEPSters for their hard work, dedication, and cooperation putting this conference together. Thank you to Catherine Salmon and the Associate Editors and reviewers of Evolutionary Behavioral Sciences, a publication of NEEPS, for ensuring the rigor of our science. Thank you to the Conference Host, David Widman, who put together all the challenging logistics for this year's online conference. I send a very big THANK YOU to Stacey Makhanova and Jimmy Moran for being the driving force in participation recruitment. Thank you and congratulations to all our student presenters who strive to create new knowledge and usher our discipline into the next generation. Thank you to all presenters and attendees for your contributions. We have evolved into a truly international society! This year, we have presenters from Canada, Japan, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Thailand, the United Kingdom, and the United States. These familiar faces and new friends represent various interests from academia and industry. NEEPS 14 is a celebration of the advances made by the little evolutionary psychology society that could. On a personal note, as I conclude my role as Program Chair, I extend appreciation for the opportunity to be involved for the past three years.

Sincerely,

Marissa Harrison, Penn State Harrisburg

REGISTRATION

Student registration is free and faculty registration is \$25. Both students and faculty can additionally purchase a subscription to *Evolutionary Behavioral Sciences* for \$40.

Registration link: <https://sites.google.com/view/neeps2021/home>

Please register before July 28th to ensure that you receive an email link to the conference site.

If you have any issues with registration, please contact David Widman (widman@juniata.edu).

GatherTown

Registered attendees will receive the link to GatherTown via email before the conference.

Welcome to NEEPS 2021

**This is the main hall for the conference.
Access to all the other rooms (Poster
Hall, Talks, Café, etc.) is made from here.**

**To navigate in conference environment
Use the arrow keys:**

↑ (or w) to move up
↓ (or s) to move down
→ (or d) to move right
← (or a) to move left

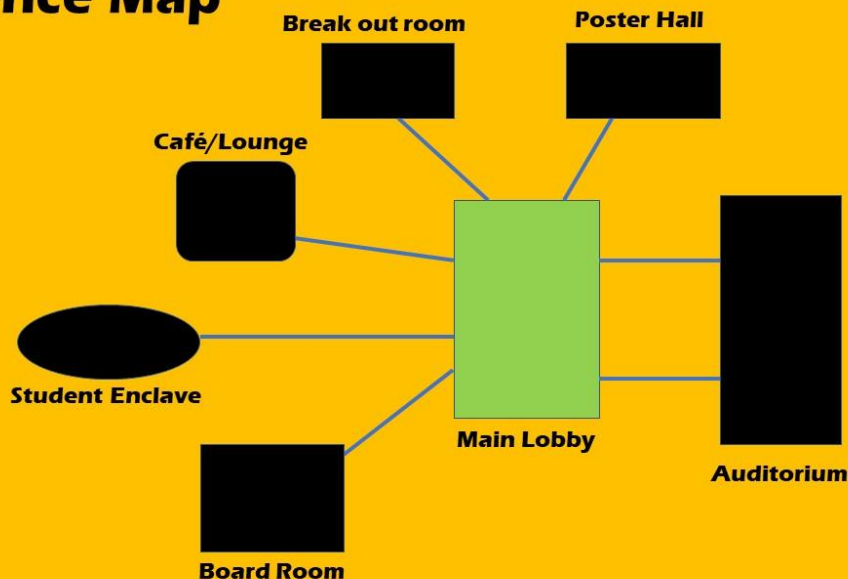
**Some objects will become highlighted
when you get near them. You type x
to see them.**

**Doorways are indicated by breaks in the
wall. Just “walk” through them to
teleport to the room indicated by the
sign at the doorway.**

**As you move closer, you can communicate
with others via audio and /or video.**

**Some areas are private. Only individuals in
those areas can communicate with each
other. Those outside the private areas, no
matter how close, cannot communicate
With those in the private areas.**

Conference Map



If you have technical difficulties, please email David Widman (widman@juniata.edu).

STUDENT MENTOR LUNCH

This student mentor lunch will have a mix of early-career and graduate student researchers to have lunch with undergraduate and graduate students. These lunches are an excellent way to network with fellow students and are a perfect way to gain insight into navigating evolutionary behavioral science as a student. This lunch focuses on a variety of different aspects. Students are encouraged to bring lunch and hop in on virtual tables with the following individuals: Dr. Stacey Makhanova will have a virtual table to discuss applying for and starting faculty positions. Dr. Mitch Brown will talk about publishing in evo-journals. Jordann Brandner will host a table about the NSF Graduate Research Fellowships Program (GRFP). Riley Loria will discuss how to apply to graduate schools. Lastly, Jimmy Moran will chat about anything involving researchers.



PRESENTATION TYPES

Oral Presentations

Oral academic presentations focus on one or a few key research points. A good empirical presentation conveys research background (properly cited), hypotheses, method, results, and discussion. It stresses key and unique findings and makes suggestions for future research. A good theoretical-only presentation should highlight the relevant focus issue, selected background research, the outcome of the theoretical review or integration, and where possible, present new directions for empirical work. All effective presentations use slides for key talking points versus cramming text into slides from top to bottom. **Oral presentations will not go over 12 minutes, after which about 2 minutes can be devoted to questions and answers.** You will be able to share your screen on GatherTown, so just make sure you have the file readily available.

Data Blitzes

A Data Blitz session contains a rapid series of 5-minute presentations. Presentations typically include no more than 5 content slides. Briefly state your hypotheses and focus on presenting your study design and key, data-driven results. In a data blitz, the presenter should endeavor to summarize their most interesting empirical findings. It is not advisable to cram all aspects of a lengthy study into the 5 minutes. Some find that reducing animations can help with timing. **Presenters must adhere to the strict 5 minutes allotted, after which about 2 minutes can be devoted to questions and answers.** You will be able to share your screen on GatherTown, so just make sure you have the file readily available.

Posters

Posters should be submitted to neepsociety@gmail.com by July 15th. They should be a .jpg file that is in the HD format (16:9 aspect ratio). We recommend using a font that is 20 points or larger. A casual reader should be able to discern your key points (APA, 2018). Posters should clearly present major hypotheses and findings and may suggest future directions for research. Your poster will be preloaded into GatherTown before the conference, so at the time of the poster session you will just need to find your poster on one of the virtual poster boards (organized by number) and stand next to it to chat with attendees. When attendees walk up to your poster, they will see the image as well as see your camera and audio feeds.

CONFERENCE AWARDS

The NorthEastern Evolutionary Psychology Society bestows awards for excellence in presentations, as does the Feminist Evolutionary Perspectives Society (FEPS). Last conference's (2019) Award Winners were:

BEST STUDENT TALK: JAMES MORAN, TULANE UNIVERSITY

BEST STUDENT POSTER: ZACH AIRINGTON, TULANE UNIVERSITY

BEST FACULTY TALK: CARLOTA BATES, FRANKLIN & MARSHALL COLLEGE

FEPS STUDENT TALK AWARD: SEVERI LUOTO, UNIVERSITY OF AUCKLAND

FEPS STUDENT POSTER AWARD: MADISON GREEN & LINDSAY MEINS, UNIVERSITY OF CENTRAL ARKANSAS

FEPS FACULTY TALK AWARD: KHANDIS BLAKE, UNSW SYDNEY

FEPS FACULTY POSTER AWARD: DAVID WIDMAN, JUNIATA COLLEGE

This year's award winners for all categories will be announced after Glenn Geher's keynote on Saturday during the "Closing Remarks and Awards" time block.

NEEPS also features other award and recognition programs, as described in detail on our webpage: <http://www.neepsociety.com/society-awards>

NEEPS Fellow Award Program. Achieving Fellow status in NEEPS is considered a high honor that is only allocated to scholars with 10+ years of post-doctoral experience (and at least three years of membership in NEEPS) who have clearly established an international reputation for their work.

NEEPS Lifetime Achievement Award Program. Earning a NEEPS Lifetime Achievement Award is considered the highest honor one can achieve within NEEPS. It is only considered for scholars with 20+ years of post-doctoral experience. A clear record of innovative work that has shaped the field is required of nominees. The focus here is on a combination of scholarship, mentorship, and legacy.

KEYNOTE SPEAKERS

The NorthEastern Evolutionary Psychology is privileged to welcome our Keynote Speakers for 2021, Dr. Sara Hill and Dr. Glenn Geher.

Friday, July 30, 2021, 5:00 – 6:00PM

DR. SARAH HILL

**Department of Psychology, Texas Christian University
Fort Worth, Texas, United States**

s.e.hill@tcu.edu Twitter: @sarahehillphd



It's Time to Talk About the Brain and the Birth Control Pill

The majority of women in the US will use the birth control pill at some point in their lives. Yet, there is very little information out there for women or their partners about what the pill does to the brain. This is critical information to have because - although women go on the pill for a small handful of targeted effects - sex hormones simply can't work that way. Sex hormones impact the activities of billions of cells in the body at once, many of which are in the brain. This means that being on the birth control pill makes women a different version of themselves than when they are off of it. In this talk, I will talk about what we know and don't know about the pill and women's brains and behavior. I will also talk about why this information matters for men and what it means for our evolved psychology. Does the pill create a hormonal state that is an analogue of naturally occurring points in women's cycles? Or is the hormonal message an evolutionary novelty, the effects of which are largely unknown? Lastly, I will urge researchers to conduct better, more inclusive science that teaches men and women about who they are and how their brains work, whether they are on or off of medications like the birth control pill.



Biography (from <https://www.sarahehill.com>)

Dr. Sarah Hill is an award-winning research psychologist and professor with expertise in women, health, and sexual psychology. At the intersection of evolutionary biology, social psychology, and neuroscience, Dr. Hill's research is aimed at understanding the role that hormones, the immune system, and the environment play in relationship- and health- behaviors, especially in women.

Dr. Hill's research laboratories are located in the Department of Psychology at TCU in Fort Worth, Texas.

Saturday, July 31, 2021, 3:00 – 4:00PM

DR. GLENN GEHER

Department of Psychology, State University of New York
(SUNY) at New Paltz

New Paltz, New York, United States

geherg@newpaltz.edu Twitter: @glenngeher



The Advent of Positive Evolutionary Psychology: How Darwin's Big Idea Can Effect Positive Change

Positive Evolutionary Psychology takes research and ideas from the evolutionary behavioral sciences and explicitly applies them to help bring about positive change regarding the broader human experience at both the individual and community levels. This talk will summarize research conducted by the New Paltz Evolutionary Psychology Lab over the years that explicates the basic ideas of positive evolutionary psychology. Specific topics addressed will include politics, education, and the evolutionary psychology of group living. This work will be presented with an eye toward how we can harness the power of Darwin's ideas to help people live richer lives.



Biography (from <https://faculty.newpaltz.edu/glenngeher/glenngehers-bio>) Dr. Glenn Geher is Professor of Psychology as well as Founding Director of Evolutionary Studies at the State University of New York at New Paltz. Glenn has taught several courses at the undergraduate and graduate levels – including Statistics, Social Psychology, and Evolutionary Psychology – and has won the New Paltz Alumni Association's Distinguished Teacher of the Year Award, along with Chancellor's Awards for both Teaching and Research Excellence from the State University of New York. Glenn also won an

award for Outstanding Academic Advising from NACADA, the global organization for outstanding advising. First and foremost, Glenn is a teacher, and his primary goal is to educate and support his students and work to facilitate their success as they develop across their careers.



Applied Evolutionary Psychology Society (AEPS)

Thursday, July 29

9AM - 11 AM

Location: Board Room

Are you interested in how evolutionary psychology (EP) can help make our world better? Would you like to see more EP principles applied to our government, our communities, our schools, our legal system, and our mental health? If so, join us at the annual Applied Evolutionary Psychology Society (AEPS) business meeting to discuss how to get involved in our organization! All are welcome!

The mission of AEPS is to promote the use of evolutionary theory in applied fields such as policy-making, business, law, education, medicine, and mental health. To achieve this goal, AEPS holds academic workshops and conferences to provide resources for, and connections between, researchers on the one hand, and practitioners, policy-makers, executives, and the general public on the other.

Feminist Evolutionary Perspectives Society (FEPS)

Thursday, July 29

11AM - 1 PM

Location: Board Room



About FEPS: The society exists to bridge two scientific viewpoints that are often in opposition: evolutionary psychology and feminism. We believe that each can be unified into a productive study of the evolution of humans. Each approach has historically adopted some biases that impede a full understanding of the complexities of human psychology, particularly a perspective of psychology that includes aspects of our shared evolution as well as cultural and environmental influences. FEPS supports research that: a) is informed by a female perspective, b) directly investigates the active role that females have had in human evolution, and/or c) studies gender in the evolutionary context with scientific theory and methodology (including a close examination into the way research questions are formulated and research subjects selected). We welcome any members, of any gender or sex, who are sensitive to the combination of feminism and evolutionary psychology.

For more information, please go to <https://feministevoperspectivessociety.tumblr.com/> or find us on Facebook at <https://www.facebook.com/feministevolutionaryperspectives/>.

NEEPS 2021 Conference Schedule

Eastern Time	Thursday July 29th	Friday, July 30th	Saturday, July 31st
8:30 AM		Student Coffee	
8:45 AM		with Keynotes	
9:00 AM	AEPS	(8:30 - 9:20)	Business
9:15 AM	(9:00 - 11:00)		Meeting
9:30 AM		Interpersonal	(9:00 - 10:45)
9:45 AM		Relations	
10:00 AM		(9:30 - 10:30)	
10:15 AM			
10:30 AM			
10:45 AM		Relationships	
11:00 AM	FEPS	and Sexuality	Signs and Signals
11:15 AM	(11:00 - 1:00)	(10:45 - 12:00)	(11:00 - 12:00)
11:30 AM			
11:45 AM			
12:00 PM		Student	
12:15 PM		Lunch	
12:30 PM		(12:00 - 1:20)	Data Blitz
12:45 PM			(12:30 - 1:15)
1:00 PM			
1:15 PM			

Eastern Time	Thursday July 29th	Friday, July 30th	Saturday, July 31st
1:30 PM	Welcome and Opening Remarks	Group	Past and Future
1:45 PM	Development and	Dynamics	(1:30 - 2:30)
2:00 PM	Personality	(1:30 - 2:45)	
2:15 PM	(1:45 - 3:00)		
2:30 PM			
2:45 PM			
3:00 PM		Poster Session	Glenn Geher
3:15 PM	Biobehavioral	(3 - 4:30)	Keynote
3:30 PM	(3:15 - 4:15)		(3:00 - 4:00)
3:45 PM			
4:00 PM			
4:15 PM			Closing Remarks and Awards
4:30 PM	FEPS Symposium		(4:15 - 5:00)
4:45 PM	(4:30 - 5:45)		
5:00 PM		Sarah Hill	Social
5:15 PM		Keynote	Hour!
5:30 PM		(5:00 - 6:00)	
5:45 PM	Social		
5:45 PM	Hour!	Social	
6:00 PM		Hour!	

DETAILED PROGRAM

DAY 1

Thursday, July 29, 2021

ACADEMIC TALK ABSTRACTS

* denotes the presenting author

SESSION I: DEVELOPMENT AND PERSONALITY (1:45 – 3:00 PM). 5Talks.

Age of Neoteny: How Childhood Cuteness Relates to Perceived Autonomy

*Susan M. Hughes (shughes@albright.edu) Albright College;

Marissa A. Harrison, Penn State Harrisburg

According to evolutionary theory, because infants are highly altricial and require the care of adults in order to survive, they should possess features that would elicit such care and provisioning from adults. We examined whether perceived cuteness ratings of children decline as they approach developmental ages when considerable provisioning is no longer required for survival and children appear more self-sufficient. Participants (n=338) rated 140 facial pictures of male and female children who differed in ethnicity and ranged in age from 3 months to 6 years. Child cuteness ratings decreased as ratings of perceived child autonomy and perceived and actual child age increased. We attribute the loss of neotenous/juvenile facial features as children age to explain these findings.

Inferences of Parental Abilities Through Formidable Facial Structures

*Mitch Brown (mb103@uark.edu), University of Arkansas, Twitter: @ExtravertedFace

Although facial structures connoting formidability are typically inferred as threatening to various social goals, such structures appear nonetheless facilitative to goals related to addressing coalitional threats. Such inferences may pose downstream consequences in identifying prospective parents capable of protecting offspring. This program of research presents three experiments, wherein participants assessed men's and women's abilities and motivations to protect and nurture offspring. Importantly, these targets naturally varied in formidability in their facial structures. Formidable men were perceived as more effective at protecting their offspring than nurturing (Study 1), with a parallel inference in their motivations (Study 2). Women's facial formidability was not predictive of these inferences (Study 3), suggesting awareness for the sexual dimorphism in conflict that favored formidability in men.

Phenotypic Mimicry Distinguishes Cues of Mating Competition from Paternal Investment in Men's Conspicuous Consumption

**Daniel J. Kruger (kruger@umich.edu), University of Michigan*

Three studies elaborate on the ultimate functions of men's luxury displays based on Life History Theory. Results provide evidence for phenotypic mimicry, in which consumer product features mimicking male secondary sex characteristics indicate investment in mating competition, at the expense of paternal investment. Men owning shirts with larger luxury brand logos were rated higher on mating effort, lower on parental investment, higher on interest in brief sexual affairs, lower on interest in long-term committed romantic relationships, higher in attractiveness to women for brief sexual affairs, lower in attractiveness to women for long-term committed relationships, and higher in developmental environment unpredictability compared with men owning smaller logo shirts. Participants recognized the strategic use of luxury display properties across social contexts.

Emerging Leadership and the General Factor of Personality (GFP): A Quasi-Experimental Test of an Evolutionary Prediction

**Peiqian Wu (wu@essb.eur.nl), Erasmus University Rotterdam, Netherlands*

Evolutionary accounts of the general factor of personality (GFP) state that high-GFP individuals tend to be selected as leaders more often. We directly tested this assumption using a simulated two-step (quasi-experimental) election campaign to decide who would become a general student leader in a Chinese college. The results showed that GFP scores, as assessed before the experiment, indeed could predict who became leaders of their subgroups (in step 1) and also who received the most votes to become the general leader (in step 2). Additional analyses revealed that the lion share of the variance in election outcomes accounted for by personality (i.e., The Big Five) could be attributable to individual differences in the GFP. To our knowledge, this is the first controlled social (quasi) experiment with a high ecological validity showing that the GFP is related to being able to successfully lobby for being elected as a leader. These findings are in line with the evolutionary perspective on the GFP.

Cross-cultural Comparisons of Virtue Signalling for Environmental Mindedness

**Marianne L. Fisher (mlfisher.99@gmail.com), Saint Mary's University, Canada; Hidenori Komatsu, Energy Innovation Center, Central Research Institute of Electric Power Industry, Japan; Hiromi Kubota, Nobuyuki Tanaka, Environmental Science Research Laboratory, Central Research Institute of Electric Power Industry, Japan; Mariah Griffin, Jennifer Link, Glenn Geher, State University of New York at New Paltz, USA*

Evolutionary psychology has not paid much attention to virtue signalling, although it has direct implications for interpersonal relationships, in-group/out-group dynamics, status, mate choice, and kinship. We investigated three hypotheses in samples ($N = 20,423$) from Canada, Japan, and the USA. First, across all samples, we hypothesized both sexes use environmentalism and community-mindedness to engage in virtue signalling, which was supported. Second, we hypothesized conspicuous ethical consumption is more performed by women than men, which was not supported. Third, we hypothesised sex differences in the Big Five are expressed in virtue signalling, which was partially supported. We report inter-cultural differences, and the potential confounding effect of the pandemic. We discuss the importance of studying virtue signalling from an evolutionary perspective.

15 Minute Break

SESSION II: BIOBEHAVIORAL (3:15 – 4:15PM). 4 Talks.

Early-life Stress Predicts Glucocorticoid Insensitivity in Adulthood: An Experimental, *In Vivo* Investigation

**Summer Mengelkoch (s.mengelkoch@tcu.edu), Texas Christian University,
Twitter: @PsychdOnScience ;
Jeffrey Gassen, Sarah E Hill, Texas Christian University*

Early-life stress is a potent risk factor for developing chronic diseases of aging, many of which are driven through unchecked inflammatory activity. One factor hypothesized to contribute to this link is one's sensitivity to glucocorticoids (GCs). Because GCs inhibit inflammation, GC insensitivity leads to unchecked inflammation. Consistent with this framework, experimental, *in vitro* work finds that those who experienced early-life stress exhibit increased GC insensitivity compared to those from who experienced more benign early-life conditions; however, little work has examined the links between early-life stress, GC sensitivity, and inflammation *in vivo* in response to naturally occurring stressors. Here, we address this empirical gap, providing experimental, *in vivo* evidence that early-life stress leads to GC insensitivity in adulthood following social stress.

Testosterone and Interpersonal Attraction: A Placebo-Controlled Design

**Stefan M. M. Goetz (stefan.goetz@wayne.edu), Wayne State University,
Twitter: @Tangl3dBank ;
John Adams, Austin Owsley, Jo-Ann Rammal, Savannah Rayyan, Stiven Roytman,
Wayne State University;
Triana Ortiz, Justin M. Carré, Nipissing University, Canada*

Testosterone has long been implicated in mating effort across animal taxa. However, mating effort encompasses more than procuring a mate and among pair-bonding species often includes mateship protection. While the human mating systems is highly variable, it is also clear that long-term monogamous mateships occurred recurrently throughout human evolution. Finds from social psychology indicate myriad mateship protection mechanisms (e.g., devaluation). Although many studies have found that testosterone to be deleterious to extant relationships, most if not all, of these studies have relied on correlational designs and/or baseline rather than dynamic testosterone, the function of which may differ. Here we tested whether exogenously administered testosterone would alter men's courtship behaviors as both a function of relationship status and the woman's proceptive behaviors. Results indicate that among single men, proceptivity increased his courtship behaviors but only after having received testosterone. There was no effect of testosterone on mated men's courtship behaviors. Future work should include more mated men who are fathers as this would provide a stronger test of the pair-bond/mating effort-T hypothesis.

The Behavioral Immune System Tracks the Source of Pathogen Threat: Evidence for Asian-Specific Bias at the Onset of the COVID-19 Pandemic

**Anastasia Makhanova (ammakhan@uark.edu), University of Arkansas*

The present research assessed whether a pathogen threat associated with a specific foreign ecology differentially prompted biases against different ethnic groups. I examined how the COVID-19 threat (before it was labeled a pandemic) affected perceptions of White, Black, Latinx, and Asian targets. In Study 1, participants in the COVID-19 condition (versus control) perceived neutral targets to be more contagious, with effects being stronger for Asian targets relative to Latinx, Black, and White targets. In Study 2, participants in the COVID-19 condition (versus control) were more likely to categorize Asian (but not Latinx, Black, or White) targets as outgroup members in a modified minimal group paradigm. Data suggest that biases prompted by pathogen avoidance may dynamically change depending on salient associations.

Muscle and Weight Satisfaction Are Strong Predictors of Men's Confidence in Dating Situations: Results from a U.S. National Study

**David A. Frederick (enderflies1@aol.com), Chapman University*

We hypothesized that sexually dimorphic traits that enhance men's intrasexual competitiveness would increase men's confidence in dating situations. Adult men ($N = 3712$) reported perceptions of weight, muscularity, and appearance, and 760 heterosexual cisgender men reported their level of, and satisfaction with, 24 sexually dimorphic traits. Multiple regression analysis showed that men who reported greater upper body muscularity also reported greater dating confidence ($\beta = .31$), even when controlling for endurance, stamina, and athleticism, which are closely related to upper body muscularity. The second strongest predictor was penis size ($\beta = 0.19$), followed by deepness of voice ($\beta = 0.10$). The study highlights the relative importance of each testosterone-linked trait to these feelings of dating confidence rather than simply isolating one or two traits at a time.

15 Minute Break

SESSION III: FEMINIST EVOLUTIONARY PSYCHOLOGY SOCIETY (FEPS) TALKS (4:30 – 5:45PM). 5 Talks.

“Such an Alternative as This Had Not Occurred to Her”: The Transformation of Jane Austen's Emma as Understood from an Evolutionary Perspective

**Ania Grant (ania.grant@auckland.ac.nz), University of Auckland, New Zealand;
Daniel J. Kruger, University of Michigan*

Jane Austen's *Emma* (1815) is one of the most popular and critically acclaimed English novels, but it features one of the least likeable of Austen's heroines. We investigate Emma's narrative transformation and her enduring appeal within the framework of Life History Theory. Evaluations of short descriptions of Emma's character from the early and late stages of the novel suggest that she undergoes changes in all of the Big Five personality dimensions, which are also associated with varying perceptions of Emma's interest in and attractiveness for intimate relationships. Taken together, these changes amount to a shift from a faster to a slower life history strategy. It is this shift that confirms Emma's protagonistic status and secures readers' support.

Recasting Melodrama: Two Plays about Evolution, Motherhood, and Women in Science

*Kathleen R. Hart (kahart@vassar.edu), Vassar College

Two contemporary plays explore the incompatibility of adaptationist theories with the patriarchal ideology of self-sacrificing motherhood. What constitutes a mother's perspective differs in each play: whereas Sarah Treem's *The How and the Why* (2010) uses adaptationist theories to question the idealization of maternal altruism, Tom Stoppard's *The Hard Problem* (2015) idealizes maternal altruism to question adaptationist theories. Yet each playwright appropriates conventions of the melodramatic parent/child separation and reunion plot in order to present the absence of mothers from scientific debates as a social problem of grave proportions. A consideration of the controversies they allude to can illuminate why both plays corroborate Barbara Smuts' claim that debates about human nature should integrate the perspectives of differently situated individuals.

I Saw Him First: Competitive Nonverbal Flirting Among Women, the Tactics Used and Their Perceived Effectiveness

*T. Joel Wade (jwade@bucknell.edu), Bucknell University;

Maryanne L. Fisher, Saint Mary's University; Elizabeth Clark, Bucknell University

Here we explored nonverbal actions women use to competitively flirt, and the perceived effectiveness of these actions. Using act nomination, Study 1 ($N = 91$) yielded 11 actions (eye contact, dancing in his line of sight, smiling at him, touching him, giggling at his jokes, butting in between the other woman and the man, showing distaste for her, brushing against him, hugging him, flirting with other men, waving) for competitive flirtation against other women. Actions that signal possession (e.g., tie-signs) were predicted to be perceived as most effective. Study 2 ($N = 116$) found that the most effective actions were: touching him (a tie-sign), initiating eye contact, hugging him, giggling at his jokes, and butting in. These findings are discussed in terms of prior research.

Mothers in Music: Exploratory Evolutionary Thematic Analysis of Songs Including "Mother"

Melanie MacEacheron (mmaceacheron@gmail.com), Arizona State University; *Maryanne L. Fisher (mlfisher.99@gmail.com), St. Mary's University, Canada; Caroline Luszawski, University Western Ontario, Canada; Haylee MacCallum, Ashley Tiller, St. Mary's University

All 2018-released, English-language albums in a public repository, with titles containing "mother" or similar, were identified. Lyrics for albums' songs containing "mother" or similar ($N = 182$) were independently assessed for valence and primary theme concerning mother(s)/motherhood by three blind coders to determine if they actually concerned mother(s)/motherhood ($n = 154$). All songs were also rated for valence and themes by Linguistic Inquiry and Word Count software. Most songs positively valenced (49%; 41% neutral; 10% negative: $n = 148$)/contained more positive than negative emotion words (LIWC: 2.75 on average). Of songs whose primary theme was agreed to by author coders ($n = 98$), the most common was "Mother as exemplary/beloved" (28%). The most common LIWC-identified theme was "social".

Are DC characters Doritos and Bombshells?

**Rebecca L. Burch (rebecca.burch@oswego.edu), State University of New York at Oswego,
Twitter: @BeckyBurchPhD*

Burch and Johnsen's (2020) work on bodily dimensions in Marvel comics characters was replicated using DC characters. Heights and weights from 1,767 [1,260 (71.3%) male, 507 (28.6%) female] DC characters were collected. Males had an average height of 72.86 inches and average weight of 222.5 pounds with an average BMI of 28.14. Compared to Marvel, men were slightly taller and thinner, categorizing them as "overweight" instead of "obese". Females were 67.66 inches and 133.04 pounds on average with a BMI of 20.36. This was almost identical to Marvel women. This replicates Burch and Johnsen in both men and women and illustrates across and within samples that men are allowed more variety while women are extremely uniform in size and shape.

End of Day One!

Stick around for a Happy/Social Hour after!

DAY 2

Friday, July 30, 2021

ACADEMIC TALK ABSTRACTS

STUDENT COFFEE TIME WITH KEYNOTES (8:30AM – 9:20AM).

Enjoy some time to get to know the keynote speakers!

Location: Student Enclave aka the beach

SESSION IV: INTERPERSONAL RELATIONS (9:30AM – 10:30AM). 4 Talks.

Do Perfectionists Join the Competition? Relationship Between Self-oriented Perfectionism, Self-perceived Mate Value and Self-promotional Intrasexual Competition Among Thai Women
Kunyawee Taweepun (phukunnaka@gmail.com), Chulalongkorn University, Thailand; Yolwadee Kasempanich, *Phakkanun Chittham, (Phakkanun.C@chula.ac.th), Chulalongkorn University

The current research was the first to study the influence self-oriented perfectionism and self-perceived mate value had on self-promotional intrasexual competition tactics in terms of kindness, attractiveness, status, and education dimensions. One-hundred eighteen heterosexual single Thai young women completed an online survey. The results showed that self-oriented perfectionism and self-perceived mate value jointly predicted the overall self-promotional intrasexual competition. But when the dimensions were analyzed separately, education dimension was the best predicted. Self-oriented perfectionism was able to predict every dimension whereas self-perceived mate value was able to predict only attractiveness. Mediation effect of self-perceived mate value was not found. The findings indicate that self-oriented perfectionism is an individual difference that deserves more attention in this topic.

Searching for the Robustness of Nudging: Are Information Effects That Remind People of Familial Support Affected by External Factors?

*Hidenori Komatsu (komatsu@criepi.denken.or.jp), Energy Innovation Center, Central Research Institute of Electric Power Industry, Japan;
Hiromi Kubota, Nobuyuki Tanaka; Environmental Science Research Laboratory, Central Research Institute of Electric Power Industry, Japan;
Hirotada Ohashi, School of Engineering, The University of Tokyo;
Mariah Griffin, Jennifer Link, Glenn Geher, State University of New York at New Paltz;
Maryanne L. Fisher, Saint Mary's University

“Nudging” refers to a gentle prompt to encourage people to make better choices without restricting their freedom of choice. Insights from kin selection theory suggest that information emphasizing familial support has nudging effects, moderating extreme responses toward risks that are perceived to threaten future generations. Although a kin-based nudging message on air pollution caused by industrialization was effective in Japan, the applicability to other countries is unclear. Thus, based on a sample of 16,000 individuals in Japan, the United States, and Canada, we show that nudging effects are universal yet could be affected by external factors including cultural differences and social events such as the COVID-19 pandemic.

Can't or Won't? Intentions Mitigate Reactions to Violations of Reciprocal Altruism Agreements

**Nora J. Balboa (nbalboa@ksu.edu), Kansas State University, Twitter: @nora_balboa;*

Gary L. Brase, Kansas State University

Previous research has revealed that people report significant changes in their feelings toward a partner in a hypothetical reciprocal altruism (RA) agreement scenario, and those changes correspond to theoretical predictions about the psychology of RA interactions when either party upholds or breaks the agreement. Reasons for defaulting on RA agreements were ambiguous in a prior study, so two new studies repeated the methodology with explicit intentional or unintentional reasons for defaulting. Participants rated a range of emotions felt toward their RA partner, both before and after the RA interactions. Intentionality significantly impacted judgments about an RA partner, and the clustering of emotional response ratings indicate that the functions of these responses are tied more to general social categories and individuals.

Why Should I Help You? A Study of Betrayal and Helping

**Miriana K. Ruel (klokem1@hawkmill.newpaltz.edu), State University of New York at New Paltz;*

*Amelia R. De Jesus, Michele Cristo, *Kelly Nolan, Stephanie A. Stewart-Hill,*

Ann Marie DeBonis, State University of New York at New Paltz;

Alec Goldstein, Syracuse University; Michael Frederick, University of Baltimore;

Glenn Geher, Nikoleta Alijaj, State University of New York at New Paltz

This study focuses on our willingness to help an offender after a betrayal has taken place. Our main predictions were that future altruism would more likely be offered by the victim if the harm-doer was kin, if the betrayal did not occur publicly, and if the betrayal was relatively minor. To test these hypotheses, we presented participants with betrayal scenarios that varied in relatedness (kin or non-kin), publicity (public or private), and severity of betrayal (major or minor). We found that only the severity of the betrayal had a significant effect on social reciprocity. Additionally, certain dispositional predictors of the Light and Dark Triad affected whether the victim would extend a helping hand after being betrayed by the same person.

15 Minute Break

SESSION V: RELATIONSHIPS AND SEXUALITY (10:45 – 12:00PM). 5 Talks.

(Mis)Perceiving Sexual Intent Across Sexual Orientations: A Mixed-Method Study

**James B. Moran (jamesmoran320@gmail.com), Tulane University, Twitter: @jimmy_moran ;*

Zachary Airington, Emily McGee, Damian R. Murray, Tulane University

The current set of studies aimed to understand how misperceptions of sexual intent operate among lesbian, gay, and bisexual (LGBs) women and men. In study 1 ($N = 85$), LGB women and men nominated sexual intent behavior which was then used in Study 2--a field study at Southern Decadence ($N = 43$). This study revealed that a misperception bias might not exist in gay men. In study 3 ($N = 307$), heterosexual and LGB participants were asked to report previous experiences in which their intent being misperceived. Bisexual women were less likely than other groups to report their friendliness being misinterpreted as sexual. Ultimately, the current studies' results provide broader insight into the nature of sexual overperception among non-heterosexual populations.

Relational Insecurity Heightens Sensitivity to Limbal Rings in Partnered Women

**Mitch Brown (mb103@uark.edu), University of Arkansas, Twitter: @ExtravertedFace ;
Lucas A. Keefer, Donald F. Sacco, The University of Southern Mississippi*

Limbal rings augment perceived facial health and attractiveness, though sensitivity to their presence could depend on motives to seek alternative relationship partners among those feeling insecure about current pairbonds. Despite partnered women's relative insensitivity to good gene cues, relational dissatisfaction might heighten acuity toward limbal rings. We primed single and partnered women with security or insecurity before evaluating the health of male and female faces with(out) limbal rings. Insecurity-primed partnered women demonstrated greater perceptual acuity toward limbal rings than security-primed partnered women. Findings contribute to literature implicating limbal rings as a health cue, demonstrating how dissatisfaction of mating goals modulates preferences for facial features.

Evolution, Multi-partner Mating, and Sexual Ethics: A Framework for Differentiating Infidelity from Consensual Non-monogamy

**Justin K. Mogilski (justin.mogilski@gmail.com), University of South Carolina Salkehatchie, Twitter: @justin_mogilski ;
David L. Rodrigues, Instituto Universitário de Lisboa; Justin J. Lehmiller, The Kinsey Institute;
Rhonda N. Balzarini, Texas State University*

Monogamous partners agree that certain relationship benefits (e.g., intimacy, sexual contact) may only be shared within the pair-bond. Infidelity thus occurs when one partner forms an extra-pair relationship while deceiving their partner into believing otherwise. By comparison, those practicing consensual non-monogamy (CNM) permit extra-pair sexual contact or intimate attachment. We argue that those who pursue infidelity and CNM share an evolved motivational framework aimed at satisfying desire for partner variety but adopt distinct sexual ethics for managing extra-pair romance that produce divergent outcomes in relationship satisfaction, conflict, and health. We review empirical work examining how conflict is managed within CNM relationships and propose that CNM and monogamy are more stable strategies for resolving the hardships of sexual conflict than infidelity.

Sex Differences in Compersion

**Taylor M. Himes (himest.go@gmail.com), The University of Texas at Austin;
Courtney L. Crosby, The University of Texas at Austin*

In the context of monogamous romantic relationships, jealousy is an emotion that functions to prevent threats to reproductive success. Because of sex differences in parental investment, men and women tend to experience jealousy differently. Men report jealousy in response to threats of sexual infidelity while women report jealousy in response to threats of emotional infidelity. However, individuals in consensually non-monogamous (CNM) relationships often report low rates of jealousy and instead high rates of compersion—a constellation of positive emotions—in response to their partner being intimate with another person. What remains unclear from previous research, however, is if there are sex differences in compersion for monogamous and CNM individuals in response to evolutionarily relevant threats to reproductive success. As such, this study investigated individual differences in compersion for individuals in monogamous ($n = 273$; 81 men) and CNM relationships ($n = 143$; 57 men) in response to potential emotional or sexual infidelity.

Financial Climate and Female Competition: Abundant Resources Ramp Up Women's Same- (vs. Opposite-) Sex Rivalry

**Hannah K. Bradshaw (hbradshaw@washjeff.edu), Washington & Jefferson College,
Twitter: @HKBradshaw*

Given that past research suggests conditions of scarcity increase the intensity of female same-sex competition, cues of resource scarcity (vs. abundance) might lead women to perceive greater competitive tendencies in their same- (vs. opposite-) sex peers. Four studies examining this prediction did not provide support for the initial hypothesis. Studies 1-2 revealed that women (but not men) perceived same-sex others to be more competitive than opposite-sex others when resources were readily available. Study 3 demonstrated that women primed with resource abundance reported expecting more competitive behavior from their same- (vs. opposite-) sex peers; this finding did not replicate in Study 4. Overall, results suggest that resource abundance might foster greater competition among women.

Student Mentoring & Networking Lunch

12:00PM – 1:20PM

Undergraduate and graduate students welcome, no need to RSVP.

Location: Student Enclave aka the beach

SESSION VI: GROUP DYNAMICS (1:30 – 2:45PM). 5 Talks.

Crowd Salience Heightens Tolerance to Psychopathic (but not Narcissistic) Facial Structures

**Alicia L. Macchione (Alicia.Macchione@usm.edu), The University of Southern Mississippi;
Mitch Brown, The University of Arkansas;
Donald F. Sacco, The University of Southern Mississippi*

While social affiliation in humans is advantageous, such benefits are nonetheless bounded. The experience of crowding can emerge from the oversaturation of social affiliation, which elicits avoidant behaviors and heightens vigilance toward features indicative of interpersonal threats (i.e., facial features connoting dark personality traits). Previous research suggests individuals demonstrate aversion toward facially-communicated dark personality traits, suggesting crowding may similarly heighten aversion. Across 2 studies, we sought to determine the effect of crowding on avoidant behaviors toward facial structures connoting psychopathy and narcissism. We predicted crowding would lead to higher aversion in both traits. While we found that crowding predicts greater tolerance to psychopathic faces (Study 1), we did not find any effects of crowding on aversion to narcissistic faces (Study 2).

Contaminated Gratitude: How Fear Expressed by Immigrants Decreases Host Citizen Willingness to Welcome Immigrants Into Their Communities

**Marrissa Dani Grant (magr1950@colorado.edu), University of Colorado Boulder;
Lena Wadsworth, Riley Loria, Eric J. Pedersen, Eric University of Colorado Boulder*

Evidence suggests that expressing gratitude is beneficial for the individual experiencing the emotion, maintaining interpersonal relationships, and promoting prosocial behavior (Emmons & McCullough, 2004; McCullough et al., 2008). However, when paired with fear expression, gratitude may become contaminated and perceived as inauthentic. In a 2 (fear vs. no fear) x 2 (gratitude vs. no gratitude) factorial study, participants read an interview with a Honduran immigrant, Marel, describing his experiences before and after moving to the United States. Participants then rated perceived gratitude, liking, willingness to befriend, and willingness to accept Marel into their own community. While no significant differences were found for ratings between gratitude conditions, participants consistently rated liking, perceived gratitude, and willingness to befriend and accept Marel significantly higher in the no fear compared to the fear condition. Additionally, individual differences in conservatism moderated ratings for liking and willingness to accept Marel into their community, and willingness to befriend Marel and perceived gratitude move to non-significance when controlling for conservatism. These findings suggest that gratitude expressions can become contaminated when paired with negative emotion expressions and in some cases be perceived as insincere. A follow-up study is in progress.

Polarization of America: The Present Political Climate

**Brianna Fitapelli (fitapelb1@hawkmil.newpaltz.edu), State University of New York at New Paltz, Twitter: @brifitapelli ;
Samantha Hewitt, Briana McQuade, Dayna Thomas, Emma Berg, Lauren Gay, Tiana Rodriguez, Dalia Thaler, Ferdaus Akhmadi, Glenn Geher, State University of New York at New Paltz*

The societal climate has become increasingly polarized regarding political beliefs. We hypothesized that those who identified as extreme would present as less altruistic to opposing political beliefs. This randomized-controlled between-subject design recruited 259 individuals randomized to one of two vignettes: pro- “Blue Lives Matter” or pro- “Black Lives Matter”. Results indicated participants in the Black Lives Matter condition scored significantly higher than the Blue Lives Matter condition on helping. The Progressives + Blue Lives Matter group scored significantly lower in helping than did members of all other groups. Significant positive correlations were found between personality measures and helping for both, progressives and conservatives. Understanding how these traits and evolutionary tendencies present themselves can help us begin to understand misconceptions of opposing political affiliations.

Depression for Surviving Ancestral Hardships: Dormancy is Different in a Food-Sharing Species

**Peter H. Sheill (peterhsheill@gmail.com)*

We currently have no comprehensive theory of depression that guides new investigations. Here is a framework that points toward effective tools for treatment. Periods of dormancy are common in the animal kingdom. Human hyper-sociality twists dormancy in a new direction compared to other mammals. Humans share food at a different level, extending beyond families. This leads to possibilities of free-riding on the efforts of others. This has caused human dormancy to evolve new complexities to deal with cheating. This theory of depression as a

uniquely human dormancy may also explain some other puzzling observations associated with depression: the connections among hoarding, depression, infertility, bereavement, childbirth, and immunosuppression. It addresses the lengthiness of depressive episodes, and it points toward new interventions.

The Group Vigilance Hypothesis of Yawning

**Andrew C. Gallup (gallupa@sunypoly.edu), SUNY Polytechnic Institute, Twitter: @acgallup*

Previous research suggests that yawning may hold an adaptive social function in signaling a down regulation of arousal and vigilance. As an extension of this work, the group vigilance hypothesis predicts that seeing others yawn triggers neurological changes to enhance the vigilance of observers in order to compensate for the reduced alertness of the yawner. In two experiments, participants completed visual search and object location memory tasks with threatening and non-threatening images separately following exposure to yawning and control videos. Consistent with the rapid thermal and neurovascular changes activated by yawning, the findings suggest yawns signal a transient reduction of mental processing, and that sensing this action in others functions to preserve group vigilance via initial threat detection.

Virtual Poster Session

3:00PM – 4:30PM

Abstracts are in the next section of the program.

Location: Poster Room

Keynote Dr. Sarah Hill (5:00 – 6:00PM)

It's Time to Talk About the Brain and the Birth Control Pill

The majority of women in the US will use the birth control pill at some point in their lives. Yet, there is very little information out there for women or their partners about what the pill does to the brain. This is critical information to have because - although women go on the pill for a small handful of targeted effects - sex hormones simply can't work that way. Sex hormones impact the activities of billions of cells in the body at once, many of which are in the brain. This means that being on the birth control pill makes women a different version of themselves than when they are off of it. In this talk, I will talk about what we know and don't know about the pill and women's brains and behavior. I will also talk about why this information matters for men and what it means for our evolved psychology. Does the pill create a hormonal state that is an analogue of naturally occurring points in women's cycles? Or is the hormonal message an evolutionary novelty, the effects of which are largely unknown? Lastly, I will urge researchers to conduct better, more inclusive science that teaches men and women about who they are and how their brains work, whether they are on or off of medications like the birth control pill.

End of Day Two!

Stick around for a Happy/Social Hour after!

DAY 3

Saturday, July 31, 2021

ACADEMIC TALK ABSTRACTS

Business Meeting: All Are Welcome (9:00AM - 10:45AM)

Location: Board Room

SESSION VII: SIGNS AND SIGNALS (11:00 AM – 12:00 PM). 4 Talks.

The Language of Human Mating: Accent Effects on Attractiveness and Dominance Ratings

**Sethu Karthikeyan (skarthikeyan@pace.edu), Pace University;*

Jenny Patel, Jennifer Link, Michele Cristo, Allisen Casey, Aliza Santos, Alexander Mackiel, Kaelyn Marks, SUNY New Paltz; Kevin Rosenfield, Toe Aung, David Puts, Pennsylvania State University; Glenn Geher, SUNY New Paltz

Research on heterosexual mating has demonstrated that acoustic parameters (e.g., pitch) of men's voices influence their attractiveness to women and appearance of status and formidability to other males. However, little is known about how men's tendency to clearly articulate their speech influences these important social perceptions. In the current study, we used a repeated measures design and investigated how men's articulatory clarity influenced women's (N = 45) evaluations of men's attractiveness for both short- and long-term relationships, and men's (N = 46) evaluations of physical formidability and prestige. Results largely supported our hypotheses: Men who enunciated more clearly were less attractive to women for short-term relationships and were perceived by other men to have lower physical formidability but higher prestige.

Sexual selection on voice pitch in men

**Toe Aung (txa96@psu.edu), Pennsylvania State University;*

David Puts, Pennsylvania State University

Human voice pitch is perceptually salient and highly sexually differentiated, suggesting the influence of past sexual selection. We consider the evolution of low voice pitch in human males and address competing evolutionary explanations regarding why humans tend to defer to individuals with lower voice pitch. On the one hand, experimentally lowering voice pitch typically has large positive effects on perceptions of size and threat potential in laboratory studies. On the other hand, low voice pitch only modestly predicts components of formidability, including hormonal profiles, size, upper-body strength, and fighting ability in men. In attempting to resolve this apparent paradox, we hope to clarify the communication of social power.

Makeup works by Modifying Factors of Facial Attractiveness

**Carlota Batres (cbatres@fandm.edu), Franklin & Marshall College;*

Alex L. Jones, Swansea University; Christopher P. Barlett, Gettysburg College; Aurélie Porcheron, Frédérique Morizot, CHANEL Fragrance & Beauty Research & Innovation;

Richard Russell, Gettysburg College

Makeup is known to increase facial attractiveness, but it remains unclear how it does so. We took a theoretically driven approach and tested the proposal that cosmetics increase attractiveness by modifying five known visual factors of attractiveness: symmetry, averageness, femininity, age, and perceived health. In six studies using carefully-controlled images of female faces with and without makeup, participants rated the faces on attractiveness and each of the five factors. We found that makeup affected all of the factors. Additionally, with all five factors as mediators, we observed full mediation of the effect of makeup on attractiveness. The finding that makeup is used in ways that manipulate underlying factors of attractiveness empirically demonstrates a link between beauty and practices of beautification.

Examining Pathogen Disgust and Associated Social Biases in Medical Professionals

**Anastasia Makhanova (ammakhan@uark.edu), University of Arkansas;*

W. Allen Lambert, Ryan Blanchard, University of Arkansas

Research has linked pathogen disgust to myriad social biases. We examined these associations in medical professionals who represent a unique population because they are frequently exposed to pathogen sources. We predicted that medical professionals would demonstrate lower pathogen (but not sexual or moral) disgust relative to control participants. We additionally explored whether the associations between pathogen disgust and negative evaluations of immigrants, outgroup categorization of elderly targets, and endorsement of group-binding moral foundations would be moderated by career group. Supporting predictions, medical professionals reported lower pathogen disgust but, surprisingly, higher moral disgust than non-medical professionals. Pathogen disgust was positively associated with both social biases and endorsement of group-binding moral foundations. However, none of these associations were moderated by career group.

30 Minute Break

SESSION VIII: EVOBLITZ (Data Blitz) (12:30 –1:15 PM). 4 Talks.

Does Pathogen Avoidance Affect Intergroup Categorization? Conceptual Replication of Makhanova, Miller, & Maner (2015)

**Anastasia Makhanova (ammakhan@uark.edu), University of Arkansas;*

Austin D. Eubanks, University of Arkansas; Jon K. Maner, Florida State University

We conducted a preregistered replication of Makhanova et al (2015; Evolutionary Behavioral Sciences) to examine whether chronic and situationally activated pathogen concerns interact to predict biased outgroup categorization of social targets. We replicated part but not all of the original pattern. There was a three-way interaction between germ aversion (GA), experimental condition, and target type; the manipulation affected categorization for low GA (but not high

GA) participants. However, no synergistic effects between target characteristics were observed; in the pathogen threat condition, low GA participants categorized based on age but not race. High GA participants indiscriminately categorized all targets as outgroup members more frequently than chance. Nevertheless, findings bolster support for the link between pathogen avoidance and biased social categorization.

The Ghosting Study

**Darcy Montana (montanad1@hawkmail.newpaltz.edu), SUNY New Paltz;
Kelly Nolan, Brianna McQuade, Jenny Piyushkumar Patel, Kaelyn Marks, Glenn Geher,
Jaqueline Di Santo, Jennifer Link, Alex Mackiel, Clare Redden, SUNY New Paltz*

This research examined the modern phenomena known as *ghosting*, defined as, “avoiding another individual (such as a family member, friend, or partner) without providing an explanation, by suddenly cutting off communication”. In line with the hypothesis, individuals who had been ghosted as well as individuals who had ghosted others had a proclivity toward significantly worse social-emotional functioning. Significance was found in the light triad, dark triad, big five personality, adult attachment, socio-sexual inventory, and satisfaction with life scales compared to ghosting experiences. A notable finding was that the more one has ghosted, the more they have been ghosted themselves, and vice versa.

Outgroup Distrust, Preferred Distance, and Belief in a Punitive Hell

**Riley N. Loria (riley.loria@colorado.edu),
University of Colorado Boulder, Twitter: @Riley_N_Loria;
Eric J. Pedersen, University of Colorado Boulder*

Though most religions prescribe love and acceptance, their influence is far from always positive. Religion likely serves an important adaptive function in developing group cohesion. Religious individuals often exhibit cognitive features like conformity which, though useful as group binding tools, makes individuals prone to outgroup prejudice. A key facet of many religions is belief in punishment during the afterlife for violating the groups moral prescriptions. The current work sought to examine whether belief in hell predicted outgroup prejudice above and beyond religiosity. Data came from the World Values Survey (7th wave) and included 27,997 people from 33 countries. Multiple regression analyses revealed that, as, predicted belief in a punitive hell predicted outgroup distrust and preferred distance above and beyond religiosity.

Failure of a Sex Ratio Manipulation to Prime Intrasexual Competition in Women

**David R. Widman (widman@juniata.edu), Juniata College*

One of the documented methods to prime intrasexual competition in both men and women is the manipulation of local sex ratio. This poster reports the results of a study attempting to use a sex ratio manipulation consisting of images of sex-biased arrays of images of men and women. Participants were recruited from Amazon's mechanical Turk. The results found no differences between those who viewed female biased and male biased images on Buunk and Fisher's (2009) measure of intrasexual competition or on a more recent measure of intrasexual competition (Karimi-Malekabadi et al, 2019).

15 Minute Break

SESSION IX: PAST AND FUTURE (1:30 – 2:30PM). 4 Talks.

A Historical Perspective on Life History Theory

**Anthony A. Volk (tvolk@brocku.ca), Brock University, Canada*

While the stereotype of the poor having large families largely begins with the origin of modern states and the demographic transition, it does not represent most of history (e.g., Rawson, 2003). Modern states offer conditions that can indirectly incentivize a fast LHS whereas historical environments appear to make adopting a fast LHS under harsh or father-absent conditions iatrogenic. It is therefore my contention that humans can and do pay attention to variables that relate to life history trade-offs, but hypotheses about harsh environments leading to faster/accelerated LHS should be re-examined with respect to the historical viability of those strategies.

Hunter-Gatherer Responses to Animals

**Barty Thompson (bthompson@albright.edu), Albright College*

This research examines when and why hunter-gatherers raise their ethical concerns for animals. The base reaction should be very low in order to promote unimpeded hunting of prey and protection from predators. Although there is evidence of this type of callous attitude toward animals among hunter-gatherers, there is also evidence of varying degrees of raised ethical concerns for animals. Based on an assessment of ethnographic accounts of 25 hunter-gatherer groups, it has been found that when animals are spiritualized to the extent that they are attributed with human characteristics, the ethical concerns for these same individual organisms and/or species of animals also rise. This implies that the underlying mechanism is one in which psychological adaptations that evolved to govern ethical consideration for humans are crossing domains and being utilized for animals that have been perceived as pseudo-humans. These findings can be used to understand when and why humans today are more likely to raise their levels of concern for non-humans. In addition, this provides evidence of the flexibility of our psychological adaptations to be applied in different domains from which they were designed to operate.

The Evolutionary Twilight of the Gods

**Juan Perote-Peña (jperote@unizar.es), University of Zaragoza, España (Spain)*

I propose that deities in polytheistic religions evolved culturally as personifications of brain modules specialized in dealing with universal adaptive challenges or sub-selves (Kenrick & Griskevicius (2013)). Ritualistic connection with specific deities might have served as artificial cues to enhance the activation of mental resources useful to deal optimally with adaptive challenges or reach a better compromise between sub-selves in conflict, that improved the quality of individual choices. Following this interpretation, monotheistic religions might have been cultural religious innovations that suppressed the deities in charge of dealing with the competitive and costly challenges along the life cycle (fight for status and sex), giving

monotheistic believers an evolutionary advantage. I illustrate the theory with a mathematical model of population dynamics to generate predictions.

Darwin's Roadmap to the Curriculum

**Glenn Geher (geherg@newpaltz.edu), State University of New York at New Paltz; *Hadassah J. Mativetsky (hadassah.joann@gmail.com), Twitter: @haddie;
David Sloan Wilson, State University of New York at Binghamton, Evolution Institute;
Andrew C. Gallup, SUNY Polytechnic Institute*

The Darwinian Revolution has been slow to progress beyond the biological sciences. The objective of this presentation will be to address controversies surrounding evolution education, and discuss the processes of developing and fostering an interdisciplinary Evolutionary Studies (EvoS) education, including examples of how EvoS programs have been implemented successfully at various colleges, universities, and degree programs. The presentation will also be able to speak to a variety of applications of an EvoS education, including improved sustainable development, medical practices, and creative and critical thinking skills. In addition, the talk will discuss the need for EvoS-style education to go beyond the university setting. The two speakers for this session are editors of the book Darwin's Roadmap to the Curriculum (2019).

Keynote Dr. Glenn Geher (3:00 – 4:00PM)

The Advent of Positive Evolutionary Psychology: How Darwin's Big Idea Can Effect Positive Change

Positive Evolutionary Psychology takes research and ideas from the evolutionary behavioral sciences and explicitly applies them to help bring about positive change regarding the broader human experience at both the individual and community levels. This talk will summarize research conducted by the New Paltz Evolutionary Psychology Lab over the years that explicates the basic ideas of positive evolutionary psychology. Specific topics addressed will include politics, education, and the evolutionary psychology of group living. This work will be presented with an eye toward how we can harness the power of Darwin's ideas to help people live richer lives.

End of the Conference Closing Reception and Awards 4:15-5

Stick around for a Happy/Social Hour after!

ACADEMIC POSTER ABSTRACTS

Presented Friday, July 30, 2021

Poster #

1 **Moral Typecasting and Gamma Bias Blind Us to Male Victimisation & Sexually Exploitative Female Mating Strategies**

**William Costello (2000599@brunel.ac.uk), Brunel University London, UK,
Twitter: @CostelloWilliam*

Although research shows that women recognise sexual-exploitability-cues, there is a relative dearth of research investigating exploitative female mating-strategies. Human-mating is primarily cooperative, and contra to feminist-theory, men are not united to compete intersexually against women. Despite interdependent reproductive-goals, the evolutionary-interests of the sexes are asymmetrical. Strategic-interference theory suggests both sexes cannot simultaneously fulfil their conflicting sexual-strategies, and each develops psychological-adaptations to influence the other towards their optimal-strategy. The “evolutionary-arms-race” framework primarily focuses on women’s evolved-defences from sexual-exploitation, despite evidence for women’s exploitative mating-strategies, including reproductive-coercion. Evolutionary theories such as dual-mating and mate-switching hypotheses are used to explore how men can be victims of exploitative mating-strategies. Theories such as moral-typecasting and gamma-bias are used to consider why this topic remains underexplored.

2 **WEIRD Cultural Norms Evoke Mating Strategies That Facilitate Effective Polygyny**

**William Costello (2000599@brunel.ac.uk), Brunel University London, UK,
Twitter: @CostelloWilliam*

Modern humans have approximately twice as many female ancestors as male ancestors, due to greater male-variability in reproductive-success. Most human societies have been preferentially-polygynous, with monogamy only serving as the dominant mating-system for approx. 1000 years. In recent history, cultural monogamy norms and women’s economic-dependance on men ensured greater equality in sexual-selection. This poster explores our polygynous mating past and the mismatch between modern and ancestral mating-environments. Elements of this mismatch, including online dating and economic gender equality, evoke psychological mating-strategies, including short-term mating, by culturally skewing sex-ratios of highly-educated women to “economically unattractive” men. This culturally skewed sex-ratio facilitates a mating-system that is simultaneously polygynous and polyandrous, with the standard-deviation of sex-partners small for women, but high for men.

3

Sibling Conflict Over Parental Resources: Is There an Evolved Bias in Perceived Parental Favoritism?

**Joseph LaMendola (joseph.lamendola@mail.missouri.edu), University of Missouri; David C. Geary, University of Missouri*

Parent-offspring conflict is expected over the “optimal” distribution of parental resources, especially when multiple offspring are simultaneously competing for these resources. Here, we tested the hypothesis that people have an evolved cognitive bias to underestimate their parent’s investment in them relative to their siblings that could motivate attempts to secure additional investment. We tested the hypothesis across three studies ($N = 2,565$) and found mixed results. Overall, adults report that their parents treated them fairly based on their needs and those of their siblings. However, sibling age variance and its interaction with sibling number predicted perceptions of favoritism- an effect replicated in an independent sample.

4

Differential Evaluation of Those Who Violate Social Norms Due to a Lack of Knowledge Compared to a Lack of Endorsement

**Eduard Kabigting (EDUARDNOEL.KABIGTING@baruchmail.cuny.edu), Baruch College;*

Ryan E. Tracy, Steven G. Young, Graduate Center, CUNY

Humans have a powerful need to belong to cohesive groups. When individuals violate norms, this cohesion is threatened, leading to punishment for normative transgressions. In two experiments, we test the social consequences of normative violations that are due to either a lack of knowledge or a lack of endorsement (e.g., a person failing to say “thank you” because they were unaware it was expected or because they do not feel it is necessary). We specifically focus on ratings of intentionality (i.e., whether a person intends to help or harm) and capacity (whether a person is able to act on their intentions).

5

Dissecting Darwin’s Drama: Understanding the Politicization of Evolutionary Psychology within the Academy

Alexander S. Mackiel (mackiela1@hawkmill.newpaltz.edu), Twitter: @ajmackiel ;

**Jennifer K. Link (linkj2@hawkmill.newpaltz.edu), SUNY New Paltz; Glenn Geher, SUNY New Paltz*

Evolutionary theory has been venerated and ridiculed by countless scholars throughout academia and beyond. Going past basic evolutionary theory, there is the hotly contested idea of evolutionary psychology. Not only is evolutionary psychology faced with outrage from Christian fundamentalists, but it also faces hostility from other psychologists. This all takes place as evolutionary psychologists push back against the arguments that attempt to tear this area of inquiry down. The modern heterodox movement provides a safe space for those interested in applying evolutionary approaches to behavior. Herein, we describe the politics that currently surround the field of evolutionary psychology and potential futures that this field may realize in the ever-treacherous landscape of the academy.

6 **Morality as Coordinated Punishment: The Social Cognition of Punitive Inclinations in Protest Movements**

*Alexander S. Mackiel (mackiela1@hawkmail.newpaltz.edu), SUNY New Paltz,
Twitter: @ajmackiel

We examined the role that moral consensus plays in people's desire to punish moral wrongdoers. Specifically, we gave participants (N = 471) a description of an offensive All Lives Matter protest, assessed the degree to which they thought that the protest was morally wrong, and examined the extent to which they would punish the protester(s). Prior to the punishment measure, participants were presented with information regarding whether most or few others agree with their moral judgment. Results suggested that consensus information influenced moral decision-making in two different ways: it increased punitive inclinations for the group of protesters only when participants perceived that few others agreed with their moral beliefs, and it moderated the relationship between moral judgment and punitive inclinations.

7 **No evidence for distrust of narcissistic facial features**

*Lucienne Burnett (lucyburnett@student.fdu.edu), Fairleigh Dickinson University;
Mitch Brown (mb103@uark.edu), University of Arkansas, Twitter: @Extravertedface

Humans demonstrate considerable perceptual acuity toward facial structures that connote personality from which they can identify others' exploitative intentions and thus affiliative decisions. The current study sought to identify how facial structures connoting narcissism influence perceptions of trustworthiness and subsequent cooperative behaviors. Participants played a trust game with hypothetical male and female targets whose facial appearance was manipulated to connote high or low levels of narcissism before indicating how trustworthy each face appeared. Results indicated facially communicated narcissism did not influence perceptions of trustworthiness or performance in trust games. However, participants trusted and cooperated with female targets more than male faces, an effect potentially bore out of vigilance toward individuals who could appear more exploitative. We frame results based on a need to clarify the potential costs and benefits of narcissism in social exchanges.

8 **Evolutionary Perspectives on Teen Dating Violence**

*Elizabeth Al-Jbouri (ealjbouri@brocku.ca), Brock University, Canada

Teen dating violence (TDV) has received increasing research attention. Within the last year, its study has become particularly relevant with the uptick in online aggressive behavior and interpersonal violence associated with COVID-19 lockdowns (Holfield, 2021). While timely, TDV is not a new phenomenon nor is it unique to human relationships. This talk applies evolutionary theory to current understandings of TDV. First, TDV is oriented within the evolutionary context of adolescence as a developmental period. Next, the adaptive roots of TDV are considered. Within the context of adolescence, what might be the evolved function of aggressing against a romantic or sexual partner? Lastly, implications for future empirical research and the importance of considering TDV from an evolutionary psychological perspective are discussed.

9

The Impact of Parental Support on Athletic Performance

**Reece R. Diener (diener19@live.franklinpierce.edu), Twitter: @reece_diener ;
Jennie Brown, Franklin Pierce University*

This study comes from an interest in the outside variables that can impact athletic performance. Sport psychology is bringing more attention to acknowledging the mental side of sports. The complexity of family dynamics varies for each athlete and was a point of interest how parental support can affect athletic performance. 99 Division I and II NCAA athletes at Franklin Pierce University were examined. Data was collected via a survey that included the Student Athlete Relationship Instrument for Family Members, family athletic history, personal performance evaluation, and what sport they compete in. We hypothesized that athletes who felt supported by their family in a positive manner would have a positive relationship between their athletic performance and family relationship.

10

Betrayal, Outrage, Guilt, and Forgiveness: The Four Horsemen of the Human Social-Emotional Experience

**Amelia R. De Jesús (dejesusa5@hawkmill.newpaltz.edu), State University of New York at New Paltz; Michele Cristo, Miriana Ruel, Danielle Kruchowy, Glenn Geher, Kelly Nolan, *Aliza Santos (santosa11@hawkmill.newpaltz.edu), Cody Wozzynski, Nikoleta Alijaj, Ann Marie DeBonis, SUNY New Paltz*

The current work presents a model for understanding how individuals can get past betrayals given our evolved psychology. The model proposed here includes the four horsemen of the human social-emotional experience, which we construe as a betrayal by the offender, outrage expressed by the victim, guilt expressed by the offender, and, possibly, forgiveness felt and demonstrated by the victim. Based on this model, other responses to the outrage experienced by the victim, such as spite or shame demonstrated by the offender, are unlikely to lead to forgiveness. Thus, this model conceptualizes guilt as fundamental in the process of forgiveness. Implications for modern living and for future research directions are discussed.

11

The Association Between Progestin Generation in Hormonal Contraceptives and Sociosexuality

**Mikayla D.M. Tolliver (mdtolliv@uark.edu), University of Arkansas, Twitter: @TolliverMikayla ;
Anastasia Makhanova, University of Arkansas*

Hormones are important for regulating women's sexuality. However, many women take hormonal contraceptives (HCs) that disrupt the links between gonadal hormones and sexuality documented in naturally cycling (NC) women. The current research thus delineated between the type of HC and progestin generations to explore how women using these different formulations differ from NC women in one aspect of sexuality—their sociosexual orientation (SOI). Results indicated that, compared to NC women, women using HCs containing second and third generation progestins (in pill form and long-acting methods such as the IUD and implant) reported more unrestricted SOI-attitudes, but not women using HCs containing first or fourth generation progestins.

There were no differences for SOI-desire. Women who were currently using long-acting methods reported more unrestricted SOI-behavior. Notably, results for SOI-attitudes emerged controlling for SOI-behavior and appeared to be driven by low SOI-attitudes during the luteal phase of the menstrual cycle for NC women.

12 **Give Me a Smile: Women's Preferences for Sexually Dimorphic Traits on Male Faces Expressing Emotions**

**Francisca Bismarck (franciscabismarck97@gmail.com), University of Porto, Portugal; Pedro Bem-Haja, University of Aveiro; Isabel M. Santos, University of Aveiro, Portugal; Mariana L. Carrito, University of Porto, Portugal*

The impact of sexual dimorphism on facial attractiveness is still unclear due to the contradictory results observed when exploring female preferences. Considering that faces with more masculine features have been related to the perception of anger in previous studies, we explored the role of facial expressions in women's preferences for facial masculinity. We asked participants to optimize the attractiveness of male faces (angry, neutral, happy), giving them control over the masculinization/feminization process. Results showed that women prefer lower levels of feminization in happy faces when compared to neutral/angry. These findings suggest that masculinity is better tolerated in happy faces, and that the avoidance response usually observed towards masculinity may be due to the perception of anger in more masculine faces.

13 **Cognitive Reflection is a Better Predictor of Belief in Evolution Than Cognitive Ability**

**Kilian J. Garvey (kgarvey@rio.edu), University of Rio Grande*

In an attempt to tease apart culturally influenced and cultural free cognitive measures 294 subjects completed the 50 item Wonderlic Contemporary Cognitive Ability Test (a reliable group measure of IQ), the 3 item Cognitive Reflection Test (CRT), a 7 item Belief in God survey (D7) and a 10 question measure of Creationist v Evolutionary Beliefs (CE10). While the Wonderlic makes every effort to be a culture free measure of cognitive ability, there are strong correlations between those scores and family income, zip code, and quality of education. The CRT, while correlated with IQ tests, is more a measure of individual differences in ability or preference for reflecting on complex questions. Results from all analyses found that the CRT was a better predictor of CE10 score than the Wonderlic as well as being a better predictor for belief in god.

14 **Beyond the Flesh: Sex, Technology, and Evolution**

**Laura L. Johnsen (lauraljohnsen@gmail.com), Binghamton University*

Teledildonics allows users to engage in sexual experiences in real-time with another or multiple partners without ever having to be in the same space physically. Such capabilities are entirely novel for the human body and have implications for mating behaviors such as mate attraction, courtship, and infidelity. As sextech products are a 30-billion-dollar industry that is rapidly expanding (Kleeman, 2017), there is room for collaboration between sexy toy creators and evolutionary researchers. By

understanding the evolved function and design of sexual organs, pleasure responses, and various sexual behaviors, sex toy manufacturers may be able to create improved products for enhanced sexual pleasure or even pair-bonding. This presentation will also examine the roles that an evolutionary researcher could be on a sexual product design team.

15 **Does Wording Matter? "Mate" versus "Partner" and Long-Term Relationship Preferences**

Paige P. Freyre (ppf003@bucknell.edu), Bucknell University;

**T. Joel Wade, Bucknell University*

Surveys asking for “mate” versus “partner” preferences were randomly administered to heterosexual and non-heterosexual participants (N = 580) asking them to rate the importance of the most important traits for a long-term partner. Overall, sex differences were hypothesized such that ratings from those who identified as male and female would differ. The hypothesis regarding whether differences would arise as a result of the wording of “mate” versus “partner” was exploratory since no prior research has investigated the topic. The results revealed no significant differences for preferences based on “partner” versus “mate” ratings. The hypothesis regarding overall sex differences was supported. Women rated kindness as more important than men did. Additionally, heterosexuals rated physical attractiveness as more important than non-heterosexuals did.

16 **On a Pedestal: High Heels and the Perceived Attractiveness and Evolutionary fitness of Women**

**T. Joel Wade (jwade@bucknell.edu), Bucknell University;*

Maryanne L. Fisher, Saint Mary's University;

Rebecca L. Burch, State University of New York at Oswego;

Haley Casper, Bucknell University

We analyzed 448 participants’ responses regarding the attractiveness, evolutionary fitness related traits, and long and short-term mating potential of a woman wearing either high heel or flat shoes. The woman in heels was hypothesized to be rated higher, and be preferred for short-term mating. The hypothesis was partially supported. The woman wearing heels was perceived as more sexually attractive, physically attractive, feminine, and of a higher status. Additionally, women rated the stimulus women as having a higher status while men rated the stimulus women as having higher short-term and long-term mating potential, regardless of the shoe worn. The practical implications of these findings are discussed.

17 **The Effect of Male Hair Length on Female’s Perception of Male Attractiveness**

**Ming Zhang (zmindy@126.com), Bucknell University;*

T. Joel Wade, Bucknell University

As little prior research studied male hair length and attractiveness, the current study examined the effect of hair length and race on female’s perceived male attractiveness. A sample of 291 female participants rated pictures of males from four races (Asian, Black, Latino, and White) in both long and short hairstyle on several

attractiveness traits. Results showed males with short hair were rated higher for all attractiveness traits except for feminine when compared to males with long hair. The effect of race on each rating of attractiveness varies. Examination on female participants' sexual relationship history and usage of birth control pills showed no significant effects on male hair length preferences. These results were discussed using theories from evolutionary psychology perspectives.

18 **Toupee or not Toupee? Cranial Hair and Perceptions of Men's Attractiveness, Personality, and Other Evolutionary Relevant Traits**

T. Joel Wade (jwade@bucknell.edu), Bucknell University ;

Maryanne L. Fisher, Saint Mary's University;

**Rebecca L. Burch, State University of New York at Oswego*

We investigated whether cranial hair affects perceptions of attractiveness, personality, career success, and other fitness related traits for men in two populations. Experiment 1 used a 2 (race) x 2 (cranial hair) design, and examined attractiveness, fitness, and socially desirable personality measures. Hair received higher perceived attractiveness, personality, and fitness ratings than bald in White men, but not Black men. Experiment 2 used a 2 (race) x 2 (cranial hair) design in perceived attractiveness, fitness related traits, and Big-5 dimensions of personality. Cranial hair did not affect Big-5 personality ratings but did affect perceived aspects of personality (sophistication, kindness, etc.). The White man with hair and the Black man without hair received higher perceived fitness and career success ratings.

19 **Suspicion of Infidelity Increases Abuse to Women in a College Sample**

**Rebecca L. Burch (rebecca.burch@oswego.edu),*

State University of New York at Oswego;

James Moran, Tulane University

Previous studies have found that men convicted of domestic violence engage in context dependent paternal assurance tactics; behaviors that ensure they invest in a child that is genetically related. We examined the flexibility of paternal assurance tactics in college males. For males, just having suspicions of infidelity increased mate guarding behaviors. The percentage of arguments stemming from jealousy correlated with mate guarding, physical abuse, and emotional abuse, but not sexual coercion. When males found enough evidence to accuse their partners of infidelity, mate guarding, physical and emotional abuse, and sexual coercion increased dramatically. This illustrates the shifting from insemination prevention strategies to counter insemination strategies when men become more convinced of their partner's infidelity. Females did not show these patterns.

20 **Rough Sex and Pornography Preferences: Adventure, Not Necessarily Aggression**

**Rebecca L. Burch (rebecca.burch@oswego.edu),*

State University of New York at Oswego;

Catherine Salmon, University of Redlands

Research on sexual behavior often characterizes rough sex as sexual aggression and/or abuse. The same characterization exists for pornography and many links

between these topics imply an escalation between pornography use, rough sex, and sexual violence. Among 734 male and female undergraduates, we examined relationships between rough sex, sexual violence, other sexual acts, and pornography use. Findings indicate that rough sex is triggered by curiosity and a need for novelty, and that both sexes initiate rough sex. The same is seen with pornography use; it is correlated with other sexual adventurous (but not aggressive) behaviors. The relationship between rough sex and pornography appears to be rooted in a need for sexual adventure, with only a small subset exploring violence.

21 **Influence of Social Media on Perceived Attractiveness**

**Yanai Sayag (sayaqy18@live.franklinpierce.edu), Franklin Pierce University;
Carina Dillon, Jennie Brown, Franklin Pierce University*

This study examined the effects of social cues (followers) in Instagram on perceived attractiveness and willingness to date the person. Previous research has found that higher social cues such as likes and followers can predict higher perceived likability. 197 undergraduate students were shown the same exact artificial Instagram account which differed only in the amount of followers, participants rated the person's attractiveness and likelihood of dating him or recommending to a friend. Results, indicated that high followers participants reported significantly higher perceived attractiveness, but did not differ from low followers participants in their willingness to date the person. This study expands the conclusions of previous research in terms of applying social information processing theory to social media formats.

22 **Humor Appreciation as a Self-Protection Mechanism**

**Zach Buckner (zrbuckne@uark.edu), University of Arkansas;
Mitch Brown, University of Arkansas*

Despite being important across various social contexts for humans, not all humor is created equal. Dirty humor is largely undesirable due to its connotation of sexual intentions, which could implicate dirty humorists as having exploitative intentions to women. However, it is unclear whether dirty humor would elicit aversion or ingratiation toward the humorist as a strategy to reduce the likelihood of incurring potential interpersonal costs. We pit these competing hypotheses against each other by tasking women to indicate their interest in interacting with men and women telling dirty or clean while assessing their dangerous world beliefs. Results supported the aversion hypothesis, wherein women exhibiting more dangerous world beliefs reported greater aversion toward dirty humorists.

EVOLUTIONARY BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES (EBS)

EBS is the official journal of NEEPS.

Editor-in-Chief: Catherine Salmon
Publisher: The American Psychological Association
ISSN: 2330-2925
eISSN: 2330-2933
Published: Quarterly, beginning in January

Evolutionary Behavioral Sciences (EBS) publishes manuscripts that advance the study of human behavior from an evolutionary perspective, with an emphasis on work that integrates evolutionary theory with other approaches and perspectives from across the behavioral sciences, including the range of subdisciplines within psychology as well as the social sciences (e.g., sociology, political science, criminology) and humanities (e.g., history, literature studies).

This includes a special interest in work that explores:

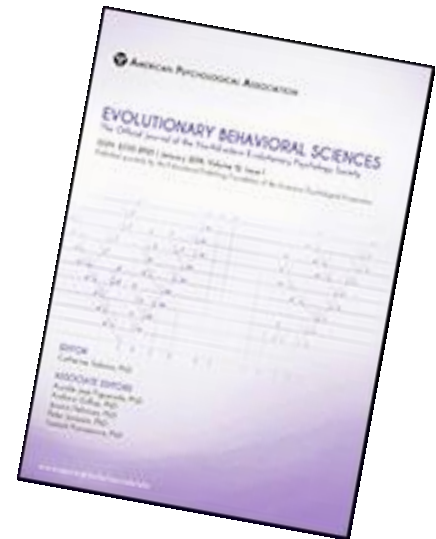
- The role of evolved mechanisms in real-world phenomena, especially when the findings hold implications for policy or practice;
- The expression of evolved cognitive, behavioral, and physiological mechanisms across contexts and the consequences they have for the patterns and structure of society;
- The interplay between evolved psychological mechanisms and cultural influences in driving behavior, including papers that test established theory in new cultural contexts.

EBS publishes both empirical and theoretical manuscripts and welcomes quantitative, qualitative, and mixed-method approaches. EBS will consider research on non-human animals provided it offers some insight on a current question in the study of human behavior. The journal is also interested in articles that seek to translate evolutionary reasoning into implications for policy and practice.

The journal also publishes short reports (of no more than 2,500 words) that present new findings in brief without a lengthy theoretical background. In addition, EBS sees reproducibility as a major challenge facing science in general and encourages the submission of replication studies, especially when they test existing knowledge in ways that probe underlying assumptions, and meta-analyses that assess the overall body of work around a particular question.

In an American Psychological Association (APA) Editor Spotlight interview, Dr. Salmon said, “This journal should serve as a nexus for work in any field that can benefit from using an adaptationist lens to examine behavior and behavioral mechanisms.”

<https://www.apa.org/pubs/journals/ebs/>



JOINING NEEPS

NEEPS stands as a coordinated global effort among scholars and students in the evolutionary behavioral sciences. Since 2007, members of NEEPS have taken steps to advance our understanding of the interface between evolution and human behavior. To join our society, please visit <http://neepsociety.com/>.

NEEPS PROFESSIONAL CONDUCT POLICY

NEEPS values freedom of speech and scientific inquiry. NEEPS also values the freedom to attend professional conferences and engage in scientific discussions without fear of harassment or discrimination. Toward this goal, NEEPS has endorsed the following policy regarding professional behavior in all contexts within and surrounding professional interactions related to the society.

Harassment includes, but is not limited to:

- Offensive Verbal Comments
- Unwelcome Physical Attention
- Intimidation
- Sustained Disruption of Presentations or other Events
- Inappropriate Physical Contact
- Stalking/following
- Harassing/Non-Consensual Photography or Recording
- Physical Assault and/or Battery

This may take place in person or through other means of communication (internet, email, telecommunications, etc.).

In relation, but not limited to: Race, Color, National Origin, Gender, Gender Identity, Age, Body Size, Disability, Appearance, Sexual Orientation, Religion, Citizenship, Pregnancy, or Marital status.

The society also expects all members to comply with local, state, and federal regulations concerning personal interaction. In the event that members engage in unlawful conduct, authorities will be contacted.

Definition of Sexual Harassment:

- Harassment does not include scientific disagreements or research regarding harassment, sex, or any of the behaviors/designations above. Data based scientific findings are just that and should be discussed at conferences. Judgments based on those findings that overgeneralize or justify discriminatory behavior are not scientific, are in fact examples of scientific fallacies, and will not be tolerated.
- Sexual harassment refers to verbal, physical, and visual conduct of a sexual nature that is unwelcome and offensive to the recipient. Sexual harassment may include such conduct as sexual flirtations, advances, or propositions; verbal comments or physical actions of a sexual nature; sexually degrading words used to describe an individual; an unwelcome display of sexually suggestive objects or pictures; sexually explicit jokes; and offensive, unwanted physical contact such as patting, pinching, grabbing, groping, or constant brushing against another's body.

Attendees asked to stop any harassing behavior are expected to comply immediately.

Scope of Policy:

- This Anti-Harassment Policy applies to all attendees at conferences including: participants/attendees, speakers, guests, staff, press, and vendors/exhibitors. All attendees are expected to comply with this policy at the conference venue and all conference related social events through the duration of the conference.
- This policy also applies to all society related correspondence, collaboration and professional interaction

Procedure:**Reporting an Incident:**

- Anyone can report harassment. If you are being harassed, please contact a NEEPS board member immediately (see program).
- If you are at a conference and cannot find an Eboard member to assist you, please go to registration desk to see if staff can locate an E-board member for you. Stay with the registration staff and notify them if you feel unsafe.
- All complaints will be treated seriously and will be investigated promptly.

Disciplinary Action:

- All reports of harassment will be directed immediately to NEEPS organizers who may consult with and engage other staff, leaders and legal counsel as appropriate.
- If necessary, we will contact local law enforcement, provide escort, offer a safe place or otherwise assist those experiencing harassment and attempt to create a safe environment.
- In response to a report of harassment, NEEPS may take any action they deem appropriate. Such actions range from a verbal warning, to ejection from conferences to revocation of membership.

NEEPS may also deem it necessary to report the incident to the home institution. It is part of the mission of NEEPS to create a professional environment where all members are free to share their research and ideas without harassment. NEEPS is a society for scientific discussion and advancement, not harassment.