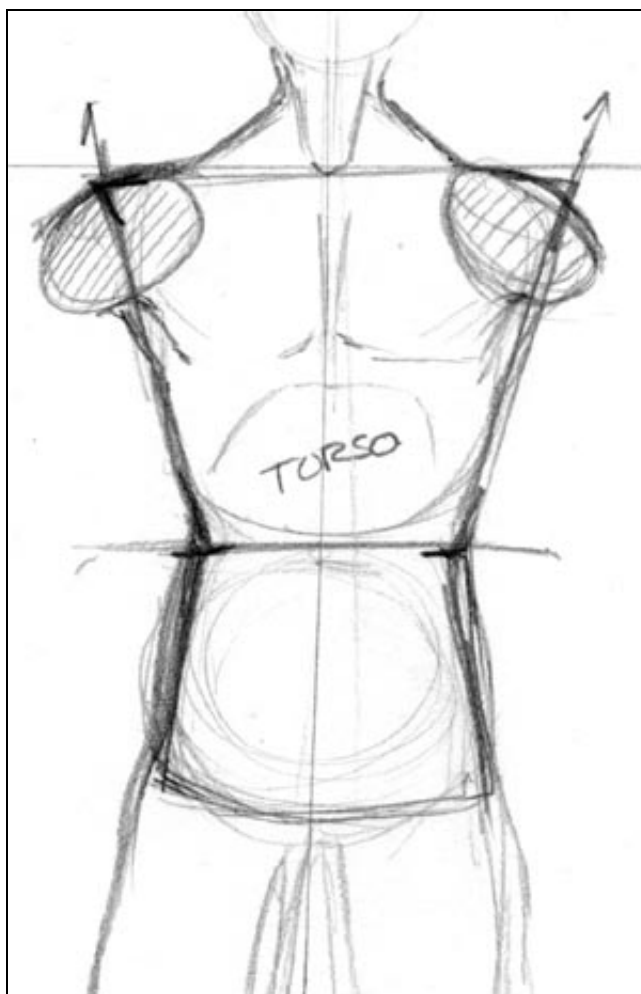


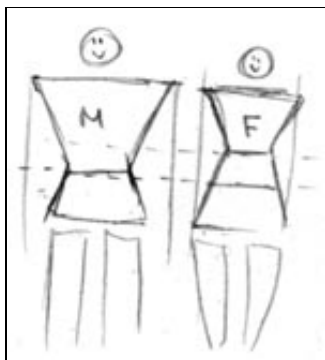
Simplified Male Anatomy Tutorial

Written in 2004, I used Burne Hogarth's books as a reference for this tutorial. I suggest you take a look at my [female anatomy tutorial](#) before looking through this one, because there are many reference to it, since it was more thoroughly completed than this one. This one focuses on the basics.

1. We'll start with the torso, and work our way outwards from there. The male torso consists of two main blocks. The chest and then hip areas. The chest is a trapezoid shape with the top longer than the bottom, making the shoulders wider than the waist. This differs greatly from the female torso, due to the fact that females have smaller shoulders than males. The hip/waist area is also a trapezoid, in the reverse formation, lengthening only slightly for the hips. Using circles helps a lot when doing shoulders.



2. Here's a little comparison of the male figure against the female figure... yeah it's a little crude, but it does the job well. Men are larger across the top, and less summetrical. Women are more of an hourglass shape.



3. Moving on to the arm and shoulder. The neck and collarbone and shoulder are all very intertwined, so you have to

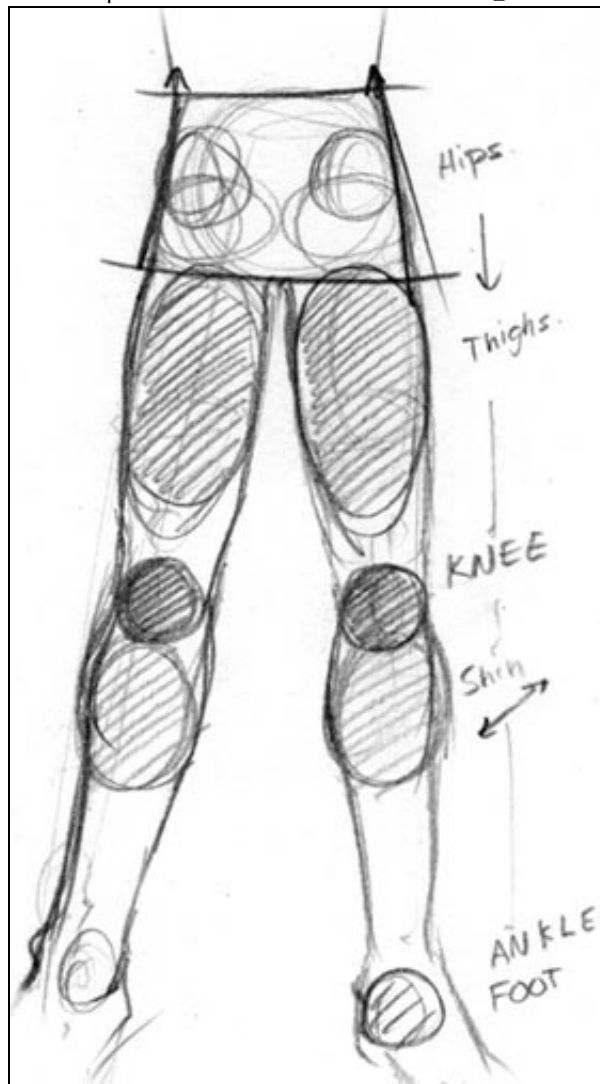
pay careful attention as to where everything connects. The neck tendons run down to the collarbone, (not displayed in full detail here) and then the collarbone runs along to the shoulder. Men have much larger neck muscles than females, even if the men aren't built too heavily. The shoulder, bicep and forearm are easily portrayed as ellipses. When doing male arms, it's easiest to use these three ellipses as guides because they are nearly always accurate. The pectoral muscle also connects at the shoulder. Make sure not to completely separate the arm from the body when drawing males; everything is connected.



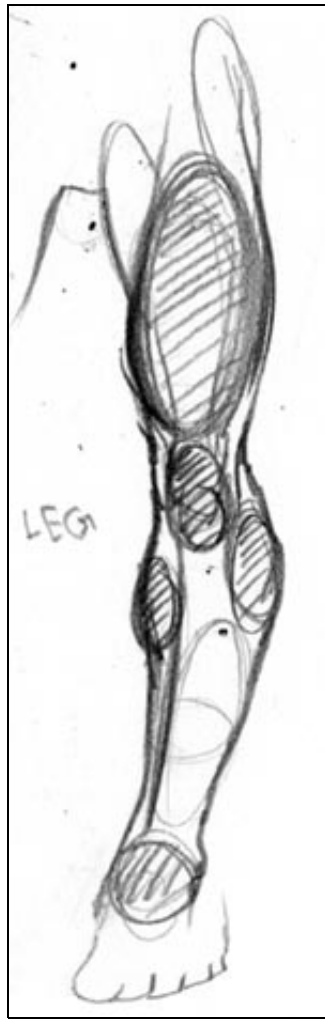
4. Turning around, you can see the small cleft that the shoulder makes when the arm is raised. You can see that the neck connects to the back of the head.



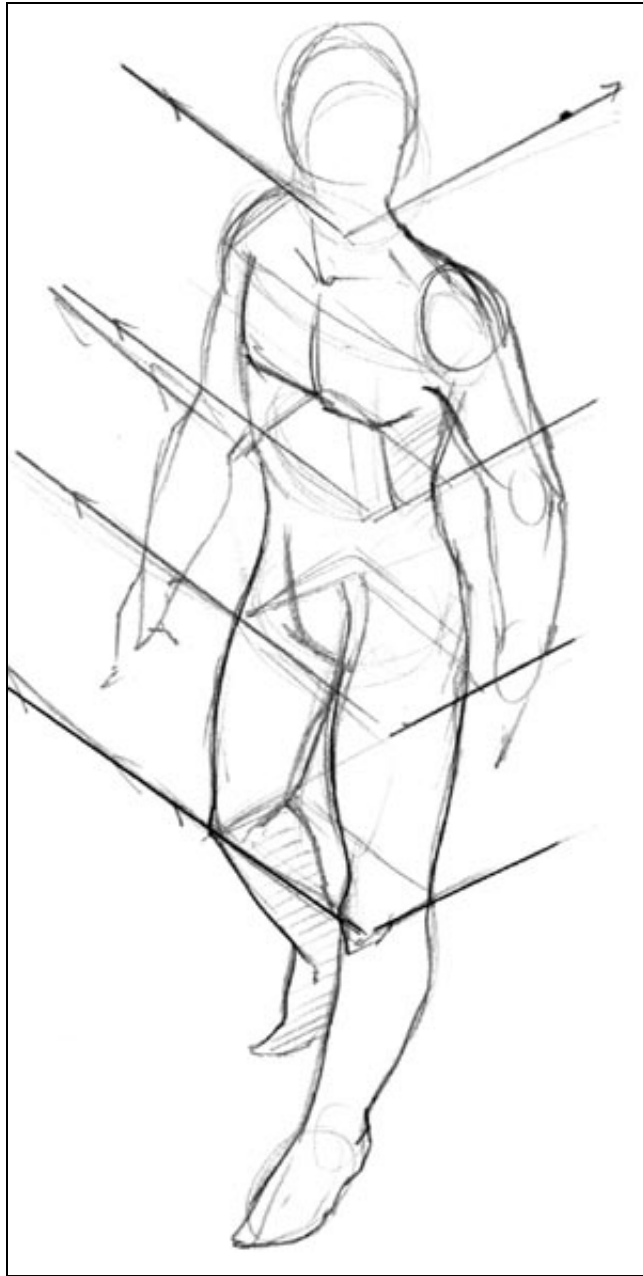
5. Moving on to the legs. From the lower trapezoid that was the hip/waist area, you can define the hip and leg sockets with circles as guides for each leg. The legs separate at the base of the trapezoid. The thighs, knees and feet can be started out as ellipses for now.



6. A closer look at the leg shows us that the muscle groups we previously bunched up with circles can be further divided. The thigh consists of many different muscles, but usually one ellipse is enough for it. The Knee and shin should be separate and definite from each other, and the shin actually has two parts. On the outside, the muscle is higher, and the calf muscle is lower on the insides of the leg.



7. Here's an overview of the male figure at an angle. Use perspective lines to guide you when doing this. I used rectangular planes on the inside to guide me in making the figure three dimensional. Keep the lines at equal distances unless you're working with really long range perspective and they are no longer parallel. For details on hands and feet, see the female tutorial.



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