**Results**

*Recognition of facial emotions and emotional bodily expressions*

Facial Expressions

The ANOVA on the intensity rating of single emotions revealed a significant effect of Emotion, *F*(5, 290) = 28.53, *p* < .001: in particular, anger was rated more intense than happiness, fear, sadness, and disgust (all *p* < .001), surprise more intense than fear, happiness, sadness (all *p* < . 001) and disgust (*p* = .028), and disgust more intense than fear (*p* = .007) and sadness (*p* < .001). However, neither the main effect of Group, *F*(1, 58) = 1.25, *p* < .27, nor the interaction, *F*(5, 290) = .12, *p* = .99, were significant. The ANOVA on the reaction times revealed only a significant main effect of Task, *F*(1, 58) = 282.68, *p* < .001: overall, RTs were lower in the identity discrimination task than in the emotion discrimination task. The main effect of Group was not significant, *F*(1, 58) = 2.2, *p* < .14, and the two factors did not interact, *F*(1, 58) = .68, *p* = .41.

Bodily expressions

The ANOVA on the intensity of single emotions led to a significant effect of Emotion, *F*(3, 174) = 22.4, *p* < .001, with sadness being rated as more intense than happiness, anger (both p < .001) and fear (p = .002), and happiness being rated as less intense than fear, sadness and anger (p < .001). The main effect of Group or the interactions were not significant (*F*(1, 58) = .59, *p* = .45 and *F*(3, 174) = .41, *p* = .75, respectively). The ANOVA on the RT revealed only a significant effect of Task, *F*(1, 58) = 344.59, *p* < .001, with RT being lower in the identity discrimination task than in the emotion discrimination task, a significant effect of Group, *F*(1, 58) = 6.2, *p* = .012, with patients’ RT being slower than those of controls, but not a significant interaction, *F*(1, 58) = .29, *p* = .59.