



In addition to my behavioral work, I am interested in answering the question: How does goldfish neural circuitry explain this difference in VT's effect on social behavior? Based on behavioral data, it is likely that social context—acquired through visual and/or olfactory cues—can actually alter vasotocin signaling in fish, likely by changing the functioning of VT receptors. To begin investigating this question, I have been developing an immunohistochemistry protocol with a custom VT receptor antibody that will allow me to characterize VT receptors throughout the hindbrain and the forebrain. Further behavioral and anatomical testing during the 2018-