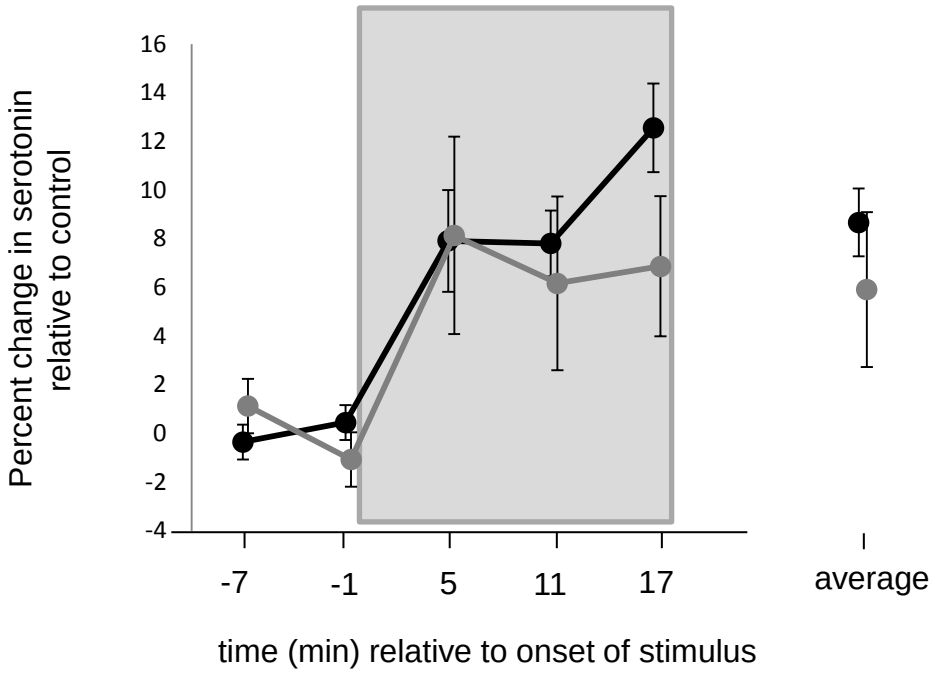


Fig S1. Percent change in serotonin is shown in response to restriction with the control group subtracted. Proestrus and estrous phase females were combined into one group (black), while diestrus females comprised the second group (grey). Within females, both the proestrus/estrous, and diestrus groups elevated serotonin over controls. They were not significantly different from each other, even at the last time point (mixed model $F = 12.073$, $p = 0.122$). Three females were represented once in each group. Plots are offset to show bars representing s.e.m.

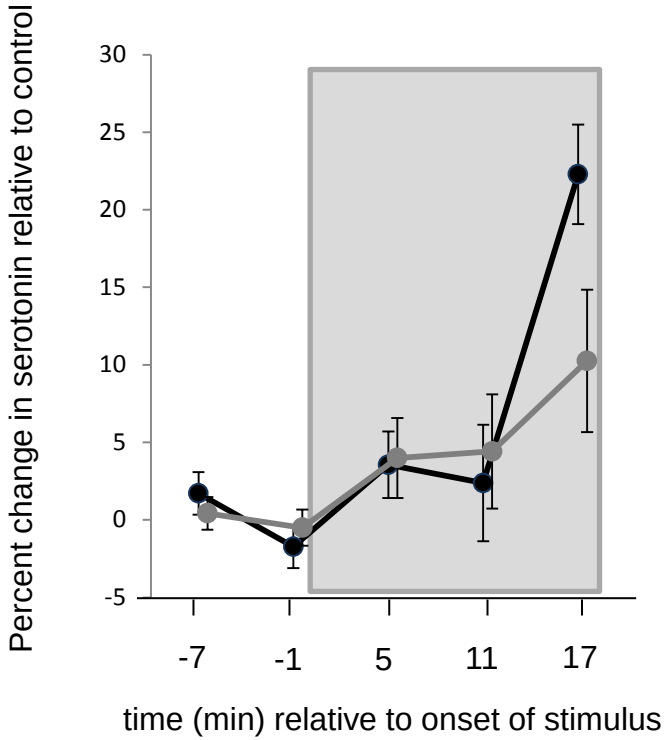


Fig S2. Percent change in serotonin in females interacting with males with control values subtracted. Although there is a qualitative difference between proestrus/estrus (black) and diestrus (grey) females at 18 minutes, the difference was not significant (mixed model $F = 2.524$, $p = 0.130$). Plots are offset to show bars representing s.e.m.

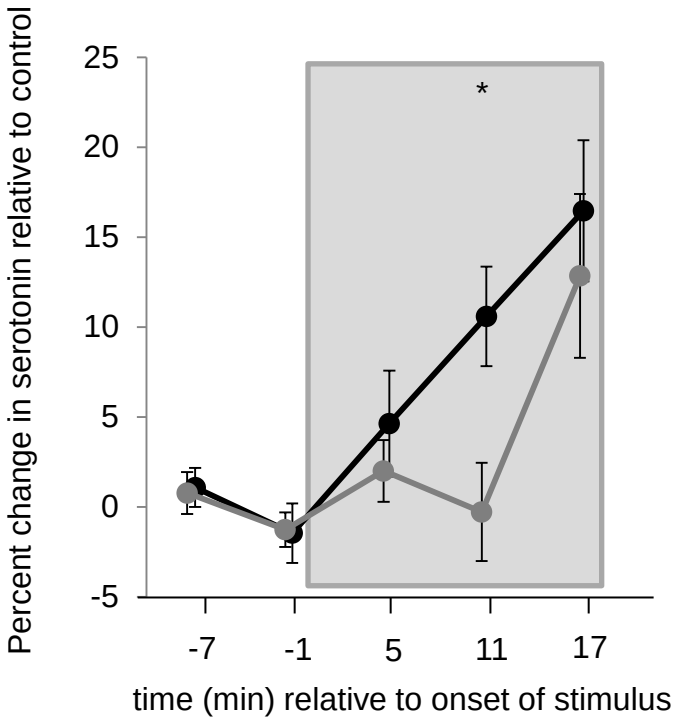


Fig S3. Percent change in serotonin in females interacting with males for first (grey) and second (black) trials with control values subtracted. The box represents the time during which social interaction occurred. Plots are offset to show bars representing s.e.m. Although overall increase in serotonin was the same in first and second trials of females exposed to males, there was a significant difference in serotonin fluctuation at one time point; after 11 minutes of interaction (*mixed model $F = 5.865$, $p = 0.036$). This difference suggests a more rapid response with repeated exposure. We further examined this finding by analyzing data from a small group of animals that experienced social interaction in both the first and second trials ($n = 6$). The difference was not significant in this subset (t-test $p = 0.230$).

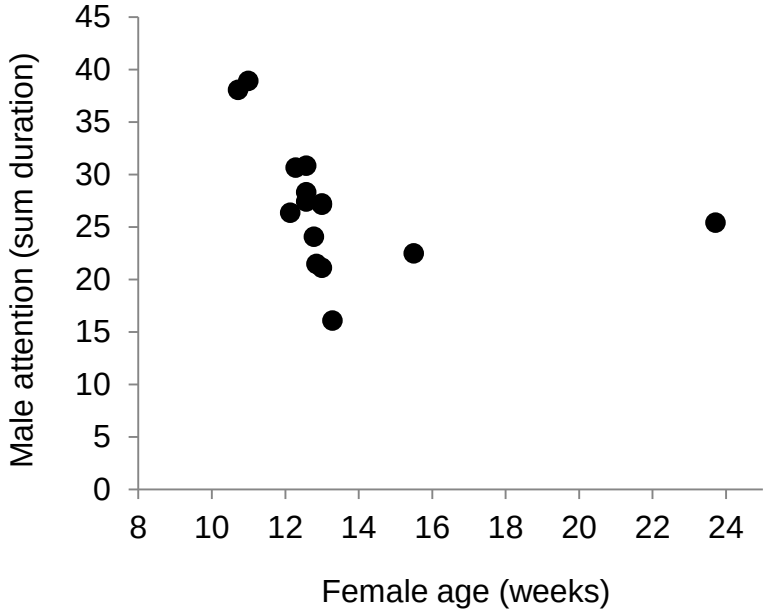


Fig S4. Male attention was negatively related to female age (Spearman's rho = -0.748, p = 0.001).