



and it is assumed that this has induced minimum genetic differences that make both sexes of *M. ochrogaster* to take part in the protection of their offspring. When two *M. ochrogaster* of opposite sex meet randomly, there is an intense licking and sniffing of the female genitals, which causes the liberation of pheromones (volatile chemical substances that affect the other individual) and the beginning of a cascade of hormonal changes which affects mating, the sexual connection, the nesting, the defense of the territory, the childbirth and the parental care.

Predominant in the hormonal cocktail in the beginning of the relation they are the phenylethylamine (abundant in chocolate) and norepinephrine, that accelerates the heart, to keep the pair in alert and create the sensation of pleasing and addiction, causing the pair to feel satisfied and comfortable with each other. When a female copulates there is a 50% increase in dopamine, that aside from accelerating the heart rate, reinforces the pleasure and the well-being caused by sex. Sex is a pleasant reward, but the lower ground field vole associates it with a particular female whereas the mountain vole associates it with any female. In charge of these differences are the hormones oxytocin and vasopresin. If the production of these hormones is blocked, sex becomes a fling, as it happens with the mountain vole, but an injection of these hormones to *M. ochrogaster* (the lower ground vole) and any type of sexual relation is prevented, the pair continues being monogamous, primping and grooming themselves continuously, as if sex was not necessary to maintain the union. The reward in this case is a particular female and the relation with her is, really, an addiction. This means that it is possible that a pair of lower ground vole "fall hopelessly in love" by means of a single injection of appropriate hormones. When the hormones are injected to the mountain vole nothing happens because although there are hormones, there are no receptors for them in the nucleus accumbens and the ventral pallidum. These are nuclei or groupings of neurons in the base of the brain that are filled with receptors for oxytocin (n. accumbens) and for the vasopresin (ventral pallidus) in the monogamous species, but not in the promiscuous.

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