

## Erratum to: Oxytocin enhances the appropriate use of human social cues by the domestic dog (*Canis familiaris*) in an object choice task

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Unfortunately, in the original publication the word ‘receptor’ under the sub-heading ‘The effect of gender on the efficacy of oxytocin’ has been incorrectly published as ‘peptide’. The correct text should read as below.

Oestrogen is known to enhance the production of oxytocin and its receptor (Rissman 2008), and this may explain why the female dogs in this study did not perform as well as human female subjects in other tests of social cognition, as the majority (88 %) had been spayed, thereby reducing the volume of oestrogen their bodies would be producing.

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