As has been shown innumerable times in an abundance of organisms (xxx), the 5-HT system has again been linked to aggressive behavior and social status, this time in a decapod crustacean. However, previously the dependence on system adaptability in regards to its ability to compensate for pharmacological intervention has been ignored in an effort to elucidate the relationships this system is involved in while limiting the complexity that is innately a part of it. By viewing the 5-HT system as a dynamic whole and refraining from attempting static measurements, particularly in behavior, we will achieve a clearer picture of its functionality in behaviors as diverse as feeding behavior in snails (xxx) to psychological disorders among humans (xxx). Chronic alterations in amine level without regards to the ability of the system to change in response primarily at the level of gene transcription (xxx) will allow us to progress in our understanding of aminergic modulation of complex behavior but at a pace much retarded from that which could be achieved by viewing the 5-HT system while keeping in mind the possible temporal aspects. Moreover, it may also be to our benefit to determine whether it is merely basal levels or, more likely, the change relative to this baseline that is the salient cue leading to differences in the modulation of complex social behaviors among individuals in populations the diverge from simple invertebrates such as the crayfish to organisms as complex as primates.