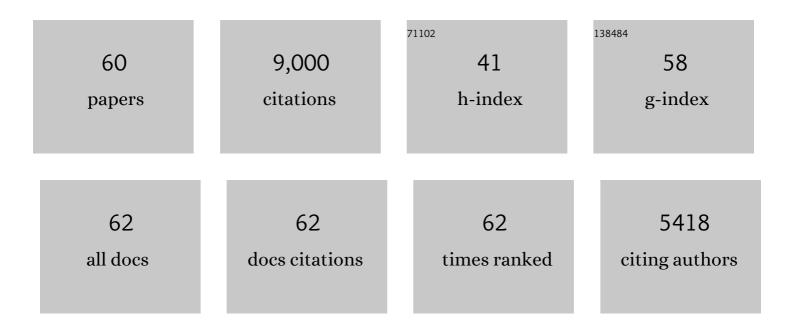
Marion Petrie

List of Publications by Year in descending order

Source: https://exaly.com/author-pdf/361117/publications.pdf Version: 2024-02-01



#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Evolution by Sexual Selection. Frontiers in Ecology and Evolution, 2021, 9, .	2.2	10
2	Commentary: Mating Preferences of Selfish Sex Chromosomes. Frontiers in Ecology and Evolution, 2019, 7, .	2.2	0
3	Prenatal sex selection and female infant mortality are more common in India after firstborn and second-born daughters. Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health, 2017, 71, 269-274.	3.7	13
4	Discrimination of Attractiveness and Health in Men's Faces: the Impact of Color Cues and Variation in Relation to Sex and Age of Rater. Adaptive Human Behavior and Physiology, 2017, 3, 401-411.	1.1	4
5	Partner Choice, Relationship Satisfaction, and Oral Contraception. Psychological Science, 2014, 25, 1497-1503.	3.3	42
6	Repeatability of odour preferences across time. Flavour and Fragrance Journal, 2013, 28, 245-250.	2.6	8
7	Oral contraceptive use in women changes preferences for male facial masculinity and is associated with partner facial masculinity. Psychoneuroendocrinology, 2013, 38, 1777-1785.	2.7	70
8	Relationship satisfaction and outcome in women who meet their partner while using oral contraception. Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences, 2012, 279, 1430-1436.	2.6	48
9	Volatile biomarkers of Pseudomonas aeruginosa in cystic fibrosis and noncystic fibrosis bronchiectasis. Letters in Applied Microbiology, 2011, 52, 610-613.	2.2	42
10	Kin recognition signals in adult faces. Vision Research, 2009, 49, 38-43.	1.4	153
11	Variation in the peacock's train shows a genetic component. Genetica, 2009, 135, 7-11.	1.1	12
12	Moorhens have an internal representation of their own eggs. Die Naturwissenschaften, 2009, 96, 405-407.	1.6	19
13	ls the peacock's train an honest signal of genetic quality at the major histocompatibility complex?. Journal of Evolutionary Biology, 2009, 22, 1284-1294.	1.7	45
14	Individual Variation in 3-Methylbutanal: A Putative Link between Human Leukocyte Antigen and Skin Microflora. Journal of Chemical Ecology, 2008, 34, 1253-1257.	1.8	21
15	Do peahens not prefer peacocks with more elaborate trains?. Animal Behaviour, 2008, 76, e5-e9.	1.9	52
16	MHC-correlated odour preferences in humans and the use of oral contraceptives. Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences, 2008, 275, 2715-2722.	2.6	158
17	Sexual selection and the evolution of evolvability. Heredity, 2007, 98, 198-205.	2.6	39
18	Murine scent mark microbial communities are genetically determined. FEMS Microbiology Ecology, 2007, 59, 576-583.	2.7	52

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19	Correlations between heterozygosity and measures of genetic similarity: implications for understanding mate choice. Journal of Evolutionary Biology, 2006, 19, 558-569.	1.7	42
20	Experimental evidence that corticosterone affects offspring sex ratios in quail. Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences, 2006, 273, 1093-1098.	2.6	110
21	MHC-heterozygosity and human facial attractiveness. Evolution and Human Behavior, 2005, 26, 213-226.	2.2	163
22	Maternal body condition and plasma hormones affect offspring sex ratio in peafowl. Animal Behaviour, 2005, 70, 745-751.	1.9	60
23	Body Odor Similarity in Noncohabiting Twins. Chemical Senses, 2005, 30, 651-656.	2.0	86
24	Offspring sex ratio is related to paternal train elaboration and yolk corticosterone in peafowl. Biology Letters, 2005, 1, 204-207.	2.3	59
25	MHC-assortative facial preferences in humans. Biology Letters, 2005, 1, 400-403.	2.3	75
26	Female facial attractiveness increases during the fertile phase of the menstrual cycle. Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences, 2004, 271, S270-2.	2.6	202
27	Potential mechanisms of avian sex manipulation. Biological Reviews, 2003, 78, 553-574.	10.4	194
28	Condition dependence, multiple sexual signals, and immunocompetence in peacocks. Behavioral Ecology, 2002, 13, 248-253.	2.2	119
29	Sexually Selected Traits and Adult Survival: A Meta-Analysis. Quarterly Review of Biology, 2001, 76, 3-36.	0.1	336
30	Sex differences in avian yolk hormone levels. Nature, 2001, 412, 498-498.	27.8	140
31	Why do females mate multiply? A review of the genetic benefits. Biological Reviews, 2000, 75, 21-64.	10.4	1,553
32	Why do females mate multiply? A review of the genetic benefits. Biological Reviews, 2000, 75, 21-64.	10.4	167
33	Peacocks lek with relatives even in the absence of social and environmental cues. Nature, 1999, 401, 155-157.	27.8	189
34	Extra-pair paternity in birds: explaining variation between species and populations. Trends in Ecology and Evolution, 1998, 13, 52-58.	8.7	627
35	Extra-pair paternity in birds: `good-genes' and something else: Reply from M. Petrie and B. Kempenaers. Trends in Ecology and Evolution, 1998, 13, 280-281.	8.7	1
36	The degree of extra-pair paternity increases with genetic variability. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 1998, 95, 9390-9395.	7.1	179

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37	VARIATION IN MATE CHOICE AND MATING PREFERENCES: A REVIEW OF CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES. Biological Reviews, 1997, 72, 283-327.	10.4	1,123
38	VARIATION IN MATE CHOICE AND MATING PREFERENCES: A REVIEW OF CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES. Biological Reviews, 1997, 72, 283-327.	10.4	198
39	Variation in the train morphology of peacocks (Pavo cristatus). Journal of Zoology, 1996, 238, 365-371.	1.7	19
40	Distribution of Chewing Lice upon the Polygynous Peacock Pavo cristatus. Journal of Parasitology, 1996, 82, 370.	0.7	9
41	Ejaculate features and sperm utilization in peafowl Pavo cristatus. Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences, 1995, 261, 153-158.	2.6	28
42	Experimental and natural changes in the peacock's (Pavo cristatus) train can affect mating success. Behavioral Ecology and Sociobiology, 1994, 35, 213-217.	1.4	131
43	Improved growth and survival of offspring of peacocks with more elaborate trains. Nature, 1994, 371, 598-599.	27.8	429
44	Avian polygyny is most likely in populations with high variability in heritable male fitness. Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences, 1994, 256, 275-280.	2.6	70
45	Experimental and natural changes in the peacock's (Pavo cristatus) train can affect mating success. Behavioral Ecology and Sociobiology, 1994, 35, 213-217.	1.4	12
46	Do peacock's trains advertise age?. Journal of Evolutionary Biology, 1993, 6, 443-448.	1.7	16
47	Why do females copulate repeatedly with one male?. Trends in Ecology and Evolution, 1993, 8, 21-26.	8.7	187
48	Peahens lay more eggs for peacocks with larger trains. Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences, 1993, 251, 127-131.	2.6	136
49	Intraspecific Variation in Courtship and Copulation Frequency: an Effect of Mismatch in Partner Attractiveness?. Behaviour, 1993, 127, 265-277.	0.8	30
50	Peacocks with low mating success are more likely to suffer predation. Animal Behaviour, 1992, 44, 585-586.	1.9	66
51	Are all secondary sexual display structures positively allometric and, if so, why?. Animal Behaviour, 1992, 43, 173-175.	1.9	149
52	Copulation frequency in birds: why do females copulate more than once with the same male?. Animal Behaviour, 1992, 44, 790-792.	1.9	72
53	Multiple mating in a lekking bird: why do peahens mate with more than one male and with the same male more than once?. Behavioral Ecology and Sociobiology, 1992, 31, 349.	1.4	93
54	Laying eggs in others' nests: Intraspecific brood parasitism in birds. Trends in Ecology and Evolution, 1991, 6, 315-320.	8.7	187

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#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
55	Peahens prefer peacocks with elaborate trains. Animal Behaviour, 1991, 41, 323-331.	1.9	399
56	Lekking in topi: a consequence of satellite behaviour by small males at hotspots. Animal Behaviour, 1990, 40, 272-287.	1.9	124
57	Intraspecific variation in structures that display competitive ability: large animals invest relatively more. Animal Behaviour, 1988, 36, 1174-1179.	1.9	139
58	Territory size in the moorhen (Gallinula chloropus): An outcome of RHP asymmetry between neighbours. Animal Behaviour, 1984, 32, 861-870.	1.9	101
59	Female Moorhens Compete for Small Fat Males. Science, 1983, 220, 413-415.	12.6	191
60	Profile: Mating systems and genetic variation. , 0, , 302-305.		0