

# Catherine A Marler

## List of Publications by Year in descending order

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87  
papers

5,694  
citations

81900  
39  
h-index

79698  
73  
g-index

94  
all docs

94  
docs citations

94  
times ranked

2692  
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Evolutionary costs of aggression revealed by testosterone manipulations in free-living male lizards. <i>Behavioral Ecology and Sociobiology</i> , 1988, 23, 21-26.	1.4	346
2	Winning fights elevates testosterone levels in California mice and enhances future ability to win fights. <i>Hormones and Behavior</i> , 2005, 48, 259-267.	2.1	272
3	Benefit to male sailfin mollies of mating with heterospecific females. <i>Science</i> , 1994, 263, 373-374.	12.6	245
4	Species Differences in Paternal Behavior and Aggression in <i>Peromyscus</i> and Their Associations with Vasopressin Immunoreactivity and Receptors. <i>Hormones and Behavior</i> , 1999, 36, 25-38.	2.1	244
5	Reciprocal changes in corticosterone and testosterone levels following acute and chronic handling stress in the tree lizard, <i>Urosaurus ornatus</i> . <i>General and Comparative Endocrinology</i> , 1991, 81, 217-226.	1.8	242
6	Testosterone, Paternal Behavior, and Aggression in the Monogamous California Mouse ( <i>Peromyscus</i> ) <small>Tj ETQq0 0 0 rgBT /Overlock 10 Tf</small>	2.1	238
7	Testosterone release and social context: When it occurs and why. <i>Frontiers in Neuroendocrinology</i> , 2009, 30, 460-469.	5.2	222
8	Testosterone promotes paternal behaviour in a monogamous mammal via conversion to oestrogen. <i>Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences</i> , 2002, 269, 823-829.	2.6	203
9	Winning territorial disputes selectively enhances androgen sensitivity in neural pathways related to motivation and social aggression. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2010, 107, 12393-12398.	7.1	185
10	Opposing hormonal mechanisms of aggression revealed through short-lived testosterone manipulations and multiple winning experiences. <i>Hormones and Behavior</i> , 2004, 45, 115-121.	2.1	159
11	Increased energy expenditure due to increased territorial defense in male lizards after phenotypic manipulation. <i>Behavioral Ecology and Sociobiology</i> , 1995, 37, 225-231.	1.4	158
12	Vasopressin and Aggression in Cross-Fostered California Mice ( <i>Peromyscus californicus</i> ) and White-Footed Mice ( <i>Peromyscus leucopus</i> ). <i>Hormones and Behavior</i> , 2001, 40, 51-64.	2.1	156
13	Time and Energy Costs of Aggression in Testosterone-Implanted Free-Living Male Mountain Spiny Lizards ( <i>Sceloporus jarrovi</i> ). <i>Physiological Zoology</i> , 1989, 62, 1334-1350.	1.5	140
14	Estrogenic encounters: How interactions between aromatase and the environment modulate aggression. <i>Frontiers in Neuroendocrinology</i> , 2006, 27, 170-179.	5.2	130
15	Supplementary feeding compensates for testosterone-induced costs of aggression in male mountain spiny lizards, <i>Sceloporus jarrovi</i> . <i>Animal Behaviour</i> , 1991, 42, 209-219.	1.9	122
16	Paternal behavior influences development of aggression and vasopressin expression in male California mouse offspring. <i>Hormones and Behavior</i> , 2006, 50, 699-707.	2.1	112
17	Effects of testosterone manipulations on nonbreeding season territorial aggression in free-living male lizards, <i>Sceloporus jarrovi</i> . <i>General and Comparative Endocrinology</i> , 1987, 65, 225-232.	1.8	107
18	The progesterone challenge: steroid hormone changes following a simulated territorial intrusion in female <i>Peromyscus californicus</i> . <i>Hormones and Behavior</i> , 2003, 44, 185-198.	2.1	107

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19	Vasopressin and the transmission of paternal behavior across generations in mated, cross-fostered <i>Peromyscus</i> mice.. <i>Behavioral Neuroscience</i> , 2003, 117, 455-463.	1.2	106
20	Arginine Vasotocin Injection Increases Probability of Calling in Cricket Frogs, but Causes Call Changes Characteristic of Less Aggressive Males. <i>Hormones and Behavior</i> , 1995, 29, 554-570.	2.1	93
21	Variation in Aromatase Activity in the Medial Preoptic Area and Plasma Progesterone Is Associated with the Onset of Paternal Behavior. <i>Neuroendocrinology</i> , 2003, 78, 36-44.	2.5	89
22	Energetic constraints and steroid hormone correlates of male calling behaviour in the tÃngara frog. <i>Journal of Zoology</i> , 1996, 240, 397-409.	1.7	88
23	The â€home advantageâ€™ is necessary for a full winner effect and changes in post-encounter testosterone. <i>Hormones and Behavior</i> , 2009, 56, 214-219.	2.1	84
24	Glucocorticoid Response to Forced Exercise in Laboratory House Mice ( <i>Mus domesticus</i> ). <i>Physiology and Behavior</i> , 1998, 63, 279-285.	2.1	74
25	How and why the winner effect forms: influences of contest environment and species differences. <i>Behavioral Ecology</i> , 2010, 21, 37-45.	2.2	72
26	C-FOS changes following an aggressive encounter in female California mice: A synthesis of behavior, hormone changes and neural activity. <i>Neuroscience</i> , 2004, 127, 611-624.	2.3	71
27	The Effects of Arginine Vasotocin on the Calling Behavior of Male Cricket Frogs in Changing Social Contexts. <i>Hormones and Behavior</i> , 1998, 34, 248-261.	2.1	68
28	ORIGIN AND MAINTENANCE OF A FEMALE MATING PREFERENCE. <i>Evolution; International Journal of Organic Evolution</i> , 1997, 51, 1244-1248.	2.3	67
29	Arginine Vasotocin Interacts with the Social Environment to Regulate Advertisement Calling in the Gray Treefrog &lt;i>&lt;i>(Hyla versicolor)&lt;/i>&lt;/i>. <i>Brain, Behavior and Evolution</i> , 2003, 61, 165-171.	1.7	58
30	Paternal Behavior and Aggression: Endocrine Mechanisms and Nongenomic Transmission of Behavior. <i>Advances in the Study of Behavior</i> , 2003, 32, 263-323.	1.6	58
31	Sensory Pathways Linking Social and Environmental Cues to Endocrine Control Regions of Amphibian Forebrains. <i>Brain, Behavior and Evolution</i> , 1993, 42, 252-264.	1.7	57
32	Functionally opposing effects of testosterone on two different types of parasite: implications for the immunocompetence handicap hypothesis. <i>Functional Ecology</i> , 2011, 25, 132-138.	3.6	55
33	Arginine vasotocin increases calling-site acquisition by nonresident male grey treefrogs. <i>Animal Behaviour</i> , 1998, 56, 983-987.	1.9	54
34	Forebrain Arginine Vasotocin Correlates of Alternative Mating Strategies in Cricket Frogs. <i>Hormones and Behavior</i> , 1999, 36, 53-61.	2.1	53
35	Manipulations of vasopressin alter aggression differently across testing conditions in monogamous and non-monogamous <i>Peromyscus</i> mice. <i>Aggressive Behavior</i> , 2005, 31, 189-199.	2.4	50
36	Independent and Additive Contributions of Postvictory Testosterone and Social Experience to the Development of the Winner Effect. <i>Endocrinology</i> , 2011, 152, 3422-3429.	2.8	50

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37	Male fidelity expressed through rapid testosterone suppression of ultrasonic vocalizations to novel females in the monogamous California mouse. <i>Hormones and Behavior</i> , 2015, 70, 47-56.	2.1	50
38	The function of ultrasonic vocalizations during territorial defence by pair-bonded male and female California mice. <i>Animal Behaviour</i> , 2018, 135, 97-108.	1.9	42
39	Response to Wingfield's commentary on "A continuing saga: The role of testosterone in aggression". <i>Hormones and Behavior</i> , 2005, 48, 256-258.	2.1	41
40	The Association Between Male Offspring Aggression and Paternal and Maternal Behavior of <i>Peromyscus</i> Mice. <i>Ethology</i> , 2003, 109, 797-808.	1.1	40
41	Weak winner effect in a less aggressive mammal: Correlations with corticosterone but not testosterone. <i>Physiology and Behavior</i> , 2006, 89, 171-179.	2.1	40
42	Arginine Vasotocin Promotes Calling Behavior and Call Changes in Male T <sup>g</sup> ngara Frogs. <i>Brain, Behavior and Evolution</i> , 2007, 69, 254-265.	1.7	40
43	Testosterone response to courtship predicts future paternal behavior in the California mouse, <i>Peromyscus californicus</i> . <i>Hormones and Behavior</i> , 2010, 57, 147-154.	2.1	39
44	The neuropeptide arginine vasotocin alters male call characteristics involved in social interactions in the grey treefrog, <i>Hyla versicolor</i> . <i>Animal Behaviour</i> , 2000, 59, 807-812.	1.9	35
45	Non-genomic transmission of paternal behaviour between fathers and sons in the monogamous and biparental California mouse. <i>Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences</i> , 2013, 280, 20130824.	2.6	35
46	Origin and Maintenance of a Female Mating Preference. <i>Evolution; International Journal of Organic Evolution</i> , 1997, 51, 1244.	2.3	34
47	Species differences in the winner effect disappear in response to post-victory testosterone manipulations. <i>Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences</i> , 2011, 278, 3497-3503.	2.6	32
48	Ultrasonic vocalization production and playback predicts intrapair and extrapair social behaviour in a monogamous mouse. <i>Animal Behaviour</i> , 2017, 125, 13-23.	1.9	29
49	Social Experience During Development and Female Offspring Aggression in <i>Peromyscus</i> Mice. <i>Ethology</i> , 2007, 113, 889-900.	1.1	28
50	Treatment with arginine vasotocin alters mating calls and decreases call attractiveness in male T <sup>g</sup> ngara frogs. <i>General and Comparative Endocrinology</i> , 2010, 165, 221-228.	1.8	28
51	Interactions of Sex Steroid Hormones and Prolactin in Male and Female Song Sparrows, <i>Melospiza melodia</i> . <i>Physiological Zoology</i> , 1989, 62, 11-24.	1.5	26
52	The influence of experience on mating preferences of the gynogenetic Amazon molly. <i>Animal Behaviour</i> , 1997, 53, 1035-1041.	1.9	26
53	Deciding to win: interactive effects of residency, resources and "boldness"™ on contest outcome in white-footed mice. <i>Animal Behaviour</i> , 2010, 80, 921-927.	1.9	26
54	What can animal research tell us about the link between androgens and social competition in humans?. <i>Hormones and Behavior</i> , 2017, 92, 182-189.	2.1	24

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55	Paternal behavior increases testosterone levels in offspring of the California mouse. <i>Hormones and Behavior</i> , 2010, 58, 385-389.	2.1	23
56	Postcontest blockade of dopamine receptors inhibits development of the winner effect in the California mouse ( <i>Peromyscus californicus</i> ). <i>Behavioral Neuroscience</i> , 2015, 129, 205-213.	1.2	23
57	Changes in Behavior and Ultrasonic Vocalizations During Pair Bonding and in Response to an Infidelity Challenge in Monogamous California Mice. <i>Frontiers in Ecology and Evolution</i> , 2018, 6, .	2.2	22
58	Division of labour in territorial defence and pup retrieval by pair-bonded California mice, <i>Peromyscus californicus</i> . <i>Animal Behaviour</i> , 2019, 156, 67-78.	1.9	22
59	Naturally Occurring Variation in Vasopressin Immunoreactivity Is Associated with Maternal Behavior in Female <i>Peromyscus</i> Mice. <i>Brain, Behavior and Evolution</i> , 2012, 80, 244-253.	1.7	21
60	The Bold, Silent Type: Predictors of Ultrasonic Vocalizations in the Genus <i>Peromyscus</i> . <i>Frontiers in Ecology and Evolution</i> , 2018, 6, .	2.2	21
61	Compatibility drives female preference and reproductive success in the monogamous California mouse ( <i>Peromyscus californicus</i> ) more strongly than male testosterone measures. <i>Hormones and Behavior</i> , 2012, 61, 100-107.	2.1	20
62	The challenge hypothesis revisited: Focus on reproductive experience and neural mechanisms. <i>Hormones and Behavior</i> , 2020, 123, 104645.	2.1	20
63	Monogamous and Promiscuous Rodent Species Exhibit Discrete Variation in the Size of the Medial Prefrontal Cortex. <i>Brain, Behavior and Evolution</i> , 2012, 80, 4-14.	1.7	19
64	A Comparison of Scent Marking between a Monogamous and Promiscuous Species of <i>Peromyscus</i> : Pair Bonded Males Do Not Advertise to Novel Females. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2012, 7, e32002.	2.5	19
65	An acute dose of intranasal oxytocin rapidly increases maternal communication and maintains maternal care in primiparous postpartum California mice. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2021, 16, e0244033.	2.5	18
66	Pair bonding prevents reinforcing effects of testosterone in male California mice in an unfamiliar environment. <i>Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences</i> , 2014, 281, 20140985.	2.6	17
67	Social and physical environments as a source of individual variation in the rewarding effects of testosterone in male California mice ( <i>Peromyscus californicus</i> ). <i>Hormones and Behavior</i> , 2016, 85, 30-35.	2.1	17
68	A single testosterone pulse rapidly reduces urinary marking behaviour in subordinate, but not dominant, white-footed mice. <i>Animal Behaviour</i> , 2015, 100, 8-14.	1.9	16
69	Paternal Behavior and Offspring Aggression. <i>Current Directions in Psychological Science</i> , 2005, 14, 163-166.	5.3	15
70	Testosterone pulses at the nest site modify ultrasonic vocalization types in a monogamous and territorial mouse. <i>Ethology</i> , 2018, 124, 804-815.	1.1	15
71	Parenting Behavior. , 2015, , 2371-2437.		14
72	Pair-bonding leads to convergence in approach behavior to conspecific vocalizations in California mice ( <i>Peromyscus californicus</i> ). <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2021, 16, e0255295.	2.5	14

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73	Ultrasonic Vocalizations of Mice in the Genus <i>Peromyscus</i> . <i>Handbook of Behavioral Neuroscience</i> , 2018, , 227-235.	0.7	12
74	Testosterone-related behavioral and neural mechanisms associated with location preferences: A model for territorial establishment. <i>Hormones and Behavior</i> , 2020, 121, 104709.	2.1	10
75	Rapid effects of testosterone on social decision-making in a monogamous California mice ( <i>Peromyscus</i> ) <i>Tj ETQq1 1,0,784314 rgBT /O</i>	2.1	9
76	Ultrasonic Vocalizations of Young Mice in the Genus <i>Peromyscus</i> . <i>Handbook of Behavioral Neuroscience</i> , 2018, 25, 149-156.	0.7	8
77	Aggression and Territoriality. , 2019, , 539-546.		7
78	The Effects of Paternal Behavior on Offspring Aggression and Hormones in the Biparental California Mouse. , 2008, , 435-448.		6
79	Species differences in urine scent-marking and counter-marking in <i>Peromyscus</i> . <i>Behavioural Processes</i> , 2018, 146, 1-9.	1.1	6
80	Intranasal oxytocin drives coordinated social approach. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2021, 11, 17923.	3.3	6
81	Intranasal oxytocin reduces pre-courtship aggression and increases paternal response in California mice ( <i>Peromyscus californicus</i> ). <i>Physiology and Behavior</i> , 2022, 249, 113773.	2.1	6
82	Neuroendocrine control of vocalizations in rodents. , 2021, , 201-216.		5
83	A positive Link Between Male Testosterone and Spacing Behavior in Pair-Bonded California Mice. <i>Ethology</i> , 2012, 118, 1045-1050.	1.1	4
84	Transmission of paternal retrieval behavior from fathers to sons in a biparental rodent. <i>Developmental Psychobiology</i> , 2021, 63, e22164.	1.6	4
85	Testosterone pulses paired with a location induce a place preference to the nest of a monogamous mouse under field conditions. <i>ELife</i> , 2022, 11, .	6.0	3
86	Neuroendocrine mechanisms of aggression in rodents.. <i>Motivation Science</i> , 2022, 8, 81-105.	1.6	3
87	Social Status and Neurogenomic States. <i>Endocrinology</i> , 2012, 153, 1001-1002.	2.8	0