Catherine A Marler

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

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	Testosterone pulses paired with a location induce a place preference to the nest of a monogamous mouse under field conditions. ELife, 2022, 11, .	6.0	3
2	Intranasal oxytocin reduces pre-courtship aggression and increases paternal response in California mice (Peromyscus californicus). Physiology and Behavior, 2022, 249, 113773.	2.1	6
3	Neuroendocrine mechanisms of aggression in rodents.. Motivation Science, 2022, 8, 81-105.	1.6	3
4	Neuroendocrine control of vocalizations in rodents. , 2021, , 201-216.		5
5	An acute dose of intranasal oxytocin rapidly increases maternal communication and maintains maternal care in primiparous postpartum California mice. PLoS ONE, 2021, 16, e0244033.	2.5	18
6	Pair-bonding leads to convergence in approach behavior to conspecific vocalizations in California mice (Peromyscus californicus). PLoS ONE, 2021, 16, e0255295.	2.5	14
7	Transmission of paternal retrieval behavior from fathers to sons in a biparental rodent. Developmental Psychobiology, 2021, 63, e22164.	1.6	4
8	Intranasal oxytocin drives coordinated social approach. Scientific Reports, 2021, 11, 17923.	3.3	6
9	The challenge hypothesis revisited: Focus on reproductive experience and neural mechanisms. Hormones and Behavior, 2020, 123, 104645.	2.1	20
10	Testosterone-related behavioral and neural mechanisms associated with location preferences: A model for territorial establishment. Hormones and Behavior, 2020, 121, 104709.	2.1	10
11	Rapid effects of testosterone on social decision-making in a monogamous California mice (Peromyscus) Tj ETQq1 1 0.784314 rgBT /Ove	2.1	9
12	Division of labour in territorial defence and pup retrieval by pair-bonded California mice, Peromyscus californicus. Animal Behaviour, 2019, 156, 67-78.	1.9	22
13	Aggression and Territoriality. , 2019, , 539-546.		7
14	The function of ultrasonic vocalizations during territorial defence by pair-bonded male and female California mice. Animal Behaviour, 2018, 135, 97-108.	1.9	42
15	Species differences in urine scent-marking and counter-marking in Peromyscus. Behavioural Processes, 2018, 146, 1-9.	1.1	6
16	The Bold, Silent Type: Predictors of Ultrasonic Vocalizations in the Genus Peromyscus. Frontiers in Ecology and Evolution, 2018, 6, .	2.2	21
17	Changes in Behavior and Ultrasonic Vocalizations During Pair Bonding and in Response to an Infidelity Challenge in Monogamous California Mice. Frontiers in Ecology and Evolution, 2018, 6, .	2.2	22
18	Testosterone pulses at the nest site modify ultrasonic vocalization types in a monogamous and territorial mouse. Ethology, 2018, 124, 804-815.	1.1	15

#	Article	IF	Citations
19	Ultrasonic Vocalizations of Young Mice in the Genus Peromyscus. Handbook of Behavioral Neuroscience, 2018, 25, 149-156.	0.7	8
20	Ultrasonic Vocalizations of Mice in the Genus Peromyscus. Handbook of Behavioral Neuroscience, 2018, , 227-235.	0.7	12
21	Ultrasonic vocalization production and playback predicts intrapair and extrapair social behaviour in a monogamous mouse. Animal Behaviour, 2017, 125, 13-23.	1.9	29
22	What can animal research tell us about the link between androgens and social competition in humans?. Hormones and Behavior, 2017, 92, 182-189.	2.1	24
23	Social and physical environments as a source of individual variation in the rewarding effects of testosterone in male California mice (Peromyscus californicus). Hormones and Behavior, 2016, 85, 30-35.	2.1	17
24	Male fidelity expressed through rapid testosterone suppression of ultrasonic vocalizations to novel females in the monogamous California mouse. Hormones and Behavior, 2015, 70, 47-56.	2.1	50
25	Postcontest blockade of dopamine receptors inhibits development of the winner effect in the California mouse (Peromyscus californicus).. Behavioral Neuroscience, 2015, 129, 205-213.	1.2	23
26	Parenting Behavior. , 2015, , 2371-2437.		14
27	A single testosterone pulse rapidly reduces urinary marking behaviour in subordinate, but not dominant, white-footed mice. Animal Behaviour, 2015, 100, 8-14.	1.9	16
28	Pair bonding prevents reinforcing effects of testosterone in male California mice in an unfamiliar environment. Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences, 2014, 281, 20140985.	2.6	17
29	Non-genomic transmission of paternal behaviour between fathers and sons in the monogamous and biparental California mouse. Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences, 2013, 280, 20130824.	2.6	35
30	Social Status and Neurogenomic States. Endocrinology, 2012, 153, 1001-1002.	2.8	0
31	Naturally Occurring Variation in Vasopressin Immunoreactivity Is Associated with Maternal Behavior in Female <i>Peromyscus </i>Mice. Brain, Behavior and Evolution, 2012, 80, 244-253.	1.7	21
32	A positive Link Between Male Testosterone and Spacing Behavior in Pairâ€Bonded <scp>C</scp>alifornia Mice. Ethology, 2012, 118, 1045-1050.	1.1	4
33	Compatibility drives female preference and reproductive success in the monogamous California mouse (Peromyscus californicus) more strongly than male testosterone measures. Hormones and Behavior, 2012, 61, 100-107.	2.1	20
34	Monogamous and Promiscuous Rodent Species Exhibit Discrete Variation in the Size of the Medial Prefrontal Cortex. Brain, Behavior and Evolution, 2012, 80, 4-14.	1.7	19
35	A Comparison of Scent Marking between a Monogamous and Promiscuous Species of Peromyscus: Pair Bonded Males Do Not Advertise to Novel Females. PLoS ONE, 2012, 7, e32002.	2.5	19
36	Species differences in the winner effect disappear in response to post-victory testosterone manipulations. Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences, 2011, 278, 3497-3503.	2.6	32

#	Article	IF	Citations
37	Functionally opposing effects of testosterone on two different types of parasite: implications for the immunocompetence handicap hypothesis. Functional Ecology, 2011, 25, 132-138.	3.6	55
38	Independent and Additive Contributions of Postvictory Testosterone and Social Experience to the Development of the Winner Effect. Endocrinology, 2011, 152, 3422-3429.	2.8	50
39	Deciding to win: interactive effects of residency, resources and â€˜boldnessâ€™ on contest outcome in white-footed mice. Animal Behaviour, 2010, 80, 921-927.	1.9	26
40	Treatment with arginine vasotocin alters mating calls and decreases call attractiveness in male tÃºngara frogs. General and Comparative Endocrinology, 2010, 165, 221-228.	1.8	28
41	Winning territorial disputes selectively enhances androgen sensitivity in neural pathways related to motivation and social aggression. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2010, 107, 12393-12398.	7.1	185
42	Testosterone response to courtship predicts future paternal behavior in the California mouse, Peromyscus californicus. Hormones and Behavior, 2010, 57, 147-154.	2.1	39
43	Paternal behavior increases testosterone levels in offspring of the California mouse. Hormones and Behavior, 2010, 58, 385-389.	2.1	23
44	How and why the winner effect forms: influences of contest environment and species differences. Behavioral Ecology, 2010, 21, 37-45.	2.2	72
45	Testosterone release and social context: When it occurs and why. Frontiers in Neuroendocrinology, 2009, 30, 460-469.	5.2	222
46	The â€˜home advantageâ€™ is necessary for a full winner effect and changes in post-encounter testosterone. Hormones and Behavior, 2009, 56, 214-219.	2.1	84
47	The Effects of Paternal Behavior on Offspring Aggression and Hormones in the Biparental California Mouse. , 2008, , 435-448.		6
48	Arginine Vasotocin Promotes Calling Behavior and Call Changes in Male TÃºngara Frogs. Brain, Behavior and Evolution, 2007, 69, 254-265.	1.7	40
49	Social Experience During Development and Female Offspring Aggression in <i>Peromyscus</i> Mice. Ethology, 2007, 113, 889-900.	1.1	28
50	Paternal behavior influences development of aggression and vasopressin expression in male California mouse offspring. Hormones and Behavior, 2006, 50, 699-707.	2.1	112
51	Weak winner effect in a less aggressive mammal: Correlations with corticosterone but not testosterone. Physiology and Behavior, 2006, 89, 171-179.	2.1	40
52	Estrogenic encounters: How interactions between aromatase and the environment modulate aggression. Frontiers in Neuroendocrinology, 2006, 27, 170-179.	5.2	130
53	Manipulations of vasopressin alter aggression differently across testing conditions in monogamous and non-monogamousPeromyscus mice. Aggressive Behavior, 2005, 31, 189-199.	2.4	50
54	Paternal Behavior and Offspring Aggression. Current Directions in Psychological Science, 2005, 14, 163-166.	5.3	15

#	Article	IF	Citations
55	Winning fights elevates testosterone levels in California mice and enhances future ability to win fights. Hormones and Behavior, 2005, 48, 259-267.	2.1	272
56	Response to Wingfield's commentary on â€œA continuing saga: The role of testosterone in aggressionâ€. Hormones and Behavior, 2005, 48, 256-258.	2.1	41
57	Opposing hormonal mechanisms of aggression revealed through short-lived testosterone manipulations and multiple winning experiences. Hormones and Behavior, 2004, 45, 115-121.	2.1	159
58	C-FOS changes following an aggressive encounter in female California mice: A synthesis of behavior, hormone changes and neural activity. Neuroscience, 2004, 127, 611-624.	2.3	71
59	The Association Between Male Offspring Aggression and Paternal and Maternal Behavior of <i>Peromyscus</i> Mice. Ethology, 2003, 109, 797-808.	1.1	40
60	Vasopressin and the transmission of paternal behavior across generations in mated, cross-fostered Peromyscus mice.. Behavioral Neuroscience, 2003, 117, 455-463.	1.2	106
61	The progesterone challenge: steroid hormone changes following a simulated territorial intrusion in female Peromyscus californicus. Hormones and Behavior, 2003, 44, 185-198.	2.1	107
62	Arginine Vasotocin Interacts with the Social Environment to Regulate Advertisement Calling in the Gray Treefrog <i>(Hyla versicolor)</i>. Brain, Behavior and Evolution, 2003, 61, 165-171.	1.7	58
63	Paternal Behavior and Aggression: Endocrine Mechanisms and Nongenomic Transmission of Behavior. Advances in the Study of Behavior, 2003, 32, 263-323.	1.6	58
64	Variation in Aromatase Activity in the Medial Preoptic Area and Plasma Progesterone Is Associated with the Onset of Paternal Behavior. Neuroendocrinology, 2003, 78, 36-44.	2.5	89
65	Testosterone promotes paternal behaviour in a monogamous mammal via conversion to oestrogen. Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences, 2002, 269, 823-829.	2.6	203
66	Testosterone, Paternal Behavior, and Aggression in the Monogamous California Mouse (Peromyscus) Tj ETQq0 0 0 rgBT /Overlock 10 Tf	2.1	238
67	Vasopressin and Aggression in Cross-Fostered California Mice (Peromyscus californicus) and White-Footed Mice (Peromyscus leucopus). Hormones and Behavior, 2001, 40, 51-64.	2.1	156
68	The neuropeptide arginine vasotocin alters male call characteristics involved in social interactions in the grey treefrog, Hyla versicolor. Animal Behaviour, 2000, 59, 807-812.	1.9	35
69	Species Differences in Paternal Behavior and Aggression in Peromyscus and Their Associations with Vasopressin Immunoreactivity and Receptors. Hormones and Behavior, 1999, 36, 25-38.	2.1	244
70	Forebrain Arginine Vasotocin Correlates of Alternative Mating Strategies in Cricket Frogs. Hormones and Behavior, 1999, 36, 53-61.	2.1	53
71	Arginine vasotocin increases calling-site acquisition by nonresident male grey treefrogs. Animal Behaviour, 1998, 56, 983-987.	1.9	54
72	Glucocorticoid Response to Forced Exercise in Laboratory House Mice (Mus domesticus). Physiology and Behavior, 1998, 63, 279-285.	2.1	74

#	Article	IF	Citations
73	The Effects of Arginine Vasotocin on the Calling Behavior of Male Cricket Frogs in Changing Social Contexts. Hormones and Behavior, 1998, 34, 248-261.	2.1	68
74	Origin and Maintenance of a Female Mating Preference. Evolution; International Journal of Organic Evolution, 1997, 51, 1244.	2.3	34
75	ORIGIN AND MAINTENANCE OF A FEMALE MATING PREFERENCE. Evolution; International Journal of Organic Evolution, 1997, 51, 1244-1248.	2.3	67
76	The influence of experience on mating preferences of the gynogenetic Amazon molly. Animal Behaviour, 1997, 53, 1035-1041.	1.9	26
77	Energetic constraints and steroid hormone correlates of male calling behaviour in the tÃºngara frog. Journal of Zoology, 1996, 240, 397-409.	1.7	88
78	Increased energy expenditure due to increased territorial defense in male lizards after phenotypic manipulation. Behavioral Ecology and Sociobiology, 1995, 37, 225-231.	1.4	158
79	Arginine Vasotocin Injection Increases Probability of Calling in Cricket Frogs, but Causes Call Changes Characteristic of Less Aggressive Males. Hormones and Behavior, 1995, 29, 554-570.	2.1	93
80	Benefit to male sailfin mollies of mating with heterospecific females. Science, 1994, 263, 373-374.	12.6	245
81	Sensory Pathways Linking Social and Environmental Cues to Endocrine Control Regions of Amphibian Forebrains. Brain, Behavior and Evolution, 1993, 42, 252-264.	1.7	57
82	Supplementary feeding compensates for testosterone-induced costs of aggression in male mountain spiny lizards, Sceloporus jarrovi. Animal Behaviour, 1991, 42, 209-219.	1.9	122
83	Reciprocal changes in corticosterone and testosterone levels following acute and chronic handling stress in the tree lizard, Urosaurus ornatus. General and Comparative Endocrinology, 1991, 81, 217-226.	1.8	242
84	Interactions of Sex Steroid Hormones and Prolactin in Male and Female Song Sparrows, Melospiza melodia. Physiological Zoology, 1989, 62, 11-24.	1.5	26
85	Time and Energy Costs of Aggression in Testosterone-Implanted Free-Living Male Mountain Spiny Lizards (Sceloporus jarrovi). Physiological Zoology, 1989, 62, 1334-1350.	1.5	140
86	Evolutionary costs of aggression revealed by testosterone manipulations in free-living male lizards. Behavioral Ecology and Sociobiology, 1988, 23, 21-26.	1.4	346
87	Effects of testosterone manipulations on nonbreeding season territorial aggression in free-living male lizards, Sceloporus jarrovi. General and Comparative Endocrinology, 1987, 65, 225-232.	1.8	107