Rebecca Kilner

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

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112	6,589	57758	69250
papers	citations	44 h-index	77 g-index

157	157	157	3042
all docs	docs citations	times ranked	citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Begging the question: are offspring solicitation behaviours signals of need?. Trends in Ecology and Evolution, 1997, 12, 11-15.	8.7	467
2	The evolution of egg colour and patterning in birds. Biological Reviews, 2006, 81, 383.	10.4	337
3	Escalation of a coevolutionary arms race through host rejection of brood parasitic young. Nature, 2003, 422, 157-160.	27.8	295
4	Signals of need in parentâ€“offspring communication and their exploitation by the common cuckoo. Nature, 1999, 397, 667-672.	27.8	291
5	Primary and secondary sex ratio manipulation by zebra finches. Animal Behaviour, 1998, 56, 155-164.	1.9	242
6	Reduced Egg Investment Can Conceal Helper Effects in Cooperatively Breeding Birds. Science, 2007, 317, 941-944.	12.6	191
7	A growth cost of begging in captive canary chicks. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2001, 98, 11394-11398.	7.1	187
8	When do canary parents respond to nestling signals of need?. Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences, 1995, 260, 343-348.	2.6	164
9	Cuckoos versus hosts in insects and birds: adaptations, counter-adaptations and outcomes. Biological Reviews, 2011, 86, 836-852.	10.4	161
10	Nestling cuckoos, Cuculus canorus, exploit hosts with begging calls that mimic a brood. Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences, 1998, 265, 673-678.	2.6	159
11	Brood Parasitic Cowbird Nestlings Use Host Young to Procure Resources. Science, 2004, 305, 877-879.	12.6	152
12	Pattern recognition algorithm reveals how birds evolve individual egg pattern signatures. Nature Communications, 2014, 5, 4117.	12.8	134
13	Mouth colour is a reliable signal of need in begging canary nestlings. Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences, 1997, 264, 963-968.	2.6	132
14	Personal immunity versus social immunity. Behavioral Ecology, 2010, 21, 663-668.	2.2	132
15	Parent-Offspring Conflict and Coadaptation. Science, 2010, 327, 1373-1376.	12.6	130
16	Negotiations within the family over the supply of parental care. Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences, 2007, 274, 53-60.	2.6	128
17	Visual mimicry of host nestlings by cuckoos. Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences, 2011, 278, 2455-2463.	2.6	111
18	The evolution of egg rejection by cuckoo hosts in Australia and Europe. Behavioral Ecology, 2005, 16, 686-692.	2.2	110

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19	Sexual division of antibacterial resource defence in breeding burying beetles, Nicrophorus vespilloides. Journal of Animal Ecology, 2010, 79, 35-43.	2.8	104
20	SOCIALLY ACQUIRED HOSTâ€SPECIFIC MIMICRY AND THE EVOLUTION OF HOST RACES IN HORSFIELD'S BRONZEâ€CUCKOOCHALCITES BASALIS. Evolution; International Journal of Organic Evolution, 2008, 62, 1689-1699.	2.3	102
21	Brood Parasitism and the Evolution of Cooperative Breeding in Birds. Science, 2013, 342, 1506-1508.	12.6	101
22	Nestling mouth colour: ecological correlates of a begging signal. Animal Behaviour, 1998, 56, 705-712.	1.9	97
23	Are dark cuckoo eggs cryptic in host nests?. Animal Behaviour, 2009, 78, 461-468.	1.9	96
24	Flexible cuckoo chick-rejection rules in the superb fairy-wren. Behavioral Ecology, 2009, 20, 978-984.	2.2	83
25	Age-specific reproductive investment in female burying beetles: independent effects of state and risk of death. Functional Ecology, 2011, 25, 652-660.	3.6	82
26	The evolution of virulence in brood parasites. Ornithological Science, 2005, 4, 55-64.	0.5	81
27	Fitness costs associated with mounting a social immune response. Ecology Letters, 2010, 13, 1114-1123.	6.4	74
28	Prenatal environmental effects match offspring begging to parental provisioning. Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences, 2009, 276, 2787-2794.	2.6	68
29	How selfish is a cowbird nestling?. Animal Behaviour, 2003, 66, 569-576.	1.9	66
30	Current brood size and residual reproductive value predict offspring desertion in the burying beetle Nicrophorus vespilloides. Behavioral Ecology, 2009, 20, 1274-1281.	2.2	65
31	Chapter 6 Information Warfare and Parentâ€“Offspring Conflict. Advances in the Study of Behavior, 2008, 38, 283-336.	1.6	64
32	Sex differences in canary (Serinus canaria) provisioning rules. Behavioral Ecology and Sociobiology, 2002, 52, 400-407.	1.4	62
33	Conspicuous, ultraviolet-rich mouth colours in begging chicks. Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences, 2003, 270, S25-8.	2.6	61
34	Female Burying Beetles Benefit from Male Desertion: Sexual Conflict and Counter-Adaptation over Parental Investment. PLoS ONE, 2012, 7, e31713.	2.5	58
35	Strategies for managing rival bacterial communities: Lessons from burying beetles. Journal of Animal Ecology, 2018, 87, 414-427.	2.8	57
36	Indole: An evolutionarily conserved influencer of behavior across kingdoms. BioEssays, 2017, 39, 1600203.	2.5	56

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37	How selfish is a cuckoo chick?. Animal Behaviour, 1999, 58, 797-808.	1.9	54
38	Nestling responses to adult food and alarm calls: 1. Species-specific responses in two cowbird hosts. Animal Behaviour, 2005, 70, 619-627.	1.9	54
39	Coevolution, communication, and host chick mimicry in parasitic finches: who mimics whom?. Behavioral Ecology and Sociobiology, 2007, 61, 497-503.	1.4	54
40	Maternal investment tactics in superb fairy-wrens. Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences, 2008, 275, 29-36.	2.6	54
41	Parental care masks a densityâ€dependent shift from cooperation to competition among burying beetle larvae. Evolution; International Journal of Organic Evolution, 2015, 69, 1077-1084.	2.3	51
42	A direct physiological tradeâ€off between personal and social immunity. Journal of Animal Ecology, 2013, 82, 846-853.	2.8	50
43	Parentâ€“offspring conflict. , 2012, , 118-132.		48
44	Imperfectly Camouflaged Avian Eggs: Artefact or Adaptation?. Avian Biology Research, 2011, 4, 196-213.	0.9	47
45	Signals, cues and the nature of mimicry. Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences, 2017, 284, 20162080.	2.6	47
46	Spectral mouth colour of nestlings changes with carotenoid availability. Functional Ecology, 2008, 22, 1044-1051.	3.6	46
47	Differences in the nestling begging calls of hosts and host-races of the common cuckoo, Cuculus canorus. Animal Behaviour, 2003, 65, 345-354.	1.9	45
48	Breeding site and host selection by Horsfield's bronze-cuckoos, Chalcites basalis. Animal Behaviour, 2007, 74, 995-1004.	1.9	43
49	Sense and sensitivity: responsiveness to offspring signals varies with the parents' potential to breed again. Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences, 2011, 278, 2638-2645.	2.6	43
50	The Evolution of Complex Begging Displays. , 2002, , 87-106.		41
51	FAMILY CONFLICTS AND THE EVOLUTION OF NESTLING MOUTH COLOUR. Behaviour, 1999, 136, 779-804.	0.8	39
52	The spatial organization and mating system of Horsfield's bronze-cuckoos, Chalcites basalis. Animal Behaviour, 2007, 74, 403-412.	1.9	39
53	Using Experimental Evolution to Study Adaptations for Life within the Family. American Naturalist, 2015, 185, 610-619.	2.1	39
54	A gene associated with social immunity in the burying beetle Nicrophorus vespilloides. Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences, 2016, 283, 20152733.	2.6	39

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55	Egg Speckling Patterns Do Not Advertise Offspring Quality or Influence Male Provisioning in Great Tits. PLoS ONE, 2012, 7, e40211.	2.5	36
56	Cooperative interactions within the family enhance the capacity for evolutionary change in body size. Nature Ecology and Evolution, 2017, 1, 0178.	7.8	36
57	Nestling responses to adult food and alarm calls: 2. Cowbirds and red-winged blackbirds reared by eastern phoebe hosts. Animal Behaviour, 2005, 70, 629-637.	1.9	31
58	Egg size investment in superb fairy-wrens: helper effects are modulated by climate. Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences, 2016, 283, 20161875.	2.6	31
59	A window on the past: male ornamental plumage reveals the quality of their early-life environment. Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences, 2013, 280, 20122852.	2.6	30
60	â€œJack-of-all-tradesâ€•egg mimicry in the brood parasitic Horsfieldâ€™s bronze-cuckoo?. Behavioral Ecology, 2014, 25, 1365-1373.	2.2	29
61	Friend or foe: interâ€specific interactions and conflicts of interest within the family. Ecological Entomology, 2015, 40, 787-795.	2.2	28
62	An evolutionary switch from sibling rivalry to sibling cooperation, caused by a sustained loss of parental care. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2020, 117, 2544-2550.	7.1	28
63	Parental effects alter the adaptive value of an adult behavioural trait. ELife, 2015, 4, e07340.	6.0	27
64	Does testosterone mediate the trade-off between nestling begging and growth in the canary (Serinus) Tj ETQq0 0 0 rgBT /Overlock 10 T	2.1	26
65	Parentâ€“offspring conflict in avian families. Journal Fur Ornithologie, 2007, 148, 241-246.	1.2	26
66	Why do Horsfieldâ€™s bronze-cuckoo Chalcites basalis eggs mimic those of their hosts?. Behavioral Ecology and Sociobiology, 2009, 63, 1127-1131.	1.4	26
67	A sustained change in the supply of parental care causes adaptive evolution of offspring morphology. Nature Communications, 2018, 9, 3987.	12.8	26
68	Behaviorally Induced Camouflage: A New Mechanism of Avian Egg Protection. American Naturalist, 2015, 186, E91-E97.	2.1	25
69	Interspecific interactions explain variation in the duration of paternal care in the burying beetle. Animal Behaviour, 2015, 109, 199-207.	1.9	24
70	Superior stimulation of female fecundity by subordinate males provides a mechanism for telegony. Evolution Letters, 2018, 2, 114-125.	3.3	20
71	Adaptation to a novel family environment involves both apparent and cryptic phenotypic changes. Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences, 2017, 284, 20171295.	2.6	18
72	Rapid local adaptation linked with phenotypic plasticity. Evolution Letters, 2020, 4, 345-359.	3.3	17

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73	The past, present and future of â€˜cuckoos versus reed warblersâ€™. Animal Behaviour, 2013, 85, 693-699.	1.9	16
74	Parental effects and flight behaviour in the burying beetle, Nicrophorus vespilloides. Animal Behaviour, 2015, 108, 91-100.	1.9	16
75	Coupled range dynamics of brood parasites and their hosts responding to climate and vegetation changes. Journal of Animal Ecology, 2016, 85, 1191-1199.	2.8	16
76	Fitness costs associated with building and maintaining the burying beetleâ€™s carrion nest. Scientific Reports, 2016, 6, 35293.	3.3	16
77	Adaptive evolution of synchronous egg-hatching in compensation for the loss of parental care. Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences, 2018, 285, 20181452.	2.6	16
78	Social immunity of the family: parental contributions to a public good modulated by brood size. Evolutionary Ecology, 2016, 30, 123-135.	1.2	15
79	Multimodal mimicry of hosts in a radiation of parasitic finches*. Evolution; International Journal of Organic Evolution, 2020, 74, 2526-2538.	2.3	15
80	New labels for old whines. Behavioral Ecology, 2011, 22, 918-919.	2.2	14
81	Grey Gerygone hosts are not egg rejecters, but Shining Bronze-Cuckoos lay cryptic eggs. Auk, 2017, 134, 340-349.	1.4	14
82	The coevolutionary arms race between Horsfield's Bronze-Cuckoos and Superb Fairy-wrens. Emu, 2010, 110, 32-38.	0.6	13
83	Interspecific interactions change the outcome of sexual conflict over prehatching parental investment in the burying beetle <scp>N</scp>icrophorus vespilloides. Ecology and Evolution, 2015, 5, 5552-5560.	1.9	13
84	Aposematism in the burying beetle? Dual function of anal fluid in parental care and chemical defense. Behavioral Ecology, 2017, 28, 1414-1422.	2.2	13
85	Giving hihi a helping hand: assessment of alternative rearing diets in food supplemented populations of an endangered bird. Animal Conservation, 2013, 16, 538-545.	2.9	12
86	Foraging for carotenoids: do colorful male hihi target carotenoid-rich foods in the wild?. Behavioral Ecology, 2014, 25, 1048-1057.	2.2	12
87	A weaponsâ€“testes trade-off in males is amplified in female traits. Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences, 2019, 286, 20190906.	2.6	12
88	Temperature stress induces mites to help their carrion beetle hosts by eliminating rival blowflies. ELife, 2020, 9, .	6.0	12
89	Development and application of 14 microsatellite markers in the burying beetleNicrophorus vespilloidesreveals population genetic differentiation at local spatial scales. PeerJ, 2017, 5, e3278.	2.0	11
90	Evolutionary change in the construction of the nursery environment when parents are prevented from caring for their young directly. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2021, 118, .	7.1	11

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91	A limit on the extent to which increased egg size can compensate for a poor postnatal environment revealed experimentally in the burying beetle, Nicrophorus vespilloides. Ecology and Evolution, 2016, 6, 329-336.	1.9	10
92	Parental care and sibling competition independently increase phenotypic variation among burying beetle siblings. Evolution; International Journal of Organic Evolution, 2018, 72, 2546-2552.	2.3	10
93	Conflict within species determines the value of a mutualism between species. Evolution Letters, 2019, 3, 185-197.	3.3	10
94	Interspecific Interactions and the Scope for Parent-Offspring Conflict: High Mite Density Temporarily Changes the Trade-Off between Offspring Size and Number in the Burying Beetle, Nicrophorus vespilloides. PLoS ONE, 2016, 11, e0150969.	2.5	9
95	Host life-history strategies and the evolution of chick-killing by brood parasitic offspring. Behavioral Ecology, 2008, 19, 22-34.	2.2	8
96	Sexually selected dichromatism in the hihi <scp>N</scp>otiomystis cincta: multiple colours for multiple receivers. Journal of Evolutionary Biology, 2014, 27, 1522-1535.	1.7	8
97	Response to Grim: Further costs of virulence for brood parasitic young. Ornithological Science, 2006, 5, 243-247.	0.5	7
98	Earlyâ€life effects on body size in each sex interact to determine reproductive success in the burying beetle Nicrophorus vespilloides. Journal of Evolutionary Biology, 2020, 33, 1725-1734.	1.7	6
99	From micro- to macroevolution: brood parasitism as a driver of phenotypic diversity in birds. Environmental Epigenetics, 2020, 66, 515-526.	1.8	6
100	Microsatellite loci for population and behavioural studies of Horsfield's bronze-cuckoo (Chalcites) Tj ETQq0 0 0 rgBT /Overlock 10 Tf 50	1.7	5
101	The earlyâ€life environment and individual plasticity in lifeâ€history traits. Ecology and Evolution, 2019, 9, 339-351.	1.9	5
102	Polymorphic microsatellite loci for studies of bronze-cuckoo species (GenusChalcites: Aves). Molecular Ecology Notes, 2007, 7, 678-680.	1.7	4
103	No evidence of a cleaning mutualism between burying beetles and their phoretic mites. Scientific Reports, 2017, 7, 13838.	3.3	4
104	Convergent evolution of reduced eggshell conductance in avian brood parasites. Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences, 2019, 374, 20180194.	4.0	4
105	Limits to host colonization and speciation in a radiation of parasitic finches. Behavioral Ecology, 2021, 32, 529-538.	2.2	4
106	Learn to beat an identity cheat. Nature, 2010, 463, 165-166.	27.8	3
107	Larval environmental conditions influence plasticity in resource use by adults in the burying beetle, Nicrophorus vespilloides. Evolution; International Journal of Organic Evolution, 2021, , .	2.3	3
108	How should cuckoo chicks signal in different host nests?. Trends in Ecology and Evolution, 1999, 14, 322-322.	8.7	2

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109	Experimental evolution of a more restrained clutch size when filial cannibalism is prevented in burying beetles Nicrophorus vespilloides. Ecology and Evolution, 2022, 12, e8829.	1.9	2
110	An empiricistsâ€™ guide to sexual conflict over parental investment: a comment on Paquet and Smiseth. Behavioral Ecology, 2016, 27, 695-696.	2.2	1
111	â€œWhyâ€•and â€œHowâ€•behavior evolves: a comment on Bailey et al.. Behavioral Ecology, 2018, 29, 15-16.	2.2	1
112	High rates of infidelity in the Grey Fantail Rhipidura albiscapa suggest that testis size may be a better correlate of extraâ€pair paternity than sexual dimorphism. Ibis, 2010, 152, 378-385.	1.9	0