

Rebecca Kilner

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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Version: 2024-02-01

112
papers

6,589
citations

57758

44
h-index

69250

77
g-index

157
all docs

157
docs citations

157
times ranked

3042
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Experimental evolution of a more restrained clutch size when filial cannibalism is prevented in burying beetles <i>Nicrophorus vespilloides</i> . <i>Ecology and Evolution</i> , 2022, 12, e8829.	1.9	2
2	Limits to host colonization and speciation in a radiation of parasitic finches. <i>Behavioral Ecology</i> , 2021, 32, 529-538.	2.2	4
3	Larval environmental conditions influence plasticity in resource use by adults in the burying beetle, <i>Nicrophorus vespilloides</i> . <i>Evolution; International Journal of Organic Evolution</i> , 2021, , .	2.3	3
4	Evolutionary change in the construction of the nursery environment when parents are prevented from caring for their young directly. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2021, 118, .	7.1	11
5	Early-life effects on body size in each sex interact to determine reproductive success in the burying beetle <i>Nicrophorus vespilloides</i> . <i>Journal of Evolutionary Biology</i> , 2020, 33, 1725-1734.	1.7	6
6	Multimodal mimicry of hosts in a radiation of parasitic finches*. <i>Evolution; International Journal of Organic Evolution</i> , 2020, 74, 2526-2538.	2.3	15
7	From micro- to macroevolution: brood parasitism as a driver of phenotypic diversity in birds. <i>Environmental Epigenetics</i> , 2020, 66, 515-526.	1.8	6
8	Rapid local adaptation linked with phenotypic plasticity. <i>Evolution Letters</i> , 2020, 4, 345-359.	3.3	17
9	An evolutionary switch from sibling rivalry to sibling cooperation, caused by a sustained loss of parental care. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2020, 117, 2544-2550.	7.1	28
10	Temperature stress induces mites to help their carrion beetle hosts by eliminating rival blowflies. <i>ELife</i> , 2020, 9, .	6.0	12
11	A weaponsâ€“testes trade-off in males is amplified in female traits. <i>Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences</i> , 2019, 286, 20190906.	2.6	12
12	Convergent evolution of reduced eggshell conductance in avian brood parasites. <i>Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences</i> , 2019, 374, 20180194.	4.0	4
13	Conflict within species determines the value of a mutualism between species. <i>Evolution Letters</i> , 2019, 3, 185-197.	3.3	10
14	The early-life environment and individual plasticity in life-history traits. <i>Ecology and Evolution</i> , 2019, 9, 339-351.	1.9	5
15	â€œWhyâ€ and â€œHowâ€ behavior evolves: a comment on Bailey et al.. <i>Behavioral Ecology</i> , 2018, 29, 15-16.	2.2	1
16	Strategies for managing rival bacterial communities: Lessons from burying beetles. <i>Journal of Animal Ecology</i> , 2018, 87, 414-427.	2.8	57
17	Parental care and sibling competition independently increase phenotypic variation among burying beetle siblings. <i>Evolution; International Journal of Organic Evolution</i> , 2018, 72, 2546-2552.	2.3	10
18	A sustained change in the supply of parental care causes adaptive evolution of offspring morphology. <i>Nature Communications</i> , 2018, 9, 3987.	12.8	26

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19	Adaptive evolution of synchronous egg-hatching in compensation for the loss of parental care. <i>Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences</i> , 2018, 285, 20181452.	2.6	16
20	Superior stimulation of female fecundity by subordinate males provides a mechanism for telegony. <i>Evolution Letters</i> , 2018, 2, 114-125.	3.3	20
21	Signals, cues and the nature of mimicry. <i>Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences</i> , 2017, 284, 20162080.	2.6	47
22	Cooperative interactions within the family enhance the capacity for evolutionary change in body size. <i>Nature Ecology and Evolution</i> , 2017, 1, 0178.	7.8	36
23	Indole: An evolutionarily conserved influencer of behavior across kingdoms. <i>BioEssays</i> , 2017, 39, 1600203.	2.5	56
24	Grey Gerygone hosts are not egg rejecters, but Shining Bronze-Cuckoos lay cryptic eggs. <i>Auk</i> , 2017, 134, 340-349.	1.4	14
25	No evidence of a cleaning mutualism between burying beetles and their phoretic mites. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2017, 7, 13838.	3.3	4
26	Aposematism in the burying beetle? Dual function of anal fluid in parental care and chemical defense. <i>Behavioral Ecology</i> , 2017, 28, 1414-1422.	2.2	13
27	Adaptation to a novel family environment involves both apparent and cryptic phenotypic changes. <i>Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences</i> , 2017, 284, 20171295.	2.6	18
28	Development and application of 14 microsatellite markers in the burying beetle <i>Nicrophorus vespilloides</i> reveals population genetic differentiation at local spatial scales. <i>PeerJ</i> , 2017, 5, e3278.	2.0	11
29	Coupled range dynamics of brood parasites and their hosts responding to climate and vegetation changes. <i>Journal of Animal Ecology</i> , 2016, 85, 1191-1199.	2.8	16
30	Egg size investment in superb fairy-wrens: helper effects are modulated by climate. <i>Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences</i> , 2016, 283, 20161875.	2.6	31
31	Fitness costs associated with building and maintaining the burying beetle's carrion nest. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2016, 6, 35293.	3.3	16
32	Social immunity of the family: parental contributions to a public good modulated by brood size. <i>Evolutionary Ecology</i> , 2016, 30, 123-135.	1.2	15
33	An empiricist's guide to sexual conflict over parental investment: a comment on Paquet and Smiseth. <i>Behavioral Ecology</i> , 2016, 27, 695-696.	2.2	1
34	A limit on the extent to which increased egg size can compensate for a poor postnatal environment revealed experimentally in the burying beetle, <i>Nicrophorus vespilloides</i> . <i>Ecology and Evolution</i> , 2016, 6, 329-336.	1.9	10
35	A gene associated with social immunity in the burying beetle <i>Nicrophorus vespilloides</i> . <i>Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences</i> , 2016, 283, 20152733.	2.6	39
36	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, <i>Nicrophorus vespilloides</i> . <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2016, 11, e0150969.	2.5	9

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37	Parental effects and flight behaviour in the burying beetle, <i>Nicrophorus vespilloides</i> . <i>Animal Behaviour</i> , 2015, 108, 91-100.	1.9	16
38	Interspecific interactions change the outcome of sexual conflict over pre-hatching parental investment in the burying beetle <i>Nicrophorus vespilloides</i> . <i>Ecology and Evolution</i> , 2015, 5, 5552-5560.	1.9	13
39	Friend or foe: interspecific interactions and conflicts of interest within the family. <i>Ecological Entomology</i> , 2015, 40, 787-795.	2.2	28
40	Interspecific interactions explain variation in the duration of paternal care in the burying beetle. <i>Animal Behaviour</i> , 2015, 109, 199-207.	1.9	24
41	Using Experimental Evolution to Study Adaptations for Life within the Family. <i>American Naturalist</i> , 2015, 185, 610-619.	2.1	39
42	Parental care masks a density-dependent shift from cooperation to competition among burying beetle larvae. <i>Evolution; International Journal of Organic Evolution</i> , 2015, 69, 1077-1084.	2.3	51
43	Behaviorally Induced Camouflage: A New Mechanism of Avian Egg Protection. <i>American Naturalist</i> , 2015, 186, E91-E97.	2.1	25
44	Parental effects alter the adaptive value of an adult behavioural trait. <i>ELife</i> , 2015, 4, e07340.	6.0	27
45	Sexually selected dichromatism in the hihi <i>Notiomystis cincta</i> : multiple colours for multiple receivers. <i>Journal of Evolutionary Biology</i> , 2014, 27, 1522-1535.	1.7	8
46	Foraging for carotenoids: do colorful male hihi target carotenoid-rich foods in the wild?. <i>Behavioral Ecology</i> , 2014, 25, 1048-1057.	2.2	12
47	Jack-of-all-trades egg mimicry in the brood parasitic Horsfield's bronze-cuckoo?. <i>Behavioral Ecology</i> , 2014, 25, 1365-1373.	2.2	29
48	Pattern recognition algorithm reveals how birds evolve individual egg pattern signatures. <i>Nature Communications</i> , 2014, 5, 4117.	12.8	134
49	Brood Parasitism and the Evolution of Cooperative Breeding in Birds. <i>Science</i> , 2013, 342, 1506-1508.	12.6	101
50	A window on the past: male ornamental plumage reveals the quality of their early-life environment. <i>Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences</i> , 2013, 280, 20122852.	2.6	30
51	The past, present and future of cuckoos versus reed warblers. <i>Animal Behaviour</i> , 2013, 85, 693-699.	1.9	16
52	Giving hihi a helping hand: assessment of alternative rearing diets in food supplemented populations of an endangered bird. <i>Animal Conservation</i> , 2013, 16, 538-545.	2.9	12
53	A direct physiological trade-off between personal and social immunity. <i>Journal of Animal Ecology</i> , 2013, 82, 846-853.	2.8	50
54	Egg Speckling Patterns Do Not Advertise Offspring Quality or Influence Male Provisioning in Great Tits. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2012, 7, e40211.	2.5	36

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55	Parent-offspring conflict. , 2012, , 118-132.		48
56	Female Burying Beetles Benefit from Male Desertion: Sexual Conflict and Counter-Adaptation over Parental Investment. PLoS ONE, 2012, 7, e31713.	2.5	58
57	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
58	Cuckoos versus hosts in insects and birds: adaptations, counter-adaptations and outcomes. Biological Reviews, 2011, 86, 836-852.	10.4	161
59	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
60	Visual mimicry of host nestlings by cuckoos. Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences, 2011, 278, 2455-2463.	2.6	111
61	New labels for old whines. Behavioral Ecology, 2011, 22, 918-919.	2.2	14
62	Imperfectly Camouflaged Avian Eggs: Artefact or Adaptation?. Avian Biology Research, 2011, 4, 196-213.	0.9	47
63	High rates of infidelity in the Grey Fantail (<i>Rhipidura albiscapa</i>) suggest that testis size may be a better correlate of extra-pair paternity than sexual dimorphism. Ibis, 2010, 152, 378-385.	1.9	0
64	Sexual division of antibacterial resource defence in breeding burying beetles, <i>Nicrophorus vespilloides</i> . Journal of Animal Ecology, 2010, 79, 35-43.	2.8	104
65	Learn to beat an identity cheat. Nature, 2010, 463, 165-166.	27.8	3
66	Fitness costs associated with mounting a social immune response. Ecology Letters, 2010, 13, 1114-1123.	6.4	74
67	The coevolutionary arms race between Horsfield's Bronze-Cuckoos and Superb Fairy-wrens. Emu, 2010, 110, 32-38.	0.6	13
68	Personal immunity versus social immunity. Behavioral Ecology, 2010, 21, 663-668.	2.2	132
69	Parent-Offspring Conflict and Coadaptation. Science, 2010, 327, 1373-1376.	12.6	130
70	Current brood size and residual reproductive value predict offspring desertion in the burying beetle <i>Nicrophorus vespilloides</i> . Behavioral Ecology, 2009, 20, 1274-1281.	2.2	65
71	Prenatal environmental effects match offspring begging to parental provisioning. Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences, 2009, 276, 2787-2794.	2.6	68
72	Flexible cuckoo chick-rejection rules in the superb fairy-wren. Behavioral Ecology, 2009, 20, 978-984.	2.2	83

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73	Are dark cuckoo eggs cryptic in host nests?. <i>Animal Behaviour</i> , 2009, 78, 461-468.	1.9	96
74	Why do Horsfield's bronze-cuckoo <i>Chalcites basalis</i> eggs mimic those of their hosts?. <i>Behavioral Ecology and Sociobiology</i> , 2009, 63, 1127-1131.	1.4	26
75	SOCIALLY ACQUIRED HOST-SPECIFIC MIMICRY AND THE EVOLUTION OF HOST RACES IN HORSFIELD'S BRONZE-CUCKOO <i>CHALCITES BASALIS</i> . <i>Evolution; International Journal of Organic Evolution</i> , 2008, 62, 1689-1699.	2.3	102
76	Spectral mouth colour of nestlings changes with carotenoid availability. <i>Functional Ecology</i> , 2008, 22, 1044-1051.	3.6	46
77	Chapter 6 Information Warfare and Parent-Offspring Conflict. <i>Advances in the Study of Behavior</i> , 2008, 38, 283-336.	1.6	64
78	Maternal investment tactics in superb fairy-wrens. <i>Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences</i> , 2008, 275, 29-36.	2.6	54
79	Host life-history strategies and the evolution of chick-killing by brood parasitic offspring. <i>Behavioral Ecology</i> , 2008, 19, 22-34.	2.2	8
80	Negotiations within the family over the supply of parental care. <i>Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences</i> , 2007, 274, 53-60.	2.6	128
81	Reduced Egg Investment Can Conceal Helper Effects in Cooperatively Breeding Birds. <i>Science</i> , 2007, 317, 941-944.	12.6	191
82	Does testosterone mediate the trade-off between nestling begging and growth in the canary (<i>Serinus</i>)? <i>Ornithology</i> , 2007, 148, 241-246.	1.2	26
83	Polymorphic microsatellite loci for studies of bronze-cuckoo species (Genus <i>Chalcites</i> : Aves). <i>Molecular Ecology Notes</i> , 2007, 7, 678-680.	1.7	4
84	The spatial organization and mating system of Horsfield's bronze-cuckoos, <i>Chalcites basalis</i> . <i>Animal Behaviour</i> , 2007, 74, 403-412.	1.9	39
85	Breeding site and host selection by Horsfield's bronze-cuckoos, <i>Chalcites basalis</i> . <i>Animal Behaviour</i> , 2007, 74, 995-1004.	1.9	43
86	Coevolution, communication, and host chick mimicry in parasitic finches: who mimics whom?. <i>Behavioral Ecology and Sociobiology</i> , 2007, 61, 497-503.	1.4	54
87	Parent-offspring conflict in avian families. <i>Journal Fur Ornithologie</i> , 2007, 148, 241-246.	1.2	26
88	The evolution of egg colour and patterning in birds. <i>Biological Reviews</i> , 2006, 81, 383.	10.4	337
89	Response to Grim: Further costs of virulence for brood parasitic young. <i>Ornithological Science</i> , 2006, 5, 243-247.	0.5	7
90	Microsatellite loci for population and behavioural studies of Horsfield's bronze-cuckoo (<i>Chalcites</i>). <i>Ornithology</i> , 2007, 148, 241-246.	1.7	5

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91	Nestling responses to adult food and alarm calls: 1. Species-specific responses in two cowbird hosts. <i>Animal Behaviour</i> , 2005, 70, 619-627.	1.9	54
92	Nestling responses to adult food and alarm calls: 2. Cowbirds and red-winged blackbirds reared by eastern phoebe hosts. <i>Animal Behaviour</i> , 2005, 70, 629-637.	1.9	31
93	The evolution of egg rejection by cuckoo hosts in Australia and Europe. <i>Behavioral Ecology</i> , 2005, 16, 686-692.	2.2	110
94	The evolution of virulence in brood parasites. <i>Ornithological Science</i> , 2005, 4, 55-64.	0.5	81
95	Brood Parasitic Cowbird Nestlings Use Host Young to Procure Resources. <i>Science</i> , 2004, 305, 877-879.	12.6	152
96	Differences in the nestling begging calls of hosts and host-races of the common cuckoo, <i>Cuculus canorus</i> . <i>Animal Behaviour</i> , 2003, 65, 345-354.	1.9	45
97	How selfish is a cowbird nestling?. <i>Animal Behaviour</i> , 2003, 66, 569-576.	1.9	66
98	Escalation of a coevolutionary arms race through host rejection of brood parasitic young. <i>Nature</i> , 2003, 422, 157-160.	27.8	295
99	Conspicuous, ultraviolet-rich mouth colours in begging chicks. <i>Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences</i> , 2003, 270, S25-8.	2.6	61
100	The Evolution of Complex Begging Displays. , 2002, , 87-106.		41
101	Sex differences in canary (<i>Serinus canaria</i>) provisioning rules. <i>Behavioral Ecology and Sociobiology</i> , 2002, 52, 400-407.	1.4	62
102	A growth cost of begging in captive canary chicks. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2001, 98, 11394-11398.	7.1	187
103	FAMILY CONFLICTS AND THE EVOLUTION OF NESTLING MOUTH COLOUR. <i>Behaviour</i> , 1999, 136, 779-804.	0.8	39
104	Signals of need in parentâ€™ offspring communication and their exploitation by the common cuckoo. <i>Nature</i> , 1999, 397, 667-672.	27.8	291
105	How selfish is a cuckoo chick?. <i>Animal Behaviour</i> , 1999, 58, 797-808.	1.9	54
106	How should cuckoo chicks signal in different host nests?. <i>Trends in Ecology and Evolution</i> , 1999, 14, 322-322.	8.7	2
107	Primary and secondary sex ratio manipulation by zebra finches. <i>Animal Behaviour</i> , 1998, 56, 155-164.	1.9	242
108	Nestling mouth colour: ecological correlates of a begging signal. <i>Animal Behaviour</i> , 1998, 56, 705-712.	1.9	97

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109	Nestling cuckoos, <i>Cuculus canorus</i> , exploit hosts with begging calls that mimic a brood. <i>Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences</i> , 1998, 265, 673-678.	2.6	159
110	Mouth colour is a reliable signal of need in begging canary nestlings. <i>Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences</i> , 1997, 264, 963-968.	2.6	132
111	Begging the question: are offspring solicitation behaviours signals of need?. <i>Trends in Ecology and Evolution</i> , 1997, 12, 11-15.	8.7	467
112	When do canary parents respond to nestling signals of need?. <i>Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences</i> , 1995, 260, 343-348.	2.6	164