Steven R Manchester

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

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195 papers	6,980 citations	76326 40 h-index	76900 74 g-index
197 all docs	197 docs citations	197 times ranked	4600 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	The Use of Geological and Paleontological Evidence in Evaluating Plant Phylogeographic Hypotheses in the Northern Hemisphere Tertiary. International Journal of Plant Sciences, 2001, 162, S3-S17.	1.3	549
2	Biogeographical Relationships of North American Tertiary Floras. Annals of the Missouri Botanical Garden, 1999, 86, 472.	1.3	438
3	Dated molecular phylogenies indicate a Miocene origin for Arabidopsis thaliana. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2010, 107, 18724-18728.	7.1	417
4	Rosid radiation and the rapid rise of angiosperm-dominated forests. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2009, 106, 3853-3858.	7.1	382
5	Eastern Asian endemic seed plant genera and their paleogeographic history throughout the Northern Hemisphere. Journal of Systematics and Evolution, 2009, 47, 1-42.	3.1	294
6	Timing the Eastern Asianâ€“Eastern North American Floristic Disjunction: Molecular Clock Corroborates Paleontological Estimates. Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution, 2000, 15, 462-472.	2.7	232
7	Phylogeny and evolution of the Betulaceae as inferred from DNA sequences, morphology, and paleobotany. American Journal of Botany, 1999, 86, 1168-1181.	1.7	144
8	Phylogeny of Extant and Fossil Juglandaceae Inferred from the Integration of Molecular and Morphological Data Sets. Systematic Biology, 2007, 56, 412-430.	5.6	127
9	Circumscription of Malvaceae (Malvales) as Determined by a Preliminary Cladistic Analysis of Morphological, Anatomical, Palynological, and Chemical Characters. Brittonia, 1997, 49, 384.	0.2	109
10	Species level phylogeny of the genus Cornus (Cornaceae) based on molecular and morphological evidenceâ€”implications for taxonomy and Tertiary intercontinental migration. Taxon, 2006, 55, 9-30.	0.7	100
11	Vegetative and Reproductive Morphology of an Extinct Plane Tree (Platanaceae) from the Eocene of Western North America. Botanical Gazette, 1986, 147, 200-226.	0.6	96
12	Phylogenetic Distribution and Identification of Fin-winged Fruits. Botanical Review, The, 2010, 76, 1-82.	3.9	94
13	Estimation of temperature and precipitation from morphological characters of dicotyledonous leaves. American Journal of Botany, 1998, 85, 1796-1802.	1.7	89
14	Evolution of the intercontinental disjunctions in six continents in the Ampelopsis clade of the grape family (Vitaceae). BMC Evolutionary Biology, 2012, 12, 17.	3.2	88
15	Seed morphology of modern and fossilAmpelocissus(Vitaceae) and implications for phytogeography. American Journal of Botany, 2007, 94, 1534-1553.	1.7	75
16	An extinct genus of Salicaceae based on twigs with attached flowers, fruits, and foliage from the Eocene Green River Formation of Utah and Colorado, USA. American Journal of Botany, 2003, 90, 1389-1399.	1.7	69
17	A new phylogenetic tribal classification of the grape family (Vitaceae). Journal of Systematics and Evolution, 2018, 56, 262-272.	3.1	69
18	An Extinct Genus with Affinities to Extant Davidia and Camptotheca (Cornales) from the Paleocene of North America and Eastern Asia. International Journal of Plant Sciences, 1999, 160, 188-207.	1.3	66

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19	Dipteronia (Sapindaceae) from the Tertiary of North America and implications for the phytogeographic history of the Aceroideae. American Journal of Botany, 2001, 88, 1316-1325.	1.7	65
20	Fossil bananas (Musaceae): Ensete oregonense sp. nov. from the Eocene of western North America and its phytogeographic significance. American Journal of Botany, 1993, 80, 1264-1272.	1.7	64
21	Integrated Fossil and Molecular Data Reveal the Biogeographic Diversification of the Eastern Asian-Eastern North American Disjunct Hickory Genus (Carya Nutt.). PLoS ONE, 2013, 8, e70449.	2.5	62
22	FLOWERS, FRUITS, AND POLLEN OF FLORISSANTIA, AN EXTINCT MALVALEAN GENUS FROM THE EOCENE AND OLIGOCENE OF WESTERN NORTH AMERICA. American Journal of Botany, 1992, 79, 996-1008.	1.7	61
23	Assessing the Fossil Record of Asterids in the Context of Our Current Phylogenetic Framework¹. Annals of the Missouri Botanical Garden, 2015, 100, 329-363.	1.3	61
24	ATTACHED LEAVES, INFLORESCENCES, AND FRUITS OF FAGOPSIS, AN EXTINCT GENUS OF FAGACEOUS AFFINITY FROM THE OLIGOCENE FLORISSANT FLORA OF COLORADO, U.S.A.. American Journal of Botany, 1983, 70, 1147-1164.	1.7	58
25	Hironoia fusiformis gen. et sp. nov.; a cornalean fruit from the Kamikitaba locality (Upper Cretaceous,) Tj ETQq1 1 0.784314 rgBT /Ov	2.4	57
26	REPRODUCTIVE AND VEGETATIVE STRUCTURE OF NORDENSKIOLDIA (TROCHODENDRACEAE), A VESSELLESS DICOTYLEDON FROM THE EARLY TERTIARY OF THE NORTHERN HEMISPHERE. American Journal of Botany, 1991, 78, 1311-1334.	1.7	55
27	Integration of Paleobotanical and Neobotanical Data in the Assessment of Phytogeographic History of Holarctic Angiosperm Clades. International Journal of Plant Sciences, 2001, 162, S19-S27.	1.3	54
28	Fagus (Fagaceae) fruits, foliage, and pollen from the Middle Eocene of Pacific Northwestern North America. Canadian Journal of Botany, 2004, 82, 1509-1517.	1.1	54
29	Oldest fruits of the grape family (Vitaceae) from the Late Cretaceous Deccan Cherts of India. American Journal of Botany, 2013, 100, 1849-1859.	1.7	54
30	Early history of theJuglandaceae. Plant Systematics and Evolution, 1989, 162, 231-250.	0.9	53
31	Molecular phylogeny and biogeographic diversification of Parthenocissus (Vitaceae) disjunct between Asia and North America. American Journal of Botany, 2010, 97, 1342-1353.	1.7	53
32	The McAbee flora of British Columbia and its relation to the Early-Middle Eocene Okanagan Highlands flora of the Pacific Northwest. Canadian Journal of Earth Sciences, 2005, 42, 151-166.	1.3	50
33	ATTACHED REPRODUCTIVE AND VEGETATIVE REMAINS OF THE EXTINCT AMERICANâ€EUROPEAN GENUS CEDRELOSPERMUM (ULMACEAE) FROM THE EARLY TERTIARY OF UTAH AND COLORADO. American Journal of Botany, 1989, 76, 256-276.	1.7	49
34	Seed Morphology of Vitaceae. International Journal of Plant Sciences, 2011, 172, 1-35.	1.3	49
35	Nordenskioldia and Trochodendron (Trochodendraceae) from the Miocene of Northwestern North America. Botanical Gazette, 1991, 152, 357-368.	0.6	49
36	Paleotemperature Estimation from Dicotyledonous Wood Anatomical Characters. Palaios, 1999, 14, 459.	1.3	48

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37	PTEROCARYOID FRUITS (JUGLANDACEAE) IN THE PALEOGENE OF NORTH AMERICA AND THEIR EVOLUTIONARY AND BIOGEOGRAPHIC SIGNIFICANCE. American Journal of Botany, 1982, 69, 275-286.	1.7	46
38	Lygodium Foliage with Intact Sorophores from the Eocene of Wyoming. Botanical Gazette, 1987, 148, 392-399.	0.6	45
39	Surprisingly modern Latest Cretaceousâ€“ earliest Paleocene woods of India. IAWA Journal, 2017, 38, 456-542.	2.7	45
40	Cones, Seeds, and Foliage of Tetraclinis Salicornioides (Cupressaceae) from the Oligocene and Miocene of Western North America: A Geographic Extension of the European Tertiary Species. International Journal of Plant Sciences, 2000, 161, 331-344.	1.3	43
41	Winged Fruits of Linnaeeae (Caprifoliaceae) in the Tertiary of Western North America: Diplodipelta gen. nov.. International Journal of Plant Sciences, 1995, 156, 709-722.	1.3	42
42	A New Genus of Betulaceae from the Oligocene of Western North America. Botanical Gazette, 1987, 148, 263-273.	0.6	40
43	Fossil Cashew Nuts from the Eocene of Europe: Biogeographic Links between Africa and South America. International Journal of Plant Sciences, 2007, 168, 1199-1206.	1.3	40
44	Northern Hemisphere origins of the amphiâ€Pacific tropical plant family Symplocaceae. Journal of Biogeography, 2015, 42, 891-901.	3.0	40
45	Reproductive and vegetative morphology of Polyptera (Juglandaceae) from the Paleocene of Wyoming and Montana. American Journal of Botany, 1997, 84, 649-663.	1.7	39
46	Fruit Morphology, Fossil History, and Biogeography of Paliurus (Rhamnaceae). International Journal of Plant Sciences, 2008, 169, 1066-1085.	1.3	39
47	Phytogeographic implications of fossil endocarps of Menispermaceae from the Paleocene of Colombia. American Journal of Botany, 2011, 98, 2004-2017.	1.7	39
48	Fossil Fruits of Pteleaecarpum Weyland-Tiliaceous, not Sapindaceous. Botanical Gazette, 1991, 152, 522-523.	0.6	38
49	Phytogeography and Fossil History of Ailanthus (Simaroubaceae). International Journal of Plant Sciences, 2004, 165, 671-690.	1.3	37
50	Inflorescence bracts of fossil and extant Tilia in North America, Europe, and Asia: patterns of morphologic divergence and biogeographic history. American Journal of Botany, 1994, 81, 1176-1185.	1.7	36
51	Permineralized fruits from the late Eocene of Panama give clues of the composition of forests established early in the uplift of Central America. Review of Palaeobotany and Palynology, 2012, 175, 10-24.	1.5	36
52	INTERCONNECTED REPRODUCTIVE AND VEGETATIVE REMAINS OF POPULUS (SALICACEAE) FROM THE MIDDLE EOCENE GREEN RIVER FORMATION, NORTHEASTERN UTAH. American Journal of Botany, 1986, 73, 156-160.	1.7	35
53	Fruits of an â€œOld Worldâ€•tribe (Phytocreneae; Icacinaceae) from the Paleogene of North and South America. Systematic Botany, 2012, 37, 784-794.	0.5	32
54	Cruciptera, A New Juglandaceous Winged Fruit from the Eocene and Oligocene of Western North America. Systematic Botany, 1991, 16, 715.	0.5	31

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55	Leaves and Fruits of Celtis aspera (Newberry) comb. nov. (Celtidaceae) from the Paleocene of North America and Eastern Asia. International Journal of Plant Sciences, 2002, 163, 725-736.	1.3	31
56	Fruits and seeds of Craigia bronnii (Malvaceae â€“ Tilioideae) and associated flower buds from the late Miocene Inden Formation, Lower Rhine Basin, Germany. Review of Palaeobotany and Palynology, 2002, 119, 311-324.	1.5	31
57	Fruit Morphology and Anatomy of the Spondioid Anacardiaceae. Botanical Review, The, 2018, 84, 315-393.	3.9	31
58	Fruits of Icacinaceae (Tribe Iodeae) from the Late Paleocene of western North America. American Journal of Botany, 2008, 95, 824-832.	1.7	30
59	Fossil palm fruits from India indicate a Cretaceous origin of Arecaceae tribe Borasseae. Botanical Journal of the Linnean Society, 2019, 190, 260-280.	1.6	30
60	Fossil Wood of the Engelhardieae (Juglandaceae) from the Eocene of North America: Engelhardioxylon Gen. Nov.. Botanical Gazette, 1983, 144, 157-163.	0.6	29
61	Sapindaceous Affinities of the Pteleaecarpum Fruits from the Tertiary of Eurasia and North America. Botanical Gazette, 1989, 150, 477-489.	0.6	29
62	Eostangeria Barthel (Extinct Cycadales) from the Paleogene of Western North America and Europe. International Journal of Plant Sciences, 1999, 160, 621-629.	1.3	28
63	Reproductive and Vegetative Structure of Nordenskioldia (Trochodendraceae), a Vesselless Dicotyledon from the Early Tertiary of the Northren Hemisphere. American Journal of Botany, 1991, 78, 1311.	1.7	28
64	Reproductive and Vegetative Organs of Browniea gen. n. (Nyssaceae) from the Paleocene of North America. International Journal of Plant Sciences, 2007, 168, 229-249.	1.3	27
65	Phylogeny and biogeography of Alangiaceae (Cornales) inferred from DNA sequences, morphology, and fossils. Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution, 2009, 51, 201-214.	2.7	27
66	Integrating Paleobotanical, Paleosol, and Stratigraphic Data to Study Critical Transitions: A Case Study From The Late Cretaceousâ€“Paleocene Of India. The Paleontological Society Papers, 2015, 21, 137-166.	0.6	27
67	Boreotropical range expansion and long-distance dispersal explain two amphi-Pacific tropical disjunctions in Sabiaceae. Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution, 2018, 124, 181-191.	2.7	27
68	Extinct ulmaceous fruits from the Tertiary of Europe and Western North America. Review of Palaeobotany and Palynology, 1987, 52, 119-129.	1.5	26
69	Fruits of the Juglandaceae from the Eocene of Messel, Germany, and Implications for Early Tertiary Phytogeographic Exchange between Europe and Western North America. International Journal of Plant Sciences, 1994, 155, 388-394.	1.3	26
70	Attached leaves and fruits of myrtaceous affinity from the Middle Eocene of Colorado. Review of Palaeobotany and Palynology, 1998, 102, 153-163.	1.5	26
71	First Fossil Fruits and Leaves ofBurretiodendrons.l. (Malvaceae s.l.) in Southeast Asia: Implications for Taxonomy, Biogeography, and Paleoclimate. International Journal of Plant Sciences, 2015, 176, 682-696.	1.3	26
72	Palynoflora of the late Paleocene silicified shale at Almont, North Dakota, USA. Palynology, 2011, 35, 179-211.	1.5	25

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73	Fossil Bananas (Musaceae): Ensete oregonense Sp. Nov. From the Eocene of Western North America and Its Phytogeographic Significance. American Journal of Botany, 1993, 80, 1264.	1.7	25
74	Anatomically preserved seeds of Nuphar (Nymphaeaceae) from the Early Eocene of Wutu, Shandong Province, China. American Journal of Botany, 2004, 91, 1265-1272.	1.7	24
75	First occurrence of Cedrelospermum (Ulmaceae) in Asia and its biogeographic implications. Journal of Plant Research, 2015, 128, 747-761.	2.4	24
76	The Middle Jurassic palynology of the Daohugou area, Inner Mongolia, China, and its implications for palaeobiology and palaeogeography. Palynology, 2015, 39, 270-287.	1.5	24
77	X-ray micro-computed tomography (micro-CT) of pyrite-permineralized fruits and seeds from the London Clay Formation (Ypresian) conserved in silicone oil: a critical evaluation. Botany, 2016, 94, 697-711.	1.0	24
78	A New Genus of Coryloideae (Betulaceae) from the Paleocene of North America. International Journal of Plant Sciences, 1998, 159, 522-532.	1.3	23
79	Investigations of Angiosperms from the Eocene of North America: Leaves of the Engelhardieae (Juglandaceae). Botanical Gazette, 1986, 147, 189-199.	0.6	22
80	Tetracentron Fruits from the Miocene of Western North America. International Journal of Plant Sciences, 2006, 167, 601-605.	1.3	22
81	CHATTAWAYA (STERCULIACEAE): A NEW GENUS OF WOOD FROM THE EOCENE OF OREGON AND ITS IMPLICATIONS FOR XYLEM EVOLUTION OF THE EXTANT GENUS PTEROSPERMUM. American Journal of Botany, 1980, 67, 59-67.	1.7	21
82	A fossil flower with in situ Pistillipollenites from the Eocene of British Columbia. Canadian Journal of Botany, 1988, 66, 313-318.	1.1	21
83	Curtisia (Cornales) from the Eocene of Europe and its phytogeographical significance. Botanical Journal of the Linnean Society, 2007, 155, 127-134.	1.6	21
84	Fruits of Icacinaceae from the Eocene of Southeastern North America and Their Biogeographic Implications. International Journal of Plant Sciences, 2011, 172, 935-947.	1.3	21
85	Citrus linczangensissp. n., a Leaf Fossil of Rutaceae from the Late Miocene of Yunnan, China. International Journal of Plant Sciences, 2013, 174, 1201-1207.	1.3	21
86	Palaeocarpinus aspinosa Sp. Nov. (Betulaceae) from the Paleocene of Wyoming, U. S. A.. International Journal of Plant Sciences, 1996, 157, 644-655.	1.3	21
87	Attached Leaves, Inflorescences, and Fruits of Fagopsis, an Extinct Genus of Fagaceous Affinity from the Oligocene Florissant Flora of Colorado, U.S.A.. American Journal of Botany, 1983, 70, 1147.	1.7	21
88	TRIPLOCHITIOXYLON (STERCULIACEAE): A NEW GENUS OF WOOD FROM THE EOCENE OF OREGON AND ITS BEARING ON XYLEM EVOLUTION IN THE EXTANT GENUS TRIPLOCHITON. American Journal of Botany, 1979, 66, 699-708.	1.7	20
89	Fruits of Koelreuteria (Sapindaceae) from the Cenozoic throughout the northern hemisphere: Their ecological, evolutionary, and biogeographic implications. American Journal of Botany, 2013, 100, 422-449.	1.7	20
90	Flowers, Fruits, and Pollen of Florissantia, An Extinct Malvalean Genus from the Eocene and Oligocene of Western North America. American Journal of Botany, 1992, 79, 996.	1.7	19

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91	A Seed Related to Myristicaceae in the Early Eocene of Southern England. Systematic Botany, 2008, 33, 636-646.	0.5	19
92	Palynological composition of a Lower Cretaceous South American tropical sequence: Climatic implications and diversity comparisons with other latitudes. American Journal of Botany, 2012, 99, 1819-1827.	1.7	19
93	Seeds of Ampelocissus, Cissus, and Leea (Vitales) from the Paleogene of Western Peru and Their Biogeographic Significance. International Journal of Plant Sciences, 2012, 173, 933-943.	1.3	19
94	Attached Reproductive and Vegetative Remains of the Extinct American- European Genus Cedrelospermum (Ulmaceae) from the Early Tertiary of Utah and Colorado. American Journal of Botany, 1989, 76, 256.	1.7	19
95	Late Eoceneâ€“early Oligocene tectonism, volcanism, and floristic change near Gray Butte, central Oregon. Bulletin of the Geological Society of America, 1998, 110, 759-778.	3.3	18
96	Fossil Leaves and Fruits of Cercis L. (Leguminosae) from the Eocene of Western North America. International Journal of Plant Sciences, 2014, 175, 601-612.	1.3	18
97	Icacinaceae from the Eocene of western North America. American Journal of Botany, 2015, 102, 725-744.	1.7	18
98	Palaeocarpinus (Extinct Betulaceae) from Northwestern China: New Evidence for Paleocene Floristic Continuity between Asia, North America, and Europe. International Journal of Plant Sciences, 1996, 157, 240-246.	1.3	18
99	Pterocaryoid Fruits (Juglandaceae) in the Paleogene of North America and Their Evolutionary and Biogeographic Significance. American Journal of Botany, 1982, 69, 275.	1.7	18
100	Interconnected Reproductive and Vegetative Remains of Populus (Salicaceae) from the Middle Eocene Green River Formation, Northeastern Utah. American Journal of Botany, 1986, 73, 156.	1.7	18
101	Wood of Tapirira (Anacardiaceae) from the paleogene Clarno Formation of Oregon. Review of Palaeobotany and Palynology, 1977, 23, 119-127.	1.5	17
102	Phytogeographic History of the Humiriaceae (Part 2). International Journal of Plant Sciences, 2014, 175, 828-840.	1.3	17
103	Trilocular Palm Fruits from the Deccan Intertrappean Beds of India. International Journal of Plant Sciences, 2016, 177, 633-641.	1.3	17
104	Fossil fruits of Canarium (Burseraceae) from Eastern Asia and their implications for phytogeographical history. Journal of Systematic Palaeontology, 2018, 16, 841-852.	1.5	17
105	Early Eudicot flower and fruit: Dakotanthus gen. nov. from the Cretaceous Dakota Formation of Kansas and Nebraska, USA. Acta Palaeobotanica, 2018, 58, 27-40.	0.7	17
106	Fruits and foliage of Pueraria (Leguminosae, Papilionoideae) from the Neogene of Eurasia and their biogeographic implications. American Journal of Botany, 2010, 97, 1982-1998.	1.7	16
107	Fruits of Ticodendraceae (Fagales) from the Eocene of Europe and North America. International Journal of Plant Sciences, 2011, 172, 1179-1187.	1.3	16
108	DioonopsisHoriuchi et Kimura Leaves from the Eocene of Western North America: A Cycad Shared with the Paleogene of Japan. International Journal of Plant Sciences, 2012, 173, 81-95.	1.3	16

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109	Firmiana (Malvaceae: Sterculioideae) fruits from the Upper Miocene of Yunnan, Southwest China. Geobios, 2014, 47, 271-279.	1.4	16
110	Revision of Icacinaceae from the Early Eocene London Clay flora based on X-ray micro-CT. Botany, 2016, 94, 713-745.	1.0	16
111	Fossil wood with dimorphic fibers from the Deccan Intertrappean Beds of India â€“ the oldest fossil Connaraceae?. IAWA Journal, 2017, 38, 124-133.	2.7	16
112	Sloanea (Elaeocarpaceae) fruits and foliage from the Early Oligocene of Hungary and Slovenia. Palaeontographica Abteilung B: Palaeophytologie, 2001, 259, 113-124.	1.6	16
113	Flowers, fruits, seeds, and pollen of Landeenia gen. nov., an extinct sapindalean genus from the Eocene of Wyoming. American Journal of Botany, 2000, 87, 1909-1914.	1.7	15
114	Revision of â€œAbeliaâ€•fruits from the Paleogene of Hungary, Czech Republic and England. Review of Palaeobotany and Palynology, 1997, 96, 231-240.	1.5	14
115	Alnus subgenus Alnus in the Eocene of western North America based on leaves, associated catkins, pollen, and fruits. American Journal of Botany, 2014, 101, 1925-1943.	1.7	14
116	Systematic Affinities of Early Eocene Petrified Woods from Big Sandy Reservoir, Southwestern Wyoming. International Journal of Plant Sciences, 2012, 173, 209-227.	1.3	13
117	The value of X-ray approaches in the study of the Messel fruit and seed flora. Palaeobiodiversity and Palaeoenvironments, 2012, 92, 403-416.	1.5	13
118	Inflorescence Bracts of Fossil and Extant Tilia in North America, Europe, and Asia: Patterns of Morphologic Divergence and Biogeographic History. American Journal of Botany, 1994, 81, 1176.	1.7	13
119	Wood of Oleaceae from the latest Cretaceous of India â€“ the earliest olive branch?. IAWA Journal, 2015, 36, 443-451.	2.7	12
120	Samaras of Ventilago (Rhamnaceae) from the upper Miocene of Lincang, Yunnan, China and their phytogeographic implications. Journal of Systematics and Evolution, 2015, 53, 252-258.	3.1	12
121	Oldest fruit of Phyllanthaceae from the Deccan Intertrappean Beds of Singpur, Madhya Pradesh, India. Acta Palaeobotanica, 2017, 57, 33-38.	0.7	12
122	Dryophyllum Debey ex Saporta, juglandaceous not fagaceous. Review of Palaeobotany and Palynology, 1988, 56, 205-211.	1.5	11
123	A unique and complete polemoniaceous plant from the middle Eocene of Utah, USA. Review of Palaeobotany and Palynology, 1998, 104, 39-49.	1.5	11
124	Palynology and paleoecology of the Middle Miocene Alum Bluff flora, Liberty County, Florida, USA. Palynology, 2010, 34, 261-286.	1.5	11
125	Oligocene Age of the Classic BelÃ©n Fruit and Seed Assemblage of North Coastal Peru based on Diatom Biostratigraphy. Journal of Geology, 2012, 120, 467-476.	1.4	11
126	European fossil fruits of Sphenotheca related to extant Asian species of Symplocos. Journal of Systematics and Evolution, 2014, 52, 68-74.	3.1	11

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127	WELKOETOXYLON MULTISERIATUM: FOSSIL MORACEOUS WOOD FROM THE EOCENE GREEN RIVER FORMATION, WYOMING, U.S.A.. IAWA Journal, 2015, 36, 158-166.	2.7	11
128	Paleogene fossil fruits of Stephania (Menispermaceae) from North America and East Asia. Journal of Systematics and Evolution, 2018, 56, 81-91.	3.1	11
129	Newly Recognized Diversity of Fruits and Seeds from the Late Paleogene Flora of Trinity County, East Texas, USA. International Journal of Plant Sciences, 2019, 180, 681-708.	1.3	11
130	Palynoflora from intertrappean localities in southeastern part of Deccan volcanic province: taxonomic composition, age and paleogeographic implications. Palaeoworld, 2020, 29, 161-175.	1.1	11
131	Fossil fruits of Illigera (Hernandiaceae) from the Eocene of central Tibetan Plateau. Journal of Systematics and Evolution, 2021, 59, 1276-1286.	3.1	11
132	Chattawaya (Sterculiaceae): A New Genus of Wood from the Eocene of Oregon and Its Implications for Xylem Evolution of the Extant Genus Pterospermum. American Journal of Botany, 1980, 67, 59.	1.7	11
133	Extinct Juglandaceous Wood from the Eocene of Oregon and Its Implications for Xylem Evolution in the Juglandaceae. IAWA Journal, 1993, 14, 103-111.	2.7	10
134	Fossil Fruits and Seeds of Zingiberales from the Late Cretaceousâ€“Early Cenozoic Deccan Intertrappean Beds of India. International Journal of Plant Sciences, 2021, 182, 91-108.	1.3	10
135	Early history of the Juglandaceae. , 1989, , 231-250.		10
136	Triplochitioxylon (Sterculiaceae): A New Genus of Wood from the Eocene of Oregon and Its Bearing on Xylem Evolution in the Extant Genus Triplochiton. American Journal of Botany, 1979, 66, 699.	1.7	10
137	Two new species of Symplocos based on endocarps from the early Miocene Brandon Lignite of Vermont, USA. Acta Palaeobotanica, 2018, 58, 185-198.	0.7	10
138	Reinvestigating an enigmatic Late Cretaceous monocot: morphology, taxonomy, and biogeography of Viracarpon. PeerJ, 2018, 6, e4580.	2.0	10
139	Paleocene wind-dispersed fruits and seeds from Colombia and their implications for early Neotropical rainforests. Acta Palaeobotanica, 2014, 54, 197-229.	0.7	9
140	Homologous Fruit Characters in Geographically Separated Genera of Extant and Fossil Torricelliaceae (Apiales). International Journal of Plant Sciences, 2017, 178, 567-579.	1.3	9
141	Morphology and Systematic Affinities of Platanus dissecta Lesquereux (Platanaceae) from the Miocene of Western North America. International Journal of Plant Sciences, 2020, 181, 324-341.	1.3	9
142	Ctenis clarnoensis sp. n., an Unusual Cycadalean Foliage from the Eocene Clarno Formation, Oregon. International Journal of Plant Sciences, 2015, 176, 31-43.	1.3	9
143	The first discovery ofEucommia fruit fossil in China. Science Bulletin, 1999, 44, 1506-1508.	1.7	8
144	Mahonia fossils from the Oligocene of South China: Taxonomic and biogeographic implications. Palaeoworld, 2017, 26, 691-698.	1.1	8

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145	19-Million-Year-Old Spondioid Fruits from Panama Reveal a Dynamic Dispersal History for Anacardiaceae. International Journal of Plant Sciences, 2019, 180, 479-492.	1.3	8
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147	Biogeographic Overview of Ulmaceae: Diversity, Distribution, Ecological Preferences, and Conservation Status. Plants, 2021, 10, 1111.	3.5	8
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