

Guang-Xu Wang

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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Version: 2024-02-01

20
papers

261
citations

1307594

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h-index

940533

16
g-index

20
all docs

20
docs citations

20
times ranked

199
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	The end-Ordovician mass extinction: A single-pulse event?. <i>Earth-Science Reviews</i> , 2019, 192, 15-33.	9.1	74
2	Silurian integrative stratigraphy and timescale of China. <i>Science China Earth Sciences</i> , 2019, 62, 89-111.	5.2	48
3	An extremely brief end Ordovician mass extinction linked to abrupt onset of glaciation. <i>Solid Earth Sciences</i> , 2019, 4, 190-198.	1.7	38
4	Recovery brachiopod associations from the lower Silurian of South China and their paleoecological implications. <i>Canadian Journal of Earth Sciences</i> , 2016, 53, 674-679.	1.3	17
5	Late Hirnantian (latest Ordovician) carbonate rocks and shelly fossils in Shiqian, northeastern Guizhou, Southwest China. <i>Newsletters on Stratigraphy</i> , 2015, 48, 241-252.	1.2	14
6	Exploring the end-Ordovician extinctions in Hirnantian near-shore carbonate rocks of northern Guizhou, SW China: A refined stratigraphy and regional correlation. <i>Geological Journal</i> , 2018, 53, 3019-3029.	1.3	11
7	New data on Hirnantian (latest Ordovician) postglacial carbonate rocks and fossils in northern Guizhou, Southwest China. <i>Canadian Journal of Earth Sciences</i> , 2016, 53, 660-665.	1.3	10
8	Conodonts and tabulate corals from the Upper Ordovician Angullong Formation of central New South Wales, Australia. <i>Alcheringa</i> , 2017, 41, 141-168.	1.2	8
9	Coral faunal turnover through the Ordovician-Silurian transition in South China and its global implications for carbonate stratigraphy and macroevolution. <i>Geological Magazine</i> , 2017, 154, 829-836.	1.5	7
10	Late ordovician <i>Foliomena</i> fauna (Brachiopoda) of South China. <i>Journal of Earth Science (Wuhan)</i> , 2020, 32, 1010-1016.	3.2	6
11	Latest Ordovician and earliest Silurian tabulate corals of South China. <i>Gff</i> , 2014, 136, 290-293.	1.2	6
12	The youngest Ordovician (latest Katian) coral fauna from eastern Australia, in the uppermost Malachis Hill Formation of central New South Wales. <i>Alcheringa</i> , 2020, 44, 356-378.	1.2	5
13	Constraining the biotic transitions across the end-Ordovician mass extinction in South China: Bio- and chemostratigraphy of the Wulipo Formation in the Meitan area of northern Guizhou. <i>Geological Journal</i> , 2020, 55, 6399-6411.	1.3	5
14	A new <i>Cathaysiorthis</i> (Brachiopoda) fauna from the lower Llandovery of eastern Qinling, China. <i>Papers in Palaeontology</i> , 2019, 5, 537-557.	1.5	3
15	Early heliolitine tabulate corals from the sandbian (Upper ordovician) in the yunnan-sichuan border area, SW china. <i>Palaeoworld</i> , 2022, , .	1.1	3
16	Paleoecological associations of middle Llandovery (Silurian) corals from Huaying Mountain, eastern Sichuan Province. <i>Science China Earth Sciences</i> , 2013, 56, 640-646.	5.2	2
17	A new technique for making serial sections of solitary rugose corals. <i>Palaeoworld</i> , 2013, 22, 68-71.	1.1	2
18	Revision of late Katian (Late Ordovician) heliolitine corals from Northern Kuruktag in northeastern Tarim Basin of China. <i>Alcheringa</i> , 2021, 45, 178-194.	1.2	1

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
19	Impact of Chinese palaeontology on evolutionary research. Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences, 2022, 377, 20210029.	4.0	1
20	Silurian amplexoid rugose coral genera Pilophyllia Ge and Yu, 1974 and Neopilophyllia new genus from South China. Journal of Paleontology, 2018, 92, 982-1004.	0.8	0