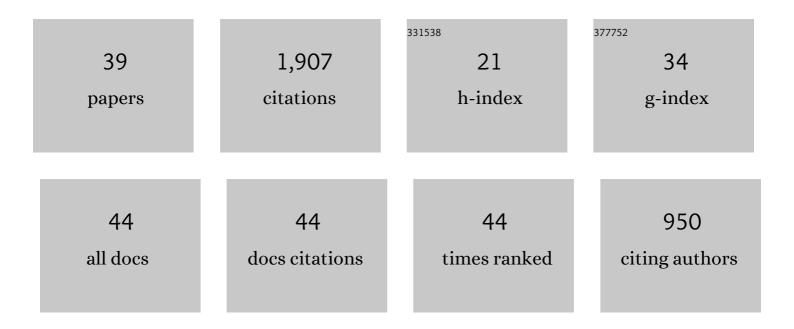
David R Begun

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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DAVID P RECLIN

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Suidae (Mammalia, Artiodactyla) from the late Miocene hominoid locality of Alsótelekes (Hungary). Geobios, 2022, 71, 39-49.	0.7	5
2	Calcar femorale variation in extant and fossil hominids: Implications for identifying bipedal locomotion in fossil hominins. Journal of Human Evolution, 2022, 167, 103183.	1.3	4
3	Reassessment of the phylogenetic relationships of the late Miocene apes <i>Hispanopithecus</i> and <i>Rudapithecus</i> based on vestibular morphology. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2021, 118, .	3.3	16
4	Neogene hyperaridity in Arabia drove the directions of mammalian dispersal between Africa and Eurasia. Communications Earth & Environment, 2021, 2, .	2.6	13
5	Ontogenetic insights into the significance of mandibular corpus shape variation in hominoids: Developmental covariation between M 2 crypt formation and corpus shape. American Journal of Physical Anthropology, 2020, 171, 76-88.	2.1	ο
6	Skull reconstruction of the late Miocene ape Rudapithecus hungaricus from Rudabánya, Hungary. Journal of Human Evolution, 2020, 138, 102687.	1.3	6
7	Mandibular shape variation in mainland and insular hylobatids. American Journal of Primatology, 2020, 82, e23175.	0.8	3
8	Reply to: Reevaluating bipedalism in Danuvius. Nature, 2020, 586, E4-E5.	13.7	12
9	Enamel thickness and dental development in Rudapithecus hungaricus. Journal of Human Evolution, 2019, 136, 102649.	1.3	9
10	A late Miocene hominid partial pelvis from Hungary. Journal of Human Evolution, 2019, 136, 102645.	1.3	25
11	A new Miocene ape and locomotion in the ancestor of great apes and humans. Nature, 2019, 575, 489-493.	13.7	72
12	A new method to quantify mandibular corpus shape in extant great apes and its potential application to the hominoid fossil record. American Journal of Physical Anthropology, 2019, 168, 318-328.	2.1	6
13	Response to Benoit and Thackeray (2017): â€~A cladistic analysis of Graecopithecus'. South African Journal of Science, 2018, 114, .	0.3	Ο
14	Dental development and age at death of the holotype of Anapithecus hernyaki (RUD 9) using synchrotron virtual histology. Journal of Human Evolution, 2017, 108, 161-175.	1.3	16
15	Potential hominin affinities of Graecopithecus from the Late Miocene of Europe. PLoS ONE, 2017, 12, e0177127.	1.1	44
16	A systematic revision of Proconsul with the description of a new genus of early Miocene hominoid. Journal of Human Evolution, 2015, 84, 42-61.	1.3	64
17	Locomotor activity influences muscle architecture and bone growth but not muscle attachment site morphology. Journal of Human Evolution, 2015, 78, 91-102.	1.3	76
18	Fossil Record of Miocene Hominoids. , 2015, , 1261-1332.		33

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#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
19	Evolution of locomotion in Anthropoidea: the semicircular canal evidence. Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences, 2012, 279, 3467-3475.	1.2	51
20	European Miocene Hominids and the Origin of the African Ape and Human Clade. Evolutionary Anthropology, 2012, 21, 10-23.	1.7	125
21	Knuckle-walking in Sivapithecus? The combined effects of homology and homoplasy with possible implications for pongine dispersals. Journal of Human Evolution, 2011, 60, 158-170.	1.3	41
22	Miocene Hominids and the Origins of the African Apes and Humans. Annual Review of Anthropology, 2010, 39, 67-84.	0.4	73
23	Dryopithecins, Darwin, de Bonis, and the European origin of the African apes and human clade. Geodiversitas, 2009, 31, 789-816.	0.2	85
24	How to identify (as opposed to define) a homoplasy: Examples from fossil and living great apes. Journal of Human Evolution, 2007, 52, 559-572.	1.3	50
25	Sivapithecus is east and Dryopithecus is west, and never the twain shall meet. Anthropological Science, 2005, 113, 53-64.	0.2	51
26	Comment on "Pierolapithecus catalaunicus, a New Middle Miocene Great Ape from Spain". Science, 2005, 308, 203c-203c.	6.0	46
27	ANTHROPOLOGY: The Earliest HomininsIs Less More?. Science, 2004, 303, 1478-1480.	6.0	26
28	Great ape communication: Cognitive and evolutionary approaches. Behavioral and Brain Sciences, 2002, 25, 638-638.	0.4	3
29	Origin of human bipedalism: The knuckle-walking hypothesis revisited. American Journal of Physical Anthropology, 2001, 116, 70-105.	2.1	212
30	A new cranium of Dryopithecus from RudabÃ;nya, Hungary. Journal of Human Evolution, 2001, 41, 689-700.	1.3	53
31	Origin of human bipedalism: The knuckle-walking hypothesis revisited. American Journal of Physical Anthropology, 2001, 116, 70.	2.1	61
32	Restoration of the type and palate ofAnkarapithecus meteai: Taxonomic and phylogenetic implications. , 1998, 105, 279-314.		58
33	A new reconstruction of RUD 77, a partial cranium ofDryopithecus brancoi from Rudabánya, Hungary. , 1997, 103, 277-294.		30
34	Phyletic Affinities and Functional Convergence in Dryopithecus and Other Miocene and Living Hominids. , 1997, , 291-316.		45
35	Events in Hominoid Evolution. , 1997, , 389-415.		90
36	Relations among the great apes and humans: New interpretations based on the fossil great aped ryopithecus. American Journal of Physical Anthropology, 1994, 37, 11-63.	2.1	124

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
37	New catarrhine phalanges from Rudabánya (Northeastern Hungary) and the problem of parallelism and convergence in hominoid postcranial morphology. Journal of Human Evolution, 1993, 24, 373-402.	1.3	90

38 Dryopithecus crusafonti sp. nov., a new Miocene Hominoid species from Can Ponsic (northeastern) Tj ETQq0 0 0 rgBT /Overlock 10 Tf 50