

Xiu-Jie Wu

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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Version: 2024-02-01

48

papers

1,740

citations

361413

20

h-index

289244

40

g-index

49

all docs

49

docs citations

49

times ranked

1263

citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	The earliest unequivocally modern humans in southern China. <i>Nature</i> , 2015, 526, 696-699.	27.8	354
2	Human remains from Zhirendong, South China, and modern human emergence in East Asia. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2010, 107, 19201-19206.	7.1	223
3	Late Pleistocene archaic human crania from Xuchang, China. <i>Science</i> , 2017, 355, 969-972.	12.6	150
4	Hominin teeth from the early Late Pleistocene site of Xujiayao, Northern China. <i>American Journal of Physical Anthropology</i> , 2015, 156, 224-240.	2.1	98
5	Huanglong Cave: A Late Pleistocene human fossil site in Hubei Province, China. <i>Quaternary International</i> , 2010, 211, 29-41.	1.5	76
6	Antemortem trauma and survival in the late Middle Pleistocene human cranium from Maba, South China. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2011, 108, 19558-19562.	7.1	71
7	Late Middle Pleistocene hominin teeth from Panxian Dadong, South China. <i>Journal of Human Evolution</i> , 2013, 64, 337-355.	2.6	59
8	Early Modern Humans and Morphological Variation in Southeast Asia: Fossil Evidence from Tam Pa Ling, Laos. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2015, 10, e0121193.	2.5	53
9	<i>Homo sapiens</i> in the Eastern Asian Late Pleistocene. <i>Current Anthropology</i> , 2017, 58, S434-S448.	1.6	52
10	Temporal labyrinths of eastern Eurasian Pleistocene humans. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2014, 111, 10509-10513.	7.1	46
11	Endocranial cast of Hexian <i>Homo erectus</i> from South China. <i>American Journal of Physical Anthropology</i> , 2006, 130, 445-454.	2.1	41
12	Archaic human remains from Hualongdong, China, and Middle Pleistocene human continuity and variation. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2019, 116, 9820-9824.	7.1	40
13	The Xujiayao 14 Mandibular Ramus and Pleistocene Homo Mandibular Variation. <i>Comptes Rendus - Palevol</i> , 2014, 13, 333-341.	0.2	35
14	Resolving the ‘muddle in the middle’: The case for <i>Homo bodoensis</i> sp. nov.. <i>Evolutionary Anthropology</i> , 2022, 31, 20-29.	3.4	30
15	A paleoneurological survey of <i>Homo erectus</i> endocranial metrics. <i>Quaternary International</i> , 2015, 368, 80-87.	1.5	28
16	An Enlarged Parietal Foramen in the Late Archaic Xujiayao 11 Neurocranium from Northern China, and Rare Anomalies among Pleistocene Homo. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2013, 8, e59587.	2.5	27
17	The endocranial anatomy of maba 1. <i>American Journal of Physical Anthropology</i> , 2016, 160, 633-643.	2.1	26
18	A mandible from the Middle Pleistocene Hexian site and its significance in relation to the variability of Asian <i>Homo erectus</i> . <i>American Journal of Physical Anthropology</i> , 2017, 162, 715-731.	2.1	23

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19	Cranio-morphometric and aDNA corroboration of the Austronesian dispersal model in ancient Island Southeast Asia: Support from Gua Harimau, Indonesia. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2018, 13, e0198689.	2.5	23
20	Craniofacial morphological microevolution of Holocene populations in northern China. <i>Science Bulletin</i> , 2007, 52, 1661-1668.	1.7	22
21	Morphological and morphometric analysis of variation in the Zhoukoudian <i>Homo erectus</i> brain endocasts. <i>Quaternary International</i> , 2010, 211, 4-13.	1.5	21
22	Nasal floor variation among eastern Eurasian Pleistocene <i> <i>Homo</i> </i>. <i>Anthropological Science</i> , 2012, 120, 217-226.	0.4	21
23	Mosaic dental morphology in a terminal Pleistocene hominin from Dushan Cave in southern China. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2019, 9, 2347.	3.3	18
24	Dentoalveolar paleopathology of the early modern humans from Zhirendong, South China. <i>International Journal of Paleopathology</i> , 2012, 2, 10-18.	1.4	17
25	New permanent teeth from Gran Dolina-TD6 (Sierra de Atapuerca). The bearing of <i>Homo antecessor</i> on the evolutionary scenario of Early and Middle Pleistocene Europe. <i>Journal of Human Evolution</i> , 2019, 127, 93-117.	2.6	17
26	On the misidentification and unreliable context of the new “human teeth” from Fuyan Cave (China). <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2021, 118, .	7.1	16
27	Perikymata distribution in <i>Homo</i> with special reference to the Xujiayao juvenile. <i>American Journal of Physical Anthropology</i> , 2015, 157, 684-693.	2.1	13
28	A computerized craniofacial reconstruction method for an unidentified skull based on statistical shape models. <i>Multimedia Tools and Applications</i> , 2020, 79, 25589-25611.	3.9	13
29	The brain morphology of <i>Homo Liujiang</i> cranium fossil by three-dimensional computed tomography. <i>Science Bulletin</i> , 2008, 53, 2513-2519.	9.0	12
30	A new brain endocast of <i>Homo erectus</i> from Hulu Cave, Nanjing, China. <i>American Journal of Physical Anthropology</i> , 2011, 145, 452-460.	2.1	12
31	External auditory exostoses in the Xuchang and Xujiayao human remains: Patterns and implications among eastern Eurasian Middle and Late Pleistocene crania. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2017, 12, e0189390.	2.5	12
32	A new <i>Homo erectus</i> (Zhoukoudian V) brain endocast from China. <i>Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences</i> , 2010, 277, 337-344.	2.6	10
33	Evolution of cranial capacity revisited: A view from the late Middle Pleistocene cranium from Xujiayao, China. <i>Journal of Human Evolution</i> , 2022, 163, 103119.	2.6	10
34	Early Pleistocene hominin deciduous teeth from the <i>Homo antecessor</i> Gran Dolina-TD6 bearing level (Sierra de Atapuerca, Spain). <i>American Journal of Physical Anthropology</i> , 2017, 163, 602-615.	2.1	9
35	Morphological description and evolutionary significance of 300 ka hominin facial bones from Hualongdong, China. <i>Journal of Human Evolution</i> , 2021, 161, 103052.	2.6	9
36	Evidence of fire use of late Pleistocene humans from the Huanglong Cave, Hubei Province, China. <i>Science Bulletin</i> , 2009, 54, 256-264.	9.0	7

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37	A computerized facial approximation method for archaic humans based on dense facial soft tissue thickness depths. Archaeological and Anthropological Sciences, 2021, 13, 1.		1.8	7
38	Latitudinal and climatic distributions of 3D craniofacial features among Holocene populations. Science China Earth Sciences, 2014, 57, 1692-1700.		5.2	6
39	Asymmetries of Cerebellar Lobe in the Genus Homo. Symmetry, 2021, 13, 988.		2.2	5
40	Late Pleistocene human skull from Jingchuan, Gansu Province. Science Bulletin, 2010, 55, 1047-1052.		1.7	4
41	The Hominid Fossils from China Contemporaneous with the Neanderthals and Some Related Studies. Vertebrate Paleobiology and Paleoanthropology, 2011, , 77-87.		0.5	4
42	Identification of Zhoukoudian Homo erectus brain asymmetry using 3D laser scanning. Science Bulletin, 2011, 56, 2215-2220.		1.7	4
43	Hominin evolution and diversity: a comparison of earlier-Middle and later-Middle Pleistocene hominin fossil variation in China. Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences, 2022, 377, 20210040.		4.0	4
44	Virtual three dimensions reconstruction and isoline analysis of human marks on the surface of animal fossils. Science Bulletin, 2009, 54, 1564-1569.		9.0	3
45	Middle Pleistocene human femoral diaphyses from Hualongdong, Anhui Province, China. American Journal of Physical Anthropology, 2021, 174, 285-298.		2.1	3
46	Comparing methods for estimating cranial capacity in incomplete human fossils using the Jingchuan 1 partial cranium as an example. Quaternary International, 2017, 434, 57-64.		1.5	2
47	Craniometric examination of Longxian and Qi Li Cun archaeological sites to assess population continuity in ancient northern China. HOMO- Journal of Comparative Human Biology, 2016, 67, 369-383.		0.7	1
48	Neurocranial abnormalities in the Middle Pleistocene <i>Homo erectus</i> fossils from Hexian, China. International Journal of Osteoarchaeology, 2021, 31, 285-292.		1.2	0