

Yaowalak Chaimanee

List of Publications by Year in descending order

Source: <https://exaly.com/author-pdf/6430509/publications.pdf>

Version: 2024-02-01

103
papers

2,892
citations

159585
30
h-index

206112
48
g-index

103
all docs

103
docs citations

103
times ranked

1252
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	A Middle Miocene hominoid from Thailand and orangutan origins. <i>Nature</i> , 2003, 422, 61-65.	27.8	140
2	A Fossil Lemur from the Oligocene of Pakistan. <i>Science</i> , 2001, 294, 587-591.	12.6	122
3	Late middle Eocene epoch of Libya yields earliest known radiation of African anthropoids. <i>Nature</i> , 2010, 467, 1095-1098.	27.8	121
4	A new Late Eocene anthropoid primate from Thailand. <i>Nature</i> , 1997, 385, 429-431.	27.8	102
5	A new orang-utan relative from the Late Miocene of Thailand. <i>Nature</i> , 2004, 427, 439-441.	27.8	95
6	New Myanmar middle Eocene anthropoids. An Asian origin for catarrhines?. <i>Comptes Rendus De L'Académie Des Sciences Série 3, Sciences De La Vie</i> , 1998, 321, 953-959.	0.8	80
7	Late Middle Eocene primate from Myanmar and the initial anthropoid colonization of Africa. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2012, 109, 10293-10297.	7.1	70
8	Anthropoid primates from the Oligocene of Pakistan (Bugti Hills): Data on early anthropoid evolution and biogeography. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2005, 102, 8436-8441.	7.1	67
9	The Middle Pleistocene vertebrate fauna from Khok Sung (Nakhon Ratchasima, Thailand): biochronological and paleobiogeographical implications. <i>ZooKeys</i> , 2016, 613, 1-157.	1.1	64
10	Ages and paleoenvironment of Miocene mammalian faunas from Thailand. <i>Palaeogeography, Palaeoclimatology, Palaeoecology</i> , 1994, 108, 149-163.	2.3	63
11	New remains of primitive ruminants from Thailand: evidence of the early evolution of the Ruminantia in Asia. <i>Zoologica Scripta</i> , 2001, 30, 231-248.	1.7	62
12	First Middle Miocene Rodents from the Mae Moh Basin (Thailand): Biochronological and Paleoenvironmental Implications. <i>Bulletin of Carnegie Museum of Natural History</i> , 2007, 39, 157-163.	1.0	61
13	Mammalian faunas and the ages of the continental Tertiary fossiliferous localities from Thailand. <i>Journal of Southeast Asian Earth Sciences</i> , 1995, 12, 65-78.	0.2	59
14	New rodent assemblages from the Eocene Dur At-Talah escarpment (Sahara of central Libya): systematic, biochronological, and palaeobiogeographical implications. <i>Zoological Journal of the Linnean Society</i> , 2010, 160, 195-213.	2.3	56
15	A new primate from the Eocene Pondaung Formation of Myanmar and the monophyly of Burmese amphipithecids. <i>Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences</i> , 2009, 276, 3285-3294.	2.6	54
16	U-series Dating of Fossil Teeth and Carbonates from Snake Cave, Thailand. <i>Journal of Archaeological Science</i> , 2002, 29, 341-349.	2.4	53
17	Early rhinocerotids (Mammalia: Perissodactyla) from South Asia and a review of the Holarctic Paleogene rhinocerotid record. <i>Canadian Journal of Earth Sciences</i> , 2003, 40, 365-374.	1.3	53
18	Stable carbon isotope reconstructions of diet and paleoenvironment from the late Middle Pleistocene Snake Cave in Northeastern Thailand. <i>Die Naturwissenschaften</i> , 2010, 97, 299-309.	1.6	52

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
19	Khoratpithecus piriyai, a Late Miocene hominoid of Thailand. American Journal of Physical Anthropology, 2006, 131, 311-323.	2.1	51
20	Flexibility of diet and habitat in Pleistocene South Asian mammals: Implications for the fate of the giant fossil ape Gigantopithecus. Quaternary International, 2017, 434, 148-155.	1.5	51
21	The anthropoid status of a primate from the late middle Eocene Pondaung Formation (Central) Tj ETQq1 1 0.784314 rgBT /Overlock 1 America, 2003, 100, 13173-13178.	7.1	50
22	New primate from the Palaeogene of Thailand, and the biogeographical origin of anthropoids. Journal of Human Evolution, 1995, 28, 477-485.	2.6	47
23	New Sivaladapid Primates from the Eocene Pondaung Formation of Myanmar and the Anthropoid Status of Amphipithecidae. Bulletin of Carnegie Museum of Natural History, 2007, 39, 67-76.	1.0	43
24	Eocene Krabi basin (southern Thailand): Paleontology and magnetostratigraphy. Bulletin of the Geological Society of America, 2001, 113, 265-273.	3.3	42
25	New remains of Pondaungimys anomaluropsis (Rodentia, Anomaluroidea) from the Latest Middle Eocene Pondaung Formation of Central Myanmar. Journal of Vertebrate Paleontology, 2005, 25, 214-227.	1.0	42
26	Cynocephalid dermopterans from the Palaeogene of South Asia (Thailand, Myanmar and Pakistan): systematic, evolutionary and palaeobiogeographic implications. Zoologica Scripta, 2006, 35, 395-420.	1.7	42
27	First Hominoid from the Late Miocene of the Irrawaddy Formation (Myanmar). PLoS ONE, 2011, 6, e17065.	2.5	40
28	Magnetostratigraphy of the Middle Miocene continental sedimentary sequences of the Mae Moh Basin in northern Thailand: evidence for counterclockwise block rotation. Earth and Planetary Science Letters, 2002, 204, 373-383.	4.4	37
29	Dietary characterization of the hominoid Khoratpithecus (Miocene of Thailand): evidence from dental topographic and microwear texture analyses. Die Naturwissenschaften, 2006, 93, 329-333.	1.6	37
30	Systematics and paleobiology of the anthropoid primate Pondaungia from the late Middle Eocene of Myanmar. Comptes Rendus - Palevol, 2004, 3, 243-255.	0.2	34
31	Late Middle Pleistocene ecology and climate in Northeastern Thailand inferred from the stable isotope analysis of Khok Sung herbivore tooth enamel and the land mammal cenogram. Quaternary Science Reviews, 2018, 193, 24-42.	3.0	33
32	Discovery of a Homosp. tooth associated with a mammalian cave fauna of Late Middle Pleistocene age, Northern Thailand. Journal of Human Evolution, 1998, 35, 47-54.	2.6	32
33	Gaudeamus lavocati sp. nov. (Rodentia, Hystricognathi) from the early Oligocene of Zallah, Libya: first African caviomorph?. Die Naturwissenschaften, 2010, 97, 697-706.	1.6	32
34	A complete magnetic-polarity stratigraphy of the Miocene continental deposits of Mae Moh Basin, northern Thailand, and a reassessment of the age of hominoid-bearing localities in northern Thailand. Bulletin of the Geological Society of America, 2010, 122, 1180-1191.	3.3	32
35	First Magnetostratigraphic Study of the Pondaung Formation: Implications for the Age of the Middle Eocene Anthropoids of Myanmar. Journal of Geology, 2002, 110, 748-756.	1.4	29
36	Chaungtha, a new Middle Miocene mammal locality from the Irrawaddy Formation, Myanmar. Journal of Asian Earth Sciences, 2006, 28, 354-362.	2.3	29

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
37	Talar morphology, phylogenetic affinities, and locomotor adaptation of a large-bodied amphipithecoid primate from the late middle eocene of Myanmar. <i>American Journal of Physical Anthropology</i> , 2010, 143, 208-222.	2.1	29
38	A new anthracotheriid artiodactyl from Myanmar, and the relative ages of the Eocene anthropoid primate-bearing localities of Thailand (Krabi) and Myanmar (Pondaung). <i>Journal of Vertebrate Paleontology</i> , 2001, 20, 755-760.	1.0	28
39	Three-dimensional analysis of mandibular dental root morphology in hominoids. <i>Journal of Human Evolution</i> , 2012, 62, 146-154.	2.6	28
40	A new amphicyonid (Mammalia, Carnivora, Amphicyonidae) from the late middle Miocene of northern Thailand and a review of the amphicyonine record in Asia. <i>Journal of Asian Earth Sciences</i> , 2006, 26, 519-532.	2.3	26
41	New strepsirrhine primate from the late Eocene of Peninsular Thailand (Krabi Basin). <i>American Journal of Physical Anthropology</i> , 2006, 130, 425-434.	2.1	26
42	Eocene nimravid carnivorans from Thailand. <i>Journal of Vertebrate Paleontology</i> , 2000, 20, 157-163.	1.0	25
43	A new lower jaw of <i>Siamopithecus eocaenus</i> from the Late Eocene of Thailand. <i>Comptes Rendus De L'Académie Des Sciences Série 3, Sciences De La Vie</i> , 2000, 323, 235-241.	0.8	24
44	Taxonomic status of purported primate frontal bones from the Eocene Pondaung Formation of Myanmar. <i>Journal of Human Evolution</i> , 2005, 49, 468-481.	2.6	24
45	A new Middle Miocene tarsier from Thailand and the reconstruction of its orbital morphology using a geometric morphometric method. <i>Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences</i> , 2011, 278, 1956-1963.	2.6	23
46	A complete skull of <i>Crocota crocuta ultima</i> indicates a late Middle Pleistocene age for the Khok Sung (northeastern Thailand) vertebrate fauna. <i>Quaternary International</i> , 2015, 374, 34-45.	1.5	23
47	New Apterodontinae (Hyaenodontida) from the Eocene Locality of Dur At-Talah (Libya): Systematic, Paleoecological and Phylogenetical Implications. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2012, 7, e49054.	2.5	22
48	New Proboscideans (Mammalia) from the middle Miocene of Thailand. <i>Zoological Journal of the Linnean Society</i> , 2009, 155, 703-721.	2.3	21
49	Eocene bunoselenodont Artiodactyla from southern Thailand and the early evolution of Ruminantia in South Asia. <i>Die Naturwissenschaften</i> , 2007, 94, 493-498.	1.6	20
50	New anthracotheres (Cetartiodactyla, Mammalia) from the Paleogene of northeastern Vietnam: biochronological implications. <i>Journal of Vertebrate Paleontology</i> , 2015, 35, e929139.	1.0	19
51	Systematics and phylogeny of middle Miocene Cervidae (Mammalia) from Mae Moh Basin (Thailand) and a paleoenvironmental estimate using enamel isotopy of sympatric herbivore species. <i>Journal of Vertebrate Paleontology</i> , 2014, 34, 179-194.	1.0	18
52	Anatomy of the bony pelvis of a relatively large-bodied strepsirrhine primate from the late middle Eocene Pondaung Formation (central Myanmar). <i>Journal of Human Evolution</i> , 2008, 54, 391-404.	2.6	17
53	The phylogenetic affinities of the Pondaung tali. <i>American Journal of Physical Anthropology</i> , 2010, 143, 223-234.	2.1	17
54	New Eocene primate from Myanmar shares dental characters with African Eocene crown anthropoids. <i>Nature Communications</i> , 2019, 10, 3531.	12.8	17

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
55	Evolution of <i>Rattus</i> (mammalia, Rodentia) during the Pliocene in Thailand. <i>Historical Biology</i> , 2001, 15, 181-191.	1.4	16
56	The Face of <i>Siamopithecus</i> : New Geometric Morphometric Evidence for Its Anthropoid Status. <i>Anatomical Record</i> , 2009, 292, 1734-1744.	1.4	15
57	New fossils from the Paleogene of central Libya illuminate the evolutionary history of endemic African anomaluroid rodents. <i>Frontiers in Earth Science</i> , 2015, 3, .	1.8	15
58	First middle Miocene sivaladapid primate from Thailand. <i>Journal of Human Evolution</i> , 2008, 54, 434-443.	2.6	14
59	New data on Mustelidae (Carnivora) from Southeast Asia: <i>Siamogale thailandica</i> , a peculiar otter-like mustelid from the late middle Miocene Mae Moh Basin, northern Thailand. <i>Die Naturwissenschaften</i> , 2010, 97, 1003-1015.	1.6	14
60	Long-Term Isotope Evidence on the Diet and Habitat Breadth of Pleistocene to Holocene Caprines in Thailand: Implications for the Extirpation and Conservation of Himalayan Gorals. <i>Frontiers in Ecology and Evolution</i> , 2020, 8, .	2.2	14
61	Magnetostratigraphic Study of the Continental Sedimentary Sequence of the Chiang Muan Basin, Northern Thailand: Implications for the Age of the First Miocene Hominoids from Thailand. <i>International Geology Review</i> , 2004, 46, 646-654.	2.1	13
62	A new species of <i>Apidium</i> (Anthropoidea, Parapithecidae) from the Sirt Basin, central Libya: First record of Oligocene primates from Libya. <i>Journal of Human Evolution</i> , 2016, 90, 29-37.	2.6	13
63	New remains of <i>Siamotherium pondaungensis</i> (Cetartiodactyla, Hippopotamoidea) from the Eocene of Pondaung, Myanmar: Paleoecologic and phylogenetic implications. <i>Journal of Vertebrate Paleontology</i> , 2017, 37, e1270290.	1.0	13
64	Direct ESR dating of the Pleistocene vertebrate assemblage from Khok Sung locality, Nakhon Ratchasima Province, Northeast Thailand. <i>Palaeontologia Electronica</i> , 0, .	0.9	13
65	Proximal femoral anatomy of a sivaladapid primate from the late middle Eocene Pondaung formation (central Myanmar). <i>American Journal of Physical Anthropology</i> , 2008, 137, 263-273.	2.1	12
66	First Castorid (Mammalia, Rodentia) from the Middle Miocene of Southeast Asia. <i>Die Naturwissenschaften</i> , 2011, 98, 315-328.	1.6	12
67	New stem elephant shrews (Mammalia, Macroscelidea) from the Eocene of Dur At Talah, Libya. <i>Palaeontology</i> , 2012, 55, 945-955.	2.2	12
68	Origin and evolution of Asian hominoid primates. Paleontological data versus molecular data. <i>Comptes Rendus De L'Académie Des Sciences Série 3, Sciences De La Vie</i> , 1998, 321, 73-78.	0.8	11
69	Uniquely derived upper molar morphology of Eocene Amphipithecidae (Primates: Anthropoidea): Homology and phylogeny. <i>Journal of Human Evolution</i> , 2013, 65, 143-155.	2.6	11
70	First Record of a Chalicotheres from the Miocene of Myanmar. <i>Acta Palaeontologica Polonica</i> , 2010, 55, 13-22.	0.4	10
71	A new early Oligocene mammal fauna from the Sirt Basin, central Libya: Biostratigraphic and paleobiogeographic implications. <i>Journal of African Earth Sciences</i> , 2015, 104, 43-55.	2.0	10
72	Taxonomic reassessment of large mammals from the Pleistocene Homo-bearing site of Tham Wiman Nakin (Northeast Thailand): relevance for faunal patterns in mainland Southeast Asia. <i>Quaternary International</i> , 2021, 603, 90-112.	1.5	10

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
73	Pleistocene microvertebrates from fissure-fillings in Thailand. <i>Journal of Southeast Asian Earth Sciences</i> , 1993, 8, 45-48.	0.2	9
74	Occurrence of the anthracotheriid <i>Brachyodus</i> (Artiodactyla, Mammalia) in the early Middle Miocene of Thailand. <i>Comptes Rendus - Palevol</i> , 2003, 2, 261-268.	0.2	9
75	An astonishing example of convergent evolution toward carnivory: <i>Siamosorex debonisin</i> , gen., n. sp. (Mammalia, Lipotyphla, Soricomorpha, Plesiosoricidae) from the latest Oligocene of Thailand. <i>Geodiversitas</i> , 2009, 31, 973-992.	0.8	9
76	An unusual anthracotheriid artiodactyl from the late Eocene of Thailand. <i>Neues Jahrbuch für Geologie Und Paläontologie</i> , 1996, 1996, 389-398.	0.3	9
77	Dental anomalies in Upper Eocene Anthracotheriidae: a possible case of inbreeding. <i>Lethaia</i> , 1995, 28, 355-360.	1.4	8
78	A new Chalicothere from the Pondaung Formation (late Middle Eocene of Myanmar). <i>Comptes Rendus - Palevol</i> , 2005, 4, 341-349.	0.2	8
79	A New Ceratomorph (Perissodactyla, Mammalia) from the Late Eocene of Southeast Asia. <i>Journal of Vertebrate Paleontology</i> , 2006, 26, 1024-1027.	1.0	8
80	A new Late Eocene primate from the Krabi Basin (Thailand) and the diversity of Palaeogene anthropoids in southeast Asia. <i>Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences</i> , 2013, 280, 20132268.	2.6	8
81	<i>Siamopithecus eocaenus</i> , Anthropoid Primate from the Late Eocene of Krabi, Thailand. , 2004, , 341-368.		8
82	A new species of <i>Conohyus</i> (Suidae, Mammalia) from the Miocene of northern Thailand. <i>Neues Jahrbuch für Geologie Und Paläontologie</i> , 1997, 1997, 348-360.	0.3	8
83	A new baluchimyine rodent from the Late Eocene of the Krabi Basin (Thailand): palaeobiogeographic and biochronologic implications. <i>Comptes Rendus De L'Académie Des Sciences Earth & Planetary Sciences Série II, Sciences De La Terre Et Des Planètes</i> , 2000, 331, 427-433.	0.2	7
84	A new member of the Mustelida (Mammalia: Carnivora) from the paleogene of southern asia. <i>Journal of Vertebrate Paleontology</i> , 2006, 26, 788-793.	1.0	7
85	A new primate from the late Eocene of Vietnam illuminates unexpected strepsirrhine diversity and evolution in Southeast Asia. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2019, 9, 19983.	3.3	7
86	The Late Middle Miocene Mae Moh Basin of Northern Thailand: The Richest Neogene Assemblage of Carnivora from Southeast Asia and a Paleobiogeographic Analysis of Miocene Asian Carnivorans. <i>American Museum Novitates</i> , 2020, 2020, 1.	0.6	7
87	OCCURRENCE OF <i>HADROMYS HUMEI</i> (RODENTIA: MURIDAE) DURING THE PLEISTOCENE IN THAILAND. <i>Journal of Mammalogy</i> , 2000, 81, 659-665.	1.3	6
88	New primates from the late Eocene of Thailand: a contribution to primate diversity in the Paleogene of Asia. <i>Journal of Human Evolution</i> , 2006, 51, 153-158.	2.6	6
89	New hyaenodonts (Mammalia) from the middle Eocene of Myanmar. <i>Comptes Rendus - Palevol</i> , 2018, 17, 357-365.	0.2	6
90	New basal ruminants from the Eocene of the Pondaung Formation, Myanmar. <i>Journal of Vertebrate Paleontology</i> , 2019, 39, e1722682.	1.0	6

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
91	First myliobatiform teeth (Elasmobranchii, Neoselachii) from the Pondaung Formation (late middle) Tj ETQq1 1 0.784314 rgBT /Overlock 247, 335-340.	0.4	5
92	New remains of <i>Egatochoerus jaegeri</i> (Mammalia, Suoidea) from the late Eocene of Peninsular Thailand. <i>Palaeontology</i> , 2011, 54, 1323-1335.	2.2	5
93	Analysis of Dental Root Apical Morphology: A New Method for Dietary Reconstructions in Primates. <i>Anatomical Record</i> , 2012, 295, 1017-1026.	1.4	5
94	First maxilla of a late Miocene hominid from Thailand and the evolution of pongine derived characters. <i>Journal of Human Evolution</i> , 2019, 134, 102636.	2.6	5
95	A new small pliopithecoid primate from the Middle Miocene of Thailand. <i>Journal of Human Evolution</i> , 2015, 88, 15-24.	2.6	4
96	First record of a diacodexeid artiodactyl in the middle Eocene Pondaung Formation (Myanmar). <i>Palaontologische Zeitschrift</i> , 2016, 90, 611-618.	1.6	4
97	First discovery of Helohyidae (Artiodactyla, Mammalia) in the Late Eocene of Thailand: a possible transitional form for Anthracotheriidae. <i>Comptes Rendus De L'Académie Des Sciences Earth & Planetary Sciences Série II, Sciences De La Terre Et Des Planètes</i> , 1997, 325, 367-372.	0.2	3
98	First record of Entelodontidae (Mammalia, Artiodactyla) from the late Eocene of Southeast Asia. <i>Comptes Rendus - Palevol</i> , 2019, 18, 186-190.	0.2	3
99	<i>Astragalus</i> of <i>Pondaungimys</i> (Rodentia, Anomaluroidae) from the late middle Eocene Pondaung Formation, central Myanmar. <i>Journal of Vertebrate Paleontology</i> , 2018, 38, e1552156.	1.0	2
100	A new carnivoramorph from the early Oligocene of Libya: Oldest known record of Carnivoramorph in Africa. <i>Journal of African Earth Sciences</i> , 2020, 172, 103994.	2.0	2
101	New Erinaceidae (Eulipotyphla, Mammalia) from the Middle Miocene of Mae Moh, Northern Thailand Citation for this article: Cailleux, F., Y. Chaimanee, J.-J. Jaeger, and O. Chavasseau, 2020. New Erinaceidae (Eulipotyphla, Mammalia) from the middle Miocene of Mae Moh, Northern Thailand. <i>Journal of Vertebrate Paleontology</i> . DOI: 10.1080/02724634.2020.1783277.. <i>Journal of Vertebrate Paleontology</i> , 2020, 40, .	1.0	2
102	A new parapithecine (Primates: Anthropoidea) from the early Oligocene of Libya supports parallel evolution of large body size among parapithecids. <i>Journal of Human Evolution</i> , 2021, 153, 102957.	2.6	2
103	New fossil remains from Bang Mark locality, Krabi Basin, southern Thailand. <i>Journal of Vertebrate Paleontology</i> , 2021, 41, .	1.0	2