

Yaowalak Chaimanee

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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103
papers

2,892
citations

159585

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h-index

206112

48
g-index

103
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103
docs citations

103
times ranked

1252
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	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
2	A new parapathecine (Primates: Anthropoidea) from the early Oligocene of Libya supports parallel evolution of large body size among parapathecids. <i>Journal of Human Evolution</i> , 2021, 153, 102957.	2.6	2
3	New fossil remains from Bang Mark locality, Krabi Basin, southern Thailand. <i>Journal of Vertebrate Paleontology</i> , 2021, 41, .	1.0	2
4	A new carnivoraform from the early Oligocene of Libya: Oldest known record of Carnivoramorpha in Africa. <i>Journal of African Earth Sciences</i> , 2020, 172, 103994.	2.0	2
5	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
6	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
7	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
8	New Eocene primate from Myanmar shares dental characters with African Eocene crown anthropoids. <i>Nature Communications</i> , 2019, 10, 3531.	12.8	17
9	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
10	New basal ruminants from the Eocene of the Pondaung Formation, Myanmar. <i>Journal of Vertebrate Paleontology</i> , 2019, 39, e1722682.	1.0	6
11	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
12	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
13	New hyaenodont (Mammalia) from the middle Eocene of Myanmar. <i>Comptes Rendus - Palevol</i> , 2018, 17, 357-365.	0.2	6
14	<i>Astragalus</i> of <i>Pondaungimys</i> (Rodentia, Anomaluroidea) from the late middle Eocene Pondaung Formation, central Myanmar. <i>Journal of Vertebrate Paleontology</i> , 2018, 38, e1552156.	1.0	2
15	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. <i>Quaternary Science Reviews</i> , 2018, 193, 24-42.	3.0	33
16	Flexibility of diet and habitat in Pleistocene South Asian mammals: Implications for the fate of the giant fossil ape <i>Gigantopithecus</i> . <i>Quaternary International</i> , 2017, 434, 148-155.	1.5	51
17	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
18	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

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19	First record of a diacodexeid artiodactyl in the middle Eocene Pondaung Formation (Myanmar). <i>Palaeontologische Zeitschrift</i> , 2016, 90, 611-618.	1.6	4
20	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
21	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
22	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
23	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
24	New anthracotheres (Cetartiodactyla, Mammalia) from the Paleogene of northeastern Vietnam: biochronological implications. <i>Journal of Vertebrate Paleontology</i> , 2015, 35, e929139.	1.0	19
25	A new small pliopithecoid primate from the Middle Miocene of Thailand. <i>Journal of Human Evolution</i> , 2015, 88, 15-24.	2.6	4
26	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
27	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
28	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
29	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
30	New stem elephant shrews (Mammalia, Macroscelidea) from the Eocene of Dur At-Talah, Libya. <i>Palaeontology</i> , 2012, 55, 945-955.	2.2	12
31	New Apterodontinae (Hyaenodontida) from the Eocene Locality of Dur At-Talah (Libya): Systematic, Paleocological and Phylogenetical Implications. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2012, 7, e49054.	2.5	22
32	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
33	Three-dimensional analysis of mandibular dental root morphology in hominoids. <i>Journal of Human Evolution</i> , 2012, 62, 146-154.	2.6	28
34	First Hominoid from the Late Miocene of the Irrawaddy Formation (Myanmar). <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2011, 6, e17065.	2.5	40
35	New remains of <i>Egatochoerus jaegeri</i> (Mammalia, Suidae) from the late Eocene of Peninsular Thailand. <i>Palaeontology</i> , 2011, 54, 1323-1335.	2.2	5
36	First Castorid (Mammalia, Rodentia) from the Middle Miocene of Southeast Asia. <i>Die Naturwissenschaften</i> , 2011, 98, 315-328.	1.6	12

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37	A new Middle Miocene tarsier from Thailand and the reconstruction of its orbital morphology using a geometricâ€“morphometric method. <i>Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences</i> , 2011, 278, 1956-1963.	2.6	23
38	First Record of a Chalicothere from the Miocene of Myanmar. <i>Acta Palaeontologica Polonica</i> , 2010, 55, 13-22.	0.4	10
39	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
40	<i>Gaudeamus lavocati</i> sp. nov. (Rodentia, Hystricognathi) from the early Oligocene of Zallah, Libya: first African caviomorph?. <i>Die Naturwissenschaften</i> , 2010, 97, 697-706.	1.6	32
41	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
42	Talar morphology, phylogenetic affinities, and locomotor adaptation of a largeâ€“bodied amphipithecoid primate from the late middle eocene of Myanmar. <i>American Journal of Physical Anthropology</i> , 2010, 143, 208-222.	2.1	29
43	The phylogenetic affinities of the Pondaung tali. <i>American Journal of Physical Anthropology</i> , 2010, 143, 223-234.	2.1	17
44	Late middle Eocene epoch of Libya yields earliest known radiation of African anthropoids. <i>Nature</i> , 2010, 467, 1095-1098.	27.8	121
45	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
46	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. <i>Bulletin of the Geological Society of America</i> , 2010, 122, 1180-1191.	3.3	32
47	A new primate from the Eocene Pondaung Formation of Myanmar and the monophyly of Burmese amphipithecoids. <i>Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences</i> , 2009, 276, 3285-3294.	2.6	54
48	The Face of <i>Siamopithecus</i> : New Geometricâ€“Morphometric Evidence for Its Anthropoid Status. <i>Anatomical Record</i> , 2009, 292, 1734-1744.	1.4	15
49	New Proboscideans (Mammalia) from the middle Miocene of Thailand. <i>Zoological Journal of the Linnean Society</i> , 2009, 155, 703-721.	2.3	21
50	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
51	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
52	First myliobatiform teeth (Elasmobranchii, Neoselachii) from the Pondaung Formation (late middle) Tj ETQq0 0 0 rgBT /Overlock 10 Tf 50 247, 335-340.	0.4	5
53	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
54	First middle Miocene sivaladapid primate from Thailand. <i>Journal of Human Evolution</i> , 2008, 54, 434-443.	2.6	14

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55	New Sivaladapid Primates from the Eocene Pondaung Formation of Myanmar and the Anthropoid Status of Amphipithecidae. <i>Bulletin of Carnegie Museum of Natural History</i> , 2007, 39, 67-76.	1.0	43
56	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
57	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
58	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
59	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
60	Chuangtha, a new Middle Miocene mammal locality from the Irrawaddy Formation, Myanmar. <i>Journal of Asian Earth Sciences</i> , 2006, 28, 354-362.	2.3	29
61	Cynocephalid dermopterans from the Palaeogene of South Asia (Thailand, Myanmar and Pakistan): systematic, evolutionary and palaeobiogeographic implications. <i>Zoologica Scripta</i> , 2006, 35, 395-420.	1.7	42
62	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
63	Dietary characterization of the hominoid Khoratpithecus (Miocene of Thailand): evidence from dental topographic and microwear texture analyses. <i>Die Naturwissenschaften</i> , 2006, 93, 329-333.	1.6	37
64	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
65	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
66	Khoratpithecus piriyai, a Late Miocene hominoid of Thailand. <i>American Journal of Physical Anthropology</i> , 2006, 131, 311-323.	2.1	51
67	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
68	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
69	A new Chalicothere from the Pondaung Formation (late Middle Eocene of Myanmar). <i>Comptes Rendus - Palevol</i> , 2005, 4, 341-349.	0.2	8
70	New remains of Pondaungimys anomaluropsis (Rodentia, Anomaluroidea) from the Latest Middle Eocene Pondaung Formation of Central Myanmar. <i>Journal of Vertebrate Paleontology</i> , 2005, 25, 214-227.	1.0	42
71	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
72	A new orang-utan relative from the Late Miocene of Thailand. <i>Nature</i> , 2004, 427, 439-441.	27.8	95

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73	Systematics and paleobiology of the anthropoid primate Pondaungia from the late Middle Eocene of Myanmar. <i>Comptes Rendus - Palevol</i> , 2004, 3, 243-255.	0.2	34
74	Siamopithecus eocaenus, Anthropoid Primate from the Late Eocene of Krabi, Thailand. , 2004, , 341-368.		8
75	A Middle Miocene hominoid from Thailand and orangutan origins. <i>Nature</i> , 2003, 422, 61-65.	27.8	140
76	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
77	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
78	The anthropoid status of a primate from the late middle Eocene Pondaung Formation (Central) Tj ETQq0 0 0 rgBT /Overlock 10 Tf 50 54 America, 2003, 100, 13173-13178.	7.1	50
79	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
80	Magnetostratigraphy of the Middle Miocene continental sedimentary sequences of the Mae Moh Basin in northern Thailand: evidence for counterclockwise block rotation. <i>Earth and Planetary Science Letters</i> , 2002, 204, 373-383.	4.4	37
81	First Magnetostratigraphic Study of the Pondaung Formation: Implications for the Age of the Middle Eocene Anthropoids of Myanmar. <i>Journal of Geology</i> , 2002, 110, 748-756.	1.4	29
82	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
83	Evolution of <i>Rattus</i> (mammalia, Rodentia) during the plio-pleistocene in Thailand. <i>Historical Biology</i> , 2001, 15, 181-191.	1.4	16
84	A Fossil Lemur from the Oligocene of Pakistan. <i>Science</i> , 2001, 294, 587-591.	12.6	122
85	Eocene Krabi basin (southern Thailand): Paleontology and magnetostratigraphy. <i>Bulletin of the Geological Society of America</i> , 2001, 113, 265-273.	3.3	42
86	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
87	Eocene nimravid carnivorans from Thailand. <i>Journal of Vertebrate Paleontology</i> , 2000, 20, 157-163.	1.0	25
88	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
89	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
90	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

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91	Discovery of a Homosp. tooth associated with a mammalian cave fauna of Late Middle Pleistocene age, Northern Thailand. <i>Journal of Human Evolution</i> , 1998, 35, 47-54.	2.6	32
92	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
93	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
94	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
95	A new Late Eocene anthropoid primate from Thailand. <i>Nature</i> , 1997, 385, 429-431.	27.8	102
96	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
97	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
98	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
99	Dental anomalies in Upper Eocene Anthracotheriidae: a possible case of inbreeding. <i>Lethaia</i> , 1995, 28, 355-360.	1.4	8
100	New primate from the Palaeogene of Thailand, and the biogeographical origin of anthropoids. <i>Journal of Human Evolution</i> , 1995, 28, 477-485.	2.6	47
101	Ages and paleoenvironment of Miocene mammalian faunas from Thailand. <i>Palaeogeography, Palaeoclimatology, Palaeoecology</i> , 1994, 108, 149-163.	2.3	63
102	Pleistocene microvertebrates from fissure-fillings in Thailand. <i>Journal of Southeast Asian Earth Sciences</i> , 1993, 8, 45-48.	0.2	9
103	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