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## Further Readings for Ch. 19

- Blake, D. P. and Jenniskens, P. August 2001. The ice of life. *Scientific American* 285(2):45. A form of space ice can promote the creation of organic molecules, and may have started life on Earth.
- Fredrickson, J. K., and Onstitt, T. C. Spring 2001. Microbes deep inside the earth. *Scientific American Special Edition*, Spring 2001, pages 10–15. Article discusses recently discovered microorganisms found in the Earth's crust. These organisms could provide insight into the origin of life.
- Hoffman, P. F. and Schrag D. P. January 2000. Snowball earth. *Scientific American* 282(1):68. A severe climate reversal of the Ice Age, followed by a runaway greenhouse effect that baked the planet, might have encouraged the rise of multicellular organisms.
- Levin, H. L. 1998. *The Earth through time*. Fort Worth, Texas: Saunders College Publishing. 6th ed. This introductory text provides background information on such topics as the geologic time scale, plate tectonics, the fossil record, and human origins.
- Lewin, R. 1997. *Patterns in evolution: The new molecular view*. New York: Scientific American Library. This book explores how genetic information provides insights into evolutionary events.
- Shreeve, J. December 1997. Uncovering Patagonia's lost world. *National Geographic* 192(6):120. Recent fossil finds cause scientists to rethink the evolution of dinosaurs.
- Stiassny, M. L. J., and Meyer, A. February 1999. Cichlids of the Rift lakes. *Scientific American* 280(2):64. The extraordinary diversity of cichlid fishes challenges entrenched ideas of how quickly new species can arise.
- Tudge, C. 1997. *The time before history: 5 million years of human impact*. New York: Scribner. This book is a comprehensive record of changes in the Earth and its inhabitants during the period known as Plio/Pleistocene.