
Further Readings for Ch. 18

- Burkholder, J. M. August 1999. The lurking perils of *Pfiesteria*. *Scientific American* 281(2):42. Outbreaks of this dinoflagellate have killed fish by the millions in estuaries along the east coast of the United States.
- 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.
- 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.
- MacDonald, I. November 1998. Natural oil spills. *Scientific American* 279(5):56. Oil from natural fissures in the seabed supports unique communities of animals and plants that consume the hydrocarbons.
- Seymour, R. S. March 1997. Plants that warm themselves. *Scientific American* 276(3):104. Some plants generate heat to keep blossoms at a constant temperature.
- 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.