
Further Readings for Ch. 32

- Agnew, N., and Demas, M. September 1998. Preserving the Laetoli footprints. *Scientific American* 279(3):44. This article recaps the discovery of hominid footprints in eastern Africa, and explains steps taken to preserve them.
- Boyd, R., and Silk, J. B. 1999. *How humans evolved*. New York: W. W. Norton & Co., Inc. 2d ed. This introductory text integrates evolutionary theory, population genetics, and behavioral ecology with evidence from the hominid fossil record to emphasize the processes of human evolution.
- Leakey, M., and Walker, A. June 1997. Early hominid fossils from Africa. *Scientific American* 276(6):74. A bone unearthed in 1965 recently proved the existence of a new species of *Australopithecus*, showing ancestral humans existed 4 million years ago.
- 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.
- Molles, M. C., Jr. 2002. *Ecology: Concepts and applications*. Boston: WCB/McGraw-Hill. 2d ed. An evolutionary perspective forms the foundation for this introductory ecology text.
- Tattersal, I. January 2000. Once we were not alone. *Scientific American* 282(1):56. This article discusses *Paranthropus boisei*, *H. rudolfensis*, *H. habilis*, *H. ergaster*, and others. A speculative family tree is presented; the question "Why are *H. sapiens* the only ones to remain" is posed.
- Tattersall, I. April 1997. Out of Africa again . . . and again? *Scientific American* 276(4):60. Hominids may have migrated out of Africa several times, with each emigration sending a different species.
- 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.
- Wong, K. December 2000. Paleolithic pit stop. *Scientific American* 283(6):18. Findings at an archeological site in France suggests that Neanderthals and early humans behaved similarly.