



## ***Cryolophosaurus***

Fig. 25-4

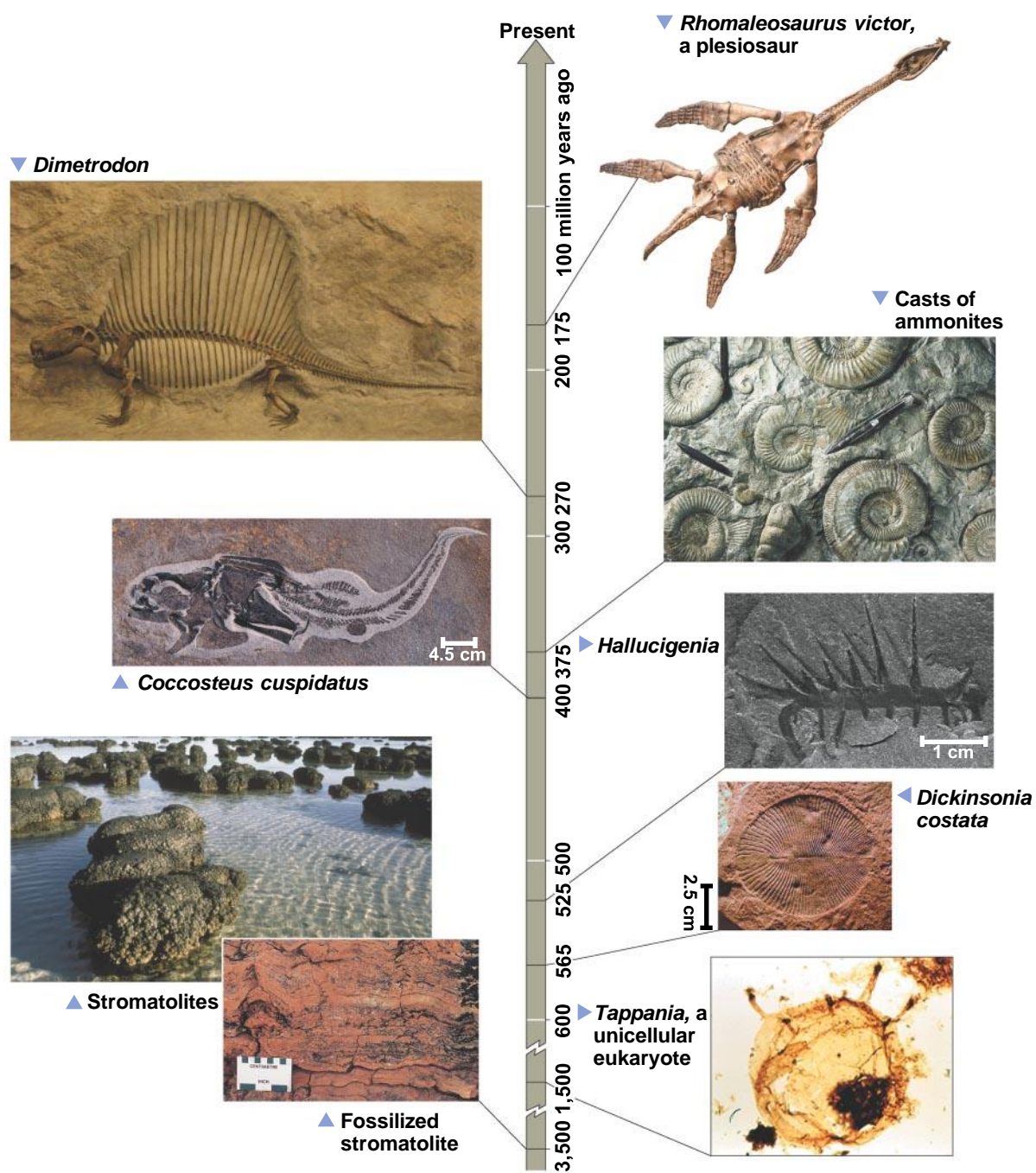


Table 25-1



















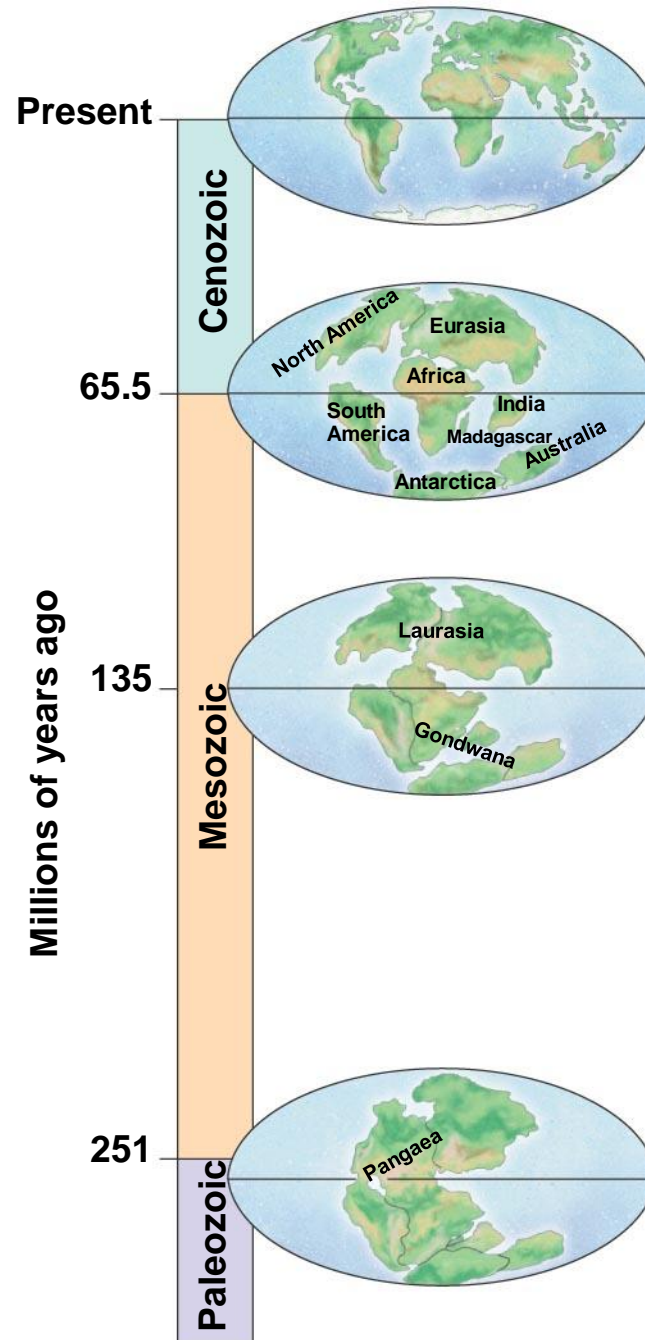
Table 25.1 The Geologic Record							
Relative Duration of Eons	Era	Period	Epoch	Age (Millions of Years Ago)	Some Important Events in the History of Life		
Phanerozoic	Cenozoic	Neogene	Holocene	0.01	Historical time		
			Pleistocene	1.8	Ice ages; humans appear		
			Pliocene	5.3	Origin of genus <i>Homo</i>		
			Miocene	23	Continued radiation of mammals and angiosperms; apelike ancestors of humans appear		
		Paleogene	Oligocene	33.9	Origins of many primate groups, including apes		
			Eocene	55.8	Angiosperm dominance increases; continued radiation of most present-day mammalian orders		
			Paleocene	65.5	Major radiation of mammals, birds, and pollinating insects		
			Mesozoic	Cretaceous	145.5	Flowering plants (angiosperms) appear and diversify; many groups of organisms, including most dinosaurs, become extinct at end of period	
				Jurassic	199.6	Gymnosperms continue as dominant plants; dinosaurs abundant and diverse	
				Triassic	251	Cone-bearing plants (gymnosperms) dominate landscape; dinosaurs evolve and radiate; origin of mammals	
Proterozoic	Paleozoic	Permian	299	Radiation of reptiles; origin of most present-day groups of insects; extinction of many marine and terrestrial organisms at end of period			
		Carboniferous	359.2	Extensive forests of vascular plants form; first seed plants appear; origin of reptiles; amphibians dominant			
		Devonian	416	Diversification of bony fishes; first tetrapods and insects appear			
		Silurian	443.7	Diversification of early vascular plants			
		Ordovician	488.3	Marine algae abundant; colonization of land by diverse fungi, plants, and animals			
		Cambrian	542	Sudden increase in diversity of many animal phyla (Cambrian explosion)			
Archaean	Proterozoic	Ediacaran	635	Diverse algae and soft-bodied invertebrate animals appear			
			2,100	Oldest fossils of eukaryotic cells appear			
			2,500				
			2,700	Concentration of atmospheric oxygen begins to increase			
			3,500	Oldest fossils of cells (prokaryotes) appear			
	3,800	Oldest known rocks on Earth's surface					
	Approx. 4,600	Origin of Earth					

Fig. 25-13



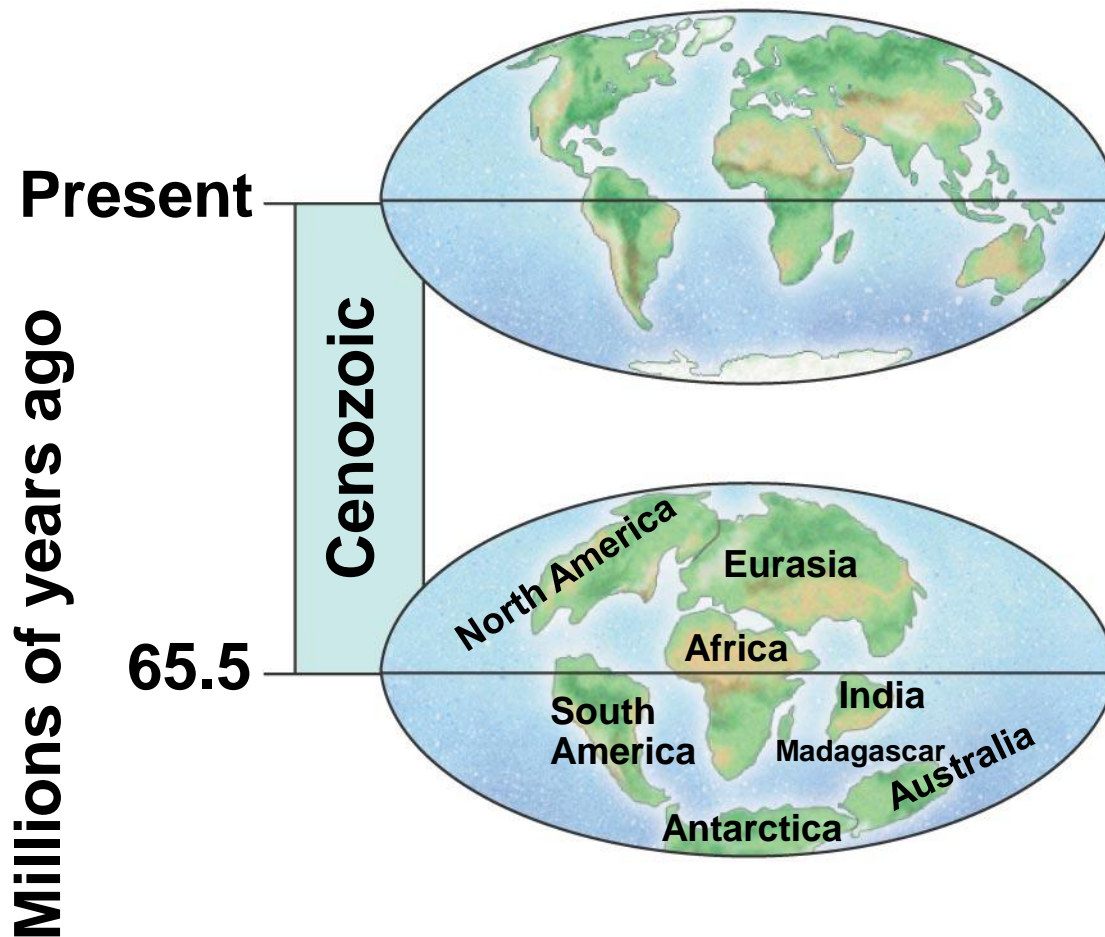


Fig. 25-14

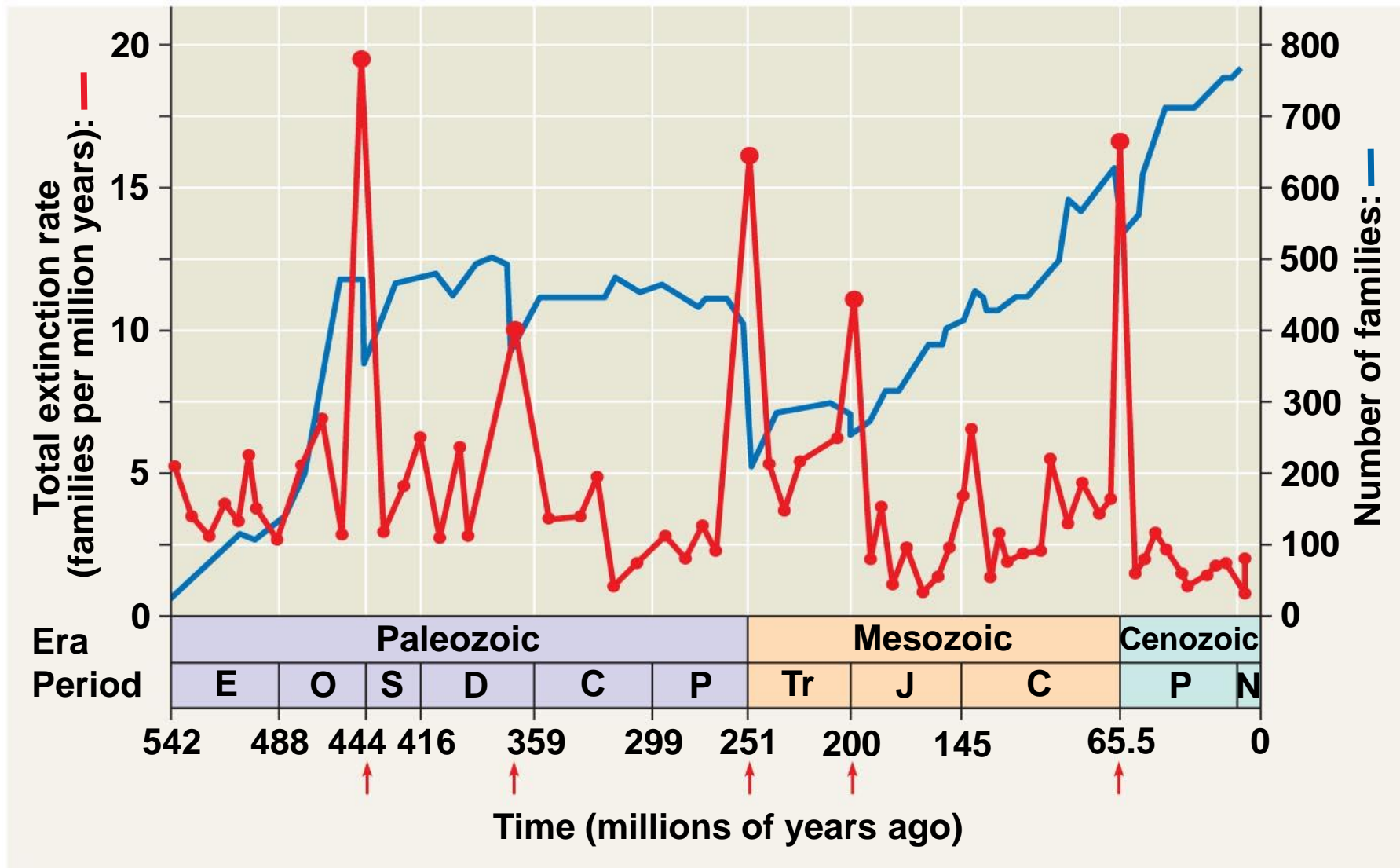


Fig. 25-15

