of freedom. It is not, I think, clear whether what is needed is just further exploration within the territory described above or whether there may still be some important piece of physics missing from the simulations.

There is, however, one thing you can be sure of. I am not going to be the person to holler that the astronomical observations require new physics (or new imperial clothes, or whatever) or to suggest the form that physics should take.

MORE READING

For the multitude of limits on particle properties that arise from considerations of stellar structure, see G. G. Raffelt, **Stars as Laboratories for Fundamental Physics,** 1996, University of Chicago Press.

Strange Quark matter is discussed in G. Vassiliadis et al. (eds) **Proc. Int. Symp. Strangeness and Quark Matter**, World Scientific Press, Singapore and in *Nuclear Physics B* (Proc. Supplement) 24B on Strange Quark Matter in Physics and Astrophysics, 1992.

Atmospheric neutrinos are featured in T. K. Gaiser et al. (1995) *Phys. Reports* 258, 173 and in M. Fukugita and A. Suzuki (Eds.) 1994, **Physics and Astrophysics of Neutrinos** (Springer-Verlag).

Various snapshots of the solar neutrino problem appear in V. Trimble and F. Reines, 1973, *Rev. Mod. Phys.* 45, 1; J. N. Bahcall, **Neutrino Astrophysics** (1989), Cambridge University Press; and Y. Susuki and K. Nakamura (Eds.) 1993, **Frontiers of Neutrino Astrophysics** (Universal Academy Press, Tokyo).

For the various kinds of WIMPs, inos, and other dark matter candidates implied by supersymmetry, see G. Jungman, M. Kamionkowski, and K. Griest 1995, *Phys. Reports*.

And, finally, inflation and other highlights of the early universe appear in A. Linde 1991, **Particle Physics and Inflationary Cosmology**, Harvard Univ. Press, E. W. Kolb and M. S. Turner 1990, **The Early Universe**, Addison-Wesley, and G. Boerner, **The Early Universe, Fact and Fiction**, 2nd ed. 1992, Springer-Verlag.