

## Coevolutionary adaptations in plants and insects

**Cover image:** Pictured is a *Hapigia* sp. caterpillar, a herbivore associated with the Amazonian tree genus *Inga*. María-José Endara et al. found that closely related *Inga* species have highly divergent antiherbivore defenses. Further, closely related lepidopteran herbivores prefer grazing on *Inga* species with similar defenses rather than on closely related plants. According to the authors, plants may evolve rapidly based on herbivore selection. However, the evolutionary trajectory of herbivores may be slow and based on the herbivores' own traits at the time they encounter a new host. See the article by Endara et al. on pages E7499–E7505. Image courtesy of María-José Endara.

Chemotherapy and DNA replication

Social networks and community health

City infrastructure and stream health

Human autism and bee sociality