REPORTS

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W. B. Rossow, A. Henderson-Sellers, S. K. Weinreich

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Chemoprevention of Neonatal Jaundice: Potency of Tin-Protoporphyrin in an
Animal Model: G. S. Drummond and A. Kappas

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Characterization of Estrogen-Concentrating Hypothalamic Neurons by Their
Axonal Projections: J. I. Morrell and D. W. Pfaff

Enhancement of Sexual Behavior in Female Rats by Neonatal Transplantation of
Brain Tissue from Males: G. W. Arendash and R. A. Gorski

COVER

Giant bladder kelp, *Macrocystis pyrifera*. Marine plants and animals, as well
as other organisms that encounter water stress, utilize a small number of
organic molecules as the dominant intracellular osmotic agents ("osmolytes"). Polyhydric alcohols, amino acids and their derivatives, urea, and
methylamines are the major osmolytes in virtually all water-stressed species
except the halophilic bacteria. The selective advantages of these organic
osmolyte systems include the establishment of a cellular microenvironment
compatible with macromolecular structure and function. See page 1214.
[Craig Cary, Scripps Institution of Oceanography, La Jolla, California 92037]