When certain materials drop below a critical temperature, they enter a superconducting phase characterized by zero electrical resistance. A readily visualized signature of the superconducting state is the ability to expel magnetic fields. In this photo, a magnet placed on top of the ceramic yttrium barium copper oxide levitates as the temperature drops below 123 kelvin and the material becomes superconducting. See the special section beginning on page 189.

Photo: Takeshi Takahara/Photo Researchers, Inc.
K. Tedsree et al.  
Nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy can reveal the strength of substrate interactions with heterogeneous catalysts.

251 Coping with Chaos: How Disordered Contexts Promote Stereotyping and Discrimination  
D. A. Stapel and S. Lindenberg  
Messiness makes people long for orderliness, which results in a rush to categorize and simplify.  
>> Science Podcast

254 Rapid Spread of a Bacterial Symbiont in an Invasive Whitefly Is Driven by Fitness Benefits and Female Bias  
A. G. Himler et al.  
A Rickettsia bacterium promotes its own geographical spread by manipulating its insect host’s sex ratio and fecundity.  
>> Perspective p. 185

CONTENTS continued >>