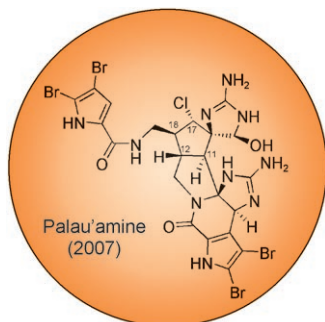
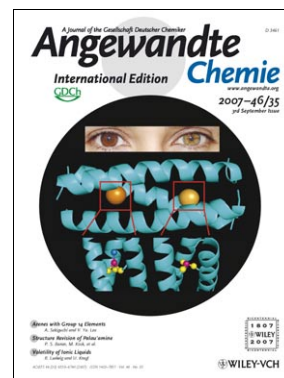


Cover Picture

Olga Iranzo, Chris Cabello, and Vincent L. Pecoraro*

Heterochromia is a genetic condition that causes individuals to have eyes of different colors. In the same way, nearly identical metal-binding sites in heterochromic peptides, an example of which is presented by V. L. Pecoraro and co-workers in their Communication on page 6688 ff., display different physical properties after metal binding. The cover picture shows a de novo designed heterochromic peptide that binds two Cd^{II} ions, each with a different coordination geometry.

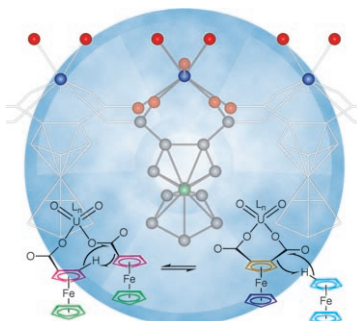
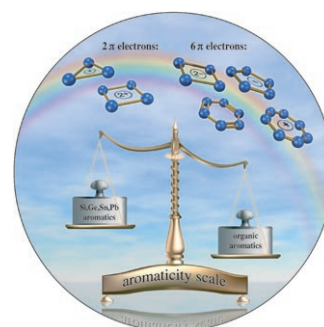


Natural Product Synthesis

In their Minireview on page 6586 ff., M. Köck, P. S. Baran, and co-workers trace how the structure of palau'amine came to be reassigned and describe the implications for the biosynthesis and total synthesis of marine natural products.

Arenes with Group 14 Elements

A. Sekiguchi and V. Ya. Lee summarize in their Review on page 6596 ff. the current state of affairs in the field of aromatic compounds with Si, Ge, Sn, and Pb atoms and address factors influencing their degree of aromaticity.



Actinide Complexes

A *cis*-dioxido uranium(VI) complex, described by P. B. Duval et al. in their Communication on page 6622 ff., exhibits an unprecedented geometry which probably results from steric pressure in a fluxional process that involves a concerted carboxylate-ligand activation.