

... generated by reformation of fossil fuels contain minute quantities of CO. For use in fuel cells the CO must be removed selectively to prevent fuel-cell-catalyst poisoning. T. M. Bernhardt, V. Bonačić-Koutecký, and co-workers show in their Communication on page 5467 ff. that sub-nanometer ruthenium clusters are highly effective at doing so by converting CO into benign CH<sub>4</sub>. Ion-trap mass spectrometry and DFT calculations identify the properties of these clusters responsible for their selectivity and activity.

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