AMERICAN SCIENTIST

CONTENIDO

VOLUME 100, No. 3, MAY-JUNE 2012

DEPARTMENTS

178 From the Editor.

179 Letters to the Editors.

182 Macroscope. Science needs more Money ball. *Frederick M. Cohan.*

186 **Computing Science** Computation and the human. *Brian Hayes*.

- 192 Engineering Backseat designers. *Henry Petroski*.
- 198 Marginalia Do the eyes have it? *Pat Shipman*.
- 202 Science Observer A report from the field • Microrockets fizz along • In the news.
- 206 Science Light. A centennial celebration of cartoons.
- 248 Sightings

Social needs help sculpt primate faces.

SCIENTISTS' BOOKSHELF

250 Book Reviews

Nuclear history • Insect defenses • The traveling salesman problem • Special section: Science and poetry.

FROM SIGMA Xi

269 Sigma Xi Today

Member print subscriptions • McGovern award winner Marye Ann Fox • NAE member elected.

FEATURE ARTICLES

210 Mind Wandering.

Remembering the past and imagining the future share similarities. *Michael C. Corballis.*

218 Herschel and the Puzzle of infrared.

An astronomer took a mental leap to first connect light and heat. *Jack R. White*.

226 Plenty of Room at the Bottom?

Tiny animals maintain oversized brains, shedding light on brain evolution. *William G. Eberhard and William T. Weislo.*

234 Aquatic Invasive Species: Lessons from Cancer Research.

Medicine's successes offer a model for preventing the spread of harmful species. Adam Sepulveda, Andrew Ray, Robert Al-Chokhachy, Clint Munlfeld, Robert Gresswell, Jackson Gross and Jeff Kershner.

243 Classic: The Soap Film: An Analogue Computer.

A Simple method of obtaining solutions to some mathematical problems. *Cyril Isenberg.*

THE COVER

Yellowstone cutthroat trout (Oncorhynchus clarkia bouvieri), native to the northern and eastern Yellowstone Plateau, swim in Slough Creek, a tributary of Yellowstone Lake. The trout spawn in streams and are a food source for grizzly bears, river otters, ospreys and other birds and mammals. They are threatened by lake trout (Salvelinus namaycush), native to the Great Lakes, which were discovered in Yellowstone Lake in 1994. The U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service estimates that these fish, which are avid piscivores, have been present in the lake since at least 1989. Lake trout do not spawn in streams, so they are harder for land animals —and wildlife managers— to catch. In March 2012, the Yellowstone Park Foundation made a \$1 million grant to help reduce lake trout numbers in Yellowstone Lake. Perhaps ironically, lake trout in their original habitat are threateded by the parasitic sea lamprey (Petromyzon marinus). (Photograph by Pat Clayton.)