Cover: Side view of the bivalve Custalana renui, from the Eocene of Seymour Island, Antarctic Peninsula. Stable isotopes data from high-resolution micropalaeontological parallel to the growth show that this clam had a life span greater than 100 years and grew primarily in the dark of the Antarctic winter, despite living in shallow and relatively warm waters. "100 years in the dark: Extreme longevity of Eocene bivalves from Antarctica," by Buick and Ivy, p. 921–924.

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