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Cover: The mechanism of absorption of sugars by Egyptian fruit bats (*Rousettus aegyptiacus*) has been enigmatic because early tests for glucose transport through enterocytes and against a concentration gradient were all negative, despite the high efficiency of uptake by these bats. Thus, it had been hypothesized that glucose transport in the intestine of these bats must occur *via* a paracellular route between enterocytes, rather than through the cells. Measurements of sugar transport by these two alternate pathways suggest that, unlike most mammals measured to date, most sugar transport in these bats is paracellular (see article by C. R. Tracy et al., pp. 1726–1734). (Photo credit: Amram Zabari, Midreshet Ben-Gurion, Israel.)

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