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Cover image: Pictured is a cane toad, which produces cardiac glycoside toxins for defense and is responsible for decimating many native predators after its introduction to Australia in 1935. Beata Ujvari et al. found that diverse animal lineages, including snakes, lizards, frogs, toads, insects, rodents, and hedgehogs, independently evolved resistance to cardiac glycosides via the same molecular mechanism. The findings suggest that evolution can follow highly predictable pathways, given sufficient constraints. See the article by Ujvari et al. on pages 11911–11916. Image courtesy of Timothy Jackson (University of Queensland, Brisbane, Queensland, Australia).

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