



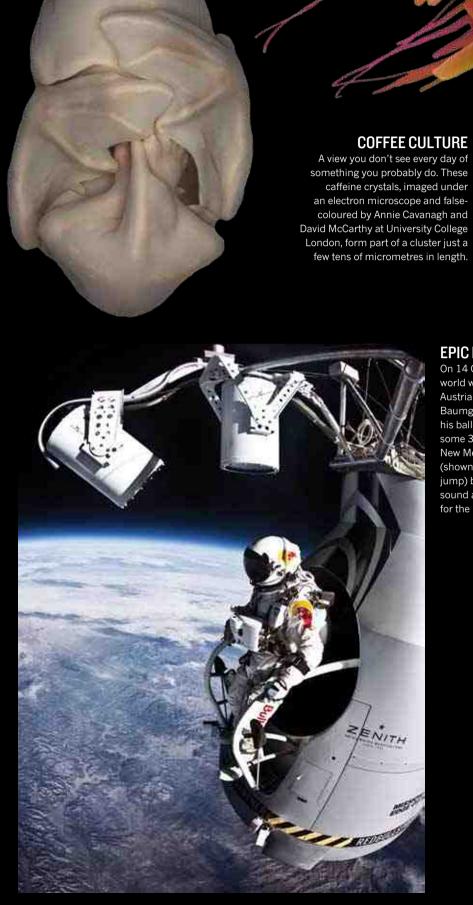


FROM THE WOMBS OF BATS

These apparitions — seemingly dreamed up by Swiss surrealist H. R. Giger — are embryos of the black mastiff bat (*Molossus rufus*). Biologist Dorit Hockman of the University of Cambridge, UK, took the picture using a standard dissecting microscope for inclusion in a system that documents embryo development.



This image of the Thor's Helmet Nebula (NGC 2359) was taken by the Very Large Telescope array on Mount Paranal in Chile, on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the European Southern Observatory this year. The organization's next major project — the Atacama Large Millimeter Array — is due to be completed in 2013.



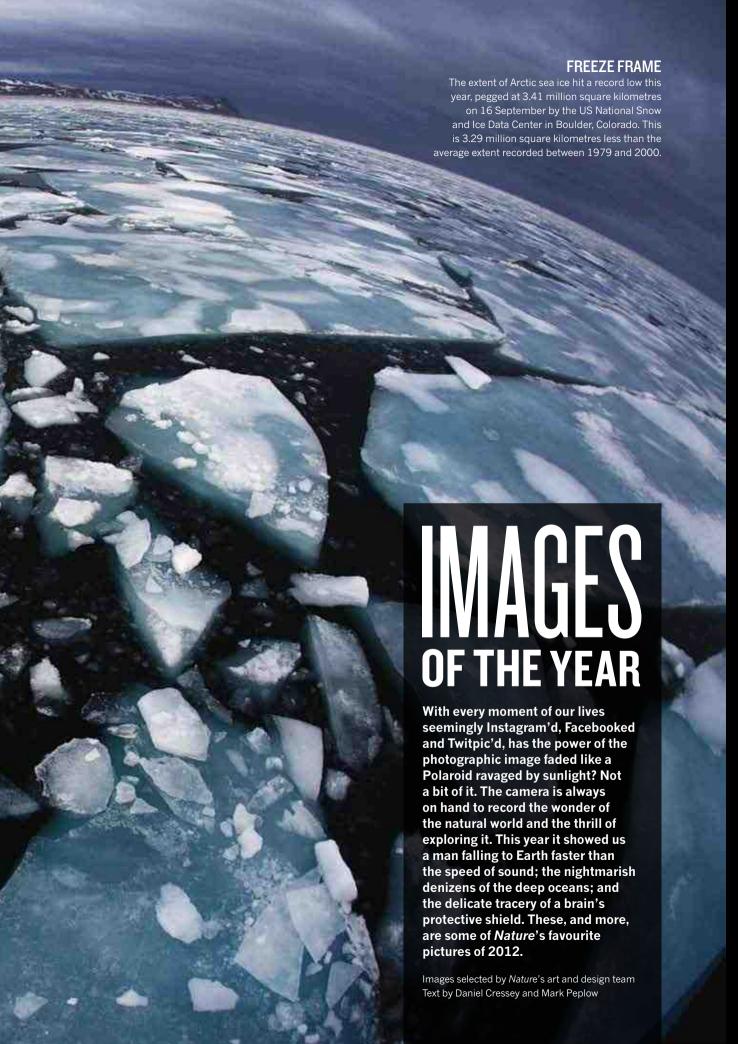
A view you don't see every day of something you probably do. These caffeine crystals, imaged under an electron microscope and falsecoloured by Annie Cavanagh and David McCarthy at University College London, form part of a cluster just a few tens of micrometres in length.

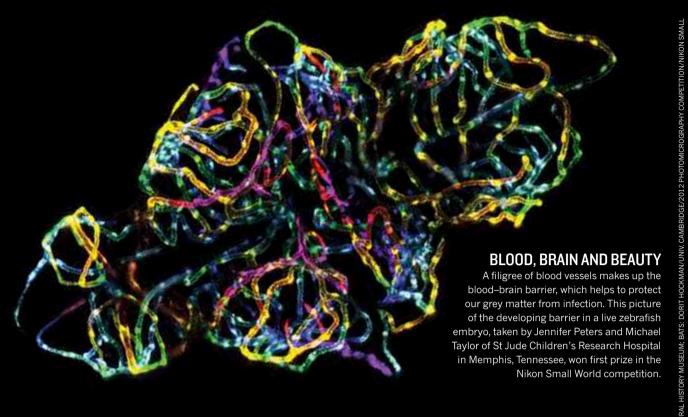
EPIC PLUNGE

On 14 October, the world watched in awe as Austrian skydiver Felix Baumgartner leapt from his balloon-borne capsule some 39 kilometres above New Mexico. Baumgartner (shown here during a test jump) broke the speed of sound and set a new record for the highest skydive.

NO MATCH FOR SIZE

This dwarf chameleon (Brookesia micra) from Madagascar was formally recognized as a new species in February. Admittedly, this is a juvenile, but adults are not much larger: males reach just 16 millimetres in length and females grow to a whopping 30 mm, making this the smallest lizard in the world.







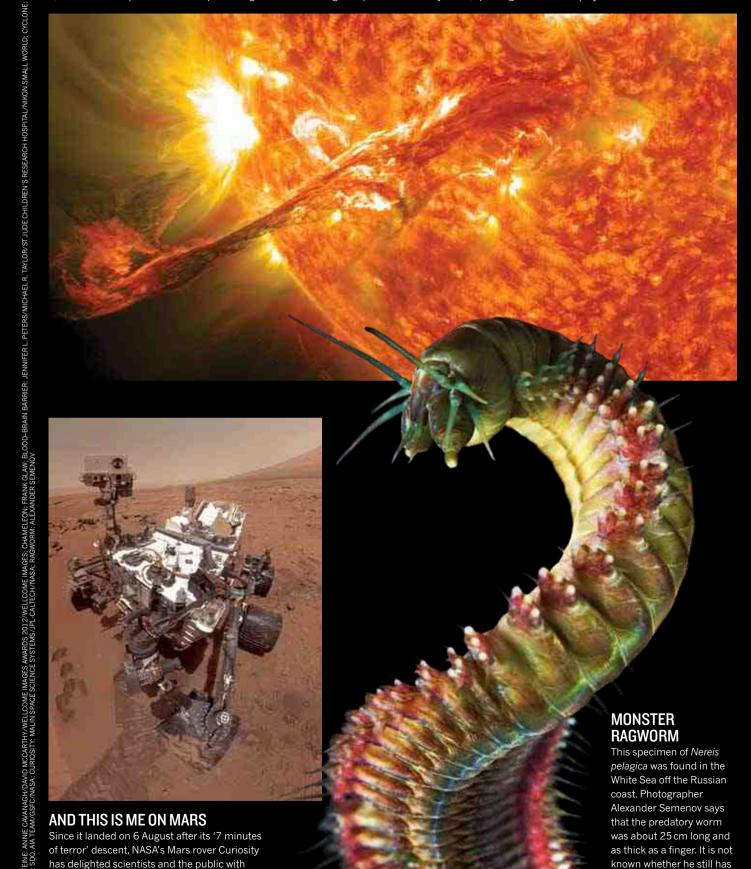
NOT IN KANSAS ANY MORE

Nebraska, actually. The United States saw its share of extreme weather this year, from the most extensive drought in half a century to the violence of Superstorm Sandy. Fortunately, this tornado-spawning mesocyclone in June passed farm buildings in Gurley without giving them a one-way trip to Oz.

PLASMA BURST

streams of data and images from the red planet.

This solar filament, some 350,000 kilometres long, erupted from the surface of the Sun on 31 August. Seen in the extreme ultraviolet by NASA's Solar Dynamics Observatory satellite, the eruption became a coronal mass ejection moving at about 1,400 kilometres per second — its particles grazed Earth's magnetosphere several days later, sparking an auroral display.



nightmares about it.