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**ON THE COVER:**  
A Bengal tiger shows its teeth in Bandhavgarh National Park in India.

COVER: ESPEN BERGERSEN/NATUREPL (TIGER)

# newsblast

This tiny frog is less than half an inch long from its nose to its rear end.



## LIFE SCIENCE

# MINI FROGS FOUND

Peekaboo! This tiny frog was recently discovered by scientists in India. It's one of seven new frog species they found. Four of the species are small enough to fit on a coin, making them some of the tiniest frogs ever known.

The newfound species belong to a group called night frogs. Scientists from the University of Delhi found them while exploring mountains called the Western Ghats. The frogs are **nocturnal**—active at night—and hide under leaves most of the time. These habits make them tricky to spot.

The mini frogs turned out to be plentiful in the region, says biologist Sonali Garg. "But they have probably been overlooked because of their extremely small size," she says.





## EARTH SCIENCE

# LAVA SPOUT!

This year, visitors to the Kilauea volcano on the island of Hawaii have been treated to an unusual sight. Since January, lava from the volcano has spewed out of a cliff and into the ocean, creating an explosion of steam and rock.

Kilauea has been erupting for more than 34 years. Some lava from the volcano typically flows to the ocean through natural underground tubes. The unusual flow formed when a cliff near the volcano collapsed, exposing a stream of lava.

“Lava began gushing out of a tube opening like water from a fire hose,” says Janet Babb, a



Lava from the Kilauea volcano poured into the ocean in January.

scientist at the Hawaiian Volcano Observatory. To keep spectators safe, officials set up a viewing area half a mile away from the flow.

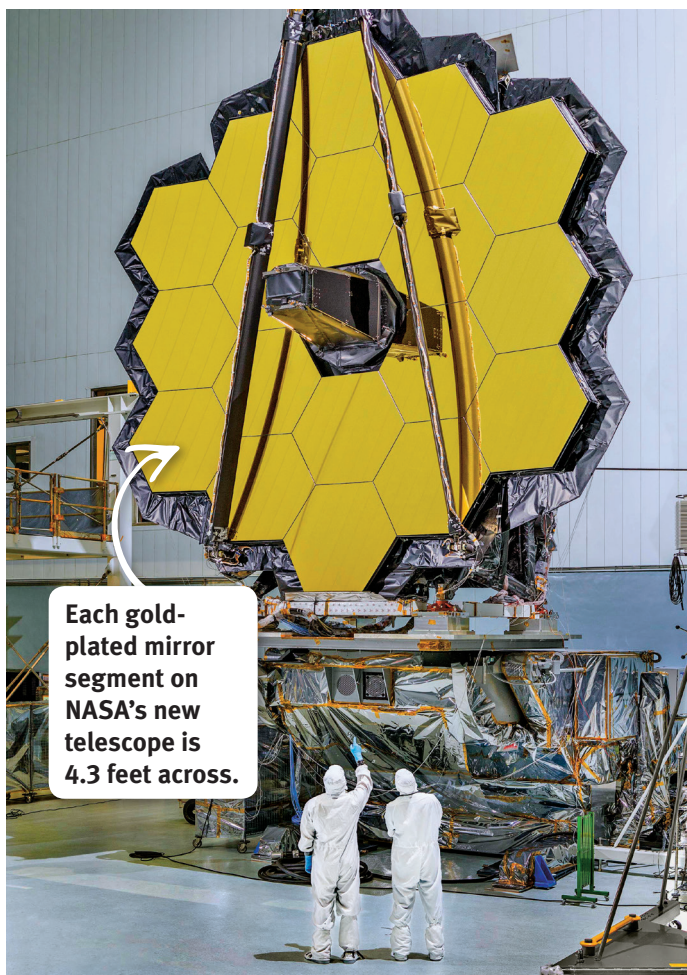
## PHYSICAL SCIENCE

# SUPER SCOPE

After 20 years, NASA engineers recently finished building the largest and most powerful space-bound telescope ever made. The James Webb Space Telescope will travel 1.6 million kilometers (1 million miles) from Earth to study faraway stars.

NASA plans to launch the telescope in October 2018. From space, the telescope will watch the sky with 18 gold-plated mirrors and four special cameras. They collect **infrared radiation** (IN-fruh-red ray-dee-AY-shun), a type of light invisible to the human eye. It's given off by stars and other objects in space.

Why focus on infrared? Dust clouds in space block visible light. But infrared waves travel through them. Collecting this radiation will give the telescope a clearer view. “It’s going to see galaxies and stars farther away than we’ve ever been able to see before,” says NASA scientist Hannah Wakeford.



Each gold-plated mirror segment on NASA's new telescope is 4.3 feet across.