

SANGKHOM HUNGKHUNHOD/GETTY

changes in gene expression and epigenetic markers (chemical changes to DNA that do not affect its sequence) in mice infected with a virus. They found that exhausted T cells had a characteristic profile that distinguished them from functional T cells.

One of the teams also showed that exhausted T cells were reactivated by an antibody that blocks PD-L1, a protein that suppresses T-cell responses. However, this effect was transient when viral levels remained high, suggesting that certain kinds of immunotherapy may need to be combined with other treatments to yield lasting benefit.

**Science** <http://doi.org/bsdh>; <http://doi.org/bsdj> (2016)

## ANIMAL BEHAVIOUR

## Noise disrupts other senses

Noise pollution can affect how wild animals respond to other sensory inputs, such as smell.

Andrew Radford and his colleagues at the University of Bristol, UK, studied the behaviour of wild dwarf mongooses (*Helogale parvula*; pictured) that had been habituated to the presence of human observers. The team placed faeces from either a predator or a herbivore outside the mongoose burrow. When ambient natural sounds were played, mongooses were quick to inspect both types of faeces. In response to predator faeces, the animals showed increased vigilance and stayed close to the burrow. By contrast, when road noise was played, mongooses were slower to approach and showed similar

responses to both predator and herbivore faeces.

Noise pollution may distract the mongooses and increase stress, impairing the creatures' natural anti-predator behaviour, the authors say.

**Curr. Biol.** 26, R911–R912 (2016)

## MATERIALS

## 3D-printed device shapes ultrasound

A specially designed lens can create ultrasound beams with the potential to precisely move, manipulate and destroy cell-sized objects.

Ultrasound beams can be made by firing pulses of laser light at a lens to create high-frequency vibrations. But glass lenses can create only relatively simple wave patterns. Claus-Dieter Ohl and his colleagues at Nanyang Technological University in Singapore used a 3D printer to build polymer lenses in 3D curved shapes. These lenses generated beams just as powerful as those made from glass, but their complex shapes allowed greater control over the beam's focus in space and time.

This could enable complex manipulations of minuscule objects, say the authors. **Appl. Phys. Lett.** 109, 174102 (2016)

## FLUID DYNAMICS

## Soft surfaces suppress splash

Splashing occurs when droplets strike a stiff, flat surface, but a soft material, such as silicone gel, can reduce or even eliminate splatter.

A team led by Robert Style



at the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology in Zürich and Alfonso Castrejón-Pita at the University of Oxford, UK, observed ethanol drops falling onto silicone gels of varying stiffness. Deformations of the soft substrates within a few microseconds of impact absorbed the drops' kinetic energy, decreasing splashing.

The authors say soft gels and elastic polymers could be used as inexpensive coatings to prevent splashing, which could improve many technologies, including inkjet printers.

**Phys. Rev. Lett.** 117, 184502 (2016)

## ECOLOGY

## River fish feed millions

Total freshwater-fish consumption provides for the dietary animal-protein needs of the equivalent of 158 million people, with poorer nations especially dependent on this natural and inexpensive source of food.

Peter McIntyre at the University of Wisconsin, Madison, and his colleagues used data from the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to build a global map of river fisheries, which have historically received less attention than their marine counterparts. They found that pressure from fishing was most intense in areas where biodiversity was also highest, raising concerns about conservation. The

Mekong (pictured), Amazon and Niger were some of the most heavily fished rivers, whereas rivers in the United States and Europe saw lower than expected catches.

Declines in river fish could be catastrophic for the food security of hundreds of millions of people, the authors say.

**Proc. Natl Acad. Sci. USA** <http://doi.org/bscf> (2016)

## ANIMAL BEHAVIOUR

## Magpies behave cooperatively

A species of magpie is the first bird found to show cooperative behaviour without prompting.

A team led by Lisa Horn at the University of Vienna devised apparatus that allowed East Asian azure-winged magpies (*Cyanopica cyana*) to distribute food (mealworms and crickets) to others and found that they gave out food relatively evenly to group members. The authors argue that their findings support the 'cooperative breeding hypothesis'. This states that prosocial behaviour — helping others at no or low cost — evolved in species such as humans, whose offspring are cared for by not only parents, but also other group members.

**Biol. Lett.** 12, 20160649 (2016)

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