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Cover: A honeybee (*Apis mellifera*) leaves her colony's entrance ready for flight (photo: Bente Smedal, Amdam laboratory). Honeybees usually divide labor by first performing within-nest tasks and later forage. R. Scheiner and G. V. Amdam (pp. 994–1002) used age-matched nest bees and foragers to disentangle effects of behavior and age on senescence of sensory sensitivity, associative tactile learning performance ('learning by touch'), discrimination and retention. Independent of behavior and age, sucrose sensing, discrimination and retention abilities stayed intact while learning declined in foragers after 2 weeks. Thus, honeybees provide the opportunity to study roles of behavior in aging.

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