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Cover: A hatchling California two-spot octopus (*Octopus bimaculoides*). Ramirez and Oakley (pp. 1513-1520) show that light causes a dramatic expansion of pigmented chromatophores in octopus skin, even without input from the eyes or brain, which typically control chromatophore activity. This behavior (dubbed light-activated chromatophore expansion, or LACE) indicates that octopus skin is intrinsically light sensitive. Gene expression data also suggest that the same genes used in eyes operate in octopus skin and underlie LACE behavior. This study illustrates how 'old' genes expressed in a new place may contribute to the evolution of novel behaviors. Photo credit: Markos Alexandrou.

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