Cover: Adult Drosophila wings, each misexpressing a different microRNA. Compared with wild type (upper left corner), ectopic miRNAs collectively induce diverse developmental phenotypes that often resemble alteration of specific signalling and patterning genes. These phenotypes include wing notching, vein thickening, vein loss, tissue overgrowth, undergrowth, blistering, sensory organ loss and axis defects. See Research article by Bejarano et al. on p. 2821.

Annelids (segmented worms) have a long history in studies of developmental biology. Recent analyses of annelids, as discussed by David Ferrier, are playing an important role in deducing the developmental characteristics of the last common ancestor of the protostomes and deuterostomes. See Primer on p. 2643.
A differential requirement for SUMOylation in proliferating and non-proliferating cells during Drosophila development
Kanakousaki, K. and Gibson, M. C.

Concerted control of gliogenesis by InR/TOR and FGF signalling in the Drosophila post-embryonic brain

The Dorsocross T-box transcription factors promote tissue morphogenesis in the Drosophila wing imaginal disc
Sui, L., Pflugfelder, G. O. and Shen, J.

The wiring of Grueneberg ganglion axons is dependent on neuropilin 1
Matsuo, T., Rossier, D. A., Kan, C. and Rodriguez, I.

Long noncoding RNA-mediated maintenance of DNA methylation and transcriptional gene silencing
Mohammad, F., Pandey, G. K., Mondal, T., Enroth, S., Redrup, L., Gyllensten, U. and Kanduri, C.

fras1 shapes endodermal pouch 1 and stabilizes zebrafish pharyngeal skeletal development

EGFR-dependent network interactions that pattern Drosophila eggshell appendages
Simakov, D. S. A., Cheung, L. S., Pismen, L. M. and Shvartsman, S. Y.

TECHNICAL PAPER

A genome-wide transgenic resource for conditional expression of Drosophila microRNAs