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Cover image: Pictured is an East Pacific red octopus (*Octopus rubescens*) holding a glass vial. Arman Tekinalp et al. used medical imaging, biomechanical data, and live behavioral experiments involving *O. rubescens* to model a soft, octopus-inspired arm composed of around 200 continuous muscle groups. The authors found that the anatomical connectivity and tissue compliance of the simulated arm allowed simple muscle actuation patterns to produce complex, 3D reconfigurations. The results provide insight into the design and control principles of both biological and robotic soft appendages. See the article by Tekinalp et al. e2318769121. Image credit: Ekaterina Gribkova (University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign, Urbana, IL).

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