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Cover: Dorsal view of the nervous system of a *Xenopus tropicalis* tadpole following β-tubulin antibody staining and confocal microscopy. *X. tropicalis* is a valuable model for understanding the function of human neurodevelopmental risk disorder genes due to its conserved diploid genome, the ability to make unilateral mutants, and the wealth of experimental tools and knowledge. See Research report by Willsey et al. (dev189290).

SPECIAL ISSUE: The Origins and Mechanisms of Developmental Disorders

Guest editors: Sally Dunwoodie and John Wallingford