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On the Cover: A fast neutron mutant population resource has been created in soybean (*Glycine max*), and phenotypic and genomic analyses have been conducted for connecting gene to function. The top photo shows rows in a field plot of individual M2 plants that comprise a portion of more than 23,000 individual lines in the soybean fast neutron mutant population, described by Bolon et al. (pp. 240–253) in this issue. A mutant plant with stunted growth and chlorotic leaf color can be seen in the right foreground. Beneath are three rows of photographs that show several mutant and wild-type Minnesota cv M92-220 soybean plants. Upper row, left to right: a short trichome mutant pod versus wild-type pod, a lanceolate leaf mutant, and a short petiole mutant with curled and crinkled leaves. Second row, left to right: a wild-type flower, a mutant with reduced pod formation, and a chimeric leaf mutant. Bottom row, left to right: wild-type nodulating roots, chlorotic-tinged leaf mutant, and wild-type seed. Cover design and photographs by Y. Bolon, B. Bucciarelli, R. Schirmer, J. Roessler, G. Bascur, and C. Vance.

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