About the Cover

The images show the genome map (right) of *Streptomyces* sp. A1-08 strain, as well as the 96-well microtiter plate (left) through which the minimum inhibitory concentration of its ethyl acetate extract was determined. Out of the 30 actinomycete isolates from volcanic soil samples collected from Mount Mayon in Albay, Philippines, the strain exhibited the widest spectrum of antimicrobial activity—including against methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus*—as well as antagonistic activity against a human colorectal cancer (HCT116) cell line. Phylogenetic analysis based on whole-genome sequencing revealed the strain to be a possible novel species that is closely related to *S. olivaceus* NRRL B-3009. The 48 gene clusters detected in the strain are thought to be responsible for its ability to generate known and potentially novel secondary metabolites, thus making it a potentially important resource in the global fight against rapidly emerging and spreading drug-resistant pathogens. To learn more, go to page 1351–1377.