These issues of the recently-renamed *Multisensory Research* (formerly *Seeing and Perceiving*) constitute the second time now that the journal has hosted a special issue resulting from the annual meeting of the International Multisensory Research Forum (IMRF) (http://www.imrf.info). The 13th meeting returned to Oxford where, back in October, 1999, 130 researchers gathered for the very first meeting of this forum. Now, while the venue changed this year (from Somerville College to the Department of Experimental Psychology — possibly one of the ugliest buildings in what is otherwise a beautiful city), the enthusiasm of the delegates gathered together concerning all things multisensory was, as always, palpable. This year’s organizers, Vanessa Harrar (Oxford University), Georg Meyer (University of Liverpool), and Charles Spence (Oxford University), hosted more than 200 attendees from over 23 countries that included a very balanced mix of faculty, post-doctoral fellows, and students. The abstracts from the meeting can be found at http://booksandjournals.brillonline.com/content/18784763/25/0.

Aside from the launch of this multisensory journal, the continued growth of the field is evidenced in several tangible ways. The number of articles indexed in PUBMED including of the terms ‘multisensory’, ‘crossmodal’, or ‘cross-modal’ in the title or abstract has risen exponentially since 1997 (see Fig. 1). It is satisfying to see that a sufficient knowledge-base has now been established to justify the publication of several books on various themes related to multisensory processes. Recent titles include: *Multisensory Development* (Bremner et al., 2012), which updates Lewkowicz and Lickliter’s (1994) classic early volume on the development of multisensory perception; *The New Handbook of Multisensory Processing* (Stein, 2012), which is likewise updates Calvert, Spence and Stein’s (2004) original *The Handbook of Multisensory Processing*; *The Neural Bases of Multisensory Processes* (Murray and Wallace, 2012); *Multisensory Imagery* (Lacey and Lawson, 2013); and
the forthcoming book on *Crossmodal Correspondences* (Deroy and Spence, Oxford University Press).

While it is certainly true that the flavour of the IMRF meetings changes somewhat from one year to the next, the focus of the majority of the researchers presenting at the meeting is very much still squarely on gaining a better understanding of the fundamental processes underlying multisensory perception and integration. One undercurrent that keeps bubbling to the surface is the extent to which the principles of multisensory integration found in single-unit recordings in animal models can be faithfully transposed to other measures of neural activity and behaviour (see e.g., Holmes and Spence, 2005). Related to this is the resurgence of interest in the theme of cross-modal correspondences — that is, the surprising associations that we all seem to make between stimuli presented in different sensory modalities (Spence, 2011). The potential neural bases of these associations remain largely unknown though from the meeting it was clear that several groups were working on this (e.g., Bien et al., 2012). What is more, Ludwig et al.’s 2011 demonstration that monkeys appear to show some of the same crossmodal correspondences as humans (e.g., between brightness and pitch) is sure to ignite further cross-species research in this area. Mathematical modelling of various kinds of multisensory interactions continues to grow, especially the approach of Bayesian decision theory (Trommershäuser et al., 2011). Another trend that we are increasingly seeing as the field matures is something of a shift...