Most work in evolutionary robotics is solely concerned with optimizing control strategies for existing robot morphologies. By contrast, natural evolution, the only process that has produced intelligent agents to date, may modify both the control (brain) and morphology (body) of organisms. Therefore, co-evolving morphology along with control may provide a better path towards realizing intelligent robots. This poster presents a novel method for co-evolving morphology and control through the use of a recently introduced abstraction of development known as Compositional Pattern Producing Networks (CPPNs).