Pit craters are collapse features found on many planetary bodies ranging from terrestrial planets (the Moon, Mars, Venus) to icy moons (Enceladus, Ganymede) to asteroids (Eros, Gaspra). These pit craters can form from several different geologic processes such as lava tubes and dilational faulting, and represent prime targets for exploration. In particular, these subterranean void spaces provide regions for storage of volatiles and minerals (needed for in situ resource utilization) as well as astrobiology (human or otherwise). This presentation will discuss how pit craters form, what their formation means for the underlying void spaces, and the challenges ahead for exploring these planetary cave systems.