We discuss recent studies on large-scale coronal waves (so-called ”EIT waves”) obtained with the EUVI instruments onboard the twin STEREO spacecraft. EUVI has several advantages for coronal wave studies: a) high cadence full-disk imaging, which allows us to catch the wave evolution and kinematics, b) a large field-of-view, which allows simultaneous observations of the erupting CME, and c) observations from two vantage points, which enable us to get insight into the three-dimensional structure of the wave. The present understanding is basically split into different groups of ”wave” versus ”non-wave” interpretations of the physical process behind the phenomenon, as well as ”flare” versus ”CME” for the driving agent. Recent EUVI studies suggest that these large-scale coronal waves are fast-mode MHD waves initiated by the erupting CME. We will discuss evidence for this scenario, but review also alternative explanations.