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SECOND POLAR MOMENTS OF INERTNESS ARE DIFFERENT IN AND BETWEEN TWO PAIRS OF FOREST RED MILLIPEDES *CENTROBOLUS* COOK, 1897

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***Abstract*- Two pairs of species' second polar moments of inertness were compared in forest red millipedes *Centrobolus*. Second polar moments of inertness were significantly different in the first pair (P-value calculator: P-value=0.011222, Z score=2.282766, n=2, 2). Second polar moments of inertness were significantly different in the second pair (P-value calculator: P-value=0, Z score=-218.294460, n=2, 2). Second polar moments of inertness in *C. anulatus* were 941.779350mm^4 and in *C. inscriptus* were 2534.3610mm^4; with absolute and relative differences. Second polar moments of inertness in *C. fulgidus* were 2253.5425^4 and in *C. richardii* were 1670.3840^4; with no absolute and only relative differences. Second polar moments of inertness were significantly different between the sexes (P-value calculator: P-value=0.035631, Z score=-1.8038, n=2, 2). Second polar moments of inertness in *C. fulgidus* and *C. richardii* females were 2630.9850mm^4 and males were 1292.9415mm^4; -1338.0435mm^4 difference.**

***Keywords:* second, SSD, Red Millipedes.**

I. INTRODUCTION

Red millipedes are found in the southern African subregion with northern limits on the east coast being about -17° latitude S and southern limits being -35° latitude S. They are well represented in the littoral forests of the eastern half of the subcontinent [1-483]. It consists of taxonomically important species with 12 species considered threatened and includes nine vulnerable and three endangered species [226]. It occurs in all the forests of the coastal belt from the Cape Peninsula to Beira in Mocambique [225]. These worm-like millipedes have female-biased sexual size dimorphism [57].
Here, second polar moments of area are compared in four *Centrobolus* Cook, 1897.

II. MATERIALS AND METHODS

Horizontal tergite width measurements for 2 pairs of species of southern African *Centrobolus* were obtained from published material [7]. These were halved to get radii (r). The surface areas (mm^2) were calculated based on the equation $2 \cdot \pi \cdot r \cdot (r + h)$ for males and females. A P-value test between second polar moments of area with (sympatric) species from two allopatric localities and there different sexes (Appendix 1-6) was generated at https://www.gigacalculator.com/calculators/p-value-significance-calculator.php.

III. RESULTS

Second polar moments of inertness were significantly different at Mtunzini (Fig. 1: P-value calculator: P-value=0.011222, Z score=2.282766, n=2, 2) (Fig. 2: P-value calculator: P-value=0.031352, Z score=1.861289, n=2, 2). Second polar moments of inertness in *C. anulatus* were 941.779350mm^4 and in *C. inscriptus* were 2534.3610mm^4; with absolute and relative differences.

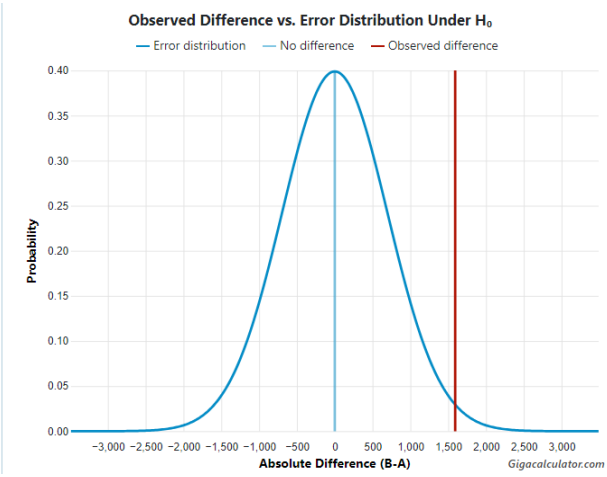

Fig. 1 Absolute differences in P-value calculation of second polar moments of inertness between sympatric *Centrobolus* Cook, 1897 at Mtunzini.

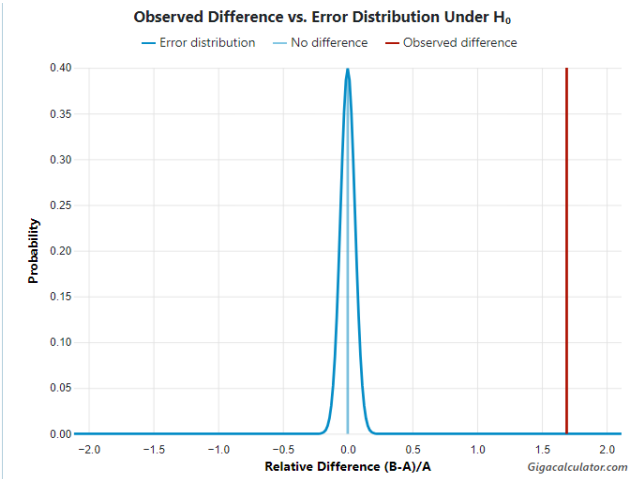

Fig. 2 Relative differences in P-value calculation of second polar moments of inertness between sympatric *Centrobolus* Cook, 1897 at Mtunzini.

Second polar moments of inertness were significantly different at Richards Bay (Fig. 3: P-value calculator: P-value=0, Z score=-218.294460, n=2, 2); relatively but not absolutely (P-value calculator: P-value=0.302797, Z score=-0.516373, n=2, 2). Second polar moments of inertness in *C. fulgidus* were 2253.5425[4] and in *C. richardii* were 1670.3840[4]; with no absolute and only relative differences.

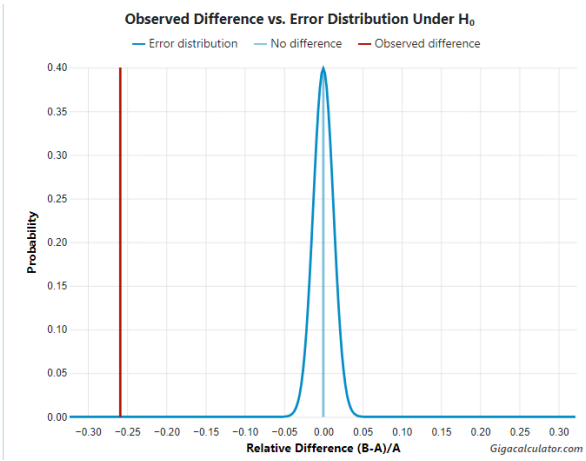

Fig. 3 Relative differences in P-value calculation of second polar moments of inertness between sympatric *Centrobolus* Cook, 1897 at Richards Bay.

Second polar moments of inertness were significantly different between the sexes at Richards Bay (Figure 4: P-value calculator: P-value=0.035631, Z score=-1.8038, n=2, 2). Second polar moments of inertness in *C. fulgidus* and *C. richardii* females were 2630.9850mm[4] and males were 1292.9415mm[4]; -1338.0435mm[4] difference.

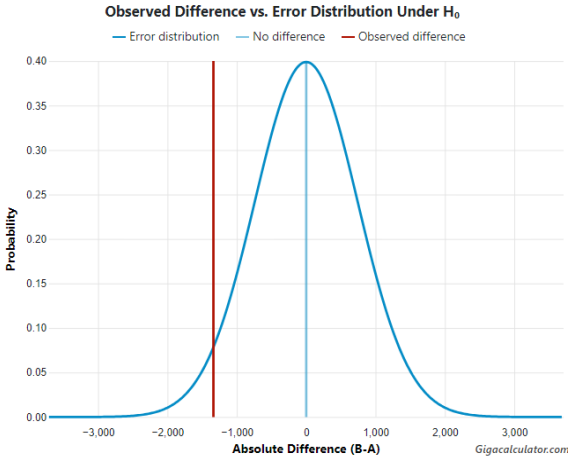

Fig. 4 Absolute differences in P-value calculation of second polar moments of inertness between the sexes of sympatric *Centrobolus* Cook, 1897 at Richards Bay.

IV. DISCUSSION

A significant correlation between males and females in second polar moments of inertness is known in this genus [296]. There is a correlation between second polar moments of area in both sexes and sympatric species differ in second polar moments of inertness at Mtunzini. There is a correlation between second polar moments of area in both sexes and sympatric species differ (relatively) in second polar moments of inertness at Richards Bay. There is a correlation between second polar moments of area in between both sexes and sympatric species differ (absolutely) in second polar moments of inertness at Richards Bay. This is an addition to one of the many correlations with body size in millipedes.

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278. Cooper Mark. MINIMUM PRECIPITATION IS RELATED TO SURFACE AREA IN FOREST RED MILLIPEDES CENTROBOLUS COOK, 1897. (In Prep.).
279. Cooper Mark. LOWEST NUMBER OF DAILY HOURS OF SUNSHINE IN A DAY IS RELATED TO MINIMUM PRECIPITATION IN FOREST RED MILLIPEDES CENTROBOLUS COOK, 1897. (In Prep.).
280. Cooper Mark. MINIMUM PRECIPITATION IS RELATED TO HIGHEST TOTAL HOURS OF SUNSHINE IN A MONTH IN FOREST RED MILLIPEDES CENTROBOLUS COOK, 1897. (In Prep.).
281. Cooper Mark. Hours of sunshine each month correlates with the month with the lowest daily hours of sunshine in pill millipedes Sphaerotherium Brandt, 1833. (In Prep.).
282. Cooper Mark. Hours of sunshine each month correlates with the month with the most daily hours of sunshine in pill millipedes Sphaerotherium Brandt, 1833. (In Prep.).
283. Cooper Mark. AVERAGE MONTHLY DURATION OF SUNILGHT IS RELATED TO MATING FREQUENCY IN COASTAL FOREST RED MILLIPEDES CENTROBOLUS COOK, 1897. (In Prep.).
284. Cooper Mark. AVERAGE MONTHLY DURATION OF SUNILGHT IS RELATED TO MEAN OCEAN WATER TEMPERATURES IN COASTAL FOREST RED MILLIPEDES CENTROBOLUS COOK, 1897. (In Prep.).
285. Cooper Mark. AVERAGE MONTHLY DURATION OF SUNILGHT IS RELATED TO MINIMUM OCEAN WATER TEMPERATURES IN COASTAL FOREST RED MILLIPEDES CENTROBOLUS COOK, 1897. (In Prep.).
286. Cooper Mark. AVERAGE MONTHLY DURATION OF SUNLIGHT IS RELATED TO VOLUME IN FOREST RED MILLIPEDES CENTROBOLUS COOK, 1897. (In Prep.).
287. Cooper Mark. AVERAGE MONTHLY DURATION OF SUNLIGHT IS RELATED TO MAXIMUM TEMPERATURE IN FOREST RED MILLIPEDES CENTROBOLUS COOK, 1897. (In Prep.).
288. Cooper Mark. AVERAGE MONTHLY DURATION OF SUNLIGHT IS RELATED TO TOTAL HOURS OF SUNSHINE IN A MONTH IN FOREST RED MILLIPEDES CENTROBOLUS COOK, 1897. (In Prep.).
289. Cooper Mark. AVERAGE MONTHLY DURATION OF SUNLIGHT IS RELATED TO LENGTH IN FOREST RED MILLIPEDES CENTROBOLUS COOK, 1897. (In Prep.).
290. Cooper Mark. AVERAGE MONTHLY DURATION OF SUNLIGHT IS RELATED TO SURFACE AREA IN FOREST RED MILLIPEDES CENTROBOLUS COOK, 1897. (In Prep.).
291. Cooper Mark. AVERAGE MONTHLY DURATION OF SUNLIGHT IS RELATED TO CURVED SURFACE AREA IN FOREST RED MILLIPEDES CENTROBOLUS COOK, 1897. (In Prep.).
292. Cooper Mark. AVERAGE MONTHLY DURATION OF SUNLIGHT IS RELATED TO MINIMUM TEMPERATURE IN FOREST RED MILLIPEDES CENTROBOLUS COOK, 1897. (In Prep.).
293. Cooper Mark. AVERAGE MONTHLY DURATION OF SUNLIGHT IS RELATED TO TEMPERATURE IN FOREST RED MILLIPEDES CENTROBOLUS COOK, 1897. (In Prep.).
294. Cooper Mark. AVERAGE MONTHLY DURATION OF SUNLIGHT IS RELATED TO PRECIPITATION IN FOREST

RED MILLIPEDES CENTROBOLUS COOK, 1897. (In Prep.).

295. Cooper Mark. AVERAGE MONTHLY DURATION OF SUNLIGHT IS RELATED TO LONGITUDE IN FOREST RED MILLIPEDES CENTROBOLUS COOK, 1897. (In Prep.).
296. Cooper Mark. HOURS OF SUNSHINE THROUGHOUT THE YEAR IS RELATED TO THE AVERAGE MONTHLY DURATION OF SUNLIGHT IN FOREST RED MILLIPEDES CENTROBOLUS COOK, 1897. (In Prep.).
297. Cooper Mark. ABUNDANCE IS RELATED TO MEAN OCEAN WATER TEMPERATURES IN COASTAL FOREST RED MILLIPEDES CENTROBOLUS COOK, 1897. (In Prep.).
298. Cooper Mark. ABUNDANCE IS RELATED TO MAXIMUM OCEAN WATER TEMPERATURES IN COASTAL FOREST RED MILLIPEDES CENTROBOLUS COOK, 1897. (In Prep.).
299. Cooper Mark. ABUNDANCE IS RELATED TO MINIMUM OCEAN WATER TEMPERATURES IN COASTAL FOREST RED MILLIPEDES CENTROBOLUS COOK, 1897. (In Prep.).
300. Cooper Mark. MATING FREQUENCIES ARE RELATED TO MAXIMUM OCEAN WATER TEMPERATURES IN COASTAL FOREST RED MILLIPEDES CENTROBOLUS COOK, 1897. (In Prep.).
301. Cooper Mark. MATING FREQUENCIES ARE RELATED TO MINIMUM OCEAN WATER TEMPERATURES IN COASTAL FOREST RED MILLIPEDES CENTROBOLUS COOK, 1897. (In Prep.).
302. Cooper Mark. MATING FREQUENCIES ARE RELATED TO MEAN OCEAN WATER TEMPERATURES IN COASTAL FOREST RED MILLIPEDES CENTROBOLUS COOK, 1897. (In Prep.).
303. Cooper Mark. LENGTH IS RELATED TO MEAN OCEAN WATER TEMPERATURES IN COASTAL FOREST RED MILLIPEDES CENTROBOLUS COOK, 1897. (In Prep.).
304. Cooper Mark. WIDTH IS RELATED TO MEAN OCEAN WATER TEMPERATURES IN COASTAL FOREST RED MILLIPEDES CENTROBOLUS COOK, 1897. (In Prep.).
305. Cooper Mark. VOLUME IS RELATED TO MEAN OCEAN WATER TEMPERATURES IN COASTAL FOREST RED MILLIPEDES CENTROBOLUS COOK, 1897. (In Prep.).
306. Cooper Mark. PRECIPITATION IS RELATED TO MEAN OCEAN WATER TEMPERATURES IN COASTAL FOREST RED MILLIPEDES CENTROBOLUS COOK, 1897. (In Prep.).
307. Cooper Mark. CURVED SURFACE AREA IS RELATED TO MEAN OCEAN WATER TEMPERATURES IN COASTAL FOREST RED MILLIPEDES CENTROBOLUS COOK, 1897. (In Prep.).
308. Cooper Mark. LOWEST NUMBER OF DAILY HOURS OF SUNSHINE IN A DAY IS RELATED TO MEAN OCEAN WATER TEMPERATURE NEAR FOREST RED MILLIPEDES CENTROBOLUS COOK, 1897. (In Prep.).
309. Cooper Mark. MINIMUM TEMPERATURE IS RELATED TO MEAN OCEAN WATER TEMPERATURES NEAR COASTAL FOREST REDMILLIPEDES CENTROBOLUS COOK, 1897. (In Prep.).
310. Cooper Mark. MAXIMUM TEMPERATURE IS RELATED TO MEAN OCEAN WATER TEMPERATURES NEAR COASTAL FOREST REDMILLIPEDES CENTROBOLUS COOK, 1897. (In Prep.).
311. Cooper Mark. SURFACE AREA IS RELATED TO MEAN OCEAN WATER TEMPERATURES IN COASTAL FOREST REDMILLIPEDES CENTROBOLUS COOK, 1897. (In Prep.).
312. Cooper Mark. MONTH WITH THE HIGHEST NUMBER OF RAINY DAYS IS RELATED TO MEAN OCEAN WATER TEMPERATURES IN COASTAL FOREST REDMILLIPEDES CENTROBOLUS COOK, 1897. (In Prep.).
313. Cooper Mark. MEAN OCEAN WATER TEMPERATURE IS RELATED TO HIGHEST NUMBER OF DAILY HOURS OF SUNSHINE IN A MONTH IN FOREST REDMILLIPEDES CENTROBOLUS COOK, 1897. (In Prep.).
314. Cooper Mark. HOURS OF SUNSHINE THROUGHOUT THE YEAR IS RELATED TO MEAN OCEAN WATER TEMPERATURE NEAR FOREST RED MILLIPEDES CENTROBOLUS COOK, 1897. (In Prep.).
315. Cooper Mark. TEMPERATURE IS RELATED MEAN OCEAN WATER TEMPERATURE IN FOREST RED MILLIPEDES CENTROBOLUS COOK, 1897. (In Prep.).
316. Cooper Mark. SEXUAL SIZE DIMORPHISM IS CORRELATED TO MEAN OCEAN WATER TEMPERATURE IN FOREST RED MILLIPEDES CENTROBOLUS COOK, 1897. (In Prep.).
317. Cooper Mark. TEMPERATURE IS RELATED MINIMUM OCEAN WATER TEMPERATURE IN FOREST RED MILLIPEDES CENTROBOLUS COOK, 1897. (In Prep.).
318. Cooper Mark. SEXUAL SIZE DIMORPHISM IS CORRELATED TO MINIMUM OCEAN WATER TEMPERATURE IN FOREST RED MILLIPEDES CENTROBOLUS COOK, 1897. (In Prep.).
319. Cooper Mark. MINIMUM OCEAN WATER TEMPERATURE IS RELATED TO HIGHEST NUMBER OF DAILY HOURS OF SUNSHINE IN A MONTH IN FOREST REDMILLIPEDES CENTROBOLUS COOK, 1897. (In Prep.).
320. Cooper Mark. HOURS OF SUNSHINE THROUGHOUT THE YEAR IS RELATED TO MINIMUM OCEAN WATER TEMPERATURE NEAR FOREST REDMILLIPEDES CENTROBOLUS COOK, 1897. (In Prep.).
321. Cooper Mark. MONTH WITH THE HIGHEST NUMBER OF RAINY DAYS IS RELATED TO MINIMUM OCEAN WATER TEMPERATURES IN COASTAL FOREST REDMILLIPEDES CENTROBOLUS COOK, 1897. (In Prep.).
322. Cooper Mark. SURFACE AREA IS RELATED TO MINIMUM OCEAN WATER TEMPERATURES IN COASTAL FOREST REDMILLIPEDES CENTROBOLUS COOK, 1897. (In Prep.).
323. Cooper Mark. MAXIMUM TEMPERATURE IS RELATED TO MINIMUM OCEAN WATER TEMPERATURES NEAR COASTAL FOREST REDMILLIPEDES CENTROBOLUS COOK, 1897. (In Prep.).
324. Cooper Mark. MINIMUM TEMPERATURE IS RELATED TO MINIMUM OCEAN WATER TEMPERATURES NEAR COASTAL FOREST REDMILLIPEDES CENTROBOLUS COOK, 1897. (In Prep.).
325. Cooper Mark. LOWEST NUMBER OF DAILY HOURS OF SUNSHINE IN A DAY IS RELATED TO MINIMUM OCEAN

WATER TEMPERATURE NEAR FOREST RED MILLIPEDES CENTROBOLUS COOK, 1897. (In Prep.).

326. Cooper Mark. HIGHEST RELATIVE HUMIDITY IS RELATED TO MINIMUM OCEAN WATER TEMPERATURES IN COASTAL FOREST RED MILLIPEDES CENTROBOLUS COOK, 1897. (In Prep.).
327. Cooper Mark. CURVED SURFACE AREA IS RELATED TO MINIMUM OCEAN WATER TEMPERATURES IN COASTAL FOREST RED MILLIPEDES CENTROBOLUS COOK, 1897. (In Prep.).
328. Cooper Mark. PRECIPITATION IS RELATED TO MINIMUM OCEAN WATER TEMPERATURES IN COASTAL FOREST RED MILLIPEDES CENTROBOLUS COOK, 1897. (In Prep.).
329. Cooper Mark. VOLUME IS RELATED TO MINIMUM OCEAN WATER TEMPERATURES IN COASTAL FOREST RED MILLIPEDES CENTROBOLUS COOK, 1897. (In Prep.).
330. Cooper Mark. WIDTH IS RELATED TO MINIMUM OCEAN WATER TEMPERATURES IN COASTAL FOREST RED MILLIPEDES CENTROBOLUS COOK, 1897. (In Prep.).
331. Cooper Mark. LENGTH IS RELATED TO MINIMUM OCEAN WATER TEMPERATURES IN COASTAL FOREST RED MILLIPEDES CENTROBOLUS COOK, 1897. (In Prep.).
332. Cooper Mark. WIDTH IS RELATED TO HIGHEST OCEAN WATER TEMPERATURES IN COASTAL FORESTRED MILLIPEDES CENTROBOLUS COOK, 1897. (In Prep.).
333. Cooper Mark. LENGTH IS RELATED TO HIGHEST OCEAN WATER TEMPERATURES IN COASTAL FORESTRED MILLIPEDES CENTROBOLUS COOK, 1897. (In Prep.).
334. Cooper Mark. LOWEST RELATIVE HUMIDITY IS RELATED TO HIGHEST OCEAN WATER TEMPERATURES IN COASTAL FOREST RED MILLIPEDES CENTROBOLUS COOK, 1897. (In Prep.).
335. Cooper Mark. HIGHEST RELATIVE HUMIDITY IS RELATED TO HIGHEST OCEAN WATER TEMPERATURES IN COASTAL FOREST RED MILLIPEDES CENTROBOLUS COOK, 1897. (In Prep.).
336. Cooper Mark. CURVED SURFACE AREA IS RELATED TO HIGHEST OCEAN WATER TEMPERATURES IN COASTAL FOREST RED MILLIPEDES *CENTROBOLUS* COOK, 1897. (In Prep.).
337. Cooper Mark. PRECIPITATION IS RELATED TO HIGHEST OCEAN WATER TEMPERATURES IN COASTAL FOREST REDMILLIPEDES CENTROBOLUS COOK, 1897. (In Prep.).
338. Cooper Mark. MONTH WITH THE HIGHEST NUMBER OF RAINY DAYS IS RELATED TO HIGHEST OCEAN WATER TEMPERATURES IN COASTAL FOREST REDMILLIPEDES CENTROBOLUS COOK, 1897. (In Prep.).
339. Cooper Mark. SURFACE AREA IS RELATED TO HIGHEST OCEAN WATER TEMPERATURES IN COASTAL FOREST REDMILLIPEDES CENTROBOLUS COOK, 1897. (In Prep.).
340. Cooper Mark. MAXIMUM TEMPERATURE IS RELATED TO HIGHEST OCEAN WATER TEMPERATURES NEAR COASTAL FOREST REDMILLIPEDES CENTROBOLUS COOK, 1897. (In Prep.).
341. Cooper Mark. MINIMUM TEMPERATURE IS RELATED TO HIGHEST OCEAN WATER TEMPERATURES NEAR COASTAL FOREST REDMILLIPEDES CENTROBOLUS COOK, 1897. (In Prep.).
342. Cooper Mark. LOWEST NUMBER OF DAILY HOURS OF SUNSHINE IN A DAY IS RELATED TO HIGHEST OCEAN WATER TEMPERATURE NEAR FOREST RED MILLIPEDES CENTROBOLUS COOK, 1897. (In Prep.).
343. Cooper Mark. LATITUDE IS RELATED TO HIGHEST OCEAN WATER TEMPERATURES NEAR COASTAL FOREST REDMILLIPEDES CENTROBOLUS COOK, 1897. (In Prep.).
344. Cooper Mark. LONGITUDE IS RELATED TO HIGHEST OCEAN WATER TEMPERATURES NEAR COASTAL FOREST REDMILLIPEDES CENTROBOLUS COOK, 1897. (In Prep.).
345. Cooper Mark. AVERAGE TEMPERATURE IS RELATED TO HIGHEST OCEAN WATER TEMPERATURES NEAR COASTAL FOREST RED MILLIPEDES CENTROBOLUS COOK, 1897. (In Prep.).
346. Cooper Mark. AVERAGE TEMPERATURE VARIATION IS RELATED TO LENGTH IN FOREST RED MILLIPEDES CENTROBOLUS COOK, 1897. (In Prep.).
347. Cooper Mark. CURVED SURFACE AREA IS RELATED AVERAGE TEMPERATURE VARIATION IN FOREST RED MILLIPEDES CENTROBOLUS COOK, 1897. (In Prep.).
348. Cooper Mark. AVERAGE TEMPERATURE VARIATION IS RELATED TO SURFACE AREA IN FOREST RED MILLIPEDES CENTROBOLUS COOK, 1897. (In Prep.).
349. Cooper Mark. CURVED SURFACE AREA IS RELATED TO SPECIES RICHNESS IN FOREST RED MILLIPEDES CENTROBOLUS COOK, 1897. (In Prep.).
350. Cooper Mark. CURVED SURFACE AREA IS RELATED TO MINIMUM TEMPERATURE IN FOREST RED MILLIPEDES CENTROBOLUS COOK, 1897. (In Prep.).
351. Cooper Mark. CURVED SURFACE AREA IS RELATED TO LONGITUDE IN FOREST RED MILLIPEDES CENTROBOLUS COOK, 1897. (In Prep.).
352. Cooper Mark. LOWEST NUMBER OF DAILY HOURS OF SUNSHINE IN A DAY IS RELATED TO LONGITUDE IN FOREST RED MILLIPEDES CENTROBOLUS COOK, 1897. (In Prep.).
353. Cooper Mark. LOWEST NUMBER OF DAILY HOURS OF SUNSHINE IN A DAY IS RELATED TO LATITUDE IN FOREST RED MILLIPEDES CENTROBOLUS COOK, 1897. (In Prep.).
354. Cooper Mark. MINIMUM TEMPERATURE IS RELATED TO LATITUDE IN FOREST RED MILLIPEDES CENTROBOLUS COOK, 1897. (In Prep.).
355. Cooper Mark. MINIMUM TEMPERATURE IS RELATED TO LONGITUDE IN FOREST RED MILLIPEDES CENTROBOLUS COOK, 1897. (In Prep.).
356. Cooper Mark. TEMPERATURE IS RELATED TO LONGITUDE IN FOREST RED MILLIPEDES CENTROBOLUS COOK, 1897. (In Prep.).
357. Cooper Mark. PRECIPITATION IS RELATED TO LONGITUDE IN FOREST RED MILLIPEDES CENTROBOLUS COOK, 1897. (In Prep.).

358. Cooper Mark. PRECIPITATION IS RELATED TO LATITUDE IN FOREST RED MILLIPEDES CENTROBOLUS COOK, 1897. (In Prep.).
359. Cooper Mark. HIGHEST TOTAL HOURS OF SUNSHINE IN A MONTH IS RELATED TO LONGITUDE IN FOREST RED MILLIPEDES CENTROBOLUS COOK, 1897. (In Prep.).
360. Cooper Mark. HOURS OF SUNSHINE THROUGHOUT THE YEAR IS RELATED TO LONGITUDE IN FOREST RED MILLIPEDES CENTROBOLUS COOK, 1897. (In Prep.).
361. Cooper Mark. DISTANCE TO THE NEAREST AIRPORT IS RELATED TO LATITUDE IN FOREST RED MILLIPEDES CENTROBOLUS COOK, 1897. (In Prep.).
362. Cooper Mark. SPECIES RICHNESS IS NOT RELATED TO DISTANCE TO THE NEAREST AIRPORT IN FOREST RED MILLIPEDES CENTROBOLUS COOK, 1897. (In Prep.).
363. Cooper Mark. MATING FREQUENCY IS RELATED to DISTANCE TO THE NEAREST AIRPORT IN FOREST RED MILLIPEDES CENTROBOLUS COOK, 1897. (In Prep.).
364. Cooper Mark. DISTANCE TO THE NEAREST AIRPORT IS RELATED TO LONGITUDE IN FOREST RED MILLIPEDES CENTROBOLUS COOK, 1897. (In Prep.).
365. Cooper Mark. DISTANCE TO THE NEAREST AIRPORT IS RELATED TO MONTH WITH THE HIGHEST NUMBER OF RAINY DAYS IN FOREST RED MILLIPEDES CENTROBOLUS COOK, 1897. (In Prep.).
366. Cooper Mark. STERNITE PROMINENCE IS RELATED TO ABUNDANCE IN CENTROBOLUS COOK, 1897. (In Prep.).
367. Cooper Mark. MATING FREQUENCY IS RELATED TO HIGHEST RELATIVE HUMIDITY IN FOREST RED MILLIPEDES CENTROBOLUS COOK, 1897. (In Prep.).
368. Cooper Mark. Surface area to volume ratio correlates with the month with the lowest daily hours of sunshine in pill millipedes *Sphaerotherium* Brandt, 1833. (In Prep.).
369. Cooper Mark. Surface area to volume ratio correlates with the month with the most daily hours of sunshine in pill millipedes *Sphaerotherium* Brandt, 1833. (In Prep.).
370. Cooper Mark. Male surface area to volume ratio tracks average temperature in pill millipedes *Sphaerotherium* Brandt, 1833. (In Prep.).
371. Cooper Mark. ABUNDANCE IS RELATED TO HIGHEST RELATIVE HUMIDITY IN FOREST RED MILLIPEDES CENTROBOLUS COOK, 1897. (In Prep.).
372. Cooper Mark. MONTH WITH THE HIGHEST NUMBER OF RAINY DAYS IS RELATED TO HIGHEST RELATIVE HUMIDITY IN FOREST RED MILLIPEDES CENTROBOLUS COOK, 1897. (In Prep.).
373. Cooper Mark. LOWEST RELATIVE HUMIDITY IS RELATED TO HIGHEST RELATIVE HUMIDITY IN FOREST RED MILLIPEDES CENTROBOLUS COOK, 1897. (In Prep.).
374. Cooper Mark. SURFACE AREA-TO-VOLUME RATIO IS RELATED TO LOWEST NUMBER OF DAILY HOURS OF SUNSHINE IN CENTROBOLUS COOK, 1897. (In Prep.).
375. Cooper Mark. FEMALE SURFACE AREA-TO-VOLUME RATIO IS RELATED TO MINIMUM TEMPERATURE IN CENTROBOLUS COOK, 1897. (In Prep.).
376. Cooper Mark. SURFACE AREA-TO-VOLUME RATIO IS RELATED TO TEMPERATURE IN CENTROBOLUS COOK, 1897. (In Prep.).
377. Cooper Mark. SURFACE AREA-TO-VOLUME RATIO IS RELATED TO HIGHEST TOTAL HOURS OF SUNSHINE IN A MONTH IN CENTROBOLUS COOK, 1897. (In Prep.).
378. Cooper Mark. SURFACE AREA-TO-VOLUME RATIO IS RELATED TO HOURS OF SUNSHINE THROUGHOUT THE YEAR IN CENTROBOLUS COOK, 1897. (In Prep.).
379. Cooper Mark. STERNITE PROMINENCE IS RELATED TO LOWEST RELATIVE HUMIDITY IN CENTROBOLUS COOK, 1897. (In Prep.).
380. Cooper Mark. Surface area to volume ratio correlates with the lowest average temperature in pill millipedes Sphaerotherium Brandt, 1833. (In Prep.).
381. Cooper Mark. Male surface area to volume ratio correlates with female surface area to volume ratio in pill millipedes Sphaerotherium Brandt, 1833. (In Prep.).
382. Cooper Mark. Male surface area to volume ratio correlates with the lowest average temperature in pill millipedes Sphaerotherium Brandt, 1833. (In Prep.).
383. Cooper Mark. Mean annual temperature varies with the lowest average temperature in determining the size of female pill millipedes Sphaerotherium Brandt, 1833. (In Prep.).
384. Cooper Mark. Mean annual temperature varies with the highest average temperature in determining the size of female pill millipedes Sphaerotherium Brandt, 1833. (In Prep.).
385. Cooper Mark. The driest months varies with the distance to the closest airport across the distribution of pill millipedes Sphaerotherium Brandt, 1833. (In Prep.).
386. Cooper Mark. The wettest months varies with the distance to the closest airport across the distribution of pill millipedes Sphaerotherium Brandt, 1833. (In Prep.).
387. Cooper Mark. The difference between the driest and wettest months varies with the distance to the closest airport across the distribution of pill millipedes Sphaerotherium Brandt, 1833. (In Prep.).
388. Cooper Mark. SURFACE AREA IS RELATED TO WIDTH IN FOREST RED MILLIPEDES CENTROBOLUS COOK, 1897. (In Prep.).
389. Cooper Mark. SURFACE AREA IS RELATED TO LENGTH IN FOREST RED MILLIPEDES CENTROBOLUS COOK, 1897. (In Prep.).
390. Cooper Mark. SPECIES RICHNESS IS MARGINALLY RELATED TO LENGTH IN FOREST RED MILLIPEDES CENTROBOLUS COOK, 1897. (In Prep.).
391. Cooper Mark. SPECIES RICHNESS IS RELATED TO LOWEST RELATIVE HUMIDITY IN FOREST RED MILLIPEDES CENTROBOLUS COOK, 1897. (In Prep.).
392. Cooper Mark. SPECIES RICHNESS IS RELATED to PRECIPITATION IN FOREST RED MILLIPEDES CENTROBOLUS COOK, 1897. (In Prep.).
393. Cooper Mark. SPECIES RICHNESS IS RELATED MAXIMUM TEMPERATURE IN FOREST RED MILLIPEDES CENTROBOLUS COOK, 1897. (In Prep.).
394. Cooper Mark. MOMENTS OF INERTIA ARE RELATED TO WIDTH IN FOREST RED MILLIPEDES CENTROBOLUS COOK, 1897. (In Prep.).

395. Cooper Mark. MOMENTS OF INERTIA ARE RELATED TO LENGTH IN FOREST RED MILLIPEDES CENTROBOLUS COOK, 1897. (In Prep.).
396. Cooper Mark. WIDTH MODELS WITH MATING FREQUENCY IN FOREST RED MILLIPEDES CENTROBOLUS COOK, 1897. (In Prep.).
397. Cooper Mark. FEMALE WIDTH IS RELATED TO LOWEST NUMBER OF HOURS OF SUNSHINE IN A DAY IN FOREST RED MILLIPEDES CENTROBOLUS COOK, 1897. (In Prep.).
398. Cooper Mark. LOWEST NUMBER OF DAILY HOURS OF SUNSHINE IN A DAY IS RELATED TO LENGTH IN FOREST RED MILLIPEDES CENTROBOLUS COOK, 1897. (In Prep.).
399. Cooper Mark. WIDTH IS RELATED TO HOURS OF SUNSHINE THROUGHOUT THE YEAR IN FOREST RED MILLIPEDES CENTROBOLUS COOK, 1897. (In Prep.).
400. Cooper Mark. LENGTH IS RELATED TO HOURS OF SUNSHINE THROUGHOUT THE YEAR IN FOREST RED MILLIPEDES CENTROBOLUS COOK, 1897. (In Prep.).
401. Cooper Mark. WIDTH IS RELATED TO HIGHEST TOTAL HOURS OF SUNSHINE IN A MONTH IN FOREST RED MILLIPEDES CENTROBOLUS COOK, 1897. (In Prep.).
402. Cooper Mark. LENGTH IS RELATED TO HIGHEST TOTAL HOURS OF SUNSHINE IN A MONTH IN FOREST RED MILLIPEDES CENTROBOLUS COOK, 1897. (In Prep.).
403. Cooper Mark. CURVED SURFACE AREA IS RELATED TO WIDTH IN FOREST RED MILLIPEDES CENTROBOLUS COOK, 1897. (In Prep.).
404. Cooper Mark. CURVED SURFACE AREA IS RELATED TO LENGTH IN FOREST RED MILLIPEDES CENTROBOLUS COOK, 1897. (In Prep.).
405. Cooper Mark. CURVED SURFACE AREA IS RELATED TO SEX RATIO IN FOREST RED MILLIPEDES *CENTROBOLUS* COOK, 1897. (In Prep.).
406. Cooper Mark. COPULATION DURATION IS RELATED TO CURVED SURFACE AREA IN FOREST RED MILLIPEDES CENTROBOLUS COOK, 1897. (In Prep.).
407. Cooper Mark. CURVED SURFACE AREA IS RELATED TO MOMENTS OF INERTIA IN FOREST RED MILLIPEDES CENTROBOLUS COOK, 1897. (In Prep.).
408. Cooper Mark. CURVED SURFACE AREA IS RELATED TO MASS IN FOREST RED MILLIPEDES CENTROBOLUS COOK, 1897. (In Prep.).
409. Cooper Mark. CURVED SURFACE AREA IS RELATED TO TEMPERATURE IN FOREST RED MILLIPEDESCENTROBOLUS COOK, 1897. (In Prep.).
410. Cooper Mark. CURVED SURFACE AREA IS RELATED TO SPECIES VOLUME IN FOREST RED MILLIPEDES CENTROBOLUS COOK, 1897. (In Prep.).
411. Cooper Mark. CURVED SURFACE AREA IS RELATED TO SURFACE AREA IN FOREST RED MILLIPEDES CENTROBOLUS COOK, 1897. (In Prep.).
412. Cooper Mark. CURVED SURFACE AREA IS RELATED TO LOWEST HOURS OF SUNSHINE IN A DAY IN FOREST RED MILLIPEDES CENTROBOLUS COOK, 1897. (In Prep.).
413. Cooper Mark. CURVED SURFACE AREA IS RELATED TO HIGHEST TOTAL HOURS OF SUNSHINE THROUGHOUT A MONTH IN FOREST RED MILLIPEDES CENTROBOLUS COOK, 1897. (In Prep.).
414. Cooper Mark. CURVED SURFACE AREA IS RELATED TO HOURS OF SUNSHINE THROUGHOUT THE YEAR IN FOREST RED MILLIPEDES CENTROBOLUS COOK, 1897. (In Prep.).
415. Cooper Mark. VOLUME IS CORRELATED TO MINIMUM TEMPERATURE IN FOREST RED MILLIPEDES CENTROBOLUS COOK, 1897. (In Prep.).
416. Cooper Mark. MASS IS CORRELATED TO MONTH WITH THE HIGHEST NUMBER OF RAINY DAYS IN FOREST RED MILLIPEDES *CENTROBOLUS* COOK, 1897. (In Prep.).
417. Cooper Mark. MASS IS CORRELATED TO LOWEST RELATIVE HUMIDITY IN FOREST RED MILLIPEDES CENTROBOLUS COOK, 1897. (In Prep.).
418. Cooper Mark. MASS IS CORRELATED TO MINIMUM TEMPERATURE IN FOREST RED MILLIPEDES CENTROBOLUS COOK, 1897. (In Prep.).
419. Cooper Mark. MASS IS CORRELATED TO PRECIPITATION IN FOREST RED MILLIPEDES CENTROBOLUS COOK, 1897. (In Prep.).
420. Cooper Mark. COPULATION DURATION IS MODELLED TO PRECIPITATION IN FOREST RED MILLIPEDES CENTROBOLUS COOK, 1897. (In Prep.).
421. Cooper Mark. COPULATION DURATION IS MODELLED TO AVERAGE TEMPERATURE IN FOREST RED MILLIPEDES CENTROBOLUS COOK, 1897. (In Prep.).
422. Cooper Mark. COPULATION DURATION IS MODELLED TO MINIMUM TEMPERATURE IN FOREST RED MILLIPEDES CENTROBOLUS COOK, 1897. (In Prep.).
423. Cooper Mark. MATING FREQUENCY IS RELATED TO HOURS OF SUNSHINE THROUGHOUT THE YEAR IN FOREST RED MILLIPEDES CENTROBOLUS COOK, 1897. (In Prep.).
424. Cooper Mark. MATING FREQUENCY IS RELATED TO LOWEST RELATIVE HUMIDITY IN FOREST RED MILLIPEDES CENTROBOLUS COOK, 1897. (In Prep.).
425. Cooper Mark. MATING FREQUENCY IS RELATED TO MINIMUM TEMPERATURE IN FOREST RED MILLIPEDES CENTROBOLUS COOK, 1897. (In Prep.).
426. Cooper Mark. MATING FREQUENCY IS RELATED TO MAXIMUM TEMPERATURE IN FOREST RED MILLIPEDES CENTROBOLUS COOK, 1897. (In Prep.).
427. Cooper Mark. MATING FREQUENCY IS RELATED PRECIPITATION INFOREST RED MILLIPEDES CENTROBOLUS COOK, 1897. (In Prep.).
428. Cooper Mark. MATING FREQUENCY IS RELATED PRECIPITATION INFOREST RED MILLIPEDES CENTROBOLUS COOK, 1897. (In Prep.).
429. Cooper Mark. MATING FREQUENCY IS RELATED HIGHEST TOTAL HOURS OF SUNSHINE THROUGHOUT A MONTH IN FOREST RED MILLIPEDES CENTROBOLUS COOK, 1897. (In Prep.).
430. Cooper Mark. TEMPERATURE IS RELATED MINIMUM TEMPERATURE IN FOREST RED MILLIPEDES CENTROBOLUS COOK, 1897. (In Prep.).
431. Cooper Mark. TEMPERATURE IS RELATED MAXIMUM TEMPERATURE IN FOREST RED MILLIPEDES CENTROBOLUS COOK, 1897. (In Prep.).
432. Cooper Mark. PRECIPITATION IS RELATED TO TEMPERATURE IN FOREST RED MILLIPEDES CENTROBOLUS COOK, 1897. (In Prep.).
433. Cooper Mark. HIGHEST TOTAL HOURS OF SUNSHINE THROUGHOUT A MONTH ARE RELATED TO

TEMPERATURE IN FOREST RED MILLIPEDES CENTROBOLUS COOK, 1897. (In Prep.).

434. Cooper Mark. HIGHEST TOTAL HOURS OF SUNSHINE THROUGHOUT A MONTH ARE RELATED TO PRECIPITATION IN FOREST RED MILLIPEDES CENTROBOLUS COOK, 1897. In Prep.).
435. Cooper Mark. HIGHEST TOTAL HOURS OF SUNSHINE THROUGHOUT A MONTH ARE RELATED TO SPECIES VOLUME IN FOREST RED MILLIPEDES CENTROBOLUS COOK, 1897. (In Prep.).
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439. Cooper Mark. HOURS OF SUNSHINE THROUGHOUT THE YEAR ARE RELATED TO SPECIES VOLUME IN FOREST RED MILLIPEDES CENTROBOLUS COOK, 1897. (In Prep.).
440. Cooper Mark. HOURS OF SUNSHINE THROUGHOUT THE YEAR IS RELATED TO TEMPERATURE IN FOREST RED MILLIPEDES CENTROBOLUS COOK, 1897. (In Prep.).
441. Cooper Mark. HOURS OF SUNSHINE THROUGHOUT THE YEAR IS RELATED TO SURFACE AREA IN FOREST RED MILLIPEDES CENTROBOLUS COOK, 1897. (In Prep.).
442. Cooper Mark. COPULATION DURATION IS RELATED TO LOWEST RELATIVE HUMIDITY IN FOREST RED MILLIPEDES CENTROBOLUS COOK, 1897. (In Prep.).
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455. Cooper Mark. LOWEST NUMBER OF DAILY HOURS OF SUNSHINE IN A DAY IS RELATED TO HIGHEST NUMBER OF DAILY HOURS OF SUNSHINE IN A MONTH IN FOREST RED MILLIPEDES CENTROBOLUS COOK, 1897. (In Prep.).
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464. Cooper Mark. MAXIMUM TEMPERATURE IS RELATED TO TOTAL HOURS OF SUNSHINE IN A MONTH IN FOREST REDMILLIPEDES *CENTROBOLUS* COOK, 1897. In Prep.).
465. Cooper Mark. PRECIPITATION IS RELATED TO MINIMUM TEMPERATURE IN FOREST RED MILLIPEDES *CENTROBOLUS* COOK, 1897. (In Prep.).
466. Cooper Mark. PRECIPITATION IS RELATED TO MAXIMUM TEMPERATURE IN FOREST RED MILLIPEDES *CENTROBOLUS* COOK, 1897. (In Prep.).
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APPENDIX 1. Second polar moments of area (mm^4; three significant figures after the decimal) for female *Centrobolus anulatus* Attems, 1934 and *Centrobolus inscriptus* Attems, 1928.
644.1247
3165.331
APPENDIX 2. Second polar moments of area (mm^4; three significant figures after the decimal) for male *Centrobolus anulatus* Attems, 1934 and *Centrobolus inscriptus* Attems, 1928.
1239.434
1903.391
APPENDIX 3. Second polar moments of area (mm^4; three significant figures after the decimal) for female *Centrobolus fulgidus* Lawrence, 1967 and *Centrobolus richardii* Lawrence, 1967.
1148.506
1437.377
APPENDIX 4. Second polar moments of area (mm^4; three significant figures after the decimal) for male *Centrobolus fulgidus* Lawrence, 1967 and *Centrobolus richardii* Lawrence, 1967.
3358.579
1903.391
APPENDIX 5. Second polar moments of area (mm^4; three significant figures after the decimal) for female *Centrobolus fulgidus* Lawrence, 1967 and *Centrobolus richardii* Lawrence, 1967.
1148.506
1437.377
APPENDIX 6. Second polar moments of area (mm^4; three significant figures after the decimal) for male *Centrobolus fulgidus* Lawrence, 1967 and *Centrobolus richardii* Lawrence, 1967.
3358.579
1903.391