

SECOND POLAR MOMENTS OF INERTNESS ARE RELATED TO MATING FREQUENCIES, SPECIES VOLUME AND SURFACE AREA IN FOREST RED MILLIPEDES *CENTROBOLUS* COOK, 1897

M. Cooper
University of Stellenbosch, South Africa.

Abstract- Second polar moments of area were correlated with male and female mating frequencies, species volume and surface area in red millipedes *Centrobolus*. Male second polar moments of area were correlated with mating frequencies ($r=0.63046242$, Z score= 1.65957221 , $n=8$, $p=0.04850025$) ($y = 0.49024277 \cdot x + -562.87348655$). Female second polar moments of area were correlated with abundance ($r=0.63046242$, Z score= 1.65957221 , $n=8$, $p=0.04850025$) ($y = 0.12910488 \cdot x + -38.40963805$). Male second polar moments of area were correlated with species volume ($r=0.79081001$, Z score= 4.67967121 , $n=22$, $p=0.00000144$) ($y = 0.86477013 \cdot x + 400.81935115$) as were female second polar moments of area ($r=0.80694004$, Z score= 4.87409748 , $n=22$, $p=0.00000055$) ($y = 0.23562626 \cdot x + 679.03390783$). Second polar moments of area were correlated with surface area in males ($r=0.73781409$, Z score= 4.12205704 , $n=22$, $p=0.00001879$) ($y = 0.73230091 \cdot x + 983.00044632$) and females ($r=0.82679413$, Z score= 5.13442773 , $n=22$, $p=0.00000014$) ($y = 0.33954989 \cdot x + 1,318.90594787$). Male second polar moments of area were correlated with female surface area ($r=0.80170062$, Z score= 4.80940936 , $n=22$, $p=0.00000076$) ($y = 1.23300414 \cdot x + 930.13929148$) and female second polar moments of area were correlated with male surface area (Spearman's $r=0.37761453$, Z score= 1.68195584 , $n=22$, $p=0.04628868$) ($y = 0.37740113 \cdot x + 7.15988701$).

Keywords: Polar, Area, 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 [1-502]. 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 inertia for females are correlated with mating frequencies, species volume and surface area in *Centrobolus* Cook, 1897.

II. MATERIALS AND METHODS

Horizontal tergite width measurements for 22 species of southern African *Centrobolus* were obtained from published material [57]. These were halved to get radii (r). The second polar moments of area (mm^4) were calculated based on the equation $\pi/2 \cdot r^4$ for males and females. Correlations between male and female second polar moments of area with male and female mating frequencies, species volume (Appendix 1-2) and surface area (Appendix 3-6) were generated at <https://www.gigacalculator.com/calculators/correlation-coefficient-calculator.php>. Tests for normality were conducted at <https://www.statskingdom.com/kolmogorov-smirnov-test-calculator.html>.

III. RESULTS

Male second polar moments of area were correlated with male mating frequencies (Figure 1: $r=0.93139991$, Z score= 3.73166936 , $n=8$, $p=0.00009514$) ($y = 10,585.55180932 \cdot x + 1,192.51564493$). Male second polar moments of area were correlated with female mating frequencies (Figure 2: $r=0.92554221$, Z score= 5.86394325 , $n=8$, $p=0$) ($y = 10,833.60388804 \cdot x + 1,205.77810878$). Female second polar moments of area were correlated with male mating frequencies (Figure 3: $r=0.92554221$, Z score= 5.86394325 , $n=8$, $p=0$) ($y = 41,137.84057388 \cdot x + 516.32556063$). Female second polar moments of area were correlated with female mating frequencies (Figure 4: $r=0.92532821$, Z score= 3.63333017 , $n=8$, $p=0.00013993$) ($42,673.34815411 \cdot x +$

551.71583509). Results of the lilliefors test indicated that there is a significant difference from the normal distribution in females, ($D(22) = 0.19$, $p = 0.0346$). Results of the lilliefors test indicated that there is a significant difference from the normal distribution in males, ($D(22) = .2$, $p = .0255$). Male and female second polar moments of area were significantly different ($Z = -3.961070$, $W = 4.00$, $n = 22$, $p = 0.0000746146$).

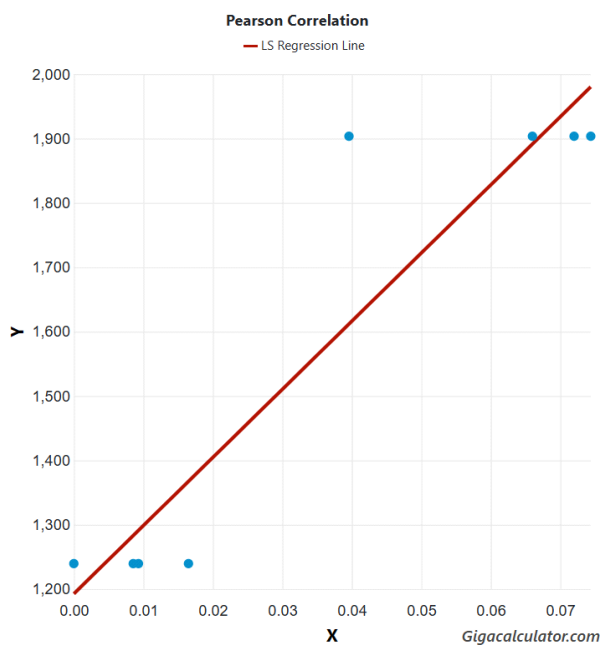


Figure 1. Correlation between the male second polar moment of area and male mating frequencies in *Centrobolus* Cook, 1897.

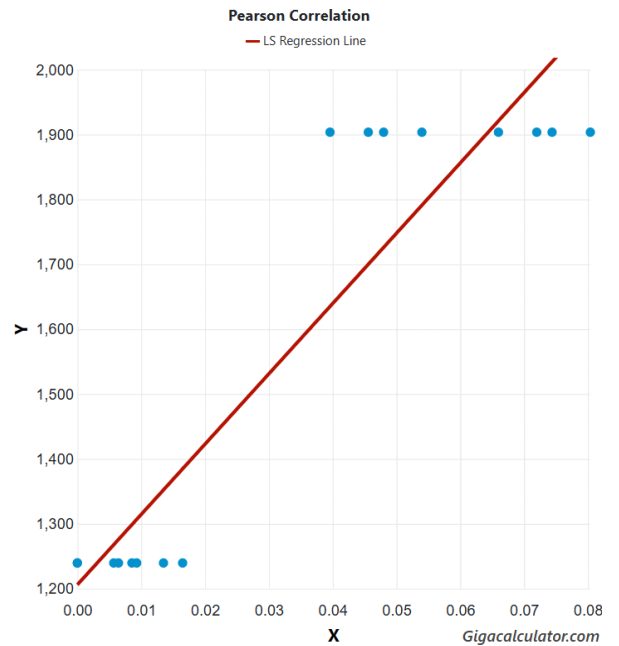


Figure 2. Correlation between the male second polar moment of area and female mating frequencies in *Centrobolus* Cook, 1897.

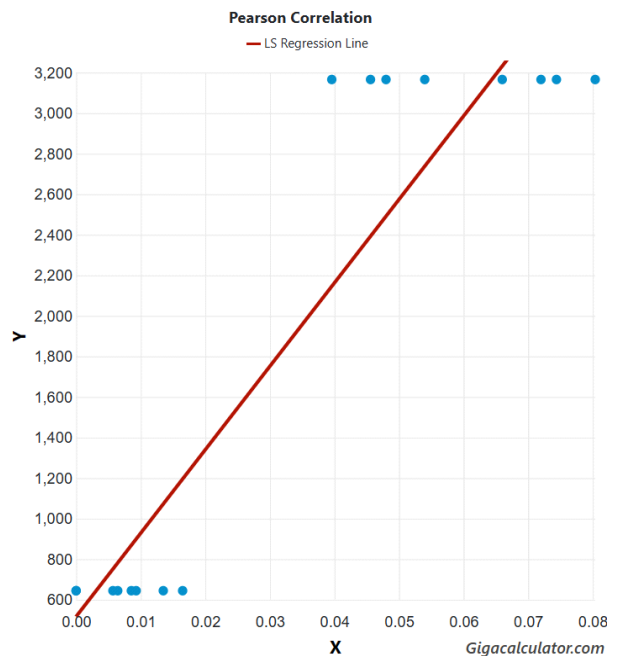


Figure 3. Correlation between the female second polar moment of area and male mating frequencies in *Centrobolus* Cook, 1897.

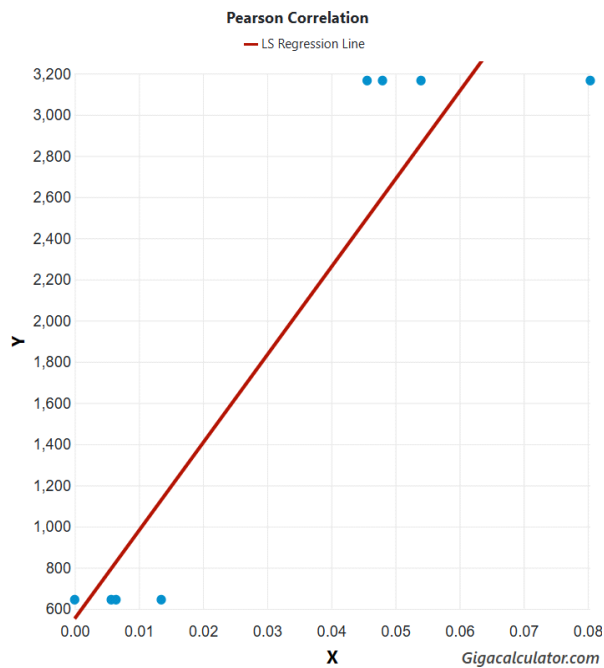


Figure 4. Correlation between the female second polar moment of area and female mating frequencies in *Centrobolus* Cook, 1897.

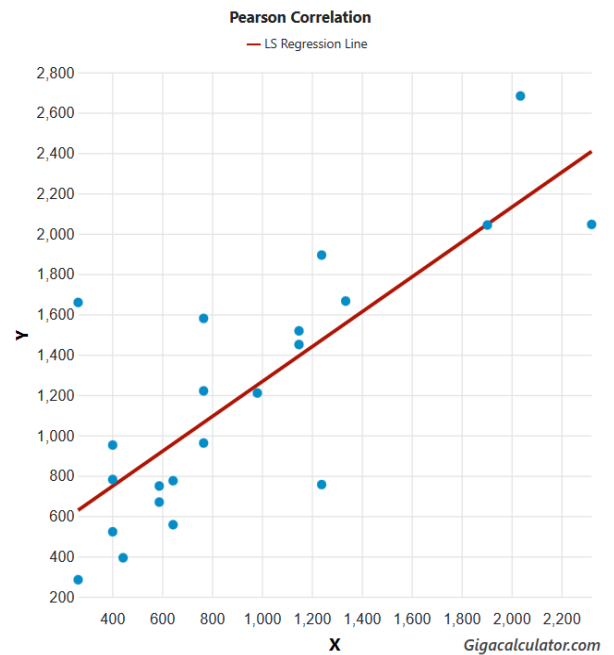


Figure 5. Correlation between the male second polar moment of area and species volume in *Centrobolus* Cook, 1897.

Male second polar moments of area were correlated with species volume (Figure 5: $r=0.79081001$, Z score= 4.67967121 , $n=22$, $p=0.00000144$) ($y = 0.86477013 \cdot x + 400.81935115$) as were female second polar moments of area (Figure 6: $r=0.80694004$, Z score= 4.87409748 , $n=22$, $p=0.00000055$) ($y = 0.23562626 \cdot x + 679.03390783$). Results of the lilliefors test indicated that there is a significant difference from the normal distribution in females, ($D(22) = 0.19$, $p = 0.0346$). Results of the lilliefors test indicated that there is a significant difference from the normal distribution in males, ($D(22) = .2$, $p = .0255$). Male and female second polar moments of area were significantly different ($Z=-3.961070$, $W=4.00$, $n=22$, $p=0.0000746146$).

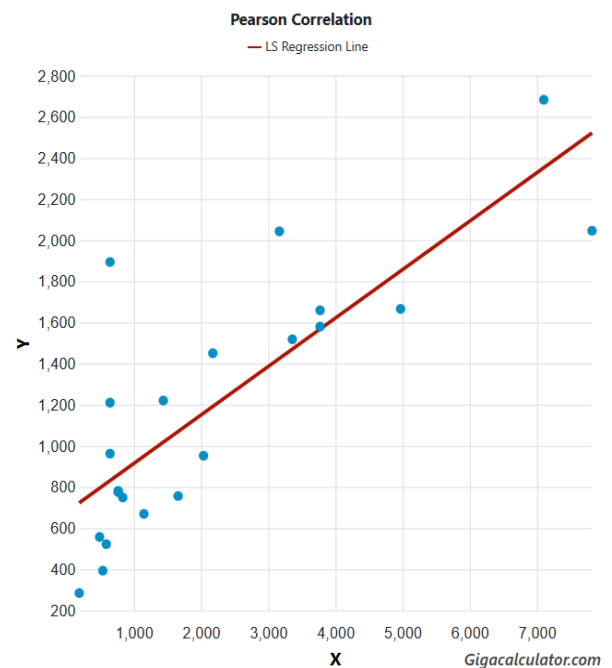


Figure 6. Correlation between the female second polar moment of area and species volume in *Centrobolus* Cook, 1897.

Second polar moments of area were correlated with surface area in males (Figure 7: $r=0.73781409$, Z score= 4.12205704 , $n=22$, $p=0.00001879$) ($y = 0.73230091 \cdot x + 983.00044632$) and females

(Figure 8: $r=0.82679413$, Z score= 5.13442773 , $n=22$, $p=0.00000014$) ($y = 0.33954989 \cdot x + 1,318.90594787$). Male second polar moments of area were correlated with female surface area (Figure 9: $r=0.80170060$, Z score= 4.80940922 , $n=22$, $p=0.00000076$) ($y = 1.23300414 \cdot x + 930.13929148$) and female second polar moments of area were correlated with male surface area (Figure 10: Spearman's $r=0.37761453$, Z score= 1.68195584 , $n=22$, $p=0.04628868$) ($y = 0.37740113 \cdot x + 7.15988701$). Results of the lilliefors test indicated that there is a significant difference from the normal distribution in females, ($D(22) = 0.19$, $p = 0.0346$). Results of the lilliefors test indicated that there is a significant difference from the normal distribution in males, ($D(22) = .2$, $p = .0255$). Male and female second polar moments of area were significantly different ($Z=-3.961070$, $W=4.00$, $n=22$, $p=0.0000746146$).

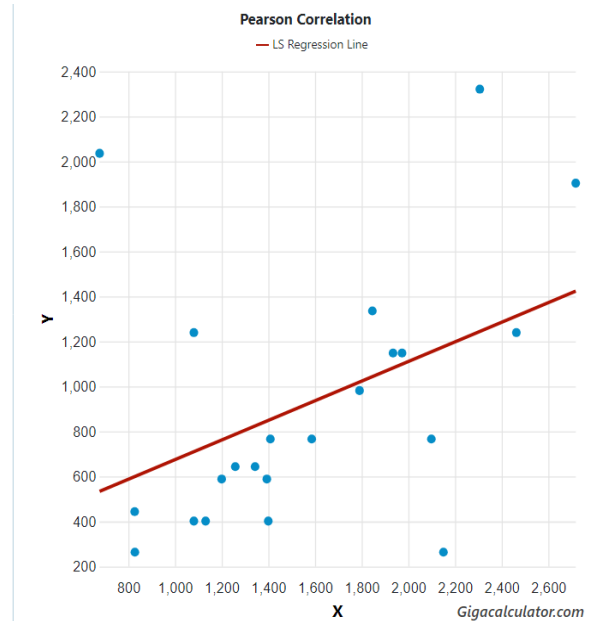
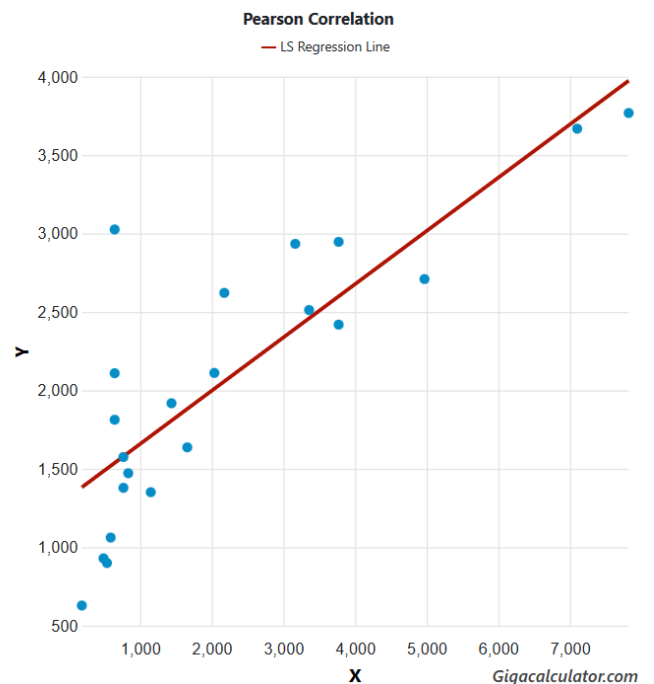
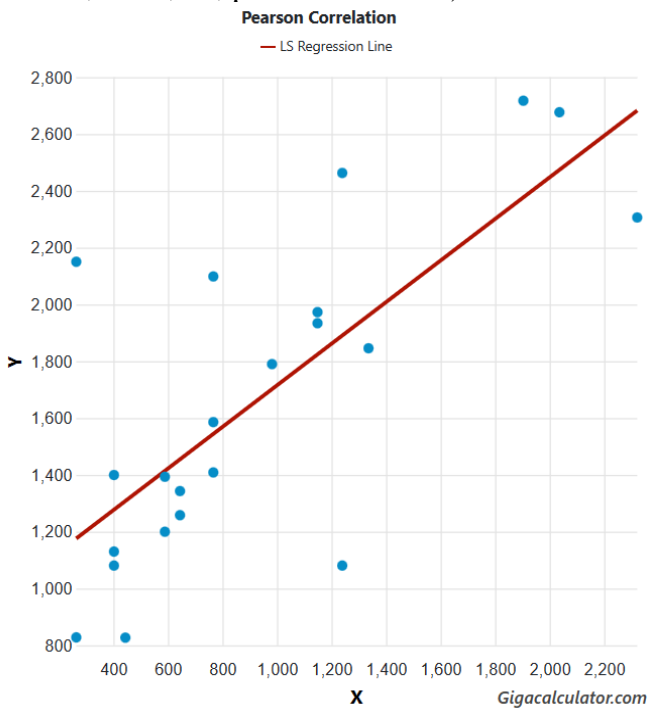


Fig. 7. Correlation between the male second polar moment of area and male surface area in *Centrobolus* Cook, 1897 (with different axes).



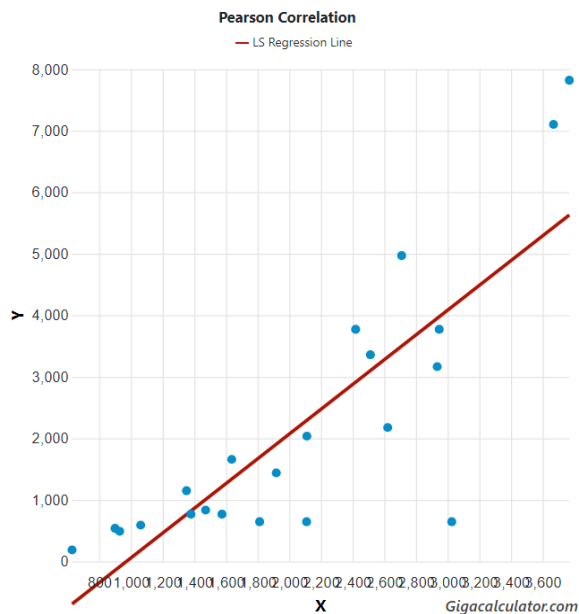


Fig. 8. Correlation between the female second polar moment of area and female surface area in *Centrobolus* Cook, 1897 (with different axes).

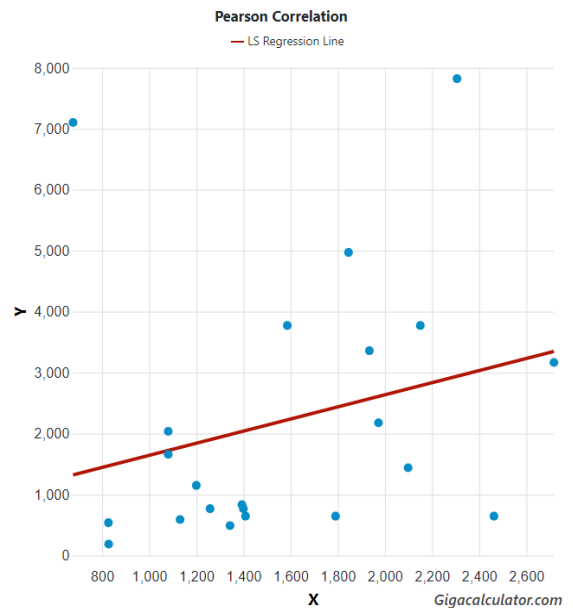


Fig. 10. Correlation between the female second polar moment of area and male surface area in *Centrobolus* Cook, 1897.

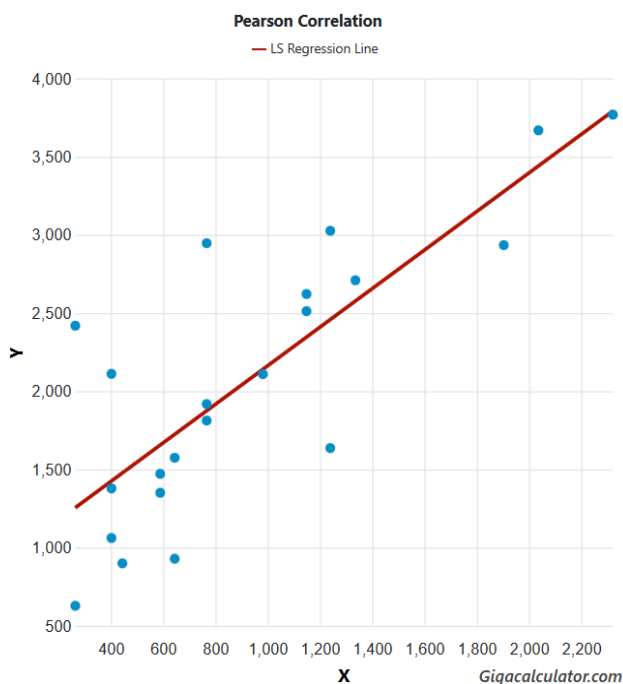


Fig. 9. Correlation between the male second polar moment of area and female surface area in *Centrobolus* Cook, 1897.

IV. DISCUSSION

The significant differences between males and females in second polar moments of area are known in this genus. There is a correlation between male and female second polar moments of area and male and female mating frequencies, species volume and surface area. This is an addition to one of the many correlations with body size in millipedes. An alternative calculation including body length is another option in calculating the second polar moments of area in these millipedes with cylindrical body shapes.

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235. Cooper Mark. WIDTH IS RELATED TO AT LEAST NINE FACTORS IN FOREST RED MILLIPEDES CENTROBOLUS COOK, 1897. (In Prep.).
236. Cooper Mark. LENGTH IS RELATED TO AT LEAST TEN FACTORS IN FOREST RED MILLIPEDES CENTROBOLUS COOK, 1897. (In Prep.).
237. Cooper Mark. COPULATION DURATION IS RELATED TO AT LEAST EIGHT FACTORS IN FOREST RED MILLIPEDES CENTROBOLUS COOK, 1897. (In Prep.).
238. Cooper Mark. CURVED SURFACE AREA IS RELATED TO AT LEAST EIGHTEEN FACTORS IN FOREST RED MILLIPEDES CENTROBOLUS COOK, 1897. (In Prep.).
239. Cooper Mark. SPECIES RICHNESS IS RELATED TO AT LEAST EIGHT FACTORS IN FOREST RED MILLIPEDES CENTROBOLUS COOK, 1897. (In Prep.).
240. Cooper Mark. MASS IS RELATED TO NINE FACTORS IN FOREST RED MILLIPEDES CENTROBOLUS COOK, 1897. (In Prep.).
241. Cooper Mark. SPECIES RICHNESS IS RELATED TO MEAN OCEAN WATER TEMPERATURE NEAR FOREST RED MILLIPEDES CENTROBOLUS COOK, 1897. (In Prep.).
242. Cooper Mark. SPECIES RICHNESS IS RELATED TO HIGHEST OCEAN WATER TEMPERATURES IN COASTAL FOREST RED MILLIPEDES CENTROBOLUS COOK, 1897. (In Prep.).
243. Cooper Mark. MINIMUM OCEAN WATER TEMPERATURE IS RELATED TO SPECIES RICHNESS IN COASTAL FOREST RED MILLIPEDES CENTROBOLUS COOK, 1897. (In Prep.).
244. Cooper Mark. COPULATION DURATION IS MODELLED TO ALTITUDE IN FOREST RED MILLIPEDES CENTROBOLUS COOK, 1897. (In Prep.).
245. Cooper Mark. LENGTH IS marginally RELATED TO ALTITUDE IN FOREST RED MILLIPEDES CENTROBOLUS COOK, 1897. (In Prep.).
246. Cooper Mark. ALTITUDE IS TO MINIMUM PRECIPITATION IN FOREST RED MILLIPEDES CENTROBOLUS COOK, 1897. (In Prep.).
247. Cooper Mark. ALTITUDE IS RELATED TO MAXIMUM PRECIPITATION IN FOREST RED MILLIPEDES CENTROBOLUS COOK, 1897. (In Prep.).
248. Cooper Mark. AVERAGE TEMPERATURE VARIATION IS RELATED TO ALTITUDE IN FOREST RED MILLIPEDES CENTROBOLUS COOK, 1897. (In Prep.).
249. Cooper Mark. SPECIES RICHNESS IS RELATED TO ALTITUDE IN FOREST RED MILLIPEDES CENTROBOLUS COOK, 1897. (In Prep.).
250. Cooper Mark. MASS IS RELATED TO ALTITUDE IN FOREST RED MILLIPEDES CENTROBOLUS COOK, 1897. (In Prep.).
251. Cooper Mark. ALTITUDE IS RELATED TO LATITUDE IN FOREST RED MILLIPEDES CENTROBOLUS COOK, 1897. (In Prep.).
252. Cooper Mark. MONTH WITH THE HIGHEST NUMBER OF RAINY DAYS IS RELATED TO ALTITUDE IN FOREST RED MILLIPEDES CENTROBOLUS COOK, 1897. (In Prep.).
253. Cooper Mark. Minimum precipitation correlates with maximum precipitation in pill millipedes Sphaerotherium Brandt, 1833. (In Prep.).
254. Cooper Mark. Minimum precipitation correlates with the month with the most daily hours of sunshine in pill millipedes Sphaerotherium Brandt, 1833. (In Prep.).
255. Cooper Mark. MINIMUM PRECIPITATION IS RELATED TO HIGHEST OCEAN WATER TEMPERATURES NEAR COASTAL FOREST RED MILLIPEDES CENTROBOLUS COOK, 1897. (In Prep.).
256. Cooper Mark. MINIMUM PRECIPITATION IS RELATED MEAN OCEAN WATER TEMPERATURE IN FOREST RED MILLIPEDES CENTROBOLUS COOK, 1897. (In Prep.).
257. Cooper Mark. MAXIMUM PRECIPITATION IS marginally RELATED TO MINIMUM OCEAN WATER TEMPERATURES NEAR COASTAL FOREST RED MILLIPEDES CENTROBOLUS COOK, 1897. (In Prep.).
258. Cooper Mark. MINIMUM PRECIPITATION IS RELATED TO MINIMUM OCEAN WATER TEMPERATURES NEAR COASTAL FOREST RED MILLIPEDES CENTROBOLUS COOK, 1897. (In Prep.).
259. Cooper Mark. AVERAGE MONTHLY DURATION OF SUNLIGHT IS marginally RELATED TO MINIMUM PRECIPITATION IN FOREST RED MILLIPEDES CENTROBOLUS COOK, 1897. (In Prep.).
260. Cooper Mark. AVERAGE MONTHLY DURATION OF SUNLIGHT IS RELATED TO MAXIMUM PRECIPITATION IN FOREST RED MILLIPEDES CENTROBOLUS COOK, 1897. (In Prep.).
261. Cooper Mark. CURVED SURFACE AREA IS RELATED TO MINIMUM PRECIPITATION IN FOREST RED MILLIPEDES CENTROBOLUS COOK, 1897. (In Prep.).

262. Cooper Mark. SEXUAL SIZE DIMORPHISM IS MARGINALLY CORRELATED TO MAXIMUM PRECIPITATION IN FOREST RED MILLIPEDES CENTROBOLUS COOK, 1897. (In Prep.).
263. Cooper Mark. HIGHEST RELATIVE HUMIDITY IS RELATED TO MINIMUM PRECIPITATION IN FOREST RED MILLIPEDES CENTROBOLUS COOK, 1897. (In Prep.).
264. Cooper Mark. LOWEST RELATIVE HUMIDITY IS RELATED TO MINIMUM PRECIPITATION IN FOREST RED MILLIPEDES CENTROBOLUS COOK, 1897. (In Prep.).
265. Cooper Mark. ABUNDANCE IS RELATED TO MAXIMUM PRECIPITATION IN FOREST RED MILLIPEDES CENTROBOLUS COOK, 1897. (In Prep.).
266. Cooper Mark. ABUNDANCE IS RELATED TO MINIMUM PRECIPITATION IN FOREST RED MILLIPEDES CENTROBOLUS COOK, 1897. (In Prep.).
267. Cooper Mark. MATING FREQUENCIES ARE RELATED TO MAXIMUM PRECIPITATION IN FOREST RED MILLIPEDES CENTROBOLUS COOK, 1897. (In Prep.).
268. Cooper Mark. MATING FREQUENCIES ARE RELATED TO MINIMUM PRECIPITATION IN FOREST RED MILLIPEDES CENTROBOLUS COOK, 1897. (In Prep.).
269. Cooper Mark. COPULATION DURATION IS RELATED TO MAXIMUM PRECIPITATION IN FOREST RED MILLIPEDES CENTROBOLUS COOK, 1897. (In Prep.).
270. Cooper Mark. MAXIMUM PRECIPITATION IS RELATED TO MOMENTS OF INERTIA IN FOREST RED MILLIPEDES CENTROBOLUS COOK, 1897. (In Prep.).
271. Cooper Mark. MINIMUM PRECIPITATION IS RELATED TO MOMENTS OF INERTIA IN FOREST RED MILLIPEDES CENTROBOLUS COOK, 1897. (In Prep.).
272. Cooper Mark. MINIMUM PRECIPITATION IS RELATED TO MASS IN FOREST RED MILLIPEDES CENTROBOLUS COOK, 1897. (In Prep.).
273. Cooper Mark. MAXIMUM PRECIPITATION IS RELATED TO MASS IN FOREST RED MILLIPEDES CENTROBOLUS COOK, 1897. (In Prep.).
274. Cooper Mark. MAXIMUM PRECIPITATION IS RELATED TO LONGITUDE IN FOREST RED MILLIPEDES CENTROBOLUS COOK, 1897. (In Prep.).
275. Cooper Mark. MAXIMUM PRECIPITATION IS RELATED TO LATITUDE IN FOREST RED MILLIPEDES CENTROBOLUS COOK, 1897. (In Prep.).
276. Cooper Mark. MINIMUM PRECIPITATION IS RELATED TO TEMPERATURE IN FOREST RED MILLIPEDES CENTROBOLUS COOK, 1897. (In Prep.).
277. Cooper Mark. MINIMUM PRECIPITATION IS RELATED TO SPECIES VOLUME IN FOREST RED MILLIPEDES CENTROBOLUS COOK, 1897. (In Prep.).
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 SUNLIGHT IS RELATED TO MATING FREQUENCY IN COASTAL FOREST RED MILLIPEDES CENTROBOLUS COOK, 1897. (In Prep.).
284. Cooper Mark. AVERAGE MONTHLY DURATION OF SUNLIGHT IS RELATED TO MEAN OCEAN WATER TEMPERATURES IN COASTAL FOREST RED MILLIPEDES CENTROBOLUS COOK, 1897. (In Prep.).
285. Cooper Mark. AVERAGE MONTHLY DURATION OF SUNLIGHT 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 FOREST RED MILLIPEDES CENTROBOLUS COOK, 1897. (In Prep.).
- 333.Cooper Mark. LENGTH IS RELATED TO HIGHEST OCEAN WATER TEMPERATURES IN COASTAL FOREST RED 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.).
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395. Cooper Mark. MOMENTS OF INERTIA ARE RELATED TO LENGTH IN FOREST RED MILLIPEDES CENTROBOLUS COOK, 1897. (In Prep.).
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- 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.).
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- 410.Cooper Mark. CURVED SURFACE AREA IS RELATED TO SPECIES VOLUME IN FOREST RED MILLIPEDES CENTROBOLUS COOK, 1897. (In Prep.).
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- 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.).
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- 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.).
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- 418.Cooper Mark. MASS IS CORRELATED TO MINIMUM TEMPERATURE IN FOREST RED MILLIPEDES CENTROBOLUS COOK, 1897. (In Prep.).
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- 420.Cooper Mark. COPULATION DURATION IS MODELLED TO PRECIPITATION IN FOREST RED MILLIPEDES CENTROBOLUS COOK, 1897. (In Prep.).
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- 423.Cooper Mark. MATING FREQUENCY IS RELATED TO HOURS OF SUNSHINE THROUGHOUT THE YEAR IN FOREST RED MILLIPEDES CENTROBOLUS COOK, 1897. (In Prep.).
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- 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.).
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- 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.).
- 436.Cooper Mark. HIGHEST TOTAL HOURS OF SUNSHINE THROUGHOUT A MONTH ARE RELATED TO MONTH WITH THE HIGHEST NUMBER OF RAINY DAYS IN FOREST RED MILLIPEDES CENTROBOLUS COOK, 1897. (In Prep.).
- 437.Cooper Mark. COPULATION DURATION IS RELATED TO MONTH WITH THE HIGHEST NUMBER OF RAINY DAYS IN FOREST RED MILLIPEDES CENTROBOLUS COOK, 1897. (In Prep.).
- 438.Cooper Mark. MOMENTS OF INERTIA ARE RELATED TO MAXIMUM TEMPERATURE IN FOREST RED MILLIPEDES CENTROBOLUS COOK, 1897. (In Prep.).
- 439.Cooper Mark. HOURS OF SUNSHINE THROUGHOUT THE YEAR ARE RELATED TO SPECIES VOLUME IN FOREST RED MILLIPEDES CENTROBOLUS COOK, 1897. (In Prep.).
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- 441.Cooper Mark. HOURS OF SUNSHINE THROUGHOUT THE YEAR IS RELATED TO SURFACE AREA IN FOREST RED MILLIPEDES CENTROBOLUS COOK, 1897. (In Prep.).
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- 443.Cooper Mark. LOWEST RELATIVE HUMIDITY IS RELATED TO MOMENTS OF INERTIA IN FOREST RED MILLIPEDES *CENTROBOLUS* COOK, 1897. (In Prep.).
- 444.Cooper Mark. HOURS OF SUNSHINE THROUGHOUT THE YEAR IS RELATED TO MOMENTS OF INERTIA IN FOREST RED MILLIPEDES *CENTROBOLUS* COOK, 1897. (In Prep.).
- 445.Cooper Mark. LOWEST NUMBER OF DAILY HOURS OF SUNSHINE IS RELATED TO MOMENTS OF INERTIA IN FOREST RED MILLIPEDES *CENTROBOLUS* COOK, 1897. (In Prep.).
- 446.Cooper Mark. LOWEST NUMBER OF DAILY HOURS OF SUNSHINE IS RELATED TO MASS IN FOREST RED MILLIPEDES CENTROBOLUS COOK, 1897. (In Prep.).
- 447.Cooper Mark. LOWEST NUMBER OF DAILY HOURS OF SUNSHINE IS RELATED TO LONGITUDE IN FOREST RED MILLIPEDES CENTROBOLUS COOK, 1897. (In Prep.).
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- 452.Cooper Mark. LOWEST NUMBER OF DAILY HOURS OF SUNSHINE IS RELATED TO SURFACE AREA IN FOREST RED MILLIPEDES CENTROBOLUS COOK, 1897. (In Prep.).

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APPENDIX 1. Second polar moments of area (mm^4) and species volume (mm^3) for male *Centrobolus Cook*, 1897.

402.12386, 952
1239.43386, 1894
644.12467, 557
402.12386, 522
981.747706, 1210
1148.50596, 1518
766.498501, 1580
1903.39062, 2043
644.12467, 775
766.498501, 962
2321.06144, 2046
263.833465, 284
1239.43386, 756
766.498501, 1220.454
1148.50596, 1450.5
1335.65692, 1666
263.833465, 1659
588.749544, 749
443.869501, 393
588.749544, 669
402.12386, 781
2035.75204, 2683

APPENDIX 2. Second polar moments of area (mm^4) and species volume (mm^3) for female *Centrobolus Cook*, 1897.

2035.75204, 952
644.12467, 1894
488.784066, 557
588.749544, 522
644.12467, 1210
3358.5787, 1518
3771.48199, 1580
3165.33069, 2043
766.498501, 775
644.12467, 962
7820.54505, 2046
186.284035, 284
1658.13276, 756
1437.37682, 1220.454
2174.89962, 1450.5
4970.09776, 1666

3771.48199, 1659
833.844037, 749
537.024006, 393
1148.50596, 669
766.498501, 781
7101.91201, 2683

APPENDIX 3. Second polar moments of area (mm^4) and surface area (mm^2) for male *Centrobolus* Cook, 1897.

1080.708, 402.124
2462.874, 1239.434
1343.031, 644.125
1130.973, 402.124
1790.708, 981.748
1934.216, 1148.506
1585.813, 766.499
2717.289, 1903.391
1258.208, 644.125
1408.627, 766.499
2306.180, 2321.061
827.872, 263.834
1080.708, 1239.434
2098.579, 766.499
1972.920, 1148.506
1845.749, 1335.657
2150.357, 263.834
1393.359, 588.750
826.930, 443.870
1199.837, 588.750
1399.582, 402.124
676.637, 2035.752

APPENDIX 4. Second polar moments of area (mm^4) and surface area (mm^2) for female *Centrobolus* Cook, 1897.

2111.15, 2035.75204
3026.009, 644.12467
928.906, 488.784066
1061.607, 588.749544
2109.328, 644.12467
2512.269, 3358.5787
2946.814, 3771.48199
2934.185, 3165.33069
1574.818, 766.498501
1812.762, 644.12467
3768.403, 7820.54505
628.256, 186.284035

1636.707, 1658.13276
1917.942, 1437.37682
2621.596, 2174.89962
2709.624, 4970.09776
2419.026, 3771.48199
1471.773, 833.844037
899.689, 537.024006
1350.885, 1148.50596
1378.782, 766.498501
3668.375, 7101.91201

APPENDIX 5. Female second polar moments of area (mm^4) and male surface area (mm^2) for *Centrobolus* Cook, 1897.

1080.708, 2035.75204
2462.874, 644.12467
1343.031, 488.784066
1130.973, 588.749544
1790.708, 644.124
1934.216, 3358.5787
1585.813, 3771.48199
2717.289, 3165.33069
1258.208, 766.498501
1408.627, 644.12467
2306.180, 7820.54505
827.872, 186.284035
1080.708, 1658.13276
2098.579, 1437.37682
1972.920, 2174.89962
1845.749, 4970.09776
2150.357, 3771.48199
1393.359, 833.844037
826.930, 537.024006
1199.837, 1148.50596
1399.582, 766.498501
676.637, 7101.91201

APPENDIX 6. Male second polar moments of area (mm^4) and female surface area (mm^2) for *Centrobolus* Cook, 1897.

2111.15, 402.124
3026.009, 1239.434
928.906, 644.125
1061.607, 402.124
2109.328, 981.748
2512.269, 1148.506
2946.814, 766.499
2934.185, 1903.391

1574.818, 644.125
1812.762, 766.499
3768.403, 2321.061
628.256, 263.834
1636.707, 1239.434
1917.942, 766.499
2621.596, 1148.506
2709.624, 1335.657
2419.026, 263.834
1471.773, 588.750
899.689, 443.870
1350.885, 588.750
1378.782, 402.124
3668.375, 2035.752