

Morphology and mating behaviour in the millipede *Megaphyllum unilineatum* (C.L. Koch, 1838) (Myriapoda, Diplopoda, Julida) under laboratory conditions

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Supplementary material

TEXT S1 Descriptions of landmarks' positions on antennae, heads, legs, promeres and opisthomeres of *Megaphyllum unilineatum*

Antenna (fig. 2A in the paper)

Landmarks (open circles): 1 – the most proximal point of the first antennomere (ventral side); 2 – the most distal point of the first antennomere (ventral side); 3 – the most proximal point of the second antennomere (ventral side); 4 – the most distal point of the second antennomere (ventral side); 5 – the most proximal point of the third antennomere (ventral side); 6 – the most distal point of the third antennomere (ventral side); 7 – the most proximal point of the fourth antennomere (ventral side); 8 – the most distal point of the fourth antennomere (ventral side); 9 – the most proximal point of the fifth antennomere (ventral side); 10 – the most distal point of the fifth antennomere (ventral side); 11 – the most proximal point of the sixth antennomere (ventral side); 12 – the most distal point of the sixth antennomere (ventral side); 13 – the most proximal point of the seventh antennomere (ventral side); 14 – the most distal point of the seventh antennomere (ventral side); 15 – the most distal point of the seventh antennomere (dorsal side); 16 – the most proximal point of the seventh antennomere (dorsal side); 17 – the most distal point of the sixth antennomere (dorsal side); 18 – the most proximal point of the sixth antennomere (dorsal side); 19 – the most distal point of the fifth antennomere (dorsal side); 20 – the most proximal point of the fifth antennomere (dorsal side); 21 – the most distal point of the fourth antennomere (dorsal side); 22 – the most proximal point of the fourth antennomere (dorsal side); 23 – the most distal point of the third antennomere (dorsal side); 24 – the most proximal point of the third antennomere (dorsal side); 25 – the most distal point of the second antennomere (dorsal side); 26 – the most proximal point of the second antennomere (dorsal side); 27 – the most distal

point of the first antennomere (dorsal side); 28 – the most proximal point of the first antennomere (dorsal side); 29 and 30 – scale line.

Head (fig. 2B in the paper)

Landmarks (open circles): 1 – the most proximal point of the dorsal side of the head capsule; 3 – the most proximal point of the epicranium on the ventral side of the head capsule; 4 – the convex angle of the distal region of the epicranium on the ventral side of the head capsule; 5 – the most proximal point of the ventral side of the head capsule; 7 – the concave angle of mandible's cardo (ventral side); 9 – the convex angle of mandible's cardo (ventral side); 10 – the concave angle of mandible's stipes (ventral side); 12 – the convex angle of mandible's stipes (ventral side); 13 – the most distal point of clypeus; 14 – the convex angle of mandible's stipes (dorsal side); 15 – the concave angle of mandible's stipes (dorsal side); 16 – the point of contact between stipes and cardo; 17 – the convex angle of mandible's cardo (dorsal side); 18 – the point of contact between head capsule and mandible's cardo; 23 – the most distal point of epicranium on the dorsal side of the head capsule, 24 and 25 – scale line. Additionally, eight semi-landmarks (full circles) were added to provide better description of the head shape.

Anterior walking leg from the 21st trunk ring (fig. 2C in the paper)

Landmarks (open circles): 1 – the most proximal point of the coxa (dorsal side); 2 – the most distal point of the coxa (dorsal side); 3 – the most distal point of the trochanter (dorsal side); 4 – the most proximal point of the prefemur (dorsal side); 5 – the most distal point of the prefemur (dorsal side); 6 – the most proximal point of the femur (dorsal side); 7 – the most distal point of the femur (dorsal side); 8 – the most proximal point of the postfemur (dorsal side); 9 – the most

distal point of the postfemur (dorsal side); 10 – the most proximal point of the tibia (dorsal side); 11 – the most distal point of the tibia (dorsal side); 12 – the most proximal point of the tarsus (dorsal side); 13 – the most distal point of the tarsus (dorsal side); 14 – tip of the tarsal claw; 15 – the most distal point of the tarsus (ventral side); 16 – the most proximal point of the tarsus (ventral side); 17 – the most distal point of the tibia (ventral side); 18 – the most proximal point of the tibia (ventral side); 19 – the most distal point of the postfemur (ventral side); 20 – the most proximal point of the postfemur (ventral side); 21 – the most distal point of the femur (ventral side); 22 – the most proximal point of the femur (ventral side); 23 – the most distal point of the prefemur (ventral side); 24 – the most proximal point of the prefemur (ventral side); 25 – the most distal point of the coxa (ventral side); 26 and 27 – scale line.

Promere (fig. 2D in the paper)

Landmarks (open circles): 1 – internal edge of the promere base; 2 – the most proximal point of the groove; 3 – the most proximal point of the oblique ridge; 4 – the most proximal point of the indentation at the promere base; 5 – the concave angle of lateral side of promere; 6 – the most distal point of the internal side of the groove; 7 – the convex angle of mesal side of promere; 8 – apical tip of the promere, 17 and 18 – scale line. Additionally, eight semi-landmarks (full circles) were added to provide better description of the promere shape.

Opisthomere (fig. 2E in the paper)

Landmarks (open circles): 1 – anterior tip of the basal indentation; 2 – the point of highest curvature of basal indentation, 3 – posterior tip of the basal indentation; 4 – the convex angle of opisthomere base (mesal side); 5 – the concave angle of opisthomere base (mesal side); 6 – the

tip of posterior process; 7 – the contact point of posterior process and CBO/opisthomere , 8 – the tip of the anterior process of the solenomere; 9 – the tip of anterior hump; 10 the concave angle of soleneore (lateral side); 11 – the point of contact between posterior hump and posterior process of the solenomere; 12 – basal point of the indentation between posterior process and opisthomere/CBO"; 21 and 22 – scale line. Additionally, eight semi-landmarks (full circles) were added to provide better description of the opisthomere shape.