

Possibly *Cylindrodesmus laniger* is cospecific with *C. hirsutus* Pocock of the Pacific Islands. It is still doubtful whether *E. cruentatus* is an indigenous or an imported species. We have no knowledge of the accidental importations of millipedes to the South American continent. There are records only of various exotic chilopods found as single specimens in the ports of Santos and Rio de Janeiro.

Millipede introductions to the southern hemisphere are summarised in Table II. With the exception of Brazil, there is great similarity in the numbers recorded in each country.

TABLE II.—NUMBERS OF SPECIES OF EXOTIC MILLIPEDES ESTABLISHED IN THE SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE.

	New Zealand	South Africa	South America	Brazil	Argentina	Chile	Peru
W. and N. Europe	4	4	6	2	2	5	2
Mediterranean	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
S.E. Asia	1	1	7	7	1	1	1
Pacific	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Seychelles	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Total numbers of species	6	6	15	11	3	6	3

The exotic millipedes in these three southern land areas have varying origins, but only in Brazil, with its tropical and subtropical conditions have species from the three regions, S.E. Asia (India, Sunda Archipelago), the Pacific and the Seychelles become established. The Seychelles millipede *S. dictyonotus* is similar to *O. gracilis* which occurs in European hothouses. It appears likely that direct commercial relations between the Portuguese colonies in India, East Asia and Brazil during two centuries have favoured these importations.

The total numbers of European species known to be imported to each of the three southern areas are very similar. Only a small number of ecologically predisposed species of the European millipede fauna could make use of the opportunity for dispersal to the newly opened continents through commerce, and establish successfully in the new surroundings.

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