## **Supplementary Information**

Decoding the essential interplay between central and peripheral control in adaptive locomotion of amphibious centipedes

Kotaro Yasui<sup>1,2,\*</sup>, Takeshi Kano<sup>1</sup>, Emily M. Standen<sup>3</sup>, Hitoshi Aonuma<sup>4</sup>, Auke J. Ijspeert<sup>5</sup> and Akio Ishiguro<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Research Institute of Electrical Communication, Tohoku University, 2-1-1 Katahira, Aoba-Ward, Sendai 980-8577, Japan.

<sup>2</sup>Japan Society for the Promotion of Science (JSPS), 5-3-1 Kojimachi, Chiyoda-Ward, Tokyo 102-0083, Japan.

<sup>3</sup>Department of Biology, University of Ottawa, 30 Marie Curie Private, Ottawa, Ontario K1N 6N5, Canada.

<sup>4</sup>Research Institute for Electronic Science, Hokkaido University, N12W7, Kita-Ward, Sapporo 060-0812, Japan.

<sup>5</sup>Institute of Bioengineering, École Polytechnique Fédérale de Lausanne (EPFL), Lausanne CH-1015, Switzerland.

\*Correspondence to k.yasui@riec.tohoku.ac.jp

	Leg tip		Body trunk	
	$0 \le \phi^L_{i,j} < \pi$	$\pi \leq \phi^L_{i,j} < 2\pi$	tangential	normal
On land	0	$\mu_g$	0	0
In water	$\mu_w$	$\mu_w$	$\mu_t$	$\mu_n$
	$0 < \mu_w < \mu_g$		$0 < \mu_t < \mu_n$	

## Supplementary Table S1 | Coefficients of viscous friction employed in simulations

Parameter	Value	Dimension
$\omega_L$	18.0	[s <sup>-1</sup> ]
$\omega_B$	12.0	[s <sup>-1</sup> ]
$\sigma_1$	50.0	[s <sup>-1</sup> ]
$\sigma_2$	10.0	[s <sup>-1</sup> ]
$\sigma_3$	45.0	[s <sup>-1</sup> ]
$\psi_{\scriptscriptstyle L}^{ipsi}$	$\pi/2.7$	
$\psi^{contra}_{\scriptscriptstyle L}$	π	
$\psi_B$	$\pi/11$	
<i>C</i> <sub>0</sub>	$\pi/2$	
CL	0.75	
C <sub>B</sub>	$\pi/18$	
$ au_M$	0.055	[s]
$ au_S$	0.14	[s]
c <sub>s</sub>	$1.0 \times 10^{3}$	
F <sub>th</sub>	$1.0 \times 10^{1}$	
$\mu_g$	$1.4 \times 10^{-1}$	$[kgs^{-1}]$
$\mu_w$	$7.1 \times 10^{-5}$	$[kgs^{-1}]$
$\mu_t$	$7.1  imes 10^{-5}$	$[kgs^{-1}]$
$\mu_n$	$2.4 \times 10^{-3}$	$[kgs^{-1}]$
$k^L$	$6.0  imes 10^{-4}$	$[m^2s^{-2}kg]$
$d^L$	$1.5 \times 10^{-6}$	[m <sup>2</sup> s <sup>-1</sup> kg]
k <sup>B</sup>	$2.1 \times 10^{-3}$	[m <sup>2</sup> s <sup>-2</sup> kg]
d <sup>B</sup>	$3.0 \times 10^{-6}$	$[m^2s^{-1}kg]$
Spring constant of leg link	70.6	$[kgs^{-2}]$
Damping coefficient of leg link	$2.4 \times 10^{-1}$	[kgs <sup>-1</sup> ]

Supplementary Table S2 | Parameter values employed in simulations

## [Legends for Supplementary Movies]

Supplementary Movie S1 | Walking of the centipede Scolopendra subspinipes mutilans.
Supplementary Movie S2 | Swimming of the centipede Scolopendra subspinipes mutilans.
Supplementary Movie S3 | Centipede locomotion during transition from land to water.
Supplementary Movie S4 | Centipede locomotion during transition from water to land.
Supplementary Movie S5 | Walking of a nerve cord transected centipede.
Supplementary Movie S6 | Swimming of a nerve cord transected centipede.
Supplementary Movie S7 | Simulated centipede locomotion during transition from land to water.
Supplementary Movie S8 | Simulated centipede locomotion during transition from water to land.
Supplementary Movie S8 | Simulated centipede locomotion during transition from water to land.
Supplementary Movie S8 | Simulated centipede locomotion during transition from water to land.
Supplementary Movie S9 | Simulated locomotion of a nerve cord transected centipede.
Supplementary Movie S10 | Locomotion of a nerve cord transected centipede during transition from water to land.

**Supplementary Movie S11** | Locomotion of a nerve cord transected centipede during transition from land to water.

**Supplementary Movie S12** | Simulated centipede locomotion during transition from water to land, driven by a control mechanism different from our proposed model. Locomotor mode of each segment is determined by Eq. (12).

**Supplementary Movie S13** | Simulated centipede walking when a part of the terrain was removed. Grey area denotes the gap appeared between the land area (white-colored).

**Supplementary Movie S14** | Simulated centipede walking when three pairs of leg in the middle segments were amputated.

**Supplementary Movie S15** | Locomotion of the centipede *Scolopendra subspinipes mutilans* on a slippery upslope surface. The movie was taken from the top. The ground made of plastic plate was inclined 12° with respect to the horizontal.