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Short Communication

Centripetal Extinction Theory of species or Epicentric Theory of Extinction of species

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Abstract: The author postulates a new Hypothetical concept or a theory of extinction of species, which comes under the theory of anthropogenic extinction as sub theory. The concept explains how the species extinction occurs. There is a place of origin for every species and they start migrating in all possible directions from the point of origin until the conditions become unfavorable for their survival. My concept is that when the unfavorable condition (human-led) are encountered by a particular species the spread stops and it is the end point for a particular species to spread further and there starts the concept of extinction. My theory explains how this particular extinction takes place, the spreader species which are non-native to the place of spread from the point of origin will start extinct first and this process goes along or toward the point of their origin.
Keywords: Extinction, Anthropogenic, Centripetal, Species.

Background

The three types of extinction are mass extinction, background extinction, and human-led extinction. Mass extinctions occur quickly and wipe out large amounts of species at a time. Background extinctions are a natural evolution.

A third type of extinction is "human-led" extinction, where humans drive climatic changes which affect other species.

- ✓ Mass Extinction,
- ✓ Background Extinction,
- ✓ Anthropogenic (Human-led) Extinction.

I postulate a hypothetical theory called a **Centripetal Theory of Extinction of species:** A sub theory under Anthropogenic Extinction. Due to habitat degradation and climate change by human activity the extinction starts from the end point of dissemination due to unfavorable conditions towards the start point or towards the center point of origin of Species. The dissemination and extinction are opposite in direction.

>>>……...…Extinction……<<<
...Origin…
<<<……..Disseminate……>>>

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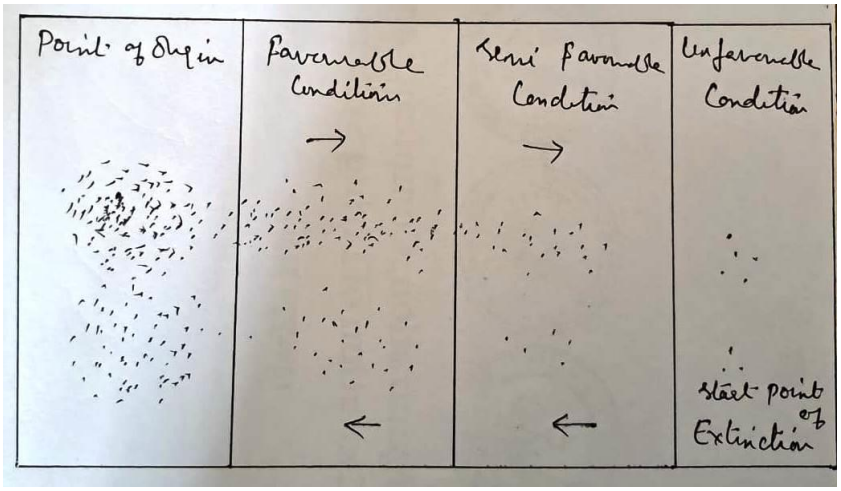

Figure 1. Indicates the point of origin, direction of its spread (towards favorable conditions) and the direction of extinction (from unfavorable condition).

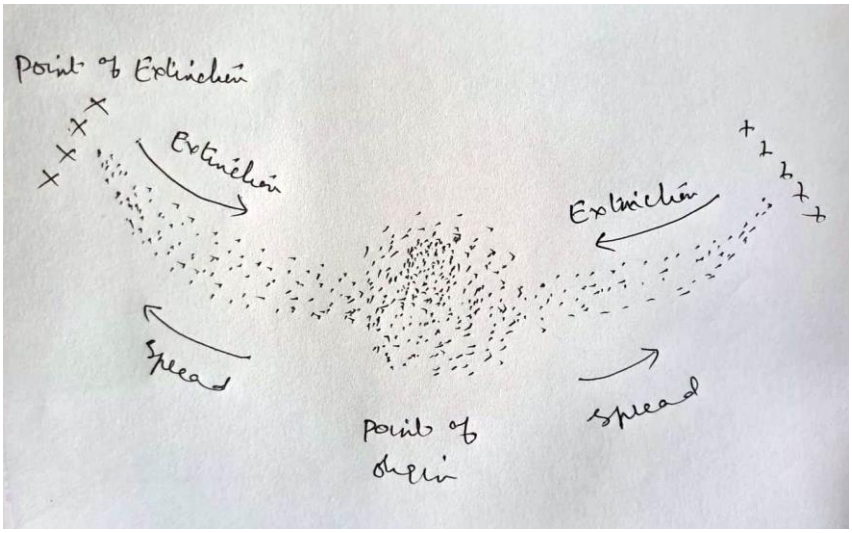

Figure 2. Indicates centre point or point of origin and migration (spread) of species, towards all possible direction and finally encountering the end point (unfavorable condition) and the extinction starts from the end point to towards the point of origin (centripetal theory of extinction).

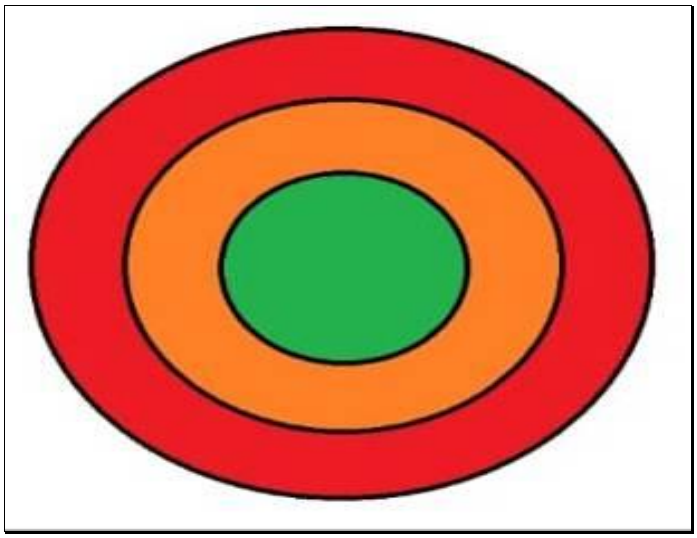

Figure 3. The green color indicates the origin, the orange color indicates the semi favorable condition and the red color indicates the unfavorable condition (Species dissemination occurs from green to red and Extinction of species starts from red to green).

Discussion

According to Mayr ‘‘the origin of new species, signifying the origin of essentially irreversible discontinuities with entirely new potentialities, is the most important single event in evolution.’’ (Schemske, 2000).Where there is barely narrow entrance for expansion or spreading, there is a possibility of divergence for existence of the species what we call as evolution and contrary to the above statement, when the path for progression is prorogued due to unfavorable condition, then the opposite way starts i.e., extinction. Humans have substantially modified the world’s environments and have already caused the extinction of hundreds of vertebrate species (Ceballos *et al.,* 2015). Human driven extinctions can affect our understanding of evolution, through the nonrandom loss of certain types of species (Sayol *et al.,* 2020). The origin of species starts at a site called a start point and then they spread across in all possible directions, in the same way the Centripetal extinction (anthropogenic extinction) occur from the last point of the spread place. Anthropogenic biases may originate from the selective impact of humans, with some traits enhancing the vulnerability of species to human-driven extinctions (Purvis *et al.,* 2000). Which comes under centripetal extinction, this type of extinction makes some species more vulnerable to hunting by humans and predation by human-introduced, non-native species.

Conclusion

Under favourable condition-spreading occurs relentlessly, under semi favourable condition-a hybrid or new genesis occurs and when they encounter unfavourable condition-the extinction starts and that to in an opposite direction (concept of centripetal extinction). Species are sensitive to various human-induced environmental changes, including habitat alteration and climate change that are responsible for some populations to become critically endangered initially, and then become extinct slowly.

Declarations

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