

Newsletter

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BMIG news

2022 Spring Field-meeting—the 2022 BMIG Spring Field-meeting will take place from the 21st to the 24th of April in Shropshire (based at the Field Studies Council centre in Preston Montford). See below for details.

The BMIG AGM will also be held during the field-meeting, on the evening of Friday 22nd April. All are welcome to attend. The agenda and minutes of the last AGM are on the website [here](#).

BMIG 2022 Field-meeting

From 21st-24th April 2022, BMIG will be visiting Shropshire, a county we have not surveyed as a group since Ludlow further south earlier in the season in 2007. We have booked accommodation at the Field Studies Council centre in Preston Montford, just outside of Shrewsbury (www.field-studiescouncil.org/locations/prestonmontford).

Although field sites have yet to be arranged, Preston Montford is ideally placed for easy access to a wide range of habitats and landscapes, such as woodland along the Severn valley and the South Shropshire Hills, heathland on Long Mynd and Stiperstones, limestone of Wenlock Edge and wetlands of the Meres and Mosses.

The format will follow the usual plan for field meetings, with field work during the day followed by talks, opportunities for identification and no doubt some socialising in the evenings. Anyone living locally is

welcome to come along and join us either during the day or in the evenings – please let me know in advance if you wish to do so.

The FSC BioLinks Project (www.field-studies-council.org/about-us/projects/biolinks) is grant-aiding part of the cost of the field meeting, for which we are most grateful.

The booking form for the field meeting will be available on the BMIG website shortly, as will details of the 2022 BMIG AGM, which will take place during the field meeting, on the evening of Friday 22nd.

Looking ahead to 2023, we are planning to hold the field meeting at a more northerly and coastal location. If you have any suggestions for potential venues and sites, please let me know.

Kevin Clements

kevin.clements@blueyonder.co.uk

Field-meeting Organiser



Changes to the BMIG constitution

Last year we proposed some changes to the constitution which can be found by following the “About Us” and “Constitution” tabs on the BMIG website. The changes are effectively two-fold. We added a section near the top of the constitution called “Scope”, which sets out in greater detail the taxonomic groups that BMIG studies. Where the text of the constitution previously referred to “terrestrial isopods” it now refers to “isopods”, acknowledging our increased activity in recording intertidal and marine species. The Scope section reads as follows:

The Group studies or promotes the study of the following taxa:

Myriapoda; Diplopoda (millipedes), Chilopoda (centipedes), Pauropoda (pauropods) and Symphyla (symphylans).

Isopoda; terrestrial and freshwater isopods (woodlice and waterlice) and intertidal isopods.

Amphipoda; terrestrial amphipods (landhoppers).

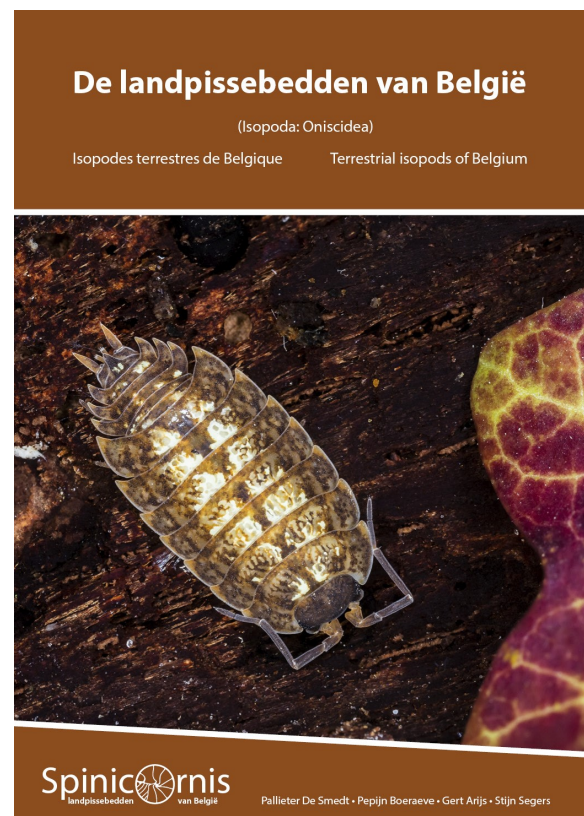
We will be voting on these constitutional changes at the next AGM, which will take place during the spring field meeting on Friday 22 April 2022. If any members would like to comment on these changes please contact me before the next AGM.

Duncan Sivell

BMIG Bursaries for Field Meeting 2022

BMIG is keen to encourage more members to attend our annual field meetings. Two years ago we introduced the BMIG Bursaries to help contribute towards the costs of travel and accommodation to join us for the unique experience of our annual field meeting (<https://www.bmig.org.uk/page/bmig-bursaries>). Informal, interactive and instructive, the annual field meeting offers an opportunity to find

out more about millipedes, centipedes, woodlice and other isopods, including identification and field craft, with the experts and other learners. BMIG wants to encourage relative newcomers to the BMIG species, and also those that record them regularly. But, if the expense of travel and accommodation is putting you off coming to an annual meeting, a BMIG Bursary may be for you. For further information about BMIG Bursaries and an application form, please contact Paul Harding (pha@ceh.ac.uk). Our next annual field meeting will be in Shropshire from the 21st to the 24th of April 2022. Why not join us?



De Landpissebedden van België

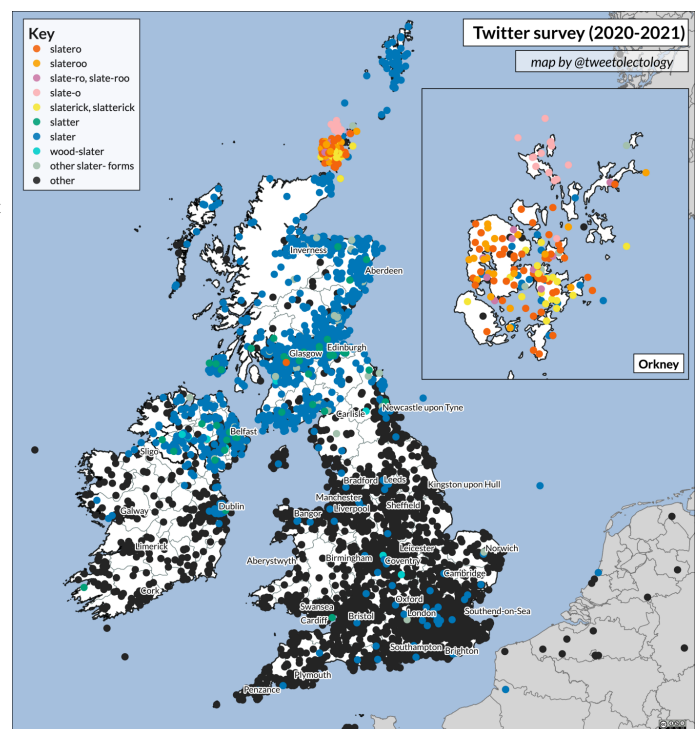
Recently I was sent a copy of *De Landpissebedden van België* (The Woodlice of Belgium) for the BMIG library. This comprehensive 148 page account is compiled by Spinicornis (the Belgian terrestrial isopod group, <https://www.spinicornis.be/>), which

was set up in 2014 with the aim of surveying the entire territory of Belgium at hectad (10 km square) resolution by 2020. Through a combination of recent field work and a re-evaluation of museum specimens, this objective has been achieved within the targeted five years with records from all hectads. Although the bulk of the text is in Dutch, there is a summary for each species account in English and French, and the fully illustrated identification key, which includes most UK species and some near continental species that could be expected, is duplicated in English.

There are chapters covering morphology and biology, collecting methods, species identification and the history of woodlouse recording in Belgium. Although records date back to 1831 the majority are post 2000 and prior to the formation of Spinicornis 32 species were known. Since 2014 Spinicornis have added an impressive four additional woodlice to the Belgian fauna; *Porcellio monticola*, *Trichoniscus alemannicus* (one of the *T. pusillus* agg.), *Philoscia affinis* and *Eluma caelata*. Each species account, highlighting identification features, distribution and habitat, is accompanied by a colour hectad distribution maps and images of live animals. The top three most widely recorded species will be no surprise to BMIG members; *Porcellio scaber*, *Oniscus asellus* and *Philoscia muscorum*. However, next on the list is *Porcellio spinicornis* (which is very common throughout Belgium) and the top five completed by *Trichoniscus pusillus* with *Ligidium hypnorum* (very common in woodlands) next. All species have been allocated a common name. Some such as Rough Woodlouse and Ant Woodlouse are simply that, but in Dutch. However, I particularly like Juweeltje (Gem) for *Androniscus dentiger* and Berijpte Pissebed (Frosted Woodlouse) for *Porcellionides pruinosus* seems equally as apt as our Plum Woodlouse. Much of the information included in the introductory chapters is also given in English in

Woodlice of Belgium: an annotated checklist and bibliography (Pallietter De Smedt, Pepijn Boeraeve, Gert Arijs & Stijn Segers, 2018, ZooKeys 801: 265–304.), which also includes preliminary summaries of species observations. However, this interim publication lacks the detailed species accounts, distribution maps, colour images and the ‘hands on’ feel of the hardback book; a valuable addition to the knowledge of terrestrial isopods in Western Europe and available at recommended price of €25.00 via info@spinicornis.be.

Steve Gregory



Online Survey of Common Names for Terrestrial Isopods: Update and Preliminary Results

In our Autumn Newsletter of 2020, we advertised an online survey of common names for terrestrial isopods being conducted by Warren Maguire (University of Edinburgh) and the Twestolectology team at Cambridge University (especially Dr Tamsin Blaxter). This survey, which is still ongoing

(http://www.icge.co.uk/twitter_surveys/isopods), has so far received 7,000 responses, mostly from Britain and Ireland, revealing over 350 different names for these creatures, which are clearly culturally significant. Most common of course are *woodlouse* and, especially in Scotland, north-east England and Ulster, *slater*. But there are other names for them which have very distinct geographical distributions, among them *granny-grey* (Welsh Valleys), *cheese-log* (Berkshire and surrounding areas), *fat pig* (Cork) and *grammer-sow* (Cornwall). Greatest diversity of names is most typical of southern areas, which is perhaps unexpected from a dialectological perspective. We suspect this is connected with the prominence of ball-rolling *Armadillidium* species in the south, which are endlessly fascinating to children (and some adults!). However, Orkney appears to be an unusual northern hotspot for diverse names, including *slatero(o)*, *slaeto* and *slaterick*. Preliminary results from the survey can be found at <https://medium.com/@tamsinblaxter/slate-os-and-sow-bugs-and-wood-pigs-oh-my-ef953791c0d4>, where the origins and history of some of our names for them and an apparent decline in regional diversity of terms are also discussed. Although we have received lots of responses to the survey so far, we'd love many more, as most names are uncommon. Some traditional names (e.g. *dampier* in Northumberland) are almost unattested, whether because they have become obsolete or because our survey is not reaching people who use such terms remains to be seen. We'd love more responses especially from less densely populated areas and from people who are less likely to be found on Twitter (the survey does not require a Twitter account or any kind of log-in). So please do distribute the link if you can, especially amongst community groups and older residents around the country. We'll keep you updated about our progress.

Warren Maguire & Tamsin Blaxter



“Common Geophilus” (Keith Lugg)

“Common Geophilus” changes its name (again)

aka *Geophilus insculptus*, *Geophilus oligopus*, *Geophilus alpinus*, *Geophilus impressus* ...

The name *Geophilus insculptus* Attems, 1895 was in use for many years and, in addition, all older (pre-1970s) British and Irish records of *Geophilus proximus* were also referred to this species. For a time, it was thought that *Geophilus oligopus* (Attems, 1895) was the correct name and this was used for a while but it was subsequently found to refer to a different species (*Bulletin BMG* 7: 3-4; 15: 26-27).

The Linnean Society Synopsis (2009), under the description of *G. insculptus*, comments that *Geophilus alpinus* has been shown to be the earlier and probably the correct name and Lucio Bonato & Alessandro Minelli, in their account of the European Geophilomorpha (2014; *Zootaxa* 3770: 1-136), give this as the valid name as does Chilobase currently.

Using the name *G. alpinus*, a map and an account of the species were included in the draft of the planned centipede atlas. However, a sharp-eyed Steve Gregory earlier this year spotted Opinion 2450 (Case 3673) in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* 55-56, (30 April 2020). [<https://doi.org/10.21805/bzn.v77.a016>] in which the specific name *Geophilus alpinus* Meinert, 1870 is not conserved. As a

consequence of this, *Geophilus impressus* C.L.Koch, 1847 is to be regarded as the correct name – and the atlas amended accordingly.

Tony Barber



Geophilus proximus (Keith Lugg)

Rediscovery of *Geophilus proximus* in the British Isles

The name *Geophilus proximus* was often used in error in older reports to refer to the species we now know as *Geophilus impressus* (= *G. insculptus*, *G. alpinus*) and no British records of the true *Geophilus proximus* C.L.Koch, 1847 were known until a specimen from Unst, Shetland collected by a team from ITE, Merlewood Research Station in 1974 was subsequently examined by Dr Eason and Tony Barber. After some thought, it was identified as being this species (*Bulletin BMG* 3: 29-39). A description of *G. proximus*, based on Norwegian material and with drawings by Dick Jones, was published in 1999 (*Bulletin BMG* 15: 19-25).

On 18th July this year, Keith Lugg and Mike Pennington, collected two juveniles and an adult of the species from a site close to but not identical with that of that original specimen. In a [Facebook post](#), Keith subsequently referred to it as “a mythical beast re-found 47 years after its only UK record”. It

is hoped that a more detailed account will be published in the Bulletin.

Orkney and Shetland were for a long period of time under the control and influence of Norway and *G. proximus* is very widespread in the Nordic countries (Andersson *et al.*, 2005) and this, along with its parthenogenetic habits, could have facilitated its transfer to Unst. On the other hand, given the time period between the two records and the rural nature of the sites, it does seem to be well established and possibly “native”.

Tony Barber & Keith Lugg



Scutigera coleoptrata (Nigel Partridge)

The House Centipede, *Scutigera coleoptrata*; a BOLO*

*Be on the Look Out! Back in 1994 during the BMIG field meeting to Hungary I had the privilege to find *Scutigera coleoptrata* under a stone in an outdoor flower bed. On the basis of that expertise (by UK standards!) I was ‘volunteered’ by ‘The Committee’ to be ‘Honorary *Scutigera* Recorder’ (I don’t think this post officially exists!). At the time it sounded like a cushy number. The data available back then (Barber & Keay, 1988, Provisional Atlas of Centipedes) gave just two British records (excluding the Channel Islands); a wine cellar in

Edinburgh in 1907 and a pre-1955 record from Colchester. Clearly this was some sort of mythical beast on a par with the unicorn. Certainly, I have never seen a *Scutigera* in the UK.

How times change! Three years ago Tony Barber (Autumn 2018, *BMIG Newsletter* 37: 6-7) highlighted the recent increase in the number of *Scutigera* records (about 30) from mainland Britain. These are almost entirely inside buildings “from houses, from a hospital, warehouses, store-rooms, etc. ...from Blackpool to East Anglia, London Area/Kent to Plymouth, the Bristol area and South Wales”. The exception is an outdoor observation in October 2018 by Nigel Partridge who photographed a specimen at night on the wall of a house (near a compost heap) at Loosley Row, Buckinghamshire (further images on the BMIG website).

For many years I have been verifying centipede records submitted to iRecord on behalf of the Centipede Recording Scheme. Until 2018 the only records were from the Channel Islands, where it is well known. However, in 2019 there are two records for mainland Britain (from Surrey and Bedfordshire) and in 2020 three records (two localities in Liverpool and one in Leicestershire). So far in 2021 there have been six additional records (one from Hampshire, in a compost heap, two from Buckinghamshire and three from Oxfordshire). The latter three caught my eye as in the 1990s I was involved in a detailed tetrad survey of the centipedes of Oxfordshire and *Scutigera* was never recorded. Is this simply a case of post lockdown recording with people spending more time at home; or wider availability of resources for identification, both online and traditional ‘books’; or since *Scutigera* favours warmer climes, is this another consequence of climate change; or all of the above?

Anyway – do ‘be on the look out’ for *Scutigera*, the aptly named House Centipede, as you may be lucky

enough to see one running a great speed across the wall of your living room, kitchen, bathroom and/or bedroom.

Steve Gregory



Thalassisobates littoralis (Andy Marquis)

Thalassisobates new to Channel Islands

Thalassisobates littoralis is an elusive millipede known from about 20 localities in Britain and Ireland. It is typically associated with coastal shingle and is our only truly littoral millipede. Although it can be a difficult species to locate by hand searching, pitfall traps have proved successful at several sites, such as Slapton Ley, south Devon. On 15th September during a ‘bioblitz’ event on Guernsey, Andy Marquis caught about 50 ‘long skinny’ millipedes in six pitfall traps (of a string of ten) set in coastal shingle under pebbles. Examination of a few specimens revealed the presence of a triangular eye, among other characters, thus confirming *Thalassisobates littoralis* (images posted on BMIG’s FB group www.facebook.com/groups/407075766387553/posts/1294460447649076/). This is the first record of this species from the Channel Islands. No additional specimens were caught in pitfall traps set on an adjacent pebble beach 50m to the north, despite the rare Scaly Cricket *Pseudomogoplistes vicentae* occurring on both. Interestingly, there are no

records of this millipede from the adjacent (northern) French coast, but it is well known from the Mediterranean coasts of France, Italy and Greece (Kime & Enghoff, 2017, *Atlas of European Millipedes*, Vol. 2.).

Andy Marquis & Steve Gregory



Chordeuma proximum (Paul Richards)

A new genus for South Yorkshire

I'm sure the sight of a *Chordeuma* sp. is of minimal excitement if you live in the south west or Wales, but in Sheffield it's quite a surprise.

On a lockdown 'exercise' foray to a local wood in October 2020 (Jackey Bank, SK32148782), I found what seemed to be rather robust *Melogona gallica* specimens – a very rare species in these parts, but present in a couple of locations. On closer examination, they were clearly a *Chordeuma* species, but all were female except for one immature male. Without a male they would remain as *Chordeuma* sp. Later in the winter in a nearby copse (23/2/21, Clough Fields, SK31998759) I found another of these dark, curled up millipedes that run off so rapidly. Again, frustratingly, just a solitary female. Subsequent thorough sieving searches proved fruitless. But in March I was finally able to locate a male specimen at the original Jackey Bank site. After a quick check that it wasn't the recently

discovered *Orthochordeumella* it was clear that I had a male *Chordeuma proximum*.

Derek Whiteley visited the site in April and reported finding a dead male: "I didn't find any *Chordeuma* alive but a discarded plastic bottle full of rainwater had a few dead ones - they go bright crimson when they die in water!! So they're easy to spot. One of them is a male *proximum* - like yours".

The nearest confirmed records for *Chordeuma proximum* are in Sherwood forest, where Trevor and Dilys Pendleton found it in a couple of sites in 2015 and 2017 (<http://www.eakringbirds.com/eakringbirds5/myriapodinfocuschordeumaproximum.htm>).

The species has only previously been recorded in the wider county, many miles away at a few sites in NE Yorkshire (Wardhaugh, *BMIG Newsletter* 28 Spring 2014).

Paul Richards

A record of *Philoscia affinis* from Yorkshire

Another 'old' record for *Philoscia affinis* has come to light whilst rummaging through the back of a cupboard. This in itself is no surprise as this species (first noticed in 2017) has probably been in the UK for centuries, if not a relict post glacial species. However, this faded male specimen was collected from woodland adjacent to Broomhead Reservoir on the edge of the Yorkshire Moors (the label stating "Broomhead, SK265962"). This is a considerable distance inland and way beyond its favoured western Atlantic fringe. Paul Richards tells me he has collected other likely *P. affinis* suspects in the Sheffield area and his very convincing images of a female can be seen on the BMIG website at www.bmig.org.uk/species/Philoscia-affinis. Unfortunately the Broomhead specimen lacks a named recorder and a date of collection. However,

other specimens in the same box were dated 2010 to 2012. Consultation with local expertise (my thanks to Paul Richards and Derek Whiteley) concludes that the specimen was most likely collected during the BMIG field meeting based at Wentworth Castle, Barnsley between 13-15th April 2012. Indeed, Broomhead Reservoir (SK2696) was a site visited during that field meeting and according to the BMIG Bulletin write up (Richards, 2015), *Philoscia muscorum* is a species recorded there. Given that *P. affinis* was unknown in Britain at that date (first reported in 2017), but subsequently has been shown to be present unnoticed in Britain and Ireland since at least 2004, then this seems to be another previously overlooked and mis-identified *Philoscia affinis* specimen. Whatever the date and recorder, the key point is that this is a very long way inland and it seems likely that this species could turn up anywhere at other inland British and Irish localities. So please do keep checking those *Philoscia* specimens. If you don't check you will never find one! And if you remember visiting Broomhead Reservoir in 2012, do enlighten me! And do check your voucher collections. There may be more hiding in the back of your cupboard.

Steve Gregory



Ceratothoa steindachneri (Warren Maguire)

Ceratothoa steindachneri in Kent

On 29/04/2021, Robin Some (Pisces Conservation Ltd.) collected a sample of fish in the water intake at Grain power station, Isle of Grain, Kent. Amongst them were three Lesser Weever *Echiichthys vipera* (Cuvier, 1829), a common resident of shores around Britain, infamous due to its sting. On examination of these Robin found that all three had isopod parasites in their buccal cavities. The only confirmed buccal parasitic ('tongue-biting') isopod in British Waters is *Ceratothoa steindachneri* Koelbel, 1878, protandrous hermaphrodites for which Lesser Weever is the usual host (Horton 2000). Robin sent the fish to Warren Maguire, who confirmed that the isopod parasites were indeed *C. steindachneri*, with each fish being parasitised in their buccal cavity by a female-male pair (females up to 15 mm, males up to 10 mm).



Ceratothoa steindachneri M/F pair

(Warren Maguire)

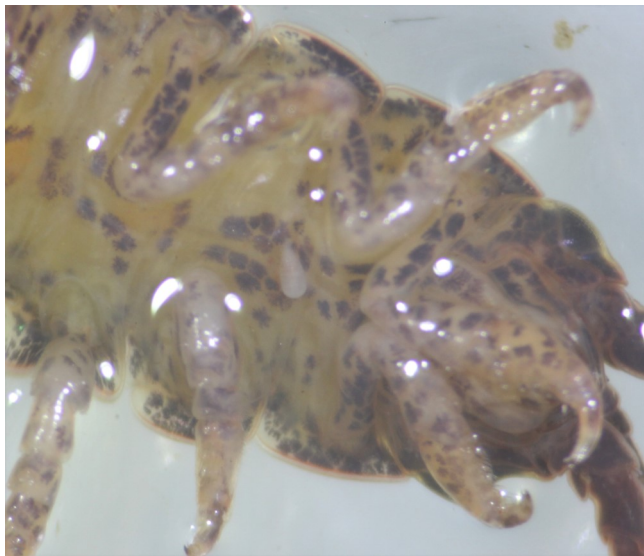
C. steindachneri was first recorded in Britain in Cornwall in 2000, though museum specimens of *E. vipera* collected at Plymouth in 1983 were later found to contain the parasite, and up till now the species has only been recorded in that county (Horton & Okamura 2002). Robin's record thus

represents a significant expansion in the known range of the species around Britain, whether as a result of spread from the south-west or an independent colonisation is unknown. Given this, the species may be found elsewhere on southern coasts of Britain as well as the Channel Islands, and should be looked out for where opportunities arise for examining (with due care!) their host.

Horton, T. 2000. *Ceratothoa steindachneri* (Isopoda: Cymothoidae) new to British waters with a key to north-east Atlantic and Mediterranean *Ceratothoa*. *Journal of the Marine Biological Association of the UK* **80**, 1041-1052.

Horton, T. & Okamura, B. 2002. The distribution of *Ceratothoa steindachneri* (Crustacea: Isopoda: Cymothoidae) parasitic in *Echiichthys vipera* in the north-east Atlantic. *Journal of the Marine Biological Association of the UK* **82**, 415-7.

Warren Maguire & Robin Somes



Clypeoniscus hanseni in situ (Warren Maguire)

Clypeoniscus hanseni in Berwickshire

A rather smaller parasitic isopod (0.5 mm) was found by Warren Maguire in early May at Coldingham, Berwickshire. This species, *Clypeoniscus hanseni* Giard & Bonnier, 1895, is also a protandrous hermaphrodite parasite, in this case of *Idotea* marine isopods (especially *I. pelagica* and *I.*

balthica). The small males may be observed externally, whilst the females develop internally in female hosts.



Clypeoniscus hanseni (Warren Maguire)

A single male was detected between the second pair of pereopods on the underside of an adult female *I. balthica* collected amongst red seaweeds at low tide. This species has been known to occur around the coasts of Britain for many years, but it is very poorly recorded, probably as a result of the small size of the male (which has a typical isopod shape) and the nature of the female (which is a sac-like internal parasite with no usual isopod characteristics). It is not included in Naylor (1972), in Naylor & Brandt (2015), or in Hayward & Ryland (2017). The species has been previously found in the Firth of Forth, at Cullercoats, in Dorset and around the Isle of Man (see <https://www.bmig.org.uk/species/Clypeoniscus-hanseni> for references), so its occurrence in Berwickshire is not unexpected. Indeed it is likely to be widespread but overlooked due to its size and habit. Recorders should take care to examine host species for signs of it so that we can build a better picture of its distribution around Britain and Ireland.

Hayward, P. & J. Ryland. 2017. *Handbook of the Marine*

Fauna of North-west Europe (2nd Edition). Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Naylor E. 1972. *British Marine Isopods*. The Linnean Society of London. London & New York: Academic Press.

Naylor E. & A. Brandt. 2015. *Intertidal Marine Isopods*, Synopsis of the British Fauna (New Series), No. 3. The Linnean Society of London: FSC.

Warren Maguire



Porcellio spinicornis, collected for the DTOL
(Duncan Sivell)

Darwin Tree of Life update

Several myriapod and isopod species have been submitted to the project since a call went out in last Autumn's newsletter. At least 21 centipede, 19 millipede and 9 woodlice species have now had their full genomes sequenced or are in the queue to be processed. As this project aims to sequence the entire British fauna and flora it covers all BMIG taxa. There are still some questions about how best to process smaller individuals, such as trichoniscid woodlice, but smaller specimens are being accepted as they can be kept frozen until the processing technique is formalized.

Greg Edgecombe and Helen Read have respectively added a number of centipede and millipede species to the project. Greg has had some success targeting

(and finding!) a few less common centipedes such as *Lithobius piceus*, *L. pilicornis*, *Haplophilus souletinus* and *Henia vesuviana*. The latter species was of particular interest as it adds another family, the Dignathodontidae, to the phylogeny. Likewise we were keen to process *Glomeris marginata* for a Glomeridae genome, and Helen was able to find specimens at very short notice to squeeze into a sequencing run. Additional millipede species collected from Burnham Beeches included *Choneiulus palmatus* and *Nemasoma varicorne*. *Polyxenus lagurus*, another genome of interest, was collected at a Dipterists meeting in Cornwall that had Tree of Life staff from the NHM in attendance. A few species were conveniently plucked from the Wildlife Garden at the Natural History Museum, including *Cylindroiulus parisiorum*, which was a little unexpected as this species had never been recorded there before. The NHM gardens also produced the landhopper *Arcitalitrus dorrinei* which has an established population there. My own back garden provided *Cryptops parisi* and *Platyarthrus hoffmannseggii*. The latter species did not survive very long in a tube, a problem also noticed by another collector. However, some *P. hoffmannseggii* collected after breakfast did manage to survive the morning commute into London.

The following millipedes, some of which are relatively widespread and common, have not been submitted to the Tree of Life Project yet and we would be pleased to receive live specimens from BMIG members.

Boreoiulus tenuis

Archiboreoiulus pallidus

Brachyiulus pusillus

Cylindroiulus latestriatus

Julus scandinavicus

Brachydesmus superus

Chordeuma (*proximum* and/or *sylvestre*)

Melogona spp.

Brachychaeteuma spp.

Some of the widespread centipedes that are likewise still unsampled include:

Lithobius calcaratus

Lithobius crassipes

Lithobius curtipes

Lithobius macilentus

Strigamia crassipes

Hydroschendyla submarina

Geophilus electricus

Geophilus osquidatum

Many woodlice species have yet to be submitted, largely because the Tree of Life project originally stated that specimens had to be larger than a lentil for the sequencing to work. Although lentils obviously come in different sizes, there did seem little point collecting anything 3-4 mm or smaller. Now that this size stipulation has gone the project should be willing to accept specimens of any British species. Rather than produce a target list of woodlice to collect it is reasonably safe to say that any of the less common medium to large species, or any of the smaller species, are likely to be new for the project.

If you have specimens to submit please contact Duncan Sivell (d.sivell@nhm.ac.uk) or Greg Edgecombe (g.edgecombe@nhm.ac.uk) for details on how and where to send them.

Duncan Sivell

“Additional Resources” on the BMIG Website

Visitors to the BMIG website will now find under “Resources” a section for “Additional Resources”. This contains a list of myriapod and isopod resources prepared in 2018 by BMIG Resources Officer Graham Proudlove of Manchester which people interested in the two groups may find useful to “dig” into. It can also be accessed directly via <https://www.bmig.org.uk/page/additional-resources-0>.

The list does have two main limitations as now published: it only includes published (& other) sources up to its date of preparation and it does not currently include reference to littoral / intertidal isopods and should probably be considered “work in progress”. Nevertheless, it does list a wide diversity of resources from the basic to the highly technical and even experienced workers might possibly find references to sources they were not currently aware of. Graham is to be thanked for his work.

Printed out, the list occupies more than 20 pages, of which the bulk are printed sources but there is also a list of internet-based resources. The main sections are Myriapoda & Isopoda, Diplopoda, Chilopoda, Symphyla, Pauropoda and Isopoda and include such areas as morphology & anatomy, biodiversity, phylogenetics & evolution, physiology, genetics & genomics, reproduction, development & life history, animals in captivity and conservation amongst others.

Tony Barber

Stop Press

Spinicornis have just published a very interesting paper on the habitat preferences and seasonal activity patterns of the Belgian terrestrial isopods (in English). Download and digest from: <http://www.srbe-kbve.be/cm/sites/default/files/publications/BJE/BJE%202021/BJE%20116%20Boerave%20et%20al%20al%20August.pdf>

The *Atlas of European Millipedes Vol.3: Order Chordeumatida* by Des Kime and Henrik Enghoff is now available. It includes all 534 species of 'silk millipede' known to occur in Europe (19 in Britain

and Ireland) and summarises taxonomy, habitat preferences and distribution, with maps plotted at 50km resolution. Download from: <https://europeanjournaloftaxonomy.eu/index.php/ejt/article/view/1497>

Notices

Spring Newsletter items to [Warren Maguire](#) by 1st March 2022.

Bulletin items to [Helen Read](#) by 1st February 2022.

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