

MYRIAPODA (CENTIPEDES & MILLIPEDES) FROM THE CHANNEL ISLANDS

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Politically British, although geographically French, the Channel Islands are of myriapodological interest because of their much longer connection with the European mainland than that of England. Johnston (1981) describes some of the sequence of changes following the end of the last glaciation and the consequential rise in sea levels. By about 7,500 BC England and France had finally separated. Guernsey, Herm and Sark seem to have been part of a peninsula still connected to France by a narrow isthmus with Alderney and Jersey part of the mainland. By about 7,000 BC Alderney, Guernsey/Herm and Sark were separate islands with Jersey a broad peninsula of the mainland. At this time the vegetation seems to have been thick deciduous forests with oak predominating. By 4,000 BC all islands were separate.

Present day species on the islands may date back to the more favourable post-glacial period (or be survivors from refugia), may have arrived by accidental transport (e.g. by rafting; most likely with littoral species) or accidentally, being imported as a result of human activity. There has been a history of human occupation of the islands going back a long way, possibly as long as 600,000 years, and trade between Britain, France and the Islands in recent years (including the closer links with France during the Occupation) may be responsible for the occurrence of certain species.

Land use in the main islands of Guernsey & Jersey is often intensive but “wild areas” occur especially around the coast, in reserves & in conserved areas, golf courses, etc. and in the case of Jersey certain inland wooded valleys such as Waterworks Valley. Hence we are likely to have a myriapod fauna derived in part from that of mainland Europe (with Jersey possibly richer in species of this origin) and from chance introductions much modified by agricultural & horticultural practice, quarrying and building. With a position much further south than southern England and surrounded by sea, the survival of species with more demanding climatic requirements may be possible.

At the present time, the list of species for the islands is obviously far from complete. Nevertheless it seems useful to review our present knowledge.

The earliest published record for either centipedes or millipedes from the Channel Islands appears to be “D.W.T.” reporting in 1889 the discovery of the maritime centipede, *Hydroschendyla submarina* from Jersey (Thompson, 1889). This is the first published British record of the species although there were, apparently, specimens in the Natural History Museum from Cornwall but they had not been recognised as a new species at the time. It was recorded again in the twentieth century by Browning (1956) from Jersey and by Brehaut (1980) from Guernsey. There seem to be no subsequent records from the islands but it is elusive, found quite low down on the shore often in rock crevices, and is highly likely to be still present around the coast of Jersey and Guernsey (and probably, the others islands) in suitable habitats.

Gadeau de Kerville (1894) reported four species of chilopod from Les Iles Chausey (Grande Ile); *Lithobius forficatus*, *Lithobius melanops*, *Strigamia maritima* and *Geophilus gracilis*. Eason (1964) considers *Geophilus gracilis* to be a synonym of *Geophilus fucorum seurati*. Brolemann described *Geophilus algarum* from there (Brolemann, 1930); Lewis (1962) considers this to be conspecific with *Geophilus fucorum*.

In 1897 W.A.Luff (Luff, 1897) published what appears to be the first Channel Island record of the so called “house centipede”, *Scutigera coleoptrata* from a street in St.Peter Port, Guernsey. In 1946 F.A.Turk (Turk, 1946) published a report of it from a bath in St.Helier, Jersey. Browning (1956) reported on a collection of Arachnida and Myriapoda from the latter island, including a further record of *Scutigera* from a glasshouse in the same town whilst Dobson (1959) reported the species from St.Ouen’s Bay with the comment that it had now been found on a number of

occasions in the island. In Browning's list there were a total of 6 centipedes (*Haplophilus subterraneus* = *Stigmatogaster subterraneus*, *Hydroschendyla submarina*, *Lithobius forficatus*, *Lithobius pilicornis doriae*, *Cryptops* sp., *Scutigera coleoptrata*) and 3 millipedes (*Cylindroiulus latestriatus*, *Schizophyllum sabulosum* = *Ommatoiulus sabulosus*, *Proteroiulus fuscus*) recorded for Jersey.

For Guernsey, there are a number of myriapod records in reports of the *Reports and Transactions of the Société Guernsiase*. One of these is of *Blaniulus guttulatus* attacking strawberry roots (Girard, 1958) and subsequently the greenhouse millipede *Paradesmus gracilis* (*Oxidis gracilis*) was reported as very common in Guernsey although not formally identified and *Polydesmus gallicus* (*P.coriaceus*) recorded (Girard, 1962). In 1965 *Scutigera* was reported from under a bungalow floor (Taylor, 1965); there is another report from 1986 (Austin, 1987). Since then *Scolioplanes maritimus* (*Strigamia maritima*) has been noted from L'Eree along with *Lithobius forficatus* from St.Peter's (Brehaut, 1968, 1970), four species of millipedes from Guernsey (*Polyxenus lagurus*, *Polydesmus gallicus*, *Polydesmus angustus* and *Schizophyllum sabulosum* with *Polyxenus* also from Sark (David & Brehaut, 1980) and *Hydroschendyla submarina* from Bordeaux (Brehaut, 1981).

In 1969 R.D. Kime collected several species of both millipedes and centipedes from both Guernsey and Herm (Barber & Kime, 1971). The Guernsey records were *Haplophilus subterraneus* (*Stigmatogaster subterraneus*), *Geophilus osquidatum*, *Cryptops hortensis*, *Lithobius variegatus*, *Lithobius duboscqui* (*Lithobius microps*), *Polydesmus* imm., *Proteroiulus fuscus*, *Blaniulus guttulatus*, *Leptoiulus belgicus* and *Cylindroiulus punctatus* whilst from Herm there were *Schendyla nemorensis*, *Geophilus carpophagus* (probably *Geophilus easoni*), *Lithobius variegatus* and *Cylindroiulus punctatus*. The present author, using data from Dr W.J. Le Quesne (Barber, 1990) reviewed the status of *Scutigera* in Jersey, widespread in buildings, a situation which also appears to be true for Guernsey.

Collections of myriapods were made in Guernsey by A.N.Keay in 1980 and by R.E.Jones in 1993. In 1990 I was able to examine some Jersey specimens from pitfall traps collected in 1987 at Noirmont by Dr Le Quesne (ex Liverpool Museum). Although many of these records are in the national database, they have not so far been published although there were lists for the Islands in 1991 (Barber, 1991, *unpub.*) and for Guernsey in 1994 (Jones, 1994, *unpub.*) in the *Newsletter* of the British Myriapod Group. The 1991 list included 7 centipedes and 6 millipedes for Jersey, 5 centipedes and 4 millipedes for Guernsey and 3 centipedes and 1 millipede for Herm whilst the 1994 one had 16 centipedes and 12 millipedes in total for Guernsey. In addition Dr C.T.David has kindly passed on to me records he has made.

In August 1994 I made collections in Guernsey, Herm, Sark and Alderney whilst in the summer of 2004 during a short visit I was able to collect specimens from various localities and habitats in Jersey. All the above reports are referred to in the following list with collectors/recorders identified as CTD (C.T.David), RDK (R.D.Kime, as published in Barber & Kime, 1971), ANK (A.N.Keay) and REJ (R.E.Jones) and the present author (ADB) or are based on published records as above. Many of the millipedes were determined / checked by REJ (1993/4) or by Paul Lee (2004, indicated PL).

CLASS CHILOPODA (CENTIPEDES)

Order Geophilomorpha

Stigmatogaster subterraneus Shaw (*Haplophilus subterraneus*)

This species seems to be the common large geophilomorph of both Guernsey and Jersey (as it is in SW England) and has been found on both Herm and Alderney.

Recorded from Guernsey from Moulpied (-7.69, RDK), Moulin Huet (-7.69, RDK, 24.8.94, ADB), Talbot Valley (18.8.94, ADB), L'Eree (17 & 21.8.94, ADB), Lihou Is. (21.8.94, ADB), Silbe Reserve (17.8.94, ADB), Icart (16 & 26.8.94), Port Soif (13.8.94, ADB) and Fermain Bay (15.8.94, ADB)

On Jersey, Browning reported it from Noirmont point. It is also known from La Hougue Bie (27.8.04), Fliquet (28.8.04), Waterworks Valley (29.8.04), Gréve de Lecq (30.08.04), Le Ouaisné Common (31.8.04), Lion Park (1.9.04), St.Catherine's Wood (2.9.04) and Bouley Bay (2.9.04) from woodland, grassland, sand dune (under trees) and roadside (all ADB).

Records from Herm (woodland, 20.8.94, ADB) and Alderney (St.Anne's & Braye Road, 23.8.94, ADB). The related, and somewhat similar, *Nesoprogaster brevior*, is reported only from two sites in Cornwall.

***Hydroschendyla submarina* (Grube)**

Older Jersey records as above. As well as the published Guernsey record from below high tide at Bordeaux (Brehaut, 1981) it was also collected by Charles David at Portlet Harbour (5.3.00). The species may well occur in suitable shore sites on all the islands.

***Schendyla nemorensis* (C.L.Koch)**

Widespread in Britain and reported on Guernsey from L'Ancrese Bay (27.12.03, REJ), Petit Bot Bay (26.12.93, REJ), Lihou Is. (21.8.94, ADB), Hommet Paradis (22.8.94, ADB), Le Guet (24.8.94, ADB) and Icart (16.8.94, ADB).

Recorded in Jersey from under stones on top of the cliffs at La Corbière (26.8.04, ADB) and from woodland in Waterworks Valley (29.8.04, ADB).

Also known from Herm (-7.89, RDK) and Alderney, Clonque Bay (23.8.94, ADB).

Schendyla peyerimhoffi

A littoral species, widespread around south & west coasts of Britain, there is a single record from Fort Hommet, Guernsey (18.8.94, ADB) but it may be widespread in suitable sites.

Schendyla dentata (*Brachyschendyla dentata*), a small species is quite widespread in southern England, mostly in synanthropic sites. It occurs in similar sites elsewhere in northern Europe and could possibly be found in the Channel Islands whilst *Schendyla monodi* (*Brachyschendyla monodi*) is known from a single female from Brittany (Brölemann, 1930, Delamare Deboutteville, 1948).

***Strigamia acuminata* (Leach)**

There are Jersey records from woodland at Verclut point (25.8.04, ADB) and Gréve de Lecq (30.8.04, ADB). The similar *Strigamia crassipes* with 49 – 53 leg pairs has not yet been recorded.

***Strigamia maritima* (Leach)**

This is a common Atlantic littoral species likely to be found on all the islands in suitable habitats. Gadeau de Kerville recorded it from Chausey.

Recorded on Guernsey from L'Eree (Brehaut, 1968), Havelet Bay (-9.80, ANK), Fort Hommet (18.8.94, ADB), Baie de la Jaonneuse (22.8.94, ADB), Port Soif (13.8.94, ADB), Saints Bay (CTD, 5.3.00), Soldiers Bay (9.3.00, CTD), Spur Point (9.3.00, CTD) and Bordeaux Harbour (2.4.00, CTD).

Jersey records are from shingle at Le Hocq (25.8.04), St.Ouen's Bay (La Tête du Nier Côte, 26.8.04), Rozel (27.8.04) and Le Ouaisné (31.8.04).

It has also been recorded from Alderney, Clonque Bay (26.9.03, CTD).

***Geophilus carpophagus* Leach**

The species *Geophilus carpophagus* Leach has recently been separated into two; *Geophilus carpophagus* and *Geophilus easoni* (Arthur et al., 2001), distinguished amongst other things by the number of leg pairs, 51-57 in the former and 47-51 in the latter. The species also appear to be ecologically distinct in Britain with *G.carpophagus* in the present sense associated with buildings, trees and seashores and *Geasoni* with woodland and moorland.

There is a Guernsey record of two specimens of *G.carpophagus* in the new sense from an old quarry at Prevote Watch House, (19.8.94, ADB) and J.G.E. Lewis has examined some very dried up material from Pleinmont (24.8.94, coll. ADB) and identified one specimen as this species. Jones (1994, unpub.) reported *G.carpophagus* from L'Ancrese Bay (27.12.93) but it is not clear whether it is this species or *Geasoni*.

***Geophilus easoni* Arthur et al.**

Found on Guernsey on Lihou Island (21.8.94, ADB) and at Le Guet (24.8.94, ADB).

For Jersey, a single female of *Geasoni* with 51 leg pairs is recorded from woodland behind St.Brelade's cemetery; its identity confirmed by J.G.E.Lewis (31.8.04, ADB).

There is also a Sark record from a field overlooking the cliffs near the harbour (25.8.94, ADB). The Barber & Kime (1971) record of *G.carpophagus* from Herm was probably this species but the specimen is no longer available.

***Geophilus electricus* (Linné)**

Commonly associated with human activity over much of England, there is a single record from Talbot Valley, Guernsey (27.12.93, REJ)

Geophilus osquidatum

Widespread in SW England, there is a Guernsey record from Moulpied (-.7.69, RDK, det. E.H.Eason).

Geophilus fucorum

A littoral species, widespread around the British Isles, recorded from Guernsey from Baie de la Jaonneuse (22.8.94, ADB). Brolemann's *Geophilus algarum* described in 1909 from Chausey (Brolemann, 1930) seems to be this species.

May well occur around all the islands and Gadeau de Kerville's *G.gracilis* is probably this species.

***Geophilus pusillifrater* Verhoeff**

Two specimens of this small species were found at Fort Le Marchant, L'Ancrese Bay on Guernsey (27.12.93, REJ).

***Geophilus flavus* (De Geer)**

(*Necrophloeophagus longicornis*)

This is widespread in England and very common in parts of eastern Britain. It is recorded in Guernsey from Petit Bot Bay (26.12.93, REJ, 16.8.94, ADB), Talbot Valley (27.12.93, REJ), Jerbourg (14.8.94), Divette (15.8.94, ADB) and Calais (15.8.94, ADB).

We have a single Jersey record, from woodland in Waterworks Valley (29.8.04, ADB). Also recorded from two sites on Sark (25.8.94, ADB).

***Geophilus truncorum* Bergsoë & Meinert**

(*Brachygeophilus truncorum*)

Widespread in British woodlands, it is recorded on Guernsey from Petit Bot Bay (26.12.93, REJ), Talbot Valley (27.12.93, REJ), Fermain Bay (15.8.94, ADB) and Silbe Reserve (17.8.94, ADB).

We have a single Jersey record, from Waterworks Valley (29.8.04, ADB).

Of the other geophilomorphs known from southern Britain, *Arenophilus peregrinus* and *Nothogeophilus turki* are small, rarely recorded species, *Chalandea pinguis* appears in Britain to be confined to North Devon whilst the two *Henia* species (*H. vesuviana* and *H. brevis*) are mostly from synanthropic sites. *H. vesuviana* is a large and distinctive species, unlikely to be mistaken for any other; if it occurs in the Channel Islands it may have been missed as its likelihood of being in any particular locality in Britain seems to be quite weather sensitive .

Order Scolopendromorpha

Cryptops anomalans Newport

Collected on Guernsey from steps near Soldiers Bay (15.8.94, ADB) and in Jersey from under bark of a dead tree-trunk in woodland in Waterworks Valley (29.8.04, ADB).

Cryptops hortensis Leach

This species seems to be widespread and common across Guernsey and Jersey.

Recorded on Guernsey from Moulpied (-.7.69, RDK), Petit Bot (-.7.69, RDK, 26.12.93, REJ), Hoogue du Pommier (25.12.93, REJ), Talbot Valley (27.12.93, REJ, 18.8.94, ADB), Catiroc (21.8.94, ADB), Vale (22.8.94, ADB), Moulin Huet (24 & 26.8.94, ADB), L'Eree (17.8.94, ADB), Silbe Reserve (17.8.94, ADB), Icart (16.8.94, ADB), Le Guet (24.8.94, ADB), Jerbourg (13.8.94, ADB), Divette (15.8.94, ADB) and Soldiers Bay (15.8.94, ADB).

Jersey records are from Le Hocq (25.8.04), Lavender Farm (26.8.04), La Hougue Bie (27.8.04), Rozel (28.8.04), Longueville (28.8.04), Grève de Lecq (30.8.04) and Lion Park (1.9.04) from waste-ground, woodland, grassland, etc. It is likely that Browning's *Cryptops* sp. was this species.

Recorded from Sark, North Common (25.8.94, ADB), Herm, woodland (20.8.94, ADB) and Alderney, St.Anne's and Clonque Bay (23.8.94, ADB).

There are also a number of records of immature, small specimens which are most likely this species.

Order Lithobiomorpha

Lithobius variegatus Leach

Thought at one time to be confined to mainland Britain & Ireland, this species was subsequently recorded from Guernsey & Herm and in Brittany and Spain. It can usually be identified in the field, tends to favour rural rather than urban locations and appears to be widespread in the Channel Islands.

Guernsey records are from above Le Jaonnet Bay (-.7.69, RDK), Moulpied (-.7.69, RDK), Fort Field (-.9.80, ANK), Fort George (-.9.80, ANK), Havelet Bay (-.9.80, ANK), Hoogue du Pommier (25.12.93, REJ), Petit Bot Bay (26.12.93, REJ, 16.8.94, ADB), Silbe Reserve (17.8.94, ADB), Talbot Valley (18.8.94, ADB), Catiroc (21.8.94, ADB), Pleinmont (24.8.94, ADB), Le Guet (24.8.94, ADB), Icart (16.8.94, ADB), Jerbourg (13 & 14.8.94) and Soldiers Bay (15.8.94).

Jersey records are from Verclut Point (25.8.04), Longueville (28.8.04), Waterworks Valley (29.8.04), Grève de Lecq (30.8.04), Lion Park (1.9.04) Bouley Bay (2.9.04) and St.Catherine's Wood (2.9.04). The Longueville record was of small specimens from an old wall, others are from or close to trees or woodland (all ADB).

Recorded from Herm (-.7.69, RDK, 20.8.94, ADB), Sark, field overlooking the cliffs (25.8.94, ADB) and Alderney, Clonque Bay (23.8.94, ADB).

***Lithobius forficatus* Linn.**

This is the common large brown lithobiid over most of mainland Britain and the only species it is likely to be confused with in SW England or the Channel Islands is probably *Lithobius pilicornis*.

Reported from Guernsey as collected by Mrs M. Burrige at St.Peter's by Brehaut (1970), Jones (1994, unpub.) does not report it in his list. Collected by ANK at St.Peter Port (-.9.80) and by ADB only from the two islands of Lihou (21.8.94) and Hommet Paradis (22.8.94).

It does seem to occur all over Jersey, often in non-rural sites. Specific records are from Lavender Farm (25.8.04), Coronation Park, Millbrook (27.8.04), Waterworks Valley (29.8.04), Ouaisné (31.8.04) and Lion Park (1.9.04).

The species has been found at two sites on Alderney: St.Annes, waste site and Clonque Bay (both 23.8.94, ADB) where *L.pilicornis* was not observed.

***Lithobius pilicornis* Newport**

A large species which seems to out-compete *L.forficatus* in suitable habitats, ANK recorded it from Fort George (-.9.80). In the summer of 1994 I found this to be widespread in Guernsey with records from Prevote Watch House (19.8.94), Le Guet (24.8.94), Icart (26.8.94), Fort Hommet (13.8.94), Port Soif (13.8.94), Point de la Moye (14.8.94) and L'Eree (17.8.94).

In Jersey it was recorded by Browning from wasteland at Bel Royal but I did not find any specimens on the island in 2004. The form *L.pilicornis doriae* which Browning records probably represents immature specimens.

Lithobius melanops

A species often associated with human influence but also found on the sea shore, there are a number of records from Guernsey where it seems to be widespread: L'Ancrese Bay (27.12.93, REJ), Cobo Bay (25.12.93, REJ), Prevote Watch House (19.8.94, ADB), Lihou Is. (21.8.94), Hommet Paradis (22.8.94), L'Ancrese (13.8.94, ADB), Baie de la Jaonneuse (22.8.94, ADB), Fort Hommet (13.8.94, ADB), Port Soif (13.8.94) and Pointe de la Moye (14.8.94, ADB).

Although a possible specimen was observed at L'Etacquerel shore on Jersey, there are no definitive records from there nor from the other islands although Gadeau de Kerville reported it from Chausey.

Lithobius borealis

From Guernsey, a male and a female of this species were recorded from the Fermain Bay area (15.8.94, ADB) and a male from Jerbourg (13.8.94, ADB). There are no other records from the islands.

***Lithobius tricuspis* Meinert**

This is most easily identified from the number of spurs on the gonopods of females which give it its name and these can be clearly seen on a specimen from woodland at Grève de Lecq, Jersey (30.9.04, ADB). An immature female, almost certainly of the same species is recorded from Waterworks Valley (29.8.04, ADB).

***Lithobius muticus* C.L.Koch**

A species widespread on the European mainland although in Britain mostly found in SE England, Jones (1994, unpub.) includes it in his Guernsey list but I have no details of its locality.

***Lithobius calcaratus* C.L.Koch**

This is a species frequently recorded from drier habitats in Britain.

Although there are no Guernsey records, from Jersey, both males and females occurred in the 1987 Noirmont collection (April, May, October/November) and a female was collected at Le Petit Port under wooden rubbish (3.09.04, ADB). A specimen, probably also of this species, was also seen at St. Catherine's Bay (waste ground) on 25.8.04 but was not captured.

Lithobius microps* Meinert(Lithobius duboscqui)*

This is frequently associated with human habitations but is certainly seen elsewhere, especially in SE England and is widespread in the Islands.

On Guernsey it has been collected from Moulin Huet (-.7.69, RDK, 26.8.94, ADB), above Saints Bay (-.7.69, RDK), Petit Bot Bay (26.12.93, REJ), Prevote Watch House (19.8.94, ADB), Lihou Is (21.8.94, ADB), Hommet Paradis (22.8.94, ADB), Pleinmont (24.8.94, ADB), Miellet Bay (17.8.94, ADB), Le Guet (24.8.94, ADB), Jerbourg (26.8.94) and Fermain Bay (15.8.94).

From Jersey, a male and a female were found in the 1987 Noirmont collection (September/October). It is also recorded from Le Hocq (waste ground, 25.8.04), La Pulente (grass under conifer, 26.8.04), Waterworks Valley (woodland, 29.8.04) and St. Brelade (woodland at back of cemetery, 31.8.04) (all ADB).

Recorded from Herm, woodland (20.8.94, ADB) and Alderney, St. Anne's (23.8.94, ADB).

Other species of *Lithobius* recorded from southern Britain include *Lithobius piceus* (mostly south-east; widespread in France), *L. peregrinus* (a single SE location to which it was presumably introduced), *L. lapidicola* (east coast) and three relatively widespread species, *L. macilentus*, *L. crassipes* and *L. curtipes*, none of which seem to occur, apparently, in south-west England.

Lamyctes emarginatus* (Newport)(Lamyctes fulvicornis)*

This is often said to favour damper places and is also markedly seasonal, rarely seen in late spring / early summer. From Jersey we have a single, damaged specimen in the 1987 Noirmont collection (June/July) and it was also collected at Lion Park (1.9.04, ADB).

Order Scutigeroforma***Scutigera coleoptrata* (Linn.)**

Quite unlike any other of our centipedes with its extraordinarily long antennae and legs (15 pairs), its insect-like compound eyes, only 7 apparent segments to the trunk and its dull yellow colour with violet bands this is often called the "house centipede" because of its tendency to be found in buildings and previous occurrences in Guernsey & Jersey have already been described.

For Guernsey, Dr David advises me that he gets several telephone calls a year about it and that it appears to be present all over the island not just in St. Peter Port and St. Sampson.

Frances Le Sueur in her *Natural History of Jersey* (1976) speaks of as "fairly common and frequently enters houses" but it has always seemed likely that it was, in fact, more or less confined to buildings. However, I found specimens outdoors at both L'Etacquerel (1.9.04) and St Brelade's (3.9.04); the former site was at the top of a shingle shore amongst large pebbles well away from buildings (two animals seen, one captured) and the latter towards the back of the Sir Winston Churchill Memorial park.

Dobson (1960) reported it from St. Ouen's Bay without indicating whether this was an outdoor or indoor record; given the recent records and the fact that the bay has only a limited number of buildings along it, it could well be an outdoor one. Certainly the species must surrender any reputation of only occurring in buildings and be regarded as an established outdoor species, at least in Jersey though not on the British mainland. Having seen its almost wraith-like appearance in the field when it runs for cover perhaps the name "ghost centipede" by analogy with tropical "ghost crabs" (*Ocypoda africana*) might be a more appropriate name !

Livory (2000) records *Scutigera* from Chausey and from an outdoor site at St-Nicholas-près-Granville, Brittany and reports on older records from Roscoff, Cancale and St-Méloir-des-Ondes so that it certainly seems to occur outdoors, at least occasionally, on the French Channel coast.

CLASS DIPLOPODA (MILLIPEDES)

Order Penicillata

***Polyxenus lagurus* (Linné)**

This, the minute (2-3 mm) “bristly millipede”, was reported by David & Brehaut (1980) as occurring on Guernsey and Sark in 1975 and recorded by ANK from Castle Cornet (10.5.92). It is widespread and common in Guernsey. Charles David reports that he sees this quite frequently but seldom makes a record unless he is doing some sort of survey. He gives specific records from Divette (14.5.92), Les Tielles (13.12.92), Jaonnet (12.4.93), Fauxquets Valley (10.3.96), Castle Cornet (4.4.02), St.Germain Quarry (7.4.02) and Fort George (1.11.03).

He has also found it on Alderney (Saye Bay, 6.6.92), Sark (Eperquerie Common, 7.12.92), Herm (East Coast cliffs, 31.12.92) and various small islets near Herm including Longue Pierre (19.8.89) and Fondu (30.7.94).

It will undoubtedly occur also on Jersey.

Order Glomerida

***Glomeris marginata* (Villers)**

This was reported by Warne (1985) from pitfall traps amongst sand-dunes at St.Ouen’s Bay/Les Blanches Banques, Jersey (21.10.95). There are no other records from any of the islands of this distinctive pill millipede which is commonly found in woodland in Britain.

Another species, *Glomeris hexasticha intermedia*, is reported from Brittany and Normandy whilst three small, soil dwelling, glomerids (*Stygioglomeris crinita*, *Adenomeris gibbosa* and *Trachysphaera lobata*) are known from Britain but they are not easy to find unless soil sieving is carried out.

Order Chordeumatida

***Melogona gallica* (Latzel)**

A single record of this species collected by REJ at Petit Bot Bay, Guernsey (26.12.94).

***Chordeuma proximum* Ribaut**

Recorded from Guernsey from both Petit Bot Bay (26.12.93) and Talbot Valley (27.12.03, REJ). From Jersey, a single immature *Chordeuma* was collected in Waterworks Valley (29.8.04). Mature males are essential for definitive identification of *Chordeuma* species and these occur later in the year.

***Nanogona polydesmoides* (Leach)**

Widespread in Britain, this species was collected on Jersey from mixed woodland at St.Catherine’s Wood (2.9.04, ADB).

Of the other British chordeumatids, *Craspedosoma rawlinsii*, which is similar in size to *Nanogona*, is not commonly found in southern England, *Brachychaeteuma* species are small, whitish forms of which *B.melanops* is widespread in the south, frequently in synanthropic sites, and *Anthogona brittanica* seems to be very local. There are two further species of this order, *Chamaesoma brolemanni* and *Anthogona variegatum* recorded from Normandy

Order Julida**Family Blaniulidae*****Proteroiulus fuscus* (Am Stein)**

A widespread British species; common occurrence is under the bark of dead branches/ trunks in woodland.

Several records from Guernsey; above Le Jaonnet Bay (-.7.89, RDK), Petit Bot Bay (26.12.93, REJ), Le Guet (24.8.94, ADB), Trinity Cottages (24.8.94, ADB), L'Eree (17.8.94, ADB), near Calais (15.8.94, ADB) and near Soldiers Bay (15.8.94, ADB)

Recorded from Jersey by Browning (1956) from Noirmont Point and now from woodland at Verclut Point (25.8.04) and Waterworks Valley (29.8.04) (both ADB).

***Blaniulus guttulatus* (Fabricus)**

This is often found in agricultural land and gardens and can become a pest, especially of seedlings and is reported as such, attacking strawberry roots in Guernsey (Brehaut, 1959).

Other Guernsey records are widespread including Moulpied (RDK, -.7.69), Valdes Terres (B.Barrett, -.5.75), Talbot Valley (27.12.93, REJ; 18.8.94, ADB), Hougue du Pommier (25.12.93, REJ), Lihou Is. (21.8.94, ADB), Trinity Cottages (24.8.94, ADB), Sillbe Reserve (17.8.94, ADB), Prevote Watch Tower (19.8.94, ADB), path to Icart (26.8.94, ADB), Fermain Bay (15.8.94), Divette (15.8.94, ADB) and Vale area (22.8.94, ADB).

Recorded in Jersey from Waterworks Valley (29.8.04), Le Hocq (25.8.04), Fliquet (28.8.04) and St.Catherine's Wood (2.9.04) (all ADB).

Also found on Alderney (St.Annes, 23.8.94, ADB) and Sark (road to harbour, 25.8.94, ADB)

***Choneiulus palmatus* (Nemec)**

This is here recorded in Jersey from Waterworks Valley (29.8.04) and Le Grève de Lecq (30.8.04) (coll. ADB, det. PL).

Choneiulus palmatus* / *Nopoiulus kochi

From Jersey, a juvenile (stadium V) from waste ground at Le Hocq (25.8.04), examined by Paul Lee, may be the latter species but certainty is not possible.

***Archiboreoiulus pallidus* (Brade-Birks)**

A female from Alderney (Braye Road, 23.8.94) was examined for me by RDK

He described it as corresponding to this species but with vulvae much more pointed than in Blower's (1985) illustration. He commented that he could not see what else it could be.

Family Julidae***Cylindroiulus latestriatus* (Curtis)**

A species often, but not exclusively, associated with coastal areas which seems to be extremely widespread on both Guernsey and Jersey. It was also found on Alderney and likely to be found on the other islands with further searching.

Guernsey records include L'Ancrese Bay (27.12.93, REJ), Table des Pions (24.8.94, ADB), Lihou Is. (21.8.94, ADB), L'Eree area (21.8.94, ADB), Pointe de la Moye (14.08.94, ADB), Le Guet (24.08.94, ADB), Moulin Huet Bay (26.8.94, ADB), Jerbourg (13.8.94, ADB), Baie de la Jaonneuse (22.8.94, ADB) and Hommet Paradis (22.8.94, ADB).

For Jersey, in addition to Browning's report there are records from La Pulente (26.8.04), Lavender Farm (26.8.04), Coronation Park, Millbrook (27.8.04), La Grève de Lecq (30.8.04), Le Ouaisné & Le Ouaisné Common (31.8.04), Le Grouin (31.8.04) together with a probable specimen of the species from Fliquet (28.8.04) (all coll. ADB, det. PL).

Recorded from Alderney at St.Anne's (23.8.94, ADB).

***Cylindroiulus britannicus* (Verhoeff)**

Recorded from Jersey in three well separated sites; Waterworks Valley (29.8.04), Lion Park (1.9.04) and St.Catherine's Wood (2.9.04) (all coll. ADB, det. PL)

***Cylindroiulus truncorum* (Silvestri)**

British records of this species are scattered and include Kew Gardens and according to Blower (1985) it is probably indigenous in North Africa but widely introduced. There are Jersey records from Le Hocq (25.8.04), St.Catherine's Point (25.8.04), two sites in Waterworks Valley (29.8.04) and Le Grève de Lecq (30.8.04) (all coll. ADB, det. PL)

***Cylindroiulus punctatus* (Leach)**

A very common and characteristic woodland animal, possibly the most commonly found millipede in Britain and is apparently widespread in both Guernsey and Jersey in woodlands or under trees.

In Guernsey, we have records from above Le Jaonnet Bay (-.7.69, RDK), Moulpied (-.7.69, RDK), Saumarez Port Folk Museum (-.5.75, B.Barratt), Talbot Valley (27.12.93, REJ, 17.8.94, ADB), Petit Bot Bay (26.12.93, REJ, 16.8.94, ADB), Fermain Bay (28.12.93, REJ, 15.8.94, ADB), Trinity Cottages (24.8.94, ADB), L'Eree (17.8.94, ADB), Sillbe Reserve (17.8.94, ADB), Le Guet (24.8.94, ADB), Icart (16.8.94, ADB), Jerbourg (13.8.94, ADB) and near Soldiers' Bay (15.8.94, ADB).

From Jersey, it occurred in the 1987 Noirmont collection (March/April, Sept./Oct.) and is also recorded from Verclut Point (25.8.04), La Pulente (26.8.04), Lavender Farm (26.8.04), Waterworks Valley (29.8.04), Grève de Lecq (30.8.04), St.Brelade (31.8.04), Le Ouaisné (31.8.04), Bouley Bay (2.9.04) and St.Catherine's Wood (2.9.04) (all ADB).

Also known from woodland on Herm (-.7.69, RDK, 20.8.94, ADB) and from Sark (North Common, 25.8.94, ADB).

Of the other British *Cylindroiulus* / *Allajulus* species, *C.parisorum* records are scattered across England, often from rotting tree stumps, *C.caeruleocinctus* is much commoner in the south-east and quite rare in the south west, *C.londinensis*, a distinct large dark species is mostly recorded from synanthropic habitats in Britain (although widespread in France) and may be found in the Channel Islands and *A.nitidus* is not commonly found.

***Leptoiulus belgicus* (Latzel)**

This species is usually described as having a clear single white line along the length of its back but this is not always obvious especially in live animals. When picked up with forceps it tends to make extremely active movements. In mainland Britain it is mostly a patchily distributed south-western animal with occasional records across southern England. However, it seems to be very widespread and common in both Jersey and Guernsey and is also found on Alderney, Herm and Sark.

Guernsey records include sites above Saints Bay and Le Jaonnet Bay (-.7.89, RDK), Talbot Valley (27.12.93, REJ), Petit Bot Bay (26.12.93, REJ, 16.8.94, ADB), Fermain Bay (28.12.93, REJ, 15.8.94, ADB), Trinity Cottages (24.8.94, ADB), L'Eree (17.8.94, ADB), Silloe Reserve (17.8.94, ADB), Prevote Watch House (19.8.94, ADB), La Corbière (19.8.94, ADB), Fort Hommet (13.8.94, ADB), Pointe de la Moye (14.8.94, ADB), Icart (16.8.94, ADB), Moulin Huet Bay (24.8.94, ADB), Jerbourg (13.8.94, ADB), Calais (15.8.94, ADB) and the Vale area (22.8.94, ADB).

From Jersey, it occurred in 4 of the samples from the 1987 Noirmont collection (August – November) and is now recorded from St.Catherine's Point (25.8.04), Lavender Farm (26.8.04), Rozel (28.8.04), Fliquet (28.8.04), Waterworks Valley (29.8.04), La Grève de Lecq (30.8.04), St.Aubin (31.8.04), Le Ouaisne (31.8.04), Le Grouin (31.8.04), St.Brelade (31.8.04), Lion Park (1.9.04) and Sir Winston Churchill Memorial Park, St.Brelade (3.9.04).

Recorded from Herm (woodland, 20.8.94, ADB), Alderney (Clonque Bay, 23.8.94, ADB), Sark (harbour road & near Stocks Hotel, 25.8.94, ADB)

***Leptoiulus kervillei* (Brolemann)**

This is widespread in SW England and occurs across the south of the country as well as in France.

For Jersey, a single male was recorded from Waterworks Valley (29.8.04, ADB, det. PL).

***Ophiulus pilosus* (Newport)**

A common British species, this is recorded in Jersey from Waterworks Valley (29.8.04) and St.Catherine's Wood (2.9.04), both woodland (both ADB) but not so far from the other islands. Desmond Kime has a record of this from Guernsey which is accordingly mapped in Kime (2001).

The superficially similar *Julus scandinavicus*, widespread in Britain but seemingly absent from Brittany & Normandy and most of western France, is shown, apparently from Normandy in the atlas map of 1990 (Kime, 1990) but not in the later version (Kime, 1999) and had, apparently, been included in error (*pers.comm.*). There are no Channel Islands records

***Ommatoiulus sabulosus* (Linné)**

Easily recognised in the field and found over most of Britain, it seems to be widespread in a variety of sites on Jersey although there is only a single report of it (as *Schizophyllum sabulosum*) on Guernsey (David & Brehaut, 1980)

Recorded by Browning (as *Schizophyllum sabulosum*) from Noirmont Point, from Noirmont in the 1987 collection and from La Pulente (26.8.04), Lavender Farm (26.8.04), Waterworks Valley (28.8.04), Grève de Lecq (30.8.04), St.Brelade's (31.8.04), Ouaisné Common (31.8.04), Ouaisné cliffs (31.8.04) and Bouley Bay (2.9.04) (all ADB).

***Tachypodoiulus niger* (Leach)**

This is very widespread and common in Britain but is only so far recorded in Jersey from woodland at Verclut Point (25.8.04) and in Waterworks Valley (29.8.04).

***Brachyiulus pusillus* (Leach)**

Recorded from Petit Bot Bay, Guernsey (26.8.93, REJ)

Order Polydesmida***Polydesmus angustus* Latzel**

This, the largest and most common species of the genus in Britain is recorded from both Guernsey and Jersey.

For Guernsey, other than that of David & Brehaut (1980) there are records from Saumarez Port Folk Museum (B.Barrett, -.5.75), Petit Bot Bay (26.12.93, REJ), Hougue du Pommier (25.12.93, REJ), Silloe Reserve (17.8.94, ADB) and Le Guet (24.8.94, ADB).

On Jersey, it was recorded in the 1987 Noirmont collection (June) and a single female was found at St.Brelade (31.8.04 coll. ADB, det. PL). Immature polydesmids were found at St.Catherine's Point, Lavender Farm and Waterworks Valley.

***Polydesmus coriaceus* Porat (= *P.gallicus*, sensu Blower, 1985)**

Another widespread species, this was reported by David & Brehaut (as collected by R. Le Pelley) from Guernsey and is also recorded at Petit Bot Bay (26.12.94, REJ).

There are four other species of *Polydesmus* known from southern England of which *P.inconstans* (also recorded from Normandy) and *P.denticulatus* are quite widespread and might be found in the Islands.

***Brachydesmus superus* Latzel**

Reported on Guernsey from Petit Bot Bay (24.12.93, REJ) and Talbot Valley (18.8.94, ADB), this small polydesmid may well be under-recorded.

***Ophiodesmus albonanus* (Latzel)**

A small (up to 5mm) white species often associated with urban sites and gardens, it is here recorded from Guernsey at Petit Bot (16.8.04, ADB) and from Jersey in Waterworks Valley (29.8.04, coll. ADB det. PL). Comparably small *Macrosternodesmus palicola* is not recorded here nor, apparently, from Brittany or Normandy.

***Oxidus gracilis* (C.L.Koch)**

Reported by Giraud (1962) as a glasshouse millipede very common in Guernsey.

Of the other millipede species recorded from southern England, the distinctive *Polyzonium germanicum* is confined to Kent but also occurs in Normandy, *Thalassisobates littoralis* is littoral and elusive so may well be present in the Islands, *Nemasoma varicorne* is superficially a little like *Proteroiulus fuscus*, also occurring under bark of dead logs, but is smaller, *Metaiulus pratensis* seems to be confined to the extreme south-east, *Enantiulus armatus* is found in South Devon only (outside western France) and *Haplopodoiulus spathifer* is an introduced species known from several locations including Kew

DISCUSSION

The 2004 collection substantially increased our knowledge of the species occurring in Jersey but the number known for each of the major islands still falls far short of the totals recorded for the British Isles where there are about 50 species reported for each group. There are likely to be a number of reasons for this. The times of year when collections were made, the relatively small number of sites visited and the short time spent at each will undoubtedly have meant that some species, possibly quite common ones (especially smaller types), have not been collected. Some British species are very restricted in their occurrence and, in addition, the isolation of the islands from mainland Britain and France and their relatively small areas may mean that types that might be expected genuinely do not occur there. There are several species of centipede and millipede recorded from Guernsey which have so far not been found in Jersey and vice-versa; some of these, if not all, might be expected to turn up in due course.

Amongst the centipedes, there are two British littoral species (*Schendyla peyerimhoffi* and *Geophilus fucorum*), both recorded from Guernsey, which may well be found on the other islands and there is an elusive littoral millipede, *Thalassisobates littoralis*, known from SW England and elsewhere, that might occur. Several species of *Geophilus* (*Gosquidatum*, *Gelectricus* and *Gpusillifrater*.) known from Guernsey, might be collected in due course on Jersey and the distinctive *Henia vesuviana* (*Chaetechelyne vesuviana*) known from France and Southern England could well occur in the islands.

In relation to the small to medium size *Lithobius* species. *Lithobius melanops* is commonly associated with gardens and the sea shore and is very widespread in Guernsey. A possible specimen of this was seen at L'Etacquerel but is surprising that no confirmed Jersey specimens have been collected. *L. borealis*, a common moorland & woodland species over much of western Britain is reported from Guernsey as is also *L.muticus* which is widespread in Europe though mostly found in the south-east in mainland Britain. *Lithobius tricuspis* from Jersey is a distinctly "Continental" species, most common in Britain in South Devon.

Amongst the millipedes, the tiny "bristly millipede" *Polyxenus lagurus* (2-3mm) not yet found on Jersey is easily missed and is very likely to be found to be widespread there. Guernsey species which could be found on Jersey include *Melogona gallica*, *Chordeuma proximum*, *Brachyiulus pusillus* *Polydesmus coriaceus*, *Brachydesmus superus* and the greenhouse flat-back *Oxidus gracilis*. A probable specimen of *Archiboreoiulus pallidus* has been recorded from Alderney and may occur on the other islands.

Surprising is the fact that the "pill millipede", *Glomeris marginata*, which is frequently seen in British woodlands has been reported only once from Jersey and then from a rather atypical habitat. Common British black julids,

Ophiulus pilosus, *Julus scandinavicus* and *Tachypodoiulus niger* have only been found twice (or not at all in the case of *I.scandinavicus*) and then only in the less well studied Jersey. Is it possible that their niche(s) are occupied by the common *Leptoiulus belgicus* ?

Also interesting is the fact that, despite the small size of the collections, there appear to be some differences between the two main islands. Common on both appear to be the centipedes *Stigmatogaster subterraneus*, *Cryptops hortensis*, *Lithobius variegatus* and *Lithobius microps* along with the littoral *Strigamia maritima* and of the millipedes, *Bianiulus guttulatus*, *Cylindroiulus punctatus* and *Leptoiulus belgicus*.

The centipede *Lithobius melanops*, common on Guernsey seems to be much rarer or maybe absent on Jersey whilst the large and obvious millipede *Ommatoiulus sabulosus* was found at 10 sites on Jersey but has only been recorded once on Guernsey. *Lithobius forficatus* seems to be the common large brown lithobiid on Jersey but in the 1994 collection was only found on Guernsey on the two islets of Lihou and Hommet Paradis whereas there were 8 records of *Lithobius pilicornis* on the mainland, a species not seen in the 2004 Jersey collection.

No doubt further collections will alter this picture and comparison with the fauna of Normandy and Brittany is of some interest. Most records from these two areas appear to be scattered in the literature with early references being found in the appropriate Faune de France volume (Brölemann, 1930) and in Gadeau de Kerville's reports referred to there.

Delamare Deboutteville (1948) published faunistic notes on the myriapods of Brittany referring to 13 chilopods and 3 diplopods. Amongst the former were *Lithobius nicoensis* from Ile Vert, *Scutigera* from the marine station collection ("courant sur la digue du port"), *Hydroschendyla submarina*, *Strigamia maritima*, *Geophilus algarum* (*G.fucorum*) and *Brachyschendyla monodi*. It seems that only single examples of *Lithobius nicoensis* and *L.microps* were found; Brolemann (1930) describes *L. nicoensis* as from the Alpes Maritimes (Cannes to Menton) where it is common. Interestingly, he refers to a halophilic blianiulid, not able to be identified.

Razet & Barbotin (1952) gave a further account of Brittany species, adding, amongst other species, *Geophilus osquidatum*, *Geophilus gavoyi*, *Cryptops savignyi* (presumably *C.anomalans*), *Lithobius tricuspis*, *L. agilis*, *L.lucifugus*, *L.curtipes* and both *L.microps* Meinert 1868 and *L.dubosqui* (now regarded as a junior synonym of *L.microps* Meinert, 1868). Their *L.microps* is described as having 6-8 well pigmented ocelli in two rows on each side of the head and the authors themselves admit that it does not conform absolutely to Brolemann's description. In the circumstances, it is difficult to be sure which species is being referred to. *L.lucifugus*, often regarded as an alpine species, is known from Britain but only from one lowland site in Scotland. They describe *Geophilus gavoyi* (which is recorded as an example from forêt de Rennes) as "connu de Grande-Bretagne" but I am unable to locate a reference to this in the British literature. The diplopods listed are *Polyzonium germanicum*, *Nanogona polydesmoides*, *Chordeuma proximum* and *Melogona gallica*.

Various reports by British workers on species from Brittany and Normandy were published in the 1980s (Barber, 1986; Kime et al, 1987; Blower, 1987; Lewis & Kime, 1988). All the "*Geophilus carpophagus*" records for which we have details show segment numbers within the range identified by Arthur et al for *Geasoni* apart from one male from Brittany with 51 leg pairs. For centipedes there is also a recent account of species from Brittany (Iorio, 2005) which lists 17 in total although it is not clear whether the *Geophilus carpophagus* refers to *Geasoni* or *G.carpophagus* s.s. For millipedes, the European distribution maps of Desmond Kime show a number of species from these two regions (Kime, 1990, 1999, 2001)

Tables 1 and 2 show the species that have been recorded from each of the Channel Islands. Tables 3a and 3b and 4a and 4b show records for Southern England, Channel Islands, Brittany and Normandy using data from the above sources.

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TABLE 1. Species of centipede recorded from each of the Channel Islands

Numbers of sites (post-1950) from which the species has been collected are given for Guernsey and Jersey. The “*Geophilus carpophagus*” found on Herm was probably *Geasoni* but the specimen is no longer available. It should be borne in mind that collections from Herm, Sark and Alderney are based on one or two single day visits.

	Guernsey	Herm	Sark	Alderney	Jersey	Chausey
CHILOPODA						
<i>Stigmatogaster subterraneus</i>	9	x		x	9	
<i>Schendyla nemorensis</i>	6	x		x	2	
<i>Schendyla peyerimhoffi</i>	1					
<i>Hydroschendyla submarina</i>	1				1	
<i>Strigamia acuminata</i>					2	
<i>Strigamia maritima</i>	5			x	4	GdK
“ <i>Geophilus carpophagus</i> ”	x	x	x			
<i>Geophilus carpophagus</i> ss	2					
<i>Geophilus easoni</i>	2	?	x		1	
<i>Geophilus osquidatum</i>	1					
<i>Geophilus electricus</i>	1					
<i>Geophilus fucorum</i>	1					GdK, Bröl
<i>Geophilus pusillifrater</i>	1					
<i>Geophilus flavus</i>	5		x		1	
<i>Geophilus truncorum</i>	4				1	
<i>Cryptops anomalans</i>	1				1	
<i>Cryptops hortensis</i>	14	x	x	x	7	
<i>Lithobius variegatus</i>	15	x	x	x	7	
<i>Lithobius forficatus</i>	4			x	5	GdK
<i>Lithobius pilicornis</i>	8				1	
<i>Lithobius melanops</i>	10				?	GdK
<i>Lithobius tricuspis</i>					2	
<i>Lithobius borealis</i>	2					
<i>Lithobius muticus</i>	?					
<i>Lithobius calcaratus</i>					2	
<i>Lithobius microps</i>	11	x	x	x	5	
<i>Lamyctes emarginatus</i>					2	
<i>Scutigera coleoptrata</i>	x				x	A.Livory
Total	22	5	5*	7	17	

TABLE 2. Species of millipede recorded from each of the Channel Islands

Numbers of sites (post-1950) from which the species has been collected are given for Guernsey and Jersey.

	Guernsey	Herm	Sark	Alderney	Jersey
DIPLOPODA					
<i>Polyxenus lagurus</i>	1	x	x	x	
<i>Glomeris marginata</i>					1
<i>Chordeuma proximum</i>	2				?
<i>Melogona gallica</i>	1				
<i>Nanogona polydesmoides</i>					1
<i>Proteroiulus fuscus</i>	7				3
<i>Blaniulus guttulatus</i>	12		x	x	4
<i>Archiboreoiulus pallidus</i>				x	
<i>Choneiulus palmatus</i>					2
<i>Cylindroiulus punctatus</i>	13	x			10
<i>Cylindroiulus latestriatus</i>	10			x	9
<i>Cylindroiulus britannicus</i>					3
<i>Cylindroiulus truncorum</i>					4
<i>Leptoiulus kervillei</i>					1
<i>Leptoiulus belgicus</i>	13	x	x	x	10
<i>Ophiulus pilosus</i>	1				2
<i>Brachyiulus pusillus</i>	1				
<i>Ommatoiulus sabulosus</i>	1				10
<i>Tachypodoiulus niger</i>					2
<i>Polydesmus angustus</i>	6				2
<i>Polydesmus coriaceus</i> (=gallicus)	2				
<i>Brachydesmus superus</i>	2				
<i>Ophiodesmus albonanus</i>	1				1
<i>Oxidus gracilis</i> (greenhouse)	(x)				
Total	16	3	3	5	16

TABLE 3A. Species of centipede recorded from the Southern England, Channel Islands, Brittany & Normandy (post-1945); Geophilomorpha & Scolopendromorpha

	S.England	C.I.	Brittany	Normandy
CHILOPODA				
<i>Stigmatogaster subterraneus</i>	x	x	x	x
<i>Nesoporogaster brevior</i>	x			
<i>Schendyla nemorensis</i>	x	x	x	x
<i>Schendyla peyerimhoffi</i>	x		x	
<i>Schendyla dentata</i>	x			
<i>Schendyla monodi</i>				
<i>Hydroschendyla submarina</i>	x	x	x	
<i>Henia vesuviana</i>	x		x	
<i>Henia brevis</i>	x			
<i>Pachymerium ferrugineum</i>	x		x	
<i>Strigamia acuminata</i>	x	x	x	x
<i>Strigamia crassipes</i>	x		x	x
<i>Strigamia maritima</i>	x	x	x	
" <i>Geophilus carpophagus</i> "	x	x	x	x
<i>Geophilus carpophagus</i> ss	x	x		
<i>Geophilus easoni</i>	x	x	x	x
<i>Geophilus osquidatum</i>	x	x	x	
<i>Geophilus gavoyi</i>			x	
<i>Geophilus electricus</i>	x	x		
<i>Geophilus fucorum</i>	x	x	x	
<i>Geophilus pusillifrater</i>	x	x		
<i>Geophilus flavus</i>	x	x	x	
<i>Geophilus truncorum</i>	x	x	x	x
<i>Gnathomerium inopinatum</i>			x	x
<i>Chalandea pinguis</i>	x			
<i>Arenophilus peregrinus</i>	x			
<i>Nothogeophilus turki</i>	x			
<i>Cryptops anomalans</i>	x	x	x	
<i>Cryptops hortensis</i>	x	x	x	x
<i>Cryptops parisi</i>	x		x	x

TABLE 3B. Species of centipede recorded from the Southern England, Channel Islands, Brittany & Normandy (post-1945); Lithobiomorpha & Scutigermorpha

	S.England	C.I.	Brittany	Normandy
CHILOPODA				
<i>Lithobius variegatus</i>	x	x	x	x
<i>Lithobius forficatus</i>	x	x	x	
<i>Lithobius piceus</i>	x		x	x
<i>Lithobius peregrinus</i>	x			
<i>Lithobius pilicornis</i>	x	x	x	
<i>Lithobius melanops</i>	x	x	x	x
<i>Lithobius tricuspis</i>	x	x	x	?
<i>Lithobius agilis</i>	?		x	
<i>Lithobius borealis</i>	x	x		
<i>Lithobius macilentus</i>	x		x	
<i>Lithobius lapidicola</i>	x			
<i>Lithobius muticus</i>	x	?	x	x
<i>Lithobius calcaratus</i>	x	x	x	x
<i>Lithobius lucifugus</i>			x	
<i>Lithobius nicoensis</i>			x	
<i>Lithobius crassipes</i>	x		x	x
<i>Lithobius curtipes</i>	x		x	
<i>Lithobius microps</i>	x	x	x	x
<i>Lamyctes emarginatus</i>	x	x	x	
<i>Scutigera coleoptrata</i>	(x)	x	x	x
Total centipede species	43	26	36	17

TABLE 4A. Species of millipede recorded from Southern England, Channel Islands, Brittany & Normandy (post-1945); Non-julids

	S.England	C.I.	Brittany	Normandy
DIPLOPODA				
<i>Polyxenus lagurus</i>	x	x	x	
<i>Glomeris marginata</i>	x	x	x	x
<i>Glomeris hexasticha intermedia</i>			x	x
<i>Stygioglomeris crinata</i>	x			
<i>Adenomeris gibbosa</i>	x			
<i>Trachysphaera lobata</i>	x			
<i>Polyzonium germanicum</i>	x		x	x
<i>Chordeuma proximum</i>	x	x	x	x
<i>Chordeuma sylvestre</i>	x			x
<i>Melogona gallica</i>	x	x	x	x
<i>Melogona scutellare</i>	x			
<i>Nanogona polydesmoides</i>	x	x	x	
<i>Craspedosoma rawlinsii</i>	x			
<i>Brachychaeteuma melanops</i>	x			
<i>Anthogona brittanica</i>	x			
<i>Anthogona variegatum</i>				x
<i>Chamaesoma brolemanni</i>				x
<i>Polydesmus angustus</i>	x	x	x	x
<i>Polydesmus coriaceus</i> (=gallicus)	x	x		
<i>Polydesmus inconstans</i>	x			x
<i>Polydesmus denticulatus</i>	x			
<i>Polydesmus testaceus</i>	x			x
<i>Polydesmus barberii</i>	x			
<i>Brachydesmus superus</i>	x	x		x
<i>Ophiodesmus albonanus</i>	x	x		
<i>Macrosternodesmus palicola</i>	x			
<i>Stosatea italica</i>	x			

TABLE 4B. Species of millipede recorded from Southern England, Channel Islands, Brittany & Normandy (post-1945); Julida

	S.England	C.I.	Brittany	Normandy
DIPLOPODA				
<i>Thalassiosobates littoralis</i>	x			
<i>Nemasoma varicorne</i>	x			
<i>Proteroiulus fuscus</i>	x	x	x	x
<i>Blaniulus guttulatus</i>	x			x
<i>Archiboreoiulus pallidus</i>	x			x
<i>Choneiulus palmatus</i>	x			
<i>Metaiulus pratensis</i>	x			
<i>Cylindroiulus punctatus</i>	x	x	x	x
<i>Cylindroiulus latestriatus</i>	x	x	x	x
<i>Cylindroiulus britannicus</i>	x	x		
<i>Cylindroiulus parisiorum</i>	x			
<i>Cylindroiulus truncorum</i>	x	x	x	
<i>Cylindroiulus vulnerarius</i>	x			
<i>Cylindroiulus londinensis</i>	x		x	x
<i>Cylindroiulus caeruleocinctus</i>	x			
<i>Allajulus nitidus</i>	x			x
<i>Enantiulus armatus</i>	x			
<i>Leptoiulus belgicus</i>	x	x	x	
<i>Leptoiulus kervillei</i>	x	x	x	x
<i>Iulus scandinavicus</i>	x			
<i>Ophiulus pilosus</i>	x	x		
<i>Brachyiulus pusillus</i>	x	x		x
<i>Ommatoiulus sabulosus</i>	x	x	x	x
<i>Tachypodoiulus niger</i>	x	x	x	x
<i>Haplopodoiulus spathifer</i>	x			
Total millipede species	49	20	17	23

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