

Report on the BMIG field meeting in Cannington in 2023

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Intertidal Isopod section compiled by Warren Maguire²

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Introduction and background

The 2023 BMIG field meeting, held from 13th to 16th April, was based Cannington Campus about three miles northwest of Bridgwater in Somerset. Cannington is ideally placed for easy access to areas of varied geology and topography. This includes the Somerset coast, the limestone of the Mendip Hills and Quantock Hills, and the wetlands of the Somerset Levels. And within the village is situated the Walled Garden of Cannington, which includes temperate and tropical glasshouses.

BMIG last visited the area over 35 years ago back in 1986 (the 5th joint BMG and BISG meeting) based on the edge of the Mendip hills in the rural village of Langford (Langford Campus) some 14 miles south of Bristol. Observations of millipedes and centipedes were summarised in the *BMG Newsletter* by Doug Richardson and Tony Barber (1987). Back then over 30 sites were visited in North Somerset (VC6) and in North and South Wiltshire (VC7 & VC8) with 28 species of millipede and 25 species of centipede recorded. This included many new vice-county records including the millipedes *Geoglossis subterranea*, *Brachychaeteuma melanops*, *Chordeuma proximum* (then mainly known from Wales), *Choneiulus palmatus* and *Stosatea italica* (then mainly known from south east England), and the centipedes *Henia brevis* and *Lithobius muticus* (a predominantly south eastern species). The woodlice recorded are summarised in the *BISG Newsletter* by Steve Hopkin (1987), which lists 18 species. Of particular note are *Ligidium hypnorum* (a predominantly south eastern species), *Haplophthalmus montivagus* (then known as the yet to be identified *Haplophthalmus* NTB) and *Armadillidium album*.

Methods and Sites

For the 2023 field meeting a list of sites with permission to survey and collect specimens was provided to all participants (over 30 were present) who were free to undertake field work whenever and wherever they chose to record. 31 sites were visited during the course of the field meeting, 19 in South Somerset (VC5), 11 in North Somerset (VC6) and a riverside meadow in Worcestershire (VC35). These included outcrops of limestone in the Mendip Hills, broadleaved woodlands and coastal habitats in Bridgwater Bay. A summary of the sites visited and the sub-locations within these sites is shown in Table 1.

Species recorded

Species records have been collated from those submitted directly to the various scheme organisers or via iRecord and iNaturalist. During the 2023 field meeting a total of 82 species of BMIG taxa were recorded. This comprises 19 species of centipede (Table 2), 27 of millipede (Table 3), 25 of woodlice (Table 4), five of intertidal isopods (Table 5), four of pauropods and two symphylans (Table 6).

Three species recorded are listed in the Natural England species status review (Lee, 2015) as being Nationally Rare: the centipede *Lithobius lapidicola*, the millipede *Enantiulus armatus* and the woodlouse *Buddelundiella cataractae*. Three additional species are listed as Nationally Scarce: the millipede *Brachychaeteuma melanops*; and the woodlice *Armadillidium album* and *Miktoniscus patience*. These six species are highlighted in the accounts below.

Table 1: List of sites visited.

Recorders: GB – Gino Brignoli, NG – Nicola Garnham, SG – Steve Gregory, SH – Sue Harvey, TH – Thomas Hughes, HR – Helen Read, PR – Paul Richards, DS – Duncan Sivell, AL – Angela Lidgett, WM – Warren Maguire, DM – Dawid Martyniuk, MV – Matthew Vosper, DW – Derek Whiteley, W – ‘wychelm’

Site code	Location	Grid Ref.	VC	Dates	Recorders
1	Leigh Woods NT	ST5573 ST5673	6	13/04/2023	DW
2	Aisholt Wood	ST1935 ST1936	5	14/04/2023	MV
3	Berrow, St Mary's Church	ST2952	6	14/04/2023	AL, DM
4	Blue Anchor Bay	ST0044 ST0143	5	14/04/2023	DW
5	Bossington Beach NT	SS8948	5	14/04/2023	DW
6	Cannington Campus, Bridgewater College	ST2539	5	13, 14 & 15/04/2023	GB, NG, DM
7	Cannington Walled Garden Outdoors, Temperate and Tropical	ST2539	5	14 & 16/04/2023	SH, PR SG, SH
8	Combwich, shore	ST2642	5	14/04/2023	NG, SG, WM
9	Gunter's Grove, Stogursey	ST2144	5	14/04/2023	W
10	Highbridge	ST3247	6	14/04/2023	W
11	Stearth Marshes, beach, salt marsh and Stearth Point	ST2745 ST2645 ST2746 ST2846	5	14, 15 & 17/04/2023	NG, SG, WM, MV, DW & PR
12	Tropiquaria, Watchet	ST0540	5	14/04/2023	TH, SH, PR
13	Watchet	ST0643	5	14/04/2023	PR
14	Ubley Warren, Cheddar Complex	ST5055	6	14/04/2023	AL, DM
15	Velvet Bottom, Cheddar Complex	ST5055 ST4955	6	14 & 15/04/2023	AL, DM, W
16	Bridgwater, meadow	ST2936	5	15/04/2023	MV
17	Cannington Park/Quarry	ST2440	5	15/04/2023	NG, SH, WM
18	Otterhampton, All Saints Church	ST2443	5	15/04/2023	PR
19	Combwich, St Peter's church	ST2542	5	15/04/2023	PR
20	Fyne Court NT, Broomfield	ST2232	5	15 & 16/04/2023	SG, DW PL
21	Great Breach Woods	ST5032	6	15/04/2023	AL, DM
22	Great wood	ST1737	5	15/04/2023	NG, WM
23	Kilve Beach Kilve Pill (wood above)	ST1444	5	14, 15 & 16/04/2023	NG, SG, WM, HR, MV & PL
24	Seven Wells Wood	ST1638	5	15/04/2023	MV
25	Berrow Dunes	ST2953	6	16/04/2023	AL, DW
26	Brean Beach	ST2958	6	16/04/2023	DW
27	Ebbor gorge	ST5248	6	16/04/2023	NG
28	Sandford Wood	ST4259	6	16/04/2023	DW
29	Sedgemoor services, Somerset	ST3552	6	16/04/2023	PR
30	Evesham Country Park	SP0446 SP0447	37	16/04/2023	PR
31	Woodlands Hill NT	ST1540	5	14/04/2023	DW

The most prolific site proved to be Kilve Beach (site 23) which provided a mixture of intertidal and shoreline habitats with adjacent wetland and woodland above. Here 24 species were recorded; four centipedes, seven millipedes, nine woodlice and four intertidal isopods. Interestingly another coastal site, Steart Marshes (site 11), which included sandy beach, salt marsh and other habitats came a close second with 22 species. Cannington Walled Garden (site 7) despite all the unusual species recorded both outdoors and inside the temperate and tropical glasshouses managed only 21 species.

Centipedes

In total 19 species of centipede were recorded from 22 sites (see Table 2). The most frequently recorded were *Haplophilus subterraneus* from 11 sites and *Lithobius variegatus* from 9 sites. This perhaps reflects the western bias of these species British distribution, or perhaps their large size and conspicuous appearance. The ubiquitous *Lithobius forficatus* and *Lithobius microps* were both recorded from seven sites, with other centipedes noted from five or less. The most prolific site proved to be National Trust's Fyne Court (site 20) with eight species recorded including the only record of *Geophilus electricus*.

The only species of note was *Lithobius lapidicola* which was collected from the tropical glasshouse at Cannington Walled Garden (site 7, see image below). Puzzlingly, in Britain this centipede occupies two distinct habitats. Since its first discovery at Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh in 1986 it has been recorded from several heated glasshouses across Britain, but it is also known outdoors from several coastal sites in southern-eastern England. Because of the latter occurrences it is listed by Lee (2015) as Nationally Rare and Near Threatened. However, this status is perhaps not relevant to populations that are established as the result of an accidental introduction inside heated glasshouses. Also inside the tropical glasshouse at Cannington Walled Gardens *Tygarrup javanicus* was also found (see image below); a species native to the tropics, but widely recorded from heated glasshouse across Europe.

Excursions to the Somerset coast also turned up two sites for *Strigamia maritima* (sites 4 & 11). Of the two inland *Strigamia* species, only *S. crassipes* was recorded during the field meeting, just once at Cannington (site 6). Although both this and *S. acuminata* can be elusive and typically found as solitary specimens, both are quite widespread across southern England and both species were found at several sites during the 1986 field meeting.



Lithobius lapidicola (left, image © Steve Gregory) and ***Tygarrup javanicus* anterior** (right, image © Sue Harvey). Both were found inside the heated glasshouse at Cannington Walled Gardens.

Table 2: Centipedes recorded during the Cannington 2023 field meeting.

X = species recorded from site. National status: NR = Nationally Rare, NT = Near Threatened.

**Geophilus impressus* - formerly known as *G. insculptus* and more recently *G. alpinus*.

Site number:	1	2	3	4	6	7	8	9	11	13	14	15	17	20	21	22	23	24	26	27	28	31	No. sites	
<i>Geophilus carpophagus</i> s.str.					X	X			X															3
<i>Geophilus easoni</i>															X			X						2
<i>Geophilus electricus</i>														X										1
<i>Geophilus flavus</i>											X	X	X		X		X							5
<i>Geophilus impressus</i>																					X			1
<i>Geophilus truncorum</i>		X												X	X									3
<i>Haplophilus subterraneus</i>	X		X		X	X				X				X		X	X		X	X	X			11
<i>Schendyla nemorensis</i>			X		X	X					X	X			X									3
<i>Strigamia crassipes</i>					X																			1
<i>Strigamia maritima</i>				X					X															2
<i>Tygarrup javanicus</i>						X																		1
<i>Cryptops hortensis</i>			X		X	X						X		X										5
<i>Cryptops parisi</i>	X													X							X	X		4
<i>Lithobius calcaratus</i>												X												1
<i>Lithobius forficatus</i>			X				X						X	X	X						X		X	7
<i>Lithobius lapidicola</i> NR, NT						X																		1
<i>Lithobius melanops</i>			X						X					X			X							4
<i>Lithobius microps</i>			X						X		X	X		X	X						X			7
<i>Lithobius variegatus</i>		X						X			X	X			X	X	X	X					X	9
Total 19 species / No. per site:	2	2	6	1	5	6	1	1	4	1	4	6	2	8	7	2	4	2	1	5	2	2		

Surprisingly the ubiquitous and typically conspicuous *Geophilus flavus* was only recorded from five sites. By comparison two smaller and inconspicuous geophilomorphs, *Geophilus truncorum* and *Schendyla nemorensis*, were found at three sites and six sites respectively. *Geophilus carpophagus* s.str. was found in its characteristic ‘above ground’ habitats at three sites: under tree bark (at Cannington, sites 6 & 7, see image below) and on a mortared wall (on the coast, site 11).

Both *Cryptops hortensis* and *Cryptops parisi* were recorded from a mixture of synanthropic and semi-natural sites; five and four sites, respectively. The small dark *Lithobius calcaratus* was recorded from Velvet Bottom, Cheddar Complex (site 15). This is a local species favouring grassland and heathland.



Geophilus carpophagus s.str. found at Cannington Campus (image © Nicola Garnham)

Millipedes

27 species of millipede were recorded from 25 sites (Table 3). By far the most frequently recorded species was the Pill Millipede *Glomeris marginata* with 13 sites, with *Brachydesmus superus* recorded from nine sites and *Tachypodoiulus niger* from eight.

Among the millipede highlights was the discovery of *Enantiulus armatus* from a churchyard at Berrow (site 3) by Angela Lidgett and Dawid Martyniuk (see image below). This millipede is designated Nationally Rare, Least Concern (Lee, 2015) and this is the first record for Somerset. However, almost all previous British records are from the adjacent county of Devon so this is perhaps not unexpected.

Brachychaeteuma melanops is designated Nationally Scarce and was only recorded from a single site, a woodland at Kilve Pill (site 23). However, this millipede has proved to be widespread across southern England, and perhaps overlooked as it's only active in the winter months. It was also recorded from a single site during the 1986 field meeting. The only other Chordematidan recorded was *Nanogona polydesmoides* from two rural sites.

Two uncommon, but introduced and synanthropic millipedes, *Stosatea italica* and *Cylindroiulus vulnerarius*, were recorded from Leigh Woods (site 1) by Derek Whiteley. Both species are well known from this site, which is also known to harbour other introduced synanthropic species. Indeed, *S. italica* was recorded at this same site during the 1986 field meeting, when it was described as one of “the ‘gems’ of the weekend”.

Cannington Walled Gardens (site 7) produced a number of interesting millipede records. *Haplopodoiulus spathifer* was found in a flower bed by Helen read and Paul Lee (see image below). Originally

known in the UK from a few ornamental gardens in south east England, more recently it has been found in ornamental gardens in Cornwall and now in Somerset. Inside the adjacent heated glasshouse *Oxidus gracilis* proved to be numerous (no surprise!), but *Cylindroiulus truncorum* was also found inside Temperate House. A visit to the tropical glasshouse at Tropiquaria (site 11) turned up *Amphitomeus attemsi*, a ball rolling ‘flat-back’ Polydesmida (see image below) otherwise only known in the UK from Kew Gardens and Eden Project.

The Bristly Millipede *Polyxenus lagurus* was found at four sites. Of these, two sites were churchyards (sites 18 & 19) and one was from a wall on the coast (site 11).



***Enantiulus armatus* from Berrow churchyard showing the projecting anal scale (image © Angela Lidgett) and an enrolled *Amphitomeus attemsi* from Tropiquaria (image © Paul Richards).**



***Haplopodoiulus spathifer* male from Cannington Walled Garden (image © Steve Gregory).**

Table 3: Millipedes recorded during the Cannington 2023 field meeting.

X = species recorded from site. National status: NR = Nationally Rare, LC = Least Concern, NS = Nationally Scarce.

Site number:	1	2	3	4	6	7	9	10	11	12	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	27	28	30	No. sites	
<i>Polyxenus lagurus</i>								X	X						X	X											4
<i>Glomeris marginata</i>	X	X					X				X	X		X			X	X	X	X	X		X	X		13	
<i>Amphitomeus attemsi</i>										X																1	
<i>Brachydesmus superus</i>	X	X					X		X		X	X					X	X		X						9	
<i>Ophiodesmus albonanus</i>					X										X											2	
<i>Polydesmus angustus</i>	X																X						X	X		4	
<i>Polydesmus inconstans</i>														X												1	
<i>Oxidus gracilis</i>						X																				1	
<i>Macrosternodesmus palicola</i>					X																					1	
<i>Stosatea italica</i>	X																									1	
<i>Brachychaeteuma melanops</i> NS																				X						1	
<i>Nanogona polydesmoides</i>												X								X						2	
<i>Blaniulus guttulatus</i>	X																							X		2	
<i>Brachyiulus pusillus</i>				X					X				X													3	
<i>Cylindroiulus britannicus</i>			X			X				X	X						X									5	
<i>Cylindroiulus caeruleocinctus</i>					X																					1	
<i>Cylindroiulus latestriatus</i>			X						X		X											X				4	
<i>Cylindroiulus punctatus</i>																		X	X	X	X		X	X		6	
<i>Cylindroiulus truncorum</i>						X																				1	
<i>Cylindroiulus vulnerarius</i>	X																									1	
<i>Enantiulus armatus</i> NR, LC			X																							1	
<i>Haplopodoiulus spathifer</i>						X																				1	
<i>Julus scandinavius</i>																				X						1	
<i>Ommatoiulus sabulosus</i>			X																							1	
<i>Ophiulus pilosus</i>	X				X	X												X								4	
<i>Proteroiulus fuscus</i>										X									X		X					3	
<i>Tachypodoiulus niger</i>	X		X						X					X					X	X			X		X	8	
Total 27 species / No. per site:	8	2	5	1	4	5	2	1	5	3	4	3	1	3	2	1	4	4	4	7	3	1	4	4	1		

Woodlice

25 species of woodlouse were recorded from 25 sites (Table 4). Perhaps predictably the most frequently recorded species were the ubiquitous (at least down south) ‘Famous Five’: *Armadillidium vulgare*, *Philoscia muscorum* (both 17 sites), *Oniscus asellus* (16 sites), *Porcellio scaber* (15 sites) and *Trichoniscus pusillus* agg. (10 sites). Other woodlouse species were found at seven sites or less.

The most prolific site for woodlice was Cannington Park/Quarry (site 17) with 12 species recorded. This includes the trichoniscids *Haplophthalmus danicus*, *H. mengii* agg. and *Trichoniscus pygmaeus*; three species of pill woodlouse *Armadillidium depressum*, *A. nasatum* and *A. vulgare*, the Ant Woodlouse *Platyarthrus hoffmannseggii* and the south-western *Porcellionides cingendus*.

The discovery of the Pygmy Pill-woodlouse *Buddelundiella cataractae* inside the tropical glasshouse at Tropiquaria (site 12) is perhaps unexpected. This tiny species, designated Nationally Rare, Least Concern (Lee, 2015), is usually found outdoors and has proved to be relatively widespread in south Wales. Recently (2024 & 2025) three sites have been discovered across ‘the river’ in England: two in Bristol city and a third near Chippenham (verified records on iRecord). At Tropiquaria *B. cataractae* was associated with typical tropical glasshouse species, including *Trichorhina tomentosa* (Budde-Lund) and a single specimen of *Reductoniscus costulatus* Kesselyák. This latter species has been widely recorded from inside tropical glasshouses across Britain and is of very similar appearance to *B. cataractae* (see images below), thus highlighting potential confusion in the field between these two species.



Comparison of *Buddelundiella cataractae* (left) and *Reductoniscus costulatus* (right), both recorded from Tropiquaria. Note shape of 1st epimera (images © Thomas Hughes).

Other woodlouse highlights were the discovery of two Nationally Scarce coastal species, *Armadillidium album* and *Miktoniscus patience* (see images below). The former was found in good numbers under drift wood along the sandy beach at Steart Marshes (site 11) and *M. patience* was also found in good numbers under flood debris on rank grass beside the Parrett estuary at Comwich (site 8). Continuing the coastal theme, the Sea Slater *Ligia oceanica*, a species often numerous when found, was only recorded from a single site at Kilve Bay (site 23).

Philoscia affinis was found at a single site, Ubley Warren (site 14), by Angela Lidgett. Although just a single female specimen was collected (with no males for confirmation) the head and epimera pigment patterns (and habitat) are typical of this species (see image below). This is the first record for Somerset, but subsequently in 2025 three additional sites were recorded: two near the coast by Weston-super-Mare and one from woodland in the Quantock Hills (records verified on iRecord). It is thought that *P. affinis*

has been long present, but overlooked, in Britain and Ireland. In contrast its congener *P. muscorum* was the most frequently recorded woodlouse during the field meeting.



Armadillidium album from the sandy beach at Steart Marshes (image © Nicola Garnham) and ***Miktoniscus patience*** from beside the Parrett estuary (image © Warren Maguire).



Philoscia affinis female of typical habitus recorded from Ubley Warren (image © Angela Lidgett).

Cannington Walled Gardens (site 7) also proved productive for woodlice, with two species that were found nowhere else during the weekend: *Styloniscus mauritiensis* found inside the Tropical Glasshouse and *Porcellionides pruinosus* found in the outdoor garden.

Paul Richards clearly got distracted on the way home and ended up beside the river Avon in Worcestershire (site 30). Here he recorded *Hyloniscus riparius* and its usual associate *Trachelipus rathkii*. The central European *H. riparius* was discovered new to Britain here in April 2022 (Farmer, 2022) and was conveniently timed and placed for an unplanned excursion by BMIG during the 2022 Shropshire based field meeting (Gregory, 2024). It seems to be established along a several kilometre length of the Avon where it is thought to be a ‘horticultural’ escape.

Table 4: Woodlice recorded during the Cannington 2023 field meeting.

X = species recorded from site. National status: NR = Nationally Rare, NS = Nationally Scarce.

Site number:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	19	20	21	22	23	25	27	28	29	30	No. Sites
<i>Asellus aquaticus</i>							X		X																	2
<i>Ligia oceanica</i>																				X						1
<i>Androniscus dentiger</i>	X								X											X					X	4
<i>Buddelundiella cataractae</i> NR										X																1
<i>Haplophthalmus danicus</i>		X					X			X					X		X						X			6
<i>Haplophthalmus mengii</i> agg.															X											1
<i>Hyloniscus riparius</i>																									X	1
<i>Miktoniscus patience</i> NS								X																		1
<i>Trichoniscus pusillus</i> agg.							X	X	X			X	X		X		X	X	X	X		X				11
<i>Trichoniscus pygmaeus</i>															X							X				2
<i>Styloniscus mauritiensis</i>							X																			1
<i>Armadillidium album</i> NS									X												X					2
<i>Armadillidium depressum</i>	X						X	X	X						X		X			X						7
<i>Armadillidium nasatum</i>	X								X						X							X				4
<i>Armadillidium vulgare</i>			X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X				X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X		17
<i>Oniscus asellus</i>	X					X	X	X	X		X		X	X	X		X	X	X	X		X	X		X	16
<i>Platyarthrus hoffmannseggii</i>	X		X					X							X					X						5
<i>Philoscia affinis</i>												X														1
<i>Philoscia muscorum</i>	X		X	X		X	X	X	X		X		X		X		X	X		X	X	X	X		X	17
<i>Porcellio scaber</i>			X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X				X		X		X	X	X	X	X			15
<i>Porcellionides cingendus</i>									X						X											2
<i>Porcellionides pruinosus</i>							X																			1
<i>Reductoniscus costulatus</i>										X																1
<i>Trichorhina tomentosa</i>										X																1
<i>Trachelipus rathkii</i>																								X		1
Total 25 sp. / No. per site:	6	1	4	3	2	4	10	8	11	4	4	2	3	1	12	1	7	3	4	9	4	7	5	1	5	

Intertidal Isopods

Excursions to four coastal sites resulted in the discovery of five species of intertidal isopod (Table 5). This relatively low number of species reflected both the ‘soft’ nature of much of the north Somerset coast, which limits the number of species that occur and makes access difficult, as well as the state of the tide during the dates of the field-meeting, which was fairly weak and which only fell to just below mid-tidal level during recording hours.

Table 5: Intertidal Isopods recorded during the Cannington 2023 field meeting.

X = species recorded from site.

Site number:	5	8	11	23	No. sites
<i>Idotea granulosa</i>			X	X	2
<i>Jaera albifrons</i> s.str.				X	1
<i>Jaera praehirsuta</i>				X	1
<i>Lekanesphaera levii</i>				X	1
<i>Lekanesphaera rugicauda</i>	X	X	X		3
Total 5 species / No. per site:	1	1	2	4	

The most frequently recorded species was *Lekanesphaera rugicauda*, found at 3 sites. Samples were taken from all of these locations for microscopic confirmation of specific ID. At Steart (site 11) it was abundant, with thousands being seen in the saltmarsh pools and mud banks. Despite searches being made in these mud banks, no evidence of *Paragnathia formica* was uncovered, though access to much suitable habitat was impossible due to the height of the banks and the softness of the mud. The beach at Steart was mostly soft mud and sand and the water edge was inaccessible, but a single sub-adult *Idotea granulosa* was found amongst seaweed (*Ulva* and *Fucus*) under a muddy stone above mid-tidal level.

At Kilve Beach (site 23), *Fucus serratus* from just below mid-tide was ‘washed’, producing good numbers of *Idotea granulosa* and some *Jaera* though no other species (including the hoped for *Dynamene bidentata*). Nevertheless, it was a good opportunity for Warren Maguire to demonstrate this useful technique to other attendees, most of whom had little or no experience of intertidal isopoding. *Jaera* were abundant under stones across the intertidal range as expected, and two species were found amongst the samples taken at various points in the intertidal range, the ubiquitous *J. albifrons* and the much less commonly recorded *J. praehirsuta*. A single *Lekanesphaera* individual was collected from under a mid-tidal stone on sandy rock by Helen Read and this was identified later under the microscope by Warren Maguire as *L. levii*, a species which appears to be characteristic of precisely this habitat in western Britain, though it is poorly recorded (perhaps partly because it was not included in Naylor (1972) and Naylor & Brandt (2015).



***Lekanesphaera levii* found at Kilve Beach**
Image © Warren Maguire

Pauropods and Symphylans

Four species of pauropod and two of symphyla were recorded from four sites (Table 6). The most frequently recorded pauropod was *Decapauropus gracilis* from 3 sites.

Table 6: Pauropods and Symphylans recorded during the Cannington 2023 field meeting.

X = species recorded from site.

Site number:	3	6	14	15	No. sites
Pauropods					
<i>Decapauropus broelemanni</i>				X	1
<i>Decapauropus distinctus</i>				X	1
<i>Decapauropus gracilis</i>	X	X	X		3
<i>Pauropus lanceolatus</i>		X			1
Symphylans					
<i>Symphylella elongata</i>				X	1
<i>Scutigerella causeyae</i>			X		1
Total 6 species / No. per site:	1	2	2	3	

The first Pauropods of the Field Meeting were found at Cannington College (site 6) where our accommodations were situated. Behind some of the buildings was a lightly wooded area with a pile of decaying wood and sticks which was where many *Decapauropus gracilis* were found on the decaying sticks buried in the pile. A nearby fallen log also yielded some specimens of *Pauropus lanceolatus*. More *Decapauropus gracilis* were found on similar rotten sticks buried under the leaf litter at St. Mary's Church, Berrow (site 3). *Decapauropus gracilis* was once again found under rocks sitting on grassy hills near a rocky valley at Ubley Warren, Mendip Hills (site 14). Another Pauropod likely to be *Decapauropus milotti* was also found under these rocks, but more specimens of this species need to be examined to be sure this was not just a mutated *D. gracilis*. One species of Symphylan, *Scutigerella causeyae*, was also found under the rocks. The next day, another area of Ubley Warren (site 15) was searched, this time a flatter, more wooded area but also littered with rocks. From under these rocks, *Decapauropus broelemanni*, and *Decapauropus distinctus* were collected. A small Symphylan, *Symphylella elongata* was also collected. Despite targeted surveys no Pauropods or Symphylans were collected from Great Breachwood (site 21).



***Pauropus lanceolatus* (left) found at Cannington Campus and *Symphylella elongata* (right) from Ubley Warren (images © Dawid Martyniuk).**

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