- Claussen, C. & Speight, M. C. D. 1999. On the identity of *Cheilosia ruralis* (Meigen, 1822)(Diptera, Syrphidae)—with a revision of its synonymies. *Volucella* 4: 93–102.
- Levy, E. T., & Levy, D. A. 1998. Somerset Hoverflies. E. T. Levy & D. A. Levy.
- Morris, R. K. A. 1998. Hoverflies of Surrey, Surrey Wildlife Trust.
- Nielsen, T. R. 1997. The hoverfly genera *Anasimyia* Schiner, *Helophilus* Meigen, *Parhelophilus* Girschner and *Sericomyia* Meigen in Norway (Diptera, Syrphidae). *Fauna Norvegica Series* B 44: 107–122.
- Rotheray, G. E. 1998. *Platycheirus splendidus* sp. n. from Britain formerly confused with *Platycheirus scutatus* (Diptera: Syrphidae). *Entomologists Gazette* **49**: 271–276.
- Speight, M. C. D. 1996. Cheilosia psilophthalma and Odinia boletina: insects new to Ireland and Sapromyza sexpunctata confirmed as an Irish species (Diptera: Syrphidae, Odiniidae & Lauxaniidae). Irish Naturalists Journal 25: 178–182.
- Speight, M. C. D. 1999. Syrphus rectus Osten Sacken and its potential implications to the recording of Syrphus species. Dipterists Digest (Second Series) 6: 85–91.
- Stubbs, A. E. 1998. *Cheilosia psilophthalma* added to the Irish list. Could it occur in Britain? *Hoverfly Newsletter* No. 25: 8–9.
- Stuke, J.-H. 1996. *Helophilus affinis* new to the British Isles (Diptera, Syrphidae). *Dipterists Digest* (Second Series) 3: 45–46.

SHORT COMMUNICATION

A relict population of Armadillidium pulchellum (Zencker) (Isopoda: Armadillidiidae) in the heathlands of south-east England.—A. pulchellum is a small pill woodlouse which is mainly confined to open, long-established, semi-natural vegetation types developed on freely-draining soils—particularly heathlands and limestone pastures. It is a speciality of north-western Europe, with the greatest concentration of known sites in Britain, where its distribution is distinctly northern and western—from Cornwall to Galloway (Harding & Sutton, 1985).

It was first discovered in the south-east at Bramshill (SU76), north Hampshire, under loose bark on felled Scots pine (Hopkin, 1987). The site is a former sandy heath which has been converted to commercial conifer plantations. Single individuals were found on two occasions (S. P. Hopkin, pers. comm.). In 1998 a small colony of the woodlouse was found by myself, associated with a bank of open sandy heathland within the extensive self-sown pine stands on Black Down (SU921303), West Sussex. The woodlice were numerous in the litter beneath the heather bushes.

The more westerly heaths of the south-east support a number of such north-western species; the bug *Globiceps juniperi* Reuter is another example known from the relict heathlands of Black Down. These heaths appear to be transitional between the typical lowland dry sandy heaths of the south-east and the damper heaths of western coasts and hills.—K. N. A. ALEXANDER, The National Trust, 33 Sheep Street, Cirencester, Gloucestershire GL7 1RQ.

REFERENCES

Harding, P. T. & Sutton, S. L. 1985. Woodlice in Britain and Ireland: Distribution and Habitat. Institute of Terrestrial Ecology, Huntingdon.

Hopkin, S. P. 1987. Biogeography of Woodlice in Britain and Ireland. Isopoda 1: 21-36.



Alexander, Keith N. A. 2000. "A relict population of Armadillidium pulchellum (Zencker) (Isopoda: Armadillidiidae) in the heathlands of south-east England." *British journal of entomology and natural history* 13, 133–133.

View This Item Online: https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/item/111635

Permalink: https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/partpdf/94540

Holding Institution

American Museum of Natural History Library

Sponsored by

Biodiversity Heritage Library

Copyright & Reuse

Copyright Status: In copyright. Digitized with the permission of the rights holder.

Rights Holder: British Entomological and Natural History Society License: http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/3.0/

Rights: https://biodiversitylibrary.org/permissions

This document was created from content at the **Biodiversity Heritage Library**, the world's largest open access digital library for biodiversity literature and archives. Visit BHL at https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org.