



FIG. 71. Map of area units. Partitioned at 50 % similarity level.

of this species is mainly within the boundaries of the north boreal climatic area as illustrated by KALLIOLA (1973).

At the 75 % similarity level a total of twenty-one biogeographical areas are separated as shown in Figure 72. These include the following areas each of which is more or less characterised by the presence or absence of certain key species.

1. Channel Isles — these are clearly separated by the common presence of *P. vindobonensis* and *L. emarginatus* which are entirely absent from the rest of the area studied. This partition corresponds with distribution type L except for *L. unifasciatus* which also occurs on Öland.

2. South England — this area includes Peninsula, Channel, Thames and Anglia corresponding in part with distribution type C. The area includes *Ponera coarctata* which is not present in Denmark or Fennoscandia and also many other southern

species which are more common in South England than in South Scandinavia and are not found in the British Isles to the north of the demarcated area.

3. Rest of the British Isles (excluding the North Isles) — this area corresponds exactly with the first partition of BARONI URBANI & COLLINGWOOD (1975) from their analysis of the British vice-county distribution. The area includes a relatively impoverished fauna and lacks some species that are widely distributed in Northern Fennoscandia including *F. truncorum*, *F. gagatooides* and *C. herculeanus*.

4. The North Iseles and North Trøndelag — these two area units are very poor in number of species with only *L. acervorum* and *F. lemani* recorded from both areas and *C. herculeanus* and *F. aquilonia* present in North Trøndelag but absent from the North Isles.

5. Northwest, West and South Jutland — these have a number of species in common but