

**B105**Intra-Clutch Egg-Size Variation in the Great Tit, *Parus major*.

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There were variable patterns in intra-clutch egg-weight variation and year-to-year differences. One possibility is that if females find enough food during the laying period, and if they anticipate future food abundance on the basis of food abundance at this time, they may lay clutches which are less variable in egg-size. The effect of the laying sequence on egg-weight was found more significantly in larger clutches than in smaller ones. This may reflect an energetic constraint on the laying female. Female Great Tits appear to increase their egg-size within clutch by increasing breadth rather than length: where egg-weight increased with laying sequence, the eggs tended to become relatively shorter and broader.

**B106**

## Studies on the Distribution of Land Snails in Hoengseong

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In order to explore the detailed distribution of land snails inhabited in Hoengseong, this study was conducted for 2 years (from March 20, 1992 to March 20, 1994) for four optional areas. Total appearances of species were 3 order, 11 Families, 17 Genera, 22 species and total individuals were 3,009. The appearance ratio on Order were 3 species and 13.6% of MESOGATROPODA, 1 species and 4.6% of BRASOMMATOPHORA, 18 species and 81.8% of STYLOMMAPHORA. On Family, there were 9.1% of Alycaeidae, 4.5% of Diplommatinae, 13.6% of Helicarionidae, and 31.8% of Bradybaenidae. The dominant species were *Chamalycaeus cyclophoroidae* PILSBRY and *Diplommatina (Sinica) paxillus* GREGLER. The stati of land snails on size were that there were, in minute species, *Carychium pessinum* PILSBRY with 1.5mm shell height and 0.8 mm shell diameter, in macro species *Acusta despecta sieboldiana* PPEIFFER, *Koreanohadra kurodana* PILSBRY, *Aegista (Plectotropis) diversa* KURODA & MIYANAGA with 11-21mm shell height, 20-28mm shell diameter. The height and diameter variation of *Aegista (Plectotropis) diversa* (KURODA & MIYANAGA, 1936) were bigger than anyone else. Also, Numbers of spiral were four to 10, and body colors were mainly white or brown. In terms of inhabitation area, data were gathered more than 14 areas. Among them, species which were inhabited in the fallen leaves were shown 31.8%, 9-15.9% in stone wall, garden and farming field. Especially, *Cionella lubrica* (MÜLLER, 1774) being known endemic species of Ulung Island was confirmed in Hoengseong.