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Naupliar Development of *Zaus unisetosus* Ito (Copepoda: Harpacticoida: Harpacticidae) Reared in the Laboratory

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The naupliar stages of *Zaus unisetosus* Ito reared in the laboratory are described and illustrated in detail. Ovigerous females of *Z. unisetosus* were collected from the intertidal zone of Chuksong-ri, Yang San-gun, Kyongsangnam-do, Korea. This species has 6 nauplius stages before metamorphosis to the first copepodid stage. At 20°C, the first copepodid stage was attained in 6-9 (mean 7.5) days after hatching. The nauplii of *Z. unisetosus* are similar in morphology to those of *Z. spinatus* (Dahms, 1990) but two species can be relatively easily distinguished by maxilla and caudal setae. Within Harpacticidae, *Zaus* species appears to be more related to *Harpacticus* than *Tigriopus* for the setae of second segment of antennule, the bifurcated outer setae of mandibular exopodite, and seta of antennal basis.

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Taxonomic studies on three forms of *Hynobius leechii* from Korea. I. The level of reproductive isolation at sympatric area

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The Korean salamander, *Hynobius leechii* Boulenger(1887), consists of three genetically divergent groups(Form A, Form B and Form C) with 4-5 fixed allelic differences out of 23 loci scored(Yang *et al.*, 1996). At sympatry of two forms(Form A and B) we analyzed the level of reproductive isolation between them using three diagnostic allozyme markers(*Sdh*, *Got-2*, *Gp-2*) to evaluate the potential gene flow between them. It is concluded that partial reproductive isolation between form A and B is operating.