A705 Taxonomy of the Caenidae (Ephemeroptera) in Korea

Jeong Mi Hwang* and Yeon Jae Bae
Department of Biology, Seoul Women's University

The family Caenidae is one of the most common mayflies in the lower reaches in streams or rivers in Korea, but they have not been well-known because of their small body size (ca. 5mm). We herein recognize 4 species in the genus *Brachycercus* and *Caenis* based on comprehensive examinations on larval and adult materials collected from South Korea since 1980s. Larval habitus and other morphological characters are illustrated and ultrastructures are photographed with SEM.

A706

Systematic and Biogeographical Relationships of the Plecoptera between Korea and Russian Far East with Their New Synonymy and New Distributional Records from Korea

Jong Sun Kim*, Yeon Jae Bae and L. A. Zhiltzova¹
Department of Biology, Seoul Women's University

¹Zoological Institute, Russian Academy of Sciences in St. Petersburg

Comprehensive examinations of the type and nontype materials and bibliographic sources of Plecoptera from Korea and Russian Far East resulted in the recognition 31 Korean species (25 genera and 10 families) and 126 FE Russian species (43 genera and 8 families) of stoneflies with new synonymy of Sweltsa colorata Zhiltzova and Levanidova, 1978 [= Sweltsa nikkoensis (Okamoto), 1912] and Capnia KUa (Yoon and Aw, 1986) [= Paracapnia recta Zhiltzova, 1984] and the following new distributional records from Korea: Taenionema japonicum (Okamoto), Paraleuctra cercia (Okamoto), Leuctra fusca (Linnaeus), Eucapnopsis stigmatica Okamoto, Paracapnia recta Zhiltzova, Nemoura jezoensis (Okamoto), Stavsolus japonicus (Okamoto), Alloperla joosti Zwick, and Haploperla sp. Among the known stoneflies in the areas, 20 species in 23 genera and 8 familis are in common; the family Scopuridae and Peltoperlidae, including Scopura and Yoraperla, respectively, occurred only in and the small-sized stoneflies, e.g., Nemouridae, Capniidae and Chloroperlidae, have not been well-investigated from Korea. More discussion on the distributional patterns and biographical relationships between the geographic areas were provided.