

Z 101 Larval Development of *Philyra platychira* De Haan, 1841  
(Crustacea: Decapoda: Leucosiidae) Reared in the Laboratory

Hyun Sook Ko  
Department of Biology, Silla University

The complete larval development of *Philyra platychira* De Haan, 1841 from hatching to the megalopal stage was obtained by laboratory rearing. Three zoeal and one megalopal stages are described and illustrated in detail. In the subfamily Philyrinae, it is unusual that the zoea of it has a lateral carapace swollen protuberance that in the third stage develops into a spine. The *Philyra* zoea could be easily distinguished from the *Arcania* and *Myra* zoeas by having no lateral carapace spine, 2+1 setae on the endopod of the maxilla and three small teeth on the posterolateral margin of the telson. In the family Leucosiidae, the former is as advanced as the leucosiids, whereas the latter are the most ancestral group based on the zoeal characteristics. Therefore, it is considered that the subfamily Philyrinae might be a significantly heterogeneous group.

Z 102 Food Habits of Eurasian Otter(*Lutra lutra*) in Koje, Korea

Doo Ha Yang\*, Sung Yong Han, and Sung Won Son  
Dept. of Biology, Kyungnam University

Undigested remains in otter spraints which collected at Yuncho-dam in Koje were investigated from November 1995 to April 1997. These undigested remains were analysed in two methods, as frequency of occurrence and proportion of bulk.

As a result of this, fishes remains were the highest in both frequency and proportion in all the year around. Except for the fish, Aves remains occupied the next and were mainly shown in autumn and winter season. Reptilia remains were only shown in August and in case of Amphibia, they were mainly in summer. However, Amphibia remains were shown in all the year around, even if the levels of frequency were very low in other seasons. It attributed that the otters had preyed the hibernating frogs under stones in cold water.

Particularly, it was interesting that Viper and Pheasant remains were shown in otter spraints.

The prey items analysed in otter spraints were appeared in the order of Fishes (78%) > Aves(12%) > Amphibia(2%) > Mammalia(2%) > Insecta(1%) > Others (2%).