

A715 Two New Cyclorhagid Kinorhynchs from South Sea of Korea

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Two new kinorhynch species belonging to each of genera *Echinoderes* and *Dracoderes* are recorded on the basis of the specimens collected from subtidal sandy mud off Yeosu and Tongyong of South Korea. A new species of *Echinoderes* closely resembles *Echinoderes coulli* Higgins in sharing a very shortened lateral terminal spine, but it is distinguished by the shape of tergal and ventral extension. Another new species of *Dracoderes* is similar to *D. abei* Higgins and Shirayama, the monotypic species of this rarely known genus, but the former is clearly differentiated from the latter by the arrangement of dorsal and lateral spines. Two new species are described with illustrations and DIC microscope or SEM photographs.

A716 Phylogeny of the Gastropoda (Mollusca) derived from the 18S rDNA sequences

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The phylogenetic relationships among gastropod subgroups, with emphasis on the Euthyneura, were investigated by analyzing nearly complete 18S rDNA sequences of 30 representative gastropods. Phylogenetic trees were constructed by neighbor-joining, maximum likelihood, and maximum parsimony methods. In the subclass Prosobranchia, the 18S rDNA data support the monophyly of the Vetigastropoda, the Trochoidea in the Vetigastropoda, and Caenogastropoda, respectively. However, the monophyly of Prosobranchia, Archaeogastropoda, and two caenogastropod subgroups Neotaenioglossa and Neogastropoda are not supported. The Prosobranchia and Archaeogastropoda are paraphyletic. The basal position of Archaeogastropoda, that includes Neritimorpha and Vetigastropoda, is reaffirmed by this study. Within the euthyneuran clade, each of both the Stylommatophora and the Systellommatophora is monophyletic, but the Opisthobranchia, the Pulmonata, or the Basommatophora in the Pulmonata are not. The Nudibranchia of Opisthobranchia appears as the most basal branching member in the euthyneuran clade. This result contrasts with the general opinion that Cephalaspidea is the most primitive group within the Euthyneura. In addition, the present study supports the inclusion of Succineidae within Stylommatophora. However the phylogenetic position of Systellommatophora within Gastropoda still remains unsolved.