Australia. We collected nine species considered as new species of the genus *Filippinodillo* from Philippines. Among them two new species are described with illustrations of diagnostic characters. The new species are distinguished from previously described species of the genus in the shape of cephalon, locking structures and appendages.

A714

Six New Species of the Genus *Spherillo* Dana, 1852 (Crustacea, Isopoda, Armadillidae) from Philippines

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The genus *Spherillo* had been a problematic genus due to the absence of type designation and the tradition of isopod taxonomists to neglect the rules of nomenclatures. The problem was recently solved by Lehtinen, Taiti and Ferrara (1998) to choose *S. vitiensis* Dana, 1853 as the type species. At present, the genus *Spherillo* comprises only three species including the type species with numerous junior synonyms. Among the specimens which we collected in Philippines, we found six new species of the genus *Spherillo*. They are described with illustrations of diagnostic characters. Each of them has unique color pattern and morphology.

A715

Systematic Study of Roe Deer (*Capreolus pygragus tianschanicus*) Based on Sequence Analyses of Mitochondrial DNA Control Region and Cytochrome b Genes with Specimens from Far East Asia

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We carried out the analysis of partial sequence of mtDNA control region and cytochrome b gene with roe deers from Cheju (Korea), Chenyang (China), and Vladivostok (Russia). The sequence analyses of mtDNA control region of roe deers from Eurasia were also conducted.In the sequence analysis of mtDNA control region, Korean roe deer (*Capreolus p.tianschanicus*), Kurgan roe deer (*C. p. pygargus*), and Amur roe deer (*C. p. pygargus*) appeared to be distinct with one another, but Korean roe deer was more closely related to roe deer from Kurgan region than roe deer from Amur region. In the sequence analysis of mtDNA cytochrome b genes with roe deers of *C. p. tianschanicus* from Cheju, Chenyang, and Vladivostok, Korean samples were different from Chinese and Russian samples. Therefore, it is confirmed that 1) Korean roe deer from Cheju island is a distinct subspecies of *C. c. ochracea*, as described by Barclay (1935), and 2) far east Asian roe deer from north east China, neasby Russia, and Amur region is classified into *C. p. bedfordi*, as noted by Sokolov & Gromov (1990).

A716

Sequence Analysis of Mitochondria DNA Control Region and Cytochrome b Gene with Korean Raccoon Dog (Nyctereutes procyonoides koreensis) from Goesan

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We obtained partial sequences of

mitochondrial DNA control region and cytochrome b gene.In the sequence analysis of mtDNA control region, Korean racoon dog appeared to be distinct from Japanese raccoon dog with average 90% sequence similarity and 0.110 pairwise distance of Kimura 2-parameter. In the sequence analysis of mtDNA cytochrome b gene, they showed average 98% similarity and 0.010 pairwise distance. It was revealed that Korean raccoon dog is distinct in the mtDNA sequence. Therefore, it is concluded that Japanese raccoon dog (Nyctereutes procyonoides viverrinus) is a subspecies which is different in chromosomal karyotype and morphometry from Chinese raccoon dog (Nyctereutes p. procyonoides) and in mtDNA sequences from Korean raccoon dog (Nyctereutes p.koreensis). However, in order to clarify the subspecific status of Korean raccoon dog, samples of Chinese one is needed for further analyses.

A717

Taxonomic Status of Korean Hare based on Mitochondrial DNA Cytochrome B Gene Comparison

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After the analysis with partial sequence of mtDNA cytochrome b gene of Korean hare (Lepus coreanus) from Mt. Weolak, we compared this sequence with those of Chinese hare (Lepus sinensis) and Manchurian hare (Lepus mandshurinus) obteined from Genbank. It was revealed that Korean hare is more similar with Manchurian hare than Chinese hare in their mtDNA sequences, and it is confirmed that Korean hare is not a subspecies of Chinese hare but a distinct species of L. coreanus, as concluded by Jones and Johnson (1965). Moreover, it becomes necessary to carry out further mtDNA sequence analysis with additional specimens of Manchurian and korean hares in order to decide that Korean hare is a subspecies of Manchurian hare, as noted by Flux and Angermann (1990).

A718

Mitochondrial DNA Cytochrome b Sequence of Korean Red Squirrel (Sciurus vulgaris coreae)

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We compared the partial sequence of mtDNA cytochrome b of Korean red squirrel (Sciurus vulgaris coreae) resulted from this study with those of red squirrel from Korea (S. v. coreae), Hokkaido (S. v. orientis), Transbaikalia (S. v. fusconigricans), and Italy (S. v. vulgaris) obtained from Genbank. It was revealed that Korean red squirrel is more or less similar with Tranbaikalia and Italy red squirrel, and that Hokkaido red squirrel is different from other three subspecies. Therefore, it is confirmed that S, v, coreae and S. v. fusconigricans are the synonym of S. v. vulgaris, as noted by Corbet (1978). Moreover, it is concluded that S.v. orientis is a distinct subspecies, as suggested by Corbet (1978).

A719

Isolation and Phylogeny of Endogenous Retroviral Elements Belonging to the HERV-K LTR in cDNA Library of Human Fetal Brain and Xq21.3 Region Linked to Psychosis

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