A603

한국산 Fouling Bryozoans

Yong Hak Gong[P], Ji Eun Seo[C]

Department of Biology, Woosuk University, Jeonju 565-701

한국산 오손태형류에 관해 처음으로 보고하고자 한다. 남한의 삼면 연안(구룡포, 양포, 월성, 감포, 미조, 상주, 오천)과 도서지방(곤리도, 고금도, 소흑산도, 대흑산도, 진도)의 인공구조물에 붙어 선박의 추진력을 떨어뜨리거나 어업행위에 손해를 주는 등 인간에 손해를 끼치는 fouling animals 중 태충류를 조사하였다. 선박 하부와 그물 그리고 SCUBA를 통해 물속의 물체를 덮고 있는 태충류를 채집한 결과, 확인된 것은 *Amathia distans*(나선주머니이끼벌레), *Electra tenella*(유연엘렉트라이끼벌레), *Bugula californica*(캘리포니아이끼벌레), *Bugula neritina*(큰다발이끼벌레), *Beania mirabilis*(줄콩이끼벌레), *Tricellaria occidentalis*(세방가시이끼벌레), *Eurystomella bilabiata*(두입술유리스토멜라이끼벌레), *Escharoides excavata*(난로이끼벌레), *Celleporaria aperta*(구멍섬유이끼벌레), *Codonellina parviavicularia*(작은조두체종이끼벌레), *Watersipora subtorquata*(자주빛이끼벌레), *Schizoporella unicornis*(한구멍이끼벌레), *Mucronella perforata*(구멍침이끼벌레), *Fenestrulina malusii*(방사이끼벌레), *Celleporina geminata*(가지이끼벌레) 그리고 *Celleporina* sp.의 16종이었다.

A604

Two New Records of Hydromedusae (Cnidaria: Hydrozoa) in Korea

Jung Hee Park[PC], Jun-Im Song[1]

[PC]Department of Life Science, The University of Suwon, Suwon 445-743; [1]Department of Life Science, Ewha Womans University, Seoul 120-750

Some hydromedusae were collected from the coasts of Sogwipo (Chejudo Island), Hoenggando Island and Ilsanhaesuyokchang (Ulsan). They were identified into *Aequorea coerulescens* (Brandt, 1838) of the order Leptomedusae and *Physalia physalis utriculus* La Martiniere, 1829 of the order Siphonophora respectively. The morphological unique characteristics of *A. coerulescens* are the flat beret-shaped bell, the smooth even surface of exumbrella, the large mouth with 60 highly fringed oral lobes, the shallow stomach and 120 simple radial canals. This species is highly variable in form and color according to growth, re- and degeneration and injury as like as *Aurelia* of the Scyphozoa. The ones of *P. p. utriculus* are a triangular pneumatophore with crest and a ribbon-like long slender main tentacle. *P. p. utriculus* is the Pacific form and distinguished from the Atlantic form, *P. p. physalis* which has a larger pneumatophore, numerous large tentacles and the arrangement of cormidia without the intervals between them in basal and ventral sides. As this results, the Korean hydromedusa fauna identified up to date consists of 15 species in five orders.

A605

A New Record of Tube-living Hermit Crab, *Discorsopagurus maclaughlinae* Koami, 1995 (Crustacea: Decapoda: Paguridae) in South Korea

Jae-Wan Choi[P], Won Kim[C]

School of Biological Sciences, Seoul National University, Seoul 151-742

The polychaete tube-living hermit crab, *Discorsopagurus maclaughlinae* Komai, 1998 is newly recorded from South Korea. This species is described based on the specimens collected from fishing nets and SCUBA diving at the sublittoral rocky bottom at depth 25-40m in eastern coast of South Korea during the period from 1998 to 2002. The Photographs are presented with a detailed morphological description. This is the first discovery of the present species outside the type locality.

A606

A New Marine Nematode of Genus *Dinetia* (Nematoda: Desmodorida: Draconematidae) from South Korea

Hyun Soo Rho[P], Su Jung Huh[1], Won Kim[C]

School of Biological Sciences, Seoul National University, Seoul 151-742

Genus *Dinetia* belongs to the family Draconematidae Filipjev, 1918 was established by Decraemer and Gourbault (1997) on the basis of the type species, *D. nycterobia* from 2600m depth at a hydrothermal sites of the East Pacific Rise. The genus *Dinetia*, however, was previously not known from the Northwest Pacific of East Asia, and only one species has been recognized so far since it was established. A new draconematid nematode belonging to the genus *Dinetia* is described from the subtidal benthic sediments and small logs in the eastern coast of South Korea. *Dinetia orientalis* n. sp. mainly differs from the other species of the genus *Dinetia*by its character combination as follows: the number of cephalic adhesion tube (20 in male, 18 in female), the number of posterior sublateral adhesion tubes (9-11 in male; 12-14 in female), and the shape and size of the spicules. The photomicrographs of the new species by scanning electron microscopy (SEM) and differential interference contrast (DIC) microscopy are presented with a detailed morphological description. This is the first report on marine nematode from South Korea, and the first record of the genus *Dinetia* in the Northwest Pacific.