

A611

A New Species of the Genus *Jaspis* (Demospongiae: Astrophorida: Ancorinidae) from Korea
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A new species of the *Jaspis*, (Demospongiae: Astrophorida: Ancorinidae) is described on the specimen collected from Komundo Island, Korea during 1994 - 2002 by SCUBA diving (20-25m in depth). This new species is massive and completely covered with *Poecilastra wondoensis*, 0.6-2.1cm thick, except oscules. The size up to 8.6 cm wide and 10 cm high. The colour is golden yellow in life. The texture is slightly hard and compressible. The oscules are clustered with 3-5 openings, 1-3 mm in diameter each other. In spicules, margascleres are oxeas, 1,150-2,200 20-50 μ m and styles, 1,300-1,600 40 μ m. Microscleres are oxyaster, 10-20 μ m, and spheraster, 10-30 μ m. This new species is similar to *J. wondoensis* in its spicules type, but different in their spicules size, form of oscules and sponge colour. In microscleres, spherasters of new species has different shape and size with *J. wondoensis*.

A612

A New Cacospingian Sponges (Demospongiae: Dictyoceratida: Thorectidae) from Korea
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The dictyoceratid sponges are collected from Intertidal zone, Jejudo Island, Korea during years 1998 - 2003 by hand. Among them a species of the genus *Cacospongia* is new to science. *Cacospongia* n. sp. is incrusting, 0.3 - 0.5 cm thick, on the rocky substrate. The oscules are rare and small, 1 mm in diameter. The colour is ivory in life. The texture is spongy and compressible. The fine conules are formed by ends of the primary fibres. Primary and secondary fibres are heavily charged with broken spicules and other small foreign particles. Primary fibres, 40 - 100 μ m in diameter, and secondary fibres, 30 - 40 μ m in diameter, are very regular ladder-like system. Meshes are rectangular, 90 - 490 66 - 350 μ m. This new species is the closest to *Cacospongia idia* (Laubenfels, 1932) from California in rectangular fibre reticulation. However, primary fibres of the new species are fasciculated, and diameter of the individual fibres may reach 200 μ m. Matrix of this new species is reduced.

A163

A New Species of the Genus *Mycale* (Demospongiae: Mycalina: Mycalidae) from Ulleung Island, Korea
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Some marine sponges were collected from Ulleung Island, Korea during years 2001-2002 by SCUBA diving (10-40 m depth). Among them, a species of the genus *Mycale* (Demospongiae: Mycalina: Mycalidae) is new to science. *Mycale* n. sp. is thickly encrusting on the rock. The size up to 8.6 cm wide and 2 cm thick. The colour of the surface is pale blue green in life and endosome is yellow. The surface is smooth and reticulate within thin membrane. The seven oscules, 0.3 - 0.5 in diameter, are scattered on the surface. The texture is soft and compressible. The skeleton, bundle with subtylostyles, is well developed in endosome. Rosettes with 10-15 anisochela I are appear in the surface membrane and skeleton. In spicules, megasclere is subtylostyles, 380-470 5-10 μ m, and microscleres are anisochela I, 50 μ m in length, anisochela II, 25-30 μ m in length, naviculina, 25-30 μ m in length and sigma, 65-80 in length. This new species is the closest to the *M. chungae* Sim & Lee, 2001 in colour, skeletal structure of surface and size of naviculina but new species has large sigma, two kinds of anisochela and has one size of naviculina.

A614

A New Species and a New Genus of the Family Parabathynellidae from the Groundwater Aquifer of the River Nakdong
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Within the framework of the project "sustainable groundwater development and artificial recharge" a new form of the family Parabathynellidae is found in the groundwater aquifer of the River Nakdong. The new form differs from the six Korean species hitherto known especially in having 5-segmented antenna and in the condition that the both protopodites of the left and right male thoracopod VIII 8 are fused. The condition late mentioned is otherwise unknown within the parabathynellids and can be used as an argument for the erection of a new genus, Nakdongbathynella gen. nov. For the new species, Nakdongbathynella dasani sp. n., we present a morphological description resulting from the observation with scanning electron microscopy and differential interference contrast (DIC) microscopy. This is the first report on parabathynellid from the Korean groundwater aquifer, since the 6 known Korean Bathynellacean species are found either in karst ecosystem or in well. At present we are surveying groundwater fauna of Korea nationwide, especially in the Nakdong River systems, and hope that the Korean groundwater fauna will be elucidated with this project.