

Systematic Study of Polychaetes (Annelida) from Offshore Waters of Geojedo Island, Korea

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ABSTRACT

Polychaetes from offshore waters of Geojedo Island, Korea were collected from July 1995 to J 1998. Forty species of polychaetes worms were recognized in this study. Among them, seventeen species are recorded for the first time from around Geojedo Island. Four species, *Odontosyllis maculata* Uschakov, 1950, *Odontosyllis decta* Augener, 1913, *Autolytus (Regulatus) convolutus* (Cognett, 1953) and *Chone mollis* (Bush, 1904), are turned out to be new to the Korean fauna. A brief description and figures of newly reported species in Korea are given.

Key words: Systematics, Polychaetes, Annelida, Geojedo Island, Korea

INTRODUCTION

The present study was carried out to clarify the polychaetes fauna from offshore waters of Geojedo Island, Korea. Materials for this study were collected from 13 localities (Fig. 1); Gudo, Daepo, Heungnam, Isudo, Susan, Yanghwa, Haegumgang, Ssanggeun, Jangseungpo, Dadae, Yeocha, Hakdong, Okpo. Forty species in eleven Families of polychaetes worms wer identified, among them 23 species were previously described from these area (Rho and Song, 1974, 1975; Paik, 1989). Four species, *Odontosyllis maculata* Uschakov, 1950, *Odontosyllis decta* Augener, 1913, *Autolytus (Regulatus) convolutus* (Cognett, 1953) and *Chone mollis* (Bush, 1904) are newly added to the Korean founa. Up to now only one species, *Chone teres* Bush, 1904 (Paik, 1982) of the

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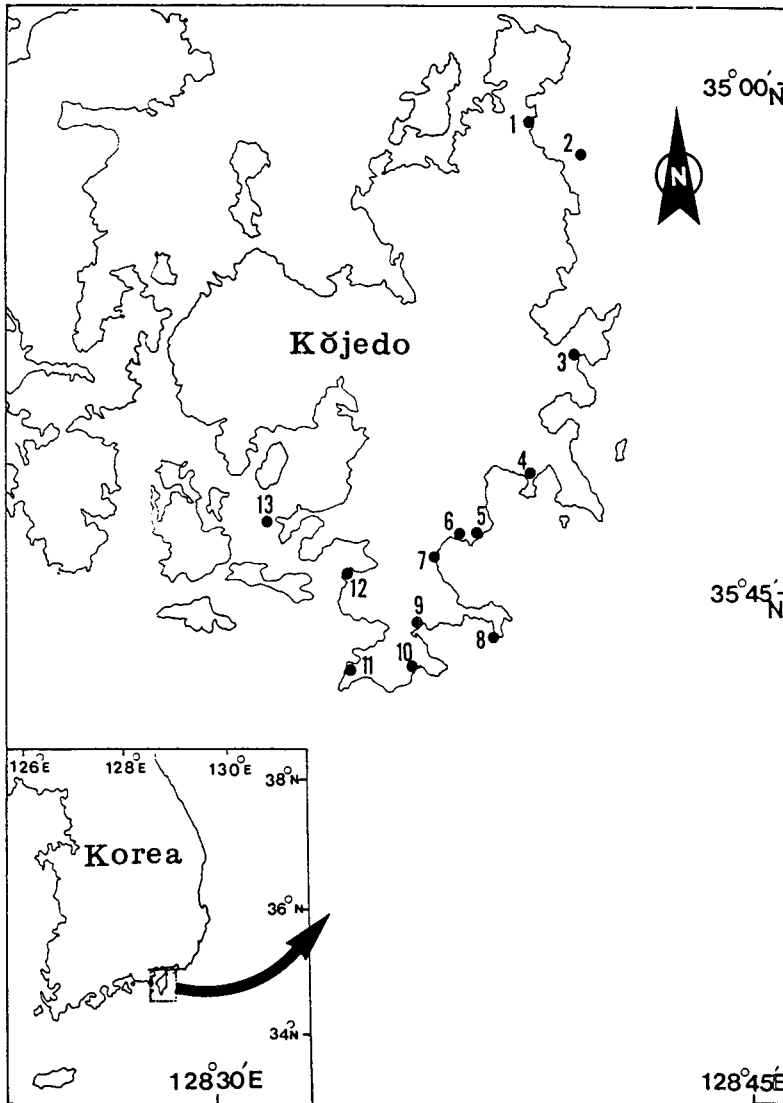


Fig. 1. Map showing the sampling sites. 1, Heungnam; 2, Isudo Island; 3, Jangseungpo; 4, Gusora; 5, Yanghwa; 6, Susan; 7, Hakdong; 8, Haegeumgang; 9, Dadae; 10, Yeocha; 11, Daepo; 12, Ssanggeun; 13, Gudo Island.

genus *Chone* has been recorded from Korea. The materials examined in the present study were collected mainly by scuba divers. All species examined are deposited in the Department of Biology, Ewha Womans University.

SYSTEMATIC ACCOUNT

Four species newly reported in Korean Waters are marked with two asterisks (**). Seventeen species found from offshore waters of Geojedo Island for the first time are marked with one asterisk (*).

Class Polychaeta Grube, 1850 다모 강

Order Errantia Audoin and Milne-Edwards, 1832 유명 목

Family Polynoidae Malmgren, 1867 비늘갯지렁이 과

1. *Lepidonotus helotypus* Grube, 1877 송곳예쁜이비늘갯지렁이

Material examined. Four specimens, Gudo, 6 Feb. 1996; one specimen, Daepo, 29 Jan. 1997; one specimen, Heungnam, 3 July 1997.

2. *Halosydna brevisetosa* Kinberg, 1855 짧은미룩비늘갯지렁이

Material examined. One specimen, Isudo, 4 m in depth, 25 July 1995; one specimen, Gudo, 6 Feb. 1996; three specimens, Isudo, 6 m in depth, 7 Feb. 1996; one specimen, susan, 10 m, 29 Jan. 1997; one specimen, Heungnam, 30 Jan. 1997; one specimen, Heungnam, 3 July 1997; three specimens, Yanghwari, 4 July 1997.

***3. *Harmothoe imbricata* (Linne, 1766)** 옆눈비늘갯지렁이

Material examined. One specimen, Gudo, 6 Feb. 1996.

Family Chrysopetalidae Ehlers, 1864 등가시갯지렁이 과

***4. *Chrysopetalum occidentale* Johnson, 1897** 황금비늘갯지렁이

Material examined. One specimen, Isudo, 25 July 1995.

Family Phyllodocidae

***5. *Eulalia viridis* (Linnaeoua, 1767)** 녹색불꽃부채발갯지렁이

Material examined. Two specimens, Heungnam, 30 Jan. 1997.

Family Syllidae Grube, 1850 염주발갯지렁이 과

***6. *Brania clavata* (Claparede, 1863)** 곤봉발갯지렁이

Material examined. One specimen, Heungnam, 30 Jan. 1997; one specimen, Heungnam, 13 Jan. 1998.

***7. *Exogone gemmifera* Pagenstecher, 1862** 민염주발갯지렁이

Material examined. One specimen, Isudo, 5 m in depth, 25 July 1995; one specimen, Gudo, 6 Feb. 1996; two specimen, Heungnam, 30 Jan. 1997. one specimen, Heungnam, 13 Jan. 1998.

***8. *Exogone verugera* (Claparède, 1868)** 짧은더듬이달갈발갯지렁이

Material examined. One specimen, Gudo, 6 Feb. 1996; one specimen, Heungnam, 30 Jan. 1997; one specimen, Heungnam, 13 Jan. 1998.

***9. *Exogone uniformis* Hartman, 1961.** 달갈발갯지렁이

Material examined. One specimen, Gudo, 6 Feb. 1996.

10. *Sphaerosyllis piriferopsis* Perkins, 1981. 배발갯지렁이

Material examined. Two specimens, Haegeumgang, 20 July 1989; four specimens, Heungnam, 30 Jan. 1997; one specimen, Heungnam, 13 Jan. 1998.

****11. *Autolytus (Regulatus) convolutus* (Cognetti, 1953)** 꼬인인두자절몸갯지렁이
(Fig. 2 A-H)

Autolytus (Regulatus) convolutus; Imajima, 1966, p 47, text-fig. 12; 1981, p. 428. fig. 17, f-i

Material examined. Two specimens, Heungnam, 13 Jan. 1998.

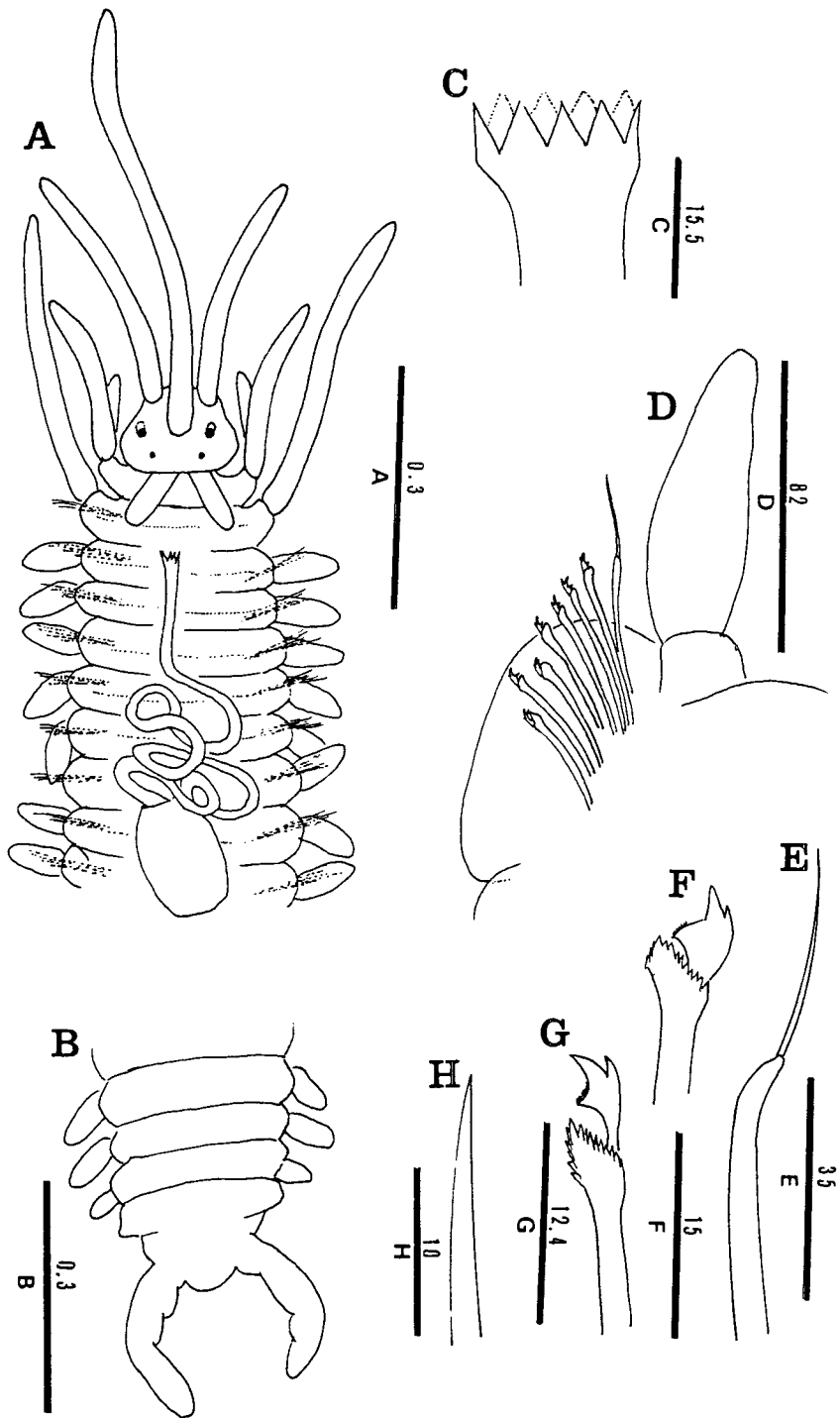


Fig. 2. *Autolytus (Regulatus) convolutus* (Cognetti, 1953). A, anterior end in dorsal view; B, posterior end in dorsal view; C, pharynx; D, parapodium; E, bayonet seta; F, compound seta from median parapodium; G, compound seta from 4th parapodium; H, acicula. (unit of each scale. A-B, mm; C-H, μm)

Description. Body color preserved in formalin light beige and without color marking. Largest specimen with 39 setigerous segments, 2.47 mm long excluding anal cirri and antennae 0.3 mm wide excluding parapodia. Prostomium almost pentagonal, approximately 1.3 times wider than long. Two pairs of red eyes on posterior two-thirds of prostomium in trapezoidal arrangement; anterior pair slightly larger than posterior one and widely separated from each other. Median antenna (6 μm long) about 5.5 times longer than median prostomial length. Lateral antennae (3.8 μm long) originating anterior margin of prostomium, about two-thirds length of median antennae. Two nuchal epaulettes extending from posterior margin of prostomium to first setigerous segment. Pharynx extending back to posterior end of seventh setiger, where it turning forward on itself and irregularly coiled and terminating in a cirlet of nine pointed, large teeth. Proventriculus extending to ninth setiger. Peristomium with two pairs of tentacular cirri, tentacula dorsal cirri (0.3 mm) about twice as long as tentacula ventral cirri (0.18 mm). First dorsal cirri (0.35 mm long) longer than tentacular dorsal cirri. Second dorsal cirri very short (81.68 μm), similar in shape and length to all next dorsal cirri. Parapodium with two kinds of seta; bidentate compound seta and superior bayonet seta. Solitary superior bayonet seta on all parapodia. Five to seven compound seta in each parapodium of anterior and median segment, four in posterior parapodium; blades bidentate, primary tooth small and pointed, secondary tooth much stouter than primary; all blades (about 6.2 μm long) resembling closely in size and shape each other, with short fine serrations below secondary tooth. Solitary aciculum in each parapodium smooth and with pointed tip.

Remarks. This specimens are in agreement with description by Imajima (1966, 1981.) except for the length of nuchal epaulettes: in this specimens, they extend from the posterior margin of the prostomium to the first setigerous segment, while they extend to the second setiger in the description by Imajima.

Distribution. Gulp of Naples (0-2 m in depth), northern Japan, South Korea.

****12. *Odontosyllis maculata* Ushakov, 1950 등점이빨염주발갯지렁이 (Fig. 3 A-E)**

Odontosyllis maculata: Ushakov, 1955, p. 184, fig. 53, a-d; Ushakov and Wu, 1960, p. 89; 1962, p. 59; Imajima and Hartman, 1964, p. 113, pl. 26, figs. a-g; Imajima, 1966, p. 103.

Material examined. One specimen, Kudo, 6 Feb. 1996.

Description. Body gray, with 43 setigerous segments, 10 mm long, 1.2 mm wide. Dorsum with minute papillae. Prostomium oval shape, about 1.8 times wider than long; Two pairs of eyes red in color, in trapezoid arrangement; posterior pair covered with occipital flap. All of three antennae short spindle shaped, directed upward; median antenna originating from between anterior eyes; lateral antennae larger. Palps bent ventrally, fused about half of their length. A pair of nuchal ridges located along posterior margin of prostomium, turned forward at middle of prostomium, reaching near posterior eyes. Tentacular segment fused with prostomium, with two pairs of cirri; dorsal tentacular cirri similar in shape and size to following dorsal cirri; ventral tentacular cirri slightly smaller than dorsal ones. Pharynx dark brown, with 6 recurved teeth ventrally in a row. All setigerous segment with unidentate compound seta blades of superior slightly longer than inferior; blade with short serrations from base to near tip; relative length of blade of superior seta to blade of inferior seta 2 : 1. One additional inferior simple seta on posterior parapodia. Two acicula in anterior parapodia, reduced to one on median and posterior parapodia.

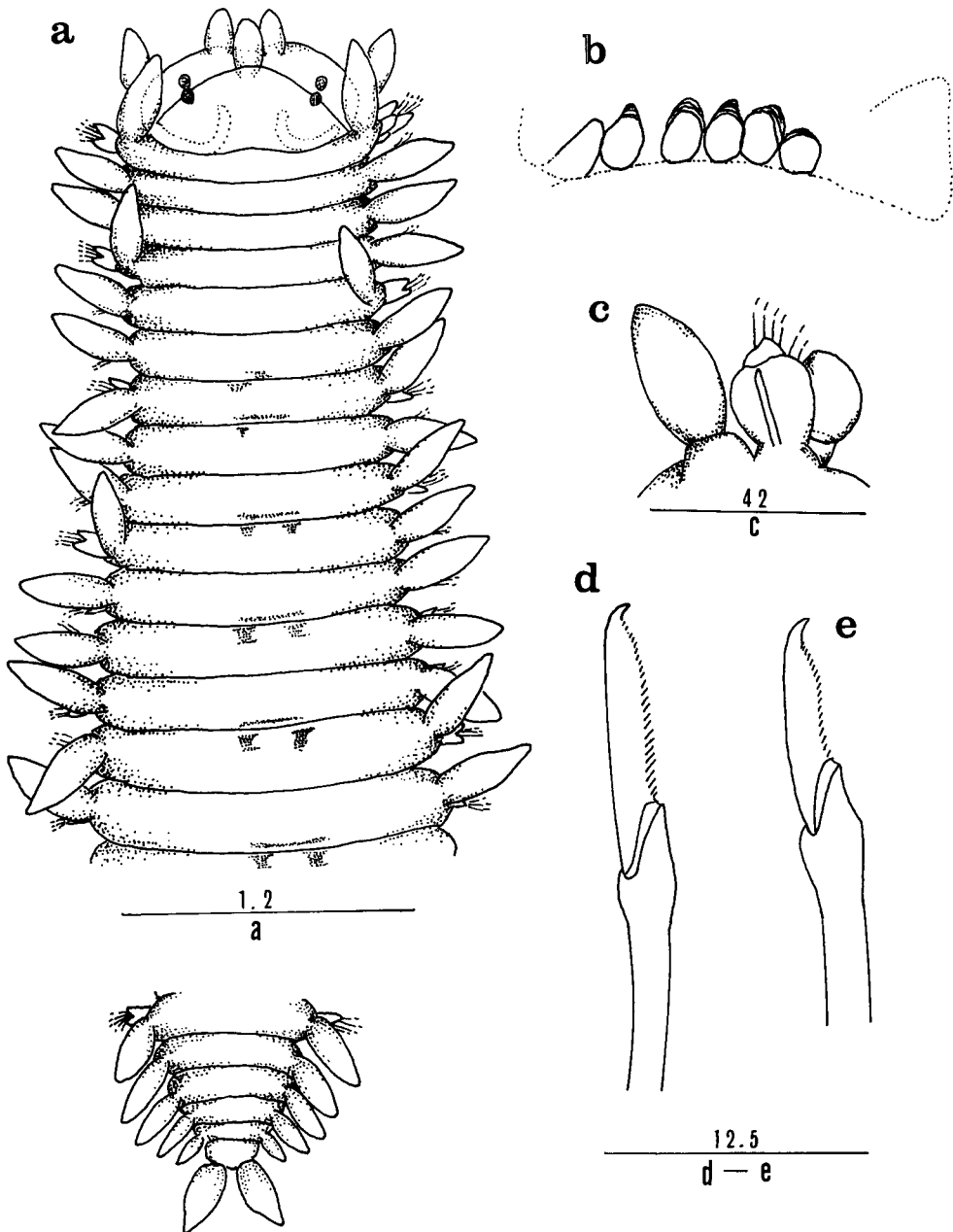


Fig. 3. *Odontosyllis maculata* Ushakov, 1950. a, anterior and posterior in dorsal view; b, pharyngeal teeth, in anterior view; c, anterior parapodium; d, superior compound seta from median parapodium; e, inferior compound seta from the same. (unit of each scale. a, mm; b-e, μm)

Remarks. This species has also been collected on April 1996 from Mizori, Namhaedo by author (unpublished data). They have been collected from only under 5 m depth and were very rare.

Distribution. Mediterranean Sea, Bering Sea, northern Japan, Yellow Sea (China), Korea.

****13. *Odontosyllis decta* Augener, 1913 등띠이빨염주발갯지렁이 (Fig. 4 A-F)**

Odontosyllis decta: Imajima, 1966, p. 103, textfig. 33.

Material examined. One specimen, Daepo, 29 Jan. 1997.

Description. Specimens 3.41-5.12 mm long with 32-39 setigerous segments, 0.55-0.78 mm wide including parapodia. Antenna, peristomial cirri and dorsal cirri dark brown in color. Dorsum with transverse dotted line on each segment, dark brown, conspicuously arched at anterior part of body. Prostomium elliptical. Two pairs of red eyes arranged in trapezoid; anterior pair smaller. Median antenna originating from about middle of prostomial lobe, about 1.2 times longer than lateral antenna. Lateral antennae originating from anterolateral margin between anterior pair of eyes. All antennae slender and without annulation. A pair of palps about ① as long as prostomium, completely separated from each other. A pair of nuchal ridges running along posterior margin of prostomium and reaching between posterior eyes. Pharynx dark brown, with 6 teeth bent turning toward posterior of body in one row. Four out of six teeth with pointed tips; two lateral ones with round tips; two middle teeth largest. Dorsal tentacular cirri about same length of lateral antennae; Ventral tentacular cirri about half length of dorsal tentacular cirri. Dorsal cirri similar in shape to tentacular cirri. First dorsal cirri about as long as median antenna. In median region of body, long dorsal cirri alternating to short ones; long dorsal cirri about 0.6 as long as body width, short dorsal cirri ① times longer than long dorsal cirri. Compound seta on all parapodia; blade short, similar in

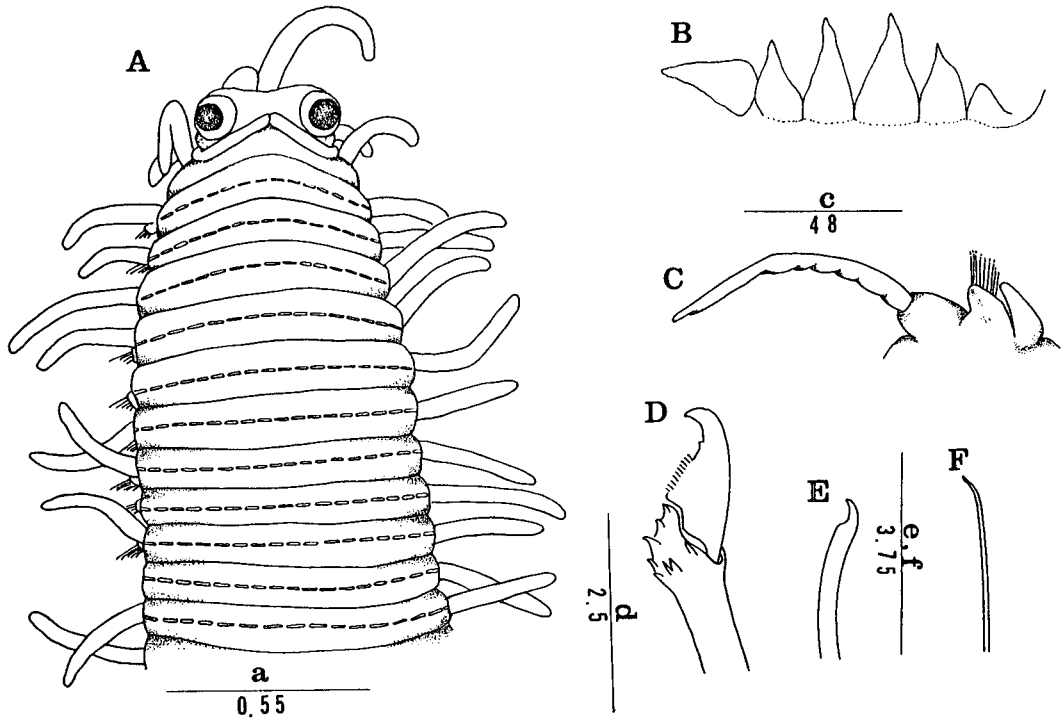


Fig. 4. *Odontosyllis decta* Augener, 1913. A, anterior end, in dorsal view; B, pharyngeal teeth; C, anterior parapodium; D, compound seta from median parapodium; E, inferior simple seta from posterior parapodium. (unit of each scale. A, mm; C-F, μm)

size and shape from anterior to posterior parapodia, bidentate with conspicuously weak secondary tooth, with short fine serrations from bases to half of tip. One inferior simple seta and one superior simple on posterior parapodia; both strongly curved near tips; superior simple seta long, slender and fine tipped; inferior simple seta short and stout. Two acicula in each parapodium of anterior segment and one in posterior parapodium.

Remarks. This species have also been collected from Naejangdo Island (two specimens, July 1988), from Geumodo (five specimens, July 1988), from Jebudo (two specimens, April 1990), from Mijori (two specimens April 1990), from Goheung (seven specimens, July 1991), from Naenarodo (two specimens, July 1991), Chukchung (one specimen, July 1991) by the author (unpublished data). This species is identified according to the description of Imajima (1966). These specimens differ from the description of Imajima as follows; (1) Compound seta is bidentate, instead of unidentate, under the SEM of $\times 3,200$ magnification. (2) Our specimens have two acicula instead of four on each anterior parapodium.

Distribution. Southwestern Australia, Japan, South Korea.

***14. *Syllis amica* Quatrefages, 1865** 단강모염주발갯지렁이

Material examined. One specimen, Haegeumgang, 20 July 1989; one specimen, Isudo, 25 July 1995.

***15. *Opisthosyllis brunea* Langerhans, 1879** 갈색뒤이염주발갯지렁이

Material examined. One specimen, Haegeumgang, 20 July 1989

***16. *Langerhansia rosea* (Langerhans, 1879)** 장미염주발갯지렁이

Material examined. One specimen, Haegeumgang, 20 July 1989

17. *Typosyllis nipponica* Imajima, 1966 녹색염주발갯지렁이

Material examined. One specimen, Gudo, 6 Feb. 1996; three specimens, Susan, 27 Jan. 1997; two specimens, Heungnam, 30 Jan. 1997; two specimens, Heungnam, 13 Jan. 1998.

18. *Typosyllis aciculata orientalis* Imajima and Hartman, 1964 족자염주발갯지렁이

Material examined. One specimen, Haegeumgang, 20 July 1989; one specimen, Isudo, 7 Feb. 1996; five specimens, Isudo, 5 m in depth, in tube of Serpulidae, 25 July 1995; one specimen, Isudo, 7-8 m in depth, at surface of Bryozoa, 7 Feb. 1996; two specimens, Heungnam, 30 Jan. 1997.

19. *Typosyllis fasciata* (Malmgren, 1867) 긴수염염주발갯지렁이

Material examined. One specimen, Isudo, 5 m in depth, 25 July 1995.

20. *Typosyllis ehlersioides* Marenzeller, 1890 톱날염주발갯지렁이

Material examined. One specimen, Daepo pier, 8 July 1996; one specimen, Sussan, 29 Jan. 1997; one specimen, Daepo, 29 Jan. 1997; one specimen, 8-10 m in depth. Yanghwari, 4 July 1997.

21. *Typosyllis variegata* (Grube, 1860) 참염주발갯지렁이

Material examined. One specimen, Daepo, 29 Jan. 1997; one specimen, Isudo, 25 July 1995.

Family Nereidae Johnston, 1865 참갯지렁이 과

22. *Platynereis bicanaliculata* (Baird, 1863) 두점참갯지렁이

Material examined. Three specimens, Gudo, 6 Feb. 1996; one specimen, Isudo, 6 m in depth, 25

July 1995; one specimen, Isudo, 7 Feb. 1996; one specimen, 7 m in depth, Ssanggeun, 8 July 1996; one specimen, Heungnam, 3 July 1997; two specimens, 8-10 m in depth, Yanghwari, 5 July 1997; two specimens, Heungnam, 13 Jan. 1998.

23. *Perinereis cultrifera* (Grube, 1840) 한토막눈섬참갯지렁이

Material examined. One specimen, Gudo, 6 Feb. 1996; one specimen, Heungnam, 3 July 1997; one specimen, Yanghwari, 4 July 1997.

24. *Perinereis nuntia* (Savigny, 1818) 눈섬참갯지렁이

Material examined. Six specimen, Jangseungpo, 19 July 1989.

25. *Nereis pelagica* Linnaeus, 1761 원참갯지렁이

Material examined. One specimen, Isudo, 25 July 1995.

26. *Nereis neoneanthes* Hartman, 1948 큰깨점박이참갯지렁이

Material examined. One specimen, 15 m in depth, Dadae, 23 April 1994; three specimens, Isudo, 1 m in depth, 25 July 1995; 14 specimens, 7-8 m in depth, 7 Feb. 1996; six specimens (between algae), Daepo pier, one specimen (15 m in depth), Daepo, 8 July 1996; two specimens, 10 m in depth, Yeocha, 9 July 1996; eight specimens, Heungnam, 30 Jan. 1997; three specimens, Heungnam, 3 July 1997; two specimens, 8-10 m in depth, Yanghwari, 5 July 1997.

27. *Nereis heterocirrata* Treadwell, 1964 굵은앞더듬이참갯지렁이

Material examined. One specimen, Isudo, 4-6 m in depth, 25 July 1995; two specimens, 15 m in depth, Dadae, 23 April 1994.

28. *Nereis multignatha* Imajima and Hartman, 1964 깨점박이참갯지렁이

Material examined. Five specimens, Isudo, 4-6 m in depth, 25 July 1995; one specimen, Heungnam, 3 July 1997.

Family Eunicidae Savigny, 1818 털갯지렁이 과

29. *Marphysa sanguinea* (Montagu, 1815) 바위털갯지렁이

Material examined. Two specimens, Haksan, 14 Jan. 1998

***30. *Lysidis ninetta* Audouin and Milne Edwards, 1833** 숨털갯지렁이

Material examined. One specimen, Susan 29 Jan. 1997

Family Arabellidae Hartman, 1944 흥점갯지렁이 과

31. *Arabella iricola* (Montagu, 1804) 흥점갯지렁이

Material examined. One specimen, Susan 29 Jan. 1997; three specimens, 6-8 m in depth, Heungnam, 3 July 1997; one specimen, 8-10 m in depth, Yanghwari, 5 July 1997.

Order Sedentaria 저서 목

Family Spionidae Grube, 1850 얼굴갯지렁이 과

32. *Polydora ciliata* Okuda, 1937 긴얼굴쟁지렁이

Material examined. One specimen, 10 m in depth, Yeocha, 9 July 1996; one specimen, Heungnam, 30 Jan. 1997.

Family Cirratulidae Carus, 1863 실타래갯지렁이 과

33. *Cirratulus cirratus* (Müller, 1776) 가는실타래갯지렁이

Material examined. One specimen, Isudo, 7 Feb. 1996.

Family Flabelligeridae Saint-Joseph, 1894 더덕갯지렁이 과

***34. *Pherusa parmata* (Grube, 1877)** 바늘더덕갯지렁이

Material examined. One specimen, Daepo, 10 m in depth, 8 July 1996.

Family Trebellidae Malmgren, 1867 유령갯지렁이 과

35. *Thelepus setosus* (Quatrefages, 1866) 마당비유령갯지렁이

Material examined. One specimen, Gudo, 6 Feb. 1996.

Family Sabellidae Malmgren, 1867 꽃갯지렁이 과

Subfamily Sabellinae Rioja, 1923 꽃갯지렁이 아과

***36. *Sabellastrate japonica* (Savigny, 1818)**

Material examined. Three specimens, Heungnam, 13 Jan. 1998.

37. *Sabellastrate indica* (Grube, 1870) 남색꽃갯지렁이

Material examined. One specimen, 15m, Tadae, 23 April 1994.

Subfamily Fabriciinae Rioja, 1923 흙꽃갯지렁이 아과

****38. *Chone mollis* (Bush, 1904)** 짧은꼭지염주발갯지렁이 (**Fig. 5 A-H**)

Chone mollis; Hartman, 1944, p. 279; 1969, p. 673; Banse, 1972, p. 469.

Material examined. One specimen, Susan, 29 Jan. 1997.

Description. Specimen with 66 setigerous segments, 60 mm long excluding radioles and 2.8 mm wide. Body cylindrical, tapering to tail end; consisting of seven thoracic setigers. Approximately 16 pairs of radiols somewhat rolled inward and connected by palmate membrane; tips free and tapering abruptly at the level of last pinnules. Eyes absent. Furrow started at first setiger of dorsum extending to fecal groove. Segments neatly annulated with faint transverse grooves at midlength. Thoracic notoseta of 2 kinds; superior, narrowly bilimbate and inferior spatulate in which end rounded or having very minute tips. Thoracic neuroseta uncini arranged in irregular double rows; with long shafted hooks. Individual hooks with numerous small teeth above main fang. Abdominal uncini avicular consisted squat quadrangular base with a large beak crowned by a crest.

Remarks. The present specimen is very similar to the description by Hartman (1944, 1969), except the shape of spatulate seta. The spatulate seta of present specimen has very minute tips and is the same as that of description by Banse (1972), however Hartman reported it as having a dimple at the distal end.

Distribution. Northeast Pacific, South Korea.

Family Serpulidae Savigny, 1818 석회관갯지렁이 과

Subfamily Serpulinae MacLeay, 1840 석회관갯지렁이 아과

39. *Spirobranchus tetracerus* (Schmarda, 1861) 사방조름석회관갯지렁이

Material examined. One specimen, 10 m in depth, Yeocha, 9 July 1996.

40. *Hydroides ezoensis* Okuda, 1934 우산석회관갯지렁이

Material examined. One specimen, 10 m in depth, Yeocha, 9 July 1996; one specimen,

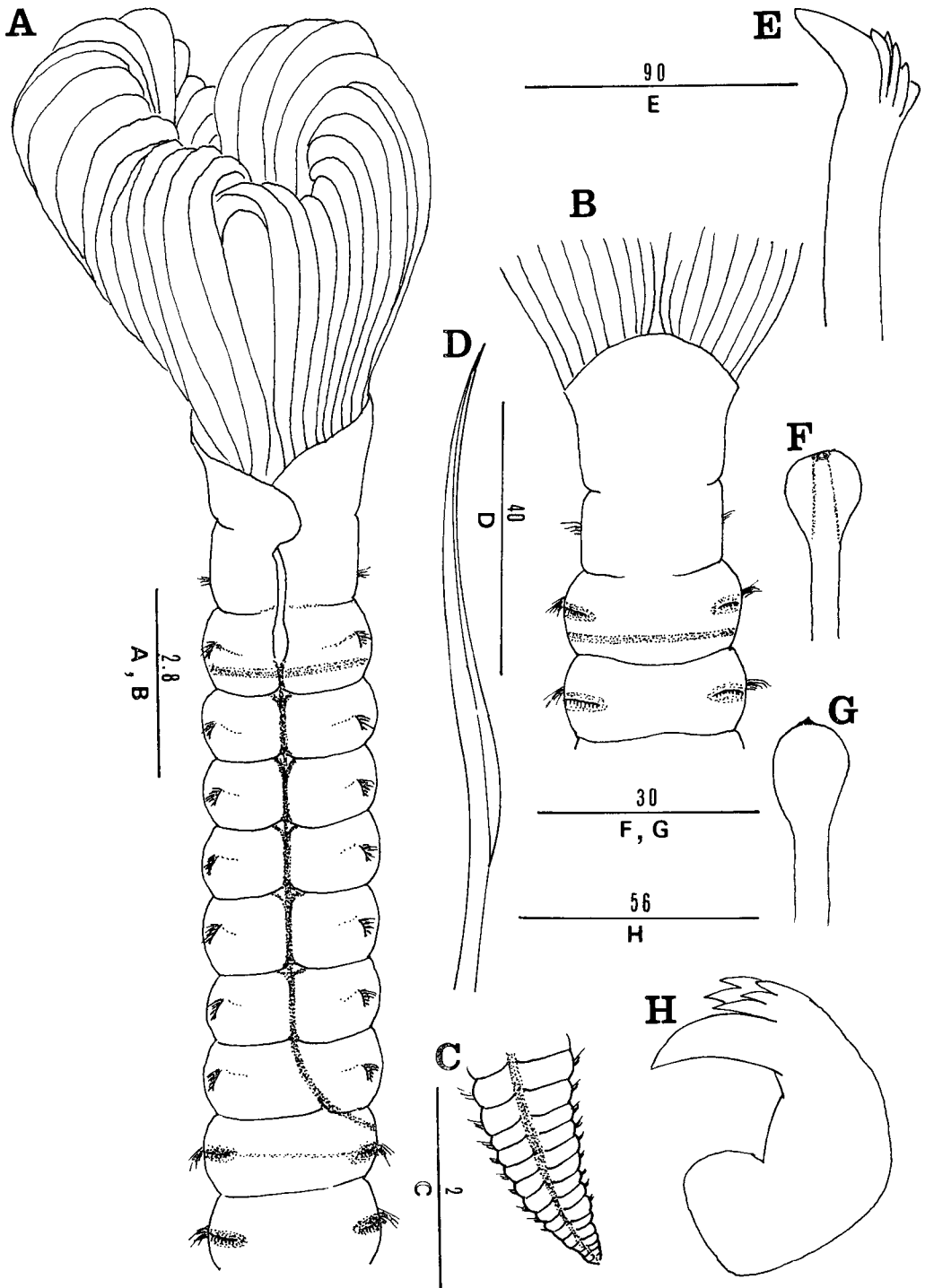


Fig. 5. *Chone mollis* (Bush, 1904). A, anterior end in ventral view; B, anterior end in dorsal view; C, posterior end in dorsal view; D, bilimbrate seta; E, thoracic uncini; F-G, spetulate seta; H, abdominal uncini. (unit of each scale. A-C, mm; D-H, μm)

Heungnam, 3 July 1997; four specimens, 8-10 m, Yanghwari, 4 July 1997.

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거제도 다모류의 계통분류학적 연구

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요 약

1995년 7월부터 1998년 1월까지 거제도 연안의 다모류를 채집하여 조사한 결과 40종이 밝혀졌다. 이 중 17종은 거제도 연안에서 처음으로 기록되었고, *Odontosyllis maculata* Uschakov, 1950, *Odontosyllis decta* Augener, 1913, *Autolytus (Regulatus) convolutus* (Cognett, 1953)와 *Chone mollis* (Bush, 1904)의 4종은 한국 미기록종이었다. 한국 미기록종에 대하여는 기재하고 그림을 그려 설명하였다.