

Two New Records of *Sepia (Doratosepion) kobeensis* Holye, 1885 and *S. tokioensis* Ortmann, 1888

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ABSTRACT

The true cuttlefishes genus *Sepia (Doratosepion)* Linnè, 1758, characterized by shell thick, entirely calcareous, shell almost as long as mantle, was collected from the costal of Dong-Am, Busan, Korea in April, 2004.

The specimen agreed closely with description of *Sepia (Doratosepion) kobeensis* Holye, 1885 and *S. tokioensis* Ortmann, 1888. We herein described the species, being as the first record of *S. kobeensis* and *tokioensis* from the region. New Korean names are also provided.

Keywords: *Sepia (Doratosepion) kobeensis*, *Sepia (Doratosepion) tokioensis*, New record.

INTRODUCTION

During a survey of the Cephalopoda in Korean waters, a single specimen of the true cuttlefishes genus *Sepia (Doratosepion)* Linnè, 1758, characterized by shell thick, entirely calcareous, shell almost as long as mantle, was collected from the costal of Dong-Am, Busan, Korea in April, 2004. Okutani (1995) have reported 12 species in the sea of Japan, the present specimen agreed closely with description of *S. kobeensis* Holye, 1885 and *S. tokioensis* Ortmann, 1888. Because these species have not been recorded

previously from Korea, we herein described the species, being as the first record of *S. kobeensis* and *tokioensis* from the region. New Korean names are provide for genus *Sepia (Doratosepion)* and *S. kobeensis* and *tokioensis*.

All specimens were measured in mantle length (ML), mantle width (MW), head length (HL), head width (HW), funnel width (FW), shell length (SL), shell width (SW) and total weight (TW). Counts and measurements follow those of Okutani (1995), Okutani *et al.* (1987), Clarke (1986), Nesis (1982), and Noda (1972). The specimens were deposited in National Fisheries Research Development Institute (NFRDI), Busan.

SYSTEMATIC DESCRIPTIONS

Family Sepiidae 참갑오징어과

Genus *Sepia (Doratosepion)* Linnè, 1758

참갑오징어속 (국명신칭)

(New Korean name: Cham-gab-oh-jing-eo-sok)

Sepia (Doratosepion) kobeensis Holye, 1885 (Fig. 1)

두점갑오징어 (국명신칭)

(New Korean name: Doo-jeom-gab-oh-jing-eo)

Materials: 2 females (ML 60 mm) from the costal of Dong-Am, Busan, Korea, April, 2004.

Description: Counts and measurements are given in Table 1.

This is a small species attaining 70 mm in ML. The mantle is elliptical and slightly depresses dorso-ventrally. The fin start 2-3 mm behind the

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Table 1. Measurements of *Sepia (Doratosepion) kobeensis*.

Specimen No.	Characters					
	ML (mm)	TW (g)	HL (mm)	HW (mm)	FW (mm)	sex
1	60.0	21.0	1.5	2.1	0.9	F
2	60.0	28.9	1.5	2.2	1.5	F

Table 2. Measurements of *Sepia (Doratosepion) tokioensis*.

Specimen No.	Characters						
	ML (mm)	MW (mm)	TW (g)	HL (mm)	HW (mm)	FW (mm)	sex
1	6.8	3.2	26.3	1.7	2.3	1.5	F
2	8.2	3.8	29.6	1.9	2.5	1.5	F
3	7.5	3.2	28.9	1.8	2.1	1.3	F
4	6.4	3.2	15.6	1.6	1.8	1.3	F

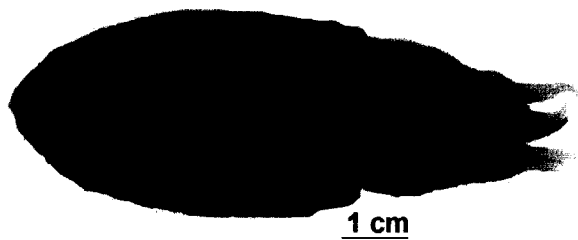


Fig. 1. *Sepia (Doratosepion) kobeensis*.

lateral mantle edge and narrow having slightly acute posterior ends. MW is about 35% of ML. The arms are slender with the formula $4 > 1 > 2 > 3$ with the longest arm being slight over 40% of ML. Shell is lanceolate, SW is 20% (Female) of SL. Dorsal mantle is brownish with darkened central area.

Distribution: Pacific coasts of southern Hokkaido, northern and central Honshu, Tsugaru Strait, and

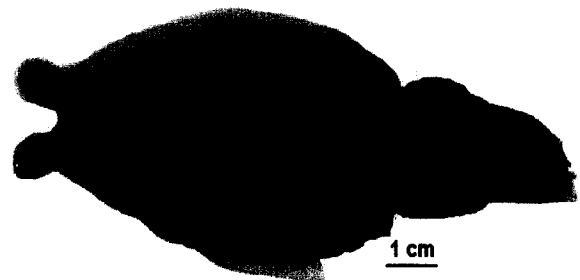


Fig. 2. *Sepia (Doratosepion) tokioensis*.

northern coast of China.

Sepia (Doratosepion) tokioensis Holye, 1885 (Fig. 2)

쌍봉갑오징어 (국명신칭)

(New Korean name: Ssang-bong-gab-oh-jing-eo)

Materials: Four females (ML = 60 mm) from the costal of Dong-Am, Busan, Korea, April, 2004.

Description: Counts and measurements are given in Table 2.

This is a small-sized sepiid attaining 65 mm in ML. The mantle is elliptical and MW is about 45% of ML. Dorsal side brownish purple, scattered by red spots. Posterior end of fin slightly expanded like an "ear". Reddish orange stripe runs along ventral fin base. Shell of Doratosepion-type, SL four times SW. This species is very close to *S. misakeinsis* Wuller, 1910. But the latter is different from the former in having slender body (MW less than 30% of ML) and fused "ear" between which the spine can not be seen.

Distribution: the coasts of western Kyusu, Southern and central Honshu *etc.*

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