A Pictorial Key to the Freshwater Cyclopoid Copepods from Korea

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Abstract – A pictorial key to total 46 species belonging to 15 genera of two subfamilies in the family Cyclopidae is provided as a result of the serial researches on the freshwater cyclopoid copepods in South Korea.

Key words: Taxonomy, pictorial key, Cyclopidae, Cyclopoida, freshwater Copepoda, Korea

INTRODUCTION

The accurate identification of zooplanktons including cyclopoid copepods is one of the indispensable prerequisites for limnological study and the various works for nature conservation. However, the morphological characters of freshwater cyclopoid copepods are usually so minute and subtle that even the experiencing specialists can only identify the sibling species under the microscope with high power resolution after dissecting the mouthparts Furthermore, they often exist as the pre-maturing copepodite stage IV or V mixed with adults, or as only copepodites in the diapause season (Lee et al. 2005b). Moreover, recently lots of the representative freshwater cyclopoid species such as Eucyclops serrulatus and Mesocyclops leuckarti have been reclassified on the basis on the so-called 'microcharacters' (Van de Velde 1984) like spinular arrangement on antennal basis or maxillular palp, and they turned out to be the species complex composed of many cryptic species according to the various geographical regions (see Guo 2000; Ishida 2002; Ueda and Reid 2003; Lee et al. 2005a, b).

In South Korea, Kim and Chang (1989) first dealt with

the freshwater cyclopoid copepods taxonomically, and thereafter several faunistic studies were accomplished sporadically (Yoo and Lim 1989; Kim and Chang 1991; Chang *et al.* 1998; Lee *et al.* 2004, 2005a, b). However, the overall classification of the taxon has not yet been fully made.

The authors participated in the Eco-Technopia 21 Project, KIEST since 2002, which aimed at the reclassification of the freshwater cyclopoid copepods from South Korea and developing the practical molecular biomarkers for environmental monitoring. As a result, we have confirmed total 46 species belonging to 15 genera of the family Cyclopidae, and made out a pictorial key for the easy and quick identification of limnological scientists and non-specialists of the copepod taxonomy.

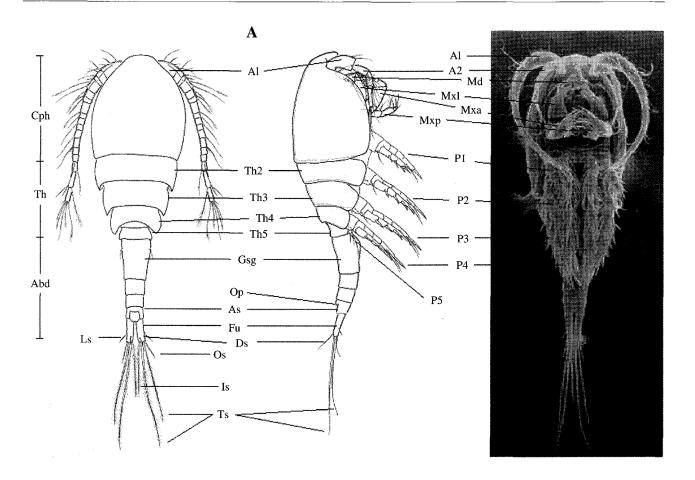
MATERIALS AND METHODS

Materials consist of cyclopoid specimens collected from various freshwater habitats (total 306 localities) in South Korea during the period from December, 2002 to May, 2005, and 164 samples stocked in the specimen room of the Department of Biology, Daegu University stocked since 1987.

Samplings were made mostly with a dipnet of $64 \, \mu m$ mesh aperture from the various freshwater habitats. Copepods were fixed and stored in 4% buffered formalin.

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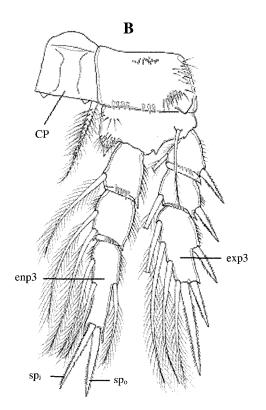


Fig. 1. Morphology of cyclopoid copepods. A, habitus (dorsal, lateral, ventral): Abd, abdomen; A1, antennule; A2, antenna; As, anal somite; Cph, cephalothorax; Ds, dorsal caudal seta; Fu, furcal ramus; Gsg, genital double-somite; Is, inner caudal seta; Ls, lateral caudal seta; Md, mandible; Mxa, maxilla; Mxl, maxillule; Mxp, maxilliped; Op, anal operculum; Os, outer caudal seta; P1-P5, legs 1-5; Th1-Th5, 1st-5th thoracic somites; Ts, terminal caudal seta. B, leg 4 (right) and coupler: CP, coupler; enp3, third endopodal segment; exp3, third exopodal segment; sp_i, inner spine; sp_o, outer spine.

Specimens were dissected and mounted in lactophenol on H-S slide (Shirayama *et al.* 1993), a recent variation of Cobb slide, after the treatment in a solution of 5% glycerin -95% ethylalcohol for $1\sim2$ days, then observed using a differential interference contrast microscope (Olympus BX51) equipped with Nomarski optics.

All drawings and measurements were made with the aid of a camera lucida. Some figures were cited from the previous papers on the Korean freshwater cyclopids: Eucyclops serrulatus species group from Lee et al. (2005b); Ochridacyclops coreensis from Lee et al. (2004); Acanthocyclops tokchokensis from Kim and Chang (1991); Mesocyclops leuckarti species group from Lee et al. (2005a).

Morphological terms and abbreviations used in the pictorial key follow the conventional ones frequently used in the taxonomy of freshwater cyclopoid copepods as shown in Fig. 1 and its figure legend.

RESULTS

1. List of Freshwater Cyclopoid Copepods from Korea

Order Cyclopoida Burmeister, 1834 Family Cyclopidae Dana, 1846 Subfamily Eucyclopinae Kiefer, 1927 Genus *Macrocyclops* Claus, 1893

- 1. Macrocyclops fuscus (Jurine, 1820)
- 2. *Macrocyclops distinctus* (Richard, 1887) Genus *Eucyclops* Claus, 1893
- 4. Eucyclops serrulatus (Fischer, 1851)
- 5. Eucyclops roseus Ishida, 1997
- 6. Eucyclops speratus (Lilljeborg, 1901)
- 7. Eucyclops ohtakai Ishida, 2000
- 8. Eucyclops pacificus Ishida, 2000
- 9. Eucyclops tsushimensis Ishida, 2001
- 10. Eucyclops macruroides (Lilljeborg, 1901)
- 11. Eucyclops macruroides denticulatus (Graeter, 1903) Genus Tropocyclops Kiefer, 1927
- 12. Tropocyclops sp. 1
- 13. Tropocyclops sp. 2
- 14. Tropocyclops sp. 3

Genus Paracyclops Claus, 1893

15. Paracyclops fimbriatus (Fischer, 1853)

- 16. Paracyclops chiltoni (Thompson, 1882)
- 17. Paracyclops affinis (Sars, 1863)

 Genus Ochridacyclops Forbes, 1897

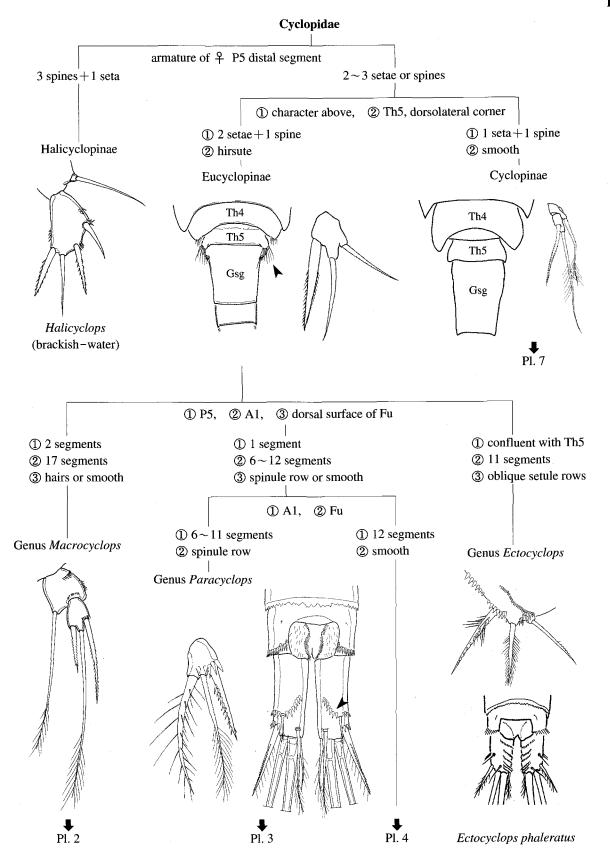
18. Ochridacyclops coreensis Chang, 2004

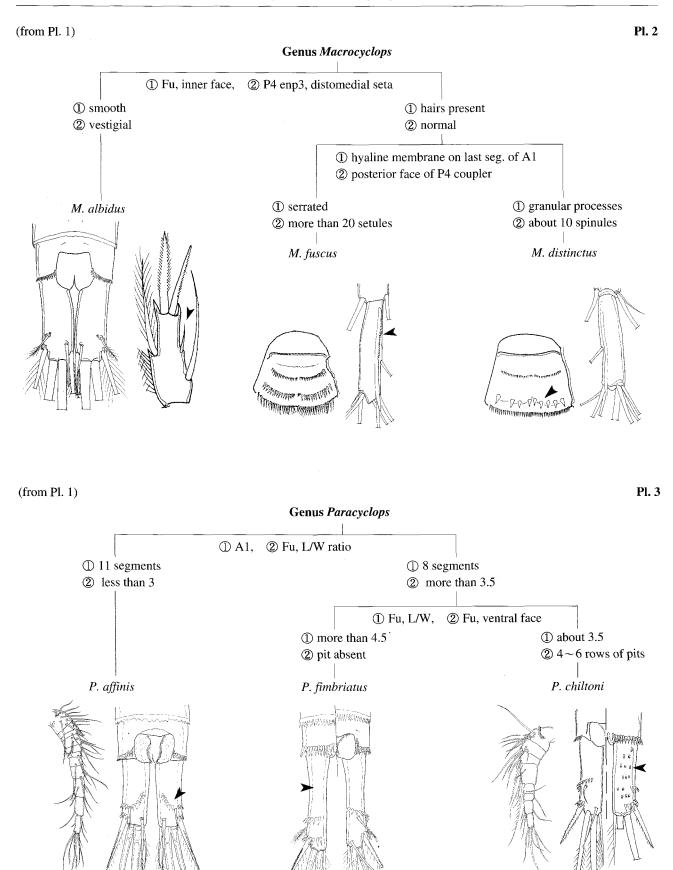
Genus Ectocyclops Brady, 1904

Ectocyclops phaleratus (Koch, 1838)
 Subfamily Cyclopinae Dana, 1913
 Genus Cyclops Müller, 1776

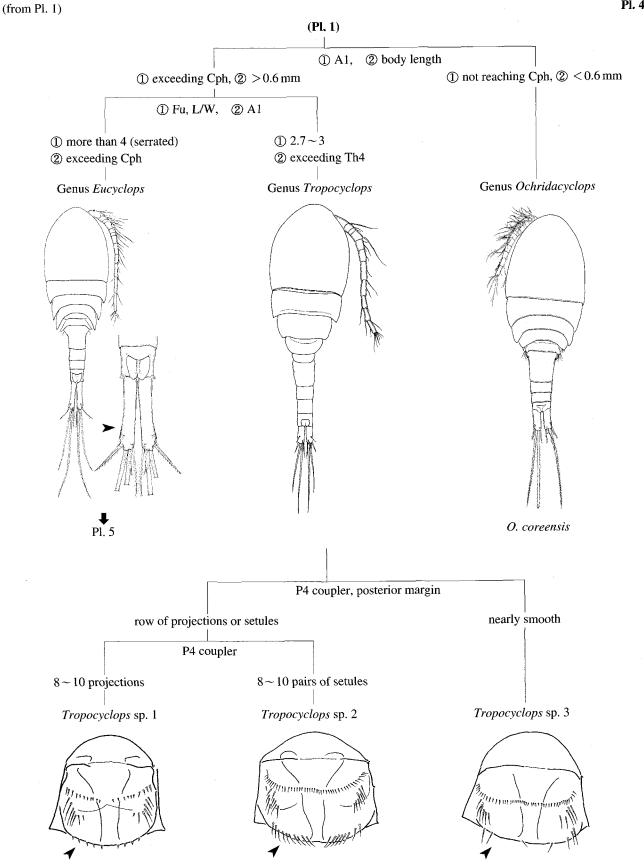
- 20. Cyclops vicinus Uljanin, 1875
- 21. Cyclops kikuchii Smirnov, 1932 Genus Megacyclops Kiefer, 1927
- 22. Megacyclops viridis (Jurine, 1820) Genus Acanthocyclops Kiefer, 1927
- 23. Acanthocyclops vernalis (Fischer, 1853)
- 24. Acanthocyclops sensitivus (Graeter and Chappuis 1914)
- 25. Acanthocyclops tokchokensis Kim and Chang, 1991 Genus Diacyclops Kiefer, 1927
- 26. Diacyclops bicuspidatus (Claus, 1857)
- 27. Diacyclops thomasi (Forbes, 1882)
- 28. Diacyclops crassicaudis (Sars, 1863)
- 29. Diacyclops disjunctus (Tallwitz, 1927)
- 30. Diacyclops languidoides (Lilljeborg, 1901)
- 31. Diacyclops nanus (Sars, 1863) Genus Microcyclops Claus, 1893
- 32. Microcyclops varicans (Sars, 1863)
- 33. Microcyclops rubellus (Lilljeborg, 1901)
- 34. *Microcyclops longiramus* Shen and Sung, 1965 Genus *Cryptocyclops* Sars, 1927
- 35. Cryptocyclops bicolor (Sars, 1863)
- 36. Cryptocyclops javanus (Kiefer, 1929) Genus Itocyclops Reid and Ishida, 2000
- 37. Itocyclops yezoensis (Ito, 1953) Genus Mesocyclops Sars, 1914
- 38. Mesocyclops leuckarti (Claus, 1857)
- 39. Mesocyclops pehpeiensis Hu, 1943
- 40. Mesocyclops dissimilis Defaye and Kawabta, 1993
- 41. Mesocyclops woutersi Van de Velde, 1987
- 42. Mesocyclops mariae Guo, 2000 Genus Thermocyclops Kiefer, 1927
- 43. Thermocyclops crassus (Fischer, 1853)
- 44. Thermocyclops taihokuensis (Harada, 1931)
- 45. Thermocyclops dybowskii (Lande, 1890)
- 46. Thermocyclops uenoi Ito, 1952

2. A Pictorial Key to the Freshwater Cyclopoid Copepods from Korea

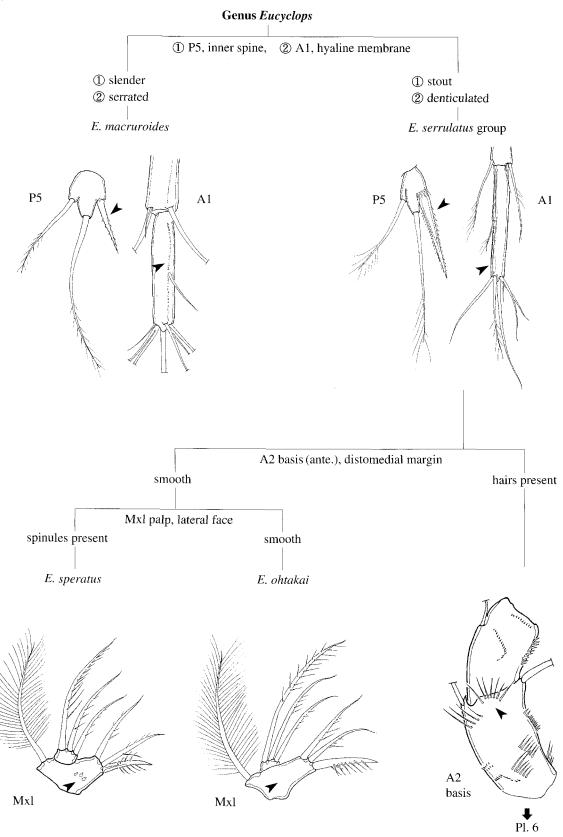






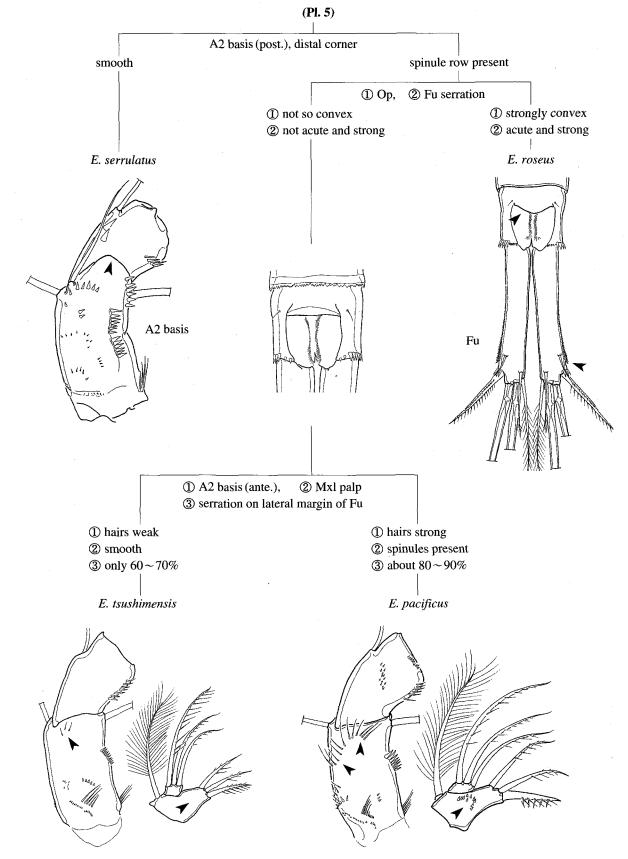


(from Pl. 4)

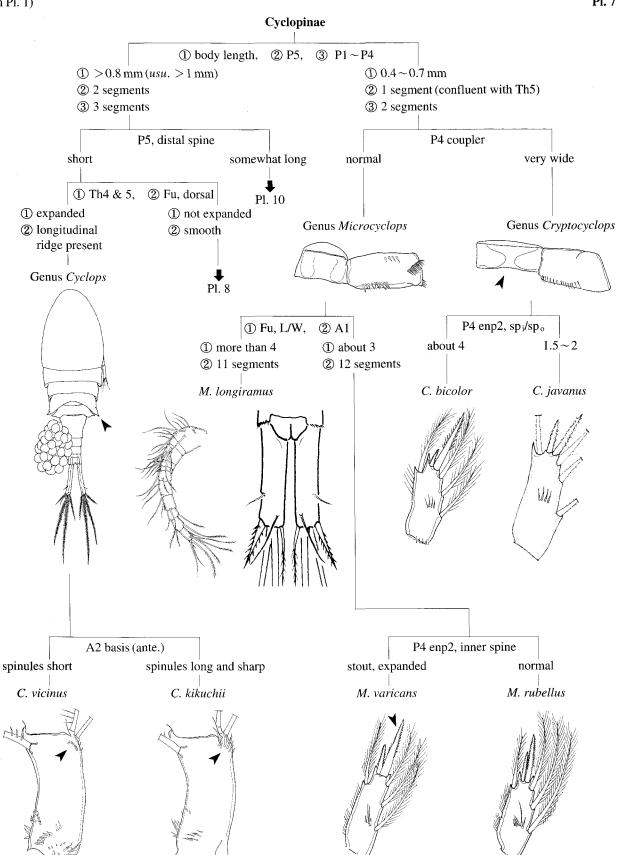






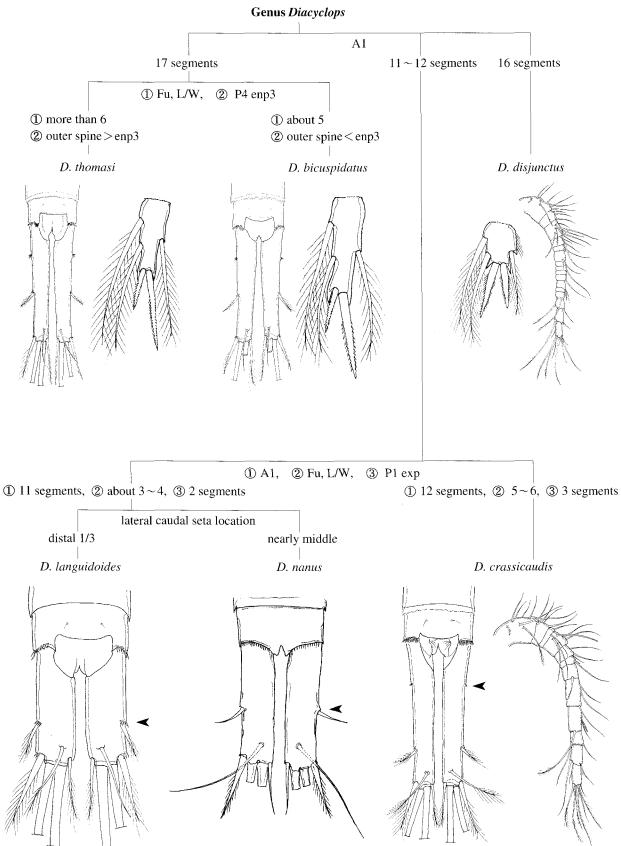


(from Pl. 1)



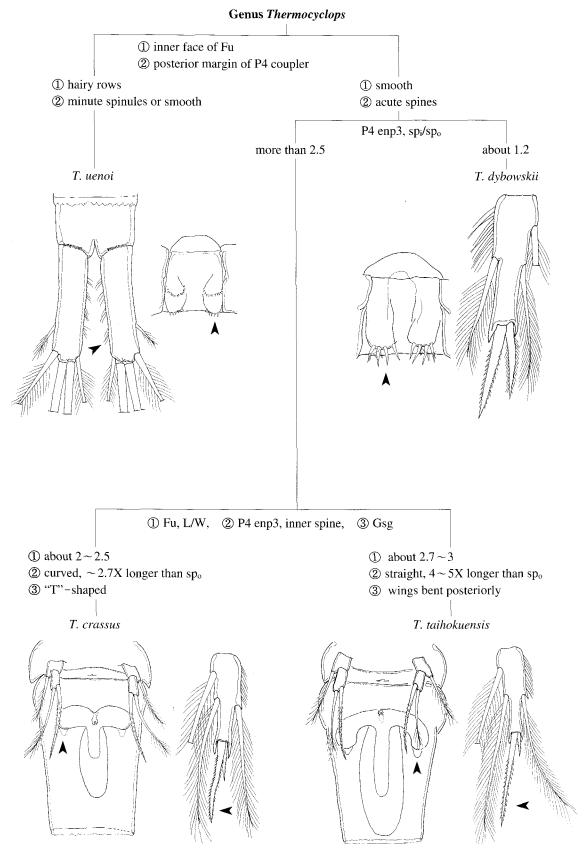
Pl. 8 (from Pl. 7) (Pl. 7) P5, distal spine shorter than width of distal segment longer than that ① character above, ② body length ① situated distally ① middle of medial margin 2 more than $1.5\,\text{mm}$ ② around 1 mm Genus Diacyclops Genus Megacyclops Genus Acanthocyclops M. viridis Fu, medial margin hirsute smooth ① Fu, L/W, ② P4 enp3, sp_i/sp_o ① $4.5 \sim 5.5$ ① $2.5 \sim 3.0$ ② about $1.1 \sim 1.2$ 2 more than 1.5 A. tokchokensis A. vernalis A. sensitivus

(from Pl. 8) Pl. 9



(from Pl. 7) Pl. 10 (Pl. 7) ① location of distal spine of P5, ② body length ① on middle of last segment ① distally ② large $(1.2 \sim 1.6 \text{ mm})$ ② medium or small $(0.6 \sim 1 \text{ mm})$ Genus Mesocyclops Pl. 11 inner face of Fu hair rows smoothM. mariae seminal duct slender, curved laterally wide, folded M. leuckarti projections on P4 coupler hook-shapedblunt triangular M. phepeiensis spinules anterior to basis of Ls and Os absent present M. dissimilis M. woutersi

(from Pl. 10)



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Senior author (CYC) is grateful to Dr. Teruo Ishida who kindly sent his Japanese specimens with the valuable suggestion on freshwater cyclopids. We are indebted to Dr. Gi-Sik Min (Inha University, Korea) for his molecular analysis and verification in classifying *Eucyclops serrulatus* species complex and *Cyclops* species. We appreciate the anonymous reviewers for their helpful comments that greatly improved the manuscript. This work was partly supported by Eco-Technopia 21 Project, KIEST (No. 022052211).

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Manuscript Received: September 21, 2005 Revision Accepted: October 20, 2005 Responsible Editorial Member: Ho Young Soh (Yosu Univ.)