

한국산 긴마디늑대거미속(거미목: 늑대거미과)의 모래톱늑대거미와 이사고늑대거미의 분류학적 연구

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한국산 늑대거미과(Lycosidae), 긴마디늑대거미속(*Pardosa*)의 모래톱늑대거미와 이사고늑대거미는 “한국산 거미목의 목록”(白·金, 1985)에서 별개의 종으로 취급하였고 金(1991, 1998)과 白·金(1994)은 개정목록에서 이를 synonymy 취급하여 현재 동일종으로 처리하고 있다. 이에 Schenkel(1936), Tanak(1977, 1993), Jo와 Paik(1984), Lu와 Song(1988), Chen(1997) 등의 의견을 종합하여 별개의 종으로 다시 정리하고자 한다.

검색어: 거미목, 늑대거미과, 긴마디늑대거미속, 모래톱늑대거미, 이사고늑대거미, 한국

Distribution and growth of plant species in Andong serpentine area

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In general, the serpentine area shows conspicuous physiognomy and soil chemistry which has a high content of heavy metals. In South Korea, the serpentine areas have partly dotted distribution with small scale. However, Andong serpentine area is a representative and extensive serpentine area and shows conspicuously sparse serpentine physiognomy .

The soil contain high concentrations of Ni(23.9-80.9ppm), Cr(11.9-32.8ppm), Fe(1127.0-3492.5ppm), and Mg(841.5-4520.5ppm), and the pH range is 6.2-7.1.

The 174 plant species were recorded, but all of the species are bodenvag plants, there are no serpentine endemic plant species. In comparisons of importance value of the species, *Pinus densiflora*, *P. rigida*, *Cocculus trilobus*, *Dictamnus dasycarpus*, *Thalictrum aquilegifolium*, *Prunus japonica* show larger value at the serpentine, and *Pueraria thunbergiana*, *Quercus aliena*, *Spodiopogon cotulifer* have larger value at non-serpentine area. Some plant species uptake high concentration of heavy metal. The growth of *P. densiflora*, dominant tree species at the serpentine soil, is more retarded than at the non-serpentine. In cross culture experiment with bodenvag grass species of *Setaria viridis* and *Cymbopogon tortilis* var. *goeringii*, serpentine soil condition inhibit the growth remarkably.