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The study of gecko(*Gekko japonicus*) in Korea

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The study of geckos is the only report of breeding since 1929. The name of geckos were derived from their croaking but Korean geckos do not croak. Korean geckos were classified only one species of *Gekko japonicus*. They are not distributed natural environment and they seemed to be introduced by vessels from Japan. These days many *Gekko japonicus* are widely distributed in Pusan, and their habitats are mainly living around small old building, surface of walls or embankment etc.

The result of breeding eight individuals (six adults and two juveniles) is as following. They eat a living arthropod such as spider, fly, moth and larva of meal worm etc. but they do not eat a rotten arthropod. Geckos's phenomenon of slough is seen from June to September and hatched eggs during the slough period, and they hatched just two eggs per clutch. The color of the eggs was pure white and long ovoid shape. The size and weight were 13-16mm × 9-10mm and 0.54-0.60g respectively. Their eggs were attached on the walls.

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First Records of Three Scyphomedusae from Eastern and Southern Coasts of Korea

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Some scyphomedusae were collected from the coasts of Pusan(Gichang), Kojedo Island and Samchok by the author and others. They were identified into *Stenoscaphus inabai* (Kishinouye, 1893) of the order Stauromedusae *Aurelia aurita* (Linne, 1758) and *Aurelia* sp. in Semaestomeae. *S. inabai* is attached on seaweeds. Of them *S. inabai* and *A. aurita* are first recorded in Korea and *Aurelia* sp. is considered as a new species. New species is similar to *A. aurita* in the external feature, branching pattern of radial canals and the shape of oral part but distinguished from it in without rhopalium, marginal tentacles and marginal notches, and its mesoglea is far thicker than one of *A. aurita*.