

A101 Do Cuckoos *Cuculus canorus* Discriminate Colors of Host Eggs during Parasitizing Vinous-throated Parrotbill *Paradoxornis webbianus* Nests?

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To investigate whether or not Cuckoos discriminate colors of host eggs during parasitizing Vinous-throated Parrotbill nests, we intensively searched and surveyed many Vinous-throated Parrotbill nests having blue eggs or white ones from April to July in 2000~01. If host species have egg color polymorphism, then Cuckoos is faced with two options. She could lay eggs at random, in which case she will often suffer host rejection, whenever her egg is a poor match with host eggs. Alternatively, she could get to know her own egg type and then selectively lay at the host nests with eggs like her own. Out of all 190 nests, brood parasitism occurred at 10 nests, which included 8 blue and 2 white clutches, and only blue Cuckoo eggs were found. This frequency is paralleled to egg color ratio of host population (151 blue and 39 white clutches). These lines of observation indicate that Cuckoos neither discriminate colors of host eggs nor avoid parasitizing a nest with eggs that did not match their own mimetic ones.

A102 한국산과 일본산 거미목의 과 및 종수 비교에 관한 연구

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Hitherto, it is reported that Korean spider fauna is composed of 623 species, 216 genera, and 44 families. And 1317 species of 365 genera under 55 families have been recorded from Japanese spider fauna. In this paper, the authors make a comparative study on spider numbers according to species, genera, and families from Korea and Japan.

A103 한국산 발고랑거미과 (*Liocranidae* (Simon, 1897))의 분류학적 재정리

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Agroeca have been recorded about thirty species throughout all over the world. They are distributed in Europe, Siberia, China, Japan, and North America. In this paper, the authors would like to redescribe the *Agroeca* from Korea.

A104 Oviposition Preference and Offspring Performance in *Mechoris ursulus* Roelofs (Coleoptera: Attelabidae)

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Oak nut weevil (*Mechoris ursulus* Roelofs) females lay eggs in acorns and cut off the branch of oviposited acorns. We investigated the relationship between oviposition preference and offspring growth and survival (performance) in relation to acorn size in oak nut weevils. *Mechoris ursulus* appeared to measure the size of acorn by walking around acorn before and after oviposition. When we offered paired acorns of different sizes in the laboratory, females showed strong preference for larger acorns. In the field, egg-bearing acorns were larger than egg-free acorns in cut branches. A parallel series of experiments was conducted to assess the influence of acorn size on offspring performance. Larvae and newly emerged adults from larger acorns were heavier than those from smaller acorns. However, acorn size did not affect the survivorship of larvae. We also tested if *M. ursulus* avoided oviposited acorns, but there was no evidence that *M. ursulus* can assess the presence of eggs in acorns.