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**Molecular Phylogeny of *Coreanomecon hylomeconoides* Nakai (Papaveraceae) Inferred from matK and ITS Sequences**  
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*Coreanomecon hylomeconoides* Nakai (Papaveraceae) was reported to be endemic to Korea by Nakai in 1935. It is extremely restricted in the southmost parts of Korean Peninsula such as Mt. Chiri, Mt. Mudeung, and Mt. Baegun. On the other hand, *Hylomecon vernalis* Maxim., thought to be a closely related species to *C. hylomeconoides* widely distributed around the Korean Peninsula extending the adjacent areas in China. The taxonomic status of *Coreanomecon* has been variously changed. It is used to be submerged in *Hylomecon* or *Chelidonium*, but Korean taxonomists often treated *Coreanomecon* as a distinctive genus endemic to Korea. In order to evaluate the taxonomic position of the genus *Coreanomecon* in the subfamily Chelidonioideae, matK gene sequences were determined for 25 accessions representing nine genera of the Chelidonioideae and five outgroups. In results, the molecular phylogeny based on matK sequences supports that *Coreanomecon* closely related with *Hylomecon*, but better be separated from *Hylomecon*. In addition, *Dicranostigma* should be included in the subfamily Chelidonioideae. The ITS molecular tree also strongly supports that *Dicranostigma* and *Glaucium* should be placed in the Chelidonioideae.

A401

**한국산 담수어류에 기생하는 요각류**  
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우리나라에서 최근 담수어류의 경제성이 중요시 되면서 다양한 어종이 양식장과 저수지에서 양식되고 있다. 그러나 여러가지 기생성 요각류가 담수어류에 피해를 줌에도 불구하고 이들 기생성 요각류는 국내에서 잘 알려져 있지 않다. 국내에서 알려진 어류기생성 요각류는 *Neoergasilus longispinosus* Yin, 1956; *Lamproglena chinensis* Y, 1937 그리고 *Lernaea cyprinacea* L., 1758 3 종이 전부이다(김, 1998). 본 연구를 위하여 2002년 전국 전국의 저수지와 강에서 어류를 채집하고 이들 어류에 기생하는 요각류를 조사하였다. 그 결과 다음과 같이 17종의 어류로부터 5속 12종의 기생성 요각류가 발견되었다. 조사된 요각류 중 *Neoergasilus japonicus* 는 한국에서 가장 흔한 담수어류 기생성 요각류로서 10종의 담수어류에 기생하는 것이 발견되었다. 또한 피라미(*Zacco platypus*) 는 한국에서 가장 다양한 갑각류가 기생하는 숙주로서 7종의 요각류가 어류에 기생하는 것이 발견되었다. 그리고 *Ergasilus coniformis* n. sp., *Ergasilus ventriosus* n. sp., *Neoergasilus bullatus* n. sp., *Neoergasilus angustus* n. sp 의 4종은 신종으로 판명되었다. 본 연구는 한국 학술진흥재단의 2002년도 지방대학육성지원(KRF-2002-002-C00097)에 의해 수행되었다.

A601

**New Records of the Salps (Tunicata: Thaliacea) in Korea**  
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Salps are pelagic tunicates and, like all members of the class Thaliacea, metagenetic animals. The solitary individual (oozoid) produces by budding a stolon, which strobilates into chains of aggregate individuals (blastozoids). These chains detach and become free-swimming, pseudo-colonial groups. Only one family, Salpidae, and two subfamilies, Cycloalpiniae and Salpiniae, have been recognized in order Salpida. Subfamily Cycloalpiniae has gut beside the gill and generally has light organs, while in subfamily Salpiniae, gut is not beside the gill and light organs absent. A taxonomic study on these salps in Korea has been conducted and five *Thalia* species, *T. democratica*, *T. rhomboides*, *T. orientalis*, *T. cicar*, and *T. siboga*, are identified. *Thalia*, belongs to the subfamily Salpiniae, is characterized by two long posterior projections and five body muscles in its solitary form. Five of the seven *Thalia* species that have been recorded in the world yet are also found in Korean waters. This is the first taxonomic study on the order Salpida in Korea

A602

**Two New Parasmittinids from the South Sea, Korea**  
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Some Parasmittinids were collected from the South Sea from 1981 to 2000. Two Parasmittina species belonging to Family Smitinidae, Order Cheilostomata and Class Gymnolaemata turned out to be new to the Science. Parasmittina sp. 1. collected from Nohwado and Keungaeseom in front of Sacheon has one spine, sometimes two. Primary orifice has fairly high lyrula and condyles curved downward and secondary orifice longer than wide is forming the little U-shaped sinus. The little spatulate avicularium directed proximally is situated in the frontal wall and sometimes replaced by the big elongate triangular one, directed distally. Some zooids have both kinds of avicularia. Parasmittina sp. 2 collected from Bogildo has usually two spines, sometimes one. The distal margin of primary orifice is occasionally denticulate, and the upper margin of lyrula is also sometimes serrate. Oval or spatulate avicularium showing the great variation in size is situated in the frontal wall and sometimes replaced by big triangular avicularium nearly as long as zooid. Both kinds of avicularia are directed proximally.