

A Systematic Study on the Errantiate Polychaeta in Korea

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韓國産 遊泳類(多毛綱)의 分類學的 研究

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摘 要

韓國産 遊泳類(多毛綱)의 分類학적 연구의 一環으로 1965년부터 1986년까지 우리나라의 三面沿岸과 島嶼地方(36개 지역)에서 채집된 표본을 同定 分類하였다. 그 결과 10과 20속 31종 2아종이 밝혀졌으며 그 중 4종 1아종(*Amphinome rostrata*, *Haplosyllis tentaculata*, *Typosyllis aciculata orientalis*, *Typosyllis variegata*, *Glyceria subaenea*)은 韓國未記錄種으로 판명되었다. 눈썹참갯지렁이(*Perinereis nuntia*)는 총 36개 지역 중 11개 지역에서 채집되었으며, 총 600여 개체 중 232개체가 채집됨으로써 우리나라에 널리 분포해 있는 種으로 나타났다. 同定 分類된 표본 중 한국과 일본 해역에만 분포하는 것은 3種이었다.

Key words: Systematic, Polychaeta, Korea.

INTRODUCTION

This paper is a taxonomic work for the study on the Errantiate Polychaeta fauna in Korean waters. The errant polychaetes are typical marine animals and are the dominant ones of the benthos. Their ecological plasticity is very high. In addition to the marine forms, some species inhabit brackish water or fresh water (e. g. Nereidae). The errant polychaetes include some species that are strictly pelagic, some that crawl about beneath rocks and shells, some that are active burrowers in sand and mud, and some that live with various organisms such as sponges, hydroids, bryozoans, other polychaetes, sea stars and other animals.

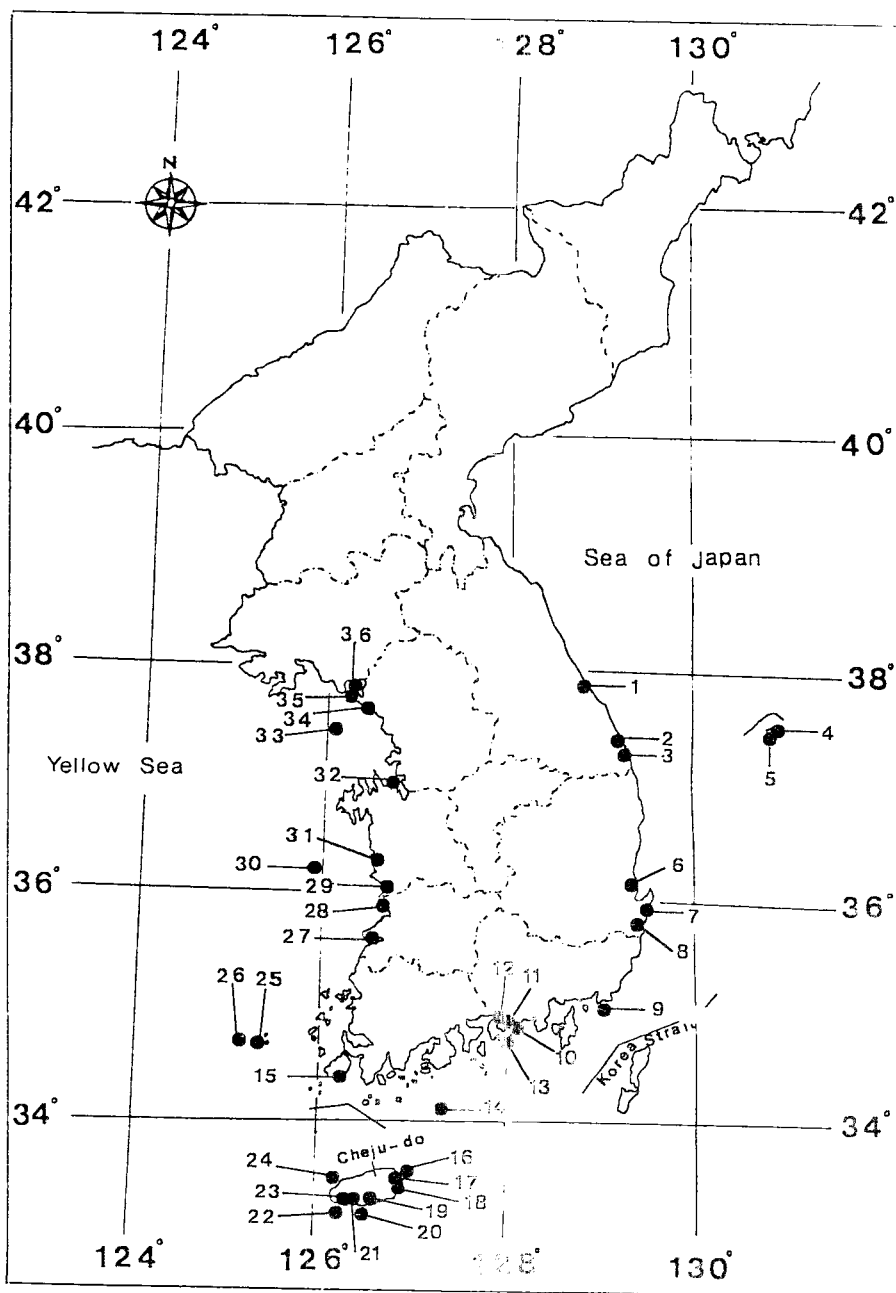


Fig. 1. A map showing the localities where the materials were collected from 1965 to 1986.

- 1, Chumunjin (注文津); 2, Samch'ök (三陟); 3, Kündök (近德); 4, To-dong (道洞); 5, Namyang (南陽); 6, P'ohang (浦項); 7, Kuryongp'o (九龍浦); 8, Wolsöng (月城); 9, Tongbaeksöm (棟栢島); 10, Shin-sudo (新樹島); 11, Nükto (勒島); 12, Odongdo (梧桐島); 13, Sangju (尙州); 14, Kõmun-do (巨文島); 15, Sõmang (西望); 16, Udo (牛島); 17, Sõngsanp'o (城山浦); 18, P'yosõn (表善); 19, Sõgwip'o (西歸浦); 20, Saesõm (島島); 21, Hwasun (和順); 22, Kap'ado (加波島); 23, Mosülp'o (幕瑟浦); 24, Piyangdo (飛揚島); 25, Taehüksando (大黑山島); 26, Hongdo (紅島); 27, Komso (晉州); 28, Kunsan (群山); 29, Sõch'õn (舒川); 30, Öch'õngdo (於青島); 31, Taech'õn (大川); 32, Naedo (內島); 33, Tõkchõkto (德積島); 34, Songdo (松島); 35, Yõngjongdo (永宗島); 36, Chakyakto (芍藥島).

Kamita & Sato (1941) reported 2 species in Korean waters: *Diopatra sugokai* and *Ceratocephale osawai*. Since then, these taxonomical studies have been performed by Paik (1972-1984), Rho & Song (1974, 1976), Rho & Lee (1980, 1982), Lee (1976, 1984), Lee & Jae (1983, 1985), Jae, *et al.* (1985)

Summing up the results of the foregoing papers including the present one, the total of 145 errant polychaetes species have been known from Korea. Despite those papers well investigated and classified, still more researches are required concerning the fauna of Korean errant polychaetes and their distribution.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Specimens used in this investigation were collected from South Korean coasts and archipelagic areas around them during 1965-1986 (Fig. 1). They were collected both at the subtidal zone with the fishing net and by the help of SCUBA team and at the intertidal zone during low-tide. They were narcotized with menthol in sea water and then preserved in about 5% neutral formalin.

For the morphological study, a stereomicroscope and an optical microscope were used. A brief description and illustrations about newly known species in Korea were made. Classification scheme followed Imajima & Hartman (1964) and Hartman (1968).

All specimens reported on this investigation are deposited in the Department of Biology, Ewha Womans University.

LIST OF SPECIES

- Class Polychaeta Grube, 1850 다모 강
- Order Errantia Audouin & Milne-Edwards, 1832 유영 목
- Family 1. Polynoidae Malmgren, 1867 비늘갯지렁이 과
- Genus 1. *Lepidonotus* Leach, 1816 예쁜이비늘갯지렁이 속
1. *Lepidonotus helotipus* Grube, 1877 송곳예쁜이비늘갯지렁이
- Family 2. Chrysopetalidae Ehlers, 1864 등가시갯지렁이 과
- Genus 2. *Chrysopetalum* Ehlers, 1864 황금비늘갯지렁이 속
2. *Chrysopetalum occidentale* Johnson, 1897 황금비늘갯지렁이
- Family 3. Amphinomidae Savigny, 1818 양목갯지렁이 과
- Genus 3. *Amphinome* Bruguière, 1789 양목갯지렁이 속
3. * *Amphinome rostrata* (Pallas, 1766) 부리양목갯지렁이 (신칭)
- Family 4. Phyllodocidae Williams, 1852 부채발갯지렁이 과
- Genus 4. *Eulalia* Savigny, 1817 불꽃부채발갯지렁이 속
4. *Eulalia viridis* (Linnaeus, 1767) 녹색불꽃부채발갯지렁이
- Genus 5. *Anaitides* Czerniavsky, 1882 큰부채발갯지렁이 속
5. *Anaitides maculate* (Linnaeus, 1767) 네모부채발갯지렁이
- Genus 6. *Genetyllis* Malmgren, 1865 납작수염부채발갯지렁이 속
6. *Genetyllis castanea* (Merenzeller, 1879) 납작수염부채발갯지렁이

Family 5. Syllidae Grube, 1850 임주발갯지렁이 과

Genus 7. *Trypanosyllis* Claparède, 1864 톱니염주발갯지렁이 속

7. *Trypanosyllis taeniaformis* (Haswell, 1886) 짧은연륙염주발갯지렁이

Genus 8. *Haplosyllis* Langerhans, 1879 새일염주발갯지렁이 속

8. * *Haplosyllis tentaculata* (Marion, 1879) 촉수염주발갯지렁이 (신칭)

Genus 9. *Typosyllis* Langerhans, 1879 참염주발갯지렁이 속

9. * *Typosyllis aciculata orientalis* Imajima & Hartman, 1964 족자염주발갯지렁이 (신칭)

10. *Typosyllis nipponica* Imajima, 1966 녹색염주발갯지렁이

11. *Typosyllis fasciata* (Malmgren, 1867) 긴수염염주발갯지렁이

12. * *Typosyllis variegata* (Grube, 1860) 참염주발갯지렁이 (신칭)

Family Nereidae Johnston, 1865 참갯지렁이 과

Genus 10. *Platynereis* Kinberg, 1866 좁쌀이빨갯지렁이 속

13. *Platynereis bicanaliculata* (Baird, 1863) 두점참갯지렁이

Genus 11. *Perinereis* Kinberg, 1866 눈썹참갯지렁이 속

14. *Perinereis nuntia* (Savigny, 1818) 눈썹참갯지렁이

15. *Perinereis vancaurica tetradentata* Imajima, 1972 두토막눈썹참갯지렁이

16. *Perinereis cultifera* (Grube, 1840) 한토막눈썹참갯지렁이

Genus 12. *Nereis* Linnaeus, 1758 원참갯지렁이 속

17. *Nereis pelagica* Linnaeus, 1761 원참갯지렁이

18. *Nereis neoneanthes* Hartman, 1948 큰깨점박이참갯지렁이

19. *Nereis heterocirrata* Treadwell, 1964 굵은앞더듬이참갯지렁이

20. *Nereis multignatha* Imajima & Hartman, 1964 깨점박이참갯지렁이

21. *Nereis vexillosa* Grube, 1851 깃발다리참갯지렁이

Genus 13. *Neanthes* Kinberg, 1866 참갯지렁이 속

22. *Neanthes caudata* (Delle Chiaje, 1828) 둥근연륙참갯지렁이

23. *Neanthes japonica* (Izuka, 1908) 참갯지렁이

Genus 14. *Nectoneanthes* Imajima, 1972 넓적발갯지렁이 속

24. *Nectoneanthes oxypoda* (Marenzeller, 1879) 넓적발참갯지렁이

25. *Nectoneanthes latipoda* Paik, 1973 경남넓적발참갯지렁이

Family 7. Glyceridae Grube, 1850 미갯지렁이 과

Genus 15. *Glycera* Savigny, 1818 미갯지렁이 속

26. *Glycera chirori* Izuka, 1912 치로리미갯지렁이

27. * *Glycera subaenea* Grube, 1878 청동미갯지렁이 (신칭)

Family 8. Eunicidae Savigny, 1818 털갯지렁이 과

Genus 16. *Eunice* Cuvier, 1817 털갯지렁이 속

28. *Eunice antennata* Savigny, 1820 고리털갯지렁이

- Genus 17. *Marphysa* Quatrefages, 1865 바위털갯지렁이 속
 29. *Marphysa sanguinea* (Montagu, 1815) 바위털갯지렁이
- Genus 18. *Lysidice* Savigny, 1818 숨털갯지렁이 속
 30. *Lysidice collaris* Grube, 1870 노란숨털갯지렁이
- Family 9. Lumbrineridae Malmgren, 1867 송곳갯지렁이 과
 Genus 19. *Lumbrineris* Blainville, 1828 송곳갯지렁이 속
 31. *Lumbrineris brevicirra* (Schmarda, 1861) 짧은다리송곳갯지렁이
 32. *Lumbrineris heteropoda* (Marenzeller, 1879) 긴다리송곳갯지렁이
- Family 10. Arabellidae Hartman, 1944 홍점갯지렁이 과
 Genus 20. *Arabella* Grube, 1850 홍점갯지렁이 속
 33. *Arabella iricolor* (Montagu, 1804) 홍점갯지렁이

DESCRIPTION OF SPECIES

1. *Amphinome rostrata* (Pallas, 1766) 부리양목갯지렁이 (Fig. 2)

Amphinome pallasii: Fauvel, 1923, (p.127, fig. 46).

Amphinome rostrata: Izuka, 1912, (pp.226-229, pl. 1, fig. 3, pl. 22, figs. 6-9); Fauvel, 1936, (p.53); Okuda, 1938a, (p.78); Imajima & Hartman, 1964, (pp.49-50); Day, 1967, (p.123, fig. 3.1.f-k).

Specimen examined: Kap'ado, June 17, 1985, one specimen (B. J. Rho).

Description: The body is 22.5mm long and 5mm wide including parapodia and has 32 segments. The entire body is dark grey when preserved in formalin. Both dorsal and ventral surface of the body are somewhat convex. Prostomium is round dorsally and disproportionately small for a body. The caruncle is small and cordate. The two lateral antennae are situated at the anterior border of prostomium. The median antenna arise from the anterior margin of the caruncle. All three antennae are short. The branchiae occur from the 3rd setigerous segment to the end of the body. They have the form of a dense bush of filaments. The dorsal cirrus is situated at the posterior to the dorsal setae and extends nearly to the tip of the dorsal setae. The ventral cirrus is very short, similar to the dorsal cirrus. The dorsal setae include simple capillaries with serrated tip and thicker harpoon setae with lateral fangs. Ventral setae are short and stout ; their tips are strongly curved, the number 5 to 7 in a fascle. Aciculum with a knobbed end.

Remarks: This species is new to Korean waters. For the identification of this species, the work of Izuka (1912), Imajima & Hartman (1964) were referred. This specimen is smaller than that reported by Izuka and Imajima & Hartman. The acicula's knob of this specimen is oval type, meanwhile one reported by Izuka (1912) is rather of diamond shape. However, the important characteristics such as shape and location of antennae, shape of caruncle, branch, setae agree with each other.

Distribution: Tropical parts of the Pacific, Indian and Atlantic oceans ; China Sea ; southern Japan.

2. *Caplosyllis tentaculata* (Marion, 1879) 촉수염주발갯지렁이 (Fig. 3)

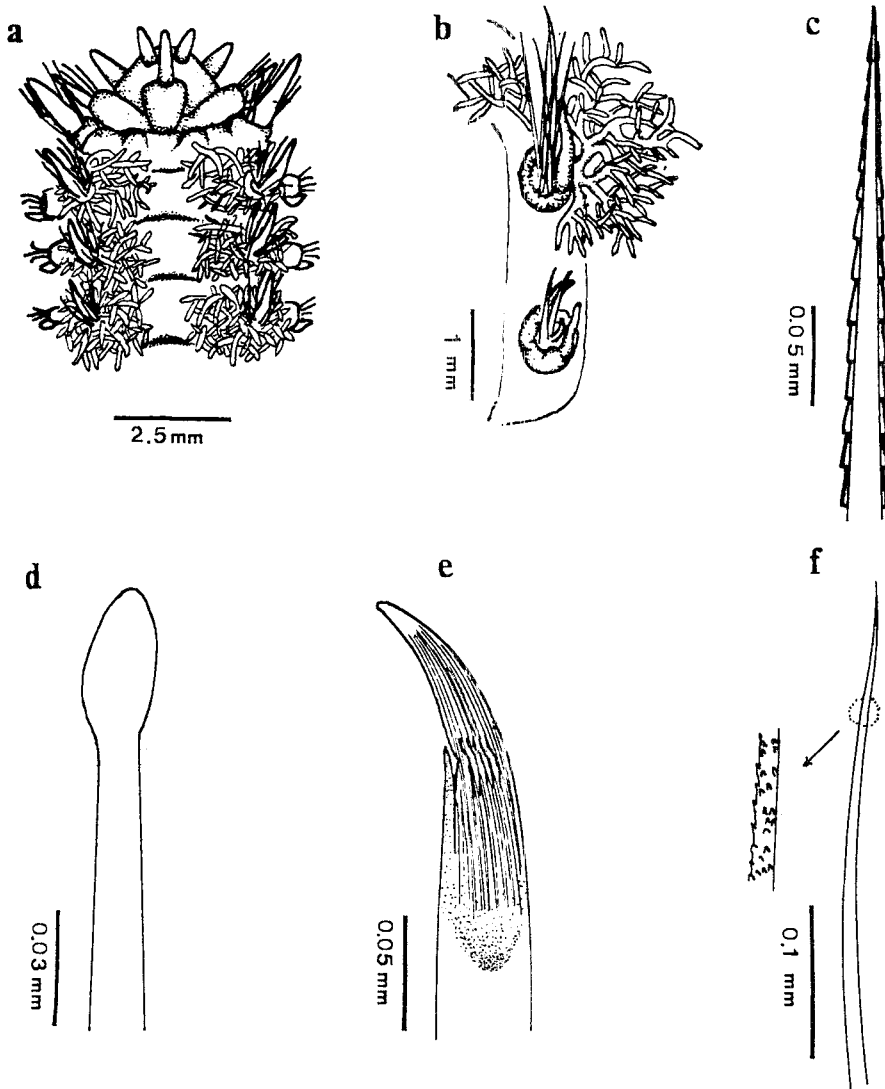


Fig. 2. *Amphinome rostrata* (Pallas, 1766). a, Anterior end, in dorsal view; b, Parapodium; c, Notopodial harpoonseta; d, Aciculum; e, Neuroseta; f, Notopodial capillary.

Haplosyllis spongicola tentaculata: Imajima, 1966, (pp. 221-223, textfig. 38, i-n); Imajima, 1982, (p. 460, fig. 29, h-1).

Specimen examined: Sŏgwip'o, July 13, 1979, one specimen (Yun & Han); Sŏngsanp'o, July 9, 1985, one specimen (J. I. Song).

Description: The body is 6.5mm to 12mm long and 1.5mm wide including parapodia at the 13th segment. Color of the body preserved in formalin is creamy, without color markings. The prostomium is depressed triangular; there are two pairs of eyes in trapezoidal arrangement and the anterior pair is larger. Two lateral antennae have 25 annulations and arise between the anterior eyes. The median antenna has 39 annulations and arise from the center of the prostomium. The pharynx is distally surrounded by soft papillae and has a middorsal chitinized tooth near its anterior margin. The anterior

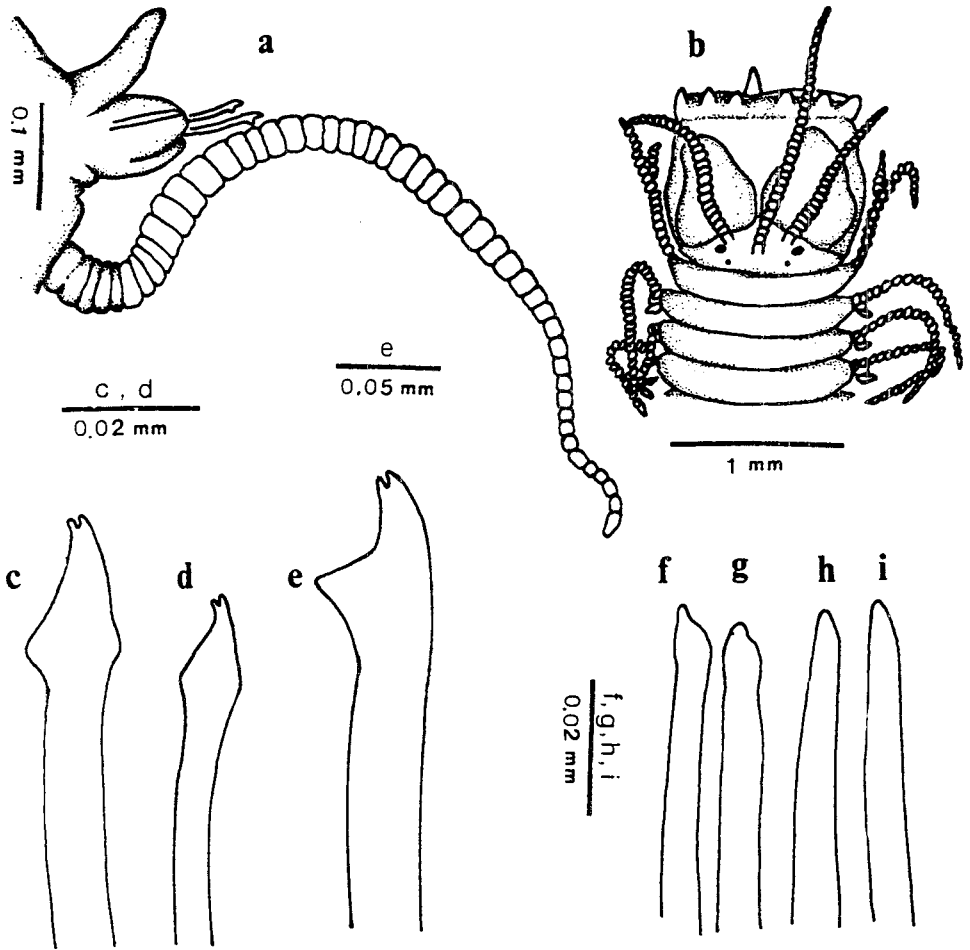


Fig. 3. *Haplosyllis tentaculata* (Marion, 1879). a, 15th parapodium with long dorsal cirrus; b, Anterior end, in dorsal view; c-d, Simple setae from 5th parapodium; e, Simple seta from 37th parapodium; f-i, Acicula.

margin of its inner wall is smooth. The dorsal tentacular cirri on the first segment consist of 37 annulations. The ventral tentacular cirri consist of 22 annulations. The first dorsal cirri consist of 37 annulations. The 2nd of 22, the 3rd of 32, the 4th of 36, the 5th of 42. However the annulation of dorsal cirri decrease in number toward the middle of the body. Therefore, 19th dorsal cirri consist of 25 annulations. Acicula are pale yellow. Parapodia have only simple setae. Distal part of the seta is bifid and subdistal part has a triangular projection laterally.

Remarks: This species is new to Korean waters. The authors could not read the original description but did its important characteristics described by Imajima (1966) which the present specimen agrees with, as follows: "the shape of the setae, pharynx, palpi", "a location of the tooth at inner

wall". However, first dorsal cirrus has more annulations than the ones described by Imajima (1966, p.223). This specimen was collected from the bryozoans with which it lives.

Distribution: France ; Gulf of Naples ; southern Japan ; Korea.

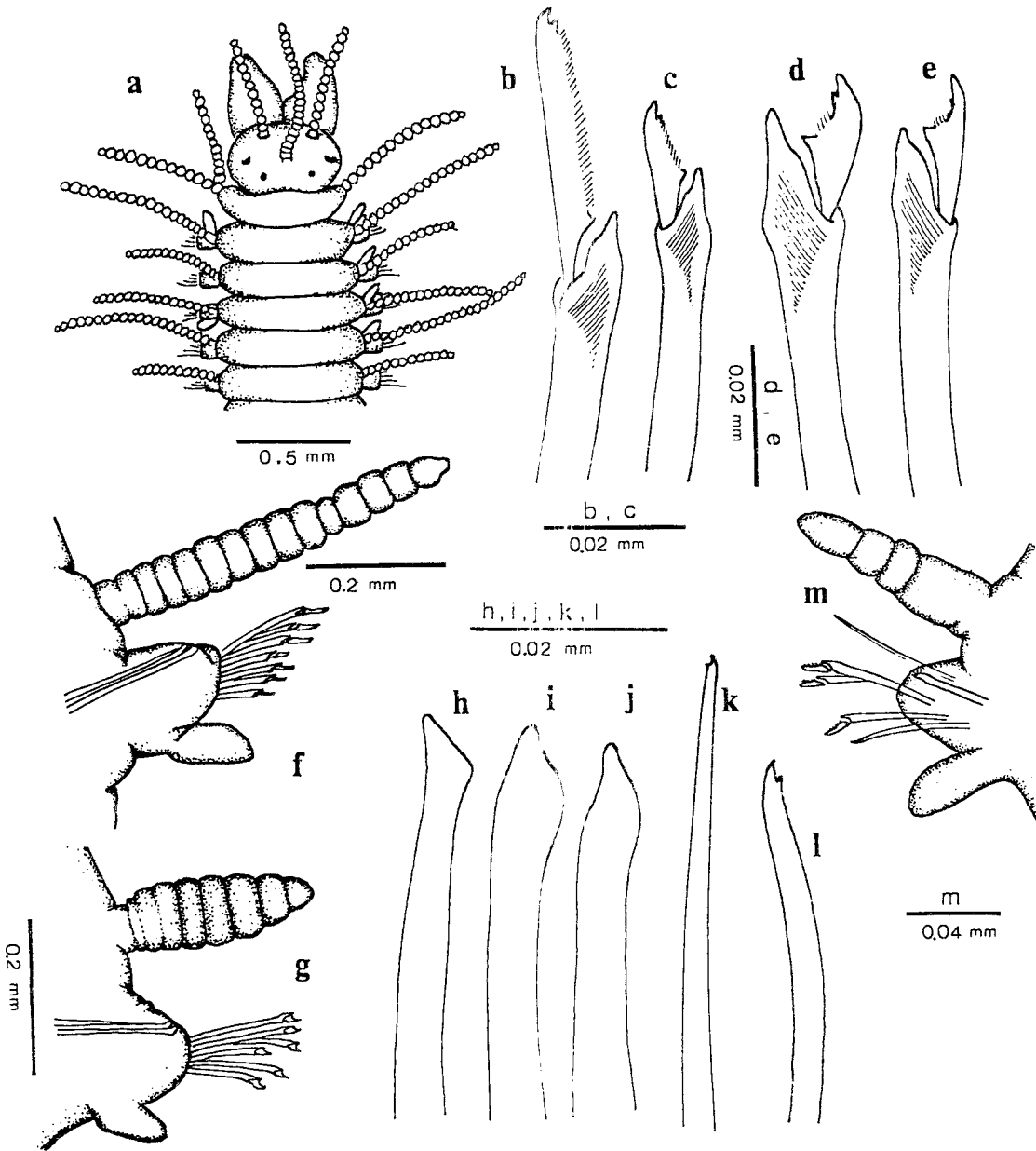


Fig. 4. *Typosyllis aciculata orientalis* Imajima & Hartman, 1964. a, Anterior end, in dorsal view; b, Superior compound seta from anterior parapodium; c, Inferior compound seta from same parapodium; d-e, Compound setae from median parapodium; f, Parapodium from 6th; g, Median parapodium; h-j, Acicula from median parapodium; k-l, Simple setae from posterior parapodium; m, Posterior parapodium with simple seta.

A median antenna arises from the center of the prostomium. Lateral antennae originate at the anterior margin of the prostomium. Palpi are fused at their base each other ; they are longer than prostomium.

3. *Typosyllis aciculata orientalis* Imajima & Hartman, 1964 족자염주발갯지렁이 (Fig. 4)

Typosyllis aciculata orientalis: Imajima & Hartman, 1964, (pp.130-132, pl. 31, figs. e-f, pl.32, figs. a-t); Imajima, 1983,(p.454, fig.4L, a-m).

Specimen examined: Söngsanp'o, July 9, 1985, one specimen (J. I. Song).

Description: The body is 24mm long, 0.8mm wide including parapodia. The dorsum lacks color marking. The prostomium is broad rather than long. Two pairs of eyes are in trapezoidal arrangement ; anterior pairs are farther apart and larger than the posterior ones. The palps are jointed at their base. The median antenna arises between the posterior eyes and has 15 articles. The lateral antennae originate in front of the anterior pair of eyes and each has 12 articles. The pharynx extends from 3rd to the 9th setigerous segment. It is surrounded by 10 soft papillae and has a anterior tooth in the inner wall. The proventriculus begins at the 10th setigerous and extends to the 17th setigerous segment. The first dorsal cirri are longer than successive one; each has 20 articles. The fifth dorsal cirri are 15 articles. In the middle region of the body, the dorsal cirri are short and club-shape with 8 to 11 articulations. From anterior to posterior of the body, parapodia have compound setae with a subdistal accessory tooth. There are two kinds of simple setae present in posterior segments ; one in superior and the other in inferior position. The setae of anterior segments have a long appendage with serrations along the cutting margin. The appendage of the seta is shorter toward posterior region of the body. Within a fascicle, the appendage in the superior setae is longer than those in the inferior. In anterior and posterior segments, the shape of the setae are resembled.

Remarks: This is the first reported from outside of Japanese waters, since it had been known only from Japan. The present specimen agrees with description by Imajima (1964, 1966, 1983), except that our specimen has no black transverse lines on the dorsum. This specimen somewhat resembles with *Typosyllis armillaris* reported by Hartman (1968, p.481) in shape as follows ; dorsal cirri in the middle region of the body, bidentate compound setae in anterior and posterior. However, the present specimen is distinctive from *Typosyllis armillaris* in view of the fact that the latter have unidentate, compound setae instead of bidentate in the middle region of the body.

Distribution: Japan; Korea.

4. *Typosyllis variegata* (Grube, 1860) 참염주발갯지렁이 (Fig. 5)

Syllis variegata: Ushakov, 1965,(p.180, fig. 50. F).

Syllis (Typosyllis) varietata: Fauvel, 1923,(p.262, fig. 97, h-n): Okuda & Yamada, 1954,(p.182): Day, 1967, (p.248, fig. 12. 3. j-1).

Typosyllis (Typosyllis) variegata: Hartman-Schröder, 1971,(pp. 148-149).

Typosyllis variegata: Hartman, 1961,(p.17); 1968,(p.495, figs. 1-5); Imajima & Hartman, 1964, (pp. 137-138, p. 34, figs. a-i); Imajima, 1966, p.292); Reish, 1968b,(p.124); Imajima, 1984,(p.54).

Specimen examined: Söngsanp'o, July 9, 1985, two specimens (J. I. Song).

Description: The body is 31mm long and 1.2mm wide including parapodia and has 74 segments. The prostomium is an ellipse, with two pairs of eyes in trapezoidal arrangement. The anterior eyes are located at the middle of the prostomium and the smaller posterior eyes at the rear of prostomium.

Each dorsum of anterior body show hexagonal figure. Those hexagonal figures are changed into transverse bars toward the posterior region of the body. Pharynx is distally surrounded by 10 soft papillae and has a middorsal tooth in inner wall of its anterior. Dorsal cirri alternate long and short ; the long with 41 to 49 annulations, and the short with 26 to 28 annulations. Setae are composite falcigers with the appendage distally bidentate. In the superior part of the fascle, the setal appendage is longer, while on the other hand the setae in the inferior part of the fascicle have shorter appendages. In anterior segments the setae have a long appendage and a short toward posterior segments.

Remarks: This species is new to Korean waters and collected from bryozoans. For the identifica-

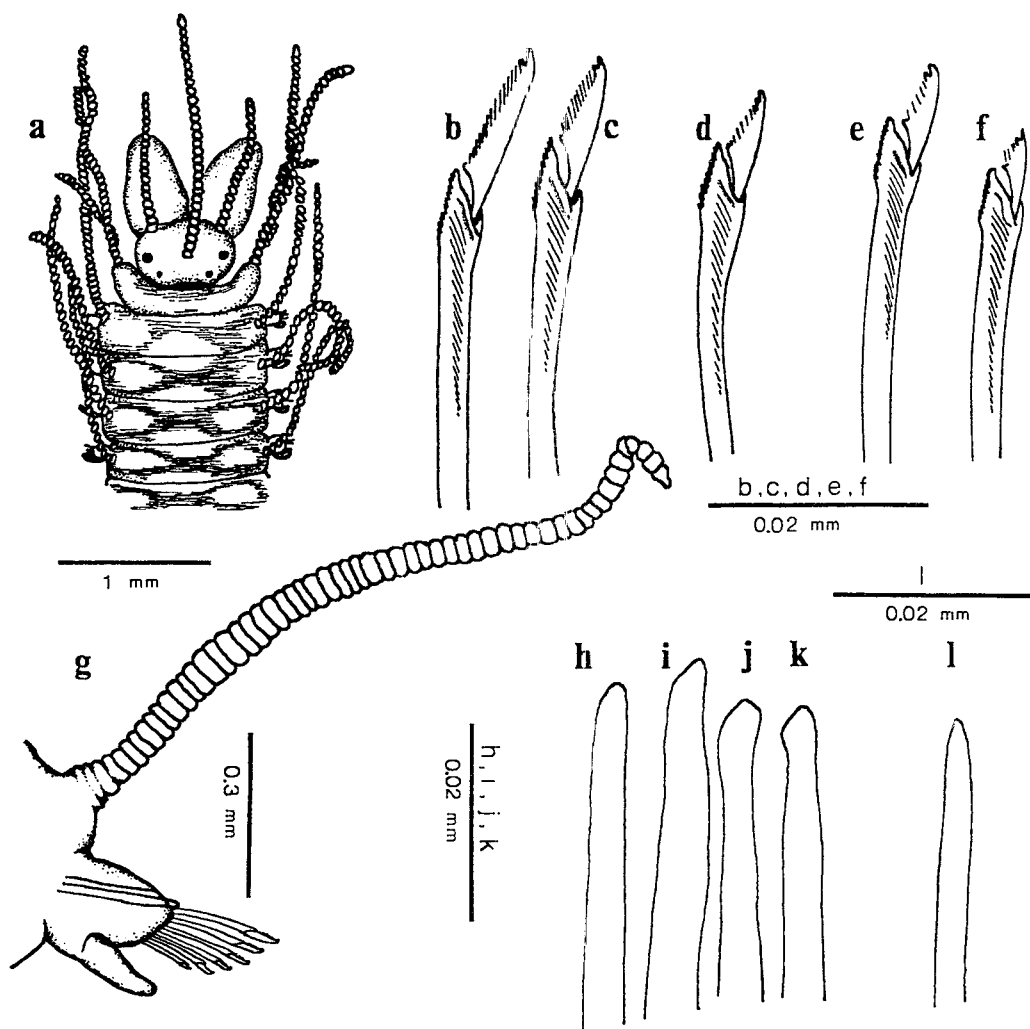


Fig. 5. *Typosyllis variegata* (Grube, 1860). a, Anterior end, in dorsal view; b-c, Superior compound seta from anterior parapodium; d, Inferior compound seta from anterior parapodium; e, Superior compound seta from posterior parapodium; f, Inferior compound seta from same parapodium; g, Parapodium; h-k, Acicula from anterior parapodium; l, Acicula from posterior parapodium.

tion of this specimens, the authors referred mainly to the paper of Fauvel (1923), Imajima & Hartman (1964). Present specimens agree with description and figure of Fauvel (1923). Prostomium is broad rather than long in our specimens, while it is long rather than broad in Fauvel's. Present specimens also agree with description and figure of Imajima and Hartman (1964) except anterior segment with transversely barred instead of hexagonal figure. By the way, it is not important characteristics in this species because the color is variable as reported by Hartman (1968, p.495). Present specimen also agree with description and figure of Hartman (1968) except for prostomium bluntly subquadrate. Our specimen have a relatively large number of articulations, the shorter with 26-28 and the longer 41-49, comparing with Fauvel's (1923) and Hartman's (1968) specimens which comprise 20-25 and 30-45.

Distribution: Southern California ; Europe ; Indo-Pacific areas ; Japan.

5. *Nectoneanthes latipoda* Paik, 1973 경남넓적발참갯지렁이

Nectoneanthes latipoda: Paik, 1973a, (pp. 81-84, fig. 1. a-j); 1977, (pp. 206-208, fig. 32 A-G); 1982, (p.46, p.15 a-c) ; Imajima, 1981, (p.132, fig. 8. g-t).

Specimen examined: Kunsan, Nov. 21, 1980, 79 specimens (K. H. Lee).

Remarks: This specimen was previously reported to dwell in only Masan & Ch'ilch'ondo, Kyöngsangnam-do. (Paik, 1977). Present specimens are collected in great quantities in Kunsan, Chöllabuk-do.

Distribution: Korea; Japan.

6. *Glycera subaenea* Grube, 1878 청동미갯지렁이 (Fig. 6)

Glycera hasidatensis: Izuka, 1912, (pp.246-247, pl. 24, figs. 14-15).

Glycera subaenea: Okuda & Yamada, 1954, (pp.187-188, textfig. 5) ; Ushakov & Wu, 1962, (p.18, pl. 1); Imajima & Hartman, 1964, (pp.164.); Day, 1967, (p.363, fig. 16. 3. k-n).

Specimen examined: Kunsan, Nov. 21, 1980, 120 specimens (K. H. Lee).

Description: The body is 3-6mm wide including parapodia. All specimens are incomplete and some are over 170mm long. Prostomium comprises 10 rings. The proboscis is covered with a number of cone-shaped or elliptical papillae. One segment consists of 3 rings. Parapodium consist of two long and pointed presetal lobes and two subequal postsetal lobes ; the superior postsetal lobe is pointed, the inferior is shorter and rounded end. All the lobes of a parapodium except postsetal inferior lobe become longer, more pointed towards the posterior segments. Dorsal cirrus is small, cylinder-shape arising close to the parapodial base ; ventral cirrus are similar to presetal lobe in shape. Branchiae arise on the anterior surface of parapodium ; they are digitately branched into 2 to 4 numbers.

Remarks: For the identification this specimen, the authors mainly refer to description and figure of Izuka (1912) and Okuda & Yamada (1954). Present specimen accords with *Glycera hasidatensis* reported by Izuka who made mention of the shape of parapodium, proboscis and setae. Probosices is covered with cone-shaped or elliptical papillae in our specimen, whereas it is covered with elongate leaf-like papillae in Izuka's, which was not backed up with figure in his report. Present specimen is agreement with description and figure of Okuda & Yamada with the exception that in our specimen branchiae are divided into 2 to 4 numbers instead of 2 to 6 in Okuda & Yamada (1954, p.187).

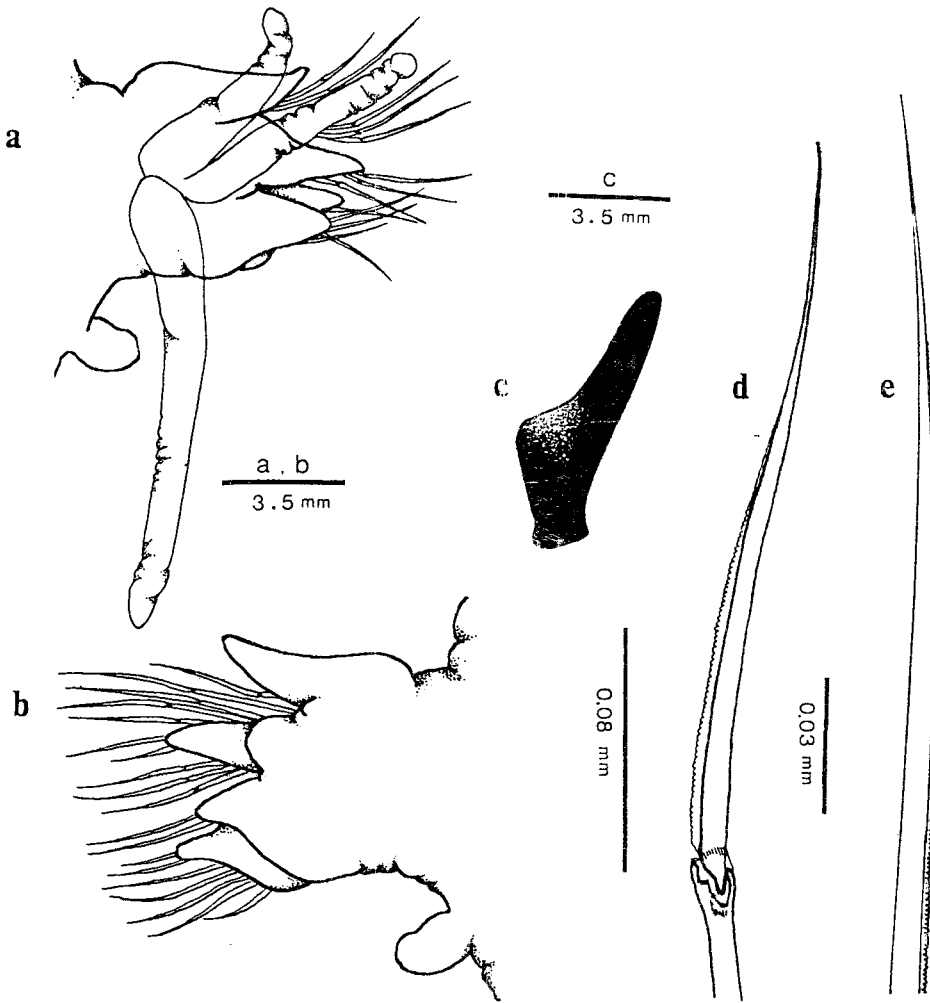


Fig. 6. *Glycera subaenea* (Grube, 1878). a, Front side of the median parapodium; b, Back side of the median parapodium; c, Jaw supporter; d, Homogomph spinger; e, Simple seta.

DISCUSSION

The total number of identified errant polychaetes species collected from Korean waters during 1965-1986 are 2 subspecies and 31 species. Of these, 1 subspecies and 4 species (*Amphinome rostrata*, *Haplosyllis tentaculata*, *Typosyllis aciculata orientalis*, *Typosyllis variegata*, *Glycera subaenea*) are new to Korean waters.

In the light of the fact that 232 specimens of *Perinereis nuntia* were collected in 11 ones among the 36 stations, *Perinereis nuntia* are found to the most common species in Korea. But they are not at all in the Sea of Japan, which is due to the geographical feature of the Sea of Japan.

Table 1. Distribution of the Korean errant polychaetes in Korea and Worldwide.

Species	Region	Sea of Japan	South Sea	Yellow Sea	Total No. of		
					locality	Japan	Worldwide
<i>Lepidonotus helotybus</i>				Taech'on	1	+	+
<i>Chrysopetalum occidentale</i>			Most'p'o		1	+	+
<i>Amphinome rostrata</i>			Kap'ado		1	+	+
<i>Eulalia viridis</i>			Shinsudo	Tökchökto	3	+	+
<i>Anatides maculata</i>				Chakyakto	1	+	+
<i>Genetyllis castanea</i>				Chakyakto	1	+	+
<i>Trypanosyllis taeniaformis</i>		P'o'hang		Chakyakto	1	+	+
<i>Haplosyllis tentaculata</i>			Söngsanp'o		2	+	+
<i>Typosyllis aciculata orientalis</i>			Sögwip'o		2	+	+
<i>Typosyllis niponica</i>		P'o'hang	Söngsanp'o	Chakyakto	1	+	+
<i>Typosyllis fasciata</i>		Namyang		Chakyakto	4	+	
<i>Typosyllis variegata</i>		To-dong		Hongdo	1	+	+
<i>Platineris bicamaliculata</i>		Samch'ök	Söngsanp'o		4	+	+
<i>Perinereis nuntia</i>		Kuryongp'o		Chakyakto	11	+	+
		Kündök	Tongbaeksöm	Tökchökto			
		Wolsöng	Näktö, Udo	Taehüksando			
			Piyangdo	Öch'öngdo			
			P'yosön				
			Shinsudo				
<i>Perinereis vancaurica tetradentata</i>		Sömang		Chakyakto	2	+	+
<i>Perinereis cultifera</i>			Kömundo	Songdo	2	+	+
			Odongdo				

Table 1. (continued).

Species	Region			Total No. of locality	Worldwide	
	Sea of Japan	South Sea	Yellow Sea		Japan	Other region
<i>Nereis pelagica</i>	Wolsong	Sogwip'ŏ	Chakyakto	3	+	+
<i>Nereis neoneanthes</i>	Wolsong		Naedo	2	+	+
<i>Nereis heterocirrata</i>	Chumunjin		Chakyakto	3	+	+
			Tokchokto			
<i>Nereis multignatha</i>	Namyang	Sogwip'ŏ	Chakyakto	8	+	
	Wolsong	Odongdo	Naedo			
		Tongbaeksom	Soch'on			
<i>Nereis vexillosa</i>			Ŏch'ongdo	2	+	+
			Taehuksando			
<i>Neanthes caudata</i>	P'ohang			1	+	+
<i>Neanthes japonica</i>		Sangu		1	+	+
<i>Nectoncaanthes oxypoda</i>			Chakyakto	1	+	+
<i>Nectoncaanthes latipoda</i>			Kunsan	1	+	+
<i>Glycera chirori</i>			Chakyakto	2	+	+
			Kunsan			
<i>Glycera subaenea</i>			Kunsan	1	+	+
<i>Eunicc antennata</i>		Saesom	Kunsan	1	+	+
<i>Marphysa sanguinea</i>		Nukto	Ŏch'ongdo	4	+	+
			Komso			
			Tokchokto			
<i>Lysidice collaris</i>		Saesom		1	+	+
<i>Lumbrineris brevicirra</i>		Udo, Hwasun		3	+	+
		Songsamp'ŏ				
<i>Lumbrineris heteropoda</i>			Komso	1	+	
<i>Arabella iricolor</i>	Chumunjin	Odongdo	Chakyakto	5	+	+
		Songsamp'ŏ	Yongjongdo			
Total No. of Species	10	17	20	33		30

Nectoneanthes latipoda was previously reported to dwell in only Masan and Ch'ilch'ondo, Kyongsangnam-do (Paik, 1977). However, our specimens are collected in great quantities also in Kunsan, Chollabuk-do.

For the zoogeographical analysis, the authors divided the coastal waters of Korea into 3 regions — the Sea of Japan, the South Sea and the Yellow Sea. Concerning the distribution in each region (Table 1), 20 species belong to the Yellow Sea, 17 species to the South Sea and 10 species to the Sea of Japan. The abundance of errant polychaetes in the Yellow Sea and South Sea is quite reasonable in view of their geographical features which have the extensive intertidal zone and a rich organic matter.

Of 33 species, 3 species have been only known from Korea and Japan so far.

ABSTRACT

The specimens of the Errantiate Polychaeta collected in Korean waters during 1965-1986 are identified into 2 subspecies, 31 species of 20 genera in 10 families. Of which, one subspecies and four species (*Amphinome rostrata*, *Haplosyllis tentaculata*, *Typosyllis aciculata orientalis*, *Typosyllis variegata*, *Glycera subaenea*) are new to Korea and described with figures.

Concerning the distribution in each region (the Sea of Japan, the South Sea and the Yellow Sea), 10 species belong to the Sea of Japan, 17 species to the South Sea, 20 species to the Yellow Sea.

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