

울릉도 해산 중복족류(Mesogastropods)의 분류 및 기재

최 병 래 · 윤 숙 회

성균관대학교 이과대학 생물학과

= Abstract =

Classification and Description of Mesogastropods from Ullung Island Waters

Byung Lae Choe and Sook Hee Yoon

Department of Biology, College of Science, Sung Kyun Kwan University

The present study on the classification and description of the marine mesogastropods based on the materials which were collected during the period from 12th to 17th of July in 1989 at nine localities of the Ullung Island.

Seven unrecorded species in 6 families of mesogastropodes are new to the fauna of Ullung Island. As a result of this study, 7 families and 8 species of marine mesogastropods are reported from the Ullung Island.

Two species of them, *Costalynia costulata*(Dunker, 1860), *Barleeia angustata*(Pilsbry, 1901), are found to be new to the fauna of Korea.

서 론

울릉도 해산 중복족류에 관하여는 Kim 및 Choe (1981)가 울릉도의 해양 무척추동물상을 밝히면서 1종[*Granulilittorina exigua* (Dunker, 1860)]을 보고한 것이 전부이다. 저자들은 1989년 7월 12일부터 17일까지 울릉도의 9개 지점(Fig. 1)에서 채집한 표본들을 분류 동정하고 미기록 종에 대한 기재를 하여 울릉도의 해산 중복족류를 정리하였다.

결 과

1. 울릉도 해산 중복족류의 분류목록(*: 울릉도 미 기록 종; **: 한국 미기록 종)

Order Mesogastropoda 중복족 목
Superfamily Littorinacea 총알고둥 상과
Family Littorinidae 총알고둥 과
Genus *Granulilittorina* Habe & Kosuge, 1966

1) *Granulilittorina exigua* (Dunker, 1860) 좁쌀무늬총알고둥

Superfamily Rissoinacea
루소고둥 상과(신칭)

Family Rissoinidae 루소고둥 과 (신칭)
Genus *Costalynia* Laseron, 1956

**2) *Costalynia costulata* (Dunker, 1860)

Received December 20, 1990

* 본 연구는 1989~1990년도 서울대학교 기초과학연구소에 지원한 문교부 학술연구 조성비(Code, ED 8943)에 의하여 수행되었다.

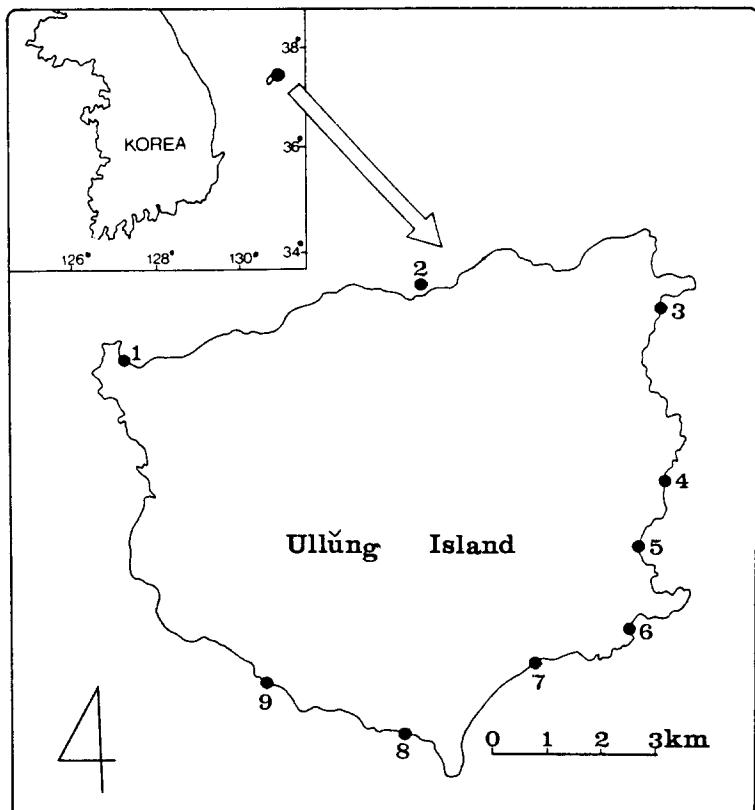


Fig. 1. Map of Ullüng Island, showing collection localities in the survey.

1. Taep'ungch'wi (대풍취); 2. Hyōlam (혈암); 3. Sōmmok (섬복); 4. Naesujōn (내수전); 5. Chōdong (저동); 6. Todong (도동); 7. Sadong (사동); 8. T'onggumi (통구미); 9. Kulam (굴암).

흰눈고둥(신칭)

Genus *Barleeria* Clark, 1855

**3) *Barleeria angustata* (Pilsbry, 1901)

가는줄깨고둥(신칭)

Superfamily Vermetiacea 뱀고둥 상과

Family Vermetidae 뱀고둥 과

Genus *Serpulorbis* Sasso, 1827

*4) *Serpulorbis imbricatus* (Dunker, 1860)

큰뱀고둥

Superfamily Hipponicacea 기생고둥 상과

Family Hipponicidae 기생고둥 과

Genus *Amalthea* Schumacher, 1817

*5) *Amalthea conica* Schumacher, 1817

기생고깔고둥

Superfamily Cypraeacea 개오지 상과

Family Ovulidae 개오지불이 과(신칭)

Genus *Primovula* Thiele, 1925

*6) *Primovula rhodia* (A. Adams, 1855)

주홍토끼고둥(신칭)

Family Cypraeidae 개오지 과

Genus *Purpuradusta* Schilder, 1939

*7) *Purpuradusta gracilis japonica* (Schilder, 1931) 점박이개오지

Superfamily Tonnacea 대고둥 상과

Family Cymatiidae 수염고둥 과

Genus *Fusitriton* Cossmann, 1903

*8) *Fusitriton oregonensis* (Redfield, 1846)

콩깍지고둥

2. 종의 기재

Order Mesogastropoda 중복족 목

Superfamily Littorinacea 총알고동 상과

Family Littorinidae 총알고동 과

1) *Granulilittorina exigua* (Dunker, 1860)

좁쌀무늬총알고동

Littorina granularis Gray, 1839, Zool. Beechey's Voy, p. 140. (cited from Habe, 1951).

Litorina granularis Philippi, 1848, Abbild. Beschr., 3, p. 63, pl. 7, fig. 7. (cited from Habe, 1951).

Litorina exigua Dunker, 1860, Malak. Blatt., 6(1859), p. 226. (cited from Kuroda et al., 1971); Dunker, 1861, p. 13; Lischke, 1869, p. 70, pl. 4, figs. 7-8; Lischke, 1871, p. 70; Dunker, 1882, p. 111.

Littorina millegrana: Shiba, 1934, p. 19.

Nodilittorina granularis Habe, 1951, p. 92, pl. 14, figs. 7-8, 16(non Gray, 1839); Kawamoto & Tanabe, 1956, p. 14; Lee, 1956a, p. 5; Yamamoto & Habe, 1962, p. 15, pl. 3, figs. 18-19, 30; Oyama, 1963, *Nodilittorina · Tectarius*, fig. 1; Kim & Lee, 1978, p. 98; Habe & Ito, 1979, p. 24, pl. 7, fig. 3; Kim et al., 1979, p. 108; Tsi & Ma, 1980, p. 434; Okada, 1981, p. 49; Kim & Kwon, 1983, p. 321; Kim et al., 1983, p. 102; Kim & Kim, 1984, p. 195; Kim & Yoon, 1985, p. 38; Kim & Kim, 1986, p. 320.

Nodilittorina(Granulilittorina) exigua Rosewater, 1970, Indo-Pacific Moll., 2(11), p. 500, pl. 386, figs. 1-6. (cited from Kuroda et al., 1971); Qi et al., 1989, p. 30.

Granulilittorina exigua: Kuroda et al., 1971, p. 88 (in Japanese), p. 58 (in English), pl. 16, figs. 32-34; Higo, 1973, p. 47; Kim & Choe, 1981, p. 195, 196; Kim & Kwon, 1982, p. 196; Lee et al., 1985, p. 95; Watanabe & Naruke,

1988, p. 36.

Nodilittorina exigua: Kira, 1975, p. 22, pl. 12, fig. 24; Yoo, 1977, p. 56, pl. 7, figs. 20-21; Inaba, 1982, p. 83; Ma, 1982, p. 32; Ohgaki, 1985, p. 260-269.

Tectarius granularis: Chau et al., 1982, p. 29, pl. 4, figs. 5-6.

모식산지: Dejima, Nagasaki, Kyushu in Japan.

관찰재료: 30개체(빈것 5), 1989. 7. 11, Kulam, Scuba; 7개체(빈것 4), 1989. 7. 11, Kulam, Y.J. Kim; 19개체(빈것 7), 1989. 7. 12, T'onggumi, B. L. Choe; 3개체(빈것 1), 1989. 7. 14, Hyōlam, B. L. Choe; 3개체(빈것 1), Hyōlam, Y.J. Kim; 29개체(빈것 1), 1989. 7. 15, Taep'ungh'wi, B.L. Choe; 28개체, 1989. 7. 16, Sōmmok, B.L. Choe; 24개체, 1989. 7. 17, Sadong, B.L. Choe.

분포: Ullüng Island, Yōngdo, Kyōnggi, Hwanghae, Chōnnam, P'yōngnam, Hamnam, Kukto, P'ōngbuk, Hongdo, Taesambudo, Sangbaekto, Kōmundo, Western Coast, Haekūmgang, Donggyeogryeolbido, Chagaedo, Soando, Aninjin, Yōsōdo, Sōngmando, Hajodo, Chukhangdo, Tokgōdo, Chōngdūngdo, Kal-mokto, Nulokto, Tokto in Korea; Seto Inland Sea, Japan Sea, Enoshima, Mutsu Bay, Southern Hokkaido, Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu, Kodomari, Nonai, Asamushi, Yuno-shima, Moura, Futagojima, Aburamesaki, Oshima, Noheji, Oma, Sagami Bay in Japan; Coast of Liaoning to Hainan Island in China; Indo-Pacific Region; Taiwan; Hong Kong.

서식처: 조간대의 바위.

Superfamily Rissoinacea 루소고동 상과(신칭)
Family Rissoinidae 루소고동 과(신칭)

2) *Costalynia costulata* (Dunker, 1860)

흰눈고동(신칭)

(Plate-Fig. 1)

Rissoina costulata Dunker, 1860, Malak.

Blatt., 6, p. 235. (cited from Kuroda *et al.*, 1971); Dunker, 1861, p. 12, pl. 2, fig. 11.

Costalynia costulata: Kuroda *et al.*, 1971, p. 93 (in Japanese), p. 62 (in English), pl. 107, fig. 10; Higo, 1973, p. 53; Habe, 1975, p. 32, pl. 10, fig. 16; Inaba, 1982, p. 84; Watanabe & Naruke, 1988, p. 36.

모식산지: Decima(=Dejima), Nagasaki City, Kyushu in Japan.

관찰재료: 1개체(빈것), 1989. 7. 11, Kulam, Scuba.

분포: Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu, Sagami Bay, Choshi, Seto Inland Sea in Japan.

서식처: 조간대부터 수심 20 m까지. 모래와 자갈밭.

기재: 페각은 백색. 두껍고 견고하며 각고 4.7 mm, 각경 2.0 mm의 변대기형에 가깝다. Kuroda 등(1971)은 나총이 7 1/2개라고 하였으나 저자가 관찰한 울릉도 표본은 각정 주위의 나총이 파손되어 5 1/2개만 관찰되었다. 각총은 다소 팽배하였고 봉합은 명확하다. 나총에는 17줄의 성장맥들이 굽고 뚜렷하게 있는데, 이들은 각정으로부터 각구쪽으로 비스듬히 뻗

어 있으며 각 성장맥은 봉합에서 끊겨, 다음 나총의 성장맥과 엇갈려 있다. 그 사이에는 깊은 고랑이 나인다. 체총은 전체의 약 2/5를 차지하고 외순 후면의 표면은 얕은 등갈색을 띤다. 각구는 반달 모양이고 외순은 바깥쪽으로 팽윤되어 있다. 축순은 좁고 체공은 달혀 있으며 수관구가 깊게 패여 바깥쪽으로 제쳐져 있다. 봉대는 명확하고 그 위에 13개의 짧은 융기선이 있다.

3) *Barleeia angustata* (Pilsbry, 1901)

가는 줄깨고동(신칭)

(Plate-Fig. 2)

Assiminea angustata Pilsbry, 1901, p. 396; Hirase, 1941, p. 50, pl. 81, fig. 16.

Syncera angustata: Hirase, 1941, p. 50, pl. 81, fig. 16.

Falsicingula angustata: Habe, 1958, p. 6, pl. 1, fig. 7. (cited from Yamamoto & Habe, 1962).

Barleeia angustata: Yamamoto & Habe, 1962, p. 19, pl. 3, fig. 27; Habe & Ito, 1979, p. 21, pl. 60, fig. 6; Tomiota & Mizushima, 1984, p. 333; Watanabe & Naruke, 1988, p. 36.

모식산지: Rishiri, Kitami in Japan.

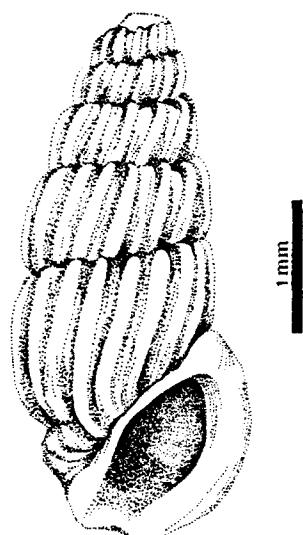
관찰재료: 45개체(빈것 21), 1989. 7. 11, Kulam, Scuba; 1개체(빈것), 1989. 7. 12, T'onggumi, Scuba.

분포: Hokkaido, Honshu, Kyushu, Notosuke Bay of the Eastern Hokkaido, Choshi, Asamushi, Tsuchiya, Mutsu Bay in Japan.

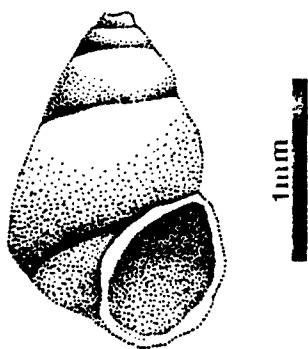
서식처: 조간대의 바위에 서식하는 해조류.

기재: 페각은 높은 원추형으로 나총은 5층. 각총은 약간 불룩하게 부풀어 있으며 봉합은 얕지만 뚜렷하다. 페각의 표면은 매끈하고 밤갈색을 띠며 각고는 2.0 mm, 각경은 1.2 mm이다. 체총은 커서 전체의 3/5을 차지한다. 주연과 견각은 둥글고 각저도 둥글어서 체총의 어느 부위도 모가 나지 않는다. 각구는 난형이고 축순은 평활하고 외순은 얕고 둥글며 내순은 약간 굽어 있다. 체총의 주연에는 등갈색의 줄무늬가 하나 있다.

뚜껑은 혁질이며 난형으로 편심형이고 짙은 밤갈색



Textfig. 1. *Costalynia costulata* (Dunker, 1860)
흰눈고동



Textfig. 2. *Barleeia angustata* (Pilsbry, 1901)
가는줄깨고동

을 띠고 두껍다. 뚜껑 표면의 좌측에서 1/3되는 위치에는 핵으로부터 뚜렷한 홈이 깨여 뻗어 나갔다.

Superfamily Vermetacea 뱀고동 상과
Family Vermetidae 뱀고동 과

4) ***Serpulorbis imbricatus* (Dunker, 1860)**
큰뱀고동

Vermetus imbricatus Dunker, 1860, Malak. Blatt., 6, p. 240. (cited from Kuroda et al., 1971); Dunker, 1861, p. 17, pl. 2, fig. 18; Lischke, 1869, p. 83; Dunker, 1882, p. 122.

Serpulus adamsi A. Adams, 1864, p. 141.

Lementia imbricata: Shiba, 1934, p. 20.

Serpulorbis imbricatus: Kawamoto & Tanabe, 1956, p. 17, pl. 7, fig. 60; Lee, 1956a, p. 6; Lee, 1956b, p. 69; Kang et al., 1971, p. 57; Kuroda et al., 1971, p. 100 (in Japanese), p. 66 (in English), pl. 17, figs. 7-8; Oyama, 1973, p. 22, pl. 4, fig. 26; Kira, 1975, p. 25, pl. 13, fig. 9; Habe & Ito, 1979, p. 37, pl. 11, fig. 1; Inaba, 1982, p. 87; Scheuwimmer & Nishiaki, 1982, p. 85-101; Kim & Kim, 1984, p. 195; Lee et al., 1984, p. 122; Kim & Kim, 1986, p. 320.

Serpulorbis (Cladopoda) imbricatus: Kim & Rho, 1971, p. 13; Higo, 1973, p. 58; Okada, 1981, p. 57; Watanabe & Naruke, 1988, p. 37.

Serpulorbis imbricata: Chen et al., 1980, p. 60; Tsi & Ma, 1980, p. 435; Ma, 1982, p. 20, fig. 19; Lee et al., 1985, p. 95.

모식산지: Decima(=Dejima), Nagasaki City, Kyushu in Japan.

관찰재료: 3개체(모두 빈것), 1989. 7. 11, Kulam, Scuba; 4개체 (모두 빈것), 1989. 7. 12, T'ong-gumi, B.L. Choe; 1개체(빈것), 1989. 7. 14, Hyol-am, Scuba; 2개체(빈것), 1989. 7. 16, Sōmmok, B.L. Choe

분포: Ch'ujado, Kōjedo, Yokjido, T'ong-yōng, Chinhae, Wando, Cheju, Taesambudo, Kaldo, Western Coast in Korea; Kanto, Seto Inland Sea, Japan Sea, Southern Hokkaido, Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu, Sagami Bay in Japan; Naji Island, Coast of Zhejiang to Hainan Island in China; Hong Kong.

서식처: 조간대부터 수심 10 m까지의 바위.

Superfamily Hipponicacea 기생고깔고동 상과
Family Hipponicidae 기생고깔고동 과

5) ***Amalthea conica* Schumacher, 1817**
기생고깔고동

Amalthea conica Schumacher, 1817, Essai Nouv. Syst. Vers. Test., p. 181, pl. 21, fig. 4 (cited from Kuroda et al., 1971); Pilsbry, 1904, p. 24; Kuroda, 1941, p. 95; Kawamoto & Tanabe, 1956, p. 25; Lee, 1956a, p. 6; Lee, 1956b, p. 72; Kang et al., 1971, p. 59; Kuroda et al., 1971, p. 128 (in Japanese), p. 84 (in English), pl. 23, figs. 18-19; Habe & Ito, 1979, p. 24, pl. 7, fig. 1; Okada, 1981, p. 67; Inaba, 1982, p. 93; Qi et al., 1983, p. 6; Kim & Kim, 1986, p. 320; Watanabe & Naruke, 1988, p. 39.

Patella cassida Dillwyn, 1817, Catal. II. p. 1037. (cited from Pilsbry, 1904).

Hipponyx australis Quoy & Gaimard, 1834, Voy. Astrolabe. Moll., 3, p. 434, pl. 72, figs. 25-34. (cited from Kuroda et al., 1971); Dunker, 1861, p. 15; Dunker, 1882, p. 125.

Hipponix minor Garrett, 1853. (cited from Kay, 1979).

Hipponix australis: Tryon, 1886, Man. of Conch., 8, p. 136, pl. 41, figs. 9-15. (cited from Kuroda et al., 1971).

Hipponix conicus: Kuroda, 1928, p. 42.

Hipponyx conicus: Taki, 1928, p. 28.

Sabia conica: Oyama, 1959, *Hipponyx* • *Sabia*, figs. 6-9; Kira, 1975, p. 28, pl. 14, fig. 3; Yoo, 1977, p. 59, pl. 8, fig. 11-14; Kay, 1979, p. 179, fig. 61(G, H), fig. 62(E-H); Kim & Kim, 1984, p. 195; Lee et al., 1984, p. 122; Lai, 1986, p. 35, pl. 17, fig. 3.

모식산지: 원기재에 기록되어 있지 않음.

관찰재료: 23개체(빈것 22), 1989. 7. 11, Kulam, Scuba; 1개체, 1989. 7. 11, Todong, B.L. Choe; 6개체(모두 빈것), 1989. 7. 13, Naesujön, Scuba; 3개체(빈것 1), 1989. 7. 14, Hyōlam, B.L. Choe; 2개체(모두 빈것), 1989. 7. 15, Taep'ungch'wi, Scuba; 1개체(빈것), 1989. 7. 16, Sōmmok, Scuba.

분포: Songdo, Kōmundo, Taehüksando, Ch'ujado, Yokjido, Pusan, Pijin, Taesambudo in Korea; Amami-Oshima, Southern Hokkaido, Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu, Kamekishio-Mosaki, Seto Inland Sea, Sajima, Ashina, Sagami Bay, Jagashima in Japan; China; Taiwan; Australia; Western Coast of America, All Island in the Hawaiian Chain in America; Indo-Western Pacific Region.

서식처: 전복이나 소라등 폐각의 표면.

Superfamily Cypraeacea 개오자 상과

Family Ovulidae 개오자불이 과(신칭)

6) *Primovula rhodia* (A. Adams, 1855)

주홍토끼고동(신칭)

Ovulum triticeum Sowerby, 1830, in Broderip & Sowerby, Spec. Conch., Ovulum, 1 (1), p. 6 (non Lamarck, 1810). (cited from Kuroda et al., 1971).

Amphiperas rhodia A. Adams, 1855, p. 130.

Ovulum rhodia: Reeve, 1865, Conch. Icon., *Ovulum*, sp. 18. (cited from Kuroda et al., 1971).

Ovula rhodia: Lischke, 1871, p. 168; Lischke, 1874, p. 49.

Primovula rhodia: Kawamoto & Tanabe, 1956, p. 29; Kuroda, 1958, p. 169; Lee, 1958, p. 17; Kuroda et al., 1971, p. 149 (in Japanese), p. 98 (in English), pl. 24, figs. 26-29; Kira, 1975, p. 44, pl. 19, fig. 6; Habe & Ito, 1979, p. 23, pl. 6, fig. 34; Okada, 1981, p. 78; Inaba, 1982, p. 96; Qi et al., 1983, p. 38; Kim & Yoon, 1985, p. 38; Watanabe & Naruke, 1988, p. 40.

Primovula(Primovula) rhodia: Kuroda, 1958, p. 169.

Sandalia rhodia: Azuma, 1976, p. 202; Qi et al., 1989, p. 48.

모식산지: Japan.

관찰재료: 4개체, 1989. 7. 14, Hyōlam, Scuba.

분포: Hujin in Korea; Southern Hokkaido, Seto Inland Sea, Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu, Chosh, Amadaiba-Kannontsukadashi(65 ~ 75 m), Kasagone(13 ~ 15 m), Kamekisho-Mosaki(15 m) in Japan; China.

서식처: 조간대부터 수심 30 m까지. 바위에서 고착 생활하는 *Melithaea flabellifera*와 같은 뿔산호에 서식.

Family Cypraeidae 개오자 과

7) *Purpuradusta gracilis japonica*

(Schilder, 1931) 점박이개오자

Cypraea gracilis Gaskoin, 1849, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 4, p. 93. (cited from Kuroda et al., 1971); Lan et al., 1983, p. 27; Lai, 1987, p. 19, pl. 8, fig. 4.

Erronea japonica Schilder, 1931, Zool. Anz., 96, p. 67-68. (cited from Kuroda et al., 1971).

Melicerona gracilis japonica: Schilder, 1938, Proc. Malac. Soc. London, 23, p. 162. (cited

from Kuroda *et al.*, 1971).

Erronea (Palmadusta) japonica: Hirase, 1941, p. 63, pl. 93, fig. 16.

Palmadusta (Melicerona) gracilis japonica: Kuroda, 1941, p. 102.

Evenaria (Cupinota) japonica: Kawamoto & Tanabe, 1956, p. 30, pl. 11, figs. 98; Lee, 1956a, p. 7.

Evenaria japonica: Lee, 1956b, p. 73; Kang *et al.*, 1971, p. 59.

Purpuradusta gracilis japonica: Kuroda *et al.*, 1971, p. 167 (in Japanese), p. 111 (in English), pl. 27, figs. 13-16; Higo, 1973, p. 94; Kira, 1975, p. 48, pl. 20, fig. 16; Inaba, 1982, p. 95; Watanabe & Naruke, 1988, p. 41, pl. 5, fig. 7.

Erronea (Palmadusta) gracilis japonica: Oyama, 1973, p. 35, pl. 8, fig. 13.

Purpuradusta gracilis: Yoo, 1977, p. 64, pl. 10, fig. 1; Kim & Kwon, 1982, p. 196.

Palmadusta gracilis japonica: Chen *et al.*, 1980, p. 60; Tsi & Ma, 1980, p. 437; Ma, 1982, p. 34.

Purpuradusta (Cupinota) gracilis: Okada, 1981, p. 81.

모식산지: Japan.

관찰재료: 1개체(빈것), 1989. 7. 13, Naesujön, Scuba; 1개체(빈것), 1989. 7. 16, Sömmok, Scuba.

분포: Pusan Songjöng, Pangjin, P'o-hang, Cheju, Yōngil, Yokji, Songjöng, Yōsdo in Korea; Honshu (Mutsu Bay as north limit), Shikoku, Kyushu, Japan Sea, Kamekisho-Mosaki (15 m), Sajima-Hasaki (18 m), Chojama (15 m), Kasajima, Seto Inland Sea in Japan; Indo-Pacific Region; Naji Island, Zhejiang to Hainan Island in China; Taiwan; Hong Kong.

서식처: 조간대부터 수심 20 m까지. 바위와 자갈밭.

Superfamily Tonnacea 대고동 상파

Family Cymatiidae 수염고동 과

8) *Fusitriton oregonensis* (Redfield, 1846)
콩깍지고동

Triton oregonensis Redfield, 1846, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. New York, 4, p. 165, pl. 11, fig. 2. (cited from Kuroda *et al.*, 1971); Lischke, 1874, p. 31.

Fusus oregonensis Reeve, 1848, Conch. Icon., Fusus, sp. 61. (cited from Kuroda *et al.*, 1971).

Tritonium cancellatum Middendorff, 1849, Beitr. Moll. Rossica, 1(2), p. 164, pl. 3, figs. 1-4. (cited from Kuroda *et al.*, 1971).

Triton (Priene) cancellatus: S. Hirase, 1907, Conch. Mag., 1(8), p. 242, pl. 13, fig. 91. (cited from Kuroda *et al.*, 1971).

Fusitriton oregonensis: Toba, 1928, p. 26; Kuroda & Koba, 1933, p. 155, 169; Oyama, 1958, *Apollon*(2) • *Fusitriton*, fig. 15; Kang *et al.*, 1971, p. 60; Kuroda *et al.*, 1971, p. 189 (in Japanese), p. 124 (in English), pl. 28, figs. 4-5; Higo, 1973, p. 102; Kira, 1975, p. 55, pl. 22, fig. 9; Yoo, 1977, p. 68, pl. 11, fig. 6; Habe & Ito, 1979, p. 33, pl. 9, figs. 5-6; Okada, 1981, p. 93; Habe, 1983, p. 420, pl. 3, fig. 9; Kim & Yoon, 1985, p. 38; Watanabe & Naruke, 1988, p. 43.

Argobuccinum (Fusitriton) oregonense: Hirase, 1941, p. 66, pl. 96, fig. 6.

모식산지: Juan de Fuca, Washington, North America.

관찰재료: 1개체(빈것), 1989. 7. 12, T'onggumi, Scuba; 4개체(모두 빈것), 1989. 7. 16, Chōdong, B.L. Choe; 3개체(빈것 2), 1990. 5. 20, Todong (통발), W. Kim.

분포: Yōngil, Chukpyōn, Chumunjin, Sokch'o, Hujin in Korea; Japan Sea, Honshu (Sagami Bay as south limit), Hokkaido, Jogashima, Choshi, (160~230 m), Kamekisho

(150~250 m), Chiba Pref. in Japan; Widely Ranges in the North Pacific Region (San Diego, California, as south limit).

서식처: 조간대부터 수심 500~600 m까지, 미세한 모래밭이나 자갈밭.

결 론

지금까지 울릉도 해산 중복족류에 관하여는 1과 1종이 보고되었고 본 연구에서는 6과 7종의 울릉도 미기록 종을 추가하여 모두 7과 8종이 되었다. 이들 중 *Costalynia costulata* (Dunker, 1860), *Barleeria angustata* (Pilsbry, 1901) 등 2종은 한국 미기록 종이다.

사 사

본 연구에 참고한 많은 문헌을 보내주시고 동정을 감수하여 준 일본 국립과학 박물관의 波部忠重 박사와 문헌을 보내주시고 일부 복사에 협조하여 준 일본 Kyushu 대학의 Akihiko Matsukuma 박사 및 Nara 여자대학의 Keiji Wada 박사에게 심심한 사의를 표한다.

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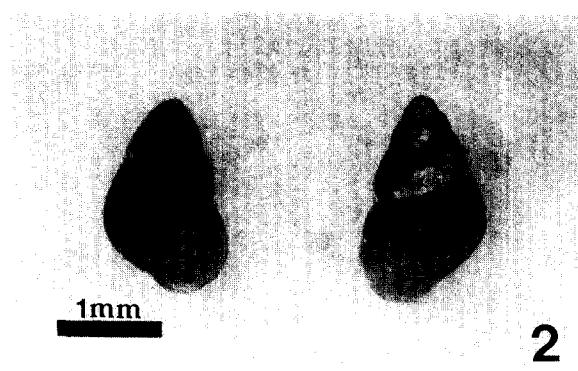
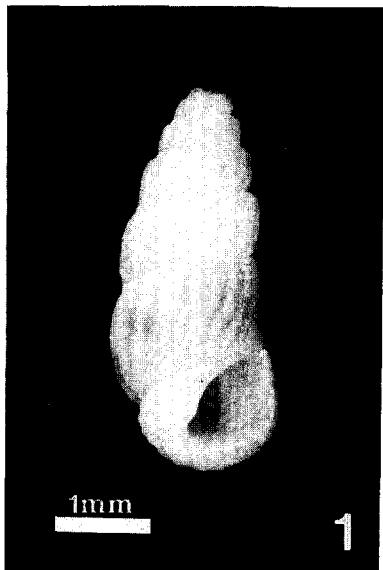
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PLATE



1. *Costalynia costulata* (Dunker, 1860)
2. *Barleeia angustata* (Pilsbry, 1901)