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**Two Unrecorded Species of Exocoetidae from Korea**

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It has been reported that about 55 species from the family Exocoetidae belonging to the suborder Belonoidei are distributed in the world, of which 7 species and 29 species have been known to occur in Korea and Japan, respectively (Chyung, 1977; Nakabo, 1993; Nelson, 1994; Kim et al., 1997).

In the present study, we report the 9 specimens of *Cypselurus heterurus doederleini* and 2 specimens of *Hirundichthys speculiger* which collected for the first time from Korea. *Cypselurus heterurus doederleini* was very similar to *C. unicolor* in external features but differ in the color of pectoral fin. While *Hirundichthys speculiger* was difficult to differentiate by color from *Hirundichthys rondeletii*, they were easily recognized by the shape of second pectoral fin ray. We propose "Jön-Ryeok-Sae-Nal-Chi" for *Cypselurus heterurus doederleini*, and also propose "Ban-Sa-Mae-Nal-Chi" for *Hirundichthys speculiger* as a new Korean name.

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**Larval Development of *Apocyclops dengizicus* Lepeschkin 1900 ( Crustacea, Copepoda ) Rcared in the Laboratory**

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The larval stages of *Apocyclops dengizicus* Lepeschkin reared in the laboratory are described and illustrated in detail. Ovigerous females were collected on 5 June 1996 from a Namhae hatcheries, Namhae, Kyongsangnam-do, Korea. Newly hatched larvae were seperated into 10 groups of 10 larvae per petri dish and kept at 20℃ in a culture chamber with a light regime of 14:10 hr L:D. The larvae were fed on a culture of *Chlorella* sp. the larvae of *Apocyclops* species can be distinguished from those of other Cyclopoid genera by the maxillule, maxilla, legs, and caudal setae. A key to identify the naupliar and copepodid stages of this species is briefly discussed