

S-7 **Genetic Diversity of Korean Hare, *Lepus coreanus* Thomas (Mammalia, Lagomorpha) in Mitochondrial DNA Cytochrome b Gene**

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The partial sequences of mitochondrial (mt) DNA cytochrome b gene of Korean hare (*Lepus coreanus*) from Korea were analyzed to determine the degree of genetic diversity. Five haplotypes were resulted, and the maximum Tamura-Nei nucleotide distance among them was 2.49%, indicating that genetic diversity of Korean hare is moderate. In order to reconsider Korean hare's taxonomic status and relationship both with Manchurian hare (*Lepus mandshuricus*) and with Chinese hare (*Lepus sinensis*), these five haplotypes of Korean hare were compared with two haplotypes of Manchurian hare and four haplotypes of Chinese hare obtained from GenBank. Korean hare was distinct from Manchurian hare and Chinese hare in its cytochrome b gene, and it is confirmed that Korean hare is a distinct species, as noted by Jones & Johnson (1965). Moreover, it is suggested that Korean hare diverged from one of the two distinct mtDNA clades of Manchurian hare about two Myr ago. In future, mtDNA cytochrome b analyses with additional specimens of Korean hare from North Korea, Manchurian hare from extreme northeast North Korea and northeast China, and Chinese hare from southeast China appeared to be necessary in order to clarify the taxonomic status of the divergent mtDNA clades of Manchurian hare and Chinese hare.

S-8 **Two New Gastrotrichs of Genus *Tetranchyroderma* (Thaumastodermatidae) from Korea**

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Two new gastrotrich species belonging to genus *Tetranchyroderma* are reported from sublittoral sand bottom of the Yellow Sea and the South Sea of Korea. *Tetranchyroderma* n. sp. 1 is clearly differentiated from its congeners by the character combination of the paired cephalic tentacle in the shape of rod-like hairpin, the ventrolateral adhesive tubes along whole lateral margin and lack of dorsal cirrata. *Tetranchyroderma* n. sp. 2 possesses pestle organs, cuticular armature of tetrancres only and three pairs of dorsolateral cirrata, the last pair of which are branched at its distal portion. The presentation will be made on the morphological features and systematic position of the two new species, with the character-comparison table and illustrations.