

Caprellids (Amphipoda, Caprellidae) from the East Sea in Korea

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This study on Korean caprellids (Amphipoda, Caprellidae) was based on the materials collected from 23 localities in the coast of the East Sea and the Ullung Island. 17 species of genus *Caprella* were identified. Among them, 3 species are newly reported from Korea: *Caprella cristibrachium* Mayer, 1903, *C. linearis* (Linnaeus, 1767) and *C. mixta* Mayer, 1903. 6 species are new records from the East Sea: *Caprella brevisrostris* Mayer, 1903, *C. decipiens* Mayer, 1890, *C. equilibra* Say, 1818, *C. gigantochir* Mayer, 1903, *C. tsugarensis* Utinomi, 1947 and *C. verrucosa* Boeck, 1872. As a result, Korean caprellid fauna consists of 5 genera, 30 species.

KEY WORDS: *Caprella*, Amphipoda, East Sea, Ullung Island, Korea

Study on Korean caprellids was first reported by Mayer (1903). Since then, Kim & Lee (1975, 1978) reported 15 caprellid species from the Korean coasts. Lee & Kim (1980) reported 2 species without description from Kogunsan Islands, and Lee (1986) redescribed these 2 species with 1 unrecorded species in Korea. In 1988, Lee reported 15 species belonging to 5 genera from Cheju Island and its adjacent water, of which 5 species were new to Korea. By these previous studies, total 5 genera, 27 species of caprellids were known to Korea.

As part of the continuous study on Korean caprellids, we investigated caprellid specimens collected from 23 localities (Fig. 1) in the coast of the East Sea and the Ullung Island during the period from June 1972 to November 1991. 17 species of genus *Caprella* were identified. Among them, *Caprella cristibrachium* Mayer, 1903, *C. linearis* (Linnaeus, 1767) and *C. mixta* Mayer, 1903 are proved to be hitherto unrecorded ones

in Korea. All specimens examined were deposited in the Department of Biology, Dankook University.

Systematic Accounts and Descriptions of Species

The following systematic accounts include all the caprellid species identified in this study. The species marked with an asterisk(*) are unrecorded in the East Sea and the ones with double asterisks (**) are newly known species from Korea. In "material examined", the collector's name is not given in case that the collectors are the author themselves.

Superclass Crustacea Pennant, 1777 갑각상강

Class Malacostraca Latreille, 1806 연갑강

Subclass Eumalacostraca Grobben, 1892 진연갑아강

Order Amphipoda Latreille, 1816 단각목

Suborder Caprellidea Leach, 1814 바다대벌레아목

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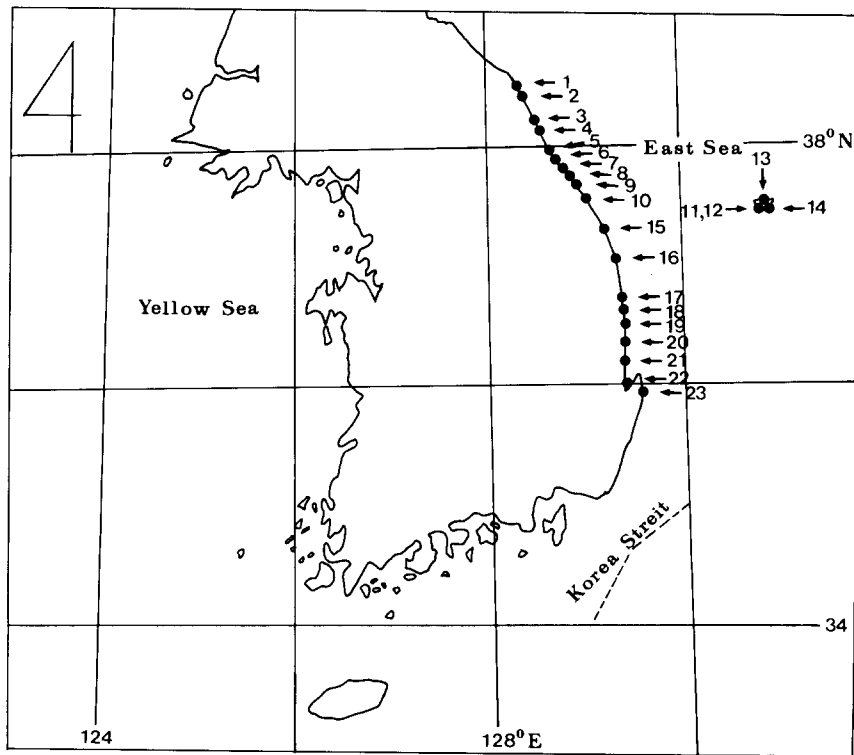


Fig. 1. A map showing the localities where the materials were collected. 1, Taejin; 2, Kōjin; 3, Mulch'i; 4, Taep'o; 5, Namae; 6, Sach'onhang; 7, Kyōngp'odae; 8, Kangmun; 9, Aninjin; 10, Tonghae; 11, Namyangdong (Ulrung I.); 12, T'onggumi (Ulrung I.); 13, Ch'ōnbudong (Ulrung I.); 14, Naesujōn (Ulrung I.); 15, Imwōn; 16, Uljin; 17, Kūmūm; 18, Ch'uksan; 19, Yōngdōk; 20, Chikyōng; 21, Uōlp'o; 22, Yōngil Bay; 23, Kuryōngp'o.

Family Caprellidae Leach, 1814 바다대벌레과

Genus Caprella Lamarck, 1801

1. Caprella acanthogaster Mayer, 1890

Material Examined: 3♂♂, Kōjin, January 8, 1983; 2♂♂, 2♀♀, Taejin, January 7, 1987 (I. H. Kim); 7♂♂, 4♀♀, Sach'onhang, July 27, 1991 (I.H. Kim); 3♂♂, Taep'o, March 24, 1991; 2♂♂, Ch'uksan, November 10, 1991.

Type Locality: China; de Castries Bay, Sachalin, 52°N. or Lemaire Strait; South America.

Distribution: Yellow Sea, South Sea, East Sea of Korea; Vladivostok; Sachalin; China; South America; Japan.

2. Caprella brevisrostris Mayer, 1903 *

Material Examined: 1♂, Yōngil Bay, January 31, 1991 (Dept. Oceanography, Seoul National

University); 10♂♂, 5♀♀, Kyōngp'odae, July 6, 1991 (SCUBA); 2♂♂, 2♀♀, Aninjin, June, 1980 (I.H. Kim); 3♂♂, 3♀♀, Namyangdong (Ulrung I.), August 13, 1991; 3♂♂, Ch'ōnbudong (Ulrung I.), August 14, 1991.

Type Locality: 34°15' N., 128°51' E., 45.5 meters, 33°10' N., 129°18' E., 33°08' N., 129°20' E., 33°09' N., 129°18' E., 33°00' N., 129°24' E., 33°00' N., 129°25' E., 54.6 meters, 32°12' N., 128°10' E., 182 meters; and Pacific Groove, California.

Distribution: Yellow Sea, South Sea, East Sea of Korea; Santa Cruz Island, Tomales Point, and Laguna Beach, California; Japan.

3. Caprella cristibrachium Mayer, 1903 ** (Figs. 2, 3)

Caprella acutifrons f. *cristibrachium* Mayer, 1903 (pp. 84, pl. 3 figs. 12-13).

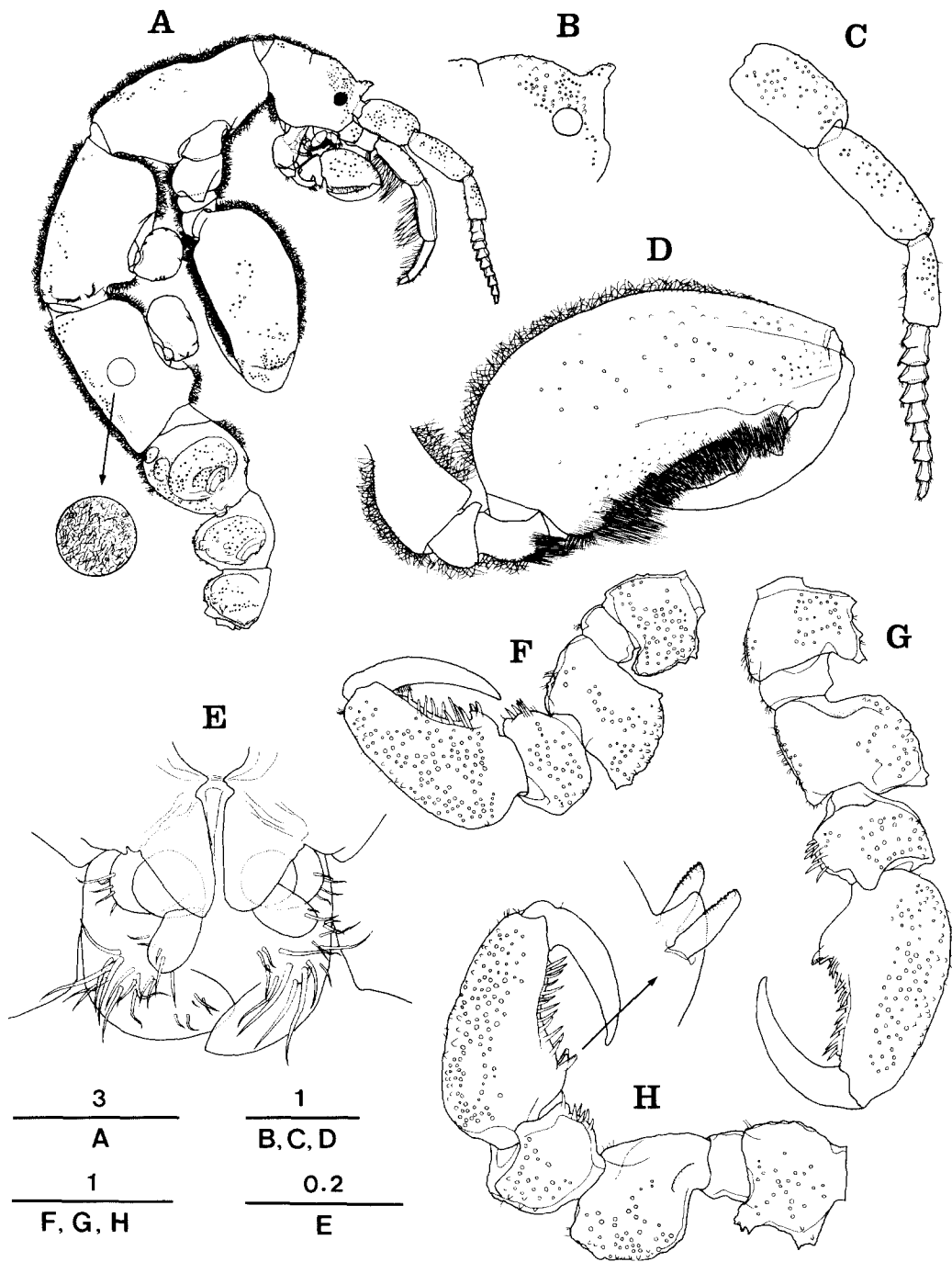


Fig. 2. *Caprella cristibrachium* Mayer, 1903. Male. A, lateral view; B, head; C, right antenna 1; D, right gnathopod 2; E, abdomen; F, right pereopod 5; G, right pereopod 6; H, right pereopod 7. (unit of scales in mm).

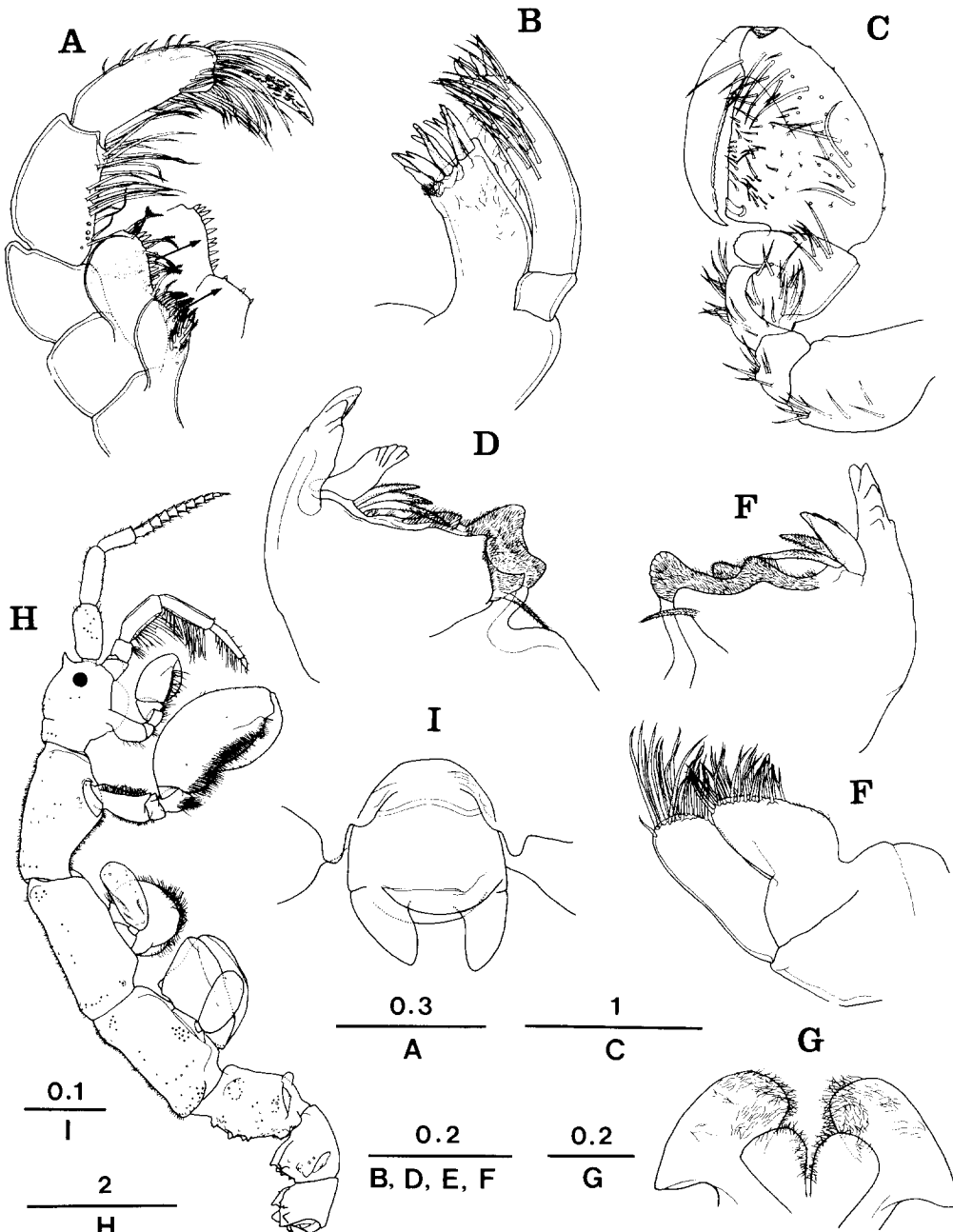


Fig. 3. *Caprella cristibrachium* Mayer, 1903. A~G, mouthparts of male; H~I, female. A, left maxilliped; B, left maxilla 1; C, right gnathopod 1; D, left mandible; E, right mandible; F, left maxilla 2; G, lower lip; H, lateral view; I, abdomen. (unit of scales in mm).

Caprella cristibrachium Vassilenko, 1967 (pp. 197-200, figs. 1-4); McCain, 1970 (p. 16); Vassilenko, 1974 (pp. 178-181, figs. 98-100).

Caprella (Spinicephala) cristibrachium: Arimoto, 1976 (pp. 121-122, fig. 66).

Material Examined: 19 ♂♂, 6 ♀♀, Mulch'i,

June 4, 1972 (H.S. Kim); 2♂♂, 2♀♀, Taejin, January 7, 1987 (I.H. Kim); 4♂♂, 2♀♀, Aninjin, July, 1991 (I.H. Kim).

Diagnosis: Head with a blunt dorsal projection curved slightly forward above eye. Surface of body, antennae and pereopods with numerous tubercles. Antenna 1 plump, its flagellum a little shorter than peduncles, 8~10 segmented. Each propodus of all pereopods with proximal grasping spines.

Description: Male- Body (Fig. 2A) length about 14mm. Head (Figs. 2A, B) with a blunt dorsal projection curved slightly forward above eye; surface of body, antennae and pereopods with numerous tubercles, these tubercles having a sensory hair. Pereonite II longer than any other segment; pereonites III and IV subequal in length, and a little shorter than pereonite II; pereonite V a little shorter than pereonite IV; pereonites VI and VII taken together a little longer than pereonite V; pereonite I a little shorter than head (Fig. 2A).

Antenna 1 (Fig. 2C) plump and short, about 1/3 of body length, its flagellum a little shorter than peduncle, 9 segmented. Antenna 2 (Fig. 2A) a little longer than peduncle of antenna 1; swimming setae long and abundant.

Mouthparts (Fig. 3) typical of genus. Incisor of left mandible divided into 5 teeth, lacinia mobilis also separated into 5 teeth, with 3 setal rows (Fig. 3D); incisor of right mandible divided into 5 teeth, lacinia mobilis slightly separated into 5 teeth, with 2 setal rows (Fig. 3E); each molar (left, right) with numerous setules on surface, a plumose seta at outer end (Figs. 3D, E). Inner and outer lobes of lower lip (Fig. 3G) with numerous setules on distal and inner margin. Outer lobe of maxilla 1 (Fig. 3B) with 7 fork-like two branched spines on distal margin. Maxilla 2 (Fig. 3F) with oval inner and rectangular outer lobes. Inner lobe of maxilliped with 3 spiniform teeth on distal margin, several plumose setae on inner margin; outer lobe subequal to inner lobe, with 10 spiniform teeth on inner margin (Fig. 3A).

Gnathopod 1 (Fig. 3C) with propodus a little longer than width; propodus with a pair of grasping spines near proximal end. Gnathopod 2 (Figs. 2A, D) attached to middle part of pereonite II; basal segment very shorter than propodus;

propodus a little longer than pereonite II; palm of propodus with numerous strong setae, very small poison tooth at nearly triangular projection, without palmar spine.

Gills oval (Fig. 2A).

Pereopod 5 (Fig. 2F) a little longer than pereonite V; pereopod 6 (Fig. 2G) a little longer than pereopod 5; pereopod 7 (Fig. 2H) a little longer than pereopod 6; each propodus with proximal grasping spines.

Abdomen typical of genus (Fig. 2E); with a pair of appendages, its distal end round; with a pair of lobes; penes medial.

Female- Body length about 8~9 mm (Fig. 3H). Surface of antennae, body and pereopods with numerous tubercles. Pereonites II and III subequal in length; pereonite IV a little shorter than pereonite III; pereonite V a little shorter than pereonite IV; pereonites VI and VII taken together a little longer than pereonite V; pereonite I a little shorter than head. Flagellum of antenna 1, 8~10 segmented (Fig. 3H).

Gnathopod 2 (Fig. 3H) attached to anterior part of pereonite II. Each propodus of all pereopods with proximal grasping spines. Abdomen with a pair of lobes (Fig. 3I).

Type Locality: Bering Sea, Commander Islands; Bay of Islands, Adakh, Alaska, 15.38-129.12 meters; and 58°34' 15 N., 162° 22' W., 16.4-38.4 meters.

Distribution: East Sea of Korea; Putjatn Island and Possjet Bay, the Japan Sea; Bering Sea; Alaska.

4. *Caprella danilevskii* Czerniavski, 1868

Material Examined: 1♂, 2♀♀, T'onggumi (Ulrung I.), August 12, 1991; 4♂♂, 9♀♀, Namyangdong (Ulrung I.), August 13, 1991; 2♂♂, 2♀♀, Naesujön (Ulrung I.), August 13, 1991; 1♂, 3♀♀, Ch'onbudong (Ulrung I.), August 14, 1991.

Type Locality: Black Sea

Distribution: Yellow Sea, South Sea, East Sea of Korea; Japan; World wide distribution.

5. *Caprella decipiens* Mayer, 1890 *

Material Examined: 1♂, Namyangdong (Ulrung I.), August 13, 1991; 1♂, 2♀♀,

Ch'önbudong (Ulrüng I.), August 14, 1991.

Type Locality: Kadsiyama (=Katsuyama), Korean Strait.

Distribution: South Sea, Cheju Island, East Sea of Korea; Sakhalin; Japan.

6. *Caprella equilibra* Say, 1818 *

Material Examined: 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Yöngil Bay, May 4, 1991.

Type Locality: South Carolina, USA.

Distribution: South Sea, East Sea of Korea; Japan; World wide distribution.

7. *Caprella eximia* Mayer, 1890

Material Examined: 3 ♂♂, Imwön, August 2, 1986 (I.H. Kim); 1 ♂, 3 ♀♀, Namae, March 23, 1991; 6 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, Kangmun, July 22, 1991; 3 ♂♂, 1 ♀, Kangmun, August July 12, 1991; 10 ♂♂, Taejin, January 7, 1987 (I.H. Kim).

Type Locality: Korean Sea, 109.2-182 meters (Mayer, 1890: 79); Tsugaru Strait 182 meters (Mayer, 1890: 79); 37°2' N., 129°31' E., 54.6 meters; and Vladivostok (Mayer, 1890: 79)

Distribution: East Sea of Korea; Peter the Great Bay and Possjet Bay, the Japan Sea; Vladivostok; Japan.

8. *Caprella gigantochir* Mayer, 1903 *

Material Examined: 1 ♂, Yöngil Bay, May 4, 1991 (Dept. Oceanography, Seoul National University)

Type Locality: Enoura and Nagasaki, Japan.

Distribution: Cheju Island, East Sea of Korea; Korean Strait; Warm waters of Japan.

9. *Caprella linearis* (Linnaeus, 1767) ** (Figs. 4, 5)

Cancer linearis Linnaeus, 1767 (p. 1056: cited from McCain, 1968).

Caprella linearis: Mayer, 1882 (pp. 58-62, figs. 17-19, pl. 4 fig. 32); Mayer, 1890 (pp. 63-65); Mayer, 1903 (pp. 109-113, pl. 4 figs. 27-31, pl. 8 fig. 20); McCain, 1968 (pp. 30-33, figs. 14, 22, 51; 1970, pp. 26-29); Vassilenko, 1974 (pp. 271-274, figs. 178-180).

Material Examined: 5 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀, Kōjin, January 16, 1986; 15 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀, Namae, March 23, 1991.

Diagnosis: Head smooth. Pereonites V and VI always with dorsal projections. Propodus of gnathopod 2 with a subpalmar spine at inner palm, medially a setiform spine at dorsal part. Propodus of all pereopods with medial grasping spines.

Description: Male- Body length about 12mm (Fig. 4A). Head smooth, body slender. Pereonite II longer than any other segment; pereonite III a little shorter than pereonite II; pereonite IV a little shorter than pereonite III; pereonite V a little shorter than pereonite IV, with small dorsal projection at anterior part and two pairs of dorsal projections at posterior part; pereonite VI a little shorter than half of pereonite V, with a pair of dorsal projections; pereonite VII a little shorter than pereonite VI; pereonite I about twice as long as head (Fig. 4A).

Antenna 1 (Figs. 4A, B) longer than half of body length; its peduncle usually with many setules; its flagellum a little shorter than peduncle, 16 segmented. Antenna 2 (Fig. 4A) a little longer than peduncle of antenna 1.

Mouthparts (Fig. 5) typical of genus. Incisor of left mandible divided into 5 teeth, lacinia mobilis also separated into 5 teeth, with 3 setal rows (Fig. 6E); incisor of right mandible divided into 5 teeth, lacinia mobilis slightly separated into 4 teeth, with 2 setal rows (Fig. 5F); each molar (left, right) with a plumose seta at outer end (Figs. 5E, F). Inner and outer lobes of lower lip (Fig. 5G) with numerous setules on distal and inner margin. Outer lobe of maxilla 1 (Fig. 5C) with 7 fork-like two branched spines on distal margin. Maxilla 2 (Fig. 5D) with oval inner and rectangular outer lobes. Inner lobe of maxilliped with 3 spiniform teeth on distal margin, several plumose setae on inner margin; outer lobe subequal to inner lobe, with 3 spiniform teeth on inner margin (Fig. 5B).

Gnathopod 1 (Fig. 5A) with propodus twice as long as width; propodus with a pair of grasping spines near proximal end. Gnathopod 2 (Figs. 4A, C) attached to rather posterior part of pereonite II; basal segment a little shorter than pereonite II; propodus a little shorter than segment 1; palm of propodus with a palmar spine at proximal part, a subpalmar spine at inner part, normal poison tooth at nearly triangular projection, and medially

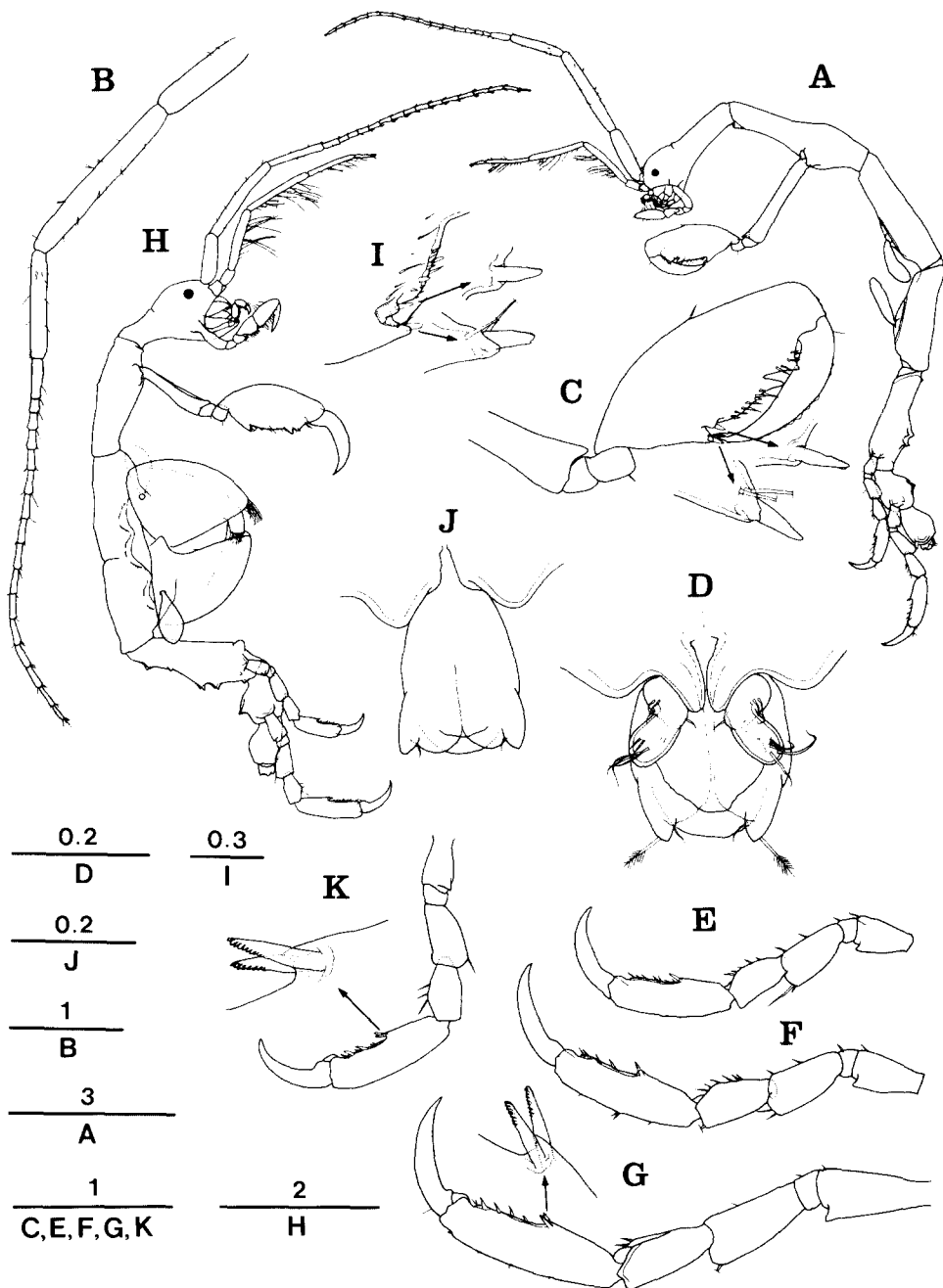


Fig. 4. *Caprella linearis* (Linnaeus, 1767), 1903. A–G, male; H–K, female. A, lateral view; B, left antenna 1; C, left gnathopod 2, inner view; D, abdomen; E, left pereopod 5; F, left pereopod 6; G, left pereopod 7; H, lateral view; I, inner palm of right gnathopod 2; J, abdomen; K, right pereopod 6. (unit of scales in mm).

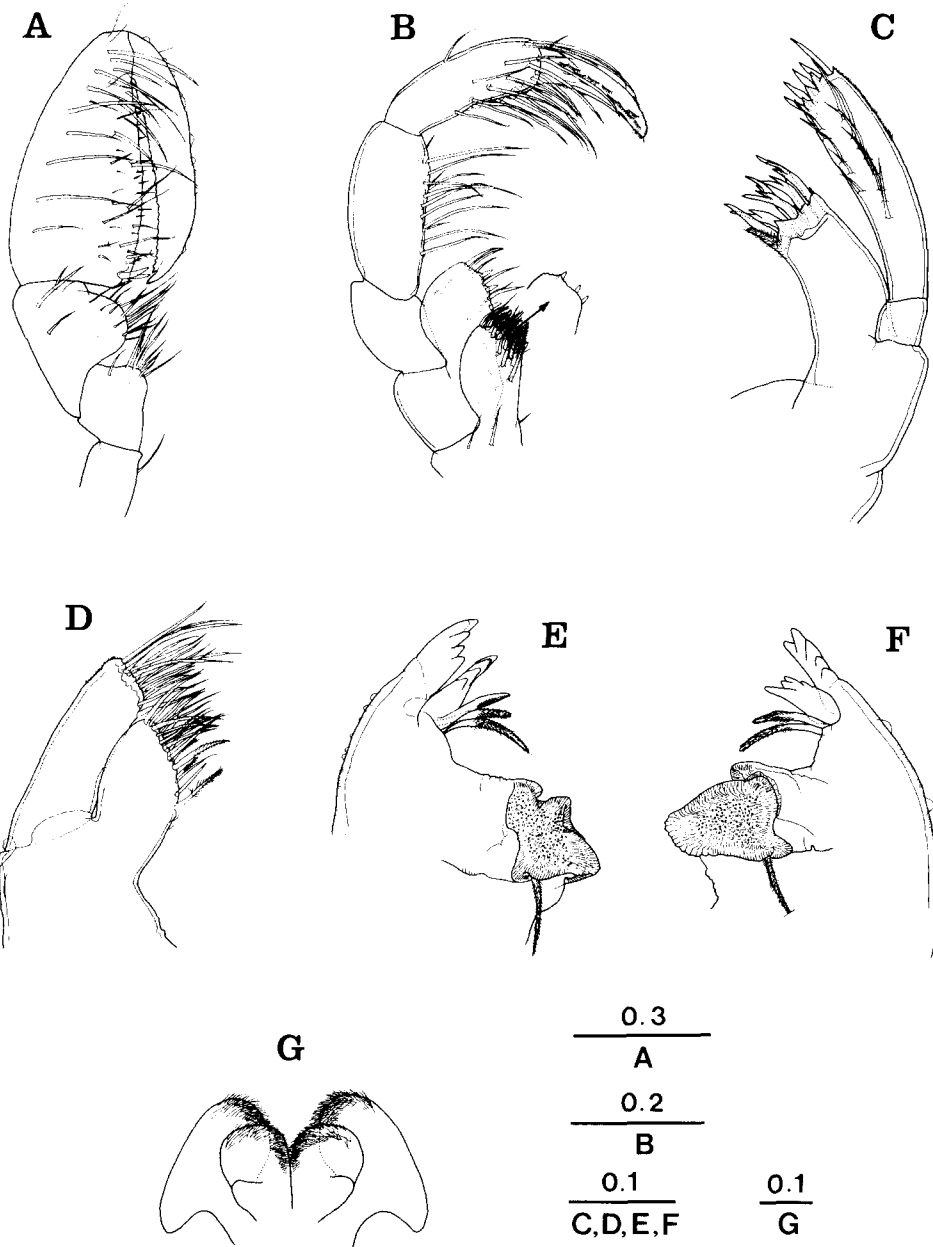


Fig. 5. *Caprella linearis* (Linnaeus, 1767), 1903. Mouthparts of male. A, left gnathopod 1; B, left maxilliped; C, left maxilla 1; D, left maxilla 2; E, left mandible; F, right mandible; G, lower lip. (unit of scales in mm).

a setiform spine at dorsal part of propodus.

Gills (Fig. 4A) elongated, about 3.5 times as long as width.

Pereopod 5 (Fig. 4E) a little longer than pereonite V; pereopod 6 (Fig. 4F) a little longer

than pereopod 5; pereopod 7 (Fig. 4G) a little longer than pereopod 6; each propodus with medial grasping spines.

Abdomen (Fig. 4D) typical of genus; with a pair of appendages, its distal end round; with a pair of

lobes and plumose setae; penes medial.

Female—body length about 8mm (Fig. 4H). Pereonite II subequal to pereonite V; pereonite III a little shorter than pereonite II; pereonite IV a little shorter than pereonite III; pereonites VI and VII taken together a little shorter than pereonite V; pereonite I a little shorter than head. Pereonite V with a pair of dorsal projections at anterior part and two pairs of dorsal projections at posterior part; pereonite VI with a pair of dorsal projections. Flagellum of antenna 1, 16 segmented (Fig. 4H).

Gnathopod 2 (Figs. 4H, I) attached to anterior part of pereonite II; palm of propodus with a palmar spine at proximal part, a subpalmar spine at inner part. Each propodus of all pereopods (Figs. 4H, K) with medial grasping spines. Abdomen (Fig. 4J) with a pair of lobes.

Type Locality: "Habitat in Oceano Europaeno" (Linnaeus, 1767)

Distribution: East Sea of Korea; Siberian Polar Sea to 140°E; Norway to France; British Isles; Faeroe Islands; Iceland; coast of North America from Labrador to Connecticut.

10. *Caprella mixta* Mayer, 1903 ** (Figs. 6, 7, 8)

Caprella mixta Mayer, 1903 (pp. 115-116, pl. 5 fig. 4); Utinomi, 1947 (p. 75); McCain, 1970 (p. 31); Vassilenko, 1974 (pp. 253-255, figs. 164-165).

Caprella (Caprella) mixta: Arimoto, 1976 (pp. 77-78, fig. 37).

Material Examined: 33 ♂♂, 10 ♀♀, Tonghae, July 23, 1991.

Diagnosis: Head and body smooth and slender. Antenna 1 plump, longer than half of body length, its flagellum very short, subequal to segment 1 of peduncle, and 10-11 segmented. Propodus of pereopod 5 without, propodus of pereopod 6 with or without, pereopod 7 always with proximal grasping spines.

Description: Male—Body length about 11.5mm (Fig. 6A). Head and body smooth and slender. Pereonite II longer than any other segment; pereonite III a little shorter than pereonite II; pereonite IV a little shorter than pereonite III; pereonite V a little shorter than pereonite IV; pereonites VI and VII taken together a little shorter

than pereonite V; pereonite I a little longer than head (Fig. 6A).

Antenna 1 (Fig. 6A) plump, longer than half of body length; its flagellum very short, subequal to segment 1 of peduncle, 10 segmented. Antenna 2 (Fig. 6A) subequal segment 3 of peduncle of antenna 1; swimming setae short and poor.

Mouthparts (Fig. 7) typical of genus. Incisor of left mandible divided into 5 teeth, lacinia mobilis also separated into 5 teeth, with 3 setal rows (Fig. 7D); incisor of right mandible divided into 5 teeth, lacinia mobilis slightly separated into 8 teeth, with 2 setal rows (Fig. 7E); each molar (left, right) with a plumose seta at outer end (Figs. 7D, E). Inner and outer lobes of lower lip (Fig. 7G) with numerous setules on distal margin. Outer lobe of maxilla 1 (Fig. 7F) with 4 irregularly branched spines on distal margin. Maxilla 2 (Fig. 7B) with oval inner and rectangular outer lobes. Inner lobe of maxilliped with 3 spiniform teeth on distal margin, several plumose setae on inner margin; outer lobe subequal to inner lobe, with 3 spiniform teeth on inner margin (Fig. 7A).

Gnathopod 1 (Fig. 7C) with propodus twice as long as width; propodus with a pair of grasping spines near proximal end; inner margins of dactylus and propodus serrated. Gnathopod 2 (Figs. 6A, B) attached to middle part of pereonite II; segment 1 a little longer than half of pereonite II; propodus longer than segment 1, its surface with many tubercles; palm of propodus with palmar spine at medial part and small poison tooth at nearly triangular projection.

Gills (Fig. 6A) elongated, about 4 times as long as width.

Pereopod 5 (Figs. 6C, F) a little shorter than pereonite V, its propodus without grasping spines, instead with spiniform setae; pereopod 6 (Figs. 6D, F) a little longer than pereopod 5, its propodus with or without grasping spines; pereopod 7 a little longer than pereopod 6, always with proximal grasping spines (Fig. 6G).

Abdomen (Fig. 6E) typical of genus; with a pair of appendages, its distal end projected into triangular form; with a pair of lobes and plumose setae; penes medial.

Female—Body length about 5.5 mm (Fig. 8A). Pereonite II subequal to pereonite V; pereonite III

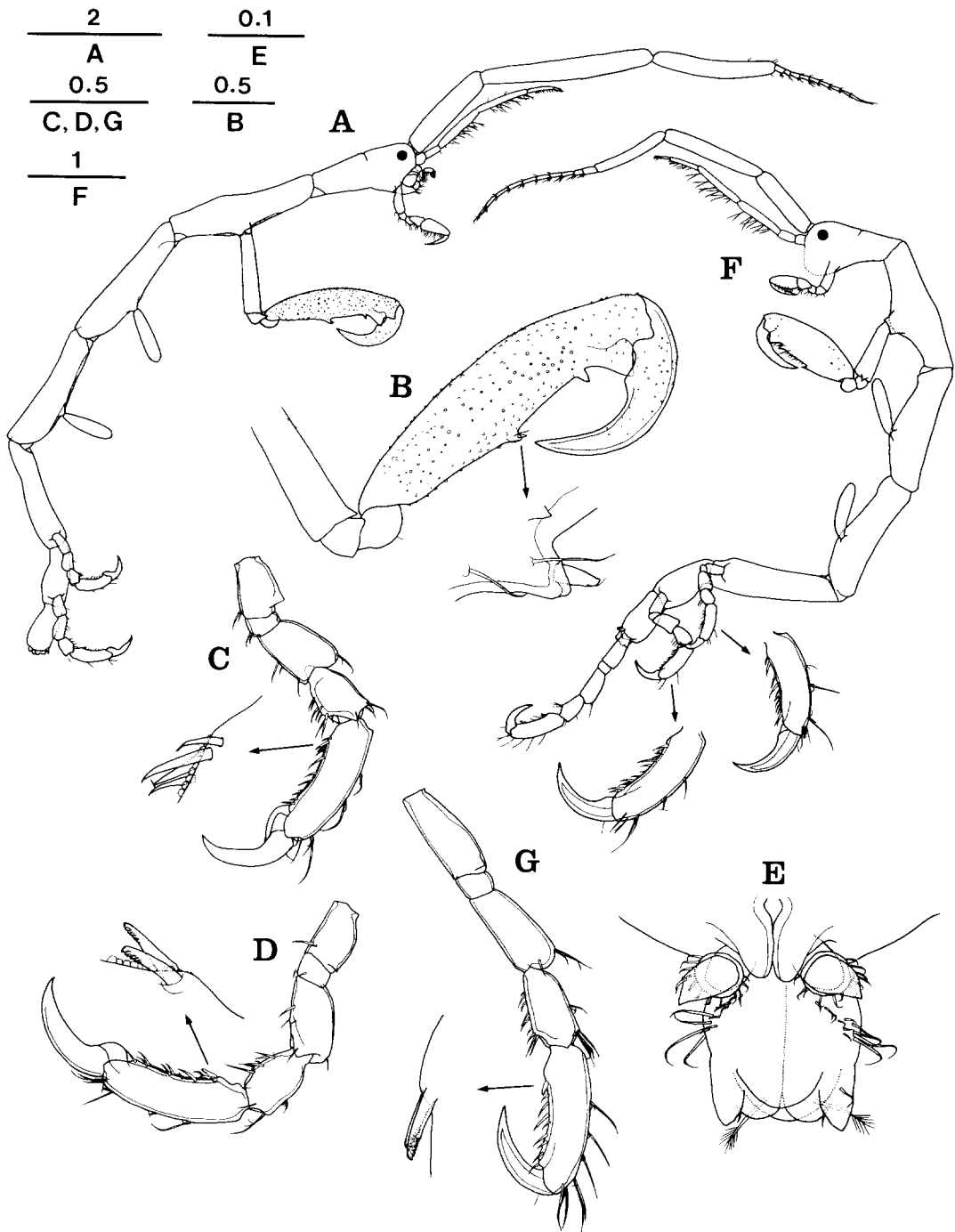


Fig. 6. *Caprella mixta* Mayer, 1903. A-E, adult male; F-G, young male. A, lateral view; B, right gnathopod 2; C, right pereopod 5; D, right pereopod 6; E, abdomen; F, lateral view; G, left pereopod 7. (unit of scales in mm).

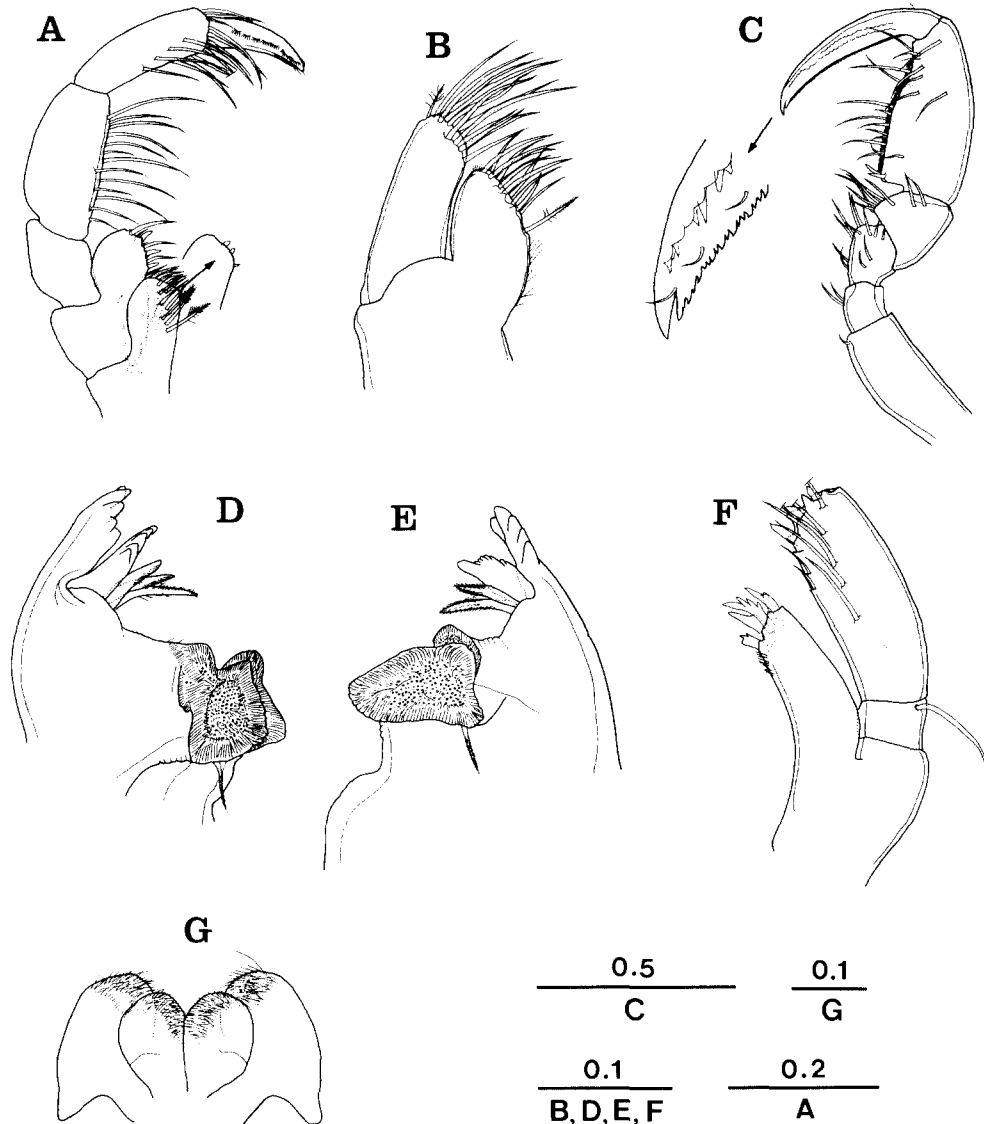


Fig. 7. *Caprella mixta* Mayer, 1903. Mouthparts of adult male. A, left maxilliped; B, left maxilla 2; C, right gnathopod 1; D, left mandible; E, right mandible; F, left maxilla 1; G, lower lip. (unit of scales in mm).

a little shorter than pereonite II; pereonite IV a little shorter than pereonite III; pereonites VI and VII taken together a little shorter than pereonite V; pereonite I a little shorter than head. Flagellum of antenna 1, 9-segmented (Fig. 8A).

Gnathopod 2 (Figs. 8A, B) attached to anterior part of pereonite II; palm of propodus with palmar spine at proximal part, poison tooth very small. Pereopods (Figs. 8C, D) similar to those of male. Abdomen (Fig. 8E) with a pair of lobes and

plumose setae.

Remark: This species differs from Mayer(1903)'s original description in the characteristic that propodus of gnathopod 2 has many tubercles on surface.

Type Locality: Vladivostok.

Distribution: East Sea of Korea; Vladivostok.

11. *Caprella penantis* Leach, 1814

Material Examined: 3 ♂♂, 6 ♀♀, Yöngdök,

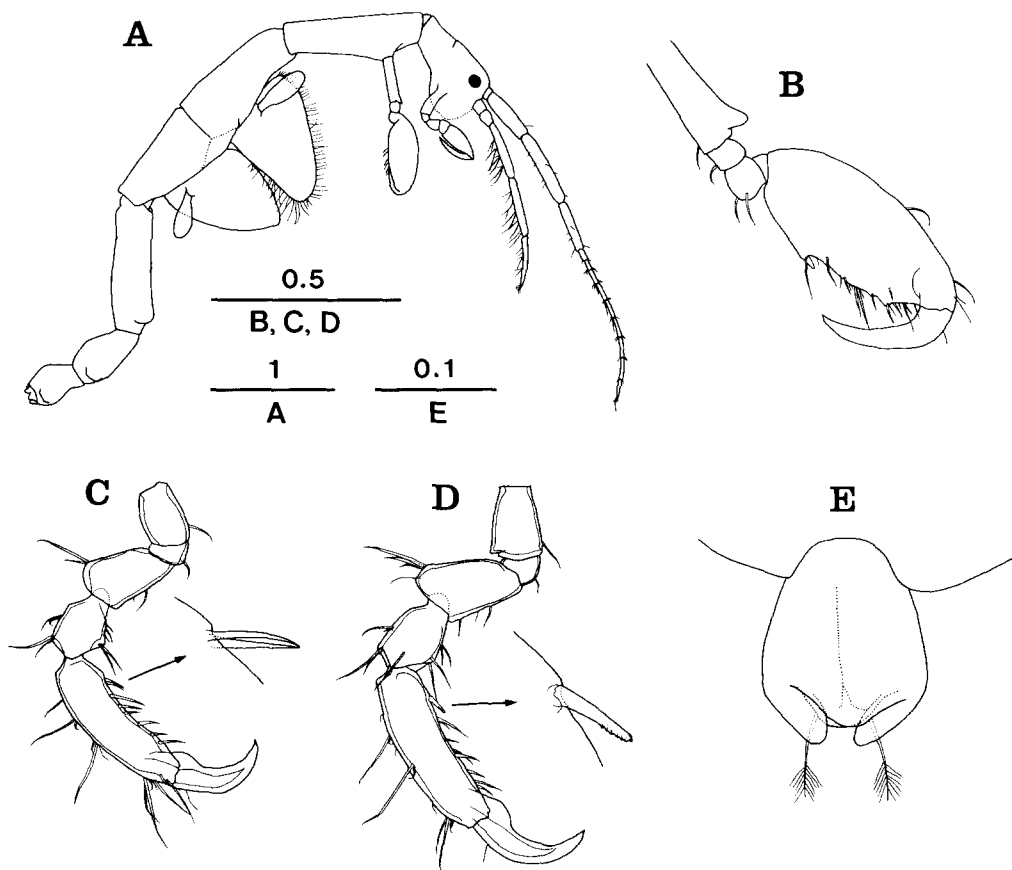


Fig. 8. *Caprella mixta* Mayer, 1903. Female. A, lateral view; B, right gnathopod 2; C, right pereopod 5; D, right pereopod 5; E, abdomen. (unit of scales in mm).

November 2, 1984; 9♂♂, 3♀♀, Uljin, May 7, 1987; 2♂♂, 1♀, Taep'o, March 24, 1991; 2♂♂, 4♀♀, Yongil Bay May 4, 1991 (Dept. Oceanography, Seoul National University); 89♂♂, 60♀♀, Yongil Bay, May 4, 1991; 1♂, Kyongp'odae, July 6, 1991 (SCUBA); 16♀♀, 6Juv. Aninjin, July, 1991 (I.H. Kim); 2♀♀, Kangmun, July 22, 1991; 41♂♂, 43♀♀, T'onggumi (Ulrung I.), August 12, 1991; 55♂♂, 80♀♀, Namyangdong (Ulrung I.), August 13, 1991; 158♂♂, 206♀♀, Naesujon (Ulrung I.), August 13, 1991; 3♀♀, Ch'onbudong (Ulrung I.), August 14, 1991; 42♂♂, 23♀♀, 3Juv., Kuryongp'o, November 9, 1991; 22♂♂, 2♀♀, Chikyong, November 10, 1991; 11♂♂, 3♀♀, Kumum, November 10, 1991; 39♂♂, 22♀♀, Ch'usan, November 10, 1991; 4♂♂, 1♀,

Uolp'o, November 10, 1991.

Type Locality: Devonshire Coast, England.

Distribution: South Sea, East Sea, Cheju Island of Korea; Japan; World wide distribution.

12. *Caprella polyacantha* Utinomi, 1947

Material Examined: 3♂♂, 4♀♀, Aninjin, June 10, 1980 (I.H. Kim).

Type Locality: Asamushi, Honshu, Japan.

Distribution: East Sea of Korea; Possjet Bay, the Japan Sea; Southern coast of Sachalin; Japan (Sunohama, Yakatashima, Kamae Bay).

13. *Caprella scaura* Templeton, 1836

Material Examined: 1♂, Yongil Bay, January 31, 1991 (Dept. Oceanography, Seoul National University); 4♂♂, 14♀♀, Yongil Bay, May 4,

1991 (Dept. Oceanography, Seoul National University); 3 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, Kyōngp'odae, July 6, 1991 (SCUBA); 7 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, Kangmun, July 22, 1991; 1 ♀, Tonghae, July 23, 1991; 10 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, Tonghae, August 12, 1991 (U.K. Lee); 51 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, Chikyōng, November 10, 1991; 1 ♀, Kūmūm, November 10, 1991; 22 ♂♂, 13 ♀♀, Uōlp'o, November 10, 1991; 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Ch'usan, November 10, 1991.

Type Locality: Riviere Noire, Mauritius (near the Madagascar).

Distribution: Yellow Sea, South Sea, East Sea, Cheju Island of Korea; Japan; World wide distribution.

14. *Caprella simplex* Mayer, 1890

Material Examined: 17 ♂♂, 47 ♀♀, 5 Juv., Kangmun, June 30, 1980 (I.H. Kim).

Type Locality: East coast of Korea, 54.9 meters.

Distribution: East Sea of Korea

15. *Caprella subinermis* Mayer, 1890

Material Examined: 4 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, Uljin, May 7, 1987; 1 ♂, Aninjin, July, 1991 (I.H. Kim).

Type Locality: Kadsiyama, Japan.

Distribution: East Sea of Korea; Japan.

16. *Caprella tsugarensis* Utinomi, 1947 *

Material Examined: 2 ♂♂, Yōngdōk, November 2, 1984; 1 ♂, Kangmun, July 22, 1991; 2 ♂♂, Kangmun, July 22, 1991; 4 ♂♂, 1 ♀, Tonghae, August 12, 1991 (U.K. Lee).

Type Locality: Asamushi, Honshu, Japan.

Distribution: South Sea, East Sea of Korea; Possjet Bay, the Japan Sea; Black Sea; Mediterranean; South Africa; Japan.

17. *Caprella verrucosa* Boeck, 1872 *

Material Examined: 1 ♀, Yōngdōk, November 2, 1984; 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Yōngil Bay, May 4, 1991; 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Tonghae, July 23, 1991; 1 ♂, Tonghae, August 12, 1991 (U.K. Lee); 1 ♀, Kūmūm, November 10, 1991; 1 ♂, Namyangdong (Ulrūng I.), August 13, 1991.

Type Locality: California.

Distribution: South Sea, Cheju Island, East Sea of Korea; California; Japan.

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한국 동해 해역의 바다대벌레류 (단각목)
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한국 동해 해역의 바다대벌레류의 동물상을 조사하기 위해 1972년 6월부터 1991년 11월 동안에 울릉도를 포함한 동해 연안의 23개 지소에서 채집된 표본들을 동정한 결과 *Caprella* 屬의 17種의 목록이 얻어졌다. 이들 중에서 *Caprella cristibrachium* Mayer, 1903, *C. linearis* (Linnaeus, 1767) 그리고 *C. mixta* Mayer, 1903 3종은 한국 미기록종으로 확인되어 체계재하고 도판을 작성하였다. *Caprella brevirostris* Mayer, 1903, *C. decipiens* Mayer, 1890, *C. equilibra* Say, 1818, *C. gigantochir* Mayer, 1903, *C. tsugarensis* Utinomi, 1947 그리고 *C. verrucosa* Boeck, 1872 6종은 동해 해역에서 처음으로 보고되는 종들이다. 이로써 한국산 바다대벌레류는 5속 30종이 된다.