

A Systematic Study on the Marine Sponges in Korea 8. Tetractinomorpha

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한국산 해산 해면류의 계통분류학적 연구 8. 사축해면류

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적 요

한국산 사축해면류의 분류학적 연구를 위해 1988년 부터 1989년 10월 까지 삼면연안과 14개 도서지방에서 채집된 표본과 그동안 한남대학교 생물학과에 미해결 종으로 보관되어 있던 표본들을 동정, 분류한 결과 4과 8속 15종이 분류되었다. 이중 10종은 한국 미기록종이고 5종은 신종으로 밝혀졌다. 한국 미기록종과 신종에 대하여만 특기 또는 기재와 도판을 첨가하였다.

Key words: systematics, marine sponges, Tetractinomorpha, Korea.

INTRODUCTION

Sixty-six species of Korean marine Tetractinomorpha sponges have been recorded from Korean waters. (Kim et al., 1968; Rho et al., 1969; Rho & Sim, 1972 a, 1972b, 1976, 1979, 1981; Rho & Lee, 1976; Sim, 1981, 1982; Sim & Kim, 1988)

The present study is based on the materials which were collected from 14 localities in Korea during the period from 1988 to 1989 (Fig. 1), and some unidentified specimens which have been preserved in the Department of Biology, Han Nam University. The identified Tetractinomorpha consist of 15 species,

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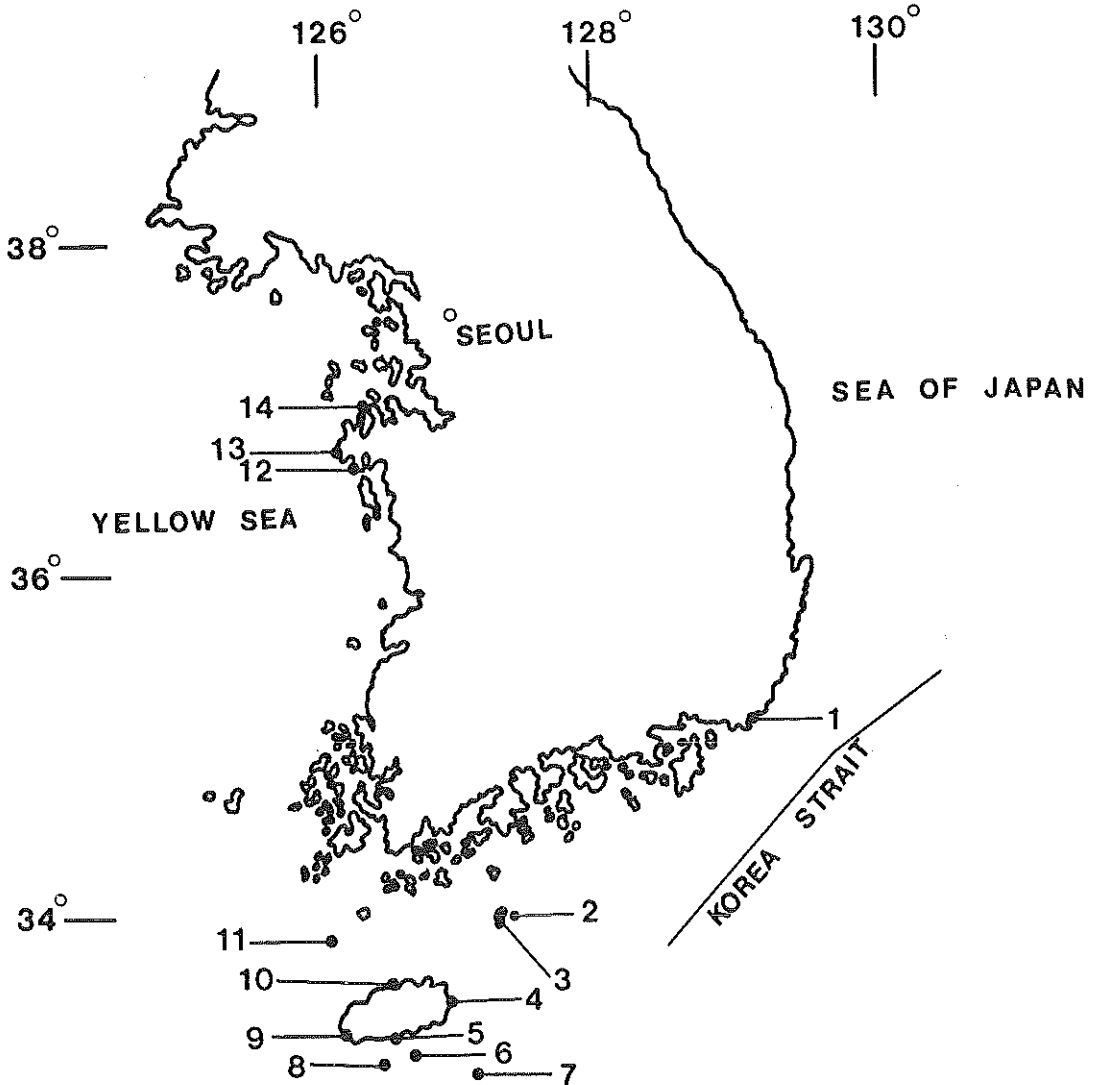


Fig. 1. A map showing the localities where the specimens were collected. 1, Mip'o; 2, Södo; 3, kõmundo; 4, Sõngsanp'o; 5, Sõgwip'o; 6, Supšõm; 7, 33°00'00" N, 127°30'00" E; 8, Põmsõm; 9, Moseulp'o; 10, Cheju Harbo; 11, Ch'ujado; 12, Anhũng; 13, Mallip'o; 14, Karoym Bay.

8 genera and 4 families. of those, five species are new to science and 10 species are newly recorded from Korean waters

SYSTEMATIC ACCOUNT

The species marked with an asterisks (*) indicate new records in Korea and two asterisks (**) indicate new species

Class Demospongia Sollas, 1885	보통해면 강
Subclass Tetractinomorpha Levi, 1956	사축해면 아강
Order Choristida Sollas, 1880	코리스티다해면 목
Family Geodiidae Gray, 1867	조디아해면 과
Genus <i>Erylus</i> Gray, 1888	꼭지해면 속

*1. *Erylus placenta* Thiele, 1898 태반꼭지해면 (신칭) (Pl. 1, Figs. 1-2)

Erylus placenta Thiele, 1898 (pp. 5-6, Pl. 1, fig. 1 & Pl. 6, figs. 1 a-h).

Material examined: Söngsanp'o, 15/VII/1982.

Remarks: This sponge massive and size up to 10×9×0.8cm. Surface with many wrinkles and texture is hard and fragile. Pores dispersed on the body. Colour in spirits ivory.

Spicules: Oxea	802-905 × 18-25 μm.
Orthotriaene	clad: 150-182 × 20-35 μm.
	rabdome: 575-616 × 25-38 μm.
Sterraster	125-153 μm.
Micro oxea	43-53 μm.
Oxyaster	35-43 μm.

Distribution: Korea (Cheju Island), Japan (Kako-sima Bay, Kyushu).

*2. *Erylus nobilis* Thiele, 1900 유명꼭지해면 (신칭) (Pl. 2, Figs. 1-2; Pl. 3, Figs. 1-5)

Erylus nobilis Thiele, 1900 (pp. 48-49, Pl. 2, fig. 17)

Erylus nobilis: Lendenfeld, 1910 (p. 318).

Material examined. Mosülp'o (fish net), 18/VII/1987.

Remarks: This sponge a mass. Surface uneven and covered with about 0.5mm thick epidermis. Oscules rare, size up to 2mm in diameter. Texture hard. Sterraster in epidermis and orthotriane in endosome.

The species is similar to *Erylus placenta* Thiele, 1898 in spicule type, but differs from the latter in form.

Spicules: Oxea	785-1183 × 27-40μm.
Orthotriane	clad: 173-200 × 27-40 μm.
	rabdome: 426-665 × 23-40 μm.
Sterraster	120-160 μm,
Microoxea	47-67 μm.
Oxyaster	26-43 μm.

Distribution: Korea (Cheju Island), Banda Sea and Timor Sea.

Order Lithistida Schmidt, 1870	리티스티다해면 목
Family Kaliapsidae De Laubenfels, 1836	돌해면 과
Genus <i>Discodermia</i> Bocage, 1869	가죽해면 속

*3. *Discodermia emarginata* Dendy, 1905 유두가죽해면 (신칭) (Pl. 4, Figs. 1-2)

Discodermia emarginata Dendy, 1905 (pp. 99-101, Pl. 4, fig. 4).

Discodermia emarginata var. *lamellaris*: Wilson, 1925 (p. 455. Pl. 43, fig. 5).

Discodermia emarginata: Burton, 1959 (p. 216).

Material examined: Munsŏm (Cheju Island), 26/XII/1986

Remarks: This sponge of small massive form. The upper surface convex and mammiform. Texture compact and stony. Colour in life gold but pale yellow in spirits.

Spicules: Oxea 399-831 × 3-5 μm.
 Desma 269-333 × 17-49 μm.
 Young crepis 93-149 × 7-9 μm.
 Discotriaen 120-166 μm.
 Microstrongyle 13-16 μm.

Distribution: Korea (Cheju Island), Ceylon, and Philippines.

*4. *Discodermia gorgonoides* Burton, 1928 납작가죽해면 (신칭) (Pl. 4, Figs. 3-4)

Discodermia gorgonoides Burton, 1928 (pp. 109-110, text-fig. 1).

Material examined: Sŏgwip'o, 1/VII/1984.

Remarks: This specimen plate in form. Surface uneven. Pores dispersed on the body. Texture stony. Colour in spirits pale grey. Microstrongyle very rare.

Spicules: Oxea 200-333 × 4-9 μm.
 Desma 519-599 × 47-53 μm.
 Discotriaen 214-346 μm.
 Microstrongyle very rare, 96 μm.

Distribution: Korea (Cheju Island) and Indian Ocean.

Genus *Lophacanthus* Hentschel, 1912 빨해면 속

*5. *Lophacanthus rhabdophorus* Hentschel, 1912 빨해면 (신칭) (Pl. 5, Figs. 1-2)

Lophacanthus rhabdophorus Hentschel, 1912 (pp. 306-307, Pl. 17, fig. 1).

Material examined: Munsŏm (Cheju Island), 26/XII/1986.

Remarks: The sponge thin, encrusting on the rock. Surface rough because small conical protuberances. Texture stony and Colour in spirits dark brown. This specimen has Lophotriaene desma.

Spicules Style 639-865 × 3-20 μm.
 Desma 226-300 × 11-27 μm.
 Lophotriaen desma 173-287 × 20-27 μm.

Distribution: Korea (Cheju Island), Arafura-see

Order Hadromerida Topsent, 1894 경해면 목
 Family Suberitidae Schmidt 코르크해면 과
 Genus *Polymastia* Bowerbank 다공해면 속

*6. *Polymastia clavata* Burton, 1959 종다공해면 (신칭) (Pl. 5, Figs. 3-4)

Polymastia clavata Burton, 1959 (pp. 207-208, text-fig. 9).

Material examined: Mosŭlp'o (fish net), 19/VII/1987.

Remarks: This sponge round form but slightly flat, blind papillae, size up to 7.5 × 6.5 × 1 cm. Surface even and texture is soft and flexible. Oscules not apparent. Colour in life yellow but in spirits

white. The species differs from all known species of genus polymastia in its external form as well as in its spiculation. Particularly the species has hair-like tylostyli.

Spicules: Subtylostyle 813-1010 × 7-12 μm.

Small tylostyle 120-193 × 0.9-3 μm.

Distribution: Korea (Cheju Island), Arabian Sea.

Genus *Pseudosuberites* Topsent, 1900 의코르크해면 속

*7. *Pseudosuberites kunisakiensis* Hoshino, 1981 쿠니사의의코르크 해면 (신칭) (Pl.6, Figs. 1-3)

Pseudosuberites kunisakiensis Hoshino, 1981 (p. 226, fig. 15, Pl. 2, fig. 6).

Material examined: Sögwip'o, Cheju Univ. Marine Biological laboratory, 2/VII/1984.

Remarks: This sponge is small fragment. Texture is very soft and fragile. Oscules are not observed. Colour in spirits is whitish - yellow.

Spicules: Large tylostyle 228-335 × 6-8 μm.

Small tylostyle 160-213 × 3-6 μm.

Distribution: Korea (Cheju Island), Western Japan (Uwajima), Kurotsusaki (Kunisaki Pen).

Order Axinellida Bergquist, 1970

축해면 목

Family Axinellidae Ridley & Dendy, 1888

축해면 과

Genus Axinella Schmidt, 1862

축해면 속

*8. *Axinella rugosa* (Bowerbank, 1866) 주름축해면 (신칭) (Pl. 7, Figs. 1-2)

Dictyocylindrus rugosus Bowerbank, 1866 (p. 119).

Phakellia rugosus: Fristedt, 1887 (p. 461).

Axinella rugosa: Koltun, 1959 (p. 230, fig. 154).

Material examined: Mosülp'o (fish net), 19/VII/1987.

Remarks: This sponge irregular, massive, size up to 8-10 cm. Surface uneven because of hispid spicule. Texture hard and elastic. Oscules sparse and measure up to 2-3mm in diameter. Colour in life brownishred, but in spirits pale brown. Oxea and Style frequently curved. Strongyle uncommon.

Spicules: Style 585-1264 × 11-33 μm.

Oxea 798-1091 × 7-33 μm.

Strongyle 592-1024 × 13-40 μm.

Distribution: Korea (Cheju Island), South western Barents Sea, Bering Sea (near the Aleutian Islands), Sea of Japan (near shores of Japan, Vladimir Bay), Greenland and Norwegian Seas (near the Shetland Islands).

*9. *Axinella hispida* Koltun, 1959 털보축해면 (신칭) (Pl. 8, Figs. 1-2)

Axinella hispida Koltun, 1959 (pp. 232-233, fig. 156).

Material examined: Cheju Harbor, 6/II/1986.

Remarks: The body elongated, branching, slightly lobate, size up to 18cm in height. The surface uneven, markedly spiculated. Texture strong, elastic. Colour in spirits pale grey. The sponge dermal membrane specialization. The species resembles *Axinella rugosa* (Bowerbank). It differs from the former in that it lacks distorted strongyle in its skeleton.

- Spicules: Sinuous oxea 549-1197 × 32-37 μm.
 Style 635-1091 × 31-35 μm.
 Distribution: Korea (Cheju Island), Bering Sea (near the Komandorskii Islands).

*10. *Axinella hispida gracilis* Halmann, 1914 털보가지축해면 (신칭) (Pl. 8, Figs. 3-4)

Axinella hispida gracilis Halmann, 1914 (pp. 417-421, Pl. 23, fig. 1; Pl. 22, fig. 7; text-fig. 17).

Material examined: Karoym Bay, 1/XI/1980.

Remarks: This specimen erect, arborescent, bushy shape, composed of a number of cylindrical branches. The main branch somewhat flattened and measures about 8mm in thickness. Total height of the specimen about 16cm. Surface coarsely hispid to the naked eye; Oscula and pores not apparent. Colour in spirits pale grey. Texture tough and resilient.

- Spicules: Subtylostyle 665-1077 × 5-9 μm.
 Style 789-998 × 7-11 μm.
 Oxea 259-772 × 2-10 μm,
 Acanthostyle 53-67 × 3-5 μm.

Distribution: Korea (Yellow Sea), Tasman Sea.

**11. *Axinella columna* sp. n. 기둥축해면 (신칭) (Pl. 9, Figs. 1-2)

Holotype: Han Nam Univ. Mus. Por. 7.

Material examined: Mosulp'o in Korea strait, 18/VII/1987. H.Y. Kim & H.S. Byeon.

Description: This sponge thick pillar shape and has short stalk, size up to 8×5×1cm. Texture tough and elastic. Surface of the body superficially velvety and has no dermal membrane. Colour in spirits in grey. Spicules very large.

- Spicules: Oxes 1776-2022 × 12-27 μm.
 Style 1663-2476 × 16-17 μm.

Remarks: Style and oxea are longer than *Axinella hispida*. Strongyle are commonly lacking. *Axinella hispida* differs from this species in external appearance has dermal thin membrane. Surface is extremely hispid with the projecting long dermal spicules brushes, but similar in spiculation.

Etymology: The specific name *columna* (L: pillar) is based upon pillar shape of the new species.

**12. *Axinella cornua* sp. n. 사슴뿔축해면 (신칭) (Pl. 9, Figs. 3-4)

Holotype: Han Nam Univ. Mus. por. 8 (pl. 9, figs. 3-4)

Material examined: Mallip' O, 6/VII/1979, S.K. Kim & M.H. Lee.

Description: This sponge is erect, stipitate with cylindrical pointed dichotomy branches and anastomose at points of contact so resembling deer antler. The sponge size up to 2-8cm in height and attached to rocks. Surface rough because of protruding spiculus and texture tough. Colour in spirits pale brown.

- Spicules: oxea 1080-1281 × 3-8 μm.
 Sinuous oxea 585-1120 × 8-9 μm.
 Style 639-831 × 5-11 μm.
 Strongyle 968-1130 × 13-17 μm.

Remarks: *Axinella aurantiaca* (Halmann, 1914) differs from this species in spiculation. This species characterized by sinuous oxea, which are extremely and irregular bent. external form of this sponge very closely resembling *A. aurantiaca*.

Etymology: The specific name *cornua* (L: antler) is based upon deer antler shape of the new species.

Genus *Acanthella* Schmidt, 1862 가시해면 속

****13. *Acanthella branchia*** sp. n. 빨가지가시해면 (신칭) (Pl. 10, Figs. 1-2)

Holotype: Han Nam Univ Mus. por. 11

Material examined: Komundo, 25/VII/1988 Byeon, H.S.

Description: This sponge erect and has several branches stand upwards, from which branches connected by thin web-like dermal membrane between them. Surface has numerous hispidate processes like gill. show an irregular plumose appearance and attached to substratum by its distal end, forming a thin wide disc. Total height 10cm and breadth 3.6 cm.

Spicules: Style 442-1111 × 9-2 μm.

Strongyle 415-572 × 12-16 μm.

Remarks: *Acanthella vulgata* is very similar to this species in external appearance but differs from the present species in spicule size, strongyle is similar than *A. vulgata*'s species.

Etymology: The name *branchia* (GR: gill) based upon gill shape of the new species

Genus *Homaxinella* Topsent, 1917 둥근축해면 속

****14. *Homaxinella arbora*** sp. n. 나무동축해면 (신칭) (Pl. 10, Figs. 3-4)

Holotype: Han Nam Univ. Mus. por. 12

Material examined: Mosulp'o (fish net), 19/VII/1987. H.Y. KIM & H.S. Byeon.

Description: This sponge tough, flabellate form and about 6cm in height, 4.8cm in width. The surface extruded with a nervate bundle of spicules. The colour pale yellow in spirit. Skeleton axial form. The spicules consist of two types of style.

Spicules: Stout style 878-1396 × 24-28 μm.

Slender style 851-1383 × 13-17 μm.

Remarks: This new species is similar to *Homaxinella echidnaea* (Ridley, 1884) in spicule, but differs in shape. *H. echidnaea* is highly branched form, whereas new species is flabelliform. In texture, *H. echidnaea* is very hard, but the new species tough.

Etymology: The name *arbora* (L: tree) is based upon tree shape of the new species

Genus *Bubaris* Gray, 1867 꽃가지해면 속

****15. *Bubaris ramus*** sp. n. 꽃가지해면 (신칭) (Pl. 11 Figs. 1-4)

Holotype: Han Nam Univ. Mus. por. 13

Paratype: Han Nam Univ Dept of Biol. por. 13-1.

Material examined: Two specimens, Mosulp'o (fish net) 19/VII/1987, H.T. Kim

Description: This sponge about 13cm in height, 5.5cm in width and has branches, with some oscules. Imm in diameter the distal portion flattened. The colour orange in life and pale yellow in spirit. Distal portion and proximal portion of sponges soft and hard respectively.

Spicules: Strongyle 239-998 × 9-13 μm.

Oxea 266-771 × 8-16 μm.

Style 226-426 × 8-13 μm.

Remarks: This sponge is similar to *Bubaris durissimma* Burton (1928) in spicule type, but differs in shape. The new species is thinner than the *B. durissimma* and *B. ramus* has no spines on the surface. The oscules and pores are visible in the new species, but not in *B. durissimma*. In texture, *B. durissimma* is hard while this species is soft, particularly at the distal portion.

Etymology: The specific name *ramus* (L: branch) is based upon "to have many branches of the new species."

ABSTRACT

The identified Tetractinomorpha consist of 15 species 8 genera and 4 families. Among them, five species, *Axinella cornua*, *Axinella columna*, *Acanthella branchia*, *Homaxinella arbora*, *Bubaris ramus* are new species and the following one are new to Korea; *Erylus placenta* Thiele, 1898; *Erylus nobilis* Thiele, 1900; *Discodermia emarcinate* Dendy, 1905; *Discodermia gorgonoides* Burton, 1928; *Lophacanthus rhabdophorus* Hentschel, 1912; *Polymastia clavata* Burton, 1959; *Pseudosuberites kunisakiensis* Hoshino, 1981; *Axinella rugosa* (Bowerbank, 1866); *Axinella hispida* Koltun, 1959; *Axinella hispida gracilis* Hallmann, 1914.

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EXPLANATION OF PLATES 1-11

Plate 1

Fig. 1-2. *Erylus placenta* Thiele

1. Entire animal
2. Megasclere: A, oxea; B, orthotriaene

Microsclere: C, sterraster
D, early stage of sterraster
E, microxea; F, oxyaster.

Plate 2

Figs. 1-5. *Erylus nobilis* Thiele (SEM)

1. Entire animal
2. Megasclere: A, oxea B, orthotriaene

Microsclere: C, sterraster
D, early stage of sterraster
E, microxea; F, oxyaster.

Plate 3

Figs. 1-5. *Erylus nobilis* Thiele (SEM)

1. Construction between endosome and ectosome (x60)
2. Orthotriaene (x150)
3. Surface of sterraster, early stage (x2200)
4. Surface of sterraster, fully developed (x3000)
5. Oxyaster (x1000)

Plate 4

Figs. 1-2. *Discodermia emarginate* Dendy

1. Entire animal
2. Megasclere: A, oxea; B, discotriaen
- C, young crepis
- D, desma
- Microsclere: E, microstrongyle.

Figs. 3-4. *Discodermia gorgonoides* Burton

3. Entire animal
4. Megasclere: A, oxea; B, discotriaen; C, desma
- Microsclere: D, microstrongyle

Plate 5

Figs. 1-2. *Lophacanthus rhabdophorus* Hentschel

1. Entire animal
2. Megasclere: A, large style; B, style
- C, slender style; D, desma
- E, lophotriaen desma

Figs. 3-4. *Polymastia clavata* Burton

3. Entire animal
4. Megasclere: A, Large subtylostyle
- B, subtylostyle; C, small tylostyle

Plate 6

Figs. 1-2. *Pseudosuberites kunisakiensis* Hoshino

1. Entire animal
2. Construction between endosome and ectosome (SEM, x150)
3. Megasclere: A, large tylostyle; B, small tylostyle

Plate 7

Figs. 1-2. *Axinella rugosa* (Bowerbank)

1. Entire animal
2. Megasclere: A, oxea; B, strongyle; C, style.

Plate 8

Figs. 1-2. *Axinella hispida* Koltun

1. Entire animal
2. Megasclere: A, sinous oxea; B, style.

Figs. 3-4. *Axinella hispida gracilis* Hallmann

3. Entire animal
4. Megasclere: A, subtylostyle; B, style; C, oxea
- Microsclere: acanthostyle

Plate 9

Figs. 1-2. *Axinella columna* sp. n.

1. Entire animal
2. Megasclere: A, style; B, oxea

Figs. 3-4. *Axinella cornua* sp. n.

3. Entire animal
4. Megasclere: A, oxea; B, sinous oxea; C, style
- D, strongyle.

Plate 10

Figs. 1-2. *Acanthella branchia* sp. n.

1. Entire animal
2. Megasclere: A, style; B, strongyle.

Figs. 3-4. *Homaxinella arbora*

3. Entire animal
4. External spines (SEM, x40)
5. Megasclere: A, stout style; B, slender style

Plate 11

Figs. 1-4. *Bubaris ramus* sp. n.

1. Entire animal
2. Surface of the animal (SEM, x30)
3. Main skeleton (SEM, x30)
4. Megasclere: A, oxea; B, strongyle; C, style

PLATE 1

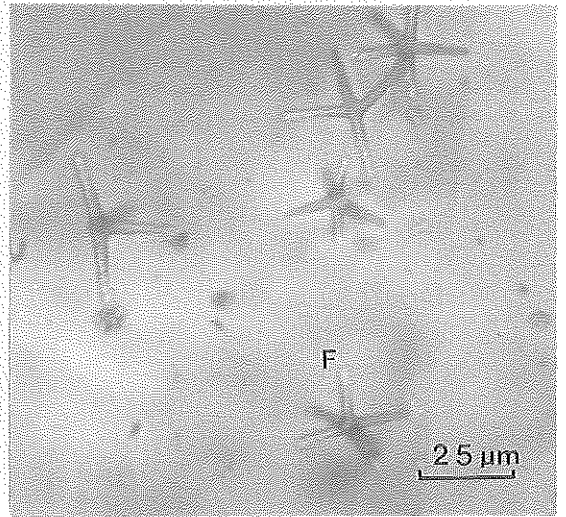
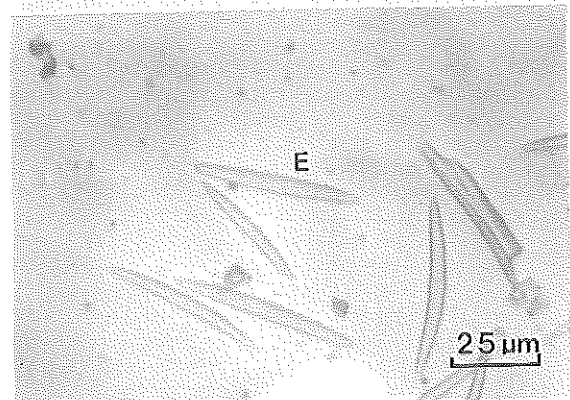
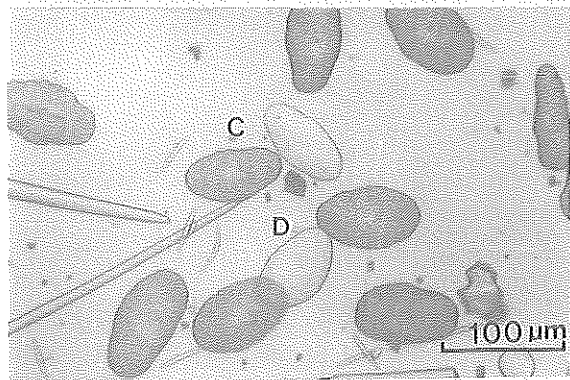
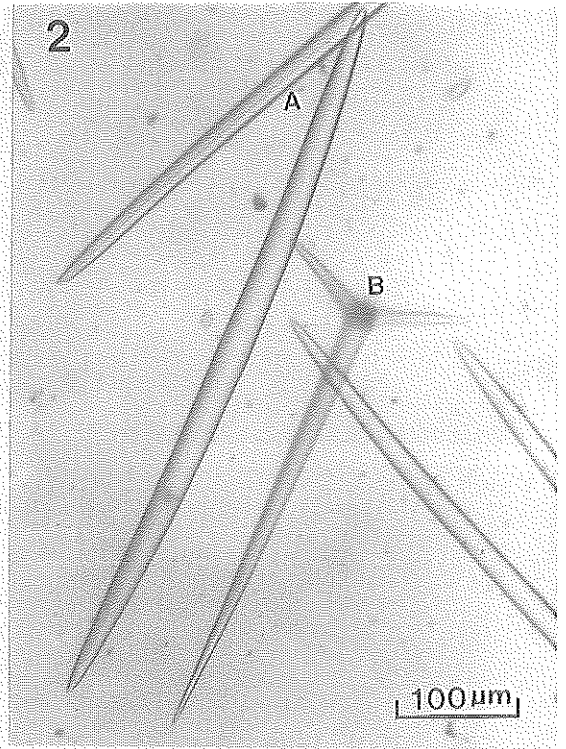
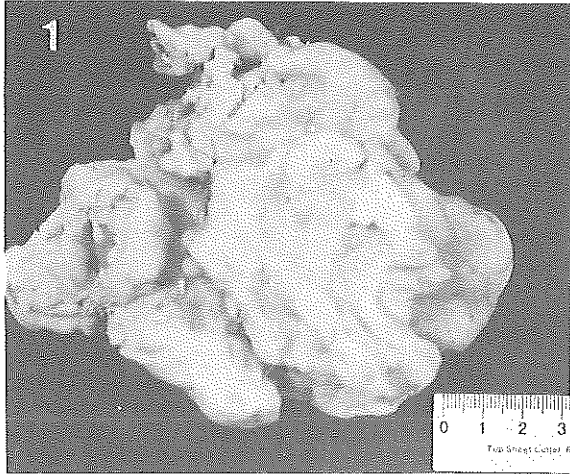


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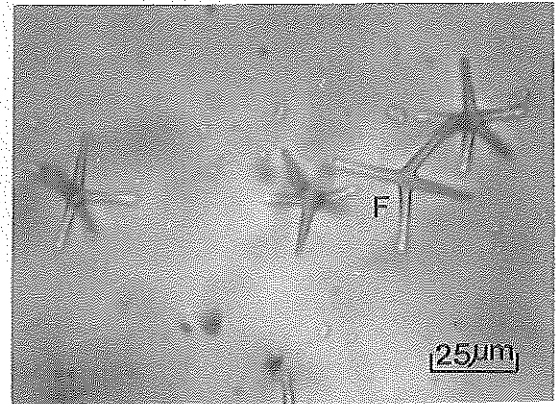
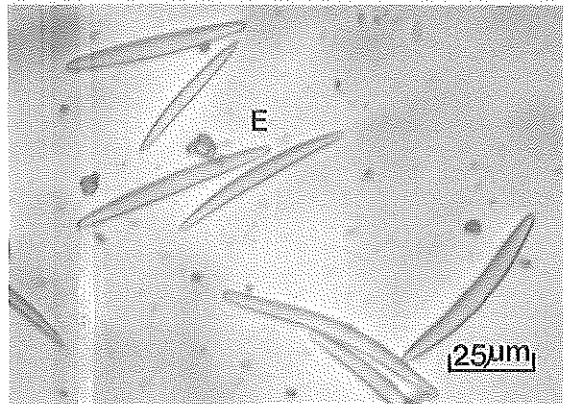
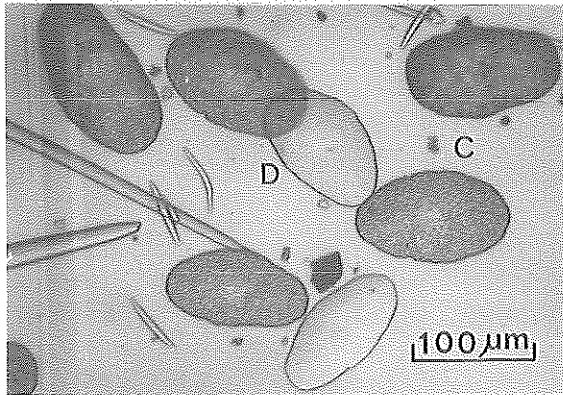
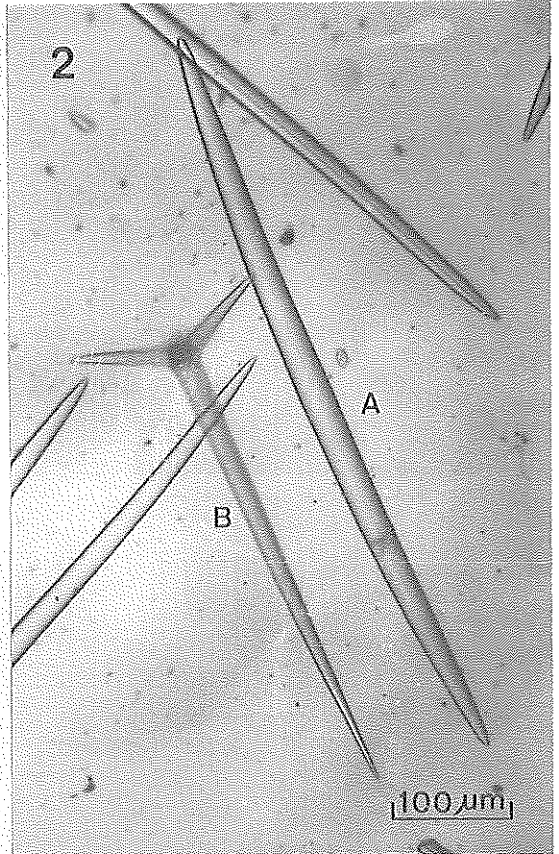
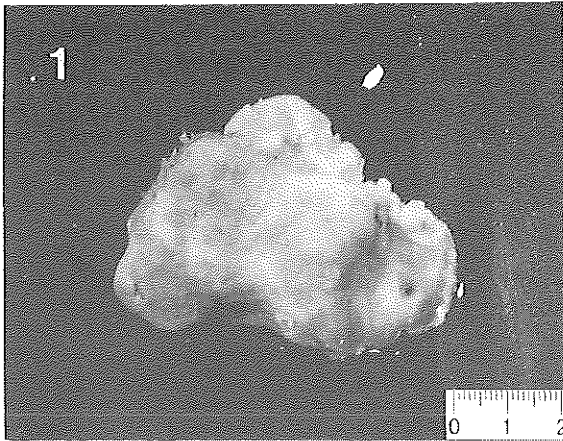


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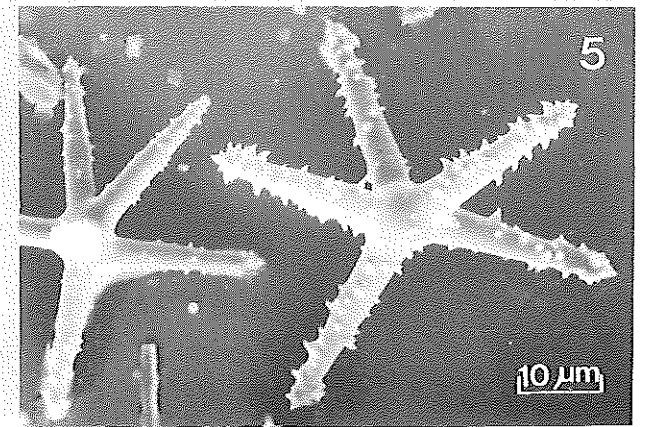
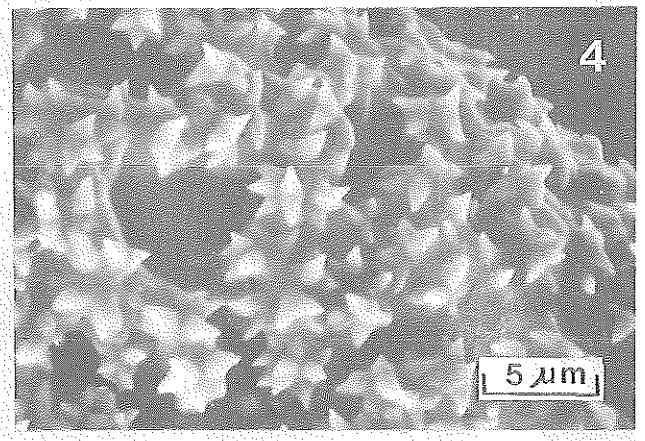
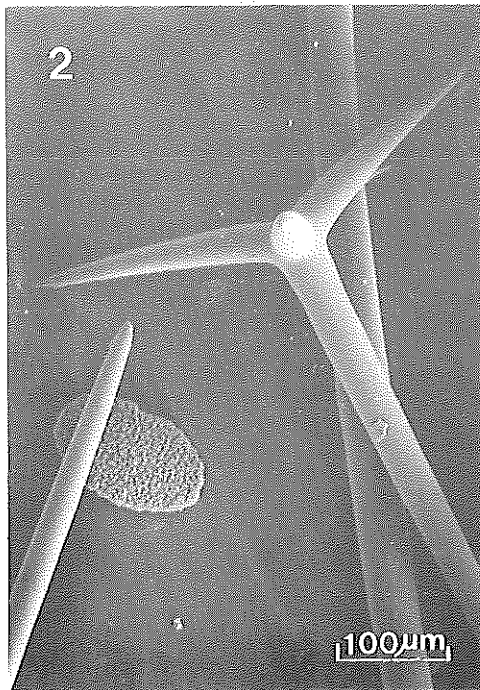
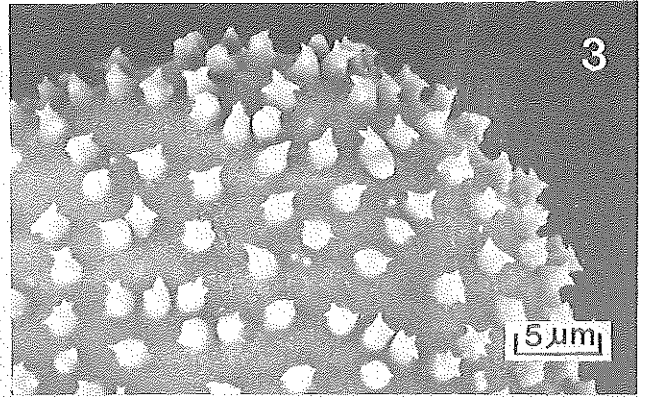
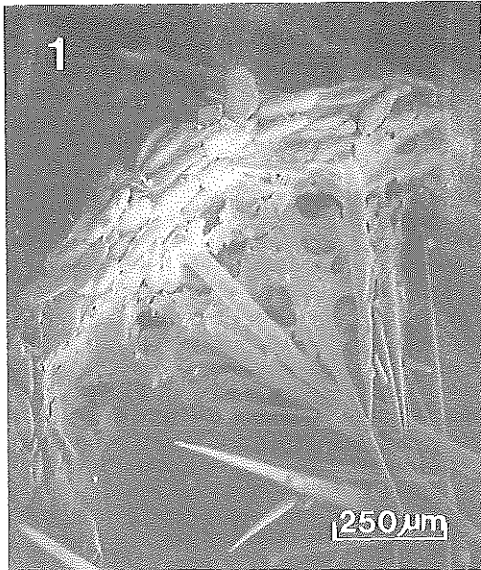


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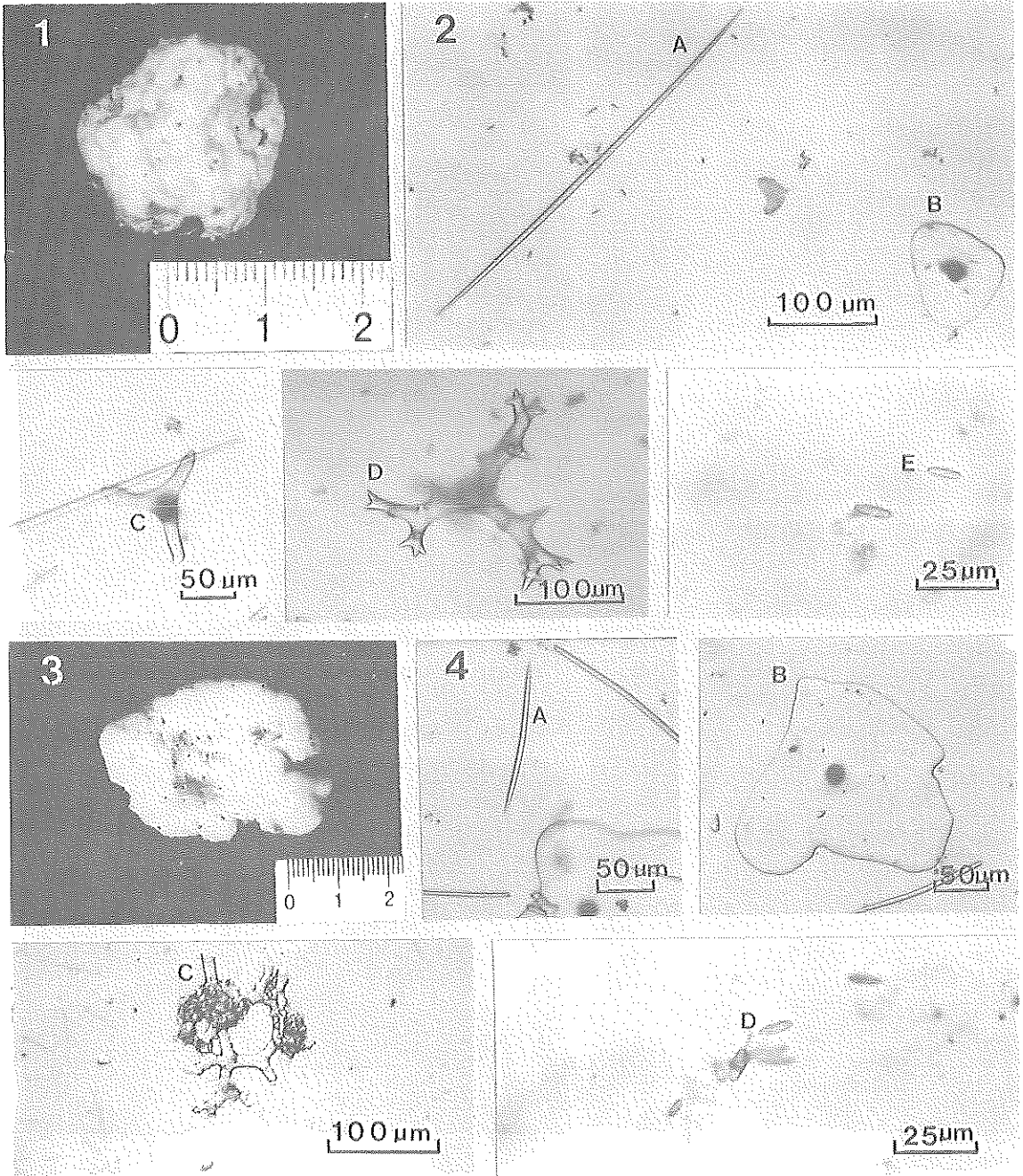


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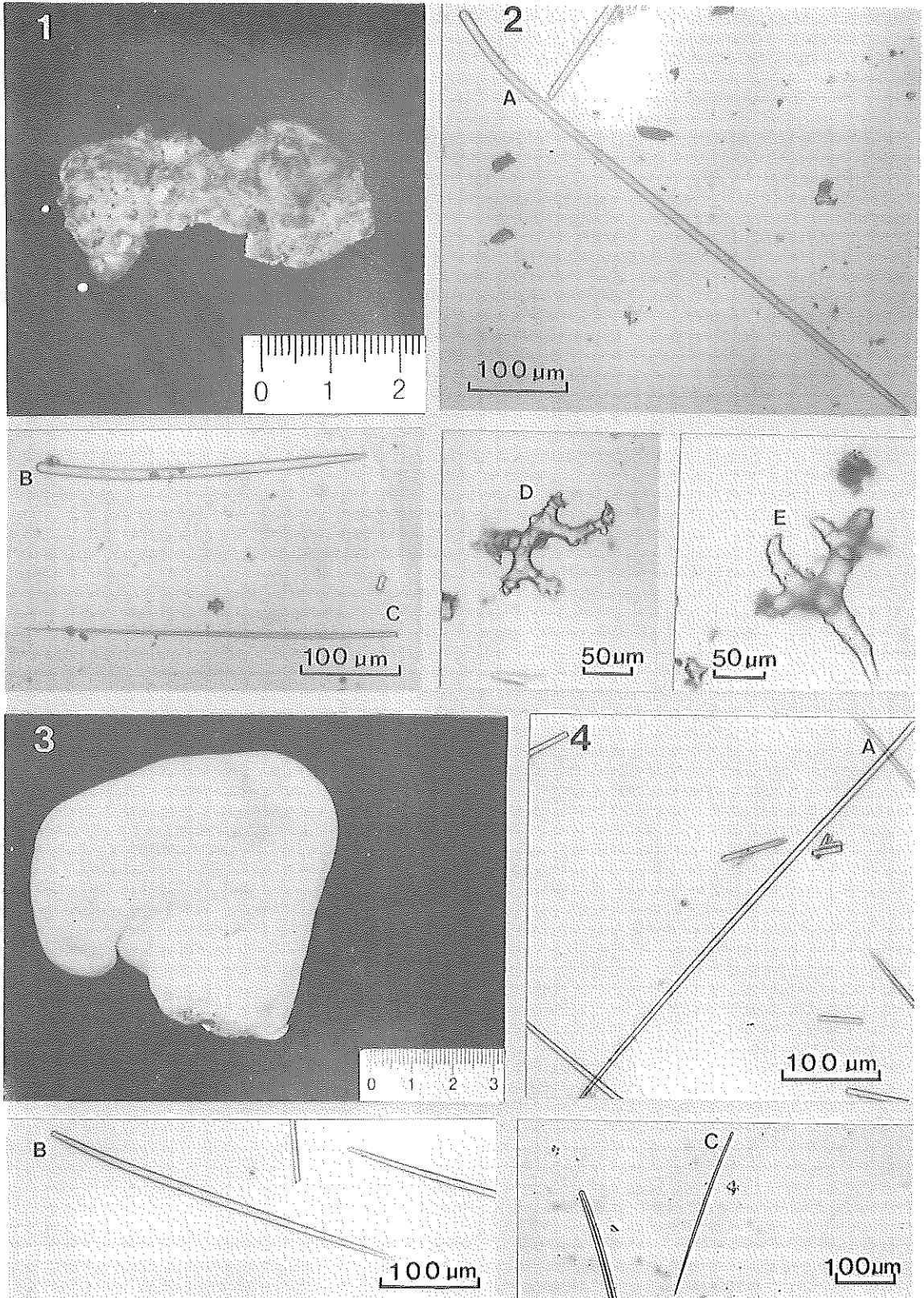


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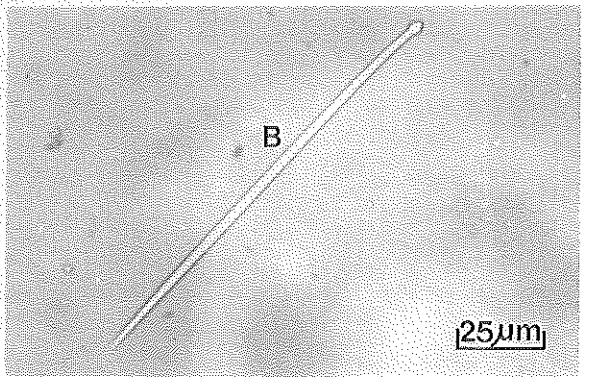
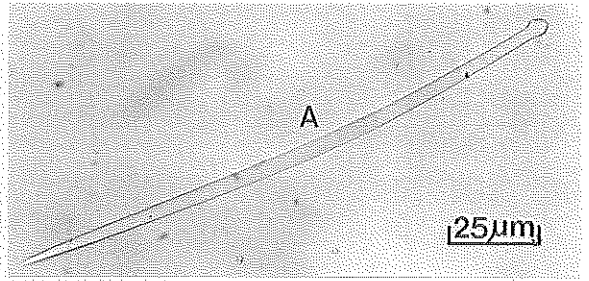
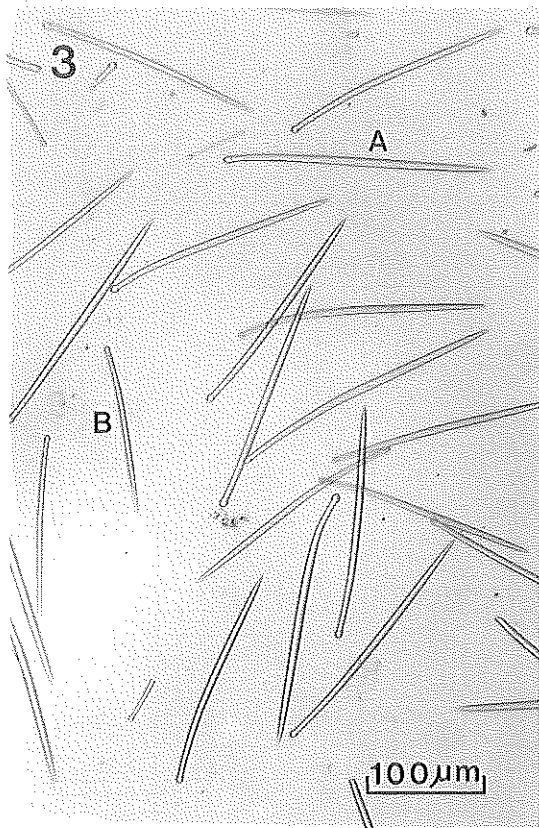
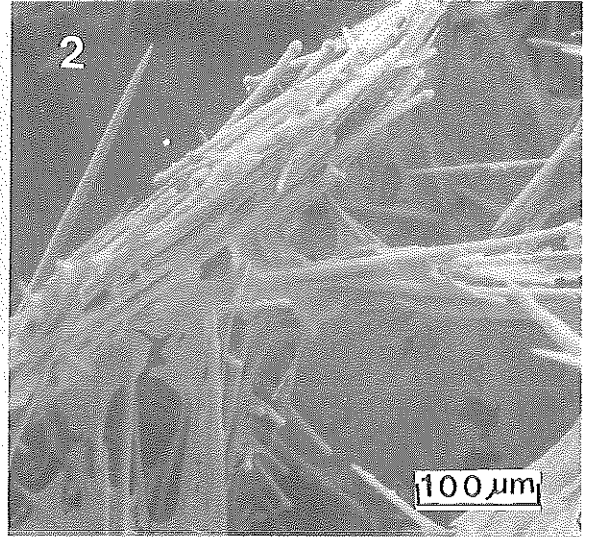
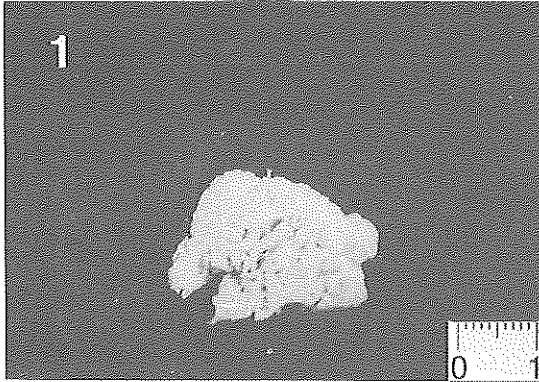


PLATE 7

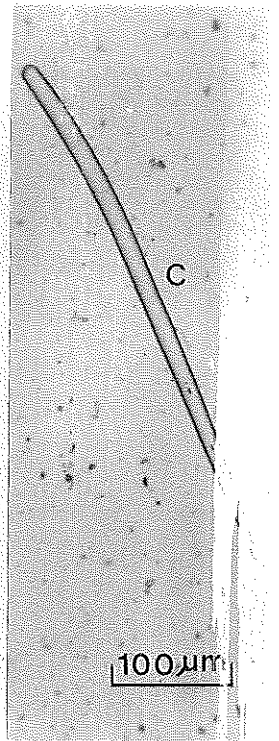
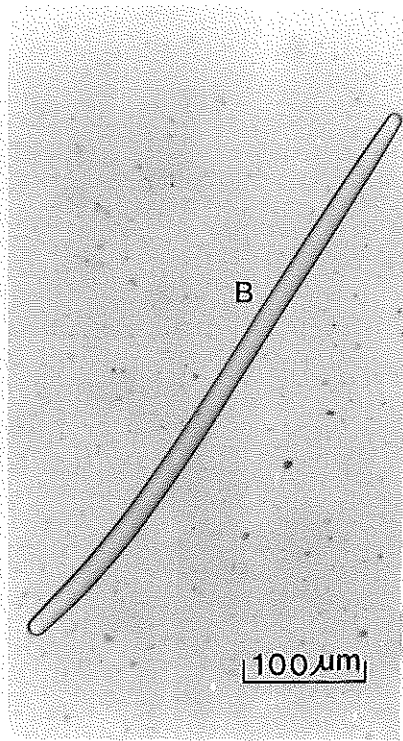
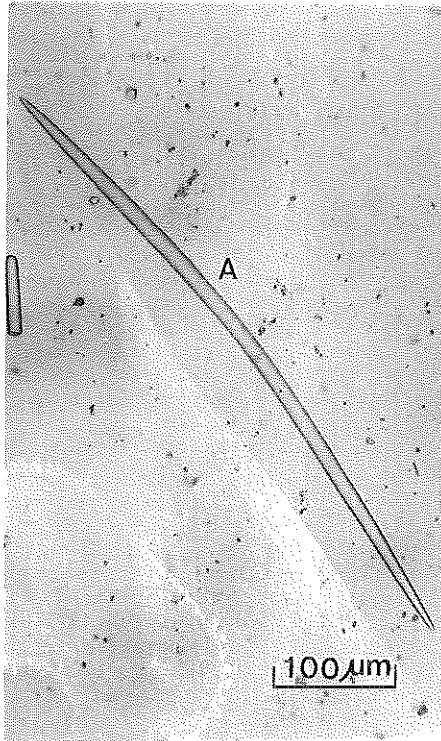
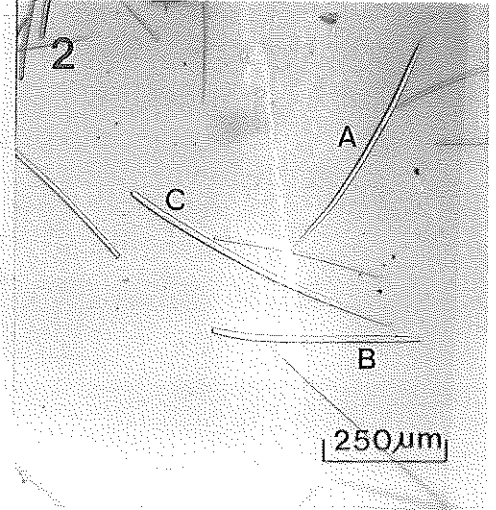
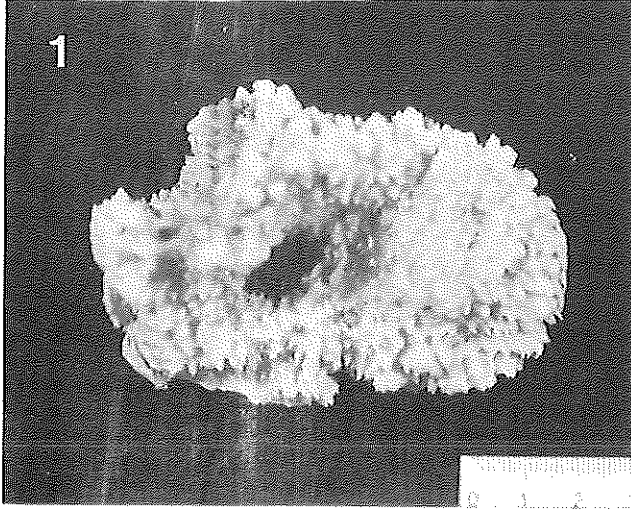


PLATE 8

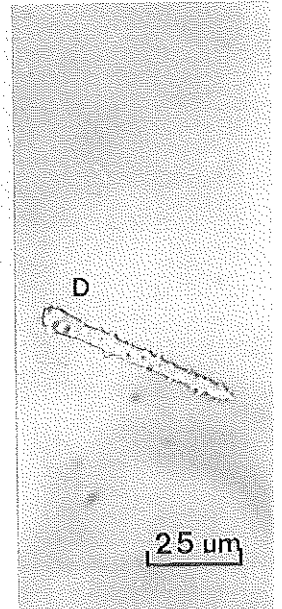
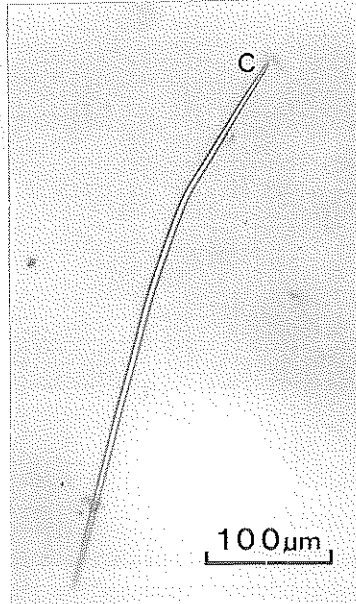
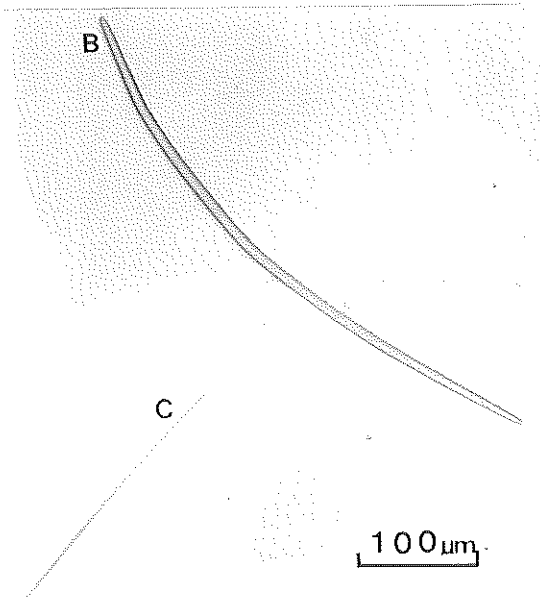
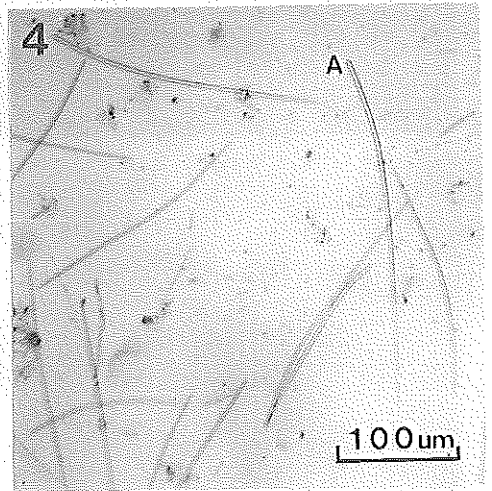
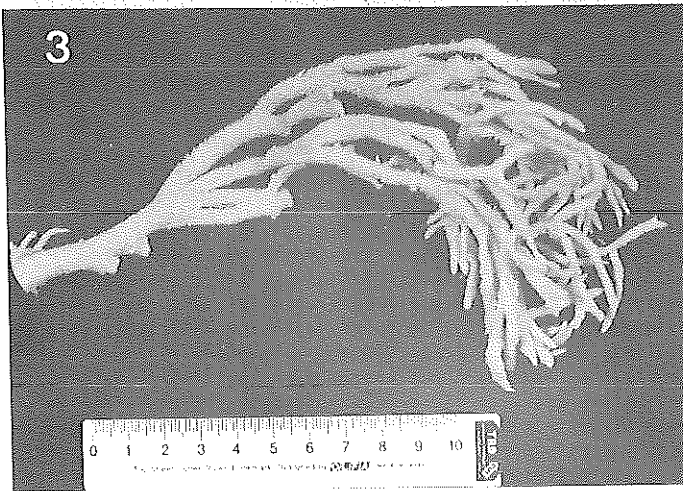
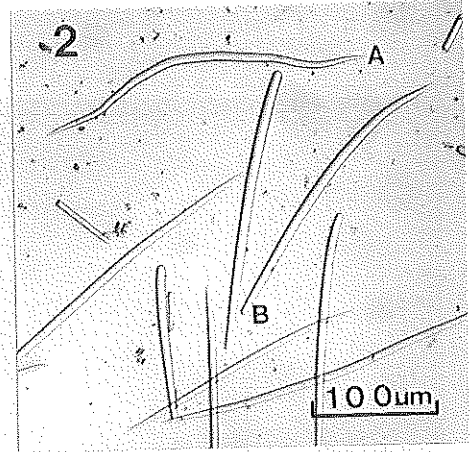
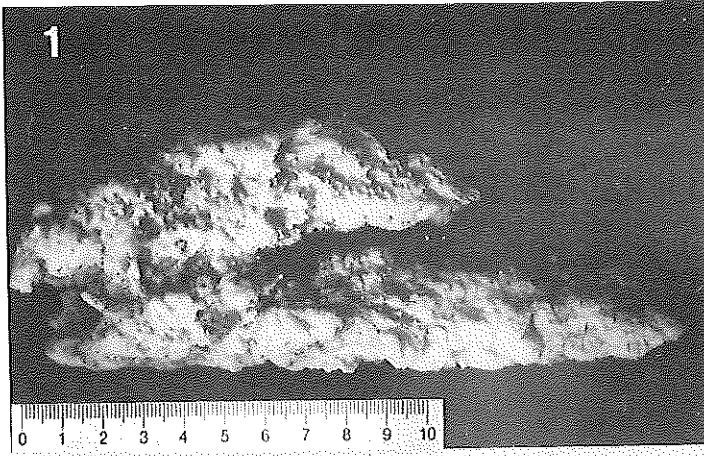


PLATE 9

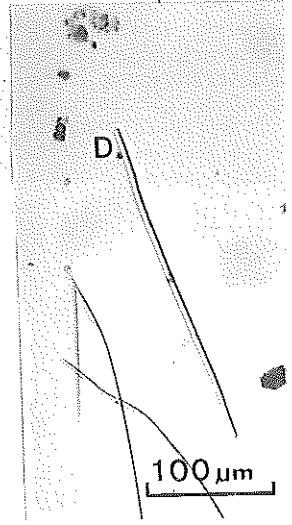
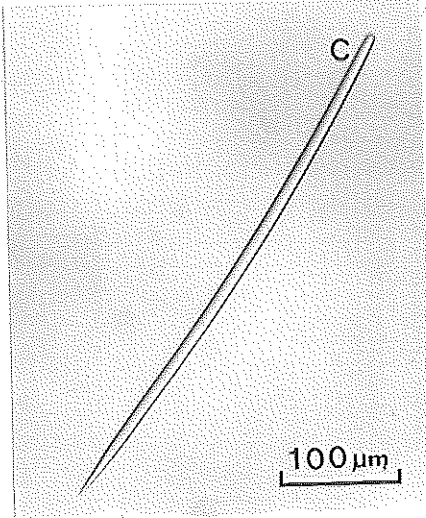
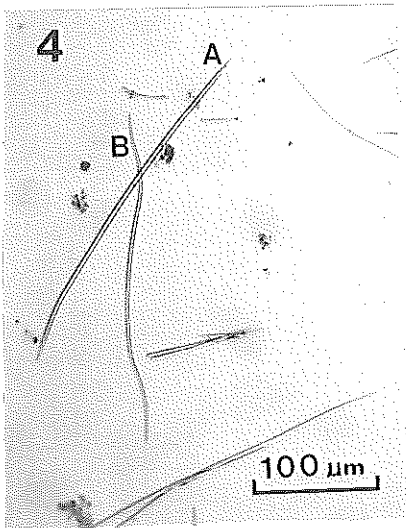
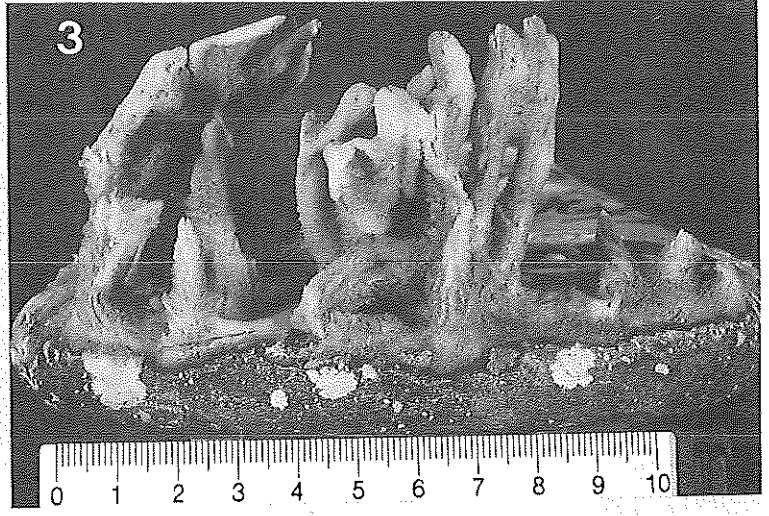
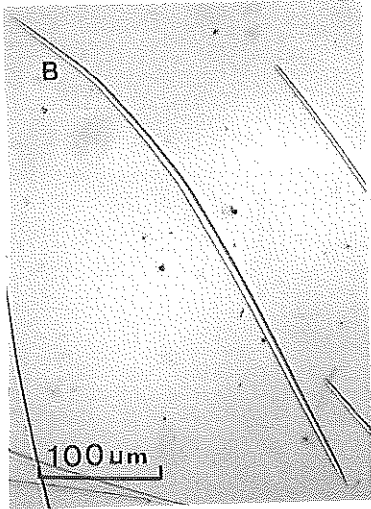
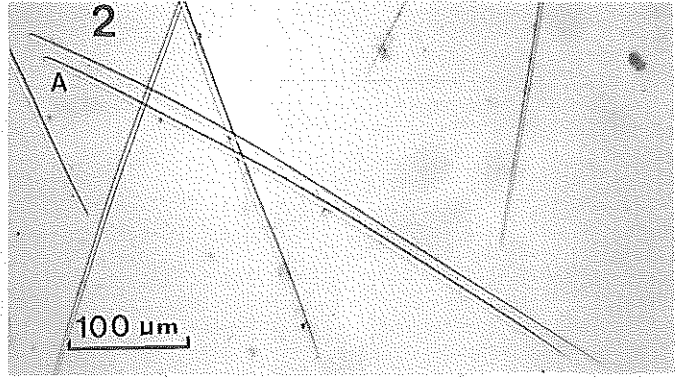
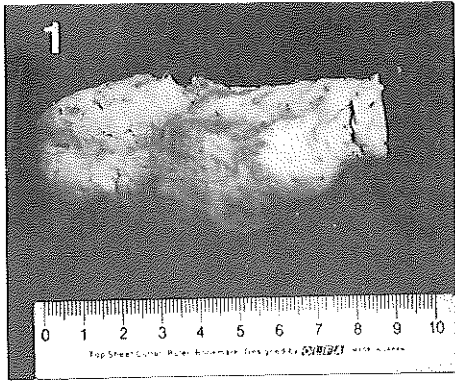


PLATE 10

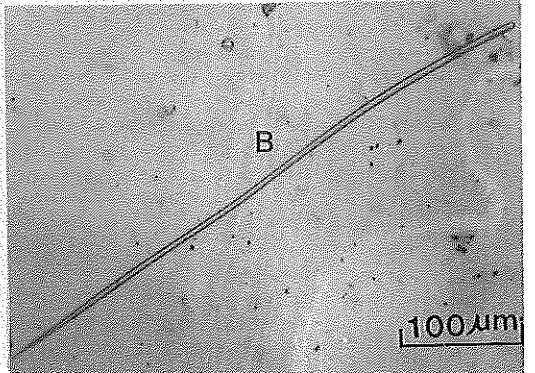
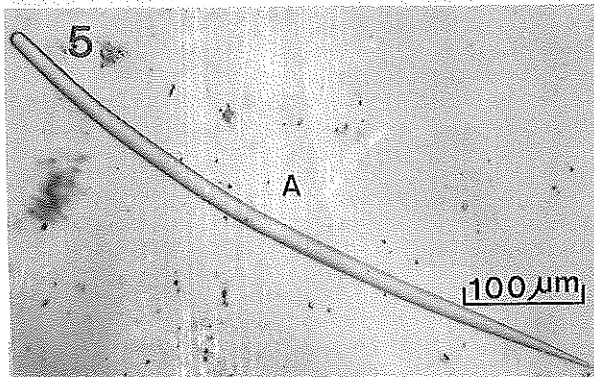
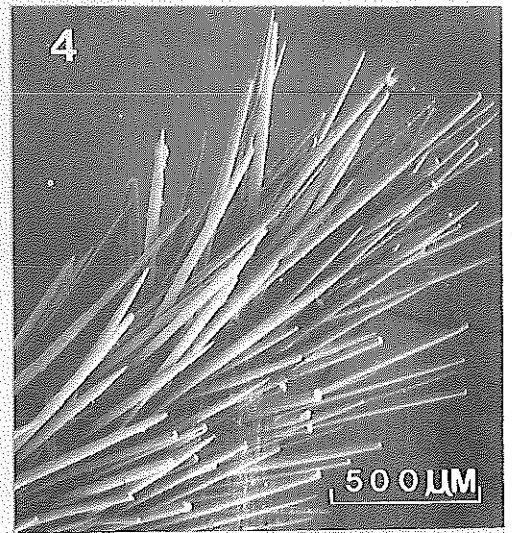
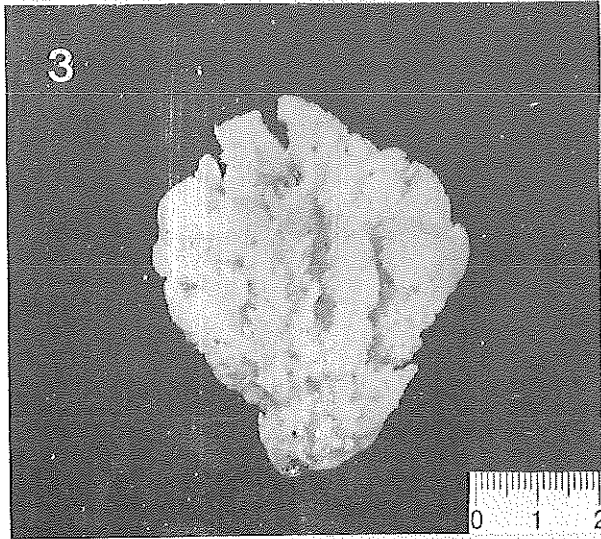
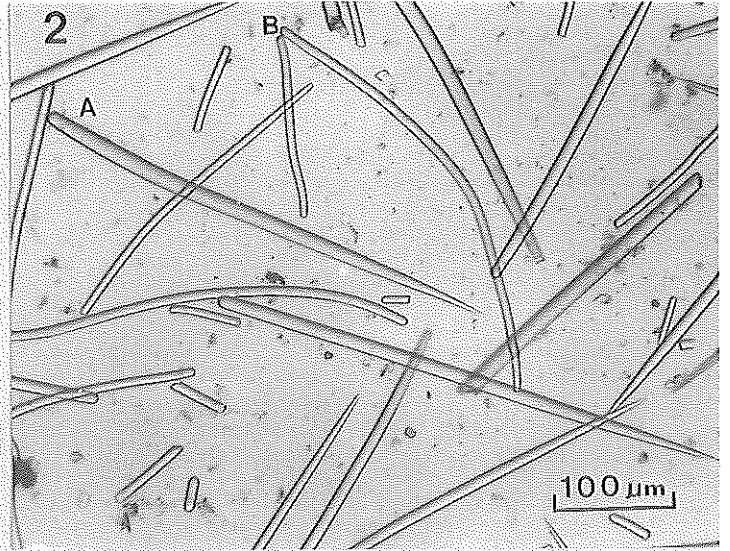
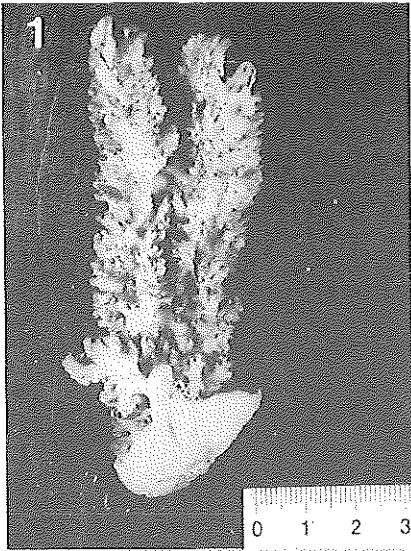


PLATE 11

