

Checklist of the ostracod (Crustacea) fauna of Peter the Great Bay, Sea of Japan

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Abstract

Studies of the ostracod fauna of Peter the Great Bay are reviewed. Fragmentary data scattered in 37 publications are summarized, resulting in an annotated checklist of 194 species. The superfamily Terrestriocytheroidea Schornikov, 1969 is raised to suborder rank, and *Cytherois asamushiensis* Ishizaki, 1971 is removed to genus *Paracytheroma*.

Key words: Ostracoda, fauna, Peter the Great Bay, Sea of Japan

Introduction

Peter the Great Bay is the largest bay in the Sea of Japan, located in its northwestern part between 42° 17' and 43° 20' N and 130° 41' and 133° 02" E (Fig. 1). The hydrological regime of Peter the Great Bay mainly depends on geographical position, geomorphology, climate, river discharge, and system of currents (Biryulin *et al.*, 1970; Podorvanova *et al.*, 1989; Gayko, 2005). Tidal range is small, with a maximum of up to 0.4–0.5 m, and the velocity of tidal currents does not exceed 10–15 cm/s. In winter, the temperature of coastal waters drops to -1 or -2°C; waters in the open part are warmer. In summer, surface water is well warmed, especially in the inner part of the bay, where surface water temperature may increase up to 24 to 26°C in August. The cold Primorskoe Current influences the eastern part of the bay. In winter (December–March), the inner part of the secondary bays is covered by ice. Salinity in the open areas of Peter the Great is close to normal marine, varying from 32 to 33 ‰ in the surface layer. However, due to river runoff, salinity in the inner parts decreases to 10–20 percent near river mouths. During heavy rainfalls in summer, surface water salinity may decrease significantly, too. During winter, salinity tends to be homogenous in the entire area of the bay.