INTRODUCTION

Recent years biodiversity has had

Biogeographical information of the seas adjacent to the Mediterranean Sea still

Actinaria and Corallimorpharia (Anthoza)
The multiple external grouping methods used were UPGMA, Neighbor-joining, and Minimum Evolution. The results obtained using these methods were consistent with the findings of previous studies.

**Results and Discussion**

According to the UPGMA method, the species of the group Artiabridius are more closely related to each other than to species of other groups. The Neighbor-joining method produced a similar tree, with a slight rearrangement of the branches. The Minimum Evolution method also produced a tree similar to the other two methods, with some differences in branch lengths.

**Materials and Methods**

The data were analyzed using the software packages MEGA and PAUP. The evolutionary distances were calculated using the maximum likelihood method. The phylogenetic trees were reconstructed using the neighbor-joining method.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Species</strong></th>
<th><strong>Geographic Distribution</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>T. nomina</td>
<td>Delaware River, Delmarva Peninsula, and Chesapeake Bay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T. rhizophora</td>
<td>Delaware Bay, lower Delaware River, and Long Island Sound</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T. semipilosa</td>
<td>Delaware Bay, lower Delaware River, and Long Island Sound</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T. spartina</td>
<td>Delaware Bay, lower Delaware River, and Long Island Sound</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T. virginica</td>
<td>Delaware Bay, lower Delaware River, and Long Island Sound</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T. angustata</td>
<td>Delaware Bay, lower Delaware River, and Long Island Sound</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 1:** Distribution of the various types within the Mediterranean Sea, Western Mediterranean (W/M) Comum.
comprising the fauna of western Mediterranean and the Adriatic, with a dissimilarity index of ca. 40%; the second group comprising the fauna of the central and eastern parts of the Mediterranean, Black Sea and Caspian with a dissimilarity index ranging from 55 to 60%. This confirms that our knowledge of these Mediterranean areas is still poorly explored and that additional research effort is necessary for a better understanding of the faunas of these areas.

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REFERENCES


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