

LORENZ, F. (2025): Neogene Cowries of Java (Gastropoda: Cypraeidae). -- 203 pp., 62 color plates, num. text figs, br. 4 ** 60.00 €

The Neogene Cypraeidae of Indonesia, with a focus on Java, are revised. The generic assignment of seventy taxa relevant to this study are evaluated. The generic assignments of twenty-two taxa are changed. Three names fall into synonymy, and fourteen have to be considered nomina dubia. Lectotypes are designated for four species from their type lots. Thirty-four new species and one new genus are described from the Neogene of Java, following an extensive collecting effort conducted at more than thirty different sites in central and western Java. The genus *Barycypraea* and the difficulties of evaluating its taxa are discussed. All holotypes that could still be traced are illustrated, many of them for the first time, and a total of four hundred specimens are shown in detail.

New taxa: *Javacypraea* n. gen., *Cryptocypraea mirabilis* n. sp., *Staphylaea intercostata* n. sp., *Staphylaea kevinci* n. sp., *Naria bojongensis* n. sp., *Naria polypora* n. sp., *Naria serratorhina* n. sp., *Naria miliariocellata* n. sp., *Naria ventristriata* n. sp., *Javacypraea epulsaepuli* n. sp., *Javacypraea hernia* n. sp., *Lyncina rundoii* n. sp., *Lyncina cinagarensis* n. sp., *Luria maxisabella* n. sp., *Luria minisabella* n. sp., *Pustularia primavera* n. sp., *Bistolida agriotheria* n. sp., *Bistolida nodulosa* n. sp., *Bistolida gilbertii* n. sp., *Bistolida archistolida* n. sp., *Bistolida marcoi* n. sp., *Palmadusta universalis* n. sp., *Talostolida moretzsohni* n. sp., *Ovatipsa miocoloba* n. sp., *Erronea pidana* n. sp., *Erronea quasionyx* n. sp., *Erronea caricana* n. sp., *Erronea erdmanni* n. sp., *Contradusta neocincta* n. sp., *Contradusta pouweri* n. sp., *Contradusta quasiviola* n. sp., *Contradusta contraviola* n. sp., *Blasicrura inornata* n. sp., *Eclogavena melanospira* n. sp., *Eclogavena clava* n. sp.



Ovatipsa miocoloba n. sp.



Erronea caricana n. sp.



Javacypraea epulsaepuli n. gen., n. sp.



Staphylaea intercostata n. sp.



Cryptocypraea mirabilis n. sp.



Naria serratorhina n. sp.

Luria minisabella n. sp.

(Plate 22, Figs 1-16)

Material: Holotype: MSF-fs9024, 15.6 × 9.0 × 8.0 (22:22).

Paratype 1: MSF-fs9025, 15.0 × 8.5 × 7.4 (23:22).

Paratype 2: MSF-fs9026, 20.6 × 11.4 × 9.1 (25:30).

Paratype 3: MSF-fs9027, 20.1 × 11.3 × 10.1 (28:29).

Paratype 4: MSF-fs9028, 21.0 × 12.1 × 10.6 (25:27).

Paratype 5: MSF-fs9029, 21.8 × 11.4 × 9.6 (29:31).

Plus 17 paratypes from the type locality.

Formula: 19 (56 - 48 - 86) 28 : 30.

Type locality: Cinagar, Central Tasikmalaya, Middle Miocene.

Description: The shell is small, inflated, elongated oval. The dorsal dome is evenly rounded, with the highest point in the anterior third. The margins are evenly rounded, the base rather convex. The posterior extremity is produced and rostrate, the spire is umbilicate, covered with callus but not completely concealed by the extremity, and about half of the shoulder is exposed. The aperture is very narrow and almost straight, curved only at the posterior canal. The anterior extremity is projecting and pointed. The teeth are equally small and dense on both sides, and restricted to the aperture. The anterior terminal teeth form a concave rib below which they extend slightly into the shell. The terminal ridge is long and pointed, separated from the slightly elevated anterior apertural edge by a narrow gap. The fossular area is steep and broad, reaching far into the shell. Its inner edge is smooth. A calloused ridge of about seven denticles adjacent to the narrow terminal pleat runs along the anterior end of the fossula, below the edge. This structure is only visible if the shell is opened by breaking away the labral half.

The paratypes agree with this description. There is a slight variability in length and in most shells the highest point of the dorsal dome is in the midsection of the shell. In all specimens, a part of the spire is exposed.

Discussion: The tiny shell of this species bears a slight resemblance to the living *Luria isabella* "gilvella" LORENZ, 2002, whose status is uncertain. The anterior tips of *L. minisabella* are more pointed and the dorsal profile more rounded rather than flattened. The formula of *gilvella* is 20 (58 - 48 - 85) 34 : 28 and reveals the similarity of the shell dimensions, but there is a notable difference in the density of the teeth.

The fossula of *L. minisabella* makes it unique in the genus, as the denticles are not arranged along the edge, but offset towards the aperture. The distance between the apertural edge and the fossular edge is exceptional, but results in a large internal fossula that could act as holdfast for a large retractor muscle. This structure is only visible when the shell is opened. As all known specimens were squashed, their reconstruction revealed the possibility of documenting their interior.





1



2



3



4



5



6



7



8



9



10



11



12



13



14



15



16

