

LORENZ, F. (2026): More on Neogene Cowries from Java.

Acta Conchyliorum No. 26. -- 42 pp., 10 plates, br. 4 \*\* 28.00 €

Twenty-one new species of Neogene Cypraeidae are described. Taxa recently proposed by Thach & Abbas (2025) are revised. The following taxa are synonymized: *Barycypraea sriabbasae* = *B. beberkiriana* (Martin, 1899), *Barycypraea purpura* = *B. muriformis* (F. A. Schilder, 1927), *Barycypraea jeffparsonsi* = *B. beberkiriana* (Martin, 1899), *Barycypraea sukabumiense* = *B. beberkiriana* (Martin, 1899), *Barycypraea parksi* = *B. beberkiriana* (Martin, 1899). The following taxa are seen as nomina inquirenda: "*Lyncina*" *westjavaense*, "*Mauritia*" *subakumiense*, "*Austrocypraea*" *dovesii*, "*Schilderia*" *janetabbasae*, *Barycypraea leeuweni*, *Barycypraea nyalindungense*. The taxon "*Erronea*" *gigantea* is accepted as valid, but transferred to the genus *Barycypraea*.

New taxa: *Propustularia peculiaris* n. sp., *Staphylaea incisa* n. sp., *Naria microhelvola* n. sp., *Naria quasierosa* n. sp., *Naria porarina* n. sp., *Barycypraea diabolica* n. sp., *Barycypraea angustipyga* n. sp., *Javacypraea furuncula* n. sp., *Javacypraea pustula* n. sp., *Javacypraea acclaranda* n. sp., *Lyncina janreuteri* n. sp., *Mauritia inabsoluta* n. sp., *Mauritia absoluta* n. sp., *Mauritia plioarabica* n. sp., *Pustularia proglobulus* n. sp., *Palmadusta giromontina* n. sp., *Talostolida dactylus* n. sp., *Cribrarula complanata* n. sp., *Erronea epimikes* n. sp., *Ransoniella gracilirostris* n. sp., *Purpuradusta tridens*.



*Naria microhelvola* n. sp.



*Palmadusta giromontina* n. sp.



*Barycypraea diabolica* n. sp.



*Lyncina janreuteri* n. sp.



*Mauritia inabsoluta* n. sp.

Subfamily: Cypraeinae RAFINESQUE, 1815

Genus: *Javacypraea* LORENZ, 2025

Type species: *Erronea (Gratiadusta) sedanensis* F. A. SCHILDER, 1941

*Javacypraea furuncula* n. sp.

(Plate 4, Figs 1-4)

**Material:** Holotype: MSF-fs9294, 32.5 × 17.3 × 15.6 (17:19).

**Formula:** 33 (53 - 48 - 90) 16 : 18.

**Type locality:** Urug Kawalu, Central Tasikmalaya, Middle Miocene.

**Description:** The shell is narrowly pyriform, with evenly rounded margins and rostrate extremities. Posteriorly, the labral portion of the tip is greatly produced and its callus covers the spire, which is not discernible. The posterior columellar tip is broad and slightly shorter. The anterior extremity is short and slightly constricted. The aperture is very narrow throughout and slightly curved in the posterior quarter. The posterior canal widens outwards. The anterior columellar area is swollen and slightly elevated above the short, rounded and broad terminal ridge. The columellar teeth are coarse, densely set and restricted to the aperture. There is a deeply concave fossula with four prominent denticles which are not connected to the teeth. There is a smaller denticle in the gap between the last anterior tooth and the terminal ridge. The columella itself is smooth. The labral teeth are coarse and swollen, extending very slightly past the aperture. There are no denticles inside the anterior canal. The left posterior tip is smooth. The basal callus is rounded and solid, with a small but clearly discernible pimple-like elevation situated approximately in the center of the shell, above the axis.

**Discussion:** The general appearance of the unique holotype resembles its congener *J. epulsaepuli* LORENZ, 2025 from nearby Cinagar (approx. 20 km away). The teeth are more numerous in that species, and form small denticles inside the anterior canal. It lacks a basal "pimple". Such a structure is found in another congener, *J. hernia* LORENZ, 2025, a rather bizarre species, also from Cinagar. The shell of *J. hernia* is more inflated and larger than *J. furuncula*, and the basal elevation is much more prominent. In *J. hernia*, the posterior extremity is shorter and more rounded, the fossula is more developed and projecting, and the columella is denticulated in the anterior half.

**Etymology:** The name refers to the pimple-like structure on the base characterizing this species.

*Javacypraea pustula* n. sp.

(Plate 4, Figs 5-10)

**Material:** Holotype: MSF-fs9295, 41.9 × 25.9 × 21.2 (26:26).

Paratype 1: MSF-fs9296, 35.6 × 20.2 × 17.9 (26:26).

Both from the type locality.

**Formula:** 42 (59 - 50 - 85) 23 : 23.

**Type locality:** Urug Kawalu, Central Tasikmalaya, Middle Miocene.

**Description:** The shell is inflated, oval, with short, rounded tips. The spire is faintly discernible as a depression next to the extremity. The aperture is narrow throughout, slightly curved to the left in the posterior third. The teeth are fine and numerous, short and restricted to the apertural edge on both sides. The fossula is concave, barely projecting, and densely denticulated by prolongations of the columellar teeth. These prolongations become finer in the posterior half, but they reach onto the columella throughout. The terminal ridge is short and adjacent to the last columellar tooth. It appears to have been broken off and repaired by the animal. Three faint denticles are discernible on the labral side of the anterior canal. There is a single, rather prominent tubercle basally next to the columellar side of the aperture. The paratype agrees with this description. Its terminal ridge is complete and slightly pointed.

**Discussion:** This third species with a basal pimple is closer to *J. hernia* LORENZ, 2025 in shape, but its extremities are shorter, and the teeth considerably finer and more numerous: 23 : 23 as opposed to 19 : 16 in *J. hernia* (normalized). Its inflated shape separates it from the other congeners.

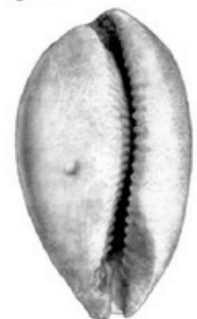


Plate 3

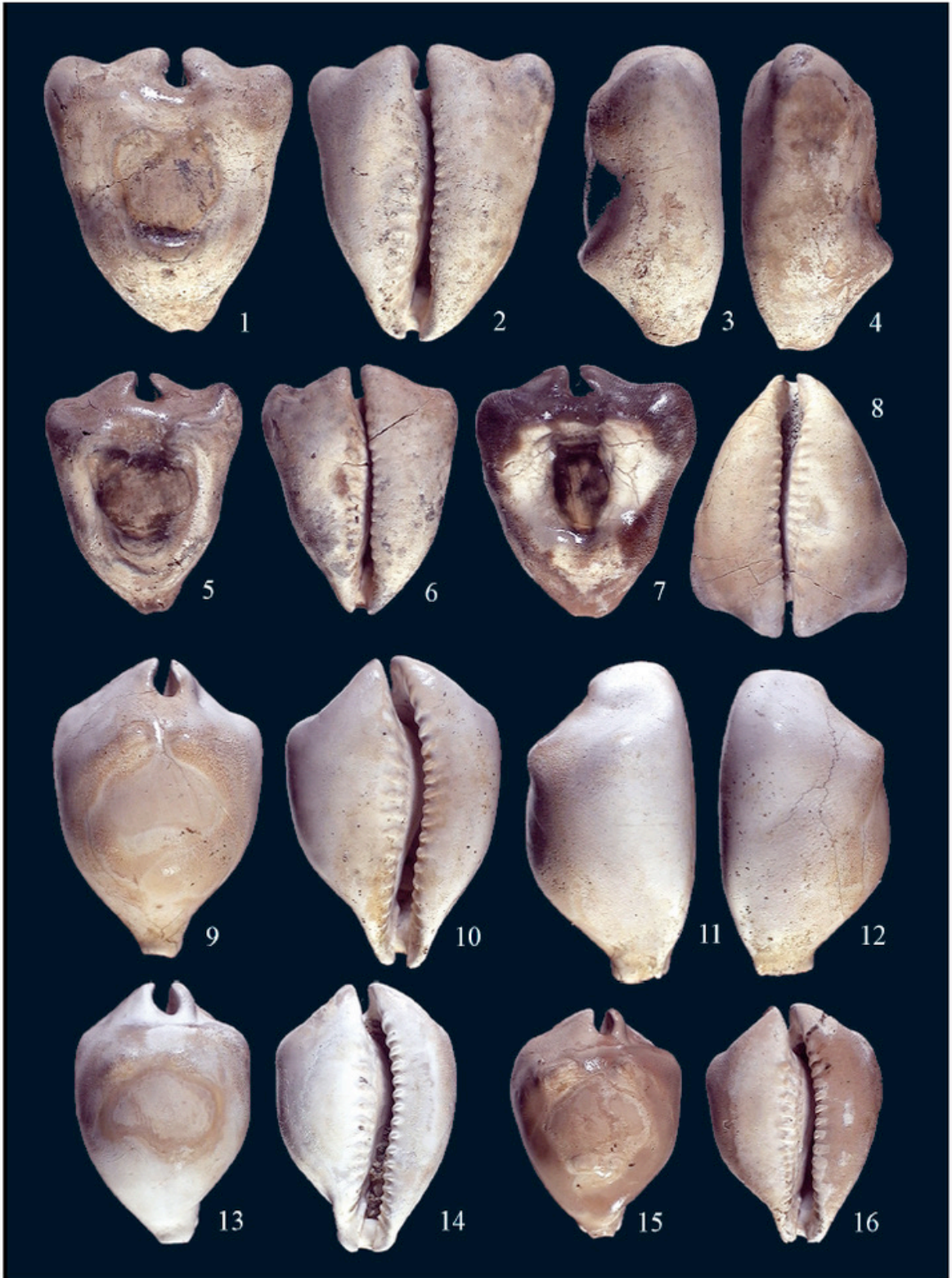


Plate 7

