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# CLUB CONCHYLIA

INFORMATIONEN



## SCISSURELLIDEN KLEINE SCHNECKEN GANZ GROSS

LANDSCHNECKEN **CLAUSILIEN AUS CHINA**

NEUE ARTEN **CONUS, IMPAGES, ATHLETA**

FREAKS **TIGRIS AUS OSTAFRIKA**

GEFRÄSSIG **DAUDEBARDIE CONTRA REGENWURM**

## Notes on some taxa from the Checklist of Cypraeidae 2006

By FELIX LORENZ, Buseck-Beuern

### Textfigs. 1-9

#### Introduction

The taxonomy of the family Cypraeidae has undergone great turbulences in recent years. The analysis of mitochondrial DNA (MEYER 2004) has given answers to many questions regarding the validity of certain taxa, the value of conchological taxonomy and the subdivision of the family into subfamilies and genera. Surprisingly, well over 90% of the taxonomic arrangements made in "New Worldwide Cowries" has been supported by DNA analysis (which can be looked up on the website of the 'Cowry Genetic Database

Project website': <http://www.flmnh.ufl.edu/cowries>). The arrangement of the family in genera is in such an advanced state that it is sensible to publish a preliminary checklist for the members of the Club Conchylia (see page 62-64). This list shows a lot of names that were formerly placed in synonymy, but also many new names you might not have read before. In the following, I will illustrate and discuss some of them.



**Textfig. 1:** *Umbilia petilirostris*, 85 mm, Swains Reef, Queensland



**Textfig. 2:** *Umbilia oriettae*, 95 mm, off Stradbroke Is., Moreton Bay, Queensland



**Textfig. 3:** *Zoila friendii marina*, 90 mm, NW Australia

*Umbilia petilirostris* DARRAGH, 2002

Textfig. 1

DARRAGH, T. (2002): A Revision of the Australian genus *Umbilia* (Gastropoda: Cypraeidae). — *Memoirs of the Museum of Victoria*, **59** (2): 355–392.

Size range: 55–100 mm. From the Swains Reef area in Queensland. Occurs alongside *U. capricornica* LORENZ, 1989 but differs by being more inflated, with thinner, rostrate extremities.

*Umbilia oriettae* LORENZ & MASSIGLIA, 2005

Textfig. 2

LORENZ, F. & M. MASSIGLIA (2005): *Umbilia oriettae* nov. sp. — An Overlooked Species From Eastern Australia (Gastropoda: Cypraeidae). — *Visaya*, **1** (5): 37–44.

Size range: 60–90 mm. From the Moreton Bay area in Queensland. Was formerly regarded a northern variation of *U. hesitata* (IREDALE, 1916) but differs by stronger columellar teeth, bluish background color, contrasting brown terminals, and labral teeth that cross the posterior labral end. Approaches *U. capricornica* LORENZ, 1989 in certain conchological aspects such as a slightly developed fossula.

*Zoila friendii marina* KOSTIN, 2005

Textfig. 3

KOSTIN, A. (2005): Naming the northern *Zoila friendii* GRAY (Mollusca: Gastropoda: Cypraeidae). — *Visaya*, **1** (4): 30–39.

Size range: 68–105 mm. From Western to northwestern Australia. Differs from other *Zoila friendii* GRAY, 1824 (whose distribution is further south) by the presence of columellar teeth all the way along the aperture. Approaches the northern *Zoila jeaniana thalamega* LORENZ, 2002 conchologically and occurs alongside this taxon in the Kalbarri area.

*Bistolida piae* LORENZ & CHIAPPONI, 2005

Textfig. 4

LORENZ, F. & M. CHIAPPONI (2005): Revision of the *Bistolida owenii*-complex (Gastropoda: Cypraeidae) with the Description of a New Subspecies. — *Visaya*, **1** (5): 22–36.

Size range: 14–21 mm. From the Seychelles, Cargados Carausus Archipelago and Rodriguez Is. Formerly called *Bistolida menkeana* by RAYBAUDI (1989, 1997). A heavy, depressed, whitish shell with pale brown dots and coarse, long teeth. Fossula reduced. Was originally described as subspecies of *Bistolida owenii* SOWERBY I 1837 but seems to represent a valid species, supported by DNA analysis.

*Cribrarula gravida* MORETZSOHN, 2002

Textfig. 5

MORETZSOHN, F. (2002): A new species of *Cribrarula* (Gastropoda: Cypraeidae) from New South Wales, Australia. — *Zootaxa*, **85**: 1–16.

Size range: 35–36 mm. From New South Wales. A heavy,

large *Cribrarula* with extremely coarse teeth and a characteristic radula. Extremely rare, known from only three specimens.

*Cypraeovula volvens*

FAZZINI &amp; BERGONZONI, 2004

Textfig. 6

Was supposedly described in *La Conchiglia*, but that issue is unavailable.

Size range: 19–23 mm. From the Port Alfred area. A completely spherical cowry with an extremely narrow, curved aperture that makes it distinct from the superficially similar *C. iutsui* SHIKAMA, 1974.

*Cypraeovula algoensis namibiensis*

MASSIER, 2006

Textfig. 7

MASSIER, W. (2006): *Cypraeovula algoensis namibiensis*. — *Malacologia*, **50**: 3–4.

Size Range: 18–24 mm. From southern Namibia. Known from whitish eroded shells only. Differs from typical southern *C. algoensis* GRAY, 1825 by having fewer teeth and a flattened dorsum. A considerable range extension for the species.

*Notocypraea subcarnea* (BEDDOME, 1897)

Textfig. 8

BEDDOME, C. E. (1897): Notes on species of *Cypraea* inhabiting the shores of Tasmania. — *Proceedings of the Linnean Society New South Wales*, **22**:564–576, pl. 21.

Size range: 19–34 mm. Endemic to Tasmania. Depressed and inflated forms occur. The ground color is pale cream, with a narrow interrupted brown band and no secondary pattern. The marginal spots are very large. Differs from its congeners by these large spots and the denticulate posterior terminal. The name *N. subcarnea* was always misused for pale forms of either *N. angustata* (GMELIN, 1791) or *N. comptonii* (GRAY, 1847). The discovery of sufficient numbers of specimens lead to its resurrection, and DNA analysis confirmed its validity.

*Pustularia bistrinotata keelingensis*

SCHILDER &amp; SCHILDER, 1940

Textfig. 9

SCHILDER, F.A. & SCHILDER, M. (1940): Die Verbreitung und Häufigkeit der rezenten Cypraeidae. — *Archiv für Molluskenkunde*, **72**(2/3):33–56.

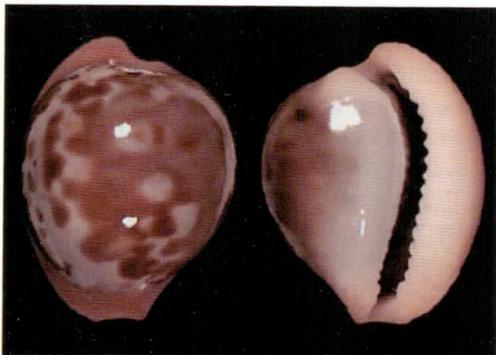
Size range: 16–22 mm. From the South China Sea. Differs from other *P. bistrinotata* SCHILDER & SCHILDER, 1938 by the larger, more solid shell with long teeth and faint basal blotches. Pustules prominent. Bright orange. this subspecies was re-discovered only recently.



Textfig. 4: *Bistolida piaie*, 21 mm, Cargados Carasus Archipel



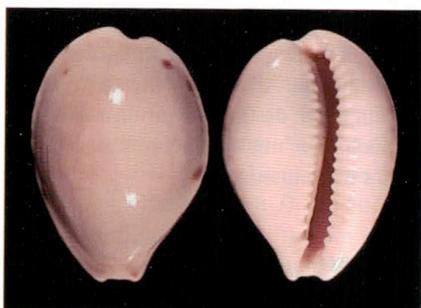
Textfig. 5: *Cribrarula gravida*, 35 mm, New South Wales, Australia



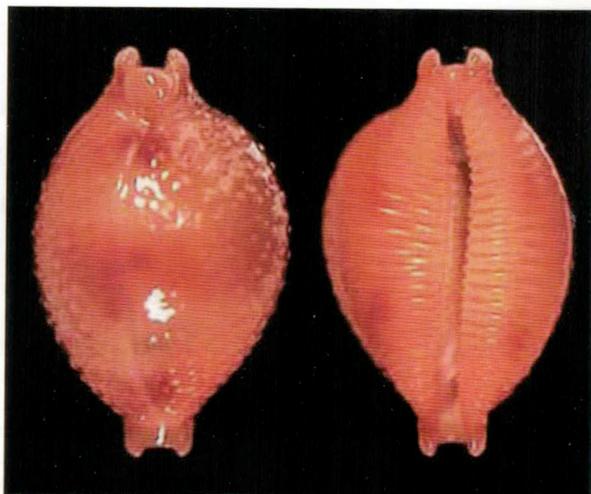
Textfig. 6: *Cypraeovula volvens*, 20 mm, Port Alfred, South Africa



Textfig. 7: *Cypraeovula algoensis namibiensis*, 23 mm, S. Namibia



Textfig. 8: *Notocypraea subcarnea*, 24 mm, N. Tasmania



Textfig. 9: *Pustularia bistrinotata keelingensis*, 20 mm, S. Palawan, Philippine Islands

### Further literature

LORENZ, F. (2002): New Worldwide Cowries. Descriptions of New Taxa and Revisions of Selected Groups of Living Cypraeidae (Mollusca: Gastropoda). — 4+292 pp., Textfigs., Plates and Check-List, Hackenheim (ConchBooks).

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RAYBAUDI, L. (1989): Cypraeidae - specialized catalogue. — *Connoisseur of Seashells*, **22**: 45, fig. 136.

RAYBAUDI, L. (1992): Cypraeidae - specialized catalogue. — *World Shells*, **3**: 63, fig. 152 B.

RAYBAUDI, L. (1997): *Erosaria menkeana* - An extremely rare and unknown species. — *World Shells*, **21-22**: 80-84.

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