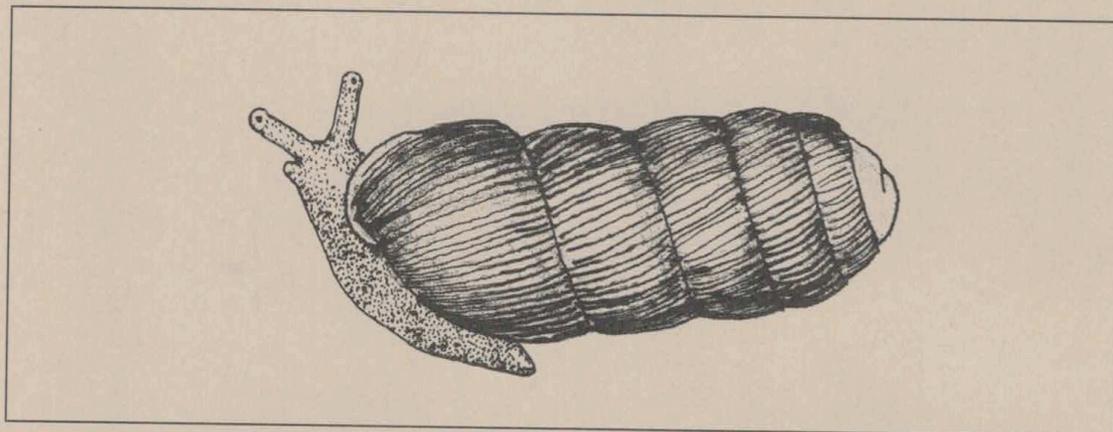


Schriften zur Malakozoologie

aus dem Haus der Natur - Cismar

Heft 13



EGGERS, T. O. & FÖRSTER, S.: Lebendfund von <i>Leucophytia bidentata</i> (MONTAGU 1808) (Pulmonata: Ellobiidae bei Helgoland)	1
LORENZ, F. & STERBA, G.: <i>Purpuradusta oryzaeformis</i> sp. nov. (Mollusca: Gastropoda: Cypraeidae). An overlooked species in the family Cypraeidae	3
SUBAI, P. & SZEKERES, M.: <i>Sciocochlea cryptica</i> n. sp., a new representative of the Serrulina group (Gastropoda: Clausiliidae) from Epirus	9
BLÖCHER, M. & LORENZ, F.: A new living species of Cypraeidae from Southern Madagascar (Mollusca: Gastropoda: Cypraeidae)	13
LORENZ, F.: A western subspecies of <i>Lyncina leucodon</i> (BRODERIP 1832) (Mollusca: Gastropoda: Cypraeidae)	16
DHARMA, B.: <i>Asperitas stuartiae</i> (SOWERBY in PFEIFFER 1845) from Timor island, Indonesia with a description of two new subspecies (Gastropoda: Pulmonata: Ariophantidae)	19
RICHLING, I.: Neue Binnenmolluskenfunde auf der Insel Helgoland	25
TIEFENTHALER, A.: Nachweis von <i>Menetus dilatatus</i> (GOULD 1841) im Main (Mollusca: Planorbidae)	28
ÖRSTAN, A.: Drill holes in land snail shells from western Turkey	31
LORENZ, F.: Another new species of <i>Cypraeidae</i> from Madagascar (Mollusca: Gastropoda, Cypraeidae)	37
CHIAPPONI, M.: A conchological intermediate between <i>Cypraeovula edentula</i> and <i>C. algoensis</i> (Mollusca: Gastropoda: Cypraeidae)	48
SUBAI, P.: Beschreibung einer neuen Art <i>Argna thracica</i> , sowie Angaben über die griechischen Argnidae	35
SUBAI, P.: Beschreibung einer neuen Art der Gattung <i>Metafruticicola</i> (Gastropoda: Hygromiidae) aus NW-Griechenland und Albanien	38
LILL, K.: <i>Deroceras panormitanum</i> und <i>Limax maximus</i> auf der ostfriesischen Düneninsel Baltrum (Gastropoda: Agriolimacidae, Limacidae)	55
LORENZ, F.: Eine pliozäne <i>Mauritia</i> aus Tansania (Gastropoda: Cypraeidae)	57
WIESE, V.: <i>Monacha cantiana</i> in Norddeutschland, ein Beispiel für anthropogene Verschleppung von Landschnecken	60
DHORA, D. & WELTER-SCHULTES, F. W.: Mollusc cenoses from different environments in Albania	61
WELTER-SCHULTES, F. W.: Die Gattung <i>Albinaria</i> auf Kreta: XI. Die vier <i>Albinaria</i> -Arten westlich von Kalí Liménes	66
Buchbesprechungen	79

Another new species of *Cypraeidae* from Madagascar

(Mollusca: Gastropoda, Cypraeidae).

by
FELIX LORENZ, Gießen.

Abstract: *Cribrarula pellisserpentis* (Gastropoda: Cypraeidae) is described from Southern Madagascar. It differs from other members of the genus by a unique combination of features, such as the relatively fine dentition with a developed fossula, the plain purplish dorsum showing a very narrow, often incomplete netting and the densely spotted margins and base.

Cribrarula pellisserpentis sp. nov.

Description: Shape and structure: Greatly inflated, oval. The margins are callous on both sides, slightly bent up towards dorsum. The base is convex and callous. The spire is umbilicate, partly covered with callus. The extremities are slightly rostrate. The labral teeth are coarse and distinct, reaching towards the middle of the lip. The columellar teeth are confined to the aperture, very fine and indistinct midways, the last anterior columellar tooth is thickened. The fossula is slightly projecting, showing five small denticles, the columellar peristome is faintly ribbed. Colouration: The ground colour of the dorsum is a uniform pale olive green, pinkish in one paratype. There is a regular but fine coat of brown netting which forms large, round lacunae, most of are overlapping. There is a wide, distinct dorsal line on the labral third of the dorsum. The ground colour of the base is plain white, changing into pink towards the margins. These, and the extremities, are densely spotted with large, indistinctly outlined dark brown spots of variable size. This spotting is reaching far towards the aperture basally, on both sides of the shell. Its density varies in the paratypes. Animal characteristics: The mantle of the partly preserved animal of the holotype is brownish, with short, unbranched papillae.

Material: three live collected specimens and twelve fresh dead shells have been studied.

Holotype:	23,8 x 15,8 x 13,2	17 : 19 (HNC 52874)
Paratype 1:	23,0 x 15,6 x 12,2	21 : 19 (coll. CHIAPPONI, Lecco)
Paratype 2:	22,8 x 15,6 x 12,0	17 : 15 (subadult specimen) (coll. BLÖCHER, Duisburg)
Paratype 3:	24,8 x 15,1 x 13,0	20 : 19 (coll. VAN HEESVELDE, Gent)
Paratype 4:	25,2 x 16,3 x 13,7	19 : 19 (coll. GABRIELLI, Neuss)
	(length x width x height (mm))	labral : columellar teeth, (depository))

Distribution and habitat: All specimens so far known were collected on beaches or by divers in depths ranging from 15 to 35 m from an area south of Tuléar to Fort Dauphin, Southern Madagascar. The species seems to inhabit reef areas with deep crevices that are difficult to access.

Etymology: The name *pellisserpentis* (lat. *pellis*: skin, *serpens*: snake) refers to the narrow dorsal netting of the new species, resembling the scaly skin of a snake.

Discussion: In the western Indian Ocean, there are several similar taxa in the genus *Cribrarula*, which should shortly be summarized here:

Cribrarula esontropia (DUCLOS 1833):

Distribution: Mauritius and La Reunion

Shape: oval, callous to narrow cylindrical (var. *cribellum* (GASKOIN 1849))

Labral side: rounded, callous

Columellar margin: often very callous, bent up

Marginal spotting: dense, distinct, reaching onto base

Ground colour: pale orange to pink, with two paler transverse bands

Cribrarula cribraria abaliena LORENZ 1989:

Distribution: Kenya to northern Mozambique, Natal (deep water)
Shape: oval, callous
Labral side: rounded, callous
Columellar margin: very callous, bent up
Marginal spotting: absent
Ground colour: pale orange, no conspicuous transverse banding
Dorsal netting: wide, complete, pale brown, forming large lacunae

Cribrarula cribraria ganteri LORENZ 1997:

Distribution: Sri Lanka
Shape: Elongate-cylindrical to oval, callous
Labral side: distinctly margined, slightly callous
Columellar margin: very callous
Marginal spotting: fine, often distinct on both sides, reaching onto base
Ground colour: orange to pale purple, faint darker transverse band
Dorsal netting: broad, dark, distinct, forming small lacunae

Cribrarula cribraria comma (PERRY 1911) Variation A

Distribution: Somalia to Tanzania
Shape: Elongate oval to cylindrical
Labral margin: rounded, hardly callous
Columellar margin: hardly callous
Marginal spotting: rarely faint spotting along upper labral margin, absent on base and columellar side
Ground colour: pale purple, very faint transverse banding
Dorsal netting: coarse, rather dark brown, forming small lacunae

Cribrarula cribraria comma (PERRY 1911) Variation B

Distribution: Mozambique to Natal, Madagascar
Shape: Oval, often callous
Labral margin: rather callous, rounded
Columellar margin: often rather callous
Marginal spotting: Often distinct spotting along the upper labral margin, some spotting rarely on columellar margin, base always unspotted.
Ground colour: Saturate purple, with distinct darker transverse band
Dorsal netting: very dark brown, forming small lacunae

The presence or absence of marginal spotting in *Cribrarula* is not a specific feature, as long as no other characteristics exist. It is noteworthy, however, that within a species, the character of the marginal spotting can be used to safely identify geographic populations (including subspecies).

In Madagascar and Mozambique, an interesting variation of *Cribrarula cribraria comma* (PERRY 1811) occurs (variation B), which differs from typical specimens (variation A) by distinct spotting along the dorsal edge of the labral margin. This spotting, however, is not present along the columellar margin or on the base. This feature is a fundamental difference to the Mascarenan *Cribrarula esontropia* Duclos, which has led to confusion in the past, e.g. by myself (see LORENZ 1998). The true *Cribrarula esontropia* (including its subspecies *cribellum*) seems really endemic to Mauritius and La Reunion, while all records of the species from other areas in the Indo Pacific and the Persian Gulf seem to be based upon exceptionally well spotted specimens of *cribraria comma*, *cribraria ganteri* and the new taxon described herein, *Cribrarula pellisserpentis* sp. nov.

Cribrarula pellisserpentis sp. nov. differs from the sympatric *Cribrarula cribraria comma* by the presence of marginal spotting on both sides of the shell and also on base, the finer columellar teeth, the projecting fossula and the narrow, incomplete dorsal netting. These are also the differences from *Cribraria esontropia* (DUCLOS 1833), except for the dense marginal spotting, which is found in both, the new species and *C. esontropia*. In latter, the callus of the columellar margin reaches further towards the dorsum than in *pellisserpentis* sp. nov.

As already mentioned, the new species has been mistaken with *C. esontropia* on account of this superficial resemblance, whereas the consistent differences in dentition and fossula have been overlooked. The slightly projecting, finely denticulate fossula is a feature only found in the eastern Pacific *Cribrarula cumingii* (SOWERBY 1832). The set of shells investigated suggests that the narrow, incomplete dorsal netting, along with the uniform greenish to pinkish ground colour (without transverse banding as seen in most other taxa of the genus), the distinct dorsal line in *Cribrarula pellisserpentis* sp. nov. and the features of the dentition are specific characteristics that do not lie within the variation range of any other member of the genus.

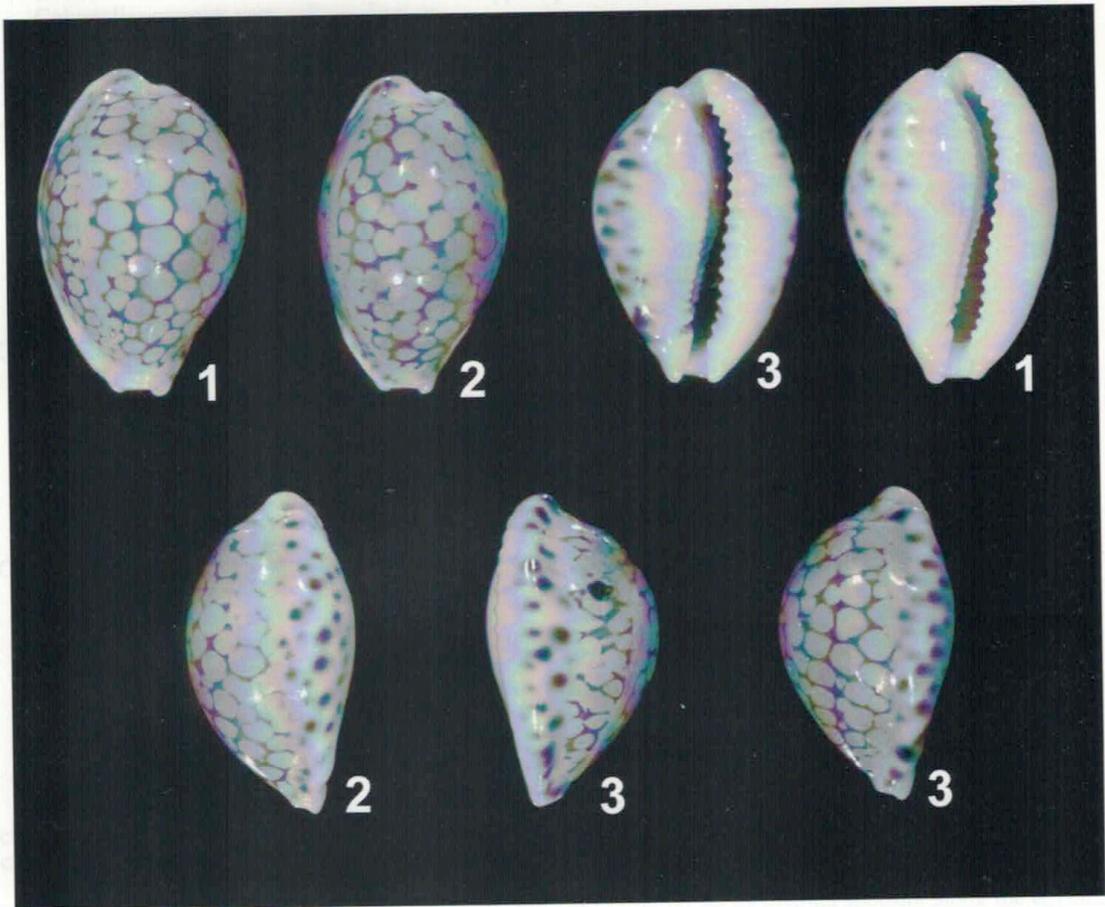
Acknowledgements: Many thanks to Mr. JO VAN HEESVELDE, Gent-Wondelgem, and Mr. MANFRED BLÖCHER, Duisburg, who, independently from each other, drew my attention to the group of *Cribrarulae* from Madagascar. Dr. MARCO CHIAPPONI, Lecco, and Mr. LUDWIG GABRIELLI, Neuss, who made their beautiful specimens of *C. pellisserpentis* available as paratypes.

References:

- LORENZ, F. & HUBERT, A. (1993): A Guide to Worldwide Cowries. – 571 pp., Wiesbaden (Christa Hemmen)
LORENZ, F. (1997): A new species of *Cribrarula cribraria* from Sri Lanka (Gastropoda: Cypraeidae).
Schriften zur Malakozologie, 10:1-3; Cismar.
LORENZ, F. (1998): Kauris von Ostafrika. Schriften zur Malakozologie, 12: 1-150; Cismar.

Address of the author:

Dr. FELIX LORENZ, Inst. f. allgem. u. spez. Zoologie, Stephanstr. 24, D-35396 Gießen,
Felix.Lorenz@t-online.de



Explanations of plate 7:
(lize size, photos: V. WIESE)

Cribrarula pellisserpentis sp. nov.
South of Tuléar to Fort Dauphin, Madagascar,
Fig. 1: Paratype 4 coll. GABRIELLI
Fig. 2: Paratype 3 coll. van HEESVELDE
Fig. 3: Holotype (HNC 52874)

F. LORENZ: Another new species of *Cypraeidae* from Madagascar.