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A NEW *EUTHRIA* (GASTROPODA: BUCCINIDAE) FROM JAVA.

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Abstract: A new buccinid from Indonesia, Java, *Euthria javanica* sp. nov., is described. Sculpture and shape of the shell and colour of the apex serve to distinguish this new species from *Euthria aracanense* Angas, 1873, the species to which it is most similar.

Introduction: The genus *Euthria* M. E. Gray, 1850 was known from the single Recent species *Euthria cornea* (Linnaeus, 1758) for a long time. Dautzenberg & Fischer (1906), von Cosel (1982), von Cosel & Burnay (1983) and Rolán (1985) described a number of new species all from the Cape Verde Islands. Rolán (1987) figured some additional, still undescribed, species from this archipelago which he (1987: 293) correctly considered the geographic centre of the genus *Euthria*. A number of Recent species is known from the Indian Ocean (Angas 1873, Sowerby 1889, Smith 1901, Fraussen 1999 and Fraussen, 2000). We herein add another species to this fauna. This species was recently offered to shell collectors under the name *Euthria aracanense*. By studying *Euthria*, related genera and the fauna of Thailand and Indonesia by the first respectively the second author, we concluded that this species is distinct from *E. aracanense* and thus undescribed.

Genus *Euthria* M. E. Gray, 1850

Euthria (as subgenus of *Sipho*) M. E. Gray, 1850: 67. (type species by original designation: "*Fusus lignarius* Chiaje" (delle Chiaje) (this is *Fusus lignarius* Lamarck, 1816, a junior synonym of *Murex corneus* Linnaeus, 1758)).

Euthria javanica sp. nov.

Euthria sp. – Dharma, 1988: pl. 31 fig. 4

Type material (all from type locality):

Holotype, 42.5 x 21.6 mm, in The Natural History Museum, London, U.K..

Paratype 1, coll. Koen Fraussen, Belgium.

Paratype 2, coll. Henk Dekker, Netherlands.

Paratype 3, coll. Dominique Rayou, France.

Type locality: Indonesia, Java, Cikadal.

Range and habitat: Only known from the type locality. No habitat data available.

Description: Shell up to 44 mm, thick and solid. Shape fusiform, broad.

Colour white with brown pattern. First 2 teleoconch whorls snow-white, third whorl with small brown blotches on suture. On latter whorls blotches and interrupted axially orientated strikes, on body whorl arranged in 3 broad spiral bands. Sometimes fine spiral lines consisting of brown points or short lines visible between axial or spiral zones.

Protoconch decollate in all specimens. Paratype 1 shows about 1 remaining protoconch whorl, white, convex, well rounded, surface rough, total number $1 \frac{1}{4}$ - $1 \frac{1}{2}$ by estimation.

6 or 7 teleoconch whorls, rather inflated, convex with broad subsutural concavity. Suture forming a thick layer on preceding whorl.

3 or 4 spiral cords on lower half of first teleoconch whorl, 1 or 2 hardly visible threads on upper half. 7 or 8 spiral cords on second teleoconch whorl, alternating strong and weak, adapical ones well visible. Penultimate whorl rather smooth, with some weak spiral folds. Body whorl and siphonal canal with about 25 weak spiral folds, on

siphonal canal present by low cords.

No axial sculpture.

Aperture ovate. Outer lip with 12 or 13 internal striae which form 14 strong knobs near lip, most adapical knob situated on transition to siphonal canal. Edge sharp, smooth or slightly furrowed, each nick corresponding with an external spiral fold or thread. Columellar callus smooth, elegantly curved, with 1 abapical columellar knob. siphonal canal medium-sized, twisted, broad and open. Aperture with siphonal canal slightly more than 1/2 of total shell length.

Operculum corneus, pale yellowish brown, semi-oval, shape and size corresponding to aperture, nucleus terminal and pointed.

Periostracum and radula unknown.

Comparison: *Euthria javanica* sp. nov. is characterized by the absence of axial sculpture, the absence of the adapical columellar knob, and the dark brown pattern in combination with the snow-white apex. All other Indo-West Pacific species known to us at least show axial sculpture on the upper whorls.

Euthria aracanense Angas, 1873 (holotype in The Natural History Museum, London, 1900.2.13.21, figured by Beets: pl. 6 fig. 7) has many characteristics in common and therefore looks somewhat similar to *E. javanica* sp. nov., but differs by the dark brown apex, the broad and angulate shell, the presence of pointed knobs on the shoulder, the short siphonal canal, by the presence of spiral sculpture on the body whorl, and the presence of a thin white spiral band crossing the knobs. Both species have a similar pattern (consisting of brown blotches and strikes, sometimes axially orientated and sometimes forming 3 broad spiral bands, sometimes with fine interrupted spiral lines or points), but in *E. aracanense* the white remaining bands are more narrow, the upper one situated higher on the shoulder (instead of more peripheral like in *E. javanica* sp. nov.).

Euthria pendopoense (Beets, 1986) from the Lower Palembang Beds (Preangerian) in Sumatra (Indonesia) differs from *E. javanica* sp. nov. by the presence of axial sculpture and an adapical columellar tooth, and by the slender shape with angulate shoulder and higher spire.

Siphonofusus lubrica (Dall, 1918) (holotype figured by Kosuge, 1972: pl. 9 figs 7), a Recent species from Japan, differs from *E. javanica* sp. nov. by the presence of a (weak) adapical columellar tooth, the axial sculpture on the upper whorls and the slender shape with higher spire. The placement of the latter species in the genus *Siphonofusus* Kuroda & Habe, 1954 was based on radular difference. A more profound study of the similarities between *Siphonofusus* and *Euthria* is beyond the scope

of this paper. For a discussion on the use of *Euthria* as a genus we refer to Shuto (1969, 1978), Fraussen (1999a: 73) and Fraussen & Hadorn (1999: 120-121).

Etymology: derived from the type locality: Java.

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Plate 1:

1-8. *Euthria javanica* n.sp.,

Indonesia, Java, Cikadal.

1-3. Holotype, 42.5 mm, BMNH.

4-6. Paratype 1, 44.3 mm, coll. K. Fraussen.

7-8. Protoconch and operculum (10.0 mm) of paratype 1.



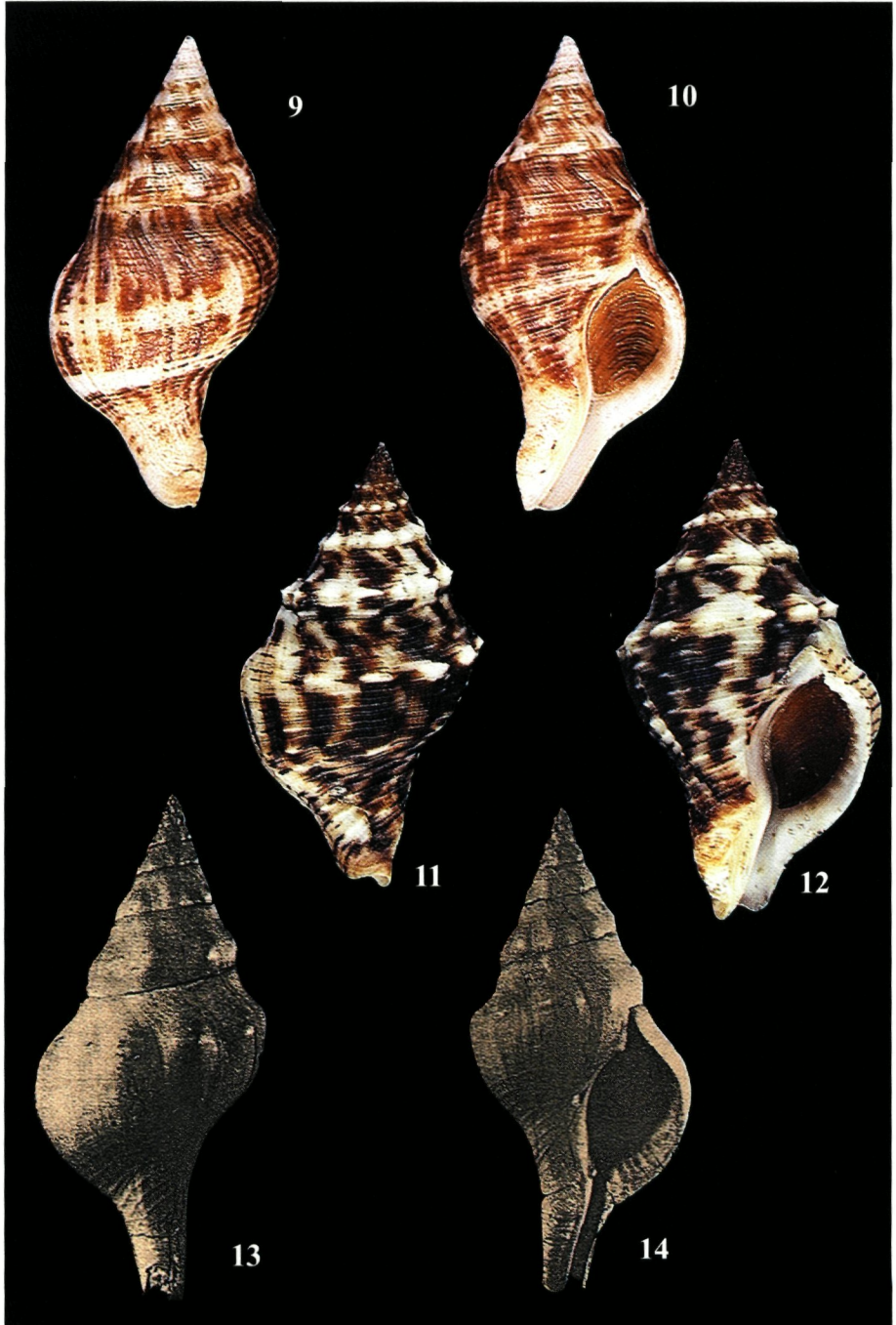


Plate 2:

9-10. *Euthria javanica* n.sp.,

Indonesia, Java, Cikadal. Paratype 2 - 36.0 mm, coll. H. Dekker.

11-12. *E. aracanense* (Angas, 1873),

Thailand, Phuket Bay, 2/2/1995, coll. H. Dekker.

13-14. *E. pendopoense* (Beets, 1986),

Sumatra, Pendopo, Preangerian, Palembang Beds, holotype, 47.2 mm, after Beets 1986, pl.7, fig 1, 3.