COWRIES FROM THE LESSER SUNDA ISLANDS

by

WILLIAM E. OLD JR.

(American Museum of Natural History)

In November, 1958, Frater Vianney (J. K. P. Van Hoesel), a teacher at a mission school in Ende, Flores Island, took his students to Larantuka, n the eastern end of Flores to collect natural history specimens. Among the material turned over to Bogor Museum was a quantity of sea shells. In October, 1961, a team of scientists of this museum visited the Island of Komodo. The Cypraeacea of both excursions were sent to American Museum of Natural History for study. They were as follows:

Family Ovulidae

Ovula (Ovula) ovum (Linnaeus).
Komodo Island, eight specimens.
Larantuka, Flores Island, eleven specimens.

Family Cypraeidae

Erosaria (Erosaria) crosa (Linnaeus).
Larantuka, Flores Island, one specimen.

Erronea (Erronea) ovum (Gmelin).
Larantuka, Flores Island, two specimens. Schilder and Schilder (1939) stated that it is rare in the Lesser Sunda Islands.

Erronea (Erronea) errones (Linnaeus).
Larantuka, Flores Island, one specimen.

Erronea (Erronea) caurica (Linnaeus).
Larantuka, Flores Island, eight specimens.

Cribraria (Ovatipsa) chimensis (Gmelin).
Larantuka, Flores Island, one specimen. Schilder and Schilder (1939) stated that it is very rare in the Lesser Sunda Islands.

Luria (Basilitrona) isabella (Linnaeus).
Larantuka, Flores, nine specimens.
Mauritia (Arabica) arabica (LINNAEUS).
Larantuka, Flores Island, five specimens.

Mauritia (Arabica) egliantina (DUCLOS).
Larantuka, Siores Island, three specimens. SCHILDER and SCHILDER (1939) considered it very rare in the Lesser Sunda Islands.

Cypraea (Cypraea) tigris LINNAEUS.
Komodo Island, two specimens.
Larantuka, Flores Island, fifteen specimens.

Cypraea (Lyncina) lynx LINNAEUS.
Larantuka, Flores Island, sixty-four specimens.

Cypraea (Lyncina) vitellus LINNAEUS.
Larantuka, Flores Island, sixty specimens.

Cypraea (Lyncina) carneola LINNAEUS.
Larantuka, Flores Island, eight adult and five juvenile specimens.

A total of fifteen lots comprising thirteen species of Cypraeacea were collected. The specimens have been divided between Bogor Museum and the American Museum of Natural History.

LITERATURE CITED