Diagnosis. A species possessing the distinctive rim structure of the genus and having a central area filled with a granular plate.

Description. A sloping distal shield is formed by sixteen to twenty tall, tapering rectangular elements which are non-imbricating and joined along vertical sutures. The distal elements form an elliptical tapering cup around a small central area. The proximal shield forms a low inner cycle around the central area but also extends outwards, some way beyond the edge of the distal elements to form a sloping outer flange which may be likened to a pedestal on which the cup sits. The proximal shield is formed from around twenty non-imbricating elements. The central area is filled by a plate formed from granular calcite rhombohedra.

Dimensions. L: 4.7-6.6 (6.6) μm, W: 3.7-4.6 (4.6) μm, H: 1.7-2.8 (2.2) μm; Central area L: (2.2) μm, W: (1.5) μm.

Derivation of name. From Latin cypellum, cup.
Holotype. UCL-2149-6, UCL-2149-4 (Pl. 5, figs. 7 and 8).
Isotype. UCL-2117-15, UCL-2117-16 (same specimen).
Type locality. Timor.
Type level. Mid-Pliensbachian (J237).
Occurrence. Found only in the type material.