



FIGURE 4—Scanning electron micrographs of brachidia of Bateque Formation brachiopods, from the upper part of the Bateque Formation, near the mouth of Arroyo Mezquitil, Baja California Sur, Mexico (Figure 1), locality CSUN 1519. 1, 2, *Terebratalia batequia* n. sp., IGM 5949. 1, general view of damaged brachidium, specimen tilted, $\times 17$; 2, close up of junction between median septum and lateral branches, $\times 45$. 3, 4, *Terebratulina* cf. *T. louisianae* Stenzel, 1940, IGM 5938. 3, general view of damaged brachidium, with left crus broken off, $\times 20$; 4, close up of loop, with growth lamellae visible, $\times 40$. Specimens were gold coated for photography.

p. 7, Pl. 6, figs. 5–13) from the Oligocene of Alabama is very similar to *Terebratulina* cf. *Terebratulina louisianae*, but is recrimarginate. *Terebratulina brundidgensis* Aldrich, 1907 (in Cooper, 1988, p. 8, Pl. 1, figs. 9–14, Pl. 3, figs. 1–4, 16–19), from the Paleocene of Alabama is more elongate and with coarser ribbing than *Terebratulina* cf. *Terebratulina louisianae*. Both *Terebratulina capillata* Cooper (1988, p. 8, Pl. 3, figs. 37–41, Pl. 5, figs. 7–11, 29–40) from the Eocene of North Carolina and *Terebratulina lachryma* (Morton, 1833) (in Cooper, 1988, p. 9, Pl. 1, fig. 16, Pl. 3, figs. 11–15, Pl. 5, figs. 26–28, Pl. 6, figs. 14–28) from the Eocene of South Carolina possess a more oval outline than the Bateque specimens. The brachial valve of *Terebratulina wilsoni* Cooper (1988, p. 10, Pl. 1, fig. 15, Pl. 6, figs. 29–36) from the Eocene of South Carolina has an oval outline, although the species appears very similar to *Terebratulina* cf.

Terebratulina louisianae. Most of the species of *Terebratulina* for which Cooper (1988) was able to illustrate the brachidium show delicate crura supporting the loop, unlike the stout crura of *Terebratulina* cf. *Terebratulina louisianae* (Figures 3.20, 4.3), although *Terebratulina brundidgensis* Aldrich (Cooper, 1988, Pl. 1, fig. 14) is an exception. Owing to the juvenile status of the material described by Toulmin (1940) as *Terebratulina* sp. from the Salt Mountain limestone, early Eocene, Alabama, it is difficult to make a detailed comparison with the material from Mexico.

Material.—Five specimens: four brachial valve fragments and one pedicle valve fragment, IGM 5938–5942. Maximum brachial valve length approximately 17 mm.

Occurrence.—Locality CSUN 1519, Baja California Sur, Mexico, upper part of Bateque Formation, middle Eocene.