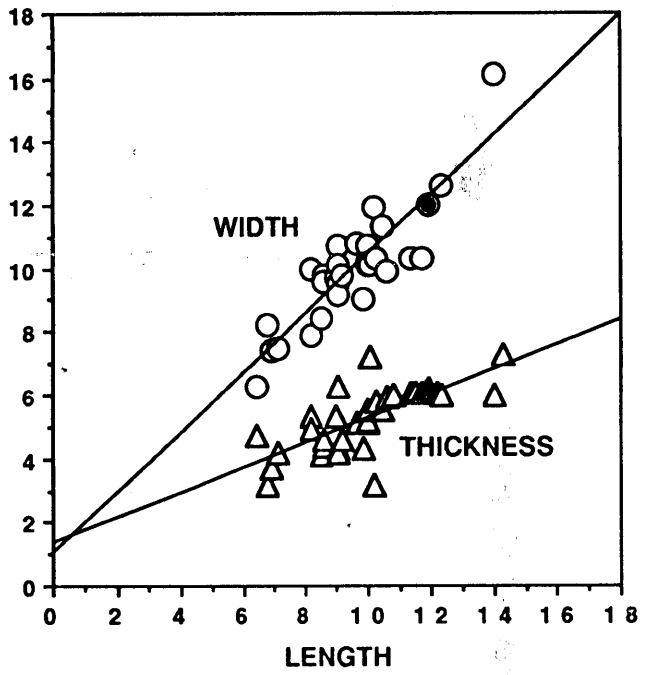

FIGURE 5—Graph showing length vs. thickness (triangles), and length vs. width (circles) for *Terebratalia batequia* n. sp. Black triangle and circle represent holotype. 38 specimens measured: IGM 5943–5947, 5950, USNM 476730. Dimensions in mm. Correlation coefficient for length vs. thickness = 0.512, for length vs. width = 0.779.

Suborder TEREBRATELLIDINA Muir-Wood, 1955
Superfamily TEREBRATELLACEA King, 1850
Family LAQUEIDAE Thomson, 1927,
emended Richardson, 1975
Subfamily TEREBRATALIINAE Richardson, 1975
Genus TEREBRATALIA Beecher, 1893

Type species.—*Terebratula transversa* Sowerby, 1846, p. 94.

TEREBRATALIA BATEQUIA n. sp.
Figures 3.1–3.19, 3.22, 4.1, 4.2, 5

v ?*Terebratalia* n. sp.? SQUIRES, GOEDERT, AND KALER, 1992, Pl. 1, figs. 9–11.

Diagnosis.—Biconvex profile, rounded to elliptical outline; wide hinge line; erect beak, large pedicle foramen, disjunct deltidial plates; ornament of broad, non-bifurcating ribs; crenulate commissure, anterior commissure weakly sulcate.

Description.—Biconvex profile, outline rounded to elliptical, ranging from length and width approximately equal to width greater than length; hinge line wide; beak erect, beak ridges subangular, large pedicle foramen, disjunct deltidial plates; point of maximum width in posterior half of valve length; ornament of broad, non-bifurcating ribs, developed over anterior of valves (half to three-quarters of valve surface), neanic stage generally smooth; ribbing not significantly raised above valve surface; crenulate commissure, anterior commissure weakly sulcate; a very weak, broad sulcation present on pedicle valve, defined by two slightly prominent ribs; growth lines well marked; punctate; internal structures of brachial valve include cardinal process and brachidium with lateral connecting bands joining with median septum; rudimentary dental lamellae in pedicle valve.

Discussion.—A review of the literature has not revealed a named species of *Terebratalia* with an ornament of broad, non-bifurcating ribs comparable to that of *Terebratalia batequia* n. sp. Therefore the material from Baja California Sur, Mexico, is referred to a new species. The extant species *Terebratalia transversa* has bifurcating and more strongly developed ribs than in *Terebratalia batequia* n. sp. There is considerable variation in outline and development of ribbing in *Terebratalia batequia* n. sp. This is interpreted as intraspecific variation. Schumann (1991) recently indicated a broad range of morphotypes, from ribbed to smooth forms, for Recent specimens of *Terebratalia transversa* from the San Juan Islands, U.S.A. *Terebratalia* n. sp.? (Squires et al., 1992, Pl. 1, figs. 9–11) from the early Eocene of Washington State appears to possess non-bifurcating ribs. The apparently smooth "fold" in the brachial valve of the figured specimen from Washington State may be a matter of preservation. This form is very likely closely related to *Terebratalia batequia* n. sp.

Specimens of the new species range from forms in which length and width are approximately equal to forms in which width is greater than length (Figure 5). Some asymmetry of outline is shown, indicating crowding during growth. Small rotund juvenile(?) forms are also present (Figure 3.1–3.4). The size-range of complete (two-valved), measured specimens indicates that they may be close to representing a biocoenosis. A number of specimens show shell repair from nonlethal predatory attacks. In addition, borings referable to *Oichnus paraboloides* Bromley, 1981 (e.g., Figure 3.2), and possible *Podichnus* sp. Bromley and Surlyk, 1973, were seen. Epifauna observed on two specimens includes *Serpula batequensis* Squires and Demetrion, 1992.

In a few specimens of *Terebratalia batequia* n. sp. the median septum and attached lateral branches of the trabecular loop (Richardson, 1975 = terebrataliform) are preserved (Figures 3.19, 3.22, 4.1, 4.2). The ascending branches and transverse band of the brachidium have not been seen.

Material.—Holotype, IGM 5943 (Figure 3.9–3.12), dimensions: L 11.9; W 12.0; T 6.2 mm; paratypes, IGM 5944–5950; comparative non-type, non-figured material, USNM 476730; locality and horizon as for holotype. In total, 178 specimens comprising: 85 articulated specimens; separate valves, some fragmentary, 33 brachial valves, and 61 pedicle valves; additional fragmentary material; locality and horizon as for holotype.

Etymology.—Named after the Bateque Formation from which the specimens were collected.

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

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