

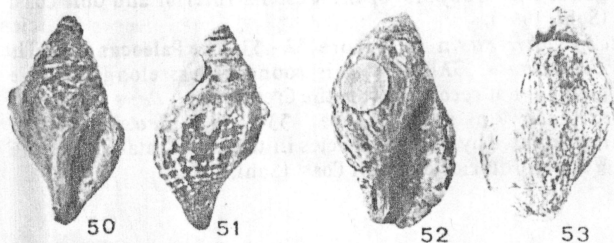
"*Fusus (Levifusus?)*" cf. "*F. (L.) calabasensis* NELSON, 1925. Figure 56. "*F. (L.) calabasensis* is of Paleocene age. No described West Coast Cretaceous species resembles this specimen.

*Ornopsis?* n. sp. Figures 57 - 58. This is apparently the *Trachytriton titan* WARING, 1917, of Taliaferro's list, but the columella has a strong fold like that of the Western Interior and Gulf Coast Cretaceous genus *Ornopsis* (Sohl, 1964).

*Cryptochorda* n. sp. Figure 59 - 60. The genus is not recorded from the Cretaceous and has been considered indicative of Early Tertiary.

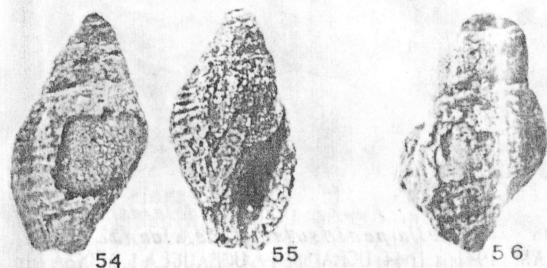
*Cinulia?* n. sp.

*Neophylloceras?* sp. Taliaferro's (1944, p. 514) print of an ammonite was found "about 150 feet above the base of the Dip Creek formation". The fragment of *Neophylloceras?* is from UCLA loc. 6526: east side of narrows of Dip Creek, at approximate elevation of 740', 1500'S, 400'W of NE cor. sec. 30, T25S, R10E, Lime Mountain Quadrangle. It was intimately associated with other Dip Creek species. That portion of the Dip Creek section below and including these occurrences is Cretaceous, based on the ammonites.



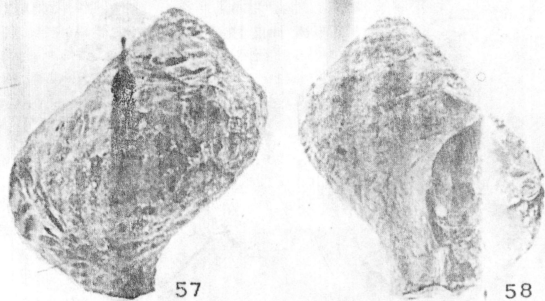
Figs. 50 - 51. *Heteroterma?* n. sp.; x 1; LACMIP 7562; UCLA loc. 6525, Dip Creek, Lime Mtn. Quad.

Figs. 52 - 53. *Brachysphingus* n. sp.; x 1; LACMIP 7563; UCLA loc. 6525, Dip Creek, Lime Mtn. Quad.

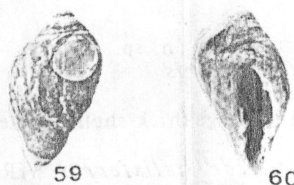


Figs. 54 - 55. *Deussensia?* n. sp.; x 1; CAS 61598; Dip Creek, Lime Mtn. Quad.

Fig. 56. "*Fusus (Levifusus?)*" cf. "*F. (L.) calabasensis* NELSON, 1925; x 1; CAS 61599; Dip Creek, Lime Mtn. Quad.



Figs. 57 - 58. *Ornopsis?* n. sp.; x 1; LACMIP 7564; UCLA loc. 6525, Dip Creek, Lime Mtn. Quad.



Figs. 59 - 60. *Cryptochorda?* n. sp.; x 1; LACMIP 7565; UCLA loc. 6525, Dip Creek, Lime Mtn., Quad.

#### RIDGE WEST OF GODFREY ROAD

Addicott (in Durham, 1974, p. 18) lists seven species from this locality. All suggest a Paleocene age. Addicott's identification of *Turritella infragranulata* GABB, 1869, would place the fauna in the foraminiferal P4 Zone of Berggren (1972), but Saul (1983a p. 30) suggests that the turritella is *T. peninsularis* ANDERSON & HANNA, 1935, and the zone P3.

#### CONCLUSIONS

Molluscan faunas from Cantinas Creek and the north shore of Lake Nacimiento are closely related to Maastrichtian age faunas from the Moreno Formation along the east side of the Diablo Range, but are slightly younger. Although Cantinas Creek and Dip Creek strata have several genera in common, most are represented by different species, and there is no evidence for redeposition and mixing of faunas of disparate ages. Inferred habitats for some species, especially for some from Cantinas Creek, suggest downslope movement of shallower water forms into somewhat deeper water. The Cantinas Creek fauna is more like earlier West Coast Late Cretaceous faunas than is the Dip Creek fauna, which has somewhat more exotic affinities. Mollusks identified from Dip Creek do indeed suggest both early Paleocene and Cretaceous. Either *Neophylloceras* managed to survive into the Paleocene or the ranges of several "Paleocene" forms began in the Cretaceous.

#### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I am grateful to V. M. Seiders for making possible a long-desired collecting trip to Cantinas Creek and for a boat ride to Dip Creek. My family deserves thanks for rising early to accompany me to Lake Nacimiento in the low water year of 1977. Nacimiento area fossils were loaned by the late J. H. Peck and by D. Lindberg of the Museum of Paleontology, University of California, Berkeley and by P. U. Rodda of the California Academy of Sciences. Caryl Maloof drafted Figure 1. The manuscript was improved by the criticisms of E. C. Wilson, G. L. Kennedy, J. M. Alderson, and K. G. Provine.

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