

FIGURE 4—Egrona fallax n. sp., Turonian, ×1; all except 10 coated with ammonium chloride; all photos by De Leon. 1–3, 7, LACMIP 8193, holotype, from UCLA loc. 3449, left valve. 1, hinge; 2, anterior view; 3, exterior; 7, dorsal view. 4, 8, LACMIP 8194, paratype, from UCLA loc. 3449, right valve. 4, hinge; 8, exterior. 5, 6, 9, LACMIP 8265, paratype, from LACMIP loc. 8167, left valve. 5, posterior view; 6, exterior; 9, hinge. 10, LACMIP 8268, paratype, from LACMIP loc. 8167, left valve, pallial sinus. 11, 12, LACMIP 8266, paratype, from LACMIP loc. 8167, right valve. 11, hinge; 12, exterior.

posterior truncation, lacks concentric ribs, and has a less trigonal more linguiform pallial sinus; C. (L.) taffi (Cragin, 1893) is less concave in front of the beak and less produced anteriorly; and C. (L.) alta Stephenson, 1952, is higher and has a heavier hinge. Etymology. — The specific name fallax is from Latin, deceit-

RHAIPHIALE n. gen.

ful, false.

Type species.—Rhaiphiale pharota n. sp., Turonian, Santa Ana Mountains, Orange County, California.

Diagnosis.—Discoidal veneriform bivalves with concentric ribbing, small outlined lunule and narrow, abruptly depressed escutcheon. Hinge with three cardinals in each valve; 3b only narrowly bifid; anterior laterals very close to cardinals; nymphs smooth, low and long.

Remarks.—In shape the shell resembles a small Dosinia, but its concentric sculpture is strong for Dosinia and its abruptly depressed escutcheon excludes it from Dosinia.

Etymology.—The generic name is a combination of *rhais*, Greek, break or smash, and *phiale*, Greek, saucer or bowl, and is of feminine gender.

RHAIPHIALE PHAROTA n. sp. Figure 5.1–5.16

Aphrodina? arata (Gabb, 1864). POPENOE, 1937, p. 397, in part.

Diagnosis.—As for the genus.

Description.—Shell small, rather discoidal, flatly inflated medially; beaks prominent, at anterior third-length of shell, prosogyrous; lunular margin concave; anterior end well rounded; ventral border rounded; posterior end rounded, subtruncated;