



Figure 6. Interfingering coastal alluvial fan and shallow-marine facies, type section: A) Interbedding of shallow-marine (sm) facies and coastal alluvial fan (af) facies. B) Uppermost part of a fossiliferous conglomerate bed; coin is 2.4 cm in diameter. C) Turritella meganosensis protumescens Merriam and Turner, 1937 (Los Angeles Co. Mus. Nat. History, hypotype 6509, x 0.75), a gastropod that characterizes where the coastal alluvial-fan facies interfingers with the shallow-marine facies. D) Laminated sandstone, shallow-marine facies; pen is 14 cm long. E) Erosional contact between stratigraphically lowermost shallow-marine facies sandstone bed (with vertical burrow) and underlying coastal alluvial-fan facies conglomerate. (After Squires, 1981).

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of the bivalves consist of single valves, and the angular concentric ribs show no signs of rounding due to abrasion. At several localities, there are molluscan specimens which show growth series and/or preservation of one or more delicate morphologic features such as protoconchs, outer lips, and ribs. A few channels contain abundant foraminifers which occur in laminations.

There is much variability in the taxonomic composition of the fossils in these channel-fill deposits. At many localities, only one or two species of megafossils are present. Turritella andersoni lawsoni is usually one of these species. At other localities, as many as 45 species of megafossils have been found (Squires, in press).

Megafossils which characterize the bulk of the transgressive phase of the shallow-marine facies are the gastropods Cylichnina tantilla, Ectinochilus (Macilentos) macilentus, Eocernna hannibali, Pachycrommium clarki, Turritella andersoni lawsoni, Turritella buwaldana, Turritella uvasana applinae, and the scaphopod Dentalium (Laevidentalium) calafium. These are illustrated in Figure 9.