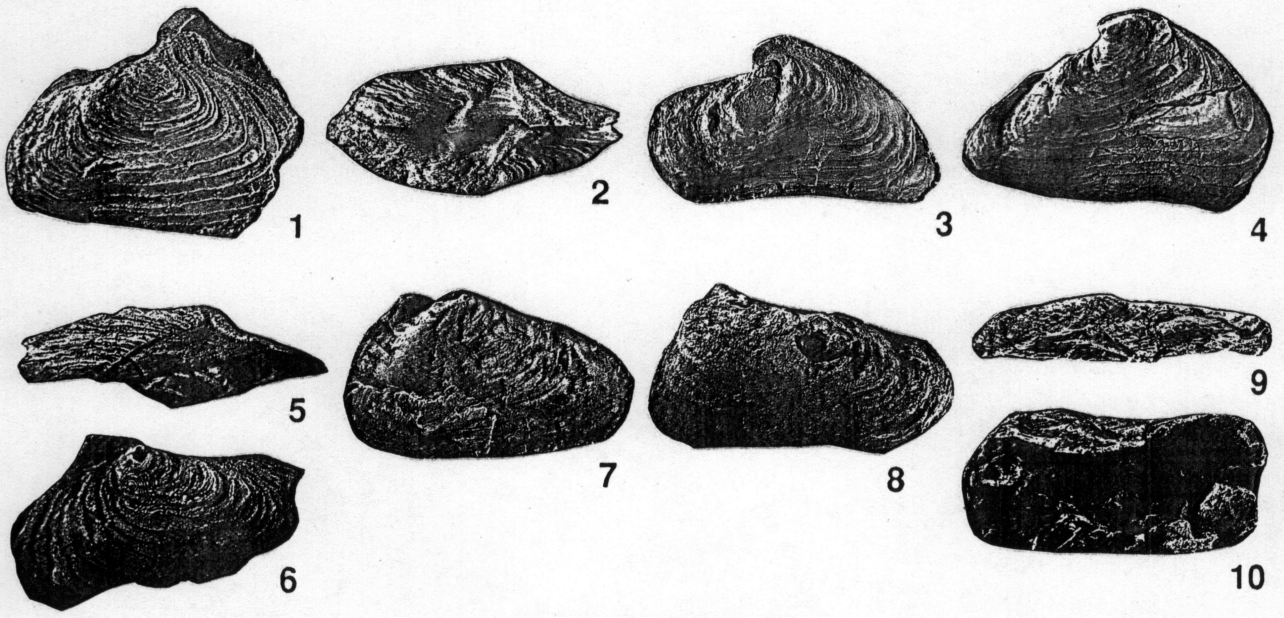

Explanation of Figures 1 to 10

Figures 1–6. *Nayadina* (*Exputens*) *batequensis* Squires, 1990. Figures 1–3: Chapelton Formation, Jamaica. Figures 1, 2: hypotype, UF 37088, locality UF XJ012, ×2.2; Figure 1, left valve; Figure 2, dorsum. Figure 3: hypotype, UF 37089, locality UF XJ018, left valve ×1.1. Figure 4: hypotype, IGM 5924, locality CSUN 1470, Bateque Formation, Baja California Sur, Mexico, left valve, ×1.1. Figures 5, 6: hypotype, IGM 5925, locality CSUN 1522, Tepetate Formation, Baja California Sur, Mexico, right valve, ×1.8; Figure 5, dorsum; Figure 6, exterior.

Figures 7–10. *Nayadina* (*Exputens*) *llajasensis* (Clark, 1934). Figure 7: hypotype, LACMIP 11525, locality CSUN 1516, from reworked clast of Crescent Formation in the Aldwell Formation, Pulali Point, Washington, right valve, ×1.7. Figures 8–10: locality CSUN 1502, Crescent Formation near Quilcene, Washington; Figure 8, hypotype, LACMIP 11478, right valve, ×1.3. Figures 9–10: hypotype, LACMIP 11489, left valve, ×2.1; Figure 9, dorsum; Figure 10, interior.

the early Eocene or that the subgenus originated in the Jamaica area.

NEW OCCURRENCES OF *NAYADINA* (*EXPUTENS*) *LLAJASENSIS*

The author obtained ten specimens of *Nayadina* (*E.*) *llajasensis* from Eocene rocks about 45 km west of Seattle, Washington. Six specimens are from reworked sedimentary clasts in the lower part of the middle Eocene Aldwell (?) Formation at locality CSUN 1516 at Pulali Point. Some of the reworked clasts consist of very distinctive whitish-colored, calcareous, medium-grained sandstone most likely derived from the underlying lower Eocene upper part of the Crescent Formation (SQUIRES *et al.*, in press). One of the *N.* (*E.*) *llajasensis* specimens is illustrated in Figure 7.

Four other specimens of *Nayadina* (*E.*) *llajasensis* are from the upper Crescent Formation at locality CSUN 1502, about 5 km north of Pulali Point. At CSUN locality 1502, the specimens were found in boulder-sized rocks that are not in place but are in a modern landslide block at the base of a steep cliff mapped by HAMLIN (1962) as Crescent Formation basalt. He did not mention any sedimentary rocks interbedded with the Crescent Formation in this area, but sedimentary interbeds are present (J. L. Goedert, personal communication). Brachiopods are very abundant at locality CSUN 1502, with numerous specimens of *Hemithiris reagani* Hertlein & Grant, 1944, and common specimens of *Terebratulina unguicula weaveri* Hertlein & Grant, 1944. There are also a few specimens of a calcareous? sponge, a single specimen of a new anomiid bivalve, and a single large specimen of *Ostrea* sp. All the associated macrofauna is also present in the upper Crescent Formation at Pulali Point (SQUIRES *et al.*, in press). Additional evidence from the *N.* (*E.*) *llajasensis* specimens at CSUN locality 1502 are most likely from the upper Crescent Formation is that the specimens are in a distinctive whitish-colored, calcareous, medium-grained sandstone identical in lithology to some reworked clasts in the basal part of the Aldwell(?) Formation found by SQUIRES *et al.* (in press) at Pulali Point at locality CSUN 1516. Two of the *N.* (*E.*) *llajasensis* specimens from CSUN locality 1502 are illustrated (Figures 8–10).

Localities CSUN 1502 and 1516 in northwestern Washington are the northernmost occurrences of any species of