



FIGURE 11—*Glycymerita major* (Stanton, 1896) new combination. Unless otherwise noted, specimens coated with ammonium chloride. All  $\times 1$ , except where otherwise noted. 1, hypotype LACMIP 13628, LACMIP loc. 7044, left valve; 2, hypotype LACMIP 13629, LACMIP loc. 7044, left valve; 3, hypotype LACMIP 4083 of *Glycymeris veatchii major* (Stanton) of Smith (1945), LACMIP loc. 7089, left valve; 4, 5, hypotype LACMIP 13630, LACMIP loc. 22334, right? valve; 4, lateral view; 5, radial striae on central-ventral area,  $\times 3.4$ . 6, 7, hypotype LACMIP 13631, LACMIP loc. 22334, left valve; 6, lateral view; 7, beak view; 8, 9, hypotype LACMIP 13632, LACMIP loc. CSUN 1602, right valve; 8, lateral view; 9, posterior view; 10, 11, hypotype UCMP 555882, UCMP loc. A-4657, left valve; 10, lateral view; 11, interior view,  $\times 1.4$ ; 12-13, hypotype LACMIP 13633, LACMIP loc. 4845, right valve; 12, lateral view; 13, interior view,  $\times 1.3$ ; 14, syntype USNM 157830, locality 1 mi. SE of Lower Lake, California, right valve (uncoated).

wider interspaces that are not linear nor bearing any pits, much less tendency for the sculpture to become obsolete with growth, more consistent development of incised ligamental grooves, and much rarer preservation of radial striae. *Glycymerita major* is similar to the early Paleocene (Danian) *Glycymerita concava* (Marshall, 1917, p. 459, pl. 36, fig. 42) from New Zealand. *Glycymerita major* differs from *G. concava*, which is the type species of the genus, by having a

larger size, more inflated umbones, and better development of the cardinal-area ligamental ridges/grooves. *Glycymerita major* is also similar to the Paleocene *Glycymeris subimbricata* (Meek and Hayden, 1857) from the Cannonball Formation, North and South Dakota. Illustrations of this glycymerid were provided by Cvancara (1966, pl. 2, figs. 7, 8, 14-16; pl. 3, figs. 1, 2, 5, 8, 19, 20). *Glycymerita major* differs from *G. subimbricata* by being larger and having sculpture on the