

Isurus sp.
Pl. 4, fig. 8

Isurus sp. (mako shark) teeth are the most common shark teeth in the Sespe Creek area. Most are moderately well preserved, nearly complete or complete, and not rounded by abrasion. Average length of complete specimens is about 1.5 cm; larger fragments are about 2.5 cm in length.

Genus *Carcharodon* Smith in Müller and Henle, 1838

Carcharodon angustidens L. Agassiz
Pl. 4, fig. 3

Carcharodon angustidens L. Agassiz, 1843, p. 255, pl. 28, figs. 20-25. Leriche, p. 13-14, pl. 11, figs. 8, 8a, 8b.

The figured specimen (Pl. 4, fig. 3) of *Carcharodon angustidens* (great white shark) is a 6-cm-long tooth. Other specimens found include only a few fragments. Remains of *Carcharodon* are previously unreported from the Vaqueros Formation in the Sespe Creek region (Loel and Corey, 1932).

Carcharodon sp.

A single, small fragment of a tooth from locality 100 that shows serrations along the cutting edge is too poorly preserved for specific identification.

Family Carcharhinidae

Genus *Galeocerdo* Müller and Henle, 1837

Galeocerdo sp.

One nearly complete, well preserved, 6-mm-long tooth and one tooth fragment of *Galeocerdo* sp. (tiger shark) were found.

Class MAMMALIA

Marine mammal bones

Specimens of unidentified marine mammal bones consist of permineralized fragments that range in width from 1.5 to 7 cm.

Order DESMOSTYLIA
Family Desmostylidae

Genus *Desmostylus* Marsh, 1888

Desmostylus sp.

Two fragments of *Desmostylus* cheek teeth were found. The best is 2.5 cm long and has been rounded by abrasion. *Desmostylus* was not reported from the Vaqueros Formation by Loel and Corey (1932), but has since been found in the Vaqueros in San Luis Obispo County, California (Mitchell and Repenning, 1963).

Order CETACEA

Cetacean vertebrae

Permineralized whale vertebrae occur at several localities. The best specimens, from localities 10 and 64, were found in nearly articulated condition.

TRACE FOSSILS

Unidentified burrows

The few unidentified burrows collected from the Vaqueros Formation are about 9 cm long and about 1.5 cm in diameter. Burrows are more abundant in the Santa Margarita Formation, where the most common type is vertical, 1 to 3 cm in diameter, and straight to slightly curving. Some forms are branching, and at locality 287, some resemble *Ophiomorpha*.

Kingdom PLANTAE
Division RHODOPHYCOPHYTA
Class RHODOPHYCEAE
Order CRYPTONEMIALES

Family Corallinaceae

Abundant whole and fragmented specimens of an unidentified coralline alga occur in a thin bed at locality 313. Small hemispherical colonies up to 2.5 cm in height were collected, but most of the specimens are scattered fragments separated by medium-grained sandstone.

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