



FIGURE 5—1-7, *Calilampas californiensis* n. gen. and sp. 1-4, holotype, IGM 6387, CSUN loc. 1546, $\times 2$; 1, aboral view; 2, anterior view; 3, left lateral view; 4, oral view. 5, paratype, IGM 6388, CSUN loc. 1546, posterior view, $\times 3.1$. 6, paratype, IGM 6389, CSUN loc. 1544, posterior view of largest specimen, $\times 1.1$. 7, paratype, IGM 6390, CSUN loc. 1544, oral view showing details of peristome area, $\times 5$.

lampas, known only from the species *S. oviformis* (Conrad, 1850) in middle Eocene rocks of South Carolina (Cooke, 1959). *Calilampas* differs from *Santeelampas* in the following characters: test larger and more inflated posteriorly, apical system less eccentric anteriorly, periproct transverse rather than longitudinal, petals broader and more curved, petals closed distally, phyllodes narrower and with six to eight rather than four to five pores in the outer series, and two to four (usually three) rather than only two pores in the inner series.

The new genus is similar to *Kephrenia*, known only from the species *K. lorioli* Fourtau, 1909, in lower Eocene rocks of Egypt.

The new genus differs from *Kephrenia* in the following characters: test more inflated, peristome wider than high, and posterior margin not pointed. The new genus is also similar to *Gitolampas*, known from the Upper Cretaceous to Miocene of Europe, North Africa, Madagascar, India, and the United States (Kier, 1962). The new genus differs from *Gitolampas* in the following characters: periproct transverse rather than longitudinal and phyllodes with six to eight rather than 10 pores in the outer series.

Etymology.—Genus name from California and from Greek, *lampas*, torch or light.