



**Figure 2.** Needles—Gray Wolf lithic assemblage megafossils identifiable to genus or species. All latex casts and specimens coated with ammonium chloride. **a,b.** *Bathysiphon* sp., hypotype LACMIP 7950, CSUN loc. 1598, length 8.5 mm, diameter 8.5 mm, total thickness 2.3 mm, x3.3. **a.** lateral view; **b.** cross-section view. **c.** *Turritella uvasana* cf. *T. uvasana uvasana* Conrad, 1855, USNM hypotype 487983, USGS loc. M1928, latex cast, side view, length 16 mm, x7.3. **d.** *Crepidula*? sp., USNM hypotype 487984, USGS loc. M1928, dorsal view, length 37.6 mm, x1.2. **e.** *Whitneyella*? sp., USNM hypotype 487985, USGS loc. M1535, latex cast, side view, length 16 mm, x2.3. **f.** *Gemmula* sp., USNM hypotype 487986, USGS loc. M1535, latex cast, side view, length 3.2 mm, x9.7. **g.** *Acila (Truncacila) decisa* (Conrad, 1855), USNM hypotype 489787, USGS loc. M1535, latex cast, right? valve, height 6 mm, x4.7. **h,i.** *Glycymeris* sp., USNM hypotype 489788, USGS loc. M1928, latex cast of partial specimen, height 23 mm. **h.** exterior view, x1.9; **i.** partial hinge view, x2.2. **j.** *Venericardia* sp. indet., USNM hypotype 487989, USGS loc. M1928, latex cast of fragment of shell, maximum dimension 40 mm, x1.3. **k.** ?*Callista andersoni* (Dickerson, 1915), USNM hypotype 487990, USGS loc. M1928, right-valve exterior, height 7 mm, x3.1. **l.** ?*Callista conradiana* (Gabb, 1864), USNM hypotype 487991, USGS loc. M1928, left-valve exterior, height 10 mm, x2.7.

only of the apical whorls (that is, juvenile whorls). Some of the bivalves are preserved as recrystallized shell calcite, but many are internal molds. Nearly all the bivalves are single valves, and the only articulated ones are three juvenile specimens. All the megafossil taxa found at this locality are found elsewhere along the Pacific coast of North America in shallow-marine (shelf depths) rocks.

The *Crassatella*? sp. reported by Cady and MacLeod (1963) from locality M1928 is a fragmental specimen whose hinge teeth are missing. Positive identification to even the familial level is not possible.

At USGS locs. M1534–1536, as well as at CSUN loc. 1598, the rocks consist of gray to black micaceous siltstone with abundant rip-up clasts and scattered granules and small pebbles that reach 6.5 mm in diameter. Fewer than ten specimens were found at each of these localities. The taxonomic

composition at each locality is given in Table 2. Taxa identifiable to genus level or lower are illustrated in Figure 2. Most specimens are preserved as molds. The dominant faunal component at these localities is the bivalve *Acila (Truncacila) decisa* Conrad, 1855, a widespread species found elsewhere along the Pacific coast of North America in shallow-marine rocks (Squires, 1984; Squires and Goedert, 1994).

At CSUN loc. 1598, a thick-walled fragment of the tubular, siliceous foraminiferid *Bathysiphon* sp. was found. At USGS loc. M1536, an external mold of this foraminiferid was also found.

## GEOLOGIC AGES

*Turritella uvasana* cf. *T. uvasana uvasana*, ?*Callista andersoni* (Dickerson, 1915), and ?*Callista conradiana* (Gabb,