

east-central Santa Monica Mountains, Los Angeles County, southern California.

**Discussion.**—The only known specimen is the articulated holotype. Although the left valve overall is moderately well-preserved, the anterior part is not well-preserved, and the number of radial ribs there cannot be determined. The right valve is encrusted by coralline algae, and its removal would destroy the specimen. This encrustation obscures the radial ribs on the anterior half of the right valve, but the number of ribs there can be roughly estimated by examining the moderately well exposed plicate valve margin. The coralline-algal encrustation on the right valve also obscures the degree of convexity of this valve, but it is estimated to be moderate and approximately the same as the convexity of the left valve. The equivalveness, the nearly identical sculpture on both valves, and the swollen protruding beak area on the left valve help to establish that this species is a plicatulid rather than an oyster.

*Plicatula trailerensis* is most similar to *P. ferryi* Coquand (1862, p. 221, pl. 16, figs. 7–10) from Upper Cretaceous (Coniacian and Santonian stages) strata of northern Africa. Pervinquier (1912, p. 160–162, pl. 9, figs. 22a–b, pl. 12, figs. 6–14) reported it as a common species. The new species differs from *P. ferryi* by having more inflated valves, less numerous radial ribs, only rarely bifurcated ribs, and a protruding swollen beak area on the left valve.

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#### APPENDIX

##### Localities Cited

*LACMIP 10508*.—At approximately 404 m elevation, just below the coralline-algal limestone interval in limey, muddy siltstone and west

of small fault, in roadcut on north side of dirt road, on north slope of Trailer Canyon near top of ridge between Quarry and Trailer canyons, at approximately 50 m east of steel gate at boundary of Topanga State Park, and 4,435 m south and 5,334 m west of northeast corner of U.S. Geological Survey, 7.5-minute, Topanga Quadrangle, 1952 (photorevised 1981), east-central Santa Monica Mountains, Los Angeles County, California. Upper part of Santa Susana Formation. Age: Late Paleocene (“Martinez Stage”). Collectors: L. R. Saul and students from her Fall, 1982, advanced paleontology class at University of California, Los Angeles; R. L. Squires, June, 1997, and students from his Fall, 1997, advanced paleontology class at California State University, Northridge.

*LACMIP 26725*.—At 366 m elevation on north side of northern tributary to Quarry Canyon, approximately 160 m north of “Y” of San Vicente y Santa Monica, 3,665 m south and 5,715 m west of northeast corner of U.S. Geological Survey, 7.5-minute, Topanga Quadrangle, 1952 (photorevised 1981), east-central Santa Monica Mountains, Los Angeles County, California. Upper part of Santa Susana Formation. Age: Late Paleocene (“Martinez Stage”). Collector: J. Alderson, November, 1980.

*LACMIP 26840*.—At about 411 m elevation in coralline-algal-limestone beds exposed by road development in west-flowing tributary to Santa Ynez Canyon, approximately 1,273 m north of southern San Vicente y Santa Monica Grant boundary (shown as red dashed line) and 488 m N73°W of water tanks on ridge between Temescal and Santa Ynez Canyon, U. S. Geological Survey, 7.5-minute, Topanga Quadrangle, 1952 (photorevised 1981), east-central Santa Monica Mountains, Los Angeles California. Upper part of Santa Susana Formation. Age: Late Paleocene (“Martinez Stage”). Collector: J. Alderson, January, 1981.

*UCMP 3754*.—At approximately 450 m elevation, near high point of hill, 1,341 m northeast of Meier Canyon, NW/4 of NE/4 of sec. 18, T2N, R17W, U.S. Geological Survey, 7.5-minute, Santa Susana Quadrangle, 1951, photorevised 1969, south side of Simi Valley, Ventura County, southern California. Middle part of Santa Susana Formation. Age: Late Paleocene (“Martinez Stage”). Collector: R. N. Nelson?, 1920s.