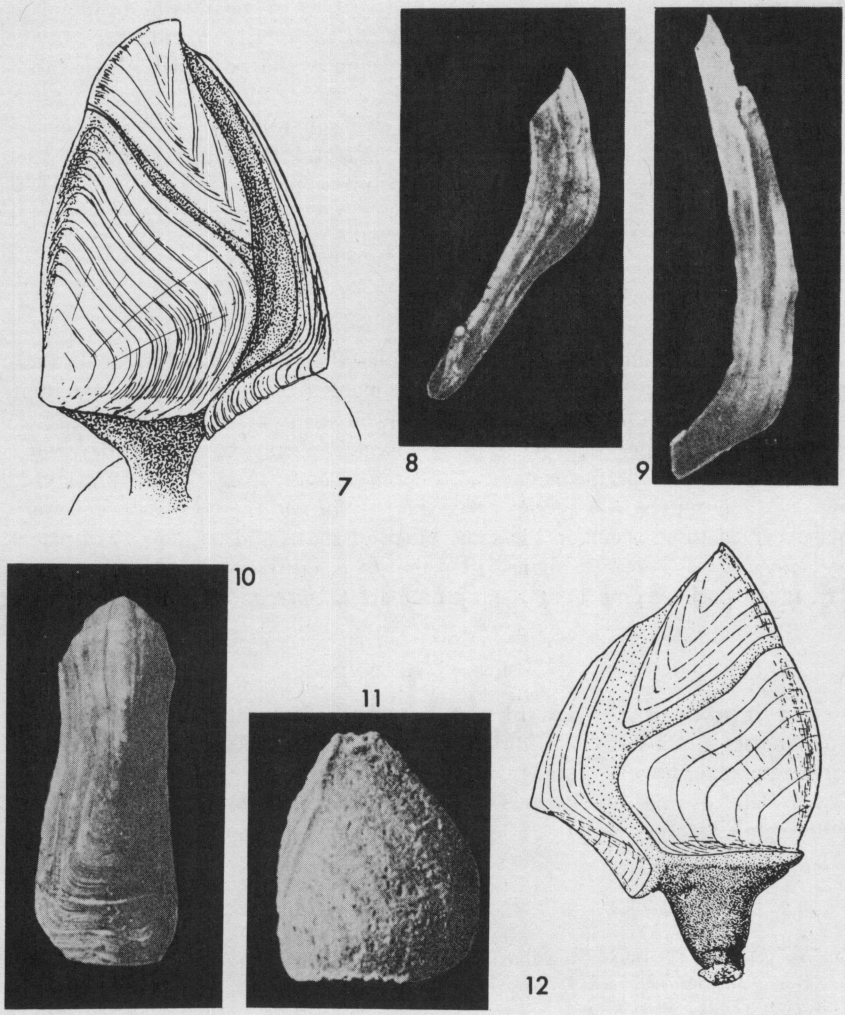

FIGURES 7, 12. *Lepas fascicularis* Spengler, showing extreme variations in plate shape. (7) 'typical' form, from Pilsbry, 1907, U.S. Nat. Mus. Bull. 60, pl. 9, fig. 6, capitular height, 20 mm; (12) rarer broad form, from Broch, 1959, Conseil Intern. Explor. de la Mer, Zooplankton 83, fig. 5a, capitular height, 33 mm.

FIGURES 8-10. *Lepas delicatula* Withers, from Withers (1953:pl. 58, figs. 13-14). (8) basal part of carina, greatest length, 6.8 mm; (9) apical part of carina (incomplete), greatest length, 8.8 mm; (10) outer view of basal part of carina shown in fig. 8.

FIGURE 11. *Lepas rovasendai* De Alessandri, from Withers (1953, pl. 58, fig. 4a), height, 4.5 mm.

shape to that of *L. fascicularis*, suggesting that its carina was more angulate than that known for *L. delicatula*. Also, the carinae of *L. delicatula* are heavily calcified, and it is unlikely that associated scuta would be as delicate as those representing *L. latiscutis*.

Type disposition. The type and only known lot from the Yorba Member of the Puente Formation is deposited in the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County, Invertebrate Paleontology collection.

Subgenus *LEPAS* Linnaeus, 1758

Lepas (Lepas) sp.

Figures 4-6

Description. Scutum subtriangular, taller than broad; umbo basal, apex acute, basal margin straight; exterior ornamented by growth lines and faint radial striae; apico-umbonal ridge indistinct, close to occludent margin. Carina short, convex, broadest in lower third, attenuated apically; basal part unknown.

Remarks. The specimens referred to *Lepas (Lepas)* sp. are poorly preserved, but definitely represent a species other than *L. latiscutis*. The two species were not observed to co-occur on the same block of shale, and the density of plates of *Lepas* sp. was considerably less than that of *L. latiscutis*. Among extant species, these specimens most closely approximate *L. anserifera* Linnaeus.

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