



FIGURE 4—1, 2, *Cycclus americanus* Packard, MCP 507, 1, Under alcohol, showing maxillae, maxillipedes, five thoracopods, caudal rami, and gut cast,  $\times 2.4$ ; 2, under direct light,  $\times 2.7$ . 3, *Cycclus rostratus* Phillips, St 39783, showing the characteristic highly-vaulted body with thoracic segments visible,  $\times 8.4$ . 4–6 *Cycclus americanus* Packard. 4, MCP 557 showing cephalic structures,  $\times 5.0$ . 5, 6, MCP 556, with antennular flagellum segments, maxilla, and gut cast, 5, under alcohol, 6, under direct lighting,  $\times 3$ . a1 = antennule, cr = caudal rami, g = gut, l = labrum, mn = mandible, mx1 = maxillule, mx2 = maxilla, mxpd = maxillipede, 2–6 = 2nd–6th thoracopods.

sion of the head (PE 20985, Fig 2.1). The basal segment of the peduncle is roughly subquadrangular in outline (PE 20985). The second peduncular segment, more than twice as long as the first, distally bears another short segment subequal to the first (PE 20985, Figure 2.1; PE 31712, Figure 2.3). The distal portion of the antennule possess numerous short segments (PE 24959, Figure 3.1). However, only a few specimens (PE 24959, Figure 3.1;

MCP 556, Figures 4.5, 4.6) preserve these segments well enough along the entire length of the appendage that we can attempt to count them. It appears that this portion of the limb has 25–27 segments, which when added to the three peduncular segments totals 28–30 for the whole appendage (Figure 8.1).

The very small antennae appear just dorsal and posterior to the antennules (PE 20985, Figure 2.1). The peduncles possess