## with a single medien spine now - Pophocume without a spire now - C

## KEY TO THE CALIFORNIA CUMACEA, DOUGLAS DIENER

## KEY TO GENERA OF CUMACEA FEMALES AND IMMATURE MALES

1.	No telson (some telsons are small) Figure 12
	Telson present but may be small Figure 1ll
2.	Double row of spines or spinules on mid-dorsal carapace, spines reduced on small specimens, P4 without exopod3
	Carapace without double row of spines (single now may be present). 4
3.	Pigmented eye
	No pigmented eye, Pl to P3 with exopodites (known from lindividual Calman, 1912)Bathycuma
4.	Exopodites only on first pair of legsCyclaspis
	Exopodites on more than the first pair of legs5
<b>5.</b> (	Exopodites only on the first pair of legs (Note, exopodites on Pl and P2 for females and on Pl to P4 for males); carapace subtriangular in lateral view Figure 2
	Expodites on the first three pairs of legs; carapace not subtriangular
78.	Carapace bulbous and extending back over free thoracic segments; eye poorly developed Figure 2
	Carapace not so; eye well developed Figure 2Cumella
81.	Mxp 2 not strongly toothed forming a rake; Art. 2 of Pl short, 20% or less of art. 1; Figure 3Campylaspis
	Mxp 2 strongly toothed forming a rake; Art. 2 of Pl long, 40% of art. 1; Figure 3
9 8.	Carapace truncate anteriorally, with anteroventral projection Figure 2
	Carapace not truncate anteriorly Figure 2
10 g.	Uropods with exopodite longer than endopodite; pseudorostrum prominent and nearly vertical Figure 2Eudorellopsis
	Uropods with endopodite longer than exopodite; pseudorostrum not evident Figure 2Eudorella

## Bump 1

10.	Eye present; 4 thoracic segments visible (1st segment not visible, 3rd segment overlaps adjacent segments) P4 with small exopod? P2 with distal brush of setea on propodus and dactylus but no spines Figure 3Leptocuma
	Eye absent; 5 free thoracic segments with the 3rd segment normal P2 with the spines and setae Figure 3Leucon
11.	Telson with less than three terminal spines Figure 112
	Telson with three or more terminal spines Figure 118
12.	Telson with two terminal spines posteriorly directed Figure 1
	Telson with no terminal spines or two very small ventrall directed spines Figure 1
13.	Third and fourth thoracic somites markedly elongate, together about one-half the length of the carapace; P2 and P3 seperated
	Thoracic somites not markedly elogate14
14.	Telson short and somewhat bulbous; antennule poorly developed, Exopodites $\frac{\text{and}}{\sigma}$ P3 and P4 rudimentary Figure 1Leptostylis
	Telson medium to long, tapered distally with numerous lateral spines, basal portion may be cylindrical15
15.	Telson tapered; posterior anal portion of telson long; numerous lateral spines; antennules and exopodites on P3 and P4 well developed
	Telson elongate; basil portion cylindrical and much longer than the posterior anal portion; carapace denticulate; eye wanting; rare
16.	Telson short17
	Telson long, tapering to an acute and slightly upturned pointOxyurostylis
17.	Two very small ventrally directed spines on telson; endopod of uropod with 2 or 3 segments
	No apical spines; endopod of uropod with only 1 segment; 1 or 2 pairs of rudimentary pleopods (known from 1 individual Baker 1912)
18.	Eye wanting; carapace depressed and broad, RAREParalamprops
	Eye present, carapace not as above

19.	Carapace with "cephalic shield" Figure 220
	Carapace without "cephalic shield"21
20.	Telson with 5 terminal spines, 3 major, 2 minor, and 3 to 4 pairs of lateral spines (occassionally 2 to 5)
	Telson as above, 4 to 5 pairs of lateral spines (occassionally 3 to 6)Mesolamprops dillonensis
21.	No lateral telsonic paired spines Lamprops carinata
	With lateral telsonic paired spines22
22.	Two pairs of lateral telsonic spines; no oblique carapace ridges Figure 1
	Two to three pairs of lateral telsonic spines with 3 or 4 obilique carapace ridgesLamprops quadriplicata

3

Sport Proces

The end year or profession was going