In singulative languages, collective nouns and some mass terms undergo an operation, the singulative, that creates an individual entity out of a collection. The singulative can be pluralized, resulting in a plural of the singulative. Borer and Ouwayda (2010) take these facts to indicate that, after individuation is realized by the singulative, the plural becomes a mere agreement marker (it agrees with the numeral). Following Mathieu (2013a), we will present new evidence from the plural of feminine broken plurals to support the idea that the second plural sits under the counting head.