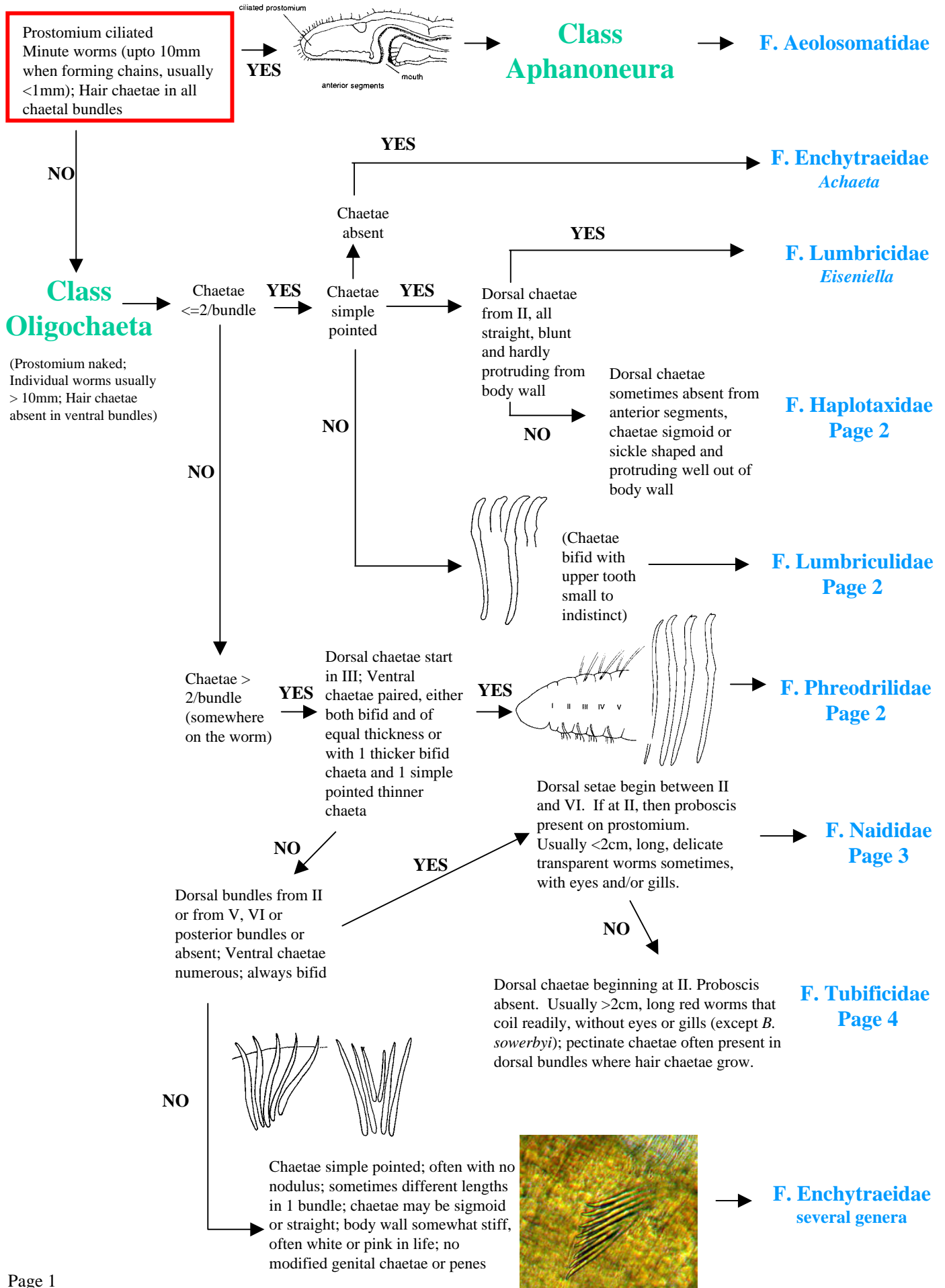
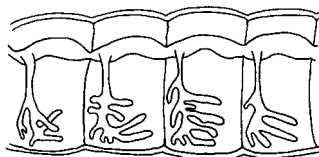
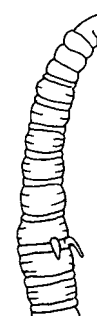


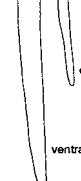
# Quick Guide to Oligochaete Families and Common Genera

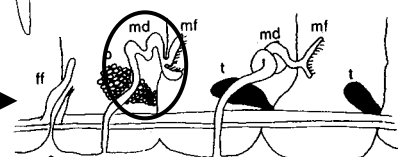
by Ngaire Phillips

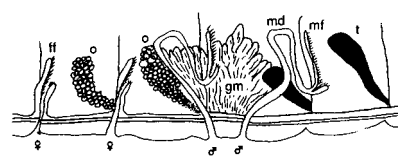


**F. Lumbriculidae** → Parallel sided worm with branching blood vessels in posterior segments; reproduces asexually (rarely mature); moves by thrashing movements → **YES** →  → *Lumbriculus*

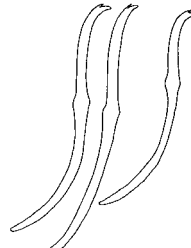
NO ↓ More tapering, tubificid-like worm without branching blood vessels in posterior segments; mature worms common with permanently protruding penes; moves with coiling and extending movements → **YES** →  → *Stylo-drilus*

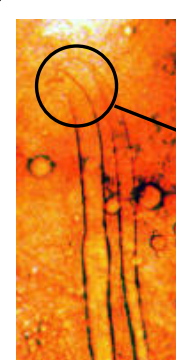
**F. Haplotaxidae** → Ventral chaetae large, single; dorsal chaetae small → **YES** →  → *Haplotaxis*

NO ↓ One pair of ovaries → **YES** →  → *Pelodrilus*

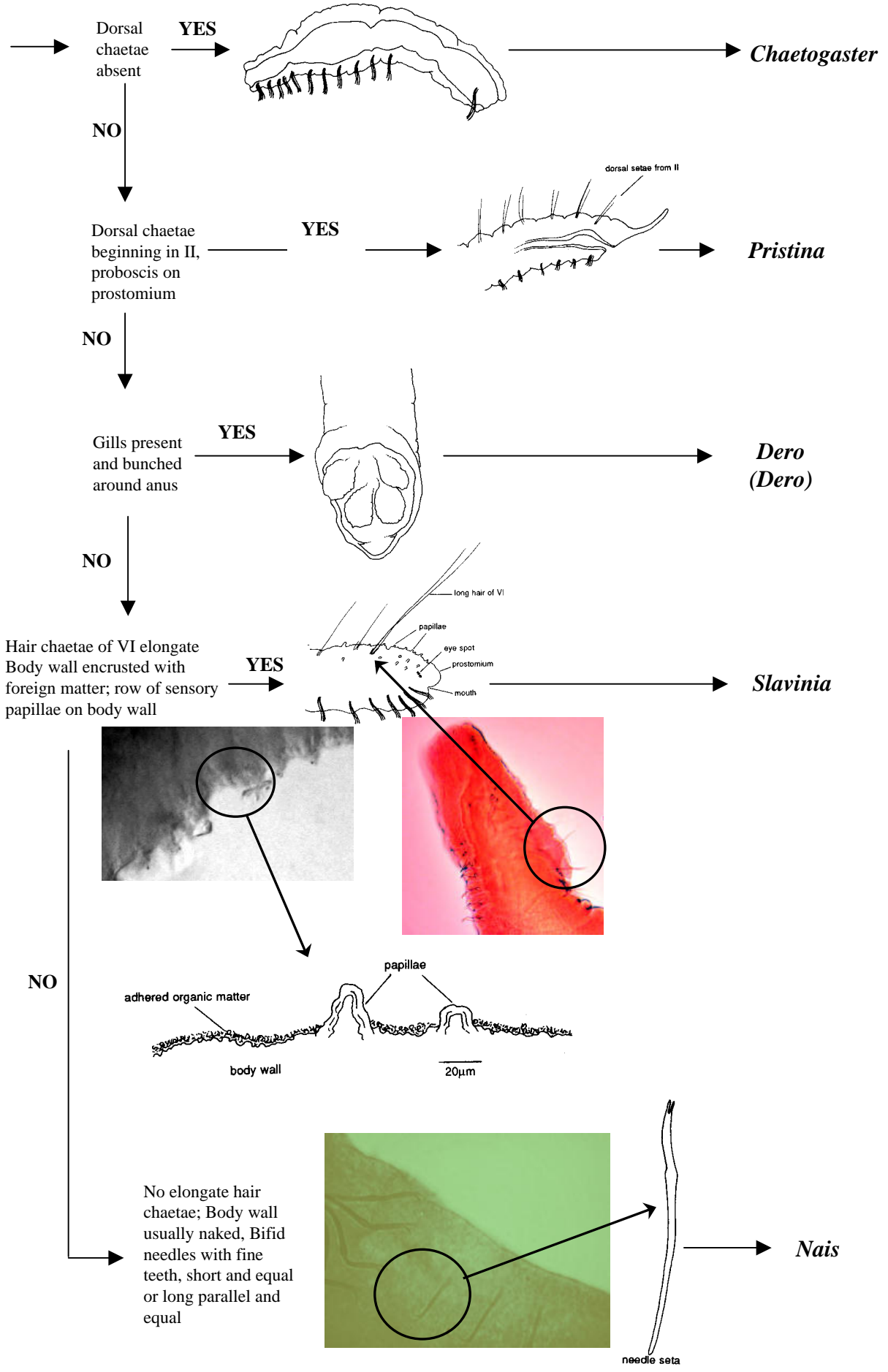
NO ↓ Two pairs of ovaries → **YES** →  → *Hologynus*

NO ↓ Copulatory glands present → **YES** → *Hologynus*  
 NO → *Alphadrilus*

**F. Phreodrilidae**  
 Excluding Campbell  
 Island genera → Ventral chaetae of a pair similar, either all bifid (and nodulate) or all simple pointed) → **YES** →  → *Insulodrilus*

NO ↓ Ventral chaetal bundle with a pair of dissimilar chaetae: 1 thin, simple-pointed and without a distinct nodule, and 1 thicker, bifid with rudimentary upper tooth and with distinct nodule. Genital chaetae not modified →  → *Phreodrilus*

**F. Naididae**



**F. Tubificidae**

