A definitive checklist of Australian Earthworm [Annelida: Oligochaeta: Moniligastridae, Ocnerodrilidae, Acanthodrilidae, Octochaetidae, Benhami-inae (-idea), Exxidae?, Megascolecidae, Glossoscolecidae, Eudrilidae, Lumbricidae] - by Robert .J. Blakemore PhD

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Abstract

Surveys, both on the ground and of the literature, give overall totals for Australia and Tasmania combined of 710 (sub-)species plus another 5 dubious and 7 invalid names, of which 10-12 are possible neo-endemics and 64-65 are exotics (or about 9% with just 3% lumbricids) - of these latter, ca. 19-20 new records are from the author's modest studies including the first Australian report of *Lumbricus terrestris* Linnaeus from Australia (Tasmania). All these species are in nine or ten families and 73 genera (ca. 30 exotic genera). The total of endemic Australian taxa number approximately 650 species in 42 or 43 genera in just three or four families. These figures naturally include the 230 native and exotic Tasmanian species in 38 genera belonging to four families comprising: 202 natives (in 24 genera), a new taxon – *Eophila eti* Blakemore, 2008, plus one neo-endemic (from Subantarctic Macquarie Island), three translocated mainland species, and 23 cosmopolitan exotics with several shared in common with the mainland (Blakemore, 2000; 2004). In contrast, for the whole of the Northern Territory only 20 taxa are known and eight (or 40%) of these are exotics, but many more can be expected from further study.

Australia's possible neo-endemics are found in *Pontodrilus* (Megascolecidae circummundane), *Begemius* (Megascolecidae from Papua New Guinea), *Octochaetus* (Octochaetidae from New Zealand), and *Rhododrilus* and *Microscolex* (Acanthodrilidae from New Zealand and South America, respectively), that if counted as exotics, would raise the total to around 78 non-endemic species - considerably higher than a previous estimate of just 27 taxa. Consistent with their ancient origins, none of the 3-4 native families are confined to the continent, viz. Acanthodrilidae, Octochaetidae, Megascolecidae and, doubtfully for two poorly described taxa, the Caribbean family Exxidae Blakemore, 2000.

Under ICZN (1999: Art. 8), forty-three names were republished (Blakemore, 2006b cf. Blakemore, 2000a,c) and a new replacement name, ***Adroitplema* Blakemore, 2006b: 1**, was provided for permanently invalid primary homonym *Neodiplotrema* Dyne, 1997: 139 [non Yamaguchi, 1938 (Trematoda)], albeit this genus is now held in synonymy of *Octochaetus*. A previous new genus, *Reflechtodrilus* Blakemore, 2005, was established for non-lumbricine (i.e. perichaetine) species separated off from *Fletcherodrilus* restricting this genus to lumbricine taxa; and a replacement name, *Anisochaeta googlei* Blakemore, 2005 was required for a secondary homonym. New combinations are as noted in the revised lists from Blakemore (2006a,b). Already having an unprecedented species diversity of earthworms, as much of the continent has yet to be systematically surveyed we can anticipated that the tally willl increase many-fold to perhaps >2,000 species, allowing this resource, valuable for sustainable primary production, restoration of degraded lands, "bioprospecting", and 'waste' management, to be further investigated for its proven and potential benefit to the natural environment of Australia.

[**Keywords:** Systematics, Australia's earthworm species biodiversity, natives, exotics, neo-endemics, eco-taxonomy].

Materials and Methods As with all Science, the current review is written without fear or favour. Motivation for this attempt at taxonomic clarification was a newly publicized checklist, viz. www.deh.gov.au/cgi-bin/abrs/fauna/tree.pl?pstrVol=OLIGOCHAETA;pintTaxa=1108;pintMode=1 (May, 2005) funded (possibly for a second time) by ABRS for $15,000 according to ABRS' *Biologue* (April, 2001, 26: 5) which had numerous errors and omissions that would easily confuse neophytes, e.g. exotics listed as natives; all other exotics plus several new natives – mainly those by Blakemore (2000) – overlooked; some names duplicated or misspelled; incorrect combinations at the Genus and Family levels; etc., etc. About one hundred taxa were omitted from that website, including most exotics as shown by Jamieson (2000: Tab. 1) to be seriously underestimated by at least 38 species in a "*National Survey of the Earthworm Fauna of Urban and Agricultural Soils in Australia*" published in 1997, compared to the tally of exotics compiled by Blakemore (1996; 1999). Incidentally, Jamieson (2000: 77) misinforms that Blakemore (1999) used "The Gatesian higher classification", as Blakemore (1999) states that "There are several conflicting family level classifications in current use, the one adopted here is **based** on that of Sims (1982)" and, moreover as *Pontodrilus* is clearly shown in Megascolecidae, the family system conforms to the one devised by Blakemore (1994, 1997) that was not formally published until Blakemore (2000). All 65 Australian exotics currently known, (ca. 9% of total species) are presented at the end of the current checklist; if we add the dozen or so neo-endemics plus the two or three translocated natives in Tasmania, the total record is raised to about 80 Australian non-endemics (ca. 11% of the total), substantially above the previous estimate of just 27 exotics for all of Australia claimed by Baker *et al.* (1997).

Only slowly are taxonomists getting agreement on composition of World families. Another deficit for workers in the field is lack of a current and unified guide to species, as exist for Australian microdriles (small, aquatic worms), i.e. Pinder & Brinkhurst (1994), or for New Zealand's earthworms, i.e. Lee (1959). The only prior attempt at a comprehensive key to both native and exotic earthworms of Australia is a PhD thesis (Blakemore, 1994a, 1995). This and other publications, e.g. Blakemore (2000; 2002; 2005) have revealed an unrealized species diversity while also simplifying the taxonomic process, without sacrificing phylogenetic acuity, in order to relieve field workers of the tedious requirement to obtain Scanning Electron Micrographs (SEMs) of copulatory setae (where present), or to conduct futile hunts for obscure (and often absent!) fine ultrastructural minutiae such as 'meronephric micromeronephridia with (always?) caudally, multiple preseptal nephrostomes' or 'stomate megameronephridium median to multiple astomate mircomeronephidia in caudal segments' whether 'exonephric' or not. Rather, more reliance is placed on the condition of the less environmentally adaptive and more phylogenetically conservative reproductive organs: internal and external structures that not only define taxonomic groups, but also allow resolution at all levels for the majority of species, as under the Classical systematics of Michaelsen and Stephenson, whether recently described or older taxa that tended to have only a few key features characterized.

Amongst the sources for the current work are publications by Blakemore (1994, 2000, 2002, 2005), which were variously peer-reviewed; Jamieson's (2000) monograph "perused" by "Jamieson's student" (see Jamieson, 2000: 6, 1519); and Dyne & Jamieson (2004) that was based on a 20-year old unpublished PhD thesis (Dyne, 1984) and consequently gains authorship for several new taxa from that original thesis with the latter publication's date - as per Jamieson (2000: i, 6) and under ICZN (1999: Art. 50.1).

Results

Systematics results are presented below in tabular form (Table 1). Several *nomina nuda* (perhaps more correctly *nomina dubia*) lacking types are noted, since ICZN (1999, Arts. 16.4, 72.3) state: after 1999 "**fixation of name-bearing types to be explicit**". All types and voucher specimens of the author's studies were deposited according to the principles, articles, and ethics of ICZN (1999) and can be freely checked (although I have no control over any subsequent changes of labels or removal of specimens from jars as this is the duty and responsibility of the curators concerned).

This work was originally issued under Article 8 of ICZN (1999) in order to provide a public and permanent record. In compliance with this Article in order to validate the formal publication of new names, identical versions of the original CDs (Blakemore, 2005; 2006a,b) were lodged, at least at:

ABRS Canberra, ACT; The Australian Museum, Sydney; Queen Victoria Museum, Launceston, Tasmania; Museum of Natural History, London; Library of Congress, and Smithsonian Institute, Washington DC; Te Papa Tongarewa Museum, Wellington, NZ; Yokohama National University Library, Japan; Stockholm Museum of Natural History Invertebrate Zoology Library; Hungarian Academy of Sciences at the Department of Systematic Zoology & Ecology, Eötvös Loránd University, Budapest, South Africa & Natal Museum, Pietermaritzburg; Jagiellonian University, Krakow and South Australian Museum, Adelaide. Copies of the CDs are sent also to the *Zoological Record*, BIOSIS, UK.

The present CD version was lodged at institutions as noted in its introduction, again in compliance with ICZN (1999).

Discussion

Discussion is confined to comments and notes after species' entries, and selected References are given at the end.

An Appendix has the original "*Bestimmungstabelle der Megascolecinen-Gattungen*" taxonomic system based on Michaelsen (1907).

{All taxonomic decisions and acts are by the author, in compliance with ICZN (1999). The current version has been amended slightly (as with Jamieson's, 2001 CD supplement), but the current author's original CDs hold priority for new taxa and taxonomic changes made in those documents and reviewed here. This PDF file is freely available and searchable, but unfortunately is read-only and cannot be copied without a password, a precedent of Jamieson (2000, 2001) - this despite acknowledgement (Jamieson, 2000: iv; Dyne & Jamieson, 2004: 195) that public funding greatly aided compilation of these monographs - and for which he has chosen to additionally charge for his CD}.

Table 1. Summary Checklist of Australian Earthworms

[FAMILIES as per Blakemore (2000; 2002; 2003; 2004; 2005) rather than Jamieson (1971; 2000), albeit Jamieson (2000: 41, 118) admits "suppression" of his obsolete subfamiliar tribes, provided a supplement (2001), and subsequently (co-)authored two publications (Jamieson et al., 2002; Dyne & Jamieson, 2004), all 'conveniently' ignore Blakemore's (2000) revision of World families (+ ca. 200 new taxa); nevertheless, Dyne & Jamieson (2004: 155) cite a typo they read in "(Blakemore 2000)"].

FAMILIES [after Blakemore (2000; 2004; 2005a, b; 2006)]	**Genera** [Classical genera as per Michaelsen (1900, 1907), Stephenson (1930) and Blakemore (2000)] followed by their *Species*	Status and notes [Syn. Syns. – Synonymy; **Comb. or Syn. novae** are mostly retained as formally established from Blakemore (2005; 2006)]	**Codes** -see footnote
ACANTHODRILIDAE	***Diplotrema* Spencer, 1900**	[Non Yamaguchi, 1938 nec Tripathi, 1959 (Trematoda). Syn. *Eodrilus* Michaelsen, 1907, type *E. cornigravei* Michaelsen, 1907 from Cannington, W.A.]. Note: workers in Belize, Chile and Brazil erroneously retain *Eodrilus* (cf. *Notiodrilus, Microscolex*); two Mexican plus a Cuban species in *Diplotrema* probably transfer to genera like these or to *Kaxdrilus* Fragoso & Rojas, 1994.	
ACANTHODRILIDAE	***Rhododrilus* Beddard, 1889**	[Syns. *Leptodrilus* Benham, 1909; *Kayarmacia* Jamieson, 2000 – syn. as per Blakemore (2004: 175)]. N?	
OCTOCHAETIDAE	***Octochaetus* Beddard, 1892**	[Syns. *Cryptochaeta* Benham, 1950: 324 [non *Cryptochetum* Rondani 1876 (Diptera)]; ***Adroitplema* Blakemore, 2006 nom. nov.** pro *Neodiplotrema* Dyne, 1997 [non Yamaguchi, 1938 (Trematoda)] - feminine anagram based on name "Diplotrema". Synonymy as per Blakemore (2004: 175), mooted by Blakemore (1994a; 1997b: 1788, 1792; 2000; 2002); cf. Jamieson (1997) and Dyne & Jamieson & (2004: 172) who, whilst not adequately differentiating it from prior *Octochaetus*, found retantion of meroic *Neodrilotrema* Dyne, 1996/7 "convenient"].	
?EXXIDAE	***Torresiella* Dyne, 1997**	[***Inquirenda***. Form of prostates not described but, if tubular, this meroic, balantine genus would belong in the Indo-Australasian Octochaetidae rather than the Caribbean Exxidae. In Dyne & Jamieson (2004: 192) the genus is partly compared with NZ *Sylvodrilus* Lee, 1959:181 that actually has male pores in 18, rather than 19 (and is holoic); cf. *Yagansia kinbergi* and *Chilota algoensis* both by Michaelsen, 1899, etc.].	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	***Aceeca* Blakemore, 2000**		

MEGASCOLECIDAE	***Amphimiximus* Blakemore, 2000**	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	***Anisochaeta* Beddard, 1890**	[Syns. *Trichaeta* Spencer, 1900 (non Swinhoe, 1892); *Spenceriella* Michaelsen, 1907 (part?); *Gemascolex* Edmonds & Jamieson, 1973; *Pericryptodrilus* Jamieson, 1977 (as also mooted by Jamieson, 2000: 1325; cf. *Celeriella*); *Spenceriella* (*Austroscolex*) Jamieson, 1977 (as mooted by Blakemore, 1994; and subsequently by Jamieson, 2000: 1128); *Propheretima* Jamieson, 1995 - in synonymy by Blakemore (2000b) as advocated by Blakemore (1997a: 1686; 1997b: 1838-1839; 2000a: 38); this genus erected by Jamieson (1995) was similar to one established but unpublished in a Qld University PhD thesis by Dyne (1984: 375-376), as admitted by Jamieson (1981: 910; 2000: 1011). Surprisingly, Jamieson (2000: 1008-1010) persists in a simplistic assertion that his genus *Propheretima* is differentiated by setae between the male pores, contraindicated by Jamieson (2000, fig. 41.62) for *A. notabilis* and (Jamieson, 2000: fig. 13.13) for *A. gracilis* that Jamieson calls "*Gemascolex gracilis*", (cf. *A. hugalli*); *Arthuridrilus* Jamieson, 2000; *Bursadrilus* Jamieson, 2000; these latter syns. after Blakemore (2005). Rather than accept he had overlooked *Anisochaeta* completely, Jamieson (2000:144) makes a querulous remark about its disuse].
MEGASCOLECIDAE	***Anisogaster* Blakemore, 2000**	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	***Aporodrilus* Blakemore, 2000**	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	***Begemius* Easton, 1982**	Neoendemic genus (Dyne & Wallace, 1994; Blakemore, 1994, 1999); cf. Jamieson (2000: 78) and *B. queenslandicus* noted below. N?
MEGASCOLECIDAE	***Caecadrilus* Blakemore, 2000**	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	***Celeriella* Gates, 1958**	[Justification of inclusion of Australian and N.Z. taxa in this Indian genus from Blakemore (1997b: 1823; 2000; 2004). For *Pericryptodrilus* Jamieson, 1977 prostates appear to be merely tubuloracemose, if in fact they were truely "thickly or flattened tubular", this genus would also belong in *Celeriella* cf. *Anisochaeta*].
MEGASCOLECIDAE	***Cryptodrilus* Fletcher, 1886: 570**	[Syn. *Trinephrus* Beddard, 1895. Classical genus. Cf. Jamieson (1974: 266; 2000: 156) who has "Prostates, tubular, tubuloracemore, or, rarely, racemose?" but non-tubular prostates were never a part of

		this genus restored as per Blakemore (1997a: 1687; 2000: 43; etc.). See also remarks for type, *C. rusticus*].
MEGASCOLECIDAE	***Didymogaster* Fletcher, 1886**	[Classical genus restored].
MEGASCOLECIDAE	***Digaster* Perrier, 1872**	[Syn. *Dygaster* (laps) Hutton, 1883. Classical genus as per Blakemore (1994; 2000)].
MEGASCOLECIDAE	***Diporochaeta* Beddard, 1890**	[Syns. *Aporochaeta* (laps.) Beddard, 1890; *Perionychella* (part.), Jamieson, 1974; *Diporochaeta* (part.), Jamieson, 1976; *Terrisswalkerius* (part., not type nor other species with non-tubular prostates, cf. *Perionychella*); ? Priodochaeta Gates, 1940: 116 ; ?Priodoscolex Gates, 1940: 123 - syns from Blakemore (2000: 195; 2006). Cf. Jamieson's (1976: 4; 2000: 428)) redefinition (only in Qld?): "Setae eight or more per segment...tubular or tubuloracemose (rarely racemose?) prostates...holonephridia with or without bladders" thereby encompassing several other genera].
MEGASCOLECIDAE	***Eastoniella* Jamieson, 1977**	N?
MEGASCOLECIDAE	***Fletcherodrilus* Michaelsen, 1891**	[Classical genus, wrongly claimed "gen. nov." in Jamieson (1994: 157). Cf. perichaetine *Reflechtodrilus* Blakemore, 2005].
MEGASCOLECIDAE	***Gastrodrilus* Blakemore, 2000**	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	***Geoffdyneia* Jamieson, 2000 Emend.**	**Emend. Blakemore, 2005**. [Originally "*Geofdyneia*" but, as a patronym for Jamieson's student, Dr Geoff Dyne (according to Jamieson, 2000: 6, 674), corrected to *Geoffdyneia* under ICZN (1999: Arts. 32.5, 33). Dubious genus on polythecal spermathecae (parasitic artefacts?) cf. *Plutellus* s. Blakemore (2000c: 190)].
MEGASCOLECIDAE	***Graliophilus* Jamieson, 1971**	[Syns. ? *Hiatidrilus* Jamieson, 1994 **-** this genus erected by Jamieson (1994) matched one proposed but unpublished in a Qld University PhD thesis by Blakemore (10th March, 1994a: 478-480) and Blakemore (1994, manuscript rejected due to a hostile anonymous referee's report) and was suggested a junior synonym by Blakemore (2000c: 193); *Kangaridrilus* Jamieson, 2000. Syns. from Blakemore (2005)].
MEGASCOLECIDAE	***Haereodrilus* Dyne, 2000**	[***Inquirenda***. Holotype not designated, contrary to ICZN (1999: Art. 16, Rec.)].
MEGASCOLECIDAE	***Heteroporodrilus* Jamieson, 1970**	[Genus as restored by Blakemore (1994a, b) with name correct (mistakenly stated to be an emendation "Emend. Blakemore (1994b)" by Jamieson, 2000)].

MEGASCOLECIDAE	***Hickmaniella* Jamieson, 1974**	[Type species, unequivocably shown by Blakemore (1997a) to have gizzard in "19 and 20", cf. Jamieson's (1974) claim in 19 OR 20, and/or Jamieson (2000: 1481) who has it, strangely, in "XIX and XX or both"].
MEGASCOLECIDAE	***Hypolimnus* Blakemore, 2000**	[The genus *Hypolimnas* Hubner, 1816 (Nymphalidae : Lepidoptera) differs by one letter and is not a homonym, although sometimes it is misspelt "*Hypolimnus*". Missed (misrepresented) on ABRS website].
MEGASCOLECIDAE	***Megascolides* McCoy, 1878**	[Syns. *Megascolecoides* (laps.) Rye, 1881: 7; *Megascoleoides* (laps.) Scudder, 1882: 204; *Dinephrus* Spencer, 1900: 33; *Austrohoplochaetella* Jamieson, 1971 - in synonymy from Blakemore (1994: 405; 2000: 197: 2000: 237, etc.) albeit Jamieson (2000: 187) speciously expanded the definition to "include racemose prostates and/or perichaetin setae"; *Pseudocryptodrilus* Jamieson, 1972; these synonymies from Blakemore (2000: 197, etc.). Note: under ICZN (1999: Art. 12), the genus-group name *Dinephrus* proposed by Spencer (1900) with type-species *Megascolides diaphanus* Spencer, 1900 is available; therefore, Jamieson's *Pseudocryptodrilus* with same designated type-species is a Junior Objective Synonym of this genus, itself in synonymy of *Megascolides*. This Classical genus is restored]
MEGASCOLECIDAE	***Nexogaster* Blakemore, 2000**	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	***Notoscolex* Fletcher, 1886: 546**	[Syns. *Tokea* Benham, 1904; ?*Nelloscolex* Gates, 1939; ?*Lennoscolex* Gates, 1960; *Pseudonotoscolex* Jamieson, 1971; *Pseudocryptodrilus* : Jamieson, 1974, 2000 (part.) cf. *Megascolides*; *Oreoscolex* Jamieson, 1973; *Araucaridrilus*, Jamieson, 2000**;** ?*Plutelloides* Jamieson, 2000 (but cf. *Megascolides*) – syns from Blakemore (2000; 2005; 2006). Classical genus lacking nephridial bladders cf. *Cryptodrilus*].
MEGASCOLECIDAE	***Paraplutellus* Jamieson, 1972**	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	***Perionychella* Michaelsen, 1907**	[Syn. *Perionychella* (part.), Jamieson, 1974; *Diporochaeta* (part.), Jamieson, 1976; *Terrisswalkeris* Jamieson, 1994: 158 (part. including type - synonym from Blakemore, 2000; misspelt "*Terriswalkerius*" by Jamieson, 2000: 217). Michaelsen's genus *Perionychella* is restored, after being variously "supressed" (sic - Jamieson, 1974; 1976, although 'Suppression' is in fact an act of the ICZN). Jamieson (2000: 952) suddenly includes his own *Pseudoperichaeta* in synonymy, although this was more correctly

		placed under *Woodwardiella* by Blakemore (2000: 282), as mooted by Blakemore (1994; 2000: 200)].
MEGASCOLECIDAE	***Perissogaster* Fletcher, 1887**	[Classical genus restored and distinguished from *Digaster* by the segmental spermathecal pores and lack of dorsal pores, in addition to gizzard multiplication and meronephry, as per Blakemore (1997b: 1816)].
MEGASCOLECIDAE	***Plutellus* Perrier, 1873**	[Genus name correct - mistook as "Emend. Jamieson, 1976; Blakemore, 1994b" by Jamieson (2000); and misspelt "Putellus" by Jamieson (2000: 758). Diagnosis with tubular prostates as per Blakemore (1994; 2000, 2002) cf. Jamieson (2000) who mistakenly claims prostates are "tubular to tubuloracemose" albeit he alternates this with "tubular, or thickly tubular" or just "thickly tubular". Genus restored as per Blakemore (1994b: 35, 37) cf. exact same key and Remarks in Jamieson (2000: 986, 991)].
MEGASCOLECIDAE	***Provescus* Blakemore, 2000**	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	***Reflechtodrilus* Blakemore, 2005**	[Established by Blakemore (2005: 5) under ICZN (1999) with type-species *Perionyx* (*Diporochaeta*) *sigillatus* Michaelsen, 1916; also including *Fletcherodrilus menurus, Terrisswalkerius mcdonaldi and T. miseriae.* The genus is differentiated from the remainder of *Fletcherodrilus* Michaelsen, 1891 as described by Blakemore (1995: 492) thus: Setae perichaetine thoughout; male pores combined (or intimately paired) from thickly tubular prostates midventral on 18; spermathecae unpaired with paired (or single?) diverticula or paired with single diverticula, their pores midventral, 2-5 of, the last in 8/9; genital markings absent or (only after copulation?) as puckered depressions around spermathecal and male fields; nephridia vesiculate holoic with nephropores sinuous on each side of the body. Etymology: anagram of *Fletcherodrilus*.].
MEGASCOLECIDAE	***Retrovescus* Blakemore, 1998**	[Jamieson (2000: 1071-1082) falsely claims “Emend[ation].”, misrepresents the meroic nephridia of this genus as "holonephric" or even "H transitional" (??) on the mistaken logic that two nephridia per side are “[i.e. holonephridia]” - albeit some he himself described as "meronephric" or ‘semimeronephric’ (??), such as his *Anisochaeta monteithi*, *Notoscolex acanthodriloides* and *N? sublimis*, have just such an apomorphic nephridial condition (also cf. Jameison, 2000: 1466, 1468). He also ungraciously asserts without checking that intestinal gizzards need to be “confirmed” while apparently failing to accept that he overlooked them].

MEGASCOLECIDAE	***Scolecoidea* Blakemore, 2000**	[Syn. *Scolecidrilus* Jamieson, 2000 - syn. by Blakemore (2005). This genus erected simultaneously by Jamieson (2000) has the same type-species to that established in manuscript by Blakemore earlier in 1995 after reinspection of MOV types plus fresh material, and formally published by Blakemore (2000), and again by Blakemore (2005) as ICZN (1999) "FIRST REVISER". It should be noted, however, that Jamieson (2000), as with Jamieson (1974; 1976), has mistaken the meroic nephridia as "holonephric" and the tubuloracemose prostates as "racemose" cf. their correct states given in Blakemore (2000)].
MEGASCOLECIDAE	***Sebbius* Blakemore, 2004**	[Syn. *Sebastianus* Blakemore, 1997, preocc. non *Sebastianus* Iwan, 1996 (Coleoptera). A two to three year delay and numerous manuscript revisions due to repeated rejection by an anonymous and hostile referee allowed preoccupation of this name, established in PhD thesis by Blakemore (1994a) with types registered as ANIC RB.94.1.1-5 by Blakemore (1995). Replacement name published by Blakemore (2004: 123)].
MEGASCOLECIDAE	***Simsia* Jamieson, 1972**	[Dubious genus (on multiloculate spermathecae?) - see Blakemore (2000c: 188; 2000d). Vict.?].
MEGASCOLECIDAE	***Tassiedrilus* Blakemore, 2000**	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	***Vesiculodrilus* Jamieson, 1973**	[Syn. *Pinguidrilus* Jamieson, 1974 as per Blakemore (1997 – PPRST mss rejected by hostile referee's reports; 2000c: 193; 2000d: 72, etc.), due to the actual presence of diverticula; overlooked by ABRS and largely ignored by Jamieson (2000: 974) who nevertheless amends his defintion of *Pinguidrilus* to "absence of (or at least intracoelomic) spermathecal diverticula...requiring confirmation"- whatever that is supposed to imply. Interestingly, Jamieson (2000: 1521) "independently restored" *Vesiculodrilus*, but failed to state why he suddenly questions *Pinguidrilus* diverticula and "whether these are not visible in the coelom" (??sic), a distinction Jamieson makes only in 2000].
MEGASCOLECIDAE	***Woodwardiella* Stephenson, 1925**	[Syns. *Woodwardia* Michaelsen, 1907 (nom. preocc.); *Pseudoperichaeta* Jamieson, 1970 - synonymy from Blakemore (2000: 282), this name also a preoccupied junior homonym - non *Pseudoperichaeta* Brauer & Bergenstamm 1890 [sep. 1889] (Diptera); *Healesvillea* Jamieson, 2000 - syn. from Blakemore (2005)].
MEGASCOLECIDAE	***Zacharius* Blakemore, 1997**	[Rescued from synonymy of Jamieson (2000), as per Blakemore (2000) and ABRS website].

?MEGASCOLECIDAE	***Floreoscolex* Jamieson, 2000: 1323**	**Nomen nudum.** Possibly a consequence of Jamieson copying directly from Dyne's (1984) PhD thesis?
ACANTHODRILIDAE	[*Diplotrema glareaphila* Dyne, 2004 in Dyne & Jamieson (2004: 63)].	**Nomen nudum.** [This nomenclatural act fails to meet the "Criteria of Availability" because no type material was deposited and consequently without "explicit fixation of a holotype" it is not a valid and available name under ICZN (1999: Arts: 1, 4, 16, 61, 72.3, 73, etc.). Invocation by Dyne & Jamieson (2004: 9) of ICZN (1999: Art. 73.1.4.) appears to be unacceptable for taxa described after 1999 (e.g ICZN: Arts. 16.4; 72.3)].
ACANTHODRILIDAE	[*Diplotrema paraeintestinalis* Dyne, 2004 in Dyne & Jamieson (2004: 81)].	**Nomen nudum.** [This nomenclatural act fails to meet "Criteria of Availability" because no type material was deposited and consequently without "explicit fixation of a holotype" it is not a valid and available name under ICZN (1999: Arts: 1, 4, 16, 61, 72.3, 73, etc.). Invocation by Dyne & Jamieson (2004: 9) of ICZN (1999: Art. 73.1.4) unacceptable for taxa described after 1999 (e.g ICZN: Arts. 16.4; 72.3)].
ACANTHODRILIDAE	[*Diplotrema quasifragilis* Dyne, 2004 in Dyne & Jamieson (2004:84)].	**Nomen nudum.** [This nomenclatural act fails to meet "Criteria of Availability" because no type material was deposited and consequently without "explicit fixation of a holotype" it is not a valid and available name under ICZN (1999: Arts: 1, 4, 16, 61, 72.3, 73, etc.). Invocation by Dyne & Jamieson (2004: 9) of ICZN (1999: Art. 73.1.4) unacceptable for taxa described post 1999 (e.g ICZN: Arts. 16.4; 72.3)].
ACANTHODRILIDAE	[*Diplotrema retractata* Dyne, 2004 in Dyne & Jamieson (2004: 105)].	**Nomen nudum.** [This nomenclatural act fails to meet "Criteria of Availability" because no type material was deposited and consequently without "explicit fixation of a holotype" it is not a valid and available name under ICZN (1999: Arts: 1, 4, 16, 61, 72.3, 73, etc.). Invocation by Dyne & Jamieson (2004: 9) of ICZN (1999: Art. 73.1.4) appears unacceptable for taxa described after 1999 (e.g ICZN: Arts. 16.4; 72.3)].
ACANTHODRILIDAE	[*Diplotrema spectabilis* Dyne, 2004 in Dyne & Jamieson (2004: 93)].	**Nomen nudum.** [This nomenclatural act fails to meet "Criteria of Availability" because no type material was deposited and without "explicit fixation of a holotype" it is not a valid and available name under ICZN (1999: Arts: 1, 4, 16, 61, 72.3, 73, etc.). Invocation by Dyne & Jamieson (2004: 9) of ICZN (1999: Art. 73.1.4.) appears to be unacceptable for taxa described after 1999 (e.g ICZN: Arts. 16.4; 72.3)].

MEGASCOLECIDAE	[*Gemascolex flindersi* Dyne, 2000 in Jamieson (2000: 632)].	**Nomen nudum.** [This nomenclatural act fails to meet the "Criteria of Availability" because type material stated to be "holotype ANIC GD.95.113.2" was destroyed before publication - see Blakemore (1995; 2005) of the ANIC Register which Jamieson (2000: 1176) admitted he saw; consequently it is not a valid and available name under ICZN (1999: Arts: 1, 4, 16, 61, 72.3, 73, etc.)].
ACANTHODRILIDAE	[*Kayarmacia cochlearis* Dyne, 2004 in Dyne & Jamieson (2004: 147)].	**Nomen nudum.** [This nomenclatural act fails to meet the "Criteria of Availability" because no type material was deposited and consequently without "explicit fixation of a holotype" it is not a valid and available name under ICZN (1999: Arts: 1, 4, 16, 61, 72.3, 73, etc.). Invocation by Dyne & Jamieson (2004: 9) of ICZN (1999: Art. 73.1.4.) appears to be unacceptable for taxa described after 1999 (e.g ICZN: Arts. 16.4; 72.3)].
MEGASCOLECIDAE	[*Anisochaeta monteithi* (Dyne, 2000) in Jamieson (2000)].	**Comb. nov. *Species inquirenda.* Cf. *A. pusilla* -** [Jamieson (2000: 946) cites types as ANIC GD.99.2.1, 3-4; although original material appears to be from ANIC GD.95.20.6 with five specimens - "3 matures (1 dissected), subadults 2", with correct collection date of 19.vii.1974 rather than "10 Nov" from Blakemore (1995; 2005) that may have been also claimed by Jamieson (2000: 2149) as types for *A. pusilla*. From Qld. Prostates described by Jamieson (2000) as "flattened, tubular" (= tubuloracemose?). Description of the meroic nephridia is interesting, compared to the criticism of *Retrovescus* Blakemore, 1998 that also has non-holic nephridia, characterized by Jamieson (2000) as Holoic "transitional"].
MEGASCOLECIDAE	[*Anisochaeta pusilla* (Dyne, 2000) in Jamieson (2000)].	**Comb. nov. *Species inquirenda*. Cf. *A. monteithi* -** [Jamieson (2000: 1289) gives the types as ANIC GD.99.6.1-5 (5 specimens, all matures) "ex GD.95.20.6", however, this latter registration comprises only "3 matures (1 dissected), subadults 2" (Blakemore, 1995); and moreover, Jamieson (2000: 946) may have already claimed these as types for *A. monteithi*. So there is some discrepancy, especially since Jamieson's description mentions an extra "P6" and "Ramsay Scrub specimens". The collection date in the register is "19.xi.1974" (Blakemore, 1995) rather than "10 Nov 1974" (Jamieson, 2000). Furthermore, this taxon is not clearly differentiated from other taxa by Jamieson (2000: 2191) contrary to ICZN (1999: Rec. 13A)].

MEGASCOLECIDAE	[*Anisochaeta xylicola* (Dyne, 2000) in Jamieson (2000)].	**Comb. nov. *Species inquirenda*.** [Holotype and paratypes given by Jamieson (2000: 1339) as ANIC GD.99.8.1-5 "ex ANIC GD.95.24.1" which comprised 5 dried out specimens that were not marked as type material (Blakemore, 1995; 2005), other paratypes were not found. No figure is given of the HOLOTYPE (cf. ICZN, 1999: Rec. 16F), there is minimal comparison with related or similar taxa (ICZN, 1999: Rec. 13A), and this taxon possibly fails to comply with all of ICZN (1999: Art.: 10 and Rec.: 10A)].
OCTOCHAETIDAE	[*Octochaetus occidentalis* (Dyne, 1997)].	**Comb. Nov. *Species inquirenda.*** [New combination as mooted by Blakemore (2004: 175); however, types of this taxon are not deposited in a recognized institution, contrary to ICZN (1999: Recommendations 10A, 16C, 16D, 73, 72E), but because it is published prior to 2000, it would possibly acquire valid status (ICZN, 1999: Art. 72.2) if a holotype were fixed subsequently. A Latin term is "*habeus corpus*"].
MEGASCOLECIDAE	[*Notoscolex sublimis* (Dyne, 2000) in Jamieson (2000: 1061)].	**Comb. nov. *Species inquirenda.*** [Originally *Pseudocryptodrilus sublimis*; having prostates "tubulo-racemose in external appearance (not sectioned)" qualifies this taxon for inclusion, as with *N. acanthodriloides*, in *Notoscolex.* The (eight?) holotype and paratypes ("some fragmentary") of this taxon are not clearly differentiated by registration Nos. contrary to ICZN (1999: Art. 73) and were originally in ANIC.GD.103.1 that, however, was not marked as type material (Blakemore, 1995; 2005)].
?EXXIDAE	*Diplotrema ? scheltingai* Jamieson, 1997	***Species incertae sedis.*** [Blakemore (2000: 40) raised issue of correct placement of this taxon as Jamieson (1997) had described it with "tubuloracemose prostates" that "appear racemose" but, from the evidence provided, they appear merely thickly tubular. Moreover, Jamieson (1997: 244) was unable to adequately characterize the holoic nephridia believing them to be possibly meroic and thereby qualifying as an highly unlikely inclusion in the Caribbean family Exxidae Blakemore, 2000; cf. *Torresiella* Dyne, 1997].
ACANTHODRILIDAE	*Diplotrema acropetra* Jamieson, 1997	
ACANTHODRILIDAE	*Diplotrema armatissima* Jamieson & Dyne, 1976	NT
ACANTHODRILIDAE	*Diplotrema armifera* Dyne, 2004	*Species inquirenda*. [In view of the 5.ii.1975 date mistaken as "5 Feb 1974", the

		types/labels may actually be mixed with those from ANIC.GD.95.4.3, pers. obs. – see Blakemore (1995)]
ACANTHODRILIDAE	*Diplotrema athertoni* Dyne, 2004	
ACANTHODRILIDAE	*Diplotrema attenuata* Jamieson, 1997	
ACANTHODRILIDAE	*Diplotrema australis* (Michaelsen, 1889)	
ACANTHODRILIDAE	*Diplotrema bidiverticulata* Dyne, 2004	*Species inquirenda*. [In view of the 9.ii.1975 date mistaken as "8 Feb 1975", the types/labels may actually be mixed with those from ANIC.GD.95.2.1, pers. obs.- see Blakemore (1995)]
ACANTHODRILIDAE	*Diplotrema bifistularis* Dyne, 2004	[Some paratypes reported as "lodgment unknown"].
ACANTHODRILIDAE	*Diplotrema biloela* Blakemore, 1997	[Blakemore (1997: 1794) clearly notes that "ventral body wall in this region (of 17-19) not glandular"; cf. Jamieson in Dyne & Jamieson (1998)'s statement to the contrary].
ACANTHODRILIDAE	*Diplotrema boardmani* Dyne, 2004	
ACANTHODRILIDAE	*Diplotrema bulburrinensis* Dyne, 2004	[Paratypes reported as "lodgment unknown"].
ACANTHODRILIDAE	*Diplotrema capella* Blakemore, 1997	[Cf. *D. tyagarah carnarvoni*].
ACANTHODRILIDAE	*Diplotrema capricorniae* Dyne, 2004	
ACANTHODRILIDAE	*Diplotrema conwayi* Dyne, 2004	
ACANTHODRILIDAE	*Diplotrema cornigravei* (Michaelsen, 1907)	[The type-species of *Eodrilus*, a genus erroneously restored by some S. American workers; misspelt "E. cornigraei" in Reynolds & Cook (1976: 51)]. [From W.A.].
ACANTHODRILIDAE	*Diplotrema crateris* Dyne, 2004	[Holotype and paratype given the same registration No. contrary to ICZN (1999: Art. 73) and it seems some of the specimens/label details are intermixed, eg. ANIC register has 4 specimens, Dyne 3 – see Blakemore (1995)].
ACANTHODRILIDAE	*Diplotrema daemeli* (Michaelsen, 1910)	[Emendation of *Eodrilus dämeli* under ICZN (1999: Art. 32.5.2.1), sometimes misspelt "dameli"; possibly

		a junior synonym of *D. schmardae* according to Michaelsen (1910)].	
ACANTHODRILIDAE	*Diplotrema elstobi* Blakemore, 1997	[Blakemore (1997: 1799) clearly notes that "internal surfaces of male field tumid"; cf. Jamieson in Dyne & Jamieson (1998)].	
ACANTHODRILIDAE	*Diplotrema eremia* (Spencer, 1900)		NT
ACANTHODRILIDAE	*Diplotrema eungellae* Dyne, 2004	[Paratypes 9–12 claimed to be in QM are actually lodged in ANIC GD.95.43.7 (Blakemore, 1995)].	
ACANTHODRILIDAE	*Diplotrema falcatoides* Dyne, 2004		
ACANTHODRILIDAE	*Diplotrema fragilis* Spencer, 1900	[Syntypes MOV G31 claimed as “many specimens” in “poor condition” by Jamieson in Dyne & Jamieson (1998; 2000), completely ignoring the prior re-examination and revision by Blakemore (1997: 1787) of G31, that actually consists of only two mature specimens plus an immature, which **are** in fair condition - see also Jensz & Smith (1969: 94).	
ACANTHODRILIDAE	*Diplotrema glandifera* (Jamieson, 1995)	[Originally *Rhododrilus glandifera* (sic); an ANIC specimen GD.95.68.2 labelled “Rhododrilus palmerstoni”].	
ACANTHODRILIDAE	*Diplotrema gracilis* Dyne, 2004		NT
ACANTHODRILIDAE	*Diplotrema helonoma* Dyne, 1998	*Species inquirenda.* [The holotype and paratypes of this taxon (called “*D. paludicola*” in an unpublished Qld University PhD thesis by Dyne, 1984: 137-142, and "Diplotrema helonomus" (sic) in ANIC register) are given the same No. ANIC GD.95.144.1; but specimens collected from the same locality by Jamieson & Bradbury, 21/5/1971, are not in the ANIC register (Blakemore, 1995)].	
ACANTHODRILIDAE	*Diplotrema inornata* Dyne, 2004		
ACANTHODRILIDAE	*Diplotrema insularis* Jamieson & Dyne, 1976		NT
ACANTHODRILIDAE	*Diplotrema intermedia* Jamieson, 1976		NT
ACANTHODRILIDAE	*Diplotrema lamberti* Dyne, 2004	[ANIC register (Blakemore, 1995) states 'Approx 120 ml N of Rockhampton in ck bank under bridge'].	
ACANTHODRILIDAE	*Diplotrema longiductis* Dyne, 2004	[ANIC register (Blakemore, 1995) states '17 m N of Proserpine'].	

ACANTHODRILIDAE	*Diplotrema macleayi* (Fletcher, 1890)	[Dyne & Jamieson did not take the opportunity to inspect probable AM types]. [From W.A.].	
ACANTHODRILIDAE	*Diplotrema magna* Dyne, 2004	*Species inquirenda.* [Types given as GD.95.61.1,3 but ANIC register information differs (Blakemore, 1995) and possibly actual type is GD.95.61.4 tagged "HOLOTYPE"].	
ACANTHODRILIDAE	*Diplotrema magnetis* Dyne, 2004		
ACANTHODRILIDAE	*Diplotrema mantoni* Jamieson & Dyne, 1976		NT
ACANTHODRILIDAE	*Diplotrema melaleucae* Jamieson & Dyne, 1976		NT
ACANTHODRILIDAE	*Diplotrema montislewisi* Dyne, 2004	[Paratypes reported as "lodgment unknown"].	
ACANTHODRILIDAE	*Diplotrema narayensis* Blakemore, 1997	[Blakemore (1997: 1802) clearly notes "absence of latero-neural glandular mass internally"; cf. Jamieson in Dyne & Jamieson (1998: 487) who criticises Blakemore (1997) although Dr Geoff Dyne (pers. comm. 26/8/1998) was unaware of this].	
ACANTHODRILIDAE	*Diplotrema nemoralis* Dyne, 2004		
ACANTHODRILIDAE	*Diplotrema planumfluvialis* Dyne, 1987		NT
ACANTHODRILIDAE	*Diplotrema proserpinensis* Dyne, 1998	[The description of *D. proserpinensis* Dyne in Dyne & Jamieson (1998: 491) is copied verbatim from Dyne's unpublished Qld University PhD thesis (1984: 145-149, figs. 25, 83A), except for the manifestation of a datum for seta midshaft diameter. No reference is made to "ventral glands", considerably impeding comparison cf. Jamieson in Dyne & Jamieson (1998) criticism regarding *D. narayensis*].	
ACANTHODRILIDAE	*Diplotrema pseudospectabilis* Dyne, 2004	[Holotype and paratypes of this taxon have the same registration No. contrary to ICZN (1999: Art. 73)].	
ACANTHODRILIDAE	*Diplotrema queenslandica* (Michaelsen, 1910)	[Redescribed by Blakemore (1994; 1997: 1803)].	
ACANTHODRILIDAE	*Diplotrema ridei melvillensis* Jamieson & Dyne, 1976		NT
ACANTHODRILIDAE	*Diplotrema ridei ridei* Jamieson & Dyne, 1976		NT

ACANTHODRILIDAE	*Diplotrema rigida* Dyne, 2004	[Fig. 72 appears to have the segments miscounted].	
ACANTHODRILIDAE	*Diplotrema schmardae* (Beddard, 1892)	[Possibly a junior synonym of *D. daemeli* Michaelsen, 1910].	
ACANTHODRILIDAE	*Diplotrema shandi* Jamieson & Dyne, 1976		NT
ACANTHODRILIDAE	*Diplotrema socialis* Dyne, 1987		NT
ACANTHODRILIDAE	*Diplotrema spenceri* Dyne, 2004		
ACANTHODRILIDAE	*Diplotrema sulcata* Dyne, 2004		
ACANTHODRILIDAE	*Diplotrema tenuiseta* Dyne, 2004		
ACANTHODRILIDAE	*Diplotrema tyagarah carnarvoni* Dyne, 2004	[Probably a junior synonym of the prior *D. capella* Blakemore, 1997 (despite Jamieson in Dyne & Jamieson (2004: 49) claim "it is probable that *D. capella* is a junior synonym or a subspecies of *D. tyagarah*".	
ACANTHODRILIDAE	*Diplotrema tyagarah tyagarah* Dyne, 1979	Originally *Microscolex (Diplolotrema) tyagarah.*	
ACANTHODRILIDAE	*Maoridrilus ? cornuthecus* (Dyne, 2004)	***Species incertae sedis*** [Originally *Diplotrema cornutheca*; its new combination as per *M.* ? *heteroporus*].	N?
ACANTHODRILIDAE	*Maoridrilus* ? *heteroporus* (Dyne, 1979)	***Species incertae sedis*** [Originally *Microscolex (Diplotrema) heteropora*; redescribed and figured by Blakemore (1994: 405) its new combination was suggested by Blakemore (2000; 2004) in revisions of N.Z. earthworms].	N?
ACANTHODRILIDAE	*Maoridrilus ? ingrami* (Dyne, 2004)	***Species incertae sedis*** [Type in ANIC (Blakemore, 1995). Originally *Diplotrema ingrami*, its new combination as per *M.* ? *heteroporus.* Apparently, it will be "necessary to confirm" or to disconfirm the unfigured prostates as "tubulo-racemose" in the ANIC type curated and listed in Blakemore (1995; 2005)].	N?
ACANTHODRILIDAE	*Microscolex macquariensis* (Beddard, 1896)	[From Macquarie Island, as recollected and redescribed by Blakemore (1998; 2005)].	T^{MI} N?
ACANTHODRILIDAE	*Rhododrilus adelphicus* (Jamieson, 1997)	**Comb. nov.** [Possibly a junior synonym of *R. queenslandicus*].	N?

ACANTHODRILIDAE	*Rhodrodrilus bursatus* (Dyne, 2004)	**Comb. nov.** [ABRS website checklist fails to give QM types (pers. obs. R.J.B. May, 2005)].	N?
ACANTHODRILIDAE	*Rhododrilus queenslandicus* Michaelsen, 1916		N?
OCTOCHAETIDAE	*Octochaetus altanmoui* (Jamieson, 1997)	**Comb. nov.** [As mooted by Blakemore (2004: 175); syn. "*altanm7oui*" and "*eodiplotrema altanmoui"* (laps.) Dyne & Jamieson, 2004: 165, 166].	
OCTOCHAETIDAE	*Octochaetus ambrosensis* (Blakemore, 1997)	[Originally *Diplotrema* (?) *ambrosensis;* new combination as suggested by Blakemore (1994; 1997b: 1788, 1792; 2000: 37, 38; 2004: 175); cf. Dyne & Jamieson (1998: 487) that severely criticises Blakemore (1997), although Dr Geoff Dyne (pers. comm. 26/8/1998) was apparently unaware of this].	
OCTOCHAETIDAE	*Octochaetus deminutionis* (Dyne, 1997)	*Species inquirenda.* [New combination as per Blakemore (2000: 38)]. [Note: the holotype and paratypes are given the same registration No., and the ANIC register cites a total of 8 specimens in poor condition indentifed with manuscript name (by R. Raven?) as "Rhododrilus eucalyptae" see Blakemore (1995)].	
OCTOCHAETIDAE	*Octochaetus exiguus* (Dyne, 1997)	**Comb. nov.** [As mooted by Blakemore (2004: 175)].	
OCTOCHAETIDAE	*Octochaetus lacisbrontoi* (Dyne, 1997)	**Comb. nov.** [As mooted by Blakemore (2004: 175)]. [Note: the holotype and paratypes of this taxon are given the same registration No.].	
OCTOCHAETIDAE	*Octochaetus mcdonaldi* (Jamieson, 1997)	**Comb. nov.** [As mooted by Blakemore (2004: 175)].	
OCTOCHAETIDAE	*Octochaetus minutus* (Jamieson & Dyne, 1976)	[Combination as per Blakemore (2000: 38) as first mooted by Blakemore (1997b: 1788)].	NT
OCTOCHAETIDAE	*Octochaetus paripunctatus* (Jamieson, 1997)	**Comb. nov.** [As mooted by Blakemore (2004: 175)].	
OCTOCHAETIDAE	*Octochaetus raveni* (Dyne, 1997)	**Comb. nov.** [As mooted by Blakemore (2004: 175)].	
OCTOCHAETIDAE	*Octochaetus tumidus* (Dyne, 1997)	*Species inquirenda.* [New combination as per Blakemore (2000: 38)]. [Note: the holotype and paratypes given the same ANIC rego No., paratype P10 is listed twice and paratypes P2, and P20-25 are not located].	
OCTOCHAETIDAE	*Octochaetus varionephricus* (Dyne, 1997)	**Comb. nov.** [As mooted by Blakemore (2004: 175)].	
?EXXIDAE	*Torresiella singularis* Dyne, 1997	[From Torres Straits. Form of the prostates, that alone open in 19, is unclear – not described nor figured; if	

		they were non-tubular (unlikely?) this taxon may belong in Exxidae Blakemore, 2000 rather than Octochaetidae. In Dyne & Jamieson (2004: 192) this "Balantine" (= male pores on 19) genus is compared with New Zealand *Sylvodrilus gravus* Lee, 1959 that actually has male pores in 18 (and is holoic!); cf. *Yagansia kinbergi* and *Chilota algoensis* both by Michaelsen, 1899, *Balanteodrilus pearsei* Pickford, 1938, etc.].
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Aceeca dee* Blakemore, 2000	T
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Amphimiximus delicans* Blakemore, 2000	T
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Amphimiximus stumpyi* Blakemore, 2000	T
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Anisochaeta aemula* Blakemore, 2000, 2006b	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Anisochaeta agilis* (Dyne, 2000)	**Comb. nov.** ***Species inquirenda.*** [Holotype ANIC GD.95.24.4 labelled "*Pheretimoides agilis*" is dried out (Blakemore, 1995), and whereabouts of paratype(s) unknown. Yet Jamieson (2000: figs. 35.1-2) has "Holotype QM GH3716": raising such questions as: Which is the holotype, and what is GH3716?].
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Anisochaeta alba* Blakemore, 2000	T
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Anisochaeta albanyensis* (Michaelsen, 1907)	[From W.A.].
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Anisochaeta albida* (Jackson, 1931)	**Comb. nov.** [Non *Megascolex albidus* Michaelsen, 1892 (?= *Anisochaeta tenax*)]. [From W.A.].
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Anisochaeta ancisa* Blakemore, 2000, 2006b	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Anisochaeta andersoni* (Spencer, 1900)	**Comb. nov. [**From Vict.].
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Anisochaeta andrea* Blakemore, 2000	T
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Anisochaeta angusticlavia* Blakemore, 2000, 2006b	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Anisochaeta aperta* Blakemore, 1997	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Anisochaeta aterpaenulata* Blakemore, 2000, 2006b	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Anisochaeta attenuata* (Fletcher, 1889)	[Jamieosn (2000: 171) is quite wrong to state this is the type-species of *Anisochaeta*]

MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Anisochaeta australis* (Fletcher, 1886)	[See *Anisochaeta trichaeta* Blakemore, 2000].
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Anisochaeta austrina* (Fletcher, 1886)	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Anisochaeta bennetti* (Dyne, 2000)	**Comb. nov.** [The holotype and paratypes of this taxon are given the same registration Nos., ANIC GD.20.19 (Blakemore, 1995), contrary to ICZN (1999: Art. 73)].
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Anisochaeta bisticha* (Michaelsen, 1907)	**Comb. nov.** [From W.A.].
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Anisochaeta brevis* Blakemore, 2000	T
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Anisochaeta buckerfieldi* Blakemore, 1997	[Jamison's (2000: 1177-1178) criticism of Blakemore's comparison with a later species by Jamieson's (1995) would be more convincing if the prior description by Blakemore (1994a unpublished thesis) were acknowledged; further criticism of failure to observe nephrostomes is interesting compared to Jamieson's (2000: 944) strangely worded citation of his student's "Failure to observe nephrostomes were not seen …. ascribed by Dyne (1984 unpublished)"]
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Anisochaeta bulla* Blakemore, 2000, 2006b	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Anisochaeta burniensis* (Jamieson, 1974)	T
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Anisochaeta bursata* (Jamieson, 1974)	**Comb. nov.** [Previously *Gemascolex bursatus* (non *Celeriella bursata*)]
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Anisochaeta bywongensis* (Jamieson, 2001)	**Comb. nov.**
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Anisochaeta calamonis* (Dyne, 2000)	**Comb. nov.** [The holotype and paratypes of this taxon are given the same registration Nos., ANIC GD.20.20 (Blakemore, 1995), contrary to ICZN (1999: Art. 73)].
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Anisochaeta calpetana* Blakemore, 2000, 2006b	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Anisochaeta calvasaxea* Blakemore, 2000, 2006b	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Anisochaeta campestris* (Dyne, 2000)	**Comb. nov.** ***Species inquirenda.*** [The holotype and (an undisclodes number of) paratypes, stated by

		Jamieson (2000: 1188, 1189, fig. 41.9) to be 'ANIC GD.95.20.28' are given the same registration Nos. contrary to ICZN (1999: Art. 73), whereas the actual holotype, ANIC GD.95.20.27 (Blakemore, 1995), appears to have been overlooked. Presumably someone else will have to resolve this].	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Anisochaeta celmisiae* (Jamieson, 1973)		
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Anisochaeta cethana* Blakemore, 2000		T
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Anisochaeta chani* Blakemore, 2000, 2006b	[Restored from synonymy of Jamieson (2001)].	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Anisochaeta clavi* Blakemore, 2000		T
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Anisochaeta colliensis* (Michaelsen, 1907: 219)	**Comb. nov.** [From W.A.].	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Anisochaeta collinus* (Michaelsen, 1907: 225)	**Comb. nov.** [From W.A.].	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Anisochaeta conondalei* (Jamieson, 1995)	**Comb. nov. [**Superficially close to *A. newcombei*]	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Anisochaeta conspecta* Blakemore, 2000, 2006b		
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Anisochaeta corinna* Blakemore, 2000		T
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Anisochaeta cormieri* (Jamieson & Wampler, 1979)	**Comb. nov.** [Often misspelt "cormeri" in Jamieson (2000)].	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Anisochaeta coxii* (Fletcher, 1886)		
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Anisochaeta crateris* (Dyne, 2000)	**Comb. nov.** [Possibly a junior synonym of *A. sebastiani* (Blakemore, 1997)].	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Anisochaeta curtisi* (Jamieson & Wampler, 1979)	**Comb. nov.**	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Anisochaeta decipiens* (Dyne, 2000)	**Comb. nov.** [The whereabouts of some paratypes unknown].	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Anisochaeta difficilis* (Jamieson, 1977)	**Comb. nov.**	

MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Anisochaeta disparata* (Dyne, 2000)	**Comb. nov. *Species inquirenda.*** [The holotype and paratypes are given new ANIC registration; some original samples were perhaps from GD.95.101.1 (Blakemore, 1995), but none noted as dissected].
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Anisochaeta dorsalis* (Fletcher, 1887)	[Syn. *Gemascolex octothecatus* Jamieson, 1974, as first mooted by Blakemore (2000: 31). Perhaps *A. similis* should be included too, as part of a parthenogenetic species-complex]. TnT
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Anisochaeta eastoni* Jamieson, 2000	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Anisochaeta enormis* (Fletcher, 1889)	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Anisochaeta erica* Blakemore, 2000, 2006b	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Anisochaeta eungella* (Jamieson, 1995)	[***Inquirenda***. Almost certainly the same as *Megascolex newcombei* Beddard, 1887, and/or *Megascolex illidgei* Spencer, 1900 and/or *M. fuscus* Michaelsen, 1916, that are all similar as was discussed by Blakemore (1994a); it would thus be a junior synonym as assiduously pointed out by Blakemore (1997b: 1843). In an elaborate two-page explanation by Jamieson (2000: 1010-1012) attempting to justify his actions (that would be more confincing if *A. eungella* had actually been used for molecular studies, or if the "*Spenceriella sp.*", with which it "unequivocably groups", had been identified and named at the same time), Jamieson yet admits *"P. eugella*" is similar to *"P. fusca*" and/or *"P. hugalli"*. Futher criticisms of the descriptions and illustrations by Blakemore (1994 rejected mss; 1997) of similar species that Jamieson retained in his now defunct genus *Propheretima* would also be more convincing if their previous descriptions in Blakemore's (1994a) unpublished PhD thesis was acknowledged rather than this being unreferenced anywhere in the text compared to incesscant citation of Jamieson's student's thesis (viz. Dyne, 1984), or if Jamieson had actually made an effort to inspect the specimens in question that are all conscientiously curated, lodged, and readily accessibly in ANIC (see Blakemore, 1995). Science is served, not by attempting to preserve one's fleeting prestige, but by attending to the facts and future needs of students and researchers. The single QM type, collected by Postle & Dyne in 1974, has the same details as ANIC GD95.43.2 specimens (Blakemore, 1995); presumably someone else will have to confirm them].

MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Anisochaeta exigua exigua* (Fletcher, 1887)	Specific status first advocated by Blakemore (2000: 3).
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Anisochaeta exigua murrayana* (Fletcher, 1887)	Specific status first advocated by Blakemore (2000: 3).
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Anisochaeta fardyi* (Spencer, 1900)	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Anisochaeta fecunda* (Fletcher, 1887)	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Anisochaeta fielderi* (Spencer, 1892)	**Comb. nov.**
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Anisochaeta filix* Blakemore, 2000, 2006b	[Rescued from synonymy of Jamieson (2001)].
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Anisochaeta flava* Blakemore, 2000, 2006b	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Anisochaeta fletcheri* (Michaelsen, 1907)	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Anisochaeta floris* Blakemore, 2000	T
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Anisochaeta frenchii* (Spencer, 1893: 9)	**Comb. nov.** [Originally *Perichaeta frenchii* [non *Cryptodrilus frenchi* Spencer, 1892 (= *Vesiculodrilus frenchi*)]. Justification for subspecific rank under "*Spenceriella rubra*" by Jamieson (2000) not well supported (cf. *A. lobulata*)].
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Anisochaeta frosti* (Spencer, 1892)	[Placement by Blakemore (2000: 194)].
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Anisochaeta fusca* (Michaelsen, 1916)	**Comb. nov.** [Probaly a junior synonym of *A. newcombei* ; cf. *A. illidgei*, *A. eungella*].
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Anisochaeta galei* (Michaelsen, 1907)	**Comb. nov.** [From W.A.].
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Anisochaeta garilarsoni* Blakemore, 2000, 2006b	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Anisochaeta gelasina* (Dyne, 2000)	**Comb. nov.** [Type material stated on ABRS website to be 'ANIC GD.9.5.' is a mistake for GD.99.5.1, originally ANIC GD.104.1 (pers. obs. RJB, 1995) – see Blakemore (1995)].
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Anisochaeta goonmurk* (Spencer, 1892)	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Anisochaeta googlei* Blakemore, 2005	[Replacement name by Blakemore (2005: 17) under IZCN (1999: Arts. 16, 53.3, 57.2, 72.7) for secondary

		homonym *Spenceriella imparicystis* Jamieson, 1974 [non *Megascolex imparicystis* Michaelsen, 1907; nec. *Oreoscolex imparicystis* Jamieson, 1973 (= *Notoscolex imparicystis*)], on notice five years previously as mooted by Blakemore (2000). Named after the pioneer Internet search engine].
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Anisochaeta gracilis* (Fletcher, 1886)	[Syn. *Megascolex crateroides* Boardman, 1943 from Blakemore (2000: 3) is upheld despite dispute by Jamieson (2000: 617) even though his key (couplet 10) failed to convincingly separete this entity into its components (based on types?); Jamieson (2000: 625, 642) admits their mutual similarity]. TnT?
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Anisochaeta greeni* Blakemore, 2000	T
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Anisochaeta hallii* (Spencer, 1892)	**Comb. nov.**
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Anisochaeta hamiltoni* (Fletcher, 1887)	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Anisochaeta harveyensis* (Michaelsen, 1907)	**Comb. nov.** [From W.A.].
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Anisochaeta heterochaeta* (Michaelsen, 1916)	**Comb. nov.**
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Anisochaeta hollowayi* (Jamieson, 1977)	**Comb. nov.** [From Australia's Lord Howe Island territory].
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Anisochaeta howeana* (Jamieson, 1977)	**Comb. nov.** [From Australia's Lord Howe Island territory].
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Anisochaeta hugalli* (Jamieson, 1995)	**Comb. nov.** [Possibly a junior synonym of *"P. eungella"*, as almost admitted by Jamieson (2000, 1011), and thus probably of *Anisochaeta newcombei*, as discussed by Blakemore (1997b). While simplistically refusing to accept synonymy of *Propheretima* within *Anisochaeta* as clearly advocated by Blakemore (1997b, 2000), Jamieson (2000: 1012) ungraciously admits a molecular phylogeny, rather inconveniently, shows this genus, represented by *Propheretima hugalli*, unequivocably embedded within a *"Spenceriella"* (= *Anisochaeta* s. Blakemore) clade, i.e., the genus is unretainable. Yet even this is evidence appears unacceptable when Jamieson (2000: 1012) persists that his genus be "retained pending further, more comprehensive molecular studies"! If this is the case, then why lavish several other pages accepting just those molecular studies to support other

		arguments?].
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Anisochaeta illidgei* (Spencer, 1900)	[A probable junior synonym is *Propheretima eungella* Jamieson, 1995 - as stated by Blakemore (1997b: 1843), and *Megascolex newcombei* Beddard, 1887 is a likely senior synonym as mooted by Blakemore (1994)].
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Anisochaeta ima* Blakemore, 2000, 2006b	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Anisochaeta imparicystis* (Michaelsen, 1907)	[Syn. *Megascolex affinis* Nicholls & Jackson, 1926 (non Beddard, 1883); synonym from Jackson (1931)]. [From W.A.].
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Anisochaeta indissimilis* (Fletcher, 1889)	Several varieties described by Fletcher (1889).
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Anisochaeta inermis* (Stephenson, 1933)	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Anisochaeta isla* Blakemore, 2000	T
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Anisochaeta jenolanensis* (Boardman, 1943)	[Cf. *Notoscolex jenolanensis* Michaelsen, 1907].
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Anisochaeta laingii* (Benham, 1903)	[From Australia's Norfolk Island Territory (and Hamilton, N.Z.) its synonymy in *A. newcombei* was questioned in an unpublished Qld University PhD thesis by Blakemore (1994: 515), and Blakemore (1997b: 1842) gave justification for its formal removal. For unexplained reasons, Jamieson (1995: 590) also rejected the synonymy, and later Jamieson (2000) overlooked this species; as did the ABRS website].
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Anisochaeta larpentensis* (Spencer, 1900)	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Anisochaeta lata* Blakemore, 2000, 2006b	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Anisochaeta lateralis* (Spencer, 1892)	[Syns. *Megascolex zietzi* Michaelsen, 1907; *Megascolex zietzi quadricystis* Michaelsen, 1916].
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Anisochaeta lavatiolacuna* Blakemore, 2000, 2006b	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Anisochaeta liberalis* Blakemore, 2000, 2006b	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Anisochaeta lobulata* (Spencer, 1900)	**Comb. nov.** [Justification for subspecific rank as *Spenceriella rubra lobulatus* (sic) not well supported and

		inconsistent, eg. Jamieson (2000: 1133, 1134, 1305), (cf. *A. frenchii*)].	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Anisochaeta longicystis* (Nicholls & Jackson, 1926)	**Comb. nov. cf. Jamieson (2000: 215).** [Description of the meroic nephridia is interesting, compared to the criticism of *Retrovescus* Blakemore, 1998 that also has non-holic (i.e., meroic) nephridia, characterized by Jamieson (2000) as Holoic "transitional"]. [From W.A.].	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Anisochaeta longiductis* (Blakemore, 1997)		
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Anisochaeta macleayi* (Fletcher, 1889)	[Fletcher (1890) described several varieties as discussed by Blakemore (1994; 2000), Blakemore & Elton (1994)].	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Anisochaeta macquariensis* (Fletcher, 1890)		
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Anisochaeta magna* Blakemore, 2000		T
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Anisochaeta manningi* (Jamieson, 2001)	**Comb. nov.**	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Anisochaeta Martha* Blakemore, 2000		T
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Anisochaeta mawbanna* Blakemore, 2000		T
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Anisochaeta mediaeviae* (Michaelsen, 1907)		
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Anisochaeta megagaster* (Blakemore, 1997)		
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Anisochaeta metandris* Blakemore, 2000		T
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Anisochaeta minor* (Spencer, 1900)		
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Anisochaeta mirabilis* (Jamieson, 1974)	**Comb. nov.**	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Anisochaeta mjobergi* (Michaelsen, 1916)	**Comb. nov.** [Michaelsen's original spelling "mjobergi" is restored as Jamison's (2000: 1265) subsequent spelling "mjoebergi" is incorrect according to ICZN (1999: Art. 32.5.2.1, examples)].	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Anisochaeta monosticha* (Michaelsen, 1907)	**Comb. nov. cf. Jamieson (2000: 220).** [From W.A. Description of the meroic nephridia is interesting, compared to the criticism of *Retrovescus* Blakemore, 1998 that also has non-holic nephridia, characterized by Jamieson (2000) as Holoic "transitional"]. [From W.A.].	

MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Anisochaeta monsmonitionis* Blakemore, 2006b	Originally publishedas *Propheretima monsmonitionis* Blakemore, 2000a although this genus is now in synonymy.
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Anisochaeta montana* (Spencer, 1900)	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Anisochaeta monticola* (Fletcher, 1887)	***Species inquirenda.*** [Jamieson (2000) claims to have re-inspected the Neotype and "Paraneotypes" under a single registration, AMW 1390, although "paraneotypes" have no taxonomic status under ICZN (1999). Boardman (1943: 173) described a variety of this taxon].
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Anisochaeta montisarthuri* (Jamieson, 1974)	T
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Anisochaeta nana* (Jamieson, 1977)	[Originally type of *Pericryptodrilus*, claimed to have "thickly tubular" prostates, but they appear merely tubuloracemose; the vesiculate, meroic nephridia are quite unremarkable in *Anisochaeta*, as pointed out by Blakemore (2000). From Australia's Lord Howe Island Territory].
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Anisochaeta nevillensis* (Jamieson, 2001)	**Comb. nov.**
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Anisochaeta newcombei* (Beddard, 1887)	[Probable synonyms are *Anisochaeta illidgei* (Spencer, 1900), *A. fusca* (Michaelsen, 1916) as also redescribed by Jamieson (2000), and *A. eungella* Jamieson, 1995. While Jamieson (2000) egregiously and ungraciously acceded to Blakemore's (1994 PhD thesis, 1994 rejected mss; 1997b) earlier redescriptions and removal of *A. langii* from synonymy (cf. Jamieson, 1995), he yet misrepresents there being "8 or more setae between male pores" although Blakemore clarly states that there were "2 to 6" in new material studied. It matters little, except that Jamieson uses just this character to define some of his weaker "species". Another sniping remark by Jamieson (2000: 1029) about Blakemore not describing nor illustrating "crescentic grooves" around male pores "as far as can be discerned" would be more convincing if he had made the effort to inspect ANIC materials (listed in Blakemore, 1995), and is almost immediately confounded by Jamieson's failure to sketch or intelligibly decribe them in the subsequent *A. fusca* that Jamieson (2000: 1029) says has them, as indeed does *A. illidgei*].
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Anisochaeta newmani* (Edmonds & Jamieson,	**Comb. nov.**

	1973)		
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Anisochaeta noctiluca* (Jamieson & Wampler, 1979)	**Comb. nov.**	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Anisochaeta notabilis* (Spencer, 1900)	[This erstwhile type of *Spencerilla* Michaelsen, 1907 was reliably said to have tubular prostates; although a neotype was reported by Jamieson (1972) as having racemose prostates - this possibly a mistake (see Blakemore, 1997b: 1823). Pending further investigation, the remainder of species that comply with tubular prostates must go into the next available genus, viz. *Celeriella* Gates, 1956 as per Blakemore (2004: 176). Surprisingly, Jamieson (2000: 1018-1010) persists in his assertion (cf. page 1012) that his defunct genus *Propheretima* is differentiated by setae between the male pores, contraindicated by Jamieson (1972; fig. 1D; ditto 2000, fig. 41.62) of this neotype that he sketches with a seta between the male pores, as diligently noted by Blakemore (1997b: 1823)].	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Anisochaeta novaeanglica* Blakemore, 2000, 2006b		
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Anisochaeta novocombei* Blakemore, 1997		
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Anisochaeta palustris* Blakemore, 2000, 2006b		
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Anisochaeta parva* (Michaelsen, 1916)	**Comb. nov.**	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Anisochaeta paucula* Blakemore, 2000, 2006b		
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Anisochaeta penolaensis* (Jamieson, 1974)	**Comb. nov.**	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Anisochaeta pilularis* (Dyne, 2000)	**Comb. nov.**	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Anisochaeta portusarturi* Blakemore, 2000		T
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Anisochaeta proandris* Blakemore, 2000		T
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Anisochaeta purpurascens* (Michaelsen,	**Comb. nov. cf. Jamieson (2000: 223).** [From W.A. Description of the meroic nephridia is interesting,	

	1907)	compared to the criticism of *Retrovescus* Blakemore, 1998 that also has non-holic nephridia, characterized by Jamieson (2000) as Holoic "transitional"]. [From W.A.].	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Anisochaeta rava* Blakemore, 2000, 2006b		
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Anisochaeta raymondiana* (Fletcher, 1887)		
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Anisochaeta rodwayi* (Stephenson, 1931)		
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Anisochaeta rubeospina* Blakemore, 2000, 2006b		
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Anisochaeta rubra* (Spencer, 1893: 8)	**Comb. nov.** [Justification for subspecific rank by Jamieson (2000) not well supported (cf. *A. frenchii*)].	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Anisochaeta saundersi* (Jamieson, 1977)	**Comb. nov.** [From Australia's Lord Howe Island territory].	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Anisochaeta scottsdalei* Blakemore, 2000		T
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Anisochaeta sebastiani* (Blakemore, 1997)		TnT
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Anisochaeta similis* (Jamieson, 1974)	**Comb. nov.**	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Anisochaeta simpsonorum* Blakemore, 1997		T
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Anisochaeta steelii* (Spencer, 1892)	**Comb. nov.**	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Anisochaeta stephanieae* (Blakemore, 1997)	**Comb. nov.**	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Anisochaeta stirlingi* (Fletcher, 1887)	[Syn. *Megascolex fletcheri* Shannon, 1920].	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Anisochaeta stumpysinensis* Blakemore, 2000		T
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Anisochaeta swarbricki* (Nicholls & Jackson, 1926)	**Comb. nov.** [From W.A.].	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Anisochaeta sylvatica* (Spencer, 1892)	**Comb. nov.**	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Anisochaeta syndetopora* (Jackson, 1931)	**Comb. nov.** [From W.A.].	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Anisochaeta tamara* Blakemore, 2000		T

MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Anisochaeta tasmanica* (Spencer, 1895)	T
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Anisochaeta tenax* (Fletcher, 1886)	[Syn. *Perichaeta albida* Michaelsen, 1892 from Michaelsen (1900), this synonymy precludes need for replacement name].
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Anisochaeta terangiensis* (Spencer, 1900)	**Comb. nov.**
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Anisochaeta thannae* (Dyne, 2000)	**Comb. nov.** ["caudal nephidia not examinable due to amputation", "clearly in *Floreoscolex*" (laps.)].
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Anisochaeta toonumbari* Blakemore, 2000, 2006b	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Anisochaeta torbayensis* (Michaelsen, 1907)	**Comb. nov.** [From W.A.].
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Anisochaeta trichaeta* Blakemore, 2000, 2006b	[Syn. *Trichaeta australis* Spencer, 1900 - erstwhile type of *Trichaeta*; secondary homonym replacement by Blakemore (2000: 3) as preoccupied by *A. australis* (Fletcher, 1886), this ignored on ABRS website].
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Anisochaeta tunicata* Blakemore, 2000, 2006b	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Anisochaeta variabilis* (Dyne, 2000)	**Comb. nov.** ***Species inquirenda.*** [The holotype and paratypes of this taxon are given the same registration No. "GD.95.20.21" contrary to ICZN (1999: Art. 73), and, moreover, Jamieson (2000) describes holotype and 4 paratypes (total 5 specimens), but this sample comprised only "4 specimens some desiccated" (Blakemore, 1995)].
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Anisochaeta vincula* Blakemore, 2000	T
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Anisochaeta virgata* Blakemore, 2000, 2006b	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Anisochaeta virgultis* (Dyne, 2000)	**Comb. nov. *Species inquirenda*.** [Holotype and paratypes given as ANIC GD.99.7.1-4 "ex ANIC GD.95.20.22", a sample that comprised only 4 specimens (Blakemore, 1995), yet Jamieson (2000) describes H, P1-12 (total 13?)].
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Anisochaeta walkeri* (Jamieson, 1974)	**Comb. nov.**

MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Anisochaeta whistleri* (Michaelsen, 1907)	**Comb. nov.** [From W.A.].	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Anisochaeta wiburdi* (Boardman, 1943)	[Restored as per Blakemore (2000)].	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Anisochaeta wilsoniana* (Fletcher, 1887)	[Restored as per Blakemore (2000)].	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Anisochaeta yabbratigris* Blakemore, 2000, 2006b	[While failing to offer any alternative comparison, Jamieson (2000: 1343) objects to Blakemore's (2000: 37) comparison with *A. gracilis* (that he places it in his defunct genus *Gemascolex*), even though he admits they share three pairs of spermathecae, a lack of calciferous glands, setae median to the male pores and, naturally, meroic nephridia].	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Anisochaeta zeehan* Blakemore, 2000		T
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Anisogaster quini* Blakemore, 2000		T
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Anisogaster remora* Blakemore, 2000		T
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Aporodrilus ? albertisii* (Cognetti, 1910)	[Syn. "*albertsi"* [sic lapsus]: Jamieson (1971). Types missing; possibly a junior synonym of *C. polynephricus* according to Blakemore (2000: 340)].	T
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Aporodrilus avesiculatus* (Jamieson, 1974)		T
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Aporodrilus brunyensis* (Jamieson, 1974)		T
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Aporodrilus dombrovskisi* Blakemore, 2000		T
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Aporodrilus doveri* Blakemore, 2000		T
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Aporodrilus enteronephricus* (Jamieson, 1974)		T
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Aporodrilus fuscus fuscus* Blakemore, 2000		T
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Aporodrilus fuscus violaceus* Blakemore, 2000		T
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Aporodrilus hartzi* Blakemore, 2000		T
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Aporodrilus melaleucus* Blakemore, 2000		T
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Aporodrilus monogynus* Blakemore, 2000		T

MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Aporodrilus nubigenus* Blakemore, 2000		T
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Aporodrilus olympus* Blakemore, 2000		T
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Aporodrilus rubicundus* Blakemore, 2000		T
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Aporodrilus semisilvus* Blakemore, 2000		T
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Aporodrilus urethrae* (Jamieson, 1974)	[Originally *Cryptodrilus polynephricus urethrae*- new combination from Blakemore (2000)].	T
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Aporodrilus warrai* Blakemore, 2000		T
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Begemius gavini* Easton, 1982		
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Begemius jamiesoni hornensis* Easton, 1982		N?
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Begemius jamiesoni jamiesoni* Easton, 1982		N?
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Begemius lockerbiensis* Easton, 1982		
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Begemius queenslandicus* (Fletcher, 1886)	[Jamieson's (2000: 77) assertion that "there is no reason to believe that it is not native to Australia", opposing Blakemore's (1994; 1999) well reasoned arguments that it **is** a probable neoendemic (i.e. non native) originating in New Guinea, is evidently unsupported by Dyne & Jamieon's (2004: fig. 3) cladogram where this taxon groups **only** with non-natives, viz. *Amynthas* and *Perionyx*].	N?
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Begemius raveni* Easton, 1982		
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Begemius yorkensis* Easton, 1982		
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Caecadrilus flindersi* Blakemore, 2000		T
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Caecadrilus strzelecki* Blakemore, 2000		T
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Caecadrilus walkersi* Blakemore, 2000		T
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Celeriella hoggi* (Spencer, 1892)	**Comb. nov.** [For justification see Blakemore (2000: 454; 501) wherein the lectotype was found to have	

		tubular prostates, cf. Jamieson (2000)].
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Celeriella maplestoni* (Spencer, 1900)	**Comb. nov.** [For justification see Blakemore (2000: 454)].
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Cryptodrilus dubius* Spencer, 1892	[From Victoria probably Croajingolong, East Gippsland; Lectotype NMV G35; maintained separately from *C. fastigatus* by Blakemore (2000: 215), cf. Jamieson (2000)].
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Cryptodrilus fastigatus* Fletcher, 1889	[As fully redescribed by Blakemore (2000: 213-215, 2006b) wherein the pore-like "genital markings" of Jamieson (1972, 1973, 2000) occurring variously around the male field and clitellum were demonstrably shown to be "irregularly displaced nephropores, that form tumescences for undetermined physiological reasons (such as the 'nephridial packing problem' or physical dislocation due to the development of the prostate glands, oesophageal dilations and clitellum in these segments)". Jamieson's failure to demonstrate the connection of nephropores with nephridia (as Sims & Easton, 1972 did for nephridia in some pheretimoids) may account for his persistence in regarding them as genital markings. His misconstruing and misrepresenting Blakemore's statement that "the secretion from these nephropores may yet have some secondary role in copulation" just as pheremones and lubrication do, is without merit. Nothing is subserved by elaborating on this nephridial condition that supersedes the need for Jamieson's *elaborate* and tedious hypothesis of "biogeographical vicarication". A sniping comment in Jamieson (2000: 1525) about Blakemore (2000c) not giving setal ratios for *C. fastigatus* is wrong: the ratios are in fact shown in Blakemore (2000: 214, fig. 15) but, moreover, Blakemore (1994; 2000; 2002) quite reasonably questions their relevance].
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Cryptodrilus illawarrae* Fletcher, 1889: 1546	[Syns. *Cryptodrilus illawarrae* var. *a* Fletcher, 1889: 1546; *Cryptodrilus dubius* Beddard, 1895 (a junior homonym of *Cryprodrilus dubius* Spencer, 1892)]. [This taxon, *Cryptodrilus illawarrae* Fletcher, 1889: 1546, from Mt Kembla with "synypes" AM: W1311, possibly belongs in *Notoscolex* as the presence of nephridial vesicles, required for inclusion in *Cryptodrilus*, have not been unequivocably shown and, if mutually absent, it would be a junior homomyn of the poorly described and sympatric *N. illawarrae*

		(Fletcher, 1889: 1523), with which this name is often confued, thus requiring a replacement name for *Cryptodrilus illawarrae* Fletcher, 1889: 1546 as noted by Blakemore (2001:)].	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Cryptodrilus mediocris* Fletcher, 1889		
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Cryptodrilus naroomai* Blakemore, 2000, 2006b	[Overlooked on ABRS website].	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Cryptodrilus polynephricus* Spencer, 1895		T
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Cryptodrilus ramosus copiafluvis* Blakemore, 2000: 388	[If elevated to species level, this nominotypical taxon will obtain the name *Cryptodrilus ramosus* under ICZN (1999: Arts. 46, 47.1). As the ABRS website is not a valid publication under ICZN, its alternative option has no merit other than to introduce unnecessary confusion].	T
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Cryptodrilus ramosus monsagris* Blakemore, 2000: 391	[If the nominotypical taxon is elevated to species level, this taxon will either be combined within *C. ramosus* or obtain the *C. monsagris* epithet. ABRS's alternative name is invalid].	T
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Cryptodrilus rusticus* Fletcher, 1886	[Type species. Even though Jamieson (1972: 154) accepted that the prostates of *Cryptodrilus* were non-tubular, Jamieson (1972: 155) made a major lapse when he diagnosed "tubular to racemose prostates", an error repeated again in Jamieson (1974: 266-267; and again 2000: 256). Tubular prostates in fact never defined the Classical genus *Cryptodrilus*, and species with this character state belong in *Megascolides*. What differentiates *Cryptodrilus* from the prior genus *Notoscolex* is the demonstrable presence of nephridial bladders, see Blakemore (2000: 379)].	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Cryptodrilus spenceri* Blakemore, 2000		T
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Didymogaster prothecatus* Jamieson & Bradbury, 1972		
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Didymogaster sylvaticus* Fletcher, 1886		
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Digaster anomala* Jamieson, 1970		
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Digaster armifera* Fletcher, 1886	[Miscited as "Digaster armigera" in Reynolds & Cook (1976: 72)]	

MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Digaster binnaburra* Jamieson, 1975	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Digaster biracemea* Blakemore, 1997	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Digaster bradburyi bradburyi* Jamieson, 1970	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Digaster bradburyi bunyaensis* Jamieson, 1975	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Digaster brunnea* Spencer, 1900	[Originally *Digaster brunneus* Spencer, 1900 (sic); redescribed and figured by Blakemore (1994: 425)].
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Digaster conforma* Blakemore, 1997	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Digaster eastoni* Blakemore, 2000, 2006b	[Overlooked on ABRS website].
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Digaster gayndahensis* Spencer, 1900	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Digaster googarnae* Dyne, 2000	***Species inquirenda***. [Jamieson (2000: 360) lists type ANIC GD.99.12.1-2 ex GD.95.73.1 although the original ANIC register for GD.95.73.1 (Blakemore, 1995) makes no reference to these being types].
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Digaster grandis* Dyne, 2000	[Jamieson (2000: 365) describes "H", "P1" and "P3" although only one paratype is listed].
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Digaster gwongorellae* Jamieson, 1972	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Digaster keasti* Jamieson, 1977	[The dubious synonymy of *Cryptodrilus queenslandica* Spencer, 1900 in *Digaster keasti* by Jamieson (2000) is reversed; see Blakemore (1994: 418, 507), where it is pointed out that "Spencer's description and drawing differs substantially from this conclusion by having only a single gizzard in 5 (not two in 6 and 7) and calciferous glands in (13,)14-16 (rather than none as in *D. keasti*), amongst other differences". Cf. *Notoscolex* ? *queenslandicus*. Presence or absence of penial setae not noted, considerably impeding comparison].
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Digaster lamingtonensis* Michaelsen, 1916	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Digaster lingi* Jamieson, 1995	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Digaster longmani* Boardman, 1932	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Digaster lumbricoides kondalilla* Jamieson, 1975	

MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Digaster lumbricoides lumbricoides* Perrier, 1872	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Digaster minima* Jamieson, 1975	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Digaster minor* Spencer, 1900	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Digaster moretonensis* Jamieson, 1995	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Digaster nemoralis* (Fletcher, 1889)	[Fletcher (1889: 1528-1530) was the first to notice that for both *P. nemoralis* and *P. queenslandica* in the posterior region the ventralmost row of nephridia on each side was enlarged, and Jamieson (1993) found agreement, eventually, with Fletcher; cf. *Perissogaster* as described herein].
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Digaster nothofagi* Jamieson, 1975	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Digaster perrieri* Fletcher, 1889	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Digaster pseudoperichaeta* Jamieson, 1975	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Digaster queenslandica* (Fletcher, 1889)	[Fletcher (1889: 1528-1530) was the first to notice that for both *P. nemoralis* and *P. queenslandica* in the posterior region the ventralmost row of nephridia on each side was enlarged, and Jamieson (1993) found agreement, eventually, with Fletcher].
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Digaster rosea* Dyne, 2000	[ANIC specimens not marked at types].
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Digaster segnitatis* Dyne, 2000	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Digaster septentrionalis* Dyne, 2000	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Digaster sexpunctata* Jamieson, 1975	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Digaster tararanae* Dyne, 2000	[Jamieson (2000: 423) describes "P1, P5" although the whereabouts of paratypes is unknown].
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Digaster williamsi* Dyne, 2000	[Jamieson (2000: 425) describes "H, P1-5" although only one paratype is listed].
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Diporochaeta alsophila* (Spencer, 1892)	[*Diporochaeta frosti* Spencer 1900 removed from synonymy as the prostates were described by Jameison (2000: 451) as being non-tubular, i.e. qualifying for *Perionychella sensu* Blakemore (2000)].
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Diporochaeta apiocystis* Stephenson, 1933	[Restored with original combination cf. Jamieson (1974)].

MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Diporochaeta arnoldi* Spencer, 1900	[Restored with original combination cf. Jamieson (1974)].	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Diporochaeta ateramnis* Blakemore, 2000		T
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Diporochaeta bakeri* (Fletcher, 1887)	[Restored as per Michaelsen (1900: 203), cf. Jamieson (1974)].	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Diporochaeta barronensis* (Fletcher, 1886)	[Restored as per Michaelsen (1900: 205), cf. Jamieson (1974)].	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Diporochaeta blounti* Jamieson, 1976	[Restored with original combination cf. Jamieson (1994; 2000)].	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Diporochaeta coccyx* Blakemore, 2000		T
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Diporochaeta copelandi* (Spencer, 1892)	[Restored as per Michaelsen (1900: 203), cf. Jamieson (1974)].	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Diporochaeta davallia* Spencer, 1900	[Restored with original combination cf. Jamieson (1974); also cf. *D. yarraensis*].	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Diporochaeta diadema* Blakemore, 2000		T
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Diporochaeta dicksonia* (Spencer, 1892)	[Restored combination as per Michaelsen (1900: 202) cf. Jamieson (1974); an ABRS website checklist twice listed this taxon (pers. obs. R.J.B. May, 2005)].	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Diporochaeta dubia* (Spencer, 1892)	[Restored combination cf. Jamieson (1974)].	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Diporochaeta gordoni* Blakemore, 2000		T
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Diporochaeta grandis* Spencer, 1900	[Restored with original combination cf. Jamieson (1974; 1994; 2000)].	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Diporochaeta hellyeri* (Jamieson, 1974)	[Blakemore (2000: 208) quite correctly included *Perionychella (Vesiculodrilus) hellyeri* (part. = *in partim*) Jamieson, 1974: 238-241 in synonymy of *D. iseo*, thereby removing Mt Arthur as a locality for *D. hellyeri*].	T
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Diporochaeta iseo* Blakemore, 2000	[Blakemore (2000: 208) quite correctly included *Perionychella (Vesiculodrilus) hellyeri* (part.) Jamieson, 1974 in synonymy of *D. iseo*, thereby removing Mt Arthur as its locality].	T
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Diporochaeta kershawi* (Jamieson, 1974)		T
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Diporochaeta kuranda* Jamieson, 1976	[Restored with original combination cf. Jamieson (1994; 2000)].	

MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Diporochaeta lacustris* Blakemore, 2000		T
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Diporochaeta liber* (Jamieson, 1994)	**Comb. nov.**	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Diporochaeta lindti* Spencer, 1900	[Restored with original combination cf. Jamieson (1974)].	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Diporochaeta lochensis* (Spencer, 1892)	[Restored combination cf. Jamieson (1974)].	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Diporochaeta manni* Spencer, 1900	[Non Spencer (1892). Restored with original combination cf. Jamieson (1974; 2000) where the prostates are claimed to be "tubular" but "so flattened as to appear racemose"- herein accepted to be tubular as per Spencer (1900)].	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Diporochaeta mcilwraithi* (Jamieson, 1997)	**Comb. nov.** [Possibly a junior synonym of *D. blounti*. Tubuloracemose prostates are claimed, but actually they appear merely tubular].	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Diporochaeta mediocincta* Spencer, 1900	[Restored with original combination cf. Jamieson (1994; 2000)].	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Diporochaeta millaamillaa* Jamieson, 1976	[Returned to its original genus, cf. Jamieson (2000)].	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Diporochaeta monogyna* Blakemore, 2000		T
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Diporochaeta montisarthuri* (Jamieson, 1974)		T
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Diporochaeta montislewisi* Jamieson, 1976	[Restored with original combination cf. Jamieson (1994; 2000)].	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Diporochaeta moroea* (Spencer, 1895)	[Contrary to Jamieson (1974: 258; 2000: 493) where he states “The single type-specimen (NMV: G292) is in a very refractory condition and yields no useful information” this specimen of *Diporochaeta moroea* lodged in the Museum of Victoria is entirely adequate and does yield useful information (Blakemore, 2000: 220)].	T
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Diporochaeta nashi* Jamieson, 1976	[Restored with original combination cf. Jamieson (1994; 2000)].	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Diporochaeta nemoralis* Spencer, 1900	[Restored with original combination cf. Jamieson (1994; 2000)].	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Diporochaeta obscura* (Spencer, 1893: 3)	[Originally *Perichaeta obscura* Spencer, 1893: 3; restored as per Michaelsen (1900: 202), cf. Jamieson (1974; 2000). Note: according to ICZN (1999: Art. 23.9.5) the junior primary	

		homonymy *Perichaeta obscura* Goto & Hatai, 1898: 70 (= *Amynthas obscurus*) as noted in Reynolds & Cook (1969: 146) and Blakemore (2003), is not replaced and prevailing usage is maintained as the two taxa have not been considered congeneric after 1899, e.g. Michaelsen (1900: 202, 316) had them in separate genera. Cf. *Notoscolex obscurus* (Spencer, 1892)].	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Diporochaeta oculatus* Jamieson, 1976	[Restored with original combination cf. Jamieson (1994; 2000)].	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Diporochaeta phalacra* (Michaelsen, 1916)	[Originally *Perionyx* (*Diporochaeta*) *phalacrus* f. *typica*].	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Diporochaeta pulvilla* Blakemore, 2000		T
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Diporochaeta raveni* Jamieson, 1976	[Restored with original combination cf. Jamieson (1994; 2000)].	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Diporochaeta richardi* Spencer, 1900	[Restored to original genus cf. Jamieson (1974)].	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Diporochaeta rubertumula* Blakemore, 2000		T
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Diporochaeta sedecimalis* Michaelsen, 1907	[Restored to original genus cf. Jamieson (1974)].	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Diporochaeta setosa* Blakemore, 2000		T
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Diporochaeta soccoli* Blakemore, 2000		T
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Diporochaeta spenceri* Michaelsen, 1907	[Restored to original genus cf. Jamieson (1974)].	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Diporochaeta stronach* Blakemore, 2000		T
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Diporochaeta sucta* Blakemore, 2000		T
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Diporochaeta telopea* Spencer, 1900	[Restored to original genus cf. Jamieson (1974)].	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Diporochaeta terraereginae* (Fletcher, 1890)	[Restored combination as per Michaelsen (1900: 294; 1907: 161)].	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Diporochaeta tisdalli* (Spencer, 1900)	[Comb. nov. by Blakemore (2000: 193) on grounds that it is anisochaetine with >8 setae in posterior segments].	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Diporochaeta volvens* (Spencer, 1900)	[Comb. nov. by Blakemore (2000: 193) on grounds that it is anisochaetine with >8 setae in posterior segments; cf. Jamieson (2000: 572)].	

MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Diporochaeta walhallae* (Spencer, 1892)	[Restored as per Michaelsen (1900: 203) cf. Jamieson (1974)].	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Diporochaeta willsiensis* (Spencer, 1892)	[Comb. nov. by Blakemore (2000: 72) on grounds that it is anisochaetine with >8 setae in posterior segments; cf. Jamieson (1974)].	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Diporochaeta yarraensis* (Spencer, 1892: 23)	[Syns. *Perichaeta tanjilensis* Spencer, 1892: 24; *Diporochaeta faucium* Michaelsen, 1907. Combination as per Michaelsen (1900; 1907); cf. *D. davallia*].	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Eastoniella howeana* Jamieson, 1977	[From Australia's Lord Howe Island territory].	N?
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Eastoniella modesta* Jamieson, 1977	[From Australia's Lord Howe Island territory].	N?
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Fletcherodrilus fasciatus* (Fletcher, 1890)	[As redescribed and refigured by Blakemore (1994) on inspection of new material].	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Fletcherodrilus unicus major* (Fletcher, 1890)	[Restored to subspecies rank by Blakemore (1994: 492) on inspection of new material].	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Fletcherodrilus unicus unicus* (Fletcher, 1889)	[Syns. *Cryptodrilus purpureus* Michaelsen, 1889; *Fletcherodrilus unicus* var. *purpureus* : Michaelsen, 1891; ?*Fletcherodrilus unicus* var. *pelewensis* Michaelsen, 1891; *Plutellus affinis* Stephenson, 1933 - first considered synonymous by Blakemore (1994: 494) cf. Jamieson and Wampler (1979)].	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Gastrodrilus dartnalli* (Jamieson, 1974)		T
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Gastrodrilus driesseni* Blakemore, 2000		T
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Gastrodrilus iosem* Blakemore, 2000		T
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Gastrodrilus kingi* Blakemore, 2000		T
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Geoffdyneia rubens* (Fletcher, 1887)	[Jamieson (2000: 98) classes prostates as "tubuloracemose", (2000: 667, 672) "thickly tubular", (2000: 668) "broadly tubular", or (2000: 985) "tubular" - which is what they look like to me. The unusual polythecal condition in seven segments (3-9), may yet be a parasitic artefact, cf. prior *Amphimiximus*. As noted above, the genus name is changed from “Geofdyneia” to agree with the name Dr “Geoff Dyne” as cited on SASB website http://www.sasb.org.au/Dyne.html and in ABRS Biologue 24 (June 2001), etc..	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Graliophilus adsiduus* Blakemore, 2000		T

MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Graliophilus asymmetricus* (Michaelsen, 1907)	[From W.A.].	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Graliophilus* ? *bassanus* (Spencer, 1895)		T
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Graliophilus benlomondi* Blakemore, 2000		T
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Graliophilus blackwoodianus* (Michaelsen, 1907)	[From W.A.].	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Graliophilus bongeeni* (Blakemore, 1997)	**Comb. nov.**	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Graliophilus bunya* (Jamieson, 1976)	**Comb. nov.**	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Graliophilus candidus* (Jackson, 1931)	[From W.A.].	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Graliophilus carneus* (Michaelsen, 1907)	[From W.A.].	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Graliophilus cooperi* Blakemore, 2000		T
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Graliophilus dalgarangae* (Jackson, 1931)	[From W.A.].	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Graliophilus ellisii* (Spencer, 1895)	[New comb. from Blakemore (2000)].	T
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Graliophilus georgei* Jamieson, 1971	[Jamieson (1994: 177) has 'tubuloracemose' prostates in his data matrix for *Graliophilus georgei*, the type-species of this genus, despite it being described by Jamieson (1971: 473, 477, 500) with tubular prostates, as confirmed by Jamieson (1974: 259; 2000: 674, 698)]. [From W.A.].	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Graliophilus inconstans* (Jamieson, 1974)	[New comb. from Blakemore (2000: 53)]. [From Kangaroo Isl., S.A.].	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Graliophilus levis* (Michaelsen, 1907)	[From W.A.].	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Graliophilus macedonensis* (Spencer, 1892)	[Prostates "very thickly tubular" with "slight surface lobulation"]. [From Vict.].	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Graliophilus mendilai* (Michaelsen, 1907)	[From W.A.].	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Graliophilus montiskosciuskoi* Jamieson, 1973	[Jamieson, (1974: 260) "unequivocally" placed his *Graliophilus montiskosciuskoi*, a lumbricine species with tubular prostates, in *Perionychella* - despite this latter genus being reserved for perichaetine species	

		with non-tubular prostates; this species was restored to its original genus by Blakemore (2000: 54)].
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Graliophilus murrayensis* (Michaelsen, 1907)	[Jamieson (2000: 709) makes no mention of nephridia]. [From W.A.].
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Graliophilus praestringor* Blakemore, 2000	T
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Gralophilus* ? *punctatus* (Spencer, 1900)	[Originally *Megascolides punctatus* Spencer, 1900; moved to the defunct *Psueodperichaeta*, then retained, with scant reason, in synoynymy of *Woodwardiella smithi* by Jamieson (2000), it possibly belongs in another genus as original description has "coiled tubular" prostates as noted by Blakemore (2000: 282)].
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Graliophilus schuemanni* (Michaelsen, 1907)	[From W.A.].
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Graliophilus secundus* Jamieson, 1971	[From W.A.].
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Graliophilus semicinctus* (Fletcher, 1890)	**Comb. nov.**
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Graliophilus strelitzi* (Michaelsen, 1907)	[From W.A.].
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Graliophilus termitophilus* (Michaelsen, 1907)	[From W.A.].
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Graliophilus tripapillatus* (Jamieson, 1974)	T
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Graliophilus varicystis* (Jackson, 1931)	[From W.A.].
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Graliophilus wellingtonianus* (Michaelsen, 1907)	[From W.A.].
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Graliophilus whistleri* (Michaelsen, 1935)	[From W.A.].
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Graliophilus woodi* Jamieson, 1973	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Graliophilus woodwardi* (Michaelsen, 1907)	[From W.A.].
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Haereodrilus reichelti* Dyne, 2000	[***Inquirenda***. Syntypes listed as ANIC GD.99.9.1 although Holotype and P1, described with 55 and 56 segments (and presumably dissected?), not explicitly preferenced, contrary to ICZN (1999: Art. 16, and its recommendations); the task of determining validity of

		name and types is presumably left to someone else to sort out. Monotypic. Ectocommensal].
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Heteroporodrilus bitenax* Blakemore, 2000, 2006b	[Overlooked on ABRS website].
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Heteroporodrilus bongeen* Blakemore, 1994	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Heteroporodrilus canaliculatus* (Fletcher, 1889)	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Heteroporodrilus clarkei* (Dyne, 1981)	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Heteroporodrilus cooraniensis* (Spencer, 1900)	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Heteroporodrilus dioecius* (Stephenson, 1933)	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Heteroporodrilus doubei* Blakemore, 1994	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Heteroporodrilus editus* Blakemore, 2000, 2006b	[Overlooked on ABRS website].
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Heteroporodrilus fletcheri* (Beddard, 1887)	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Heteroporodrilus hirthi* Blakemore, 2000, 2006b	[Overlooked on ABRS website].
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Heteroporodrilus incommodus* (Jamieson & Nash, 1976)	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Heteroporodrilus jamiesoni* Blakemore, 1994	[Regardless of its 'ultrastructure', Jamieson (1970) had miscounted the spermathecae in this specimen as discussed by Blakemore (1994)].
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Heteroporodrilus kaputar* Blakemore, 2000, 2006b	[Overlooked on ABRS website].
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Heteroporodrilus lamingtonensis* Jamieson, 1970	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Heteroporodrilus mediterreus* (Fletcher, 1887)	

MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Heteroporodrilus minyoni* (Dyne, 1981)	[Mistakenly attributed to "(Blakemore, 1994b)" in Jamieson (2000: 774)].	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Heteroporodrilus montiserratae* Jamieson, 1995	[Presence or absence of penial setae overlooked, and if present, their form and sculpturing not noted; poorly differentiated from other members of the genus (as noted by Blakemore, 2000: 199), and mistakenly attributed to *Plutellus* in Jamieson (2000: xxviii, 747)].	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Heteroporodrilus namoi* Blakemore, 2000, 2006b	[Overlooked on ABRS website].	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Heteroporodrilus narrabri* Blakemore, 2000, 2006b	[Overlooked on ABRS website].	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Heteroporodrilus notatus* (Dyne, 1981)	[Sketches from Dyne (1981) copied to Jamieson (2000) where the mistake persists that *Plutellus* species have "tubular to tubuloracemose" prostates].	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Heteroporodrilus oxleyensis* (Fletcher, 1889)	[Syn. *Woodwardiella ashworthi* Stephenson, 1933 - misidentified by Jamieson (1970) and again by Jamieson (2000 fig. 18.29) cf. *Heteroporodrilus jamiesoni* Blakemore, 1994 (see Blakemore, 1994)].	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Heteroporodrilus raveni* (Jamieson & Nash, 1976)		
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Heteroporodrilus shephardi* (Spencer, 1900)	[Syn. *Heteroporodrilus shephardi armatus* Jamieson, 1974 synonymy by Blakemore (2000: 211-213, 2006b) upheld cf. Jamieson (2000: 807) who continues his misconception from Jamieson (1974: 87) that this taxon "alone in the genus" has "alternation of nephropores between d and mid bc"].	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Heteroporodrilus sloanei* (Fletcher, 1889)		
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Heteroporodrilus thompsoni* Blakemore, 1994		
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Heteroporodrilus tryoni* (Fletcher, 1890)	[Syn. *Woodwardiella youngi* Boardman, 1932, see Blakemore (1994)]	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Hickmaniella classica* Blakemore, 2000		T
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Hickmaniella faba* Blakemore, 2000		T
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Hickmaniella gogi* Blakemore, 1997		T

MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Hickmaniella noda* Blakemore, 2000		T
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Hickmaniella opisthogaster* Jamieson, 1974		T
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Hypolimnus pedderensis* (Jamieson, 1974)	[Monotypic from Lake Pedder TWWHA; extinct - see Blakemore (2000) and Red Book. This new combination was ignored by Jamieson (2000, 2001) and is misrepresented on ABRS website – see Blakemore, 2000b,d for full synonymy and a corrected description].	T
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Megascolides australis* McCoy, 1878	[Syns. *Notoscolex gippslandicus* Fletcher, 1887 [non *Cryptodrilus gippslandicus* (= *Vesiculodrilus gippslandicus*)]; *Lumbricus australis* Vaillant, 1889].	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Megascolides bagomaraglensis* Blakemore, 2000	[Overlooked on ABRS website and, with uncertain reasoning, restored from temporary removal to "?*Cryptodrilus*" by Jamieson (2000: 1522)].	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Megascolides cataractus* Blakemore, 2000		T
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Megascolides catenastagnis* Blakemore, 2000		T
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Megascolides croesus* Blakemore, 2000		T
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Megascolides diaphanus* Spencer, 1900	[For discussion of the status of the MOV types, see Blakemore (1997a; 2000c: 198; 2000: 238, etc.)].	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Megascolides fontis* Blakemore, 2000		T
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Megascolides improbus* Blakemore, 2000		T
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Megascolides intestinalis* Blakemore, 2000		T
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Megascolides jotaylorae* Blakemore, 2000		T
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Megascolides kendricki* (Jamieson, 1971)	[Transferred to *Megascolides* from *Australohoplochaetella* by Blakemore (2000); holotype and paratype given same WAM registration number, contrary to ICZN]. [From a cave in W.A.].	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Megascolides laffani* Blakemore, 2000		T
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Megascolides maestus* Blakemore, 1997		T
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Megascolides nokanenaensis* Michaelsen,	[Returned to *Megascolides* as per Michaelsen (1916) by Blakemore (2000) from *Australohoplochaetella*,	

	1907	cf. Jamieson (2000: 221)]. [From W.A.].	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Megascolides oppidanus* Blakemore, 2000		T
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Megascolides orthostichon* (Schmarda, 1861)		T
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Megascolides salmo* Blakemore, 2000		T
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Megascolides sanctorum* Blakemore, 2000		T
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Megascolides tener* Blakemore, 2000		T
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Megascolides tenuis* (Fletcher, 1889)	[Returned to *Megascolides* as per Michaelsen (1907: 161) and Blakemore (2000: 197; 2000: 238; etc.), cf. Jamieson (2000: 302) where this tubular prostated taxon is erroneously put in *Cryptodrilus* and no mention is made (??) in synonymy list of Michaelsen's nor Blakemore's prior, proper, allocation to *Megascolides*].	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Megascolides tortuosus* Blakemore, 2000		T
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Megascolides umbonis* Blakemore, 2000		T
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Megascolides xanthus* Blakemore, 2000		T
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Nexogaster quaterni* Blakemore, 2000		T
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Nexogaster sexies* Blakemore, 1997		T
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Notoscolex acanthodriloides* (Jamieson, 1974)	[Transferred from *Megascolides*, as so placed by Blakemore (1997a: 1706; 2000c: 197) but this "conveniently" overlooked by Jamieson (2000: 1055) in a selfserving synonymy, to *Notoscolex* by Blakemore (2000: 238) because of its prostates, described by Jamieson (1974: 296,299) as "depressed tubular" or "flattened, tubular", were shown by Blakemore (2000) to actually be tubuloracemose; originally in the contrived genus *Pseudocryptodrilus*].	T
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Notoscolex attenuatus* Boardman, 1931		
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Notoscolex bakeri* Jamieson, 2001	[Possibly a junior synonym of, or subordinate to, *N. montiskosciuskoi* Jamieson, 1973].	

MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Notoscolex bidiverticulatus* (Jamieson, 1974)		T
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Notoscolex brancasteriensis* Michaelsen, 1910	**Restored to original genus cf. Jamieson (2000: 200).** [From W.A. Description of the meroic nephridia is interesting, compared to the criticism of *Retrovescus* Blakemore, 1998 that also has non-holic nephridia, characterized by Jamieson (2000) as Holoic "transitional"].	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Notoscolex bunyaensis* (Jamieson, 1995)	**Comb. nov.** [The tubuloracemose prostates are misrepresented as "elongate racemose" in Jameison (2000); also it is uncertain to which of Jamieson's tribes it belongs (cf. Jamieson, 1995: 575, 583, 595, Jamieson, 1994), despite Jamieson's (2000: 313) subsequent "suppression of the subdivisions"].	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Notoscolex camdenensis* Fletcher, 1886	[Type].	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Notoscolex cameroni* (Spencer, 1892)	[Placement by Blakemore (2000: 194)].	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Notoscolex campestris* (Spencer, 1895)		T
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Notoscolex dorazioi* Blakemore, 2000	[Misspelt "dorazio" on ABRS website - pers. obs. RJB (May, 2005)].	T
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Notoscolex duplex* Blakemore, 2000		T
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Notoscolex geevestoni* Blakemore, 2000		T
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Notoscolex gogensis* Blakemore, 2000		T
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Notoscolex grandis* Fletcher, 1886		
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Notoscolex harenapascuus* Blakemore, 2000, 2006b	[Overlooked on ABRS website. Having just 8 setae, it is restored from cursory and ill-considered inclusion in non-lumbricine *Anisochaeta* by Jamieson (2000: 1525)].	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Notoscolex hortensis* Michaelsen, 1907	**Restored to original genus cf. Jamieson (2000: 200).** [Description of the meroic nephridia is interesting, compared to the criticism of *Retrovescus* Blakemore, 1998 that also has non-holic nephridia, characterized by Jamieson (2000) as Holoic "transitional"]. [From W.A.].	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Notoscolex hulmei* (Spencer, 1892: 147)	[Syn. *Megascolides victoriensis* Spencer, 1892: 151. Combination as per Michaelsen (1900: 191, 193); it is a mystery how Jamieson (2000: 129, 858) places this species in his "*Notoscolex*" other than by guesswork as it requires "a stomate megameronephridium	

		median to numerous astomate micromeronephridia in caudal segments, all exonephric" or "exonephric stomate meganephridium median to exonephric astomate micromeronephridia caudally" whereas enlarged nephridia never were found].	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Notoscolex huoni* Blakemore, 2000		T
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Notoscolex illawarrae* (Fletcher, 1889: 1523)	[Syn. *Megascolides mawarrae* (laps.) Beddard, 1890: 224]. [Originally *Megascolides* (*Notoscolex*) *illawarrae* Fletcher, 1889: 1523 with "syntypes", AM: W1488 – condition of types is unknown, and the state of the prostates and confirmation of absence of nephridal vesicles is pending; Jamieson (2000: 877) merely "paraphrases" the original description (failing to describe details of prostates, nephridal vesicles, penial setae, etc.); cf. sympatric *Cryptodrilus illawarrae* Fletcher, 1889: 1546, possibly a junior honomym, with which Reynolds & Cook (1976: 116) inadvertently combine this taxon. See also Blakemore (2001)].	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Notoscolex imparicystis* (Jamieson, 1973)	[Cf. *Anisochaeta googlei*; *Anisochaeta imparicystis*].	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Notoscolex index* Blakemore, 2000		T
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Notoscolex insignis* (Spencer, 1892)		
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Notoscolex irregularis* (Spencer, 1895: 34)	[Originally *Cryptodrilus irregularis* Spencer, 1895: 34 with lectotype NMV G46 (= MOV F4046) a specimen partly figured and misnumbered by Jamieson and now damaged with organs removed, pers. obs Blakemore (2000: 343). Non *Perichaeta irregularis* Spencer, 1895: 53 (= *Perionychella irregularis*) nec *Perichaeta irregularis* Goto & Hatai, 1899: 13 (= *Metaphire hilgendorfi* spp. complex – see Blakemore (2003: 29). Note: Jamieson (2000: 921) confuses this taxon with *N. illawarrae*]	T
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Notoscolex jenolanensis* Michaelsen, 1907	[Restored (as it was almost 100 years ago!) as per Blakemore (2000) afrter mischeivious and mysterious re-combination in *Anisochaeta* by Jamieson (2000), cf. *Anisochaeta jenolanensis* (Boardman, 1943). It appears that the spermathecal diverticula are bifid, often a precursor to the multiloculate state].	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Notoscolex leai* (Michaelsen, 1910)		T

MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Notoscolex leios* Jackson, 1931	[From W.A.].	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Notoscolex liffeyi* Blakemore, 2000		T
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Notoscolex longus* (Jamieson, 1974)		T
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Notoscolex maecenatis* Michaelsen, 1907	**Restored to original genus cf. Jamieson (2000: 200).** [Description of the meroic nephridia is interesting, compared to the criticism of *Retrovescus* Blakemore, 1998 that also has non-holic nephridia, characterized by Jamieson (2000) as Holoic "transitional"]. [From W.A.].	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Notoscolex meekae* Blakemore, 2000, 2006b	[Overlooked on ABRS website].	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Notoscolex modestus* Michaelsen, 1907	**Restored to original genus cf. Jamieson (2000: 200).** [Description of the meroic nephridia is interesting, compared to the criticism of *Retrovescus* Blakemore, 1998 that also has non-holic nephridia, characterized by Jamieson (2000) as Holoic "transitional"]. [From W.A.].	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Notoscolex montiskosciuskoi* Jamieson, 1973		
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Notoscolex mudgeanus* (Fletcher, 1889)	[Restored (after exactly 100 years!) as per Michaelsen (1900: 190; 1907) and Blakemore (2000) due to its lumbricine setae throughout, cf. various re-combinations 'conveniently' overlooked in synonymy by Jamieson (2000: 162) where latterly it was cited as "*Anisochaeta mudgeanus*" (sic), this parroted on ABRS website; cf. *A. saccarinus* and *A. retrocystis*].	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Notoscolex obscurus* (Spencer, 1892)	[Originally *Megascolides obscurus* Spencer, 1892: 148, restored as per Michaelsen (1900: 194); it is a mystery how Jamieson (2000: 858, 885), without inspection of nephridia, could place this species and others like *N. hulmei* or *N. pallinupensis*, under his contrived defintion of *Notoscolex* that precicely requires "exonephric stomate meganephridium median to exonephric astomate micromeronephridia caudally". Cf. *Perichaeta obscura* Spencer, 1893: 3 (= *Diporochaeta obscura*)].	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Notoscolex officeri* (Spencer, 1895)	[Syn. *Oreoscolex sexthecatus* Jamieson, 1974; synonymy after Blakemore (2000; 2004)]	T
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Notoscolex pallinupensis* (Jamieson, 1971)	**Comb. nov.** [Monotypic genus on posterior amputee holotype, so placement can only be provisional;	

		possibly anisochaetine? Jamieson's (2000) figure mistakes male pore for setal follicle]. [From W.A.].	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Notoscolex pardus* Blakemore, 2000		T
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Notoscolex peculiaris* (Jamieson, 1974)		T
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Notoscolex penguini* Blakemore, 2000		T
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Notoscolex pilus* Blakemore, 1997	[Syn. *Notoscolex dinephrus* Blakemore, 2000 (misspelt "dinephris" on ABRS website – pers. obs. RJB May, 2005); synonymy after Blakemore (2000; 2004)].	T
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Notoscolex plutelloides* (Jamieson, 1977)	**Comb. nov. *Species incertae sedis.*** [Prostates were described as "tubuloracemose" but if they are actually tubular (which they look to me!), then it may belong in Australian/N.Z. *Megascolides s.* Blakemore, 1997; 2000: 198. From Australia's Lord Howe Island Territory].	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Notoscolex prestonianus* Michaelsen, 1907	**Restored to original genus cf. Jamieson (2000: 222).** [Description of the meroic nephridia is interesting, compared to the criticism of *Retrovescus* Blakemore, 1998 that also has non-holic nephridia, characterized by Jamieson (2000) as Holoic "transitional"]. [From W.A.].	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Notoscolex pygmaeus* (Fletcher, 1889)		
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Notoscolex* ? *queenslandicus* (Spencer, 1900)	***Species incertae sedis.*** [Buchanan (1910) placed Spencer's (1900) *Cryptodrilus queenslandicus* as a new combination in *Notoscolex,* whereas Dyne (1984: 266) found a paralectotype (NMV: G70, now G4070) listed under *Cryptodrilus queenslandicus* in Jensz & Smith (1969: 90) referable to *H. mediterreus* and also that the lectotype (MOV F40593) was indistinguishable from *Digaster keasti* Jamieson, 1977. Subsequently, Jamieson (2000: 370) claimed that *N. queenslandicus (*Spencer, 1900) was a junior homonym of *Perissogaster queenslandica* Fletcher, 1889 and, moreover, was synonymous with his *Digaster keasti*. However, as discussed by Blakemore (1994: 418, 507) and Blakemore (2000: 208), Spencer's (1900) description and drawing differs substantially from this conclusion by having only a single gizzard in 5 (not two in 6 and 7) and calciferous glands in 13,14-16 (rather than absent as in *D. keasti*),	

		amongst other differences. Status and position of this taxon is uncertain, pending disovery of true types.	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Notoscolex retrocystis* (Jamieson, 1995)	**Comb. nov. *Species inquirenda.*** [It has lumbricine setae throughout, as with *N. saccarinus*, thus removed from retrograde recombination in *Anisochaeta* by Jamieson (2000) after hasty erection in *Oreoscolex*; overlooked on ABRS website. Jamieson's (2000) re-description and sketches, as far as can be discerned, confuse Holotype with Paratype(s) - someone needs to check the QM registrations].	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Notoscolex rubescens* Michaelsen, 1907	**Restored to original genus cf. Jamieson (2000: 225).** [Description of the meroic nephridia is interesting, compared to the criticism of *Retrovescus* Blakemore, 1998 that also has non-holic nephridia, characterized by Jamieson (2000) as Holoic "transitional"]. [From W.A.].	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Notoscolex saccarius* (Fletcher, 1886)	[Restored (after exactly 100 years!) as per Michaelsen (1900; 1907) and Blakemore (2000) as it is lumbricine throughout, cf. various combinations in *Oreoscolex*, *Anisochaeta*, or seemingly whereever, by Jamieson (2000)].	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Notoscolex salutigerulus* Blakemore, 2000		T
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Notoscolex simsoni* (Spencer, 1895)		T
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Notoscolex simulans* (Fletcher, 1890)		
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Notoscolex singularis* (Fletcher, 1889)		
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Notoscolex sinuosus* (Spencer, 1892)		
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Notoscolex suctorius* Michaelsen, 1907	**Restored to original genus cf. Jamieson (2000: 226).** [Description of the meroic nephridia is interesting, compared to the criticism of *Retrovescus* Blakemore, 1998 that also has non-holic nephridia, characterized by Jamieson (2000) as Holoic "transitional"]. [From W.A.].	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Notoscolex triplex* Blakemore, 2000		T
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Notoscolex ulladullae* Boardman, 1931		
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Notoscolex wellingtonensis* (Spencer, 1895)		T
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Paraplutellus insularis* Jamieson, 1972	[From Australia's Lord Howe Island territory].	

MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Perionychella atavia* (Michaelsen, 1916)	[Originally *Perionyx* (*Diporochaeta*) *phalacrus* var. *atavia*; it appears the prostates are non-tubular i.e., it belongs in *Perionychella*].	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Perionychella athertonensis* (Michaelsen, 1916)	[Originally *Perionyx* (*Diporochaeta*) *athertonensis*, it appears the prostates are non-tubular i.e., it belongs in *Perionychella*; cf. Dyne & Jamieson (2004: fig. 3) who also appear to claim they are tubular].	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Perionychella canaliculata* (Fletcher, 1887)	[Reasons for restoration in *Perionychella*, as per Michaelsen (1907: 163), given by Blakemore (2000: 195, 291; 2004: 292)].	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Perionychella carbinensis* (Jamieson, 1997)	**Comb. nov.**	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Perionychella covacevichae* (Jamieson, 1994)	**Comb. nov.**	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Perionychella crateris* (Jamieson, 1976)	**Comb. nov.**	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Perionychella dendyi* (Spencer, 1892)	[Type, as per Michaelsen (1907: 163)].	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Perionychella dilwynnia* (Spencer, 1895)		T
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Perionychella erici* (Michaelsen, 1916)	[Jamieson (2000: 1374) has apparently described more than one species in his account of Michaelsen's taxon].	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Perionychella eruca* Blakemore, 2000		T
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Perionychaella euzona* (Spencer, 1900)	**Comb. nov.** [Prostates possibly non-tubular, i.e., belongs in *Perionychella*].	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Perionychella frosti* (Spencer 1900)	**Comb. nov.** [Removed from synonymy in *Diporochaeta alsophila* cf. Jamieson (2000: 451) where he describes the lectotype prostates as "very thick, flattened tubes which lobulated surfaces "(sic)... "intermediate" between "racemose and tubular", i.e. tubuloracemose, i.e. *Perionychella* (albeit Jamieson, 2000: fig. 10.4 shows them to look more like tubular prostates = *Diporochaeta*). Non *Perichaeta frosti* Spencer, 1892 (= *Anisochaeta frosti*)].	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Perionychella irregularis* (Spencer, 1895)	[Originally *Perichaeta irregularis* Spencer, 1895: 53 with lectotype NMV: G288 (= MOV F40288 – a specimen dissected only in the anterior so caudal nephridia not determined as would be required by Jamieson's schemes and with a spermatheca as figured by Jamieson	T

		removed and missing, also Jamieson's figure has miscounted segments, pers. obs. and Blakemore, 2000: 298). Non *Cryptodrilus irregularis* Spencer, 1895: 34 (= *Notoscolex irregularis*), nec *Perichaeta irregularis* Goto & Hatai, 1899: 13 (= *Metaphire hilgendorfi* spp. complex – see Blakemore (2003: 29) wherein, however, a replacement name for the permanently invalid junior primary homonym is not provided under ICZN (1999: Arts. 23.9.5, 57.2, 82) as the two names have not been considered congeneric after 1899, eg. Michaelsen (1900: 206, 276) had them in separate genera)]	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Perionychella lacustris* (Stephenson, 1924)		T
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Perionychella moritzi* (Jamieson, 2000)	**Comb. nov.**	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Perionychella myrtea* Blakemore, 2000		T
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Perionychella pheretima* (Jamieson, 1973)	**Comb. nov.** [Cf. originally placed in *Diporochaeta*; then transferred to "*Perionychella (Vesiculodrilus)*" by Jameison (1974), then "*Diporochaeta (Vesiculodrilus)*" by Jamieson (2000: 502). The prostates appear to be non-tubular, i.e., tubuloracemose, i.e., *Perionychella*].	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Perionychella pritchardi* (Spencer, 1900)	[Restored combination as per Michaelsen (1907)].	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Perionychella richea* (Spencer, 1895)	[Syn. *Perichaeta richae* (sic lapsus): Jamieson, 1974; *Perionychella (Perionychella) hickmani* Jamieson, 1974; *Perionychella (Vesiculodrilus) obliquae* Jamieson, 1974; synonyms after Blakemore (2000: 2004)].	T
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Perionychella strzeleckii* Blakemore, 2000		T
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Perionychella variegata* Blakemore, 2000		T
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Perionychella* ? *windsori* (Jamieson, 1995)	[Prostates inadequately characterized as "tubuloracemose; in the holotype" and "coiled tubes" in a paratype; Dyne & Jamieson (2004: fig. 3) appear to also mischaracterize them as tubular].	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Perissogaster excavata* Fletcher, 1887	[Restored combination as per Michaelsen (1907)].	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Plutellus barringtoni* Blakemore, 2000,		

	2006b		
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Plutellus buckerfieldi* Blakemore, 2000, 2006b		
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Plutellus heteroporus* Perrier, 1873	[As redescribed by Blakemore (1994)].	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Plutellus hutchingsae* Jamieson, 1977	[From Australia's Lord Howe Island territory].	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Plutellus manifestus* (Fletcher, 1889)		
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Pontodrilus primoris* Blakemore, 2000		T
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Provescus crottyi* Blakemore, 2000		T
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Reflechtodrilus mcdonaldi* (Jamieson, 1994)	**Comb. nov.** [Tubuloracemose prostates are claimed, but actually they appear merely thickly tubular].	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Reflechtodrilus menurus* (Jamieson, 1994)	**Comb. nov.**	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Reflechtodrilus miseriae* (Jamieson, 1997)	**Comb. nov.** [Claimed to have prostates "almost racemose" to "thickly tubular", but they appear merely thickly tubular].	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Reflechtodrilus sigillatus* (Michaelsen, 1916)	**Comb. Nov.** Type species.	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Retrovescus capensis* (Jamieson, 1974)	[Despite being overlooked by Jamieson (1974) 30 years ago, and without any apparent effort at reconfirmation from types, Jamieson (2000: 1071-1082) insists on misrepresenting the duplication **or** triplication of meroic nephridia in this genus as "holonephric", albeit some species he himself described as "meronephric", such as his *Anisochaeta monteithi*, *Notoscolex acanthodriloides* and *N? sublimis*, have just such a condition; and on stating that the intestinal gizzards that he overlooked need to be "confirmed". For full, and correct, description based on inspection of the types see Blakemore (1998; 2000), and cf. Jamieson (1974; 2000: 1075) where the male pores are again (erroneously?) said to be "on b… on [unfigured?] dome-shaped papillae extending from a to slightly median to c", as opposed, I suppose, to the figured 'dome-shaped'	T

		genital markings “in setal lines 1 to [slightly median to] 3 at 17/18…”. There is further egregious, ungracious, and pointless, squabbling about nephria being ‘difficult to discern in anterior’ (due to tendons, mucus, vascularisation and prior dissection), and the actual number of segments in which these are multiple, although Jamieson (2000) admited their commencement was “indeterminable” and the number of segments in which he detected nephropores was “unspecified”. Interestingly, Jamieson (1994: 177) in his ‘Input Data Matrix’ based on his earlier (erroneous) description of *capensis* has “?” for both the “[4] Nephropore rows” and “[23] Nephridial diverticula”! As to the ‘oesophageal valve in 16’ vs. the ‘intestinal origin in 17’, cf. the definition in a glossary, mostly copied from Gates (1972) and Blakemore (1994a), (also the definitions of holonephry vs. meronephry!) – see Jamieson (2000: 1466, 1468, 1469). Any student wishing simply to identify a specimen must be contemptuous of such time-wasting and wanton distraction and should preferably just refer to Blakemore (1998)].	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Retrovescus mesibovi* Blakemore, 1998	[Jamieson (2000: 1071-1082) misrepresents the duplication or triplication of meroic nephridia of this genus as "holonephric", albeit some species he himself described as "meronephric", such as his *Anisochaeta monteithi*, *Notoscolex acanthodriloides* and *N. sublimis*, have just such a condition]. In response to criticism by Jamieson (2000: 1078), repetition that intestinal gizzards repeat in the gut is perhaps merited].	T
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Retrovescus plomleyi* Blakemore, 1998	[While making no effort to refigure specimens from type material nor to obtain SEMs of the penial setae, Jamieson (2000: 1071-1082) criticizes and also misrepresents the duplication or triplication of meroic nephridia of this genus as "holonephric", albeit some species he himself described as "meronephric", such as his *Anisochaeta monteithi*, *Notoscolex acanthodriloides* and *N? sublimis*, have just such a condition. Contrary to	T

		Jamieson (2000: 1079) the ‘intestinal gizzards’ are clearly shown to be in 20-24]. Type species of genus.	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Retrovescus simplex* Blakemore, 1998	[Jamieson (2000: 1071-1082) misrepresents the duplication/triplication of meroic nephridia as "holonephric", albeit some species he himself described as "meronephric", such as his *Anisochaeta monteithi*, *Notoscolex acanthodriloides* and *N. sublimis*, have just such a condition]. Contrary to statements by Jamieson (2000: 1072, 1082), there is no clear reason to assume that Blakemore (1998; 2000) accepted reduction from an apomorphic meroic state was a “reversal”, in this, or any other congener; in fact, the reverse is true; cf. Jamieson’s earlier (2000: 945) characterization of an exact same meroic state as a “reduction”.	T
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Scolecoidea scolecoidea* (Spencer, 1895)	[Jamieson (2000), as in Jamieson (1974; 1976), has mistaken the meroic nephridia as "holonephric", and the tubuloracemose prostates as "racemose", cf. Blakemore (2000)].	T
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Sebbius angus* (Blakemore, 1997)	[Rescued from synonymy of Jamieson (2000)].	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Simsia attenuata* (Spencer, 1892)	[Originally *Megascolides attenuatus* Spencer, 1892: 155; restored from synonymy in *Simsia minor* (Spencer, 1892: 144) by Jamieson (2000: 1110) with differences, eg. paired spermathecal diverticula, as per Jamieson (1972; 2000: 1113)].	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Simsia eucalypti* (Spencer, 1900)		
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Simsia lucasi* (Spencer, 1892)		
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Simsia manni* (Spencer, 1892)	[Syns. *Megascolides manni* var. *variabilis* Spencer, 1892; *Megascolides steeli* Spencer, 1900. Non Spencer, 1900].	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Simsia minor* (Spencer, 1892)		
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Simsia multituberculata* Jamieson, 1972		
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Simsia narrensis* (Spencer, 1892)		

MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Simsia tuberculata* (Fletcher, 1887)	[Syns. *Megascolides incertus* Spencer, 1892; *Megascolides roseus* Spencer, 1892].	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Tassiedrilus griffithae* Blakemore, 2000		T
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Vesiculodrilus albus* Blakemore, 2000		T
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Vesiculodrilus ansoni* Blakemore, 2000		T
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Vesiculodrilus apris* Blakemore, 2000		T
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Vesiculodrilus bithecatus* (Jamieson, 1974)		T
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Vesiculodrilus borealis* Blakemore, 2000		T
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Vesiculodrilus bronte* Blakemore, 2000		T
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Vesiculodrilus brunyi* Blakemore, 2000		T
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Vesiculodrilus bufalus* Blakemore, 2000		T
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Vesiculodrilus canaliculatus* Blakemore, 2000		T
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Vesiculodrilus culminis* Blakemore, 2000		T
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Vesiculodrilus cuneatus* Blakemore, 2000		T
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Vesiculodrilus cygnus* Blakemore, 2000	[Misspelt "cygnusa" on ABRS website checklist - pers. obs. RJB (May, 2005)].	T
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Vesiculodrilus decathecus* (Michaelsen, 1910)	**New comb. *Species inquirenda.*** [Describing it as a new combination although in "*Diporochaeta (Vesiculodrilus) decatheca*", Jamieson (2000: 538) claims to have rediscovered Michaelsen's Hamburg museum type (HM V3560) missing since at least 1976; however, his redescription (2000: fig. 10.72) shows (erroneously?) only 4 pairs of spermathecae in 5/6/7/8/9 rather than five pairs. Nevertheless, it now seems most likely that it is a junior synonym of the *V. mortoni* species complex, as previously suggested by Blakemore (2000: 63) and as agreed by Jamieson (2000: 539)].	T
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Vesiculodrilus dendrophagus* Blakemore, 2000		T

MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Vesiculodrilus duodecithecatus* Blakemore, 2000		T
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Vesiculodrilus emu* Blakemore, 2000		T
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Vesiculodrilus fictilis* Blakemore, 2000		T
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Vesiculodrilus fingal* Blakemore, 2000		T
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Vesiculodrilus fonsager* Blakemore, 2000		T
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Vesiculodrilus frenchi* (Spencer, 1892: 135)	[Type species designated by Blakemore (2000: 193) as *Cryptodrilus frenchi* Spencer, 1892, misidentified with *Vesiculodrilus nivalis* n. sp. in the original designation by Jamieson (1973) who also partly confused this taxon with *Perichaeta frenchii* Spencer, 1893 (= *Anisochaeta frenchii*)].	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Vesiculodrilus gippslandicus* (Spencer, 1892)	[Placement by Blakemore (2000: 194; 282) as it was originally described with "coiled tubular" prostates, i. e., qualifying for inclusion in *Vesiculodrilus*, cf. Jamieson (2000)].	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Vesiculodrilus glandiferus glandiferus* (Jamieson, 1974)		T
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Vesiculodrilus glandiferus pyengana* Blakemore, 2000		T
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Vesiculodrilus gracilis* Blakemore, 2000		T
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Vesiculodrilus gryps* Blakemore, 2000		T
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Vesiculodrilus hobartensis* (Spencer, 1895)		T
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Vesiculodrilus inornatus* Blakemore, 2000		T
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Vesiculodrilus insularis* (Spencer, 1895)	[Restored from synonymy in *V. hobartensis* by Blakemore (2000: 126; 2004), cf Jamieson. Originally *Cryptodrilus insularis* Spencer, 1895: 41, non *Cryptodrilus insularis* Rosa, 1891 that is now in synonymy of *Pontodrilus litoralis*; however, a replacement name for the permanently invalid junior primary homonym is not provided under ICZN (1999: Arts. 23.9.5, 57.2, 82) as the two names have not been considered congeneric after 1899, eg. Michaelsen (1900: 176, 181) had both in separate genera, thus prevailing usage is provisionally maintained].	T

MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Vesiculodrilus lateralis* Blakemore, 2000		T
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Vesiculodrilus lepidus* Blakemore, 2000		T
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Vesiculodrilus lilliputensis* Blakemore, 2000		T
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Vesiculodrilus marian* Blakemore, 2000		T
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Vesiculodrilus maritimus* Blakemore, 2000		T
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Vesiculodrilus mathinna* Blakemore, 2000		T
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Vesiculodrilus melaleuteus* Blakemore, 2000		T
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Vesiculodrilus mesibovi* Blakemore, 2000		T
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Vesiculodrilus metandris* Blakemore, 2000		T
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Vesiculodrilus mortoni montis* Blakemore, 2000		T
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Vesiculodrilus mortoni mortoni* (Spencer, 1895)		T
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Vesiculodrilus narcissus* Blakemore, 2000		T
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Vesiculodrilus nivalis* Blakemore, 2000, 2006b	[Overlooked on ABRS website].	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Vesiculodrilus octothecatus* Blakemore, 2000		T
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Vesiculodrilus oeconomicus* Blakemore, 2000		T
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Vesiculodrilus parattah* Blakemore, 2000		T
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Vesiculodrilus pennyae* Blakemore, 2000		T
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Vesiculodrilus pollex* Blakemore, 2000		T
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Vesiculodrilus prospectus* Blakemore, 2000		T
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Vesiculodrilus pulchellus* Blakemore, 2000		T
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Vesiculodrilus quadruparus* Blakemore, 2000		T

MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Vesiculodrilus recessus* Blakemore, 2000		T
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Vesiculodrilus santaclairis* Blakemore, 2000		T
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Vesiculodrilus symmetricus* Blakemore, 2000		T
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Vesiculodrilus tanjilensis* (Spencer, 1892a: 134)	[Non *Perichaeta tanjilensis* Spencer, 1892: 24 (= *Diporochaeta yarraensis*)].	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Vesiculodrilus tasmanianus* (Fletcher, 1887)	[Sometimes misspelt "tasmanicus". Stated to be adiverticulate by Jamieson (1974), later revised (without any evidence that new material was inspected) to "intracoelomic" diverticula absent, "but absence required confirmation" and, strangely, “diverticula have not been seen but absence requires confirmation” by Jamieson (2000); whereas Blakemore (1996/7 - in a manuscript rejected by a hostile referee's report) and Blakemore (2000) clearly demonstrated diverticula, as would be expected normally. ABRS website misrepresents that Blakemore (2000: 127) newly combined the taxon in *Diporochaeta* (*Vesiculodrilus*)].	T
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Vesiculodrilus tunnackensis* (Jamieson, 1974)		T
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Vesiculodrilus uncinatus* (Stephenson, 1933)	[As per Blakemore (2000: 196)].	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Vesiculodrilus vallis* Blakemore, 2000, 2006b	[Overlooked on ABRS website].	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Vesiculodrilus ventralis* Blakemore, 2000		T
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Vesiculodrilus victoriae* (Spencer, 1892)	[?Syn. *Vesiculodrilus purpureus* Jamieson, 1973; as suggested by Blakemore (2000: 196)].	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Vesiculodrilus warragulensis* (Spencer, 1900)	**Comb. nov.**	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Vesiculodrilus zeehan* Blakemore, 2000		T
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Woodwardiella acanthodriloides* Jamieson, 1971	[From W.A.].	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Woodwardiella affinis* (Michaelsen, 1907:	[Syn. *Woodwardiella magna* Jackson 1933]. [From W.A.].	

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MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Woodwardiella callichaeta* (Michaelsen, 1907)	[Type]. [From W.A.].	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Woodwardiella healesi* (Michaelsen, 1924)	[Combination in the spirit of Michaelsen (1924), nevertheless, if nephropores alternate it may yet belong in *Heteroporodrilus* sensu Blakemore (1994)]. [From Vict.].	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Woodwardiella libferti* (Michaelsen, 1907)	[From W.A.].	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Woodwardiella molaeleonis* (Michaelsen, 1907)	[Syntypes re-inspected and incompletely sketched by Jamieson (2000: fig. 45.13); previously Jamieson (1971: 487-488) had confused this taxon with *W. affinis*]. [From W.A.].	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Woodwardiella smithi* (Fletcher, 1890)	[Correctly included as a new combination in *Woodwardiella* by Blakemore (2000: 282), cf. Jamieson's (2000: 952) unorthodox placement in *Peryionychella*, a genus reserved for perichaetine species. Erstwhile type of contrived and junior homonym genus *Pseudoperichaeta* Jamieson, 1970 now in synonymy of *Woodwardiella*. The *Megascolides punctatus* synonym is also provisionally restored as its prostates were originally reported as "coiled tubular" as noted by Blakemore (2000: 282), cf. Jamieson (2000)].	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Woodwardiella tesselatus* (Spencer, 1895)		T
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Woodwardiella tiki* Blakemore, 2000		T
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Woodwardiella vandiemensis* Blakemore, 2000		T
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Zacharius evansi* (Jamieson, 1974)		T
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Zacharius intermedius intermedius* (Spencer, 1892)	**Comb. nov.** [Due to its tubuloracemose prostates, as mooted by Blakemore (1997b: 1812)].	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Zacharius intermedius papillatus* (Jamieson, 1972)	**Comb. nov.** [Due to its tubuloracemose prostates, as mooted by Blakemore (1997b: 1812)].	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Zacharius longwarriensis* (Jamieson, 1972)	**Comb. nov.** [Due to its tubuloracemose prostates, as mooted by Blakemore (1997b: 1812)].	
MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Zacharius weldboroughi* (Jamieson, 1974)		T

MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Zacharius zacharyi* Blakemore, 1997	[Rescued from synonymy of Jamieson (2000)].	
1 MONILIGASTRIDAE	*Drawida barwelli* (Beddard, 1886)	[First Australian record by Blakemore (1994); from SE Queensland].	A*
2 GLOSSOSCOLECIDAE	*Pontoscolex corethrurus* (Müller, 1856)	[Tropical tramp; known as far south as Sydney Botanic Gardens (R.J.B. pers. obs.)].	A(NT)
3 LUMBRICIDAE	*Allolobophora chlorotica* (Savigny, 1826)		AT
3 LUMBRICIDAE	*Allolobophoridella eiseni* (Levinsen, 1884)	[First Australian record by Blakemore (1996c; 1999; 2000); from Lake Pedder, Tasmania].	AT*
3 LUMBRICIDAE	*Aporrectodea caliginosa* (Savigny, 1826)		A
3 LUMBRICIDAE	*Aporrectodea limicola* (Michaelsen, 1890)		A
3 LUMBRICIDAE	*Aporrectodea longa* (Ude, 1885)	[Reported from every Australian State – see Blakemore (1994; 1996c; 1999; 2002; 2005)].	A
3 LUMBRICIDAE	*Aporrectodea rosea* (Savigny, 1826)		A
3 LUMBRICIDAE	*Aporrectodea trapezoides* (Dugès, 1828)		A
3 LUMBRICIDAE	*Aporrectodea tuberculata* (Eisen, 1874)		A
3 LUMBRICIDAE	*Bimastos parvus* (Eisen, 1874)	[Possibly a North American origin].	A
3 LUMBRICIDAE	*Dendrobaena attemsi* (Michaelsen, 1902)	[Doubtful record of rare species by non-specialist; see Blakemore (1996c; 1999; 2002)].	A?
3 LUMBRICIDAE	*Dendrobaena hortensis* (Michaelsen, 1890)		A*
3 LUMBRICIDAE	*Dendrobaena veneta* (Rosa, 1886)		A
3 LUMBRICIDAE	*Dendrodrilus rubidus rubidus* (Savigny, 1826)		A
3 LUMBRICIDAE	*D. rubidus subrubicundus* (Eisen, 1874)		A
3 LUMBRICIDAE	*D. rubidus tenuis* (Eisen, 1874)		A$^{(HI\ MI)}$
3 LUMBRICIDAE	*Eisenia andrei* Bouché, 1972		A?
3 LUMBRICIDAE	*Eisenia fetida* (Savigny, 1826)		A(NT)
3 LUMBRICIDAE	*Eiseniella tetraedra* (Savigny, 1826)		A
3 LUMBRICIDAE	*Eophila eti* Blakemore, 2008	[An enigmatic and apparently unique lumbricid from Tasmania].	A?T

3 LUMBRICIDAE	*Lumbricus castaneus* (Savigny, 1826)		A*
3 LUMBRICIDAE	*Lumbricus festivus* (Savigny, 1826)		A?
3 LUMBRICIDAE	*Lumbricus rubellus* Hoffmeister, 1843		A
3 LUMBRICIDAE	*Lumbricus terrestris* Linnaeus, 1758	[First Australian record by Blakemore (1997), from Tasmania].	AT*
3 LUMBRICIDAE	*Octolasion cyaneum* (Savigny, 1826)		A
3 LUMBRICIDAE	*Octolasion tyrtaeum lacteum* (Örley, 1881)		A*?
3 LUMBRICIDAE	*O. tyrtaeum tyrtaeum* (Savigny, 1826)		A
4 OCNERODRILIDAE	*Gordiodrilus elegans* Beddard, 1892	[First Australian record by Blakemore (1994)].	A*
4 OCNERODRILIDAE	*Ocnerodrilus occidentalis* Eisen, 1878	[First Australian record by Blakemore (1994)].	A*
4 OCNERODRILIDAE	*Eukerria kuekenthali* (Michaelsen, 1908)		A(CI)
4 OCNERODRILIDAE	*Eukerria saltensis* (Beddard, 1895)		A
5 ACANTHODRILIDAE	*Microscolex dubius* (Fletcher, 1887)		A
5 ACANTHODRILIDAE	*Microscolex kerguelarum* (Grube, 1877)		A(HI)
5 ACANTHODRILIDAE	*Microscolex phosphoreus* (Dugès, 1837)		A
5 ACANTHODRILIDAE	*Rhododrilus kermadecensis* Benham, 1905	[Syn. *Rhododrilus littoralis* Jamieson, 1974 - synonymy by Blakemore (2000: 10, 555) where it is reasoned that this is not an Australian endemic, cf. Jamieson (1974), and (2000) where the species name is misspelt “litoralis”]	A
6 OCTOCHAETIDAE	*Octochaetona beatrix* (Beddard, 1902)	[First Australian record by Blakemore (1994)].	A*
6 OCTOCHAETIDAE	*Ramiella bishambari* (Stephenson, 1914)		A(CI)
7 BENHAMIINAE	*Dichogaster affinis* (Michaelsen, 1890)	[First Australian record by Blakemore (1994)].	A*
7 BENHAMIINAE	*Dichogaster annae* (Horst, 1893)		A*
7 BENHAMIINAE	*Dichogaster bolaui* (Michaelsen, 1891)		A
7 BENHAMIINAE	*Dichogaster modiglianii* (Rosa, 1896)		A(CI)

7 BENHAMIINAE	*Dichogaster saliens* (Beddard, 1893)		A(NT)
7 BENHAMIINAE	*Dichogaster* sp. nov?	[A new record for Australia, its identity is pending further research (Blakemore, 2002)].	ANT*
8 MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Argilophilus marmoratus* Eisen, 1893	[Doubtful record by Jamieson (1977) – see Blakemore (1999); significantly omitted by Jamieson (2000) without the conviction to disconfirm, also missed on ABRS website].	A?
8 MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Amynthas corticis* (Kinberg, 1867)		A
8 MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Amynthas gracilis* (Kinberg, 1867)		A(NT)
8 MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Amynthas hupeiensis* (Michaelsen, 1895)		$A^{(TI)}$
8 MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Amynthas minimus* (Horst, 1893)		A
8 MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Amynthas morrisi* (Beddard, 1892)		A
8 MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Am. morrisi* group sp. nov.?	[A new record for Australia, its identity is pending further research (Blakemore, 1994a)].	A*
8 MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Amynthas rodericensis* (Grube, 1879)		A(NT?)
8 MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Lampito mauritii* Kinberg, 1866		$A^{(CI)}$
8 MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Metaphire bahli* (Gates, 1945)		ANT
8 MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Metaphire californica* (Kinberg, 1867)		A
8 MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Metaphire houlleti* (Perrier, 1872)		A(NT)
8 MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Metaphire javanica* (Kinberg, 1867)	[This record by Jamieson (1977) was doubted by Blakemore (1999), whereas Jamieson (2000: 81) attempts to refute this reservation by invoking AM W2682 as proof, but this specimen, although labeled by Ed. Easton as *M. javanica*, is actually an *M. californica* - pers. obs. RJB, 1998; and see Blakemore, 2002, 2006].	A?
8 MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Metaphire posthuma* (Vaillant, 1868)		$A^{(CI)}$
8 MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Perionyx excavatus* Perrier, 1872	[First Australian confirmation by Blakemore (1994) from wormfarm].	A*
8 MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Pheretima darnleiensis* (Fletcher, 1886)		$A^{(TI + CI)}$
8 MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Pithemera bicincta* (Perrier, 1875)		A

8 MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Polypheretima brevis* (Rosa, 1898)		A$^{(CI)}$
8 MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Polypheretima elongata* (Perrier, 1872)		A
8 MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Polypheretima taprobanae* (Beddard, 1892)		A
8 MEGASCOLECIDAE	*Pontodrilus litoralis* (Grube, 1855)		A
9 EUDRILIDAE	*Eudrilus eugeniae* (Kinberg, 1867)	[First Australian record by Blakemore (1994); from wormfarm in Queensland].	A*

Codes: T - Tasmanian native; N - Neoendemic; A – Alien (= exotic); AT - Alien only from Tasmania; NT – from Northern Territory; A(NT) – Alien from Nothern Territory and elsewhere in Australia; ANT – Alien only from Northern Territory; TnT – Translocated native in Tasmania; ? - uncertain status. [(TI) - Torres Isls.; (CI) - Christmas Isl.; (HI) -Heard Isl.; (MI) - Macquarie Isl.; * - exotic first recorded by RJB].

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Appendix "*Bestimmungstabelle der Megascolecinen-Gattungen*" (Regulation Table of the Megascolecid genera) modified slightly and translated from Michaelsen (1907: 160)

Prostates	**Nephrida**	**Setae**	**Gizzard/s**	**Other**	**GENUS**
Tubular	Holoic	8		Pores paired	*Plutellus*
				Pores unpaired	*Fletcherodrilus*
		>8			*Diporochaeta*
	Meroic	8			*Megascolides*
		>8			*Spenceriella*
Non-tubular	Holoic	8			*Woodwardiella*
		>8	Strong		*Perionychella*
			Weak		*Perionyx*
	Meroic	8	One		*Notoscolex*
			Two	2 prs sem. ves.	*Digaster*
				3 prs sem. ves.	*Didymogaster*
			Three		*Perissogaster*
		>8	In seg. 5		*Megascolex*
			After 7/8		*Pheretima*
			2 sets in 8 & >>8		*Pleionogaster*

After more than a Century, the solid taxonomic system devised and applied by Michaelsen is still mostly valid with the main genera intact with their key characteristics depending on form of prostates (what I call Tubular or Non-tubular), nephridia [Holoic or Meroic (=Non-holoic)] and setae [Lumbricine (8) or Non-lumbricine (>8)]; compared to cynical alternative schemes.

[End of Australian Earthworms Checklist]