

COMPARISON SHEET: AMPHARETIDS VS. TERESELLIDS

AMPHARETIDAE

TEREBELLIDAE

1. Palae may be present (Figs. 1A & 1B) or absent.
2. Branchiae always present: usually simple, never stalked; from 2 to 4 pairs which usually occur in one or two rows along a ridge defined by segment 3, except in *Schistocomus* (Figs. 1A & 1B)
3. Thoracic uncinigers always in single rows
4. Thoracic uncini usually pectinate (teeth in one to a few rows) (Figs. 3A, 3B & 3C)
5. Scutes (ventral pads) never present (Fig. 6)
6. Pygidium often with anal cirri (Fig 5)

1. Palae never present (Figs. 2A, 2B)
2. Branchiae may be present or absent. When present, they may be simple or complex (branched) and stalked or sessile; from 1 to 3 pairs occur on successive segments (2, 3 and 4) (Figs. 2A & 2B)
3. Thoracic uncinigers usually in double rows (exceptions: *Ameana*, *Polycirrus*, and *Streblosoma*) (Fig. 4A)
4. Thoracic uncini typically avicular (one main fang crested by one to several rows of small teeth)(Figs. 4 B & 4C), except in *Lomia*, where they are pectinate (Fig. 3A & 3B)
5. Scutes (ventral pads) often present (Figs. 2B & 6)
6. Pygidium without anal cirri

