

### Scientific Classification:-

Kingdom: Animalia

Phylum: Annelida

Class: Clitellata

Order: Haplotaenida

Family: Megazocercidae

Genus: Pheretima Kinberg, 1867

Species:-

Species belonging to the genus Pheretima have 9 clitellum, which is a band of glandular tissue present on segments 14 & 16.

Individuals are hermaphroditic and reproduction can be either sexual.

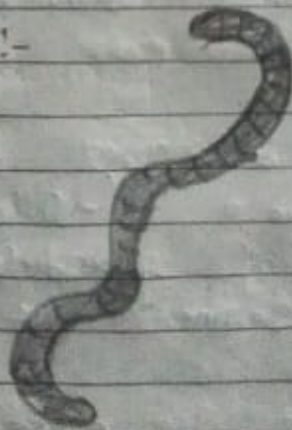
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Question: pheretima posthuma Kay jivan chakra  
ka chitra Sahit vachan karay.

Answer: pheretima is genus of earthworm  
found mostly new Guinea and  
parts of Southeast Asia.

Pheretima:-



Pheretima praepinguis



or parthenogenetic female genital pores lie on the ventral surface of segment 14. A pair of male genital pores is situated ventrally on segment 18. Genital papillae may also be present ventrally. As with all earthworms, development of young is without a larval stage and takes place in cocoons.

Pheretima are generally nocturnal, like most earthworms and have an aversion to light. They come out only at night and feed and reproduce only at night. Also similar to most earthworms, they must keep their body surface wet to respire.

Similar genera include Amyntas, Archiphorettina, Duplodactylus, Metapheta, Metaphoretina, Pithemora and Polyphoretina. In combination these pheretimid genera



have about 1,000 species making them an important ecological and taxonomic group of oriental species (cf. Lumbricidae from Eucasia Monilogastridae from Indo-Asian region)

Pheretima worms are administered as a medicine in China. The worm contains biological agents beneficial in rat models of stroke. In clinical ~~par~~ parasite, it has been recognized for its curative effects in the treatment of epilepsy. It contains hypoxanthine, lumbricolin and lumbridin.

species :-

- *Pheretima darwini* Kishinoue, giant earthworm
- *Pheretima praepunguis*