

Research Paper

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A checklist of larval Digenea (Platyhelminthes: Trematoda) in molluscs from inland waters of Argentina: one hundred years of research

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Abstract

A checklist of larval digeneans parasitising molluscs from inland waters of Argentina is presented here. Based on the bibliographical survey of 113 scientific articles and nine theses published between 1930 and 2021, 213 digeneans were found, which were distributed within 13 superfamilies and 35 families. The parasites were identified in 102 locations, encompassing eight of the sixteen biogeographical provinces in Argentina. Digeneans were found in 34 mollusc species (31 gastropods and three bivalves) belonging to 17 genera. The available data are presented for each digenous species, and included host information, localities, prevalence values, type of habitat, life cycle information (natural or experimental host), and information on material and genetic sequences deposited in repositories. Only 21.1% of individuals were identified to species level, and 8.5% to genus level. In addition, the genetic sequences of only 10 species (4.7%) were available at GenBank. This survey constitutes the first checklist of parasitic helminths in molluscs from inland waters of Argentina.

Introduction

Argentina is the second largest country in South America, with a total area of approximately 2.7 million km². Due to its vast area and geographical location in the southernmost portion of South America, it presents a large diversity of habitats distributed in 16 biogeographical provinces (Arana *et al.*, 2021). Said diversity ranges from high mountainous environments to lowlands that include very varied continental ecosystems, from warm rainforests in the north to southern subantarctic forests in the south, and from dry deciduous forests to vast floodplains and deserts (Dos Santos *et al.*, 2020).

Environmental heterogeneity favours the development of a diverse fauna, as well as a great biodiversity of parasites with different life cycles, especially digeneans. Digeneans typically have complex life cycles that involve three hosts – a definitive host (generally a vertebrate), a first intermediate host (mainly a mollusc), and a second intermediate host that can be an invertebrate (e.g., mollusc, annelid and crustacean) or a vertebrate (e.g., fish and amphibian); and several developmental stages (eggs, miracidia, sporocysts, rediae, cercariae, metacercariae and adults). In general, most of the life cycle takes place in aquatic environments. The first intermediate host (freshwater or marine snail) is specific, and provides the resources for development and asexual reproduction, and the means by which trematodes can reach their next host (Lockyer *et al.*, 2004). The larval stages in the first intermediate host can be used as positive indicators of the host community. They are functioning trophic links that are essential in determining life cycles. The study of larval digeneans is relevant both for their biodiversity and for their medical and veterinary importance. These larval stages can cause several diseases in humans and domestic animals such as clonorchiasis, paragonimiasis, schistosomiasis, fascioliasis and cercarial dermatitis (Loker & Hofkin, 2015). In Argentina, fascioliasis and cercarial dermatitis are common parasitic zoonoses (Velezán *et al.*, 2016; Carnevale *et al.*, 2021).

The first studies in Argentina were carried out by Wernicke in the 1880s (1888, 1892), and cited by Ostrowski de Núñez (1977a); unfortunately, these works were not available. The following record of cercariae was by Bacigalupo (1930, 1932), who described the emergence of the cercariae of *Fasciola hepatica* from the snail *Galba viatrix* in the Buenos Aires province. In the 1950s, Lothar Szidat described the first cercariae from Argentina and pioneered the study of helminths in the country. His contribution to the knowledge about larval digeneans was very important, and included taxonomic descriptions, identification of parasite life

histories, and definition of human and animal diseases, among others (Ostrowski de Núñez, 1994). Subsequently, his successor, the Argentinian researcher Margarita Ostrowski de Núñez, described more than 100 larval stages of digenleans and elucidated the life cycles of about 30 species of trematodes in fish, reptiles, birds and mammals from freshwater environments. This was a significant contribution to the knowledge about the biology and taxonomy of this group of parasites. Since then, various authors have reported numerous larval stages and life cycles of digenleans. Based on the literature, the present checklist catalogues the diversity of larval digenleans in molluscs from inland waters of Argentina. It includes information on all digenleans, hosts, localities, habitats, prevalence values when available, life cycle if known, and references, among other data.

Materials and methods

An exhaustive search was performed on most of the published records on digenleans in molluscan hosts from freshwater and estuarine habitats in Argentina. The search was carried out in databases and electronic resources such as Google Scholar, Scopus, Research Gate, personal databases, through communication with different authors, and by acquiring earlier paper articles in scientific libraries. The search terms included in English, and in Spanish and German (within parentheses) were larval trematodes (trematodes larvales/Trematoden Larven), larval digenleans (digeneos larvales/Digene Larven), cercaria (cercaria/Cercarien), metacercaria (metacercaria/Metacercarie), molluscs (moluscos/Mollusken), freshwater (agua dulce/Süßwasser), and estuary (estuario/Ästuar) along with the term Argentina. All sources of metadata were consulted up to June 2021. The compiled data were used to create a spreadsheet. The superfamily and family of the digenleans found were determined following Gibson *et al.* (2002), Jones *et al.* (2005), Bray *et al.* (2008) and the World Register of Marine Species (2021). The species of molluscan hosts were updated according to Rumi *et al.* (2006, 2008) and Mollusca Base eds. (2021). The names of the superfamily, family, and species of digenleans and the names of molluscan host species were taken from the published articles or theses. In cases where the name is no longer accepted, it was modified according to the bibliography and electronic databases mentioned above. The ecoregions of Argentina were referred to as in Arana *et al.* (2021).

The checklist of digenleans found in molluscs from Argentina is presented in alphabetical order for each taxonomic category. It also includes: first intermediate molluscan host species; location of mollusc collection in Argentina, along with geographical references; prevalence values (when available); habitat type of the respective larval digenlean (lake, shallow lake, pond, temporary pond, lagoon, estuary, reservoir, creek, stream, river, flooded areas of the river and rice field); second intermediate and definitive hosts (when available); and references in chronological order. Most records were based on naturally infected molluscs. Cases that proved to be susceptible to experimental infection but were not found to be naturally infected were denoted with a '^' symbol. Cases that proved to be susceptible to experimental infection and found to be naturally infected were denoted with a '<' symbol.

Results

A total of 113 scientific articles and nine theses were analysed. The studies, published between 1930 and 2021, reported the interaction between digenleans and molluscs from freshwater and

Table 1. List of molluscan hosts.

Genera	Species	Digenean records
Gateropoda		
<i>Anisancylus</i>	<i>Anisancylus obliquus</i> Broderip, 1833	1
<i>Asolene</i>	<i>Asolene platae</i> Maton, 1811	2
<i>Aylacostoma</i>	<i>Aylacostoma chloroticum</i> Hylton Scott, 1954	4
<i>Biomphalaria</i>	<i>Biomphalaria orbignyi</i> Paraense, 1975	19
	<i>Biomphalaria peregrina</i> d'Orbigny, 1835	30
	<i>Biomphalaria straminea</i> Dunker, 1848	24
	<i>Biomphalaria tenagophila occidentalis</i> Paraense, 1981	12
	<i>Biomphalaria tenagophila tenagophila</i> d'Orbigny, 1835	42
<i>Chilina</i>	<i>Chilina dombeiana</i> Bruguière, 1789	8
	<i>Chilina fluviatilis</i> Sowerby I, 1838	2
	<i>Chilina fulgurata</i> Pilsbry, 1911	1
	<i>Chilina gibbosa</i> Sowerby I, 1838	11
	<i>Chilina neuquensis</i> Marshall, 1933	8
	<i>Chilina parchappii</i> d'Orbigny, 1835	2
	<i>Chilina perrieri</i> Mabille, 1884	1
	<i>Chilina strebli</i> Pilsbry, 1911	2
<i>Drepanotrema</i>	<i>Drepanotrema depressissimum</i> Moricand, 1839	3
	<i>Drepanotrema kermatooides</i> d'Orbigny, 1835	3
	<i>Drepanotrema lucidum</i> Pfeiffer, 1839	3
<i>Galba</i>	<i>Galba viatrix</i> d'Orbigny, 1835	3
<i>Heleobia</i>	<i>Heleobia australis</i> d'Orbigny, 1835	37
	<i>Heleobia castellanosa</i> Gaillard, 1974	8
	<i>Heleobia conexa</i> Gaillard, 1974	26
	<i>Heleobia parchappii</i> d'Orbigny, 1835	30
	<i>Heleobia piscium</i> d'Orbigny, 1835	7
<i>Physella</i>	<i>Physella acuta</i> Draparnaud, 1805	7
<i>Pomacea</i>	<i>Pomacea canaliculata</i> Lamarck, 1822	6
<i>Potamolithus</i>	<i>Potamolithus agapetus</i> Pilsbry, 1911	2
<i>Stenophysa</i>	<i>Stenophysa marmorata</i> Guilding, 1828	1
<i>Strobilatiatea</i>	<i>Strobilatiatea hatcheri</i> Pilsbry, 1911	4
<i>Uncancylus</i>	<i>Uncancylus concentricus</i> d'Orbigny, 1835	7
Bivalva		
<i>Pisidium</i>	<i>Pisidium ocloya</i> Ituarte, 2005	1
<i>Diplodon</i>	<i>Diplodon chilensis</i> Gray, 1828	2
<i>Rhipidodonta</i>	<i>Rhipidodonta variabilis</i> Maton, 1811	3

estuarine habitats in Argentina. The 34 mollusc species reported belonged to 17 genera (table 1) and were parasitized by 213 larval digenleans from 13 superfamilies and 35 families (table 2). All these digenleans were identified in 102 locations corresponding

Table 2. Digenean list found in molluscan hosts from Argentina.

Superfamily/family	Species	First intermediate molluscan host	Location/prevalence (%)	Second intermediate host	Definitive host	References
Apocreadioidea Skrjabin, 1942						
Apocreadiidae Skrjabin, 1942	Apocreadiidae gen. sp. ^a	<i>Heleobia australis</i>	Bahía Blanca. $P=0.1$			Alda & Martorelli (2014)
	Cercaria Heleobicola II	<i>H. australis</i>	Cangrejo. $P=0.33$			Parietti et al. (2013)
		<i>Heleobia conexa</i>	Mar Chiquita. $P=0.75$, 0.07-0.19			Martorelli (1989b); Merlo & Etchegoin (2011)
	Cercaria macronucleata (<i>Procaudotestis uruguayensis</i> Szidat, 1954)	<i>Rhipidodonta variabilis</i>	De La Plata			Szidat (1954; 1964)
	<i>Homalometron pseudopseudopallidum</i> Martorelli, 1986	<i>Heleobia castellanosa</i>	Los Talas. $P=50$	Tubificidae ^c	<i>Gymnogeophagus australis</i> (Eigenmann, 1907)	Martorelli (1986a)
Bucephaloidea Poche, 1907						
Bucephalidae Poche, 1907	<i>Bucephallus</i> sp.	<i>R. variabilis</i>	De la Plata			Castellanos & Gluzman de Pascar (1969)
Diplostomoidea Poirier, 1886						
	Furcocercaria N° 1	<i>Biomphalaria tenagophila</i> <i>tenagophila</i>	Salto Grande			Martorelli et al. (2013)
	Furcocercaria N° 2	<i>B. tenagophila</i> <i>tenagophila</i>	Salto Grande			Martorelli et al. (2013)
	Furcocercaria N° 3	<i>B. tenagophila</i> <i>tenagophila</i>	Salto Grande			Martorelli et al. (2013)
	Furcocercaria N° 4	<i>B. tenagophila</i> <i>tenagophila</i>	Salto Grande			Martorelli et al. (2013)
	Furcocercaria N° 5	<i>Biomphalaria straminea</i>	Salto Grande			Martorelli et al. (2013)
	Furcocercaria sp. IV	<i>Drepanotrema depressissimum</i>	Paiva. $P=0.4-3$			Hamann et al. (1993)
		<i>Drepanotrema lucidum</i>	Paiva. $P=0.5$			Hamann et al. (1993)
	Metacercariae Strigeidae		Salto Grande	<i>B. tenagophila</i>		Martorelli et al. (2013)
Cyathocotylidae Mühlung, 1898	Furcocercaria sp. 1	<i>H. australis</i>	Cangrejo. $P=0.33-1.33$			Parietti et al. (2013)
		<i>H. conexa</i>	Mar Chiquita. $P=0.07-0.25$			Etchegoin & Martorelli (1998); Merlo & Etchegoin (2011)
Diplostomidae Poirier, 1886	Furcocercaria sp. I	<i>B. straminea</i>	Basin of Riachuelo. $P=0.2$			Ostrowski de Núñez et al. (1990)
	Furcocercaria II	<i>Uncancylus concentricus</i>	De la Plata			Ostrowski de Núñez (1972)

(Continued)

Table 2. (Continued.)

Superfamily/family	Species	First intermediate molluscan host	Location/prevalence (%)	Second intermediate host	Definitive host	References
Furcocercaria III	<i>Drepanotrema kermatooides</i>	Luján			Ostrowski de Núñez (1977a)	
Furcocercaria IV	<i>Uncancylus</i> sp.	Luján Colastine			Ostrowski de Núñez (1977a)	
Furcocercaria V	<i>Biomphalaria peregrina</i>	Luján Colastine			Ostrowski de Núñez (1977a)	
Furcocercaria VI	<i>B. peregrina</i>	Luján Colastine			Ostrowski de Núñez (1977a)	
Furcocercaria VII (<i>Posthodiplostomum</i> sp.)	<i>U. concentricus</i>	Luján Colastine		<i>Phaloceros caudimaculatus</i> (Hensel, 1868) and <i>Cnesterodon decemmaculatus</i> (Jenyns, 1842)	Ostrowski de Núñez (1977a)	
Furcocercaria sp. XVII ^a	<i>B. straminea</i>	Agricultural area. $P =$ 0.09-1.02			Fernández et al. (2013)	
	<i>B. tenagophila</i> <i>tenagophila</i>	Suburban area. $P =$ 1.16			Fernández et al. (2013)	
	<i>B. tenagophila</i> <i>occidentalis</i>	Suburban area. $P =$ 0.62			Fernández et al. (2013)	
Furcocercaria XIX ^a	<i>B. straminea</i>	Agricultural area. $P =$ 0.04			Fernández & Hamann (2017)	
Furcocercaria sp. X (aff. <i>Diplostomum</i> sp.)	<i>Biomphalaria orbignyi</i>	Basin of Santa Lucía. $P = 0.07$			Ostrowski de Núñez et al. (1997)	
Metacercaria tetricotyle		Luján Colastine		<i>B. peregrina</i>	Ostrowski de Núñez (1977a)	
<i>Posthodiplostomum</i> sp. ^a	<i>Anisancylus obliquus</i>	Patagua. $P = 1$		<i>Galaxias maculatus</i> Jenyns, 1842 ^c	<i>Gallus gallus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) ^c and <i>Mus musculus</i> Linnaeus, 1758 ^c	Ritossa et al. (2013; 2014)
<i>Posthodiplostomum nanum</i> Dubois, 1937	<i>U. concentricus</i>	De la Plata		<i>C. decemmaculatus</i> and <i>P. caudimaculatus</i>	Ostrowski de Núñez (1973)	
<i>Tylodelphys</i> spp.	<i>Chilina</i> sp.	Escondido. $P = 14.3$ El Trébol. $P = 8.3$ Nahuel Huapi. $P = 8.3$ Nahuel Huapi. $P = 3.5$			Ostrowski de Núñez & Quaggiotto (1995); Quaggiotto & Valverde (1995)	
	<i>Chilina dombeiana</i>	Mascardi. $P = 13.9$ Llum. $P = 20$			Flores & Semenás (2008); Veleizán (2009)	
	<i>Chilina gibbosa</i>	Arelauquen Gutiérrez. $P = 18.5$ Bahía Gutiérrez. $P =$ 9.9 El Dique Gutiérrez. P = 63.9 Melipal Nahuel Huapi. $P = 27.2$ Nahuel Huapi. $P = 1.7$			Veleizán (2009)	
					Veleizán (2009)	

	<i>Chilina neuquenensis</i>	Correntoso. Espejo. $P = 1.6$ Ruca Malen Correntoso				
Diplostomidae or Strigeidae Railliet, 1919	Furcocercaria gen. sp. 1	<i>B. peregrina</i>	Mar de Cobo. $P = 1.1\text{--}5.5$			Parietti (2018)
Strigeidae	<i>Apatemon</i>	<i>Chilina</i> sp.	Escondido. $P = 1.55$			Quaggiotto & Valverde (1995)
	<i>Apatemon</i> sp.	<i>C. dombeiana</i>	Mascardi. $P = 0.5\text{--}1.3$			Flores & Semenás (2008)
		<i>C. neuquenensis</i>	Espejo. $P = 0.8$			Veleizán (2009)
	<i>Apharyngostrigea simplex</i> (Johnston, 1904)	<i>B. straminea</i>	Zoo	<i>C. decemmaculatus</i> ^c and <i>Cichlaurus facetus</i> (Jenyns 1842) ^c	<i>Egretta thula</i> (Molina, 1782)	Ostrowski de Núñez (1989)
	<i>Australapatemon magnacetabulum</i> Dubois, 1988 ^a	<i>B. tenagophila</i> <i>tenagophila</i>	Tres Palmeras. P (cercariae) = 1.46; P (metacercariae) = 21	<i>B. tenagophila tenagophila</i> , <i>Helobdella adiastola</i> Ringuelet, 1972, <i>Helobdella triserialis</i> (Em. Blanchard, 1849), <i>Haementeria eichhorniae</i> Ringuelet, 1978 and <i>Haementeria</i> sp.	<i>G. gallus</i> ^c and <i>Anas platyrhynchos</i> Linnaeus, 1758 ^c	Davies & Ostrowski de Núñez (2012)
	<i>Cotylurus</i> sp.	<i>B. peregrina</i>	Fantasma. P (cercariae) = 1.5\text{--}2.5; P (metacercariae) = 23\text{--}27.7	<i>B. peregrina</i>		Flores et al. (2010)
			Campo Alegre. $P = 1.41$	<i>B. tenagophila tenagophila</i>		Davies (2014)
			Puerta de Díaz. $P = 2.12$	<i>B. orbignyi</i>		Davies (2014)
	Furcocercaria I ^a	<i>B. peregrina</i>	Del Monte			Ostrowski de Núñez (1972)
	Furcocercaria sp. III ^a	<i>B. tenagophila</i> <i>occidentalis</i>	Paiva. $P = 0.20$ Suburban area. $P = 0.13$			Ostrowski de Núñez et al. (1991); Fernández et al. (2016)
		<i>B. tenagophila</i> <i>tenagophila</i>	Suburban area. $P = 0.32$			Fernández et al. (2016)
	Furcocercaria sp. V	<i>B. straminea</i>	Agricultural area. $P = 0.40$			Fernández & Hamann (2017)
	Furcocercaria sp. VIII (aff. <i>Strigea</i> , <i>Parastrigea</i> sp.)	<i>B. orbignyi</i>	Basin of Santa Lucía, San Roque. $P = 0.28$			Ostrowski de Núñez et al. (1997)
		<i>B. peregrina</i>	Basin of Santa Lucía, San Roque. $P = 3.7$			Ostrowski de Núñez et al. (1997)
	Furcocercaria sp. XIII (aff. <i>Strigea</i>)	<i>B. orbignyi</i>	Basin of Santa Lucía, San Roque. $P = 0.08$			Ostrowski de Núñez et al. (1997)
		<i>B. tenagophila</i> <i>tenagophila</i>	Basin of Santa Lucía, San Roque. $P = 0.06$			Ostrowski de Núñez et al. (1997)
	Furcocercaria sp. XIV ^a	<i>B. straminea</i>	Agricultural area. $P = 0.11\text{--}1.45$			Fernández et al. (2013)
	Furcocercaria sp. XV ^a	<i>B. straminea</i>	Agricultural area. $P = 0.17\text{--}2.85$			Fernández et al. (2013)
	Furcocercaria sp. XVI ^a	<i>B. straminea</i>				Fernández et al. (2013)

(Continued)

Table 2. (Continued.)

Superfamily/family	Species	First intermediate molluscan host	Location/prevalence (%)	Second intermediate host	Definitive host	References
			Agricultural area. $P = 1.31\text{--}4.22$			
Furcocercaria XX ^a	<i>B. straminea</i>		Agricultural area. $P = 0.04$			Fernández & Hamman (2017)
Metacercaria Strigeidae gen. sp. 1			Mar de Cobo. $P = 3.67$ Nahuel Rucá. $P = 3.67$ Reserva Puerto. $P = 25.33$ La Brava. $P = 6.7$	<i>B. peregrina</i>		Parietti <i>et al.</i> (2015)
<i>Strigea</i> sp.	<i>B. tenagophila</i> <i>tenagophila</i>	Tres Palmeras. $P = 0.07$		<i>Rhinella paracnemis</i> (Werner, 1894) ^c		Davies (2014)
Echinostomatoidea Looss, 1902						
Cercaria Gymnocephala sp. II	<i>U. concentricus</i>	De la Plata Luján		<i>Bufo arenarum</i> (Hensel, 1867) ^c , <i>Hyla puchella</i> (Duméril y Bibron, 1841) and <i>Lysapsus mantidactylus</i> (Gallardo, 1961)		Ostrowski de Núñez (1981)
Cercaria Echinostomatidae N° 1	<i>B. straminea</i>	Salto Grande				Martorelli <i>et al.</i> (2013)
	<i>B. tenagophila</i> <i>tenagophila</i>	Salto Grande				Martorelli <i>et al.</i> (2013)
Cercaria Echinostomatidae N° 2	<i>B. tenagophila</i> <i>tenagophila</i>	Salto Grande				Martorelli <i>et al.</i> (2013)
Cercaria Echinostomatidae N° 3	<i>B. tenagophila</i> <i>tenagophila</i>	Salto Grande				Martorelli <i>et al.</i> (2013)
Cercaria Echinostomatidae N° 4	<i>B. straminea</i>	Salto Grande				Martorelli <i>et al.</i> (2013)
	<i>B. tenagophila</i> <i>tenagophila</i>	Salto Grande				Martorelli <i>et al.</i> (2013)
Echinocercaria sp. I	<i>B. peregrina</i>	Del Monte Embalse Rio Tercero				Martorelli <i>et al.</i> (2013)
Metacercaria Echinostomatidae N° 1		Salto Grande	<i>B. straminea</i>			Martorelli <i>et al.</i> (2013)
		Salto Grande	<i>B. tenagophila</i> <i>tenagophila</i>			Martorelli <i>et al.</i> (2013)
Metacercaria Echinostomatidae N° 2		Salto Grande	<i>B. tenagophila</i> <i>tenagophila</i>			Martorelli <i>et al.</i> (2013)
Cyclocoelidae Stossich, 1903	Cercariae de Cyclocoelidae	<i>Chilina parchappii</i>	Quequéń			Szidat (1963)
Echinochasmidae Odhner, 1910	<i>Echinochasmus sensu lato</i> ^b	<i>Asolene platae</i>	Regatas. $P = 47$			Dellagnola <i>et al.</i> (2019)
Echinostomatidae Looss, 1899	Cercaria Echinostomatoidea sp. 1	<i>H. australis</i>	Cangrejo. $P = 0.32$			Parietti <i>et al.</i> (2013)
		<i>H. conexa</i>	Mar Chiquita			Etchegoin & Martorelli (1998)
		<i>Heleobia</i> <i>parchappii</i>	Corrientes La Brava			Merlo <i>et al.</i> (2019); Parietti <i>et al.</i> (2020)

Cercaria Gymnocephala sp. I	<i>Heleobia piscium</i>	De la Plata	<i>C. decemmaculatus</i> ^c and <i>P. caudimaculatus</i> ^c	Ostrowski de Núñez (1975a)
Cercaria Heleobicola IV	<i>H. conexa</i>	Mar Chiquita. $P = 0.3$	<i>Jenynsia lineata</i> (Jenyns, 1842) ^c	Martorelli (1990); Merlo & Etchegoin (2011)
	<i>H. parchappii</i>	La Brava		Merlo et al. (2019)
Cercaria Heleobicola V	<i>H. australis</i>	Cangrejo. $P = 0.3\text{--}1.3$		Parietti et al. (2013)
	<i>H. conexa</i>	Mar Chiquita. $P = 0.1\text{--}0.6$		Martorelli (1990); Merlo & Etchegoin (2011); Etchegoin et al. (2012)
Cercaria Magnacauda gen. sp. 1	<i>B. peregrina</i>	Mar de Cobo. $P = 0.4\text{--}4.3$		Parietti (2018)
Echinocercaria gen. sp. 1	<i>B. peregrina</i>	Mar de Cobo. $P = 1.39$		Parietti et al. (2015)
Echinocercaria I	<i>C. dombeiana</i>	Mascardi. $P = 0.2$		Flores et al. (2010)
Echinocercaria sp. 1 ^a	<i>B. tenagophila tenagophila</i>	Suburban area. $P = 4.13$	<i>B. tenagophila tenagophila</i>	Fernández et al. (2016)
	<i>B. tenagophila occidentalis</i>	Suburban area. $P = 2.29$	<i>B. tenagophila occidentalis</i>	Fernández et al. (2016)
Echinocercaria sp. 1	<i>B. tenagophila tenagophila</i>	Tres Palmeras. $P = 0.03$ Campo Alegre (Salta). $P = 0.8$	<i>Astyanax</i> sp. ^c , <i>Jenynsia</i> sp. ^c and <i>Rhinella</i> sp. ^c	Davies (2014)
Echinocercaria sp. 2 (cf. <i>Paryphostomum</i> sp.) ^a	<i>B. tenagophila occidentalis</i>	Suburban area. $P = 0.13$		Fernández et al. (2016)
Echinocercaria sp. 3	<i>B. orbignyi</i>	Puerta de Díaz. $P = 0.3$	<i>Physella acuta</i> ^c , <i>B. tenagophila tenagophila</i> ^c , <i>Rhinella arenarum</i> (Hensel, 1867) ^c	Davies (2014)
	<i>B. tenagophila tenagophila</i>	Tres Palmeras. $P = 0.03$ Campo Alegre (Salta). $P = 0.5$	<i>P. acuta</i> ^c , <i>B. tenagophila tenagophila</i> ^c and <i>R. arenarum</i> ^c	Davies (2014)
Echinocercaria sp. 3 (cf. <i>Echinoparyphium</i> sp.)	<i>B. tenagophila tenagophila</i>	Suburban area. $P = 0.16$		Fernández et al. (2016)
	<i>B. tenagophila occidentalis</i>	Suburban area. $P = 0.13$		Fernández et al. (2016)
Echinocercaria sp. II	<i>B. straminea</i>	Basin of Riachuelo. $P = 0.30$		Ostrowski de Núñez et al. (1990)
Echinocercaria sp. III	<i>B. tenagophila occidentalis</i>	Paiva. $P = 1.40$		Ostrowski de Núñez et al. (1991)
Echinocercaria sp. IV ^a	<i>B. orbignyi</i>	Basin of Santa Lucía. $P = 0.20$	<i>B. orbignyi</i>	Ostrowski de Núñez et al. (1997)
	<i>B. peregrina</i>	Basin of Santa Lucía. $P = 3.70$		Ostrowski de Núñez et al. (1997)
	<i>B. straminea</i>	Basin of Santa Lucía. $P = 1.30$		Ostrowski de Núñez et al. (1997)

Table 2. (Continued.)

Superfamily/family	Species	First intermediate molluscan host	Location/prevalence (%)	Second intermediate host	Definitive host	References
	<i>B. tenagophila tenagophila</i>	Basin of Santa Lucía. <i>P</i> = 2.80 Suburban area (Corrientes)		<i>B. tenagophila tenagophila</i>		Ostrowski de Núñez <i>et al.</i> (1997); Fernández <i>et al.</i> (2016)
	<i>B. tenagophila occidentalis</i>	Basin of Santa Lucía. <i>P</i> = 23 Suburban area				Ostrowski de Núñez <i>et al.</i> (1997); Fernández <i>et al.</i> (2016)
Echinocercaria sp. V	<i>B. orbignyi</i>	Basin of Santa Lucía. <i>P</i> = 0.07		<i>B. orbignyi</i>		Ostrowski de Núñez <i>et al.</i> (1997)
	<i>B. straminea</i>	Agricultural area. <i>P</i> = 1.52		<i>B. straminea</i>		Fernández (2014)
Echinocercaria sp. VII (cf. <i>Petasiger</i> sp.)	<i>B. tenagophila occidentalis</i>	Paiva. <i>P</i> = 1.10				Ostrowski de Núñez <i>et al.</i> (1991)
Echinocercaria sp. XIII ^a	<i>B. straminea</i>	Agricultural area. <i>P</i> = 0.02–0.15				Fernández <i>et al.</i> (2014)
Echinocercaria sp. XIV ^a	<i>B. straminea</i>	Agricultural area. <i>P</i> = 0.02–0.10				Fernández <i>et al.</i> (2014)
Echinocercaria sp. XVI ^a	<i>B. straminea</i>	Agricultural area. <i>P</i> = 0.06–1.39				Fernández <i>et al.</i> (2014)
<i>Echinopyryphium megacirrus</i> Semenas, Brugni & Ostrowski de Núñez, 1999 ^a	<i>C. dombeiana</i>	Mascardi. <i>P</i> = 0.4–0.5 Pulmari. <i>P</i> = 29.2 Lolog. <i>P</i> = 66.6 La Larga. <i>P</i> = 30 Las Mercedes. <i>P</i> = 61.9 El Trébol. <i>P</i> = 3.3 Mascardi. <i>P</i> = 7.9 Steffen. <i>P</i> = 83.3 Gutiérrez		<i>Diplodon chilensis</i>	<i>G. gallus</i> ^c	Semenas <i>et al.</i> (1999); Flores <i>et al.</i> (2010); Flores & Semenas (2016)
	<i>C. gibbosa</i>	Arelauquen Gutiérrez. <i>P</i> = 4.5 Bahia Gutiérrez. <i>P</i> = 3.2 Nahuel Huapi. <i>P</i> = 2 El Trébol. <i>P</i> = 1 Nahuel Huapi. <i>P</i> = 4.4–4.9				Veleizán (2009)
	<i>C. neuquensis</i>	Hotel Espejo. <i>P</i> = 1.4 Ruca Malen Correntoso. <i>P</i> = 6.5				Veleizán (2009)
<i>Echinopyryphium</i> sp. ^a	<i>B. peregrina</i>	Fantasma. <i>P</i> (cercaria) = 1.5–2.5. <i>P</i> (metacercaria) = 29.2–35.3 Cholila		<i>Galba viatrix</i> and <i>Biomphalaria</i> sp. ^d	<i>G. gallus</i> ^c	Prepelitchi (2002); Flores <i>et al.</i> (2010)
<i>Echinopyryphium</i> sp. 1		La Playita Puelo. <i>P</i> = 0.4		<i>C. gibbosa</i>		Veleizán (2009)

<i>Echinochasmus talaensis</i> Martorelli, 1985	<i>H. parchappii</i>	Los Talas	<i>Cnesterodon decenmaculatus</i> ^c	<i>Pitangus sulphuratus</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	Martorelli (1985)
<i>Echinostoma parcespinosum</i> Lutz, 1924	<i>Pomacea canaliculata</i>	Los Talas	<i>P. canaliculata</i> ^c , <i>B. peregrina</i> ^c and <i>Stenophysa marmorata</i> ^c	<i>Rallus maculatus maculatus</i> (Boddaert), 1783 and <i>Rallus sanguinolentus sanguinolentus</i> (Swainson, 1838)	Martorelli (1987)
<i>Echinostoma</i> sp.	<i>G. viatrix</i>	<i>G. viatrix</i> : Cholila <i>D. chilensis</i> : Piré. P (metacercariae) = 27.3 <i>D. chilensis</i> : Mascardi. P(metacercariae) = 3.5 <i>D. chilensis</i> : Gutiérrez	<i>D. chilensis</i> , <i>G. viatrix</i> and <i>Biomphalaria</i> sp. ^c	<i>G. gallus</i> ^c	Ostrowski de Núñez & Quaggiotto (1995); Semenas et al. (1999); Prepelitchi (2002); Prepelitchi & Ostrowski de Núñez (2007); Flores & Semenas (2016)
Echinostomatidae	<i>Chilina</i> sp.	Escondido. P (cercariae) = 2.32; P (metacercariae) = 7.8 El Trébol. P (cercariae) = 25 Escondido. P (metacercariae) = 27.7 Gutiérrez. P (cercariae) = 23.1; P (metaercariae) = 6.3 La Balsa. P(cercariae) = 57.1 Ñirihuau. P(cercariae) = 7.0. P (metacercariae) = 15.8 Nahuel Huapi Bonita beach. P (metacercariae) = 50 Rosario. P(cercariae) = 23.3; P (metaercariae) = 26.6	<i>Chilina</i> sp.		Ostrowski de Núñez & Quaggiotto (1995); Quaggioto & Valverde (1995); Prepelitchi & Ostrowski de Núñez (2007); Flores & Semenas (2016)
	<i>C. gibbosa</i>	Juventus. P = 2.2 Regatas Nahuel Huapi. P = 2.6			Veleizán (2009)
	<i>C. neuquensis</i>	Camping Correntoso. P = 1.7			Veleizán (2009)
<i>Episthmium suspensum</i> (Braun, 1901)	<i>B. peregrina</i>	Del Monte	<i>Bufus arenarum</i> ^c	<i>G. gallus</i> ^c	Ostrowski de Núñez (1974b)
Metacercaria Echinostomatidae sp. 1		Campo Alegre. P = 0.32 Tres Palmeras. P = 0.06 Puerta de Díaz. P = 1.91	<i>B. tenagophila tenagophila</i> and <i>B. orbignyi</i>		Davies (2014)
Metacercaria Echinostomatidae sp. 6		Puerta de Díaz. P = 4.24	<i>B. orbignyi</i>		Davies (2014)
Metacercaria Echinostomatidae sp. 8		Puerta de Díaz. P = 0.9	<i>B. orbignyi</i>		Davies (2014)
<i>Himasthla</i> sp. ^a	<i>H. australis</i>	Bahía Blanca. P = 0.1			Alda & Martorelli (2014)

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Table 2. (Continued.)

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	Metacercaria Echinostomatidae gen. sp. 1		Mar de Cobo. $P = 1.1\text{--}7.5$	<i>B. peregrina</i>		Parietti (2018)
	<i>Petasiger</i> sp.	<i>B. orbignyi</i>	Puerta de Díaz. $P = 0.3$	<i>Astyanax</i> sp. ^c , <i>Piabina thomasi</i> Fowler, 1940 ^c and <i>Apistogramma borelli</i> (Regan, 1906) ^c		Davies (2014)
		<i>B. tenagophila</i> <i>tenagophila</i>	Campo Alegre. $P = 0.31$	<i>Astyanax</i> sp. ^c , <i>Bryconamericus thomasi</i> (Fowler, 1940) ^c and <i>A.a borelli</i> ^c		Davies (2014)
	<i>Stephanopra aylacostoma</i> Ostrowski de Núñez & Quintana, 2008 ^a	<i>Aylacostoma</i> <i>chloroticum</i>	Paraná Heller Peninsula	<i>C. decemmaculatus</i> , <i>Poecilia reticulata</i> Peters, 1859, <i>Moenkhausia dichroura</i> (Kner, 1858), <i>Astyanax erythropterus</i> (Holmberg, 1891) and <i>Hypseobrycon serpae</i> (Durbin in Eigenmann, 1908)	<i>G. gallus</i> ^c	Ostrowski de Núñez & Quintana (2008)
	<i>Stephanopra uruguayense</i> Holzman-Spector & Olague, 1989 ^a	<i>H. australis</i>	Bahía Blanca. $P = 0.1$			Alda & Martorelli (2014)
		<i>H. parchappii</i>	Zoo	<i>C. decemmaculatus</i> ^c	<i>G. gallus</i> ^c	Ostrowski de Núñez (2007)
Fasciolidae Railliet, 1895	<i>Fasciola hepatica</i> Linnaeus, 1758 ^a	<i>Galba</i> sp.	Agrio, Las Lajas Campo Tipiliuke Experimental Field Instituto Nacional de Tecnología Agropecuaria Mayocó			Soler (2018)
		<i>G. viatrix</i>	Cholila. $P = 0.9$ El Bolsón Campo. $P = 0.67$ Campos Neuquén Loncopué. $P = 2$ San Luis Buchardo			Bacigalupo (1930; 1932); Kleiman et al. (2004); Rubel et al. (2005); Mignaqui et al. (2020)
		<i>Physella</i> spp.	Esquel			Sanero et al. (2018)
Psilostomidae Looss, 1900	<i>Cercaria macrogranulosa</i>	<i>B. orbignyi</i>	Basin of Riachuelo Suburban area (Corrientes). $27^{\circ}27' S$, $58^{\circ}44' W$. $P = 3.02$	<i>Odontophrynus americanus</i> (Duméril & Bibron, 1841) ^c		Ostrowski de Núñez et al. (1990); Fernández (2014)
		<i>B. peregrina</i>	Basin of Santa Lucía			Ostrowski de Núñez et al. (1990)
		<i>B. straminea</i>	Basin of Riachuelo			Ostrowski de Núñez et al. (1990)
		<i>D. depressissimum</i>	Basin of Riachuelo			Ostrowski de Núñez et al. (1990)
	<i>Psilochasmus oxyurus</i> (Creplin, 1825)	<i>H. australis</i>	Cangrejo. $P = 0.33$ Bahía Blanca. $P = 0.1$			Alda & Martorelli (2014); Parietti et al. (2013)
		<i>H. castellanosae</i>	Zoo			Cutellé (1998)

	<i>H. conexa</i>	Mar Chiquita. $P = 0.29\text{--}0.86$		Martorelli & Etchegoin (1996); Merlo & Etchegoin (2011)		
	<i>H. parchappii</i>	Tapera Corrientes Lobería Carolina Los Padres La Brava Nahuel Rucá. $P = 1.03$ Chascomús	<i>H. parchappii</i>	Szidat (1957); Merlo et al. (2017; 2019); Parietti et al. (2020)		
	<i>Ribeiroia</i> sp. ^{a,b}	<i>B. orbignyi</i>	<i>Puerta de Díaz. P = 0.64</i>	<i>R. arenarium</i> (Hensel, 1867) ^c Davies et al. (2015)		
		<i>B. tenagophila</i> <i>tenagophila</i>	<i>Campo Alegre. P = 0.16</i>	<i>R. arenarium</i> ^c Davies et al. (2015)		
		<i>B. tenagophila</i> <i>occidentalis</i>	Paiva. $P = 2.20$ Suburban area (Corrientes). 27°29', 58°46'. $P = 0.50$	Ostrowski de Núñez et al. (1991); Fernández et al. (2016)		
Gorgoderioidea Looss, 1901						
	Macro cercaria sp. I	<i>P. canaliculata</i>	Luján	Ostrowski de Núñez (1981)		
		<i>P. acuta</i>	Luján	Ostrowski de Núñez (1981)		
Allocreadiidae Looss, 1902	<i>Auriculostoma octoya</i> Liquin, Gilardoni, Cremonte, Saravia, Cristóbal & Davies 2022 ^{a,b}	<i>Pisidium octoya</i>	Lesser. $P = 72$	<i>Hyalella</i> sp.	<i>Heptapterus qenqo</i> Azpelicueta, Aguilera & Mirande, 2011 and <i>Corydoras</i> <i>micracanthus</i> Regan, 1912	Liquín et al. (2022)
Haploporoidea Nicoll, 1914						
Haploporidae Nicoll, 1914	Cercaria Haploporidae sp. 1	<i>H. conexa</i>	Mar Chiquita. $P = 0.29\text{--}0.97$			Etchegoin & Martorelli (1998); Merlo & Etchegoin (2011)
		<i>H. parchappii</i>	Tapera			Parietti et al. (2020)
		<i>H. australis</i>	Cangrejo. $P = 0.11\text{--}0.66$			Etchegoin et al. (2012); Parietti et al. (2013)
	Cercaria Haploporidae sp. 2	<i>H. conexa</i>	Mar Chiquita. $P = 0.60\text{--}1.35$			Etchegoin & Martorelli (1998); Merlo & Etchegoin (2011)
		<i>H. australis</i>	Cangrejo. $P = 0.33\text{--}55.92$			Etchegoin et al. (2012); Parietti et al. (2013)
	Cercaria Heleobicola III	<i>H. conexa</i>	Mar Chiquita. $P = 0.08\text{--}0.58$			Martorelli (1989b); Etchegoin & Martorelli (1998); Merlo & Etchegoin (2011)
		<i>H. australis</i>	Cangrejo. $P = 0.32$			Parietti et al. (2013)
	Cercaria Saccocoelioides sp.	<i>H. piscium</i>	De la Plata			Ostrowski de Núñez (1975b)
	Saccocoelioides	<i>Potamolithus agapetus</i>	De la Plata. $P = 10\text{--}55$			López Armengol & Martorelli (1997)
	Cercaria Haploporidae gen. sp. 4	<i>H. australis</i>	Cangrejo. $P = 0.33$			Merlo et al. (2014)
		<i>H. parchappii</i>				Merlo et al. (2014; 2019)

(Continued)

Table 2. (Continued.)

Superfamily/family	Species	First intermediate molluscan host	Location/prevalence (%)	Second intermediate host	Definitive host	References
			La Brava Los Padres Nahuel Rucá. $P = 0.5$			
Haploporidae gen. sp.	<i>H. australis</i>		Bahía Blanca. $P = 0.3$			Alda & Martorelli (2014)
<i>Saccocoelioioides carolae</i> Lunaschi, 1984	<i>P. canaliculata</i>	Luján		<i>Hyla pulchella</i> ^c		Martorelli (1986b)
<i>Saccocoelioioides octavus</i> Szidat, 1970	<i>H. parchappii</i>	Chascomús				Graefe (1970); Szidat (1970)
Hemiuroidae Looss, 1899						
	Hemiuroidae	<i>Chilina</i> sp.	La Balsa. $P = 4.5$			Quaggiotto & Valverde (1995)
Derogenidae Nicoll, 1910	Cercaria Hemiuridae sp. 1	<i>H. parchappii</i>	Los Padres Nahuel Rucá. $P = 0.33\text{--}5.89$			Merlo (2014); Merlo et al. (2017; 2019)
	<i>Genarchella genarchella</i> (Travassos, Artigas & Pereira, 1928)	<i>H. parchappii</i>	Cercariae: Chascomús and Los Padres Metacercariae: Los Talas, Tapera, Lobería, Carolina and La Brava	<i>H. parchappii</i>	<i>H. parchappii</i>	Szidat (1956); Martorelli (1989a); Merlo et al. (2019); Parietti et al. (2020)
	<i>Genarchella pichileufuensis</i> Tsuchida et al., 2021 ^a	<i>Strobelitacea</i> <i>hatcheri</i>	Pichileufu. $P = 2$		<i>Hatcheria macraei</i>	Tsuchida et al. (2021)
Hemiuridae Looss, 1899	Cercaria <i>cystophora</i> sp.	<i>P. agapetus</i>	De la Plata	Copepoda ^c		Martorelli (1994)
Microphalloidea Ward, 1901						
	Xiphidiocercaria sp. IV	<i>H. piscium</i>	De la Plata			Ostrowski de Núñez (1981)
Lecithodendriidae Lühe, 1901	Cercaria Lecithodendriidae sp. 1	<i>H. parchappii</i>	Nahuel Ruca			Merlo (2014)
	Xiphidiocercaria sp. III	<i>H. piscium</i>	De la Plata			Ostrowski de Núñez (1975a)
Microphallidae Ward, 1901	<i>Levinseniella cruzi</i> Travassos, 1920	<i>H. australis</i>	Bahía Blanca. $P = 1.7$			Alda & Martorelli (2014)
		<i>H. conexa</i>	Mar Chiquita	<i>Palaemonetes argentinus</i> Nobili, 1901	<i>Himantopus melanurus</i> (Vieillot, 1817)	Martorelli (1988)
		<i>H. parchappii</i>	Los Talas Nahuel Ruca	<i>P. argentinus</i>	<i>Rollandia rolland chilensis</i> (Quoy & Gaimard, 1824)	Martorelli (1988); Merlo (2014)
	<i>Maritrema bonaerensis</i> Etchegoin & Martorelli, 1997	<i>H. australis</i>	Mar Chiquita. $P = 1.3\text{--}1.7$ Bahía Blanca. $P = 3.63$ (± 3.17) Cangrejo. $P = 6.42\text{--}42.86$	<i>Cyrtograpsus angulatus</i> (Dana, 1851) and <i>Neohelice granulata</i> (Dana, 1851)	<i>Larus maculipennis</i> Lichtenstein, 1823, <i>Larus atlanticus</i> Olrog, 1958 and <i>Larus dominicanus</i> (Lichtenstein, 1823)	Etchegoin et al. (2012); Alda et al. (2013); Parietti et al. (2013)
		<i>H. conexa</i>	Mar Chiquita. $P = 0.07\text{--}0.48$			Etchegoin & Martorelli (1997); Etchegoin et al. (2012),

<i>Maritrema oreensis</i> Cremonte & Martorelli, 1998 ^a	<i>H. australis</i>	Bahía Blanca	<i>C. angulatus</i> and <i>N. granulata</i>	<i>L. dominicanus</i> and <i>L. atlanticus</i>	Alda et al. (2013)	
<i>Microphallus simillimus</i> Martorelli, 1986	<i>B. peregrina</i>	Mar de Cobo. $P = 0.17$	<i>B. peregrina</i> (abbreviate life cycle)		Parietti et al. (2021)	
	<i>H. australis</i>	Bahía Blanca. $P = 24.2$ Cangrejo. $P = 0.33-0.67$	<i>H. australis</i> (abbreviate life cycle)		Alda & Martorelli (2014); Parietti et al. (2013)	
	<i>H. conexa</i>	Mar Chiquita. $P = 5.17$	<i>H. conexa</i> (abbreviate life cycle)	<i>H. melanurus</i>	Martorelli (1991); Merlo & Etchegoin (2011); Etchegoin et al. (2012)	
	<i>H. parchappii</i>	Tapera Corrientes Lobería Carolina Los Padres La Brava Nahuel Rucá	<i>H. parchappii</i> (abbreviate life cycle)		Merlo et al. (2017; 2019); Parietti et al. (2020)	
<i>Microphallus szidati</i> Martorelli, 1986	<i>H. australis</i>	Cangrejo. $P = 4.11$ (± 2.21)			Etchegoin et al. (2012); Parietti et al. (2013)	
	<i>H. conexa</i>	Mar Chiquita Los Talas	<i>C. angulatus</i> and <i>P. argentinus</i>	<i>H. melanurus</i> and <i>R. sanguinolentus</i> <i>sanguinolentus</i>	Martorelli (1986c; d); Merlo & Etchegoin (2011); Etchegoin et al. (2012)	
	<i>H. parchappii</i>	Los Talas Tapera Corrientes Lobería Carolina Los Padres La Brava Nahuel Rucá. $P = 11.79$	<i>P. argentinus</i>	<i>R. sanguinolentus</i> <i>sanguinolentus</i>	Martorelli (1986c; d); Merlo et al. (2017; 2019); Parietti et al. (2020)	
Xiphidiocercaria (Armatae)	<i>H. australis</i>	Bahía Blanca (Buenos Aires). $38^{\circ}51'$, $61^{\circ}15'$.			Alda (2011)	
Phaneropsidae Mehra, 1935	Phaneropsolus sp. ^b	<i>A. platae</i>	Regatas. $P = 47$		Dellagnola et al. (2019)	
Renicolidae Dollfus, 1939	Renicola sp. ^a	<i>H. australis</i>	Bahía Blanca. $P = 1.3$		Alda & Martorelli (2014)	
	Renicolidae gen. sp. ^a		Bahía Blanca. $P = 2.3$	<i>H. australis</i>	Alda & Martorelli (2014)	
Opisthorchioidea Looss, 1899						
Cryptogonimidae Ward, 1917	<i>Acanthostomoides apophalliformis</i> Szidat, 1956	<i>S. hatcheri</i>	Espejo. $P = 9.4$ Correntoso. $P = 4-8$ Nahuel Huapi. $P = 0.8-3.1$ Escondido. $P = 3.3$ Moreno. $P = 2.5$ Ñirihuau. $P = 3.4$	<i>G. maculatus</i>	<i>Percichthys trucha</i> Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1840	Ostrowski de Núñez et al. (1999)
	<i>Acanthostomum brauni</i> Mañé Garzón & Gil, 1961	<i>H. castellanosae</i>	Zoo	Cyprinodontiformes ^d	<i>Phrynops hilari</i> (Duméril & Bibron, 1835)	Ostrowski de Núñez (1987)
	<i>Acanthostomum gnerii</i> Szidat, 1954	<i>H. parchappii</i>	Los Ranchos	<i>Rhamdia sapo</i> (Quoy & Gaimard, 1824)	<i>Basilichthys bonariensis</i> (Valenciennes, 1835),	Ostrowski de Núñez & Gil de Perterra (1991)

(Continued)

Table 2. (Continued.)

Superfamily/family	Species	First intermediate molluscan host	Location/prevalence (%)	Second intermediate host	Definitive host	References
Astyanax sp. and <i>C. decemmaculatus</i>						
Cercaria Acanthostomidae gen. sp. 1	<i>H. parchappii</i>	Nahuel Rucá Tapera Corrientes Lobería Carolina Los Padres La Brava				Merlo <i>et al.</i> (2014; 2019); Parietti <i>et al.</i> (2020)
Cercaria Pleurolophocerca I	<i>H. piscium</i>	De la Plata		<i>C. decemmaculatus</i> ^d , <i>P. caudimaculatus</i> ^d and <i>Astyanax fasciatus</i> Cuvier, 1819 ^d		Ostrowski de Núñez (1974a)
Cryptogonimidae gen. sp. ^a	<i>H. australis</i>	Bahía Blanca. $P=0.3$				Alda & Martorelli (2014)
<i>Neocladocystis intestinalis</i> (Vaz, 1932) ^a	<i>A. chloroticum</i>	Yacyretá. $P=21$		<i>M. dichroura</i> , <i>Hyphessobrycon eques</i> , <i>P. reticulata</i> , <i>C. decemmaculatus</i> , <i>Gymnocyprinus ternetzi</i> and <i>Prochilodus</i> sp.	<i>Salminus brasiliensis</i> (Cuvier, 1816) ^c	Quintana & Ostrowski de Núñez (2016)
Pleurolophocercaria I	<i>H. australis</i>	Cangrejo. $P=0.33-2$				Parietti <i>et al.</i> (2013)
	<i>H. conexa</i>	Mar Chiquita. $P=$ 0.58-2.03				Martorelli & Etchegoin (1996); Merlo & Etchegoin (2011)
<i>Pseudosellacotyla lutzi</i> (Freitas, 1941) ^a	<i>A. chloroticum</i>	Yacyretá. $P=0.81$		<i>M. dichroura</i> , <i>P. reticulata</i> , <i>C. decemmaculatus</i> and <i>G. ternetzi</i>	<i>Hoplias malabaricus</i> Bloch, 1794 ^c	Quintana & Ostrowski de Núñez (2014)
Heterophyidae Leiper, 1909	<i>Ascocotyle (Ascocotyle) secunda</i> Ostrowski de Nuñez, 2001	<i>H. parchappii</i>	Los Ranchos	<i>J. lineata</i> and <i>C. decemmaculatus</i>	<i>G. gallus</i> ^c	Ostrowski de Núñez (2001)
		<i>H. castellanosae</i>	Zoo	<i>J. lineata</i> and <i>C. decemmaculatus</i>	<i>G. gallus</i> ^c	Ostrowski de Núñez (2001)
	<i>Ascocotyle (Ascocotyle)</i> <i>tenuicollis</i> Nasir, de Guevara & Díaz, 1971	<i>H. piscium</i>	De la Plata	<i>C. decemmaculatus</i> ^c	<i>Butorides striatus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) and <i>Ixobrychus</i> <i>involucris</i> (Vieillot, 1823)	Ostrowski de Núñez (1976a)
	<i>Ascocotyle (Ascocotyle) tertia</i> Ostrowski de Núñez, 2001	<i>H. parchappii</i>	Los Ranchos	<i>J. lineata</i> and <i>C. decemmaculatus</i>	<i>G. gallus</i> ^c	Ostrowski de Núñez (2001)
		<i>H. castellanosae</i>	Zoo	<i>J. lineata</i> and <i>C. decemmaculatus</i>	<i>G. gallus</i> ^c	Ostrowski de Núñez (2001)
	<i>Ascocotyle (Leighia) hadra</i> Ostrowski de Núñez, 1992	<i>H. australis</i>	Cangrejo			Etchegoin <i>et al.</i> (2012); Parietti <i>et al.</i> (2013)
		<i>H. conexa</i>	Mar Chiquita. $P=$ 0.59-10.18			Martorelli & Etchegoin (1996); Merlo & Etchegoin (2011)
		<i>H. parchappii</i>	Los Ranchos Tapera Corrientes Lobería Carolina La Brava Los Padres Nahuel Ruca. $P=1.03$	<i>C. decemmaculatus</i> ^c and <i>J. lineata</i> ^c		Ostrowski de Núñez (1992); Merlo <i>et al.</i> (2019); Parietti <i>et al.</i> (2020)
	<i>Ascocotyle (Phagicola) angeloi</i> Travassos, 1929	<i>H. castellanosae</i>	Zoo	<i>J. lineata</i> ^c	<i>G. gallus</i> ^c and <i>M. musculus</i> ^c	Ostrowski de Núñez (1998)

<i>Ascocotyle (Phagicola) diminuta</i> (Stunkard & Haviland, 1924)	<i>H. parchappii</i>	Los Ranchos	<i>C. decemmaculatus</i> ^c	<i>G. gallus</i> ^c and <i>M. musculus</i> ^c	Ostrowski de Núñez (1993)
	<i>H. castellanosae</i>	Zoo	<i>C. decemmaculatus</i> ^c	<i>G. gallus</i> ^c and <i>M. musculus</i> ^c	Ostrowski de Núñez (1993)
<i>Ascocotyle (Phagicola) longa</i> Ransom, 1920 ^b	<i>H. australis</i>	Bahía Blanca. $P = 0.9$		<i>Ardea cocca</i> Linnaeus, 1766, <i>Spheniscus magellanicus</i> (Forster, 1781) and <i>Otaria</i> <i>flavescens</i> Shaw, 1800	Alda et al. (2015)
Cercaria Heterophyidae gen. sp. 6	<i>H. australis</i>	Cangrejo. $P = 0.22\text{--}3.33$			Parietti et al. (2013); Merlo et al. (2014)
	<i>H. parchappii</i>	Tapera Lobería Carolina La Brava Los Padres Nahuel Huapi. $P = 2.56$			Merlo et al. (2014; 2017; 2019); Parietti et al. (2020)
Cercaria magnacauda I	<i>H. australis</i>	Cangrejo. $P = 0.11\text{--}2$			Etchegoin et al. (2012); Parietti et al. (2013)
	<i>H. conexa</i>	Mar Chiquita. $P = 0.14$			Martorelli & Etchegoin (1996); Merlo & Etchegoin (2011)
<i>Pygidiopsis pinodosamensis</i> sensu Ostrowski de Núñez 1974d, 1976a, 1996	<i>H. piscium</i>	De la Plata	<i>C. decemmaculatus</i> ^c	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i> Linnaeus, 1758, <i>B. striatus</i> and <i>I. involucris</i>	Ostrowski de Núñez (1976a)
<i>Heterophyes yacyretana</i> Ostrowski de Núñez, Quintana & Mercado Laczkó, 2020	<i>A. chloroticum</i>	Candelaria, Paraná. $P = 0.80\text{--}1.70$	<i>Corydoras paleatus</i> (Jenyns, 1842) ^c	<i>G. gallus</i> ^c	Ostrowski de Núñez et al. (2020)
Pleurolophocercaria III	<i>H. australis</i>	Cangrejo. $P = 0.44$ (± 0.38)			Etchegoin et al. (2012); Parietti et al. (2013)
	<i>H. conexa</i>	Mar Chiquita. $P = 2.22\text{--}10.18$			Martorelli & Etchegoin (1996); Merlo & Etchegoin (2011)
	<i>H. parchappii</i>	Nahuel Huapi. $P = 1.03$			Merlo et al. (2017)
Pleurolophocercaria V	<i>H. australis</i>	Cangrejo. $P = 0.11\text{--}1$			Etchegoin et al. (2012); Parietti et al. (2013)
	<i>H. conexa</i>	Mar Chiquita. $P = 0.07\text{--}2.70$			Martorelli & Etchegoin (1996); Merlo & Etchegoin (2011)
Pleurolophocercaria VI	<i>H. australis</i>	Cangrejo. $P = 0.33\text{--}1.33$			Parietti et al. (2013)
	<i>H. conexa</i>	Mar Chiquita. $P = 1.10\text{--}2.40$			Martorelli & Etchegoin (1996); Merlo & Etchegoin (2011)
	<i>H. parchappii</i>	Carolina Los Padres (Buenos Aires). $37^{\circ}56'$, $57^{\circ}44'$.			Merlo et al. (2019)
Pleurolophocercaria VII	<i>H. conexa</i>	Mar Chiquita. $P = 0.07$			Etchegoin (1997); Merlo & Etchegoin (2011)
<i>Pygidiopsis australis</i> Ostrowski de Núñez, 1996	<i>H. castellanosae</i>	Zoo	<i>C. decemmaculatus</i> ^c	<i>G. gallus</i> ^c and <i>M. musculus</i> ^c	Ostrowski de Núñez (1996)
<i>Pygidiopsis crassus</i> Ostrowski de Núñez, 1995	<i>H. australis</i>	Cangrejo. $P = 0.33\text{--}1.9$			Etchegoin et al. (2012); Parietti et al. (2013)

Table 2. (Continued.)

Superfamily/family	Species	First intermediate molluscan host	Location/prevalence (%)	Second intermediate host	Definitive host	References
Paramphistomoidea Fischoeder, 1901	<i>H. conexa</i>		Mar Chiquita. $P = 0.11\text{--}2.7$			Martorelli & Etchegoin (1996); Etchegoin (1997); Merlo & Etchegoin (2011); Etchegoin et al. (2012)
	<i>H. parchappii</i>	Tapera Lobería Carolina Los Padres. $P = 0.20$ Luján. $P = 0.27$ Zoo		<i>J. lineata</i> ^c and <i>C. decemmaculatus</i> ^c	<i>G. gallus</i> ^c and <i>M. musculus</i> ^c	Ostrowski de Núñez (1995); Merlo et al. (2019); Parietti et al. (2020)
Paramphistomoidea Fischoeder, 1901						
	Cercaria Amphistoma	<i>B. tenagophila</i> <i>tenagophila</i>	Salto Grande			Martorelli et al. (2013)
Paramphistomidae Fischoeder, 1901	Cercaria aff. <i>Catadiscus uruguayensis</i> Freitas & Lent, 1939	<i>D. kermatooides</i>	Luján	<i>H. pulchella</i> , <i>L. mantidactylus</i> , <i>Leptodactylus ocellatus</i> (Steffen, 1815)		Ostrowski de Núñez (1979b)
Zygocotylidae Ward, 1917	<i>Zygocotyle lunata</i> (Diesing, 1836)	<i>B. peregrina</i>	Zoo			Ostrowski de Núñez et al. (2003)
		<i>B. tenagophila</i> <i>tenagophila</i>	Tres Palmeras. $P = 4.5$ CABA. $P = 1.4$		<i>G. gallus</i> ^c and <i>M. musculus</i> ^c	Ostrowski de Núñez et al. (2011)
Plagiorchioidae Lühe, 1901						
	Cercaria Xiphidiocerca	<i>B. tenagophila</i> <i>tenagophila</i>	Salto Grande			Martorelli et al. (2013)
	Xiphidiocercaria aff. <i>Travtrema stenocotyle</i> (Cohn, 1902)	<i>P. canaliculata</i>	Luján	<i>H. pulchella</i>		Ostrowski de Núñez (1979a)
	Xiphidiocercaria sp. I	<i>B. peregrina</i>	Luján			Ostrowski de Núñez (1974c)
	Xiphidiocercaria sp. III	<i>D. kermatooides</i>	Luján			Ostrowski de Núñez (1974c)
	Xiphidiocercaria sp. IV	<i>D. depressissimum</i>	Paiva. $P = 1.1$			Hamann et al. (1993)
	Xiphidiocercaria sp. 2	<i>B. orbignyi</i>	Puerta de Díaz. $P = 0.4$	<i>Rhinella</i> sp., <i>P. acuta</i> and <i>U. concentricus</i>		Davies (2014)
		<i>B. tenagophila</i> <i>tenagophila</i>	Tres Palmeras. $P = 0.4$	<i>Rhinella</i> sp., <i>P. acuta</i> and <i>U. concentricus</i>		Davies (2014)
Alloglossidiidae Hernandez-Mena, Mendoza-Garfias, Ornelas-Garcia & Perez-Ponce de Leon, 2016	<i>Magnivitellinum saltaensis</i> Davies, Liquín, Lauthier, Párraga, Saravia, Davies & Ostrowski de Núñez, 2021 ^b	<i>B. orbignyi</i> ^c <i>B. tenagophila</i> <i>tenagophila</i>	Campo Alegre. $P = 0.6$	Larvae of <i>Aedes aegypti</i> (Linnaeus, 1762) ^c , <i>Culex</i> sp. ^c and Ephemeroptera ^c	<i>G. ternetzi</i> ^c and <i>Psalidodon endy</i>	Davies et al. (2021)
Haematoloechidae Freitas & Lent, 1939	Xiphidiocercaria sp. III (cf. <i>Haematoloechus</i> sp.)	<i>D. lucidum</i>	Paiva. $P = 1.0\text{--}2.4$			Hamann et al. (1993)
Macroderoididae McMullen, 1937	Xiphidiocercaria sp. A	<i>B. peregrina</i>	Carnaval			Morris (1976)
Plagiorchiidae Lühe, 1901	Plagiorchiidae	<i>Chilina</i> sp.	La Balsa. $P = 0.9$ Escondido (Río)			Quaggiotto & Valverde (1995)

			Negro). 41°05', 71°35'. $P = 17.8-20.2$			
Xiphidiocercaria	<i>C. dombeiana</i>		Mascardi. $P = 0.3$ Escondido. $P = 18.9$ Llum. $P = 4.3$		Flores & Semenias (2008); Veleizán (2009)	
	<i>C. gibbosa</i>		Juventus. $P = 7.8$		Veleizán (2009)	
	<i>C. neuquensis</i>		Ruca Malen Correntoso. $P = 1.3$ Espejo. $P = 0.8$		Veleizán (2009)	
	<i>Chilina strebeli</i>		Puerto Patriada Epuyen. $P = 0.4$		Veleizán (2009)	
	<i>S. hatcheri</i>	Gutiérrez. $P = 9.0-13.0$	<i>Meridialaris chiloensis</i> (Demoulin, 1955), <i>Nousia bella</i> (Pescador & Peters 1985), <i>Antarctoperla michaelensi</i> (Klapálek, 1904) and <i>Smicridea annulicornis</i> (Blanchard, 1851)		Mariluan (2009)	
Xiphidiocercaria gen. sp. 3	<i>H. parchappii</i>	Los Padres Nahuel Rucá. $P = 1.3$			Merlo et al. (2014; 2017)	
Xiphidiocercaria gen. sp. 4	<i>H. parchappii</i>	Nahuel Rucá			Merlo et al. (2014)	
Xiphidiocercaria sp. I (=? <i>Cercaria minense</i>)	<i>B. orbignyi</i>	Basin of Riachuelo			Ostrowski de Núñez et al. (1990)	
	<i>B. peregrina</i>	Basin of Santa Lucía			Ostrowski de Núñez et al. (1990)	
	<i>B. straminea</i>	Basin of Riachuelo			Ostrowski de Núñez et al. (1990)	
Plagiorchiidae or Telorchiidae Looss, 1899	Xiphidiocercarias sp. B	<i>B. peregrina</i>	Carnaval		Morris (1976)	
Reniferidae Pratt, 1902	Xiphidiocercaria gen. sp. 1	<i>B. peregrina</i>	Mar de Cobo. $P = 1.36$		Parietti et al. (2015)	
	Xiphidiocercaria sp. 1	<i>H. conexa</i>	Mar Chiquita		Etchegoin & Martorelli (1998); Merlo & Etchegoin (2011); Etchegoin et al. (2012)	
	Xiphidiocercaria sp. 2	<i>H. australis</i>	Cangrejo. $P = 0.32$		Parietti et al. (2013); Etchegoin et al. (2012)	
		<i>H. conexa</i>	Mar Chiquita. $P = 0.11-2.24$		Etchegoin & Martorelli (1998)	
Pronocephaloidea Looss, 1899						
	Cercaria Monostoma	<i>B. tenagophila</i> <i>tenagophila</i>	Salto Grande		Martorelli et al. (2013)	
Notocotylidae Lühe, 1909	<i>Catatropis chilinae</i> Flores & Brugni, 2003	<i>C. dombeiana</i>	Escondido. $P = 1.6$ Mascardi. $P = 1.1-53.4$ Lácar. $P = 4.8$ Ñirihuau. $P = 50$ Moreno. $P = 0.6$ Nahuel Huapi. $P = 8.4$ Epuyen. $P = 6.3$ Futalaufquen. $P = 30$	<i>C. dombeiana</i>	<i>G. gallus</i> ^c <i>Anas</i> sp. ^c	Flores & Brugni (2003); Flores & Semenias (2008); Flores et al. (2010)

(Continued)

Table 2. (Continued.)

Superfamily/family	Species	First intermediate molluscan host	Location/prevalence (%)	Second intermediate host	Definitive host	References		
			Corintos (cercariae and metacercariae)					
	<i>C. gibbosa</i>		Arelauquen Gutiérrez. $P = 25.5$ Nahuel Huapi. $P = 4.5$ El Dique Gutiérrez. $P = 24.1$ El Trébol. $P = 31.4$ La Playita Puelo. $P = 3.4$ Melpal Nahuel Huapi. $P = 1.6$ Planta Nahuel Huapi. $P = 1.5$ Regatas Nahuel Huapi. $P = 5.3$			Veleizán (2009)		
	<i>C. neuquensis</i>		Camping Correntoso. $P = 2.5$ Guardaparque Espejo. $P = 61.7$ Hotel Espejo. $P = 8.7$ Ruca Malen Correntoso. $P = 25.5$			Veleizán (2009)		
	<i>Chilina</i> sp.		Escondido. $P = 0.77$ La Balsa Pond. $P = 13.5$ Rosario. $P = 3$			Quaggiotto & Valverde (1995)		
<i>Catatropis heleobiae</i> Flores & Brugni, 2006	<i>S. hatcheri</i>		Nahuel Huapi. $P = 6.8$	<i>S. hatcheri</i>	<i>G. gallus</i> ^c , <i>Anas</i> sp. ^c	Flores & Brugni (2006)		
Cercaria Notocotylidae	<i>D. lucidum</i>		Paiva. $P = 0.10$			Hamann <i>et al.</i> (1993)		
Cercaria Notocotylidae sp. 1	<i>B. peregrina</i>		Mar de Cobo. $P = 0.11\text{--}1.83$			Parietti <i>et al.</i> (2021)		
	<i>H. australis</i>		Cangrejo. $P = 0.31\text{--}1$			Etchegoin <i>et al.</i> (2012); Parietti <i>et al.</i> (2013)		
	<i>H. conexa</i>		Mar Chiquita. $P = 2.40\text{--}5.19$			Martorelli & Etchegoin (1996); Merlo & Etchegoin (2011); Etchegoin <i>et al.</i> (2012)		
	<i>H. parchappii</i>		Tapera Corrientes Lobería Carolina Los Padres La Brava Nahuel Rucá			Merlo <i>et al.</i> (2017; 2019); Parietti <i>et al.</i> (2020)		
<i>Hippocrepis fuelleborni</i> Travassos & Vogelsang, 1930	<i>B. peregrina</i>		Luján		<i>M. musculus</i> ^c	Ostrowski de Núñez (1976b)		
Notocotylidae	<i>Chilina</i> sp.					Sanero <i>et al.</i> (2018)		

			Esquel Miguens Terraplen Willimanco Percy. $P = 11.6$ Grande Corintos. $P = 60$		
	<i>Galba</i> sp.		Willimanco	Sanero et al. (2018)	
Notocotylidae gen. sp. ^a	<i>H. australis</i>		Bahía Blanca. $P = 0.2$	Alda & Martorelli (2014)	
Notocotylus	<i>H. parchappii</i>		Quequén	Szidat & Szidat (1961)	
<i>Notocotylus biomphalariae</i> Flores & Brugni, 2005 ^a	<i>B. peregrina</i>	Fantasma. $P = 0.5-2.5$	<i>B. peregrina</i>	<i>G. gallus</i> ^c	Flores & Brugni (2005)
Notocotylidae or Pronocephalidae Looss, 1899	Cercaria monostoma	<i>B. peregrina</i>	Carnaval	Morris (1978)	
Schistosomatoidea Stiles & Hassall, 1898					
	Cercaria Lophocerca	<i>B. tenagophila</i> <i>tenagophila</i>	Salto Grande	Martorelli et al. (2013)	
	Furcocercaria N° 6	<i>B. tenagophila</i> <i>tenagophila</i>	Salto Grande	Martorelli et al. (2013)	
	Furcocercaria N° 7	<i>B. tenagophila</i> <i>tenagophila</i>	Salto Grande	Martorelli et al. (2013)	
	Furcocercaria N° 8	<i>B. tenagophila</i> <i>tenagophila</i>	Salto Grande	Martorelli et al. (2013)	
Aporocotylidae Odhner, 1912	Cercaria Aporocotylidae gen. sp. 1	<i>H. australis</i>	Cangrejo. $P = 0.22-2$	Etchegoin et al. (2012); Parietti et al. (2013); Merlo et al. (2014)	
		<i>H. conexa</i>	Mar Chiquita. $P = 0.58-2.03$	Etchegoin et al. (2012)	
	Aporocotylidae gen. sp. ^a	<i>H. australis</i>	Bahía Blanca. $P = 0.1$	Alda & Martorelli (2014)	
	Furcocercaria Sanguinicola	<i>H. australis</i>	Bahía Blanca	Alda (2011)	
Clinostomidae Lühe, 1901	<i>Clinostomum</i> sp.	<i>B. tenagophila</i> <i>tenagophila</i>	Tres Palmeras. $P = 0.45$	<i>A.a borelli</i> (Regan, 1906) ^c and <i>Synbranchus marmoratus</i> (Bloch, 1795) ^c	Davies (2014)
	Cercaria Clinostomidae sp. ^a	<i>B. tenagophila</i> <i>tenagophila</i>	Agricultural area. $P = 0.02$	Fernández (2014)	
		<i>B. tenagophila</i> <i>occidentalis</i>	Suburban area. $P = 0.38$	Fernández et al. (2016)	
Schistosomatidae Stiles & Hassall, 1898	Cercaria I	<i>P. acuta</i>	Luján	Ostrowski de Núñez (1977b)	
	Cercaria II	<i>P. canaliculata</i>	Luján	Ostrowski de Núñez (1977b)	
	Cercaria chascomusi	<i>H. parchappii</i>	Chascomús	Szidat (1958)	
	Cercaria chilinae 1	<i>Chilina fluvialis</i>	Delta Paraná	Szidat (1951)	
	Cercaria chilinae 2	<i>C. fluvialis</i>	Delta Paraná	Szidat (1951)	
	Cercaria heleobicola I	<i>H. conexa</i>			

(Continued)

Table 2. (Continued.)

Superfamily/family	Species	First intermediate molluscan host	Location/prevalence (%)	Second intermediate host	Definitive host	References
			Mar Chiquita. $P = 0.1\text{--}0.5$			Martorelli (1989b); Merlo & Etchegoin (2011)
	<i>Cercaria planorbicola</i>	<i>B. peregrina</i>	Quequén			Szidat & Szidat (1960)
	<i>Cercaria quequeni</i>	<i>B. peregrina</i>	Quequén			Szidat (1951)
	<i>Cercaria Schistosomatidae gen. sp. 1</i>	<i>H. parchappii</i>	Nahuel Rucá			Merlo <i>et al.</i> (2014)
	<i>Cercaria Schistosomatidae gen. sp. 1B</i>	<i>B. peregrina</i>	Mar de Cobo. $P = 1.6\text{--}2.8$			Parietti (2018); Parietti <i>et al.</i> (2021)
	Furcocercaria sp. 6	<i>B. orbignyi</i>	Puerta de Díaz. $P = 0.1$			Davies (2014)
	Furcocercaria sp. XVIII	<i>B. straminea</i>	Agricultural area. $P = 0.11$			Fernández <i>et al.</i> (2013)
<i>Nasusbilharzia melancorhypha</i> Flores, Viozzi, Casalins, Loker & Brant 2021 ^b	<i>C. gibbosa</i>	Pellegrini. $P = 0.7$ Mari Menuco Nahuel Huapi. $P = 1$		<i>Cygnus melancoryphus</i> (Molina, 1782)		Flores <i>et al.</i> (2015); Flores <i>et al.</i> (2021)
Schistosomatidae	<i>C. dombeiana</i>	Escondido. $P = 3.3$ Llum. $P = 10.5$				Quaggiotto & Valverde (1995); Veleizán (2009)
	<i>C. gibbosa</i>	Melipal Nahuel Huapi. $P = 8.2$ Regatas Nahuel Huapi. $P = 4.9$ La Playita Puelo. $P = 1.9$ Arelauquen Gutiérrez. $P = 19.1$ Bahía Gutiérrez. $P = 59.7$ El Dique Gutiérrez. $P = 3.1$ Pellegrini (Río Negro)				Veleizán (2009)
	<i>C. neuquenensis</i>	Correntoso. $P = 9.9$ Espejo. $P = 1.4\text{--}4.2$ Ruca Malen Correntoso. $P = 15.2$				Veleizán (2009)
	<i>Chilina</i> sp.	Gutiérrez. $P = 23.1$ Las Mercedes. $P = 95.5$				Quaggiotto & Valverde (1995); Veleizán (2009)
	<i>Chilina strebeli</i>	Puerto Patriada Epuyen. $P = 4.9$				Martorelli (1984)
Schistosome Cercariae Lineage 1 ^b	<i>C. gibbosa</i>	Nahuel Huapi. $P = 1$ Pellegrini. $P = 0.7$				Flores <i>et al.</i> (2015)
Schistosome Cercariae Lineage 2 ^b	<i>C. gibbosa</i>	Pellegrini. $P = 3$ Puelo. $P = 1.3$ La Larga. $P = 10$				Flores <i>et al.</i> (2015)
	<i>C. fulgurata</i>	Senguer. $P = 4$				Flores <i>et al.</i> (2015)
	<i>Chilina perrieri</i>					Flores <i>et al.</i> (2015)

			Musters. $P = 1.33$ Santa Cruz. $P = 4$	
Schistosome Cercariae Lineage 3 ^b	<i>C. dombeiana</i>		Mascardi. $P = 5$	Flores <i>et al.</i> (2015)
	<i>C. gibbosa</i>		Espejo. $P = 5$ Patagua. $P = 33$	Flores <i>et al.</i> (2015)
	<i>C. neuquensis</i>		Correntoso. $P = 2.5$	Flores <i>et al.</i> (2015)
	<i>Chilina parchappii</i>		Quequén. $P = 4.4$	Flores <i>et al.</i> (2015)
Trichobilharzia sp.	<i>B. tenagophila</i> <i>tenagophila</i>		Tres Palmeras. $P = 0.2$	Davies (2014)
Spirorchidae Stunkard, 1921	Cercaria Spirorchidae sp. ^a	<i>B. tenagophila</i> <i>tenagophila</i>	Suburban area. $P = 0.65$	Fernández <i>et al.</i> (2016)
		<i>B. tenagophila</i> <i>occidentalis</i>	Suburban area. $P = 0.38$	Fernández <i>et al.</i> (2016)
Undetermined				
Cercaria Collaris	<i>R. variabilis</i>		De la Plata	Castellanos & Gluzman de Pascar (1969)
Metacercaria sp. 4		Puerta de Díaz. $P = 1.06$	<i>B. orbignyi</i>	Davies (2014)
Metacercaria sp. 9		Puerta de Díaz. $P = 0.1$	<i>B. orbignyi</i>	Davies (2014)
Xiphidiocercaria sp. II	<i>B. straminea</i>	Basin of Riachuelo. P (cercariae) = 0.2–0.9	<i>P. acuta</i> ^c , <i>B. straminea</i> , <i>B.a tenagophila</i> <i>tenagophila</i> , <i>B. tenagophila occidentalis</i> and <i>P. canaliculata</i>	Ostrowski de Núñez <i>et al.</i> (1991)
Xiphidiocercaria sp. V (cf. <i>Cercaria lutzii</i>)	<i>B. tenagophila</i> <i>occidentalis</i>	Paiva. $P = 0.10$		Ostrowski de Núñez <i>et al.</i> (1991)

^amaterial deposited.^bgenetic sequence deposited.^cexperimental host.^dnatural and experimental host.

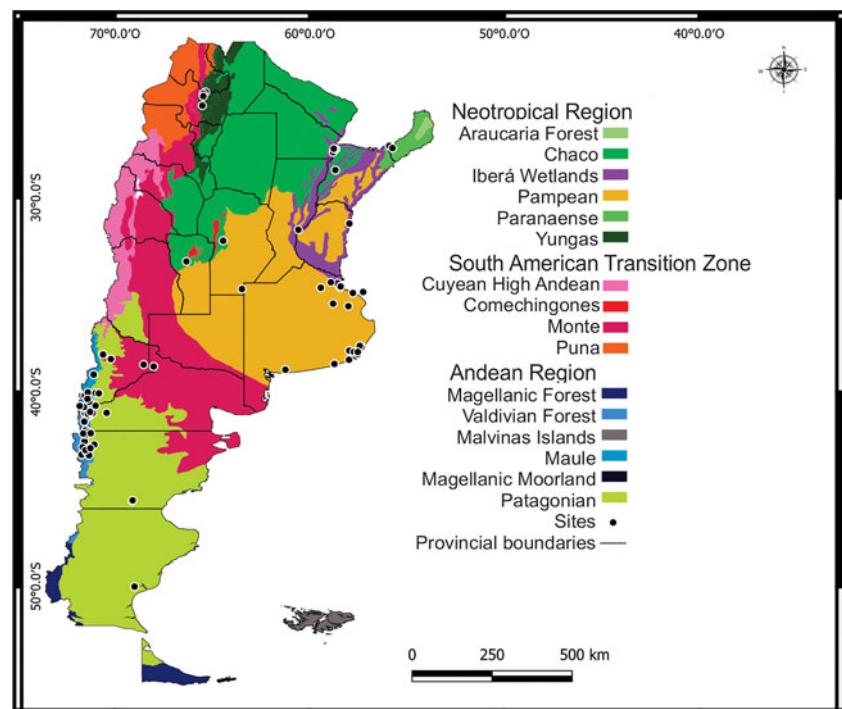


Fig. 1. Map showing locations with the larval digeneans registered in the bibliographical survey in Argentina.

to eight of the 16 biogeographical provinces in Argentina (fig. 1 and supplementary table S1). Only 45 (21.1%) digeneans were identified to species level and 18 (8.5%) to generic level. In addition, only 10 species (4.7%) have genetic sequences deposited in the GenBank. The most represented family was Echinostomatidae, with 36 records. It is followed by the families Schistosomatidae (18 taxa), Heterophyidae (17 taxa), Strigeidae (16 taxa), and Diplostomidae (14 taxa). A total of 40 out of 213 records have known the life cycle (13 natural cycles and 27 experimental cycles).

Of the total molluscan hosts, 31 were gastropods and three bivalves. Among the gastropods, 18 species were first intermediate hosts only, 12 were first and second intermediate hosts, five were second intermediate hosts only, and one species was first and definitive host. With regard to the bivalves, two acted as first intermediate hosts, and one as second intermediate host. The molluscs of the genera *Heleobia* and *Biomphalaria* showed the highest levels of infection and the highest number of digeneans (table 1). The other mollusc genera acted as hosts of less than 10 digenean species.

Discussion

In Argentina, the first studies on larval stages of digeneans using freshwater snails were carried out almost 100 years ago. The first record included in this checklist was made by Bacigalupo (1930) on *F. hepatica*. Later, Szidat (1951) described a new cercaria species. Both studies involved digenean species of zoonotic importance in the region. As shown in this checklist, subsequent studies have described 213 larval digeneans belonging to 35 families. Historically, taxonomic determination has been made based on morphology and it has been assumed that digeneans were specific to first intermediate hosts. However, we consider that the parasites described and reported here probably correspond to more than 213 species of digeneans. There is possible plasticity in morphological characters across hosts in different

environments, as well as the presence of cryptic species in a snail host, and the possibility of multiple mollusc species as first intermediate hosts.

This study is the second checklist of larval digeneans in molluscan hosts in Argentina. The first one focused only on marine digeneans and reported 31 species of parasites in 20 species of molluscs (Bagnato et al., 2015). In addition, two previous checklists recorded larval digeneans in both marine and freshwater molluscan hosts in South America. In Chile, four digenean species have been identified in the freshwater snail *Chilina dombeyana*, and five species in marine gastropods and bivalves (Muñoz & Olmos, 2008). In Brazil, Pinto & De Melo (2013) recorded 102 cercaria species in 60 molluscan species.

Based on this research, three aspects should be improved in the study of larval digeneans in freshwater environments, namely distribution, use of taxonomic tools and host taxonomy. Firstly, the distribution of records is uneven; records were available for only eight of the 16 biogeographical provinces proposed by Arana et al. (2021). This could be explained by several factors, namely the extent of the Argentine territory, the scarce funding allocated to biodiversity, and the cost of travel. Thus, data are mainly recorded close to the centres where researchers carry out their activities. In addition, some water bodies are located in private fields or protected areas that are difficult to access. The second aspect relates to the use of current molecular tools to determine the gene sequences of cercariae. As mentioned above, only 21.1% of the cercariae found have been classified to species level and only 4.7% have been sequenced. Therefore, it is necessary to increase the use of molecular tools to identify cercariae to species level, determine the existence of cryptic species and better understand the biology of this group. Finally, the third aspect to improve is the diversity of hosts examined. According to Rumi et al. (2008), 166 species of freshwater molluscs (101 gastropod and 65 bivalve species) have been reported in Argentina, but only 34 gastropod and three bivalve species have been examined

for parasites over almost 100 years. There should be more collaboration with malacologists to improve the identification of both the larval digenleans and their molluscan hosts.

It is noteworthy that all of the authors included in the checklist who carried out studies in freshwater and marine environments in South America (Muñoz & Olmos, 2008; Pinto & De Melo, 2013; Bagnato *et al.*, 2015) have mentioned these three aspects. In addition, the procedure of collecting, describing and classifying cercariae is time-consuming and requires both training and adequate equipment. Therefore, in order to deepen the knowledge about the diversity and distribution of digenleans, researchers should work together, unifying efforts and minimising costs.

Considering the limited knowledge about life cycles of digenleans, the information presented here may have wider implications, mainly for neighbouring countries to Argentina such as Chile, Uruguay, Paraguay, Bolivia and Brazil. Most of the molluscan hosts recorded are also present in these countries, and some of them are of health and zoonotic interest. For instance, the genus *Biomphalaria* is found in Brazil (Ciccheto *et al.*, 2021; Mesquita *et al.*, 2021; among others) and *F. hepatica* is present in Bolivia and Brazil (Mas-Coma *et al.*, 2020; Schwantes *et al.*, 2020; Silva *et al.*, 2020; among others). Moreover, some of the birds and mammals that act as definitive hosts, such as *Otaria flavescens* in Chile and Brazil (Pereira *et al.*, 2013; Hermosilla *et al.*, 2018), and *Laurus dominicanus* in Chile (Gonzalez-Acuna *et al.*, 2009), are known to migrate in the southern part of the American continent. Cosmopolitan host species such as *Physella acuta* (Lawton *et al.*, 2018; Pantoja *et al.*, 2021) and migratory bird species from other continents are also in the checklist, making the present work of potential global interest. For instance, many migratory shorebirds of the families Charadriidae and Scolopacidae breed in the tundra of the Northern Hemisphere, and then migrate southwards to spend the non-breeding period in coastal and inland wetlands of South and Central America. These bird families have been reported in inland wetlands and temporary artificial wetlands such as flooded rice fields in north-eastern Argentina (Blanco *et al.*, 2006; Blanco & De la Balze, 2011).

In view of the presence of common intermediate and definitive hosts and the biogeographical characteristics shared by South American countries, it is necessary to carry out studies at the regional level to understand the factors that determine the spatial and temporal dynamics of digenleans, as well as to elucidate their life cycles. Furthermore, larval digenlean assemblages in freshwater molluscs should be studied in greater depth, as our results reveal a fertile field for future studies on taxonomy, diversity conservation, ecology, health and zoonoses. In addition, molecular tools should be used to complement morphological descriptions for better taxonomic identification.

Supplementary material. To view supplementary material for this article, please visit <https://doi.org/10.1017/S0022149X2100081X>

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