



## CERCARIAE (TREMATODA, DIGENEA) IN EUROPEAN FRESHWATER SNAILS – A CHECKLIST OF RECORDS FROM OVER ONE HUNDRED YEARS

ANNA CICHY<sup>1\*</sup>, ANNA FALTÝNKOVÁ<sup>2</sup>, ELŻBIETA ŻBIKOWSKA<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Invertebrate Zoology, Institute of General and Molecular Biology, Nicolaus Copernicus University, Gagarina 9, 87-100 Toruń, Poland (e-mail: Anna.Cichy@umk.pl, ezbikow@umk.pl)

<sup>2</sup>Faculty of Biological Sciences, University of South Bohemia and Institute of Parasitology, Biology Centre, Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic, Branisovska 31, 370 05 Ceske Budejovice, Czech Republic (e-mail: faltyn@paru.cas.cz)

\*corresponding author

**ABSTRACT:** This review presents the results of studies on the freshwater snail-trematode associations, carried out in Europe since the beginning of the 20th century. The great number of synonyms of snail and trematode specific names has made the cooperation between malacologists and parasitologists difficult. Here we provide a survey of larval trematodes (cercariae) based on Central, North and Western European literature. Whenever possible, the valid species name is provided, accompanied by synonyms, or just provisional names are used making up the largest part of the list. Trematodes with a definitely unclear systematic status are indicated as species incertae sedis. These include mostly trematodes which were attributed obviously erroneous names with poor or no description of their morphology. Although the provisional names inflate the number of trematode species and there are still many identification problems, we believe that this is another step in assessing the trematode species composition in Europe which will help not only parasitologists but also malacologists and contribute to their closer cooperation.

**KEY WORDS:** snails, trematodes, Digenea, cercariae, synonyms, environmental research, Europe

### INTRODUCTION

Freshwater snails play a crucial role in the life cycle of digenetic trematodes. They provide these parasites not only with resources for development and reproduction, but also constitute a means of transport by which trematodes can reach their next host (LOCKYER et al. 2004). This intimate association between snails and their parasites has a long evolutionary history. Most authors agree that trematodes were associated with molluscs before they adapted to other hosts (POJMAŃSKA & GRABDA-KAZUBSKA 1985, CRIBB et al. 2001). Most of the twenty thousand digenetic species known today (POJMAŃSKA et al. 2007) use snails as obligatory first intermediate hosts. According to PONDER (1998) 66 digenetic families are encountered

within Gastropoda, while only nine are found in Bivalvia and one in Scaphopoda. There are also reports on the presence of digenetic trematodes in Annelida (MARTIN 1952).

More intensive studies on the trematode infection of freshwater snails have been conducted in Europe since the beginning of the 20th century (ŻBIKOWSKA & NOWAK 2009). However, many species revisions and introduction of new taxa caused serious difficulties when attempting to compare results of different authors. In this work we present information on snail-trematode studies, with an attempt to order these rich data for comparative purposes.



## EUROPEAN SPECIES OF FRESHWATER SNAILS AND THEIR NATURAL INFECTION BY CERCARIAE

There is still much confusion concerning the systematic position and names of freshwater snails. The present-day classification of molluscs, like that of many other organisms, employs two different methodologies. Classic studies are morphology- and anatomy-based (CHERNOGORENKO-BIDULINA 1958, PIECHOCKI 1979, PONDER & LINDBERG 1997, JACKIEWICZ 2000), the alternative approach is genetic (BARGUES & MAS-COMA 1997, BARGUES et al. 2001, 2003, GLÖER & MEIER-BROOK 2003). The efficacy of the two methods has been recently compared by PFENNINGER et al. (2006). Both methods recognise parasites as very important factors inducing changes in the hosts' structure and function. Digenean invasions can, for example, affect the shell morphology (GORBUSHIN 1997, ŻBIKOWSKA & ŻBIKOWSKI 2005) or genetic features of the snail hosts (COMBES 1999) which may be an additional factor to consider when studying molluscan phylogeny.

The family Lymnaeidae has for years been the most intensively studied snail group in Europe. The main reason for this interest is the importance of lymnaeids in transmission of fascioliasis, and recently also cases of swimmers' itch. Planorbidae are the second snail group of high importance in parasitological studies; they include common pulmonate snail species adapted to different types of water bodies. For example, some members of this family – *Planorbis planorbis*, *Gyraulus rossmaessleri*, *Anisus leucostomus* – are extremely drought-resistant. This feature can play an important role in transmission of those parasites that can adapt to surviving inside their snail hosts during adverse periods. However, infected individuals are more often eliminated by parasites. Other families – pulmonate Physidae and prosobranch Bithyniidae, Viviparidae, Valvatidae, etc. – include (except Viviparidae) rather small-sized species, and studies on their parasite fauna need special research methods, even though some of these snails play an important part in transmission of human parasites (e.g. *Opisthorchis felineus*).

During the last hundred years various authors used different synonyms of species names, and different systems of mollusc classification. Nowadays, according to FALKNER et al. (2001), GLÖER & MEIER-BROOK (2003) and PIECHOCKI (2008), there are 18 lymnaeid species known in Europe, which are grouped into seven genera: *Omphicola*, *Galba*, *Myxas*, *Radix*, *Stagnicola*, *Catascopia*, *Lymnaea*. Nine of these species are known as first intermediate hosts of Digenea. The list of parasites found in European species of Lymnaeidae is presented in Table 1.

Parasitological information on digenean cercariae in populations of different Planorbidae is relatively

rich (Table 2). However, similarly to lymnaeids, the main difficulty in comparison of the records is the large number of snail synonyms. According to PIECHOCKI (2008), there are 45 species of the family Planorbidae in Europe, but many of them are introductions from other continents. The adaptation of both the immigrant host and the parasite or the establishment of a new snail-trematode association is often a long-term process (ŻBIKOWSKI & ŻBIKOWSKA 2009). For this reason probably only 13 species of European planorbids have been described as naturally infected first intermediate hosts of digenean larvae.

The remaining two freshwater pulmonate families have the smallest number of species in the European fauna: Acroloxidae – 4, and Physidae – 5. Only *Acroloxus lacustris*, *Physa fontinalis* and *Aplexa hypnorum* have been recognised as first intermediate hosts of Digenea in Europe (Table 5).

Freshwater pulmonates seem to be better hosts for trematode larvae compared to prosobranchs, because of their explorative behavior and great tolerance to water and oxygen deficit (MARSHALL & MCQUAID 1991). They are found on the bottom, near the surface as well as on macrophytes in the water bodies, and this makes them a more available target for invasive miracidia.

Many data concerning prosobranch snails as first intermediate hosts have accumulated during over one hundred years of European studies on snail hosts of Digenea. Bithyniidae are known to be the most strongly exploited by Digenea within prosobranchs. However, only two out of the ten bithyniid species living in Europe are used as first intermediate hosts, although the list of trematodes is quite long (Table 3). Interestingly, particularly one species – *Bithynia tentaculata* – has been subject to parasitological studies.

Some authors (GURALNICK et al. 2004) have emphasised the size of snail host as an important reason for being used by numerous parasite species. The family Viviparidae includes big and medium-sized snails. From among the five species found in Europe, the majority (four) have been found to carry cercariae of different Digenea, and the number of parasite species is relatively high (Table 4). Other prosobranch families: Hydrobiidae and Valvatidae, even though they include numerous taxa (Hydrobiidae – 650 species and subspecies, Valvatidae – 12 species living in Europe) have been poorly studied as key-hosts of digenean larvae (Table 4–5).

The above data show that much more attention has been paid to studies on larval trematodes of pulmonates than of prosobranch gastropods. Mainly the families Lymnaeidae and Planorbidae have been investigated which results from the easier availability



and high frequency of occurrence of these snails, especially the big-sized species: *Lymnaea stagnalis* and *Planorbis corneus* (PIECHOCKI 1979, JACKIEWICZ 2000, LOY & HAAS 2001, FALTÝNKOVÁ et al. 2007, 2008). Moreover, these two snail families are mostly responsible for spreading of parasites which are important from the medical and veterinary point of view. The interest in other snail species has been in-

consistent for a long time. Genera including small-sized species (*Anisus*, *Planorbis*, *Gyraulus*, *Physa*, *Aplexa* or *Potamopyrgus*) as well as those living in rivers, streams or water-meadows have been particularly neglected. Collecting a representative sample of such species is often an arduous work because of the snail's minute size and specific habitat requirements.

## CONCLUSIONS

Trematodes (Digenea) have intriguing life strategies using animals from different vertebrate and invertebrate groups as hosts to complete their life cycles. Molluscs play a crucial role in the trematode life cycles, harbouring the proliferative stages (sporocysts, rediae) and stages responsible for further transmission (cercariae). Thus by examining molluscs (mainly gastropods) for their parasites we can easily obtain information on trematodes present in the studied ecosystems.

Many researchers dealing with cercariae gave new names to already described species, simply because of being unaware of the works of other authors (GALAKTIONOV & SKIRNISSON 2000). WIKGREN (1956), for example, described some cercariae as *Cercariae fennica* I-V, DUBOIS (1929, 1934) as *Cercariae helvetica* I-XXXIV and SZIDAT (1923, 1924) as *Cercaria* A–C. Furthermore, besides the many trematode synonyms that functioned in the parasitological literature during the last one hundred years, there are also many unidentified species still bearing provisional names (see Tables 1–5).

The investigations on the natural infestation of freshwater snails by larval stages of Digenea, conducted in Europe, has made it possible to compile information on the diversity of these parasites in the populations of their first intermediate hosts. However, the complications connected with the systematic

position of trematodes and snails as well as frequent instances of repeatedly describing the same species, have caused difficulties when attempting to compare data of various authors. The main consequence of using many synonyms is an unclear view of the digenean biodiversity in the European populations of gastropods which in turn discourages interdisciplinary parasitological-malacological studies. Making an attempt to order the rich literature information, we intend to encourage experts in both disciplines to co-operate. Much new, valuable information on the host-parasite adaptation can be possibly gained and the results can be used to assess the evolutionary interrelationships between trematodes and their intermediate hosts.

Here we present a survey of larval trematodes (cercariae) based on the literature from Central, Northern and Western Europe, from the period of the last ca. 100 years. Whenever possible, the valid name is provided (first column in the tables), accompanied by its synonyms (second column) or just provisional names making up the largest part of the list. Trematodes with a definitely unclear systematic status are indicated as species *incertae sedis*. These include mostly trematodes which were attributed erroneous, names with poor or no description of their morphology.

Table 1. Cercariae found in Lymnaeidae from European countries

Valid names/Classification	Synonyms/Provisional names	Snail species*	Country** [References***]
<i>Apatemon gracilis</i> (Rudolphi, 1819)		LS, RPG, SP, RA	CR[1,2,3], PL[4], GB[5,6], IC[7], R[8], U[9], F[10]
	<i>Apatemon</i> sp. I (ZAJÍČEK & VALENTA 1964)	RPG	CR[3]
	<i>Apatemon</i> sp. II (ZAJÍČEK & VALENTA 1964)	RA	CR[3]
<i>Apharyngostriega cornu</i> (Zeder, 1800)		SP	G[8]
<i>Asymphylodora</i> sp.		RA	U[9]
<i>Asymphylodora tincae</i> (Modeer, 1790)	<i>Asymphylodora</i> sp. I (NAŠINCOVÁ 1992)	SP, RA, RPG	CR[1,5,1]
<i>Australapatemon burii</i> (Miller, 1923)	<i>Apatemon burii</i> (Miller, 1923)	LS, RPG, SP	G[11], PL[12], CR[1]
<i>Australapatemon minor</i> (Yamaguti, 1933)	<i>Apatemon minor</i> (Yamaguti, 1933)	RPG, SP, LS	F[13,14], GB[15], CR[1], H, SU, D [8], G [8,47]
<i>Strigea</i> sp.	<i>Australapatemon</i> sp.	RPG	CR[1]
<i>Azygia lucii</i> (Müller, 1776)		SP	F[10]
<i>Cotylurus cornutus</i> (Rudolphi, 1819)	<i>Cercaria</i> A (SZIDAT 1924)	SP, LS	D[24], SU[26]
<i>Hypodermaeum conoideum</i> (Bloch, 1782)	<i>Cercaria affinis</i> Wesenberg-Lund, 1934	RA	U[9], D[24]
<i>Opisthioglyphe ranae</i> (Fröhlich, 1791)	<i>Cercaria armata</i> Siebold, 1837	LS	U[9], G[17]
<i>Echinostoma bolschevense</i> (Kotova, 1939)	<i>Cercaria auriculariae</i> Zdun, 1961	RA, LS	U[9], PL[18]
	<i>Cercaria bolschevensis</i> Kotova, 1939	LS	U[19]
	<i>Cercaria borysthenica</i> Bidulina, 1958	LS	U[9,20]
	<i>Cercaria breconensis</i> Probert, 1966	RPG	GB[6]
<i>Diplostomum pseudospathaceum</i> Niewiadomska, 1984	<i>Cercaria C</i> (SZIDAT 1923)	LS, RA	D[24]
<i>Diplostomum</i> sp.	<i>Cercaria chromatophora</i> Brown, 1931	LS, RPG, SP	F[10], CR[2,3], U[19], R[21], GB[25]
	<i>Cercaria cinerea</i> Bidulina, 1958	SP, LS	U[9,20]
	<i>Cercaria coronata</i> Filippi, 1855	LS, SP	U[9], G[17]
<i>Cotylurus</i> sp.	<i>Cercaria cotyluri-erratici</i> (ZAJÍČEK 1963)	LS	CR[2]
<i>Sanguinicola inermis</i> Plehn, 1905	<i>Cercaria cristata</i> La Valette, 1855	LS, SP, RA	PL[4], U[9], G[17], D[24]
	<i>Cercaria curtimenbranosia</i> Zdun, 1961	RPG	U[9]
	<i>Cercaria deficipinnatum</i> Khan, 1960	LS	GB[22]
	<i>Cercaria dioculata</i> Probert, 1966	RPG	GB[6]
<i>Echinoparyphium aconiatum</i> Dietz, 1909	<i>Cercaria echinata</i> Siebold, 1837	LS, RPG	CR[2], PL[18], U[9,20], G[17], D[24], GB[49]
? <i>Echinoparyphium recurvatum</i> (Linstow, 1873)	<i>Cercaria echinoparyphii</i> sp. I (ZAJÍČEK 1963)	LS	CR[2]
<i>Echinoparyphium</i> sp.	<i>Cercaria echinoparyphii</i> sp. II (ZAJÍČEK 1963)	RA, SP	CR[2]
	<i>Cercaria echinostomi-paravali</i> (ZAJÍČEK 1963)	LS	CR[2]



Table 1 continued

Valid names/Classification	Synonyms/Provisional names	Snail species*	Country** [References***]
	<i>Cercaria equispinosa</i> Brown, 1926	LS	GB[49]
	<i>Cercaria essexensis</i> Khan, 1960	LS	GB[22]
<i>Isthmiophora/Paryphostomum</i>	<i>Cercaria fallax</i> Pagenstecher, 1857	LS	G[17]
Plagiorchiidae	<i>Cercaria fennica</i> III (WIKGREN 1956)	LS, RPG, SP	F[10]
Diplostomidae	<i>Cercaria fennica</i> IV (WIKGREN 1956)	LS, RPG	F[10]
furcocercaria – species incertae sedis	<i>Cercaria fissicauda</i> La Valette, 1855	LS	G[17], GB[49]
	<i>Cercaria florensis</i> Probert, 1966	RPG	GB[6]
? <i>Australapatemon</i> sp.	<i>Cercaria furcata</i> Nitzsch, 1807	LS	G[17]
	<i>Cercaria glabra</i> Bidulina, 1958	LS	U[9,20]
	<i>Cercaria granulosa</i> Brown, 1926	RPG	GB[49]
	<i>Cercaria helvetica</i> II (DUBOIS 1929)	LL, SP	SU[26]
	<i>Cercaria helvetica</i> IV (DUBOIS 1929)	LS, LL, SP	CR[2], SU[26]
	<i>Cercaria helvetica</i> V (=VII) (DUBOIS 1929)	LS, SP	SU[26]
	<i>Cercaria helvetica</i> VI (DUBOIS 1929)	SP	CR[2]
	<i>Cercaria helvetica</i> IX (DUBOIS 1929)	RA	CR[2]
<i>Diplostomum pseudospathaceum</i> Niewiadomska, 1984	<i>Cercaria helvetica</i> XIII (DUBOIS 1929)	LS, SP	SU[26]
<i>Diplostomum spathaceum</i> (Rudolphi, 1819)	<i>Cercaria helvetica</i> XV (DUBOIS 1929)	LS, RPG, LL	PL[4], R[21], SU[26]
	<i>Cercaria helvetica</i> XVI (DUBOIS 1929)	LL	SU[26]
	<i>Cercaria helvetica</i> XX (DUBOIS 1929)	LS	SU[26]
	<i>Cercaria helvetica</i> XXI (DUBOIS 1929)	SP, LS	U[9], SU[26]
<i>Echinoparyphium aconiatum</i> Dietz, 1909	<i>Cercaria helvetica</i> XXII (DUBOIS 1929)	LS	SU[26], R[21]
	<i>Cercaria helvetica</i> XXIII (DUBOIS 1929)	LS	SU[26]
	<i>Cercaria helvetica</i> XXIV (DUBOIS 1929)	SP	SU[26]
	<i>Cercaria helvetica</i> XXV (DUBOIS 1929)	LL	SU[26]
	<i>Cercaria helvetica</i> XXVI (DUBOIS 1929)	LL	SU[26]
	<i>Cercaria helvetica</i> XXIX (DUBOIS 1929)	SP	PL[4], SU[26]
	<i>Cercaria helvetica</i> XXX (DUBOIS 1929)	LS, LL, SP	F[10], SU[26]
	<i>Cercaria helvetica</i> XXXI (DUBOIS 1929)	RPG, SP, LL	SU[26], D[24]
	<i>Cercaria helvetica</i> XXXII (DUBOIS 1929)	LS, SP	SU[26]
<i>Colyturus brevis</i> Dubois et Rausch, 1950	<i>Cercaria helvetica</i> XXXIV (DUBOIS 1929)	LS	R[21], SU[26]
	<i>Cercaria kentensis</i> Khan, 1961	RPG	GB[29]

Table 1 continued

Valid names/Classification	Synonyms/Provisional names	Shail species*	Country** [References***]
<i>Molniiella anceps</i> (Molin, 1859)	<i>Cercaria laticauda</i> Wesenberg-Lund, 1934 <i>Cercaria laticaudata</i> Riech, 1927 <i>Cercaria leptosoma</i> Brown, 1926	LS, SP LS RPG	U[9], PL[4], D[24] R[21] GB[49]
<i>Tylolephys clavata</i> (Nordmann, 1832)	<i>Cercaria leiifera</i> Fuhrmann, 1916 <i>Cercaria limbifera</i> Seifert, 1926	RA, LL SP	SU[26], D[24] GB[25]
Plagiorchiidae	<i>Cercaria limnaeae truncatulae</i> Linstow, 1884	GT	CR[28], U[9], G[17]
Plagiorchiidae	<i>Cercaria limnaeae ovalae</i> Linstow, 1884 <i>Cercaria linearis</i> Wesenberg-Lund, 1934	RA, LS, RPG, SP SP	CR[28], U[9,20], G[17], D[24] F[10]
species incertae sedis	<i>Cercaria longeva</i> Zdun, 1951 <i>Cercaria longiremis</i> Wesenberg-Lund, 1934 <i>Cercaria macrosoma</i> Brown, 1926 <i>Cercaria microcaeca</i> Probert, 1965 <i>Cercaria micronopha</i> Brown, 1926 <i>Cercaria monostomi</i> Linstow, 1884	LS LS LS LS RPG LS, RA, RPG RPG	U[20] PL[23] GB[49] [GB [16, 31, 48] GB[49]
Notocotylidae	<i>Cercaria monostomi</i> Linstow, 1884	LS, RPG, SP	PL[18], G[17], GB[16], SU[26], D[24]
<i>Trichobilharzia szidati</i> (La Valette, 1855)	<i>Cercaria ocellata</i> La Valette, 1855 <i>Cercaria onusta</i> Zdun, 1951	LS, SP, RPG, RA LS	CR[2], F[10], U[9,20], G[17], SU[26], D[24] U[20], PL[18]
species incertae sedis	<i>Cercaria ornata</i> La Valette, 1855	LS	U[9]
? <i>Paralepoderma</i> sp.	<i>Cercaria paracauda</i> Iles, 1959 <i>Cercaria pendulina</i> Zdun, 1961 <i>Cercaria prima</i> Simitzin, 1905 <i>Cercaria pseudocellata</i> Szidat et Wigand, 1934	RPG SP SP LS, RPG	GB[6,15] U[9] SU[26] GB[30]
species incertae sedis	<i>Cercaria pseudogracilis</i> Zdun, 1961 <i>Cercaria pulicis</i> Brown, 1929 <i>Cercaria secunda</i> Simitzin, 1905 <i>Cercaria similis</i> Zdun, 1961	LS RPG LS RPG	PL[18,23] GB[49] U[9], G[17] U[9]
? <i>Haematoloechus similis</i>	<i>Cercaria spinulosa</i> Gimetsinskaya, 1959	LS, RA, SP	CR[2,3], R[21], F[27]
? <i>Ichthyocotylurus</i> sp.	<i>Cercaria spiralis</i> Probert, 1966 <i>Cercaria stagnalis</i> Zdun, 1961 <i>Cercaria slylosa</i> Linstow, 1884 <i>Cercaria tenuispina</i> Lühe, 1909 <i>Cercaria tetraglandis</i> Iles, 1959	RPG LS RA LS, SP RPG	GB[6] U[9] U[9] G[17] GB[48]
<i>Plagiorchis</i> sp.			



Table 1 continued

Valid names/Classification	Synonyms/Provisional names	Snail species*	Country** [References***]
species incertae sedis	<i>Cercaria trifida</i> Zdun, 1961	LS	U[9]
	<i>Cercaria vacua</i> Zdun, 1961	SP	U[9]
	<i>Cercaria vulgaris</i> Zdun, 1961	GT	U[9]
	<i>Cercaria</i> 1 (PETERSEN 1931)	LS, RPG	PL[18], D[24]
	<i>Cercaria</i> 3 (PETERSEN 1931)	RPG	U[9]
	<i>Cercarium squamosum</i> Fuhrmann, 1916	LL, LS SP, LS	SU[26] PL, FR, R[8]
<i>Codonocephalus urniger</i> (Rudolphi, 1819)		LS	FR, SU [8], GB[8,50], F[27]
<i>Cotylurus brevis</i> Dubois et Rausch, 1950		RA, RPG, LS, RM, SP	CR[1,3,28], GB[5], IC[7], PL[4], F[10], U[9]
<i>Cotylurus cornutus</i> (Rudolphi, 1819)		LS	CR[2,3]
<i>Cotylurus</i> sp.	<i>Cotylurus erraticus</i> Rudolphi, 1809 <i>Cotylurus</i> sp. <i>Cotylurus</i> sp. I (GINETSINSKAYA 1959) <i>Cotylurus</i> sp. II (GINETSINSKAYA 1959)	LS, SP, GT, RA LS SP, LS LS, RPG RA, RPG RPG RPG RA, RPG RPG, RA, SP, LS, SC RA, RPG, SC, SP RPG LS, RA, RPG, SP RPG LS, RPG, RA LS, RA, RPG, SC, SP LS, RA, RPG, RM, SP	CR[28], F[13,14], U[19] U[19], R[21] CR[28], R[21] CR[28], U[9] L[32] PL[32] GB[5] R[8], L[32] L[32], R[8], CR[34], PL[33] PL[33], L[32], CR[1,34]
<i>Cyclocoelum microstomum</i> (Creplin, 1829)			
<i>Diplostomum baeri</i> Dubois, 1937			
<i>Diplostomum commutatum</i> (Diesing, 1850)			
<i>Diplostomum gobiorum</i> Shigin, 1965			
<i>Diplostomum mergi</i> Dubois, 1932			
<i>Diplostomum paracaudum</i> (Iles, 1959)			
<i>Diplostomum parvientesum</i> Dubois, 1932			
<i>Diplostomum phoxini</i> (Faust, 1918)			
<i>Diplostomum pseudospathaceum</i> Niewiadomska, 1984			
<i>Diplostomum</i> sp.			
<i>Diplostomum spathaceum</i> (Rudolphi, 1819)			
<i>Echinoparyphium aconiatum</i> Dietz, 1909			
<i>Echinoparyphium recurvatum</i> (Linstow, 1873)			



Table 1 continued

Valid names/Classification	Synonyms/Provisional names	Snail species*	Country** [References***]
<i>Echinostoma revolutum</i> (Fröhlich, 1802)	<i>Echinopharyphium</i> sp. (ZAJČEK 1963)	LS LS, SP, RPG, SC	CR[34] CR[1,2,28, 34], PL[4,12], G[11,47], F[10,13,14], U[9,19], R[21]
<i>Fasciola gigantica</i> Cobbold, 1856		RPG(?)	U[9]
<i>Fasciola hepatica</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)		GT	U[9], PL[41], FR[42], D[24]
<i>Fascioloides magna</i> (Bassi, 1875)		RPG	CR[36]
<i>Haplometra cylindracea</i> (Zeder, 1800)	<i>Furococercaria</i> I (WESENBERG-LUND 1934)	RPG	F[10]
<i>Hypoderaeum conoideum</i> (Bloch, 1782)	<i>Hemistomum spathaceum</i> (Rudolphi, 1819)	RPG, GT, LS	GB[5], G[11], U[9], D[24]
<i>Hypoderaeum</i> sp.		LS	U[9]
<i>Isthmiophora melis</i> (Schrank, 1788)		LS, SP, RA, RPG	CR[1,28], [PL[12, 44], F[10,13,14], G[11,47], GB[5], IC[7], U[9], R[21], SU[26], D[24] SP[43]
<i>Leptophallus nigrovenosus</i> (Bellingham, 1844)		RPG	CR[1]
<i>Moliniella anceps</i> (Molin, 1859)		LS	G[47]
<i>Neoglyphe sobolevi</i> Shaldybin, 1953		RPG	CR[1]
<i>Notocotylus attenuatus</i> (Rudolphi, 1809)		LS, RA, SP, SC, ST, RPG	CR[1,2,28, 34], PL[12], G[11]
<i>Notocotylus ralli</i> Baylis, 1936		LS, SC, SP	CR[1,37], PL[12]
<i>Notocotylus seinati</i> Fuhrmann, 1919		LS, RA, RPG, SP	G[11], CR[1,2,28, 34], PL[12], F[13,14], GB[5], IC[7], U[9], R[21]
<i>Notocotylus</i> sp.		SP	G[38]
<i>Onphalometra flexuosa</i> (Rudolphi, 1809)		LS, RPG	PL[18,23], GB[16], U[9]
<i>Opisthioglyphe ranae</i> (Fröhlich, 1791)		LS, RPG, SP	F[10]
<i>Palaeorchis</i> sp.		SP	CR[1]
<i>Paryphostomum radiatum</i> (Dujardin, 1845)		LS, RA, RPG, SP, SC	CR[1,2,28, 34], PL[12], G[11], U[19], R[21]
? <i>Isthmiophora melis</i> ? <i>Paryphostomum</i> sp.	<i>Paryphostomum</i> sp. 2 (NAŠINCOVÁ 1992)	RPG	CR[28]
<i>Plagiorchis elegans</i> (Rudolphi, 1802)		RA	G[11], CR[46]
<i>Plagiorchis maculosus</i> (Rudolphi, 1819)		LS, SP	CR[1]
<i>Plagiorchis neomidis</i> Brendow, 1970		LS, RPG	PL[12] CR[34], F[13,14], G[11]
		LS, RA	CR[1,34], PL[12]
		RPG, RM	G[11], CR[1]





Table 1 continued

Valid names/Classification	Synonyms/Provisional names	Snail species*	Country** [References***]
<i>Plagiorchis</i> sp.		LS, SP, RA, RPG	G[11], CR[1]
<i>Sanguinicola inermis</i> Plehn, 1905		RPG, RA, LS, SP	CR[1,2], PL[12,39], U[19] GB[48]
<i>Sanguinicola intermedia</i> Ejsmont, 1926		LS, RA	PL[39], U[19]
<i>Sanguinicola</i> sp.	<i>Sanguinicola</i> sp. III (CHERNOGORENKO 1977)	RA SP	CR[28] U[19]
<i>Sphaerostoma</i> sp.		RA	G[11]
<i>Strigea tardia</i> Mathias, 1925		LS, SP	F[10]
<i>Trichobilharzia franki</i> Müller et Kimmig, 1994		RA	CR[34], PL[12]
<i>Trichobilharzia szidati</i> (Odening, 1966)		RA, LS, RPG, RM	CR[1,2,3,28,34,40], F[13,14], R[21], PL[4,12,18,23], G[11,47], FR,SU,D[8]
<i>Tylodelphys clavata</i> (Nordmann, 1832)	<i>Tylodelphys confertum</i> (Mehlis, 1846)	RA, LS, RPG	CR[1,3,28,34], PL[4,8,12], G[11], U[19]
Plagiorchiidae	<i>Xiphidiocercaria</i> sp. I (GINETSINSKAYA 1959)	LS	U[19], R[21]
Plagiorchiidae	<i>Xiphidiocercaria</i> sp. II (GINETSINSKAYA 1959)	LS	CR[28], R[21]
Plagiorchiidae	<i>Xiphidiocercaria</i> sp. III (GINETSINSKAYA 1959)	RA, LS, SP	CR[28], U[19], R[21]
Plagiorchiidae	<i>Xiphidiocercaria</i> sp. IV (GINETSINSKAYA 1959)	LS, RA	U[19], R[21]
Plagiorchiidae	<i>Xiphidiocercaria</i> sp. V (GINETSINSKAYA 1959)	LS, SP	U[19], R[21]
Plagiorchiidae	<i>Xiphidiocercaria</i> sp. VI (GINETSINSKAYA 1959)	LS	R[21]
Plagiorchiidae	<i>Xiphidiocercaria</i> sp. VII (GINETSINSKAYA 1959)	RPG	R[21]

\* RA – *Radix auricularia*; RPG – *Radix peregra* group<sup>1</sup>; RM – *R. amphix*; LS – *Lymnaea stagnalis*; LL – *Lymnaea limosa*; SC – *Stagnicola cornus*; SP – *S. palustris*; ST – *S. turricula*; – GT – *Galba truncatula*.

<sup>1</sup> – *Radix peregra* group – according to present nomenclature *Radix peregra* and *Radix peregra ovata* are recognized as *Radix bathica* and *Radix labiata*

\*\* CR – Czech Republic; D – Denmark; F – Finland; FR – France; G – Germany; GB – Great Britain; , IC – Iceland; L – Lithuania; PL – Poland; R – Russia, SU – Suisse, U – Ukraine.

\*\*\* [1] – NAŠINCOVÁ (1992); [2] – ZAJÍČEK (1963); [3] – ZAJÍČEK & VALENTA (1964); [4] – WIŚNIEWSKI (1958); [5] – WILLIAMS (1966); [6] – PROBERT (1966a); [7] – BLAIR (1973); [8] – COMBES (1980); [9] – ZDUN (1961); [10] – WIKGREN (1956); [11] – FALTYŃKOVÁ & HAAS (2006); [12] – ŽBIKOWSKA (2007); [13] – NIEWIADOMSKA et al. (1997); [14] – VÄYRYNEN et al. (2000); [15] – ILES (1959); [16] – PROBERT (1966b); [17] – LUHE (1909); [18] – BERTMAN & WOJCIECHOWSKA (1974); [19] – CHERNOGORENKO (1977); [20] – CHERNOGORENKO-BIDULINA (1958); [21] – GINETSINSKAYA (1959); [22] – KHAN (1960a); [23] – BERTMAN (1980); [24] – WESENBERG-LUND (1934); [25] – BROWN (1931); [26] – DUBOIS (1929); [27] – FALTYŃKOVÁ et al. (2007); [28] – ŽDÁRSKÁ (1963); [29] – KHAN (1961a); [30] – KHAN (1961b); [31] – PROBERT (1965a); [32] – NIEWIADOMSKA & KISELENE (1994); [33] – NIEWIADOMSKA (1987); [34] – FALTYŃKOVÁ (2005); [35] – KARVONEN et al. (2006); [36] – FALTYŃKOVÁ et al. (2006); [37] – NAŠINCOVÁ et al. (1989); [38] – ODENING (1966); [39] – BOBIATYŃSKA-KSOK (1964); [40] – KOLÁŘOVÁ et al. (1992); [41] – CHOWANIEC & DRÓZDŹ (1958); [42] – DREYFUSS et al. (2005); [43] – MUNOZ-ANTOLI et al. (2000); [44] – GRABDA-KAZUBSKA & KISELENE (1990); [45] – GRABDA-KAZUBSKA & KISELENE (1989); [46] – NAŠINCOVÁ et al. (1993); [47] – LOY & HAAS (2001); [48] – MORLEY & LEWIS (2007); [49] – BROWN (1926); [50] – NASIR (1960); [51] – NAŠINCOVÁ & SCHOLZ (1994).

Table 2. Cercariae found in Planorbiidae in European countries

Valid name	Synonyms/Provisional names	Snail species*	Country** [References***]
<i>Alaria alata</i> (Goeze, 1782)		AV, PM, PS, PP, GA	PL, R, G[1]
<i>Apatemon gracilis</i> (Rudolphi, 1819)		AS, SN, AV, BC, AL, PP	CR[2], PL[3], R[4]
<i>Apharyngostriega cornu</i> (Zeder, 1800)		BC, AV, AL, SN	R, G[1]
<i>Asymphylodora</i> sp.		AV, PP, BC, GA, SN	CR[2,5], U[8], R[4]
<i>Asymphylodora tincae</i> (Modeer, 1790)		PP, AV, BC, GA, SN	CR[3]
<i>Australapatemon burti</i> (Miller, 1923)		AL., AV, BC, GA	CR[5], F[29]
<i>Australapatemon minor</i> Yamaguti, 1933		PP, PK, AV, AL, BC, SN	R, G, SU, H[1], CR[5]
<i>Bilharziella polonica</i> (Kowalewski, 1895)		PP, PC, AV, BC	CR[2,5,11], PL[3,9,10,13,24], GB[19,25], R[4], U[6], D[16], F[29]
<i>Catatrophis</i> sp.		AV, SN	CR[5,11]
<i>Catatrophis verrucosa</i> (Fröhlich, 1789)		SN, GA	G[14]
species incertae sedis		GL, P	U[6], PL[9]
<i>Cathaemastia hians</i> (Rudolphi, 1809)	<i>Cercaria cellularia</i> Zdun, 1961	PSP, ASP	U[6]
	<i>Cercaria choanophila</i> U. Szidat, 1936	PP	U[6]
	<i>Cercaria clara</i> Zdun, 1961	AS	GB[27]
	<i>Cercaria complexiglandulosa</i> Khan, 1962	BC	R[4]
	<i>Cercaria contorti</i> Gineitsinskaya, 1959	PP, PU	U[6,7], D[16]
<i>Diplodiscus subclavatus</i> (Pallas, 1760)	<i>Cercaria diplocotylea</i> Pagenstecher, 1857	PK	GB[21]
	<i>Cercaria echinomorpha</i> Brown, 1931	PP	GB[25]
	<i>Cercaria edgwarensis</i> Khan, 1961	PP, PC, AV, BC	PL[3,10], U[6,7], G[15], D[16]
<i>Notocotylus ephemera</i> (Nitzsch, 1807)	<i>Cercaria ephemera</i> Nitzsch, 1807	PC	U[6], D[16]
	<i>Cercaria frederiksborgensis</i> Wesenberg-Lund, 1934	PC	U[6,7]
	<i>Cercaria glauca</i> Bidulina, 1958	PP	PL[9], G[15], U[8], D[16]
	<i>Cercaria gracilis</i> La Valette, 1855	PP	GB[26]
	<i>Cercaria hamptonensis</i> Khan, 1960	PM	SU[17]
	<i>Cercaria hebetica</i> V (=VII) (DUBOIS 1929)	PK, PM	SU[17,18]
	<i>Cercaria hebetica</i> VI (DUBOIS 1929)	PC	PL[3]
	<i>Cercaria hebetica</i> XXIV (DUBOIS 1929)	PM, PK	SU[17,18]
	<i>Cercaria hebetica</i> XXXI (DUBOIS 1929)	PSP	U[6]
	<i>Cercaria ignota</i> Zdun, 1961	PP	GB[25]
	<i>Cercaria kenitworthensis</i> Khan, 1961		



Table 2 continued

Valid name	Synonyms/Provisional names	Snail species*	Country** [References***]
	<i>Cercaria lacustris</i> Bidulina, 1958	PP	PL[9], U[6,7]
	<i>Cercaria linearis</i> Wesenberg-Lund, 1934	PC	PL[10], U[6,7], D[16]
	<i>Cercaria londonensis</i> Khan, 1960	PC	GB[26]
species incertae sedis	<i>Cercaria longiremis</i> Wesenberg-Lund, 1934	PP	PL[9]
	<i>Cercaria markewitschi</i> Bidulina, 1958	PP	U[6,7]
	<i>Cercaria media</i> Bidulina, 1958	PP	U[6,7]
	<i>Cercaria mirabilis</i> Braun, 1891	AF	U[6]
	<i>Cercaria monostomi</i> Linstow, 1896	PC, PP, PK	PL[9], SU[17]
	<i>Cercaria notabilis</i> Niewiadomska, 1966	PP	PL[20]
	<i>Cercaria onusta</i> Zdun, 1961	PP	U[6]
	<i>Cercaria ornata</i> La Valette, 1855	PC	U[6], G[15]
	<i>Cercaria oscillatoria</i> Brown, 1931	PK	GB[21]
	<i>Cercaria pendulina</i> Zdun, 1961	PK	U[6]
	<i>Cercaria pigmentata</i> Sonsino, 1982	PP	U[6,7]
<i>Haematolochus asper</i> (Looss, 1899)	<i>Cercaria pilosa</i> Zdun, 1959	PC	U[6,7], PL[10]
	<i>Cercaria planorbida</i> Iles, 1959	PP	GB[19]
<i>Asymphylodora</i> sp.	<i>Cercaria planorbis carinatifilippi</i> Filippi, 1854	AV, BC, PC	U[6], G[15]
	<i>Cercaria planorbis cornet</i> Skworzow, 1924	PC	U[6,7]
species incertae sedis	<i>Cercaria prima</i> Sinitzin, 1905	GL, PC, AV, GA	U[6], G[15], D[16]
	<i>Cercaria pseudogracilis</i> Zdun, 1959	PP, PC	U[6], PL[9,10]
	<i>Cercaria pseudolinearis</i> Khan, 1962	PC	GB[27]
	<i>Cercaria pseudoornata</i> Lühe, 1909	PC	U[6], G[15]
	<i>Cercaria pugio</i> Linstow, 1884	PC	CR[2], U[7]
	<i>Cercaria pulchra</i> Zdun, 1961	PP	U[6]
species incertae sedis	<i>Cercaria pusilla</i> Looss, 1896	PC	PL[9]
	<i>Cercaria pygocytophora</i> Brown, 1931	PK	GB[21]
	<i>Cercaria radiata</i> Zdun, 1961	PP	U[6]
	<i>Cercaria spinifera</i> La Valette, 1855	PC	PL[10], U[6], G[15], D[16]
	<i>Cercaria spinosa</i> Bidulina, 1958	PC	U[6,7]
<i>Azygia lucii</i> (Müller, 1776)	<i>Cercaria splendens</i> Szidat, 1932	AV, PU	F[23], H[22], U[6]

Table 2 continued

Valid name	Synonyms/Provisional names	Snail species*	Country** [References***]
species incertae sedis	<i>Cercaria stylosa</i> Linstow, 1884	AL, AV	CR[2], G[15]
	<i>Cercaria tetraglandis</i> Iles, 1959	PC	GB[19]
	<i>Cercaria thamesensis</i> Khan, 1960	PP	GB[26]
	<i>Cercaria vilanoviensis</i> Zdun, 1959	PC	PL[10], U[6]
	<i>Cercaria zduni</i> Bidulina, 1958	PP	U[6,7]
species incertae sedis	<i>Cercaria</i> 1 (PETERSEN 1931)	PC	PL[9]
	<i>Cercariaeum squamosum</i> Fuhrmann, 1916	PK	SU[17]
<i>Cotylurus brevis</i> Dubois et Rausch, 1950		PC, PP, SN	FR, R[1]
<i>Cotylurus cornutus</i> (Rudolphi, 1808)		PC, AV	CR[2], PL[10], U[6]
<i>Cotylurus</i> sp.		PC, AV	CR[2], U[8]
	<i>Cotylurus</i> sp. 2 (NAŠINCOVÁ 1992)	PC	CR[5]
	<i>Cotylurus</i> sp. I (CHERNOGORENKO 1977)	PC	U[8]
	<i>Cotylurus</i> sp. III (CHERNOGORENKO 1977)	PC	U[8]
		PC	CR[2]
		AV, PP	PL[1]
<i>Cyclocoelum microstomum</i> (Creplin, 1829)		PP, AV, BC, AL., GA	CR[2,5,11], PL[3], R[4], U[8]
<i>Dendritobilharzia pulverulenta</i> (Braun, 1901)		PP	R[1,4]
<i>Diplodiscus subclavatus</i> (Pallas, 1760)			
<i>Diplostomum micradenum</i> (Cort et Brackett, 1938)			
species incertae sedis	<i>Echinoparyphium aconiatum</i> Dietz, 1909	PP, PC, AV	PL[9], CR[2]
<i>Echinoparyphium pseudorecurvatum</i>	<i>Echinoparyphium recurvatum</i> (Linstow, 1873)	PP	G[12]
Kiseliene et Grabda-Kazubska, 1990	<i>Echinoparyphium recurvatum</i> (Linstow, 1873)	AL, AS, PU, PP	CR[2,5], PL[3,13], U[6], D[16]
	<i>Echinostoma revolutum</i> (Fröhlich, 1802)	PC, AV, BC	CR[2]
<i>Echinostoma</i> sp.		GA, BC	CR[5]
<i>Echinostoma spiniferum</i> (La Valette, 1855)	<i>Cercaria spinifera</i> La Valette, 1855,	PC, PP, BC, GA	CR[5,11], PL[10,13]
? <i>Gigantobilharzia</i> sp.	<i>Trichobilharzia ocellata</i> (La Valette, 1855)	PP, GA, AL, AV, GA	R[1], CR[5]
<i>Gigantobilharzia</i> sp.		AV	G[12]
<i>Gigantobilharzia mazuriana</i> Khalifa, 1974		AV	PL[1]
<i>Gigantobilharzia suebica</i> Dönges, 1964		AL	G[1]
<i>Haematobioechus asper</i> Looss, 1899		PC	CR[5,11], PL[13]



Table 2 continued

Valid name	Synonyms/Provisional names	Snail species*	Country** [References***]
<i>Haematolochus</i> sp.		PP, PC, AL, AV, BC, GA, SN, AS	CR[2,5,11], U[8], R[4]
<i>Haematolochus similis</i> (Looss, 1899)	<i>Skryabinocercis similis</i> (Looss, 1899)	PP	CR[5]
<i>Haematolochus variegatus</i> (Rudolphi, 1819)		PP, AV	G[12]
<i>Haliptegus ovocaudatus</i> (Vulpian, 1858)		PP	PL[9]
species incertae sedis	<i>Hypoderaeum conoideum</i> (Bloch, 1782)	PP, PC, AV, GA	PL[9], CR[2]
species incertae sedis	<i>Moliniella anceps</i> (Molin, 1859)	PC, AV	CR[2]
<i>Neoditphlostomum attenuatum</i> (Linstow, 1906)		AV, GA	G[1]
<i>Neoditphlostomum spathoides</i> Dubois, 1937		PP	G[1]
<i>Neoglyphe locellus</i> (Kossack, 1910)		PC	CR[5,11], PL[13]
<i>Notocotylus ephemerata</i> (Nitzsch, 1807)		PC	CR[5,11], PL[13], G[14]
<i>Notocotylus noyeri</i> Joyeux, 1922		AV, BC, AL	G[14]
<i>Notocotylus ralli</i> Baylis, 1936		PK	G[14]
<i>Notocotylus regis</i> Harwood, 1939		PP	G[14]
<i>Notocotylus</i> sp.		PC, GA, PP	PL[9], CR[2], U[6], R[4]
<i>Notocotylus thienemanni</i> L. et U. Szidat 1933	<i>Notocotylus</i> sp. I (CHERNOGORENKO 1977)	PP	U[8]
		PC	U[8]
<i>Omphalometra flexuosa</i> (Rudolphi, 1809)		PP, BC	CR[5]
? <i>Paralepoderma</i> sp.	<i>Opisthogyphæ ranæ</i> (Fröhlich, 1791)	AV	CR[2]
<i>Palaeorchis</i> sp.		PP, AV	CR[2]
<i>Parafasciolopsis fasciolaemomorpha</i> Ejsmont, 1932		PC	U[6]
<i>Paralepoderma progenetica</i> Büttner, 1951		PP	U[6]
<i>Paralepoderma</i> sp.		GA, SN, BC	CR[5]
<i>Paramphistomum cervi</i> (Zeder, 1970)		PP	U[8]
<i>Parastrigea robusta</i> Szidat, 1928		SN, PP, AV, AL, BC, GA	CR[5,11], PL[13]
<i>Paryphostomum radiatum</i> (Dujardin, 1845)	<i>Paryphostomum</i> sp. I (NAŠINCOVÁ 1992)	GA, SN	CR[28]
<i>Patagifer bilobus</i> (Rudolphi, 1819)		PP	U[6]
<i>Petasiger grandiviscularis</i> Ishii, 1935		PP	B[30]
? <i>Petasiger pungens</i> (Linstow, 1894)	<i>Petasiger</i> sp.	PP	B[30]

Table 2 continued

Valid name	Synonyms/Provisional names	Snail species*	Country** [References***]
<i>Posthodiplostomum brevicaudatum</i> (Nordmann, 1832)		PP, PK	PL[3], R, G[1]
<i>Posthodiplostomum cuticola</i> (Nordmann, 1832)		PP, PK	CR[5,11], R, G[1], U[8]
<i>Quinquersialis quinqueserialis</i> (Barker et Laughlin, 1911)		SN, AV, AL, GA	G[12], CR[5]
<i>Rubensstrema exasperatum</i> (Rudolphi, 1819)		PC	CR[5,11], PL[13]
<i>Rubensstrema opisthovitelinum</i> Soltys, 1954		PC	CR[5,11], PL[13]
<i>Stichorchis subtriquetrus</i> (Rudolphi, 1814)		AV	U[6]
<i>Strigea falconis falconis</i> Szidat, 1928		PP	G[1]
<i>Tracheophylus sisawi</i> Skrzjabin, 1923		PP	U[6]
<i>Tylodelphys conifera</i> (Mehlis, 1846)		AV, BC	R[4]
<i>Tylodelphys excavata</i> (Rudolphi, 1803)		PC	CR[5,11], G[1], PL[3,10,13], U[6]
	<i>Xiphidiocercaria</i> sp. VI (CHERNOGORENKO 1977)	PC	U[8]

\* PSP – *Planorbis* sp.; PP – *P. planorbis*; PK – *P. carinatus*; PM – *P. marginatus*; PS – *P. septemgyratus*; PU – *P. umbilicatus*; PC – *Planorbis cornutus*; SN – *Segmentina nitida*; ASP – *Anisus* sp.; AL – *A. leucostomus*; AS – *A. spirorbis*; AV – *A. vortex*; BC – *Bathymphalus contortus*; GA – *Gyraulus albus*; AF – *Ancylus fluvitatis*.

\*\* B – Bulgaria; CZ – Czech Republic; D – Denmark; F – Finland; G – Germany; GB – Great Britain; H – Holland; IC – Iceland; IE – Ireland; PL – Poland; P – Portugal; R – Russia; S – Spain; SU – Suisse.

\*\*\*[1] – COMBES (1980); [2] – ŽDÁRSKÁ (1963); [3] – WIŚNIEWSKI (1958); [4] – GINETSINSKAYA (1959); [5] – NAŠINCOVÁ (1992); [6] – ZDUN (1961); [7] – CHERNOGORENKO-BIDULINA (1958); [8] – CHERNOGORENKO (1977); [9] – BERTMAN & WOJCIECHOWSKA (1974); [10] – ZDUN (1959); [11] – FALTÝNKOVÁ (2005); [12] – FALTÝNKOVÁ & HAAS (2006); [13] – ŻBIKOWSKA (2007); [14] – ODENING (1966); [15] – LUHE (1909); [16] – WESENBERG-LUND (1934); [17] – DUBOIS (1929); [18] – DUBOIS (1934); [19] – ILES (1959); [20] – NIEWIADOMSKA (1966); [21] – BROWN (1931); [22] – BROEK (1957); [23] – WIKGREN (1956); [24] – KHALIFA (1972); [25] – KHAN (1960a); [26] – KHAN (1961b); [27] – KHAN (1962a); [28] – NAŠINCOVÁ et al. (1993); [29] – FALTÝNKOVÁ et al. (2007); [30] – KOSTADINOVA (1997); [31] – NAŠINCOVÁ & SCHOLZ (1994).



Table 3. Cercariae found in Bithyniidae from European countries

Valid name	Synonyms/Provisional names	Snail species*	Country** [References***]
<i>Australapatemon</i> sp.	<i>Apatemon gracilis</i> (Rudolphi, 1819)	BT	PL[1]
<i>Asymphylodora</i> sp.	<i>Asymphylodora</i> sp. 2 (NAŠINCOVÁ 1992)	BT	CR[2]
		BT	CR[3]
<i>Catantropis verrucosa</i> (Frohlich 1789)		BT, BL	U[4], R[5], A, B[24]
	<i>Cercaria acris</i> Skworcow, 1924	BT	U[6]
	<i>Cercaria albinea</i> Khan, 1960	BT	GB[9,11]
	<i>Cercaria ariformis</i> Khan, 1962	BT	GB[10]
species incertae sedis	<i>Cercaria armata</i> Siebold, 1837	BT	G[8]
	<i>Cercaria bithyniae</i> Khan, 1962	BT	GB[11]
	<i>Cercaria C.</i> (SZIDAT 1924)	BT	GB[11]
	<i>Cercaria cordiformis</i> Wesenberg-Lund, 1934	BT	F[7], U[4], D[12]
<i>Sanguinicola</i> sp.	<i>Cercaria cristata</i> La Valette, 1855	BT	PL[1], G[8]
	<i>Cercaria curta</i> Zdun, 1955	BT	U[6]
	<i>Cercaria cystogenata</i> Probert, 1965	BT	GB[14]
	<i>Cercaria densacutis</i> Khan, 1960	BT	GB[9]
	<i>Cercaria dyjannae</i> Keulen, 1981	BT	CR[3]
	<i>Cercaria echinotoides</i> Filippi, 1854	BT	U[6]
	<i>Cercaria fennica I</i> (WIKGREN 1956)	BT	F[7]
	<i>Cercaria fennica II</i> (WIKGREN 1956)	BT	F[7]
	<i>Cercaria fennica V</i> (WIKGREN 1956)	BT	F[7]
	<i>Cercaria fulvopunctata</i> Ercolani, 1882	BT	G[8]
	<i>Cercaria grandis</i> Wesenberg-Lund, 1934	BT	U[4], D[12]
	<i>Cercaria helvetica I</i> (DUBOIS 1929)	BT	SU[13]
	<i>Cercaria helvetica VIII</i> (DUBOIS 1929)	BT	SU[13]
	<i>Cercaria helvetica IX</i> (DUBOIS 1929)	BT	CR[3], U[4], F[7], SU[13], D[12]
	<i>Cercaria helvetica X</i> (DUBOIS 1929)	BT	PL[1], SU[13]
	<i>Cercaria helvetica XI</i> (DUBOIS 1929)	BT	GB[15], CR[3], SU[13]
	<i>Cercaria helvetica XII</i> (DUBOIS 1929)	BT	CR[3], SU[13]
	<i>Cercaria helvetica XVII</i> (DUBOIS 1929)	BT	F[7], PL[1], SU[13]
	<i>Cercaria helvetica XVIII</i> (DUBOIS 1929)	BT	SU[13]



Table 3 continued

Valid name	Synonyms/Provisional names	Snail species*	Country** [References]**]
<i>Notocotylus imbricatus</i> (Looss, 1896)	<i>Cercaria helvetica</i> XIX (DUBOIS 1929)	BT	U[4], SU[13], D[12]
	<i>Cercaria helvetica</i> XXVIII (DUBOIS 1929)	BT	SU[13]
	<i>Cercaria hirsuticauda</i> Probert, 1966	BT	GB[16]
	<i>Cercaria imbricata</i> Looss, 1896	BT	PL[1], G[8], D[12]
	<i>Cercaria lahitimensis</i> Probert, 1965	BT	GB[15]
	<i>Cercaria llangorsensis</i> Probert, 1965	BT	GB[14]
	<i>Cercaria lophocerca</i> Filippi, 1857	BT, BL	GB[9,14,17], U[4,6], G[8], SU[13], D[12]
	<i>Cercaria lorata</i> Zdun, 1961	BT	U[4]
	<i>Cercaria micrura</i> Filippi, 1857	BT	PL[1], U[4], D[12]
	<i>Cercaria minuta</i> Probert, 1965	BT	GB[15]
	<i>Cercaria nodosa</i> Zdun, 1961	BT	U[4]
	<i>Cercaria nodulosa</i> Linstow, 1873	BT, BL	U[4,6], G[8], D[12]
	<i>Cercaria obscura</i> Wesenberg-Lund, 1934	BT	U[4], D[12]
	<i>Cercaria oviformis</i> Bidulina, 1958	BL	U[4,6]
	<i>Cercaria paludinae impurae</i> (Filippi, 1854)	BT	U[4,6], D[12]
	<i>Cercaria papillosa</i> Filippi, 1858	BT	PL[1], U[4], G[8], D[12]
	<i>Cercaria papillosoma</i> Khan, 1962	BT	GB[10]
	<i>Cercaria parva</i> Ercolani, 1881	BT	G[8]
	<i>Cercaria parvus</i> Khan, 1961	BT	GB[11]
<i>Palaeorchis</i> sp.	<i>Cercaria pusilla</i> Looss, 1896	BT	U[4,6,19], D[12]
	<i>Cercaria spatulata</i> Probert, 1966	BT	GB[16]
	<i>Cercaria subulo</i> Pagenstecher, 1857	BT	U[4]
	<i>Cercaria tanta</i> Khan, 1961	BT	GB[11]
	<i>Cercaria triglandularis</i> Probert, 1965	BT	GB[15]
	<i>Cercaria tuberculata</i> Filippi, 1857	BT	G[8], D[12]
	<i>Cercaria unistoma</i> Llewelyn, 1957	BT	GB[17]
	<i>Cercaria vesiculosa</i> Diesing, 1850	BT	U[4], D[12]
	<i>Cercaria virgula</i> Filippi, 1857	BT	PI [1], G[8], D[12]
	<i>Cercaria vivaciis</i> Iles, 1959	BT	GB[22]
<i>Cercaria viaax</i> Sonsino, 1892	BT, BL	U[4,6], D[12]	
<i>Cercaria</i> 4 (PETERSEN 1931)	BT	U[4], D[12]	



Table 3 continued

Valid name	Synonyms/Provisional names	Snail species*	Country** [References***]
	<i>Cercarium bithyniae</i> Khan, 1962	BT	GB[11,23]
	<i>Cercarium helveticum</i> I (DUBOIS 1929)	BT	SU[13]
	<i>Cercarium intermale</i> Khan, 1962	BT	GB[11]
<i>Asymphylodora tincae</i> (Modeer, 1790)	<i>Cercarium</i> of <i>Asymphylodora tincae</i> (WIGREN 1956)	BT	F[7]
species incertae sedis	<i>Cotylurus cornutus</i> (Rudolphi, 1808)	BT	F[7]
<i>Cyathocotyle bithyniae</i> Sudarikov, 1974		BT	CR[3]
<i>Cyathocotyle bushiensis</i> Khan, 1962		BT	GB[10], CR[3]
<i>Cyathocotyle gracieri</i> Mathias, 1935		BT	FR[18]
<i>Cyathocotyle opaca</i> (Wiśniewski, 1934)		BT	CR, R[18]
<i>Cyathocotyle</i> sp.		BT	PL[1]
<i>Diplostomum petromyzi-fluvialis</i> Diesing, 1850		BT	GB[18]
<i>Echinochasmus</i> sp.		BT	CR[3]
	<i>Gynnocephalous cercaria</i> A (LÜHE 1909)	BT	F[7]
	<i>Gynnocephalous cercaria</i> B (LÜHE 1909)	BT	F[7]
	<i>Gynnocephalous cercaria</i> C (LÜHE 1909)	BT	F[7]
<i>Holostephanus cobitidis</i> Opravilova, 1968		BT	CR[18]
<i>Holostephanus curonensis</i> (Szidat, 1933)		BT	G[18]
<i>Holostephanus dubini</i> Vojtkova, 1968		BT	CR[18]
<i>Holostephanus luehei</i> Szidat, 1936		BT	GB[23]
<i>Holostephanus volgensis</i> Sudarikov, 1962		BT	G[20], CR[18], R[21]
	<i>Lecithodendriidae</i> gen. sp. 1 (FALTÝNKOVÁ & HAAS 2006)	BT	G [20]
	<i>Lecithodendriidae</i> gen. sp. 2 (FALTÝNKOVÁ & HAAS 2006)	BT	G [20]
	<i>Lecithodendriidae</i> gen. sp. 3 (FALTÝNKOVÁ & HAAS 2006)	BT	G [20]
	<i>Lecithodendriidae</i> gen. sp. 4 (FALTÝNKOVÁ & HAAS 2006)	BT	G [20]
	<i>Lecithodendriidae</i> gen. sp. 5 (FALTÝNKOVÁ & HAAS 2006)	BT	G [20]
<i>Metorchis intermedius</i> Heinemann, 1937		BT	R[21], CR[3]
<i>Metorchis</i> sp.		BT	F[7]
<i>Metorchis xanthosomus</i> (Creplin, 1846)		BT	G[20]
<i>Notocotylus imbricatus</i> (Looss, 1893)		BT	R[21], CR[3]
	<i>Notocotylus</i> sp. I (CHERNOGORENKO 1977)	BT	U[19]
<i>Notocotylus triseriatis</i> Diesing, 1839		BT	GB[11]

Table 3 continued

Valid name	Synonyms/Provisional names	Snail species*	Country** [References:***]
<i>Opisthorchis felineus</i> (Rivolta, 1884)		BL	U[4]
<i>Palaeonchis</i> sp.		BT, BL	CR[2], R[5,21], U[19]
<i>Parasymphylodora</i> sp.		BT	U[19]
<i>Pleurogenoides medians</i> (Olsson, 1876)		BT	CR[2], U[4], R[5,21]
<i>Prostogonimus ovatus</i> Rudolphi, 1803		BT	GB[23]
<i>Psilotrema simillimum</i> (Mühling, 1898)		BT	CR[3]
<i>Psilotrema spiculigerum</i> (Mühling, 1898)		BT	CR[3], U[4], GB[23]
<i>Psilotrema tuberculata</i> Filippi, 1857		BT	R[21]
	<i>Sanguinicola</i> sp. II (CHERNOGORENKO 1977)	BT	U[19]
<i>Sphaeridiotrema globulus</i> (Rudolphi, 1819)		BT	G[20], R[21], GB[14,23], CR[3]
<i>Sphaerostoma bramae</i> (Müller, 1776)		BT, BL	F[7], U[19], R[5]
<i>Sphaerostoma</i> sp.		BT	CR[3]
	<i>Xiphidiocercaria</i> sp. 1 (NAŠINCOVÁ 1992)	BT	CR[3]
	<i>Xiphidiocercaria</i> sp. 2 (NAŠINCOVÁ 1992)	BT	CR[3]
	<i>Xiphidiocercaria</i> sp. 3 (NAŠINCOVÁ 1992)	BT	CR[3]
	<i>Xiphidiocercaria</i> sp. 4 (NAŠINCOVÁ 1992)	BT	CR[3]
	<i>Xiphidiocercaria</i> sp. 6 (NAŠINCOVÁ 1992)	BT	CR[3]
	<i>Xiphidiocercaria</i> sp. VII (CHERNOGORENKO 1977)	BT, BL	U[19]

\*BT – *Bithynia tentaculata*; BL – *B. leachi*.

\*\*A – Austria, B – Bulgaria, CZ – Czech Republic, GB – Great Britain; PL – Poland, G – Germany, R – Russia, U – Ukraine, F – Finland, FR – France, D – Denmark.

\*\*\*[1] – WISNIEWSKI (1958); [2] – ŽDÁRSKÁ (1963); [3] – NAŠINCOVÁ (1992); [4] – ZDUN (1961); [5] – GINETSKAYA (1959); [6] – CHERNOGORENKO-BIDLINA (1958); [7] – WIKGREN (1956); [8] – LÜHE (1909); [9] – KHAN (1960b); [10] – KHAN (1962b); [11] – MORLEY et al. (2004); [12] – WESENBERG-LUND (1934); [13] – DUBOIS (1929); [14] – PROBERT (1965b); [15] – PROBERT (1965a); [16] – PROBERT (1966a); [17] – PROBERT (1966b); [18] – COMBES (1980); [19] – CHERNOGORENKO (1977); [20] – FALTÝNKOVÁ &amp; HAAS (2006); [21] – ATAEV et al. (2002); [22] – ILES (1959); [23] – MORLEY &amp; LEWIS (2007), [24] – KANEV (1994).



Table 4. Cercariae found in Valvatidae and Viviparidae from European countries

Valid name/Classification	Synonyms/Provisional names	Snails species*	Country** [References***]
<i>Asymphylodora</i> sp.		VP	U[1]
<i>Australapatemon</i> sp.		VM	F[15]
Echinostomatidae	<i>Cercaria abyssalis</i> Ginetsinskaya, 1959	VP	R[10]
	<i>Cercaria abyssicola</i> Wesenberg-Lund, 1934	VP	U[3], D[12]
	<i>Cercaria adiposa</i> Lutta, 1934	VV	U[3,4]
	<i>Cercaria aquatica</i> Bidulina, 1958	VP	U[3,4]
	<i>Cercaria bolscheuensis</i> Kotova, 1939	VV	U[1,4]
	<i>Cercaria cellulosa</i> Looss, 1896	VV	U[3], D[12]
	<i>Cercaria cristata</i> La Valette, 1855	VP	U[4], G[6]
	<i>Cercaria cristocarpa</i> Khan, 1961	VP	GB[14]
	<i>Cercaria gibba</i> Wesenberg-Lund, 1934	VP	U[3], D[12]
	<i>Cercaria longiremis</i> Wesenberg-Lund, 1934	VP	U[3], D[12]
	<i>Cercaria lophocerca</i> Filippi, 1857	VP	U[1]
	<i>Cercaria magna</i> Pagenstecher, 1857	VV	G[6]
	<i>Cercaria membranosa</i> Zdun, 1961	VC	U[3]
	<i>Cercaria microcotyla</i> Filippi, 1854	VV, VF	G[6]
<i>Cercaria mona</i> Bidulina, 1958	VV	U[3,4]	
<i>Cercaria monostomi</i> Linstow, 1896	VV	U[4], PL[5]	
<i>Cercaria mutila</i> Zdun, 1961	VV	U[3]	
<i>Cercaria pseudogracilis</i> Zdun, 1959	VV	PL[5]	
<i>Cercaria pugnae</i> La Valette, 1855	VC, VV	PL[2], U[1,3], G[6]	
<i>Cercaria pusilla</i> Looss, 1896	VV, VA	CR[11], PL[5], U[4]	
<i>Cercaria subulo</i> Pagenstecher, 1857	VV	G[6]	
<i>Cercaria transversalis</i> Zdun, 1961	VP	U[3]	
<i>Cercaria trivoltis</i> Cort, 1914	VV	U[3]	
<i>Cercaria valvatae</i> Ginetsinskaya, 1959	VP	R[10]	
<i>Cercaria vesiculosa</i> Diesing, 1850	VC, VV	PL[2], G[6]	
<i>Cercaria virgula</i> Filippi, 1857	VP	PL[9]	
<i>Cercaria vivax</i> Sonsino, 1892	VV	U[1,4]	
<i>Cercaria viviparae</i> Zdun, 1961	VV	U[3]	
? <i>Ichthyocotylurus</i> sp.			

Table 4 continued

Valid name/Classification	Synonyms/Provisional names	Snails species*	Country** [References***]
	<i>Cercaria viviparae secunda</i> Bidulina, 1958	VV	U[3,4]
	<i>Cercaria</i> 1 (PETERSEN 1931)	VV	PL[5], U[4], D[12]
	<i>Cobylurus variegatus</i> (Creplin, 1825)	VP	G[13]
species incertae sedis	<i>Echinoparyphium aconiatum</i> Dietz, 1909	VV, VA	CR[11], PL[5]
<i>Echinoparyphium mordwilkoii</i> Skrzabin, 1915		VP	L[16]
<i>Echinostoma bolschevense</i> (Kotova, 1939)		VC	CR[7]
<i>Ichthyocotylurus platycephalus</i> (Creplin, 1825)		VP	L[16]
<i>Ichthyocotylurus variegatus</i> (Creplin, 1825)		VM	F[15]
<i>Limstowiella viviparae</i> (Linistow, 1877)		VC, VV	CR[7,8], G,PL[13], U[3,13]
<i>Neocanthoparyphium echinatooides</i> (Filippi, 1854)		VC, VV	PL[2], CR[7]
species incertae sedis	<i>Opisthioglyphe ranae</i> (Fröhlich, 1791)	VV	CR[11]
<i>Paracoenogonimus ovatus</i> Katsurada, 1914		VC, VV	PL[2], G,R[13]
<i>Sanguinicola</i> sp.	<i>Sanguinicola inermis</i> Plehn, 1905	VP, VM, VL	PL[9], F[15], L[16], R[10]

\* VC – *Viviparus contectus*; VV – *V. viviparus*; VA – *V. acerossus*; VF – *V. fasciatus*; VP – *V. pulchella*; VM – *V. macrostoma*

\*\* CR – Czech Republic; G – Germany; GB – Great Britain; L – Lithuania; PL – Poland; U – Ukraine.

\*\*\* [1] – CHERNOGORENKO (1977); [2] – JEZEWSKI (2004); [3] – ZDUN (1961); [4] – CHERNOGORENKO-BIDULINA (1958); [5] – BERTMAN & WOJCIECHOWSKA (1974); [6] – LÜHE (1909); [7] – NAŠINCOVÁ (1992); [8] – NAŠINCOVÁ (1991); [9] – WIŚNIEWSKI (1958); [10] – GINETSKAYA (1959); [11] – ŽDÁRSKÁ (1963); [12] – WESENBERG-LUND (1934); [13] – COMBES (1980); [14] – KHAN (1961a); [15] – FALTÝNKOVÁ et al. (2007); [16] – GRABDA-KAZUBSKA & KISELIENE (1991).



Table 5. Cercariae found in other snails families from European countries

Valid name/Classification	Synonyms/Provisional names	Snails species*	Country** [References***]
<i>Apatemon gracilis</i> (Rudolphi, 1819)	Allocreadiidae gen. sp. (FALTYŇKOVÁ & LITERÁK 2002)	BA	CR, PL, SK[13]
<i>Apophallus mühlengi</i> (Jägerskiöld, 1899)		PF, AL	PL[5]
<i>Apophallus donicus</i> (Skryabin et Lindtrop, 1919)	<i>Rossicotrema donicum</i> (Skryabin et Lindtrop, 1919)	LN	U[3]
<i>Asymphylodora tincae</i> (Modeer, 1790)		LN	B[4]
<i>Australapatemon burti</i> (Miller, 1923)		PF, AL	CR[16]
<i>Australapatemon minor</i> Yamaguti, 1933		AL	CR[7]
<i>Sanguinicola</i> sp.	<i>Cercaria alba</i> Zdun, 1961	AL	G[9]
	<i>Cercaria cristata</i> La Valette, 1855	FA, FE	U[1]
	<i>Cercaria curta</i> Zdun, 1961	FA, FE, TF, LN	U[1,2]
	<i>Cercaria fuscicollata</i> Zdun, 1961	FA, FE	U[1,2]
	<i>Cercaria fuscicaudata</i> Zdun, 1961	PF	U[1]
	<i>Cercaria gerula</i> Zdun, 1961	FA, FE	U[1,2]
	<i>Cercaria illa</i> Zdun, 1961	LN	U[1]
	<i>Cercaria lophocerca</i> Filippi, 1857	LN	U[1]
	<i>Cercaria micrura</i> Filippi, 1857	FA, FE, LN	U[1,2]
	<i>Cercaria monostomi</i> Linstow, 1896	TF, LN	U[2]
	<i>Cercaria myzura</i> Pagenstecher, 1857	FA, FE, TF, LN	U[1,2]
	<i>Cercaria nodulosa</i> Linstow, 1873	TF, LN	U[1,2]
	<i>Cercaria nuda</i> Zdun, 1961	FE, LN	U[2]
	<i>Cercaria octava</i> Zdun, 1951	LN	U[1]
	<i>Cercaria oviformis</i> Bidulina, 1958	LN	U[2]
	<i>Cercaria prima</i> Simitzin, 1905	FA, LN	U[2]
	<i>Cercaria pulsans</i> Zdun, 1961	AH	G[10], SU[11]
	<i>Cercaria saga</i> Zdun, 1961	FA	U[1,2]
	<i>Cercaria stepha</i> Zdun, 1961	LN	U[1]
	<i>Cercaria styriensis</i> Zdun, 1961	LN	U[1]
	<i>Cercaria subulo</i> Pagenstecher, 1857	PF	U[1]
	<i>Cercaria 1</i> (PETERSEN 1931)	FA, FE	U[1]
	<i>Colyurus cornutus</i> (Rudolphi, 1808)	PF	CR[6], D[12]
<i>Crowcroftocum skryabini</i> (Iwanitzky, 1928)		PF	CR[6]
species incertae sedis	<i>Echinoparyphium aconitatum</i> Dietz, 1909	LN	U[3]
species incertae sedis	<i>Echinoparyphium recurvatum</i> (Linstow, 1873)	PF	CR[6]
		PF	CR[6.7]

Table 5 continued

Valid name/Classification	Synonyms/Provisional names	Snails species*	Country** [References***]
species incertae sedis	<i>Echinostoma revolutum</i> (Fröhlich, 1802)	PF	CR[6]
<i>Echinostoma</i> sp.		PF, AL	CR[7]
		LN	U[3]
species incertae sedis	<i>Furcocercaria</i> sp. III (CHERNOGORENKO 1977)	PF	CR[6]
	<i>Hypoderaeum conoideum</i> (Bloch, 1782)	BA	CR, PL, SK[13]
	<i>Lecithodendriidae</i> gen. sp. 1 (FALTÝNKOVÁ & LITERÁK 2002)	BA	CR, PL, SK[13]
	<i>Lecithodendriidae</i> gen. sp. 2 (FALTÝNKOVÁ & LITERÁK 2002)	BA	CR, PL, SK[13]
	<i>Lecithodendriidae</i> gen. sp. 3 (FALTÝNKOVÁ & LITERÁK 2002)	BA	CR, PL, SK[13]
	<i>Lecithodendriidae</i> gen. sp. 4 (FALTÝNKOVÁ & LITERÁK 2002)	BA	CR, PL, SK[13]
	<i>Lecithodendriidae</i> gen. sp. 5 (FALTÝNKOVÁ & LITERÁK 2002)	BA	CR, PL, SK[13]
	<i>Microphallidae</i> gen. sp. (FALTÝNKOVÁ & LITERÁK 2002)	BA	CR, PL, SK[13]
	<i>Nanophyetidae</i> gen. sp. (FALTÝNKOVÁ & LITERÁK 2002)	BA	CR, PL, SK[13]
	<i>Notocotylus</i> sp. I (CHERNOGORENKO 1977)	LN	U[3]
<i>Notocotylus ephemera</i> (Nitzsch, 1807)		PF	G[8], PL[5]
<i>Notocotylus pacifer</i> (Noble, 1933)		PF	G[8]
<i>Notocotylus</i> sp.		PF	CR[7]
species incertae sedis	<i>Opisthoglyphe ranae</i> (Fröhlich, 1791)	PF	CR[6]
	<i>Opisthorchioidea</i> gen. sp. (FALTÝNKOVÁ & LITERÁK 2002)	BA	CR, PL, SK[13]
<i>Palaeorchis</i> sp.		PF, LN	CR[6], B[4], U[3]
<i>Pleurogenoides</i> sp.		LN	U[3]
<i>Posthodiplostomum brevicaudatum</i> (Nordmann, 1832)		PF	PL[5]
<i>Sanguinicola</i> sp.		PA	FR[14], PL[15]
	<i>Sanguinicola</i> sp. I (CHERNOGORENKO 1977)	LN	U[3]
<i>Sphaerostoma bramae</i> (Müller, 1776)		LN	B[4], U[3]
	<i>Troglorematidae</i> gen. sp. (FALTÝNKOVÁ & LITERÁK 2002)	BA	CR, PL, SK[13]
	<i>Xiphidiotocercaria</i> sp. I (CHERNOGORENKO 1977)	LN	U[3]

\* Melanopsidae: FA – *Fagotia acicularis*, FE – *F. esperi*; Neritidae: TF – *Theodoxus flaviatilis*; Physidae: PF – *Physa fontinalis*, AH – *Aplexa hypnorum*; Acroloxidae: AL – *Acroloxus lacustris*; Hydrobiidae: BA – *Bythinella austriaca*, LN – *Lithoglyphus naticoides*, PA – *Potamopyrgus antipodarum*.

\*\* B – Belarus; CR – Czech Republic; FR – France; G – Germany; IC – Iceland; N – Norway; IC – Poland; SK – Slovakia; U – Ukraine.

\*\*\* [1] – ZDUN (1961); [2] – CHERNOGORENKO-BIDULINA (1958); [3] – CHERNOGORENKO (1977); [4] – MASTITSKY (2007) [5] – WIŚNIEWSKI (1958); [6] – ŽDÁRSKÁ (1963); [7] – NAŠINCOVÁ (1992); [8] – ODENING (1966); [9] – COMBES (1980); [10] – LÜHE (1909); [11] – DUBOIS (1929); [12] – WESENBERG-LUND (1934); [13] FALTÝNKOVÁ & LITERÁK (2002); [14] – GÉRARD et al. (2003); [15] – ŻBIKOWSKI & ŻBIKOWSKA (2009); [16] – NAŠINCOVÁ & SCHOLZ (1994).





## REFERENCES

- ATAEV G. L., KOZMINSKY E. V., DOBROVOLSKIY A. A. 2002. Dynamics of infection of *Bithynia tentaculata* (Gastropoda: Prosobranchia) with trematodes. *Parazitologiya* 36: 203–218.
- BARGUES M. D., HORÁK P., PANTZER R. A., POINTIER J. P., JACKIEWICZ M., MEIER-BROOK C., MAS-COMA S. 2003. Insights into the relationships of Palearctic and Nearctic lymnaeids (Mollusca: Gastropoda) by rDNA ITS-2 sequencing and phylogeny of stagnicoline intermediate host species of *Fasciola hepatica*. *Parasite* 10: 243–255.
- BARGUES M. D., MAS-COMA S. 1997. Phylogenetic analysis of lymnaeid snails based on 18S rDNA sequences. *Mol. Biol. Evol.* 14: 569–577.
- BARGUES M. D., VIGO M., HORÁK P., DVORAK J., PATZNER R. A., POINTER J. P., JACKIEWICZ M., MEIER-BROOK C., MAS-COMA S. 2001. European Lymnaeidae (Mollusca: Gastropoda), intermediate hosts of trematodiasis, based on nuclear ribosomal DNA ITS-2 sequences. *Infect. Genet. Evol.* 1: 85–107.
- BERTMAN M. 1980. Sezonowa dynamika zarażenia generacjami przywr (Trematoda) błotniarki (*Lymnaea stagnalis* L.) w stawach rybnych na terenie rezerwatu “Stawy Milickie”. *Wiad. Parazytol.* 26: 23–29.
- BERTMAN M., WOJCIECHOWSKA K. 1974. Fauna cercarii ślimaków słodkowodnych zbiorników wodnych Wrocławia i okolic. *Przegl. Zool* 18: 354–359.
- BLAIR D. 1973. Observations and experiments on some larval trematodes of freshwater snails and fish from southern Iceland. *J. Helminthol.* 47: 400–414.
- BOBIATYŃSKA-KSOK E. 1964. Cykl krążenia przywr z rodzaju *Sanguinicola* Plehn w gospodarstwie stawowym Dojlidy koło Białegostoku. *Wiad. Parazytol.* 10: 516–517.
- BROEK VAN DEN E. 1957. Some observations on *Cercaria splendens* Szidat, 1932 from a new intermediate host, *Planorbis vortex*, in the Netherlands. *J. Helminthol.* 31: 239–246.
- BROWN F. J. 1926. Some British freshwater larval trematodes with contributions to their life histories. *Parasitology* 18: 21–34.
- BROWN F. J. 1931. Some fresh-water larval trematodes from Cheshire. *Parasitology* 23: 88–98.
- CHERNOGORENKO M. I. 1977. Trematode fauna of molluscs in the Kremenchug Reservoir. *Hydrobiol. J.* 13: 87–94.
- CHERNOGORENKO-BIDULINA M. I. 1958. Fauna lichinkovykh form trematod v mollyuskakh Dnipro. AN SSSR, Kiev.
- CHOWANIEC W., DRÓZDŹ J. 1958. Badania nad biologią i ekologią błotniarki moczarowej (*Galba truncatula*) oraz form larwalnych motylicy wątrobowej (*Fasciola hepatica*). *Wiad. Parazytol.* 4: 433–434.
- COMBES C. 1980. Atlas mondial des cercaires. *Mem. Mus. Nat. Hist. Nat. Ser. A Zool.* 115: 5–235.
- COMBES C. 1999. *Ekologia i ewolucja pasożytnictwa*. PWN, Warszawa.
- CRIBB T. H., BRAY R. A., LITTLEWOOD D. T. J. 2001. The nature and evolution of the association among digeneans, molluscs and fishes. *Int. J. Parasitol.* 31: 997–1011.
- DREYFUSS G., VIGNOLES P., RONDELAUD D. 2005. *Fasciola hepatica*: epidemiological surveillance of natural watercress beds in central France. *Parasitol. Res.* 95: 278–282.
- DUBOIS G. 1929. Les cercaires de la région de Neuchâtel. *Bull. Soc. Neuchâtel. Sci. Natur.* 53: 1–177.
- DUBOIS G. 1934. Contribution à l'étude des cercaires de la région de Neuchâtel, suivie d'une note sur les cercaires du Lac Noir (Zermatt). *Rev. Suisse Zool.* 41: 73–84.
- FALKNER G., BANK R. A., PROSCHWITZ T. VON 2001. Check-list of the non-marine Molluscan. Species-group taxa of the States of Northern, Atlantic and Central Europe (CLECOM 1). *Heldia* 4: 1–76.
- FALTÝNKOVÁ A. 2005. Larval trematodes (Digenea) in molluscs from small water bodies near České Budejovice, Czech Republic. *Acta Parasitol.* 50: 49–55.
- FALTÝNKOVÁ A., HAAS W. 2006. Larval trematodes in freshwater molluscs from the Elbe to Danube rivers (South-east Germany): before and today. *Parasitol. Res.* 99: 572–582.
- FALTÝNKOVÁ A., HORÁČKOVÁ E., HIRTOVÁ L., NOVOBILSKÝ A., MODRÝ D., SCHOLTZ T. 2006. Is *Radix peregra* a new intermediate host of *Fascioloides magna* (Trematoda) in Europe? Field and experimental evidence. *Acta Parasitol.* 51: 87–90.
- FALTÝNKOVÁ A., LITERÁK I. 2002. Cercariae of trematodes from *Bythinella austriaca* (Frauenfeld, 1857) agg. (Gastropoda, Prosobranchia). *Acta Parasitol.* 47: 196–204.
- FALTÝNKOVÁ A., NAŠINCOVÁ V., KABLÁSKOVÁ L. 2007. Larval trematodes (Digenea) of the great pond snail *Lymnaea stagnalis* (L.), (Gastropoda, Pulmonata) in Central Europe: a survey of species and key to their identification. *Parasite* 14: 39–51.
- FALTÝNKOVÁ A., NAŠINCOVÁ V., KABLÁSKOVÁ L. 2008. Larval trematodes (Digenea) of planorbid snails (Gastropoda: Pulmonata) in Central Europe: a survey of species and key to their identification. *Syst. Parasitol.* 69: 155–178.
- GÉRARD C., BLANC A., COSTIL K. 2003. *Potamopyrgus antipodarum* (Mollusca: Hydrobiidae) in continental aquatic gastropod communities: impact of salinity and trematode parasitism. *Hydrobiologia* 493: 167–172.
- GALAKTIONOV K. V., SKIRNISSON K. 2000. Digeneans from intertidal molluscs of SW Iceland. *Syst. Parasitol.* 47: 87–101.
- GINETSINSKAYA T. A. 1959. On the fauna of cercariae from molluscs in the Rybinsk water reservoir. Part I. Systematic survey of cercariae. *Ekol. Parazytol.* 1: 96–149.
- GLÖER P., MEIER-BROOK C. 2003. Süßwassermollusken. Ein Bestimmungsschlüssel für die Bundesrepublik Deutschland, 13. Auflage, Hamburg.
- GORBUSHIN A. M. 1997. Field evidence for trematode-induced gigantism in *Hydrobia* spp. (Gastropoda: Prosobranchia). *J. Mar. Biol. Ass. UK* 77: 785–800.
- GRABDA-KAZUBSKA B., KISELIENE V. 1989. Chaetotaxy and excretory system of the cercaria of *Echinoparyphium recurvatum* (Linstow, 1873) (Digenea, Echinostomidae). *Acta Parasitol. Pol.* 34: 325–335.

- GRABDA-KAZUBSKA B., KISELIENE V. 1990. On the chaetotaxy and the excretory system of the cercaria of *Hypoderaeum conoideum* (Bloch, 1782) (Trematoda, Echinostomatidae) and their taxonomic consequences. *Acta Parasitol. Pol.* 35: 1–9.
- GRABDA-KAZUBSKA B., KISELIENE V. 1991. The life cycle of *Echinoparyphium mordwilkoii* Skrjabin, 1915 (Trematoda, Echinostomatidae). *Acta Parasitol. Pol.* 36: 167–173.
- GURALNIK R., HALL E., PERKINS S. 2004. A comparative approach to understanding causes and consequences of mollusk-digenean size relationships: a case study with allocreadiid trematodes and *Cyclocalix* clams. *J. Parasitol.* 90: 1253–1262.
- ILES C. 1959. The larval trematodes of certain fresh-water molluscs. I. The furcocercariae. *Parasitology* 49: 478–504.
- JACKIEWICZ M. 2000. *Blotniarki Europy*. Wydawnictwo Kon-tekst, Poznań.
- JEŻEWSKI W. 2004. Occurrence of Digenea (Trematoda) in two *Viviparus* species from lakes, rivers and a dam reservoir. *Helminthologia* 41: 147–150.
- KANEV I. 1994. Life-cycle, delimitation and redescription of *Echinostoma revolutum* (Froelich, 1802) (Trematoda: Echinostomatidae). *Syst. Parasitol.* 28: 125–144.
- KARVONEN A., SALVONEN M., SEPPÄLÄ O., VALTONEN E. T. 2006. Dynamics of *Diplostomum spathaceum* infection in snail hosts at a fish farm. *Parasitol. Res.* 99: 341–345.
- KHALIFA R. 1972. Studies on Schistosomatidae Looss, 1899 (Trematoda) of aquatic birds of Poland. I. On the life cycle of *Bilharziella polonica* Kowalewski, 1895, with a description of the subfamily Bilharziellinae Price, 1929. *Acta Parasitol. Pol.* 20: 343–365.
- KHAN D. 1960a. Studies on larval trematodes infecting fresh-water snails in London (U.K.) and some adjoining areas. I. Echinostome cercariae. *J. Helminthol.* 34: 277–304.
- KHAN D. 1960b. Studies on larval trematodes infecting fresh-water snails in London (U.K.) and some adjoining areas. II. Gymnocephalous cercariae. *J. Helminthol.* 34: 305–318.
- KHAN D. 1961a. Studies on larval trematodes infecting fresh-water snails in London (U.K.) and some adjoining areas. III. “Lophocercous” cercariae. *J. Helminthol.* 35: 133–142.
- KHAN D. 1961b. Studies on larval trematodes infecting fresh-water snails in London (U.K.) and some adjoining areas. IV. Schistosomatid cercariae. *J. Helminthol.* 35: 275–284.
- KHAN D. 1962a. Studies on larval trematodes infecting fresh-water snails in London (U.K.) and some adjoining areas. V. Pharyngeal, longifurcate, distome furcocercariae. *J. Helminthol.* 36: 59–66.
- KHAN D. 1962b. Studies on larval trematodes infecting fresh-water snails in London (U.K.) and some adjoining areas. VI. The cercariae of the “vivax” group and the life history of *Cercaria bushiensis* n.sp. (*Cyathocotyle bushiensis* n.sp.). *J. Helminthol.* 36: 67–94.
- KOLÁŘOVA L., HORÁK P., FAJFRLIK K. 1992. Cercariae of *Trichobilharzia szidati* Neuhaus, 1952 (Trematoda: Schistosomatidae): the causative agent of cercarial dermatitis in Bohemia and Moravia. *Folia Parasitol.* 39: 399–400.
- KOSTADINOVA A. 1997. A comparative study of cercarial chaetotaxy in two species of Petasiger Dietz, 1909 (Digenea: Echinostomatidae). *Syst. Parasitol.* 37: 105–110.
- LOCKYER A. E., JONES C. S., NOBLE L. R., ROLLISON D. 2004. Trematodes and snails: an intimate association. *Can. J. Zool.* 82: 251–269.
- LOY C., HAAS W. 2001. Prevalence of cercariae from *Lymnaea stagnalis* snails in a pond system in Southern Germany. *Parasitol. Res.* 87: 878–882.
- LÜHE M. 1909. Parasitische Plattwürmer. I Trematodes. In: BRAUER A. (ed.). *Die Süßwasserfauna Deutschlands*. Verlag von Gustav Fischer, Jena, Heft 17.
- MARSHALL D. J., MCQUAID C. D. 1991. Metabolic rate depression in a marine pulmonate snail: pre-adaptation for a terrestrial existence? *Oecologia* 88: 274–276.
- MARTIN W. E. 1952. Another annelid first intermediate host of a digenetic trematode. *J. Parasitol.* 38: 356–359.
- MASTITSKY S. E. 2007. First report of parasites in *Lithoglyphus naticoides* (Gastropoda: Hydrobiidae) from Lake Lukomskoe (Belarus). *Aquat. Inv.* 2: 149–151.
- MORLEY N. J., ADAM M. E., LEWIS J. W. 2004. The role of *Bithynia tentaculata* in the transmission of larval digeneans from a gravel pit in the Lower Thames Valley. *J. Helminthol.* 78: 129–135.
- MORLEY N. J., LEWIS J. W. 2007. Anthropogenic pressure on a molluscan-trematode community over a long-term period in the Basingstoke Canal, UK, and its implications for ecosystem health. *Eco. Health* 3: 269–280.
- MUNOZ-ANTOLI C., TOLEDO R., ESTEBAN J. G. 2000. The life cycle and transmission dynamics of the larval stages of *Hypoderaeum conoideum*. *J. Helminthol.* 74: 165–172.
- NAŠINCOVÁ V. 1991. *Viviparus contectus* as a new intermediate host of *Linstowiella viviparae* (Linstow, 1877) (Trematoda: Cyathocotylidae). *Folia Parasitol.* 38: 93–94.
- NAŠINCOVÁ V. 1992. Vývojová stadia motolic v našich vodních plích a vyvojové cykly vybraných druhů celedi Omphalometridae a Echinostomatidae. Kandidátská disertační práce. PhD Thesis, UCAV Ceske Budejovice, Czech Republic.
- NAŠINCOVÁ V., BUSTA J., KRASNOBLOVA T. A. 1989. Contribution to the developmental cycle and taxonomy of *Neoglyphe sobolevi* Shaldybin, 1953 (Trematoda: Omphalometridae). *Folia Parasitol.* 36: 313–320.
- NAŠINCOVÁ V., SCHOLTZ T. 1994. The life cycle of *Asymphyllodora tincae* (Modeer 1790) (Trematoda: Monorchiiidae): A unique development in monorchiid trematodes. *Parasitol. Res.* 80: 192–197.
- NAŠINCOVÁ V., SCHOLTZ T., MORAVEC F. 1993. The life cycle of *Paryphostomum radiatum* (Dujardin, 1845) (Trematoda: Echinostomatidae), a parasite of cormorants. *Folia Parasitol.* 40: 193–201.
- NASIR P. 1960. Trematode parasites of snails from Edgbaston Pool: the life history of the strigeid *Cotylurus brevis* Dubois & Rausch, 1950. *Parasitology* 50: 551–575.
- NIEWIADOMSKA K. 1966. A new species of furcocercaria, *Cercaria notabilis* sp. n., from the Mazurian Lakes. *Acta Parasitol. Pol.* 14: 21–25.



- NIEWIADOMSKA K. 1987. *Diplostomum paracaudum* (Iles, 1959) Shigin, 1977 (Digenea, Diplostomidae) and its larval stages – a new record from Poland. *Acta Parasitol. Pol.* 31: 199–210.
- NIEWIADOMSKA K., KISELIENE V. 1994. *Diplostomum cercariae* (Digenea) in snails from Lithuania. II Survey of species. *Acta Parasitol.* 39: 179–186.
- NIEWIADOMSKA K., VALTONEN E. T., SIDDALL R. 1997. Cercariae from *Lymnaea stagnalis* in lake Kuuhankavesi (central Finland). *Acta Parasitol.* 42: 132–137.
- ODENING K. 1966. Physidae und Planorbidae als Wirte in den Lebenszyklen einheimischer Notocotylidae (Trematoda: Paramphistomida). *Z. Parasitenkd.* 27: 210–239.
- PETERSEN H. 1931. Cercarien der Niederelbe. *Zool. Anz.* 97: 13–27.
- PFENNINGER M., CORDELLIER M., STREIT B. 2006. Comparing the efficacy of morphologic and DNA-based taxonomy in the freshwater gastropod genus *Radix* (Basommatophora, Pulmonata). *BMC Evol. Biol.* 6(100): 1–14.
- PIECHOCKI A. 1979. Mięczaki (Mollusca). Ślimaki (Gastropoda). Fauna Słodkowodna Polski 7. PWN, Warszawa–Poznań.
- PIECHOCKI A. 2008. Mięczaki (Mollusca). In: BOGDANOWICZ W., CHUDZICKA E., PILIPIUK I., SKIBIŃSKA E. (eds). Fauna Polski. Charakterystyka i wykaz gatunków. Muzeum i Instytut Zoologii PAN, Warszawa, Vol. III.
- POJMAŃSKA T., GRABDA-KAZUBSKA B. 1985. Teoria cercomeru Janickiego a współczesne poglądy na ewolucję i filogenezę płazińców. *Wiad. Parazytol.* 31: 431–446.
- POJMAŃSKA T., NIEWIADOMSKA K., OKULEWICZ A. 2007. Pasożytnicze helminty Polski. Gatunki, żywiciele, białe plamy. Polskie Towarzystwo Parazytologiczne, Warszawa.
- PONDER W. F. 1998. Classification of Mollusca. In: BEESLEY P. L., ROSS G. J. B., WELLS A. (eds). Mollusca: The Southern Synthesis. Part A. CSIRO Publishing, Melbourne, pp. 1–6.
- PONDER W. F., LINDBERG D. R. 1997. Towards a phylogeny of gastropod mollusks – an analysis using morphological characters. *Zool. J. Linn. Soc.* 119: 83–265.
- PROBERT A. J. 1965a. Studies on larval trematodes infecting the fresh-water molluscs of Llangorse Lake, South Wales. I. The Xiphidio-and Microcercous cercariae. *J. Helminthol.* 39: 35–52.
- PROBERT A. J. 1965b. Studies on larval trematodes infecting the fresh water molluscs of Llangorse Lake, South Wales. II. The Gymnocephalous cercariae. *J. Helminthol.* 39: 53–66.
- PROBERT A. J. 1966a. Studies on larval trematodes infecting the freshwater molluscs of Llangorse Lake, South Wales. III. The furcocercariae. *J. Helminthol.* 40: 91–114.
- PROBERT A. J. 1966b. Studies on the incidence of larval trematodes infecting the freshwater molluscs of Llangorse Lake, South Wales. *J. Helminthol.* 40: 115–130.
- SZIDAT L. 1923. Beiträge zur Entwicklungsgeschichte der Holostomiden. I. *Zool. Anz.* 58: 299–314.
- SZIDAT L. 1924b. Beiträge zur Entwicklungsgeschichte der Holostomiden. II. Entwicklung der Cercaria C. *Zool. Anz.* 61: 249–266.
- VÄYRYNEN T., SIDDALL R., VALTONEN E. T., TASKINEN J. 2000. Patterns of trematode parasitism in lymnaeid snails from northern and central Finland. *Ann. Zool. Fenn.* 37: 189–199.
- WESENBERG-LUND C. J. 1934. Contributions to the development of the trematoda digenea. Part II: The biology of the freshwater cercariae in Danish freshwaters. *Mem. Acad. Roy. Sci. Lett. Danemark, Sect. Sci.* 9: 1–223.
- WIKGREN B. J. 1956. Studies on Finnish larval flukes with a list of known Finnish adult flukes (Trematoda: Malacotylea). *Acta Zool. Fenn.* 91: 1–106.
- WILLIAMS M. O. 1966. On some larval trematodes from *Lymnaea peregra* (Muller) in Scotland. *J. Helminthol.* 40: 245–252.
- WIŚNIEWSKI W. L. 1958. Characterization of the parasitofauna of an eutrophic lake. *Acta Parasitol. Pol.* 6: 1–64.
- ZAJIČEK D. 1963. Cercariae and further developmental stages of flukes in molluscs of some south Bohemian fishponds. *Ceskoslovenska Parasitol.* 10: 187–205.
- ZAJIČEK D., VALENTA Z. 1964. Contribution to the occurrence of furcocercous cercariae in some localities in Bohemia. *Ceskoslovenska Parasitol.* 11: 273–293.
- ZDUN W. 1959. Cercariae from *Coretus corneus* (L.) in the environments of Warszawa. *Acta Parasitol. Pol.* 7: 95–115.
- ZDUN V. I. 1961. Larvae of trematodes in freshwater molluscs of Ukraine. Ukrainian Academy of Sciences Press, Kiev.
- ŻBIKOWSKA E. 2007. Digenea species in chosen populations of freshwater snails in northern and central part of Poland. *Wiad. Parazytol.* 53: 301–308.
- ŻBIKOWSKA E., NOWAK A. 2009. One hundred years of research on the natural infection of freshwater snails by trematode larvae in Europe. *Parasitol Res.* 105: 301–311.
- ŻBIKOWSKA E., ŻBIKOWSKI J. 2005. Differences in the shell shape of naturally infected *Lymnaea stagnalis* (L.) individuals as the effect of the activity of digenetic trematode larvae. *J. Parasitol.* 91: 1046–1051.
- ŻBIKOWSKI J., ŻBIKOWSKA E. 2009. Invaders of an invader – trematodes in *Potamopyrgus antipodarum* in Poland. *J. Invert. Pathol.* 101: 67–70.
- ŽDÁRSKÁ Z. 1963. Larval trematodes of freshwater snails in Czechoslovakia. *Ceskoslovenska Parasitol.* 10: 207–262.

Received: 15th January, 2009

Revised: 29th December, 2010

Accepted: 16th February, 2011

