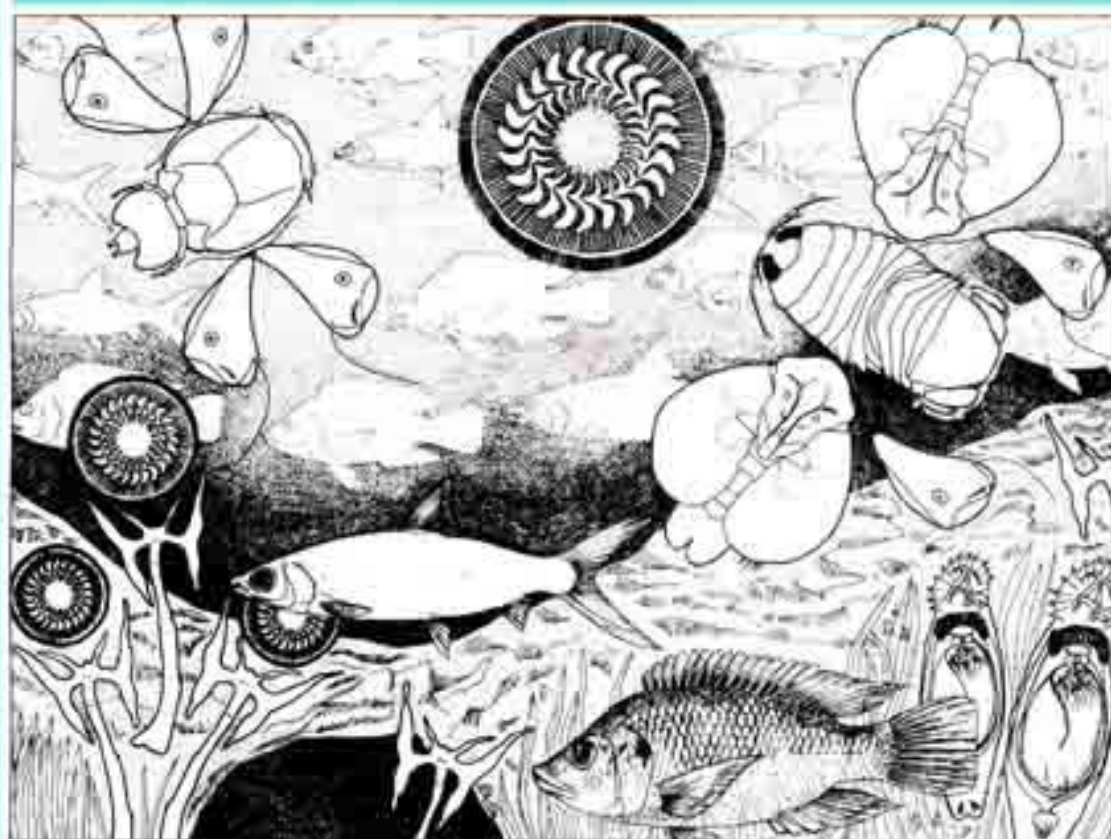


Checklist of the parasites of fishes of Bangladesh

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Checklist of the parasites of fishes of Bangladesh

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PREPARATION OF THIS DOCUMENT

This checklist is part of the FAO's continuing effort to address the need for information on the occurrence of diseases and pathogens of aquatic animals in the Asia-Pacific Region. A previous checklist, published as FAO Fisheries Technical Paper No. 369, has summarized the parasites of fishes of the Philippines. These documents support the FAO/NACA regional strategy for the Development of Health Certification and Quarantine Guidelines for the Responsible Movement of Live Aquatic Animals in Asia, a programme involving 21 Asian nations, FAO, the Network of Aquaculture Centres in Asia-Pacific (NACA), the Office International des Épizooties (OIE) and regional and international specialists. One of the goals identified under this strategy is the development of a comprehensive information database on aquatic animal health, the Aquatic Animal Pathogen and Quarantine Information System (AAPQIS; www.enaca.org/aapqis/). Information provided via AAPQIS and through these checklists is intended to assist aquatic animal health workers, quarantine officers and policy makers in developing national strategies to minimize the risks associated with movement of pathogens of aquatic animals, and to make informed assessments on the possible threats presented by proposed movements of individual species of live fish and shellfish between countries. Further information on the regional programme is found in the "Asia Regional Technical Guidelines on Health Management of Live Aquatic Animals and the Beijing Consensus and Implementation Strategy" (FAO Fisheries Technical Paper No. 402).

Distribution:

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ABSTRACT

This checklist summarizes information on the parasites of Bangladeshi fishes contained in the world literature dating from the earliest known records (Southwell and Prashad, 1918a,b) to the end of 2000. Information is presented in the form of parasite-host and host-parasite lists. Included are 147 named species of parasites (not including 20 nomina nuda), distributed among the higher taxa as follows: Protozoa - 1, Myxozoa - 1, Trematoda - 55, Monogenea - 6, Cestoda - 23, Nematoda - 40, Acanthocephala - 17, Hirudinea - 1, Branchiura - 1, Copepoda - 1 and Isopoda - 1. Also included are many records of parasites not identified to species level. The Parasite-Host List is organized on a taxonomic basis and provides information for each parasite species on the environment (fresh water, brackish water, marine), the location (site of infection) in or on its host(s), the species of host(s) infected, the known geographic distribution (by administrative division) in Bangladesh, and the published sources for each host and locality record. The Host-Parasite List is organized according to the taxonomy of the hosts, and includes for each host, the English language and local (Bengali) common names, environment (fresh water, brackish water, marine), status in Bangladesh (native or exotic), and information on the known distribution in Bangladesh of the parasites. Both lists are accompanied by remarks and footnotes, as warranted, giving specific information on points of systematics, nomenclature, possible misidentifications, introductions, pathogenicity, etc. Citations are included for all references and a supplementary list of references contains other literature on Bangladeshi fish parasites. Parasite and host indices are included. The following new taxonomic combinations are made: *Proisorhynchoides aspinosiensis* (Bashirullah and Hafizuddin, 1971) n. comb. for *Neobucephalopsis aspinosiensis* Bashirullah and Hafizuddin, 1971; and *Proisorhynchoides clupisomius* (Bashirullah and Hafizuddin, 1976) n. comb. for *Neobucephalopsis clupisomius* Bashirullah and Hafizuddin, 1976.

The parasite fauna of fishes of Bangladesh remains poorly known. Parasites have been reported from only 85 of the 528 species of marine and freshwater fish occurring in the waters of Bangladesh. The situation is complicated by the large number of reports that are based on apparent misidentifications, the existence of a plethora of poorly described species, and the relatedness of the Bangladeshi fish parasite fauna to that of the larger Indian subregion, which is also poorly known for many of the same reasons.

CONTENTS

	Page
INTRODUCTION	1
PARASITE-HOST LIST	4
HOST-PARASITE LIST	43
REFERENCES	61
SUPPLEMENTARY REFERENCES	71
PARASITE INDEX	72
HOST INDEX	76

INTRODUCTION

The study of fish parasites in the territory of what is now known as Bangladesh has a relatively short history, dating back to a few scattered records contained in the works of Thomas Southwell and colleagues, working at the first quarter of the 20th Century in what was then known as British India (These are summarized in the series *The Fauna of British India, including Ceylon and Burma* – see for example, Southwell 1930).¹ A few reports were made during the period following the separation of India and Pakistan in 1947, from the territory known as East Pakistan. However, most records date from the separation of the People's Republic of Bangladesh from Pakistan in 1971, and are mainly the result of the efforts of a few Bangladeshi scientists and their students (A.K.M. Bashirullah of the University of Dacca in the 1970s, and more recently, A.T.A. Ahmed and J. D'Silva of the University of Dhaka, and K.J. Chandra and M.B.R. Chowdhury of Bangladesh Agricultural University, Mymensingh).

In compiling this checklist, we have attempted to list only original reports appearing in the literature for each species. Previous listings of the parasites of fishes of Bangladesh are those of Ahmed (1979, 1981) for all helminths, Ahmed and Ezaz (1997) for the helminths of freshwater catfishes, and Chandra (1992b) for the Nematoda. A special problem was encountered with the papers of Ahmed (1981) and Ahmed and Ezaz (1997). Both papers included results of original research as well as information taken from the published literature. In both cases, it was not possible to completely distinguish records based on original findings from those derived from the published work of other scientists. In cataloguing these papers, all records have been entered.

In compiling this checklist, a large number the parasite taxa reported in the literature for Bangladesh were determined to

be species inquirendae or nomina nuda. Also, many apparent misidentifications have been made. Although a detailed review of each species was beyond the scope of this study, we have noted those taxa that we believe are unlikely to occur in the waters of Bangladesh, in the hope that future workers will examine these taxonomic problems more closely.

To a large extent, the many problems posed by the literature for Bangladesh are probably due to the difficulty that local scientists have in accessing scientific literature. In many cases, scientists have apparently relied heavily on the Yamaguti volumes (*Systema Helminthum*) for species identification. New species have too often been established based on inadequate and inaccurate description, and/or insufficient material (a small number of specimens, or in dioecious forms, specimens of only one sex), often without critical comparisons with previously described taxa. As a result, although considerable effort has been expended on parasite surveys and taxonomic studies, it is still impossible to obtain an accurate picture of the parasite fauna of Bangladeshi fishes. This checklist must, therefore, be used with caution, both when attempting to identify parasites, and in zoogeographic analyses. We hope that this work will form the basis for the critical taxonomic study and revision that are needed, based on collection of new, properly prepared material, which will eventually lead to a more accurate picture of the parasite fauna of the fishes of Bangladesh.

Because Bangladesh is a deltaic country and is subject to extensive flooding, it is possible for marine and euryhaline fishes to move far upstream, bringing with them much of their marine parasite faunas. Feeding by freshwater carnivorous fishes on marine or anadromous fishes may result in the temporary transfer of gastro-intestinal parasites ("pseudoparasitism" or accidental infection). In a number of cases, this appears to have resulted in typically marine helminth genera being reported from freshwater hosts.

¹ The territory of Bangladesh encompasses most of what was then called the state of East Bengal (created by the division of Bengal in 1905 into West Bengal, Bihar and Orissa (within present-day India) and East Bengal (Assam).

In the literature dealing with the parasites of fishes of Bangladesh, there appear many incorrect spellings of parasite names, host names and species author's names, and incorrect attributions of dates of species authorship. Where erroneous spellings of parasite genus or species names have been consistently applied, these are noted using footnotes. Occasional typographical errors, misspellings of species authors' names, incorrect species attributions, and incorrect dates are not noted. Similarly, misspellings of host species names, with the few exceptions where these have been widely applied, have been corrected without comment using information obtained from *FishBase* (Froese and Pauly 2001).

The **Parasite-Host List** is a taxonomically arranged listing of all parasites reported from the fishes of Bangladesh. The higher classification used is as follows: for the Protista and Myxozoa, that of Lom and Dyková (1992); for the Trematoda, that of Gibson (1996); for the Monogenea, that of Boeger and Kritsky (1993); for the Cestoidea, that of Khalil *et al.* (1994); for the Nematoda, that of Anderson *et al.* (1974-1983) and Moravec (1998); for the Acanthocephala, that of Amin (1985, 1987); for the Copepoda and Branchiura, that of Kabata (1979, 1988); for the Isopoda, that of Rafi (1988); and for the Mollusca and Hirudinea, that used by McDonald and Margolis (1995). Other valuable references include the synopses of fish nematodes of the Indian subcontinent by Soota (1983) and Sood (1989).

The **Parasite-Host List** contains information for all parasite species reported from the fishes of Bangladesh. For each parasite, the currently recognized **scientific name**, including authors and dates, and any synonyms under which original records appeared, are given. This is followed by the **environment** in which the parasite normally completes its life cycle, indicated as fresh water (F), brackish water (B) or marine (M). As the life cycles of Bangladeshi fish parasites are for the most part unknown, this information is drawn primarily from non-Bangladeshi sources or from information on collection locality and/or

host biology. The **Location** gives the site of infection where the parasite is normally found in or on the host. Under **Hosts**, the hosts are listed alphabetically by their currently recognized scientific names. In parentheses, following each host name, are given the numbers for the references (**Records**) reporting the parasite from the host in question. The distribution (**Dist.**) provides a summary of the reported distribution of the parasite in Bangladesh, and is given alphabetically by major administrative unit (Barisal, Chittagong, Dhaka, Khulna, Rajshahi and Sylhet Divisions), and for the Bay of Bengal.² In many cases, accurate information on distribution is lacking, due to imprecise collection information being provided by authors; in those cases where no information is given, the distribution is simply indicated as Bangladesh. Unless otherwise indicated by the authors(s), fishes examined for parasites that were obtained from local markets are considered to have originated from the division in which the market was located. However, readers should be aware that fish obtained from markets in larger cities, such as Dhaka, may well have originated from other divisions or from the Bay of Bengal. Under **Records** are given the numbered individual references containing the parasite records, each followed by detailed information on the locality (ies) (administrative divisions) to which they pertain. Under **Remarks** are given comments on various aspects, such as synonymies, pathogenicity, life cycles, zoonotic importance and introductions. More specific notations on individual records are given as **footnotes**.

The **Host-Parasite List** is organized phylogenetically following the classification of fishes given by in the on-line *Catalog of Fishes* by W.N. Eschmeyer (Eschmeyer 2001), with the genera and species within individual families arranged alphabetically. Information on the scientific and common names, status and environment

² Records for the Bay of Bengal include only those pertaining to the territorial waters of Bangladesh. There exist in the literature many other parasite records, mainly the result of work by Indian scientists, from fishes collected in other parts of the Bay of Bengal.

of fishes was obtained from the species database of *FishBase* (Froese and Pauly 2001). For each host, the following information is given: the currently recognized **scientific name**, including species author(s), followed by any synonyms under which original parasite records were made, the *FishBase* recognized **English common name**, the **Bengali common name** (where available), the host's **Status** in Bangladesh (native or exotic), and its typical **Environment** (fresh water, brackish water, marine). This is followed by a **listing of the parasites** reported for the host in question, arranged by higher taxon and listed alphabetically. Following each parasite name, the **distribution** is summarized by administrative division. Records that involve possible parasite misidentifications are indicated by a question mark preceding the parasite's name. Finally, where appropriate, **Remarks** and **footnotes** are included to provide information on such topics as host taxonomy, distribution and introductions. An additional useful reference is *Freshwater Fishes of Bangladesh* (Rahman 1989).

Under **References** are listed all the papers containing the records, as well as other works cited in the text. A short **Supplementary References** lists some additional articles dealing with Bangladeshi fisheries parasitology but not containing any original reports. Not included in this checklist are unpublished records of fish parasites contained in the many post-graduate (M.Sc. and Ph.D.) theses produced in Bangladesh. A **Parasite Index** and a **Host Index** complete the volume.

The parasite fauna of the fishes of Bangladesh is poorly known. To date, a total of 147 named species of parasites (not including 20 nomina nuda), (1 Protozoa, 1 Myxozoa, 55 Trematoda, 6 Monogenea, 23 Cestoda, 40 Nematoda, 17 Acanthocephala, 1 Hirudinea, 1 Branchiura, 1 Copepoda and 1 Isopoda) have been reported. Contained in this checklist are records for parasites from a total of 85 fish species. As over 500 species of fish occur in the country³, there remain many years of

basic systematic and survey work to be conducted before the parasite fauna of Bangladeshi fishes will be thoroughly documented.

We would like to thank a number of colleagues who kindly provided critical comments on sections of the manuscript, key references, and/or taxonomic advice. These include T.E. McDonald (Monogenea, Isopoda), D.I. Gibson and R.A. Bray (Trematoda), J.S. Mackiewicz (Caryophyllidae), J.N. Cairn (Tetraphyllidea), I. Beveridge (Trypanorhyncha) and F. Moravec (Nematoda). The assistance of Drs R.P. Subasinghe, S.E. McGladdery, D.J. Marcogliese, D.I. Gibson and K.J. Chandra in obtaining essential literature is gratefully acknowledged. We especially thank Dr. R.P. Subasinghe (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Rome), for arranging publication of this volume.

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³Froese and Pauly (2001) list a total of 517 fish species for Bangladesh (304 marine, 200 fresh water, and 13 listed in both

categories); in compiling this checklist, records for an additional 11 species were encountered, bringing the total number to at least 528 species.

PARASITE-HOST LIST

KINGDOM PROTISTA**SUBKINGDOM PROTOZOA****PHYLUM MASTIGOPHORA****CLASS KINETOPLASTIDEA****ORDER KINETOPLASTIDA****SUBORDER BODONINA****FAMILY BODONIDAE***Ichthyobodo* sp.

(F)

Syn.: *Costia* sp.

Location: not specified

Host: fish

Dist.: Bangladesh

Record: Chowdhury 1993⁴**PHYLUM CILIOPHORA****CLASS KINETOPHRAGMINOPHOREA****SUBCLASS HYPOSTOMATA****ORDER CYRTOPHORIDA****FAMILY CHILODONELLIDAE***Chilodonella* sp.

(F)

Location: gills, skin

Hosts: *Catla catla* (1,2)*Cyprinus carpio* (2)*Oreochromis niloticus niloticus* (2)

fish (3)

Dist.: Dhaka

Records: 1. Hossain and Khan 1992 (-); 2. Banu *et al.* 1993 (Dhaka), 3. 1999 (-)**CLASS OLIGOHYMENOPHOREA****SUBCLASS HYMENOSTOMATA****ORDER HYMENOSTOMATIDA****SUBORDER OPHRYOGLENINA**⁴ Chowdhury (1993) tentatively identified *Costia* as a probable cause of disease in Bangladeshi fish.**FAMILY ICHTHYOPHTHIRIIDAE***Ichthyophthirius multifiliis* Fouquet, 1876⁵
(F)

Location: body surface

Hosts: *Catla catla* (4)*Cirrhinus cirrhosus* (2)*Labeo rohita* (4)

fish (1,3,5)

Dist.: Dhaka

Records: 1. Hossain and Barua 1991 (-); 2. Hossain and Khan 1992 (-); 3. Chowdhury 1993 (-)⁶; 4. Banu *et al.* 1993 (Dhaka), 5. 1999 (-)

Remarks: Hossain and Barua (1991) noted that ichthyophthiriosis is the most common protozoan disease found in Bangladesh.

Ichthyophthirius sp.

(F) ?Includes: "white spot" auctorum

Location: not specified

Hosts: *Cirrhinus cirrhosus* (1)

fish (2)

Dist.: Dhaka

Records: 1. Collis 1993 (Dhaka)⁷; 2. Hossain 1993 (-)Remarks: We tentatively refer the above records of "white spot" to *Ichthyophthirius*.**SUBCLASS PERITRICHIA****ORDER PERITRICHIDA****SUBORDER SESSILINA****FAMILY EPISTYLIDIDAE***Apiosoma* sp.

(F)

Location: not specified

Host: fish

Dist.: Bangladesh

Record: Banu *et al.* 1999**SUBORDER MOBILINA**⁵ The parasite species name was misspelled "*multifilis*" by Hossain and Barua (1991), Chowdhury (1993) and Banu *et al.* (1999).⁶ Chowdhury (1993) listed "*Ichthyophthirius multifilis* (?)" as a probable pathogen causing disease of fish in Bangladesh.⁷ The host identification was given as "mrigal."

FAMILY TRICHODINIDAE*Trichodina* sp.

(F)

Location: gills, skin

Hosts: *Catla catla* (6)*Channa punctata* (3)*Cirrhinus cirrhosus* (6)*Clarias batrachus* (6)*C. gariepinus* (6)*Ctenopharyngodon idellus* (1,6)*Cyprinus carpio* (6)*Hypophthalmichthys molitrix* (6)*Labeo rohita* (6)*Mastacembelus* sp. (3)

carp (2)

fish (4,5,7)

Dist.: Chittagong, Dhaka, Rajshahi

Records: 1. Hossain and Khan 1992 (-); 2. Anon. 1992 (-), 3. 1993 (Chittagong, Rajshahi); 4. Chowdhury 1993 (-)⁸; 5. Hossain 1993 (-); 6. Banu *et al.* 1993 (Dhaka), 7. 1999 (-)

Tripartiella sp.

(F)

Location: not specified

Host: *Anabas testudineus*

Dist.: Chittagong

Record: Anon. 1993

PHYLUM MYXOZOA**CLASS MYXOSPOREA****ORDER BIVALVULIDA****SUBORDER PLATYSPORINA****FAMILY MYXOBOLIDAE***Myxobolus* sp.

(F)

Location: gills, skin

Hosts: *Barbodes gonionotus* (7)*Catla catla* (1,7,8)*Cirrhinus cirrhosus* (1,4,8)*Clarias batrachus* (8)*Ctenopharyngodon idellus* (8)*Labeo rohita* (1,2,8)

fish (3,5,6,9)

Dist.: Chittagong, Dhaka, Rajshahi

Records: 1. Sanullah and Ahmed 1980 (Chittagong, Dhaka); 2. Ahmed 1982 (-), 3. 1993 (-); 4. Hossain and Khan 1992 (-); 5. Sanullah 1993 (-); 6. Hossain 1993 (-); 7. Anon. 1993 (Rajshahi)⁹; 8. Banu *et al.* 1993 (Dhaka), 9. 1999 (-)

Remarks: Sanullah and Ahmed (1980) reported on the pathology of gill myxoboliasis causing heavy mortalities in cultured Indian major carps.

Thelohanellus dogieli Akhmerov, 1955

(F)

Location: epidermis at base of fins

Host: *Labeo rohita*

Dist.: Dhaka

Record: Hossain *et al.* 1978**Unidentified Myxobolidae**

Myxobolidae gen. sp.

(F)

Includes: "gill myxoboliasis"

Location: gills

Host: *Catla catla*

Dist.: Chittagong

Record: Golder *et al.* 1983

Remarks: This report is based on the results of a survey of fish farmers completed by Golder *et al.* (1983). While "rui," "mrigal" and "carpio" were also present along with "catla" in ponds showing gill myxoboliasis, it is not clear if these other cyprinids were also infected.

Unidentified Protozoa

Protozoa gen. sp.

(F)

Location: skin, muscles

Hosts: *Catla catla**Heteropneustes fossilis*

Dist.: Bangladesh

Record: Anon. 1974 (-)

KINGDOM ANIMALIA**SUBKINGDOM EUMETAZOA****PHYLUM PLATYHELMINTHES**

⁸ Chowdhury (1993) tentatively identified *Trichodina* as a cause of "sliminess" in Bangladeshi fish.

⁹ The record of Anon. (1993) involves a tentative parasite identification.

CLASS TREMATODA**SUBCLASS DIGENEA****ORDER STRIGEIDA****SUPERFAMILY CLINOSTOMOIDEA****FAMILY CLINOSTOMIDAE**

Clinostomum complanatum (Rudolphi, 1814)
(F)

Braun, 1899 metacercaria

Syn.: *Clinostomum marginatum* (Rudolphi, 1819)

Location: skin, fins, gills, muscle

Hosts: *Clarias batrachus* (2)

Heteropneustes fossilis (1)

Dist.: Dhaka

Records: 1. Chandra and Banerjee 1993b (Dhaka);

2. Ahmed and Ezaz 1997 (-)

Remarks: The synonymy follows Gibson (1996).

Clinostomum giganticum Agarwal, 1960
(F)

metacercaria

Location: body cavity

Host: *Nandus nandus*

Dist.: Dhaka

Record: Chandra and Banerjee 1993b

Clinostomum sp. metacercaria
(F)

Location: body cavity, muscle

Hosts: *Clarias batrachus* (2)

Heteropneustes fossilis (1)

Dist.: Dhaka

Records: 1. Islam *et al.* 1982 (Dhaka); 2. Banu *et al.* 1993 (Dhaka)

Euclinostomum heterostomum (Rudolphi, 1809)
(F)

Travassos, 1928 metacercaria

Location: liver

Hosts: *Channa punctata*

C. striata

Dist.: Dhaka

Record: Chandra and Banerjee 1993b

Euclinostomum multicaecum Tubangu and
(F)

Masiluñgan, 1935 metacercaria¹⁰

Location: liver, muscles, kidney, pharyngeal wall, external surface of alimentary canal

Hosts: *Channa punctata* (2,3,4,5)

C. striata (1)

Heteropneustes fossilis (2)

Mystus tengara (2)

Nandus nandus (2)

Ompok pabda (2)

Dist.: Dhaka

Records: 1. Hossain *et al.* 1982 (Dhaka); 2.

Chandra 1983a (Dhaka), 3. 1984a (Dhaka), 4.

1984b (Dhaka); 5. Huq *et al.* 1983 (Dhaka)

Euclinostomum sp. metacercaria

(F)

Location: liver

Hosts: *Ompok pabda* (2)

Heteropneustes fossilis (1)

Dist.: Dhaka

Records: 1. Amin *et al.* 1982 (Dhaka); 2.

Hussain and Ali 1986 (Dhaka)

SUPERFAMILY DIPLOSTOMOIDEA**FAMILY DIPLOSTOMIDAE**

Neascus sp. metacercaria

(F)

Location: [skin]

Hosts: *Catla catla*

Cirrhinus cirrhosus

Labeo rohita

Dist.: Chittagong

Record: Sanauallah 1984¹¹

Posthodiplostomum minimum (MacCallum, 1921)
(F)

Dubois, 1936 metacercaria

Location: muscle, viscera

Host: *Clarias batrachus*

Dist.: Bangladesh

Record: Ahmed and Ezaz 1997

SUPERFAMILY GYMNOPHALLOIDEA**FAMILY BUCEPHALIDAE**

¹⁰ The species name was misspelled "*multicaecum*" by Hossain *et al.* (1982).

¹¹ Tentative parasite identification (given as "black spot disease" "...caused by ...*Neascus* (*Posthodiplostomum*)?...").

Bucephalus mystusi Chandra and Banerjee,
(F)
1993
Location: intestine
Host: *Sperata aor*
Dist.: Dhaka
Record: Chandra and Banerjee 1993a

Bucephalus polymorphus Baer, 1827
(F)
Location: stomach
Host: *Atropus atropus*
Dist.: Bay of Bengal
Record: Bashirullah 1973a
Remarks: As *Bucephalus polymorphus* is a parasite of European freshwater fishes (see Hoffman 1998), this report from a marine fish from Bangladesh is considered a misidentification.

Bucephalus sp.
(F)
Location: intestine
Hosts: *Silonia silondia* (3,4)
Sperata aor (1,2,3,4)
Dist.: Dhaka, Sylhet?
Records: 1. Bashirullah 1973a (Dhaka &/or Sylhet); 2. Ahmed 1981 (-); 3. Chandra 1992a (Dhaka), 4. 1993b (Dhaka)

Prosorhynchoides aspinosiensis (Bashirullah
(F)
and Hafizuddin, 1971) n. comb.
Syn.: *Neobucephalopsis aspinosiensis*
Bashirullah and Hafizuddin, 1971¹²
Location: intestine
Host: *Clupisoma garua*
Dist.: Dhaka, Sylhet?
Records: Bashirullah and Hafizuddin 1971 (Dhaka); Bashirullah 1973a (Dhaka &/or Sylhet); Ahmed 1981 (-); Ahmed and Ezaz 1997 (-)

Prosorhynchoides clupisomius (Bashirullah
(F)
and Hafizuddin, 1976) n. comb.
Syn.: *Neobucephalopsis clupisomius*
Bashirullah and Hafizuddin, 1976¹³

Location: intestine
Host: *Eutropiichthys murius*
Dist.: Dhaka, Sylhet?
Records: Bashirullah 1973a (Dhaka &/or Sylhet);
Bashirullah and Hafizuddin 1976 (Dhaka);
Ahmed 1981 (-); Ahmed and Ezaz 1997 (-)

Prosorhynchoides sp.
(F)
Syn.: *Bucephalopsis* sp.
Neobucephalopsis sp.
Location: intestine
Hosts: *Eutropiichthys murius* (1,2,3)
Sperata aor (3)
Dist.: Dhaka?, Sylhet?
Records: 1. Bashirullah 1973a (Dhaka &/or Sylhet); 2. Ahmed 1981 (-); 3. Ahmed and Ezaz 1997 (-)
Remarks: The synonymy follows Srivastava and Chauhan (1973) and is supported by Dr. R.M. Overstreet (pers. comm.).

FAMILY FAUSTULIDAE

Faustula brevichrus (Srivastava, 1935)
(M)
Yamaguti, 1958
Location: intestine
Host: *Tenualosa ilisha*
Dist.: Chittagong, Bay of Bengal
Records: Bashirullah 1973a (Bay of Bengal);
Zaman *et al.* 1992b (Chittagong), 1994 (Chittagong); D'Silva and Khatoon 1997 (Bay of Bengal)
Remarks: This species was redescribed by D'Silva and Khatoon (1997).

Faustula sp.
(M)
Location: intestine
Host: *Hilsa kelee*
Dist.: Bay of Bengal
Record: Bashirullah 1973a

FAMILY FELLODISTOMIDAE

Steringotrema sp.
(F)

¹² The species name misspelled as "*aspinosinensis*" by Ahmed and Ezaz (1997).

¹³ Bashirullah (1973a) inadvertently created the nomen nudum

Neobucephalopsis clupisomius Bashirullah, 1973 (as "*Neobucephalopsis clupisomius* Bashirullah & Hafizuddin, 1973").

Location: intestine
 Host: *Puntius sophore*
 Dist.: Dhaka?, Sylhet?
 Records: Bashirullah 1973a (Dhaka &/or Sylhet);
 Ahmed 1981 (-)
 Remarks: As members of this genus are typically
 parasites of marine teleosts, this record from a
 freshwater cyprinid is rather dubious.

SUPERFAMILY HEMIUROIDEA

FAMILY ACCACOELIIDAE

SUBFAMILY ACCACOELIINAE

Rhynchopharynx paradoxa Odhner, 1928
 (M)

Location: stomach, intestine
 Host: *Macrogonathus aculeatus*
 Dist: Bangladesh
 Record: Khanum and Parveen 1997
 Remarks: *Rhynchopharynx* is a monospecific
 genus that is known only from the ocean sunfish
 (*Mola mola*), a species widely distributed in
 the world's warm and temperate oceans (see
 Bray and Gibson 1977). We consider the above
 record from a freshwater fish of Bangladesh to
 involve a misidentification.

FAMILY BUNOCOTYLIDAE

SUBFAMILY APHANURINAE

Aphanurus stossichi (Monticelli, 1891)
 (M)

Looss, 1907
 Location: stomach
 Hosts: *Dussumieria acuta* (2)
Tenulosa ilisha (1,3,4,5)
 Dist.: Chittagong, Bay of Bengal
 Records: 1. Bashirullah 1973a (Bay of Bengal);
 2. Ahmed *et al.* 1986 (Bay of Bengal); 3.
 Zaman *et al.* 1992b (Chittagong), 4. 1994
 (Chittagong); 5. D'Silva and Khatoon 1997
 (Bay of Bengal)
 Remarks: This species was redescribed by
 D'Silva and Khatoon (1997).

SUBFAMILY OPISTHADENINAE

Opisthadena sp.
 (M)

Location: stomach
 Host: *Dussumieria acuta*
 Dist.: Bay of Bengal
 Record: Ahmed *et al.* 1986

FAMILY DEROGENIDAE

SUBFAMILY GONOCERCINAE

Gonocera crassa Manter, 1934
 (M)

Location: intestine
 Host: *Ompok bimaculatus*
 Dist.: Dhaka
 Records: Khanum *et al.* 1996 (Dhaka); Ahmed
 and Ezaz 1997 (-)
 Remarks: This digenean is a stomach parasite of
 marine fishes. Its report from a freshwater
 silurid catfish of Bangladesh likely involves a
 misidentification. Gibson (1976) considered
Gonocerca crassa a probable synonym of *G.*
phycidis Manter, 1925.

SUBFAMILY HALIPEGINAE

Genarchopsis bangladensis Bashirullah and Elahi, 1972¹⁴ (F)
 Location: intestine
 Host: *Channa punctata*
 Dist.: Dhaka, Sylhet?
 Records: Bashirullah and Elahi 1972a (Dhaka);
 Bashirullah 1973a (Dhaka &/or Sylhet); Ahmed
 1981 (-)

Genarchopsis bashiri Hafizuddin and Khan, 1973 (F)
 Location: intestine
 Host: *Heteropneustes fossilis*
 Dist.: Dhaka
 Records: Hafizuddin and Khan 1973a (Dhaka);
 Ahmed and Ezaz 1997 (-)

Genarchopsis dasus (Gupta, 1951) (F)
 Yamaguti, 1958
 Syn.: *Ophiocorchis dasus* Gupta, 1951
 Location: stomach, intestine
 Hosts: *Channa punctata* (1,2)

¹⁴ Bashirullah (1973a) and Ahmed (1981) erroneously gave the species name as "bengalensis."

Glossogobius giuris (1,2,3)

Dist: Dhaka

Records: 1. Ahmed 1981 (-); 2. Ahmed and Saha 1983 (Dhaka); 3. Chandra and Banerjee 1993b (Dhaka)

Genarchopsis lobata (Srivastava, 1933)

(F)

Yamaguti, 1954

Location: intestine

Host: *Channa gachua*

Dist.: Dhaka?, Sylhet?

Records: Bashirullah 1973a (Dhaka &/or Sylhet); Ahmed 1981 (-)

Genarchopsis macrocotyle Coil and

(F)

Kuntz, 1960

Location: intestine

Host: *Channa punctata*

Dist.: Dhaka

Record: Coil and Kuntz 1960

Genarchopsis ozakii Bashirullah and

(F)

Elahi, 1972¹⁵

Location: stomach, intestine

Host: *Channa punctata*

Dist.: Dhaka, Sylhet?

Records: Bashirullah and Elahi 1972a (Dhaka); Bashirullah 1973a (Dhaka &/or Sylhet); Ahmed 1981 (-)

Genarchopsis wallagoni Chandra and

(F)

Banerjee, 1993

Location: intestine

Host: *Wallago attu*

Dist.: Dhaka

Record: Chandra and Banerjee 1993b

Genarchopsis sp.

(F)

Location: stomach, intestine

Hosts: *Clupisoma garua* (3)*Glossogobius giuris* (1)*Silonia silondia* (2,3)

Dist.: Dhaka

Records: 1. Ahmed and Begum 1978 (Dhaka); 2.

Chandra 1992a (Dhaka), 3. 1993b (Dhaka)

FAMILY DIDYMOZOIDAE*Philopinna* sp.

(F)

Location: muscle

Hosts: *Channa punctata* (2,3)*Heteropneustes fossilis* (1)

Dist.: Dhaka

Records: 1. Amin *et al.* 1982 (Dhaka); 2. Hossain *et al.* 1982 (Dhaka); 3. Huq *et al.* 1983 (Dhaka)Remarks: The genus *Philopinna* was established by Yamaguti (1936) for *P. higai* Yamaguti, 1936, a parasite of the fins and orbit of *Sarcocheilichthys variegatus*, a Japanese freshwater fish. Didymozoids are typically tissue parasites of marine fishes.**FAMILY HEMIURIDAE****SUBFAMILY DINURINAE**

Dinurinae gen. sp.

(M)

Location: intestine

Host: *Rastrelliger kanagurta*

Dist.: Bay of Bengal

Record: Bashirullah 1973a

SUBFAMILY ELYTROPBALLINAE*Lecithocladium excisum* (Rudolphi, 1819) (M)

Lühe, 1901

Location: intestine

Host: *Parastromateus niger*

Dist.: Bay of Bengal

Record: Bashirullah 1973a

Remarks: The taxonomic history and host and geographic range of *Lecithocladium excisum* were reviewed by Gibson and Bray (1986), who concluded that its confirmed distribution was the Mediterranean and Black seas and the Northeast Atlantic region. As these authors doubted the occurrence of *L. excisum* in the Indian Ocean, this report from a marine fish of the Bay of Bengal requires substantiation.The life cycle in the Northeast Atlantic was studied by Kōie (1991). Cercariae found in naturally infected gastropods (*Philina aperta*)¹⁵ The species name was misspelled as "ozaki" by Bashirullah (1973a) and Ahmed (1981).

were used to experimentally infect various genera of marine copepods. Ctenophores and polychaetes naturally infected with metacercariae were considered likely to act as transport hosts.

Adults occur in the stomach of mackerel (*Scomber scomberus*, *S. japonicus*) and immature specimens in *Trachurus trachurus* (see Gibson and Bray 1986).

Lecithocladium harpodontis Srivastava, 1937
(M)

Syn.: *Lecithocladium ilishae* Bashirullah
and D'Silva, 1973

Location: stomach

Host: *Tenualosa ilisha*

Dist.: Chittagong, Bay of Bengal

Records: Bashirullah and D'Silva 1973 (Bay of Bengal); Bashirullah 1973a (Bay of Bengal); Zaman *et al.* 1992b (Chittagong), 1994 (Chittagong)

Remarks: The synonymy follows Gibson and Bray (1986). These authors noted that because there are many poorly described species of *Lecithocladium* in the Indo-Malay Region, the status of species in this part of the world is highly confused.

Lecithocladium magnacetabulum
(M)

Yamaguti, 1934

Location: stomach

Host: *Tenualosa ilisha*

Dist.: Bay of Bengal

Record: Bashirullah 1973a

Lecithocladium megalaspis Yamaguti, 1953
(M)

Syn.: *Lecithocladium dawesi* Bashirullah
and D'Silva, 1973

Location: intestine

Host: *Selaroides leptolepis*

Dist.: Bay of Bengal

Records: Bashirullah and D'Silva 1973 (Bay of Bengal); Bashirullah 1973a (Bay of Bengal)

Remarks: The synonymy follows Gibson and Bray

(1986).

Lecithocladium seriolellae Manter, 1954
(M)

Location: intestine

Host: *Selaroides leptolepis*

Dist.: Bay of Bengal

Record: Bashirullah 1973a

Lecithocladium sp.

(M)

Location: intestine

Host: *Pampus argenteus*

Dist.: Bay of Bengal

Record: Bashirullah 1973a

SUBFAMILY HEMIURINAE

Hemiurus appendiculatus (Rudolphi, 1802)
(M)

Looss, 1899

Location: stomach

Host: *Dussumieria acuta*

Dist.: Bay of Bengal

Record: Ahmed *et al.* 1986

Remarks: Gibson (1996) noted that *Hemiurus appendiculatus* is restricted to clupeids of the genus *Alosa* and to Mediterranean and European Atlantic waters as far north as southern Norway; thus, this record is certainly based on a misidentification.

Hemiurus sp.

(M)

Location: intestine

Host: *Selaroides leptolepis*

Dist.: Bay of Bengal

Record: Bashirullah 1973a

Parahemiurus sp.

(M)

Location: stomach

Host: *Dussumieria acuta*

Dist.: Bay of Bengal

Record: Ahmed *et al.* 1986

SUBFAMILY LECITHOCHIRIINAE

Lecithochiriinae gen. sp.

(M)

Location: stomach

Host: *Lepturacanthus savala*

Dist.: Bay of Bengal

Record: Bashirullah 1973a

Unidentified Hemiuridae

Hemiuridae gen. sp.

(M)

Location: intestine

Hosts: *Harpadon neherius* (1)

Lates calcarifer (2)

Dist.: Chittagong?, Bay of Bengal

Records: 1. Bashirullah 1973a (Bay of Bengal);

2. Chandra 1992a (Chittagong?)^{16,17}

FAMILY ISOPARORCHIIDAE

Isoparorchis hypselobagri (Billet, 1898)

(F)

Ejsmont, 1932 adult and metacercaria¹⁸

Location: swimbladder, body cavity, muscle,
liver, stomach, intestine, visceral
surfaces

Hosts: *Channa marulius* (1,2,3,4)

C. punctata (1,2,3,4)

C. striata (1,2,3,4,10)

Clupisoma garua (12,13,14)

Eutropiichthys vacha (12,13,14)

Mastacembelus armatus (16)

Mystus cavasius (1,6,14)

M. tengara (6)

M. vittatus (6,14)

Nandus nandus (1,3,7,8,9)

Ompok bimaculatus (14,15,17)

O. pabda (3,11,12,13,14,15,17)

Sperata aor (1,3,11,12,13,14)

Wallago attu (1,2,3,4,14,17)

Xenodon cancila (3)

fish (5)

Dist.: Chittagong, Dhaka, Sylhet?

Records: 1. Bashirullah 1972a (Dhaka), 2. 1973a (Dhaka &/or Sylhet); 3. Anon. 1974 (Chittagong); 4. Ahmed 1981 (-), 5. 1996 (-); 6. Chowdhury *et al.* 1986 (Dhaka); 7. Chandra and Golder 1987 (Chittagong); 8. Golder and Chandra 1987 (Chittagong); 9. Golder *et al.* 1987 (Chittagong); 10. Rahman 1989 (-); 11. Chandra 1992a (Dhaka), 12. 1993b (Dhaka), 13. 1994b (Dhaka); 14. Chandra and Banerjee 1993a (Dhaka); 15. Khanum *et al.* 1996 (Dhaka); 16. Khanum and Parveen 1997 (-); 17. Ahmed and Ezaz 1997 (-)

Remarks: The role of fish in the life cycle of this species has been discussed by Bashirullah

¹⁶ Estuarine fishes examined by Chandra (1992a) were noted to have been collected mostly from Cox's Bazar, Chittagong and Teknaf [Teknaf], which are all in the Chittagong Division.

¹⁷ The record of Chandra (1992a) was given as "Himiurid [sic] (unidentified)."

¹⁸ The species name was misspelled "*hypselobagrii*" by Chowdhury *et al.* (1986) and "*hypselobargi*" by Ahmed (1996).

(1972a) and Chandra and Banerjee (1993a). Adults are found in the swimbladder of siluriform catfishes, with metacercariae occurring in the muscles of many siluriform and non-siluriform fishes. Immature flukes are found in the body cavity of *Wallago attu* and occasionally *Channa punctata*; *Isoparorchis hypselobagri* thus appears to use piscivorous fishes as paratenic hosts. Although Bashirullah (1972a) postulated that the parasite also matures in fish-eating mammals, including man, Chandra (1993a) pointed out that these findings are probably cases of pseudoparasitism.

ORDER ECHINOSTOMATIDA

SUPERFAMILY ECHINOSTOMATOIDEA

FAMILY HAPLOPORIDAE

Haploporus sp.

(F?)

Location: not specified

Host: *Mugil cephalus*

Dist.: Chittagong?¹⁹

Record: Chandra 1993b

FAMILY PSILOSTOMIDAE

Psilostomum sp. [metacercaria?]

(M?)

Location: intestine

Hosts: *Lates calcarifer*

Dist.: Chittagong?²⁰

Record: Chandra 1993b

Remarks: Psilostomids are occasionally found in fish as encysted metacercariae, adults occurring in birds and occasionally mammals (see Gibson 1996). Members of the genus *Psilostomum* are mainly parasites of aquatic birds; however, one species, *P. chilikai* Chatterji, 1958, (syn. of *Staffordiella chilikai* according to Mehra (1966)) has been described from the intestine of a fish (*Lates calcarifer*) in India. The above record may be based on a metacercaria or an accidental infection (a metacercaria liberated in the intestine of a piscivorous fish).

¹⁹ Estuarine fishes examined by Chandra (1993) were noted to have been collected mostly from Cox's Bazar, Chittagong and Teknaf, which are all in the Chittagong Division.

²⁰ Estuarine fishes examined by Chandra (1992b) were noted to have been collected mostly from Cox's Bazar, Chittagong and Teknaf, which are all in the Chittagong Division.

ORDER PLAGIORCHIIDA**SUPERFAMILY ALLOCREADIOIDEA****FAMILY ALLOCREADIIDAE**

Allocreadium bengalensis Banerjee and
(F)

Chandra, 1993

Location: intestine

Host: *Mastacembelus armatus*

Dist.: Dhaka

Record: Banerjee and Chandra 1993

Allocreadium glossogobium Banerjee
(F)

and Chandra, 1993

Location: intestine

Host: *Glossogobius giuris*

Dist.: Dhaka

Record: Banerjee and Chandra 1993

Allocreadium handiai Pande, 1937
(F)

Location: intestine

Hosts: *Channa punctata* (1)

Clupisoma garua (3)

Glossogobius giuris (2)

Heteropneustes fossilis (2)

Mystus cavasius (2)

M. tengara (2)

Dist.: Dhaka

Records: 1. Coil and Kuntz 1960 (Dhaka); 2.
Banerjee and Chandra 1993 (Dhaka); 3. Chandra
1993b (Dhaka)

Allocreadium mahaseri Pande, 1939
(F)

Location: intestine

Host: *Ompok bimaculatus*

Dist.: Dhaka

Records: Khanum *et al.* 1996 (Dhaka); Ahmed
and Ezaz 1997 (-)

Allocreadium mehrai Gupta, 1957
(F)

Syn.: *Rhynchocreadium aculeatus*
Srivastava, 1962

Location: intestine

Hosts: *Macragnathus aculeatus*

Mastacembelus armatus

Dist.: Dhaka

Record: Banerjee and Chandra 1993

Remarks: The synonymy follows Kakaji (1969).

Allocreadium minutum Banerjee and
(F)

Chandra, 1993

Location: intestine

Host: *Anabas testudineus*

Dist.: Dhaka

Record: Banerjee and Chandra 1993

Allocreadium mymensinghi Banerjee and
(F)

Chandra, 1993

Location: intestine

Host: *Heteropneustes fossilis*

Dist.: Dhaka

Record: Banerjee and Chandra 1993

Allocreadium ovatum Banerjee
(F)

and Chandra, 1993

Location: intestine

Host: *Glossogobius giuris*

Dist.: Dhaka

Record: Banerjee and Chandra 1993

Allocreadium sp.
(F)

Location: intestine

Host: *Pangasius pangasius*

Dist.: Dhaka

Record: Chandra 1993b

Macrolecithus sp.
(F)

Location: stomach, intestine

Hosts: *Heteropneustes fossilis* (1,2,4)

Macragnathus pancalus (3)

Puntius sarana (1,2)

P. sophore (3)

Dist.: Barisal, Dhaka, Sylhet?

Records: 1. Bashirullah 1973a (Dhaka &/or
Sylhet); 2. Ahmed 1981 (-); 3. Ahmed and
Saha 1983 (Barisal, Dhaka); 4. Ahmed and Ezaz
1997 (-)

FAMILY OPECOELIDAE**SUBFAMILY OPECOELINAE**

Coitocaecum sp.

(F)

Location: stomach, intestine

Host: *Sperata aor*

Dist.: Barisal, Dhaka

Records: Ahmed 1981 (-); Ahmed and Saha 1983 (Barisal, Dhaka); Ahmed and Ezaz 1997 (-)

Crowcrocaecum channai Bashirullah and

(F)

Elahi, 1972

Location: intestine

Host: *Channa marulius*

Dist.: Dhaka, Sylhet?

Records: Bashirullah and Elahi 1972b (Dhaka); Bashirullah 1973a (Dhaka &/or Sylhet); Ahmed 1981 (-)

Neopecoelina saharanpuriensis Gupta, 1955²¹

(F)

Location: stomach, intestine, stomach wall [?], intestinal wall [?]

Hosts: *Anabas testudineus* (5)*Channa punctata* (1,2,3,4)*Heteropneustes fossilis* (2,3,4,6)

Dist.: Barisal, Dhaka, Sylhet?

Records: 1. Bashirullah and Eliah 1972b (Dhaka); 2. Bashirullah 1973a (Dhaka &/or Sylhet); 3. Ahmed 1981 (-); 4. Ahmed and Saha 1983 (Barisal, Dhaka); 5. Akther *et al.* 1997 (Dhaka); 6. Ahmed and Ezaz 1997 (-)*Neopecoelina* sp.

(F)

Location: stomach, intestine, swimbladder [?]

Hosts: *Channa punctata* (3)*Heteropneustes fossilis* (1,2,3)

Dist.: Barisal, Dhaka, Sylhet?

Records: 1. Bashirullah 1973a (Dhaka &/or Sylhet); 2. Ahmed 1981 (-); 3. Ahmed and Saha 1983 (Barisal, Dhaka)

Opegaster beliyai Pande, 1937

(F)

Location: stomach, intestine, body cavity [?]

Hosts: *Glossogobius giuris* (1,2,3,4,7,8)*Heteropneustes fossilis* (5,6,9)

Dist.: Dhaka, Sylhet?

Records: 1. Bashirullah 1973a (Dhaka &/or

Sylhet); 2. Ahmed and Begum 1978 (Dhaka); 3. Ahmed 1981 (-); 4. Ahmed and Saha 1983 (Dhaka); 5. Akhtar *et al.* 1992 (Dhaka); 6. Khanum and Begum 1992 (Dhaka); 7. Khanum *et al.* 1992 (-), 8. 1994 (Dhaka); 9. Ahmed and Ezaz 1997 (-)*Opegaster* sp.

(F)

Location: stomach, intestine, stomach wall [?]

Host: *Glossogobius giuris*

Dist.: Barisal, Dhaka, Sylhet?

Records: Bashirullah 1973a (Dhaka &/or Sylhet); Ahmed and Begum 1978 (Barisal, Dhaka); Ahmed 1981 (-); Ahmed and Saha 1983 (Barisal, Dhaka)

SUBFAMILY PLAGIOPORINAE*Cotylogonoporum orfeum* Thapar and

(F)

Dayal, 1934

Location: stomach, intestine

Hosts: *Macrornathus aculeatus**Mastacembelus armatus*

Dist: Bangladesh

Record: Khanum and Parveen 1997

Eucreadium daccii Bashirullah and

(F)

Elahi, 1972²²

Location: intestine

Host: *Channa punctata*

Dist.: Dhaka, Sylhet?

Records: Bashirullah and Elahi 1972b (Dhaka); Bashirullah 1973a (Dhaka &/or Sylhet); Ahmed 1981 (-)

Macvicaria crassigula (Linton, 1910)

(M)

Bartoli, Bray and Gibson, 1989

Syn.: *Plagioporus crassigula* (Linton, 1910)

Location: stomach, intestine

Host: *Heteropneustes fossilis*

Dist.: Dhaka

Records: Akhtar *et al.* 1992 (Dhaka); Khanum and Begum 1992 (Dhaka); 3. Ahmed and Ezaz 1997 (-)Remarks: Bartoli *et al.* (1989) transferred this species to the genus *Macvicaria* and provided a redescription and a summary of its host and geographical distributions. Definitive hosts are

²¹ The species name was misspelled “saharanpurensis” by Bashirullah (1973a), Ahmed (1981), Ahmed and Saha (1983) and Akther *et al.* (1997), and as “shalanpurensis” by Ahmed and Ezaz (1997).

²² The generic name was misspelled “Eucreedium” by Bashirullah (1973a) and Ahmed (1981).

marine fishes (mainly Sparidae) of the North Atlantic Ocean and Mediterranean Sea, while records from other geographic areas (Indian and South Atlantic oceans) were considered questionable. Reports of this digenean from stinging catfish from Bangladesh are thus likely erroneous.

Podocotyle atomon (Rudolphi, 1802)
(M)

Dujardin, 1845 metacercaria

Location: swimbladder

Host: *Nandus nandus*

Dist.: Dhaka

Record: Nahida *et al.* 1994

Remarks: This species is a parasite of the pyloric caeca and intestine of marine fishes of the North Atlantic Ocean. The above record from the swimbladder of a freshwater fish of Bangladesh is considered a misidentification.

FAMILY OPISTHOLEBETIDAE

Opistholebes sp.

(F)

Location: intestine

Host: *Puntius sophore*

Dist.: Dhaka?, Sylhet?

Records: Bashirullah 1973a (Dhaka &/or Sylhet); Ahmed 1981 (-)

Remarks: Members of this genus are typically parasites of marine fishes (pufferfishes).

SUPERFAMILY LEPOCREADIOIDEA

FAMILY ACANTHOCOLPIDAE

Acanthocolpus liodorus Lühe, 1906

(M)

Location: intestine

Host: *Chirocentrus dorab*

Dist.: Bay of Bengal

Records: Bashirullah 1973a (Bay of Bengal); D'Silva and Khatoon 1997 (Bay of Bengal)

Remarks: This species was redescribed by D'Silva and Khatoon (1997).

Acanthocolpus luehei Srivastava, 1939²³

(M)

Location: intestine

²³ The species name was originally spelled "luehei." It has been corrected to "luehi" following Article 32 (d) (1) (2) of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature.

Host: *Chirocentrus dorab*

Dist.: Bay of Bengal

Record: D'Silva and Khatoon 1997

Remarks: Although various authors have considered *Acanthocolpus luehei* a synonym of *A. liodorus* Lühe, 1906, D'Silva and Khatoon (1997), who redescribed both species, considered them distinct.

SUPERFAMILY OPISTHORCHIOIDEA

FAMILY CRYPTOGONIMIDAE

Aphallus sp.

(F)

Location: unspecified

Host: *Heteropneustes fossilis*

Dist.: Dhaka

Record: Amin *et al.* 1982

FAMILY OPISTHORCHIIDAE

Allogomtiotrema attu (Gupta, 1955)

(F)

Yamaguti, 1958

Location: stomach, body cavity [?]

Hosts: *Channa marulius* (1)

C. striata (1)

Macrogathus aculeatus (2)

Dist: Bangladesh

Records: 1. Khanum *et al.* 1993 (-); 2. Khanum and Parveen 1997 (-)

Opisthorchis bagarius Chandra and

(F)

Banerjee, 1992

Location: intestine

Host: *Bagarius bagarius*

Dist.: Dhaka

Record: Chandra and Banerjee 1992

Remarks: Members of the family Opisthorchiidae typically use fish as second intermediate hosts where they occur as encysted metacercariae, and mature in the intestine of piscivorous mammals and birds. This finding of mature specimens from the intestine of a freshwater fish is unusual.

Opisthorchis sp. metacercaria

(F)

Location: body cavity

Host: *Rita rita*

Dist.: Dhaka?, Sylhet?

Records: Bashirullah 1973a (Dhaka &/or Sylhet);

Ahmed 1981 (-); Ahmed and Ezaz 1997 (-)
 Remarks: The above records are assumed to involve the encysted metacercarial stage.

SUPERFAMILY PLAGIORCHIOIDEA

FAMILY GORGODERIDAE

Phyllodistomum chauhani Motwani and (F)
 Srivastava, 1961
 Location: intestine [?], body cavity [?]
 Hosts: *Channa punctata* (1)
Eutropiichthys vacha (2)
 Dist.: Dhaka
 Records: 1. Chandra and Banerjee 1993a (Dhaka);
 2. Chandra 1993b (Dhaka)
 Remarks: Members of the genus *Phyllodistomum* are parasites of the urinary bladder and ureters. Reports from other locations are probably due to parasite dislocation during host dissection.

Phyllodistomum folium (Olfers, 1816) (F)
 Braun, 1899
 Location: urinary bladder, intestine [?], body cavity [?], mesenteries [?]
 Hosts: *Channa striata* (1,2)
Clarias batrachus (6)
Glossogobius giuris (1,2,3,4)
Ompok bimaculatus (5,6)
 Dist.: Dhaka
 Records: 1. Ahmed and Begum 1978 (Dhaka); 2. Ahmed 1981 (-); 3. Khanum *et al.* 1992 (-), 4. 1994 (Dhaka), 5. 1996 (Dhaka); 6. Ahmed and Ezaz 1997 (-)
 Remarks: *Phyllodistomum folium* is a parasite of the urinary system of European freshwater fishes. Its occurrence in South Asia requires confirmation, and we regard these records as based on likely misidentifications.
Phyllodistomum spp. are typically parasites of the urinary system. Reports from other locations given by Bangladeshi authors are likely the result of parasite dislocation during host dissection.

Phyllodistomum yosufzaii Bashirullah (F)
 and Islam, 1970²⁴
 Location: swimbladder [?]

Host: *Rita rita*
 Dist.: Dhaka?, Sylhet
 Records: Bashirullah and Islam 1970 (Sylhet); Bashirullah 1973a (Dhaka &/or Sylhet); Ahmed 1981 (-); Ahmed and Ezaz 1997 (-)
 Remarks: *Phyllodistomum* spp. are typically parasites of the ureters and urinary bladder.

Phyllodistomum sp.
 (F)
 Location: urinary bladder
 Host: *Channa marulius*
 Dist.: Dhaka
 Records: Ahmed and Begum 1978 (Dhaka); Ahmed 1981 (-)

FAMILY LECITHODENDRIIDAE

Pleurogenes attui Kakaji, 1968 (F)
 Location: intestine
 Hosts: *Ompok bimaculatus* (1)
O. pabda (2)
 Dist.: Dhaka
 Records: 1. Khanum *et al.* 1996 (Dhaka); 2. Ahmed and Ezaz 1997 (-)
 Remarks: Gibson (1998) noted that *Pleurogenes* spp. are parasites of amphibians. Records from Bangladeshi fishes might thus be due to accidental infection or temporary pseudoparasitism, a result of a carnivorous fish having consumed an infected frog.

Pleurogenes pabdai Pande, 1937 (F)
 Location: intestine
 Hosts: *Ompok bimaculatus* (1,2)
O. pabda (1,2)
 Dist.: Dhaka
 Records: 1. Khanum *et al.* 1996 (Dhaka); 2. Ahmed and Ezaz 1997 (-)

Pleurogenoides notopteri Bashirullah (F)
 and Hafizuddin, 1976²⁵
 Location: intestine
 Host: *Notopterus notopterus*
 Dist.: Dhaka, Sylhet?
 Records: Bashirullah 1973a (Dhaka &/or Sylhet);

²⁴ Bangladeshi authors subsequent to Bashirullah and Islam (1970) have incorrectly spelled the species name as "yosufzai."

²⁵ Bashirullah (1973a) inadvertently created the nomen nudum *Pleurogenoides notopteri* Bashirullah, 1973 (as "*Pleurogenoides notopteri* Bashirullah & Hafizuddin, 1973").

Bashirullah and Hafizuddin 1976 (Dhaka);
Ahmed 1981 (-)

Remarks: As members of this genus are typically parasites of amphibians, it is possible that the occurrence of *Pleurogenoides notopteri* in a freshwater fish is the result of an accidental infection.

FAMILY MASENIIDAE

Eumasenia sp.

(F)

Location: intestine

Host: *Heteropneustes fossilis*

Dist.: Dhaka?, Sylhet?

Records: Bashirullah 1973a (Dhaka &/or Sylhet);
Ahmed 1981 (-); Ahmed and Ezaz 1997 (-)

Masenia dayali Gupta, 1955

(F)

Location: intestine

Host: *Clarias batrachus*

Dist.: Bangladesh

Record: Ahmed and Ezaz 1997

FAMILY ORIENTOCREADIIDAE

Orientocreadium batrachoides Tubangui, 1931 (F)

Location: intestine

Hosts: *Clarias batrachus* (1,2,3,7)

Heteropneustes fossilis (4,5,6)

Dist.: Dhaka

Records: 1. Rashid *et al.* 1983 (Dhaka), 2. 1984 (Dhaka); 3. Rashid and Haque 1984a (Dhaka); 4. Chandra 1992a (Dhaka), 5. 1993b (Dhaka), 6. 1994a (Dhaka); 7. Ahmed and Ezaz 1997 (-)

Remarks: The life cycle of this trematode was studied experimentally by Sirikantayakul (1985). In the Philippines, the snail *Lymnaea viridis* serves as both the first intermediate and the primary second intermediate host. A few metacercariae were also recovered from catfish (*Clarias macrocephalus*) and tilapia (*Oreochromis mossambicus*) fry and other aquatic organisms experimentally exposed to newly emerged cercariae.

SUPERFAMILY ZOOGONOIDEA

FAMILY LISSORCHIIDAE

Asymphylogora indica Srivastava, 1936

(F)

Location: intestine

Host: *Channa punctata*

Dist.: Dhaka

Record: Coil and Kuntz 1960

Palaeorchis sp.

(F)

Location: stomach, intestine

Hosts: *Channa punctata* (3)

Clarias batrachus (3)

Clupisoma garua (4)

Eutropiichthys vacha (4)

Heteropneustes fossilis (3)

Mystus vittatus (3)

Puntius sarana (1,2)

Dist.: Barisal, Dhaka, Sylhet?

Records: 1. Bashirullah 1973a (Dhaka &/or Sylhet); 2. Ahmed 1981 (-); 3. Ahmed and Saha 1983 (Barisal, Dhaka); 4. Chandra 1993b (Dhaka)

Unidentified Digenea

Digenea gen. sp. adult and metacercaria

(F)

Includes: Trematoda and trematodes auctorum
?“black spot disease” of Golder
et al., 1983

Location: stomach, intestine, liver; muscles,
body cavity, swimbladder, gills

Hosts: *Channa marulius* (1)

C. punctata (1,3)

C. striata (1,3)

Clarias batrachus (7,10)

Cyprinus carpio (4)

Eutropiichthys vacha (3,8)

Glossogobius giuris (1,3)

Heteropneustes fossilis (1,3)

Nandus nandus (1)

Ompok bimaculatus (2,10)

O. pabda (1, 2,5,8)

Puntius sophore (2)

Silonia silondia (3)

Tenualosa ilisha (3)

Wallago attu (1,3)

Xenentodon cancila (1)

catfish (9)

fish (6)

Dist.: Chittagong, Dhaka, Sylhet?

Records: 1. Ali 1968 (-)²⁶; 2. Bashirullah 1973a

²⁶ The host record of Ali (1968) for *Ompok pabda* was given only as “*C. pabda*.”

(Dhaka &/or Sylhet); 3. Anon. 1974 (Chittagong), 4. 1993 (-)²⁷; 5. Ali *et al.* 1983 (Dhaka); 6. Golder *et al.* 1983²⁸ (Chittagong); 7. Rashid and Haque 1984b (Dhaka); 8. Chandra 1992a (Dhaka), 9. 1994b (Dhaka)²⁹; 10. Ahmed 1996 (-)

CLASS MONOGENEA

SUBCLASS POLYONCHOINEA

ORDER DACTYLOGYRIDEA

SUBORDER DACTYLOGYRINEA

FAMILY DACTYLOGYRIDAE

Dactylogyrus glossogobii Jain, 1960

(F)

Location: gills

Host: *Glossogobius giuris*

Dist.: Dhaka?, Sylhet?

Records: Bashirullah 1973a (Dhaka &/or Sylhet); Ahmed 1981 (-)

Dactylogyrus vastator Nybelin, 1924³⁰

(F)

Location: gills

Hosts: *Clarias batrachus* (1)
fish (2)

Dist.: Bangladesh

Records: 1. Ahmed and Ezaz 1997 (-); 2. Banu *et al.* 1999 (-)

Remarks: Gibson *et al.* (1996) indicated that this species is a parasite of cyprinid fishes of the Palearctic and Nearctic regions. The above records are thus probably based on misidentifications.

Dactylogyrus sp.

(F)

Location: gills, skin

Hosts: *Anabas testudineus* (4)
Catla catla (6)

Cirrhinus cirrhosus (6)

Clarias batrachus (6)

Ctenopharyngodon idellus (2)

Cyprinus carpio (6)

Heteropneustes fossilis (4)

Hypophthalmichthys molitrix (6)

Labeo rohita (6)

carp (3)

Indian major carp (1)

fish (5)

Dist.: Chittagong, Dhaka, Rajshahi

Records: 1. Sanaullah and Ahmed 1980 (-); 2. Hossain and Khan 1992 (-); 3. Anon. 1992 (-), 4. 1993 (Chittagong, Rajshahi); 5. Hossain 1993 (-); 6. Banu *et al.* 1993 (Dhaka)

SUBCLASS OLIGONCHOINEA

ORDER MAZOCRAEIDEA

SUBORDER MAZOCRAEINEA

FAMILY MAZOCRAEIDAE

Pseudoanthocotyle pavlovskyi Bykhovskiy
(M)

and Nagibina, 1954

Syn.: *Pseudoanthocotyle jagannath*
(Tripathi, 1959)

Location: gills

Host: *Rastrelliger kanagurta*

Dist.: Bay of Bengal

Record: Bashirullah 1973a

Remarks: The synonymy follows Mamaev (1982).

SUBORDER GASTROCOTYLINA

SUPERFAMILY GASTEROCOTYLOIDEA

FAMILY GASTEROCOTYLIDAE

Pricea multae Chauhan, 1945

(M)

Syn.: *Pricea armata* Ramalingam, 1952

P. robusta Ramalingam, 1952

Location: gills

Host: *Scomberomorus guttatus*

Dist.: Bay of Bengal

Record: Bashirullah 1973a

Remarks: The synonymy follows Nagibina (1969) and Rohde (1976). A discussion of the host and geographical distribution, and a

²⁷ The record of Anon. (1993) is taken from Figure 7.

²⁸ The record of "black spot disease" by Golder *et al.* (1983) is tentatively considered to refer to infection by an unidentified digenean.

²⁹ Chandra (1994b) examined four species of silurid catfishes, but did not indicate to which host(s) this record pertains.

³⁰ The species name was misspelled "vestator" by Banu *et al.* (1999).

revised synonymy is provided by Rohde and Hayward (1999).

SUBORDER MICROCOTYLINAE

SUPERFAMILY MICROCOTYLOIDEA

FAMILY AXINIDAE

Megamicrocotyle chirocentrus Tripathi, 1956
(M)

Location: gills
Host: *Chirocentrus dorab*
Dist.: Bay of Bengal
Record: Bashirullah 1973a

SUPERFAMILY DYCLIDOPHOROIDEA

FAMILY DICLYDOPHORIDAE

Choricotyle pagelli (Gallien, 1937)
(M)

Llewellyn, 1941
Location: gills
Host: *Ilisha filigera*
Dist.: Bay of Bengal
Record: Bashirullah 1973a
Remarks: As this monogenean was originally described from a sea bream collected in the North Atlantic Ocean off Ireland (see Dawes 1947), its report from a fish from Bangladesh is suspect.

Choricotyle sp.
(M)

Location: gills
Host: *Ilisha filigera*
Dist.: Bay of Bengal
Record: Bashirullah 1973a

Unidentified Monogenea

Monogenea gen. sp.
(F)

Includes: monogeneans auctorum
Location: gills, skin
Hosts: *Puntius sophore* (1)
Puntius sp. (2)
Dist.: Bangladesh

Records: 1. Anon. 1974 (-), 2. 1993³¹ (-)

CLASS CESTODA

SUBCLASS GYROCOTYLIDEA

ORDER GYROCOTYLIDEA

FAMILY GYROCOTYLIDAE

Gyrocotyle sp.
(F)

Location: intestine
Host: *Clarias batrachus*
Dist.: Bangladesh
Records: Ali 1968; Anon. 1974 (-)
Remarks: Gyrocotylideans are primitive monozoic cestodes parasitic in the spiral valves of holocephalan fishes (see Gibson 1994). These records undoubtedly involve misidentifications, most probably of caryophyllidean cestodes, which are common in walking catfish in Bangladesh.

SUBCLASS CESTOIDEA

SUPERORDER EUCESTODA

ORDER CARYOPHYLLIDEA³²

FAMILY LYTOCESTIDAE

Bovienia serialis (Bovien, 1926)
(F)

Fuhrmann, 1931
Location: intestine
Host: *Clarias batrachus*
Dist.: Barisal, Dhaka
Records: Ahmed 1981 (Barisal, Dhaka); Ahmed *et al.* 1984 (Barisal, Dhaka), 1985 (Dhaka); Ahmed and Ezaz 1997 (-)

Bovienia sp.
(F)

Location: intestine
Host: *Clarias batrachus*
Dist.: Dhaka, Rajshahi
Records: Ahmed and Sanullah 1976 (-)³³, 1977a

³¹ The record is taken from Figure 5 of Anon. (1993).

³² The many difficulties surrounding the taxonomy of caryophyllidean cestodes described from the South Asian Region are discussed by Mackiewicz (1981).

(Rajshahi); Sanaullah and Ahmed 1978 (Dhaka, Rajshahi)

Djombangia penetrans Bovien, 1926

(F)

Location: stomach, intestine

Host: *Clarias batrachus*

Dist.: Barisal, Chittagong, Dhaka, Rajshahi, Sylhet

Records: Ahmed and Sanaullah 1976 (-)³⁴, 1977a (Chittagong, Dhaka, Rajshahi, Sylhet), 1977b (-)³⁵, 1979 (-); Sanaullah and Ahmed 1978 (Dhaka, Chittagong, Rajshahi, Sylhet)³⁶; Ahmed 1981 (Barisal, Dhaka); Rashid *et al.* 1983 (Dhaka), 1985 (Dhaka); Rashid and Haque 1984a (Dhaka); Ahmed *et al.* 1984 (Barisal, Chittagong, Dhaka, Sylhet), 1985 (Dhaka); Ahmed and Ezaz 1997 (-)

Remarks: The pathology caused by this cestode in *Clarias batrachus* has been described by Ahmed and Sanaullah (1979).

Lytocestus birmanicus Lynsdale, 1956

(F)

Location: intestine

Host: *Clarias batrachus*

Dist.: Barisal, Dhaka

Records: Ahmed 1981 (Barisal); Ahmed *et al.* 1984 (Dhaka), 1985 (Dhaka); Ahmed and Ezaz 1997 (-)

Lytocestus indicus (Moghe, 1925)

(F)

Woodland, 1926

Location: stomach, intestine

Host: *Clarias batrachus*

Dist.: Barisal, Chittagong, Dhaka, Rajshahi, Sylhet

Records: Ahmed and Sanaullah 1976 (-)³⁷, 1977a

(Chittagong, Dhaka, Rajshahi, Sylhet), 1977b (-)³⁸, 1979 (-); Sanaullah and Ahmed 1978 (-)³⁹; Ahmed 1981 (Barisal, Dhaka); Rashid *et al.* 1983 (Dhaka), 1985 (Dhaka); Rashid and Haque 1984a (Dhaka); Ahmed *et al.* 1984 (Barisal, Chittagong, Dhaka, Sylhet), 1985 (Dhaka); Chandra *et al.* 1997 (Dhaka); Ahmed and Ezaz 1997 (-)

Remarks: The pathology caused by this cestode in *Clarias batrachus* has been described by Ahmed and Sanaullah (1979).

Lytocestus lativitellarium Furtado and

(F)

Tan, 1973

Location: intestine

Host: *Clarias batrachus*

Dist.: Bangladesh

Record: Ahmed and Ezaz 1997 (-)

Lytocestus parvulus Furtado, 1963

(F)

Location: intestine

Host: *Clarias batrachus*

Dist.: Barisal, Chittagong, Dhaka, Rajshahi, Sylhet

Records: Ahmed and Sanaullah 1976 (-)⁴⁰, 1977a (Dhaka, Rajshahi), 1977b (-)⁴¹, 1979 (-); Sanaullah and Ahmed 1978 (-)⁴²; Ahmed 1981 (Barisal, Dhaka); Rashid *et al.* 1983 (Dhaka), 1985 (Dhaka); Rashid and Haque 1984a (Dhaka); Ahmed *et al.* 1984 (Barisal, Chittagong, Dhaka, Sylhet), 1985 (Dhaka); Ahmed and Ezaz 1997 (-)

Remarks: The pathology caused by this cestode in *Clarias batrachus* has been described by Ahmed and Sanaullah (1979).

Lytocestus sp.

(F)

³³ Ahmed and Sanaullah (1976) examined catfishes from six regions of Bangladesh, but did not indicate specific collection localities for individual host or parasite species.

³⁴ Ahmed and Sanaullah (1976) examined catfishes from six regions of Bangladesh, but did not indicate specific collection localities for individual host or parasite species.

³⁵ Ahmed and Sanaullah (1977b) examined catfishes from six regions of Bangladesh, but did not indicate specific collection localities for individual parasites.

³⁶ Sanaullah and Ahmed (1978) examined catfishes from six regions of Bangladesh, but in most cases, did not indicate specific collection localities for individual parasites. They did note that *D. penetrans* occurred in *C. batrachus* at all study areas.

³⁷ Ahmed and Sanaullah (1976) examined catfishes from six regions of Bangladesh, but did not indicate specific collection localities for individual host or parasite species.

³⁸ Ahmed and Sanaullah (1977b) examined catfishes from six regions of Bangladesh, but in most cases, did not indicate specific collection localities for individual parasites.

³⁹ Sanaullah and Ahmed (1978) examined catfishes from six regions of Bangladesh, but in most cases, did not indicate specific collection localities for individual parasites.

⁴⁰ Ahmed and Sanaullah (1976) examined catfishes from six regions of Bangladesh, but did not indicate specific collection localities for individual host or parasite species.

⁴¹ Ahmed and Sanaullah (1977b) examined catfishes from six regions of Bangladesh, but did not indicate specific collection localities for individual parasites.

⁴² Sanaullah and Ahmed (1978) examined catfishes from six regions of Bangladesh, but in most cases, did not indicate specific collection localities for individual parasites.

Syn.: *Lucknowia* sp.
 Location: intestine
 Hosts: *Clarias batrachus* (1,2)
Heteropneustes fossilis (3,5,6,7)
Otolithoides pama (2)
 catfish (4)
 Dist.: Barisal, Dhaka
 Records: 1. Ali 1968 (-); 2. Anon. 1974 (-); 3. Ahmed 1981 (Dhaka), 4. 1996 (-); 5. Ahmed *et al.* 1984 (Barisal), 6. 1985 (Dhaka); 7. Ahmed and Ezaz 1997 (-)
 Remarks: The synonymy follows Mackiewicz (1994).

Monobothrioides sp.

(F)
 Location: [intestine]
 Host: *Clarias batrachus*
 Dist.: Dhaka
 Records: Rashid *et al.* 1983 (Dhaka), 1985 (Dhaka); Rashid and Haque 1984a (Dhaka)
 Remarks: As Mackiewicz (1994) noted that members of this genus are parasites of Bagridae and Clariidae in Africa, the above records are considered to involve misidentifications (J.S. Mackiewicz, pers. comm.).

FAMILY CARYOPHYLLAEIDAE

Bialovarium sp.

(F)
 Location: [intestine]
 Host: *Heteropneustes fossilis*
 Dist.: Dhaka
 Record: Amin *et al.* 1982
 Remarks: Mackiewicz (1994) noted that members of this genus are parasites of cyprinid fishes in North America; the above report is thus regarded as a misidentification (J.S. Mackiewicz, pers. comm.).

Caryophyllaeus sp.

(F)
 Location: stomach, intestine
 Hosts: *Clupisoma garua*
Eutropiichthys vacha
Ompok pabda
Silonia silondia
Sperata aor
 Dist.: Dhaka
 Record: Chandra 1993b
 Remarks: Members of the genus *Caryophyllaeus* appear to be restricted to cyprinid fishes in the Palearctic Region (see Mackiewicz 1983, 1994).

Reports of this genus from fishes of Bangladesh are considered to be misidentifications (J.S. Mackiewicz, pers. comm.).

FAMILY CAPIINGENTIDAE

Capingentoides batrachii Gupta, 1961

(F)
 species inquirenda
 Location: intestine
 Host: *Clarias batrachus*
 Dist.: Chittagong, Dhaka, Sylhet
 Records: Ahmed 1981 (Dhaka); Ahmed *et al.* 1984 (Chittagong, Dhaka, Sylhet), 1985 (Dhaka); Ahmed and Ezaz 1997 (-)
 Remarks: Mackiewicz (1994) considered the genus *Capingentoides* Gupta, 1961 a synonym of *Pseudocaryophyllaeus* Gupta, 1961. He also noted that the musculature of *P. indica* Gupta, 1961 and *C. batrachii* Gupta, 1961 appears to be that of the family Caryophyllaeidae and that these two species may be conspecific. He also observed that the original description of *C. batrachii* was likely based on a mixed infection. For these reasons, we have listed this taxon as a species inquirenda.

Pseudocaryophyllaeus heteropneustus

(F)
 Chandra and Khatun, 1993
 Location: intestine
 Host: *Heteropneustes fossilis*
 Dist.: Dhaka
 Record: Chandra and Khatun 1993

Pseudocaryophyllaeus indica Gupta, 1961

(F)
 Location: intestine
 Host: *Clarias batrachus*
 Dist.: Barisal, Dhaka
 Records: Ahmed 1981 (Barisal, Dhaka); Ahmed *et al.* 1984 (Barisal, Dhaka), 1985 (Dhaka); Ahmed and Ezaz 1997 (-)
 Remarks: Mackiewicz (1994) noted that the musculature of *Pseudocaryophyllaeus indica* Gupta, 1961 and *Capingentoides batrachii* Gupta, 1961 appears to be that of the family Caryophyllaeidae and that these two species may be conspecific.

Pseudocaryophyllaeus sp.

(F)
 Location: intestine
 Host: *Heteropneustes fossilis*

Dist.: Dhaka
Records: Chandra 1993b (Dhaka), 1994a (Dhaka)

Pseudolytocestus clariae Gupta, 1961

(F)

Includes: *Lytocestus clariae* of Anon., 1974⁴³
Pseudocaryophyllaeus clariae of
Ahmed and Ezaz, 1997⁴⁴

Location: intestine

Host: *Clarias batrachus*

Dist.: Barisal, Chittagong, Dhaka, Sylhet

Records: Anon. 1974 (-); Ahmed *et al.* 1984
(Barisal, Chittagong, Dhaka, Sylhet), 1985
(Dhaka); Ahmed and Ezaz 1997 (-)

Remarks: Mackiewicz (1981) regarded the status
of this species as uncertain. The other member
of the genus, *Pseudolytocestus differtus* Hunter,
1927 is a parasite of a North American
catostomid fish (see Wardle and McLeod 1952).

Unidentified Caryophyllaeidea

Caryophyllaeidea gen. sp.

(F)

Includes: Caryophyllidean larva auctorum
"caryophyllid" cestodes auctorum
"caryophylloid" cestodes auctorum

Location: stomach, intestine

Hosts: *Clarias batrachus* (6)

Clupisoma garua (1)

Heteropneustes fossilis (3,4)

Ompok bimaculatus (5,6,7)

Silonia silondia (1)

catfish (2)

Dist.: Dhaka

Records: 1. Chandra 1992a (Dhaka), 2. 1994b
(Dhaka)⁴⁵; 3. Akhtar *et al.* 1992 (Dhaka); 4.
Khanum and Begum 1992 (Dhaka); 5. Khanum
et al. 1996 (Dhaka); 6. Ahmed 1996 (-); 7.
Ahmed and Ezaz 1997 (-)

ORDER TRYPANORHYNCHA

⁴³ Anon. (1974) reported "*Lytocestus clarias*" [sic] from
Clarias batrachus. This new combination is believed to have
been the result of a lapsus.

⁴⁴ Ahmed and Ezaz (1997) listed "*Pseudocaryophyllaeus
clariae*" from walking catfish. This new combination is
believed to have been the result of a lapsus.

⁴⁵ Chandra (1994b) examined four species of siluroid
catfishes, but did not indicate to which host(s) this record
pertains.

SUPERFAMILY HOMEACANTHOIDEA

FAMILY TENTACULARIIDAE

Nybelinia sp. [postlarva]

(M)

Location: body cavity

Host: *Chirocentrus dorab*

Dist.: Bay of Bengal

Record: D'Silva and Khatoon 1997

SUPERFAMILY OTOBOTHRIOIDEA

FAMILY OTOBOTHRIIDAE

Poecilancistrum ilisha (Southwell and

(M)

Prashad, 1918) Dollfus, 1929 plerocercus

Syn.: *Rhynchobothrius ilisha* Southwell
and Prashad, 1918

Tentacularia ilisha (Southwell
and Prashad, 1918)

Location: musculature

Host: *Tenualosa ilisha*

Dist.: Khulna

Records: Southwell and Prashad 1918a
(Khulna)⁴⁶; 1918b (Khulna?)⁴⁷; Southwell 1929
(Khulna), 1930 (-)⁴⁸

Remarks: This systematic position of this species
is uncertain. Dollfus (1942) noted that
Poecilancistrum ilisha was probably a synonym
of *P. gangeticum* (Shiple and Hornell, 1906)
and that both names may be synonyms of *P.
caryophyllum* Diesing, 1850. Goldstein (1963),
however, suggested that *P. ilisha* should be
returned to the genus *Otobothrium* Linton,
1890.

Poecilancistrum ilisha (Southwell and

(M)

Prashad, 1918) Dollfus, 1929

Syn.: *Rhynchobothrius ilisha* Southwell
and Prashad, 1918

Tentacularia ilisha (Southwell
and Prashad, 1918)

⁴⁶ The specimens of Southwell and Prashad (1918a) were
collected from the Pusser River, Khulna District, Bengal.

⁴⁷ Southwell and Prashad (1918b) did not specify where their
material was collected, only noting that their main
observations were made "...at Khulna and Kalna (in the district
of Jessore), in the rivers Pussur and Madhumati." (now
Bangladesh), with additional work being conducted at several
localities in India.

⁴⁸ The location for the record of Southwell (1930) was given
simply as "Bengal, India."

Location: intestine
 Host: *Glyphis gangeticus*
 Dist.: Khulna
 Records: Southwell and Prashad 1918a (Khulna)⁴⁹; Southwell 1929 (Khulna), 1930 (-)⁵⁰

Remarks: The systematic position of this species is uncertain. Dollfus (1942) noted that *Poecilancistrum ilisha* was probably a synonym of *P. gangeticum* (Shipley and Hornell, 1906) and that both names may be synonyms of *P. caryophyllum* Diesing, 1850. Goldstein (1963), however, suggested that *P. ilisha* should be returned to the genus *Otobothrium* Linton, 1890.

FAMILY PTEROBOTHRIDAE

Pterobothrium acanthotruncatum Escalante (M)
 and Carvajal, 1984 plerocercus
 Syn.: *Gymnorhynchus gigas* of Southwell, 1929 (partim), 1930 (partim)

Location: musculature

Host: *Arius gogora*

Dist.: Khula?⁵¹

Records: Southwell 1929, 1930

Remarks: Campbell and Beveridge (1996) re-examined Southwell's specimens from *Arius gogora*, transferring them to *P. acanthotruncatum*.

Pterobothrium heteracanthum Diesing, 1850 (M)
 plerocercus

Syn.: *Syndesmobothrium filicolle* Linton, 1890

Location: musculature

Host: *Tenualosa ilisha*

Dist.: Khula?⁵²

Record: Southwell and Prashad 1918b

Remarks: The synonymy follows Dollfus (1942); however, it is possible that this record from

⁴⁹ The specimens of Southwell and Prashad (1918a) were collected from the Pusser River, Khulna District, Bengal.

⁵⁰ The location for the record of Southwell (1930) was given simply as "Bengal, India."

⁵¹ The records of Southwell (1929,1930) for *Arius gogora* were from the Sunderbans, Delta of the Ganges, Bengal, India. As this mangrove area spans both present day India and Bangladesh, these records are included as possibly pertaining to Bangladesh.

⁵² Southwell and Prashad (1918b) did not specify where their material was collected, only noting that their main observations were made "...at Khulna and Kalna (in the district of Jessore), in the rivers Pussur and Madhumati." (now Bangladesh), with additional work being conducted at several localities in India.

hilsa involves *Pterobothrium acanthotruncatum* Escalante and Carvajal, 1984 (I. Beveridge pers. comm.).

Pterobothrium lintoni (MacCallum, 1916) (M)

Dollfus, 1942 plerocercus

Syn.: *Gymnorhynchus malleus* (Linton, 1924)

Location: body cavity, viscera, muscle

Host: *Lates calcarifer*

Dist.: Chittagong?⁵³

Records: Chandra 1992a, 1993b

Remarks: The synonymy follows Campbell and Beveridge (1996).

SUPERFAMILY POECILACANTHOIDEA

FAMILY DASYRHYNCHIDAE

Dasyrhynchus indicus Chandra and Rao, 1986 (M)

plerocercus species inquirenda

Location: body cavity, viscera, muscle

Host: *Lates calcarifer*

Dist.: Chittagong?⁵⁴

Records: Chandra 1992a, 1993b

Remarks: In their revision of the genus *Dasyrhynchus* Pintner, 1928, Beveridge and Campbell (1993) noted that *Dasyrhynchus indicus* resembles *D. magnus* (Bilquees and Kurshid, 1985), but that the original description is too poor to be certain of their synonymy. We follow these authors in listing this taxon as a species inquirenda.

FAMILY GYMNORHYNCHIDAE

Gymnorhynchus gigas (Cuvier, 1817) (M)

Rudolphi, 1819 plerocercus

Location: body cavity, viscera, muscle

Host: *Lates calcarifer*

Dist.: Chittagong?⁵⁵

⁵³ Estuarine fishes examined by Chandra (1992a, 1993b) were noted to have been collected mostly from Cox's Bazar, Chittagong and Teknaf, which are all in the Chittagong Division.

⁵⁴ Estuarine fishes examined by Chandra (1992a, 1993b) were noted to have been collected mostly from Cox's Bazar, Chittagong and Teknaf, which are all in the Chittagong Division.

⁵⁵ Estuarine fishes examined by Chandra (1992a, 1993b) were noted to have been collected mostly from Cox's Bazar,

Records: Chandra 1992a, 1993b
 Remarks: As other records of *Gymnorhynchus gigas* from Indian coastal waters of the Bay of Bengal given by Chandra (1985b) clearly pertain to *Pterobothrium* (I. Beveridge, per. comm.), this record from Bangladesh may involve *Pterobothrium acanthotruncatum* Escalante and Carvajal, 1984.

Location: not specified
 Host: elasmobranch fishes
 Dist.: Bay of Bengal
 Record: Khushi *et al.* 1993

ORDER TETRAPHYLLIDEA

FAMILY DISCULICIPITIDAE

Gymnorhynchus sp. plerocercus
 (M)

Location: body cavity, viscera
 Hosts: *Otolithoides pama* (1,2,3)
 Pangasius pangasius (1,3)
 Silonia silondia (1)
 Tenuulosa ilisha (1,3)
 Dist.: Chittagong
 Records: 1. Ali 1968 (-); 2. Rahman 1971 (Chittagong); 3. Anon. 1974 (Chittagong)

Disculiceps pileatum (Linton, 1890) Joyeux
 (M)
 and Baer, 1936
 Syn.: *Discocephalum pileatum* Linton, 1890
 Location: intestine
 Host: *Glyphis gangeticus*
 Dist.: Khulna
 Record: Southwell and Prashad 1918a⁵⁸

FAMILY LACISTORHYNCHIDAE

Callitetrarhynchus gracilis (Rudolphi, 1819)
 (M)
 Pintner, 1931 plerocercus⁵⁶
 Location: body cavity, viscera, muscle
 Host: *Lates calcarifer*
 Dist.: Chittagong?⁵⁷
 Records: Chandra 1992a, 1993b

Tetraphyllidea gen. sp.
 (M)
 Location: not specified
 Host: elasmobranch fishes
 Dist.: Bay of Bengal
 Record: Khushi *et al.* 1993

ORDER LECANICEPHALIDEA

Unidentified Trypanorhyncha

Tetrarhynchus sp.
 (M)
 Location: muscle, ovary
 Host: *Glossogobius giuris*
 Dist.: Bangladesh
 Records: Ali 1968 (-); Anon. 1974 (-)
 Remarks: Jones *et al.* (1994) listed *Tetrarhynchus* Rudolphi, 1890 as a genus *incertae sedis*.

Lecanicephalidea gen. sp.
 (M)
 Location: not specified
 Host: elasmobranch fishes
 Dist.: Bay of Bengal
 Record: Khushi *et al.* 1993

ORDER PSEUDOPHYLLIDEA

FAMILY BOTHRIOCEPHALIDAE

Trypanorhyncha gen. sp.
 (M)

Chittagong and Teknaf, which are all in the Chittagong Division.

⁵⁶ The generic name was misspelled "*Calliotettrarhynchus*" by Chandra (1992a, 1993b).

⁵⁷ Estuarine fishes examined by Chandra (1992a, 1993b) were noted to have been collected mostly from Cox's Bazar, Chittagong and Teknaf, which are all in the Chittagong Division.

Bothriocephalus cuspidatus Cooper, 1917
 (F)
 Location: [pyloric caeca, intestine]
 Hosts: *Channa marulius*
 C. striata
 Dist.: Bangladesh
 Record: Khanum *et al.* 1993
 Remarks: The report of this North American

⁵⁸ Southwell and Prashad (1918a) gave the collection locality as Pusser River, Khulna District, Bengal.

species from Bangladesh is probably based on a misidentification.

Bothriocephalus sp. plerocercoid

(F)

Location: viscera, gall bladder

Host: *Nandus nandus*

Dist.: Chittagong, Dhaka

Records: Chandra and Golder 1987 (Chittagong); Golder *et al.* 1987 (Chittagong); Nahida *et al.* 1994 (Dhaka)

Remarks: Golder *et al.* (1987) noted that most of their specimens were "encysted."

Polyonchobothrium sp.

(F)

Location: not specified

Hosts: *Channa marulius*
C. striata

Dist.: Bangladesh

Record: Khanum *et al.* 1993

Senga ophicephaliana (Tseng, 1933)

(F)

Dollfus, 1934⁵⁹

Location: intestine

Host: *Nandus nandus*

Dist.: Chittagong

Records: Chandra and Golder 1987 (Chittagong); Golder *et al.* 1987 (Chittagong)

Taphrobothrium japonense Lühe, 1899

(M)

Location: [intestine]

Hosts: *Channa marulius*
C. striata

Dist.: Bangladesh

Record: Khanum *et al.* 1993

Remarks: Originally described from a marine fish (*Muraenesox cinereus*) of Japan (see Wardle and McLeod 1952), the occurrence of this species in freshwater fishes of Bangladesh is unlikely.

FAMILY TRIAENOPHORIDAE

Anchistrocephalus sp.

(F)

Syn.: *Ancistrocephalus* sp.

Location: intestine, liver

Hosts: *Channa marulius* (1,2)

C. punctata (1,2)

C. striata (1,2)

Nandus nandus (1,2)

Dist.: Chittagong

Records: 1. Ali 1968 (-); 2. Anon. 1974 (Chittagong)

Remarks: The synonymy follows Bray *et al.* (1994). As the only member of this genus, *Anchistrocephalus microcephalus* Rudolphi, 1819, is a parasite of the ocean sunfish (*Mola mola*) (see Wardle and McLeod 1952), these records from freshwater fishes of Bangladesh probably involve misidentifications.

Marsipometra parva Simer, 1930

(F)

Location: stomach, intestine

Host: *Mastacembelus armatus*

Dist: Bangladesh

Record: Khanum and Parveen 1997

Remarks: This species was originally described from *Polyodon spathula* from the southern United States (see Hoffman 1998); its occurrence in Bangladesh seems improbable.

FAMILY DIPHYLLOBOTHRIDAE

Diphyllobothrium latum (Linnaeus, 1758)

(F)

Lühe, 1910 plerocercoid

Location: muscles

Host: *Harpadon nehereus*

Dist.: Chittagong

Record: Uddin *et al.* 1980

Remarks: *Diphyllobothrium latum* is a parasite of coldwater freshwater fishes of North America and Europe (see Hoffman 1998). The above report from Bangladesh is considered to involve a misidentification.

Ligula intestinalis (Linnaeus, 1758)

(F)

Gmelin, 1790 plerocercoid

Location: [body cavity]

Host: *Heteropneustes fossilis*

Dist.: Dhaka

Record: Amin *et al.* 1982

Remarks: Bray *et al.* (1994) noted that the distribution of this species is circumboreal; its occurrence in fishes of Bangladesh therefore requires confirmation.

⁵⁹ The parasite species name has been misspelled "*ophiocephalina*" by Bangladeshi authors.

Unidentified Diphyllbothriidae

Diphyllbothriidae gen. sp. plerocercoid
(F)

Includes: Diphyllbothridean larvae auctorum⁶⁰

Location: body cavity, viscera, intestine

Hosts: *Nandus nandus* (1)

Tenualosa ilisha (2,3)

Dist.: Chittagong, Dhaka

Records: Chowdhury *et al.* 1982 (Dhaka); 2. Zaman *et al.* 1992b (Chittagong), 3. 1994 (Chittagong)

Unidentified Pseudophyllidea

Pseudophyllidea gen. sp.
(F,M)

Includes: Pseudophyllidean cestodes auctorum

Location: stomach, intestine

Hosts: *Glossogobius giuris* (1,2)

elasmobranch fishes (3)

Dist.: Dhaka, Bay of Bengal

Records: 1. Khanum *et al.* 1992 (-), 2. 1994 (Dhaka); 3. Khusi *et al.* 1993 (Bay of Bengal)

Remarks: As pseudophyllideans do not infect elasmobranchs, the record of Khusi *et al.* (1993) is either based on a misidentification or is the result of pseudoparasitism due a shark or ray feeding on a teleost fish.

Unidentified Cestoda

Ilisha parthenogenetica Southwell and
(M?)

Prashad, 1918 plerocercoid

Location: pyloric caeca, mesenteries, liver

Host: *Tenualosa ilisha*

Dist.: Chittagong, Khulna

Records: Southwell and Prashad 1918a (Khulna); Southwell 1930 (Khulna)⁶¹; Zaman *et al.* 1992b (Chittagong), 1994 (Chittagong)

Remarks: According to Jones *et al.* (1994), the genus *Ilisha* Southwell and Prashad, 1918 is a collective larval genus that is preoccupied;

⁶⁰ In an abstract, Zamin *et al.* (1992b) initially reported diphyllbothridean larvae from *Tenualosa ilisha*. In a more complete report of their study, they subsequently (Zamin *et al.* 1992b) recorded a single specimen from the intestine of this fish, variously referring to it as *Diphyllbothrium* sp., "Diphyllbothridean" and "Diphyllbothrideans spp."

⁶¹ Southwell (1930) listed this species from "Khulna, Bengal, India."

therefore, it should not be applied to cestodes.

Cestoda gen. sp. plerocercoid and/or adult
(F)

Includes: cestodes auctorum

Location: intestine, body cavity

Hosts: *Channa marulius* (1,2)

C. punctata (1,2)

C. striata (2)

Clarias batrachus (1,2,5,6)

Glossogobius giuris (1,2)

Heteropneustes fossilis (1,2)

Mystus tengara (4)

Otolithoides pama (1,2)

Pangasius pangasius (2)

Silonia silondia (2)

Tenualosa ilisha (1,2)

Xenentodon cancila (3)

Dist.: Chittagong, Dhaka, Rajshahi

Records: 1. Ali 1968 (-); 2. Anon. 1974 (Chittagong), 3. 1993 (Rajshahi); 4. Hassan *et al.* 1982 (Dhaka); 5. Rashid and Haque 1984b (Dhaka); 6. Sultana *et al.* 1992 (Dhaka)

PHYLUM NEMATODA⁶²

CLASS ADENOPHOREA

ORDER ENOPLIDA

SUPERFAMILY DIOCTOPHYMATOIDEA

FAMILY DIOCTOPHYMATIDAE

Eustrongylides tubifex (Nitzsch in
(F)

Rudolphi, 1819) Jägerskiöld, 1909 larva

Location: ovary, mesenteries

Host: *Ompok bimaculatus*

Dist.: Dhaka

Records: Khanum *et al.* 1996 (Dhaka); Ahmed and Ezaz 1997 (-)

Remarks: The life cycle of this nematode involves maturation in fish-eating birds (Gaviiformes, Anseriformes, Ciconiiformes and Podicipediformes). Aquatic oligochaetes serve as first intermediate hosts, while fish are believed to act as second intermediate or paratenic hosts (see Moravec 1998). Moravec (1998) cautioned that the only reliable means of determining the specific identity of larval

⁶² A listing of the nematodes recorded from fishes of Bangladesh was given by Chandra (1992b). This paper contains no original records.

Eustrongylides is to examine adult specimens obtained through experimental infection of birds. Further, as Measures (1988), in her revision of the genus, stated that *E. tubifex* is found only in the Holarctic and Neotropical regions, the above report is regarded as a probable misidentification.

Eustrongylides sp. [larva?]

(F)

Host: *Ompok pabda*

Location: intestine [?]

Dist.: Dhaka

Record: Chandra 1993b

Remarks: The above record from the intestine of a freshwater fish requires confirmation. The location may have been incorrectly determined, or the parasite may have been misidentified.

SUPERFAMILY TRICHINELLOIDEA

FAMILY CAPILLARIIDAE

Capillaria sp.

(F,M)

Location: esophagus, stomach, intestine

Hosts: *Glossogobius giuris* (4,5)

Macrogathus aculeatus (7)

Mastacembelus armatus (7)

Ompok bimaculatus (6,8)

Psettodes erumei (2,3)

Solea elongata (1)

Pampus argenteus (1)

Parastromateus niger (1)

Trichiurus lepturus (1)

Dist.: Dhaka, Bay of Bengal

Records: 1. Bashirullah 1973a (Bay of Bengal); 2. Ahmed and Rahman 1976 (Bay of Bengal); 3. 1977 (Bay of Bengal); 4. Khanum *et al.* 1992 (-), 5. 1994 (Dhaka), 6. 1996 (Dhaka); 7. Khanum and Parveen 1997 (-); 8. Ahmed and Ezaz 1997 (-)

Remarks: As a large number of genera belonging to the Capillariidae are now recognized to infect fishes (see Moravec 1998), the generic assignment of nematodes reported as "*Capillaria*" from fishes of Bangladesh must be re-examined.

CLASS SECERNENTEA

ORDER OXYURIDA

SUPERFAMILY OXYUROIDEA

FAMILY PHARYNGODONIDAE

Cosmoxyemoides sp.

(F)

Location: intestine

Host: *Colisa fasciatus*

Dist.: Dhaka?, Sylhet?

Records: Bashirullah 1973a (Dhaka &/or Sylhet); Ahmed 1981 (-)

Remarks: Petter and Quentin (1976) noted that the genus *Cosmoxyemoides* Travassos, 1949 was of doubtful status because males were unknown. However, Moravec (1998), in his review of the nematode fauna of Neotropical freshwater fishes, accepted the validity of this genus and species. Moravec (1998) also noted that the genus contains a single species, *C. aguirrei* Travassos, 1949, so far known only from South America.

ORDER ASCARIDIDA

SUPERFAMILY HETERAKOIDEA

FAMILY ASCARIDIIDAE

Ascaridia sp. adult and larva⁶³

(F)

Location: digestive tract, viscera, body cavity

Hosts: *Channa punctata* (2,4)

Clarias batrachus (3,5,8)

Heteropneustes fossilis (9)

Nandus nandus (6,7)

fish (1)

Dist.: Chittagong, Dhaka, Sylhet

Records: 1. Islam 1982 (Sylhet); 2. Hossain *et al.* 1982 (Dhaka); 3. Rashid *et al.* 1983 (Dhaka); 4. Huq *et al.* 1983 (Dhaka); 5. Rashid and Haque 1984a (Dhaka); 6. Chandra and Golder 1987 (Chittagong); 7. Golder *et al.* 1987 (Chittagong); 8. Rashid 1990 (Dhaka); 9. Chandra 1994a (Dhaka)

Remarks: Members of the genus *Ascaridia* Dujardin, 1845 are parasites of birds and, rarely, mammals (see Chabaud 1978). Some of the above records may involve misidentification of ascaridoid nematodes, as the adults and/or larvae of a number of genera of this superfamily (e.g., *Anisakis*, *Contracaecum*, *Hysterothylacium*, *Pseudoterranova*, *Raphidascaris*) are frequently encountered parasites of fishes.

⁶³ For many records from Bangladesh, neither the life-cycle stage nor the location within the host is indicated.

SUPERFAMILY ASCARIDOIDEA

FAMILY ANISAKIDAE

Goezia ascaroides (Goeze, 1782) Railliet

(M)

and Henry, 1915

Location: stomach

Host: *Thryssa hamiltonii*

Dist.: Khulna

Record: Khan and Yaseen 1969

Remarks: As *Goezia ascaroides* is a poorly known parasite of European freshwater fishes (see Deardorff and Overstreet 1980), the above record from a marine fish of Bangladesh is likely to be based on a misidentification. A description was provided by Khan and Yaseen (1969).

Goezia sp.⁶⁴

(F,M)

Location: intestine, body cavity

Hosts: *Lutjanus argentimaculatus* (2)

Otolithoides pama (1,3)

Wallago attu (2,4,5)

Dist.: Dhaka?, Sylhet?, Bay of Bengal

Records: 1. Ali 1968 (-); 2. Bashirullah 1973a (Bay of Bengal, Dhaka &/or Sylhet); 3. Anon. 1974 (-); 4. Ahmed 1981 (-); 5. Ahmed and Ezaz 1997 (-)

Contracaecum aori Khan and

(F)

Yaseen, 1969 larva species inquirenda

Location: body cavity

Host: *Sperata aor*

Dist.: Sylhet

Record: Khan and Yaseen 1969

Remarks: The description of this nematode by Khan and Yaseen (1969) was based on three female specimens. Deardorff and Overstreet (1981) listed *Contracaecum aori* among those larval ascaridoids of uncertain status. They further noted that it was probably a fourth-stage larva. Moravec (1998) noted that since the separation of species is based on adult morphology, it is generally impossible to assign larval *Contracaecum* to species with certainty without carrying out feeding experiments.

Contracaecum brevicaecum Khan and (?)⁶⁵

Yaseen, 1969 larva species inquirenda

Location: body cavity

Host: sawfish

Dist.: Khulna

Record: Khan and Yaseen 1969

Remarks: The description of this species by Khan and Yaseen (1969) was based on female specimens only. Deardorff and Overstreet (1981) listed *Contracaecum brevicaecum* among those larval ascaridoids of uncertain status. They further noted that it was a third-stage larva. Moravec (1998) noted that since the separation of species is based on adult morphology, it is generally impossible to assign larval *Contracaecum* to species with certainty without carrying out feeding experiments.

Contracaecum sp. larva

(F,M)

Location: stomach, pyloric caeca, intestine,

body cavity, viscera

Hosts: *Anabas testudineus* (7)

Channa marulius (1,3)

C. punctata (1,3)

C. striata (1,3)

Clupisoma garua (3)

Eutropiichthys vacha (3)

Glossogobius giuris (1,3)

Heteropneustes fossilis (3)

Mastacembelus armatus (3)

Nandus nandus (1,3,4)

Ompok bimaculatus (6,8)

O. pabda (3,6,8)

Otolithoides pama (1,3)

Pangasius pangasius (1,3)

Rita rita (1,3)

Sardinella fimbriata (2,5)

Silonia silondia (1,3)

Wallago attu (1,3)

Xenentodon cancila (1,3)

Dist.: Chittagong, Dhaka, Bay of Bengal

Records: 1. Ali 1968 (-); 2. Bashirullah 1973a (Bay of Bengal); 3. Anon. 1974 (Chittagong); 4. Chowdhury *et al.* 1983 (Dhaka); 5. Ahmed *et al.* 1986 (Bay of Bengal); 6. Khanum *et al.* 1996 (Dhaka); 7. Akther *et al.* 1997 (Dhaka); 8. Ahmed and Ezaz 1997 (-)

Remarks: Members of the genus *Contracaecum* occur as adults in the digestive tract of fish-eating birds and marine mammals, while fish may serve as either intermediate or paratenic hosts (see Moravec 1998).

⁶⁴ The generic name was misspelled "Goezi" by Ali (1968) and Anon. (1974).

⁶⁵ Sawfish (family Pristidae) occur in marine and estuarine environments, and may enter fresh water.

Heterotyphlum sp. larva and adult? ^{66,67}

(M)

Location: liver, stomach wall, stomach

Hosts: *Cynoglossus arel* (2,3,4)

Ilisha filigera (1)

Dist.: Bay of Bengal

Records: 1. Bashirullah 1973a (Bay of Bengal);
2. Ahmed and Rahman 1976 (Bay of Bengal),
3. 1977 (Bay of Bengal), 4. 1979 (Bay of Bengal)

Paranisakis sp. larva

(M)

Location: body cavity, viscera

Host: *Dussumieria acuta*

Dist.: Bay of Bengal

Record: Ahmed *et al.* 1986

Raphidascaaris panijii Khan and

(M)

Yaseen, 1969 species inquirenda

Location: intestine

Host: *Sillaginopsis panijus*

Dist.: Khulna

Record: Khan and Yaseen 1969

Remarks: Soota (1983) noted that *Raphidascaaris panijii* was inadequately described based on a single male specimen. He also pointed out that the authors' figure of the tail of the adult male appears to be that of a juvenile female.

Raphidascaaris sp. larva

(M)

Location: intestine, body cavity, wall of stomach and intestine

Hosts: *Polynemus paradiseus* (4)

Psettodes erumei (1,2,3)

Sardinella fimbriata (4)

Dist.: Bay of Bengal

Records: 1. Ahmed and Rahman 1976 (Bay of Bengal), 2. 1977 (Bay of Bengal), 3. 1979 (Bay of Bengal); 4. Ahmed *et al.* 1986 (Bay of Bengal)

Terranova sp.

(M)

Location: stomach

Host: *Eusphyra blochii*

Dist.: Bay of Bengal

Record: Bashirullah 1973a

FAMILY ACANTHOCHEILIDAE

Pseudanisakis sp.

(M)

Syn.: *Metanisakis* sp.

Location: stomach

Host: *Eusphyra blochii*

Dist.: Bay of Bengal

Record: Bashirullah 1973a

Remarks: The synonymy follows Gibson (1973).

As Gibson (1973) noted that *Pseudanisakis* spp. appear to be primarily parasites of skates and rays, the above report from a winghead shark is possibly based on a misidentification. He also speculated that the life cycle of members of this genus may involve one or two crustacean and no teleost intermediate hosts.

FAMILY ASCARIDIDAE

Ascaris sp.

(F)

Location: stomach

Host: *Channa punctata*

Dist.: Dhaka

Records: Hossain *et al.* 1982 (Dhaka); Huq *et al.* 1983 (Dhaka)

Remarks: As members of the genus *Ascaris* are parasites of mammals (see Hartwich 1974), the above records must involve misidentifications of other ascaridoid nematodes.

Dujardinascaris sp. larva

(M)

Location: liver, stomach wall

Host: *Cynoglossus arel*

Dist.: Bay of Bengal

Records: Ahmed and Rahman 1976 (Bay of Bengal), 1977 (Bay of Bengal), 1979 (Bay of Bengal)

Remarks: Members of the genus *Dujardinascaris* are parasites of crocodilians (see Hartwich 1974).

Porrocaecum trichiuri Chandler, 1935

(M)

species inquirenda [larva?]

Location: body cavity

⁶⁶ The generic name was misspelled "*Heterophylum*" by all Bangladeshi authors except Bashirullah (1973a).

⁶⁷ Bashirullah (1973a) reported *Heterotyphlum* sp. from the stomach of the clupeid fish *Ilisha filigera*, but did not indicate the stage of maturity.

Hosts: *Polydactylus indicus* (1)
Psettodes erumei (2,3)
 Dist.: Khulna, Bay of Bengal
 Records: 1. Khan and Yaseen 1969 (Khulna); 2. Ahmed and Rahman 1976 (Bay of Bengal), 3. 1977 (Bay of Bengal)
 Remarks: Soota (1983) listed this taxon as a species inquirenda. He noted that the figure of the tail of the adult male given by Khan and Yaseen (1969) appears to be that of a juvenile female. The finding of this parasite within the body cavity of the host would also indicate that the specimens of Khan and Yaseen (1969) were probably larvae.

Porrocaecum sp. larva
 (F)

Location: external wall of intestine
 Host: *Nandus nandus*
 Dist.: Dhaka
 Record: Nahida *et al.* 1994
 Remarks: Adults of members of this genus are intestinal parasites of birds, while larvae of some species occur in fishes (see Moravec 1998).

Unidentified Ascaridoidea

Ascaridoidea gen. sp. larva
 (F)

Includes: Ascaroid larva auctorum
 Ascaridoid larva auctorum
 Location: stomach, intestine, liver, body cavity
 Hosts: *Glossogobius giuris* (5,6)
Heteropneustes fossilis (3,4)
Xenentodon cancila (1,2)
 Dist.: Dhaka
 Records: 1. Akhtar *et al.* 1989 (Dhaka)⁶⁸, 2. 1990 (Dhaka), 3. 1992 (Dhaka); 4. Khanum and Begum 1992 (Dhaka); 5. Khanum *et al.* 1992 (-), 6. 1994 (Dhaka)

SUPERFAMILY COSMOCERCOIDEA

FAMILY KATHLANIIDAE

Falcaustra brevicaudatum (Khan and Yaseen, 1969) Soota, 1983
 Syn.: *Kathlania brevicaudatum* Khan

⁶⁸ Akhtar *et al.* (1989), in their Table 3, also referred to these nematodes as immature *Ascaris* and as "Ascaridian larva."

and Yaseen, 1969
 Location: intestine
 Host: *Ompok bimaculatus*
 Dist.: Sylhet
 Records: Khan and Yaseen 1969 (Sylhet); Ahmed and Ezaz 1997 (-)

SUPERFAMILY SEURATOIDEA

FAMILY CUCULLANIDAE

Cucullanus dogieli Krotas, 1959
 (F)

Location: intestine
 Host: *Chanda nama*
 Dist.: Sylhet
 Record: Khan and Yaseen 1969
 Remarks: This species was originally described from a cyprinoid fish from the USSR (see Soota 1983) and has been reported from a wide variety of cyprinid fishes from the basins of the Baltic, Black and Azov seas (see Bauer 1987).

Cucullanus pangasius Soota and
 (F)

Chaturvedi, 1971
 Location: intestine
 Host: *Pangasius pangasius*
 Dist.: Bangladesh
 Record: Ahmed and Ezaz 1997 (-)
 Remarks: Soota (1983) noted the close similarity of this species to *Cucullanus ritai* Karve, 1952 and suggested that they may be conspecific.

Cucullanus sp.
 (F,M)

Syn.: *Indocucullanus* sp.
 Location: stomach, intestine, body cavity
 Hosts: *Mystus cavasius* (1,5,6)
Psettodes erumei (2,3)
Rita rita (6)
 fish (4)
 Dist.: Dhaka?, Sylhet?, Bay of Bengal
 Records: 1. Bashirullah 1973a (Dhaka &/or Sylhet); 2. Ahmed and Rahman 1976 (Bay of Bengal), 3. 1977 (Bay of Bengal), 4. 1979 (Bay of Bengal)⁶⁹; 5. Ahmed 1981 (-); 6. Ahmed and Ezaz 1997 (-)
 Remarks: Although Ahmed and Rahman (1977) reported larval *Cucullanus* sp. from the stomach

⁶⁹ Ahmed and Rahman (1979) examined *Psettodes erumei* and *Cynoglossus macrolepidotus* (syn. of *C. arel*), but did not indicate to which host this record pertains.

of *Psettodes erumei*, it is probable that these were actually immature adults.

The synonymy follows Chabaud (1978).

Dichelyne (Cucullanellus) sp.

(F)

Syn.: *Cucullanellus* sp.

Location: intestine

Hosts: *Rita rita* (1,2)
fish (3)

Dist.: Dhaka?, Sylhet

Records: 1. Bashirullah 1973a (Dhaka &/or Sylhet); 2. Ahmed 1981 (-); 3. Islam 1982 (Sylhet)

Remarks: The synonymy follows Chabaud (1978).

FAMILY QUIMPERIIDAE

Buckleyinema sp.

(F)

Location: intestine

Hosts: *Mystus cavasius* (1,4)
M. vittatus (2)
fish (3)

Dist.: Dhaka?, Sylhet

Records: 1. Bashirullah 1973a (Dhaka &/or Sylhet); 2. Ahmed 1981 (-); 3. Islam 1982 (Sylhet); 4. Ahmed and Ezaz 1997 (-)

Paragendria bagarii (Karve, 1941)

(F)

Soota, 1983

Syn.: *Metaquimperia bagarii* Karve, 1941

Location: stomach, intestine, body cavity,
swimbladder

Host: *Xenentodon cancila*

Dist: Dhaka

Records: Akhtar *et al.* 1989 (Dhaka), 1990 (Dhaka)

Remarks: Chabaud (1978) regarded *Metaquimperia* Karve, 1941 as a synonym of *Paragendria* Baylis, 1939.

Paragendria wallagonia (Sood, 1968)

(F)

Sood, 1989

Syn.: *Metaquimperia madhuai* Sood, 1973

Location: intestine

Host: *Anabas testudineus*

Dist: Dhaka

Record: Akther *et al.* 1997

Remarks: The synonymy follows Sood (1989).

Soota (1983) considered *Paragendria wallagonia* a synonym of *P. macronis* (Stewart, 1914) and *P. madhuai*, a distinct species.

Paragendria sp.

(F)

Host: *Sperata aor*

Location: intestine

Dist.: Dhaka

Record: Chandra 1993b

Paraquimperia sp. larva

(M)

Location: body cavity, outer wall of intestine

Hosts: *Cynoglossus arel* (1,2)

Polydactylus sextarius (3)

Dist.: Bay of Bengal

Records: 1. Ahmed and Rahman 1976 (Bay of Bengal), 2. 1977 (Bay of Bengal); 3. Ahmed *et al.* 1986 (Bay of Bengal)

Pingus aori Khan and Yaseen, 1969

(F)

species inquirenda

Location: intestine

Host: *Sperata aor*

Dist.: Sylhet

Records: Khan and Yaseen 1969 (Sylhet); Ahmed and Ezaz 1997 (-)

Remarks: Soota (1983) noted that this is an inadequately described species. Dr. F. Moravec (pers. comm.) regards it as a species inquirenda.

Quimperia sp. larva

(M)

Location: liver, body cavity

Hosts: *Sardinella fimbriata*

Upeneus sulphureus

Dist.: Bay of Bengal

Record: Ahmed *et al.* 1986

Quimperiidae gen. sp. larva

(F,M)

Includes: Quimperiidan larvae auctorum

Location: body cavity, viscera, muscle,
stomach, intestine

Hosts: *Channa marulius* (8)

C. striata (8)

Chirocentrus nudus (1)

Clarias batrachus (2,3,4,9,11,12,13)

Glossogobius giuris (8)

Heteropneustes fossilis (2,3,4,9,10,14)

Psettodes erumei (5,6,7)

Trichiurus lepturus (1)

Dist.: Barisal, Chittagong, Dhaka, Rajshahi, Sylhet, Bay of Bengal

Records: 1. Bashirullah 1973a (Bay of Bengal); 2. Ahmed and Sanaullah 1976 (-)⁷⁰, 3. 1977a (Chittagong, Dhaka, Rajshahi, Sylhet), 4. 1977b (-)⁷¹; 5. Ahmed and Rahman 1976 (Bay of Bengal), 6. 1977 (Bay of Bengal), 7. 1979 (Bay of Bengal); 8. Ahmed and Begum 1978 (Barisal, Dhaka); 9. Sanaullah and Ahmed 1978 (-)⁷²; 10. Islam *et al.* 1982 (Dhaka); 11. Rashid *et al.* 1983 (Dhaka); 12. Rashid and Haque 1984a (Dhaka); 13. Rashid 1990 (Dhaka); 14. Ahmed and Ezaz 1997 (-)

Unidentified Ascaridida

Ascaridida gen. sp. larva

(F,M)

Includes: Ascarididean larva auctorum
Ascaridian larva auctorum

Location: stomach, intestine, body cavity, viscera

Hosts: *Aetobatus narinari* (1)
Anabas testudineus (9)
Bagarius bagarius (1,3,10)
Chirocentrus nudus (1)
Clarias batrachus (1,2,3,10)
Eusphyra blochii (1)
Glossogobius giuris (1,3)
Harpadon neherius (1)
Heteropneustes fossilis (1,2,3,10)
Johnius borneensis (1)
Mystus tengara (5)
M. vittatus (1,3,10)
Nandus nandus (1,3,4)
Ompok bimaculatus (1,3)
O. pabda (1,3,6,7,8)
Scoliodon laticaudus (1)
Scomberomorus guttatus (1)
Silonia silondia (7)
Sperata aor (8)
Tachysurus sp. (1)

Dist.: Chittagong, Dhaka, Sylhet?, Bay of Bengal

Records: 1. Bashirullah 1973a (Bay of Bengal),

⁷⁰ Ahmed and Sanaullah (1976) examined catfishes from six regions of Bangladesh, but did not indicate specific collection localities for individual host or parasite species.

⁷¹ Ahmed and Sanaullah (1977b) examined catfishes from six regions of Bangladesh, but did not indicate specific collection localities for individual parasites.

⁷² Sanaullah and Ahmed (1978) examined catfishes from six regions of Bangladesh, but in most cases, did not indicate specific collection localities for individual parasites.

Dhaka &/or Sylhet); 2. Hossain *et al.* 1978 (Dhaka); 3. Ahmed 1981 (-); 4. Chowdhury *et al.* 1983 (Dhaka), 5. 1990 (Dhaka); 6. Hussain and Ali 1986 (Dhaka); 7. Chandra 1992a (Dhaka), 8. 1993b (Dhaka); 9. Akther *et al.* 1997 (Dhaka); 10. Ahmed and Ezaz 1997 (-)

Remarks: Members of the family Ascaridiidae (which contains a single genus, *Ascaridia*) are parasites of birds and, rarely, mammals (see Chabaud 1978). There exists considerable confusion among Bangladeshi workers concerning the use of the terms "ascarididean," "ascaridian" or "*Ascaridia* sp." and "ascaridoid" or "ascaroid." Some or all of the above records may involve misidentification of ascaridoid nematodes, as the adults and/or larvae of a number of genera of this superfamily (e.g., *Anisakis*, *Contracaecum*, *Hysterothylacium*, *Pseudoterranova*, *Raphidascaris*) are frequently encountered in marine and freshwater fishes.

ORDER SPIRURIDA

SUPERFAMILY CAMALLANOIDEA

FAMILY CAMALLANIDAE⁷³

Camallanus (Zeylanema) anabantis
(F)

Pearse, 1933

Syn.: *Zeylanema anabantis* (Pearse, 1933)

Location: intestine

Host: *Anabas testudineus*

Dist.: Barisal, Dhaka, Sylhet?

Records: Bashirullah 1973a (Dhaka &/or Sylhet); Ahmed and Begum 1978 (Barisal, Dhaka); Ahmed 1981 (-); Akther *et al.* 1997 (Dhaka)

Camallanus atropusi Bashirullah and
(M)

Khan, 1973

Location: intestine

Host: *Atropus atropus*

Dist.: Bay of Bengal

Records: Bashirullah and Khan 1973 (Bay of Bengal); Bashirullah 1973a (Bay of Bengal)

Remarks: The status of this taxon requires further analysis. Considered a synonym of *Camallanus trichiuris* Bashirullah and Rahman, 1972 by Soota (1983), it was listed separately by Sood

⁷³ The taxonomy of the camallanids of the South Asian Region remains quite confused, and this group is in urgent need of critical study. For a recent treatment of generic and subgeneric structure of the family Camallanidae, see Moravec (1998).

(1989).

Camallanus bispiculus Rajyalakshmi, Rao
(M)

and Shyamasundari, 1986

Location: intestine

Host: *Chirocentrus dorab*

Dist.: Bay of Bengal

Record: D'Silva and Khatoon 1997

Remarks: This species was redescribed by D'Silva and Khatoon (1997).

Camallanus cotti Fujita, 1927
(F)

Location: intestine

Host: *Polydactylus indicus*

Dist.: Khulna

Record: Khan and Yaseen 1969

Remarks: Moravec and Sey (1988) considered the above report, which was based on a single female nematode from the Indian threadfin, a marine species, to involve a misidentification.

Camallanus dollfusi Bashirullah and
(M)

Khan, 1973

Location: intestine

Hosts: *Solea elongata* (2)

Trichiurus lepturus (1,2)

Dist.: Bay of Bengal

Records: 1. Bashirullah and Khan 1973 (Bay of Bengal); 2. Bashirullah 1973a (Bay of Bengal)

Remarks: The status of this taxon requires further analysis. Considered a synonym of *Camallanus trichiuris* Bashirullah and Rahman, 1972 by Soota (1983), it was listed separately by Sood (1989).

Camallanus intestinalis Bashirullah, 1974
(F)

Location: intestine

Hosts: *Channa punctata*
C. striata

Dist.: Dhaka

Record: Bashirullah 1974b

Camallanus kirandensis Baylis, 1928
(F)

Location: intestine

Host: sawfish

Dist.: Khulna

Record: Khan and Yaseen 1969

Remarks: Given that this species was originally

described from a freshwater cyprinid in Africa (see Sood 1989), this report is likely to involve a misidentification. A description, based on a single male and a single female specimen, was given by Khan and Yaseen (1969).

Camallanus (Zeylanema) magna (Khan (M?)⁷⁴
and Yaseen, 1969) Petter, 1979

Syn.: *Zeylanema magna* Khan and Yaseen,
1969

Location: intestine

Host: *Macrogathus pancalus*

Dist.: Khulna

Record: Khan and Yaseen 1969

Camallanus (Zeylanema) pearsei (Yeh, 1960)
(F)

Agrawal, 1967

Syn.: *Zeylanema pearsei* Yeh, 1960

Location: intestine

Hosts: *Anabas testudineus* (2,3,4,5)

Channa gachua (1,2,4)

Dist.: Barisal, Dhaka, Sylhet?

Records: 1. Bashirullah 1970 (-), 2. 1973a (Dhaka &/or Sylhet); 3. Ahmed and Begum 1978 (Barisal); 4. Ahmed 1981 (-); 5. Akther *et al.* 1997 (Dhaka)

Camallanus trichiuris Bashirullah and
(M)

Rahman, 1972

Location: intestine

Host: *Lepturacanthus savala*

Dist.: Bay of Bengal

Records: Bashirullah and Rahman 1972 (Bay of Bengal); Bashirullah 1973a (Bay of Bengal)

Remarks: Soota (1983) considered *Camallanus atropusi* Bashirullah and Khan, 1973 and *C. dollfusi* Bashirullah and Khan, 1973 as synonyms of this species.

Camallanus truncatus (Rudolphi, 1814)
(M)

Törnquist, 1931

Location: stomach, intestine, body cavity,
intestinal surface

Host: *Myxus tengara*

Dist.: Dhaka

Record: Chowdhury *et al.* 1990

⁷⁴ Khan and Yaseen (1969) incorrectly noted that the host, *Mastacembelus pancalus* (syn. of *Macrogathus pancalus*) (the barred spiney eel), is a marine fish; it is a freshwater species that enters estuaries (see Froese and Pauly 2001).

Remarks: As *Camallanus truncatus* is a parasite of freshwater fishes of Europe, it is likely that this report from Bangladesh is based on a misidentification.

Camallanus xenentodoni Khan and (F)

Yaseen, 1969 species inquirenda
Location: intestine
Hosts: *Macrogathus aculeatus*
Xenentodon cancila
Dist.: Khulna, Sylhet
Record: Khan and Yaseen 1969
Remarks: As the description is based on female specimens only, the status of this species is uncertain.

Camallanus sp. adult and larva (F,M)

Syn.: *Zeylanema* sp.
Location: intestine
Hosts: *Channa marulius* (1,2)
Chirocentrus dorab (1)
Clarias batrachus (3)
Glossogobius giuris (1,2)
Puntius sophore (1,2)
Dist.: Dhaka?, Sylhet?, Bay of Bengal
Records: 1. Bashirullah 1973a (Bay of Bengal, Dhaka &/or Sylhet); 2. Ahmed 1981 (-); 3. Ahmed and Ezaz 1997 (-)

Neocamallanus ophicephali (Pearse, 1933) (F)

Moravec and Sey, 1988
Syn.: *Camallanus adamsi* Bashirullah, 1974⁷⁵
C. singhi (Ali, 1957)
Location: pyloric caeca, intestine
Hosts: *Channa marulius* (4)
C. punctata (2,4,6)
C. striata (1,2,3,4,5,6,7)
Dist.: Dhaka, Sylhet
Records: 1. Khan and Yaseen 1969 (Sylhet); 2. Bashirullah 1973a (Dhaka &/or Sylhet), 3. 1974b (Dhaka); 4. Anon. 1974 (-); 5. Bashirullah and Ahmed 1976a (Dhaka); 6. Ahmed 1981 (-); 7. Rahman 1989 (-)
Remarks: The life cycle, which involves a copepod intermediate host, was studied by Bashirullah and Ahmed (1976a) and by De et al. (1984) (as *Camallanus adamsi* and *Neocamallanus singhi*, respectively).

⁷⁵ Bashirullah (1973a) inadvertently created the nomen nudum "*Camallanus adamsia* Bashirullah, 1973." This name was also used by Ahmed (1981).

The synonymy follows Moravec and Sey (1988).

Neocamallanus vachaii Wahid and (F)

Perveen, 1969
Syn.: *Camallanus vachaii* (Wahid and Perveen, 1969)⁷⁶
Host: *Eutropiichthys vacha*
Location: intestine
Dist.: Dhaka
Record: Chandra 1993b

Neocamallanus sp. (F)

Location: pyloric caeca
Hosts: *Channa marulius* (1,2)
C. punctata (1,2)
C. striata (1,2)
Dist.: Bangladesh
Records: 1. Ali 1968 (-); 2. Anon. 1974 (Chittagong)

Paracamallanus sweeti (Moorthy, 1937) (F)

Campana-Rouget, 1961
Syn.: *Camallanus sweeti* Moorthy, 1937
Location: esophagus, stomach, intestine, liver
Hosts: *Channa marulius* (1)
C. striata (1)
Macrogathus aculeatus (2)
Mastacembelus armatus (2)
Dist: Bangladesh
Records: 1. Khanum et al. 1993 (-); 2. Khanum and Parveen 1997 (-)

Procamallanus (Spirocamallanus) alii (F)

Kalyankar, 1971
Syn.: *Spirocamallanus alii* (Kalyankar, 1971)⁷⁷
S. mazabukae sensu Khan and Yaseen, 1969⁷⁸
Location: intestine
Hosts: *Ompok bimaculatus* (2,3)
Polydactylus indicus (1)
Dist.: Dhaka, Khulna
Records: 1. Khan and Yaseen 1969 (Khulna); 2.

⁷⁶ The species name was misspelled "*vachi*" by Chandra (1993b).

⁷⁷ The species name misspelled "*alii*" by Ahmed and Ezaz (1997).

⁷⁸ The parasite species name was misspelled "*mozabukae*" by Khan and Yaseen (1969).

Khanum *et al.* 1996 (Dhaka); 3. Ahmed and Ezaz 1997 (-)

Remarks: Petter (1978) considered *Spirocamallanus mazabukae* sensu Khan and Yaseen, 1969 referable to *S. alii*.

Procamallanus (Spirocamallanus) berdii
(M)

(Khan and Yaseen, 1969) Bilquees, Khanum and Jehan, 1971 species inquirenda

Syn.: *Spirocamallanus berdii* Khan and Yaseen, 1969

Location: intestine

Host: *Acanthopagrus berda*

Dist.: Khulna

Record: Khan and Yaseen 1969

Remarks: The taxonomic status of this species requires reassessment. Soota (1983) listed it as a synonym of *Onchocamallanus bagarii* (Karve and Naik, 1951) (syn. of *Procamallanus (Spirocamallanus) bagarii*), however, Sood (1989) considered the two species distinct. Dr. F. Moravec (pers. comm.) regards it as a species inquirenda.

Procamallanus (Procamallanus) cancilis
(F)

Bashirullah and Hafizuddin, 1974
species inquirenda⁷⁹

Location: intestine

Host: *Xenentodon cancila*

Dist.: Dhaka, Sylhet?

Records: Bashirullah 1973a (Dhaka &/or Sylhet); Bashirullah and Hafizuddin 1974 (Dhaka); Ahmed 1981 (-)

Remarks: As noted by Soota (1983), as the original description of this species was based only on female specimens, its status is uncertain.

Procamallanus (Procamallanus) clarius
(F)

Ali, 1957

Syn.: *Procamallanus heteropneustus*
Ali, 1957^{80,81}

Spirocamallanus heteropneustus
(Ali, 1957)⁸²

Location: stomach, intestine

Hosts: *Clarias batrachus* (1,2,3,4,5,6,14)

Heteropneustes fossilis (1,2,3,7,8,9,10,
11,12,14)

Mastacembelus armatus (3)

Ompok bimaculatus (13,14)

O. pabda (13,14)

Dist.: Chittagong, Dhaka

Records: 1. Rahman and Ali 1968 (Chittagong)⁸³; 2. Ali 1968 (-); 3. Anon. 1974 (Chittagong); 4. Rashid *et al.* 1983 (Dhaka); 5. Rashid and Haque 1984a (Dhaka); 6. Rashid 1990 (Dhaka); 7. Zaman *et al.* 1992a (Dhaka); 8. Chandra 1992a (Dhaka), 9. 1993a (Dhaka), 10. 1993b (Dhaka), 11. 1994a (Dhaka); 12. Chandra and Modak 1995 (Dhaka); 13. Khanum *et al.* 1996 (Dhaka); 14. Ahmed and Ezaz 1997 (-)

Remarks: Chandra and Modak (1995) established experimental infections in copepods, *Diaptomus* sp.

The synonymy follows Moravec and Sey (1988).

Procamallanus (Spirocamallanus) mysti
(F)

Karve, 1952

Syn.: *Spirocamallanus mysti* (Karve, 1952)

S. inglisi Bashirullah and Hafizuddin,
1973

S. intestinecolas Bashirullah, 1974

S. notopteri Bashirullah and Hafizuddin,
1973

S. olseni Bashirullah, 1973 [nec *S. olseni*
Campana-Rouget and Razarihelissoa,
1965]⁸⁴

S. singhi (Ali, 1957)

S. timmi Bashirullah, 1973

S. viviparus (Ali, 1957)

Procamallanus bengalensis Akram,
1975⁸⁵

Location: stomach, intestine, liver [?]

Hosts: *Channa striata* (1,2,8)

Clarias batrachus (5,6,7)

Eutropiichthys murius (3)

⁸² Ahmed and Ezaz (1997), in an apparent error, listed a record from *Ompok bimaculatus* as *S. heteropneustes* [sic].

⁸³ The record of Rahman and Ali (1968) involves a tentative parasite identification.

⁸⁴ The species name was misspelled "*olsenia*" by Bashirullah (1973a), Ahmed and Sanaullah (1976, 1977a), Ahmed (1981), Islam *et al.* (1982), Chowdhury *et al.* (1990) and Ahmed and Ezaz (1997).

⁸⁵ This name was created by Akram (1975) for *Procamallanus olseni* Bashirullah, 1973. Akram (1975) was unaware that Bashirullah (1974), recognizing that the specific epithet *olseni* was preoccupied in the genus *Procamallanus*, had already changed it to *intestinecolas*.

⁷⁹ Bashirullah (1973a) inadvertently created the nomen nudum "*Procamallanus cancilis* Bashirullah, 1973" (as "*Procamallanus cancilis* Bashirullah and Hafizuddin, 1973").

⁸⁰ The species name was misspelled "*heteropneustes*" by Ahmed and Ezaz (1997).

⁸¹ In an apparent lapsus for *Procamallanus heteropneustus*, the combination "*Camallanus heteropneustus*" appears in the abstract accompanying the paper by Zaman *et al.* (1992a).

Heteropneustes fossilis (2,5,6,7,9,12)

Mystus cavasius (2,12)

M. tengara (10)

M. vittatus (1,2,4,8,12)

Notopterus notopterus (1,3,8)

Ompok bimaculatus (11,12)

O. pabda (11,12)

fish (6)

Dist.: Dhaka, Rajshahi, Sylhet

Records: 1. Bashirullah 1973a (Dhaka &/or Sylhet), 2. 1973b (Dhaka, Sylhet); 3. Bashirullah and Hafizuddin 1973 (Dhaka); 4. Bashirullah and Ahmed 1976b (Dhaka); 5. Ahmed and Sanaullah 1976 (-)⁸⁶, 6. 1977a (Dhaka, Rajshahi)⁸⁷; 7. Sanaullah and Ahmed 1978 (Dhaka, Rajshahi)⁸⁸; 8. Ahmed 1981 (-); 9. Islam *et al.* 1982 (Dhaka); 10. Chowdhury *et al.* 1990 (Dhaka); 11. Khanum *et al.* 1996 (Dhaka); 12. Ahmed and Ezaz 1997 (-)

Remarks: The synonymy follows De *et al.* (1986), who provided a redescription of this species.

The life cycle was studied (under the synonym *Spirocamallanus intestinecolus*) by Bashirullah and Ahmed (1976b), who established experimental infections that developed to third-stage larvae in the copepods *Mesocyclops leuckarti* and *Thermocyclops crassus* by exposing them to first-stage larvae released from adult worms obtained from *Mystus*, and by De (1995) (under the synonym *S. mysti*), who successfully infected the fish *Mystus vittatus* via experimental transmission of third-stage larvae in experimentally infected copepods.

Following De and Moravec (1980), *Procamallanus viviparus* of Khan and Yaseen, 1969 is tentatively referred to *P. spiculogubernaculus* Agarwal, 1958.

Procamallanus (Procamallanus)

(F)

spiculogubernaculus Agarwal, 1958

Syn.: *Procamallanus daccai* Gupta, 1959

P. sprenti Bashirullah and Hafizuddin, 1974

?*P. viviparus* of Khan and Yaseen, 1969

⁸⁶ Ahmed and Sanaullah (1976) examined catfishes from six regions of Bangladesh, but did not indicate specific collection localities for individual host or parasite species.

⁸⁷ The record of Ahmed and Sanaullah (1977a) from an unidentified fish from Dhaka is based on the unpublished thesis of A.K.M. Hafizuddin.

⁸⁸ Sanaullah and Ahmed (1978) noted that this nematode (as *Spirocamallanus intestinecolus*) was found only in fishes from Dhaka and Bogra (Rajshahi), but did not indicate if it occurred in both hosts at each locality.

Location: stomach, intestine

Hosts: *Channa striata* (3,5)

Clarias batrachus (7)

Heteropneustes fossilis (2,4,7)

Mystus tengara (6)

Wallago attu (7)

catfish (1)

Dist.: Dhaka, Sylhet?

Records: 1. Gupta 1959 (Dhaka); 2. Khan and Yaseen 1969 (Dhaka); 3. Bashirullah 1973a (Dhaka &/or Sylhet); 4. Bashirullah and Hafizuddin 1974 (Dhaka); 5. Ahmed 1981 (-); 6. Chowdhury *et al.* 1990 (Dhaka); 7. Ahmed and Ezaz 1997 (-)

Remarks: The synonymy follows De and Moravec (1980).

Bashirullah (1973a) created a nomen nudum, *Procamallanus bangladeshi* Bashirullah, 1973, by reporting, without description, "*Procamallanus bangladeshi* Bashirullah & Hafizuddin, 1973" as a parasite of *H. fossilis*. The same material was later apparently described as *P. sprenti* by Bashirullah and Hafizuddin (1974) (see De and Moravec 1980).

According to De and Moravec (1980), since the specimens reported as *Procamallanus viviparus* by Khan and Yaseen (1969) possess a smooth buccal capsule, without any thickenings, they probably belong to *P. spiculogubernaculus*.

Procamallanus (Procamallanus) sp.

(F)

Location: intestine, body cavity [?]

Hosts: *Channa punctata* (2,3)

Clarias batrachus (6)

Eutropiichthys vacha (4,5)

Heteropneustes fossilis (1)

catfish (7)

Dist.: Dhaka

Records: 1. Amin *et al.* 1982 (Dhaka); 2. Hossain *et al.* 1982 (Dhaka); 3. Huq *et al.* 1983 (Dhaka); 4. Chandra 1992a (Dhaka), 5. 1993b (Dhaka); 6. Banu *et al.* 1993 (Dhaka); 7. Ahmed 1996 (-)

Procamallanus (Spirocamallanus) sp.

(F,M)

Syn.: *Spirocamallanus* sp.

Location: stomach, intestine

Hosts: *Clarias batrachus* (11,12,15)

Cynoglossus arel (2,3)

Dussumieria acuta (13)

Eutropiichthys murius (1,8,16)

Heteropneustes fossilis (1,5,6,7,8)

Mystus cavasius (1,8)
M. tengara (14)
Polydactylus sextarius (13)
 catfish (9)
 fish (4,10)⁸⁹

Dist.: Dhaka, Rajshahi, Sylhet, Bay of Bengal
 Records: 1. Bashirullah 1973a (Dhaka &/or Sylhet); 2. Ahmed and Rahman 1976 (Bay of Bengal), 3. 1977 (Bay of Bengal), 4. 1979 (Bay of Bengal); 5. Ahmed and Sanaullah 1976 (-)⁹⁰, 6. 1977a (Rajshahi); 7. Sanaullah and Ahmed 1978 (Rajshahi)⁹¹; 8. Ahmed 1981 (-), 9. 1996 (-); 10. Islam 1982 (Sylhet); 11. Rashid *et al.* 1983 (Dhaka); 12. Rashid and Haque 1984a (Dhaka); 13. Ahmed *et al.* 1986 (Bay of Bengal); 14. Chowdhury *et al.* 1990 (Dhaka); 15. Rashid 1990 (Dhaka); 16. Ahmed and Ezaz 1997 (-)

SUPERFAMILY GNATHOSTOMATOIDEA

FAMILY GNATHOSTOMATIDAE

Echinocephalus sp.

(F?)

Location: intestine

Hosts: *Channa striata* (1,2)
Clarius batrachus (1,2)

Dist.: Bangladesh

Records: Ali 1968 (-); 2. Anon. 1974 (-)

Remarks: Members of the genus *Echinocephalus* are parasites of elasmobranchs. The above records from freshwater fishes of Bangladesh are likely based on misidentifications.

Gnathostoma spinigerum Owen, 1836 larva

(F)

Location: stomach, intestine, viscera,
 body cavity, muscles

Hosts: *Anabas testudineus* (11)
Channa striata (1,2,6)
Clarius batrachus (1,3,4,5,12)
Heteropneustes fossilis (1,3,4,5,12)
Mystus microphthalmus (1,2,4,6,12)
Nandus nandus (9)

⁸⁹ Ahmed and Rahman (1979) examined *Psettodes erumei* and *Cynoglossus macrolepidotus* (syn. of *C. arel*), but did not indicate to which host this record applies.

⁹⁰ Ahmed and Sanaullah (1976) examined catfishes from six regions of Bangladesh, but did not indicate specific collection localities for individual host or parasite species.

⁹¹ The listing of *Spirocamallanus* sp. from *Clarius batrachus* in Table 1 of Sanaullah and Ahmed (1978) is apparently an error, as these authors later indicated that only *Heteropneustes fossilis* was infected.

Ompok bimaculatus (10,12)

O. pabda (10,12)

Wallago attu (1,2,4,6,12)

Xenentodon cancila (1)

catfish (7)

fish (8,10)

Dist.: Chittagong, Dhaka, Sylhet

Records: 1. Bashirullah 1972b (Dhaka), 2. 1973a (Dhaka &/or Sylhet); 3. Ahmed and Sanaullah 1976 (-)⁹², 4. 1977a (Chittagong, Dhaka, Sylhet)⁹³; 5. Sanaullah and Ahmed 1978 (Chittagong, Dhaka)⁹⁴; 6. Ahmed 1981 (-), 7. 1996 (-); 8. Islam 1982 (Sylhet); 9. Nahida *et al.* 1994 (Dhaka); 10. Khanum *et al.* 1996 (Dhaka); 11. Akther *et al.* 1997 (Dhaka); 12. Ahmed and Ezaz 1997 (-)

Remarks: The life cycle was summarized by Moravec (1998). Definitive hosts are typically piscivorous mammals (mainly felids, canids and mustelids), including domestic dogs and cats, in which the adult parasite occurs in swellings of the stomach. Intermediate hosts include various species of freshwater copepods, where development to third-stage larvae occurs. Fish, amphibians and other animals that ingest infected copepods may become paratenic hosts, the larvae becoming encapsulated in the musculature and visceral organs. This nematode is the cause of gnathostomosis, a serious disease of man.

SUPERFAMILY PHYSALOPTEROIDEA

FAMILY PHYSALOPTERIDAE

Heliconema brevispiculum Baylis, 1934

(F)

Location: stomach

Host: *Channa marulius*

Dist.: Rajshahi

Record: Khan and Yaseen 1969

Remarks: This species was originally described from a marine eel (*Muraenesox cinereus*) from Australia (see Sood 1989); its presence in a freshwater fish in Bangladesh requires confirmation. Khan and Yaseen (1969) provided

⁹² Ahmed and Sanaullah (1976) examined catfishes from six regions of Bangladesh, but did not indicate specific collection localities for individual hosts or parasites.

⁹³ The records of Ahmed and Sanaullah (1977a) for *Mystus microphthalmus* and *Wallago attu* are based on the unpublished thesis of M.A. Islam, and are from Sylhet.

⁹⁴ Sanaullah and Ahmed (1978) noted that *Gnathostoma spinigerum* was found only from the Mymensingh and Noakhali study areas, but did not indicate if both hosts were infected in both areas.

a description of their material, which comprised only three female specimens.

Proleptus inflatus (von Linstow, 1890)

(F)

Baylis, 1933

Location: stomach

Host: *Mastacembelus armatus*

Dist.: Sylhet

Record: Khan and Yaseen 1969

Remarks: This species was originally described from a shark (*Scyllium immoratum*), locality unknown (see Soota 1983). Its occurrence in a freshwater fish of Bangladesh seems unlikely. A description was provided by Khan and Yaseen (1969).

SUPERFAMILY HABRONEMATOIDEA

FAMILY CYSTIDICOLIDAE

Pseudoproleptus vestibulus Khera, 1953

(F)

Location: esophagus, stomach, intestine

Host: *Mastacembelus armatus*

Dist: Bangladesh

Record: Khanum and Parveen 1997

Spinitectus indicus Verma and Agarwal, 1932 (F)

Location: intestine

Hosts: *Clupisoma garua* (2)

Eutropiichthys vacha (2)

Wallago attu (1)

Dist.: Dhaka

Records: 1. Khan and Yaseen 1969 (Dhaka); 2. Chandra 1993b (Dhaka)

Remarks: This species was redescribed by Khan and Yaseen (1969).

SUPERFAMILY THELAZIOIDEA

FAMILY RHABDOCHONIDAE

Rhabdochona bagarii Gupta and

(F)

Srivastava, 1982

Location: intestine

Host: *Bagarius bagarius*

Dist.: Bangladesh

Record: Ahmed and Ezaz 1997

Rhabdochona magna Khan and Yaseen, 1969 (F)

species inquirenda

Location: intestine

Host: *Rita rita*

Dist.: Chittagong

Records: Khan and Yaseen 1969 (Chittagong);

Ahmed and Ezaz 1997 (-)

Remarks: Due to the inadequate description based on four female nematodes, Moravec (1975) and Soota (1983) regarded this taxon as a species inquirenda. A redescription by Zaidi and Khan (1975), based only on female specimens taken from the same host in Pakistan, has added little new information.

Unidentified Nematoda

Nematoda gen. sp.

(F)

Location: stomach?, intestine, body cavity

Hosts: *Channa punctata* (1)

C. striata (1,2)

Clupisoma garua (1)

Clarias batrachus (6,8)

Colisa fasciatus (3)

Mystus tengara (2,4)

Ompok bimaculatus (8)

O. pabda (5)

Otolithoides pama (1,2)

catfish (7)

Dist.: Chittagong, Dhaka, Rajshahi

Records: 1. Ali 1968 (-); 2. Anon. 1974 (Chittagong), 3. 1993 (Rajshahi); 4. Hassan *et al.* 1982 (Dhaka); 5. Ali *et al.* 1983 (Dhaka); 6. Rashid and Haque 1984b (Dhaka); 7. Chandra 1994b (Dhaka)⁹⁵; 8. Ahmed 1996 (-)

PHYLUM ACANTHOCEPHALA

CLASS PALAEACANTHOCEPHALA

ORDER ECHINORHYNCHIDA

FAMILY ARHYTHMACANTHIDAE

Heterosentis plotosi Yamaguti, 1935

(B)

Location: intestine

Host: *Plotosus canius*

Dist.: Barisal

⁹⁵ Chandra (1994b) examined four species of siluroid catfishes, but did not indicate to which host(s) his record pertains.

Records: Ahmed and Rouf 1981 (Barisal); Ahmed 1981 (Barisal); Ahmed and Ezaz 1997 (-)

FAMILY ECHINORHYNCHIDAE

Echinorhynchus kushiroensis Fujita, 1921⁹⁶
(F)

Location: stomach, intestine

Host: *Glossogobius giuris*

Dist.: Dhaka

Records: Khanum *et al.* 1992 (-), 1994 (Dhaka)

FAMILY HETERACANTHOCEPHALIDAE

Sachalinorhynchus sp.

(F)

Location: intestine

Host: *Labeo rohita*

Dist.: Dhaka

Records: Ahmed and Begum 1978 (Dhaka);
Ahmed 1981 (Dhaka)

FAMILY HYPOECHINORHYNCHIDAE

Hypoechinorhynchus sp.

(B)

Location: intestine

Host: *Mystus gulio*

Dist.: Barisal

Records: Ahmed and Rouf 1981 (Barisal); Ahmed 1981 (Barisal); Ahmed and Ezaz 1997 (-)

FAMILY RHADINORHYNCHIDAE

Cleaveius secundus (Tripathi, 1959)

(B)

Golvan, 1969

Syn.: *Mehrarhynchus secundus* Tripathi,
1959⁹⁷

Location: intestine

Hosts: *Arius gogora*

Dist.: Barisal

Records: Ahmed and Rouf 1981 (Barisal);
Ahmed 1981 (Barisal); Ahmed and Ezaz 1997 (-)

Serrasentis sagittifer (Linton, 1889)

(M)

Van Cleave, 1923

Syn.: *Serrasentis socialis* (Leidy, 1851)

Location: intestine

Host: *Lates calcarifer*

Dist.: Chittagong?⁹⁸

Records: Chandra 1992a, 1993b

CLASS EOACANTHOCEPHALA

ORDER GYRACANTHOCEPHALA

FAMILY QUADRIGYRIDAE

Acanthogyrus (*Acanthogyrus*) *acanthogyrus*
(F)

Thapar, 1927

Location: intestine

Host: *Catla catla*

Dist.: Dhaka

Records: Ahmed and Begum 1978 (Dhaka);
Ahmed and Rouf 1981 (Dhaka); Ahmed 1981
(Dhaka)

Acanthogyrus (*Acanthosentis*) *dattai*

(F)

(Podder, 1938) Dollfus and Golvan, 1956

Syn: *Acanthosentis dattai* Podder, 1938

Location: intestine

Host: *Puntius sophore*

Dist.: Dhaka

Records: Ahmed and Rouf 1981 (Dhaka); Ahmed
1981 (Dhaka)

Acanthogyrus (*Acanthosentis*) *indicus*

(F)

(Tripathi, 1959) Chubb, 1982

Syn.: *Acanthosentis indicus* Tripathi, 1959

Location: intestine

Host: *Setipinna phasa*

Dist.: Barisal, Dhaka

Records: Ahmed and Rouf 1981 (Barisal, Dhaka);
Ahmed 1981 (Barisal, Dhaka)

Acanthogyrus (*Acanthosentis*) *tilapiae*

(F)

(Baylis, 1948) Dollfus and Golvan, 1956

⁹⁶ The parasite species name was misspelled "*kushiroense*" by Khanum *et al.* (1992, 1994), and also as "*kushiroence*" in Tables 1-3 of Khanum *et al.* (1994).

⁹⁷ The parasite species name was misspelled "*secundum*" by all Bangladeshi authors.

⁹⁸ Estuarine fishes examined by Chandra (1992a, 1993b) were noted to have been collected mostly from Cox's Bazar, Chittagong and Teknaf, which are all in the Chittagong Division.

Syn.: *Acanthosentis tilapiae* Baylis, 1948
 Location: intestine
 Hosts: *Channa striata* (1,2)
Clarias batrachus (3)
 Dist.: Barisal
 Records: 1. Ahmed and Rouf 1981 (Barisal); 2. Ahmed 1981 (Barisal); 3. Ahmed and Ezaz 1997 (-)

Acanthogyryus sp.
 (F)

Syn.: *Acanthosentis* sp.
 Location: intestine
 Hosts: *Clarias batrachus* (2,3,4)
Eutropiichthys murius (1,3,5)
 Dist.: Dhaka, Sylhet?, Rajshahi
 Records: 1. Bashirullah 1973a (Dhaka &/or Sylhet); 2. Ahmed and Sanaullah 1976 (-)⁹⁹, 3. 1977a (Dhaka, Rajshahi)¹⁰⁰; 4. Sanaullah and Ahmed 1978 (Rajshahi); 5. Ahmed and Ezaz 1997 (-)

Pallisentis (Brevitritospinus) allahabadii
 (F)

Agarwal, 1958
 Location: intestine, liver, mesenteries
 Host: *Channa punctata*
 Dist.: Barisal, Dhaka
 Records: Ahmed and Rouf 1981 (Barisal, Dhaka); Ahmed 1981 (Barisal, Dhaka)
 Remarks: There are many reports of *Pallisentis* spp. occurring free and encapsulated in the viscera and body cavity, indicating that members of this genus frequently use fish as paratenic hosts.

Pallisentis (Pallisentis) gaboos
 (F)

(MacCallum, 1918) Van Cleave, 1928
 Location: intestine, body cavity, mesenteries
 Hosts: *Channa striata* (1,2,3)
Clarias batrachus (7)
Glossogobius giuris (1,4,5)
Ompok bimaculatus (6,7)
O. pabda (5,6,7)
 Dist.: Barisal, Dhaka
 Records: 1. Ahmed and Begum 1978 (Dhaka); 2.

Ahmed and Rouf 1981 (Barisal, Dhaka); 3. Ahmed 1981 (Barisal, Dhaka); 4. Khanum *et al.* 1992 (-), 5. 1994 (Dhaka), 6. 1996 Dhaka); 7. Ahmed and Ezaz 1997 (-)

Remarks: There are many reports of *Pallisentis* spp. occurring free and encapsulated in the viscera and body cavity, indicating that members of this genus frequently use fish as paratenic hosts.

Pallisentis (Pallisentis) garuai (Sahay, Sinha
 (F)

and Gosh, 1971) Jain and Gupta, 1979
 Syn.: *Devendrosentis garuai* Sahay, Sinha and Gosh, 1971
 Location: stomach [?], intestine
 Hosts: *Clupisoma garua* (1,2,3)
Silonia silondia (1,2)
 Dist.: Dhaka
 Records: 1. Ahmed and Rouf 1981 (Dhaka); 2. Ahmed 1981 (Dhaka); 3. Ahmed and Ezaz 1997 (-)
 Remarks: The synonymy follows Amin *et al.* (2000).

Pallisentis (Pallisentis) nagpurensis
 (F)

(Bhalerao, 1931) Baylis, 1933
 Location: intestine
 Hosts: *Channa marulius* (1,4)
C. punctata (1)
C. striata (1,2,3,4)
 Dist.: Barisal, Dhaka, Sylhet?
 Records: 1. Bashirullah 1973a (Dhaka &/or Sylhet); 2. Ahmed and Rouf 1981 (Barisal, Dhaka); 3. Ahmed 1981 (Barisal, Dhaka); 4. Khanum *et al.* 1993 (-)

Pallisentis (Pallisentis) nandai Sarker, 1953¹⁰¹
 (F)

Location: stomach [?], intestine; viscera
 Hosts: *Glossogobius giuris* (7,8)
Nandus nandus (1,2,3,4,5,6,9)
 Dist.: Barisal, Chittagong, Dhaka, Sylhet?
 Records: 1. Rahman and Ali 1967 (Chittagong); 2. Bashirullah 1973a (Dhaka &/or Sylhet); 3. Anon. 1974 (-); 4. Ahmed and Rouf 1981 (Barisal, Dhaka); 5. Ahmed 1981 (Barisal, Dhaka); 6. Chowdhury *et al.* 1982 (Dhaka); 7. Khanum *et al.* 1992 (-), 8. 1994 (Dhaka); 9. Nahida *et al.* 1994 (Dhaka)
 Remarks: There are many reports of *Pallisentis*

⁹⁹ Ahmed and Sanaullah (1976) examined catfishes from six regions of Bangladesh, but did not indicate specific collection localities for individual host or parasite species.

¹⁰⁰ The record of *Acanthosentis* sp. in *Clupisoma muris* (syn. of *Eutropiichthys murius*) from Dhaka given by Ahmed and Sanaullah (1977a) was based on the unpublished thesis of A.K.M. Hafizuddin.

¹⁰¹ The parasite species name was misspelled "nandi" by Rahman and Ali (1967) and Chowdhury *et al.* (1982).

spp. occurring free and encapsulated in the viscera and body cavity, indicating that members of this genus frequently use fish as paratenic hosts.

Pallisentis (Demidueterospinus) ophiocephali (F)

(Thapar, 1931) Baylis, 1933¹⁰²

Location: stomach, intestine, viscera, muscle [?]

Hosts: *Channa marulius* (2)

C. punctata (2,3,4,5)

C. striata (1,2,9)

Nandus nandus (7,8)

Ompok pabda (6)

Xenotodon cancila (10,11)

Dist.: Chittagong, Dhaka

Records: 1. Rahman and Ali 1967 (-); 2. Anon. 1974 (-); 3. Hossain *et al.* 1982 (Dhaka); 4. Huq *et al.* 1983 (Dhaka); 5. Chandra 1985a (Dhaka); 6. Hussain and Ali 1986 (Dhaka); 7. Chandra and Golder 1987 (Chittagong); 8. Golder *et al.* 1987 (Chittagong); 9. Rahman 1989 (-); 10. Akhtar *et al.* 1989 (Dhaka), 11. 1990 (Dhaka)

Remarks: This acanthocephalan has also been reported from frogs (*Rana tigrina*) by Chandra and Rahman (1988) and Chandra *et al.* (1990).

There are many reports of *Pallisentis* spp. occurring free and encapsulated in the viscera and body cavity, indicating that members of this genus frequently use fish as paratenic hosts.

Pallisentis sp.

(F)

Location: intestine, body cavity, viscera

Hosts: *Channa gachua* (2)

C. marulius (1,3)

C. punctata (3)

C. striata (1,3,6)

Clarias batrachus (4,5,7,10)

Colisa fasciatus (8,9)

Cyprinus carpio (10)

Glossogobius giuris (1,8,9)

Mystus vittatus (2)

Nandus nandus (1)

Otolithoides pama (1)

Silonia silondia (1)

Tenualosa ilisha (1)

Dist.: Barisal, Chittagong, Dhaka, Rajshahi, Sylhet?

Records: 1. Ali 1968 (-); 2. Bashirullah 1973a (Dhaka &/or Sylhet); 3. Anon. 1974

¹⁰² The parasite species name was misspelled "*ophicephali*" by Rahman and Ali (1967), Anon. (1974), Rahman (1989) and Akhtar *et al.* (1989, 1990).

(Chittagong); 4. Ahmed and Sanaullah 1976 (-)¹⁰³, 5. 1977a (Rajshahi); 6. Ahmed and Begum 1978 (Barisal, Dhaka); 7. Sanaullah and Ahmed 1978 (Rajshahi); 8. Ahmed and Rouf 1981 (Dhaka); 9. Ahmed 1981 (Dhaka); 10. Banu *et al.* 1993 (Dhaka)

Remarks: There are many reports of *Pallisentis* spp. occurring free and encapsulated in the viscera and body cavity, indicating that members of this genus frequently use fish as paratenic hosts.

ORDER NEOECHINORHYNCHIDA

FAMILY NEOECHINORHYNCHIDAE

Neoechinorhynchus aminulhaquei

(F)

Chandra, 1983¹⁰⁴

Location: intestine

Host: *Mystus vittatus*

Dist.: Dhaka

Record: Chandra 1983b

Neoechinorhynchus chilkaensis Podder, 1937

(F)

Location: intestine

Host: *Mugil cephalus*

Dist.: Chittagong?¹⁰⁵

Records: Chandra 1992a, 1993b

Neoechinorhynchus topseyi Podder, 1937

(F)

Location: intestine

Hosts: *Polynemus paradiseus*

Dist.: Dhaka

Records: Ahmed and Rouf 1981 (Dhaka); Ahmed 1981 (Dhaka)

Remarks: The host is a marine and brackish water species that frequently enters fresh water during the breeding season (see Froese and Pauly 2001).

¹⁰³ Ahmed and Sanaullah (1976) examined catfishes from six regions of Bangladesh, but did not indicate specific collection localities for individual host or parasite species.

¹⁰⁴ The species name was originally spelled *aminul-haquei*. However, as the use of a hyphen in a species name in this context is not permitted (see International Code of Zoological Nomenclature, Article 31 (d)(vi)), it has been corrected.

¹⁰⁵ Estuarine fishes examined by Chandra (1992a, 1993b) were noted to have been collected mostly from Cox's Bazar, Chittagong and Teknaf, which are all in the Chittagong Division.

Neoechinorhynchus sp.

(F)

Location: intestine, viscera

Hosts: *Cynoglossus lingua* (2,3)

Eleutheronema tetradactylum (2,3)

Mystus tengara (6)

Nandus nandus (4,5)

Sardinella fimbriata (1)

Dist.: Barisal, Chittagong, Dhaka, Bay of Bengal

Records: 1. Bashirullah 1973a (Bay of Bengal);
2. Ahmed and Rouf 1981 (Barisal); 3. Ahmed
1981 (Barisal); 4. Chandra and Golder 1987
(Chittagong); 5. Golder *et al.* 1987
(Chittagong); 6. Chowdhury *et al.* 1990
(Dhaka)

Remarks: Although reported from a number of
hosts collected in estuarine or marine coastal
waters, members of the genus
Neoechinorhynchus complete their life cycles in
fresh water.

Unidentified Acanthocephala

Acanthocephala gen. sp.

(F)

Location: intestine

Hosts: *Clarias batrachus* (3)

Heteropneustes fossilis (1)

Ompok bimaculatus (3)

O. pabda (2)

Dist: Chittagong, Dhaka

Records: 1. Anon. 1974 (Chittagong); 2. Ali *et al.*
1983 (Dhaka); 3. Ahmed 1996 (-)

PHYLUM ANNELIDA

CLASS HIRUDINEA

ORDER RHYNCHOBDELLIDA

FAMILY GLOSSIPHONIIDAE

Hemiclepsis marginata (O.F. Müller, 1774)

(F)

Vedjovsky, 1884

Location: skin

Hosts: *Clarias batrachus* (1)

Labeo bata (2)

Dist: Chittagong

Records: 1. Anon. 1974 (-); 2. Sanaullah 1984
(Chittagong)

Remarks: According to McDonald and Margolis
(1995), this is a European species. Its

occurrence in South Asia requires confirmation.

ORDER GNATHOBDELLIDA

FAMILY PISCICOLIDAE

Piscicola sp.

(F)

Location: skin

Host: *Clarias gariepinus*

Dist.: Dhaka

Record: Banu *et al.* 1993

Unidentified Hirudinea

Hirudinea gen. sp.

(F)

Includes: leeches

Location: [body surface]

Host: fish

Dist.: Chittagong

Records: Golder *et al.* 1983 (Chittagong)¹⁰⁶;
Sanaullah 1993 (-)

PHYLUM ARTHROPODA

CLASS CRUSTACEA

SUBCLASS BRANCHIURA

ORDER ARGULOIDEA

FAMILY ARGULIDAE

Argulus bengalensis Ramakrishna, 1952

(F)

Location: external surface

Host: *Eutropiichthys vacha*

Dist.: Bangladesh

Record: Anon. 1974

Argulus sp.

(F)

Includes: "argulosis" auctorum

Location: skin, fins, eyes, gills [?]

Hosts: *Catla catla* (1,2,3,4)

Channa striata (3,4)

Cirrhinus cirrhosus (3,4)

Colisa fasciatus (2)

Ctenopharyngodon idellus (15)

¹⁰⁶ The record of Golder *et al.* (1983) is based on a fish farmer survey.

Heteropneustes fossilis (2,5,6,7)
Labeo rohita (1,2,3,4)
Notopterus notopterus (2)
Ompok pabda (10)
Oreochromis mossambicus (2,3)
O. niloticus niloticus (8)
 carp (4)
 tilapia (4)
 fish (9,11,12,13,14)

Dist.: Barisal, Chittagong

Records: 1. Rahman 1967 (Chittagong), 2. 1968 (Chittagong)¹⁰⁷; 3. Ali 1968 (Chittagong); 4. Anon. 1974 (Barisal, Chittagong); 5. Ahmed and Sanaullah 1976 (-)¹⁰⁸, 6. 1977a (Dhaka); 7. Sanaullah and Ahmed 1978 (Dhaka); 8. Islam *et al.* 1982 (Dhaka); 9. Golder *et al.* 1983 (Dhaka)¹⁰⁹; 10. Hussain and Ali 1986 (Dhaka); 11. Sanaullah 1993 (-); 12. Ahmed 1993 (-); 13. Chowdhury 1993 (-); 14. Hossain 1993 (-); 15. Banu *et al.* 1993 (Dhaka)

Remarks: Rahman (1967, 1968) reported that fish lice (*Argulus*) caused a mass mortality of major carps in a small pond at the Fisheries Research Institute in Chandpur in November 1964.

SUBCLASS ENTOMOSTRACA

ORDER COPEPODA

SUBORDER CYCLOPOIDA

FAMILY LERNAEIDAE

Lernaea cyprinacea Linnaeus, 1758¹¹⁰

(F)

Location: skin, under accessory respiratory organs, above gill clefts, liver, abdominal muscles

Hosts: *Channa punctata* (1)
Clarias batrachus (2)
Colisa fasciatus (1)
Puntius sophore (1)

Dist.: Dhaka

¹⁰⁷ The records of Rahman (1968) for some hosts (*Oreochromis mossambicus*, *Notopterus notopterus*, *Colisa fasciatus* and *Heteropneustes fossilis*) involved experimental exposure in an aquarium. *Catla catla* and *Labeo rohita* were both naturally and experimentally infected.

¹⁰⁸ Ahmed and Sanaullah (1976) examined catfishes from six regions of Bangladesh, but did not indicate specific collection localities for individual host or parasite species.

¹⁰⁹ In a fish farmer survey, Golder *et al.* (1983) noted argulosis in a mixed population of "catla," "rui" and "mrigal," but did not indicate which hosts were infected.

¹¹⁰ The parasite species name was misspelled "*cyprinacae*" by Hossain *et al.* (1978).

Records: 1. Hossain *et al.* 1978 (Dhaka); 2. Zaman and Akhtar 1990 (-)

Lernaea sp.

(F)

Includes: "learnaeasis"

Location: skin

Hosts: *Ctenopharyngodon idellus* (3)
Hypophthalmichthys molitrix (3)
 fish (1,2)

Dist.: Dhaka

Records: 1. Sanaullah 1993 (-); 2. Chowdhury 1993 (-); 3. Banu *et al.* 1993 (Dhaka)

SUBORDER POECILOSTOMATOIDA

FAMILY ERGASILIDAE

Ergasilus sp.

(F)

Location: gills

Host: *Cynoglossus arel*

Dist.: Bay of Bengal

Records: Ahmed and Rahman 1976 (Bay of Bengal), 1977 (Bay of Bengal)

SUBORDER SIPHONOSTOMATOIDEA

FAMILY PENNELLIDAE

Lernaeocera sp.¹¹¹

(F)

Location: gills

Host: *Heteropneustes fossilis*

Dist.: Rajshahi

Records: Ahmed and Sanaullah 1976 (-)¹¹², 1977a (Rajshahi); Sanaullah and Ahmed 1978 (Rajshahi)

Remarks: As species of this genus are parasites of marine fishes, this report is regarded as a misidentification.

¹¹¹ The generic name was misspelled "*Lernaeocera*" by all authors.

¹¹² Ahmed and Sanaullah (1976) examined catfishes from six regions of Bangladesh, but did not indicate specific collection localities for individual host or parasite species.

SUBCLASS MALACOSTRACA

ORDER ISOPODA

FAMILY CYMOTHOIDAE

Ichthyoxenus amurensis (Gertsfeld, 1858)

(F)

Herklots, 1870

Syn.: *Livoneca amurensis* Gerstfeld, 1858

Location: body cavity in region of pelvic fin

Host: *Pseudeutropius atherinoides*

Dist.: Dhaka

Record: Hossain *et al.* 1978

Remarks: The synonymy follows Kusakin (1979).

Cymothoidae gen. sp.

(M)

Location: buccal cavity

Host: *Psettodes erumei*

Dist.: Bay of Bengal

Records: Ahmed and Rahman 1976 (Bay of Bengal), 1977 (Bay of Bengal)

Unidentified Isopoda

Isopoda gen. sp.

(F, M)

Location: skin, stomach

Hosts: *Catla catla* (2)

Polydactylus sextarius (2)

Pseudeutropius atherinoides (1,2)

Silonia silondia (2)

Tetraodon sp. (2)

Dist.: Chittagong

Records: 1. Ali 1968 (-); 2. Anon. 1974 (Chittagong)

Unidentified Crustacea

Crustacea gen. sp.

(M)

Location: skin

Hosts: *Ompok pabda* (2)

fish (1)¹¹³

Dist.: Dhaka, Bay of Bengal

Records: 1. Ahmed and Rahman 1979 (Bay of

Bengal); 2. Ali *et al.* 1983 (Dhaka)

NOMINA NUDA

The following names appear in the Bangladeshi literature. However, because their authors provided neither species descriptions nor differential diagnoses, they are unrecognizable. These names are unavailable and therefore, should not be used (see the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature, Article 13).

Digenea

Lecithochirium coxium Bashirullah, 1973¹¹⁴

Lecithochirium margolisi Bashirullah, 1973¹¹⁵

Lecithocladium daccai Bashirullah, 1973¹¹⁶

Monogenea

Allomonaxine atropoides Bashirullah, 1973¹¹⁷

Bicotyle bangladeshi Bashirullah, 1973¹¹⁸

Kuhnna pricei Bashirullah, 1973¹¹⁹

Loimos polytesticularis Bashirullah, 1973¹²⁰

Pseudothoracocotyla coxbazari Bashirullah, 1973¹²¹

Nematoda

Camallanus gaboos Akhtar, Chowdhury, Latifa and Nahar, 1989¹²²

Camallanus gibsonia Bashirullah, 1973¹²³

Camallanus zakeri Hafizuddin and Islam, 1991¹²⁴

Indocucullanus gibsonia Islam, 1982¹²⁵

¹¹⁴ This nomen nudum was used by Bashirullah (1973a) as "*Lecithochirium coxium* Bashirullah and D'Silva, 1973."

¹¹⁵ This nomen nudum was used by Bashirullah (1973a) as "*Lecithochirium margolisi* Bashirullah & D'Silva, 1973."

¹¹⁶ This nomen nudum was used by Bashirullah (1973a) as "*Lecithocladium daccai* Bashirullah and Hafizuddin, 1973."

¹¹⁷ This nomen nudum was used by Bashirullah (1973a) as "*Allomonaxine atropoides* Bashirullah and Khan, 1973."

¹¹⁸ This nomen nudum was used by Bashirullah (1973a) as "*Bicotyle bangladeshi* Bashirullah & Khan, 1973."

¹¹⁹ This nomen nudum was used by Bashirullah (1973a) as "*Kuhnna pricei* Bashirullah & Khan, 1973."

¹²⁰ This nomen nudum was used by Bashirullah (1973a) as "*Loimos polytesticularis* Bashirullah & Khan, 1973."

¹²¹ This nomen nudum was used by Bashirullah (1973a) as "*Pseudothoracocotyla coxbazari* Bashirullah & Khan, 1973."

¹²² This name was reported as "*Camallanus gaboos* Pearse, 1933," by Akhtar *et al.* (1989) and as "*Camallanus gaboos* Railliet and Henry, 1915" by Khanum *et al.* (1992,1994); however, no species of camallanid nematode bearing this specific epithet has ever been described.

¹²³ This nomen nudum was created by Bashirullah (1973a).

¹²⁴ Hafizuddin and Islam (1991), in a conference abstract, named three new species of Nematoda, *Camallanus zakeri*, *Spirocammallanus kaptaiensis* and *S. karnaphuliensis*; however, these species were never described nor illustrated.

¹²⁵ Islam (1982), in a conference abstract, named two new species of Nematoda, *Procammallanus jalalii* and

¹¹³ Ahmed and Rahman (1979) studied the parasites of *Cynoglossus macrolepidotus* (syn. of *C. arel*) and *Psettodes erumei*, but did not indicate to which host this record pertains.

- Procamallanus bangladeshi* Bashirullah, 1973¹²⁶
Procamallanus jalaliai Islam, 1982¹²⁷
Spirocamallanus kaptaiensis Hafizuddin and Islam, 1991¹²⁸
Spirocamallanus karnaphuliensis Hafizuddin and Islam, 1991¹²⁹
Spirocamallanus murius Bashirullah, 1973¹³⁰
Zeylanema bidigitalis Bashirullah, 1970¹³¹
Zeylanema tridensis Bashirullah, 1970¹³²
Zeylanema yehia Bashirullah, 1970¹³³

Indocucullanus gibsonia, however, these species were never described nor illustrated.

¹²⁶ Bashirullah (1973a) created a nomen nudum, *Procamallanus bangladeshi* Bashirullah, 1973, by reporting, without description, "*Procamallanus bangladeshi* Bashirullah & Hafizuddin, 1973" as a parasite of *Heteropneustes fossilis*. The same material was later apparently described as *P. sprenti* by Bashirullah and Hafizuddin (1974) (see De and Moravec 1980).

¹²⁷ Islam (1982), in a conference abstract, named two new species of Nematoda, *Procamallanus jalaliai* and *Indocucullanus gibsonia*, however, these species were never described nor illustrated.

¹²⁸ Hafizuddin and Islam (1991), in a conference abstract, named three new species of Nematoda, *Camallanus zakeri*, *Spirocamallanus kaptaiensis* and *S. karnaphuliensis*; however, these species were never described nor illustrated.

¹²⁹ Hafizuddin and Islam (1991), in a conference abstract, named three new species of Nematoda, *Camallanus zakeri*, *Spirocamallanus kaptaiensis* and *S. karnaphuliensis*; however, these species were never described or illustrated.

¹³⁰ This species name was given without description, as "*Spirocamallanus murius* Bashirullah and Hafizuddin, 1973," by Bashirullah (1973a). Sood (1989) suggested that the record of Bashirullah (1973a) might involve *Procamallanus inglisi* (a synonym of *P. (Spirocamallanus) mysti* Karve, 1952).

¹³¹ This nomen nudum was created by Bashirullah (1970) in a conference abstract.

¹³² This nomen nudum was created by Bashirullah (1970) in a conference abstract.

¹³³ This nomen nudum was created by Bashirullah (1970) in a conference abstract.

HOST-PARASITE LIST¹³⁴

¹³⁴ Records involving nomina nuda are not included in this list.

CLASS ELASMOBRANCHII**ORDER CARCHARINIFORMES****FAMILY CARCHARINIDAE**

Glyphis gangeticus (Müller) Ganges
shark

and Henle -

Syn.: *Carcharinus gangeticus* (Müller
and Henle)

Status: native

Environment: marine, brackish

Cestoda

Disculiceps pileatum (Khulna)

Poecilancistrum ilisha (Khulna)

Remarks: This species is considered to be critically endangered. Although not listed in Froese and Pauly (2001) as recorded in Bangladesh, it is noted to occur in the Ganges-Hooghly river system.

Scoliodon laticaudus Müller spadonose
shark

and Henle -

Syn.: *Scoliodon sorrakowah* (Bleeker)

Status: native

Environment: marine, brackish

Nematoda

Ascaridida gen. sp. larva (Bay of Bengal)

Remarks: Although found on rocky substrates of coastal waters and lower reaches of tropical rivers, it is uncertain if this species can live in fresh water for extended periods (Froese and Pauly 2001).

FAMILY SPHYRNIDAE

Eusphyra blochii (Cuvier) winghead
shark

Status: native -

Environment: marine, brackish

Nematoda

Ascaridida gen. sp. larva (Bay of Bengal)

?*Pseudanisakis* sp. (Bay of Bengal)

Terranova sp. larva (Bay of Bengal)

ORDER RAJIFORMES**FAMILY MYLIOBATIDAE**

Aetobatus narinari (Euphrasen) spotted eagle
ray

Status: native -

Environment: marine

Nematoda

Ascaridida gen. sp. larva (Bay of Bengal)

Remarks: This species sometimes enters estuaries; it is not listed as reported for Bangladesh by Froese and Pauly (2001).

CLASS ACTINOPTERYGII**ORDER OSTEOGLOSSIFORMES****FAMILY NOTOPTERIDAE**

Notopterus notopterus (Pallas) bronze
featherback

Status: native

foli

Environment: fresh water

Digenea

Pleurogenoides notopteri (Dhaka,

Sylhet?)

Nematoda

Procamallanus (Spirocamallanus) mysti
(Dhaka, Sylhet?)

Branchiura

Argulus sp. (Chittagong)

ORDER CLUPEIFORMES**FAMILY CHIROCENTRIDAE**

Chirocentrus dorab (Forsskål) dorab wolf-
herring

Status: native -

Environment: marine, brackish

Digenea

Acanthocolpus liodorus (Bay of Bengal)

A. luehei (Bay of Bengal)

Monogenea

Megamicrocotyle chirocentrus (Bay of
Bengal)

Cestoda

Nybelinia sp. postlarva (Bay of Bengal)

Nematoda

Camallanus bispiculus (Bay of Bengal)

Camallanus sp. (Bay of Bengal)

Chirocentrus nudus whitefin wolf-

herring
 Swainson -
 Status: native
 Environment: marine
 Nematoda
 Ascaridida gen. sp. larva (Bay of Bengal)
 Quimperiidae gen. sp. larva (Bay of Bengal)

FAMILY CLUPEIDAE

Dussumieria acuta Valenciennes rainbow sardine
 Status: native -
 Environment: marine
 Digenea
Aphanurus stossichi (Bay of Bengal)
 ?*Hemiurus appendiculatus* (Bay of Bengal)
Opisthadena sp. (Bay of Bengal)
Parahemiurus sp. (Bay of Bengal)
 Nematoda
Paranisakis sp. larva (Bay of Bengal)
Procamallanus (Spirocamallanus) sp.
 (Bay of Bengal)

Hilsa kelee (Cuvier) keele
 shad
 Syn.: *Hilsa kanagurta*
 -
 Status: native
 Environment: marine, brackish, fresh water
 Digenea
Faustula sp. (Bay of Bengal)

Ilisha filigera (Valenciennes) Coromandel
 ilisha
 Status: native -
 Environment: marine, brackish
 Monogenea
 ?*Choricotyle pagelli* (Bay of Bengal)
Choricotyle sp. (Bay of Bengal)
Heterotyphlum sp. (Bay of Bengal)
 Remarks: This species is reported to occur in coastal waters and apparently enters estuaries; it is not listed in Froese and Pauly (2001) as having been reported from Bangladesh.

Sardinella fimbriata fringescale sardinella
 (Valenciennes) -
 Status: native
 Environment: marine
 Nematoda
Contracecum sp. larva (Bay of Bengal)
Quimperia sp. larva (Bay of Bengal)

Raphidascaris sp. larva (Bay of Bengal)
 Acanthocephala
Neoechinorhynchus sp. (Bay of Bengal)

Tenualosa ilisha (Hamilton) hilsa
 shad
 Syn.: *Hilsa ilisha* (Hamilton) ilish,
 jatka

Status: native
 Environment: marine, brackish, fresh water
 Digenea

Aphanurus stossichi (Chittagong, Bay of Bengal)
Faustula brevicehrus (Chittagong, Bay of Bengal)
Lecithocladium harpodontis (Chittagong, Bay of Bengal)
L. magnacetabulum (Bay of Bengal)
 Digenea gen. sp. (-)

Cestoda

Diphyllobothriidae gen. sp. plerocercoid
 (Chittagong)

Gymnorhynchus sp. plerocercus (-)

Ilisha parthenogenetica plerocercoid
 (Chittagong, Khulna)

Poecilancistrum ilisha plerocercus
 (Khulna)

?*Pterobothrium heteracanthum* plerocercus
 (Khulna?)

Cestoda gen. sp. (-)

Acanthocephala

Pallisentis sp. (-)

FAMILY ENGRAULIDAE

Setipinna phasa Gangetic hairfin
 anchovy
 (Hamilton) phasa
 Status: native
 Environment: fresh water, brackish
 Acanthocephala
Acanthogyrus (Acanthosentis) indicus
 (Barisal, Dhaka)

Remarks: The occurrence of this anchovy in Bangladesh was listed as questionable by Froese and Pauly (2001). It is a riverine species, but is also found in estuaries.

Thryssa hamiltonii (Gray) Hamilton's
 thryssa
 Syn.: *Thrissocles hamiltonii* (Gray) -
 Status: native
 Environment: marine, brackish
 Nematoda

?*Goezia ascaroides* (Khulna)

ORDER CYPRINIFORMES

FAMILY CYPRINIDAE

Barbodes gonionotus (Bleeker) Java
barb
Syn.: *Puntius gonionotus*
rajputi,
(Bleeker) Thai
sharpiti
Status: exotic
Environment: fresh water
Myxozoa
Myxobolus sp.¹³⁵ (Rajshahi)
Remarks: Rahman (1989) noted that this species
was introduced to Bangladesh from Thailand in
1977.

Catla catla (Hamilton)
catla
Status: native pla kra
ho
Environment: fresh water
Protozoa
Chilodonella sp. (Dhaka)
Ichthyophthirius multifiliis (Dhaka)
Trichodina sp. (Dhaka)
Protozoa gen. sp. (-)
Myxozoa
Myxobolus sp. (Chittagong, Dhaka,
Rajshahi)
Myxobolidae gen. sp. (Chittagong)
Digenea
Neascus sp. metacercaria¹³⁶ (Chittagong)
Monogenea
Dactylogyrus sp. (Dhaka)
Acanthocephala
Acanthogyrus (*Acanthogyrus*)
acanthogyrus (Dhaka)
Branchiura
Argulus sp. (Barisal, Chittagong)
Isopoda
Isopoda gen. sp. (Chittagong)

Cirrhinus cirrhosus (Bloch)
mrigal
Syn.: *Cirrhina mrigala* (Hamilton)
mrigal
Status: native

Environment: fresh water
Protozoa
Ichthyophthirius multifiliis (-)
Ichthyophthirius sp. (Dhaka)
Trichodina sp. (Dhaka)
Myxozoa
Myxobolus sp. (Chittagong, Dhaka)
Digenea
Neascus sp. metacercaria¹³⁷ (Chittagong)
Monogenea
Dactylogyrus sp. (Dhaka)
Branchiura
Argulus sp. (Barisal, Chittagong)

Ctenopharyngodon idellus
grass carp
(Valenciennes) -
Status: exotic
Environment: fresh water
Protozoa
Trichodina sp. (Dhaka)
Myxozoa
Myxobolus sp. (Dhaka)
Monogenea
Dactylogyrus sp. (-)
Branchiura
Argulus sp. (Dhaka)
Copepoda
Lernaea sp. (Dhaka)
Remarks: The species name is frequently
misspelled "idella." Grass carp was first
introduced into Bangladesh from Hongkong in
1966 (see Rahman 1989).

Cyprinus carpio Linnaeus common
carp
Status: exotic -
Environment: fresh water
Protozoa
Chilodonella sp. (Dhaka)
Trichodina sp. (Dhaka)
Digenea
Digenea gen. sp. metacercaria (-)
Monogenea
Dactylogyrus sp. (Dhaka)
Acanthocephala
Pallisentis sp. (Dhaka)
Remarks: Although common carp is not listed
by Froese and Pauly (2001) as occurring in
Bangladesh, Rahman (1989) noted that it was
introduced by the Department of Fisheries in
1960 and by fishfarmers at an unknown, earlier
date, from India.

¹³⁵ Tentative parasite identification.

¹³⁶ Tentative parasite identification.

¹³⁷ Tentative parasite identification.

<i>Hypophthalmichthys molitrix</i> carp (Valenciennes) Status: exotic Environment: fresh water Protozoa <i>Trichodina</i> sp. (Dhaka) Monogenea <i>Dactylogyrus</i> sp. (Dhaka) Copepoda <i>Lernaea</i> sp. (Dhaka) Remarks: Froese and Pauly (2001) noted that silver carp was introduced into Bangladesh from Japan in 1969, while Rahman (1989) reported that this species was first introduced to the ponds of the Riverine Fisheries Research Station at Chandur from Hongkong in the same year.	silver -	Remarks: Froese and Pauly (2001) note that the olive barb is found in rivers, streams, lakes and beels and is tolerant of salinity.
<i>Labeo bata</i> (Hamilton) Status: native Environment: fresh water Hirudinea <i>?Hemiclepsis marginata</i> (Chittagong)	bata bata	<i>Puntius sophore</i> (Hamilton) barb Syn.: <i>Barbus sophore</i> (Hamilton) puti <i>Barbus stigma</i> (Valenciennes) Status: native Environment: fresh water Digenea <i>Macrolecithus</i> sp. (Barisal, Dhaka) <i>Opistholebes</i> sp. (Dhaka?, Sylhet?) <i>?Steringotrema</i> sp. (Dhaka?, Sylhet?) Digenea gen. sp. (Dhaka?, Sylhet?) Monogenea Monogenea gen. sp. (-) Nematoda <i>Camallanus</i> sp. (Dhaka?, Sylhet?) Acanthocephala <i>Acanthogyrus (Acanthosentis) dattai</i> (Dhaka) Copepoda <i>Lernaea cyprinacea</i> (Dhaka)
<i>Labeo rohita</i> (Hamilton) Status: native Environment: fresh water Protozoa <i>Ichthyophthirius multifiliis</i> (Dhaka) <i>Trichodina</i> sp. (Dhaka) Myxozoa <i>Myxobolus</i> sp. (Chittagong, Dhaka) <i>Thelohanellus dogieli</i> (Dhaka) Digenea <i>Neascus</i> sp. metacercaria ¹³⁸ (Chittagong) Monogenea <i>Dactylogyrus</i> sp. (Dhaka) Acanthocephala <i>Sachalinorhynchus</i> sp. (Dhaka) Branchiura <i>Argulus</i> sp. (Barisal, Chittagong)	rohu rohu, ru	<i>Puntius</i> sp. Status: unknown Environment: fresh water Monogenea Monogenea gen. sp. (-) "Carp" Status: unknown Environment: fresh water Protozoa <i>Trichodina</i> sp. (-) Monogenea <i>Dactylogyrus</i> sp. (-) Branchiura <i>Argulus</i> sp. (Chittagong) "Indian major carp" Status: native Environment: fresh water Monogenea <i>Dactylogyrus</i> sp. (-)
<i>Puntius sarana</i> (Hamilton) barb Status: native Environment: fresh water, brackish Digenea <i>Macrolecithus</i> sp. (Dhaka?, Sylhet?) <i>Palaeorchis</i> sp. (Dhaka?, Sylhet?)	olive	

ORDER SILURIFORMES**FAMILY ARIIDAE**¹³⁸ Tentative parasite identification.

Arius gogora (Hamilton) gogora catfish
 Syn.: *Tachysurus gogora* (Hamilton) gagla
 Status: native
 Environment: fresh water, brackish, marine
 Cestoda
Pterobothrium acanthotruncatum
 plerocercus (Khulna?)
 Acanthocephala
Cleaveius secundus (Barisal)
 Remarks: Froese and Pauly (2001) note that this catfish is found in estuaries and tidal rivers, where it ascends beyond the tidal reach.

Tachysurus sp.
 Status: native
 Environment: marine
 Nematoda
 Ascaridida gen. sp. larva (Bay of Bengal)

FAMILY BAGRIDAE

Mystus cavasius (Hamilton) Gangetic
 mystus
 Status: native golsha, golsha-
 tengra, kabashi-tengra
 Environment: fresh water, brackish
 Digenea
Allocreadium handiai (Dhaka)
Isoparorchis hypselobagri (Dhaka)
 Nematoda
Buckleyinema sp. (Dhaka?, Sylhet?)
Cucullanus sp. (Dhaka?, Sylhet?)
Procamallanus (Spirocamallanus) mysti
 (Sylhet)
Procamallanus (Spirocamallanus) sp.
 (Dhaka?, Sylhet?)

Mystus gulio (Hamilton) long whiskers catfish
 Status: native nuna-tengra
 Environment: fresh water, brackish
 Acanthocephala
Hypoechinorhynchus sp. (Barisal)
 Remarks: This catfish is primarily a brackishwater species that enters and lives in fresh water (Froese and Pauly 2001).

Mystus microphthalmus (Day) Irwaddy
 mystus¹³⁹
 Status: native -
 Environment: fresh water, brackish

Nematoda
Gnathostoma spinigerum larva (Dhaka, Sylhet)
 Remarks: Although Froese and Pauly (2001) do not list this catfish as occurring in Bangladesh, its distribution includes India, Myanmar and Laos.

Mystus tengara (Hamilton) -
 Status: native bajari-tengra
 Environment: fresh water
 Digenea
Allocreadium handiai (Dhaka)
Euclinostomum multicaecum metacercaria
 (Dhaka)
Isoparorchis hypselobagri (Dhaka)
 Cestoda
 Cestoda gen. sp. (Dhaka)
 Nematoda
 Ascaridida gen. sp. larva (Dhaka)
 ?*Camallanus truncatus* (Dhaka)
Procamallanus (Procamallanus) spiculogubernaculus (Dhaka)
P. (Spirocamallanus) mysti (Dhaka)
Procamallanus (Spirocamallanus) sp.
 (Dhaka)
 Nematoda gen. sp. (Dhaka)
 Acanthocephala
Neoechinorhynchus sp. (Dhaka)

Mystus vittatus (Bloch) striped dwarf
 catfish tengra
 Status: native
 Environment: fresh water, brackish
 Digenea
Isoparorchis hypselobagri (Dhaka)
Palaeorchis sp. (Barisal, Dhaka)
 Nematoda
 Ascaridida gen. sp. larva (Dhaka?, Sylhet?)
Buckleyinema sp. (-)
Procamallanus (Spirocamallanus) mysti
 (Dhaka, Sylhet)
 Acanthocephala
Neoechinorhynchus aminulhaquei (Dhaka)
Pallisentis sp. (Dhaka?, Sylhet?)

Rita rita (Hamilton) rita
 Status: native rita
 Environment: fresh water, brackish
 Digenea
Opisthorchis sp. metacercaria (Dhaka?, Sylhet?)
Phyllodistomum yosufzaii (Dhaka?, Sylhet)

¹³⁹ The common name is taken from Ahmed and Ezaz (1997).

Nematoda

- Contracaecum* sp. larva (-)
Cucullanus sp. (-)
Dichelyne (Cucullanellus) sp. (Dhaka?,
 Sylhet?)
*Rhabdochona magna*¹⁴⁰ (Chittagong)

Sperata aor (Hamilton) long-whiskered catfish
 Syn.: *Mystus aor* (Hamilton) ayre
 Status: native

Environment: fresh water

Digenea

- Bucephalus mystusi* (Dhaka)
Bucephalus sp. (Dhaka, Sylhet?)
Coitocaecum sp. (Barisal, Dhaka)
Isoparorchis hypselobagri (Dhaka)
Prosorhynchoides sp. (-)

Cestoda

- ?*Caryophyllaeus* sp. (Dhaka)

Nematoda

- Ascaridida gen. sp. larva (Dhaka)
 ?*Contracaecum aori* larva¹⁴¹ (Sylhet)
Paragendria sp. (Dhaka)
*Pingus aori*¹⁴² (Sylhet)

FAMILY CLARIIDAE

Clarias batrachus (Linnaeus) walking catfish
 Status: native magur

Environment: fresh water, brackish

Protozoa

- Trichodina* sp. (Dhaka)

Myxozoa

- Myxobolus* sp. (Dhaka)

Digenea

- Clinostomum complanatum* metacercaria
 (-)
Clinostomum sp. metacercaria (Dhaka)
Masenia dayali (-)
Orientocreadium batrachoides (Dhaka)
Palaeorchis sp. (Barisal, Dhaka)
 ?*Phyllodistomum folium* (-)
Posthodiplostomum minimum metacercaria
 (-)

Digenea gen. sp. (Dhaka)

Monogenea

- ?*Dactylogyryus vastator* (-)
Dactylogyryus sp. (Dhaka)

Cestoda

- Bovienia serialis* (Barisal, Dhaka)
Bovienia sp. (Dhaka, Rajshahi)

*Capingentoides batrachii*¹⁴³ (Chittagong,
 Dhaka, Sylhet)

Caryophyllaeidea gen. sp. (-)

Djombangia penetrans (Barisal,
 Chittagong, Dhaka, Rajshahi, Sylhet)

?*Gyrocotyle* sp. (-)

Lytocestus birmanicus (Barisal, Dhaka)

L. indicus (Barisal, Chittagong, Dhaka,
 Rajshahi, Sylhet)

L. lativittellarium (-)

L. parvulus (Barisal, Chittagong, Dhaka,
 Rajshahi, Sylhet)

Lytocestus sp. (-)

?*Monobothrioides* sp. (Dhaka)

Pseudocaryophyllaeus indica (Barisal,
 Dhaka)

Pseudolytocestus clariae (Barisal,
 Chittagong, Dhaka, Sylhet)

Cestoda gen. sp. (Dhaka)

Nematoda

Ascaridia sp. adult and larva? (Dhaka)

Ascaridida gen. sp. larva (Dhaka, Sylhet?)

Camallanus sp. larva (-)

?*Echinocephalus* sp. (-)

Gnathostoma spinigerum larva
 (Chittagong, Dhaka)

Procamallanus (Procamallanus) clarius
 (Dhaka)

P. (Spirocamallanus) mysti (Dhaka?,
 Rajshahi)

P. (Procamallanus) spiculogubernaculus
 (-)

Procamallanus (Procamallanus) sp.
 (Dhaka)

Procamallanus (Spirocamallanus) sp.
 (Dhaka)

Quimperiidae gen. sp. larva (Chittagong,
 Dhaka, Rajshahi)

Nematoda gen. sp. (Dhaka)

Acanthocephala

Acanthogyryus (Acanthosentis) tilapiae (-)

Acanthogyryus sp. (Rajshahi)

Pallisentis (Pallisentis) gaboos (-)

Pallisentis sp. (Dhaka, Rajshahi)

Acanthocephala gen. sp. (-)

Copepoda

Lernaea cyprinacea (-)

Hirudinea

Hemiclepsis marginata (-)

Clarias gariepinus North African catfish
 (Burchell) -

Status: exotic

Environment: fresh water

Protozoa

¹⁴⁰ Species inquirenda.

¹⁴¹ Species inquirenda.

¹⁴² Species inquirenda.

¹⁴³ Species inquirenda.

Trichodina sp. (Dhaka)
 Hirudinea
Piscicola sp. (Dhaka)
 Remarks: Although this catfish is not listed by Froese and Pauly (2001) as occurring in Bangladesh, it is known to have been introduced from Thailand in 1989.

FAMILY HETEROPNEUSTIDAE

Heteropneustes fossilis (Bloch) stinging catfish
 Status: native shingi
 Environment: fresh water, brackish
 Protozoa
 Protozoa gen. sp. (-)
 Digenea
Allocreadium handiai (Dhaka)
A. mymensinghi (Dhaka)
Aphallus sp. (Dhaka)
Clinostomum complanatum metacercaria (Dhaka)
Clinostomum sp. metacercaria (Dhaka)
Euclinostomum multicaecum metacercaria (Dhaka)
Euclinostomum sp. metacercaria (Dhaka)
Eumaseia sp. (Dhaka?, Sylhet?)
Genarchopsis bashiri (Dhaka)
Macrolecithus sp. (Dhaka?, Sylhet?)
 ?*Macvicaria crassigula* (Dhaka)
Neopecoelina saharanpuriensis (Barisal, Dhaka, Sylhet?)
Neopecoelina sp. (Barisal, Dhaka, Sylhet?)
Opegaster beliyai (Dhaka)
Orientocreadium batrachoides (Dhaka)
Palaeorchis sp. (Barisal, Dhaka)
Philopinna sp. (Dhaka)
 Digenea gen. sp. (Chittagong)
 Monogenea
Dactylogyrus sp. (Chittagong)
 Cestoda
 ?*Bialovarium* sp. (Dhaka)
 Caryophyllaeidea gen. sp. (Dhaka)
 ?*Ligula intestinalis* plerocercoid (Dhaka)
Lytocestus sp. (Barisal, Dhaka)
Pseudocaryophyllaeus heteropneustus (Dhaka)
Pseudocaryophyllaeus sp. (Dhaka)
 Cestoda gen. sp. (Chittagong)
 Nematoda
Ascaridia sp. larva (Dhaka)
 Ascaridida gen. sp. larva (Dhaka, Sylhet?)
 Ascaridoidea gen. sp. larva (Dhaka)
Contracaecum sp. larva (Chittagong)
Gnathostoma spinigerum larva (Chittagong, Dhaka)

Procamallanus (Procamallanus) clarius (Chittagong, Dhaka)
P. (Spirocamallanus) mysti (Dhaka, Rajshahi, Sylhet)
P. (Procamallanus) spiculogubernaculus (Dhaka)
Procamallanus (Procamallanus) sp. (Dhaka)
Procamallanus (Spirocamallanus) sp. (Dhaka?, Rajshahi, Sylhet?)
 Quimperiidae gen. sp. larva (Chittagong, Dhaka, Rajshahi, Sylhet)
 Acanthocephala
 Acanthocephala gen. sp. (Chittagong)
 Branchiura
Argulus sp. (Chittagong, Dhaka)
 Copepoda
 ?*Lernaeocera* sp. (Rajshahi)
 Remarks: The generic name has been variously misspelled "*Heteropnuestes*," "*Heteropneustus*" and "*Heteropueustes*" by Bangladeshi authors.

FAMILY PANGASIIDAE

Pangasius pangasius (Hamilton) pangas catfish
 Status: native
 pangas
 Environment: fresh water, brackish
 Digenea
Allocreadium sp. (Dhaka)
 Cestoda
Gymnorhynchus sp. plerocercus (-)
 Cestoda gen. sp. (Chittagong)
 Nematoda
Contracaecum sp. larva (Chittagong)
Cucullanus pangasius (-)
 Remarks: The pangas catfish is found in large rivers and estuaries (Froese and Pauly 2001).

FAMILY PLOTOSIDAE

Plotosus canius Hamilton gray eel-catfish
 Status: native gang
 magur
 Environment: marine, brackish
 Acanthocephala
Heterosentis plotosi (Barisal)
 Remarks: Froese and Pauly (2001) note that this catfish, although found mostly in estuaries and lagoons, is sometimes captured up rivers in nearly fresh waters.

FAMILY SCHILBEIDAE

- Clupisoma garua* (Hamilton) garua bachcha
 Status: native
 ghaura
 Environment: fresh water
 Digenea
Allocreadium handiai (Dhaka)
Genarchopsis sp. (Dhaka)
Isoparorchis hypselobagri (Dhaka)
Palaeorchis sp. (Dhaka)
Prosorhynchoides aspinosiensis (Dhaka, Sylhet?)
 Cestoda
 ?*Caryophyllaeus* sp. (Dhaka)
Caryophyllaeidea gen. sp. (Dhaka)
 Nematoda
Contraecum sp. larva (-)
Spinitectus indicus (Dhaka)
 Nematoda gen. sp. (-)
 Acanthocephala
Pallisentis (Pallisentis) garuai (Dhaka)
- Eutropiichthys murius* (Hamilton) -
 Syn.: *Clupisoma murius* (Hamilton) muri
 bacha
 Status: native
 Environment: fresh water
 Digenea
Prosorhynchoides clupisomius (Dhaka, Sylhet?)
Prosorhynchoides sp. (Dhaka?, Sylhet?)
 Nematoda
Procamallanus (Spirocamallanus) mysti (Dhaka)
Procamallanus (Spirocamallanus) sp. (Dhaka?, Sylhet?)
 Acanthocephala
Acanthogyrus sp. (Dhaka, Sylhet?)
 Remarks: The generic name has often been misspelled "*Eutropichthys*" by Bangladeshi authors.
- Eutropiichthys vacha* (Hamilton) -
 Status: native bacha
 Environment: fresh water, brackish
 Digenea
Isoparorchis hypselobagri (Dhaka)
Palaeorchis sp. (Dhaka)
Phyllodistomum chauhani (Dhaka)
 Digenea gen. sp. (Dhaka)
 Cestoda
 ?*Caryophyllaeus* sp. (Dhaka)
 Nematoda
Contraecum sp. larva (-)
Neocamallanus vachaii (Dhaka)
- Procamallanus (Procamallanus)* sp. (Dhaka)
Spinitectus indicus (Dhaka)
 Branchiura
Argulus bengalensis (-)
 Remarks: The generic name has often been misspelled "*Eutropichthys*" by Bangladeshi authors.
- Pseudeutropius atherinoides* (Bloch) Indian
 potasi
 Status: native
 batasi
 Environment: fresh water, brackish
 Isopoda
Ichthyoxenus amurensis (Dhaka)
 Isopoda gen. sp. (-)
 Remarks: This species inhabits fresh waters and tidal rivers (Froese and Pauly 2001). Bangladeshi authors have misspelled the genus "*Pseudotropeus*" and "*Pseudotropies*," possibly confusing it with *Pseudotropheus*, a valid genus within the family Cichlidae.
- Silonia silondia* (Hamilton) silond
 catfish
 Status: native
 shillong
 Environment: fresh water, brackish
 Digenea
Bucephalus sp. (Dhaka)
Genarchopsis sp. (Dhaka)
 Digenea gen. sp. (-)
 Cestoda
 ?*Caryophyllaeus* sp. (Dhaka)
Caryophyllaeidea gen. sp. (Dhaka)
Gymnorhynchus sp. plerocercus (-)
 Cestoda gen. sp. (-)
 Nematoda
 Ascaridida gen. sp. larva (Dhaka)
Contraecum sp. larva (-)
 Acanthocephala
Pallisentis (Pallisentis) garuai (Dhaka)
Pallisentis sp. (-)
 Isopoda
 Isopoda gen. sp. (-)
 Remarks: Froese and Pauly (2001) note that the silond catfish occurs in estuaries, ascending rivers to spawn.
- FAMILY SILURIDAE**
- Ompok bimaculatus* (Bloch) butter
 catfish

Status: native kani
 pabda
 Environment: fresh water, brackish
 Digenea
Allocreadium mahaseri (Dhaka)
 ?*Gonocera crassa* (Dhaka)
Isoparorchis hypselobagri (Dhaka)
 ?*Phyllodistomum folium* (Dhaka)
Pleurogenes attui (Dhaka)
P. pabdai (Dhaka)
 Digenea gen. sp. (Dhaka?, Sylhet?)
 Cestoda
 Caryophyllaeidea gen. sp. (Dhaka)
 Nematoda
 Ascaridida gen. sp. larva (Dhaka?,
 Sylhet?)
Capillaria sp. (Dhaka)
Contracaecum sp. larva (Dhaka)
 ?*Eustrongylides tubifex* larva (Dhaka)
Falcaustra brevicaudatum (Sylhet)
Gnathostoma spinigerum larva (Dhaka)
Procamallanus (Spirocamallanus) alii
 (Dhaka)
P. (Procamallanus) clarius (Dhaka)
P. (Spirocamallanus) mysti (Dhaka)
 Nematoda gen. sp. (-)
 Acanthocephala
Pallisentis (Pallisentis) gaboos (Dhaka)
 Acanthocephala gen. sp. (-)
 Remarks: The generic name has been frequently
 misspelled "Ompak" by Bangladeshi authors.

Pallisentis (Pallisentis) gaboos (Dhaka)
P. (Demidueterospinus) ophiocephali
 (Dhaka)
 Acanthocephala gen. sp. (Dhaka)
 Branchiura
Argulus sp. (Dhaka)
 Crustacea
 Crustacea gen. sp. (Dhaka)
 Remarks: The generic name has been frequently
 misspelled "Ompak" by Bangladeshi authors.
Wallago attu (Bloch and Schneider)
 wallago
 Status: native
 boal
 Environment: fresh water, brackish
 Digenea
Genarchopsis wallagoni (Dhaka)
Isoparorchis hypselobagri (Dhaka,
 Sylhet?)
 Digenea gen. sp. (-)
 Nematoda
Contracaecum sp. larva (-)
Gnathostoma spinigerum larva (Dhaka,
 Sylhet)
Goezia sp. (Dhaka?, Sylhet?)
Procamallanus (Procamallanus)
spiculogubernaculus (-)
Spinitectus indicus (Dhaka)

FAMILY SISORIDAE

Ompok pabda (Hamilton) pabdah
 catfish
 Status: native madhu
 pabda Environment: fresh water
 Digenea
Euclinostomum multicaecum metacercaria
 (Dhaka)
Euclinostomum sp. metacercaria (Dhaka)
Isoparorchis hypselobagri (Dhaka)
Pleurogenes attui (-)
P. pabdai (Dhaka)
 Digenea gen. sp. (Dhaka, Sylhet?)
 Cestoda
 ?*Caryophyllaeus* sp. (Dhaka)
 Nematoda
 Ascaridida gen. sp. larva (Dhaka, Sylhet?)
Contracaecum sp. larva (Dhaka)
 ?*Eustrongylides* sp. [larva?]
 (Dhaka)
Gnathostoma spinigerum larva (Dhaka)
Procamallanus (Procamallanus) clarius
 (Dhaka)
P. (Spirocamallanus) mysti (Dhaka)
 Nematoda gen. sp. (Dhaka)
 Acanthocephala

Bagarius bagarius (Hamilton)
 goonch
 Status: native
 baghair
 Environment: fresh water, brackish
 Digenea
Opisthorchis bagarius (Dhaka)
 Nematoda
 Ascaridida gen. sp. larva (Dhaka?,
 Sylhet?)
Rhabdochona bagarii (-)

ORDER AULOPIFORMES

FAMILY SYNODONTIDAE

Harpadon neherius (Hamilton) Bombay-duck
 Status: native loitta
 Environment: marine, brackish
 Digenea
 Hemiuridae gen. sp. (Bay of Bengal)

Cestoda

?*Diphyllobothrium latum* plerocercoid
(Chittagong)

Nematoda

Ascaridida gen. sp. larva (Bay of Bengal)

Remarks: The Bombay-duck inhabits deep water offshore for most of the year, but also gathers in large shoals in deltas of rivers to feed during monsoons (Froese and Pauly 2001). The generic name has often been misspelled "*Harpodon*" by Bangladeshi authors.

Johnius borneensis sharpnose hammer
croaker
(Bleeker)

Syn.: *Johnius vogleri* (Bleeker)

Status: native

Environment: marine, brackish, fresh water

Nematoda

Ascaridida gen. sp. larva (Bay of Bengal)

ORDER BELONIFORMES

FAMILY BELONIDAE

Xenentodon cancila (Hamilton) freshwater garfish
Status: native kaikka

Environment: fresh water

Digenea

Isoparorchis hypselobagri (-)

Digenea gen. sp. metacercaria (-)

Cestoda

Cestoda gen. sp. (Rajshahi)

Nematoda

Ascaridoidea gen. sp. larva (Dhaka)

*Camallanus xenentodoni*¹⁴⁴ (Sylhet)

Contracaecum sp. larva (-)

Gnathostoma spinigerum larva (Dhaka)

Paragendria bagarii (Dhaka)

Procamallanus (Procamallanus)
*cancilus*¹⁴⁵ (Dhaka, Sylhet?)

Acanthocephala

Pallisentis (Demidueterospinus)

ophiocephali (Dhaka)

ORDER SYNBRANCHIFORMES

FAMILY MASTACEMBELIDAE

Macrogathus aculeatus (Bloch) lesser spiny eel
Status: native tara

baim

Environment: fresh water, brackish

Digenea

Allocreadium mehrai (Dhaka)

Allogomtiotrema attu (-)

Cotylogonoporum orfeum (-)

?*Rhynchopharynx paradoxa* (-)

Nematoda

*Camallanus xenentodoni*¹⁴⁶ (Khulna)

Capillaria sp. (-)

Paracamallanus sweeti (-)

Remarks: The status of this species in Bangladesh is listed as "questionable" by Froese and Pauly (2001). The species name has occasionally been misspelled "*aculeatum*" by Bangladeshi authors.

Macrogathus pancalus barred spiny
eel

Hamilton

guchi

Syn.: *Mastacembelus pancalus* (Hamilton)

Status: native

Environment: fresh water, brackish

Digenea

Macrolecithus sp. (Barisal, Dhaka)

Nematoda

Camallanus (Zeylanema) magna (Khulna)

Mastacembelus armatus (Lacepède) tiretrack eel
Status: native
baim

Environment: fresh water, brackish

Digenea

Allocreadium bengalensis (Dhaka)

A. mehrai (Dhaka)

Cotylogonoporum orfeum (-)

Isoparorchis hypselobagri (-)

Cestoda

?*Marsipometra parva* (-)

Nematoda

Capillaria sp. (-)

Contracaecum sp. larva (-)

Paracamallanus sweeti (-)

Procamallanus (Procamallanus) clarius (-)

)

?*Proleptus inflatus* (Sylhet)

Pseudoproleptus vestibulus (-)

Mastacembelus sp.

Status: native

Environment: fresh water, brackish

Protozoa

Trichodina sp. (Rajshahi)

¹⁴⁴ Species inquirenda.

¹⁴⁵ Species inquirenda.

¹⁴⁶ Species inquirenda.

ORDER PERCIFORMES**FAMILY AMBASSIDAE**

Chanda nama Hamilton elongate glass-
perchlet
Syn.: *Ambassis nama* (Hamilton)
chanda
Status: native
Environment: fresh water, brackish
Nematoda
Cucullanus dogieli (Sylhet)

FAMILY ANABANTIDAE

Anabas testudineus (Bloch)
climbing perch
Status: native
koi
Environment: fresh water, brackish
Protozoa
Tripartiella sp. (Chittagong)
Digenea
Allocreadium minutum (Dhaka)
Neopecoelina saharanpuriensis (Dhaka)
Monogenea
Dactylogyrus sp. (Rajshahi)
Nematoda
Ascaridida gen. sp. larva (Dhaka)
Camallanus (Zeylanema) anabantis
(Barisal, Dhaka, Sylhet?)
C. (Zeylanema) pearsei (Barisal, Dhaka,
Sylhet?)
Contracaecum sp. larva (Dhaka)
Gnathostoma spinigerum larva (Dhaka)
Paragendria wallagonia (Dhaka)

FAMILY BELONTIIDAE

Colisa fasciatus (Bloch and banded
gourami
Schneider)
khailsha
Status: native
Environment: fresh water, brackish
Nematoda
Cosmoxynemoides sp. (Dhaka?, Sylhet?)
Nematoda gen. sp. (Rajshahi)
Acanthocephala
Pallisentis sp. (Dhaka)
Branchiura
Argulus sp. (Chittagong)

Copepoda

Lernaea cyprinacea (Dhaka)

Remarks: The species name has been misspelled
"*fasciata*" by Bangladeshi authors.

FAMILY CARANGIDAE

Atropus atropus (Bloch and Clefbelly
trevally
Schneider) -
Status: native
Environment: marine
Digenea
?Bucephalus polymorphus (Bay of Bengal)
Nematoda
Camallanus atropusi (Bay of Bengal)
Remarks: The species name has been misspelled
"*atropus*" by Bangladeshi authors.

Parastromateus niger (Bloch) black pomfret
Syn.: *Stromateus niger* Bloch -
Status: native
Environment: marine
Digenea
?Lecithocladium excisum (Bay of Bengal)
Nematoda
Capillaria sp. (Bay of Bengal)

Selaroides leptolepis (Cuvier) yellowstripe
scad
Status: native -
Environment: marine, brackish
Digenea
Hemiurus sp. (Bay of Bengal)
Lecithocladium megalaspis (Bay of
Bengal)
L. seriolellae (Bay of Bengal)

FAMILY CENTROPOMIDAE

Lates calcarifer (Bloch)
barramundi
Status: native
bhetki
Environment: fresh water, brackish, marine
Digenea
Hemiuridae gen. sp. (Chittagong?)
Psilostomum sp. metacercaria?
(Chittagong?)
Cestoda
Callitetrarhynchus gracilis plerocercus
(Chittagong?)
Dasyrhynchus indicus

plerocercus¹⁴⁷(Chittagong?)
 ?*Gymnorhynchus gigas* plerocercus
 (Chittagong?)
Pterobothrium lintoni plerocercus
 (Chittagong?)
 Acanthocephala
Serrasentis sagittifer (Chittagong?)
 Remarks: The barramundi is a diadromous
 species, living in rivers but returning to
 estuaries to spawn (see Froese and Pauly 2001).
FAMILY CHANNIDAE

Channa gachua Hamilton

-
 Status: native -
 Environment: fresh water
 Digenea
Genarchopsis lobata (Dhaka?, Sylhet?)
 Nematoda
Camallanus (Zeylanema) pearsei
 (Dhaka?, Sylhet?)
 Acanthocephala
Pallisentis sp. (Dhaka?, Sylhet?)

Remarks: This snakehead is not listed in Froese
 and Pauly (2001) as occurring in Bangladesh,
 but is noted to occur in Sri Lanka, throughout
 Southeast Asia (including Mynamar) and in
 P.R. China. The species name has occasionally
 been misspelled "*gaucha*" by Bangladeshi
 authors.

Channa marulius (Hamilton) giant
 snakehead

Syn.: *Ophicephalus marulius* Hamilton gajar
 Status: native
 Environment: fresh water
 Digenea
Allogomtiotrema attu (-)
Crowcrocaecum channai (Dhaka, Sylhet?)
Isoparorchis hypselobagri (Dhaka,
 Sylhet?)
Phyllodistomum sp. (Dhaka)
 Digenea gen. sp. metacercaria (-)
 Cestoda
 ?*Anchistrocephalus* sp. (-)
 ?*Bothriocephalus cuspidatus* (-)
Polygonchobothrium sp. (-)
 ?*Taphrobothrium japonense* (-)
 Cestoda gen. sp. (-)
 Nematoda
Camallanus sp. (Dhaka?, Sylhet?)
Contracaecum sp. larva (-)
 ?*Heliconema brevispiculum* (Rajshahi)
Neocamallanus ophicephali (-)

Neocamallanus sp. (-)
Paracamallanus sweeti (-)
 Quimperiidae gen. sp. larva (Barisal,
 Dhaka)

Acanthocephala

Pallisentis (Pallisentis) nagpurensis
 (Dhaka?, Sylhet?)

P. (Demidueterospinus) ophicephali (-)

Pallisentis sp. (-)

Remarks: The generic name of the junior
 synonym is frequently misspelled
 "*Ophiocephalus*."

Channa punctata (Bloch) spotted
 snakehead

Syn.: *Ophicephalus punctatus* Bloch
 taki

Status: native

Environment: fresh water, brackish

Protozoa

Trichodina sp. (Chittagong)

Digenea

Allocreadium handiai (Dhaka)

Asymphylogora indica (Dhaka)

Euclinostomum heterostomum

metacercaria (Dhaka)

E. multicaecum metacercaria (Dhaka)

Eucreadium daccii (Dhaka, Sylhet?)

Genarchopsis bangladensis (Dhaka,
 Sylhet?)

G. dasus (Dhaka)

G. macrocotyle (Dhaka)

G. ozakii (Dhaka, Sylhet?)

Isoparorchis hypselobagri (Dhaka,
 Sylhet?)

Neopecoelina saharanpuriensis (Barisal,
 Dhaka, Sylhet?)

Neopecoelina sp. (Barisal, Dhaka)

Palaeorchis sp. (Barisal, Dhaka)

Philopinna sp. (Dhaka)

Phyllodistomum chauhani (Dhaka)

Digenea gen. sp. (-)

Cestoda

?*Anchistrocephalus* sp. (-)

Cestoda gen. sp. (-)

Nematoda

Ascaridia sp. (Dhaka)

?*Ascaris* sp. (Dhaka)

Camallanus intestinalis (Dhaka)

Contracaecum sp. larva (-)

Neocamallanus ophicephali (Dhaka?,
 Sylhet?)

Neocamallanus sp. (-)

Procamallanus (Procamallanus) sp.
 (Dhaka)

Nematoda gen. sp. (-)

Acanthocephala

¹⁴⁷ Species inquirenda.

Pallisentis (Brevitritospinus) allahabadii
(Barisal, Dhaka)
P. (Pallisentis) nagpurensis
(Dhaka?, Sylhet?)
P. (Demidueterospinus) ophiocephali
(Dhaka)
Pallisentis sp. (-)
Copepoda
Lernaea cyprinacea (Dhaka)
Remarks: The generic name of the junior
synonym is frequently misspelled
"*Ophiocephalus*."

P. (Pallisentis) nagpurensis (Barisal,
Dhaka, Sylhet?)
P. (Demidueterospinus) ophiocephali (-)
Pallisentis sp. (Barisal, Chittagong,
Dhaka)
Branchiura
Argulus sp. (Chittagong)
Remarks: The species name is often misspelled
"*striatus*," while the generic name of the junior
synonym is frequently misspelled
"*Ophiocephalus*."

FAMILY CICHLIDAE

Channa striata (Bloch) snakehead
murrel
Syn.: *Ophicephalus striatus* Bloch
shol
Status: native
Environment: fresh water
Digenea
Allogomtiotrema attu (-)
Euclinostomum heterostomum
metacercaria (Dhaka)
E. multicaecum metacercaria (Dhaka)
Isoparorchis hypselobagri (Chittagong,
Dhaka, Sylhet?)
?Phyllodistomum folium (Dhaka)
Digenea gen. sp. (-)
Cestoda
?Anchistrocephalus sp. (Chittagong)

?Bothriocephalus cuspidatus (-)
Polyonchobothrium sp. (-)
?Taphrobothrium japonense (-)
Cestoda gen. sp. (-)
Nematoda
Camallanus intestinalis (Dhaka)
Contracaecum sp. larva (-)
?Echinocephalus sp. (-)
Gnathostoma spinigerum larva (Dhaka,
Sylhet?)
Neocamallanus ophicephali (Dhaka,
Sylhet)
Neocamallanus sp. (Chittagong)
Paracamallanus sweeti (-)
Procamallanus (Spirocamallanus) mysti
(Dhaka, Sylhet?)
P. (Procamallanus) spiculogubernaculus
(Dhaka?, Sylhet?)
Quimperiidae gen. sp. larva (Barisal,
Dhaka)
Nematoda gen. sp. (Chittagong)
Acanthocephala
Acanthogyrus (Acanthosentis) tilapiae
(Barisal)
Pallisentis (Pallisentis) gaboos
(Barisal, Dhaka)

Oreochromis mossambicus Mossambique
tilapia
(Peters) tilapia
Syn.: *Tilapia mossambica* (Peters)
Status: exotic
Environment: fresh water, brackish
Branchiura
Argulus sp. (Chittagong)
Remarks: This African cichlid was introduced to
Bangladesh from Thailand in 1954 (see Rahman
1989).

Oreochromis niloticus niloticus Nile
tilapia
(Linnaeus) -
Syn.: *Tilapia nilotica* (Linnaeus)
Status: exotic
Environment: fresh water, brackish
Protozoa
Chilodonella sp. (Dhaka)
Branchiura
Argulus sp. (Dhaka)
Remarks: This African cichlid was introduced
into Bangladesh from Thailand in 1974 (see
Rahman 1989).

"Tilapia"
Status: exotic
Environment: fresh water
Branchiura
Argulus sp. (-)

FAMILY GOBIIDAE

Glossogobius giuris (Hamilton) tank
goby
Status: native bele
Environment: fresh water, brackish, marine

Digenea

- Allocreadium glossogobium* (Dhaka)
A. handiai (Dhaka)
A. ovatum (Dhaka)
Genarchopsis dasus (Dhaka)
Genarchopsis sp. (Dhaka)
Opegaster beliyai (Dhaka, Sylhet?)
Opegaster sp. (Barisal, Dhaka, Sylhet?)
 ?*Phyllodistomum folium* (Dhaka)
 Digenea gen. sp. (-)

Monogenea

- Dactylogyrus glossogobii* (Dhaka?, Sylhet?)

Cestoda

- Pseudophyllidea* gen. sp. (Dhaka)
Tetrarhynchus sp. (-)
 Cestoda gen. sp. (-)

Nematoda

- Ascaridida gen. sp. larva (Dhaka?, Sylhet?)
 Ascaridoidea gen. sp. larva (Dhaka)
Capillaria sp. (Dhaka)
Camallanus sp. (Dhaka?, Sylhet?)
Contraecum sp. larva (-)
 Quimperiidae gen. sp. larva (Barisal, Dhaka)

Acanthocephala

- Echinorhynchus kushiroensis* (Dhaka)
Pallisentis (Pallisentis) gaboos (Dhaka)
P. (Pallisentis) nandai (Dhaka)
Pallisentis sp. (Dhaka)

Remarks: Froese and Pauly (2001) note that the tank goby is found mainly in fresh water and estuaries, but also enters the sea. The species name is often misspelled "*gurius*."

FAMILY LUTJANIDAE

Lutjanus argentimaculatus mangrove red snapper (Forsskal) -

Status: native

Environment: marine, brackish

Nematoda

- Goezia* sp. (Bay of Bengal)

Remarks: This is a marine species; juveniles and young adults occur in mangrove estuaries and in the lower reaches of freshwater streams (see Froese and Pauly 2001). The generic name is frequently misspelled "*Lutianus*."

FAMILY MUGILIDAE

Mugil cephalus Linnaeus flathead mullet

Status: native

bhangna¹⁴⁸

Environment: marine, brackish, fresh water

Digenea

Haploporus sp. (Chittagong?)

Acanthocephala

Neoechinorhynchus chilkaensis (Chittagong?)

Remarks: This mullet is coastal species that often enters estuaries and rivers. Although noted to be cosmopolitan in coastal waters of the tropical and subtropical zones of all seas, it is not listed by Froese and Pauly (2001) as occurring in Bangladesh.

FAMILY MULLIDAE

Upeneus sulphureus Cuvier sulphur goatfish

Status: native -

Environment: marine, brackish

Nematoda

Quimperia sp. larva (Bay of Bengal)

Remarks: The sulfur goatfish is found in coastal waters and estuaries; it is not listed as occurring in Bangladesh (Froese and Pauly (2001).

FAMILY NANDIDAE

Nandus nandus (Hamilton) Gangetic leaf fish

Status: native meni

Environment: fresh water

Digenea

Clinostomum giganticum metacercaria (Dhaka)

Euclinostomum multicaecum metacercaria (Dhaka)

Isoparorchis hypselobagri (Chittagong, Dhaka)

?*Podocotyle atomon* metacercaria (Dhaka)

Digenea gen. sp. metacercaria (-)

Cestoda

?*Anchistrocephalus* sp. (-)

Bothriocephalus sp. plerocercoid (Chittagong, Dhaka)

Diphyllobothriidae gen. sp. plerocercoid (Dhaka)

Senga ophicephaliana (Chittagong)

Nematoda

Ascaridia sp. larva (Chittagong)

Ascaridida gen. sp. larva (Dhaka, Sylhet?)

Contraecum sp. larva (Dhaka)

Gnathostoma spinigerum larva (Dhaka)

¹⁴⁸ The common name is from Chandra (1992a).

Porrocaecum sp. larva (Dhaka)
 Acanthocephala
Pallisentis (Pallisentis) nandai (Barisal,
 Chittagong, Dhaka, Sylhet?)
P. (Demidueterospinus) ophiocephali
 (Chittagong)
Pallisentis sp. (-)
Neoechinorhynchus sp. (Chittagong)

FAMILY POLYNEMIDAE

Eleutheronema tetradactylum fourfinger threadfin
 (Shaw)
 tailla

Status: native
 Environment: marine, brackish, fresh water
 Acanthocephala

Neoechinorhynchus sp. (Barisal)
 Remarks: Froese and Pauly (2001) note that the
 fourfinger threadfin is found in shallow coastal
 waters and enters rivers; juveniles occur in
 estuaries.

Polydactylus indicus (Shaw) Indian
 threadfin
 Status: native lakhua
 Environment: marine, brackish
 Nematoda
 ?*Camallanus cotti* (Khulna)
*Porrocaecum trichiuri*¹⁴⁹ [larva?] (Khulna)
Procamallanus (Spirocamallanus) alii
 (Khulna)

Remarks: Froese and Pauly (2001) note that this
 species occasionally enters rivers.

Polydactylus sextarius blackspot
 threadfin

(Bloch and Schneider) -
 Syn.: *Polynemus sextarius* Bloch and
 Schneider

Status: native
 Environment: marine, brackish
 Nematoda
Paraquimperia sp. larva (Bay of Bengal)
Procamallanus (Spirocamallanus) sp.

(Bay
 of Bengal)

Remarks: The blackspot threadfin is a marine
 species that frequently enters estuaries. It is not
 listed by Froese and Pauly (2001) as being
 reported from Bangladesh, but is widely
 distributed in Indo-Pacific waters, including the
 Bay of Bengal.

Polynemus paradiseus paradise
 threadfin
 Linnaeus tapasi
 Status: native
 Environment: marine, brackish
 Nematoda
Raphidascaris sp. larva (Bay of Bengal)
 Acanthocephala
Neoechinorhynchus topseyi (Dhaka)
 Remarks: The paradise threadfin regularly enters
 fresh water during the breeding season (see
 Froese and Pauly 2001).

FAMILY SCIAENIDAE

Otolithoides pama (Hamilton) pama croaker
 Syn.: *Pama pama* (Hamilton)
 poa

Sciaenoides pama (Hamilton)
 Status: native
 Environment: marine, brackish, fresh water
 Cestoda

Gymnorhynchus sp. plerocercus
 (Chittagong)

Lytocestus sp. (-)
 Cestoda gen. sp. (-)

Nematoda
Contraecum sp. larva (Chittagong)

Goezia sp. (-)
 Nematoda gen. sp. (Dhaka)

Acanthocephala
Pallisentis sp. (-)

Remarks: Froese and Pauly (2001) note that the
 pama croaker is found in coastal waters,
 estuaries and rivers.

FAMILY SCOMBRIDAE

Rastrelliger kanagurta (Cuvier) Indian
 mackerel

Status: native -
 Environment: marine

Digenea
 Dinurinae gen. sp. (Bay of Bengal)

Monogenea
Pseudoanthocotyle pavlovskyi (Bay of
 Bengal)

Scomberomorus guttatus (Bloch Indo-Pacific
 and Schneider) king
 mackerel

¹⁴⁹ Species inquirenda.

Syn.: *Cybiium guttatum* (Bloch
bijram
and Schneider)

Status: native

Environment: marine, brackish

Monogenea

Pricea multae (Bay of Bengal)

Nematoda

Ascaridida gen. sp. larva (Bay of Bengal)

FAMILY SILLAGINIDAE

Sillaginopsis panijus (Hamilton) flathead sillago

Status: native tular

dandi

Environment: marine, brackish

Nematoda

*Raphidascaris panijii*¹⁵⁰ (Khulna)

FAMILY SPARIDAE

Acanthopagrus berda (Forsskål) picnic seabream

Syn.: *Sparus berda* Forsskål -

Status: native

Environment: marine, brackish

Nematoda

Procamallanus (Spirocamallanus)

*berdii*¹⁵¹ (Khulna)

Remarks: Froese and Pauly (2001) note that the picnic seabream enters fresh water.

FAMILY STROMATEIDAE

Pampus argenteus (Euphrasen) silver pomfret

Syn.: *Stromateus cinereus* Bloch fali

chanda

Status: native

Environment: marine

Digenea

Lecithocladium sp. (Bay of Bengal)

Nematoda

Capillaria sp. (Bay of Bengal)

FAMILY TRICHIURIDAE

Lepturacanthus savala (Cuvier) Salvalani

hairtail

Status: native

churi

Environment: marine, brackish

Digenea

Lecithochiriinae gen. sp. (Bay of Bengal)

Nematoda

Camallanus trichiuris (Bay of Bengal)

Trichiurus lepturus Linnaeus largehead
hairtail

Syn.: *Lepturacanthus haumela*

-

(Forsskål)

Status: native

Environment: marine, brackish

Nematoda

Camallanus dollfusi (Bay of Bengal)

Capillaria sp. (Bay of Bengal)

Quimperidae gen. sp. larva (Bay of
Bengal)

Remarks: This is a marine species that often enters estuaries (see Froese and Pauly 2001).

ORDER PLEURONECTIFORMES

FAMILY CYNOGLOSSIDAE

Cynoglossus arel (Bloch) largescale
tonguesole

and Schneider) kukur

jeeb

Syn.: *Cynoglossus macrolepidotus* (Bleeker)

Status: native

Environment: marine, brackish, fresh water

Nematoda

Dujardinascaris sp. larva (Bay of Bengal)

Heterotyphlum sp. larva (Bay of Bengal)

Paraquimperia sp. larva (Bay of Bengal)

Procamallanus (Spirocamallanus) sp.

(Bay

of Bengal)

Copepoda

Ergasilus sp. (Bay of Bengal)

Remarks: Froese and Pauly (2001) note that this marine flatfish enters estuaries and tidal rivers.

Cynoglossus lingua Hamilton long tongue
sole

Status: native

kukur

jeeb

Environment: marine, brackish, fresh water

Acanthocephala

Neoechinorhynchus sp. (Barisal)

Remarks: The long tongue sole is a marine species that enters estuaries and tidal rivers

¹⁵⁰ Species inquirenda.

¹⁵¹ Species inquirenda.

(Froese and Pauly 2001).

FAMILY PSETTODIDAE

Psettodes erumei (Bloch and Schneider) Indian spiny turbot -
 Status: native
 Environment: marine
 Nematoda
Capillaria sp. (Bay of Bengal)
Cucullanus sp. (Bay of Bengal)
*Porrocaecum trichiuri*¹⁵² [larva?] (Bay of Bengal)
 Quimperiidae gen. sp. larva (Bay of Bengal)
Raphidascaaris sp. larva (Bay of Bengal)
 Isopoda
 Cymothoidae gen. sp. (Bay of Bengal)

FAMILY SOLEIDAE

Solea elongata Day elongate sole -
 Status: native
 Environment: marine
 Nematoda
Capillaria sp. (Bay of Bengal)
Camallanus dollfusi (Bay of Bengal)
 Remarks: Although not listed as occurring in the waters of Bangladesh, Froese and Pauly (2001) give the distribution of this species as being the "Western Indian Ocean: Red Sea and the "Gulf" to the west and east coast of India and Sri Lanka."

ORDER TETRAODONTIFORMES FAMILY TETRAODONTIDAE

Tetraodon sp.
 Status: native
 Environment: fresh water, brackish
 Isopoda
 Isopoda gen. sp. (-)
 Remarks: Froese and Pauly (2001) list two species of the genus *Tetraodon* as occurring in Bangladesh.

FISHES OF UNCERTAIN TAXONOMIC AFFINITY

¹⁵² Species inquirenda.

"Catfish"

Status: native
 Environment: fresh water
 Digenea
 Digenea gen. sp. (Dhaka)
 Cestoda
Lytocestus sp. (-)
 Caryophyllaeidea gen. sp. (Dhaka)
 Nematoda
Gnathostoma spinigerum larva (-)
Procamallanus (*Procamallanus*)
spiculogubernaculus (Dhaka)
Procamallanus (*Procamallanus*) sp. (-)
Procamallanus (*Spirocamallanus*) sp. (-)
 Nematoda gen. sp. (Dhaka)

"Elasmobranch fishes"

Status: native
 Environment: marine
 Cestoda
 Lecanicephalidea gen. sp. (Bay of Bengal)
 ?Pseudophyllidea gen. sp. (Bay of Bengal)
 Tetrphyllidea gen. sp. (Bay of Bengal)
 Trypanorhyncha gen. sp. (Bay of Bengal)

"Sawfish"

Status: native
 Environment: fresh water, brackish
 Cestoda
Lytocestus sp. (-)
 Nematoda
 ?*Camallanus kirandensis* (Khulna)
 ?*Contracaecum brevicaecum* larva¹⁵³
 (Khulna)

"Fish"

Status: unknown
 Environment: fresh water, brackish, marine
 Protozoa
Ichthyobodo sp.¹⁵⁴ (-)
Chilodonella sp. (-)
Ichthyophthirius multifiliis (-)
Ichthyophthirius sp. (1)
Apiosoma sp. (-)
Trichodina sp. (-)
 Myxozoa
Myxobolus sp. (-)
 Digenea
Isoparorchis hypselobagri (-)
 Digenea gen. sp. metacercaria

¹⁵³ Species inquirenda.

¹⁵⁴ Tentative parasite identification.

- (Chittagong)
- Monogenea
 ?*Dactylogyrus vastator* (-)
Dactylogyrus sp. (-)
- Nematoda
Ascaridia sp. (Sylhet)
Buckleyinema sp. (Sylhet)
Cucullanus sp. (Bay of Bengal)
Dichelyne (Cucullanellus) sp. (Sylhet)
Gnathostoma spinigerum larva (Dhaka, Sylhet)
Procamallanus (Spirocamallanus) mysti (Dhaka)
Procamallanus (Spirocamallanus) sp. (Sylhet, Bay of Bengal)
- Hirudinea
 Hirudinea gen. sp. (Chittagong)
- Branchiura
Argulus sp. (Dhaka)
- Copepoda
Lernaea cyprinacea (-)
- Crustacea
 Crustacea gen. sp. (Bay of Bengal)

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PARASITE INDEX

- Acanthocephala* gen. sp. 39
Acanthocolpus liodorus 14
Acanthocolpus luehei 14
Acanthogyrus (Acanthogyrus) acanthogyrus 37
Acanthogyrus sp. 37
Acanthogyrus (Acanthosentis) dattai 37
Acanthogyrus (Acanthosentis) indicus 37
Acanthogyrus (Acanthosentis) tilapiae 37
Acanthosentis dattai
 see *Acanthogyrus (Acanthosentis) dattai*
Acanthosentis indicus
 see *Acanthogyrus (Acanthosentis) indicus*
Acanthosentis tilapiae
 see *Acanthogyrus (Acanthosentis) tilapiae*
Acanthosentis sp.
 see *Acanthogyrus* sp.
Allocreadium bengalensis 12
Allocreadium glossogobium 12
Allocreadium handiai 12
Allocreadium mahaseri 12
Allocreadium mehrai 12
Allocreadium minutum 12
Allocreadium mymensinghi 13
Allocreadium ovatum 13
Allocreadium sp. 13
Allogomtiotrema attu 15
Allomonaxine atropoides 42
Anchistrocephalus sp. 24
Ancistrocephalus sp.
 see *Anchistrocephalus* sp.
Aphallus sp. 14
Aphanurus stossichi 9
Apiosoma sp. 5
Argulus bengalensis 40
Argulus sp. 40
Ascaridia sp. 26
Ascaridida gen. sp. 30
Ascaridoidea gen. sp. 28
Ascaris sp. 28
Asymphylogora indica 16

Bialovarium sp. 20
Bicotyle bangladeshi 42
Bothriocephalus cuspidatus 23
Bothriocephalus sp. 23
Bovienia serialis 18
Bovienia sp. 18
Bucephalopsis sp.
 see *Prosorhynchoides* sp.
Bucephalus mystusi 7
Bucephalus polymorphus 7
Bucephalus sp. 8
Buckleyinema sp. 29

Callitetrarhynchus gracilis 23

Camallanus adamsi
 see *Neocamallanus ophicephali*
Camallanus atropusi 31
Camallanus bispiculus 31
Camallanus cotti 31
Camallanus dollfusi 31
Camallanus gaboes 42
Camallanus gibsonia 42
Camallanus heteropneustus
 see *Procamallanus (Procamallanus) clarius*
Camallanus intestinalis 31
Camallanus kirandensis 31
Camallanus singhi
 see *Neocamallanus ophicephali*
Camallanus sweeti
 see *Paracamallanus sweeti*
Camallanus trichiurii 31
Camallanus truncatus 32
Camallanus vachaii
 see *Neocamallanus vachai*
Camallanus xenentodoni 32
Camallanus zakeri 42
Camallanus sp. 32
Camallanus (Zeylanema) anabantis 31
Camallanus (Zeylanema) magna 31
Camallanus (Zeylanema) pearsei 31
Capillaria sp. 25
Capingentoides batrachii 20
Caryophyllaeidea gen. sp. 21
Caryophyllaeus sp. 20
Cestoda gen. sp. 25
Chilodonella sp. 5
Choricotyle pagelli 18
Choricotyle sp. 18
Cleaveius secundus 37
Clinostomum complanatum 6
Clinostomum giganticum 7
Clinostomum marginatum
 see *Clinostomum complanatum*
Clinostomum sp. 7
Coitocaecum sp. 13
Contracaecum aori 26
Contracaecum brevicaecum 27
Contracaecum sp. 27
Cosmoxynemoides sp. 26
Costia sp.
 see *Ichthyobodo* sp.
Cotylogonoporum orfeum 14
Crowcrocaecum channai 13
Crustacea gen. sp. 41
Cucullanellus sp.
 see *Dichelyne (Cucullanellus)* sp.
Cucullanus dogieli 28
Cucullanus pangasius 29
Cucullanus sp. 29

- Cymothoidae gen. sp. 41
- Dactylogyrus glossogobii* 17
Dactylogyrus vastator 17
Dactylogyrus sp. 17
Dasyrhynchus indicus 22
Devendrosentis garuai
 see *Pallisentis (Pallisentis) garuai*
Dichelyne (Cucullanellus) sp. 29
 Digenea gen. sp. 16
 Dinurinae gen. sp. 10
 Diphyllbothriidae gen. sp. 24
Diphyllbothrium latum 24
Discocephalum pileatum
 see *Disculiceps pileatum*
Disculiceps pileatum 23
Djombangia penetrans 19
Dujardinascaris sp. 28
- Echinocephalus* sp. 35
Echinorhynchus kushiroensis 36
Ergasilus sp. 41
Euclinostomum heterostomum 7
Euclinostomum multicaecum 7
Euclinostomum sp. 7
Eucreadium daccai 14
Eumaseia sp. 16
Eustrongylides tubifex 25
Eustrongylides sp. 25
- Falcaustra brevicaudatum* 28
Faustula brevichrus 8
Faustula sp. 8
- Genarchopsis bangladesis* 9
Genarchopsis bashiri 9
Genarchopsis dasus 9
Genarchopsis lobata 9
Genarchopsis macrocotyle 9
Genarchopsis ozakii 9
Genarchopsis wallagoni 10
Genarchopsis sp. 10
Gnathostoma spinigerum 35
Goezia ascaroides 26
Goezia sp. 26
Gonocera crassa 9
Gymnorhynchus gigas 22
Gymnorhynchus gigas of Southwell, 1929
 (partim), 1930 (partim)
 see *Pterobothrium acanthotruncatum*
Gymnorhynchus malleus
 see *Pterobothrium lintoni*
Gymnorhynchus sp. 22
Gyrocotyle sp. 18
- Haploporus* sp. 12
Heliconema brevispiculum 35
Hemiclepsis marginata 40
- Hemiuridae gen. sp. 11
Hemiurus appendiculatus 11
Hemiurus sp. 11
Heterosentis plotosi 36
Heterotyphlum sp. 27
 Hirudinea gen. sp. 40
Hypoechinorhynchus sp. 37
- Ichthyobodo* sp. 5
Ichthyophthirius multifiliis 5
Ichthyophthirius sp. 5
Ichthyoxenus amurensis 41
Ilisha parthenogenetica 24
Indocucullanus gibsonia 42
Indocucullanus sp.
 see *Cucullanus* sp.
Isoparorchis hypselobagri 11
 Isopoda gen. sp. 41
- Kathlania brevicaudatum*
 see *Falcaustra brevicaudatum*
Kuhnia pricei 42
- Lecanicephalidea gen. sp. 23
 Lecithochiriinae gen. sp. 11
Lecithochirium coxium 42
Lecithochirium margolisi 42
Lecithocladium daccai 42
Lecithocladium dawesi
 see *Lecithocladium megalaspis*
Lecithocladium excisum 10
Lecithocladium harpodontis 10
Lecithocladium ilishae
 see *Lecithocladium harpodontis*
Lecithocladium magnacetabulum 10
Lecithocladium megalaspis 10
Lecithocladium seriolellae 11
Lecithocladium sp. 11
Lernaea cyprinacea 41
Lernaea sp. 41
Lernaeocera sp. 41
Ligula intestinalis 24
Livoneca amurensis
 see *Ichthyoxenus amurensis*
Loimos polytesticularis 42
Lucknowia sp.
 see *Lytocestus* sp.
Lytocestus birmanicus 19
Lytocestus clariae of Anon., 1974
 see *Pseudolytocestus clariae*
Lytocestus indicus 19
Lytocestus lativitellarium 19
Lytocestus parvulus 19
Lytocestus sp. 19
- Macrolecithus* sp. 13
Macvicaria crassigula 14
Marsipometra parva 24

- Masenia dayali* 16
Megamicrocotyle chirocentrus 18
Mehrarhynchus secundus
 see *Cleaveius secundus*
Metanisakis sp.
 see *Pseudanisakis* sp.
Metaquimperia bagarii
 see *Paragendria bagarii*
Metaquimperia madhuai
 see *Paragendria wallagonia*
Monobothrioides sp. 20
Monogenea gen. sp. 18
Myxobolidae gen. sp. 6
Myxobolus sp. 6

Neascus sp. 7
Nematoda gen. sp. 36
Neobucephalopsis aspinosiensis
 see *Prosorhynchoides aspinosiensis*
Neobucephalopsis clupisomius
 see *Prosorhynchoides clupisomius*
Neobucephalopsis sp.
 see *Prosorhynchoides* sp.
Neocamallanus ophicephali 32
Neocamallanus vachaii 32
Neocamallanus sp. 32
Neoechinorhynchus aminulhaquei 39
Neoechinorhynchus chilkaensis 39
Neoechinorhynchus topseyi 39
Neoechinorhynchus sp. 39
Neopecoelina saharanpuriensis 13
Neopecoelina sp. 13
Nybelinia sp. 21

Opegaster beliyai 13
Opegaster sp. 13
Ophiocorchis dasus
 see *Genarchopsis dasus*
Opisthadena sp. 9
Opistholebes sp. 14
Opisthorchis bagarius 15
Opisthorchis sp. 15
Orientocreadium batrachoides 16

Palaeorchis sp. 16
Pallisentis (Brevitritospinus) allahabadii 38
Pallisentis (Demidueterospinus) ophiocephali 38
Pallisentis (Pallisentis) gaboos 38
Pallisentis (Pallisentis) garuai 38
Pallisentis (Pallisentis) nagpurensis 38
Pallisentis (Pallisentis) nandai 38
Pallisentis sp. 39
Paracamallanus sweeti 32
Paragendria bagarii 29
Paragendria wallagonia 29
Paragendria sp. 29
Parahemiurus sp. 11
Paranisakis sp. 27

Paraquimperia sp. 29
Philopinna sp. 10
Phyllodistomum chauhani 15
Phyllodistomum folium 15
Phyllodistomum yosufzaii 15
Phyllodistomum sp. 15
Pingus aori 29
Piscicola sp. 40
Plagioporus crassigula
 see *Macvicaria crassigula*
Pleurogenes attui 15
Pleurogenes pabdai 16
Pleurogenoides notopteri 16
Podocotyle atomon 14
Poecilancistrum ilisha 21
Polyonchobothrium sp. 23
Porrocaecum trichiuri 28
Porrocaecum sp. 28
Posthodiplostomum minimum 7
Pricea armata
 see *Pricea multae*
Pricea multae 18
Pricea. robusta
 see *Pricea multae*
Procamallanus bangladeshi 42
Procamallanus bengalensis
 see *Procamallanus (Spirocamallanus) mysti*
Procamallanus daccai
 see *Procamallanus (Procamallanus)*
 spiculogubernaculus
Procamallanus heteropneustus
 see *Procamallanus (Procamallanus) clarius*
Procamallanus jalaliai 42
Procamallanus sprengi
 see *Procamallanus (Procamallanus)*
 spiculogubernaculus
Procamallanus viviparus of Khan and Yaseen,
 1969
 see *Procamallanus (Procamallanus)*
 spiculogubernaculus
Procamallanus (Procamallanus) cancellus 33
Procamallanus (Procamallanus) clarius 33
Procamallanus (Procamallanus)
 spiculogubernaculus 34
Procamallanus (Procamallanus) sp. 34
Procamallanus (Spirocamallanus) alii 32
Procamallanus (Spirocamallanus) berdii 33
Procamallanus (Spirocamallanus) mysti 33
Procamallanus (Spirocamallanus) sp. 34
Proleptus inflatus 35
Prosorhynchoides aspinosiensis 8
Prosorhynchoides clupisomius 8
Prosorhynchoides sp. 8
Protozoa gen. sp. 6
Pseudanisakis sp. 28
Pseudoanthocotyle pavlovskyi 17
Pseudoanthocotyle jagannath
 see *Pseudoanthocotyle pavlovskyi*

- Pseudocaryophyllaeus clariae* of Ahmed and Ezaz, 1997
 see *Pseudolytocestus clariae*
- Pseudocaryophyllaeus heteropneustus* 20
- Pseudocaryophyllaeus indica* 20
- Pseudocaryophyllaeus* sp. 20
- Pseudolytocestus clariae* 20
- Pseudophyllidea* gen. sp. 24
- Pseudoproleptus vestibulus* 36
- Pseudothoracocotyla coxbazari* 42
- Psilostomum* sp. 12
- Pterobothrium acanthotruncatum* 22
- Pterobothrium heteracanthum* 22
- Pterobothrium lintoni* 22
- Quimperia* sp. 30
- Quimperidae gen. sp. 30
- Raphidascaris panijii* 27
- Raphidascaris* sp. 27
- Rhabdochona bagarii* 36
- Rhabdochona magna* 36
- Rhynchobothrius ilisha*
 see *Poecilancistrum ilisha*
- Rhynchocreadium aculeatus*
 see *Allocreadium mehrai*
- Rhynchopharynx paradoxa* 8
- Sachalinorhynchus* sp. 37
- Senga ophicephaliana* 23
- Serrasentis sagittifer* 37
- Serrasentis socialis*
 see *Serrasentis sagittifer*
- Spinitectus indicus* 36
- Spirocamallanus alii*
 see *Procamallanus (Spirocamallanus) alii*
- Spirocamallanus berdi*
 see *Procamallanus (Spirocamallanus) berdii*
- Spirocamallanus heteropneustus*
 see *Procamallanus (Procamallanus) clarius*
- Spirocamallanus inglisi*
 see *Procamallanus (Spirocamallanus) mysti*
- Spirocamallanus intestinecolas*
 see *Procamallanus (Spirocamallanus) mysti*
- Spirocamallanus kaptaiensis* 42
- Spirocamallanus karnaphuliensis* 42
- Spirocamallanus mazabukae* sensu Khan and Yaseen, 1969
 see *Procamallanus (Spirocamallanus) alii*
- Spirocamallanus murius* 42
- Spirocamallanus mysti*
 see *Procamallanus (Spirocamallanus) mysti*
- Spirocamallanus notopteri*
 see *Procamallanus (Spirocamallanus) mysti*
- Spirocamallanus olseni*
 see *Procamallanus (Spirocamallanus) mysti*
- Spirocamallanus singhi*
 see *Procamallanus (Spirocamallanus) mysti*
- Spirocamallanus timmi*
 see *Procamallanus (Spirocamallanus) mysti*
- Spirocamallanus viviparus*
 see *Procamallanus (Spirocamallanus) mysti*
- Spirocamallanus* sp.
 see *Procamallanus (Spirocamallanus) sp.*
- Steringotrema* sp. 8
- Syndesmbothrium filicolle*
 see *Pterobothrium heteracanthum*
- Taphrobothrium japonense* 24
- Tentacularia ilisha*
 see *Poecilancistrum ilisha*
- Terranova* sp. 27
- Tetraphyllidea* gen. sp. 23
- Tetrarhynchus* sp. 23
- Thelohanellus dogieli* 6
- Trichodina* sp. 5
- Tripartiella* sp. 6
- Trypanorhyncha* gen. sp. 23
- Zeylanema anabantis*
 see *Camallanus (Zeylanema) anabantis*
- Zeylanema bidigitalis* 42
- Zeylanema magna*
 see *Camallanus (Zeylanema) magna*
- Zeylanema pearsei*
 see *Camallanus (Zeylanema) pearsei*
- Zeylanema tridensis* 42
- Zeylanema yehia* 42
- Zeylanema* sp.
 see *Camallanus* sp.

HOST INDEX

- Acanthopagrus berda* 58
Aetobatus narinari 44
Ambassis nama
 see *Chanda nama*
Anabas testudineus 53
Arius gogora 47
Atropus atropos 54
- Bagarius bagarius* 52
Barbodes gonionotus 45
Barbus sophore
 see *Puntius sophore*
Barbus stigma
 see *Puntius sophore*
- Carcharinus gangeticus*
 see *Glyphis gangeticus*
 "carp" 47
 "catfish" 59
Catla catla 46
Chanda nama 53
Channa gachua 54
Channa marulius 54
Channa punctata 54
Channa striata 55
Chirocentrus dorab 44
Chirocentrus nudus 44
Cirrhhina mrigala
 see *Cirrhhinus cirrhhosus*
Cirrhhinus cirrhhosus 46
Clarias batrachus 48
Clarias gariepinus 49
Clupisoma garua 50
Clupisoma muriei
 see *Eutropiichthys muriei*
Colisa fasciatus 53
Ctenopharyngodon idellus 46
Cybbium guttatum
 see *Scomberomorus guttatus*
Cynoglossus arel 58
Cynoglossus lingua 59
Cynoglossus macrolepidotus
 see *Cynoglossus arel*
Cyprinus carpio 46
- Dussumieria acuta* 45
- "fish" 59
- "elasmobranch fishes" 59
Eleutheronema tetradactylum 57
Eusphyra blochii 44
Eutropiichthys muriei 50
Eutropiichthys vacha 51
- Glossogobius giuris* 56
Glyphis gangeticus 44
- Harpadon neherius* 52
Heteropneustes fossilis 49
Hilsa ilisha
 see *Tenualosa ilisha*
Hilsa kanagurta
 see *Hilsa kelee*
Hilsa kelee 45
Hypophthalmichthys molitrix 46
- Ilisha filigera* 45
 "Indian major carp" 47
- Johnius borneensis* 52
Johnius vogleri
 see *Johnius borneensis*
- Labeo bata* 46
Labeo rohita 47
Lates calcarifer 54
Lepturacanthus haumela
 see *Trichiurus lepturus*
Lepturacanthus savala 58
Lutjanus argentimaculatus 56
- Macrogathus aculeatus* 53
Macrogathus pancalus 53
Mastacembelus armatus 53
Mastacembelus pancalus
 see *Macrogathus pancalus*
Mastacembelus sp. 53
Mugil cephalus 56
Mystus aor
 see *Sperata aor*
Mystus cavasius 47
Mystus gulio 48
Mystus microphthalmus 48
Mystus tengara 48
Mystus vittatus 48
- Nandus nandus* 56
Notopterus notopterus 44
- Ompok bimaculatus* 51
Ompok pabda 51
Ophicephalus marulius
 see *Channa marulius*
Ophicephalus punctatus
 see *Channa punctata*
Ophicephalus striatus
 see *Channa striata*
Oreochromis mossambicus 55
Oreochromis niloticus niloticus 56

- Otolithoides pama* 57
- Pama pama*
see *Otolithoides pama*
- Pampus argenteus* 58
- Pangasius pangasius* 50
- Parastromateus niger* 54
- Plotosus canius* 50
- Polydactylus indicus* 57
- Polydactylus sextarius* 57
- Polynemus paradiseus* 57
- Polynemus sextarius*
see *Polydactylus sextarius*
- Psettodes erumei* 59
- Pseudeutropius atherinoides* 51
- Puntius gonionotus*
see *Barbodes gonionotus*
- Puntius sarana* 47
- Puntius sophore* 47
- Puntus* sp. 47
- Rastrelliger kanagurta* 58
- Rita rita* 48
- Sardinella fimbriata* 45
- "sawfish" 59
- Sciaenoides pama*
see *Otolithoides pama*
- Scoliodon laticaudus* 44
- Scoliodon sorrakowah*
see *Scoliodon laticaudus*
- Scomberomorus guttatus* 58
- Selaroides leptolepis* 54
- Setipinna phasa* 45
- Sillaginopsis panijus* 58
- Silonia silondia* 51
- Solea elongata* 59
- Sparus berda*
see *Acanthopagrus berda*
- Sperata aor* 48
- Sphyrna blochii*
see *Eusphyrna blochii*
- Stromateus cinereus*
see *Pampus argenteus*
- Stromateus niger*
see *Parastromateus niger*
- Tachysurus gagora*
see *Arius gagora*
- Tachysurus* sp. 47
- Tenualosa ilisha* 45
- Tetraodon* sp. 59
- Thrissocles hamiltonii*
see *Thryssa hamiltonii*
- Thryssa hamiltonii* 45
- Tilapia mossambica*
see *Oreochromis mossambicus*
- Tilapia nilotica*
see *Oreochromis niloticus niloticus*
- Trichiurus lepturus* 58
- "tilapia" 56
- Upeneus sulphureus* 56
- Wallago attu* 52
- Xenentodon cancila* 52

BLURB

This checklist summarizes information on the parasites of Bangladeshi fishes contained in the world literature dating from the earliest known records to the end of 2000. Information is presented in the form of parasite-host and host-parasite lists. Included are 147 named species of parasites. Also included are many records of parasites not identified to species level. The Parasite-Host List is organized on a taxonomic basis and provides information for each parasite species on the environment (fresh water, brackish water, marine), the location (site of infection) in or on its host(s), the species of host(s) infected, the known geographic distribution (by administrative division) in Bangladesh, and the published sources for each host and locality record. The parasite fauna of fishes of Bangladesh remains poorly known. Parasites have been reported from only 85 of the 528 species of marine and freshwater fish occurring in the waters of Bangladesh. The situation is complicated by the large number of reports that are based on apparent misidentifications, the existence of a plethora of poorly described species, and the relatedness of the Bangladeshi fish parasite fauna to that of the larger Indian subregion, which is also poorly known for many of the same reasons.