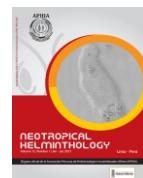


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REVIEW ARTICLE / ARTICULO DE REVISIÓN

## CHECKLIST OF HELMINTHS ASSOCIATED WITH CONTINENTAL TESTUDINES FROM SOUTH AMERICA

### LISTA DE HELMINTOS ASOCIADOS A LOS TESTUDINES CONTINENTALES DE AMÉRICA DEL SUR

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## ABSTRACT

This study collected records of 135 *taxa* of parasitic helminths (Nematoda, Trematoda, Cestoda, Monogenoidea and Acanthocephala) and ecto-symbionts (Temnocephalida) associated with continental Testudines from South America. Eighty-nine helminths were identified at the species level while others were identified up to genus or family levels. The greatest diversity of helminths associated with Testudines was reported in Brazil. Chelidae was the family with the largest number of helminth species. Regarding the conservation status, 17 Testudines species with helminth records are cited in the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. Knowledge of helminth biodiversity and of relations between these organisms and Testudines can provide important data on host biology. Therefore, information generated by studies of helminths can contribute to research which aims at the conservation of organisms and their habitats.

**Keywords:** Acanthocephala – biodiversity – Cestoda – Chelidae – conservation – Digenea –ecto-symbiont – Emydidae – freshwater turtle – Geoemydidae – IUCN – Kinosternidae – Monogenoidea – Nematoda – parasite – Podocnemididae – Temnocephala – Testudinidae – tortoise

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## RESUMEN

En este estudio se recogieron registros de 135 *taxones* de helmintos parásitos (Nematoda, Trematoda, Cestoda, Monogenoidea y Acanthocephala) y ectosimbiontes (Temnocephalida) asociados a Testudines continentales de Sudamérica. Se identificaron 89 helmintos a nivel de especie, mientras que otros se identificaron hasta el nivel de género o familia. La mayor diversidad de helmintos asociados a los Testudines se registró en Brasil. Chelidae fue la familia con el mayor número de especies de helmintos. En cuanto al estado de conservación, 17 especies de Testudines con registros de helmintos están citadas en la Lista Roja de Especies Amenazadas de la IUCN. El conocimiento de la biodiversidad de los helmintos y de las relaciones entre estos organismos y los Testudines puede aportar datos importantes sobre la biología de los hospedadores. Por lo tanto, la información generada por los estudios de los helmintos puede contribuir a la investigación que tiene como objetivo la conservación de los organismos y sus hábitats.

**Palabras clave:** Acanthocephala – biodiversidad – Cestoda – Chelidae – conservación – Digenea – ectosimbionte – Emydidae – Geoemydidae – IUCN – Kinosternidae – Monogenoidea – Nematoda parasito – Podocnemididae – Temnocephala – Testudinidae – tortuga de agua dulce

## INTRODUCTION

Among helminths that can be associated with Testudines, there are parasites (e.g., Nematoda, Trematoda) (Vicente *et al.*, 1993; Fernandes & Kohn, 2014) and ectosymbionts (e.g., Temnocephalida) (Martínez-Aquino *et al.*, 2014). Parasitic organisms represent a significant part of biodiversity; according to Windsor (1998), they represent the largest number of species on Earth. There is at least a kind of parasite associated with every free-living species (Poulin, 1999). According to Dobson *et al.* (2008), there are between 75,000 and 300,000 species of helminths parasitizing vertebrates; this estimate suggests that there may be more parasitic species than free-living ones, reinforcing Windsor's findings (1998). Temnocephalida are composed of freshwater ectosymbionts with specificity to the host group or species (Martínez-Aquino *et al.*, 2014).

Testudines comprise 478 *taxa* (356 species and 122 subspecies) worldwide; seven species and three subspecies, i. e., 10 *taxa* (2.1%), have been extinct (Rhodin *et al.*, 2017). In South America, continental Testudines are represented by 71 *taxa*; 37 (35 threatened ones and two extinct ones) out of 71 *taxa* are cited in the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Red List of Threatened Species (Rhodin *et al.*, 2017; IUCN,

2020). Continental Testudines undergo several negative impacts that affect their populations. The main threats are: fragmentation of terrestrial or aquatic habitats, degradation of water quality, disorderly occupation of spawning grounds, consumption of meat and eggs, illegal trade for pets and death by running over (Gibbons *et al.*, 2000; Gibbs & Shriver, 2002; Steen & Gibbs, 2004; Bujes & Verrastro, 2008). Anthropic actions, such as habitat change, loss of biodiversity, pollution, climate change and introduction of species, can also impact helminth fauna (Lafferty & Kuris, 2005). Dobson *et al.* (2008) estimated that from 3% to 5% of parasitic helminths will be threatened with extinction in the next 50 to 100 years.

In the literature, there is no checklist of parasitic and ectosymbiont helminths associated with continental Testudines from South America. Cohen *et al.* (2013) carried out a checklist of Monogenoidea, while Fernandes & Kohn (2014) introduced one of Trematoda from South America and Martínez-Aquino *et al.* (2014) listed the records of Temnocephalida in the Neotropical region. Therefore, this checklist, which gathered the records of parasitic and ectosymbiont helminths associated with continental Testudines from South America, aiming at contributing to the knowledge of the diversity of helminths associated with the group and at encouraging helminthological studies with group of vertebrates.

## MATERIAL AND METHODS

The checklist resulted from information published in articles, books, theses and dissertations. Some specimens deposited in the Helminth Collection that belongs to the Parasitology Laboratory of Wild Animals (CHLAPASIL) at the Microbiology and Parasitology Department in the Institute of Biology at the Universidade Federal de Pelotas (UFPel), located in Pelotas, RS, Brazil, were also examined. Classification and systematization of helminths were carried out in agreement with Anderson *et al.* (2009) for Nematoda; Gibson *et al.* (2002), Jones *et al.* (2005), and Bray *et al.* (2008) for Digenea; Khalil *et al.* (1994) for Cestoda; Boeger & Kritsky (1993) for Monogenoidea; Petrochenko (1971) for Acanthocephala; and Tyler *et al.* (2006-2019) for Temnocephalida. Classification and systematization of hosts followed Rhodin *et al.* (2017).

Helminth *taxa* are shown in alphabetical order in their respective superfamilies, followed by host *taxa*, site of infection (parasitic helminths) or infestation (ectosymbionts), geographical location and respective bibliographical references (between parentheses and chronological order). Citation of helminth and host species in this list does not mean that the authors agree with their validity and taxonomy. The list of host-helminth includes the conservation status of Testudines species in agreement with the Red List of Threatened Species issued by the IUCN (2020).

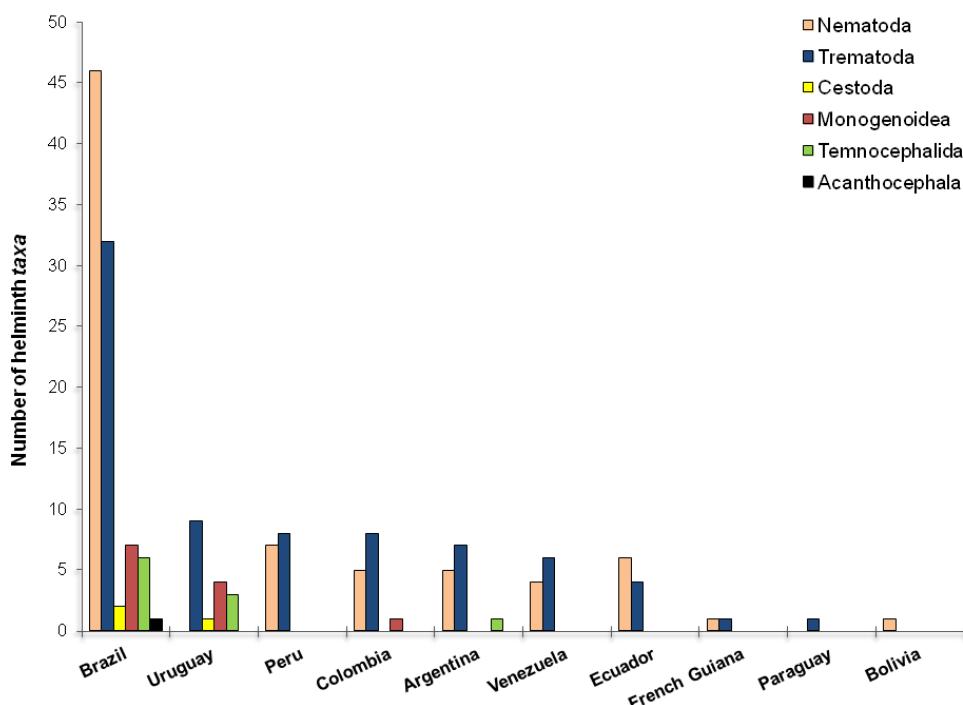
## RESULTS

One hundred and thirty-five helminths were recorded in association with 39 continental Testudines (34 species, three identified at the genus level and two unidentified) from nine South American countries. Eighty-nine helminths (40 Trematoda, 38 Nematoda, six Monogenoidea, three Temnocephalida and two Cestoda) were identified at the species level, while the others were identified up to genus (44 *taxa*) and family levels (2 *taxa*).

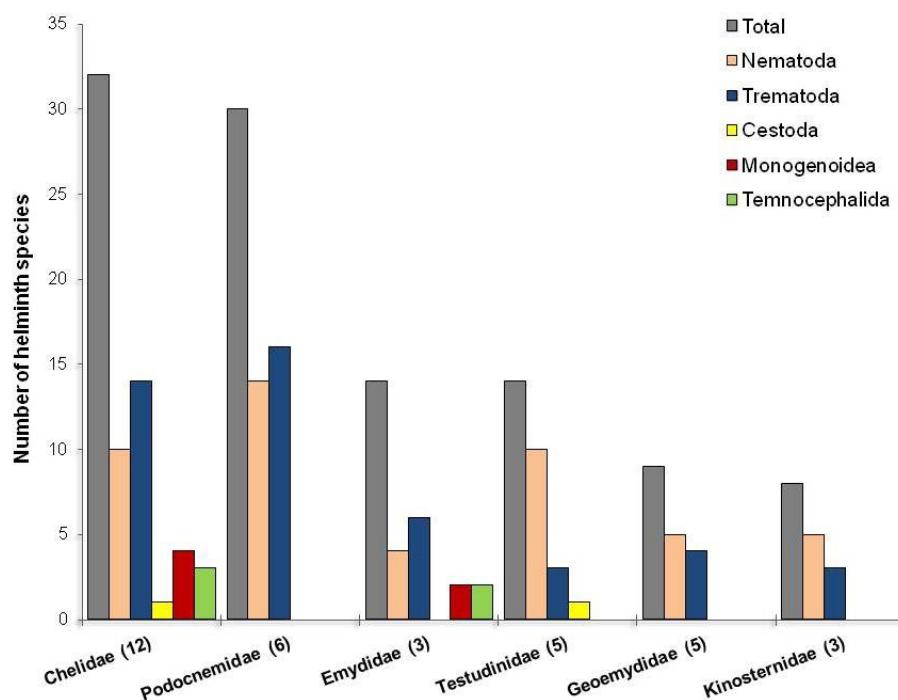
The greatest diversity of helminths associated with Testudines was reported in Brazil (94 *taxa*),

followed by Uruguay (17 *taxa*), Peru (15 *taxa*), Colombia (14 *taxa*), Argentina (13 *taxa*), Venezuela (10 *taxa*), Ecuador (10 *taxa*), French Guiana (2 *taxa*), Paraguay (1 *taxa*) and Bolivia (1 *taxa*). Figure 1 shows the number of helminths (according to the group) registered in each country. No records of helminthological studies were found in Chile, Suriname and Guyana. Chelidae was not only the family with the greatest diversity of recorded species (32), but also the group with the largest number of hosts under study (12 species) (Fig. 2). Podocnemidae and Emydidae had records of 30 and 14 species of helminths, respectively (Fig. 2). The largest numbers of *taxa* were associated with *Phrynnops hilarii* (Duméril & Bibron, 1835) (21 *taxa*) and *Hydromedusa tectifera* Cope, 1870 (20 *taxa*) (Chelidae) in records from Brazil, Uruguay and Argentina.

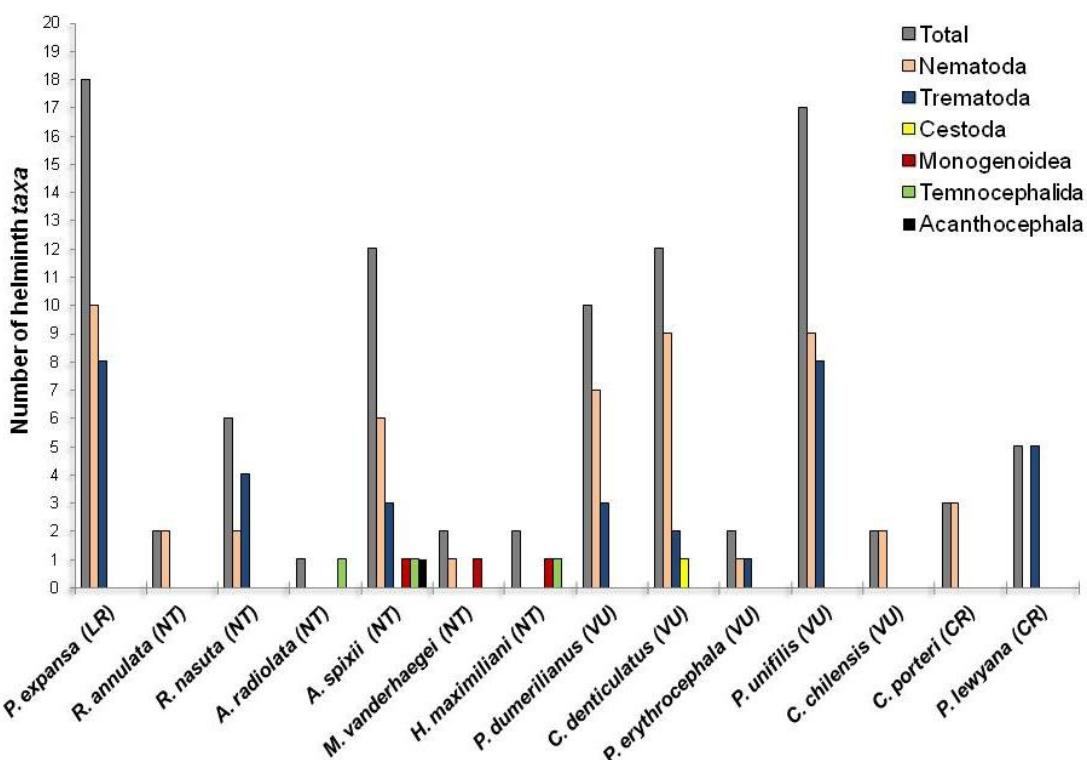
Nematoda and Trematoda occurred in all groups of Testudines (Fig. 2); their main site of infection was the digestive tract of the hosts. Monogenoidea was mainly represented by *Polystomoides* Ward, 1917 species (Polystomatidae) parasites of the oral cavity of Chelidae species. Two Cestoda species, in Geoemydidae and in Chelidae, were recorded. Acanthocephala was only recorded in a Testudines species, *Acanthochelys spixii* (Duméril & Bibron, 1835) (Chelidae). Ectosymbiont helminths, Temnocephalidae, were recorded in six Chelidae species and in an Emydidae species. The digenetic trematode *Nematophila grandis* (Diesing, 1839) was the taxon recorded in the largest number of host species (17) belonging to Kinosternidae, Geoemydidae, Testudinidae, Chelidae and Podocnemidae. The species, which has wide geographical distribution, was found in Brazil, French Guyana, Venezuela, Ecuador, Peru, Paraguay and Argentina. Atractidae was the group of Nematoda with the largest number of representatives (27 *taxa*), which were mainly registered in Podocnemidae species in Brazil. Among Testudines reported by helminthological studies in South America, 17 were cited in the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. However, three species, *Kinosternon integrum* Le Conte, 1854 (Kinosternidae), *Emys orbicularis* (Linnaeus, 1758) (Emydidae) and *Kinixys erosa* (Schweigger, 1812) (Testudinidae), are not native to the region. Figure 3 shows the number of helminths associated with species native to South America that were cited in the Red List. Most of these Testudines have



**Figure 1.** Number of helminths associated with continental Testudines from South America.



**Figure 2.** Number of helminth species associated with continental Testudines families from South America.  
Numbers of species studied in each family are between parentheses.



**Figure 3.** Number of registered helminths in association with native continental Testudines from South America cited in the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species (2020). LR – Lower Risk; NT – Near threatened; VU – Vulnerable; CR – Critically Endangered.

few records of helminths. However, Nematoda and Trematoda are the most frequently reported ones (Fig. 3).

#### HELMINTH-HOST LIST

**Phylum Nematoda (Rudolphi, 1808)**  
**Superfamily Dioctophymatoidea Railliet, 1916**

**Family Dioctophymatidae (Railliet, 1915)**

*Dioctophyme* Collet-Meygret, 1802

*Dioctophyme renale* (Goeze, 1782) (larvae)

*Acanthochelys spixii* (Duméril & Bibron, 1835), large intestine, BRAZIL (Rio Grande do Sul State) (Chavie et al., 2020).

*Hydromedusa tectifera* Cope, 1870, body cavity (surface of stomach, and muscles) and serous of stomach BRAZIL (Rio Grande do Sul State) (present study, CHLAPASIL 882).

*Phrynos hilarii* (Duméril & Bibron, 1835), muscles, body cavity (surface of esophagus, stomach, lung, liver) and serous of stomach, BRAZIL (Rio Grande do Sul State) (Mascarenhas et al., 2017).

*Trachemys dorbigni* (Duméril & Bibron, 1835), body cavity, muscles, mesentery, stomach serous lining and on surfaces of the lung, heart, liver, pancreas, spleen and intestine, BRAZIL (Rio Grande do Sul State) (Mascarenhas & Müller, 2015a).

***Eustrongylides* Jägerskiöld, 1909**

***Eustrongylides* sp. (larvae)**

*Trachemys dorbigni* (Duméril & Bibron, 1835), stomach (serous), BRAZIL (Rio Grande do Sul State) (Mascarenhas, 2014).

**Superfamily Strongyoidea Weinland, 1858**

**Family Strongylidae Baird, 1853**

***Chapiniella* Yamaguti, 1961**

***Chapiniella variabilis* (Chapin, 1924)**

*Chelonoidis carbonarius* (Spix, 1824), large intestine, BRAZIL (Piauí State) (Freire et al., 2017; Freire et al., 2019).

*Chelonoidis denticulatus* (Linnaeus, 1766), intestine, BRAZIL (Pará State) (Chapin, 1924).

*Chelonoidis denticulatus* (Linnaeus, 1766), large intestine, BRAZIL (Piauí State) (Freire *et al.*, 2017; Freire *et al.*, 2019).

#### ***Sauricola* Chapin, 1924**

##### ***Sauricola sauricola* Chapin, 1924**

*Chelonoidis denticulatus* (Linnaeus, 1766), intestine, BRAZIL (Pará State) (Chapin, 1924).

#### **Superfamily Oxyuroidea Railliet, 1916**

##### **Family Pharyngodonidae Travassos, 1919**

###### ***Thelandros* Wedl, 1862**

###### ***Thelandros* sp.**

*Chelonoidis carbonarius* (Spix, 1824), intestine, VENEZUELA (Bolivar State) (Pérez Mata *et al.*, 2014).

#### **Pharyngodonidae gen. sp.**

*Acanthochelys spixii* (Duméril & Bibron, 1835), large intestine, BRAZIL (Rio Grande do Sul State) (present study, CHLAPASIL, 889).

#### **Superfamily Cosmocercoidea Skrjabin & Shikhobalova, 1951**

##### **Family Kathlaniidae (Lane, 1914)**

###### ***Falcaustra* Lane, 1915**

###### ***Falcaustra affinis* (Leidy, 1856)**

*Trachemys dorbignyi* (Duméril & Bibron, 1835), large intestine, heart, kidney, stomach, BRAZIL (Rio Grande do Sul State) (Mascarenhas & Müller, 2015b).

###### ***Falcaustra tikasinghi* (Schroeder, Schmidt & Everard, 1977)**

*Rhinoclemmys annulata* (Gray, 1860), digestive tract, ECUADOR (São Jose de Tagua, and Playa Grande) (Dyer & Carr, 1990a).

*Rhinoclemmys melanosterna* (Gray, 1861), digestive tract, ECUADOR (Rio Bogotá) (Dyer & Carr, 1990a).

*Rhinoclemmys nasuta* (Boulenger, 1902), digestive tract, ECUADOR (Sarria, Estero el Ceibo, and Playa Grande) (Dyer & Carr, 1990a).

*Rhinoclemmys punctularia* (Daudin, 1801), unspecified site of infection, BRAZIL (Pará State) (Baker & Bain, 1981).

###### ***Falcaustra* sp.**

*Chelonoidis chilensis* (Gray, 1870), small intestine, ARGENTINA (San Juan Province) (Castillo *et al.*, 2020).

#### **Family Atractidae Travassos, 1919**

##### ***Atractis* Dujardin, 1845**

###### ***Atractis caballeroi* Brenes & Bravo-Hollis, 1960**

*Kinosternon leucostomum* Duméril & Bibron, 1851, digestive tract, ECUADOR (Rio Bogotá) (Dyer & Carr, 1990a).

*Rhinoclemmys annulata* (Gray, 1860), digestive tract, ECUADOR (Playa Grande) (Dyer & Carr, 1990a).

##### ***Atractis cruciata* Linstow, 1902**

*Podocnemis expansa* (Schweigger, 1812), stomach, BRAZIL (Tocantins State) (Armond, 2008).

##### ***Atractis dactyluris* Rudolphi 1819**

*Mesoclemmys nasuta* (Schweigger, 1812), intestine, BRAZIL (unspecified locality) (Diesing, 1851).

*Peltocephalus dumerilianus* (Schweigger, 1812), intestine, BRAZIL (unspecified locality) (Diesing, 1851).

*Podocnemis expansa* (Schweigger, 1812), intestine, BRAZIL (unspecified locality) (Diesing, 1851).

##### ***Atractis impura* (Caballero, 1944)**

*Chelonoidis denticulatus* (Linnaeus, 1766), intestine, PERU (Loreto and Ucayali Departament) (Salizar & Sanchez, 2007).

*Rhinoclemmys diademata* (Mertens, 1954), digestive tract, VENEZUELA (Lake Maracaib basin) (Dyer & Carr, 1990a).

##### ***Atractis marquezii* Bursey & Flanagan 2002**

*Chelonoidis porteri* (Rothschild, 1903), colon, ECUADOR (Isla Santa Cruz, Galapagos) (Bursey & Flanagan, 2002).

##### ***Atractis thapari* Petter, 1966**

*Chelonoidis carbonarius* (Spix, 1824), small and large intestines, BRAZIL (Piauí State) (Leal *et al.*, 2018; Freire *et al.*, 2019).

*Chelonoidis denticulatus* (Linnaeus, 1766), small and large intestines, BRAZIL (Piauí State) (Leal *et al.*, 2018; Freire *et al.*, 2019).

##### ***Atractis trematophila* Travassos, 1934**

Amazon river turtle, digestive tract of *Nematophila grande* (Digenea), BRAZIL (unspecified locality) (Travassos, 1934a).

*Peltocephalus dumerilianus* (Schweigger, 1812),

stomach, small and large intestine, BRAZIL (Amazonas State) (Ferreira, 2016).

***Atractis* sp.**

*Podocnemis expansa* (Schweigger, 1812), stomach, BRAZIL (Tocantins State) (Armond, 2008).

***Atractis* sp.**

*Chelonoidis carbonarius* (Spix, 1824), intestine, VENEZUELA (Bolivar State) (Pérez Mata *et al.*, 2014).

***Atractis* sp.**

*Chelonoidis porteri* (Rothschild, 1903), intestine, ECUADOR (Isla Santa Cruz, Galapagos) (Fournié *et al.*, 2015).

***Buckleyatractis Khalil & Gibbons 1988***

***Buckleyatractis marinelli Khalil & Gibbons 1988***

*Podocnemis unifilis* Troschel, 1848, large intestine, COLOMBIA (unspecified locality) (Khalil & Gibbons, 1988).

***Labiduris Schneider, 1866***

***Labiduris gulosa (Rudolphi, 1819)***

*Chelonoidis denticulatus* (Linnaeus, 1766), intestine, BRAZIL (Pará State) (Chapin, 1924).

*Mesoclemmys nasuta* (Schweigger, 1812), intestine, BRASIL (unspecified locality) (Diesing, 1851).

***Labiduris irinea Costa, 1961***

*Chelonoidis denticulatus* (Linnaeus, 1766), intestine, BRAZIL (Rio de Janeiro State) (Costa, 1961 cited by Vicente *et al.*, 1993).

***Labiduris zschorkei Linstow, 1899***

*Chelonoidis denticulatus* (Linnaeus, 1766), intestine, BRAZIL (unspecified locality) (Skrjabin *et al.*, 1964 cited by Vicente *et al.*, 1993).

***Labiduris* sp.**

*Chelonoidis porteri* (Rothschild, 1903), intestine, ECUADOR (Isla Santa Cruz, Galapagos) (Fournié *et al.*, 2015).

***Labiduris* sp.**

*Chelonoidis chilensis* (Gray, 1870), small intestine, ARGENTINA (San Juan Province) (Castillo *et al.*, 2020).

***Klossinemella Costa, 1961***

***Klossinemella conciliatus Alho, 1964***

*Peltcephalus dumerilianus* (Schweigger 1812), stomach, small and large intestine, BRAZIL (Amazonas State) (Ferreira, 2016).

*Podocnemis expansa* (Schweigger, 1812), stomach, BRAZIL (Amazonas State) (Alho 1964a; Costa *et al.*, 1968).

*Podocnemis expansa* (Schweigger, 1812), stomach, BRAZIL (Tocantins State) (Armond, 2008).

*Podocnemis unifilis* Troschel, 1848, stomach, PERU (Samiria river) (Salizar & Sanchez, 2007).

***Klossinemella travassosi Costa, Mota & Gomes, 1968***

*Chelonoidis denticulatus* (Linnaeus, 1766), large intestine, BRAZIL (Amazonas State) (Costa *et al.*, 1968; Muniz-Pereira *et al.*, 2009).

***Klossinemella* sp.**

*Peltcephalus dumerilianus* (Schweigger, 1812), stomach, small and large intestine, BRAZIL (Amazonas State) (Ferreira, 2016).

***Klossinemella* sp.**

*Peltcephalus dumerilianus* (Schweigger, 1812), stomach, small and large intestine, BRAZIL (Amazonas State) (Ferreira, 2016).

***Klossinemella* sp.**

*Peltcephalus dumerilianus* (Schweigger, 1812), stomach, small and large intestine, BRAZIL (Amazonas State) (Ferreira, 2016).

***Orientatractis Petter, 1966***

***Orientatractis leiperi Buckley, 1969***

*Podocnemis vogli* Müller, 1935, "stomach" (presumably colon), COLOMBIA (unspecified locality) (Buckley, 1969).

*Podocnemis unifilis* Troschel, 1848, stomach, BRAZIL (Tocantins River, Pará State) (Jesus *et al.*, 2020).

***Paraorientatractis Gibbons, Khalil & Marinkelle, 1997***

***Paraorientatractis semiannulata Gibbons, Khalil & Marinkelle, 1997***

*Podocnemis unifilis* Troschel, 1848, large intestine, BRAZIL (Cuminá and Trombetas rivers near Pará State) (Gibbons *et al.*, 1997).

*Podocnemis unifilis* Troschel, 1848, intestine,

PERU (Ucayali Departament) (Salizar & Sanchez, 2007).

#### ***Paratractis* Sarmiento, 1959**

##### ***Paratractis hystrix* (Diesing, 1851)**

*Peltocephalus dumerilianus* (Schweigger, 1812), intestine, PERU (Pucallpa, Ucayali Departament) (Sarmiento, 1959).

*Peltocephalus dumerilianus* (Schweigger, 1812), stomach, small and large intestine, BRAZIL (Amazonas State) (Ferreira, 2016).

*Podocnemis erythrocephala* (Spix, 1824), intestine, BRAZIL (Amazonas State) (Diesing, 1851).

*Podocnemis expansa* (Schweigger, 1812), large intestine COLOMBIA (unspecified locality) (Khalil & Gibbons, 1988).

*Podocnemis unifilis* Troschel, 1848, large intestine, COLOMBIA (unspecified locality) (Khalil & Gibbons, 1988).

*Podocnemis vogli* Müller, 1935, unspecified site of infection, COLOMBIA (unspecified locality) (Buckley, 1969; Buckley, 1970).

*Podocnemis vogli* Müller, 1935, large intestine COLOMBIA (unspecified locality) (Khalil & Gibbons, 1988).

#### ***Pneumotractis* Bursey, Reavill & Greiner, 2009**

##### ***Pneumotractis podocnemis* Bursey, Reavill & Greiner, 2009**

*Podocnemis unifilis* Troschel, 1848, lungs, South America (Unknown, wild-caught, confiscated South America turtle) (Bursey *et al.*, 2009).

#### ***Podocnematractis* Gibbons, Khalil & Marinkelle, 1995**

##### ***Podocnematractis colombiaensis* Gibbons, Khalil & Marinkelle, 1995**

*Podocnemis expansa* (Schweigger, 1812), large intestine, COLOMBIA (unspecified locality) (Gibbons *et al.*, 1995).

*Podocnemis vogli* Müller, 1935, large intestine, COLOMBIA (unspecified locality) (Gibbons *et al.*, 1995).

#### ***Podocnematractis ortleppi* (Thapar, 1925)**

*Podocnemis expansa* (Schweigger, 1812), large intestine, COLOMBIA (unspecified locality) (Gibbons *et al.*, 1995).

*Podocnemis unifilis* Troschel, 1848, large intestine, COLOMBIA (unspecified locality) (Gibbons *et al.*, 1995).

*Podocnemis vogli* Müller, 1935, large intestine, COLOMBIA (unspecified locality) (Gibbons *et al.*, 1995).

#### **Superfamily Ascaridoidea Railliet & Henry, 1915**

##### **Family Anisakidae Skrjabin & Karokhin, 1945**

##### ***Contraeacum* Railliet & Henry, 1912**

##### ***Contraeacum* sp. (larvae)**

*Acanthochelys spixii* (Duméril & Bibron, 1835), unspecified site of infection, BRAZIL (Rio Grande do Sul State) (Mascarenhas *et al.*, 2017).

#### **Family Ascarididae Baird, 1853**

##### ***Angusticaecum* Baylis, 1920**

##### ***Angusticaecum brevispiculum* Chapin, 1924**

*Chelonoidis denticulatus* (Linnaeus, 1766), intestine, BRAZIL (Pará State) (Chapin, 1924).

*Chelonoidis denticulatus* (Linnaeus, 1766), intestine, PERU (Loreto and Ucayali Departament) (Salizar & Sanchez, 2007).

#### ***Brevimulticaecum* Mozgovoy, 1951 in Skrjabin, Shikhobalova & Mozgovoi, 1952**

##### ***Brevimulticaecum* sp. (larvae)**

*Phrynops geoffroanus* (Schweigger, 1812), small intestine, BRAZIL (São Paulo State) (Silva, 2014).

#### **Superfamily Camallanoidea Travassos, 1920**

##### **Family Camallanidae Railliet & Henry, 1915**

##### ***Camallanus* Railliet & Henry, 1915**

##### ***Camallanus emydidius* Mascarenhas & Müller, 2017**

*Hydromedusa tectifera* Cope, 1870, small intestine, BRAZIL (Rio Grande do Sul State) (Mascarenhas *et al.*, 2013; Chavie *et al.*, 2020).

*Trachemys dorbigni* (Duméril & Bibron, 1835), small intestine, BRAZIL (Rio Grande do Sul State), (Mascarenhas & Müller, 2017).

#### ***Camallanus kachugae* Baylis & Daubney, 1922**

*Kinosternon scorpioides* (Linnaeus, 1766), intestine, VENEZUELA (Zulia State) (Díaz-Ungria, 1978).

#### ***Camallanus* sp.**

*Phrynops hilarii* (Duméril & Bibron, 1835), stomach and small intestine, BRAZIL (Rio Grande do Sul State) (Bernardon *et al.*, 2013).

#### ***Camallanus* sp.**

*Trachemys dorbigni* (Duméril & Bibron, 1835),

small intestine, BRAZIL (Rio Grande do Sul State) (Bernardon *et al.*, 2014).

***Camallanus* sp.**

*Acanthochelys spixii* (Duméril & Bibron, 1835), small intestine, BRAZIL (Rio Grande do Sul State) (Mascarenhas *et al.*, 2013).

***Camallanus* sp.**

*Phrynops geoffroanus* (Schweigger, 1812), small intestine, BRAZIL (Minas Gerais State) (Vieira *et al.*, 2016).

***Serpinema* Yeh, 1960**

***Serpinema amazonicus* (Ribeiro, 1940)**

*Podocnemis expansa* (Schweigger, 1812), small intestine, BRAZIL (Pará State) (Ribeiro, 1940).

*Podocnemis expansa* (Schweigger, 1812), intestine, PERU (Loreto Departament) (Tantaleán, 1998).

*Podocnemis unifilis* Troschel, 1848, small intestine, PERU (Loreto Departament) (Sánchez *et al.*, 2006).

***Serpinema cayennensis* Harnoster, Svitin & Preez, 2019**

*Rhinoclemmys punctularia* (Daudin, 1801), intestine, FRENCH GUIANA (Cayenne) (Harnoster *et al.*, 2019).

***Serpinema maghati* (Sprehn, 1932)**

*Kinosternon integrum* Le Conte, 1854, intestine, BOLIVIA (unspecified locality) (Sprehn, 1932). *Kinosternon scorpioides* (Linnaeus, 1766), small intestine, BRAZIL (Pernambuco, and Pará States) (Alho, 1965; Freitas & Dobbin Jr., 1971).

*Kinosternon scorpioides* (Linnaeus, 1766), stomach, small and large intestine, BRAZIL (Maranhão State) (Viana *et al.*, 2016).

***Serpinema microcephalus* (Dujardin, 1845)**

*Peltoccephalus dumerilianus* (Schweigger, 1812), intestine, BRAZIL (unspecified locality) (Diesing, 1851).

*Podocnemis expansa* (Schweigger, 1812), intestine, BRAZIL (unspecified locality) (Diesing, 1851).

***Serpinema monospiculatus* Freitas & Dobbin Jr., 1962**

*Kinosternon scorpioides* (Linnaeus, 1766), large intestine, BRAZIL (Ceará State) (Pereira *et al.*,

2018).

*Mesoclemmys nasuta* (Schweigger, 1812), small intestine, BRAZIL (Pernambuco State) (Freitas & Dobbin Jr., 1971).

*Mesoclemmys turbeculata* (Lüderwaldt, 1926), small intestine, BRAZIL (Pernambuco State) (Freitas & Dobbin Jr., 1971).

*Mesoclemmys turbeculata* (Lüderwaldt, 1926), small and large intestines, BRAZIL (Ceará State) (Pereira *et al.*, 2018).

*Phrynops geoffroanus* (Schweigger, 1812), small intestine, BRAZIL (Pernambuco State) (Freitas & Dobbin Jr., 1971).

*Phrynops geoffroanus* (Schweigger, 1812), small intestine, BRAZIL (São Paulo State) (Silva, 2014).

*Phrynops geoffroanus* (Schweigger, 1812), stomach, small and large intestines, lungs, body cavity BRAZIL (Ceará State) (Pereira *et al.*, 2018).

***Spirocammallanus* Olsen, 1952**

***Spirocammallanus* sp.**

*Hydromedusa tectifera* Cope, 1870, small intestine, BRAZIL (Minas Gerais State) (Novelli *et al.*, 2014).

**Superfamily Gnathostomatoidea Railliet, 1895**

**Family Gnathostomatidae Railliet, 1895**

***Ancyracanthus* Diesing, 1858**

***Ancyracanthus pinnatifidus* Diesing, 1839**

*Peltoccephalus dumerilianus* (Schweigger, 1812), intestine, BRAZIL (unspecified locality) (Diesing, 1851).

*Peltoccephalus dumerilianus* (Schweigger, 1812), stomach and intestine, BRAZIL (unspecified locality) (Gomes & Kohn, 1970 cited by Vicente *et al.*, 1993).

*Peltoccephalus dumerilianus* (Schweigger, 1812), stomach, BRAZIL (Amazonas State) (Ferreira, 2016).

*Podocnemis expansa* (Schweigger, 1812), intestine, BRAZIL (unspecified locality) (Diesing, 1851).

*Podocnemis unifilis* Troschel, 1848, small intestine, PERU (Loreto Departament) (Sánchez *et al.*, 2006).

***Gnathostoma* Owen, 1836**

***Gnathostoma* sp. (larvae)**

*Hydromedusa tectifera* Cope, 1870, small intestine, BRAZIL (Rio Grande do Sul State) (present study, CHLAPASIL 881).

***Spiroxys* Schneider, 1866**

***Spiroxys contortus* (Rudolphi, 1819)**

*Acanthochelys spixii* (Duméril & Bibron, 1835), stomach, BRAZIL (Rio Grande do Sul State) (Mascarenhas *et al.*, 2013).

*Hydromedusa tectifera* Cope, 1870, esophagus, stomach, small and large intestines, and cavity, BRAZIL (Rio Grande do Sul State) (Mascarenhas *et al.*, 2013).

*Phrylops hilarii* (Duméril & Bibron, 1835), stomach, ARGENTINA (Buenos Aires Province) (Palumbo *et al.*, 2016).

*Phrylops hilarii* (Duméril & Bibron, 1835), stomach, small and large intestines, BRAZIL (Rio Grande do Sul State) (Chavie *et al.*, 2020).

*Trachemys dorbigni* (Duméril & Bibron, 1835), esophagus, stomach, small and large intestines, heart, BRAZIL (Rio Grande do Sul State) (Mascarenhas & Müller, 2015b).

***Spiroxys figureiredoi* Freitas & Dobbin Jr., 1962**

*Kinosternon scorpioides* (Linnaeus, 1766), stomach, BRAZIL (Pará State) (Alho, 1965).

*Kinosternon scorpioides* (Linnaeus, 1766), stomach, BRAZIL (Pernambuco State) (Freitas & Dobbin Jr., 1962; Freitas & Dobbin Jr., 1971).

*Kinosternon scorpioides* (Linnaeus, 1766), stomach, small and large intestine, BRAZIL (Maranhão State) (Viana *et al.*, 2016).

*Mesoclemmys turbeculata* (Lüderwaldt, 1926), stomach, small intestine, BRAZIL (Ceará State) (Pereira *et al.*, 2018).

*Phrylops geoffroanus* (Schweigger, 1812), stomach, BRAZIL (Ceará State) (Pereira *et al.*, 2018).

*Phrylops geoffroanus* (Schweigger, 1812), stomach, BRAZIL (São Paulo State) (Silva, 2014).

***Spiroxys* sp.**

*Mesoclemmys vanderhaegei* (Bour, 1973), stomach, BRAZIL (Mato Grosso State) (Ávila *et al.*, 2010).

***Spiroxys* sp.**

*Phrylops hilarii* (Duméril & Bibron, 1835), stomach and small intestine, BRAZIL (Rio Grande do Sul State) (Bernardon *et al.*, 2013).

***Spiroxys* sp.**

*Trachemys dorbigni* (Duméril & Bibron, 1835), stomach and small intestine, BRAZIL (Rio Grande do Sul State) (Bernardon *et al.*, 2014).

**Superfamily Physalopteroidea Sobolev 1949****Family Physalopteridae Leiper, 1908*****Physaloptera* Rudolphi, 1819*****Physaloptera retusa* Rudolphi, 1819**

*Mesoclemmys turbeculata* (Lüderwaldt, 1926), large intestine, BRAZIL (Ceará State) (Pereira *et al.*, 2018).

*Phrylops geoffroanus* (Schweigger, 1812), stomach, small intestine, BRAZIL (Ceará State) (Pereira *et al.*, 2018).

***Physaloptera* sp. (larvae)**

*Acanthochelys spixii* (Duméril & Bibron, 1835), stomach, BRAZIL (Rio Grande do Sul State) (Chavie *et al.*, 2020).

***Physaloptera* sp. (larvae)**

*Phrylops geoffroanus* (Schweigger, 1812), stomach, BRAZIL (São Paulo State) (Silva, 2014).

**Superfamily Habronematoidea Railliet & Henry, 1915****Family Hedruridae Railliet, 1916*****Hedruris* Nitze, 1821*****Hedruris dratini* Palumbo, Servián, Sánchez & Diaz, 2019**

*Hydromedusa tectifera* Cope, 1870, stomach, ARGENTINA (Buenos Aires Province) (Palumbo *et al.*, 2019).

*Phrylops hilarii* (Duméril & Bibron, 1835), stomach, ARGENTINA (Buenos Aires Province) (Palumbo *et al.*, 2019).

***Hedruris orestiae* (Moniez, 1889)**

*Hydromedusa tectifera* Cope, 1870, stomach, ARGENTINA (Buenos Aires Province) (Palumbo *et al.*, 2016).

*Phrylops hilarii* (Duméril & Bibron, 1835), stomach, ARGENTINA (Buenos Aires Province) (Palumbo *et al.*, 2016).

***Hedruris* sp.**

*Rhinoclemmys nasuta* (Boulenger, 1902), stomach, ECUADOR (Estero el Ceibo) (Dyer & Carr, 1990a).

**Phylum Platyhelminthes Gegenbaur, 1859****Class Trematoda Rudolphi, 1808****Subclass Digenea Carus, 1863****Superfamily Diplostomoidea Poirier, 1886****Family Proterodiplostomidae Dubois, 1936*****Cheloniodiplostomum* Sudaricov, 1960*****Cheloniodiplostomum argentinensis* Palumbo &**

**Diaz, 2018**

*Phrypnops hilarii* (Duméril & Bibron, 1835), anterior portion of intestine, ARGENTINA (Buenos Aires Province) (Palumbo & Diaz, 2018).

***Cheloniodiplostomum brevis* (MacCallum, 1921)**

*Phrypnops geoffroanus* (Schweigger, 1812), unspecified site of infection, COLOMBIA (unspecified locality) (Dubois, 1979).

***Cheloniodiplostomum testudinis* (Dubois, 1936)**

*Hydromedusa tectifera* Cope, 1870, anterior portion of intestine, ARGENTINA (Buenos Aires Province) (Palumbo *et al.*, 2018).

*Phrypnops geoffroanus* (Schweigger, 1812), small and large intestines, BRAZIL (São Paulo State) (Silva, 2014).

*Phrypnops hilarii* (Duméril & Bibron, 1835), small intestine, BRAZIL (Rio Grande do Sul State) (Mascarenhas *et al.*, 2016).

*Phrypnops hilarii* (Duméril & Bibron, 1835), intestine, ARGENTINA (Corrientes Province) (Lombardero & Moriena, 1977).

*Phrypnops hilarii* (Duméril & Bibron, 1835), anterior portion of intestine, ARGENTINA (Buenos Aires Province) (Palumbo *et al.*, 2018).

*Testudo* sp., unspecified site of infection, BRAZIL (unspecified locality) (Dubois 1936 cited by Fernandes & Kohn, 2014).

***Cheloniodiplostomum* sp.**

*Phrypnops hilarii* (Duméril & Bibron, 1835), stomach and small intestine, BRAZIL (Rio Grande do Sul State) (Bernardon *et al.*, 2013).

***Cheloniodiplostomum* sp.**

*Phrypnops geoffroanus* (Schweigger, 1812), small intestine, BRAZIL (Minas Gerais State) (Novelli *et al.*, 2013).

***Cheloniodiplostomum* sp.**

*Acanthochelys spixii* (Duméril & Bibron, 1835), small and large intestine, BRAZIL (Rio Grande do Sul State) (Mascarenhas *et al.*, 2016).

***Cheloniodiplostomum* sp.**

*Trachemys dorbignyi* (Duméril & Bibron, 1835), small intestine, BRAZIL (Rio Grande do Sul State) (Bernardon *et al.*, 2014).

***Cheloniodiplostomum* sp.**

*Hydromedusa tectifera* Cope, 1870, small

intestine, BRAZIL (Rio Grande do Sul State) (present study, CHLAPASIL 885).

**Superfamily Schistosomatoidea Stiles & Hassall, 1898****Family Spirorchidae Stunkard, 1921*****Atamatam* Bullard & Roberts, 2019*****Atamatam amazoniensis* Bullard & Roberts, 2019**

*Chelus fimbriata* (Schneider, 1783), blood vessels of kidney and mesentery, PERU (Iquitos Departament) (Bullard *et al.*, 2019).

***Paramatam* Bullard & Roberts, 2019*****Paramatam iquitosensis* Bullard & Roberts, 2019**

*Chelus fimbriata* (Schneider, 1783), blood vessels of kidney and mesentery, PERU (Iquitos Departament) (Bullard *et al.*, 2019).

**Superfamily Echinostomatoidea Looss, 1899****Family Echinostomatidae Looss, 1899*****Prionosomoides* Freitas & Dobbin Jr., 1967*****Prionosomoides phrynopsis* (Mañé-Garzón & Gil, 1961)**

*Phrypnops hilarii* (Duméril & Bibron, 1835), small intestine, URUGUAY (Tacuarembó Departament) (Mañé-Garzón & Gil, 1961a).

***Prionosomoides scalaris* Freitas & Dobbin Jr., 1967**

*Phrypnops geoffroanus* (Schweigger, 1812), small intestine, BRAZIL (Pernambuco State) (Freitas & Dobbin Jr., 1967).

*Phrypnops hilarii* (Duméril & Bibron, 1835), esophagus, ARGENTINA (Corrientes Province) (Lombardero & Moriena, 1977).

***Prionosomoides* sp.**

*Phrypnops hilarii* (Duméril & Bibron, 1835), small intestine, BRAZIL (Rio Grande do Sul State) (present study, CHLAPASIL, 886-887).

**Family Rhytidodidae Odhner, 1926*****Rhytidodes* Looss, 1901*****Rhytidodes gelatinosus* (Rudolphi, 1819)**

*Podocnemis expansa* (Schweigger, 1812), intestine, BRAZIL (unspecified locality) (Travassos *et al.*, 1969).

**Superfamily Heronimoidea Ward, 1917****Family Heronimidae Ward, 1917**

***Heronimus* MacCallum, 1902*****Heronimus mollis* (Leidy, 1856)**

*Trachemys callirostris* (Gray, 1856), lungs, COLOMBIA (unspecified locality) (Lenis & Vélez, 2011).

**Superfamily Microscaphidioidea Looss, 1900****Family Microscaphidiidae Looss, 1900*****Neodeuterobaris* Brooks, 1976*****Neodeuterobaris pritchardae* Brooks, 1976**

*Podocnemis lewyana* Duméril, 1852, stomach, COLOMBIA (Caldas Departament) (Brooks, 1976).

*Podocnemis lewyana* Duméril, 1852, stomach, COLOMBIA (Magdalena river) (Lenis & Vélez, 2011).

***Octangioides* Price, 1937*****Octangioides tlacotalpensis* Caballero, 1942**

*Rhinoclemmys nasuta* (Boulenger, 1902), large intestine, ECUADOR (Esmeraldas Province) (Dyer & Carr, 1990b).

***Podocnemitrema* Alho & Vicente, 1964*****Podocnemitrema papillosum* Alho & Vicente, 1964**

*Podocnemis expansa* (Schweigger, 1812), stomach, BRAZIL (Amazonas State) (Alho & Vicente, 1964).

*Podocnemis expansa* (Schweigger, 1812), digestive tract, PERU (Iquitos Departament) (Tantaleán *et al.*, 2011).

*Podocnemis unifilis* Troschel, 1848, digestive tract, PERU (Iquitos Departament) (Tantaleán *et al.*, 2011).

**Superfamily Paramphistomatoidea Fischöder, 1901****Family Cladorchidae Fischöder, 1901*****Hallrema* Lent & Freitas, 1939*****Hallrema avitellina* Lent & Freitas, 1939**

*Chelonoidis denticulatus* (Linnaeus, 1766), stomach, BRAZIL (Pará State) (Alho, 1965).

*Podocnemis expansa* (Schweigger, 1812), stomach, BRAZIL (Tocantins State) (Armond, 2008).

*Podocnemis expansa* (Schweigger, 1812), unspecified site of infection, BRAZIL (Pará State) (Lent & Freitas, 1939; Freitas & Lent, 1942 cited by Fernandes & Kohn, 2014).

*Podocnemis expansa* (Schweigger, 1812), digestive tract, PERU (Iquitos Departament)

(Tantaleán *et al.*, 2011).

*Podocnemis unifilis* Troschel, 1848, digestive tract, PERU (Iquitos Departament) (Tantaleán *et al.*, 2011).

*Podocnemis* sp., unspecified site of infection, VENEZUELA (unspecified locality) (Caballero & Diaz-Ungria, 1958 cited by Fernandes & Kohn, 2014).

***Hallrema heteroxenus* (Cordero & Vogelsang, 1940)**

*Podocnemis unifilis* Troschel, 1848, digestive tract, PERU (Loreto Departament) (Tantaleán & Forlong, 2013).

*Podocnemis* sp., stomach, VENEZUELA (Guarico State) (Cordero & Vogelsang, 1940).

*Rhinoclemmys nasuta* (Boulenger, 1902), digestive tract, ECUADOR (Esmeraldas Province) (Dyer & Carr, 1990b).

***Nematophila* Travassos, 1934*****Nematophila argentinum* (Cordero & Vogelsang, 1940)**

*Phrynops* sp., intestine, ARGENTINA (Misiones Province) (Cordero & Vogelsang, 1940).

*Podocnemis lewyana* Duméril, 1852, large intestine, COLOMBIA (Bolívar Departament) (Lenis & Vélez, 2011).

*Trachemys callirostris* (Gray, 1856), large intestine, COLOMBIA (Bolívar Departament) (Lenis & Vélez, 2011).

***Nematophila grandis* (Diesing, 1839)**

*Chelus fimbriata* (Schneider, 1783), intestine, BRAZIL (unspecified locality) (Travassos, 1934b; Travassos *et al.*, 1969).

*Hydraspis schoppii*, intestine, BRAZIL (unspecified locality) (Travassos, 1934b).

*Hydromedusa tectifera* Cope, 1870, unspecified site of infection, PARAGUAY (unspecified locality) (Masi-Pallarés *et al.*, 1976 cited by Fernandes & Kohn, 2014).

*Kinixys erosa* (Schweigger, 1812), intestine, BRAZIL (unspecified locality) (Travassos *et al.*, 1969; Fernandes & Kohn, 2014).

*Kinosternon scorpioides* (Linnaeus, 1766), small and large intestine, BRAZIL (Pará State) (Alho, 1964b).

*Kinosternon scorpioides* (Linnaeus, 1766), stomach, VENEZUELA (Zulia State) (Díaz-Ungria, 1978).

*Mesoclemmys gibba* (Schweigger, 1812), intestine,

BRAZIL (unspecified locality) (Travassos, 1934b; Travassos *et al.*, 1969).

*Mesoclemmys nasuta* (Schweigger, 1812), intestine, BRAZIL (unspecified locality) (Travassos, 1934b; Travassos *et al.*, 1969).

*Peltcephalus dumerilianus* (Schweigger, 1812), intestine, BRAZIL (unspecified locality) (Travassos, 1934b; Travassos *et al.*, 1969).

*Peltcephalus dumerilianus* (Schweigger, 1812), stomach, small and large intestine, BRAZIL (Amazonas State) (Ferreira, 2016).

*Phrynops geoffroanus* (Schweigger, 1812), intestine, BRAZIL (unspecified locality) (Travassos, 1934b; Travassos *et al.*, 1969).

*Phrynops geoffroanus* (Schweigger, 1812), large intestine, BRAZIL (São Paulo State) (Silva, 2014).

*Phrynops hilarii* (Duméril & Bibron, 1835), intestine, ARGENTINA (Corrientes Province) (Lombardero & Moriena, 1977).

*Podocnemis expansa* (Schweigger, 1812), intestine, BRAZIL (unspecified locality) (Travassos *et al.*, 1969).

*Podocnemis expansa* (Schweigger, 1812), stomach, PERU (Loreto Departament) (Tantaleán *et al.*, 2011).

*Podocnemis expansa* (Schweigger, 1812), stomach, VENEZUELA (Zulia State) (Díaz-Ungría, 1978).

*Podocnemis erythrocephala* (Spix, 1824), unspecified site of infection, BRAZIL (unspecified locality) (Diesing, 1850 cited by Fernandes & Kohn, 2014).

*Podocnemis unifilis* Troschel, 1848, stomach, and intestine, PERU (Loreto, and Madre de Dios Departaments) (Salizar & Sanchez, 2004).

*Podocnemis unifilis* Troschel, 1848, stomach, and large intestine, PERU (Loreto Departament) (Sánchez *et al.*, 2006).

*Podocnemis unifilis* Troschel, 1848, stomach, PERU (Loreto Departament) (Tantaleán *et al.*, 2011).

*Podocnemis unifilis* Troschel, 1848, unspecified site of infection, VENEZUELA (unspecified locality) (Heyneman *et al.*, 1960 cited by Fernandes & Kohn, 2014).

*Podocnemis vogli* Müller, 1935, unspecified site of infection, VENEZUELA (unspecified locality) (Heyneman *et al.*, 1960 cited by Fernandes & Kohn, 2014).

*Podocnemis* sp., unspecified site of infection, VENEZUELA (unspecified locality) (Caballero & Diaz-Ungria, 1958 cited by Fernandes & Kohn,

2014).

*Rhinoclemmys nasuta* (Boulenger, 1902), small and large intestines, ECUADOR (Esmeraldas Province) (Dyer & Carr, 1990b).

*Rhinoclemmys punctularia* (Daudin, 1801), large intestine, BRAZIL (Pará State) (Alho, 1964b).

*Rhinoclemmys punctularia* (Daudin, 1801), digestive tract, GUYANA FRANCES (Iracoubo) (Dyer & Carr, 1990b).

#### ***Nematophila venezuelensis* (Cordero & Vogelsang, 1940)**

*Podocnemis lewyana* Duméril, 1852, stomach, COLOMBIA (Bolívar and Magdalena Departaments) (Lenis & Vélez, 2011).

*Podocnemis* sp., stomach, VENEZUELA (Guárico, and Bolívar State) (Cordero & Vogelsang, 1940).

#### ***Oriximinatrema* Knoff, Brooks, Mullins & Gomes, 2012**

#### ***Oriximinatrema noronhae* Knoff, Brooks, Mullins & Gomes, 2012**

*Podocnemis expansa* (Schweigger, 1812), stomach and intestine, BRAZIL (Pará State) (Knoff *et al.*, 2012).

#### ***Pseudocleptodiscus* Caballero, 1961**

#### ***Pseudocleptodiscus margaritae* Caballero, 1961**

*Rhinoclemmys nasuta* (Boulenger, 1902), small and large intestines, ECUADOR (Esmeraldas Province) (Dyer & Carr, 1990b).

#### ***Pseudonematophila* Lenis & Vélez, 2011**

#### ***Pseudonematophila ovalis* (Cordero & Vogelsang, 1940)**

*Podocnemis* sp., stomach, VENEZUELA (Guárico State) (Cordero & Vogelsang, 1940).

*Podocnemis lewyana* Duméril, 1852, stomach, COLOMBIA (Bolívar and Magdalena Departaments) (Lenis & Vélez, 2011).

#### **Superfamily Allocreadioidea Looss, 1902**

##### **Family Opecoleidae Ozaki, 1925**

##### ***Helicotrema* Odhner, 1902**

##### ***Helicotrema spirale* (Diesing, 1850)**

*Chelonoidis denticulatus* (Linnaeus, 1766), small intestine, PERU (Iquitos Departament) (Tantaleán & Forlong, 2013).

*Chelonoidis denticulatus* (Linnaeus, 1766), intestine, BRAZIL (unspecified locality) (Odhner, 1912 cited by Fernandes & Kohn, 2014).

*Peltcephalus dumerilianus* (Schweigger, 1812), intestine, BRAZIL (unspecified locality) (Odhner, 1912 cited by Fernandes & Kohn 2014).

*Peltcephalus dumerilianus* (Schweigger, 1812), small intestine, BRAZIL (Amazonas State) (Ferreira, 2016).

#### Superfamily Opisthorchioidea Looss, 1899

##### Family Cryptogonimidae Ward, 1917

###### *Acanthostomum* Looss, 1899

###### *Acanthostomum scyphocephalus* (Braun, 1899)

*Chelus fimbriata* (Schneider, 1783), intestine, BRAZIL (unspecified locality) (Ostrowski de Núñez, 1986).

###### *Caimanicola* Freitas & Lent, 1938

###### *Caimanicola brauni* (Mañé-Garzón & Gil, 1961)

*Acanthochelys spixii* (Duméril & Bibron, 1835), small intestine, BRAZIL (Rio Grande do Sul State) (Chaviel *et al.*, 2020).

*Phrylops hilarii* (Duméril & Bibron, 1835), small intestine, URUGUAY (Tacuarembó Departament) (Mañé-Garzón & Gil, 1961a).

*Phrylops hilarii* (Duméril & Bibron, 1835), ARGENTINA (Ostrowski de Núñez 1987 [experimental study] cited by Fernandes & Kohn, 2014).

*Phrylops hilarii* (Duméril & Bibron, 1835), small intestine, BRAZIL (Rio Grande do Sul State) (Chaviel *et al.*, 2020).

###### *Timoniella* Rebecq, 1960

###### *Timoniella ostrowski* Brooks & Holcman, 1993

*Phrylops hilarii* (Duméril & Bibron, 1835), small intestine, URUGUAY (Tacuarembó Departament) (Mañé-Garzón & Gil, 1961a; Brooks & Holcman, 1993).

*Phrylops hilarii* (Duméril & Bibron, 1835), small intestine, BRAZIL (Rio Grande do Sul State) (Chaviel *et al.*, 2020).

#### Superfamily Gorgoderoidea Looss, 1899

##### Family Gorgoderidae Looss, 1899

###### *Gorgoderina* Looss, 1902

###### *Gorgoderina* sp.

*Phrylops geoffroanus* (Schweigger, 1812), small intestine, BRAZIL (Ceará State) (Pereira *et al.*, 2018).

##### Family Braunotrematidae Yamaguti, 1958

###### *Braunotrema* Price, 1930

###### *Braunotrema pulvinatum* (Braun, 1899)

*Podocnemis expansa* (Schweigger, 1812), small intestine, BRAZIL (Pará State) (Lent & Freitas, 1938).

#### Superfamily Plagiorchioidea Lühe, 1901

##### Family Telorchidae Looss, 1899

###### *Loefgrenia* Travassos, 1920

###### *Loefgrenia loefgreni* Travassos, 1919

*Podocnemis unifilis* Troschel, 1848, intestine, BRAZIL (unspecified locality) (Travassos, 1919 cited by Fernandes & Kohn, 2014).

###### *Pseudotelorchis* Yamaguti, 1971

###### *Pseudotelorchis devincenzi* (Mañé-Garzón & Gil, 1961)

*Hydromedusa tectifera* Cope, 1870, small intestine, URUGUAY (Canelones Departament) (Mañé-Garzón & Gil, 1961b).

###### *Telorchis* Lühe, 1899

###### *Telorchis achavali* Mañé-Garzón & Holcman-Spector, 1973

*Trachemys orbignyi* (Duméril & Bibron, 1835), small intestine, URUGUAY (Tacuarembó Departament) (Mañé-Garzón & Holcman-Spector, 1973).

*Trachemys orbignyi* (Duméril & Bibron, 1835), small intestine, BRAZIL (Rio Grande do Sul State) (Mascarenhas & Müller, 2013).

###### *Telorchis aculeatus* (Linstow, 1879)

*Podocnemis unifilis* Troschel, 1848, intestine, VENEZUELA (Sucre State) (Nasir, 1974).

###### *Telorchis bifurcus* (Braun, 1899)

*Podocnemis expansa* (Schweigger, 1812), intestine, BRAZIL (unspecified locality) (Braun, 1901 cited by Fernandes & Kohn, 2014).

###### *Telorchis birabeni* Mañé-Garzón & Gil, 1961

*Phrylops hilarii* (Duméril & Bibron, 1835), small intestine, URUGUAY (Tacuarembó Departament) (Mañé-Garzón & Gil, 1961c).

*Phrylops hilarii* (Duméril & Bibron, 1835), small intestine, ARGENTINA (Corrientes Province) (Lombardero & Moriena, 1977).

*Phrylops hilarii* (Duméril & Bibron, 1835), small intestine, BRAZIL (Rio Grande do Sul State) (Mascarenhas *et al.*, 2016).

*Phrylops geoffroanus* (Schweigger, 1812), small intestine, BRAZIL (São Paulo State) (Silva, 2014).

###### *Telorchis corti* Stunkard, 1915

*Trachemys callirostris* (Gray, 1856), small intestine, COLOMBIA (unspecified locality) (Lenis & Vélez, 2011).

*Trachemys dorbigni* (Duméril & Bibron, 1835), small intestine, BRAZIL (Rio Grande do Sul State) (Mascarenhas & Müller, 2013).

#### ***Telorchis diaphanus* Freitas & Dobbin Jr., 1959**

*Kinosternon scorpioides* (Linnaeus, 1766), small intestine, BRAZIL (Pernambuco State) (Freitas & Dobbin Jr., 1959).

#### ***Telorchis dubius* Mañé-Garzón & Holcman-Spector, 1968**

*Trachemys dorbigni* (Duméril & Bibron, 1835), small intestine, URUGUAY (Flores Departament) (Mañé-Garzón & Holcman-Spector, 1968a).

#### ***Telorchis hagmanni* Lent & Freitas, 1937**

*Peltoccephalus dumerilianus* (Schweigger, 1812), small intestine, BRAZIL (Amazonas State) (Ferreira, 2016).

*Podocnemis expansa* (Schweigger, 1812), stomach, and small intestine, BRAZIL (Pará State) (Lent & Freitas, 1937; Alho, 1965).

*Podocnemis lewyana* Duméril, 1852, small intestine, COLOMBIA (Bolívar and Magdalena Departaments) (Lenis & Vélez, 2011).

*Podocnemis unifilis* Troschel, 1848, digestive tract, PERU (Iquitos Departament) (Tantaleán *et al.*, 2011).

#### ***Telorchis parvus* Braun, 1901**

*Emys orbicularis* (Linnaeus, 1758), intestine, BRAZIL (unspecified locality) (Braun, 1901 cited by Fernandes & Kohn, 2014).

#### ***Telorchis platensis* Mañé-Garzón & Gil, 1961**

*Acanthochelys spixii* (Duméril & Bibron, 1835), large intestine, BRAZIL (Rio Grande do Sul State) (Mascarenhas *et al.*, 2016).

*Hydromedusa tectifera* Cope, 1870, small intestine, URUGUAY (Canelones Departament) (Mañé-Garzón & Gil, 1961b).

#### ***Telorchis pleroticus* (Braun, 1899)**

Freshwater turtle, intestine, BRAZIL (unspecified locality) (Braun, 1901 cited by Fernandes & Kohn, 2014).

#### ***Telorchis productus* Mañé-Garzón & Gil, 1961**

*Phrynops hilarii* (Duméril & Bibron, 1835), small

intestine, URUGUAY (Tacuarembó Departament) (Mañé-Garzón & Gil, 1961b).

#### ***Telorchis rapidulus* Dobbin Jr., 1957**

*Kinosternon scorpioides* (Linnaeus, 1766), small intestine, BRAZIL (Pernambuco State) (Dobbin Jr., 1957).

#### ***Telorchis* sp.**

*Hydromedusa tectifera* Cope, 1870, small intestine, BRAZIL (Rio Grande do Sul State) (present study, CHLAPASIL 893-896).

#### ***Telorchis* sp.**

*Trachemys dorbigni* (Duméril & Bibron, 1835), small intestine, BRAZIL (Rio Grande do Sul State) (Mascarenhas, 2014).

#### **Class Cestoda Van Beneden, 1849**

##### **Order Proteocephalidea Mola, 1928**

###### **Family Proteocephalidae La Rue, 1911**

###### ***Ophiotaenia* La Rue, 1911**

###### ***Ophiotaenia cohospes* Cordero, 1946**

*Hydromedusa tectifera* Cope, 1870, intestine, URUGUAY (Montevideo) (Cordero 1946).

#### ***Ophiotaenia lopesi* Rego, 1967**

*Chelonoidis denticulatus* (Linnaeus, 1766), small intestine, BRAZIL (Pará State) (Schmidt, 1986; Muniz-Pereira *et al.*, 2009).

#### ***Ophiotaenia* sp.**

*Hydromedusa tectifera* Cope, 1870, small intestine, BRAZIL (Rio Grande do Sul State) (present study, CHLAPASIL, 890-892).

#### **Class Monogenoidea Bychowsky, 1937**

##### **Order Polystomatidea Lebedev, 1988**

###### **Family Polystomatidae Gamble, 1896**

###### ***Polystomoides* Ward, 1917**

###### ***Polystomoides brasiliensis* Vieira, Noveli, Sousa & Souza-Lima, 2008**

*Hydromedusa maximiliani* (Mikan, 1820), buccal and pharyngeal cavities, BRAZIL (Minas Gerais State) (Vieira *et al.*, 2008).

*Mesoclemmys turbeculata* (Lüderwaldt, 1926), buccal and pharyngeal cavities, BRAZIL (Sergipe State) (Santana *et al.*, 2019).

*Phrynops geoffroanus* (Schweigger, 1812), buccal and pharyngeal cavities, BRAZIL (Minas Gerais State) (Vieira *et al.*, 2008).

*Phrynops geoffroanus* (Schweigger, 1812), mouth

and esophagus, BRAZIL (São Paulo State) (Silva, 2014).

*Phrylops geoffroanus* (Schweigger, 1812), buccal and pharyngeal cavities, BRAZIL (Sergipe State) (Santana *et al.*, 2019).

***Polystomoides fuquesi* Mañé-Garzón & Gil, 1962**

*Phrylops hilarii* (Duméril & Bibron, 1835), oral cavity, URUGUAY (Artigas Departament) (Mañé-Garzón & Gil, 1962a).

***Polystomoides magdalenensis* Lenis & García-Prieto, 2009**

*Trachemys callirostris* (Gray, 1856), oral cavity, COLOMBIA (Bolívar Departament) (Lenis & García-Prieto, 2009).

***Polystomoides rohdei* Mañé-Garzón & Holcman-Spector, 1968**

*Trachemys dorbignyi* (Duméril & Bibron, 1835), oral cavity, URUGUAY (Florida, Soriano, and Rivera Departaments) (Mañé-Garzón & Holcman-Spector, 1968b).

*Trachemys dorbignyi* (Duméril & Bibron, 1835), oral cavity, BRAZIL (Rio Grande do Sul State), (Mascarenhas, 2014).

***Polystomoides uruguayensis* Mañé-Garzón & Gil, 1961**

*Phrylops hilarii* (Duméril & Bibron, 1835), oral cavity, URUGUAY (Artigas Departament) (Mañé-Garzón & Gil, 1961d).

***Polystomoides* sp.**

*Acanthochelys spixii* (Duméril & Bibron, 1835), oral cavity, BRAZIL (Rio Grande do Sul State) (Chavie et al., 2020).

***Polystomoides* sp.**

*Phrylops geoffroanus* (Schweigger, 1812), urinary bladder, BRAZIL (São Paulo State) (Silva, 2014).

***Polystomoides* sp.**

*Phrylops hilarii* (Duméril & Bibron, 1835), oral cavity, BRAZIL (Rio Grande do Sul State) (present study, CHLAPASIL 902).

***Neopolystoma* Price, 1939**

***Neopolystoma* sp.**

*Trachemys dorbignyi* (Duméril & Bibron, 1835), urinary bladder, BRAZIL (Rio Grande do Sul

State) (Mascarenhas, 2014).

***Neopolystoma* sp.**

*Mesoclemmys vanderhaegei* (Bour, 1973), unspecified site of infection, BRAZIL (Mato Grosso State) (Ávila et al., 2010).

**Superfamily Iagotrematoidea Mañé-Garzón & Gil, 1962**

**Family Iagotrematidae Mañé-Garzón & Gil, 1962**

***Iagotrema* Mañé-Garzón & Gil, 1962**

***Iagotrema uruguayanus* Mañé-Garzón & Gil, 1962**

*Hydromedusa tectifera* Cope, 1870, urinary bladder, URUGUAY (Tacuarembó Department) (Mañé-Garzón & Gil, 1962b).

**Infraclass Rhabdocoela Ehrenberg, 1831**

**Order Dalytyphloplanida Williems et al., 2006**

**Infraorder Temnocephalida Blanchard, 1849**

**Superfamily Temnocephaloidea Baer, 1953**

**Family Temnocephalidae Monticelli, 1899**

***Temnocephala* Blanchard, 1849**

***Temnocephala brevicornis* Monticelli 1889**

*Acanthochelys radiolata* (Mikan, 1820), BRAZIL (unspecified locality) (Monticelli 1889 cited by Martínez-Aquino et al., 2014).

*Acanthochelys spixii* (Duméril & Bibron, 1835), skin of the neck, axillary, inguinal region, BRAZIL (Rio Grande do Sul State) (Yuki et al., 1993).

*Hydromedusa tectifera* Cope, 1870, plastron and the skin of the axillary, inguinal and anal regions, BRAZIL (São Paulo State) (Pereira & Cuocolo, 1940).

*Hydromedusa tectifera* Cope, 1870, URUGUAY (Tacuarembó Department) (Dioni, 1967 cited by Martínez-Aquino et al., 2014).

*Hydromedusa tectifera* Cope, 1870, URUGUAY (Montevideo) (Cordero, 1946).

*Hydromedusa tectifera* Cope, 1870, surface, ARGENTINA (Buenos Aires Province) (Brusa & Damborenea, 2000; Martínez-Aquino et al., 2014).

*Hydromedusa maximiliani* (Mikan, 1820), plastron and the skin of the axillary, inguinal and anal regions, BRAZIL (Rio de Janeiro) (Pereira & Cuocolo, 1940).

*Hydromedusa maximiliani* (Mikan, 1820), plastron and the skin of the axillary, inguinal and anal regions, BRAZIL (Minas Gerais State) (Pereira & Cuocolo, 1940).

*Hydromedusa maximiliani* (Mikan, 1820),

epidermis of the neck, axillary, inguinal and anal region and plastron, BRAZIL (Minas Gerais State) (Novelli *et al.*, 2009).

*Mesoclemmys gibba* (Schweigger, 1812), BRAZIL (Monticelli, 1899 cited by Pereira & Cuocolo, 1940).

*Phrypnops hilarii* (Duméril & Bibron, 1835), ARGENTINA (Buenos Aires Province) (Martínez-Aquino *et al.*, 2014).

*Trachemys dorbigni* (Duméril & Bibron, 1835), skin of the neck, axillary, inguinal and anal areas, and plastron, BRAZIL (Rio Grande do Sul State) (Yuki *et al.*, 1993).

#### ***Temnocephala cuocoloi* Volonterio, 2010**

*Hydromedusa tectifera* Cope, 1870, surface of the plastron, URUGUAY (Canelones Departament) (Volonterio, 2010).

#### ***Temnocephala pereirai* Volonterio, 2010**

*Hydromedusa tectifera* Cope, 1870, surface of the plastron, URUGUAY (Canelones Departament) (Volonterio, 2010).

*Trachemys dorbigni* (Duméril & Bibron, 1835), skin of the neck, axillary, inguinal and perianal areas, and in the surface of plastron, BRAZIL (Rio Grande do Sul State) (Seixas *et al.*, 2014; Mascarenhas *et al.*, 2018).

#### ***Temnocephala* sp.**

*Trachemys dorbigni* (Duméril & Bibron, 1835), skin of the neck, axillary, inguinal and perianal areas, and plastron, BRAZIL (Rio Grande do Sul State) (Mascarenhas *et al.*, 2018).

#### ***Temnocephala* sp.**

*Hydromedusa tectifera* Cope, 1870, body, limbs and hull, BRAZIL (Rio Grande do Sul State) (Soares *et al.*, 2007).

#### ***Temnocephala* sp.**

*Hydromedusa tectifera* Cope, 1870, dorsal surface of the plastron, ventral surface of the carapace and bridges, epidermis adjacent to the ventral surface of the carapace and epidermis of the bases of neck and limbs, BRAZIL (Rio Grande do Sul State) (Huckembeck & Quintela, 2013).

#### ***Temnocephala* sp.**

*Hydromedusa tectifera* Cope, 1870, surface of the plastron, ventral surface of the carapace and bridges, epidermis adjacent to the ventral surface

of the carapace and epidermis of the bases of neck and limbs, BRAZIL (Rio Grande do Sul State) (present study, CHLAPASIL 897-901).

#### **Phylum Acanthocephala Rudolphi, 1808**

**Class Palaeacanthocephala Meyer, 1931**

**Order Polymorphida Petrochenko, 1956**

**Family Polymorphidae Meyer, 1931**

**Polymorphidae gen. sp. (immature)**

*Acanthochelys spixii* (Duméril & Bibron, 1835), small intestine, BRAZIL (Rio Grande do Sul State) (present study, CHLAPASIL 888).

#### **HOST-HELMINTH LIST**

**Cryptodira**

**Kinosternoidea**

**Kinosternidae**

***Kinosternon integrum* (IUCN: Least concern)**

*Serpinema maghati*

***Kinosternon leucostomum***

*Atractis caballeroi*

***Kinosternon scorpioides***

*Camallanus kachugae*

*Nematophila grandis*

*Serpinema maghati*

*Serpinema monospiculatus*

*Spiroxys figueiredoi*

*Telorchis diaphanus*

*Telorchis rapidulus*

**Testudinoidea**

**Emydidae**

***Emys orbicularis* (IUCN: near threatened)**

*Telorchis parvus*

***Trachemys callirostris***

*Heronimus mollis*

*Nematophila argentinum*

*Polystomoides magdalenensis*

*Telorchis corti*

***Trachemys dorbigni***

*Camallanus emydidius*

*Camallanus* sp.

*Cheloniodiplostomum* sp.

*Diocophyme renale* (larvae)

*Eustrongylides* sp. (larvae)

*Falcaustra affinis*

*Neopolystoma* sp.

*Polystomoides rohdei*

<i>Spiroxys contortus</i>	<i>Klossinemella travassosi</i>
<i>Spiroxys</i> sp.	<i>Labiduris gulosa</i>
<i>Telorchis achavali</i>	<i>Labiduris irineuta</i>
<i>Telorchis corti</i>	<i>Labiduris zschorkei</i>
<i>Telorchis dubius</i>	<i>Ophioctaenia lopesi</i>
<i>Telorchis</i> sp.	<i>Sauricola sauricola</i>
<i>Temnocephala brevicornis</i>	<b><i>Chelonoidis porteri</i></b> (IUCN: Critically endangered)
<i>Temnocephala pereirai</i>	<i>Atractis marquezi</i>
<i>Temnocephala</i> sp.	<i>Atractis</i> sp.
<b>Geoemydidae</b>	<i>Labiduris</i> sp.
<b>Rhinoclemmys annulata</b> (IUCN: near threatened)	<b><i>Kinixys erosa</i></b> (IUCN: Data deficient)
<i>Atractis caballeroi</i>	<i>Nematophila grandis</i>
<i>Falcaustra tikasinghi</i>	<b><i>Testudo</i> sp.</b>
<b><i>Rhinoclemmys diademata</i></b>	<i>Cheloniodiplostomum testudinis</i>
<i>Atractis impure</i>	<b>Pleurodira</b>
<b><i>Rhinoclemmys melanosterna</i></b>	<b>Chelidae</b>
<i>Falcaustra tikasinghi</i>	<b><i>Acanthochelys radiolata</i></b> (IUCN: Near threatened)
<b><i>Rhinoclemmys nasuta</i></b> (IUCN: near threatened)	<i>Temnocephala brevicornis</i>
<i>Falcaustra tikasinghi</i>	<b><i>Acanthochelys spixii</i></b> (IUCN: Near threatened)
<i>Halltrema heteroxenus</i>	<i>Caimanicola brauni</i>
<i>Hedruris</i> sp.	<i>Camallanus</i> sp.
<i>Nematophila grandis</i>	<i>Cheloniodiplostomum</i> sp.
<i>Octangiooides tlacotalpensis</i>	<i>Contraeacum</i> sp. (larvae)
<i>Pseudocleptodiscus margaritae</i>	<i>Dioctophyme renale</i> (larvae)
<b><i>Rhinoclemmys punctularia</i></b>	<i>Pharyngodonidae</i> gen. sp.
<i>Falcaustra tikasinghi</i>	<i>Physaloptera</i> sp. (larvae)
<i>Nematophila grandis</i>	<i>Polymorphidae</i> gen. sp. (immature)
<i>Serpinema cayennensis</i>	<i>Polystomoides</i> sp.
<b>Testudinidae</b>	<i>Spiroxys contortus</i>
<b><i>Chelonoidis carbonarius</i></b>	<i>Telorchis platensis</i>
<i>Atractis thapari</i>	<i>Temnocephala brevicornis</i>
<i>Atractis</i> sp.	<b><i>Chelus fimbriata</i></b>
<i>Chapiniella variabilis</i>	<i>Acanthostomum scyphocephalus</i>
<i>Thelandros</i> sp.	<i>Atamatam amazoniensis</i>
<b><i>Chelonoidis chilensis</i></b> (IUCN: Vulnerable)	<i>Nematophila grandis</i>
<i>Falcaustra</i> sp.	<i>Paratamatam iquitosiensis</i>
<i>Labiduris</i> sp.	<b><i>Mesoclemmys gibba</i></b>
<b><i>Chelonoidis denticulatus</i></b> (IUCN: Vulnerable)	<i>Nematophila grandis</i>
<i>Angusticaecum brevispiculum</i>	<i>Temnocephala brevicornis</i>
<i>Atractis impure</i>	<b><i>Mesoclemmys nasuta</i></b>
<i>Atractis thapari</i>	<i>Atractis dactyluris</i>
<i>Chapiniella variabilis</i>	<i>Labiduris gulosa</i>
<i>Halltrema avitellina</i>	<i>Nematophila grandis</i>
<i>Helicotrema spirale</i>	

<i>Serpinema monospiculatus</i>	<b><i>Phrynops</i> sp.</b>
<b><i>Mesoclemmys turbeculata</i></b>	<i>Nematophila argentinum</i>
<i>Physaloptera retusa</i>	
<i>Polystomoides brasiliensis</i>	<b><i>Hydromedusa maximiliani</i> (IUCN: Vulnerable)</b>
<i>Serpinema monospiculatus</i>	<i>Polystomoides brasiliensis</i>
<i>Spiroxys figueiredoi</i>	<i>Temnocephala brevicornis</i>
<b><i>Mesoclemmys vanderhaegei</i> (IUCN: Near threatened)</b>	<b><i>Hydromedusa tectifera</i></b>
<i>Neopolystoma</i> sp.	<i>Camallanus emydidius</i>
<i>Spiroxys</i> sp.	<i>Cheloniodiplostomum testudinis</i>
	<i>Cheloniodiplostomum</i> sp.
<b><i>Phrynops geoffroanus</i></b>	<i>Dioctophyme renale</i> (larvae)
<i>Brevimulticaecum</i> sp. (larvae)	<i>Gnathostoma</i> sp. (larvae)
<i>Camallanus</i> sp.	<i>Hedruris dratini</i>
<i>Cheloniodiplostomum brevis</i>	<i>Hedruris orestiae</i>
<i>Cheloniodiplostomum testudinis</i>	<i>Iagotrema uruguayanus</i>
<i>Cheloniodiplostomum</i> sp.	<i>Nematophila grandis</i>
<i>Gorgoderina</i> sp.	<i>Ophiotaenia cohospes</i>
<i>Nematophila grandis</i>	<i>Ophiotaenia</i> sp.
<i>Physaloptera</i> sp. (larvae)	<i>Pseudotelorchis devincenzi</i>
<i>Physaloptera retusa</i>	<i>Spirocammallanus</i> sp.
<i>Polystomoides brasiliensis</i>	<i>Spiroxys contortus</i>
<i>Polystomoides</i> sp.	<i>Telorchis platensis</i>
<i>Prionosomoides scalaris</i>	<i>Telorchis</i> sp.
<i>Serpinema monospiculatus</i>	<i>Temnocephala brevicornis</i>
<i>Spiroxys figueiredoi</i>	<i>Temnocephala cuocoloi</i>
<i>Telorchis birabeni</i>	<i>Temnocephala pereirai</i>
	<i>Temnocephala</i> sp.
<b><i>Phrynops hilarii</i></b>	<b><i>Hydraspis schopfii</i></b>
<i>Caimanicola brauni</i>	<i>Nematophila grandis</i>
<i>Camallanus</i> sp.	
<i>Cheloniodiplostomum argentinensis</i>	<b><i>Podocnemididae</i></b>
<i>Cheloniodiplostomum testudinis</i>	<b><i>Peltoccephalus dumerilianus</i> (IUCN: Vulnerable)</b>
<i>Cheloniodiplostomum</i> sp.	<i>Ancyracanthus pinnatifidus</i>
<i>Dioctophyme renale</i> (larvae)	<i>Atractis dactyluris</i>
<i>Hedruris dratini</i>	<i>Atractis trematophila</i>
<i>Hedruris orestiae</i>	<i>Helicotrema spirale</i>
<i>Nematophila grandis</i>	<i>Klossinemella conciliatus</i>
<i>Polystomoides fuquesi</i>	<i>Klossinemella</i> sp.
<i>Polystomoides uruguayensis</i>	<i>Nematophila grandis</i>
<i>Polystomoides</i> sp.	<i>Paratractis hystrix</i>
<i>Prionosomoides phrynopsis</i>	<i>Serpinema microcephalus</i>
<i>Prionosomoides scalaris</i>	<i>Telorchis hagmanni</i>
<i>Prionosomoides</i> sp.	
<i>Spiroxys contortus</i>	<b><i>Podocnemis erythrocephala</i> (IUCN: Vulnerable)</b>
<i>Spiroxys</i> sp.	<i>Nematophila grandis</i>
<i>Telorchis birabeni</i>	<i>Paratractis hystrix</i>
<i>Telorchis productus</i>	
<i>Temnocephala brevicornis</i>	<b><i>Podocnemis expansa</i> (IUCN: Lower Risk/conservation dependent)</b>
<i>Timoniella ostrowoski</i>	<i>Ancyracanthus pinnatifidus</i>

*Atractis cruciate*  
*Atractis dactyluris*  
*Atractis* sp.  
*Braunotrema pulvinatum*  
*Halltrema avitellina*  
*Klossinemella conciliatus*  
*Nematophila grandis*  
*Oriximinatrema noronhae*  
*Paratractis hystrix*  
*Podocnematractis colombiaensis*  
*Podocnematractis ortleppi*  
*Podocnemitrema papillosum*  
*Rhytidodes gelatinosus*  
*Serpinema amazonicus*  
*Serpinema microcephalus*  
*Telorchis bifurcus*  
*Telorchis hagmanni*

***Podocnemis lewyana*** (IUCN: Critically Endangered)  
*Nematophila argentimum*  
*Nematophila venezuelensis*  
*Neodeuterobaris pritchardae*  
*Pseudonemotiphila ovalis*  
*Telorchis hagmanni*

***Podocnemis unifilis*** (IUCN: Vulnerable)  
*Ancyracanthus pinnatifidus*  
*Buckleyatractis marinkelli*  
*Halltrema avitellina*  
*Halltrema heteroxenus*  
*Klossinemella conciliatus*  
*Loefgrenia loefgrenia*  
*Nematophila grandis*  
*Nematophila* sp.  
*Orientatractis leiperi*  
*Paraorientatractis semiannulata*  
*Paratractis hystrix*  
*Pneumoatractis podocnemis*  
*Podocnematractis ortleppi*  
*Podocnemitrema papillosum*  
*Serpinema amazonicus*  
*Telorchis aculeatus*  
*Telorchis hagmanni*

***Podocnemis vogli***  
*Nematophila grandis*  
*Orientatractis leiperi*  
*Paratractis hystrix*  
*Podocnematractis colombiaensis*  
*Podocnematractis ortleppi*

***Podocnemis* sp.**  
*Halltrema avitellina*  
*Halltrema heteroxenus*  
*Nematophila grandis*  
*Nematophila venezuelensis*  
*Pseudonemotiphila ovalis*

**Freshwater turtle**  
*Telorchis pleroticus*

**Amazon river turtle**  
*Atractis trematophila*

## DISCUSSION

Cohen *et al.* (2013) carried out a list of Monogenoidea associated with Testudines from South America in which they cited eight records. This checklist added nine records of Polystomatidae. Fernandes & Kohn (2014) introduced a checklist of Trematoda, in which they cited 34 taxa registered in the region. This checklist added 15 taxa to this group of parasites. Martínez-Aquino *et al.* (2014) gathered the records of Temnocephalida in the Neotropical region and cited four taxa associated with freshwater turtles from South America. This checklist added three taxa associated with these vertebrates and included the record of *Temnocephala pereirai* in *Trachemys dorbigni* in Brazil (Seixas *et al.*, 2014; Mascarenhas *et al.*, 2018). In addition, this checklist has gathered the records of Nematoda, Cestoda and Acanthocephala parasites of Testudines from South America. Thus, it should be highlighted that these vertebrates host a little-known rich fauna of helminths, that many Testudines have been poorly studied and that several studies have only been carried out with the examination of their digestive tract (e.g. Sanchez *et al.*, 2006; Tantaleán *et al.*, 2011; Tantaleán & Forlong, 2013; Viana *et al.*, 2016). Besides the stomach and intestines (main reported sites of infection), parasitic helminths can be found in blood vessels (Bullard *et al.*, 2019), lungs (Bursey *et al.*, 2009; Lenis & Vélez, 2011), the urinary bladder (Mañé-Garzón & Gil, 1962; Mascarenhas, 2014) and in other sites of infection that have not been reported yet.

Concerning the conservation status of continental Testudines from South America, many species are

threatened. According to Rhodin *et al.* (2017), Testudines are one of the most threatened major groups of vertebrates, in general more than birds, mammals, cartilaginous or bony fishes and amphibians. In this scenario, several helminths associated with these hosts can either be potentially impacted or even extinct without at least being described or recorded. Less than half of native South American species cited in the IUCN list have had helminthological records. *Peltoccephalus dumerilianus* (VU), *Podocnemis unifilis* (VU) and *Chelonoides denticulatus* (VU) are the most studied ones, while *Chelonoides chilensis* (VU), *Podocnemis erythrocephala* (VU), *Podocnemis lewyana* (CR) and *Chelonoides porteri* (CR) are the least studied ones; two records of helminths in *P. erythrocephala* date from the 19<sup>th</sup> century (Diesing, 1850 cited by Fernandes & Kohn, 2014; Diesing, 1851). Studies of *P. lewyana*, *C. chilensis*, and *C. porteri* are more recent (Brooks, 1976; Bursey & Flanagan, 2002; Lenis & Vélez, 2011; Fournié *et al.*, 2015; Castillo *et al.*, 2020). As for ectosymbionts, it should be highlighted that *Temocephala* comprises freshwater species endemic to the Neotropical region that have specificity regarding the host group and/or species (Martínez-Aquino *et al.*, 2014). Only seven out of 71 continental Testudines taxa from South America were reported as hosts of *Temocephala*; three species were listed as near threatened (NT) by the IUCN. Therefore, conservation actions related to Testudines can contribute to the conservation of several other organisms that depend on these vertebrates.

Parasites are regulators of host populations and powerful agents that maintain the stability of ecosystems. Many species of helminths, for example, have complex life cycles which involve one or more intermediate hosts and must be ingested by the final host to ensure transmission and survival of the parasite organism. Thus, occurrence of a heteroxenic helminth may reflect prey-predator interactions and show the position of hosts in the trophic chain (Brooks & Hoberg, 2001; Marcogliese, 2004). Since parasites can provide a lot of information about host organisms and their habitats, they contribute to the knowledge of host biology, environmental stress, trophic chains and biodiversity (Poulin, 1999; Marcogliese, 2004; Horwitz & Wilcox, 2005). Anjos (2011) highlighted the importance of basic research and

inventories of wildlife associated helminths, particularly in biomes and host species that have not been sampled because the missing information is even greater than the current state of knowledge, as observed in the present review. In this context, helminthological studies of Testudines generate information that can be used in studies that aim at the conservation of the host species and, consequently, of their associated organisms, as well as the sites that sustain these invaluable relations.

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