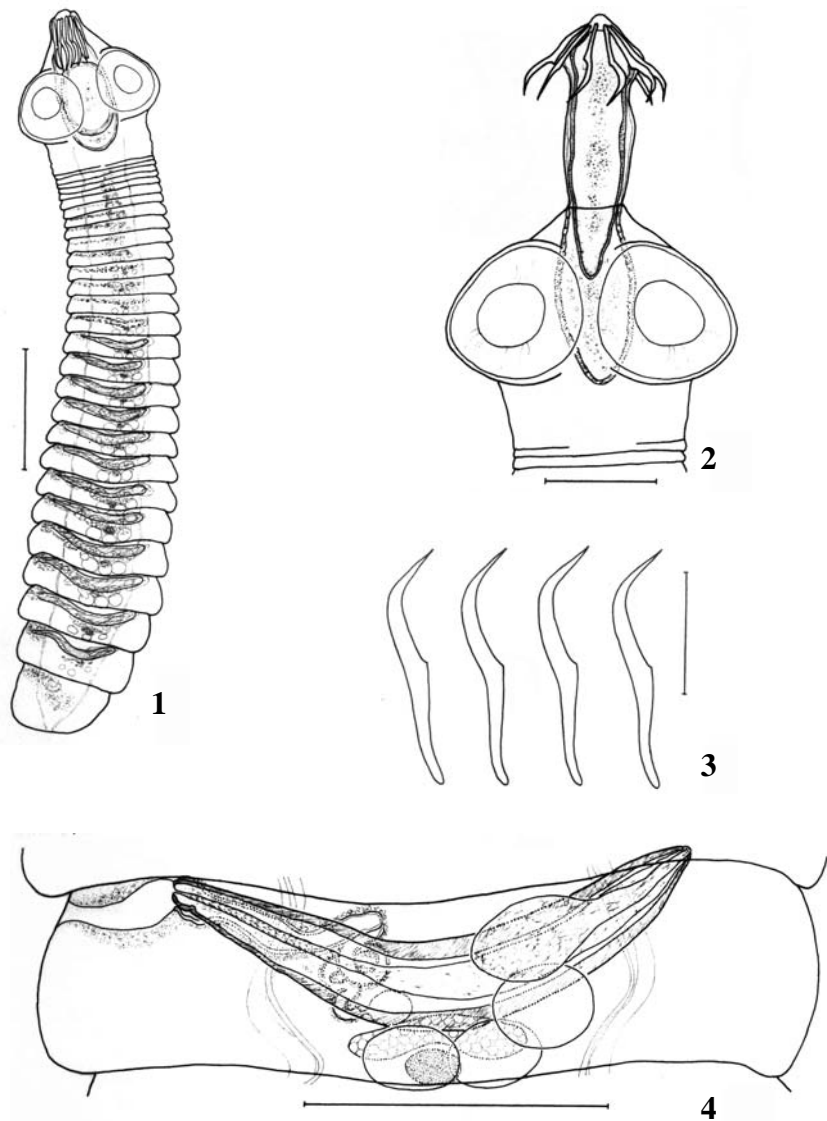


New Records of Hymenolepidid Cestodes (Cestoda: Hymenolepididae) from Charadriiform Birds in Bulgaria

*Gergana P. Vasileva*¹, *Boyko B. Georgiev*¹

Abstract: Five hymenolepidid species from charadriiform birds (Aves: Charadriiformes) are recorded from Bulgaria (new geographical records). These are *Nadejdolepis lauriei* (DAVIES, 1939) and *N. paranitidulans* (GOLIKOVA, 1959) from *Charadrius alexandrinus* (L.), and *Microsomacanthus cambrensis* (Davies, 1939), *M. rectacantha* (Fuhrmann, 1906) and *Wardium clandestina* (KRABBE, 1869) from *Haematopus ostralegus* (L.). The species are redescribed and figured on the basis of the specimens from Bulgaria. The allocation of *M. cambresnis* as a member of the genus *Microsomacanthus* LOPEZ-NEYRA, 1942, previously proposed by DEBLOCK, CANARIS (2000, 2001), is confirmed. *N. lauriei* is recorded for the first time from *C. alexandrinus* (new host record).

Key words: Cestoda, Hymenolepididae, Charadriiformes, Bulgaria.



Figs. 1-4. *Nadejdolepis lauriei* (DAVIES, 1939), specimens from *Charadrius alexandrinus*. 1. General view of strobila. 2. Scolex. 3. Rostellar hooks. 4. Mature hermaphroditic proglottis. Scale-bars: 1, 200 μ m; 2, 4, 100 μ m; 3, 50 μ m.

Nadejdolepis paranitidulans (GOLIKOVA, 1959) SPASSKY, 1962

Syns: *Echinocotyle paranitidulans* GOLIKOVA, 1959; *Hymenolepis (H.) paranitidulans* (GOLIKOVA, 1959) DEBLOCK ET ROSE, 1962.

Specimens studied

From *Charadrius alexandrinus* (L.), Coll. No. BBG 12744, 03.06.1988, Krapets; a slide with one mature specimen, mounted in Berlese's medium.

Table 1. Metrical data for *Nadejdolepis lauriei* (DAVIES, 1939).

Host		<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>	<i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i>		
Locality		Wales (UK)	Bulgaria		
Source		DAVIES (1939)	Present study		
		Range	Range	Mean	n
Strobila	length (mm)	3.37	1.1-1.6	1.3	10
	width	300	191-279	236	10
Proglottides	number	30-40	23-42	30	10
Scolex	length	-	185-257	216	10
	width	266	185-257	221	10
Suckers	length	128	111-134	123	16
	width	117	95-116	108	16
Rostellum	length	170	141-200	176	4
	width	53	44-64	55	4
Rostellar sheath	length	234	164-244	190	10
	width	75	82-93	86	10
Rostellar hooks	length	86-96	101-107	105	10
Testes	diameter	32	28-36	33	10
External seminal vesicle	length	38	31-39	35	10
	width	-	18-28	25	10
Cirrus-sac	length	150	180-206	195	10
	width	34	26-39	32	10
Evaginated cirrus	length	85	-	-	-
	width	7	-	-	-
Ovary	max. width	117	57-75	65	10
Vitellarium	length	32	18-23	20	10
	width	-	10-21	14	10
Seminal receptacle	diameter	21	13-21	16	10

Redescription (Fig. 5)

There was single scolex available in the material studied. Rostellum armed with single crown of 10 nitidoid rostellar hooks (Fig. 5). Measurements of the hooks: total length 41-42 (n=6), length of blade 21 (n=6), length of handle 19-21 (20, n=6).

Microsomacanthus cambrensis (DAVIES, 1939) DEBLOCK and CANARIS, 2000

Syns: *Hymenolepis cambrensis* DAVIES, 1939; *Nadejdolepis cambrensis* (DAVIES, 1939) SPASSKY and SPASSKAYA, 1954.

Specimens studied

From *Haematopus ostralegus* (L.), Coll. No. BBG 10086, 13.04.1985, Krapets;

about 100 mature specimens, stained and mounted in Canada balsam (5 slides), 5 whole specimens mounted in Berlese's medium.

Redescription (Fig. 6-9)

Strobila ribbon-shaped, slender, maximum width at level of uterine proglottides. Scolex (Fig. 6) almost triangular, with long rostrum; maximum width at level of posterior margins of suckers. Suckers oval, unarmed, with weakly-developed musculature. Rostellum highly-elongate, with apical enlargement at level of crown and intensely staining glandular cells in its cavity. Rostellar sheath elongate, thick-walled, with intensely staining glandular cells; usually extends little beyond posterior margins of suckers. Rhynchus long, muscular. Rostellar hooks (Fig. 7) 10, with very long handle, much shorter, straight blade and very small guard. Neck short. Proglottides craspedote (Fig. 8, 9) wider than long. Inner longitudinal muscle bundles numerous. Genital pores unilateral, open close to anterior edge of lateral proglottis margin. Genital atrium deep, cylindrical or funnel-shaped, surrounded by intensely staining cells. Dorsal and ventral osmoregulatory canals without transverse anastomoses. Genital ducts dorsal to osmoregulatory canals.

Strobila with well-expressed protandrous development. Testes (Fig. 8) three, compact, oval; arranged in shallow triangle, rarely in one row. External seminal vesicle (Fig. 8, 9) elliptical, overlies antiporal tip of cirrus-sac, connected with it by thin, long isthmus. Cirrus-sac (Fig. 8, 9) highly elongate, thick-walled; in well-developed 'male' mature proglottides, cirrus-sac crosses antiporal osmoregulatory canals; in mature hermaphroditic proglottides cirrus-sac usually crosses mid-line of proglottis and does not reach antiporal osmoregulatory canals. Internal seminal vesicle elongate, occupying more than half of cirrus-sac. Evaginated cirrus (Fig. 8, 9) cylindrical, with short basal enlargement; somewhat refractive, unarmed.

Ovary (Fig. 9) median, transversely elongate, consisting of two compact, oval lobes, connected by wide isthmus. Vitellarium median, oval, postero-ventral to ovarian isthmus. Seminal receptacle small, oval, ventral to cirrus-sac. Vagina (Fig. 8, 9) with funnel-shaped, usually coiled copulatory part, surrounded by thin sleeve of intensely staining cells; opens and passes ventral to cirrus-sac. Conductive part long, thin. Young uterus sac-like, with thick walls, consisting of large intensely staining cells. Gravid uterus fills almost entire proglottis. Ripe eggs not available in specimens studied. Developing eggs (without differentiated oncosphere and embryonic hooks) oval, with thin outer envelope.

Measurements. See Table 2. Additional measurements: rhynchus 116-157 (138, n=10) long and 49-59 (55, n=10) wide; rostellar hooks: length of blade 14 (n=5), length of handle 35 (n=5); neck: length 39-59 (47, n=10), width 85-113 (99, n=10); developing eggs 36-39 (37, n=10).

Microsomacanthus rectacantha (FUHRMANN, 1906) SPASSKY and SPASSKAYA, 1954

Syn.: *Hymenolepis rectacantha* FUHRMANN, 1906.

Specimens studied

From *Haematopus ostralegus* (L.), Coll. No. BBG 10094, 13.04.1985, Krapets; 2

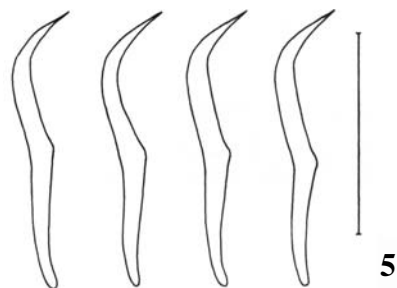
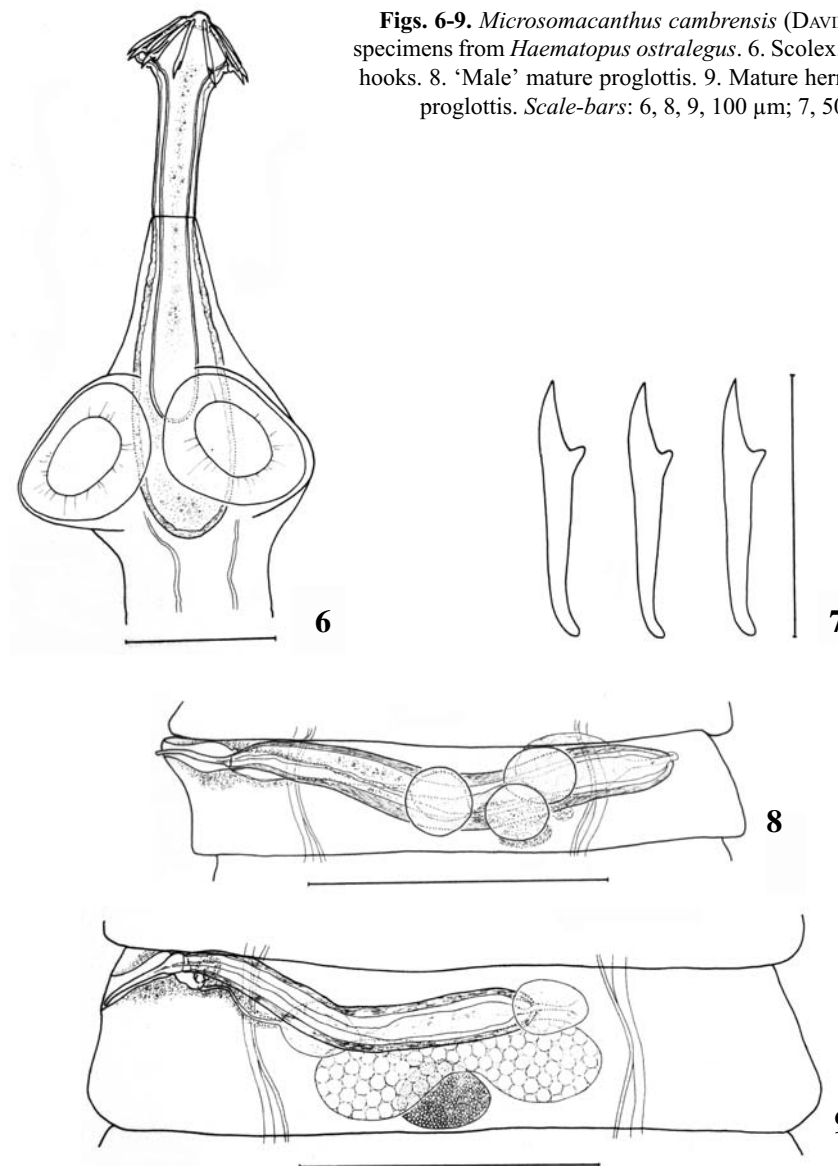


Fig. 5. *Nadejdolepis paranitidulans* (GOLIKOVA, 1959), specimen from *Charadrius alexandrinus*: rostellar hooks. Scale-bar: 30 μ m.



Figs. 6-9. *Microsomacanthus cambrensis* (DAVIES, 1939), specimens from *Haematopus ostralegus*. 6. Scolex. 7. Rostellar hooks. 8. 'Male' mature proglottis. 9. Mature hermaphroditic proglottis. Scale-bars: 6, 8, 9, 100 μ m; 7, 50 μ m.

immature specimens and a few fragments of strobila, stained and mounted in Canada balsam (2 slides); Coll. No. BBG 10086, 13.04.1985, Krapets; 10 mature specimens and about 20 fragments of strobila, stained and mounted in Canada balsam (4 slides).

Redescription (Fig. 10-14)

Strobila very slender, maximum width at level of mature hermaphroditic proglottides. Scolex (Fig. 10) almost triangular, with long rostrum; maximum width at level of suckers. Suckers elliptical, with weakly-developed musculature. Rostellum highly elongate, thin-walled, with intensely staining glandular cells. Rostellar sheath elongate, with intensely staining glandular cells; passing beyond level of posterior margins of suckers.

Table 2. Metrical data for *Microsomacanthus cambrensis* (DAVIES, 1939) from *Haematopus ostralegus* L.

Locality		Wales (UK)		Bulgaria		
		DAVIES (1939)	DEBLOCK, ROSÉ (1962)	Present study		
		Range	Range	Range	Mean	n
Strobila	length (mm)	4.5	4.5	3.3-4.1	3.5	10
	width	460	460	176-312	259	10
Proglottides	number	100	-	85-108	94	10
Scolex	length	-	-	293-397	351	10
	width	150-210	150-210	182-215	203	10
Suckers	length	96	-	100-108	105	12
	width	85	-	69-87	81	12
Rostellum	length	220	180-230	218-257	238	10
	width	20	25	26-33	30	10
Rostellar sheath	length	-	-	193-236	216	10
	width	64	-	62-75	69	10
Rostellar hooks	total length	53	46-51	48	-	5
Testes	diameter	19	19	13-18	15	15
External seminal vesicle	length	30	30	31-46	37	10
	width	-	-	18-28	24	10
Cirrus-sac	length	160	160	129-136	132	10
	width	16	16	15-18	17	10
Evaginated cirrus	length	17	23-25	21-26	24	10
	width	2	3	3	-	10
Ovary	max width	-	-	75-87	80	10
Vitellarium	length	30	-	26-33	29	10
	width	17	-	21-28	24	10
Seminal receptacle	length	-	-	21-39	28	10
	width	-	20	18-23	21	10

Rhynchus long, gradually tapering anteriorly. Rostellar hooks (Fig. 11) 10, diorchoid. Neck very long. Proglottides (Fig. 13, 14) craspedote, wider than long. Inner longitudinal muscle bundles numerous. Genital pores unilateral, open at about middle of lateral proglottis margin. Genital atrium cylindrical, surrounded by intensely staining cells. Dorsal and ventral osmoregulatory canals without transverse anastomoses. Genital ducts dorsal to osmoregulatory canals.

Strobila with well-expressed protandrous development. Testes (Fig. 13) three, compact, oval, situated in shallow triangle in median field of proglottis. External seminal

vesicle (Fig. 13, 14) small, elliptical. Cirrus-sac highly elongate, thin-walled; in well-developed 'male' mature proglottides cirrus-sac usually reaches and often crosses antiporal osmoregulatory canals; in mature hermaphroditic proglottides, cirrus-sac crosses mid-line of proglottis and does not reach antiporal osmoregulatory canals. Internal seminal vesicle elongate. Evaginated cirrus (Fig. 12) with short basal enlargement, conically tapering distally, armed by very fine spines.

Ovary (Fig. 14) median, consisting of three compact transversely elongate lobes. Vitellarium median, elliptical, postero-ventral to ovary. Seminal receptacle elliptical, ventral to cirrus-sac. Vagina with short, funnel-shaped copulatory part, surrounded by thin sleeve of intensely staining cells; opens and passes ventral to cirrus-sac. Conductive part long, thin. Young uterus sac-like, median, thin-walled. Fully developed uterus and eggs not available in material studied.

Measurements. See Table 3. Additional measurements: rhynchus 121-175 × 18-28 (142 × 21, n=5); rostellar hooks: length of blade 11-12 (12, n=4), length of handle 28-29 (29, n=4); width of neck 64-103 (81, n=10); diameter of osmoregulatory canals: dorsal 2-3 (3, n=10), ventral 5-10 (8, n=10).

Wardium clandestina (KRABBE, 1869) SPASSKY and SPASSKAYA, 1954

Syns: *Taenia clandestina* KRABBE, 1869; *Hymenolepis clandestina* (KRABBE, 1869) RAILLIET, 1899; *Hymenolepis (Drepanidotaenia) clandestina* (KRABBE, 1869) COHN, 1904; *Dicranotaenia clandestina* (KRABBE, 1869) LOPEZ-NEYRA, 1942.

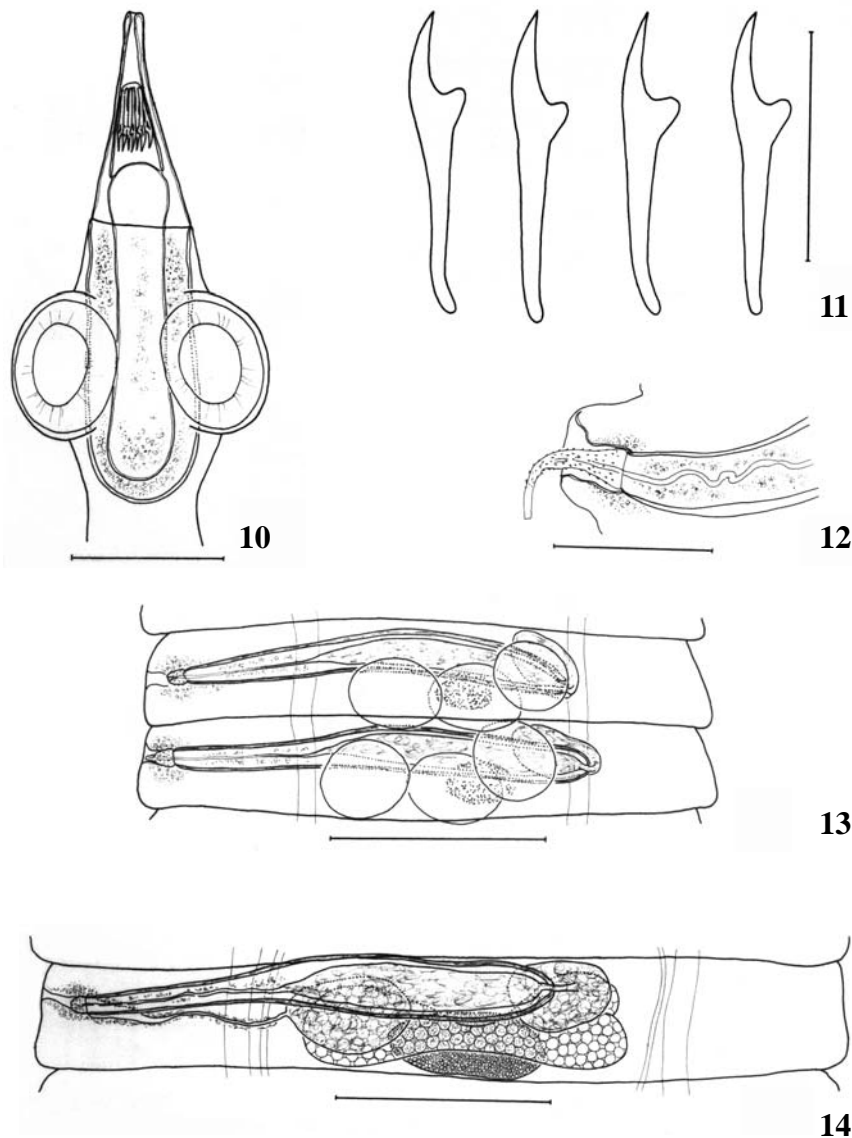
Specimens studied

From *Haematopus ostralegus* (L.), Coll. No. BBG 10102, 14.04.1985, Krapets; 4 mature specimens and about 50 fragments of strobila in different stages of development, stained whole-mounts (9 slides).

Redescription (Fig. 15-18)

Strobila ribbon-shaped, slender, with maximum width at level of mature hermaphroditic proglottides. Scolex (Fig. 15) almost round, with small rostrum, maximum width at level of suckers. Suckers round, with well-developed musculature. Rostellum short, thin-walled, with small apical enlargement at level of crown and intensely staining glandular cells in its cavity. Rostellar sheath elongate, with intensely staining glandular masses in it; reaching well beyond posterior margins of suckers. Rhynchus short, wide. Rostellar hooks (Fig. 16) 10, with long, straight blade, well-developed guard, shorter than blade and small handle. Neck very long. Proglottides (Fig. 17) craspedote, wider than long. Inner longitudinal muscle bundles numerous. Genital pores unilateral, open at about middle of lateral proglottis margin. Genital atrium thick-walled, deep, with small orifice, gradually enlarging proximally; surrounded by intensely staining cells. Dorsal and ventral osmoregulatory canals without transverse anastomoses. Genital ducts dorsal to osmoregulatory canals.

Strobila with protandrous development. Testes (Fig. 17) three, compact, oval; usually situated in one row, often in shallow triangle, median, close to posterior margin of proglottis. External seminal vesicle elliptical. Cirrus-sac thin-walled, elongate, almost reaching mid-line of proglottis. Internal seminal vesicle elongate. Evaginated cirrus (Fig. 17, 18) long, thin, with conically tapering distal portion; armed with numerous small, triangular spines, arranged spirally; fully evaginated cirrus terminates with short, thin unarmed portion.



Figs. 10-14. *Microsomacanthus rectacantha* (FUHRMANN, 1906), specimens from *Haematopus ostralegus*. 10. Scolex. 11. Rostellar hooks. 12. Evaginated cirrus. 13. 'Male' mature proglottides. 14. Mature hermaphroditic proglottis. Scale-bars: 10, 100 μ m; 11, 12, 30 μ m; 13, 14, 50 μ m.

Ovary (Fig. 17) median, compact, with irregular shape, usually with slightly folded margins. Vitellarium median, compact, elliptical, postero-ventral to ovary. Seminal receptacle elliptical, thick-walled, ventral to cirrus-sac. Vagina tubular, thin-walled, without well-differentiated copulatory and conductive parts; surrounded by thin sleeve of intensely staining cells; gradually tapering and passing into seminal receptacle. Young uterus sac-like, median, thin-walled. Fully developed uterus and eggs not available in material studied.

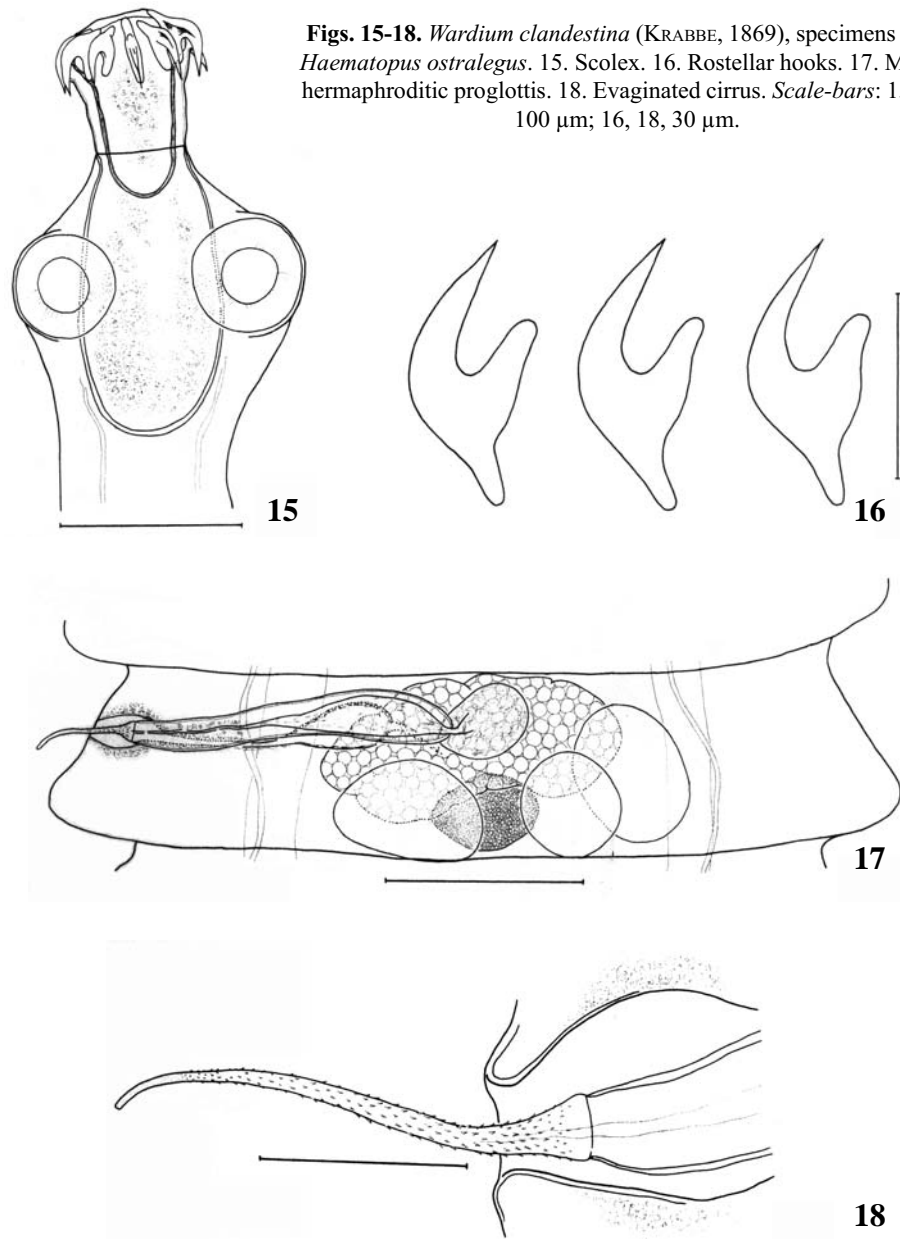
Table 3. Metrical data for *Microsomacanthus rectacantha* (FUHRMANN, 1906) from *Haematopus ostralegus* L.

Locality		Wales (UK)	Bulgaria		
		DAVIES (1939)	Present study		
Source		Range	Range	Mean	n
Strobila	length (mm)	35	10-21	14	10
	width	320	575-750	640	10
Scolex	length	-	306-377	340	10
	width	150-170	150-208	174	10
Suckers	length	85	80-90	85	12
	width	75	59-72	65	12
Rostellum	length	455	198-226	211	10
	width	32	26-41	36	10
Rostellar sheath	length	-	193-239	214	10
	width	-	62-85	71	10
Rostellar hooks	total length	43	40	-	5
Testes	diameter	21-23	15-23	19	15
External seminal vesicle	length	-	21-23	22	10
	width	-	13-15	14	10
Cirrus-sac	length	70	85-95	90	10
	width	15	10-15	13	10
Evaginated cirrus	length	-	11-16	12	10
	width	-	4-6	5	10
Ovary	max width	75	80-98	89	10
Vitellarium	length	34	33-41	39	10
	width	-	18-23	20	10
Seminal receptacle	length	-	21-26	23	10
	width	-	10-15	13	10

Measurements: See Table 4. Additional measurements: rhynchus: 77 \times 49 (n=1); rostellar hooks: length of blade 22-23 (22, n=6), length of handle 31-33 (32, n=6); minimum width of neck 95-105 (100, n=10); diameter of osmoregulatory canals: dorsal 3-5 (4, n=10), ventral 13-26 (18, n=10).

Discussion

DAVIES (1939) described *N. lauriei* and *M. cambrensis* from *H. ostralegus* in Wales (UK). He also presented detailed redescriptions of *M. rectacantha* and *W. clandestina* from the same host and locality. Our observations are in good correspondence with the



data of DAVIES (1939) as well as with the later redescrptions of these species (GOLIKOVA 1959, DEBLOCK *et al.* 1960, DEBLOCK, ROSÉ 1962, MAKSIMOVA 1989, DEBLOCK, CANARIS 2000). There are a few exceptions in the metrical data for *W. clandestina*. It was originally described from *H. ostralegus* in Denmark (KRABBE 1869). Our observations on Bulgarian specimens of this species conform to the brief data in the original description, including the shape and the length of the rostellar hooks, i.e. 47 μ m (see Figs 208, 209 of KRABBE 1869). The measurements of our specimens differ from the data

Table 4. Metrical data for *Wardium clandestina* (KRABBE, 1869) from *Haematopus ostralegus* L.

Locality	Source	England	Bulgaria		
		DAVIES (1939)	Present study		
		Range	Range	Mean	n
Strobila	length (mm)	100	8-10	9	3
	width (mm)	1.4	0.2-0.3	225	3
Scolex	length	-	193-236	207	4
	width	320	146-200	177	4
Suckers	diameter	110	62-77	68	16
Rostellum	length	-	90	-	4
	width	-	51-54	52	4
Rostellar sheath	length	260	154-203	175	4
	width	-	77-90	83	4
Rostellar hooks	total length	51-55	43-44	44	6
Testes	length	106	69-87	76	10
	width	85	49-64	54	10
External seminal vesicle	length	-	46-59	52	10
	width	-	39-51	45	10
Cirrus-sac	length	320-410	206-224	215	10
	width	45	23-28	25	10
Evaginated cirrus	length	43	49-69	57	10
	width	8	5-8	6	10
Ovary	max width	234	134-159	147	10
Vitellarium	length	95	57-67	61	10
	width	-	36-46	40	10
Seminal receptacle	length	128	33-54	42	10
	width	85	21-31	25	10

reported by Davies (1939) in the length and width of the strobila, diameter of the scolex and the suckers, and the measurements of the cirrus-sac, ovary and seminal receptacle (see Table 4). The reason is probably the different stage of development of the specimens. DAVIES (1939) redescrbed *W. clandestina* on the basis of gravid specimens. In contrast, proglottides with ripe uterus and eggs were not available in our material. In addition, DAVIES (1939) observed that the position and the size of the genital organs in mature proglottides in *W. clandestina* depended on the degree of development of the tapeworm individual.

The present study provides some new morphological data on the species examined, concerning the structure of the scolex and rhynchal apparatus, and the shape and armament of the cirrus.

The 'cambrenoid' type of rostellar hooks of hymenolepidids is defined as possessing a long handle, much shorter blade and very short guard directed to the handle (SKRYABIN, MATEVOSYAN 1945). The species giving the name of this type of rostellar hooks, *Microsomacanthus cambrensis*, originally was described as a member of *Hymenolepis* Weinland, 1858, and subsequently transferred (SPASSKY, SPASSKAYA 1954) to the genus *Nadejdolepis* SPASSKY and SPASSKAYA, 1954. Our examination on *M. cambrensis* shows that its rostellar hooks have a guard directed rather to the blade than to the handle (see Fig. 7) and therefore are similar to the 'diorchoid' rostellar hooks of *Microsomacanthus* spp. (see SPASSKAYA 1966, CZAPLINSKI in CZAPLINSKI, VAUCHER 1994). With the blade much shorter than the handle, the hooks of *M. cambrensis* differ from the 'nitidoid' hooks of *Nadejdolepis*. Thus, our observations confirm the recent revision of *Nadejdolepis* (DEBLOCK, CANARIS 2000, 2001) recognizing *M. cambrensis* as a member of the genus *Microsomacanthus* LOPEZ-NEYRA, 1942.

The present study is the first record of *N. lauriei*, *N. paranitidulans*, *M. cambrensis*, *M. rectacantha* and *W. clandestina* in Bulgaria. *N. lauriei* is recorded for the first time from *C. alexandrinus*.

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Нови сведения за хименолепидидни цестоди (Cestoda: Hymenolepididae) от гъжгосвируцови птици в България

(Резюме)

Пет вида цестоди от семейство Hymenolepididae са преописани по материали от гъжгосвируцоподобни птици (Aves: Charadriiformes) от Българското Черноморско крайбрежие: *Nadejdolepis lauriei* (DAVIES, 1939) и *N. paranitidulans* (GOLIKOVA, 1959) от *Charadrius alexandrinus* (L.), и *Microsomacanthus cambrensis* (DAVIES, 1939), *M. rectacantha* (FUHRMANN, 1906) и *Wardium clandestina* (KRABBE, 1869) - от *Haematopus ostralegus* (L.). Потвърдено е включването на *M. cambrensis* в състава на род *Microsomacanthus* LOPEZ-NEYRA, 1942. И петте вида хименолепидиди се съобщават за пръв път за фауната на България, а *N. lauriei* е установен за пръв път в *C. alexandrinus*.