

This subclass is divided into following three orders:

Order 1. Amphilinidea

1. Coelomic endoparasites of fishes.
2. Body flattened, oval or elongated.
3. Scolex is absent.
4. Suckers are absent.
5. Anterior end of body bears protrusible proboscis and frontal glands.
6. Male and female (= vaginal) pores are located posteriorly.
7. Uterus is very much coiled opening near the anterior end.

Example. *Amphilina*.

Order 2. Gyrocotylidea

1. Intestinal endoparasites of fishes.
2. Body is elongated and flattened.
3. An adhesive sucker and a posterior rosette-shaped adhesive organ present.
4. Anterior end of body bears eversible proboscis.
5. Male, vaginal and uterine pores are together situated in the anterior half of the body.
6. Uterus is short and straight and runs directly to pore.

Example. *Gyrocotyle* (an intestinal parasite of *Chimaera* fish).

Order 3. Biporophyllida

1. Endoparasites in the intestine of sharks.
2. Anterior end of body contains an eversible proboscis.
3. Uterus is sac-like.
4. Male and female genital pores open in a common atrium.

Example. *Biporophyllaeus*.

Subclass 2. Eucestoda

This subclass is divided into more than 12 orders; of which main five orders are the following:

Order 1. Tetraphyllida ✓

1. Intestinal endoparasites of elasmobranch fishes.
2. Four ear or leaf-like outgrowths or sessile suckers (called **bothridia**) are present on the scolex. They contain hooks.
3. Testes lie anterior to ovaries.
4. Vitelline glands are scattered in two lateral bands.
5. Cirrus (or penis) is armed with spines or hooks.
6. Common genital atrium is marginal.

Example. *Phyllobothrium*.

Order 2. Trypanorhyncha

1. Parasitic in the spiral valve of digestive tract of elasmobranch fishes.
2. Body is moderate-sized.
3. Scolex with four sucking grooves or bothria and four protrusible spiny proboscides.

4. Vitellaria (yolk glands) is present in a continuous layer in cortical parenchyma.
5. Testes extend behind the ovary posteriorly.
6. Gonophores lateral; uterus opens ventrally.

Example. *Tentacularia*.

Order 3. Pseudophyllidea

1. Intestinal parasites of teleost (or bony) fishes and terrestrial vertebrates.
2. Scolex with one terminal or two lateral groove-shaped bothria.
3. Most proglottids in a strobila are at the same stage of development.
4. Testes numerous, follicular and scattered in the mesenchyma of proglottids. Ovary bilobed.
5. Vitellaria (yolk glands) are follicular and numerous.
6. Genital aperture (gonopore) is midventral.

Example. *Dipyllobothrium*.

Order 4. Protocephaloidea

1. Intestinal parasite of freshwater fishes, amphibians and reptiles.
2. Scolex is mobile and contains four cup-shaped suckers.
3. Common genital atrium is marginal.
4. Ovary is bilobed and uterus is with many lateral diverticula.

Examples. *Ophiotaenia*, *Proteocephalus*.

Order 5. Cyclophyllidea

1. Parasites of intestine of reptiles, birds and mammals.
2. Large-sized tapeworms.
3. Scolex bears four large cup-shaped suckers often with an apical rostellum having two rows of hooks.
4. Protonephridial excretory system consists of four longitudinal vessels.
5. Ovary is two to many lobed; uterine opening absent.
6. Gonopores on one or both margins.
7. Vitellarium (yolk gland) is single and compact.

Examples. *Taenia*, *Echinococcus*, *Moniezia*.

Remaining orders of Subclass Eucestoda their examples are as follows:

Order 6. Diphyllida.

Example. *Echinobothrium*.

Order 7. Spathebothriidea.

Example. *Spathebothrium*.

Order 8. Caryophyllidea.

Example. *Caryophyllaeus*.

Order 9. Aporidea.

Example. *Gastrotaenia*.

Order 10. Nippotaeniidea.

Example. *Nippotaenia*.

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Order 11. Lecanicephalidea.

Example. *Lecanicephalum*.

Order 12. Disculiceptidea.

Example. *Disculiceps*.