

**Supplementary Table 1.** Summary of studies included in the epidemiology of GIT helminths (1980-2022)

Country	Aim of study	Diagnostic method	Host species	Phylum	GIT species identified	Outcomes	Author
South Africa	To perform simultaneous morphological and molecular characterizations of paramphistomes, specifically the species <i>Calicophoron raja</i> , to develop a reliable DNA database and construct a robust phylogenetic tree of paramphistomes in the future.	Examination of adult flukes	Waterbuck ( <i>Kobus ellipsiprymnus</i> ), Black wildebeest ( <i>Connochaetes gnou</i> )	Trematoda	<i>Calicophoron raja</i>	- <i>Calicophoron raja</i> has been reported in Cuba and African countries, and the definitive hosts reported in Africa include domestic and wild ruminants.	Ikeuchi <i>et al.</i> , 2022
	To determine the nematode parasite co-infections found in African buffalo.	McMaster Faecal egg counting	African buffalo ( <i>Syncerus caffer</i> )	Nematoda	<i>Haemonchus</i> spp., <i>Cooperia</i> spp.	- African buffalo were highly infected with nematodes.	Gorsich <i>et al.</i> , 2014
	To identify the types of species of gastrointestinal parasites found in the African buffalo at the Kruger National Park.	Floatation technique	African buffalo ( <i>Syncerus caffer</i> )	Nematoda	<i>Cooperia fuelleborni</i> , <i>Cooperia hungi</i> , <i>Trichostrongylus deflexus</i>	- Three nematode species were identified. - <i>Cooperia hungi</i> was a newly recorded in the African buffalo in South Africa.	Taylor <i>et al.</i> , 2013
	To determine the direct and indirect costs of co-infection in the wild: Linking gastrointestinal parasite communities, host hematology, and immune function	McMaster faecal egg count	African buffalo	Nematoda  Cestoda	<i>Trichuris</i> spp., <i>Strongyloides</i> spp., <i>Strongylus</i> spp.  <i>Monezia</i> spp.	- Parasite infection influenced adaptive immune function in males, we found that strongyle egg abundance, but not GI parasite richness	Budischak <i>et al.</i> , 2012
	To determine the kinds and numbers of helminth	Microscopy	Impala ( <i>Aepyceros melampus</i> ), Greater	Nematoda	<i>Agriostomum gorgonis</i> , <i>Cooperia</i> spp., <i>Cooperia</i>		



To document and analyze the helminth parasites found in various antelope species from the Eastern and Western Cape Provinces of South Africa.	Faecal floatation technique	Bontebok, Gemsbok, Eland, Springbok, Black wildebeest, Mountain reedbuck, Red hartebeest, Gray rhebok	Nematoda	<i>Agonostomus equidentatum</i> , <i>Haemonchus contortus</i> , <i>Haemonchus mitchelli</i> , <i>Haemonchus bedfordi</i> , <i>Longistrongylus albifrontis</i> , <i>Longistrongylus curvispiculum</i> , <i>Longistrongylus namaquensis</i> , <i>Nematodirus spathiger</i> , <i>Cooperia rotundispiculum</i> , <i>Cooperiodes antidorca</i> , <i>Ostertagia ostertagi</i> , <i>Skrjabinema</i> spp., <i>Paracooperia serrata</i> , <i>Trichostrongylus falculatus</i> , <i>Trichostrongylus deflexus</i> , <i>Trichostrongylus thomasi</i> , <i>Trichostrongylus axei</i> , <i>Trichostrongylus pietersei</i> , <i>Trichostrongylus rugatus</i>  Cestoda <i>Moniezia benedeni</i>	- 12 genera and 20 species of nematodes were identified, along with one cestode. - Notable nematodes included <i>Nematodirus spathiger</i> , which had the widest host spectrum and was found in all host species except black wildebeest.	Boomker <i>et al.</i> , 2000
To examine the African buffalo for the presence of coccidian oocysts and nematode eggs.	Egg floatation and McMaster faecal egg count	African buffalo	Nematoda	<i>Agriostomum gorgonis</i> , <i>Cooperia fueelleborni</i> , <i>Haemonchus bedfordi</i> , <i>Haemonchus contortus</i> , <i>Oesophagostomum radiatum</i> , <i>Parabronema skrjabini</i> , <i>Trichostrongylus axei</i> , <i>Trichostrongylus deflexus</i> , <i>Trichuris globulosa</i>	- Nine nematode species were recorded. - Lower egg counts were observed in the older African buffalo due to large faecal amount	Penzhorn, 2000
To investigate the interactions between macroparasites (gastrointestinal worms) and microparasites (specifically bovine	McMaster faecal egg count	African buffalo	Nematoda	<i>Haemonchus</i> spp., <i>Cooperia</i> spp., <i>Strongylus</i> spp.	- Three genera of GIT nematodes were detected in African buffalo	Jolles <i>et al.</i> , 2008

tuberculosis) in free-ranging African buffalo.							
To examine the Mountain reedbuck for the presence of <i>Cooperia pigachei</i>	Microscope	Mountain reedbuck	Nematoda	<i>Cooperia pigachei</i>	-	Large number of species of the genus <i>Cooperia</i> occur in ruminants in Africa - New species of <i>Cooperia</i> , namely <i>Cooperia pigachei</i> was recovered from the Mountain reedbuck.	Boomker and Taylor, 2004
To determine helminths of Nyalas in Mkuzi Game Reserve, KwaZulu- Natal	Microscopy	Nyala	Nematoda	* <i>Camelostrongylus</i> spp., * <i>Camelostrongylus harrisi</i> , <i>Cooperia hungi</i> , <i>Cooperia rotundispiculum</i> , <i>Gaigeria pachyscelis</i> , <i>Gongylonema</i> spp., <i>Gongylonema verrucosum</i> , <i>Haemonchus</i> spp., <i>Haemonchus vegliai</i> , <i>Impalaia tuberculata</i> , <i>Oesophagostomum</i> spp., <i>Paracooperia horaki</i> , <i>Setaria</i> spp., <i>Setaria africana</i> , <i>Setaria labiatopapillosa</i> , <i>Strongyloides papillosus</i> , <i>Teladorsagia trifurcata</i> , <i>Trichostrongylus deflexus</i> , <i>Trichostrongylus falculatus</i>	-	A total of 19 GIT nematodes, five GIT trematodes and two GIT cestodes were discovered in Nyala	Boomker <i>et al.</i> , 1996
			Trematoda	<i>Calicophoron calicophorum</i> , <i>Calicophoron microbothrium</i> , <i>Cotylophoron cotylophorum</i> , <i>Cotylophoron jacksoni</i>			
			Cestoda	<i>Moniezia benedeni</i> , <i>Thysaniezia</i> spp.			
To determine <i>Cooperia</i> species life-cycle, and morphogenesis	Microscopy	Impala	Nematoda	<i>Cooperiodes hamiltoni</i>	-	Nematode species, the development of the L4 female can be subdivided into early and late stages	Anderson, 1992

transmission parasite in impala					-	<i>Cooperia hamiltoni</i> , <i>Cooperioides hepaticae</i> were detected in impala	
To describe a new race of <i>Cooperia rotundispiculum</i> recovered from several antelope species in South Africa	Microscopy	Red forest duiker ( <i>Cephalophus natalensis</i> ), Nyala ( <i>Tragelaphus angasii</i> ), and Greater kudu	Nematoda	<i>Cooperia rotundispiculum</i>	-	The new race closely resembled the typical <i>C. rotundispiculum</i> but differed in the number of longitudinal cuticular ridges and the length of the spicules.	Boomker 1991
To document and identify the helminth parasites present in the gastrointestinal tracts of kudu from different localities.	Microscopy (Faecal examination)	Greater kudu	Nematoda	<i>Cooperia rotundispiculum</i> , <i>Nematodirus helvetianus</i> , <i>Haemonchus</i> spp., <i>Ostertagia ostertagi</i>	-	<i>Nematodirus helvetianus</i> and <i>Ostertagia ostertagi</i> were identified as new helminth parasites of kudu in South Africa.	Boomker <i>et al.</i> , 1991a
To investigate and document the parasitic infections, specifically focusing on nematodes, trematodes, and cestodes, in red duikers ( <i>Cephalophus natalensis</i> ) from various reserves in Natal	Microscopy (Faecal examination)	Red duiker	Nematoda	<i>Cooperia rotundispiculum</i> , <i>Trichostrongylus angistris</i> , <i>Trichostrongylus anomalous</i> , <i>Hyostromylus rubidus</i> , <i>Ostertagia harrisi</i> , <i>Teladorsagia circumcincta</i> , <i>Impalaia tuberculata</i> , <i>Strongyloides papillosus</i> , <i>Trichostrongylus axei</i> , <i>Trichostrongylus thomasi</i> , <i>Trichuris</i> spp.	-	Gastrointestinal nematodes species infecting red duikers, including <i>Cooperia rotundispiculum</i> , <i>Trichostrongylus angistris</i> , <i>Trichostrongylus anomalous</i> , <i>Hyostromylus rubidus</i> .	Boomker <i>et al.</i> , 1991b
			Trematoda	<i>Paramphistomum</i> spp.			
			Cestoda	<i>Moniezia benedeni</i>			
To identify the species of nematodes, trematodes, and cestodes present in the nyala populations and to analyze the distribution and burdens of these	McMaster faecal egg count	Nyala	Nematoda	<i>Cooperia rotundispiculum</i> , <i>Gongylonema verrucosum</i> , <i>Gongylonema</i> spp., <i>Haemonchus vegliai</i> , <i>Haemonchus</i> spp., <i>Impalaia tubercula</i> , <i>Oesophagostomum</i> spp., <i>Ostertagia harrisi</i> ,	-	<i>Ostertagia harrisi</i> was the most prevalent nematode species, found in high numbers in nyala from different reserves	Boomker <i>et al.</i> , 1991c

parasites across various locations

*Teladorsagia trifurcata*,  
*Paracooperia horaki*, *Setaria*  
 spp., *Setaria africana*, *Setaria*  
*labiatopapillosa*,  
*Trichostrongylus deflexus*,  
*Trichostrongylus falculatus*

Trematoda

*Calicophoron calicophorum*,  
*Cotylophoron cotylophorum*,  
*Cotylophoron jacksoni*,  
*Calicophoron microbothrium*,  
*Schistosoma mattheei*

To investigate the helminth parasites infecting these small antelope species.

Microscopy (Faecal examination)

Blue duiker

Nematoda

*Trichostrongylus anomalus*,  
*Trichostrongylus angistris*,  
*Trichostrongylus falculatus*,  
*Trichostrongylus rugatus*,  
*Cooperia rotundispiculum*,  
*Setaria* spp., *Gongylonema* spp.  
 Cestoda  
*Moniezia expansa*

- New parasite records for blue duikers in South Africa, such as *Cooperia rotundispiculum*, *Setaria* spp., *Gongylonema* spp., *Trichostrongylus anomalus*, *Trichostrongylus angistris*, *Trichostrongylus falculatus*, *Trichostrongylus rugatus*.

Boomker *et al.*, 1991d

To investigate the helminth parasites infecting Common reedbuck (*Redunca arundinum*) and impala (*Aepyceros melampus*) in different regions of South Africa.

Microscopy

Common reedbuck, Impala

Nematoda

*Agriostomum* spp., *Cooperia* spp., *Cooperia yoshidai*, *Cooperia hungi*, *Cooperia fuelleborni*, *Cooperioides hamiltoni*, *Impalaia tuberculata*, *Gaigeria* spp., *Gaigeria pachyscelis*, *Gongylonema* spp., *Haemonchus contortus*, *Longistronchylus schrenki*, *Oesophagostomum columbianum*, *Oesophagostomum* spp.,

- A total of 12 nematode species, one trematode and one cestode was discovered

Boomker *et al.*, 1989a

					<p><i>Ostertagia</i> spp., <i>Ostertagia ostertagi</i>, <i>Setaria</i> spp., <i>Setaria labiatopapillosa</i>, <i>Setaria bicornata</i>, <i>Skrjabinema</i> spp., <i>Strongyloides papillosus</i>, <i>Trichostrongylus</i> spp., <i>Trichostrongylus angistris</i>, <i>Trichostrongylus falculatus</i>, <i>Trichostrongylus thomasi</i>, <i>Trichostrongylus instabilis</i>, <i>Trichuris</i> spp.</p> <p>Cestoda <i>Moniezia benedeni</i></p>		
To investigate the epidemiology of parasites of South African wildlife. iv. helminths of kudu, <i>Tragelaphus strepsiceros</i> , in the Kruger National Park (KNP)	McMaster faecal counting	Greater kudu egg ( <i>Tagelaphus strepsiceros</i> )	Nematoda	<p><i>Agriostomum gorgonis</i>, <i>Cooperia acutispiculum</i>, <i>Cooperia fuelleborni</i>, <i>Cooperia hungi</i>, <i>Cooperia neitzi</i>, <i>Cooperia yoshidai</i>, <i>Cooperia</i> spp., <i>Haemonchus vegliai</i>, <i>Impalaia tuberculata</i>, <i>Impalaia</i> spp., <i>Parabronema</i> spp., <i>Paracooperia devossi</i>, <i>Setaria</i> spp., <i>Strongyloides papillosus</i>, <i>Trichostrongylus falcuatus</i>, <i>Trichostrongylus deflexus</i>, <i>Trichuris</i> spp.</p> <p>Cestode <i>Avitellina</i> spp., <i>Moniezia benedeni</i></p>	-	A total of 24 helminths species were recovered	Boomker <i>et al.</i> , 1989b
To determine the helminth fauna of tsessebes in the Nylsvley Nature Reserve and to assess the prevalence and abundance of the helminth species present.	Microscopy	Tsessebe	Nematoda	<p><i>Angiostomum cursoni</i>, <i>Cooperia hungi</i>, <i>Cooperia</i> spp., <i>Cooperia yoshidai</i>, <i>Cooperia fuelleborni</i>, <i>Impalaia</i> spp., <i>Impalaia tuberculata</i>, <i>Haemonchus</i> spp., <i>Haemonchus bedfordi</i>, <i>Haemonchus contortus</i>, <i>Teladorsagia circumcincta</i>,</p>	-	Low worm burdens were attributed to wildlife management practices and the recent introduction of the host to Nylsvley.	Reinecke <i>et al.</i> , 1988

						<i>Oesophagostomum columbianum, Setaria spp., Skrjabinema spp., Strongyloides spp., Trichostrongylus falculatus, Trichostrongylus colubriformis, Trichostrongylus thomasi</i>			
					Trematoda	<i>Paramphistomum spp.</i>			
					Cestoda	<i>Thysaniezia spp.</i>			
To investigate the helminths of bushbuck, and grey duiker from the Weza state forest, in Natal.	Faecal floatation and sedimentation	Egg	Bushbuck ( <i>Tragelaphus scriptus</i> ), Grey duiker ( <i>Sylvicapra grimmia</i> )	Nematoda	<i>Cooperia spp., Gongylonema spp., Haemonchus vegliai, Oesophagostomum spp., Ostertagia spp., Ostertagia harrisi, Paracooperia devossi, Setaria africana, Setaria caelum, Trichuris spp., Trichostrongylus spp., Trichostrongylus axei, Paramphistomum spp.</i>	-	Eight nematode genera and species were recovered	Boomker et al., 1987	
					Trematoda	<i>Paramphistomum spp.</i>	-	<i>Cooperia</i> spp. and <i>T. axei</i> showed seasonal trends of abundance.	
							-	<i>Cooperia</i> spp. occurred in peak numbers in November, and <i>T. axei</i> peaked in May.	
To discover the various helminths that infect antelopes species	Microscopy		Common reedbuck, Oribi, Bushbuck, Red duiker	Nematoda	<i>Bunostomum spp., Cooperia yoshidai, Cooperia rotundispiculum, Gongylonema spp., Haemonchus contortus, Longistrongylus schrenki, Osteriagia harris, Paracooperia devossi, Setaria spp., Setaria scalprum, Setaria africana, Trichostrongylus spp., Trichostrongylus capricola, Trichotrongylus vitrinus, Trichostrongylus falculatus, Trichostrongylus colubriformis</i>	-	10 nematodes genus where recovered from various antelopes	Boomker et al., 1984	
					Trematoda	<i>Paramphistomum spp.</i>			



	To determine the prevalence of helminth parasites in impala collected over two years, especially under the conditions prevailing on a game ranch.	Microscopy	Impala		Nemataoda	<i>Cooperia fuelleborni</i> , <i>Cooperioides hamiltoni</i> , <i>Gaigeria pachyscelis</i> , <i>Haemonchus bedfordi</i> , <i>Haemonchus contortus</i> , <i>Impalaia tuberculata</i> , <i>Longistrongylus sabie</i> , <i>Oesophagostomum columbianum</i> , <i>Strongyloides papillosus</i> , <i>Trichostrongylus axei</i> , <i>Trichostrongylus colubriformis</i> , <i>Trichostrongylus falculatus</i> , <i>Trichuris globulosa</i>	-	High roundworm infestation in the proximal part of the small intestine	Anderson, 1983
					Tremadota	<i>Cotylophoron cotylophorum</i>			
					Cestoda	<i>Moniezia expansa</i>			
South Africa & Namibia	To investigate the epidemiology of the parasites of South African wildlife. ii. helminths of kudu, <i>Tragelaphus strepsiceros</i> , from southwest Africa/Namibia	Faecal floatation	Egg	Greater kudu ( <i>Tragelaphus strepsiceros</i> )	Nematoda	<i>Agriostomum</i> spp., <i>Cooperia acutispiculum</i> , <i>Cooperia neitzi</i> , <i>Cooperia</i> spp., <i>Cooperioides hamiltoni</i> , <i>Haemonchus vegliai</i> , <i>Impalaia nudicollis</i> , <i>Impalaia tuberculata</i> , <i>Impalaia</i> spp., <i>Paracooperia devossi</i> , <i>Onchocerca</i> spp., <i>Trichostrongylus falculatus</i> , <i>Trichostrongylus thomasi</i> , <i>Trichostrongylus</i> spp.	-	Twelve nematode species and 2 cestodes were recovered of which only 1 is a GIT cestode.  - In many instances only worms were present. No worms were recovered from the kudu shot in the Narnib-Naukluft Park.	Boomker <i>et al.</i> , 1988
					Cestoda	<i>Moniezia expansa</i>			
Nigeria	To determine the prevalence of the gastrointestinal tract parasites found in various ruminants in the wild of Nigeria.	Floatation and sedimentation		Waterbuck ( <i>Kobus ellipsiprymus</i> ), Hartbeest ( <i>Alcelaphus baselaphus caama</i> ), Elands ( <i>Taurotragus oryx</i> ), Greater kudu ( <i>Tragelaphus</i>	Nematoda	<i>Ancylostoma</i> spp., <i>Bunostomum</i> spp., <i>Cooperia</i> spp., <i>Haemonchus</i> spp., <i>Oesophagostomum</i> spp., <i>Strongyloides</i> spp., <i>Trichuris</i> spp., <i>Trichonema</i> spp.	-	Sixty percent of wildlife species were infected with GIT parasites.  - Parasites isolated eight helminths from eighteen genera of nematodes, trematodes and cestodes.	Atuman <i>et al.</i> , 2019
					Trematoda	<i>Paramphistomum</i> spp.			

			<i>strepticeros</i> ), Blue wildebeest ( <i>Connochaetes taurinus</i> )	Cestoda	<i>Moniezia</i> spp.			
	To screen the duiker for gastrointestinal parasites from three different bushmeat markets in Ondo State.	Egg flotation and formalin-ethyl acetate sedimentation	Walter's Duiker ( <i>Philantomba walteri</i> )	Nematoda Trematoda	<i>Cooperia</i> spp., <i>Strongyloides</i> spp., <i>Trichostrongylus</i> spp., <i>Toxocara</i> spp., <i>Haemonchus</i> spp., <i>Protostrongylus</i> spp. <i>Paramphistomum</i> spp.	- - -	Nematodes were more common. Most detected GIT helminths were <i>Trichostrongylus</i> spp. Highest infection rates were observed in adult duikers.	Omonona, <i>et al.</i> , 2019
Kenya	To evaluate the parasite diversity, prevalence, and intensity of infection of adult helminths in migratory wildebeests.	Examination of adult parasites	Black wildebeest	Nematoda Trematoda Cestoda	<i>Oesophagostomum columbianum</i> , <i>Haemonchus placei</i> , <i>Calicophoron raja</i> , <i>Moniezia expansa</i>	- - -	Migrating wildebeests had a lower diversity of parasite species compared to non-migratory wildebeests. The prevalence and intensity of infection were negatively related to host age.	Mijele <i>et al.</i> , 2016
	To investigate the prevalence and diversity of helminth infections in an East African community of wild and domestic ungulates.	Egg floatation and sedimentation	Impala ( <i>Aepyceros melampus</i> ), African buffalo ( <i>Syncerus caffer</i> ), Eland ( <i>Taurotragus oryx</i> ), Jackson's hartebeest ( <i>Alcelaphus buselaphus lelwel</i> ), Thomson's gazelle ( <i>Eudorcas thomsonii</i> )	Nematoda Trematoda	<i>Trichostrongylus</i> spp., <i>Trichuris</i> spp., <i>Strongyloides</i> spp., <i>Skrjabinema</i> spp. <i>Paramphistomum</i> spp.	- -	<i>Strongyles</i> spp. and <i>Trichostrongylus</i> spp. were observed in the greatest range of host species. Impala exhibited higher prevalence than others.	Vander Waal <i>et al.</i> , 2014
Tanzania	To determine the prevalence and spectrum of helminths in free-ranging African buffaloes	Sedimentation and egg floatation	African buffalo ( <i>Syncerus caffer</i> )	Nematoda	<i>Bunostomum</i> spp., <i>Ostertegia</i> spp., <i>Oesophagostomum</i> spp., <i>Strongylus</i> spp., <i>Toxocara</i> spp., <i>Trichostrongylus</i> spp.	-	Six nematode and four trematode species were recorded.	Senyael, <i>et al.</i> , 2013

	in Tanzania by a cross-sectional study.			Trematoda	<i>Paramphistomum</i> spp., <i>Gastrothylax</i> spp., <i>Fischoederius</i> spp.	-	Prevalence of <i>Trichostrongylus</i> infection significantly varied with location.	
Ethiopia	To investigate the epidemiology of helminth parasites of Walia Ibex ( <i>Capra walie</i> ) at Simen Mountains National Park, Natural World Heritage Site, Northern Ethiopia.	Floatation, sedimentation, McMaster and Baermann techniques	Walia ibex ( <i>Capra walie</i> )	Nematoda	<i>Strongylus</i> spp., spp., <i>Strongyloides</i> spp., <i>Trichuris</i> spp., <i>Ascaris</i> spp., <i>Muellerius</i> spp., <i>Protostrongylus</i> spp.	-	Multiple parasitic infections were common and up to six different parasite species were found in the same faecal pellet.	Bogale <i>et al.</i> , 2014
Zambia	To document new host-parasite records and to extend the records of the distribution ranges of parasites of African ungulates.	Egg floatation	Impala, Tsessebe, Lichtenstein's hartebeest, Eland, Bushbuck, Greater kudu, Sable antelope, Defassa waterbuck, Kafue lechwe, and Common reedbuck	Nematoda	<i>Agriostomum cursoni</i> , <i>Cooperia rotundispicutum</i> , <i>Cooperioides</i> spp., <i>Cooperioides hamiltoni</i> , <i>Gaigeria pachyscelis</i> , <i>Haemonchus contortus</i> , <i>Impalaia</i> spp., <i>Oesophagostomum</i> spp.	-	The study documented new host-parasite records, including <i>Calicophoron</i> spp. from Defassa waterbuck; <i>Avitellina centripunctata</i> , <i>Gaigeria pachyscelis</i> , and <i>Gedoelestia cristata</i> from Tsessebe; <i>Cooperia rotundispiculum</i> from Common reedbuck; and <i>Strobiloestrus</i> spp. from Sable antelope.	Zieger, 1998
	To provide a detailed analysis of the anatomical features and distribution of trematode species, specifically focusing on <i>Stephanopharynx compactus</i>	Taxonomy (microscopy)	Blue wildebeest	Trematoda	<i>Stephanopharynx compactus</i>	-	Histological features of the pharynx, acetabulum, and terminal genitalium of <i>Stephanopharynx compactus</i> was observed in median sagittal sections, shedding light on their internal anatomy	Eduardo, 1986
						-	Contribution to the taxonomic knowledge of	

						the family Paramphistomidae by providing new material and detailed illustrations, addressing the lack of histological details in previous descriptions and enhancing the understanding of <i>Stephanopharynx</i> <i>compactus</i>	
	To provide a taxonomic and descriptive account of various species of <i>Calicophoron</i> and <i>Paramphistomum</i> , including details of hosts, localities, and donors or collections for the examined material.	Taxonomy (microscopy)	Water buffalo ( <i>Bubalus bubalis</i> ), Sika deer ( <i>Cervus nippon</i> )	Trematoda	<i>Calicophoron calicophorum</i>	- <i>Calicophoron calicophorum</i> was considered a valid species - <i>Calicophoron calicophorum</i> was detected include India, Papua New Guinea, Fiji, Korea, Taiwan, Vietnam, Australia, Botswana, Tanzania, Republic of South Africa, Zambia, Kenya, and Somalia	Eduardo, 1983
	To describe a new genus and species of amphistome trematode, <i>Bilatorchis papillogenitalis</i> n.g., n.sp., found in the rumen of Kobus leche	Taxonomy (microscopy)	Red lechwe ( <i>Kobus leche</i> )	Trematoda	<i>Bilatorchis papillogenitalis</i>	- Newly described genus and species, <i>Bilatorchis papillogenitalis</i> , adds to the richness of scientific knowledge surrounding trematode diversity and their associations with host organisms.	Eduardo, 1980
Rwanda	To provide systematic studies on amphistomatous trematodes, specifically	Taxonomy (microscopy)	Black-fronted duiker ( <i>Cephalophus nigrifrons</i> )	Trematoda	<i>Paramphistomum cephalophi</i>	- <i>Paramphistomum cephalophi</i> is a newly described species from the	Eduardo, 1982

	focusing on the Paramphistomatidae family and the Paramphistomum genus						black-fronted duiker in Rwanda. - <i>Paramphistomum cephalophi</i> is characterized by the presence of an anterior sphincter in the pharynx and the characteristic posterior notch of the acetabular rim. These unique features distinguish this species from other <i>Paramphistomum</i> species.	
Congo	To re-examine and redescribe the species <i>Leiperocotyle congolense</i> as <i>Leiperocotyle gretillati</i>	Taxonomy (microscopy)	African buffalo ( <i>Syncerus caffer</i> )	Trematoda	<i>Leiperocotyle gretillati</i> <i>Leiperocotyle congolense</i>		- The species formerly identified as <i>Leiperocotyle congolense</i> , now reclassified as <i>Leiperocotyle gretillati</i> . - Genus <i>Leiperocotyle</i> are now recognized as species inquirendae. - <i>Leiperocotyle gretillati</i> is found in the stomach	Eduardo, 1985
Sudan	To investigate the wildlife helminth risk in random national park; south Darfur state, Sudan	Egg floatation and sedimentation	Dikdik ( <i>Madaqua guentheri</i> ), Common reedbuck ( <i>Redunca arundinum</i> ), Bushbuck and Waterbuck ( <i>Kobus ellipsiprymnus</i> ).	Nematoda Cestoda	<i>Ascaris</i> spp., <i>Haemonchus</i> spp., <i>Oesophagostomum</i> spp., <i>Trichostrongylus</i> spp. <i>Moniezia</i> spp.		- Four nematode and one cestode species were recorded. - <i>Haemonchus</i> spp. was the most predominant parasite of reedbuck.	Abuessaila et al., 2014
	To Investigate the gastrointestinal parasites in wild and domestic animals in Radom National	Egg floatation and sedimentation	Common reedbuck, Dikdik, Bushbuck ( <i>Tragelaphus scriptus</i> ), Waterbuck	Nematoda Cestoda	<i>Ascaris</i> spp., <i>Haemonchus</i> spp., <i>Oesophagostomum</i> spp., <i>Trichostrongylus</i> spp. <i>Moniezia</i> spp.		- <i>Ascaris</i> spp. as the most predominant parasite of Bushbuck.	Abuessaila et al., 2013

Park, South Darfur State,  
Sudan.

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\**Camelostongylus* spp. & *Camelostongylus harrisi* = *Oestotargia* spp. & *Oestertagia harrisi* (Durette-Desset, 1989; Hoberg et al., 2008)