Host specificity reflects the number of hosts that can be infected by a parasite. White grub \textit{(Posthodiplostomum minimum)} is a parasitic flatworm (fluke) that is commonly found in Centrarchid fishes (sunfishes, basses, and crappies). White grub is considered a generalist parasite because it infects many hosts, but few studies have quantitatively compared host use in the same location. I compared white grub infection levels in five species collected from the Mississippi River: bluegill \textit{(Lepomis macrochirus)}, green sunfish \textit{(L. cyanellus)}, warmouth \textit{(L. gulosus)}, redear sunfish \textit{(L. microlophus)}, and orangespotted sunfish \textit{(L. humilis)}. Hosts (4–24 individuals per species) were collected using a shock boat. Livers were removed from each fish and squashed between glass plates to count the worms within the organ. I calculated “prevalence,” or the fraction of hosts infected with the parasites, and “median intensity,” the median number of parasites in infected hosts, using the program Quantitative Parasitology. Prevalence ranged from 0.84–1.00 and did not differ significantly among species (Fisher’s Exact Test: $p=0.34$). Median intensity ranged from 9.0–418.5 and DID differ significantly among species (Mood’s Median Test: $p<0.0001$). Bluegills were much more heavily infected that the other four species; bluegill median infection was ~418.5 and all the other species had values <25. My data show that although the probability of infection (i.e. prevalence) for these hosts is the same, their suitability as a parasite habitat (reflected by intensities) varies greatly. Thus white grub is more specific in its host preferences than was previously thought.