The Occurrence of *Unionicola* sp. in a Viviparid Snail, *Mekongia sphaericula* (Deshayes, 1876) in Thailand

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The five genera of the water mites family Unionicolidae are parasitic in molluscs or sponges (Mitchell, 1957). *Polyatacides* and *Atacella* occur in South America, *Vietsatax* in Japan, *Najadicola* occurs in North America as *N. ingens* and *Unionicola* is a widespread cosmopolitan genus (Gordon *et al.*, 1979). The genus *Unionicola* (Halderman, 1842) in freshwater mussels has been known for two century. Later there are additional reports on parasitic associations with many kinds of

animals such as unionid bivalves, snails and freshwater sponges (Mitchell, 1957; Davids, 1973; Jones, 1978). The parasitic association follows an evolutionary sequence from species that use the host only as a site for the egg or transformation stages to species that parasitic in the host as the nymph and adult (Paterson and Macleod, 1979). During the survey of freshwater snails in northeast Thailand in March 2004, forty five individuals (29 males and 16 females) of an edible viviparid snail,

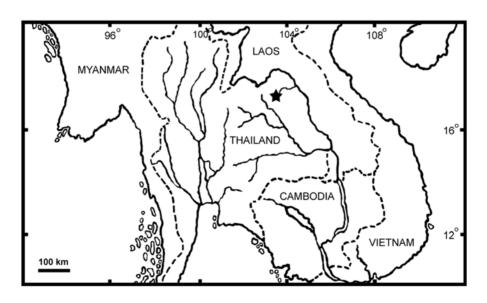


FIGURE 1. Map showing the collecting site of *Mekongia sphaericula* at Mae Hee Canal, Seka District, Nongkai Province, Thailand (star).

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FIGURE 2. *Unionicola* sp. female found in *Mekongia sphaericula* (Deshayes, 1876); a, on gill surfaces (g); b, dorsal view; c, ventral view. Scale bars = 1 mm.

Mekongia sphearicula (Deshayes, 1876) were collected from Mae Hee Canal, Seka District, Nongkai Province (Fig. 1) with five species of unionid mussels. On dissecting snails for anatomical study, we discovered the water mites, *Unionicola* sp. on gill surfaces (Fig. 2). This is the first record on the parasitism of *Unionicola* on viviparid snails in Thailand. One to two individuals of mite were found on the gills of snails. There were 14 snails (4 males and 10 females) infected by the mites.

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