

FRESHWATER MOLLUSKS AT DESIGNATED AREAS IN ELEVEN PROVINCES OF THAILAND ACCORDING TO THE WATER RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

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Abstract. The study was conducted at 75 collecting loci in 15 districts of 11 provinces in Thailand during 1999-2004. A total of 12,079 live mollusks were collected, 11,874 were snails and 205 were clams. The snails were comprised of 39 species and classified into 9 families: Ampullariidae, Bithyniidae, Buccinidae, Potamiopsidae, Stenothyridae, Thiaridae, Viviparidae, Planorbidae and Lymnaeidae. The clams were comprised of 14 species classified into 2 families: Amblemidae and Corbiculidae. Fifteen species were medically important snails: *Pomacea canaliculata*, *Pila ampullacea*, *P. pesmei*, *P. polita*, *Bithynia (Digoniostoma) funiculata*, *B. (D.) siamensis goniomphalos*, *B. (D.) s. siamensis*, *Filopaludina (Siamopaludina) martensi martensi*, *F. (Filopaludina) sumatrensis polygramma*, *Melanooides tuberculata*, *Tarebia granifera*, *Helicorbis umbilicalis*, *Gyraulus convexiusculus*, *Indoplanorbis exustus* and *Radix rubiginosa*. Of these 3 snail species harbored trematode cercariae. *I. exustus* harbored *Echinostoma malayanum*, Xiphidio and *Schistosoma spindale*, and *R. rubiginosa* and *B. (D.) siamensis goniomphalos* harbored Xiphidio and intestinal flukes, respectively.

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