LOCAL ADAPTATION OF THE TREMATODE Fasciola hepatica TO THE SNAIL Galba truncatula

DREYFUSS G.*, VIGNOLES P.* & RONDELAUD D.*

Summary:
Experimental infections of six riverbank populations of Galba truncatula with Fasciola hepatica were carried out to determine if the poor susceptibility of these populations to this digenean might be due to the scarcity or the absence of natural encounters between these snails and the parasite. The first three populations originated from banks frequented by cattle in the past (riverbank group) whereas the three others were living on islet banks without any known contact with local ruminants (islet group). After their exposure, all snails were placed in their natural habitats from the end of October up to their collection at the beginning of April. Compared to the riverbank group, snails, which died without cercarial shedding clearly predominated in the islet group, while the other infected snails were few in number. Most of these last snails released their cercariae during a single shedding wave. In islet snails dissected after their death, the redial and cercarial burdens were significantly lower than those noted in riverbank G. truncatula. Snails living on these islet banks are thus able to sustain larval development of F. hepatica. The modifications noted in the characteristics of snail infection suggest the existence of an incomplete adaptation between these G. truncatula and the parasite, probably due to the absence of natural contact between host and parasite.

KEY WORDS: Fasciola hepatica, Galba truncatula, cercaria, experimental infection, redia, river bank.

According to the Red Queen hypothesis, parasites should be better at infecting sympatric (local) populations of snails than allopatric host populations (Greischer et al., 2007; King et al., 2011). Among the diverse investigations reported in the literature, parasite have been found to be more infective to their sympatric hosts in several systems (Lively et al., 2004; Muñoz-Antoli et al., 2010), thus demonstrating local adaptation between both partners. This finding was also noted in the model Galba truncatula-Fasciola hepatica. In the French region of Limousin, the highest rates of experimental infections (> 50 %) with F. hepatica were noted for snail populations living in open drainage networks of swampy meadows and in road ditches which border them (Rondelaud, 1993). According to this author, this result suggests local adaptation of snails to parasite and can be explained by the great frequency of natural encounters between G. truncatula and the parasite in these sites so that these snail populations are locally adapted to F. hepatica.

Contrary to the meadow populations of G. truncatula, experimental infections of snails living along river and brook banks resulted in a high mortality (> 70 %) at day 30 post-exposure and a low prevalence of infection (< 35 %) with F. hepatica (Rondelaud, 1993; Rondelaud & Dreyfuss, 1996). Besides, the number of F. hepatica cercariae produced by these G. truncatula was low: a mean of 32.1 to 93.2 per snail according to snail population used for experimental infections (Rondelaud, 1993; Vignoles et al., 2011). To explain this poor susceptibility of snails to parasites, the first

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explanation proposed was to relate this finding to
 drastic characteristics of sites in which these G. truncata-
 tula were living. Indeed, these habitats were few in
 number (2.1 % out of 7,709 sites found in the region
 of Limousin: Varelle-Morel et al., 2007) and scattered
 along the banks of the different rivers, which crossed
 this region (Dreyfuss et al., 1997). Their area was often
 reduced (< 5 m²) and snail density was low (< 10 over-
 wintering G. truncatula per habitat in March-April)
 with a single annual generation (Rondelaud et al.,
 2009, 2011). However, the poor conditions of snail
 life in these riverbank habitats were not probably the
 single factor to explain the maladaptation of these
 snails to local F. hepatica and one may wonder if the
 scarcity or the absence of natural contacts between
 these G. truncatula and the presence of naturally-
 infected definitive hosts in their habitats would not
 have an influence on this parameter.

This hypothesis was supported by the fact that
domestic ruminants in central France did not have
access to brooks, ponds and rivers since 1970 for their
drinking so that their watering was often made by the
use of fixed or mobile tanks (Rondelaud et al., 2009).

To answer this question, snails originating from three
banks frequented by cattle in the past for their drin-
king so that their watering was often made by the
presence of coypu was not still reported in the part
of the river concerned by the location of these six
sites and no print of other small mammals was found
during investigations made by our team since 1980.

These six habitats were submersed by running water
from mid-October 2009 until the end of March 2010.

The soil of these habitats was devoid of macrophytes
and was composed of silt and sand with rocks (site 1)
or shingle (the other sites), supported by calcareous
subsoil. The pH of running water ranged from 6.9 to
7.6 throughout the year with 28-34 mg/L of dissolved
calcium. Three sites (1-3) were frequented by cattle
in the past for water drinking, while the three others
(4-6) have had no contact known with local rumin-
ants because of their location around an islet. The
presence of coyppu was not still reported in the part
of the river concerned by the location of these six
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These six habitats were submersed by running water
from mid-October 2009 until the end of March 2010.

Eggs of F. hepatica were collected in the gall bladders
of local cattle (limousine breed) at the slaughterhouse
of Limoges (France). They were washed several times
with spring water and were incubated for 12 days at
24 °C in the dark (Ollerenshaw, 1971).

The whole snails present in each habitat were col-
clected at the beginning of October (their shell height
was 3-3.5 mm at that time) by two persons during
20-30 minutes and the site was verified two times to
detect any snail which has escaped to the first inves-
tigation. They were then subjected to individual bimi-
racidal exposures with F. hepatica. The results were compared
to those noted in three other snail populations living
along the banks of two islets (no known contact of
snails with wild and domestic ruminants) and infected
according to the same protocol (islet group). To avoid

Table I indicates, for each snail habitat, its eventual
relationships with cattle in the past, its geographical
coordinates, and the number of preadult snails (3-3.5
mm in height) collected at mid-October. These six
snail habitats were located along the Creuse River on
the communes of Ruffec, Saint-Gaultier and Thenay,
department of Indre (central France). The maximum
distance between the sites 1 and 6 was 22 km. No
natural infection with F. hepatica or with another
digenean was noted in the six populations from 1980
until 2008, in spite of annual or biennial collections
and dissections of 10-20 adult snails per site (accord-
ing to snail density) performed at the end of May.

The soil of these habitats was devoid of macrophytes
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or shingle (the other sites), supported by calcareous
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20-30 minutes and the site was verified two times to
detect any snail which has escaped to the first inves-
tigation. They were then subjected to individual bimi-
racidal exposures with F. hepatica at 18 °C for four
hours. After exposure, snails were directly replaced
in their respective habitats (at the rate of 10 per 1-m
length of bank) without snail marking or snail placing
into cages. At the beginning of April 2010, the G.
truncatula were collected from each site and were

| Type of snail habitats | Place and French commune (site no.) | GPS coordinates | Date of the last frequentation of the site by cattle | Number of snails collected |
|------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------|-----------------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| River banks frequented by cattle in the past (riverbank group) | La Renauderie, Thenay (site 1) | 46°37.37'N, 1°27.34'E | 1969 | 137 |
| | La Ribère, Thenay (site 2) | 46°38.30'N, 1°26.54'E | 1982 | 101 |
| | Le Gué du Moulin, Thenay (site 3) | 46°38.90'N, 1°25.56'E | 1977 | 88 |
| Islet banks without contact known with ruminants since 1900 (islet group) | Left bank of “Ilon”, Saint-Gaultier (site 4) | 46°37.53'N, 1°25.20'E | - | 194 |
| | Right bank of “Ilon”, Saint-Gaultier (site 5) | 46°37.59'N, 1°25.17'E | - | 92 |
| | Left bank of an islet, Ruffec (site 6) | 46°37.36'N, 1°10.22'E | - | 117 |

Table I. – Main characteristics of the six snail habitats studied along the Creuse River in the department of Indre (central France).
individually placed in 35-mm Petri dishes with pieces of dead grass, lettuce and spring moss according to the method by Rondelaud et al. (2007). These dishes were progressively acclimatized at a constant temperature of 18 °C for three days and were later placed in an air-conditioned room under the same temperature and natural photoperiod. This temperature was selected for limiting snail mortality in these groups, which were subjected winter conditions. A daily surveillance was performed to change water and food, if necessary. If metacercariae were present, they were counted and removed from the Petri dish. This surveillance was applied up to the death of each snail. A dissection of each cadaver was then performed under a stereo-microscope to count free rediae, intraredial cercariae and free cercariae within the snail body.

The first two parameters were snail survival just after their recapture at the beginning of April and prevalence of F. hepatica infection (calculated in relation to the number of surviving snails). Prevalence was calculated by adding the number of cercariae-shedding snails (CS snails) and that of infected individuals which died without exit of cercariae (NCS snails), and by dividing this number by the number of recaptured snails. For each parameter, the differences were analyzed using a χ² test. The other parameters for infected snails were their shell height at death, the length of the patent period, the total number of metacercariae, and that of shedding waves. The total burden of free rediae, the number of cercariae-containing rediae, the quantity of intraredial cercariae, and that of free cercariae noted in dissected snails were also taken into account. Individual values recorded for these last eight parameters were averaged and their standard deviations were established for each snail group. One-way analysis of variance and Kruskal-Wallis test were used to establish levels of significance. As most differences between the values noted for each parameter in the three populations of each group were not significant, statistical analyses were only performed for differences between the values noted for snails living at Thenay (riverbank group) and those coming from Ruffec and Saint Gaultier (islet group). All the statistics were made using the Statview 5.0 software.

Survival of G. truncatula just after their recapture in April (Table II) ranged in the same scale of percentages and no significant difference between these rates was noted. A similar finding was also noted for the prevalence of F. hepatica infection in snails. However, the number of CS snails was greater in the riverbank group, whereas that of NCS snails clearly predominated in the islet snails. The difference between the shell heights of infected snails at their death was insignificant. A similar finding was also noted for the length of the patent period. In contrast, the numbers of larvae were significantly greater in the riverbank group, whatever redial and cercarial categories. If the different types of cercariae produced by the snail are added, total cercarial production was 3.3 times greater in the riverbank group than in the other G. truncatula.

Table III gives the number of shedding waves recorded during the patent period of CS snails. Most
snails from the islet group shed their cercariae during a single wave and died after. In contrast, cercariae shed by most snails of the riverbank group were released during 2, 3, or 4 waves.

As survival of overwintering *G. truncatula* at the beginning of April (Table II) was 30.9 % in the riverbank group and 28.5 % in islet snails, there was a low recapture rate among experienced snails during winter months. This finding disagrees with values reported by several authors on snail densities in their natural habitats during winter because the numbers of *G. truncatula* remained low and stable enough from November to March, either in swampy meadows and road ditches on acid soil (Rondelaud, 1977; Rondelaud & Mage, 1992) or along river banks upstream from a dam (Hourdin et al., 2006). As no study was carried out on the survival of snails during winter months in the Creuse River in 2009-2010, it is difficult to specify if this low recapture rate is due to environmental conditions, *F. hepatica* infection, or both.

Compared to snails originating from sites frequented by cattle in the past, the *G. truncatula* coming from islet banks are also able to sustain larval development of the parasite. However, these islet snails showed several modifications in the characteristics of *F. hepatica* infection: i) the high number of NCS snails which died without cercarial shedding; ii) the radial burden and cercarial production were significantly lower than those noted in the riverbank group; and iii) a single shedding wave for most CS snails. These three findings suggest the existence of an incomplete adaptation between islet snails and the parasite, as demonstrated by Rondelaud (1993), Vignoles et al. (2002) for other riverbank populations of *G. truncatula* experimentally infected with *F. hepatica*.

*A contrario*, the above results confirmed the necessity of frequent natural contacts between the population of snails and *F. hepatica* for having a normal development of the parasite within the snail (Rondelaud & Dreyfuss, 1996), thus strongly supporting the co-adaptation of local hosts and parasite. However, this interpretation disagreed with other data noted by our team because Spanish isolates of *F. hepatica* miracidia, coming from cattle infections, were more infective to French populations of *G. truncatula* than miracidial isolates originating from central France (Gasnier et al., 2001). A higher prevalence of *F. hepatica* infection and a greater cercarial production were also noted in allopatric combinations of French snails and Moroccan miracidia (Goumghar et al., 2001). In our opinion, the findings reported by the above authors might be interpreted as the consequence of a strategy developed by the parasite when it infects snail populations other than its usual intermediate hosts.

In conclusion, if the populations of *G. truncatula* used in the present study have had no natural contact with infected herbivores since the three last decades (riverbank group) or at least 1900 (islet snails), they are able of sustaining larval development of the parasite, even if several characteristics of snail infection have changed.

### Table III.

| Number of shedding waves | Thenay (n = 29) | Ruffec/Saint-Gaultier (n = 11) |
|--------------------------|----------------|-------------------------------|
| 1                        | 3              | 10                            |
| 2                        | 9              | 1                             |
| 3                        | 12             | 0                             |
| 4                        | 4              | 0                             |
| 5                        | 1              | 0                             |

n, total number of cercariae-shedding snails.

Table III.– Number of shedding waves noted during the patent period in the snail groups from Ruffec/Saint-Gaultier and Thenay.

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