

## Important pathogens and parasites of molluscs

| Pathogen or parasite                                    |                       | Host species   | Host impact  | Geographical distribution   | Infection period  | Diagnostic   | Cycle  |
|---|-----------------------|--|--|---|---|--|--|
| Species   | Group                 |  |  |   |   |  |  |
| <b>Bonamia ostreae</b>                                  | Protozoan             | <i>Ostrea edulis</i> , <i>O. conchaphila</i> , <i>O. angasi</i> , <i>O. puelchana</i> , <i>Tiostrea chilensis</i>  | Parasite of oyster haemocytes (=>all the tissues can be invaded). Oyster mortality   | Denmark, Netherland, France, Ireland, Great Britain (except Scotland), Italy, Spain and USA | Throughout the year (with a peak in September)  | Incubation period : 3-4 month in infected area. Histology, tissue imprint, PCR, ISH, electron microscopy | Direct   |
| <b>Bonamia exitiosa</b>                                 | Protozoan             | <i>Ostrea angasi</i> , <i>Ostrea chilensis</i> , <i>Ostrea edulis</i>  | Parasite of oyster haemocytes (=>all the tissues can be invaded). Oyster mortality   | Australia, New Zeland, Tasmania, Spain (in 2007)  | Throughout the year (with a peak during Australian autumn)                              | Histology, tissue imprint, PCR, ISH, electron microscopy   | Unknown  |
| <b>Haplosporidium costale</b>                           | Protozoan             | <i>Crassostrea virginica</i>   | Parasites present in connective tissue (mantle, gonads, digestive gland) but not in digestive tubule epithelia. Mortality in May-June  | USA, Canada   | Spring-summer   | Histology, tissue imprint, PCR, ISH, electron microscopy   | Unknown  |
| <b>Haplosporidium nelsoni</b>                           | Protozoan             | <i>Crassostrea virginica</i> , <i>Crassostrea gigas</i>  | Parasites present in gills, connective tissue. Sporulation only in the epithelium of digestive gland in <i>C. virginica</i> . Mortalities in <i>C. virginica</i> . No mortality in <i>C. gigas</i>         | USA, Canada, Japan, Korea, France   | Summer (May until October)  | Histology, tissue imprint, smear, PCR, HIS, electron microscopy  | Unknown but intermediate host is suspected             |
| <b>Haplosporidium armoricinum</b>                       | Protozoan             | <i>O. edulis</i> , <i>O. angasi</i>  | Parasite present in connective tissue. Sometimes, mortality can be observed  | France, Netherland, Spain   |   | Histology, tissue imprint  | Unknown  |
| <b>Marteilia refringens</b>                             | Protozoan             | <i>Ostrea edulis</i> , <i>Tiostrea chilensis</i> , <i>O. angasi</i> , <i>Mytilus edulis</i>  | Extracellular parasite of the digestive gland. Oyster mortalities  | France, Portugal, Spain   | Spring-summer (Temperature > 17°C)  | Histology, tissue imprint, ISH, PCR, PCR-RFLP, electron microscopy                                       | Intermediate host: copepod ( <i>Paracartia grani</i> ) |
| <b>Marteilia sydneyi</b>                                | Protozoan             | <i>Saccostrea glomerata</i> , <i>Striostrea mytiloides</i> , <i>Saccostrea forskali</i>  | Parasite of palps, gills, the digestive gland. Oyster mortalities  | Australia   | Australian summer-autumn  | Histology, tissue imprint, PCR, ISH, electron microscopy   | Unknown  |
| <b>Marteilia maurini</b>                                | Protozoan             | <i>Mytilus edulis</i> , <i>M. galloprovincialis</i>  | Parasite of the digestive gland. Sometimes, mortality can be observed  | France, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Greece, Croatia   |   | Histology, tissue imprint, ISH, PCR, electron microscopy   | Unknown  |
| <b>Microcytos mackini</b>                               | Protozoan             | <i>Crassostrea gigas</i> , <i>C. virginica</i> , <i>Ostrea edulis</i> , <i>Ostrea conchaphila</i>  | Green pustules on the mantle, palps. Intracellular parasites present in connective tissue cells. Oyster mortality  | Canadian west coast, USA  | From winter to late spring. Incubation period: 3-4 month in infected area (Temp. <10°C) | Histology, tissue imprint, PCR, ISH, electron microscopy   | Direct   |
| <b>Microcytos roughleyi</b>                             | Protozoan             | <i>Saccostrea glomerata</i>  | Abscess in the gonad, mantle, gills<br>Parasite of oyster haemocytes (=>all the tissues can be invaded). Oyster mortality  | Australia   | Australian winter   | Histology, PCR   | Unknown  |
| <b>Perkinsus marinus</b>                                | Protozoan             | <i>Crassostrea virginica</i> , <i>C. gigas</i> , <i>C. ariakensis</i>  | Parasite present in the connective tissue and epithelial cells. <i>C. virginica</i> mortalities  | USA   | Summer (Temperature > 20°C)   | Histology, thioglycolate culture, PCR, electron microscopy   | Unknown  |
| <b>Perkinsus olseni</b>                                 | Protozoan             | <i>Haliotis ruber</i> , <i>H. laevigata</i> , <i>H. cyclobates</i> , <i>H. scalaris</i> , <i>Ruditapes decussatus</i> , <i>R. philippinarum</i> , <i>R. pullastra</i> , <i>Venerupis aurea</i> ... | Nodules in the mantle, muscle, gills, digestive gland. Parasite present in connective tissue and epithelial cells. Abalone mortalities in Australia and clams mortalities in Portugal, Korea, China, Japan | Australia, New Zealand, Korea, China, Japan, France, Portugal, Spain, Italy                 |   | Histology, thioglycolate culture, PCR, electron microscopy   | Direct   |
| <b>Candidatus Xenohaliotis californiensis</b>           | Bacteria (Rickettsia) | <i>Haliotis cracherodii</i> , <i>H. rufescens</i> , <i>H. corrugata</i> , <i>H. fulgens</i> , <i>H. discus hannai</i> , <i>H. tuberculata</i> , <i>H. midae</i>                                    | Atrophy of foot muscle. Bacteria in the epithelium of intestinal tract. Abalone mortalities  | USA, Iceland, Spain, Ireland  | Summer  | Gross observation, histology, PCR, ISH, electron microscopy  | Unknown  |
| <b>Iridovirus</b> (different types of iridovirus exist) | Virus                 | <i>Crassostrea angulata</i> , <i>C. gigas</i>  | <i>C. angulata</i> mortalities. <i>C. gigas</i> larvae mortalities in USA  | Spain, France, Portugal, Great Britain, USA   |   | Histology, electron microscopy   | Direct   |

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| <b>Herpesvirus</b>  | Virus                    | <i>Crassostrea gigas</i> , <i>C. virginica</i> , <i>Ostrea edulis</i> , <i>O. angasi</i> , <i>Tiostrea chilensis</i> , <i>C. angulata</i> , <i>Saccostrea commercialis</i> , <i>Ruditapes decussatus</i> , <i>R. philippinarum</i> , <i>Pecten maximus</i> | Virus present in the connective tissues Sometimes larvae and juvenile mortalities   | Europe, USA, Australia, New Zealand  | Summer (Temperature > 19°C) | PCR, ISH, electron microscopy, histology                          | Direct  |
| <b>Mytilicola sp.</b>   | Copepod (metazoan)       | <i>Marine bivalves (oyster, mussel, clam...)</i>   | Parasites present in the gut lumen. Minimal impact on host  | USA, Japan, Europe                   |                             | Histology, gross observation                                      | Direct  |
| <b>Myicola sp.</b>  | Copepod (metazoan)       | <i>Marine bivalves (oyster, mussel, clam...)</i>   | Parasites present in the gills. Minimal impact on host  | Ubiquitous                           |                             | Histology, squash preparation                                     | Unknown   |
| <b>Rickettsia sp.</b><br><b>Chlamydia sp.</b><br><b>Mycoplasma sp.</b>  | Bacteria                 | <i>Marine bivalves (oyster, mussel, clam...)</i>   | Bacteria present in the digestive gland, gills, kidney, epithelial cells. Minimal impact on shellfish                           | Ubiquitous                           |                             | Histology, electron microscopy                                    | Unknown   |
| <b>Pseudoklossia sp.</b><br><b>Margoliisiella sp.</b>   | Protozoan                | <i>Marine molluscs (oyster, mussel, clam, scallop, abalone...)</i>   | Parasites present in the digestive gland, gills, kidney, mantle epithelial cells, connective tissue Minimal impact on shellfish | Ubiquitous                           |                             | Histology, squash preparation, electron microscopy                | Unknown   |
| <b>Uratoma sp.</b><br><b>Paravortex sp.</b>   | Plathelminthe (metazoan) | <i>Marine molluscs (oyster, mussel, clam, scallop, abalone...)</i>   | Uratoma sp. is present in the gills <i>Paravortex</i> sp. is present in the digestive gland. Few impact on molluscs             | Probably ubiquitous                  |                             | Histology, whole mount, gross observation                         | Unknown   |
| <b>Labratrema sp.</b><br><b>Meiogymnophalus sp.</b><br><b>Himasthia sp.</b><br><b>Proserhynchus sp.</b><br><b>Renicola sp. etc...</b> | Plathelminthe (metazoan) | <i>Marine molluscs (oyster, mussel, clam, scallop, abalone...)</i>   | Parasites present in connective tissues, gills, mantle. Variable impact on molluscs   | Probably ubiquitous                  |                             | Histology, squash preparation                                     | Cycle with intermediate hosts Molluscs are often an intermediate host for the parasite    |
| <b>Marteiloides chungmuensis</b>  | Protozoan                | <i>Crassostrea gigas</i> , <i>C. echinata (only the females)</i>   | Nodule in the mantle (heavy infection) Parasite present in the ovocyte. Impact on oyster reproduction                           | Korea, Japan, Australia              | Summer                      | Histology, smear, ISH, electron microscopy                        | Unknown   |
| <b>Marteiloides branchialis</b>   | Protozoan                | <i>Saccostrea glomerata</i>  | Parasite of gill epithelial cells   | Australia                            |                             | Gross observation, histology, electron microscopy                 | Unknown   |
| <b>Family of Papovaviridae</b>  | Virus                    | <i>Crassostrea virginica</i> , <i>Crassostrea gigas</i> , <i>Saccostrea glomerata</i> , <i>Saccostrea rhizophorae</i> , <i>Ostrea edulis</i> , <i>Ostrea conchaphila</i> , <i>Pinctada maxima</i> , <i>Mya arenaria</i> , <i>Macoma baltica</i> .          | Virus present in connective tissues, gametocytes  | USA, Korea, Japan, France, Australia |                             | Histology, electron microscopy                                    | Direct  |
| <b>Vibrio tapeti,s Vibrio harveyi, Vibrio splendidus, Vibrio pectinica etc...</b>   | Bacteria                 | <i>Marine molluscs (oyster, mussel, clam, scallop, abalone...)</i>   | Bacteria in all tissues Variable impact on molluscs   | Ubiquitous                           |                             | Histology, culture, PCR, slide agglutination test, DNA sequencing | Direct  |
| <b>Polydora sp.</b>   | Polychaetes (Metazoan)   | <i>Marine molluscs (oyster, mussel, clam, scallop, abalone...)</i>   | Parasite present in mollusc shell. Variable impact on molluscs  | Ubiquitous                           | Spring/summer               | Gross observation, wet mount                                      | Direct  |
| <b>Ostracoblabe implexa</b>   | Fungus                   | <i>Ostrea edulis</i> , <i>Crassostrea gigas</i> , <i>Saccostrea cucullata</i> , <i>Crassostrea angulata</i>  | Shell abnormalities   | Europe, India, Canada                | Summer (temperature >22° C) | Gross observation, histology, culture, squash preparation         | Unknown   |
| <b>Nematopsis sp.</b>   | Protozoan                | <i>Marine molluscs (oyster, mussel, clam, scallop, abalone...)</i>   | Parasite present in connective tissue, gills. Few impact on molluscs  | Ubiquitous                           |                             | Histology, electron microscopy                                    | Cycle with intermediate hosts. Molluscs are generally intermediate hosts for the parasite |

In red: Pathogens listed by the European Commission  
In blue: Species found in Europe  
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