

DNA Barcode Identification of Freshwater Snails in the Family Bithyniidae from Thailand

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Abstract

Freshwater snails in the family Bithyniidae are the first intermediate host for Southeast Asian liver fluke (*Opisthorchis viverrini*), the causative agent of opisthorchiasis. Unfortunately, the subtle morphological characters that differentiate species in this group are not easily discerned by non-specialists. This is a serious matter because the identification of bithyniid species is a fundamental prerequisite for better understanding of the epidemiology of this disease. Because DNA barcoding, the analysis of sequence diversity in the 5' region of the mitochondrial COI gene, has shown strong performance in other taxonomic groups, we decided to test its capacity to resolve 10 species/ subspecies of bithyniids from Thailand. Our analysis of 217 specimens indicated that COI sequences delivered species-level identification for 9 of 10 currently recognized species. The mean intraspecific divergence of COI was 2.3% (range 0–9.2%), whereas sequence divergences between congeneric species averaged 8.7% (range 0–22.2%). Although our results indicate that DNA barcoding can differentiate species of these medically-important snails, we also detected evidence for the presence of one overlooked species and one possible case of synonymy.

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Introduction

Molecular taxonomic methods have been used extensively to complement morphological approaches for species identification, and for establishing phylogenetic relationships [1–10]. Particularly, species identification through DNA barcoding has seen rapid adoption over the past decade. Prior DNA barcode studies have clearly established their effectiveness in the delimitation of animal species, and also contributed several advantages [11–13]. The ability of DNA barcoding to identify all life stages has particular importance in medical parasitology, where it is not only important to identify the parasite and its final host, but also all its life stages and its intermediate hosts. Thus, a multidisciplinary method of classification that includes morphological, molecular and distributional data is an essential prerequisite for understanding the epidemiology of any parasite-induced disease [7].

Freshwater snails of the family Bithyniidae serve as intermediate hosts for the liver fluke, *Opisthorchis viverrini*, and related species common in the Greater Mekong subregion (Cambodia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Vietnam, and Thailand). The infection of this parasite has been associated with several hepatobiliary diseases, including opisthorchiasis, cholangitis, obstructive jaundice, hepatomegaly, cholecystitis, and biliary lithiasis [14–18]. Furthermore, both experimental and epidemiological evidence suggest that liver fluke infections can be an etiological factor of cholangiocarcinoma [19–25]. Three taxa of *Bithynia* are involved in the transmission of this parasite [26–28] with different species reported as intermediate hosts in different parts of Thailand. *B. siamensis goniomphalos* is a dominant host in the northeast, while *B. funiculata* and *B. siamensis siamensis* serve as hosts in the north and *B. siamensis siamensis* in the central region [26,29]. Taxonomic keys for differentiation to species in the family Bithyniidae utilized size, shape, color, and sculpture on the shell surface,

operculum structure, and shape and arrangement patterns of radular teeth. Because these characters often demonstrate both geographic variation and phenotypic plasticity, morphological characters used to separate species are difficult to score and identifications require expert malacologists [30]. DNA barcoding has effectively identified snail species in other settings [31–34], therefore we decided to test its effectiveness on Bithyniidae.

The present study is the first to explore the application of DNA barcoding in species identification in the family Bithyniidae. We analyzed variation of the COI barcode region within 10 species/subspecies of Bithyniidae using pairwise sequence comparisons. We then examined the effectiveness of DNA barcoding in differentiating among these species.

Materials and Methods

Snail collections and preparation

Adult snails of the family Bithyniidae (superfamily Rissoacea) were collected with wire-mesh scoops or by hand in 2009 and 2010 from four regions of Thailand: north, northeast, south, and central (Figure 1, Table 1). These regions were selected based on results from previous studies [26,28,35]. Each collection site was recorded and its GPS coordinates were determined using a Garmin®nuvi 203 (Garmin (Asia) Co.,Taiwan). The specimens for this study were collected mostly from public water reservoirs where no permits were required. Owners of the private localities (a rice paddy and a waterfall) were asked for their permission. The owners gave their verbal consent for samples to be collected. All species of those snails are not endangered or protected. The snails were sorted and identified following the protocols in Brandt [26], Chitramvong [36], and Upatham et al. [37]. In addition two subspecies (*B. s. siamensis* and *B. s. goniomphalos*) were categorized by geographic distribution.

Each snail was subsequently examined for trematode infections by testing for cercarial shedding twice within a week. Prior to cercarial shedding, the snails were cleaned with dechlorinated tap-water. Shedding was induced under 25 W electric light bulbs for 2 hours at room temperature during the day. For species that shed cercaria at night, black covers were used to achieve total darkness and snails were allowed to shed overnight. Uninfected snails were soaked in phosphate buffered saline (PBS) containing antibiotics (200 unit/ml of penicillin and 100 µg/ml of streptomycin) for 3 to 4 hours before extraction of DNA to ensure that bacterial contamination was minimized.

Each snail was dissected to remove its soft body parts, and kept at -20 °C until further analysis. Each specimen was labeled, databased and imaged. All specimen records are in the project 'JUT- Mitochondrial DNA barcodes identification for snail in family Bithyniidae in Thailand' on BOLD, the Barcode of Life Data Systems [38].

DNA extraction

Total genomic DNA was extracted from whole snail tissue using methods similar to those in Winnepenninckx et al. [39]. Snail tissue was first homogenized in lysis buffer (2% w/v

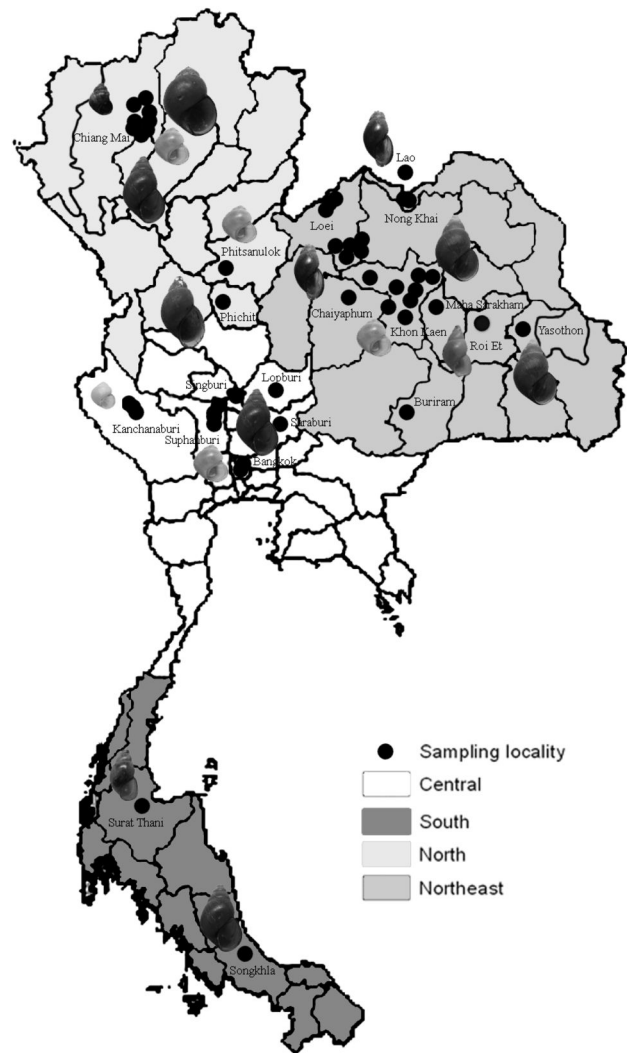


Figure 1. Schematic map of Thailand showing collection localities.

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Cetyltri-ammonium bromide; CTAB, 1.4 M NaCl, 0.2% v/v β-mercaptoethanol, 20 mM EDTA, 100 mM TrisHCl pH 8, 0.2 mg/ml proteinase K), and then incubated at 55 °C for 6 hours. Subsequently, proteins were precipitated using phenol/ chloroform (1:1) once, followed by phenol/ chloroform/ isoamylalcohol (25:24:1), centrifuged at 13,000 g for 10 min (4 °C) twice, and finally washed with chloroform (1:1). The upper aqueous layer was removed, and DNA was precipitated in isopropanol (2:3 v/v), mixed gently by inverting the tube a few times, put on ice for 15 min, and then spun in a microcentrifuge at 13,000 g for 5 min. After centrifugation, the supernatant was discarded; the DNA pellets were washed in 75% absolute ethanol, and centrifuged at 13,000 g for 5 min. After air-drying, the DNA pellet was re-suspended in TE buffer (10 mM Tris, 1mM EDTA, pH 8.0) and stored at -20 °C until analysis. The DNA concentration and purity were estimated by spectrophotometer (NanoVue, GE Healthcare UK limited,

Table 1. Collection sites for each species from Thailand.

Species	Collection Date	Country	State/Province	Region*	Latitude	Longitude
<i>Bithynia funiculata</i> (Walker, 1927)	09-May-2009	Thailand	Chiang Mai	Mae Rim1	18.68280029	98.97660065
	09-May-2009	Thailand	Chiang Mai	Mae Rim2	18.91769981	98.97409821
	09-May-2009	Thailand	Chiang Mai	Saraphi3	18.68889999	98.9536972
	09-May-2009	Thailand	Chiang Mai	Mae Rim4	18.91139984	98.96800232
<i>Bithynia siamensis</i>	13-Oct-2010	Thailand	Nong Khai	Sangkhom5	18.09830093	102.2419968
<i>goniophalos</i> (Morelet, 1866)	13-Oct-2010	Thailand	Nong Khai	Tha Bo6	17.78840065	102.6009979
	04-Jun-2010	Thailand	Roi Et	Muang Roi Et7	15.90060043	103.7320023
	03-May-2008	Thailand	Maha Sarakham	Barabue8	16.03829956	103.1190033
	11-May-2008	Thailand	Khon Kaen	Chum Phae9	16.54809952	102.0940018
	04-Apr-2008	Thailand	Khon Kaen	Ubolratana10	16.75279999	102.6330032
	10-May-2008	Thailand	Nong Bua Lamphu	Non Sang11	16.86380005	102.5680008
	04-Apr-2008	Thailand	Khon Kaen	Ban Phai12	16.16609955	102.6829987
	04-Apr-2008	Thailand	Khon Kaen	Waeng Noi13	15.80589962	102.4110031
	09-Dec-2008	Thailand	Khon Kaen	Ubolratana14	16.75300026	102.6330032
	04-Apr-2008	Thailand	Khon Kaen	Ban Phai15	16.16609955	102.6829987
	10-May-2010	Thailand	Buriram	Nong Ki16	14.66600037	102.5439987
	12-May-2008	Thailand	Khon Kaen	Muang Khon Kaen17	16.44829941	102.8499985
	<i>Bithynia siamensis siamensis</i> (Morelet, 1866)	26-Feb-2011	Thailand	Songkhla	Hat Yai18	7.013070107
10-Oct-2009		Thailand	Khon Kaen	Muang Khon Kaen19	16.44799995	102.8499985
10-May-2009		Thailand	Bangkok	Kasertsat University20	13.85270023	100.5699997
10-May-2009		Thailand	Bangkok	Kasertsat University21	13.8494997	100.5680008
08-May-2009		Thailand	Phitsanulok	Bang Rakam22	16.67480087	100.1600037
08-May-2009		Thailand	Phichit	Bueng Na Rang23	16.17670059	100.1279984
09-May-2009		Thailand	Chiang Mai	Muang Chiang Mai24	18.80529976	98.95020294
09-May-2009		Thailand	Chiang Mai	Muang Chiang Mai25	18.79179955	98.94629669
10-May-2009		Thailand	Suphan Buri	Si Pranchan26	14.6697998	100.1159973
10-Jun-2010		Thailand	Lop Buri	Chai Badan27	15.20429993	101.137001
26-Feb-2011		Thailand	Songkhla	Hat Yai28	7.013070107	100.4520035
10-May-2009		Thailand	Sing Buri	Muang Sing Buri29	14.8604002	100.3939972
Species		Collection Date	Country	State/Province	Region*	Latitude
<i>Bithynia siamensis siamensis</i> (Morelet, 1866)	10-Jun-2010	Thailand	Lop Buri	Patthana Nikhom30	14.85579967	100.9899979
<i>Filopaludina</i>	10-Aug-2010	Thailand	Khon Kaen	Khon Kaen	16.46800041	102.8310013
<i>martensi</i>				University31		
<i>Gabbia erawanensis</i>	11-May-2009	Thailand	Kanchanaburi	Erawan32	14.36789989	99.14369965
(Prayoonhong, Chitramvong & Upatham 1990)	17-May-2009	Thailand	Kanchanaburi	Erawan33	14.36800003	99.14399719
	11-May-2009	Thailand	Kanchanaburi	Erawan34	14.3689003	99.145401
<i>Gabbia pygmaea</i> (Preston, 1908)	09-May-2009	Thailand	Chiang Mai	Mae Rim35	18.91139984	98.96800232
<i>Gabbia wykoffi</i> (Brandt 1968)	09-May-2009	Thailand	Chiang Mai	Saraphi36	18.68560028	99.04979706
	04-Apr-2010	Thailand	Loei	Chiang Khan37	17.90600014	101.6880035
	04-Apr-2010	Thailand	Loei	Chiang Khan38	17.89599991	101.6699982
	04-Apr-2010	Thailand	Loei	Chiang Khan39	17.89489937	101.6709976
	12-Oct-2009	Thailand	Saraburi	Muang Saraburi40	14.53129959	100.9260025
	10-May-2009	Thailand	Suphan Buri	Muang Sing Buri41	14.85379982	100.3779984
	09-May-2009	Thailand	Chiang Mai	Saraphi42	18.68560028	99.04979706
	09-May-2009	Thailand	Chiang Mai	Hang Dong43	18.68889999	98.9536972
	09-May-2009	Thailand	Chiang Mai	Hang Dong44	18.68280029	98.97660065
	09-May-2009	Thailand	Bangkok	Kasertsat University45	13.8494997	100.5680008
	20-Oct-2009	Thailand	Khon Kaen	Ubolratana46	16.75279999	102.6330032
	20-Oct-2009	Thailand	Khon Kaen	Muang Khon Kaen47	16.45019913	103.0270004
	10-Aug-2009	Thailand	Chaiyaphum	Chatturat48	15.56820011	101.8430023
	10-May-2009	Thailand	Bangkok	Kasertsat University49	13.8494997	100.5680008
	11-May-2009	Thailand	Kanchanaburi	Erawan50	14.36789989	99.14369965

Table 1 (continued).

Species	Collection Date	Country	State/Province	Region*	Latitude	Longitude
	20-Oct-2009	Thailand	Khon Kaen	Muang Khon Kaen ⁵¹	16.45019913	103.0270004
	10-May-2010	Thailand	Loei	Chiang Khan ⁵²	17.90600014	101.6880035
	10-May-2010	Thailand	Loei	Chiang Khan ⁵³	17.8946991	101.6699982
	11-May-2008	Thailand	Khon Kaen	Ubolratana ⁵⁴	16.75279999	102.6330032
Species	Collection Date	Country	State/Province	Region*	Latitude	Longitude
<i>Hydrobiooides nassa</i> (Theobald, 1865)	18-Jan-2009	Thailand	Sing Buri	Muang Sing Buri ⁵⁵	14.86400032	100.3960037
	09-May-2009	Thailand	Lamphun	Muang Lamphun ⁵⁶	18.62989998	99.04989624
	08-May-2009	Thailand	Phichit	Bueng Na Rang ⁵⁷	16.17670059	100.1279984
	09-May-2009	Thailand	Chiang Mai	San Kamphaeng ⁵⁸	18.91139984	98.96800232
	10-May-2009	Thailand	Sing Buri	Khai Bang Rachan ⁵⁹	14.80000019	100.3089981
	10-May-2009	Thailand	Sing Buri	Muang Sing Buri ⁶⁰	14.91609955	100.3850021
	09-May-2009	Thailand	Chiang Mai	San Kamphaeng ⁶¹	18.76029968	99.07859802
<i>Wattebledia baschi</i> (Brandt 1968)	10-Oct-2010	Thailand	Surat Thani	Phunphin ⁶²	9.11400032	99.23000336
	10-Oct-2009	Thailand	Surat Thani	Phunphin ⁶³	9.113780022	99.229599
<i>Watteblediarosseana</i> (Wattebled 1886)	04-Apr-2010	Thailand	Loei	Chiang Khan ⁶⁴	17.89599991	101.6699982
	04-Apr-2010	Thailand	Loei	Chiang Khan ⁶⁵	17.89100075	101.6439972
	04-Apr-2010	Thailand	Loei	Pak Chom ⁶⁶	18.02479935	101.9000015
	10-May-2010	Thailand	Loei	Chiang Khan ⁶⁷	18.08709908	101.9520035
	25-Dec-2008	Thailand	Loei	Chiang Khan ⁶⁸	18.08699989	101.9520035
	11-May-2008	Thailand	Khon Kaen	Ubolratana ⁶⁹	16.75279999	102.6330032
	11-May-2008	Thailand	Nong Bua Lamphu	Muang Nong Bua Lum Phu ⁷⁰	17.24449921	102.5169983
	12-Feb-2009	Laos	Vientiane	Pakse ⁷¹	15.12049961	105.8130035
	04-Apr-2010	Thailand	Loei	Chiang Khan ⁷²	17.89599991	101.6699982
	25-Dec-2008	Thailand	Khon Kaen	Ubolratana ⁷³	16.75279999	102.6330032
	10-May-2010	Thailand	Nong Khai	Tha Bo ⁷⁴	17.78800011	102.6009979
<i>Wattebledia siamensis</i> (Moellendorff, 1902)	20-Jan-2008	Thailand	Khon Kaen	Muang Khon Kaen ⁷⁵	16.4484005	102.8499985
	20-Jan-2008	Thailand	Khon Kaen	Ubolratana ⁷⁶	16.75279999	102.6330032
	20-Jan-2008	Thailand	Khon Kaen	Muang Khon Kaen ⁷⁷	16.45319939	102.4530029

*. represent the collection sites in the map

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Buckinghamshire, UK) at an absorbance of 260 and 280 nm wavelengths. The extracted genomic DNA was then diluted to a working concentration of 10 ng/μl.

Amplification and sequencing

PCR protocols followed those used by the Canadian Centre for DNA Barcoding [40], with slight modifications. The PCR reaction was performed on a GeneAmp® PCR System 9700 Thermo Cycler (Applied Biosystem, Foster City, CA). The partial mitochondrial COI gene was amplified using the primers shown in Table 2 [41,42] in a total reaction volume of 50 μl. The amplification reaction consisted of 10xPCR buffer for 5 μl, 10 mM dNTP for 0.25 μl, 50 mM MgCl₂ for 2.5 μl, forward primer for 0.5 μl, reverse primer for 0.5 μl, Platinum Taq polymerase for 0.24 μl, H₂O for 36.01 μl and template for 5 μl. Standard conditions for COI gene amplification included initial denaturation at 94 °C for 1 min, five cycles of 94 °C for 30 sec, annealing at 45-50 °C for 40 sec, and extension at 72 °C for 1 min, following by 30 to 35 cycles of 94 °C for 30 sec, 51 to 54

°C for 40 sec, and 72 °C for 1 min, with a final extension at 72 °C for 10 min, followed by an indefinite hold at 4 °C [43-45]. PCR products were visualized on a 1.5% agarose gel and the specific band was cut and its DNA purified and then sequenced in the Biochemistry Department, Faculty of Medicine, Khon Kaen University; Pacific Science Co. LTD (Bangkok, Thailand) and at the Biodiversity Institute of Ontario, Canada.

Data analysis

Forward and reverse DNA sequences were assembled, and edited using Chromas version 2.23 [46], BioEdit v. 5.0.6 [47] and CodonCode v.3.01 (CodonCode Corporation, Dedham, MA). Alignment and homology analysis were performed using CLUSTAL X v. 1.8 [48] and MEGA 4 [49] with pairwise nucleotide sequence divergences calculated using the Kimura 2-parameter (K2P) model [50]. Base composition and distance summaries were obtained using the tools provided on the BOLD workbench (www.boldsystems.org) [38], but only sequences ≥ 350 bp were included in the analysis. A

Table 2. Primers used for PCR amplification and sequencing [41,42].

Primer name	Sequence	Forward or Reverse
LCO1490	5' GGTCACAAATCATAAAGATATTGG 3'	Forward
HCO2198	5' TAAACTTCAGGGTGACCAAAAAATCA 3'	Reverse
GasF1_t1	5' TGTA AACGACG GCCAGTTTTCACAAACCATAARGATATTGG 3'	Forward
GasF2_t1	5' TGTA AACGACG GCCAGTATTCTACAAACCACAAAGACATCGG 3'	Forward
GasF3_t1	5' TGTA AACGACG GCCAGTTTTCWACWAATCATAAAGATATTGG 3'	Forward
GasR1_t1	5' CAGGAAACAGCTATGACACTTCWGGRTGHCCRAARAATCARAA 3'	Reverse
MGasF1_t1	5' TGTA AACGACG GCCAGTATAAGATTTCTCTCGWWTRAATAATA 3'	Forward
MGasR1_t1	5' CAGGAAACAGCTATGACTCCTGTWCCWRCWCCTTC 3'	Reverse

Remark Degenerate base; R = A or G, W = A or T, H = C or A or T

doi: 10.1371/journal.pone.0079144.t002

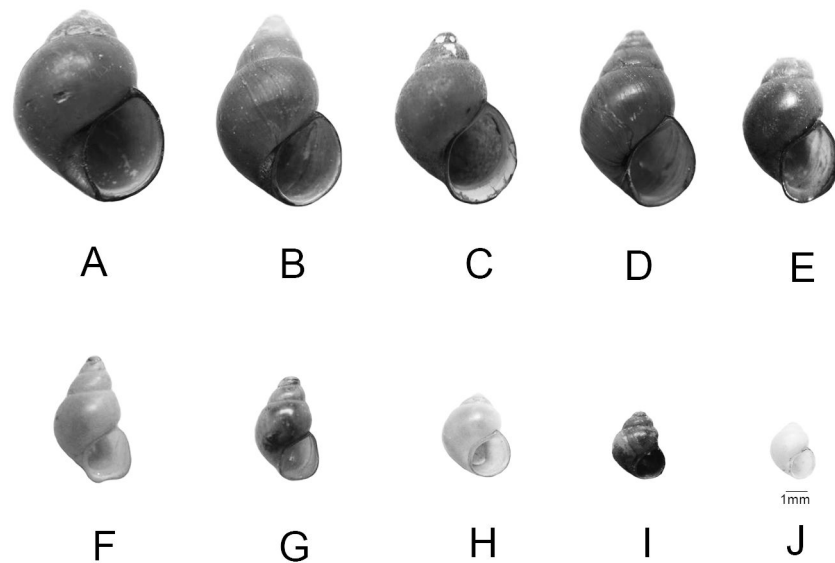


Figure 2. The shell morphology of bithyniid snails (A) *B. funiculata*; (B) *B. siamensis goniomphalos*; (C) *B. siamensis siamensis*; (D) *H. nassa* ; (E) *W. crosseana*; (F) *W. siamensis*; (G) *W. baschi*; (H) *G. wykoffi*; (I) *G. pygmaea*; (J) *G. erawanensis*. Scale bars: A-J = 1 mm.

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neighbour-joining (NJ) tree was also created using BOLD to provide a preliminary display of the sequence divergences.

Results and Discussion

Ten species/subspecies of Bithyniidae were collected from sites across Thailand (Figure 1 and Figure 2). A total of 217 individuals of these species/subspecies were analyzed for COI, and *Neotricula aperta* gamma strain (family Hydrobiidae, superfamily Rissoacea) from GenBank (Accession: AF188222.1 GI: 11493624 and AF188220.1 GI: 11493620) was used as outgroup. All 217 specimens were identified using morphological characteristics of the adult shells, radular patterns, geographic distribution [35–37], and confirmed by a malacologist. From 1–6 individuals of each species/subspecies from each of the five regions were analyzed, as shown in the

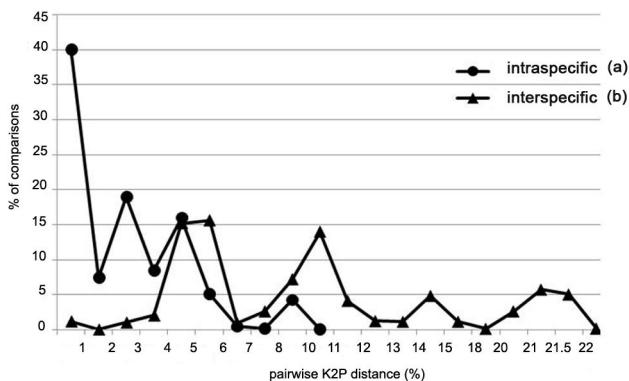
neighbour-joining tree (Figure S1). The sequences, and trace files, are available on BOLD (project: JUT).

The pairwise sequence divergences were different among species/subspecies (Table S1). Intraspecific K2P distances averaged $2.3 \pm 0.001\%$ (range 0–9.2%), 4-fold less than the mean congeneric sequence divergence of $8.7 \pm 0.002\%$ (range 0–22.2%). The highest mean intraspecific sequence divergence for an individual species was $4.93 \pm 0.22\%$ (range 0–9.2%) for *Wattebledia crosseana* reflecting the fact that members of this species fell into two distinct sequence clusters (Table 3). The mean sequence divergence across the family was also high, averaging 17.1% (range 13.0–21.3%). The distributions of intraspecific and interspecific divergences showed limited overlap (Figure 3), because most (65.4%) intraspecific sequences showed less than 2% divergence while 83.4% of the interspecific sequences possessed more than 3%

Table 3. Species with nearest neighbour and intraspecific and interspecific divergence.

Species (Number of specimens)	Nearest Neighbor (NN)	Distance to NN%	Intraspecific				Interspecific					
			Count Comparisons	Mean	SE	Max	Min	Count Comparisons	Mean	SE	Max	Min
<i>Bithynia funiculata</i> (13)	<i>B. siamensis siamensis</i>	7.11	78	1.08	0.10	2.17	0					
<i>B. siamensis goniomphalos</i> (30)	<i>B. siamensis siamensis</i>	1.49	435	2.39	0.04	3.95	0					
<i>B. siamensis siamensis</i> (40)	<i>B. siamensis goniomphalos</i>	1.49	780	0.62	0.50	1.81	0	2110	2.27	0.13	10.77	0
<i>Wattebledia crosseana</i> (26)	<i>W. baschi</i>	6.00	330	4.93	0.22	9.11	0					
<i>W. siamensis</i> (8)	<i>W. baschi</i>	11.39	28	0.32	0.44	0.82	0					
<i>W. baschi</i> (7)	<i>W. crosseana</i>	6.00	28	0.05	0.35	0.35	0	446	6.02	0.32	14.19	6.33
<i>Gabbia wykoffi</i> (59)	<i>G. pygmaea</i>	0	1761	3.14	0.05	6.69	0					
<i>G. pygmaea</i> (3)	<i>G. wykoffi</i>	0	3	0.00	0.00	0.00	0					
<i>G. erawanensis</i> (8)	<i>B. siamensis goniomphalos</i>	15.73	28	0.30	0.07	0.82	0	673	6.62	0.29	22.16	0
<i>Hydrobiooides nassa</i> (23)	<i>W. crosseana</i>	14.13	253	0.47	0.03	2.20	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total (217)		63.34	3724	13.30	1.81	27.91	0	3229	14.91	0.74	47.12	0

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**Figure 3.** Pairwise distances (K2P) for COI sequences from snail species in the family Bithyniidae separated into two categories: (a) intraspecific; (b) interspecific.

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divergence. As a result, sequence divergences for these snails are similar to those in previous barcoding reports on other organisms [2,12]. Hebert et al. [12] reported that COI sequence divergences among animal species from interspecific COI divergences within the phylum Mollusca averaged $11.1 \pm 5.1\%$.

The high intraspecific divergences in *W. crosseana* and *G. wykoffi* could indicate the presence of previously unrecognized cryptic species. DNA barcoding has proven invaluable at detecting cryptic species, which in many cases, are subsequently corroborated by life history, morphological or other character sets [51–54]. For these two snail species, the clusters represent allopatric populations with no apparent morphological differences, so it is currently unclear if they represent merely isolated populations or separate entities with differences yet to be revealed. Conversely, the sharing of identical barcode sequence in *G. pygmaea* and one northern Thailand population of *G. wykoffi* may be indicative of introgressive hybridization, incomplete lineage sorting,

misidentification, or a previously unrecognized synonymy. Further investigations into these groups are necessary to untangle and confirm these predictions and the use of more holistic approaches to delimit species boundaries will be beneficial.

An important finding in the present study is that the three first intermediate hosts (*B. s. siamensis*, *B. s. goniomphalos* and *B. funiculata*) of Southeast Asian liver fluke can all be distinguished by COI barcodes. All three taxa of *Bithynia* sp. form monophyletic clusters, with 1.5% divergence between the two subspecies of *B. siamensis* and both subspecies had 7.1% divergence from *B. funiculata* (Table 3). Because the two subspecies of *B. siamensis* are morphologically indistinguishable, the capacity of DNA barcoding to discriminate them is significant. Moreover, morphological similarity has created taxonomic confusion and difficulties in the accurate identification of *B. s. siamensis* and *B. s. goniomphalos* which are currently believed to be distributed in the north, central, south and northeast of Thailand [26,29,36–38]. As well, the capacity to rapidly diagnose all stages of the host's life cycle is essential for better understanding of the epidemiology of this parasite-induced disease.

The barcoding success for the Bithyniid species examined in this project was 80%, with nearly all taxa forming discrete monophyletic clusters (Figure 4). The two exceptions are *G. pygmaea* and one population of *G. wykoffi*, which share an identical COI sequence (see above). These two taxa might possibly be cryptic species. However, the adult size of *G. wykoffi* is double that of *G. pygmaea*. Distinct paraphyly was found in *W. crosseana*. The results indicated that *W. crosseana* samples from different localities may well represent cryptic species because they are morphologically similar but genetically distinct. Cryptic species of *W. crosseana* might be resulted from some factors such as different localities which would develop to different genotype. *G. wykoffi* was separated into more than one geographically-restricted cluster respectively comprising collection localities from the central,

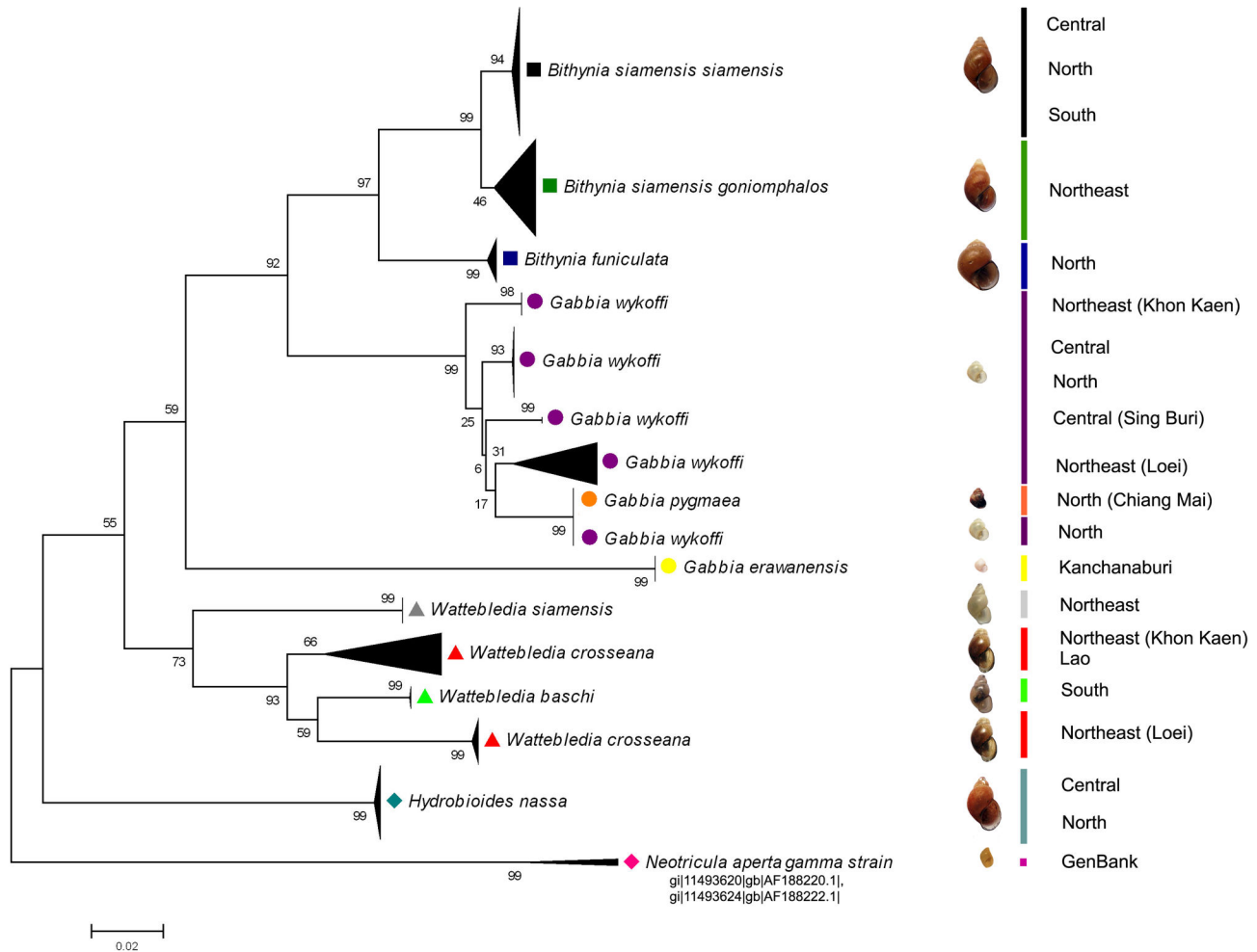


Figure 4. Neighbour- joining tree (K2P) for 10 species/subspecies of snails in the family Bithyniidae. The number of individuals for each branch is given in parentheses. A detailed version of this tree, including locality information, is provided in Figure S1.

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north or northeast regions of Thailand. These clusters might be cryptic species according to this analysis as same as *W. crosseana*. However, more comprehensive analyses of the systematics of these taxa using more specimens, representing their known geographic distribution, as well as more evidence from independent biological investigations, are required before this hypothesis can be verified.

Similar studies which have also been reported in other organisms [52–59], yet over all DNA barcoding has proven reliable in identifying species in more than 90% of the organisms investigated [60]. The neighbour-joining tree and ME analysis also revealed that in general, individuals tended to cluster in accordance with collection localities (Supporting Information, Figure S1, S2). The results from ME analysis were very similar to the neighbor-joining analysis so the latter was used to generate diagrams.

The genera *Wattebledia* and *Bithynia* formed monophyletic clusters as well, but *Gabbia* did not. The selection of *Neotricula*

aperta gamma strain (in the same superfamily) from GenBank as the outgroup appeared legitimate as it clustered separately from other snails in family Bithyniidae. Increased taxon, geographic, and gene sampling would be worthwhile to further explore the two ‘barcode outliers’ and the ability of COI to infer geographic provenance and phylogenetic affinities in this group.

In summary, the present study has studied genetic-variation in ten species/subspecies of Bithyniidae from Thailand using COI. Sequence divergences were lower for intraspecific than congeneric comparison. Using COI, 80% of the studied snail taxa could accurately identified. In comparison with other methods for identifying snails in this family, DNA barcoding is quicker, easier and more applicable, it is suitable for young snail identification which will be beneficial for understanding the epidemiology of opisthorchiasis transmission.

Supporting Information

Table S1. Genetic distances for all specimens in family Bithyniidae.
(XLS)

Figure S1. Neighbour-joining tree (Distance model: Kimura-2-Parameter) of profile and test taxa; includes a list of BOLD with Process ID, taxa names, length of sequence and locality.
(JPG)

Figure S2. Minimum Evolution tree (ME) of 218 COI sequences of 10 species/subspecies of snails in the family Bithyniidae. The number of individuals for each branch is given in parentheses.
(TIF)

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