

HISTOLOGICAL CHANGES INDUCED IN THE MUCOUS GLAND AND THE BODY WALL OF SMALL SAND SNAIL *Helicella vestalis* TREATED WITH DIMETHOATE AND BENOMYL INSECTICIDES.

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ABSTRACT

The present study aimed to illustrate the some histological impact of Dimethoate and Benomyl compounds on the mucous gland and the body wall of *Helicella vestalis* at 0.25% level after 24 hours post treatment

Mucous gland: Tufted tubular and assemble of mucous gland branches were shaped by the effect of 0.25% Dimethoate in mucous gland of *H.vestalis* after 24 hours post treatment, at the portion time, the amount of mucous exuded decreased with increase in volume of mucous cells. Also, effect of Benomyl in mucous gland were coherence of the branches of the mucous gland vast led to the exsiccation of land snail and its death, and increase in the mucous cell volume with certain change in the color and it had been isolated and had no integration with each other.

Effects of Dimethoate on body wall of *H.vestalis* led to presence of a large apertures resolving on the semblance of leather wide, lessening the amount of mucus excreted, while 0.25% Benomyl clearly showed no apertures on the integument appearance wide.

Keywords: Histological changes, mucous gland, small sand snail, Dimethoate and Benomyl.

INTRODUCTION

Land snails have become one of the most dangerous crop pests. They have direct bad effect resulting from feeding on plant and daily activity. Many agriculture processes helped spreading land snails in rural areas of Egypt. In the past, they existed only in the Northern Coast .

On the other hand, the rapid adaptation to the different places played an important role in this respect (Asran, 2001 and Ibrahim, 2010). Moreover, it was necessary to use toxic chemical compounds to eliminate these pests. Several histological and biochemical studies were carried out to determine certain enzymes as well as the histological changes resulting from the toxic treatment to explain how much those land snails affected (Fouad *et al.*, 2004).

The present work was carried out to study some histological changes of the mucous gland and body wall of the small sand snail *Helicella vestalis* treated by Dimethoate and Benomyl at adult stage.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Tested animals:

Individual's adult snail of *Helicella vestalis* were collected from different infested nurseries at Alexandria governorate. Mean shell diameter of selected animals was < 8mm. Healthy individuals snail were kept separately in a

small plastic boxes containing 8-10cm, moist optimal soil (clay, peat and sand at 1:1:1) provided with fresh green lettuce leaves, covered with muslin secured with rubber band to prevent snails from escaping (Zidan *et al.*, 2001 and Al-Akraa, 2005), and kept under the ideal laboratory conditions, i.e. of $22 \pm 2^\circ \text{C}$ and $80 \pm 5\% \text{ R.H.}$

Chemical insecticides used:

- a) Dimethoate 50% EC phosphorus compound, at the concentration of 0.25%. chemical name: 0.0. dimethyl 5- (N-methyl carbamoyl – methyl). Phosphorodimithoate, (Target Inovation Company TIC- Lebanon.)
- b) Benomyl 50% W.P, a carbamate compound, at the concentration of 0.25%. Chemical name: methyl 1- (butylcarbamoyl) -2- benzimida zolecarbamate, (Target Inovation Company TIC- Lebanon.)

Chemical treatments:

The two tested compounds were prepared just before application. Appropriated amount of each compound was diluted with water to obtain the required concentration (Ghamry, 1997).

Fresh lettuce leaves were sprayed with the candidate compounds and were offered to the maintained land snail species after 24 hs starvation (Abd El-Karim, 2000 and Haleim, 2007).

Five replicates were prepared for each treatment in addition to another one left with each treatment as a check control (Fouad, 2002 and Khalifa, 2009).

All groups of treated and untreated snail were examined for their mucous gland and body wall.

Anatomical and histological studies:

To observe the gross morphology of the soft parts of *H. vestalis*, these were anaesthetized in 1% solution of chloral hydrate for 12 hours. The shell was then removed and the soft parts were fixed with 10% formalin for at least 24 hours. Soft parts were progressively dissected with the help of binocular dissecting microscope. The mucous gland and the body wall of the treated snails were carefully removed, photographed and compared with those of untreated (Shoieb, 1997). Histological preparation were investigated by light microscopy. The soft parts of the snails were directly immersed in Bouin's solution for fixation (Cowie, 1984). Small tissues representing different regions of both the mucous gland and body wall were washed, dehydrated, cleared and finally embedded in Paraffin wax. Sections were cut 6-8 microns in thickness, mounted on glass slides and stained with Haematoxylin and Eosin photomicrographs (x40) were taken for both mucous gland and body wall and compared with those of untreated snails (Mersal, 1990).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Mucous gland:

Generally untreated mucous gland appears of that tufted tubular mucous gland had much branched and resemble little branches of whitish sea- weed (Fig 1). The secretory cells forming the wall of the tubules were tall columnar cells containing the secretory granules. The secretory cells were arranged around irregular lumen (Fig 2).



Fig. (1):Mucous gland of *H.vestalis* in control group.

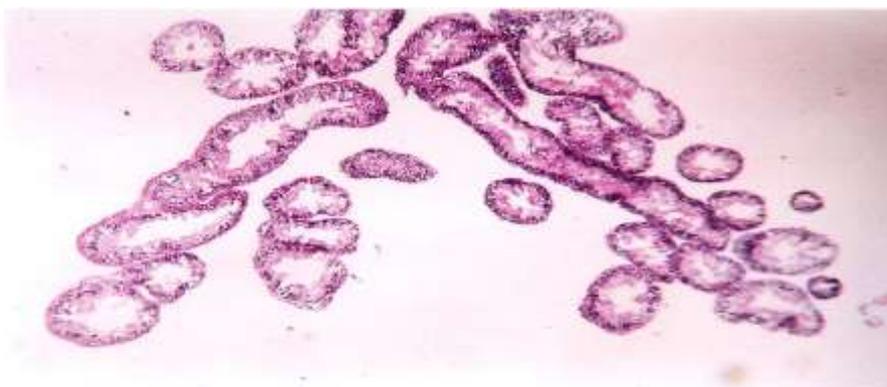


Fig. (2):Mucous cells of *H.vestalis* in control group.

Histological changes in mucous gland after 24 hours post treatment with 0.25% Dimethoate were shown in Fig (3). It can be seen clearly the complete adhesion of tufted tubular and wide reduce the quantity of mucous secreted to protect of *H.vestalis*.

Fig (4) that increase in the volume of cells and figures have been irregular, while effect of 0.25% Benomyl in 24 hours post treatment, there were cohesion and fusion of the branches of the mucous gland wide led to the desiccation of the land snail and its death and increase in the cell volume of mucous gland cells with some change in the colour and it had been lonely and had no combination with each other (Fig 4). The nature of mucous secretion on the body surface varies and were noticed by Cook and Shirbhate (1983).Which suggests different functions for mucous on different areas of the epithelium. Luchtel *et al.* (1984) and (1991) found that the secretions are often voluminous, and produced by cell of the epithelium, particularly by the mucous and channel cells.



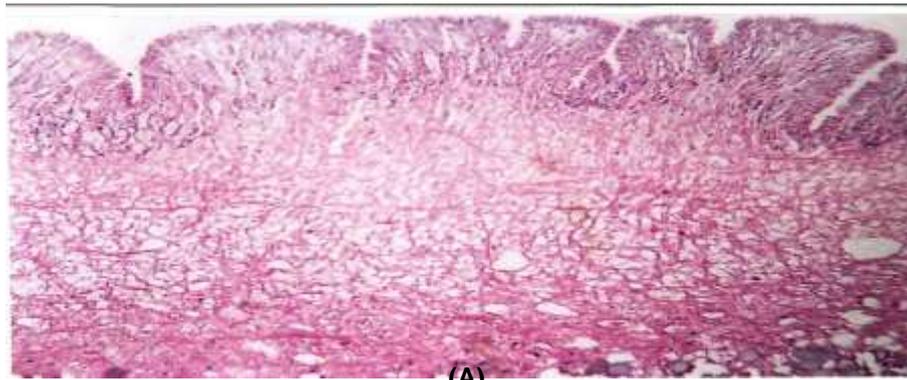
(A) (B)
Fig. (3): Effect of Dimethoate (A) and Benomyl (B) on mucous gland of *H. vestalis*



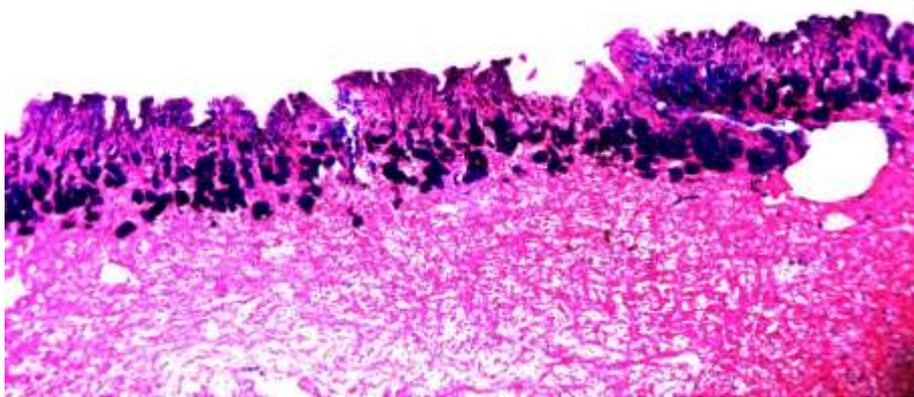
(C) (D)
Fig. (4): Effect of Dimethoate(C) and Benomyl(D) on mucous cells of *H. vestalis* (x40).

Body wall:

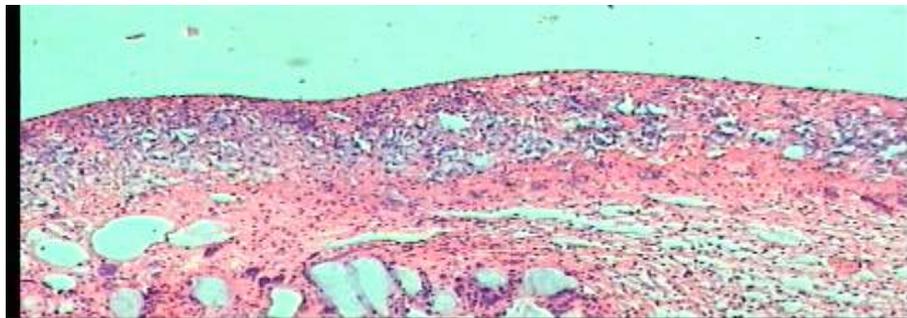
The epithelium is composed primarily of a single layer of two types of columnar to cubical-shaped cells (micro villous cells and ciliated cells). These two cell types are distinguished by the presence of micro villous and cilia on their apical surfaces, respectively. Also, the epithelium has large secretive cells (vacuoles), which extend into the matrix of muscle and connective tissue that make up the sub epithelial part of the body wall. These large cells include mucous cell, channel cells and calciferous cells (Fig. 5). Dimethoate compound induced histological changes on body wall of *H. vestalis* that illustrated in Fig. (5) showed presence of a large vacuole in instead of presence of some small vacuoles spreading on the surface of skin wide reduce the quantity of mucous secreted to protect the snail from the effect of the insecticides, so that led to a desiccation to the snail and its death. Also, Fig. (5) showed that, histological changes in body wall after 24 hours post treatment at 0.25% Benomyl, no vacuoles on the skin surface .



(A)



(B)



(C)

Fig. (5): Body wall of *H. vestalis* in control group (x40) (A), Dimethoate(B) and Benomyl(C) .

Generally results agree with Newell (1973 and 1977) who found that in terrestrial pulmonates, the skin is formed by an epithelium which is as well supplied with enzymes and mucous cells as the epithelium of vertebrate intestine. The skin of land snails contains special gland which secrete a covering of slim, which serves as a protection against desiccation. Also, the skin of land snails is important as the structure which is exposed to contact with insecticides.

Deyrup *et al.* (1996) showed that the release of mucous is accompanied by the rupture of mucous granules which is triggered by ATP. The observed reduction of energy reserves (lipid and glycogen) in the crop and the hepatopancreas may be related to this phenomenon.

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التأثير الهستولوجي لمبيدي الدايمثيوث والبينوميل على الغدة المخاطية وجدار الجسم لقواقع الرمال الصغير.
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الهدف من البحث هو المقارنة بين تأثير مبيد كارباماتي (البينوميل) ومبيد فوسفوري (الدايمثيوث) على التغيرات الهستولوجية لكل من الغدة المخاطية والخلايا المخاطية وجدار الجسم لقواقع الرمال الصغير الـ *Helicella vestalis* بعد 24 ساعة من المعاملة بتركيز 0.25% لكلا المبيدين.
وكانت النتائج المتحصل عليها كالآتي: -
الغدة المخاطية:

تتميز الغدة المخاطية بكثرة الفروع المفرزة للمخاط. بعد معاملة القواقع حدث تجمع لهذه الفروع في حالة المبيد الفوسفوري بينما كانت الفروع ملتصقة تماماً في حالة المبيد الكارباماتي مما قلل من كمية المخاط المفرزة التي هي أساس حياة القواقع ويعتبر المخاط وسيلة الحماية الأولى للقواقع. أما بالنسبة للخلايا المخاطية فحدث تضخم وانفصال لهذه الخلايا مع تغير اللون مما أدى إلى عدم قدرتها على إفراز المادة المخاطية وأدى ذلك إلى جفاف القواقع وموته وكان التضخم أكبر ما يمكن مع المبيد الكارباماتي (البينوميل) عنها في حالة المبيد الفوسفوري (الدايمثيوث).
جدار الجسم:

يحتوى جدار الجسم في حالة القواقع غير المعاملة على فراغات أو جيوب منتشرة على جميع أجزاء جدار الجسم يمر من خلالها الإفراز المخاطي إلى خارج الجسم للحماية فعمل المبيد الكارباماتي على اختفاء هذه الفتحات تماماً أما تأثير المبيد الفوسفوري فكان أقل حدة حيث لوحظ تجمع معظم هذه الفراغات وأحدث فراغاً كبيراً مما أدى إلى خلل في توزيع إفراز المادة المخاطية على سطح الجسم وبالتالي جفاف الحيوان وموته.

قام بتحكيم البحث

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أ. د/ محمد عادل شلبي

