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## Gonad variation and development of freshwater mussel *Chambardia rubens* Lamarck, 1819 (Bivalvia: Mutelidae) from the River Nile in Egypt

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**Abstract:** The gametogenesis, reproductive cycle and larval morphology of *Chambardia rubens* (Bivalvia: Mutelidae) are studied for the first time in Egypt. A total of 46 mussels were collected seasonally from winter to autumn 2017 from Benha (Qaluobiya Governorate) along the River Nile in Egypt. Histological examinations demonstrate that *C. rubens* is a dioecious species and 22 were females with prevalence rate 47.8% and 24 were males with prevalence rate 52.2%. The gonads of both male and female specimens were found to be paired and symmetrical organs, situated between the digestive gland and intestine. Oogenesis was divided into four stages; oogonia, previtellogenic oocytes, vitellogenic oocytes and postvitellogenic oocytes while spermatogenesis passed through spermatogonia, spermatocytes, spermatids and spermatozoa. Sperm morulae were also detected. The reproductive cycle was intense in winter including the four developmental stages of gonads; developing, ripe (mature), spawning and spent stages, respectively. The eggs and larval stages (lasidia) were incubated for a short period within the inner demibranchs so *C. rubens* can be considered as endobranchous and tachytictic brooders. Light microscopy revealed that the eggs with vitelline membrane and the larvae contain internal threads with an anterior outgrowth. Scanning electron microscopy examinations revealed that the eggs are with smooth membrane without any folds with the presence of anterior outgrowth in the larvae.

**Keywords,** Bivalvia, Mutelidae, *Chambardia rubens*, gametogenesis, reproductive cycle, larval morphology.

### Introduction

Knowledge of the various Egyptian freshwater molluscs and their reproductive biology is rather insufficient and most studies paid attention mainly on species which play an important role in transmitting diseases to man and animals (Fol, 2008).

Reproduction is known to be the most important factor influencing the abundance and distribution of a given molluscan species in any habitat. Moreover, it plays a major role in the taxonomical discrimination of different species, especially in

bivalve species that possess various overlapping morphological features (El-Assal et al., 2010). The reproductive characteristics and processes found in the unionoidea are diverse, complex and exhibit extraordinary variations in fecundity, brooding tendencies and host specificity (Haag and Staton, 2003)

There are different ways for assessing gamete development in bivalves, most of which are occurred by visual observation of the relative size, shape and color of the gonads or investigating developmental stages, based on histological

characterization (Asma et al., 2014). Moreover, the use of indices such as gonad development index for individuals, mean gonad index for populations have been used in many studies to determine gonad status (Moullac et al., 2009). Since histological techniques provide extensive information about gonad development, these are widely used to investigate the reproductive events (Lango- Reynoso et al., 2000).

However, almost nothing is known about the basic biology and reproduction of any of the unionidean species found in Egypt beyond the information provided on the anatomy of one species by Soliman (2001) and a description of the early developmental stage of *C. aegyptiaca* by Varjabedian (2006). The present study aims to examine the gametogenesis and the reproductive cycle of *C. rubens* for the first time in Egypt as well as its developmental stages and lasidial development in the marsupium during the brooding period.

#### **Materials and Methods**

**Collection of samples:** A total of 46 specimens of *C. rubens* was collected seasonally from winter to autumn 2017 from Benha (Qaluobiya Governorate) along River Nile in Egypt using a special net made of hard metallic frame, provided with wire and divided into squares of about 0.2 mm in diameter like a mesh. Collected mussels were transferred to the laboratory of Invertebrates & Parasitology, Faculty of Science, Cairo University then sorted and maintained under the same conditions of food and temperature.

Identification of mussels took place according to Ibrahim et al., (1999) and Graf and Cummings, (2007) then sorted in 7% formalin solution. After removing the marsupia (swollen ctenidia), eggs and late larval stages (lasidia) were examined under stereomicroscope and photographed using a micrometer-calibrated Leica research photomicroscope.

**Histological examination:** Gonads were removed and processed according to Carleton et al. (1967), fixed in 10% formalin for 12 hrs., dehydrated in ascending series of ethanol concentration (80%, 90%, 100%, 3 hrs. for each), cleared in 2 changes of

xyline (30 min. for each) and embedded in paraffin. Sections were cut by a microtome in 5µm thickness, mounted on slides, dewaxed in xyline, stained with Haemtoxylin and Eosin then covered by glass slips using canada balsm.

**Scanning electron microscope study:** Eggs and larval stages were washed in 0.7% saline, fixed in 2.5% gluteraldehyde (pH 7.4) at 4 °C, washed 3 times in phosphate buffer, post fixed in 1% osmium tetroxide in 0.1 M phosphate buffer and dehydrated through graded series of ethanol (70%, 80%, 90%, 95% and 2 changes of absolute ethanol). Larvae were then mounted on stubs with double adhesive tapes, coated with gold using spinoculevac/ sputter coater. Samples were examined and photographed using scanning electron microscope (SEM) (JOEL 1200 EX II) at the central laboratory in the Faculty of Science, Ain Shams University, Egypt.

#### **Results**

##### **A- Sex ratio (prevalence):**

Histological examination of the gonads revealed that the species under investigation is a gonochoric. Out of 46 specimens examined, 22 were found to be females and 24 were found to be males with prevalence rate 47.8% and 52.2%, respectively.

After removal of the shell, the bilobed mantle was exposed and enclosed the soft parts (visceral mass, labial palps, foot and demibranchs) as a typical bivalve mollusc (Fig. 1). In the present investigation, the histological observations revealed that the gonads surrounded the digestive gland and intestine. They were diffused organs, consisting of highly branched follicles "acini" surrounded by connective and muscular tissues, which may vary in density according to the gamete developmental stages (Fig. 2).

##### **B- Gametogenesis:**

###### **I- Oogenesis (Figs. 3-6):**

The oogenesis developed in the oogenic follicles is divided into the following four stages:

###### **1. Oogonia (Og):**

The majority of the ovarian follicles exhibited developing oogonia attached to the inner acinar walls. Oogonia were found to be round or spherical (Fig. 3).

## **2. Previtellogenic oocytes (PVO):**

Oogonia grow and developed into previtellogenic oocytes characterized by irregular edges with a diameter larger than that of oogonia and were generally located at the periphery of the germinal vesicle (Fig. 4).

## **3. Vitellogenic (mature) oocyte (Vo):**

Oocytes entering the vitellogenesis stage had continued in growing while they were migrating into the acinar lumen by accumulating yolk granules in the cytoplasm. Oocytes connected through junction with the acinar wall known as the egg stem or stalk. Common structures in vitellogenic oocytes were vitelline bodies which developed significantly as vitellogenesis progresses. The nucleus of vitellogenic oocytes was round (Fig. 5).

## **4. Postvitellogenic oocytes (Pv):**

Postvitellogenic oocytes had a polyhedral appearance at the acinar lumen and were deformed by compression in the mature gonad with larger diameter (twice that of vitellogenic oocytes). No joints between oocytes and follicular walls were observed at this stage. The nucleus showed a significant number of projections into the cytoplasm (ooplasm) (Fig. 6).

## **II- Spermatogenesis (Fig. 7):**

The spermatogenesis had followed the similar continuous pattern as seen in females occurring all the year although it was more evident during winter and spring. Four main stages of development were recorded as following:

### **1. Spermatogonia:**

They were oval growing out of the acini wall with relatively little cytoplasm and located at the acinus periphery. These cells were divided and formed the spermatocytes.

### **2. Spermatocytes:**

They were spherical cells with a large homogeneous nucleus without visible nuclear membrane and their nucleolus was not clearly detected. Spermatocytes were smaller than the spermatogonia and developed into spermatids.

### **3. Spermatids:**

They were polyhedral in shape with completely homogeneous nucleus and darkly stained,

distributed in the middle of the lumen of the acini. The spermatids developed into spermatozoa.

## **4. Spermatozoa:**

Spermatozoa were often found in groups close to the acinus lumen, smaller than the spermatids with bullet-shaped structures. The male follicles of species under investigation showed the presence of early spermatids clusters called sperm morulae during winter season (Fig. 7 inset).

## **C- Reproductive cycle (Figs. 8-15):**

The reproductive cycle was consisted of the following four stages:

### **1- Developing Stage:**

The gonadal follicles were few and their sizes started to increase. Spermatogonia and spermatocytes started to grow in male follicles (Fig. 8) while in female follicles, oogonia and previtellogenic oocytes were found (Fig. 12). Moreover, connective tissues started to decrease in size.

### **2- Ripe (mature) stage:**

The follicles were polygonal in shape, increased in sizes and occupied the entire tissue. In the lumen of female follicles, free ripe oocytes almost occupied the center (Fig. 13) while spermatozoa occupied most of the male follicles (Fig. 9). Connective tissues decreased greatly in size in both male and female follicles.

### **3- Spawning Stage:**

The follicles started to decrease in size. There were many empty spaces between and within the follicles. In females, free ripe rounded oocytes in the lumen and empty spaces were observed (Fig. 14) while in males, many spermatozoa were found in gonoducts and in interfollicular space (Fig. 10). Connective tissues started to increase in size.

### **4- Spent (cytolysed) Stage:**

The gonadal follicles in both male and female were empty, except for residual gametes. Follicles collapsed with large empty spaces in the follicular lumen. Connective tissues started to fill the gonad (Figs. 11, 15).

## **D- Fertilization:**

The gametogenesis was synchronous where the oogenesis and spermatogenesis were intense during

late winter season. The developing stage started in late winter where the oogonia and previtellogenic cells have been noticed in female follicles (Figs. 3, 4) while the spermatogonia, spermatocytes and little few of spermatozoa were shown in the male follicles (Fig. 7) in addition to the appearance of sperm morulae (Fig.7 inset). The ripe stages started to appear in early spring (Figs. 9, 13). The mature oocytes emerged from the ovarian follicles to the suprabranchial cavity where the fertilization process had been occurred by the discharged sperms during early spring. The female follicles showed spawning period after the fertilized oocytes started to migrate to the inner demibranch during late spring season (Fig.14). Different lasidial stages were also noticed during late spring season. The spent period lasted from summer until winter seasons where the male and female gonads were ready for new breeding cycle (Figs. 11, 15).

#### **E- Brooding and developmental larval stages**

##### **(Figs. 16-21):**

The examination of brooded specimens showed that several hundreds of fertilized eggs and larvae could be detected between the gill lamellae of the inner demibranchs only in certain times during different seasons. Marsupial gills were noticed during spring season only (Figs. 16, 17).

Light microscopy examination of the marsupial gills revealed that the eggs had brown color, spherical shape with thin vitelline membrane and no prominent jelly coat (Fig. 18), while SEM observations showed a distinctive feature for eggs where they were smooth without any folds (Fig. 19). The larvae contained an anterior outgrowth with threads inside the transparent membrane (Fig. 20). In addition, SEM studies showed that the larva was elongated with an outgrowth anteriorly (Fig. 21).

#### **Discussion**

Studies on gametogenesis in bivalves have primarily paid attention on economically important species (Ituarte, 2009) and little is known on the gametogenesis in unionid mussels. Gametogenesis has been histologically determined using various methods to find out the timing of reproductive cycles and provide evidence for gamete production and development within acini. Until recently, the gametogenetic cycle for many unionids in Egypt

was unknown and there was no information available on the reproductive biology and gonad development of this species (Fol, 2012).

With respect to reports dealing with African iridiniids, Heard and Dougherty (1980) refer to *Aspatharia (Spathopsis) (Chambardia)* and *Mutela* spp. as containing hermaphroditic individuals, without any documentation or qualification. In the present study, the freshwater mussel *Chambardia rubens* was confirmed to be a dioecious species with a 0.91:1 male to female sex ratio, respectively. These findings agreed with Çek and Şereflişan (2006) and Şereflişan et al. (2009) who stated that unionoid sexes are generally separate but functional hermaphroditism occurs when population density is low. Sex ratios in bivalve populations are usually close to 1:1, however, examples of sex ratios biased toward either females or males have been reported. Generally, there seems to be a correlation between sex ratio and habitat. For some freshwater and brackish water species, the sex ratio varies with age, with the direction of the juvenile sex bias being species specific (Morton, 1985).

The oogenesis is a continuous process, three phases of oogenesis are generally distinguished: previtellogenesis, vitellogenesis and postvitellogenesis oocytes. In general, the three phases can be classified by the level of uptake of vitellogenin or yolk protein via microvilli (Camacho-Mondragón et al., 2015). On the other hand, the spermatogenesis is generally distinguished by four different stages such as, spermatogonia, spermatocytes, spermatids and sperms (Çek and Şereflişan, 2011).

Oogenesis in bivalves has been classified into solitary or follicular types. In solitary oogenesis, the developing oocyte is not completely surrounded by follicle cells (Ituarte, 2009) while surrounded by follicle cells in follicular type from the acinus to a variable degree (Ituarte, 2009). In addition, follicle cells completely surround oocytes when they are free in the acinus lumen in *Patinopectin yessoensis* and *Crenomytilus grayana* (Eckelbarger and Davis, 1996). The present study revealed that species under investigation displayed the solitary type oogenesis that started with oogonia followed by previtellogenic, vitellogenic and finally, postvitellogenic oocytes. In addition, the spermatogenesis showed the four stages;

spermatogonia followed by spermatocytes, spermatid and finally, spermatozoa. Similar results were obtained by Camacho-Mondragon et al. (2015) in their studies on the pen shell *Atrina maura*.

In contrast, Hinzmann et al. (2013) have divided oogenesis mainly into five continuous stages that occur consecutively in their work on the gametogenesis of *Anodonta anatine*; (i) oogonia; (ii) previtellogenic oocytes; (iii) early oocytes; (iv) oocytes; and (v) mature oocytes, while the spermatogenesis was divided into four stages similar to the present observations. Wu et al. (2017) also found that oogenesis of *Hyriopsis schlegelii* had four stages including oogonia, primary oocytes, secondary oocytes and mature oocytes. Spermatogenesis was developed during five stages including spermatogonium, primary spermatocyte, secondary spermatocyte, sperm cells and sperm.

In the present study, *C. rubens* revealed clusters of early spermatids in the male follicles called sperm morulae during winter season. This observation agreed with Shepardson et al. (2012) who stated that cellular clusters termed as sperm morulae were previously reported to occur in several bivalve species. Moreover, their origin and function have been attributed to atypical spermatogenesis.

In contrast, somatic host cells containing several spermatids organized under morula-like structures in *Prisodon alatus*, resembling the morula stages of ontogenetic development, were detected in the study of Matos et al. (1998) who considered that the development of numerous clusters of spermatids forming morulae is a result of a natural spermiogenesis in which the spermatids metamorphose into mature spermatozoa. Eckelbarger et al. (1990) suggested that somatic host cells seem to play some role in spermatid maintenance and nutrition. However, in other species, the morulae were described as grouped spermatozoa (Buckland-Nicks and Chia, 1986).

In most freshwater and marine bivalves the reproductive cycle is divided into 3-7 stages such as resting, developing, maturation (ripe), spawning and spent (Ilano et al., 2007; Labecka and Domagala, 2016). In the present investigation, it was found that the reproductive cycle is composed of four periods; developing, ripe, spawning and spent stages. The resting stage was not noticed during this study. The gametogenesis was synchronous between male and

female species and intense during spring season. Besides, the spawning season occurred synchronously between sexes and relatively soon after gamete production and lasted from late spring until early summer.

The present study agreed with Camacho-Mondragon et al. (2012) who found that the resting phase wasn't observed in their study. They referred to the lack of a reproductively inactive period (resting phase) in this population is a response to local environmental conditions, particularly food availability (Baqueiro and Aldana, 2000; Villalejo-Fuerte et al., 2018). Moreover, the reproductive cycle of suspension feeders is not only influenced by physical parameters such as surface temperature, increase or decrease in water levels, but also by changes in phytoplankton biomass and species compositions (Herrmann et al., 2009).

Bivalves have been also classified according to two spawning patterns into tachitictic, with short and limited reproductive periods, and braditictic, with extended periods of reproductive activity (Fretter, 1984). The present study indicated that *C. rubens* had short spawning periods lasted from spring till early summer in contrary to those of other mussel species (Garner et al., 1999; Çek and Şereflişan, 2006). Therefore, this species might be classified as tachitictic brooder species.

Unionaceans, in which brooding occur in all four demibranchs (tetragenous), are considered to be a primitive type. Hoeh et al. (1996 and 2001) considered that the African *Coelatura* was the most primitive unionid as it was tetragenous. Moreover, Ituarte (2009) reported that fertilized eggs and embryos were attached to the inter-filamental junctions of ascending and descending branchial filaments of both the inner and the outer demibranchs. Evolutionary modifications to the primitive brooding plan involved acquisition of marsupia restricted to the inner (endobranchy) or outer (ectobranchy) demibranchs only or to distinctive positions within the demibranchs (Jupiter and Byrne, 1997).

The present study showed that the interlamellar spaces of the inner demibranchs only were populated with fertilized eggs and different lasidial stages, so *C. rubens* is considered as endobranchous species. Similarly, the bivalves of the family Mycetopodidae incubated their eggs in internal

demibranchs, in a so-called marsupium (Silva-Souza et al., 2011). Moreover, In *Hyridella depressa* (Bivalvia: Hyriidae), the marsupia were restricted to the mid portion of the inner demibranchs and the interlamellar septa are distinctly thickened (Jupiter and Byrne, 1997)

In contrary, Tankersley and Dimock, (1991) stated that both outer demibranchs of *Anodonta cataracta* served entirely as a pair of marsupial chambers and undergo pronounced morphological and architectural changes to accommodate nearly a million developing larvae. In addition, Labecka and Domagala, (2016) found that *Sinanodonta woodiana* (Bivalvia: Unionoidea) brood eggs and developing glochidia within swollen outer demibranchs only .

There had been various speculations on the adaptive advantages of brooding; include protection from unfavorable, environmental conditions and predators (Andrade- Villagrán et al., 2016). In addition, it might facilitate the transfer of maternal nutrients to the developing larvae. This adaptation was considered to be important with respect to the low ion concentrations characteristic of freshwaters (Tankersley and Dimock, 1991).

Many studies indicated that larval stages and their various morphological and behavioral types have important characters in the freshwater mussel systematic for over many years (Pfeiffer and Graf, 2012). All attention has been paid to the glochidia of Unionidae, whereas the early developmental stages of haustoria (lasidia) in mutelid species from the River Nile in Egypt were still in need for further elucidation (Varjabedian, 2006). Although, the larval types and early postlarval biology in Unionidae have been given detailed description by Wächtler et al. (2001) and they reported full notifications about the glochidium, only very little attention has been recorded concerning the early developmental stages of haustoria or lasidia of the Mutelidae. Rand and Wiles (1982) and Waller et al. (1988) used SEM to show that these techniques were successful in identifying the larval stages of different species.

In the present study, eggs and larval stages appeared simultaneously within the inner demibranchs in the spring months of the studied year and juvenile stages were released at the lasidia stage. Light microscopy examination showed that the eggs of *C. rubens*

obtained from the marsupial gills are spherical in shape and surrounded by a thin vitelline membrane. On the other hand, it appeared smooth under SEM. The larvae showed anterior outgrowth with light and SEM microscopes.

The use of shell morphometrics such as length, height and thickness has proved useful in identifying larvae (Gribben and Hay, 2003). In the present study, the mean diameter of the egg of the studied species ranged between 37.4 to 60.5µm, while the larval lengths measured ranged from 82.5 to 110 µm. In contrary, Jupiter and Byrne (1997) found that the larvae with a mean length of 243 µm. Moreover, Fryer (1961) found that the mature larva of *Mutela bourguignati* was longer than the species under investigation and measured 200 µm. In addition, the mature larva of *M. rostrata* measured 200 µm in the study of Varjabedian (2006).

#### Conclusion:

The present study is apparently the first to describe the reproductive biology of the freshwater mussel, *Chambardia rubens* in Egypt. However, additional research is still needed to improve the knowledge of the reproductive biology, seasonal gonadal changes and spawning regime of the freshwater bivalves in Egypt, especially in relation to the release and collection of their youngs. This is essential for developing management strategies for threatened species, for example, protecting spawning stock and determining the timing of larval settlement.

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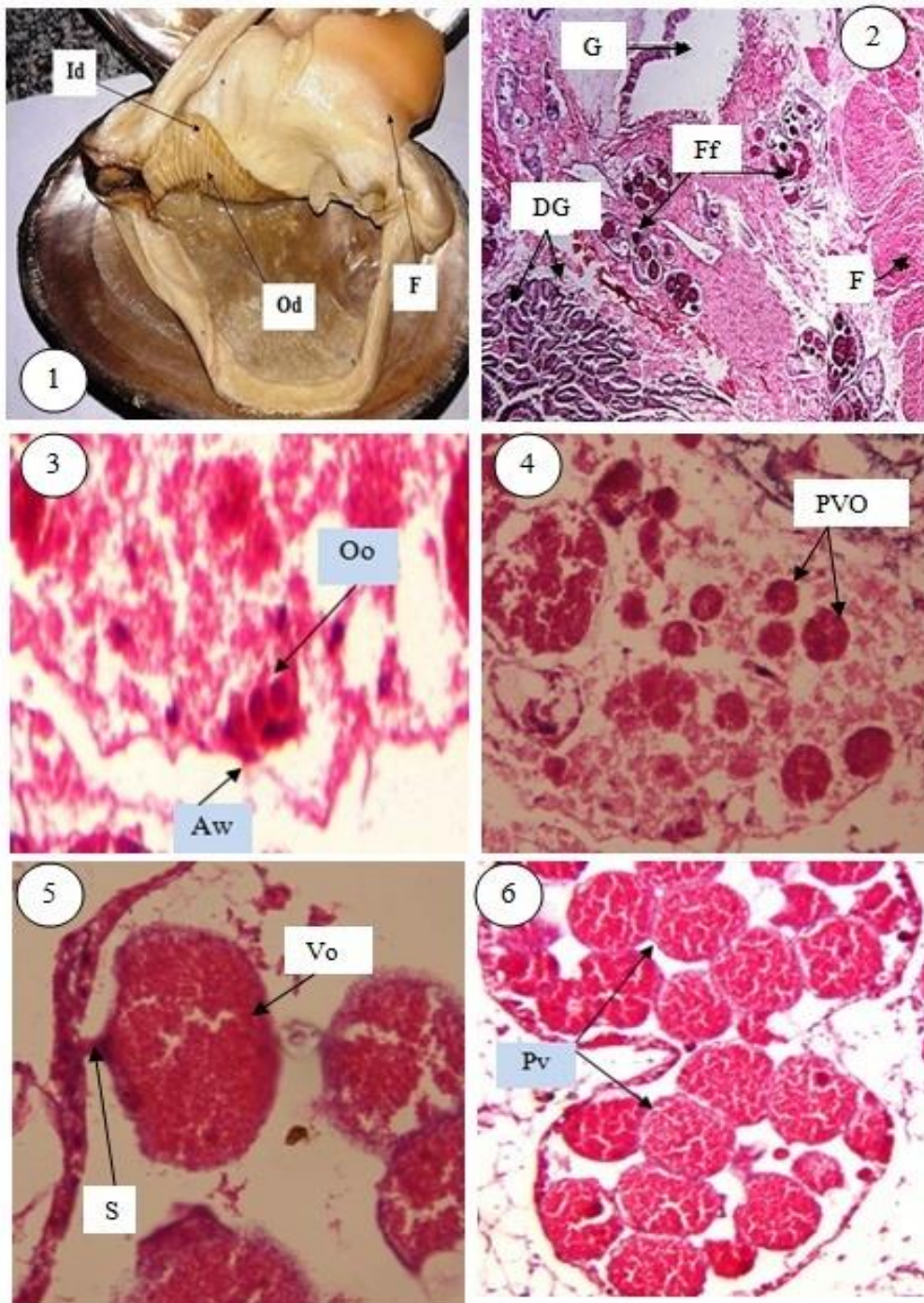
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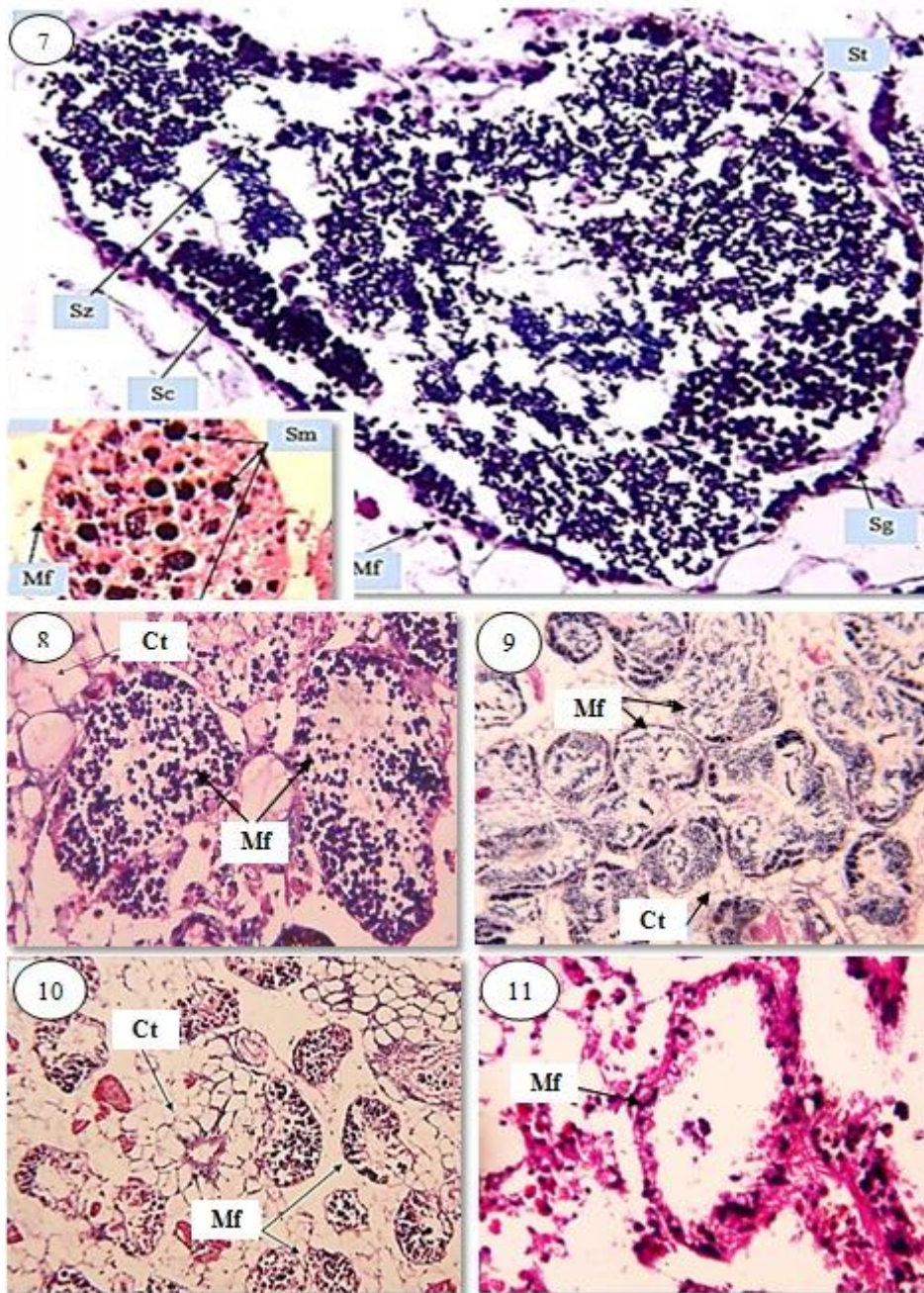
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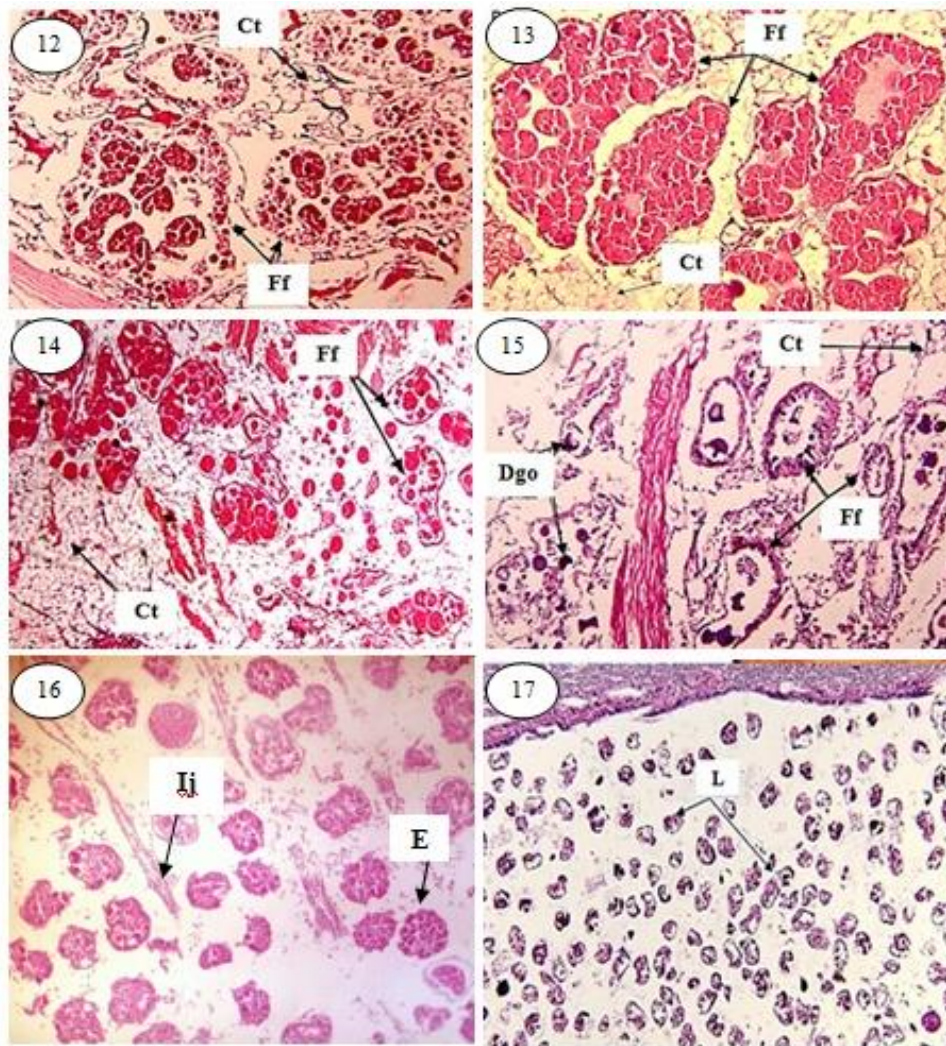




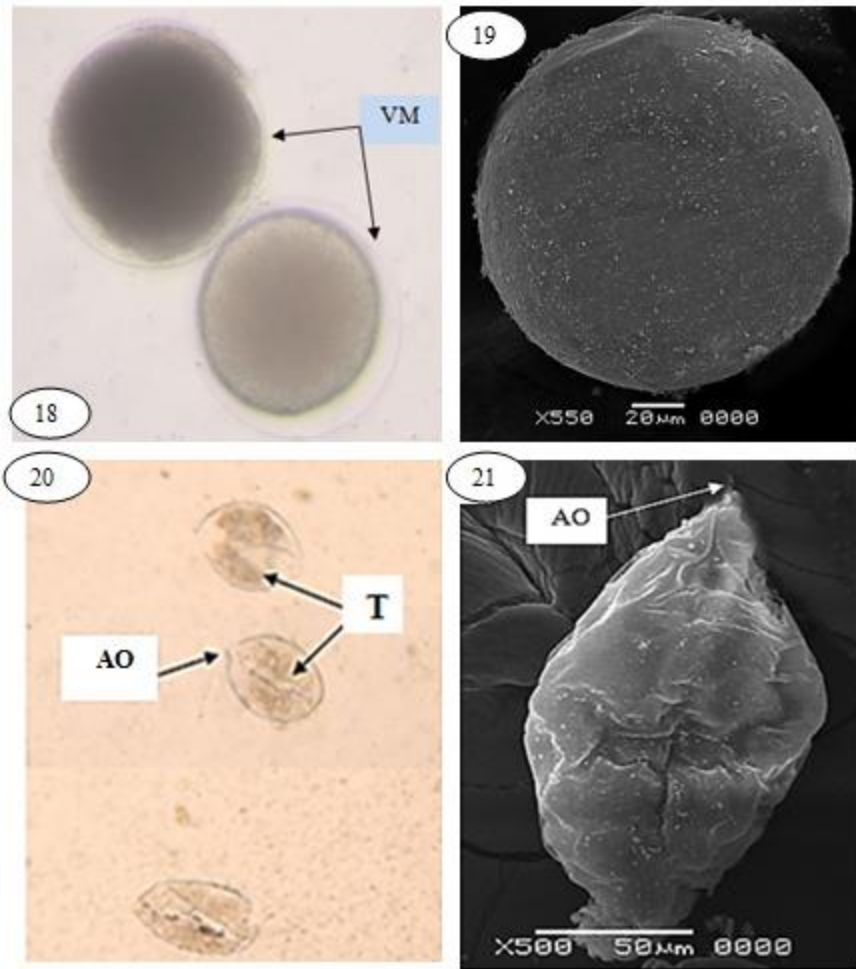
Figs. (1-6): Anatomy and oogenesis of *Chambardia rubens*. (1) The soft tissue anatomy of *C. rubens* showing foot (F), inner (Id) and outer demibranchs (Od); (2) Histological section in female *Chambardia rubens* showing visceral mass, the female follicles (Ff) dispersed between the gut (G), digestive gland (DG) and the outer fibromuscular layer of the foot (F), X40. (3-6): Histological sections in female gonad of *Chambardia rubens* showing the stages of oogenesis; (3) Oogonia (Oo) located in the acinar wall (Aw), X400. (4) Previtellogenic oocyte (PVO) near the periphery of a follicle, X100. (5) Vitellogenic oocyte (Vo) being detached from the acinar wall through egg stalk (S), X400. (6) Polyhedral postvitellogenic oocytes (Pv) in the acinar lumen, X100.



Figs. (7-11): Histological sections in male gonad of *Chambardia rubens* showing (7) the stages of spermatogenesis; spermatogonia (Sg), spermatocytes (Sc), spermatid (St), spermatozoa (Sz) within male follicles (Mf), X400. (Fig.7 inset) sperm morulae (Sm) inside male follicle (Mf), X100. (8-11): The developmental stages within the male follicles surrounded by connective tissues. (8) The developing stage showing follicles with spermatogonia and spermatocytes, X100. (9) The ripe stage showing follicles full of mature spermatozoa, X100. (10) The spawning stage showing the follicle lumen empty from mature spermatozoa, X100. (11) The spent stage showing completely empty follicle, X400.



Figs. (12-17): Histological sections in the gonad and ctenidia of female *Chambaridia rubens* showing the developmental stages within the female follicles surrounded by connective tissues. (12) The developing stage, X100. (13) The ripe stage showing follicles full of mature oocytes, X100. (14) The spawning stage, X40. (15) The spent stage of the female follicles (Ff) containing degenerated oocytes (Dgo), X100. (16) Eggs (E) within inner demibranch separated by interlamellar junctions (Ij), X100. (17) Larvae (L) incubated in the inner demibranch, X40.



Figs. (18-21): Eggs and larvae morphologies of *Chambardia rubens* as showed by LM and SEM. (18) Eggs with vitelline membrane (VM) as shown by LM, X100. (19) SEM micrograph showing egg with smooth membrane, X550. (20) Larval stages of *C. rubens* with anterior outgrowth (AO) and inner thread (T), X100. (21) SEM micrograph larva showing the anterior outgrowth (AO), X500.