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**PRELIMINARY STUDY ON SOME ASPECT ON HABITAT AND  
BIOLOGICAL OF THE LEECH, *Hirudinaria manillensis*.**

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**This research report is submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirement of the  
degree of Bachelor of Applied Science (Fisheries)**

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## ABSTRACT

This study was carried out to determine habitat, morphology and internal anatomy of the leech. Leeches most abundance can be found when pH is 5.7 – 6.3. No available leeches are found when pH below 5.0. In middle paddy fields, there are no leeches because most of the leech rest near the shore to wait for prey before sucking the blood. Leeches are prefers to live in no moving current and suitable substrates likes plant are important for the leech to reproduction and movement. For morphology of the leech, the body are dorso-ventrally flattened, have 34 segments, 3 pair of eyes and two sucking disks at the end of the anterior and posterior. *Hirudinaria manillensis* has 4 yellow stripes at the dorsal and contains three set of jaws to make Y shape incision. The underside of the leech is typically lighter in color than the backside. Anus of the leech can be found on the midline to the edge of the posterior sucker. For reproduction, three part life cycle of the leeches are egg, larva and adult. Before the egg hatched, mucus has been produced at the substrates with the cocoon. Leeches are blood suckers invertebrates that using anterior sucker to suck the blood from the prey. Feeding lasts about 40-120 minutes and will drop after leeches were full. Leeches move by either an undulating up and down motion or like crawling motion using the anterior and posterior suckers.