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Morphometric parameters of *Achatina fulica* Bowdich snails, 1822 (Mollusca, Gastropoda) infested with *Angiostrongylus cantonensis* collected in Santo Domingo de los Tsáchilas, Ecuador

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In Ecuador, *Achatina fulica* has been considered a pest in crops because of its great adaptation. In Ecuador, there are no data that contribute to develop strategies for its control. 837 living mollusks of *Achatina fulica* were collected in 25 farms located in the rural town of Luz de América, the variables that were measured were shell length, shell width, last ring height, rings length, length of the opening, opening width, number of rings. The result of the research showed a strong, positive, and significant correlation ($p \leq 0.05$) among the studied variables. It was determined that the length of the shell grows at a rate of the double of times faster than the width of the shell, and the length of the rings, the length of the shell grows 1.5 times faster than the height of the last ring, while the length of the shell compared to the width of the opening of the shell is going to grow three times faster, the height of the last ring grows 1.5 times more than the length opening, in addition it was determined that the number of rings does not have direct relation with the other variables of the study. It was found that 88 (10.51%) snails were infested with *Angiostrongylus cantonensis*. It is required that the control entities take measures on this matter due to the fact that the population consumes these mollusks in typical dishes called ceviches.

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