

Oysters *Crassostrea gigas* were placed at water supply canals of three shrimp farms in Guasave, Mexico where WSSV outbreaks occur. Animals were sampled through April–August and September–December to detect WSSV DNA.

By using three different PCR protocols, only oysters from a farm undergoing a WSSV outbreak were found WSSV-positive in gills and digestive gland. Two WSSV amplicons were sequenced and they corresponded over 99% to WSSV genome segments. Results showed that oysters can capture WSSV particles suspended in water. Susceptibility of oysters to WSSV infection and their role as a carrier remain to be determined.