

Table III.2 -- Differentiation of various species of *Schistosoma* (Manson's)

Character	<i>S. haematobium</i>	<i>S. mansoni</i>	<i>S. japonicum</i>	<i>S. intercalatum</i>	<i>S. mekongi</i>		<i>S. guineensis</i>
Habitat of adult	Vesical veins; occasionally veins of rectum and portal systems	Inferior mesenteric and portal venous system	Superior and inferior mesenteric and portal venous system	Mesenteric and portal venous system	Superior mesenteric and portal veins	-	Mesenteric and portal venous system
Adult male	10-15 × 0.75-1.0 mm	6-13 × 1.0 mm	12-20 × 0.5-0.55 mm	11-14 × 0.3-0.4 mm	6-15 mm	43-9.2 mm	6.7-15.2 × 0.3-0.4 mm
Tegument	Tubercles and fine spines	Conspicuous tubercle and microscopic tufts of hair	No tubercles; small acuminate spines	Tubercles and fine spines	No tubercles; spined from anterior level of gynaecophoric canal to posterior end of body		Tubercles and fine spines
Oesophagus	Single bulb	Single bulb	Double bulb	Single bulb	Double bulb	-	Single bulb
Caeca	Unite in anterior half; posterior caecum short, one-third of body length	Unite in anterior half; posterior caecum long, two-thirds of body length	Unite in posterior half; posterior caecum medium, one-half of body length	Unite in posterior half; posterior caecum, one-fifth to one-quarter of body length	Unite in posterior half; posterior caecum, one-fifth to one-quarter of body length	Unite in posterior half of body	Unite near extremity of body
Testes	4 or 5	2-14	6-8	4-6	6-7	-	3-6
Adult female	20-26 × 0.25 mm Darker than male, more blood pigment in gut	7-17 × 0.25 mm Darker than male, more blood pigment in gut	12-28 × 0.3 mm Darker than male, more blood pigment in gut	10-14 × 0.15-0.18 mm Darker than male, more blood pigment in gut	6-20 mm Darker than male, more blood pigment in gut	6.5-11.3 mm	7.9- 14.3 × 0.2 mm; Darker than male, more blood pigment in gut
Tegument	Transverse striations.	Transverse striations.	Transverse striations.	Transverse striations, smooth	Transverse striations	-	Transverse striations, smooth
	Small tubercles at extremity	Small tubercles at extremity	Minute spines				
Ovary	In posterior third	In anterior half	Central	In posterior half	In anterior 5/8	In anterior half	Just in the anterior half of the body
Uterus	Anterior, long. Holds 10-100 eggs at one time. Produces 20-290 daily	Anterior, short. Holds 1-2 eggs only at one time. Produces 100-300	Anterior, long. Holds 50 or more eggs at one time. Produces 1500-3500 daily	Anterior, long. Holds 5-50 eggs at one time	Anterior, long	Contains many eggs	Anterior, holds 14-59 eggs at one time
Eggs	83-187 × 60µm (Figure III.30C,3) Terminal spine. Pass through bladder wall. Discharged in urine	112-175 × 45-70 µm (Figure III.30A). Lateral spine. Pass through bowel wall. Discharged in faeces	70-100 × 50-65 µm (Figure III.30B) Rudimentary lateral spine. Pass through bowel wall. Discharged in faeces	140-240 × 50-85 µm (Figure III.30D) Long terminal spine. Pass through bowel wall. Discharged in faeces	30-55 × 50-65 µm Small lateral knob. Pass through bowel wall. Discharged in faeces	52-90 × 33- 62 µm Small knob, usually located laterally, occasionally near end of egg	123-162.5 × 36.5-50.5 µm. Terminal spine. Pass through bowel wall. Discharge in faeces.
Shell in tissues	Non-acid fast with Ziehl-Neelsen stain in tissues	Acid fast with Ziehl-Neelsen stain in tissues	Acid fast with Ziehl- Neelsen stain in tissues	Acid fast with Ziehl-Neelsen stain in tissues	Acid fast with Ziehl-Neelsen stain	-	Acid fast with Ziehl-Neelsen stain in tissues
Animal hosts	Occasionally baboons, monkeys, rats, pigs	(Occasional) baboons, rats	Rodents, dogs, cats, cattle, water buffalo, pigs, horses, sheep, goats	Sheep, goats in the laboratory	Dogs	<i>Rattus muelleri</i> , <i>R. tiomanicus</i>	Sheep and goats in the