in stools of 17 individuals, all living in Niakoye-Niamg, Niger.

Measurements were made on 47 eggs: the mean length was 17.1 mm and the mean width 40 μm. All eggs were terminal-spined eggs.

We wish to report the presence of eggs of *Schistosoma bovis* in Republic of Niger.

**Schistosoma bovis** in human stools in Republic of Niger

François Mouchet, Michel Develoux and Mama-don Balla Magassa

We wish to report the presence of circulating immune complexes in schistosomiasis. Transactions of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 82, 257.

(1965). Six persons were also infected with *S. mansoni*, 2 with *S. haematobium* and 2 with all 3 species. Six months later, 13 of the 17 infected people, all untreated, were re-examined; 4 were still excreting *S. bovis* eggs and questioning revealed that they had not eaten any food likely to be contaminated by *S. bovis* during the days preceding their examination. Five eggs were isolated and examined; flame cell movements were seen in 3, but hatching could not be obtained. The presence of *S. bovis* in human stools has already been reported in Uganda, Kenya, Zimbabwe, and South Africa (Chunge et al., 1986), but not, to our knowledge, in West Africa. Our observations, and those of Raper (1951), suggest that human infection with *S. bovis* is only slight and transient.

References


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