Short Report

Preliminary observations on Schistosoma curassoni Brumpt, 1931 in Niger

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NDIFON et al. (1988) recently reported the presence of Schistosoma curassoni in northern Nigeria. This parasite of Bovidae was formerly known only in Senegal, Mali and Mauritania (GRETILLAT, 1962).

We report here the results of two surveys on schistosome infections of ruminants in Niger. The first survey was carried out in the western part of the country, in the Niamey and Tillaberi abattoirs, from November 1987 to July 1988. The second survey was conducted in the east of the country, in Zinder abattoir, in February 1989.

that B. senegalensis was marginally compatible with S. curassoni. Malacological surveys during September and October have revealed that B. senegalensis occurs very frequently in temporary ponds throughout Niger (F. Mouchet, personal communication). To our knowledge, no malacological survey has been done in the eastern part of the country during the favourable season for the development of B. umbilicatus. From studies conducted in the western zone by CERMES and INRAN, it appears that, even though it has been reported in the two localities, B. umbilicatus is rare.

Further studies are planed to determine the major biological and epidemiological features of *S. curassoni* in Niger in order to assess its genetic relationships with *S. curassoni* from Senegal and with *S. haemato-bium* and *S. bovis* from Niger.

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Table. Prevalence of Schistosoma bovis and S. curassoni in ruminants in Niger

Locality	Hosts examined	Number examined	S. bovis	S. curassoni	Mixed infections
Niamey and Tillaberi ^a	Cattle Sheep Goats	136 120 168	53 (39%) 4(3·3%) 5 (3%)	0 0 0	0 0 0
Zinder ^a	Cattle Sheep Goats	14 43 93	3 (21%) 1(2·3%) 1(1·1%)	1 (7%) 2 (4·6%) 3 (3·2%)	7% 2·3% 0
Zinder ^b	Sheep Goats	86 163	0	9(10·2%) 7 (4·3%)	1·2% 0

Mesenteric veins examined.

Schistosome infections were detected either by examining the mesenteric veins for adult worms or by microscopical examination of fresh scrapings of the rectal mucosa. The specific identification of S. curassoni and S. bovis was made on the basis of egg morphology. The results are presented in the Table.

morphology. The results are presented in the Table. It appears that, unlike S. bovis which has been found in both surveys, S. curassoni is present only in the eastern part of Niger. Considering the rectal scraping examination, the observed overall prevalences in sheep (11.6%) and goats (4.3%) are slightly higher than those in Dakar (VERCRUYSSE et al., 1984). Enquiries from butchers in Zinder indicated that most of the animals parasitized by S. curassoni came from the Goure area, 170 km east of Zinder in the pastoral zone.

SOUTHGATE et al. (1985) and ALBARET et al. (1985) demonstrated the probable role of Bulinus umbilicatus in the transmission of S. curassoni in the field in Senegal. SOUTHGATE et al. (1985) also demonstrated

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^bRectal scrapings examined.