The disease has dire consequences on agricultural yields and grave effects on the life and development of school children and pregnant women in affected regions. Do you mean in terms of animal loss and why pregnant women? The disease is detrimental on the whole community.

The five causative agents identified as the main instigators of schistosomiasis are *Schistosoma mansoni*, *Schistosoma japonicum*, *Schistosoma haematobium*, *Schistosoma mekongi* and *Schistosoma intercalatum*. The first three are the most common and predominantly liable for hosting, transmitting and enhancing the occurrence of the infection in humans, while the last two are rare species that are restricted to a few central African countries. There are mistakes here. In Africa there are *S. mansoni* (intestinal), *S. haematobium* (urogenital), *S. intercalatum* (intestinal), *S. guineensis* (intestinal). The 1st two are common and widespread the last two are rare and restricted to central African countries. *S. japonicum* in China and a few other areas but levels are low. *S. mekongi* is rare and associates with the Mekong River.

always use urogenital and not urinary. Change throughout the paper.

all are intestinal except *S. haematobium*

change truncates to truncatus

"the intermediate hosting of" does not read well. Change to "the transmission of" throughout the paper.

it is worth stating here that there are 9 species transmitted by Bulinus. 3 that infect humans and 6 that infect Bovids or rodents.

"50% of the total incidence" 50% compared to what. What is the other 50%.

the snail hosts for *S. haematobium* are endemic in many more countries.

please review this paragraph. I think remove some of the detail as it is imbalanced and a bit misleading. For example, in Senegal *B. globosus* and *B. truncatus* are the main hosts. *B. senegalensis* and *B. umbilicatus* are thought to be able to transmit. Also there are many permanent water bodies in Senegal so transmission is not all dependent on season. Also, why mention *S. mattheei* in South Africa when you have not mentioned all the other species transmitted by these snails in the other countries. Also check spelling. Line 160 truncu, Line 162 truncates. In fact there are many spelling mistakes at various points in the paper.

I am unsure if you mean the species are genetically different, or there are differences in geographical isolates, or there is population diversity?

what is the difference between fresh water or tropical pond water.

in the natural setting you do not find Biomphalaria surviving out of the water. However, Bulinus can as they can aestivate and this should be added to the paragraph on Bulinus.

glabrate should be glabrata

love is not a scientific word. And line 185 seems pleasant is not scientific. Also for this paragraph, there are many snails in places like lake Victoria where high transmission takes place so expand to bring this in. Line 186-189: this does not really make sense. How would the wide distribution affect the number of predisposed snails?

change vein to something else.

mekongi infects humans.

do you mean presence or prevelance.

not sure it is related to flooding but just different habitats.

here you start to go into the effect of climate change but this paragraph is about the snails so remove from here. Also, high velocity and flooding can reduce transmission – snails get swept away, miracidia and cercariae can not swim in those currents. I think it is the water bodies that are left after flooding and the spread of the snails that is important.
Line 218: do you mean worms here – not sure how the climate affects the worms or do you mean transmission.

Line 224: changes takes to take

Line 229: change schistosomal to schistosoma

Line 230: check the English here

Line 232: but if the rise is too high this will kill both snails and schistosomes.

Line 233: this sentence contradicts its self.

Line 241: body temperature is the same – how does body temperature change to affect the growth of the schistosomes?

Line 244: do you mean life-cycle. What is an agent-based model?

Line 247: is this related to reproduction or death or infection?

Line 254: expand to make this clear on how time of shedding and temperature is affected by water flow?

Line 257: specie?

Line 262: do you mean cercariae not worms?

Line 280: explain – what is turbulent shear and how does turbulence enhance transmission?

Line 281: which species is this based on.

Paragraph 262: it will be imported to note here that Bulinus survive drying out and can aestivate whereas Biomphalaria cannot.

Line 314: remove the country list as this is wide spread in Africa. Also, snails have not been eliminated from anywhere in Africa. Populations have changed naturally but they have not been eliminated.

Line 332: make it clear which snail species this is.

Line 358: do not say eradication as this implies everywhere but this can stop transmission at that foci.

Line 373: much of this paragraph can be removed as it is not relevant to the snail and cercariae situation

Line 395: by non-human do you mean non schistosome. Also, were the cercariae molecularly identified. If not you can not be sure they are S. mansoni cercariae.

Line 418: it is important to know if these are marine cercariae or freshwater cercariae.

Paragraph 409: what about Bulinus and Oncomelania and Tricula as it may be very different for these snails.

Line 434: check English?

Line 472: the way you have phrased this suggests that resistance to PZQ should be developed – revise

Line 473: explain what this resistance is – there is no know resistance to PZQ by schisto

Line 466-482: not sure much of this is relevant to the paper so this can be reduced.