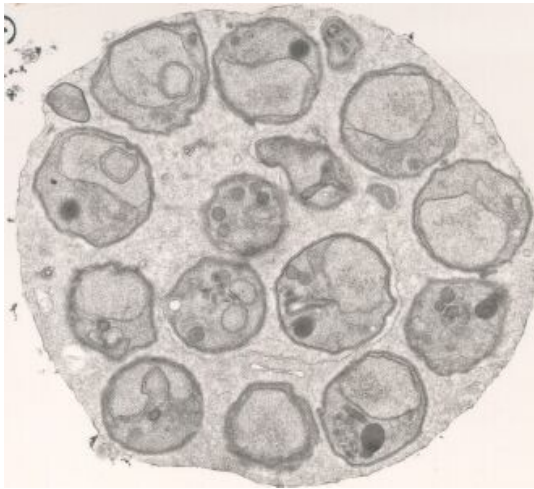
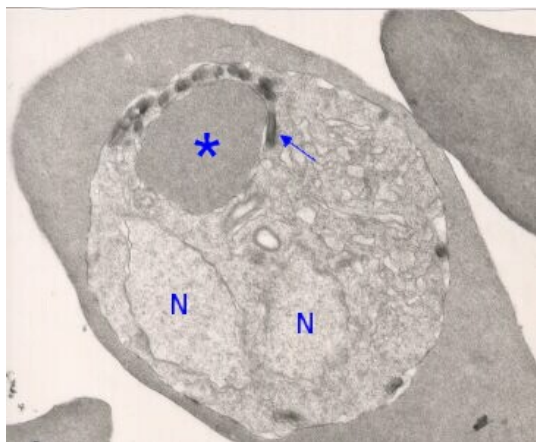


## schizont



Schizont, mature, with separate merozoites from *in vitro* culture.

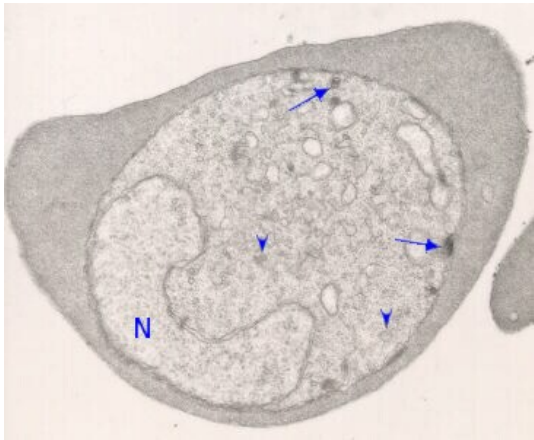
## trophozoite, 18h



Old trophozoite/immature schizont, asexual, 18hpi, showing extended ER, clustering haematin and a food-vacuole. The plasmalemma is not closely connected to the parasitophorous vacuole membrane (white arrows) indicating the onset of merozoite formation.

<b>N</b> =	nucleus
<b>→</b> =	haematin
<b>➤</b> =	osmiophilic bodies
<b>*</b> =	food-vacuole
<b>➤</b> =	third membrane
<b>+→</b> =	microtubular organizing center
<b>⇒</b> =	intranuclear body

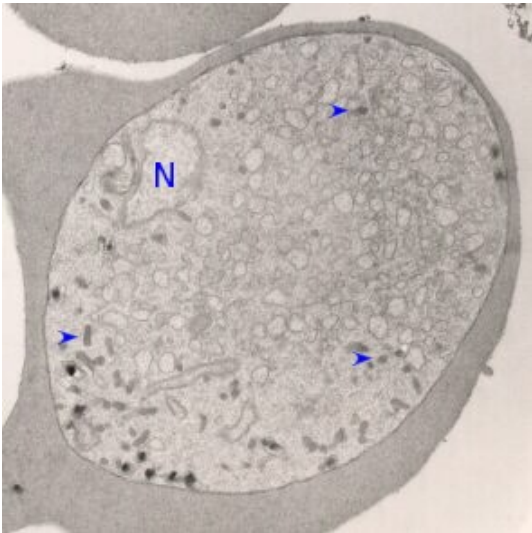
## gametocyte, 18h



Schizont, immature, at 22 hpi showing progressing merozoite formation and four distinct nuclei, which may be still interconnected.

N=	nucleus
→ =	haematin
➤ =	osmiophilic bodies
* =	food-vacuole
➤ =	third membrane
+ → =	microtubular organizing center
→ → =	intranuclear body

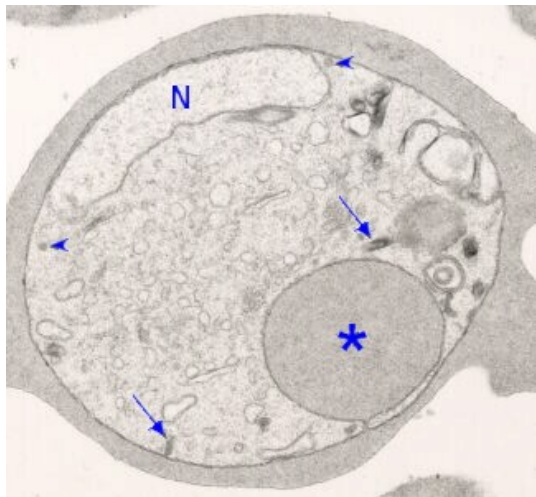
## gametocyte, female, 35hpi



Gametocyte, female, mature, 35hpi. Osmiophilic bodies and haematin are scattered throughout the cytoplasm and the eccentric nucleus is small.

<b>N</b> =	nucleus
<b>→</b> =	haematin
<b>➤</b> =	osmiophilic bodies
<b>✱</b> =	food-vacuole
<b>➤</b> =	third membrane
<b>⊕</b> =	microtubular organizing center
<b>⇨</b> =	intranuclear body

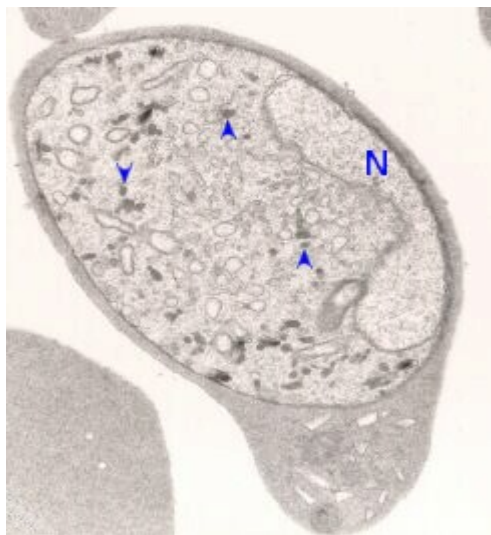
## gametocyte, 22h



Gametocyte, immature, 22hpi, showing a food vacuole, randomly distributed haematin, developing osmiophilic bodies and an eccentric nucleus. The sex of the cell is not yet distinguishable.

<b>N</b> =	nucleus
<b>→</b> =	haematin
<b>➤</b> =	osmiophilic bodies
<b>*</b> =	food-vacuole
<b>➤</b> =	third membrane
<b>+ →</b> =	microtubular organizing center
<b>⇒</b> =	intranuclear body

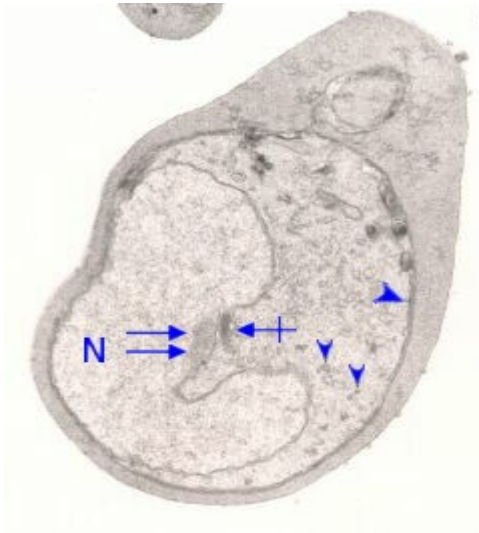
## gametocyte, female, 24, hpi



Gametocyte, immature, female, 24 hpi. The eccentric nucleus is relatively small, the electron dense osmiophilic bodies are abundant and the ER is pronounced.

<b>N</b> =	nucleus
<b>→</b> =	haematin
<b>▶</b> =	osmiophilic bodies
<b>*</b> =	food-vacuole
<b>▶</b> =	third membrane
<b>+ →</b> =	microtubular organizing center
<b>⇨</b> =	intranuclear body

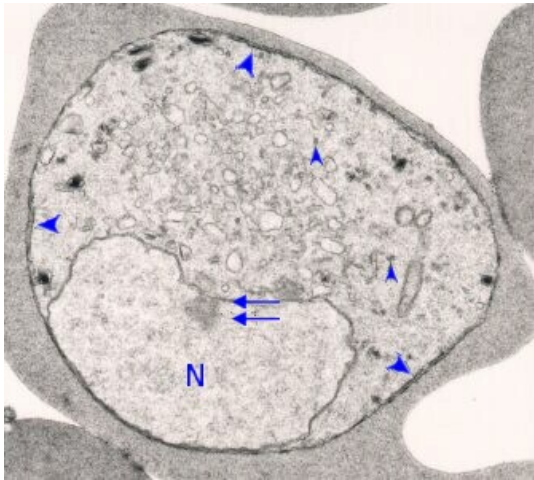
## gametocyte, male, 24h



Gametocyte, immature, male, 24 hpi. The eccentric nucleus is very large, the rare osmiophilic bodies are faintly stained, the ER is less pronounced as compared to the female. A microtubular organizing centre and the associated intra-nuclear body are present. The third membrane is rarely seen and incomplete.

N=	nucleus
→ =	haematin
▶ =	osmiophilic bodies
* =	food-vacuole
▶ =	third membrane
+ → =	microtubular organizing center
⇨ =	intranuclear body

## gametocyte, male, 26hpi

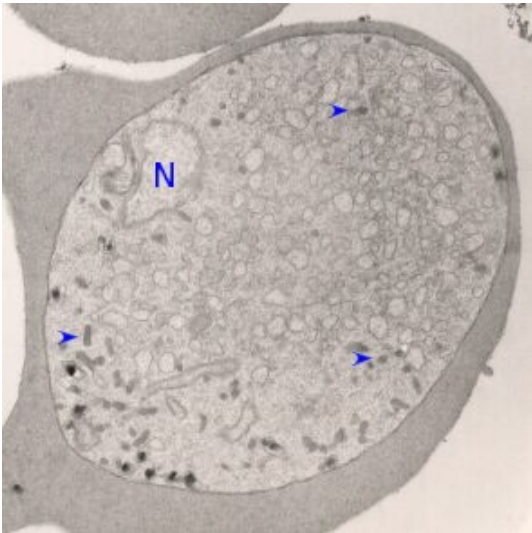


Gametocyte, male, 26hpi. The cell resembles the male gametocyte at 24 hpi. The third membrane is slightly more extended, forming a network close to the plasmalemma. Gamete formation (exflagellation) can be induced at 26 hpi.

<b>N</b> =	nucleus
<b>→</b> =	haematin
<b>➤</b> =	osmiophilic bodies
<b>*</b> =	food-vacuole
<b>➤</b> =	third membrane
<b>+ →</b> =	microtubular organizing center
<b>⇒</b> =	intranuclear body



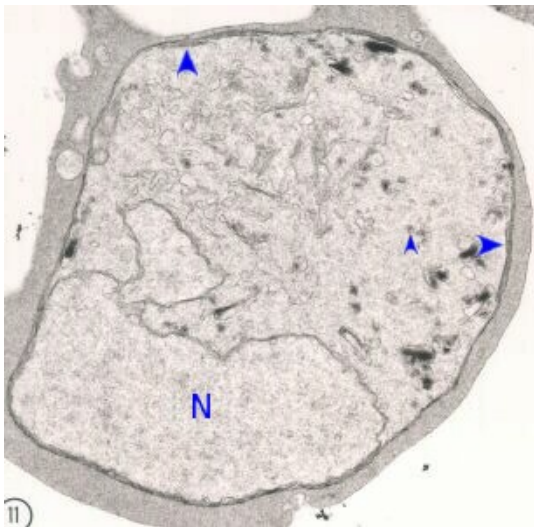
## gametocyte, female, 35hpi



Gametocyte, female, mature, 35hpi. Osmiophilic bodies and haematin are scattered throughout the cytoplasm and the eccentric nucleus is small.

<b>N</b> =	nucleus
<b>→</b> =	haematin
<b>➤</b> =	osmiophilic bodies
<b>*</b> =	food-vacuole
<b>➤</b> =	third membrane
<b>+</b> → =	microtubular organizing center
<b>⇨</b> =	intranuclear body

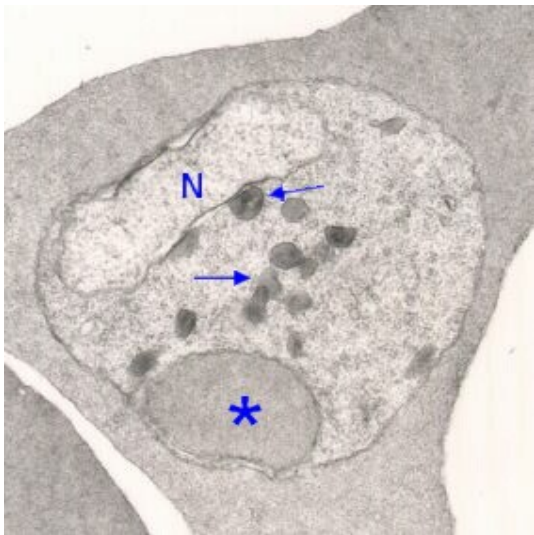
## gametocyte, male, 35hpi



Gametocyte, male, mature, 35hpi. The cell resembles the male gametocyte at 26 hpi.

<b>N</b> =	nucleus
<b>→</b> =	haematin
<b>➤</b> =	osmiophilic bodies
<b>*</b> =	food-vacuole
<b>➤</b> =	third membrane
<b>+ →</b> =	microtubular organizing center
<b>⇨</b> =	intranuclear body

## trophozoite, young



Trophozoite, 'young', 10 hpi.

<b>N</b> =	nucleus
<b>→</b> =	haematin
<b>➤</b> =	osmiophilic bodies
<b>*</b> =	food-vacuole
<b>➤</b> =	third membrane
<b>+ →</b> =	microtubular organizing center
<b>⇒</b> =	intranuclear body