

Figure legends

Supplemental Figure 1

Assumed human cysticercosis case, but molecularly shown to be caused by *Taenia serialis* and thus a coenurosis (case 6). In contrast to cysticercus morphology, the coenurus produces several protoscoleces and not just a single one. **A**, section through cystic larval body with spongy stroma and calcareous corpuscles typical for tapeworm larvae (see also Figure 2A). Periodic acid-Schiff stain, magnification x20. **B**, section through invaginated protoscolex. Only a single protoscolex is visible on this section plane and therefore the parasite morphology is virtually indistinguishable from a cysticercus (compare with Figure 2B). Periodic acid-Schiff stain, magnification x20.

Supplemental Figure 2

Cysticercosis caused by *Taenia crassiceps* larva (case 9). **A**, no protoscolex, only the cystic larval body is depicted. In contrast to *T. solium*, *T. crassiceps* larvae exhibit posterior asexual buddings, which were not seen on the respective histological sections. Periodic acid-Schiff stain, magnification x40. **B**, section through invaginated protoscolex. Periodic acid-Schiff stain, magnification x40.