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Sokolova Yu.Ya., Snigirevskaya E.S. and Komissarchik Ya.Yu. 2007. Golgi apparatus in parasitic protists. *Tsitologiya*. 49, 163–181 (in Russian with English summary).

Upcroft P. and Upcroft J.A. 1999. Organization and structure of the *Giardia* genome. *Protist*. 150, 17–23.

#### **Books and book chapters:**

Raikov I.B. 1982. The protozoan nucleus. Morphology and evolution. Cell Biology Monographs 9. Springer-Verlag, Berlin.

Goodkov A.V., Smurov A.O. and Podlipaeva Y.I. 2010. Free-living protists as a model for studying heat shock proteins in the cell. In: Handbook of molecular chaperones: roles, structure, and mechanisms (Eds: Durante P. and Colucci L.). Nova Science Publishers, New York, pp. 293–312.

#### **Abstracts:**

Nassonova E., Gorbunov A., Naumov A., Issi I. and Smirnov A. 2011. Molecular phylogeny of *Bertramia asperospora*, a protozoan rotifer parasite with obscure taxonomic position: Shuffling cards in favor of the ichthyosporeans. Abstr. VI Europ. Congr. Protistol. Berlin. P. 92–93.

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Fig. 1. *Korotnevelia discophora*: floating form. *Abbreviations*: n – nucleus, p – pseudopodia. Scale bar: 10 µm.

Fig. 5. Microsporidia from the gut of *Gryllus bimaculatus*. A – epithelium of the gut with invaded enterocytes; B – parasitophorous vacuole with dividing meront; C – early stages of sporogenesis; D – mature spore. *Abbreviations*: b – basal plate of epithelium, e – exospore, fv – food vacuole, pv – parasitophorous vacuole; arrow – fragment of everted polar filament. Scale bar: 0.4 µm.

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