Protistology

An International Journal

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Telesh I.V., Schubert H. and Skarlato S.O. 2011. Revisiting Remane's concept: evidence for plankton diversity and a protistan species maximum in the horohalinicum of the Baltic Sea. Mar. Ecol. Prog. Ser. 421, 1–11.

Azovsky A.I. and Mazei Y.A. 2005. Distribution and community structure of benthic ciliates in the

north-eastern part of the Black Sea. Protistology. 4, 83–90.

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. *Korotnevella discophora*: floating form. *Abbreviations*: n- nucleus, p- pseudopodia. Scale bar: $10 \ \mu m$.

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 um.

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