

Notosolenus apocamptus

(Stokes, 1884) Stokes, 1884

Most likely ID: n.a.

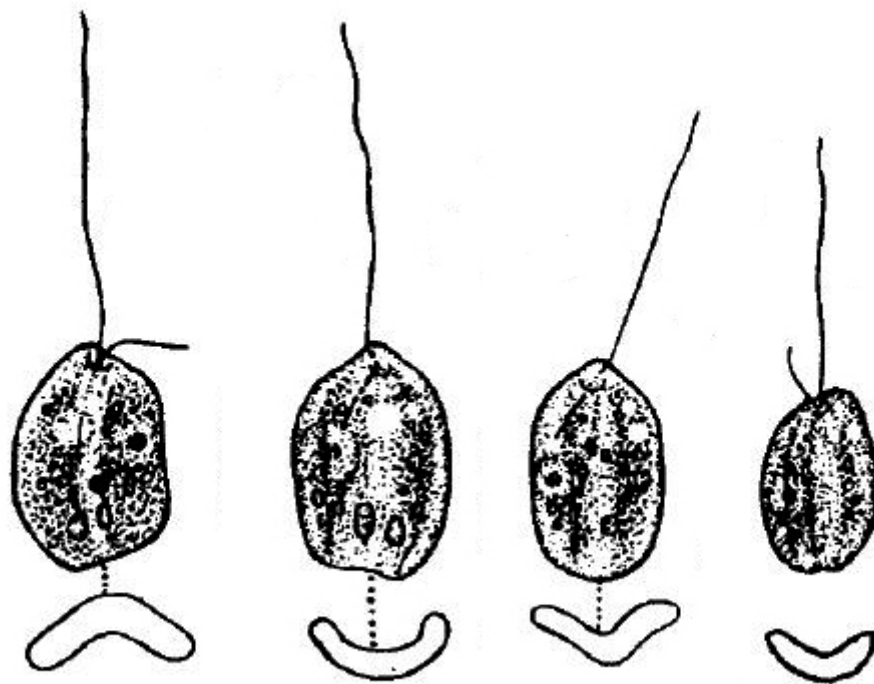
Synonym: n.a.

Sampling location: [Simmelried](#)

Phylogenetic tree: [Notosolenus apocamptus](#)

Diagnosis:

- body oval with longitudinal, dorsal groove
- cross-section of body is curved
- length 7-16 µm, width 4-8 µm
- reservoir on right side
- nucleus on left side
- leading flagellum twice of body length
- trailing flagellum up to three-quarter of body length
- anterior and posterior end can be beveled



after Skuja

Notosolenus apocamptus

I found *Notosolenus apocamptus* in the [Simmelried](#) in November 2007. After that I have no further records of this flagellate.

Notosolenus apocamptus can be confused with *Petalomonas minuta*, but the genus *Petalomonas* has only one flagellum, so the detection of the trailing flagellum (s. fig. 1 b) is important for identification. *Notosolenus apocamptus* has a dorsal groove, which is why the flagellate appears curved in cross section (s. figs. 1 c and 1 d). In addition, the anterior or posterior end is often beveled (s. fig. 1 a and drawings above).

Notosolenus apocamptus was found in freshwater by Stokes and Skuja. However, Larsen & Patterson (1990) also found this flagellate in saltwater.

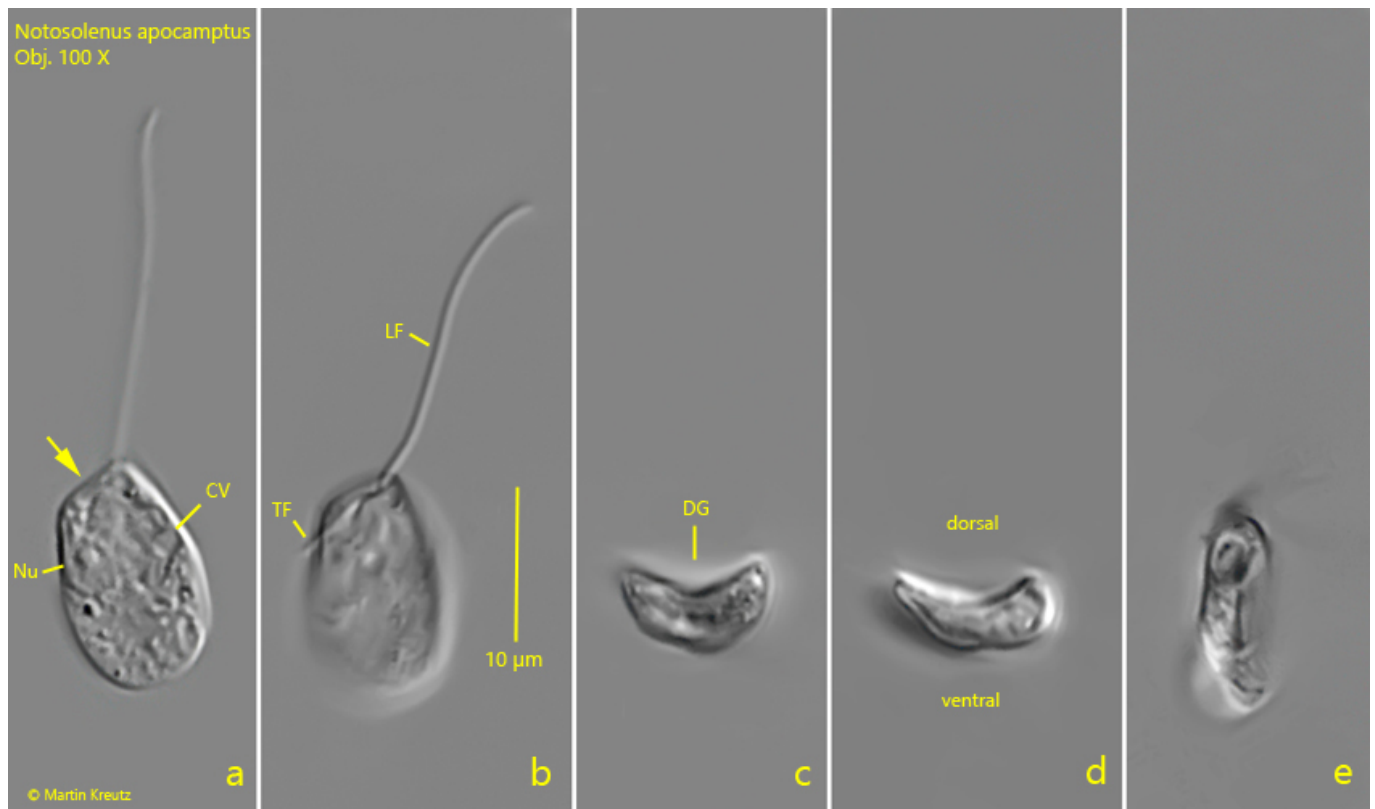


Fig. 1 a-e: *Notosolenus apocamptus*. L = 15 µm. Dorsal view (a, b), apical view (c, d) and lateral view (e) of a freely swimming specimen. Note the beveled anterior end (arrow) and that the body is arcuate in cross section due to the dorsal groove (DG). CV = contractile vacuole, LF = leading flagellum, Nu = nucleus, TF = trailing flagellum. Obj. 100 X.