

# Mise en collection des champignons

Philippe silar: <http://gec.sdv.univ-paris-diderot.fr/>

## Protistes Eucaryotes

Origine, Evolution et Biologie des Microbes Eucaryotes

Philippe SILAR



## **Qui fait des collections fongiques et pourquoi?**

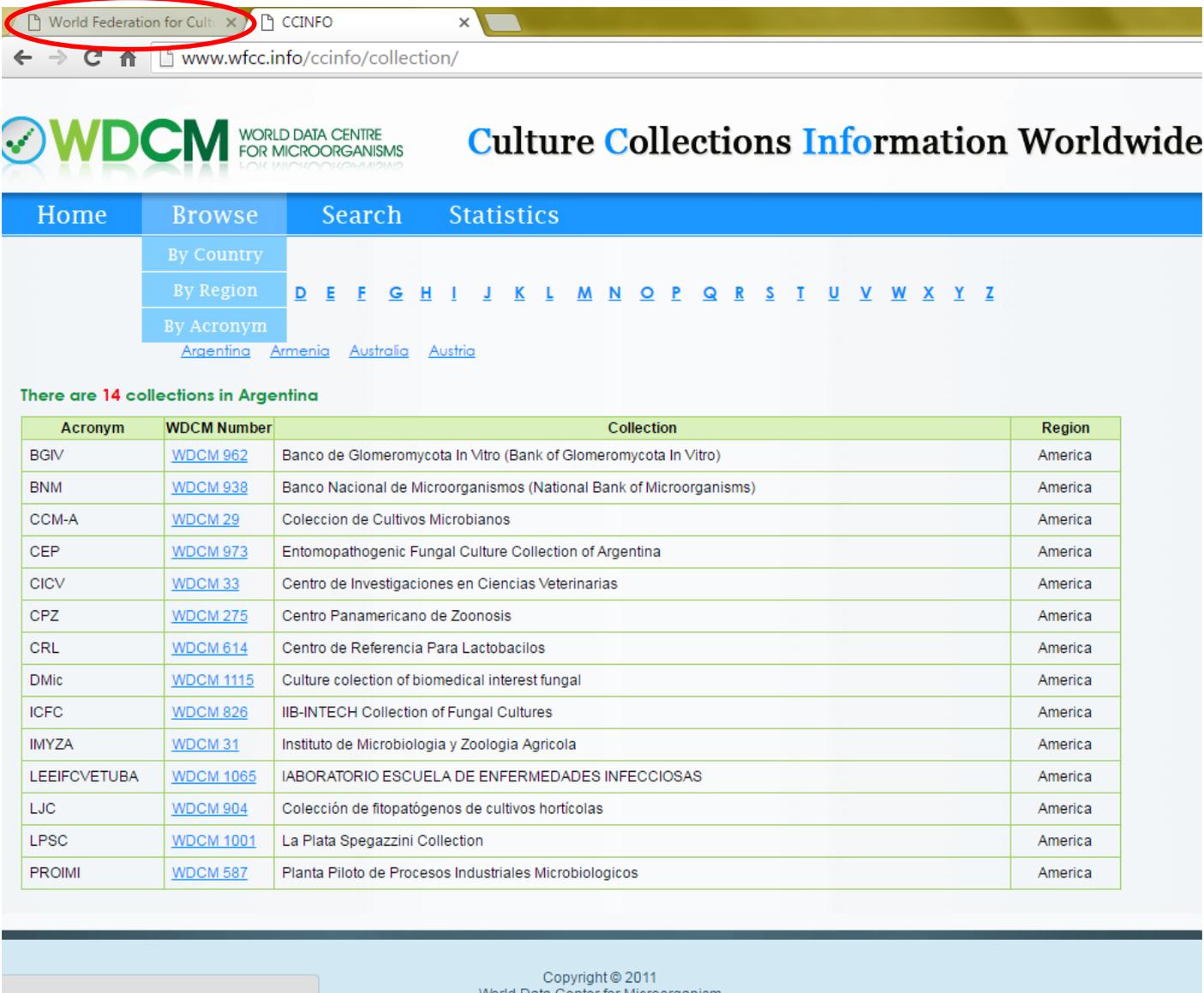
- **Les collections institutionnelles publiques**
- **Les laboratoires de recherches**
- **Les industriels**



# Des collections publiques

- à visée de préservation et pour servir de référence pour des études futures

# les collections publiques sont répertoriées dans le WFCC:



The screenshot shows the website [www.wfcc.info/ccinfo/collection/](http://www.wfcc.info/ccinfo/collection/). The page features the WDCM logo (World Data Centre for Microorganisms) and the title "Culture Collections Information Worldwide". A navigation menu includes "Home", "Browse", "Search", and "Statistics". Under "Browse", there are options for "By Country", "By Region", and "By Acronym". The "By Country" dropdown is open, showing "Argentina" selected. Below this, a list of 14 collections in Argentina is displayed in a table.

Acronym	WDCM Number	Collection	Region
BGIV	<a href="#">WDCM 962</a>	Banco de Glomeromycota In Vitro (Bank of Glomeromycota In Vitro)	America
BNM	<a href="#">WDCM 938</a>	Banco Nacional de Microorganismos (National Bank of Microorganisms)	America
CCM-A	<a href="#">WDCM 29</a>	Coleccion de Cultivos Microbianos	America
CEP	<a href="#">WDCM 973</a>	Entomopathogenic Fungal Culture Collection of Argentina	America
CICV	<a href="#">WDCM 33</a>	Centro de Investigaciones en Ciencias Veterinarias	America
CPZ	<a href="#">WDCM 275</a>	Centro Panamericano de Zoonosis	America
CRL	<a href="#">WDCM 614</a>	Centro de Referencia Para Lactobacilos	America
DMic	<a href="#">WDCM 1115</a>	Culture collection of biomedical interest fungal	America
ICFC	<a href="#">WDCM 826</a>	IIB-INTECH Collection of Fungal Cultures	America
IMYZA	<a href="#">WDCM 31</a>	Instituto de Microbiologia y Zoologia Agricola	America
LEEIFCVETUBA	<a href="#">WDCM 1065</a>	IABORATORIO ESCUELA DE ENFERMEDADES INFECCIOSAS	America
LJC	<a href="#">WDCM 904</a>	Colección de fitopatógenos de cultivos hortícolas	America
LPSC	<a href="#">WDCM 1001</a>	La Plata Spegazzini Collection	America
PROIMI	<a href="#">WDCM 587</a>	Planta Piloto de Procesos Industriales Microbiologicos	America

Copyright © 2011  
World Data Center for Microorganism

infrastructure  
dédiée à l'entretien  
des souches :  
collections pérennes

possèdent un site  
Web où il est  
possible d'acheter  
les souches

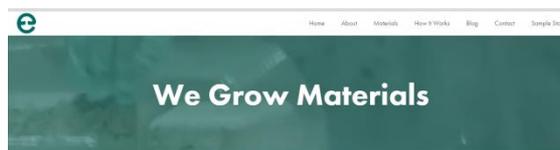
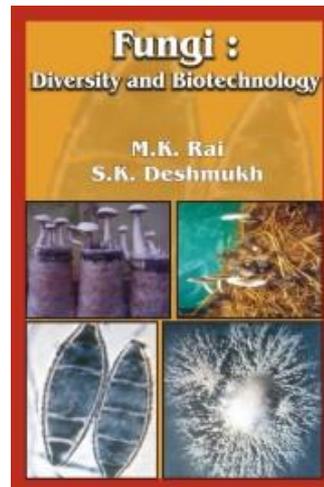
coût variable en  
fonction des  
collections (20-  
500€)

nécessité parfois de  
signer des « accords  
de transfert »



# Les industriels :

- Intérêts technologiques et financiers
- Pas accessibles au grand public



## Ecovative is...

a world leading biomaterials company creating and scaling environmentally-friendly products that are cost and performance competitive with conventional materials.

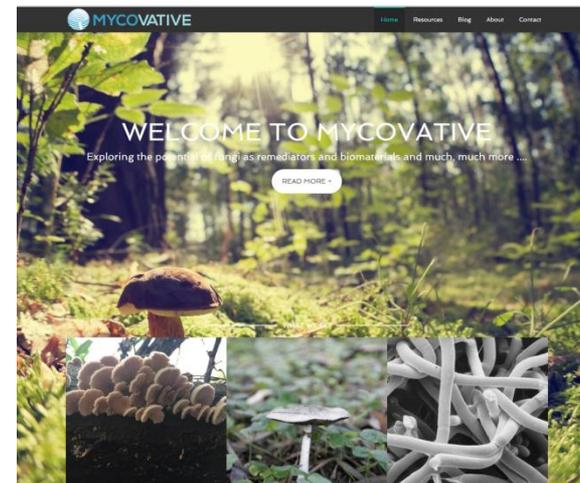
## Featured Materials



### Myco Board

Green applications furnish components and end surfaces. We're manufacturing a replacement for particleboard, plywood, and fiberboard. Rather than using harmful resins, we bind particles together with our natural resin. We make molded shapes or large panels, and also flexible materials that are more flexible.

[LEARN MORE](#)



# Qu'est-ce qui est mis en collection?

- des mycéliums vivants ou des spores dormantes de souches sauvages récoltés par les mycologues

<i>Podospora setosa</i>	
<b>General information</b>	
Summary:	<i>Podospora setosa</i> (G. Winter) Nieszl, Hedwigia 22: 156 (1883) [MB#100959]
Synonymy:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♯<i>Sordaria setosa</i> G. Winter: 33 (1873) [MB#197053]</li> <li>♯<i>Philopopra setosa</i> (G. Winter) Sacc., Rabenhorst's Kryptogamen-Flora. Pilze - Schizomyceten, Saccharomyceten und Basidiomyceten 1(1): 249 (1881) [MB#202838]</li> <li>♯<i>Pleuraea setosa</i> (G. Winter) Kuntze (1898) [MB#433729]</li> <li>♯<i>Cladochaete setosa</i> (G. Winter) Sacc., Annales Mycologici 10 (3): 318 (1912) [MB#160211]</li> </ul>
Mycobank #:	100959
Epithet:	<i>setosa</i>
Rank:	sp.
Authors:	(G. Winter) Nieszl
Authors (abbreviated):	(G. Winter) Nieszl
Literature:	Nieszl, G. von: 1883. Über die Theilung der Gattung Sordaria. Hedwigia. 22:153-156
Page #:	156
Year of publication:	1883
Name type:	Combination
Gender:	Feminine
Type specimen or ex type:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Specimen record #102960</li> <li>2. Specimen record #102961</li> <li>3. Specimen record #102962</li> <li>4. Specimen record #102963</li> <li>5. Specimen record #102964</li> </ul>
More specimens:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Specimen record #102960</li> <li>2. Specimen record #102961</li> <li>3. Specimen record #102962</li> <li>4. Specimen record #102963</li> <li>5. Specimen record #102964</li> </ul>
<b>Classification and associated taxa</b>	
Current name:	<i>Podospora setosa</i> (G. Winter) Nieszl, Hedwigia 22: 156 (1883) [MB#100959]
Classification:	Fungi, Ascomycota, Pezizomycotina, Sordariomycetes, Sordariomycetidae, Sordariales, Lasiosphaeraceae, Podospora
Associated records:	None
Basionym:	<i>Sordaria setosa</i> G. Winter: 33 (1873) [MB#197053]
Obligate or homotypic synonymy:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <i>Cladochaete setosa</i> (G. Winter) Sacc., Annales Mycologici 10 (3): 318 (1912) [MB#160211]</li> <li>2. <i>Philopopra setosa</i> (G. Winter) Sacc., Rabenhorst's Kryptogamen-Flora. Pilze - Schizomyceten, Saccharomyceten und Basidiomyceten 1(1): 249 (1881) [MB#202838]</li> <li>3. <i>Pleuraea setosa</i> (G. Winter) Kuntze (1898) [MB#433729]</li> <li>4. <i>Sordaria setosa</i> G. Winter: 33 (1873) [MB#197053]</li> </ul>



<b>Specimen record #102960</b>	
Mycobank Typification # (IMBT):	102960
Identified as:	<i>Podospora setosa</i>
Taxon name:	<i>Podospora setosa</i>
Herbarium records:	CBS H-17284
Collected by:	R.F. Cain
Location details:	Tamcel
Country (state):	Germany
Substrate details:	dung of dog

<b>Specimen record #102964</b>	
Mycobank Typification # (IMBT):	102964
Identified as:	<i>Podospora setosa</i>
Identified by:	G.S. de Hoog
Taxon name:	<i>Podospora setosa</i>
Herbarium records:	CBS H-17288
Collected by:	G.S. de Hoog
Collectors number:	76
Collection date:	04/11/1968
Location details:	Baarn, Groeneveld
Country (state):	The Netherlands
Substrate details:	rabbit dung

<b>Descriptions</b>	
Description:	<i>Podospora setosa</i> (Winter) Nieszl: 1883. Hedwigia. 22: 156. / in Matsushima (1975): p. 181.
<b>Link out to external resources</b>	
Other fungal links:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Catalogue of Life (CoL)</li> <li>Encyclopedia of Life (EOL)</li> <li>Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF)</li> <li>Index Fungorum (IF)</li> <li>Integrated Taxonomic Information System (ITIS)</li> </ul>
Bibliography link:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Google Scholar</li> <li>PubMed</li> </ul>
General link:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Google</li> <li>Wikimedia</li> <li>Wikipedia</li> <li>Wikispecies</li> </ul>
Molecular link:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>BOLD Systems</li> <li>SI-ML</li> <li>NCBI</li> </ul>
Specimens and strains link:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All Russian Collection of Microorganisms (VIM)</li> <li>CBS collection</li> <li>StrainInfo</li> </ul>
<b>Files</b>	
Associated files:	

# Attention : protocole de Nagoya!

The screenshot shows the website for the Convention on Biological Diversity (cbd.int/abs/). The main navigation bar includes 'INFORMATION', 'ABOUT THE SECRETARIAT', 'ENGLISH', 'Sign up for an account | Sign In', and a search icon. The secondary navigation bar lists 'BIODIVERSITY CONVENTION', 'CARTAGENA PROTOCOL', 'NAGOYA PROTOCOL', 'COUNTRIES', and 'PROGRAMMES'. The main banner features the text 'THE NAGOYA PROTOCOL ON ACCESS AND BENEFIT-SHARING' over a collage of images including a plant, a person, and laboratory equipment. A left sidebar menu lists various sections under 'ACCESS AND BENEFIT-SHARING', including 'NAGOYA PROTOCOL', 'PARTIES', and 'KEY PROTOCOL ISSUES'. The main content area is titled 'The Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-sharing' and includes a date 'TUESDAY // 3.15.2022'. It features a central image of a booklet titled 'Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-sharing' with the text 'Booklets available in: Ar | En | Es | Fr | Ru | Zh | Courtesy Translations'. Below this is a paragraph starting with 'The Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization to the Convention on Biological Diversity is an international agreement...'. To the right, a 'Ratifications' section shows a globe icon and text: 'With the accession of Saint Lucia, Bahrain, the Bahamas and the ratification of Ukraine, the Nagoya Protocol has 136 ratifications/accessions.' At the bottom right, it says 'DSI Webinar Series'.

**Il devient très difficile de mettre en collection des souches obtenues à partir d'échantillons non-nationaux!**

# - des souches mutantes ou améliorées pour des applications biotechnologiques

The image displays a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet titled 'stocks.xls (Mode de compatibilité) - Microsoft Excel'. The spreadsheet is organized into columns labeled 'Boite 7' through 'Boite 13', with a final column for 'Boite 14 (Stock Mutant)' and a 'Boites' column. Each row represents a specific mutant strain, with columns for strain ID, parent strain, and various characteristics. The spreadsheet interface includes the Microsoft Excel ribbon with tabs like 'Fichier', 'Accueil', 'Insertion', 'Mise en page', 'Formules', 'Données', 'Révision', 'Affichage', and 'Développeur'. The 'Accueil' tab is active, showing options for font, paragraph, and styles. The spreadsheet contains a large number of rows, each representing a mutant strain, with columns for strain ID, parent strain, and various characteristics. The data is organized into columns labeled 'Boite 7' through 'Boite 13', with a final column for 'Boite 14 (Stock Mutant)' and a 'Boites' column. The spreadsheet is a detailed inventory of mutant strains, likely used for biotechnological applications.

souches mutantes de *Podospora anserina*



dans notre collection plus de 1 000 mutants

# Et les sporophores?

Les « vouchers » sont séchés, numérotés et stockés dans des « herbariums »



**NORTH AMERICAN MYCOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION**  
Promoting, pursuing and advancing the science of mycology

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## NAMA Voucher Collection Project

The North American Mycological Association is uniquely positioned to make a signature contribution to the field of mycology. As an organization spanning an entire continent, NAMA can offer the scientific community thousands of specimens of a wide range of fungi collected — from regions and habitats of North America from the forests of the Appalachians, Rocky Mountains and Pacific coast, to the boreal forests of Canada, the Midwest oak woodlands, and the coastal plain of the Gulf.

Every year for several days, scores of NAMA members scout out hundreds of fungi from varied habitats within a broad geographic area surrounding the annual foray site. One specimen — a voucher specimen — of each species identified by an expert amateur or professional, is photographed, recorded, and, after being displayed, is dried and accessioned into the herbarium of the [Field Museum of Natural History](#), the repository of NAMA's several thousand voucher specimens representing hundreds of fungi species.



Roger Rosentreter talks about lichens at Sunday wrap-up



Chroogomphus pseudovinicolor, vouchered specimen 226

Canadian Forest Service  
Pacific Forestry Centre, 506 W Burnside Road, Victoria BC V8Z 1M5

**Herbarium DAVFP Collaborator Collection Slip**

**Name of Fungus:**  
(Latin binomial and authority)

**Reference:**

**Location:**  
**Date Collected:** (d/m/y) **Lat.** **Long.**

**Host species or substrate:**

**Collected by - Name:**  
**Address:**

**Identified by - Name:**  
**Address:**

**Observations/Comments:**

**Phone No:**

**HERBARIUM INFORMATION**

**Accession Code:**  
**DAVFP No.:**  
**Species Code:**

**Observations/Comments:**

Il est possible d'extraire de l'ADN, mais les tissus sont généralement morts...

# Malgré tout, le nombre de souches présentes dans les collections est restreint

## 1000 Fungal Genomes

This project aims to provide genomic information for every family of fungi. The list below includes sequenced fungal genomes, those in progress, and selected nominations. You can [log in](#) and nominate new species for genome sequencing in the families with no (green) or only one (yellow) reference genome if you can provide DNA/RNA samples for their sequencing (see [JGI User Guidelines](#)). If you know additional fungal species being sequenced somewhere but not reflected on this list, please register these projects in GOLD (use [Add to GOLD link](#)) or [let us know](#).

Phylum: all | Subphylum: all | Class: all | Order: all | Family: all | Search | Reset

Found 713 families, 1251 genome project(s), 501 nomination(s).  
 Show families with  No genomes  Single genome  Many genomes

Phylum name	Subphylum name	Class name	Order name	Family name	Genome Projects
Ascomycota	Incertae sedis	Incertae sedis	Incertae sedis	Incertae sedis	Ascomycete sp. <a href="#">GOLD: Whole Genome Sequencing</a> Calcarisporiella thermophila <a href="#">GOLD: Whole Genome Sequencing</a> Cerataphis brasiliensis yeast-like symbiont <a href="#">GOLD: Whole Genome Sequencing</a> Helminthosporium solani <a href="#">GOLD: Whole Genome Sequencing</a> Nilaparvata lugens yeast-like symbiont <a href="#">GOLD: Whole Genome Sequencing</a> Stanjeonium griseum <a href="#">GOLD: Whole Genome Sequencing</a> Symbiotaphrina kochii <a href="#">GOLD: Whole Genome Sequencing</a> Taxomyces andreanae <a href="#">GOLD: Whole Genome Sequencing</a> <a href="#">Add to GOLD</a>
Ascomycota	Pezizomycotina	Arthoniomycetes	Arthoniales	Arthoniaceae	Arthonia rubrocincta <a href="#">GOLD: Whole Genome Sequencing</a> <a href="#">Nominate</a> <a href="#">Add to GOLD</a>
Ascomycota	Pezizomycotina	Arthoniomycetes	Arthoniales	Chrysothricaceae	None sequenced <a href="#">Nominate</a> <a href="#">Add to GOLD</a>
Ascomycota	Pezizomycotina	Arthoniomycetes	Arthoniales	Roccellaceae	None sequenced <a href="#">Nominate</a> <a href="#">Add to GOLD</a>
Ascomycota	Pezizomycotina	Arthoniomycetes	Incertae sedis	Melaspilaceae	None sequenced <a href="#">Nominate</a> <a href="#">Add to GOLD</a>
Ascomycota	Pezizomycotina	Dothideomycetes	Acrospermales	Acrospermaeaceae	Acrospermum compressum <a href="#">GOLD: Whole Genome Sequencing</a> Jon Magnuson, Pacific Northwest National Laboratory * Oomyces camealbus nominated Manfred Binder, CBS KNAW <a href="#">Add to GOLD</a>
Ascomycota	Pezizomycotina	Dothideomycetes	Botryosphaerales	Bagnisiellaceae	None sequenced <a href="#">Nominate</a> <a href="#">Add to GOLD</a>
Ascomycota	Pezizomycotina	Dothideomycetes	Botryosphaerales	Botryosphaeriaceae	Aplosporella prunicola <a href="#">GOLD: Whole Genome Sequencing</a> Botryosphaeria dothidea <a href="#">GOLD: Whole Genome Sequencing</a> Diplodia pinea <a href="#">GOLD: Whole Genome Sequencing</a> Lasiodiplodia theobromae <a href="#">GOLD: Genome fragments</a> Macrophomina phaseolina <a href="#">GOLD: Whole Genome Sequencing</a> Microdiplodia sp. AK1800 nominated Jana URen, University of Arizona Neofusicoccum parvum <a href="#">GOLD: Whole Genome Sequencing</a> <a href="#">GOLD: Whole Genome Sequencing</a>



le projet de séquence de 1000 génomes fongiques a du mal à trouver les souches à séquencer car les collections ne possèdent pas de cultures pour de nombreuses familles...



... la raison en est qu'il n'existe souvent plus de mycologues qui les étudient actuellement! et que...

**... la diversité des champignons est immense !**



estimations du nombre des espèces:

la plus basse :	100 000 espèces décrites
la plus fréquente:	1 500 000 espèces
la plus optimiste:	>10 000 000 d'espèces

**Au sein d'une même espèce, il existe une grande diversité génétique...**

## Comment sont conservées les souches ?

- repiquage en tube

exemple:



problème de stabilité des souches

haute mortalité

problème d'infection et de remplacement d'une espèce par une autre

nécessite de main d'œuvre compétente



souche sauvage originale CBS225/58 de *Nectria haematococca* présente une instabilité naturelle



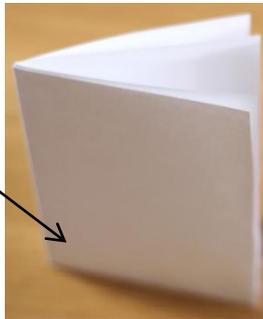
quelques années plus tard, l'instabilité a disparu: évènement mutationnel...

-sous huile



-spores ou mycéliums lyophilisés

spores ou mycélium



-spores ou mycéliums dans de l'eau pure



ne nécessite pas d'équipements complexes

souches plus stables

préservation plus longue

mortalité réduite

espace de stockage réduit

mais la durabilité est limitée et il faut repiquer régulièrement les souches

les dérives génétiques sont toujours possibles

les pertes sont toujours importantes

## la cryopréservation dans l'azote liquide



**souches stables**

**préservation plus longue**

**mortalité quasi-inexistante**

**mais nécessite**

- des équipements complexes et onéreux**
- un approvisionnement continu en azote liquide**
- un grand espace pour le stockage des containers**

Au laboratoire, nous utilisons la conservation à  $-70^{\circ}\text{C}$  dans un milieu riche en saccharose



ressemble au système « cryoinstant »



en moins cher...

**équipements moins complexes  
(congélateur à  $-80^{\circ}\text{C}$ )**

**pannes de courant pas catastrophiques  
sauf si elles durent: les tubes peuvent être  
décongelés et recongelés plusieurs fois**

**souches très stables**

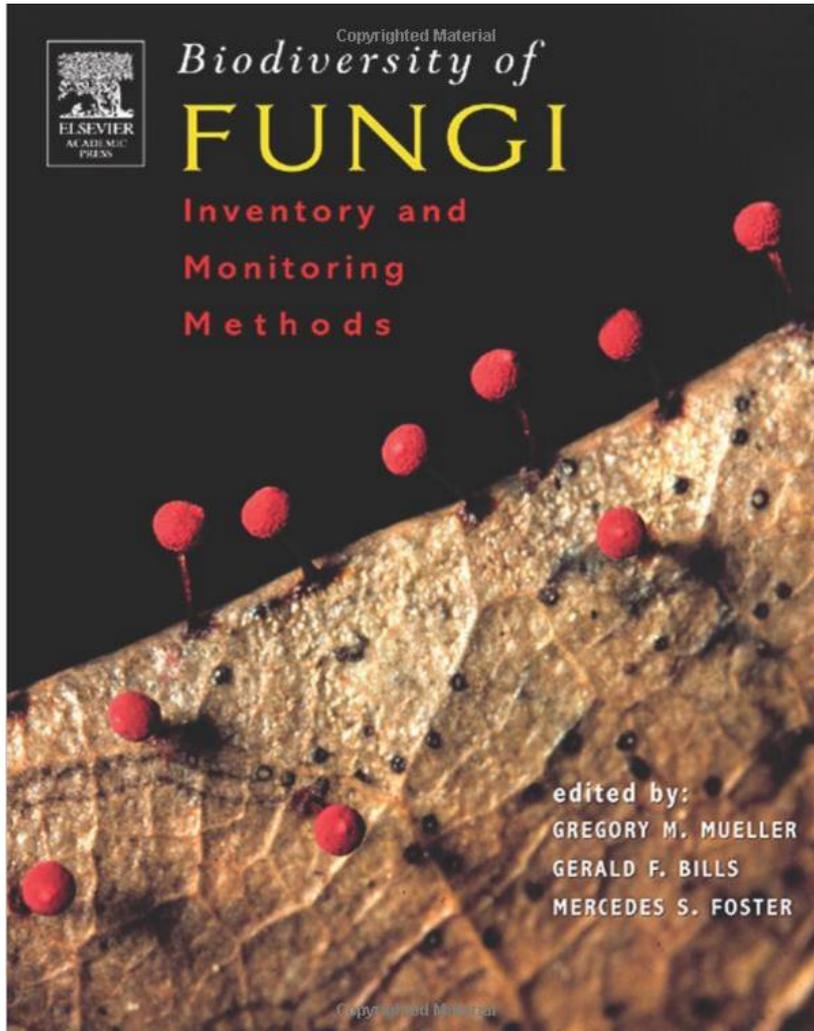
**préservation longue**

**mortalité inexistante**

**espace de stockage réduit**

**fonctionne sur tout les *Eumycota* mais pas  
sur les *Oomycota***

# Est-il difficile de démarrer une collection?



**Non!**

il existe des livres qui expliquent comment isoler des champignons en donnant les meilleurs recettes pour récupérer les différents types de champignons

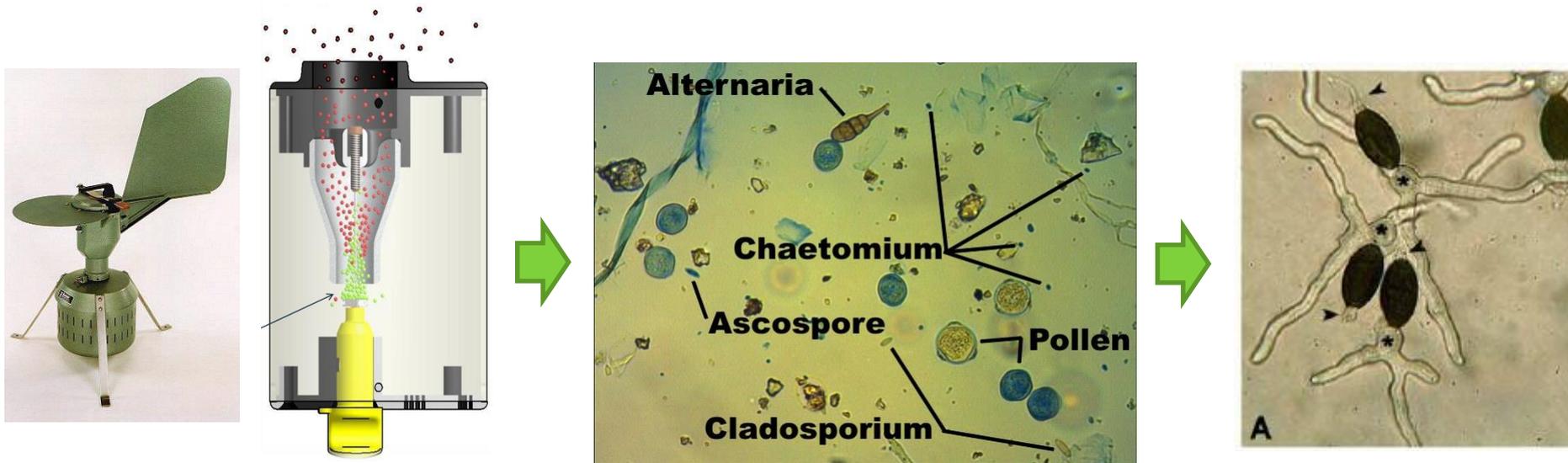
Il est possible de partir de :

- Sporophores car quasiment toutes les cellules fongiques sont totipotentes
  - Permet de savoir quel champignon est mis en culture



→ Mais les sporophores sont souvent contaminés par d'autres champignons...

- Spores récoltées dans l'environnement (dans l'atmosphère ou sur un carpophore par exemple)



→ Mais de nombreuses spores, en particulier les spores sexuelles (basidiospores et ascospores) germent difficilement...

- D'échantillons pris dans l'environnement avec mise en culture directe ou utilisation d'appâts pour privilégier certaines espèce



→ Problèmes des contaminations (bactéries, nématodes et acariens, champignons à croissance rapide (*Mucor*): seule une fraction des espèces est récupérée

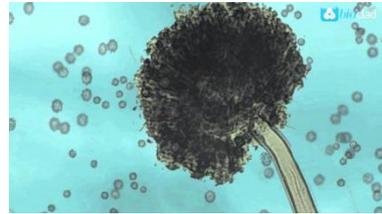
## Mais, tous les champignons ne sont pas faciles à isoler et cultiver:

- rouilles: pathogènes obligatoires incultivables *in vitro*
- endomycorhiziens : mutualistes obligatoires incultivables *in vitro* sauf quelques espèces à culture extrêmement difficile
- les champignons ectomycorhiziens et les lichens ont des vitesses de croissance de quelques mm/mois

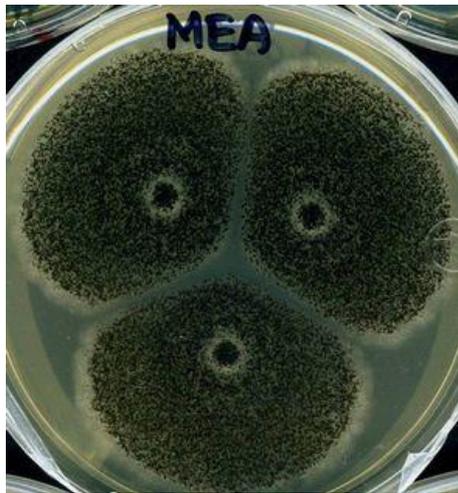
*etc.*



# La détermination des espèces peut être difficile...



*Aspergillus niger*



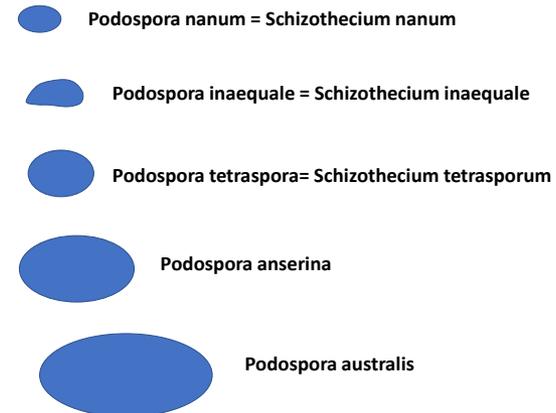
*Aspergillus carbonarius*

Détermination  
morphologique ou  
moléculaire ?

# La détermination morphologique ne nécessite en général pas d'équipements onéreux

## Key to *Podospora* with 4-spored asci

- 1) Perithecia with swollen, articulated and agglutinated hairs (often forming a collar at the neck base), or sometimes with only swollen (non-agglutinated) hairs or single inflated and rounded peridial cells. Spores early septate, with a plasma-filled and hardly collapsing primary appendage. Filiform paraphyses absent, replaced by jacket-paraphyses.  
(*Schizothecium* Corda *emend.* N. Lundq., s. Lundqvist, 1972). **2**
- 1\*) Perithecia with filiform, rigid hairs, but lacking swollen, articulated hairs. Outer peridial layer of polygonal cells. Spores usually late septate, with an easily collapsing, not plasma-filled primary appendage. True paraphyses present. **4**
- 2) Spores lacking a gelatinous equipment, with a decidedly inequilateral apical portion,  $17-22 \times 10-13 \mu\text{m}$ .  
*P. inaequalis* **3**
- 2\*) Spores symmetrical, with a gelatinous equipment. **3**
- 3) Spore head  $12-14.5 \times 7-9 \mu\text{m}$ .  
*Schizothecium* (= *Podospora*) *nanum* **4**
- 3\*) Spore head  $19-24 \times 12-14.5 \mu\text{m}$ .  
*P. tetraspora* **4**
- 4) Spores  $35-40 \times 18-19 \mu\text{m}$ , with a well developed pedicel. Neck hairs agglutinated. *P. anserina* **4**
- 4\*) Spores  $50-65 \times 27-36 \mu\text{m}$ , with a hardly developed or sometimes absent pedicel. Neck hairs dense but non-agglutinated. *P. australis* **4**



Mais des compétences souvent atteintes qu'après plusieurs années de pratiques...

## La détermination moléculaire nécessite des équipements sophistiqués...

Au minimum:



+



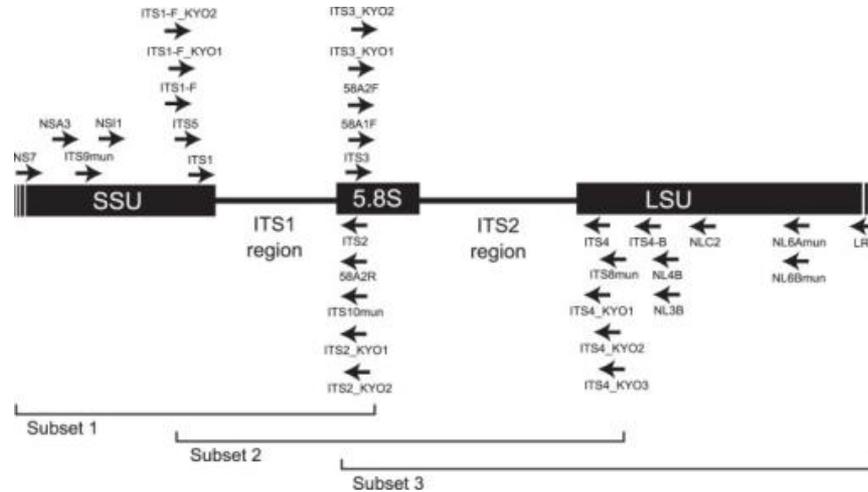
+



Le séquençage peut se faire chez un prestataire de service

Mais moins de compétences en mycologie !

## détermination de la séquence code barre: région ITS chez les champignons et comparaison avec des banques



- Extraction d'ADN du champignon à identifier
- Amplification avec amorces (le plus souvent ITS1 + ITS4)
- Envoi à la séquence
- Interrogation banques de données:
  - GenBank (<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/genbank/>)
  - UNITE (<https://unite.ut.ee>)

les erreurs sont nombreuses car les espèces sont mal déterminées (y compris dans les mycothèques!)

# Un exemple: souligné en rouge, des myxomycètes et non des eumycètes !!!!!!!!!

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Job title: Nucleotide Sequence (612 letters)

RID [37GUS5MU015](#) (Expires on 12-16 19:43 pm)  
Query ID [Id|Query\\_22391](#)  
Description None  
Molecule type nucleic acid  
Query Length 612

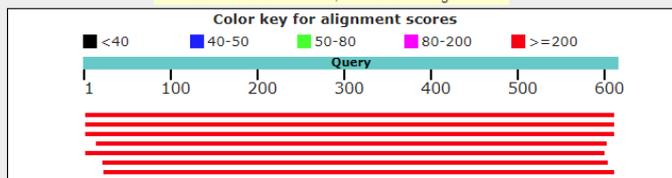
Database Name nr  
Description Nucleotide collection (nt)  
Program BLASTN 2.7.1+ [Citation](#)

Other reports: [Search Summary](#) [Taxonomy reports](#) [Distance tree of results](#) [MSA viewer](#)

## Graphic Summary

Distribution of the top 100 Blast Hits on 100 subject sequences

Mouse over to see the title, click to show alignments



## Sequences producing significant alignments:

Select: [All](#) [None](#) Selected: 0

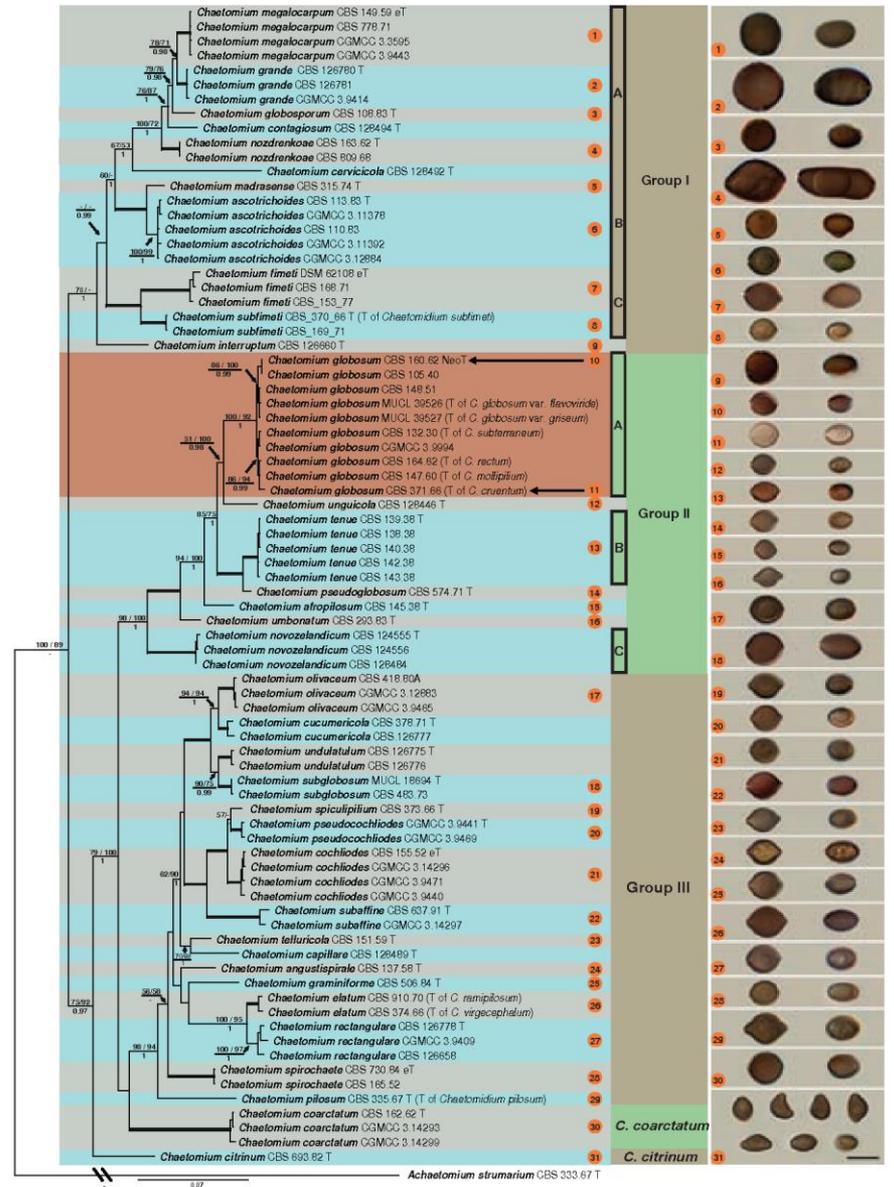
[Alignments](#) [Download](#) [GenBank](#) [Graphics](#) [Distance tree of results](#)

Description	Max score	Total score	Query cover	E value	Ident	Accession
<a href="#">Fungal sp. d3 18S ribosomal RNA gene, partial sequence; internal transcribed spacer 1, 5.8S ribosomal RNA gene, and internal transcribed spacer 2, complete sequence; and 28S ribosomal RNA gene, partial sequence</a>	1077	1077	98%	0.0	99%	<a href="#">GQ922553.1</a>
<a href="#">Uncultured fungus clone FA1-O17 18S ribosomal RNA gene, partial sequence; internal transcribed spacer 1, 5.8S ribosomal RNA gene, and internal transcribed spacer 2, complete sequence; and 28S ribosomal RNA gene, partial sequence</a>	983	983	98%	0.0	96%	<a href="#">JX984744.1</a>
<a href="#">Uncultured eukaryote clone CMH501 18S ribosomal RNA gene, partial sequence; internal transcribed spacer 1, 5.8S ribosomal RNA gene, and internal transcribed spacer 2, complete sequence; and 28S ribosomal RNA gene, partial sequence</a>	983	983	98%	0.0	96%	<a href="#">KF800592.1</a>
<a href="#">Pezizales sp. strain SA233 internal transcribed spacer 1, partial sequence; 5.8S ribosomal RNA gene and internal transcribed spacer 2, complete sequence; and large subunit ribosomal RNA gene, partial sequence</a>	979	979	95%	0.0	97%	<a href="#">KX953549.1</a>
<a href="#">Pezizales sp. P10 18S rRNA gene (partial), ITS1, 5.8S rRNA gene, ITS2 and 25S rRNA gene (partial), isolate P10</a>	963	963	96%	0.0	96%	<a href="#">AJ969618.1</a>
<a href="#">Iodophanus testaceus strain YG-C24 internal transcribed spacer 1, partial sequence; 5.8S ribosomal RNA gene and internal transcribed spacer 2, complete sequence; and 28S ribosomal RNA gene, partial sequence</a>	924	924	94%	0.0	95%	<a href="#">KX683422.1</a>
<a href="#">Physotheca loratum 18S ribosomal RNA gene, partial sequence; internal transcribed spacer 1, 5.8S ribosomal RNA gene, and internal transcribed spacer 2, complete sequence; and 28S ribosomal RNA gene, partial sequence</a>	911	911	95%	0.0	95%	<a href="#">HM101141.1</a>
<a href="#">Uncultured eukaryote clone S12T_01 small subunit ribosomal RNA gene, partial sequence; internal transcribed spacer 1, 5.8S ribosomal RNA gene, and internal transcribed spacer 2, complete sequence; and large subunit ribosomal RNA gene, partial sequence</a>	726	726	98%	0.0	89%	<a href="#">KX114864.1</a>
<a href="#">Uncultured fungus 18S rRNA, ITS1, 5.8S rRNA, ITS2 and 28S rRNA, clone 1B5</a>	726	726	98%	0.0	88%	<a href="#">FN689670.1</a>
<a href="#">Ascomycota sp. UNEX FECRGA 2012E703 18S ribosomal RNA gene, partial sequence; internal transcribed spacer 1, 5.8S ribosomal RNA gene, and internal transcribed spacer 2, complete sequence; and 28S ribosomal RNA gene, partial sequence</a>	699	699	97%	0.0	88%	<a href="#">KP698372.1</a>
<a href="#">Uncultured fungus clone IIN1-21 18S ribosomal RNA gene, partial sequence; internal transcribed spacer 1, 5.8S ribosomal RNA gene, and internal transcribed spacer 2, complete sequence; and 28S ribosomal RNA gene, partial sequence</a>	699	699	96%	0.0	89%	<a href="#">EU516958.1</a>
<a href="#">Uncultured soil fungus clone CD65 18S ribosomal RNA gene, partial sequence; internal transcribed spacer 1, 5.8S ribosomal RNA gene, and internal transcribed spacer 2, complete sequence; and 28S ribosomal RNA gene, partial sequence</a>	688	688	98%	0.0	88%	<a href="#">JX489826.1</a>
<a href="#">Uncultured eukaryote gene for fungal ITS1, 5.8S rRNA and ITS2, partial and complete sequence, clone: ITS_C03</a>	688	688	96%	0.0	88%	<a href="#">AB572266.1</a>
<a href="#">Arcyria sp. OT2-141 internal transcribed spacer 1, partial sequence; 5.8S ribosomal RNA gene and internal transcribed spacer 2, complete sequence; and 28S ribosomal RNA gene, partial sequence</a>	656	656	74%	0.0	93%	<a href="#">KT804074.1</a>
<a href="#">Oedocephalum adhaerens 18S ribosomal RNA gene, partial sequence; internal transcribed spacer 1, 5.8S ribosomal RNA gene, and internal transcribed spacer 2, complete sequence; and 25S ribosomal RNA gene, partial sequence</a>	656	656	98%	0.0	87%	<a href="#">FJ695215.1</a>
<a href="#">Uncultured compost fungus partial 18S rRNA gene, ITS1, 5.8S rRNA gene, ITS2 partial 28S rRNA gene, clone AP38</a>	616	616	75%	3e-172	91%	<a href="#">AM711392.1</a>
<a href="#">Arcyria sp. 23332 18S ribosomal RNA gene, partial sequence; internal transcribed spacer 1 and 5.8S ribosomal RNA gene, complete sequence; and internal transcribed spacer 2, partial sequence</a>	593	593	87%	2e-165	87%	<a href="#">KF574866.1</a>
<a href="#">Fungal sp. Px2_2_4 genomic DNA containing ITS1, 5.8S rRNA gene and ITS2, isolate Px2_2_4</a>	593	593	85%	2e-165	88%	<a href="#">FR648382.1</a>
<a href="#">Arcyria nigella 18S ribosomal RNA gene, partial sequence; internal transcribed spacer 1, 5.8S ribosomal RNA gene, and internal transcribed spacer 2, complete sequence; and 28S ribosomal RNA gene, partial sequence</a>	577	577	93%	2e-160	86%	<a href="#">HM101140.1</a>
<a href="#">Oedocephalum sp. AEH3 2 18S ribosomal RNA gene, partial sequence; internal transcribed spacer 1 and 5.8S ribosomal RNA gene, complete sequence; and internal transcribed spacer 2, partial sequence</a>	545	545	80%	4e-151	87%	<a href="#">KF227802.1</a>
<a href="#">Fungal sp. Px2_3_3 genomic DNA containing ITS1, 5.8S rRNA gene and ITS2, isolate Px2_3_3</a>	544	544	74%	2e-150	89%	<a href="#">FR648385.1</a>
<a href="#">Uncultured Pezizaceae clone OTU_1282-phylogroup Pez. 6.5.8S ribosomal RNA gene and internal transcribed spacer 2, partial sequence</a>	538	538	54%	7e-149	96%	<a href="#">KX115604.1</a>
<a href="#">Uncultured eukaryote clone CMH398 18S ribosomal RNA gene, partial sequence; internal transcribed spacer 1, 5.8S ribosomal RNA gene, and internal transcribed spacer 2, complete sequence; and 28S ribosomal RNA gene, partial sequence</a>	508	508	71%	6e-140	88%	<a href="#">KF800489.1</a>

# arbres phylogénétiques

- Extraction d'ADN
- Amplification par PCR de plusieurs gènes
- Séquences
- Arbre phylogénétique en incluant des espèces connues

Plus robuste que les séquences ITS mais beaucoup moins de données dans les banques de séquences...



a. 1 Consensus phylogram resulting from a Bayesian analysis of the concatenated *mb2*, *tub2*, *tef1*, *rob1*, ITS and LSU gene region alignment, with the

# La solution?

## FACES OF FUNGI Fungal Phyla

[Home](#) [Ascomycota](#) [Basidiomycota](#) [Basal Fungi](#) [Other fungal-like organisms](#) [Q](#)



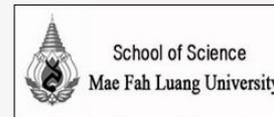
### Citation for webpage

Jayasiri SC, Hyde KD, Ariyawansa HA, Bhat J, Buyck B, Cai L, Dai YC, Abd-Elsalam KA, Ertz D, Hidayat I, Jeewon R, Jones EBG, Bahkali AH, Karunarathna SC, Liu JK, Luangsa-ard JJ, Lumbsch HT, Maharachchikumbura SSN, McKenzie EHC, Moncalvo JM, Ghobad-Nejhad M, Nilsson H, Pang KA, Pereira OL, Phillips AJL, Raspé O, Rollins AW, Romero AI, Etayo J, Selçuk F, Stephenson SL, Suetrong S, Taylor JE, Tsui CKM, Vizzini A, Abdel-Wahab MA, Wen TC, Boonmee S, Dai DQ, Daranagama DA, Dissanayake AJ, Ekanayaka AH, Fryar SC, Hongsanan S, Jayawardena RS, Li WJ, Perera RH, Phookamsak R, de Silva NI, Thambugala KM, Tian Q, Wijayawardene NN, Zhao RL, Zhao Q, Kang JC, Promputtha I. 2015 – The Faces of Fungi database: fungal names linked with morphology, phylogeny and human impacts. *Fungal Diversity* 74(1):3-18 (DOI 10.1007/s13225-015-0351-8)

### Curators of web page

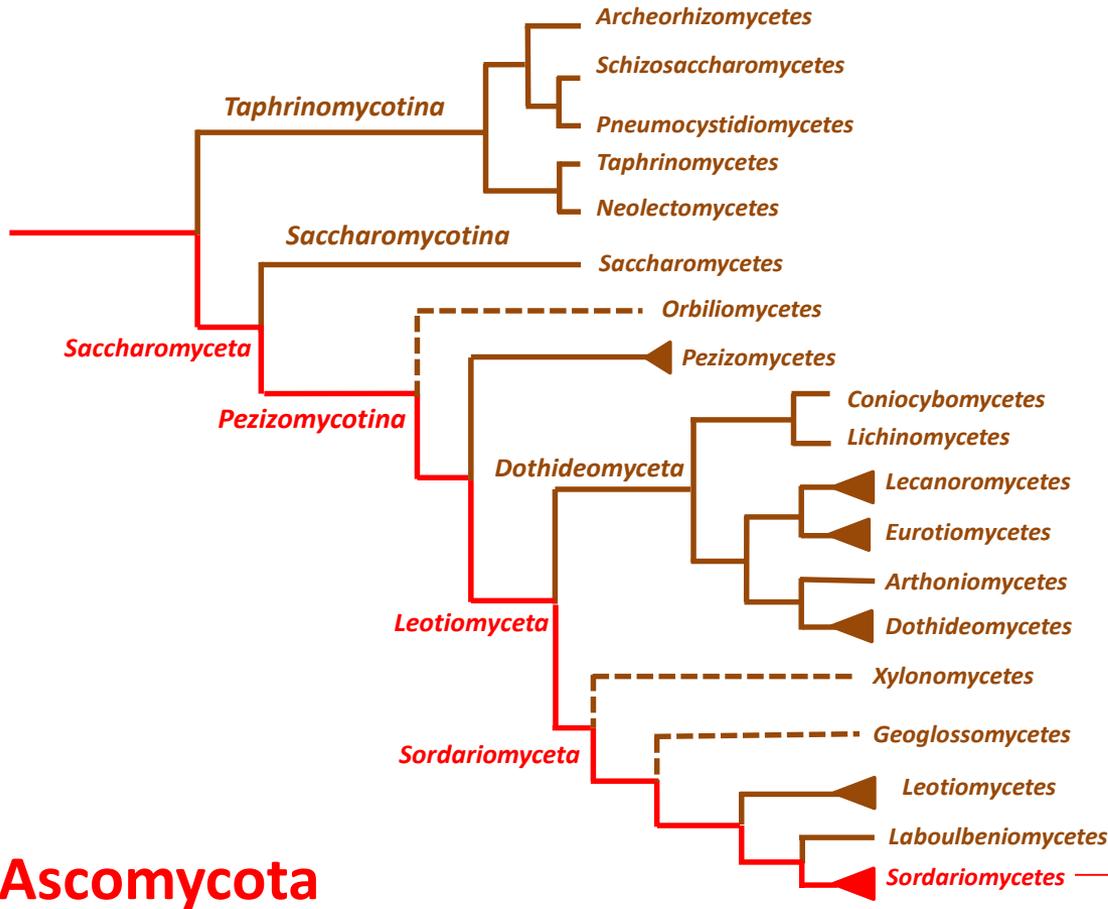
### Why we need to put faces to fungi

Several fungal taxonomic databases (Index Fungorum and MycoBank) can be sourced to find taxonomic details of the fungi, while sequence data for the fungi can be sourced from GenBank and UNITE. The latter nucleotide databases in particular have very little quality control and thus blast searches for matches in GenBank are often meaningless. Although sequence data may be linked to names, the data has been lodged by literally anyone and the names are not generally linked to images, descriptions or fungarium material. There is generally no way to establish if the names are accurate or guesses. Even the AFTOL and recent higher phylogenetic studies, which have used strains from international fungaria (e.g. CBS) have rarely been linked to more than a culture number. Usually it is impossible to verify what the characters of the taxon from which the strain were isolated. Thus most fungi in public databases, whether taxonomic or gene based are faceless and much of the time we work in a vacuum, hoping that the names are correct. In April 2014 the Mushroom Research Foundation will launch a webpage for the fungi with the aim of putting faces on fungi. Not only will names have characteristics linked to sequence data, but they will also be given human attributes. Thus roles, industrial relevance, quarantine and chemistry will be included in fungal profiles. Each genus will be profiled in separate publications in relevant journals where the fungi will be illustrated, isolates from the illustrated fungi will be detailed and sequenced, and details on role, industrial relevance, biosecurity issues, importance and chemistry will be added. The relevant details will be extracted to the "faces of fungi", web site. We hope that all mycologists will contribute to this web page over time and it will provide a comprehensive one stop shop where details of fungal genera and species, molecular data as well as their roles, biosecurity issues and industrial relevance can be sourced. The present paper is written and published in order to kick start the data entry and introduce the web page to the scientific community. Thus, the aim of the web page is to show how fungi are relevant to humans and thus put a human face on the fungal world.



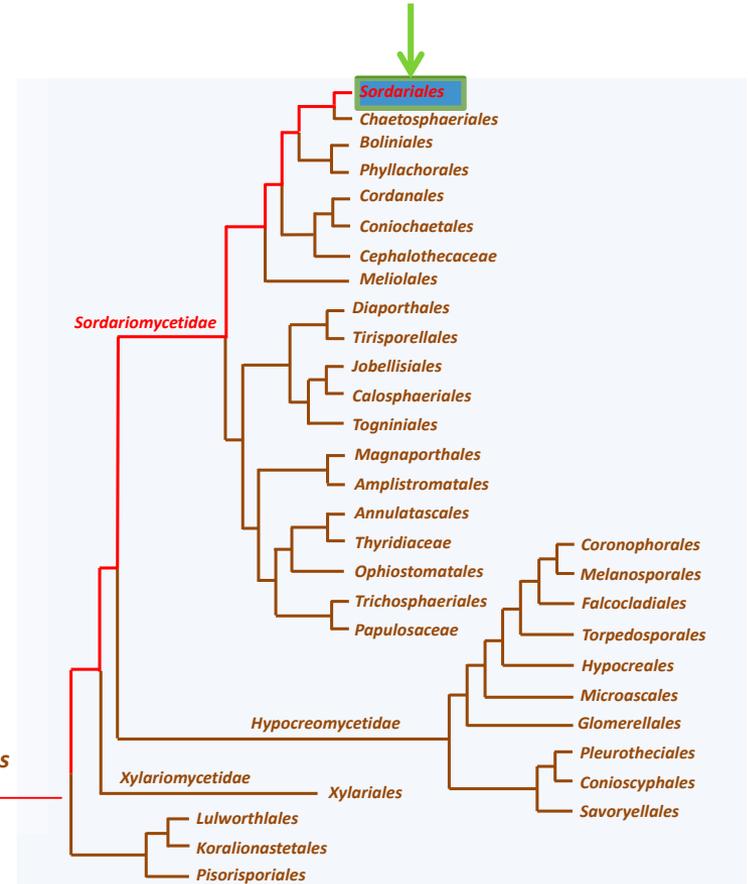
This website is under construction  
Please visit again.

# Un exemple de ce que je fais actuellement dans mon laboratoire - Les *Sordariales* : diversité génétique et biologique extraordinaire



**Ascomycota**

## Ordre des *Sordariales* Plus divers que les vertébrés!



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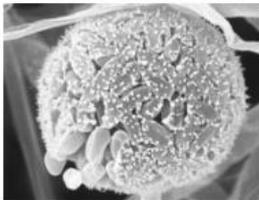
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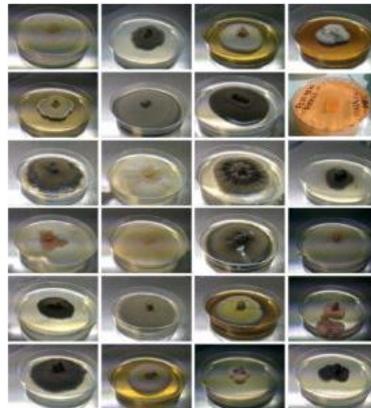
[Evolution of a Fungal Gene Expression Regulator](#)



[FY20 Proposal Call for Community Science Program](#)

OCTOBER 2, 2018

## wGladieux CSP19 sordariales



Morphological diversity of Sordariales growing in the lab. Pierre Gladieux's proposal explores functional diversity in Neurospora and its relatives. (Pierre Gladieux, INRA Montpellier)

Analyse des génomes par des collègues mais...



List by Strain Name

Strain Number

List by CCs

List by Isolation Sources

Species Info

Map View

strain name is *lasiosphaeriaceae*

Browse taxonomic tree

Search

- ⊕ Archaea-(861)
- ⊕ Bacteria-(70509)
- ⊖ Fungi-(122628)
  - ⊕ Chytridiomycota-(89)
  - ⊖ Ascomycota-(95011)
    - ⊕ Dothideomycetes-(10799)
    - ⊕ Schizosaccharomycetes-(280)
    - ⊕ Lecanoromycetes-(69)
    - ⊖ Sordariomycetes-(40892)
      - ⊕ Not assigned-(2159)
      - ⊕ Trichosphaeriales-(33)
      - ⊖ Sordariales-(21355)
        - ⊕ Sordariaceae-(18850)
        - ⊕ Not assigned-(221)
        - ⊕ Lasiosphaeriaceae-(365)
        - ⊕ Helminthosphaeriaceae-(32)
        - ⊕ Chaetomiaceae-(1828)
        - ⊕ Cephalothecaceae-(59)
      - ⊕ Ophiostomatales-(923)
      - ⊕ Xylariales-(1874)

~ 18 000 Souches délétions systématiques + mutants

Peu de souches dans les collections pour la plupart des familles

# Les souches coutent cher!

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https://www.lgcstandards-atcc.org/search#q=podospora&sort=relevancy

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Relevance A-Z Z-A

**Content Type** (67)

- Documents (67)
- Products (67)

**Document Type** (67)

- Product Sheet (67)

**Product Category** (134)

- Fungi & Yeast (134)

**Biosafety Level** (134)

- 1 (134)

**List of Applications**

**Podospora anserina (Cesati) Niessl, teleomorph (ATCC® 12487b)**  
Strain Designations: CBS 292.56  
Deposited As: Podospora anserina (Cesati) Niessl, teleomorph  
Type Strain: No  
BSL: 1  
Product Format: frozen  
€431.00  
Qty    
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**Podospora anserina (Cesati) Niessl, teleomorph (ATCC® 12487b Product Sheet)**

**Podospora petrogale Bell, teleomorph (ATCC® MYA-1392)**  
Strain Designations: A193 [CBS 109409, WELTU Fungus Collection 684]  
Deposited As: Podospora petrogale Bell, teleomorph  
Type Strain: Yes  
BSL: 1  
Product Format: frozen  
[View More](#) [Contact Sales](#)

→ Isolement de nouvelles souches et mise en collection!

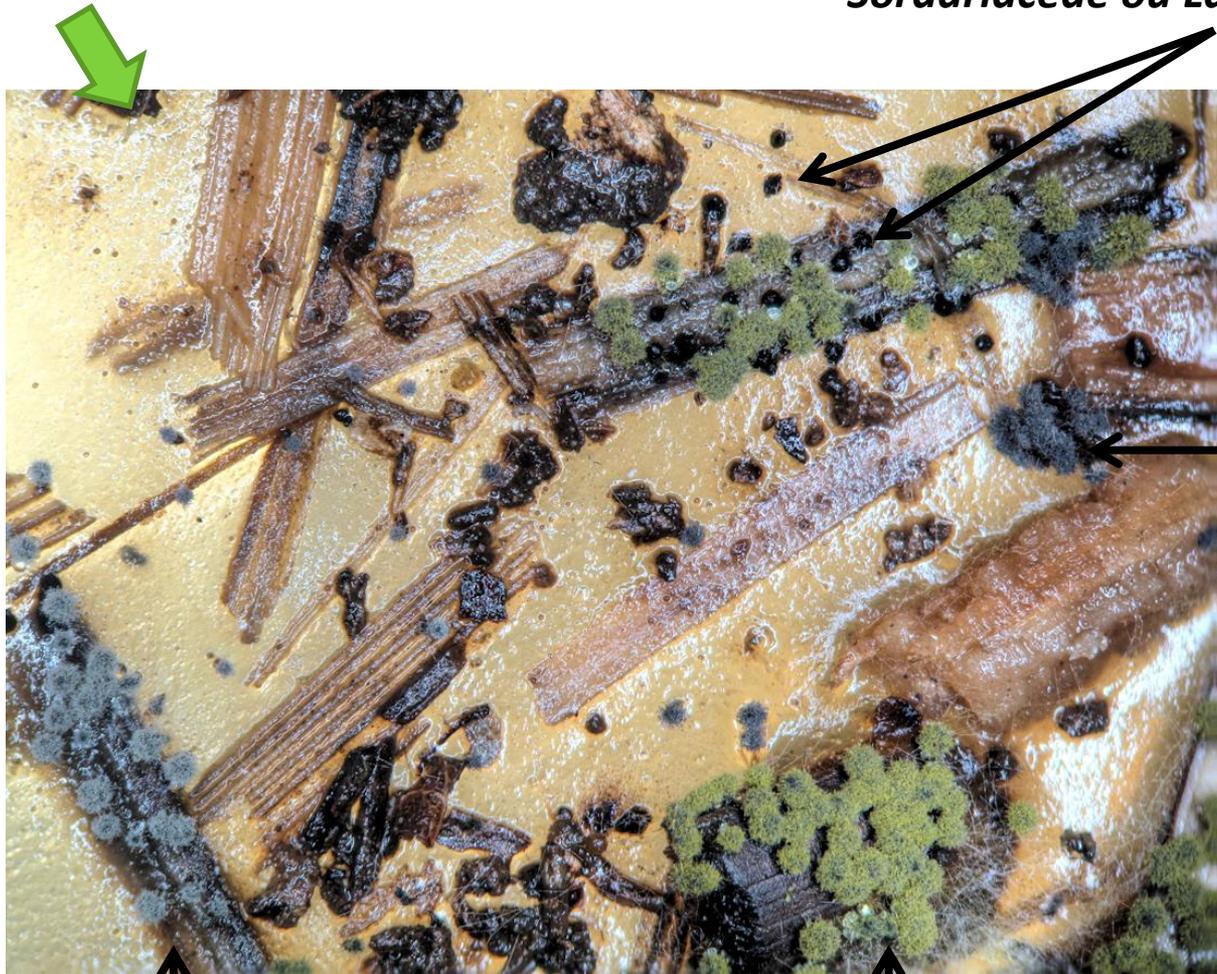
## Comment fait-on?

**Chambres humides avec excréments d'herbivores pour les coprophiles ou des morceaux de bois pour les lignicoles**



**Inoculation sur milieu avec sources de carbone complexes pour les espèces du sol, de la litière et les endophytes**

Mise en culture sur M0+miscanthus



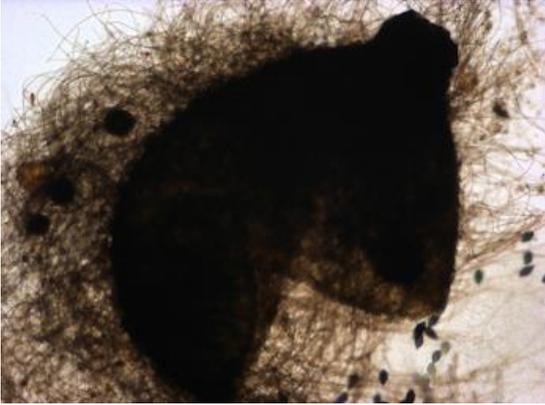
*Sordariaceae ou Lasiosphaeriaceae?*

*Chaetomium I*

*Chaetomium II*

*Chaetomium III*

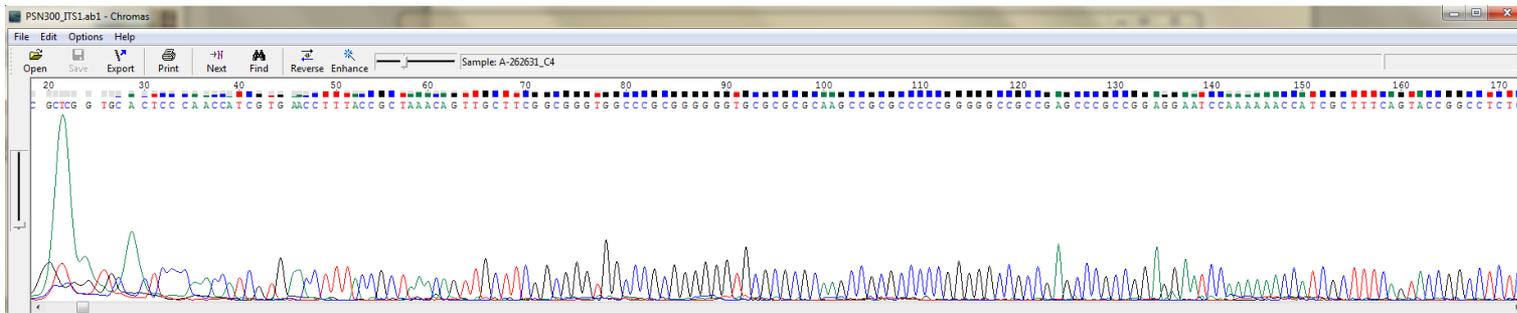
# Identification rapide par la morphologie



↳ *Lasio-sphaeriaceae: mise en culture*



**Séquence du code barre (ITS)**



**Analyse de notre fichier vérifié par BLAST**

# Une fois validée: chaque souche est mise en collection!

BO	BP	BQ	BR	BS	BT	BU	BV	BW
<b>BOITE AE15</b>					<b>BOITE AE16</b>			
<b>souche</b>		<b>espèces</b>	<b>date de mise en RG</b>		<b>souche</b>	<b>espèces</b>	<b>date de mise en RG</b>	
T1(P.roq V9(pAN7.1.:hygro <sup>h</sup> )		<i>P. roqueforti</i>			PSN314	<i>Podospora australis</i>		
T4(P.roq V9(pAN7.1.:hygro <sup>h</sup> )		<i>P. roqueforti</i>			PSN315	<i>Podospora aff. araneosa</i>	mai-18	
T11(P.roq V9(pAN7.1-Ago.:hygro <sup>h</sup> )		<i>P. roqueforti</i>						
T4(P.roq V10(pAN7.1.:hygro <sup>h</sup> )		<i>P. roqueforti</i>			PSN316	<i>Cladotrhinum aff. Eubullicum</i>		
T15(P.roq V10(pAN7.1-Ago.:hygro <sup>h</sup> )		<i>P. roqueforti</i>			PSN317	<i>Cladotrhinum samala</i>		
T17(P.roq V10(pAN7.1-Ago.:hygro <sup>h</sup> )		<i>P. roqueforti</i>	juin-17		PSN318	<i>Neurospora tetrasperma</i>		
					PSN319	<i>Trichoderma spirale</i>		
CBS307.81 sp4 mat1-2 (=MT-)		<i>Cercophora samala</i>			PSN320	<i>Neurospora tetrasperma</i>		
CBS307.81 sp5 mat1-1 (=MT-)		<i>Cercophora samala</i>	juil-17		PSN321	<i>Chaetomium nigricolor</i>		
					PSN322	<i>Podospora unicaudata</i>		
CBS 390.84		<i>Apiscordaria longicaudata</i>			PSN323	<i>Electrotrichum murorum</i>		
CBS 315.58		<i>Apiscordaria verruculosa</i>	août 2017		PSN324	<i>Cladotrhinum samala</i>	juin-18	
PSN237		<i>Doratomyces pupureoliscens</i>			PSN325	<i>Petriella sp.</i>		
PSN238		<i>Doratomyces sp.</i>			PSN326	<i>Torulula sp.</i>		
PSN239		<i>Podospora anserina</i>			PSN327	<i>Chaetomium globosum</i>		
PSN240A					PSN328	<i>Cladotrhinum samala</i>		
PSN240B					PSN329	<i>Cladotrhinum sp.</i>		
PSN240C		<i>Podospora anserina</i>			PSN330	<i>Cladotrhinum sp.</i>		
PSN240D					PSN331	<i>Cladotrhinum sp.</i>		
PSN241		<i>Podospora anserina</i>			PSN332	<i>Cladotrhinum sp.</i>		
PSN242		<i>Podospora aff. Communis</i>			PSN333	<i>Cladotrhinum sp.</i>		
PSN243		<i>Podospora aff. Communis</i>			PSN334	<i>Cladotrhinum sp.</i>	juil-18	
PSN244		<i>Schizothecium sp.</i>						
PSN245		<i>Schizothecium sp.</i>			PSN335			
PSN246		<i>Schizothecium sp.</i>			PSN336			
PSN247		<i>Sordaria macrospora</i>			PSN337			
PSN248		<i>Fusarium equiseti</i>			PSQ1			
PSN249		<i>Sordaria aff. Macrospora</i>			PSQ2			
PSN250		<i>Pezizales sp.</i>			PSQ3			
PSN251		<i>Chaetomium sp.</i>			PSQ4			
PSN252		<i>Chaetomium sp.</i>			PSQ5			
PSN253		<i>Coprinellus bisporus</i>			PSQ6			
PSN254		????			PSQ7			
PSN255		<i>Sordaria aff. Filicicola</i>			PSQ8			
PSN256		<i>Gelaniscospora brevispora</i>			PSQ9			
PSN257		<i>Gelaniscospora cratichora</i>			PSQ10			
PSN258		<i>Podospora aff. curvuloides</i>			PSQ11			
PSN259		<i>Cladotrhinum sp.</i>			PSQ12			
PSN260		<i>Gelaniscospora seminuda</i>			PSQ13			
PSN261		<i>Pelectosphaerella cucumerina</i>			PSQ14			
PSN262					PSQ15			



En attente d'identification

TREE	SEARCH	BLAST	ANNOTATIONS ▾	MCL CLUSTERS	DOWNLOAD	INFO	HELP!
------	--------	-------	---------------	--------------	----------	------	-------

##	Name	Assembly Length	# Genes	Published
1	<a href="#">Achaetomium strumarium CBS333.67 v1.0</a>	32,422,668	10,185	
2	<a href="#">Apiosordaria backusii CBS 540.89 v1.0</a>	40,188,346	12,368	
3	<a href="#">Apiosordaria verruculosa CBS 315.58 v1.0</a>	37,862,799	11,838	
4	<a href="#">Apodospora peruviana CBS 118394 v1.0</a>	42,017,045	13,445	
5	<a href="#">Bombardia bombardia SMH3391-2 v1.0</a>	38,597,794	12,102	
6	<a href="#">Cercophora caudata CBS 606.72 v1.0</a>	41,294,634	14,552	
7	<a href="#">Cercophora newfieldiana SMH2532-1 v1.0</a>	39,838,444	14,520	
8	<a href="#">Cercophora samala CBS 307.81 v1.0</a>	37,160,918	11,249	
9	<a href="#">Cercophora scortea SMH4131-1 v1.0</a>	40,165,273	11,779	
10	<a href="#">Chaetomidium fimeti CBS 168.71 v1.0</a>	35,321,551	11,448	
11	<a href="#">Chaetomium funicola MPI-SDFR-AT-0129 v1.0</a>	33,300,809	10,414	Mesny F et al. 2021
12	<a href="#">Chaetomium globosum MPI-SDFR-AT-0079 v1.0</a>	34,154,134	11,569	Mesny F et al. 2021
13	<a href="#">Chaetomium globosum v1.0</a>	34,886,939	11,124	Cuomo CA et al. 2015
14	<a href="#">Chaetomium sp. 1176438 v1.0</a>	33,837,664	9,520	
15	<a href="#">Chaetomium sp. MPI-CAGE-AT-0009 v1.0</a>	33,768,356	11,326	Mesny F et al. 2021
16	<a href="#">Chaetomium thermophilum var thermophilum DSM 1495</a>	28,322,806	7,165	Amlacher S et al. 2011
17	<a href="#">Cladorrhinum bulbiliosum DJ3 v1.0</a>	39,735,607	12,786	
18	<a href="#">Cladorrhinum microsclerotigenum CBS 290.75 v1.0</a>	33,147,543	10,782	
19	<a href="#">Cladorrhinum samala PSN324 v1.0</a>	36,213,901	10,895	
20	<a href="#">Cladorrhinum sp. PSN259 v1.0</a>	37,965,256	11,972	
21	<a href="#">Cladorrhinum sp. PSN332 v1.0</a>	37,948,236	12,024	
22	<a href="#">Copromyces sp. CBS 386.78 v1.0</a>	50,044,663	10,890	
23	<a href="#">Diplogelasinospora grovesii CBS 340.73 v1.0</a>	48,188,163	13,057	
24	<a href="#">Echria (Amium) macrotheca PSN4 v1.0</a>	37,830,185	12,289	
25	<a href="#">Gelasinospora tetrasperma v1.0</a>	43,856,413	11,251	
26	<a href="#">Lasiosphaeria miniovina SMH2392-1A v1.0</a>	49,418,628	14,970	
27	<a href="#">Lasiosphaeria ovina CBS 958.72 v1.0</a>	51,771,160	14,921	
28	<a href="#">Lasiosphaeriaceae sp. AZ0830 v1.0</a>	49,085,029	15,812	
29	<a href="#">Lasiosphaeria hirsuta SMH4607-1 v1.0</a>	44,448,086	14,131	
30	<a href="#">Lasiosphaeria hispida CBS 955.72 v1.0</a>	48,441,159	14,680	
31	<a href="#">Madurella mycetomatis mm55</a>	36,704,944	10,707	Smit S et al. 2016
32	<a href="#">Myceliophthora heterothallica CBS 202.75 v1.0</a>	35,441,645	9,222	
33	<a href="#">Myceliophthora heterothallica CBS 203.75 v1.0</a>	35,358,904	10,061	
34	<a href="#">Myceliophthora similis CBS 632.67 v1.0</a>	31,812,524	9,392	
35	<a href="#">Myceliophthora thermophila (Sporotrichum thermophile) v2.0</a>	38,744,216	9,110	Berka RM et al. 2011
36	<a href="#">Neurospora crassa FGSC 73 trp-3 v1.0</a>	40,416,174	11,978	Baker SE et al. 2015
37	<a href="#">Neurospora crassa FGSC4200 (ORS6A) v2.0</a>	41,683,309	10,792	
38	<a href="#">Neurospora crassa OR74A v2.0</a>	41,037,538	10,785	Galagan JE et al. 2003



des souches que j'ai isolées...

Podospora	fibrinocaudata	no	IM346680	Bombardiaceae
Triangularia	batistae	no	CBS315.93(duclade1/11)	Bombardiaceae
Zopfiella	pileospora	no	IM148365	Bombardiaceae
Phialeonium	atragnum	no	8033-1	Cephalothecaceae
Phialeonium	globosum	no	LMS5-13	Cephalothecaceae
Boothella	tetraspora	no	CBS334.67	Chaetomiaceae
Colariella	robusta	no	PSN60	Chaetomiaceae
Subramaniella	aff. cuculicolum	no	PSN66	Chaetomiaceae
Diplogelasinosporogrovesii	Chaetomium aff. cuculicolum	no	CBS340.73	Diplogelasinosporaceae
Diplogelasinosporaprincei	no	no	CBS15879	Diplogelasinosporaceae
Diplogelasinosporinaequalis	no	no	CBS46.74	Diplogelasinosporaceae
Campospheria	citronella	no	ANMMc0895.1	Lasiosphaeriaceae
Lasiosphaeria	sp.	no	ANMMc01003	Lasiosphaeriaceae
Mammaria	echinobotryoides	no	IM141550	Lasiosphaeriaceae
Cercophora	arenicola	no	ANMMc08117.7	Lasiosphaeriaceae
Apodus	sp.	no	PSN50	Naviculisporaceae
Amium	leporinum	no	CBS365.69	Naviculisporaceae
Naviculisporaceae	sp.	no	PSN87	Naviculisporaceae
Naviculisporaceae	sp.	no	PSN60	Naviculisporaceae
Podospora	decipiens	no	PSN283	Naviculisporaceae
Podospora	aff. aranzoti	no	PSN38	Naviculisporaceae
Pseudohyphilia	mangonii	no	Triangularia mangonii	Naviculisporaceae
Pseudohyphilia	marina	no	IM229743	Naviculisporaceae
Rhyssolia	pileospora	no	PSN85	Naviculisporaceae
Rhyssolia	decipiens	no	Podospora decipiens	Naviculisporaceae
Rhyssolia	aff. pileospora	no	PSN58	Naviculisporaceae
Zopfiella	latipes	no	IM330000	Naviculisporaceae
Apiosordaria	verruculosa	no	CBS355.58p2	Podosporaceae
Apiosordaria	aff. backusii	no	PSN33	Podosporaceae
Apiosordaria	tenullacutata	no	CBS629.82sp1	Podosporaceae
Apiosordaria	vayavensis	no	Triangularia vayavensis	Podosporaceae
Cercophora	samala	no	CBS307.81	Podosporaceae
Cercophora	aff. grandiscula	no	Cladorrhinum aff. grandisculum	Podosporaceae
Cercophora	grandiscula	no	Cladorrhinum grandisculum	Podosporaceae
Cercophora	liquimulosa	no	PSN259	Podosporaceae
Cercophora	cogophila	no	Cladorrhinum cogophilum	Podosporaceae
Cladorrhinum	samala	no	PSN324	Podosporaceae
Cladorrhinum	sp.	no	PSN32	Podosporaceae
Cladorrhinum	microsclerotigenum	no	CBS290.75	Podosporaceae
Cladorrhinum	sp.	no	PSN209	Podosporaceae
Cladorrhinum	aff. bulbiliosum	no	PSN02	Podosporaceae
Cladorrhinum	aff. bulbiliosum	no	PSN60	Podosporaceae
Cladorrhinum	philalophoides	no	Triangularia philalophoides	Podosporaceae
Cladorrhinum	sp.	no	PSN476	Podosporaceae
Cladorrhinum	sp.	no	PSN30	Podosporaceae
Cladorrhinum	foecundissimum	no	IM355297	Podosporaceae
Cladorrhinum	hyalocarpum	no	CBS322.70sp1	Podosporaceae
Jugospora	sp.	no	PSQ10	Podosporaceae
Podospora	unicudata	no	PSN32	Podosporaceae
Podospora	bauxitris	no	PSN59	Podosporaceae
Podospora	fimiseda	no	CBS990.96	Podosporaceae
Podospora	brasilienis	no	CBS982.96	Podosporaceae
Podospora	infinita	no	CBS413.82	Podosporaceae
Podospora	austroameriana	no	Podospora castorinospora	Podosporaceae
Podospora	horridula	no	IM109477	Podosporaceae
Podospora	horridula	no	Roseellina horridula / Triangularia horridula	Podosporaceae
Podospora	platanensis	no	IM262326	Podosporaceae
Podospora	bulbiliosa	no	IM26331243	Podosporaceae
Podospora	bulbiliosa	no	Cladorrhinum bulbiliosum	Podosporaceae
Triangularia	batistae	no	CBS381.68	Podosporaceae
Triangularia	angulifera	no	IM229746	Podosporaceae
Triangularia	al-alabandensis	no	CBS174.68p1	Podosporaceae
Triangularia	striatilispora	no	Podospora striatilispora	Podosporaceae
Zopfiella	longicaudata	no	Triangularia longicaudata	Podosporaceae
Zopfiella	leuconitrida	no	PSN58	Podosporaceae
Zopfiella	inensis	no	IM155617	Podosporaceae
Zopfiella	macrospora	no	IM300979	Podosporaceae
Zopfiella	tetraspora	no	Triangularia tetraspora	Podosporaceae
Apodus	decidua	no	IM30270	Schizothecaceae
Cercophora	aff. caudata	no	PSN171	Schizothecaceae
Cercophora	sp.	no	PSN56	Schizothecaceae
Echria	macrotheca	no	PSN4	Schizothecaceae
Jugospora	carbonaria	no	Stratonia carbonaria	Schizothecaceae
Lundqvistomyces	tananiensis	no	IM210875	Schizothecaceae
Lundqvistomyces	karachiensis	no	Triangularia karachiensis	Schizothecaceae
Podospora	aff. comensis	no	IM340463	Schizothecaceae
Podospora	tetraspora	no	PSN45	Schizothecaceae
Podospora	inquinata	no	CBS835.73sp3	Schizothecaceae
Podospora	minimilata	no	IM300486	Schizothecaceae
Podospora	aff. prethopodalis	no	IM313475	Schizothecaceae
Podospora	aff. vesticola	no	Schizothecium aff. vesticola	Schizothecaceae
Podospora	cupiformis	no	PSN67	Schizothecaceae
Podospora	aff. tetraspora	no	Schizothecium aff. tetrasporum	Schizothecaceae
Schizothecium	contum	no	PSN26	Schizothecaceae
Schizothecium	carpinicola	no	SC1-Lips	Schizothecaceae
Schizothecium	curvisporum	no	IM179246	Schizothecaceae
Zygopleurage	sp.	no	PSN405	Schizothecaceae
Asordaria	artica	no	CBS345.68	Sordariaceae
Copromyces	sp.	no	CBS38.78	Sordariaceae
Gelasinospora	amorphopora	no	CBS66.80	Sordariaceae
Neurospora	calospora	no	FGSC958	Sordariaceae
Neurospora	reticulospora	no	Gelasinospora reticulospora	Sordariaceae
Neurospora	dodgeti	no	FGSC1692	Sordariaceae
Neurospora	galapagensis	no	FGSC179	Sordariaceae
Neurospora	lineolata	no	FGSC1910	Sordariaceae
Neurospora	indica	no	Gelasinospora indica	Sordariaceae
Neurospora	brevispora	no	FGSC7795	Sordariaceae
Neurospora	cratophora	no	Gelasinospora brevifera	Sordariaceae
Neurospora	happoldii	no	FGSC726	Sordariaceae
Neurospora	dictyophora	no	Gelasinospora dictyophora	Sordariaceae
Neurospora	sp.	no	FGSC7798	Sordariaceae
Neurospora	sp.	no	MNHN-RF-04747	Sordariaceae
Neurospora	kozi	no	Gelasinospora kozi	Sordariaceae
Neurospora	scitellata	no	MNHN-RF-02362	Sordariaceae
Neurospora	santi-florii	no	Gelasinospora santi-florii	Sordariaceae
Neurospora	foveacarpa	no	MNHN-RF-02380	Sordariaceae
Neurospora	fatisciosa	no	Gelasinospora foveacarpa	Sordariaceae
Neurospora	heterospora	no	MNHN-RF-02378	Sordariaceae
Neurospora	inversa	no	Gelasinospora inversa	Sordariaceae
Neurospora	macrospora	no	MNHN-RF-02380	Sordariaceae
Neurospora	multiflora	no	Gelasinospora multiflora	Sordariaceae
Neurospora	seminuda	no	MNHN-RF-02393	Sordariaceae
Sordaria	islergenia	no	FGSC741	Sordariaceae
Sordaria	grandisensis	no	Aecydaria grandisensis	Sordariaceae
Sordaria	lomentalba	no	MNHN-RF-02357	Sordariaceae
Sordaria	fimicola	no	MNHN-RF-02568	Sordariaceae
Sordaria	malacensis	no	Aecydaria malacensis	Sordariaceae
Sordaria	prolifera	no	MNHN-RF-02362	Sordariaceae
Sordaria	superba	no	MNHN-RF-04840	Sordariaceae
Sordaria	conoides	no	Aecydaria conoides	Sordariaceae
Podospora	haustoriumamericanum	no	FGSC114	Sordariaceae
Podospora	petrogale	no	MNHN-RF-02340	Sordariaceae
Podospora	petrogale	no	Stratonia petrogale	Sordariaceae
Vermiculariopsis	pediculata	no	FGSC121	Sordariaceae
Vermiculariopsis	pediculata	no	CBS132484	Vermiculariopsidiales