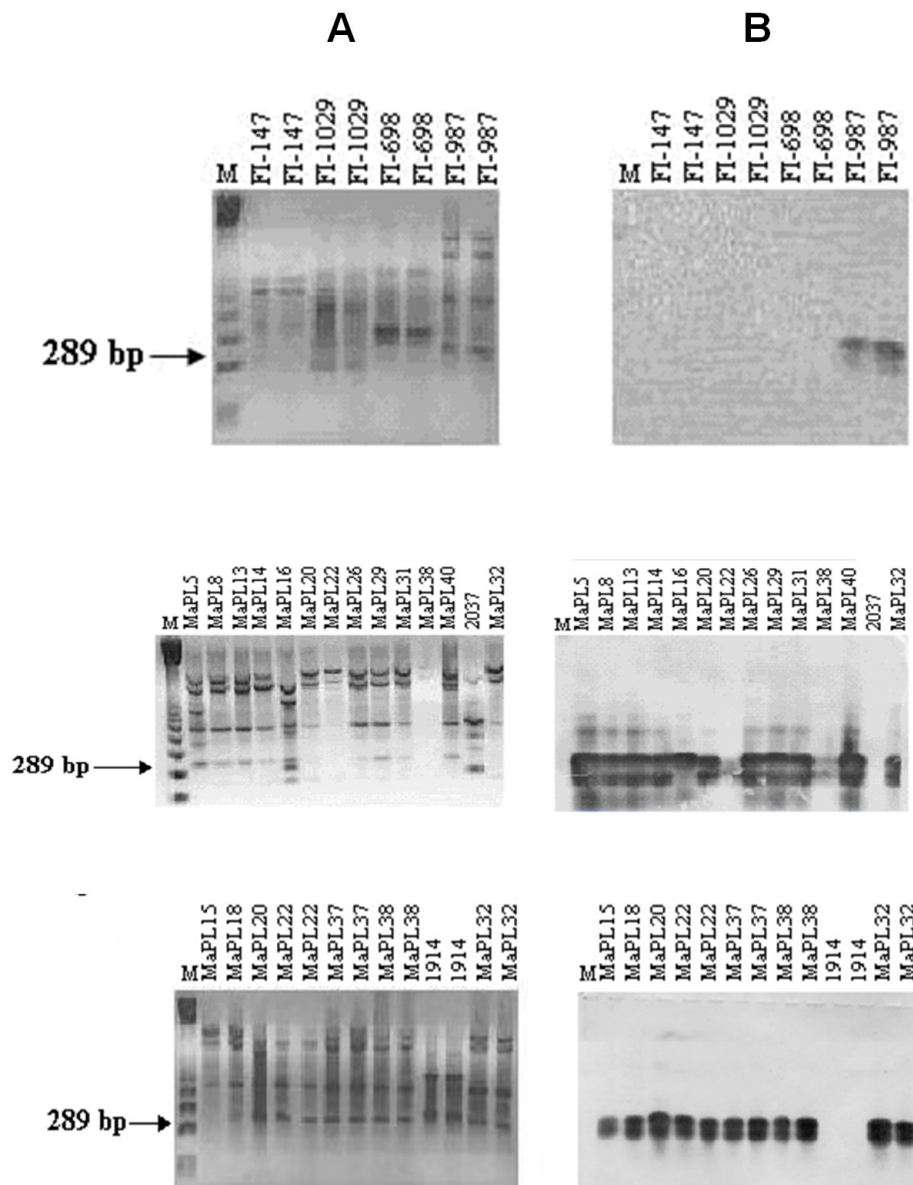
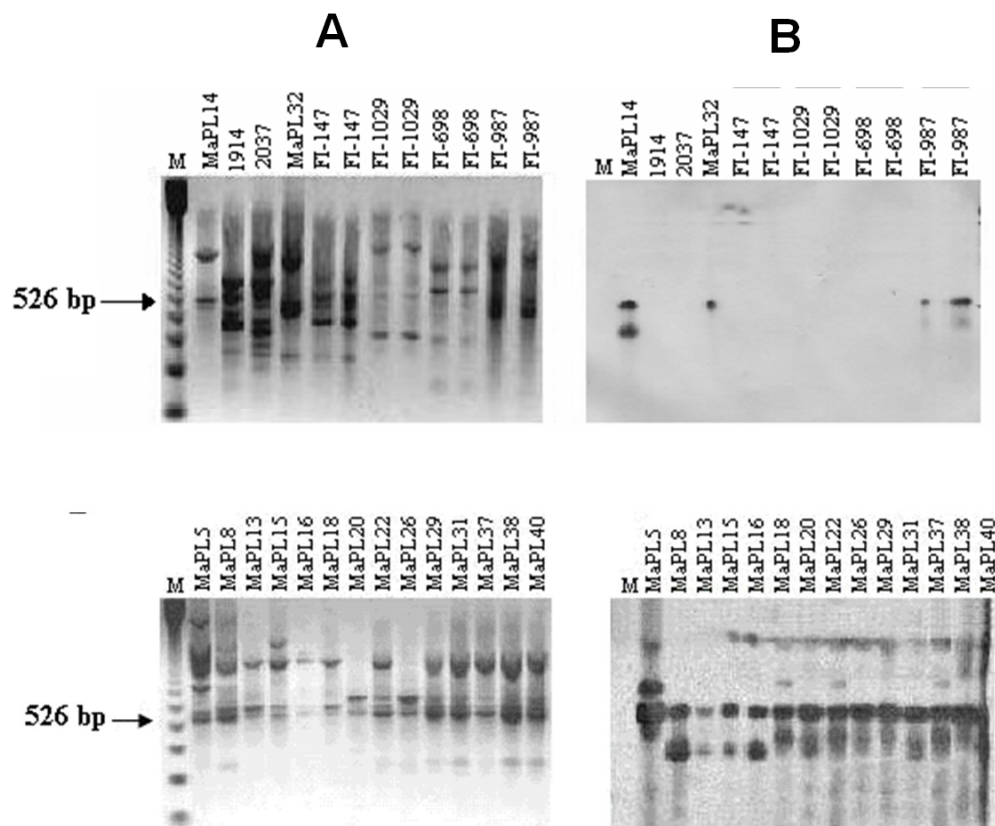


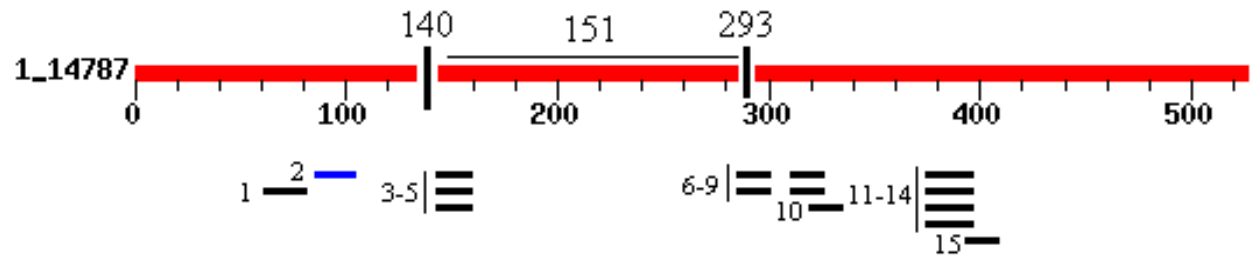
Supplementary Figure S1. Minimum spanning network (MST) and principal coordinates (PcoA) of *M. acridum* DNA. All isolates of MX form one group, directly related to reference strains FI-985 of *M. anisopliae* var. *Acridum* and 1184 of *M. flavoviride* var. *flavoviride*. Isolate/strain identification codes are given in Table 1.



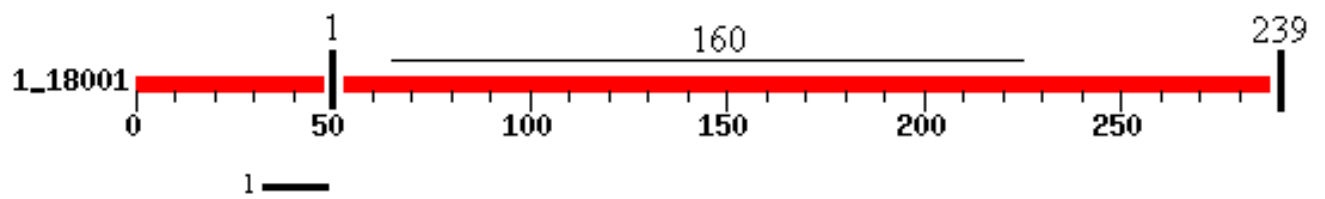
Supplementary Figure S2. Hybridization with the Ma-160_{OPA-05} probe. A) The figures show the gels with the polymorphic patterns of the *M. acridum* cultures from MX and reference strains. B) The figures show the result of hybridization with the probe.



Supplementary Figure S3. Hybridization with the Ma-151_{OPA-04} probe. A) The figures show the gels with the polymorphic patterns of the *M. acridum* cultures from MX and reference strains. B) The figures show the result of hybridization with the probe.



Supplementary Figure S4. Comparison of the clone sequence obtained Ma₅₂₆ with all the sequences registered in GenBank. Black lines indicate regions shared with other fungi: 1 and 15 *Gibberella zea*, 2 and 6-9 *Neurospora crassa*, 3-5 and 11-14 *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* and 10 *Fusarium tricinctum*. The vertical line with 151 indicates the region amplified by the specific oligonucleotides for *M. acridum*.



Supplementary Figure S5. Comparison of the clone sequence obtained Ma₂₈₉ with all the sequences registered in GenBank. The black line indicates the region shared with 1 *Ophiostoma picea*. The vertical line with the number 160 indicates the region amplified by the oligonucleotides specific for *M. acridum*.