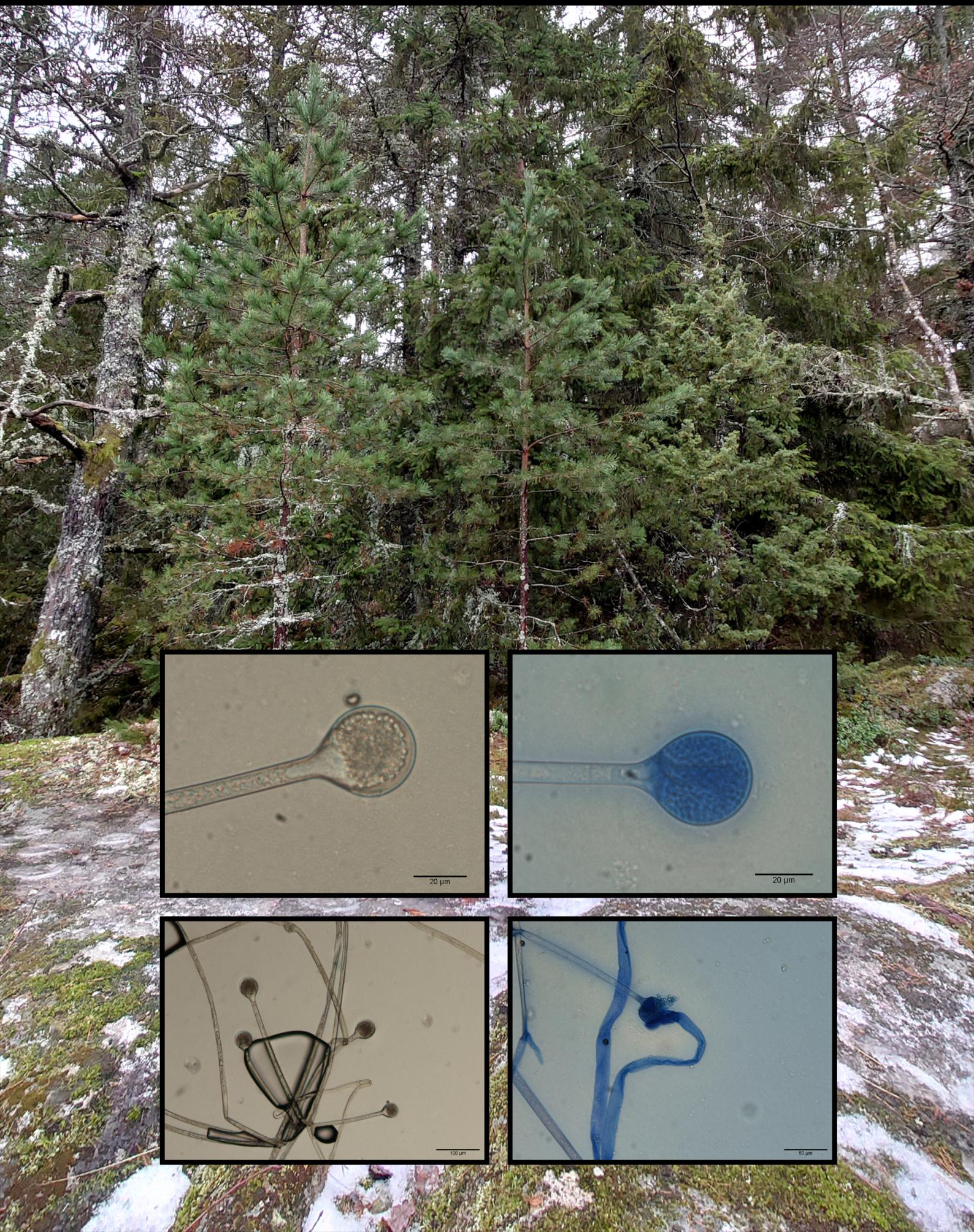


Absidia coerulea

Julius Falck



Description

Spores were 3 µm wide, Sporangium 34 µm in diameter, hyphae were 7 µm wide for hyphae connected to sporangium, and larger hyphae were 14 µm wide. The macrostructure was fluffy and grey-coloured.

Method

The soil sample was collected at the eastern side of the forest Nåsten (Uppsala, Sweden), on top of a rock next to some fruiting bodies of *Thelephora terrestris*. Fungi were isolated by repeated streaking, cultivated on YEPD agar plates and incubated at 30°C. The ITS region was amplified for both complementary strands so that a consensus sequence could be used. The consensus sequence was used to search for a match in BLAST, and the top five species were picked together with reference sequences and the consensus sequence to make a phylogenetic tree (figure 1). The BLAST search had a 100% identity with *Absidia coerulea*, which the tree also indicates.

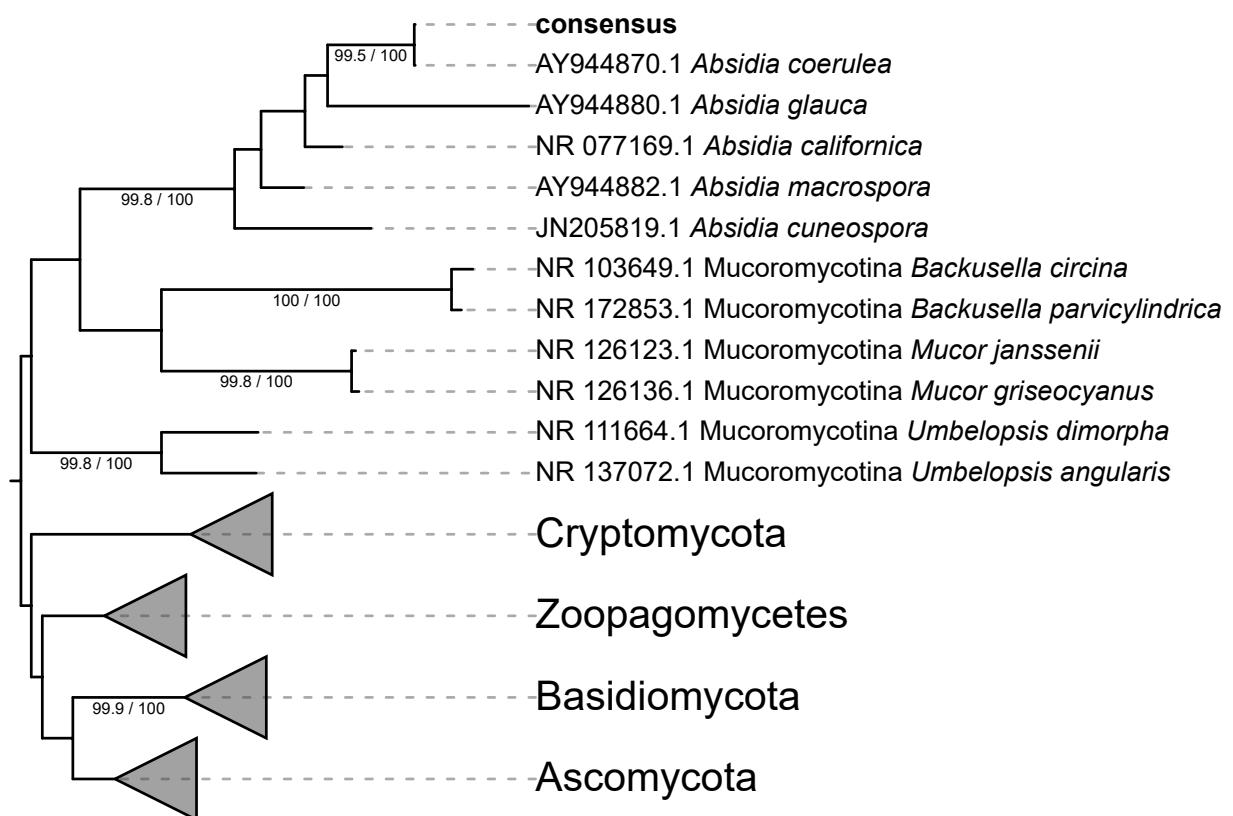


Figure 1. Phylogenetic tree, constructed from consensus sequence, top 5 species from Blast with the consensus sequence as the search and a set of reference fungal sequences.