

First report of *Paecilomyces amonosoroseus* collected in Korea

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Paecilomyces amonosoroseus, anamorphic phases of the genus *Cordyceps* is of special interest, on account of the species being parasitic on insects. The peculiar combination of plant and insect has attracted attention from early times. They are known as a powerful tonic which gives the body increased vitality and energy and has significant additional benefits. This study was initiated to characterized of *Paecilomyces amonosoroseus* unrecorded in Korea.

Paecilomyces amonosoroseus develops 10~20 synemata with a large amount of conidia in the upper part. Colonies on potato dextrose agar(PDA) show of 45~47mm diam. growth in 14 days at 24±1°C and reddish orange with reverse yellowish white color. Conidia are ellipsoidal to campanulate in shape and 2.5~4.2 × 1.5~2.3 μm in size. Phialides are grouped in 3-5 whorls, clavate and 3.5~6.1 × 1.5~2.0 μm in size and hyaline, smooth-walled. Conidiophores usually arising from the submerged mycelium, erect, 90~150 × 2.0~2.5μm, consisting of complex verticillate branches.