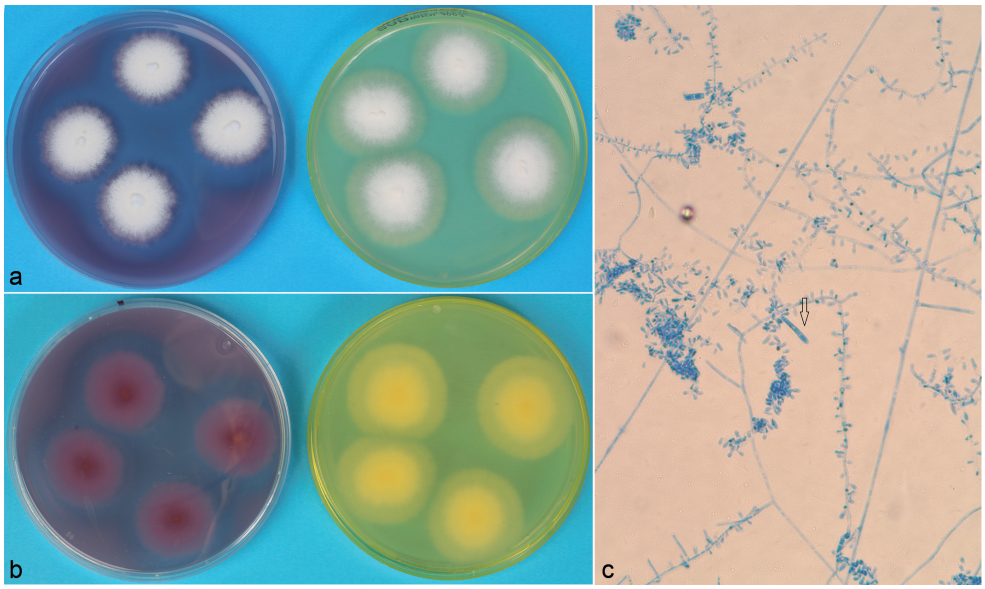


**Fig. S1. Tinea manuum due to *Trichophyton erinacei* in a patient keeping hedehogs as pets.** (a) Macroscopic growth on casein agar plate (*left*) and Sabouraud dextrose agar plate (*right*). (b) Reverse view. Macroscopic growth on casein agar plate (*left*) and Sabouraud dextrose agar plate (*right*). (c) Growth of macroconidia (*arrow*) and numerous microconidia, Microscopic view ×40. The strain was cultivated on several media: malt extract agar (MEA) (2 plates), oatmeal agar, synthetic nutrient agar and dichloran 18% glycerol agar. DNA was extracted from 1 MEA plate after an incubation period of 7 days in the dark at 25°C using the MoBio – UltraClean™ Microbial DNA Isolation Kit. Fragments containing the Internal Transcribed Spacer 1 and 2 and the 5.8S gene (ITS) were amplified using the primers LS266 (GCATTCCCAAACAACTCGACTC) and V9G (TTACGTCCCTGCCCTTTGTA). Fragments containing the 26S ribosomal RNA gene, Large subunit D1 and D2 region (LSU) were amplified using the primers LR0R (ACCCGCTGAACTTAAGC) and LR5 (TCCTGAGGGAAACTTCG). The PCR fragments were sequenced with the ABI Prism® Big DyeTM Terminator v. 3.0 Ready Reaction Cycle sequencing Kit. Samples were analysed on an ABI PRISM 3700 Genetic Analyzer and contigs were assembled using the forward and reverse sequences with the programme SeqMan from the LaserGene package. The sequence was compatible with *T. erinacei* when compared on GenBank using BLAST and in a large fungal database of CBS-KNAW Fungal Biodiversity Centre with sequences of most of the type strains.