Supplementary table 2. Variation in host susceptibility to black root rot infection with [the former] *Thielaviopsis basicola*

Reference	Findings
Rosenbaun (1912)	*Thielaviopsis basicola* isolated from tobacco, cotton and ginseng could cause disease on tobacco and ginseng plants.
Rawlings (1940) referencing Taubenhaus (1914)	*Thielaviopsis basicola* isolated from cow-pea, violet, parsnip, tobacco and sweet-pea could cause disease on sweet-pea plants.
Johnson (1916)	A single isolate of *Th. basicola* was used to induce black root rot symptoms on more than 100 different plant species. He concluded that no specialized races of the fungus exist and its ability to parasitize a host is dependent on the resistance or susceptibility of the plant.
Johnson & Hartman (1919)	Found *Th. basicola* to be relatively constant in its pathogenicity, no matter the culture age or strain.
Rawlings (1940) referencing Kletschetoff (1926)	*Thielaviopsis basicola* inoculated soil caused disease on *Viola odorata, V. tricolor, Trifolium pratense* and *Lupinus luteus*. The ability of the fungus to cause disease on many different hosts led the authors to conclude that no physiological races exist.
Tiddens 1933	*Thielaviopsis basicola* isolates from tobacco, poinsettia, and primula were tested in their virulence against primula, tobacco and bean plants. Primula plants were more susceptible to infection from the isolate from primula than the other isolates, tobacco plants were more susceptible to the isolate from tobacco, and bean plants were more susceptible to the isolate from poinsettia.
Tiddens (1934)	A *Th. basicola* isolate from *Primula obconica* caused more severe infection on *P. obconica* than *P. malacoides*. Authors concluded that different pathological races of *Th. basicola* exist. Isolates from *Primula*, tobacco and poinsettia were most pathogenic on the host from which they occur.
Sattler (1936)	Tobacco plants were susceptible to American *Th. basicola* isolates from tobacco and not susceptible to *Th. basicola* isolates from Germany and Holland isolated from *Phaseolus multiflorus, Cyclamen* and *Primula obconica.* Bean and lupin plants were susceptible to the European isolates and not to the American isolates.
Allison (1938)	Separated *Th. basicola* into four different physiological races each having a different level of pathogenicity to different lines of tobacco.
Rawlings (1940)	Found that *Th. basicola* isolates from Tennessee grown tobacco, Texan grown cotton and Dutch grown Primula differed in their ability to cause infection in cotton, tobacco,

Reference	Findings
	primula, peanut and watermelon plants. The tobacco isolate was most virulent causing infection on all hosts tested. The cotton isolate was moderately virulent causing infection on watermelon and *Primula* and some symptoms on cotton and peanuts in the first experiment. When repeated, the isolate could cause infection on all four these hosts. The isolate was never able to infect tobacco. The *Primula* isolate was least virulent causing some symptoms on cotton and peanuts in the first experiment and on cotton and watermelon when the experiment was repeated.
Stover (1950)	Brown wild-type isolates were more pathogenic than grey wild-type isolates.
Keller & Shanks (1955)	Poinsettia *Th. basicola* isolates could cause disease on poinsettia plants but not tobacco plants and tobacco *Th. basicola* isolates could cause disease on tobacco plants but not poinsettia plants. Found that isolates maintained for long periods in culture became less virulent with time.
King & Presley (1942)	Both cotton and tobacco isolates of *Th. basicola* could cause disease on both cotton and tobacco plants.
Maier & Staffeldt (1960)	Authors could group 11 cotton isolates of *Th. basicola* into four different pathogenicity groups based on their ability to infect Pima 32 Cotton.
Lloyd & Lockwood (1963)	Poinsettia, orange and pea *T.basicola* isolates were moderate to severely pathogenic on bean and pea and not on tobacco plants. Tobacco isolates were pathogenic toward tobacco and not bean plants. One tobacco isolate was moderately pathogenic to pea plants but the others were not. Concluded that *Th. basicola* has a large host range but host specificity exists for each individual isolate.
Thomas & Papavizas (1965)	Sesame *Th. basicola* isolates could cause disease symptoms on Baker 296, Hale, and Nebraska 145-4 castorbean but not Mississippi Wild-a castorbean.
Linderman & Toussoun (1968)	*Thielaviopsis basicola* exists as clones that vary in their virulence and reaction toward different hosts. The more virulent clones have chlamydospores that germinate more readily in the response to host exudates than those of non-virulent clones.
Gayed (1969)	Leaf disks of different species and varieties of tobacco show varying degrees of resistance and susceptibility when inoculated with *Th. basicola*.
Gayed (1972)	*Thielaviopsis basicola* mixed in with soil resulted in more severe infection on cowpea and bean plants than on tobacco plants. The author concluded that cowpea and bean are more susceptible to *Th. basicola* infection.
Lambe & Wills (1978)	*Thielaviopsis basicola* from tobacco, sesame and holly were all moderate pathogens of holly. One isolate from holly was only mildly pathogenic to holly and bean and soil isolates were only weak pathogens.

Reference	Findings
Wills & Lambe (1978)	A single *Th. basicola* isolate showed varying degrees of pathogenicity toward legumous and woody ornamental plants, as well as tobacco, tomato, pansy, and eggplant.
Blume & Harman (1979)	Fourteen isolates of *Th. basicola* isolated from various fields of infected pea plant were all able to cause disease when inoculated onto pea plants.
Cilliers (2001) referencing Labuschagne (1984)	South African *Th. basicola* isolates from groundnuts have been found to be much more virulent than isolates from the USA.
Bowden *et al.* (1985)	*Thielaviopsis basicola* isolates from pea and chickpea could cause disease in chickpea and pea plants, but only caused minor symptoms on lentil roots.
O'Brien & Davis (1994)	*Thielaviopsis basicola* isolates from lettuce caused severe infection on different lettuce cultivars and bean plants. Disease was less severe on watermelon, cucumber and rockmelon plants and no disease was caused on capsicum, celery, cotton, eggplant, parsley, radish, tomato and watercress.
Punja & Sun (2000)	Molecular analyses suggested that genetically distinct strains of *Th. basicola* exist that may be adapted to their specific host.
Cilliers (2001)	Various groundnut cultivars were found to be susceptible to *Th. basicola* infection in varying degrees. The cultivars Sellie and Anel were found to most susceptible and the cultivars Billy and Makatini were found to be least susceptible.
Punja (2004)	Morphological groups of *Th. basicola* show variation in their virulence toward bean leaves. Kentucky Wonder leaves were most susceptible to *Th. basicola* and Royal Burgundy and Kentucky blue leaves appeared much more resistant.
Coumans *et al.* (2011)	Proteome data separate isolates of *Th. basicola* into distinct groups based on the host from which they were isolated suggesting host specialization on a protein level.

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