

Which Fungus Originally was *Trichophyton mentagrophytes*? Historical Review and Illustration by a Clinical Case

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Abstract Several dermatophytes producing numerous pyriform or round microconidia were called *Trichophyton mentagrophytes*. Among these dermatophytes are the teleomorph species *Arthroderma benhamiae*, *Arthroderma vanbreuseghemii* and *Arthroderma simii*, and other species such as *Trichophyton interdigitale*, *Trichophyton erinacei* and *Trichophyton quinckeanum* for which only the anamorph is known. Confusion exists about which fungus should be really called *T. mentagrophytes* and about the rational use of this name in practice. We report a case of beard ringworm (tinea barbae) with *A. vanbreuseghemii*. According to both clinical signs and the type of hair parasitism, this case was exactly compatible to the first description of a non-favic dermatophytosis by Gruby under the name of “mentagrophyte” from which was

derived the dermatophyte epithet *mentagrophytes*. In addition, the phenotypic characters of the isolated fungus in cultures perfectly matched with those of the first description of a dermatophyte under *T. mentagrophytes* by Blanchard (Parasites animaux et parasites végétaux à l'exclusion des Bactéries, Masson, Paris, 1896). In conclusion, *T. mentagrophytes* corresponds to the fungus later named *A. vanbreuseghemii*. However, because the neotype of *T. mentagrophytes* was not adequately designated in regard to the ancient literature, we would privilege the use of *A. vanbreuseghemii* and abandon the name of *T. mentagrophytes*.

Keywords Dermatophytes · Tinea barbae · *Trichophyton mentagrophytes* · *Arthroderma vanbreuseghemii* · History

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Introduction

Several dermatophytes producing numerous pyriform or round microconidia, but differing in ecological preference, were regrouped under the name of *Trichophyton mentagrophytes* by Emmons [1]. Among these dermatophytes, mating experiments and ribosomal DNA sequencing revealed different teleomorph zoophilic species, among which are *Arthroderma benhamiae*, *Arthroderma vanbreuseghemii* and *Arthroderma simii*, and other species for which only the anamorph is known, such as *Trichophyton interdigitale* (anthropophilic), *Trichophyton erinacei* and *Trichophyton*

quinckeanum (zoophilic) [2–5]. *T. mentagrophytes* is still currently used in practice to name dermatophytes both in laboratories and by practitioners.

We report a case of beard ringworm (tinea barbae) with a dermatophyte in the *T. mentagrophytes* complex subsequently identified by sequence analysis as *Arthroderma vanbreuseghemii* in a 32-year-old man who was recently presented at the Dermatology Department of the Centre Hospitalier Universitaire Vaudois (CHUV, Lausanne, University Hospital). This case was found of interest as it is compatible to the first description of a non-favic dermatophytosis by Gruby under the name of “mentagrophyte” from which was derived the dermatophyte epithet (species name) “mentagrophytes” for dermatophytes producing numerous pyriform or round microconidia.

Case Report

The patient presented with a 2-week history of pruritic lesions involving the mental (chin) region with extension on the basis of the nose (Fig. 1). This infection was typically a “sycosis” (papulopustular inflammation of the hair follicle). Physical examination revealed erythematous plaques with follicular pustules and yellow crusts. No lymphadenopathy was present. Direct mycological examination of purulent material and scales showed high numbers of septate filaments and arthrospores.

Culture assay for 7 days at 32 °C on Sabouraud’s agar medium produced a growing fungus with a white to beige powdery surface attesting to the production of



Fig. 1 Tinea barbae with *A. vanbreuseghemii*

numerous pyriform microconidia (Fig. 2). Following its macroscopic and microscopic characters, the fungus was identified as a species belonging to the *T. mentagrophytes* species complex. Fungal genomic DNA was isolated, and part of the 28S ribosomal DNA, as well as the internal transcribed spacer (ITS) region of the ribosomal DNA, was subsequently amplified by polymerase chain reaction (PCR) as previously described [4]. The sequences of the PCR products were found to be 100 % identical to the sequences AF378740 and AF506034, respectively. The patient was treated with a topical and oral terbinafine (250 mg/d) therapy during 2 months and totally cured.

Discussion

Beard ringworm (tinea barbae) is typically a dermatophytosis of men, particularly farm workers. It is mostly caused by *Trichophyton verrucosum* from the direct or indirect spread of infection from cattle. Cases of tinea barbae caused by *T. mentagrophytes* were previously reported in the literature, but the fungus was only identified by phenotypic examination of cultures [6, 7]. In the present case, PCR and DNA sequencing allowed the identification of the infecting fungus as being *A. vanbreuseghemii* in addition to culture morphological features. The nucleotide sequence of a part of the 28S ribosomal DNA, as well as the ITS region of the ribosomal DNA, was identical to those of the *A. vanbreuseghemii* strains frequently isolated from hunting cats and dogs [4, 8]. *A. vanbreuseghemii* is a zoophilic dermatophyte species

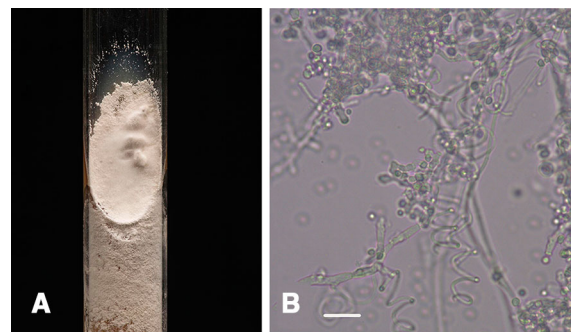


Fig. 2 **a** Culture of the isolated fungus (*A. vanbreuseghemii*). **b** Microscopic characters of the fungus producing numerous microconidia and spiral hyphae (Bar 10 μ m)

that has been clearly delineated of the closely related anthropophilic species *T. interdigitale* which causes non-inflammatory tinea pedis (foot mycosis) and tinea unguium (onychomycosis). Indeed, confrontations (mating experiments) between *T. interdigitale* isolates and *A. vanbreuseghemii* isolates of the opposite mating type do not allow the production of fertile cleistothecia [4]. Of important note, *T. interdigitale* was extended by German authors to contain zoophilic strains similar to the fungus of the present case report in addition to anthropophilic strains [9, 10]. In this way, the “*T. interdigitale* zoophilic strains” correspond to *A. vanbreuseghemii*.

This case report was found of interest and raised our attention because it enlightens on “Which fungus originally was *T. mentagrophytes*?” The dermatophyte species name *mentagrophytes* is derived from the French name “mentagre,” created in 1842 by Gruby [11] when he first described a non-favic dermatophytose in a beard. “Mentagrophyte” literally means “plant of the chin,” with a Latin and Greek etymology (“mentum” for chin, $\alpha\gamma\rho\alpha$ for catching and $\phi\upsilon\tau\omicron\nu$ for plant). In his very succinct description, Gruby reported a fungus causing a non-favic infection where the fungal elements formed a continuous sheath around the hair (ectothrix parasitism). The fungus was termed *Microsporon mentagrophytes* 11 years later by Robin [12], who first used the term of *mentagrophytes* as a species name. Like Gruby, Robin only gave a clinical description of the fungal infection with no additional details about the morphology of the fungus. The transfer of *Microsporon mentagrophytes* in the genus *Trichophyton* (Malmsten, 1845) was made by Blanchard [13]. This author described a fungus with an “extreme vitality” in culture. The culture was white and was “recovered by a white dust made by conidia.” The succinctness of the description made by Gruby was raised by Sabouraud [14] in his treatise, “Les teignes.” For Sabouraud, the fungus described by Gruby was an ectothrix *Trichophyton* to which belong the “*Trichophyton microides*” and the “*Trichophyton megasporos*” which were differentiated by the size and the arrangement of parasitic arthrospores around the hair observed by direct mycological examination of clinical samples. The “*Trichophyton microides*” encompassed various species included in *T. mentagrophytes* by Emmons in 1934, while the “*Trichophy-*

ton megasporos” contained various species now considered as a synonym of *T. verrucosum*.

The case described in the present communication is perfectly compatible to the first description of a non-favic dermatophytosis by Gruby [11] according to both clinical signs and the type of hair parasitism. It is also compatible with the description of *T. mentagrophytes* by Blanchard, who described a species producing numerous pyriform or round microconidia in culture [13]. Identification of the dermatophyte species responsible for this sycosis as *A. vanbreuseghemii* gives support to a response to the question about which fungus should be really called *T. mentagrophytes*. A confusion came from the recent choice of the dermatophyte strain CBS 318.56 isolated from a human suppurative infection to designate a neotype of *T. mentagrophytes* [15]. The ITS and 28S sequences of this neotype strain were found to be identical to those of *T. quinckeanum*, which is an agent of smouse and human favus [5, 16] while, based on Gruby’s description, *T. mentagrophytes sensu stricto* should have been reserved for a dermatophyte causing a sycosis. One case of tinea barbae was recently described with *A. benhamiae* [17]. However, in most cases, the reservoir of this nowadays emerging species is guinea pigs [8], and it must be considered that people in the nineteenth century had no guinea pigs as pets.

Why do we call the fungus of the present case report *A. vanbreuseghemii*? The genus name *Arthroderma* is used for the dermatophytes species when a sexual form (teleomorph) has been obtained. In the *T. mentagrophytes* complex, this change of nomenclature concerns three zoophilic species: *A. benhamiae*, *A. vanbreuseghemii* and *A. simii* (Table 1). Mating experiments revealed that *A. benhamiae* and *A. vanbreuseghemii* harbor several phenotypes and genotypes. For species whose teleomorph is still unknown, the genus name “*Trichophyton*” is employed (Table 1). According to the rules proposed by the Amsterdam declaration on Fungal Nomenclature (one fungus = one name) [18], the name *T. mentagrophytes* should simply disappear on behalf of *A. vanbreuseghemii*. However, according to the same declaration, “authors should choose the oldest generic name, irrespective of whether it is typified by a species name with a teleomorphic or an anamorphic type,

Table 1 Dermatophyte species producing numerous microconidia in cultures and previously named *Trichophyton mentagrophytes*

Teleomorph ^a	Anamorph ^{ob}	Main animal reservoir	ITS sequences ^c	References
A. vanbreuseghemii	Previously called <i>T. mentagrophytes</i> ^c	Cats, dogs, rodents (mice, chinchillas)	AF506034 ^c GU646873 GU646874 GU646879 GU929694 AF170452	[4, 24]
Unknown	<i>T. interdigitale</i>	-(Anthropophilic)	AF506033 AF506036 EU181446	[20]
A. benhamiae	Not attributed ^d	Guinea pigs but also a wider range of hosts (dogs, rabbits, degus)	AB088677 AB048192 AY315661	[19, 26–28]
Unknown	<i>T. erinacei</i>	Hedgehogs	Z97996	[25, 26]
A. simii	Previously called <i>T. simii</i>	Monkeys, poultry, dogs	JQ407209 JQ407210	[5, 29]
Unknown	<i>T. quinckeanum</i>	Mice (favus)	A4185126 Z97995	[5, 16]

The names in bold should be privileged for these species

^a Sexual form of the fungus

^b Asexual or conidial form of the fungus

^c AF606034 in the present case report

^d Anamorph name other than *T. mentagrophytes* not formally given for *A. benhamiae*

^e The use of *A. vanbreuseghemii* is privileged, and the name of *T. mentagrophytes* is abandoned

except where the younger generic name is far better known.” In the present case, it might be argued that *T. mentagrophytes* is both older and better known, in which case *A. vanbreuseghemii* should be abandoned. A problem is that the neotype of *T. mentagrophytes* was not adequately designated in regard to the ancient literature and refers to a dermatophyte species that is different from a mycological, clinical and epidemiological perspective. In addition, an anamorph name other than *T. mentagrophytes* does not exist for *A. benhamiae*, and consequently, *T. mentagrophytes* and *A. benhamiae* would be the names retained for two closely related but distinct dermatophytes species for which the teleomorph is known [2–4, 19]. We would therefore privilege the use of *A. vanbreuseghemii* and abandon the name of *T. mentagrophytes* as *A. vanbreuseghemii* is at present used by many authors in several countries [20–22]. Moreover, if both anamorph and teleomorph names have been widely used, the teleomorph name is to be maintained unless a formal

application in favor of the anamorph name has been made [23].

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