

Mycoviruses are widespread among the fungi. Most mycoviruses reported have dsRNA genomes. The first mycovirus was found in the edible mushroom *Agaricus bisporus*. Mycoviruses do not have an extracellular phase of their life cycle and are transmitted only by intracellular routes. Many mycoviruses reveal no apparent effect on their hosts. The genus *Armillaria* represents economically important edible fungal pathogens causing root rot in conifers and broadleaves trees. From this viewpoint, genus *Armillaria* presents an important subject of research studies. In this study we tried to find evidence for the presence of RNA elements in the respective genus. Total amount of collected strains was 52. CF-11 method for nuclei acids extraction was applied to 40 strains. The method is based on the affinity of cellulose powder for nuclei acids and specifically, the adsorption of dsRNA at ethanol concentrations of 15%. According to our results, there is no evidence for dsRNA elements occurrence in the tested strains. The study was also focused on basic characterization of physiology of isolates, esp. to optimum growth conditions on agar plates and milled straw as well as on rhizomorph formation and fructification. No effect of pH changes and addition of various alcohols on rhizomorph formation was found, while primordia formation was confirmed when selected strains were cultivated on milled straw in the presence of carrot.