Phylogeny and biogeography of the remarkable genus *Bondarzewia* (Basidiomycota, Russulales)

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*Bondarzewia* is a conspicuous and widely distributed mushroom genus, but little is known about its origin and biogeography. Here, we investigated the systematics and biogeography of *Bondarzewia* species using multi-locus phylogenetic analysis. Four genetic markers, including the internal transcribed spacer (ITS), large nuclear ribosomal RNA subunit (nLSU), elongation factor 1-α (tef1) and mitochondrial small subunit rDNA (mtSSU), were used to infer the phylogenetic relationships of *Bondarzewia*. We performed Bayesian evolutionary analysis on the gene datasets of the largest and second largest subunits of RNA polymerase II (RPB1 and RPB2). From the results, we inferred that the maximum crown age of *Bondarzewia* is approximately 25.5 million-years-ago (Mya) and that tropical East Asia is likely to be its ancestral area, with three possible expansions leading to its distribution in North America, Europe and Oceania.

*Bondarzewia* Singer (Bondarzewiaceae, Russulales) is a globally distributed genus of mushroom forming fungi. Some species are edible and have medicinal potential1,2, whereas some are considered to be forest pathogens3. *Bondarzewia* can be mistaken for the mycorrhizal genus *Lactarius*4. Phylogenetically, *Bondarzewia* forms sister relationship with the genus *Heterobasidion* in Bondarzewiaceae, but *Lactarius* is closed to *Russula* in Russulaceae5. Species of *Bondarzewia* are not mycorrhizal5, and eleven species are currently accepted in the genus: *B. dickinsii* (Berk.) Jia J. Chen, B.K. Cui & Y.C. Dai, *B. podocarpi* Y.C. Dai & B.K. Cui, *B. submesenterica* Jia J. Chen, B.K. Cui & Y.C. Dai and *B. tibetica* B.K. Cui, J. Song & Jia J. Chen (reported from Asia)6–8, *B. mesenterica* (Schaeff.) Kreisel (from Europe)9, *B. berkeleyi* (Fr.) Bondartsev & Singer and *B. occidentalis* Jia J. Chen, B.K. Cui & Y.C. Dai (from North America)7,10, *B. kirkii* J.A. Cooper, Jia J. Chen & B.K. Cui, *B. propria* (Lloyd) J.A. Cooper and *B. retipora* (Cooke) M.D. Barrett (from Oceania), and *B. guaitecasensis* (Henn.) J.E. Wright from (South America)7,11.

Previous studies of *Bondarzewia* were mainly based on morphological characters, and three species from North and South America were confirmed10–12. Recent, phylogenetic analyses of *Bondarzewia* have been based on the sequences of the internal transcribed spacer (ITS) and the large nuclear ribosomal RNA subunit (nLSU)6–8. Five new species and three new combinations were established with clear interspecific affinities: *B. dickinsii* and *B. occidentalis* group together and show a close relationship; *B. podocarpi*, *B. propria*, *B. kirkii* and *B. retipora* cluste together and from two sister groups with different hosts; *B. submesenterica* and *B. tibetica* are closely related with *B. mesenterica*.

*Bondarzewia* is a macrofungal genus with a few species and comparatively complete records worldwide, and the interspecific affinities are clear. However, a comprehensive estimation of divergence time is lacking, and the biogeography of the *Bondarzewia* mushrooms is not well understood. Molecular phylogeny has been widely used to delineate the lineages and their biogeographical distribution, and major ecological and geological events can be dated more accurately by applying the molecular clock, with the proper calibrations determined by fossils to gene phylogenies13. Fungal fossil records are rare and not frequent in the evolutionary history of fungi. Recent molecular studies on basidiomycetous fungi determined the divergence between Basidiomycota and Ascomycota (i.e., 582 Mya) based on a 400-million-year-old fossil of *Paleopyrenomycites devonicus*13–16.

The aims of the present study were to assess the divergence and biogeography of *Bondarzewia*. Therefore, we carried out multi-locus phylogenetic analyses with five ribosomal DNA genes and one mitochondrial gene, i.e., ITS, nLSU, elongation factor 1-α (tef1), the largest and second largest subunits of RNA polymerase II (RPB1 and RPB2, respectively), and mitochondrial small subunit rDNA (mtSSU). These genes are common in fungi identification which could delimitate the species very well.

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Results

Phylogenetic analysis with the combined dataset. The ITS dataset included sequences from 27 fungal samples representing 13 taxa. The dataset had an aligned length of 576 characters, of which 418 are constant, 17 are variable and parsimony uninformative, and 141 are parsimony informative. The nLSU dataset included sequences from 26 fungal samples representing 12 taxa. The dataset had an aligned length of 881 characters, of which 819 are constant, 2 are variable and parsimony uninformative, and 60 are parsimony informative. The mtSSU dataset included sequences from 22 fungal samples representing 11 taxa. The dataset had an aligned length of 485 characters, of which 389 are constant, 45 are variable and parsimony uninformative, and 53 are parsimony informative. The tef1 dataset included sequences from 23 fungal samples representing 11 taxa. The dataset had an aligned length of 540 characters, of which 389 are constant, 8 are variable and parsimony uninformative, and 143 are parsimony informative. The best fitting model identified for the single gene datasets (ITS, nLSU, mtSSU and tef1) were the same: General Time Reversible + Proportion Invariant + Gamma (GTR + I + G).

Maximum parsimony (MP), Maximum likelihood (ML), and Bayesian inference (BI) analyses yielded similar tree topologies for each gene, and only the support values in the nodes are different. Only the ML tree with maximum parsimony (MP), maximum likelihood (BS) and Bayesian posterior probabilities (BPP) value were provided (see Supplementary Fig. S1). The phylogenetic results based on mtSSU did not clearly differentiate taxa of Bondarzewia, and revealed weakly supported clades or subclades (Fig. S1). ITS, nLSU or tef1 dataset could clearly differentiate the taxa of Bondarzewia (Fig. S1).

The ITS + nLSU + mtSSU + tef1 sequence matrix contained 28 taxa and 2483 aligned base pairs (bp), of which 576 bp, 881 bp, 485 bp and 540 bp from ITS, nLSU, mtSSU and tef1, respectively. The best fitting model identified for the combined dataset were (GTR + I + G). The MP analysis yielded 4 equally parsimonious trees (TL = 661, CI = 0.834, RI = 0.917, RC = 0.764, HI = 0.166), and only the position of species in each clade behave little different. ML analysis and BI yielded similar tree topologies to the one inferred by MP analysis and only the support values in the nodes are different (Fig. 1). The taxa of Bondarzewia could differentiate clearly and the backbones of the phylogenetic tree were highly supported.

Based on the combined dataset analyses, our results showed that the genus Bondarzewia forms a group with strongly support (100% MP, 100% BS, 1.00 BPP) and can be divided into three distinctive clades along with B. berkeleyi (Fig. 1). Clade I is moderately supported by MP analyses (55% MP). This clade comprises five species from East Asia, Oceania and South America. Clade II is composed of two species and is moderately supported by MP analyses (50% MP). Within this clade, B. dickinsii is distributed in East Asia and B. occidentale covers the East Coast of America. Clade III is composed of three species from Eurasia and is well-supported (99% MP, 100% BS, 1.00 BPP).

Divergence of Bondarzewia lineages. The alignment of the two datasets (RPB1 and RPB2), which are 1554 and 1462 bp in length respectively, consisted of 39 taxa. Analyses calibrated by P. devonis (Fig. 2), 582 Mya between Ascomycota and Basidiomycota, estimate the divergence time of Russulales at 173.78 ± 0.47 Mya (127.42–220.43 Mya, 95% HPD) that meet the constraint of Russulales. The initial diversification of Bondarzewia
is at Late-Oligocene, 25.54 ± 0.17 Mya (15.65–37.18 Mya, 95% HPD). The estimated divergence time of two fossil records point for comparison, *Archaeomarasmius leggetti* Hibbett, D. Grimaldi & Donoghue and *Quatsinoporites cranhamii* S.Y. Sm., Currah & Stockey, are 159.45 ± 0.45 Mya (118.75–208.64 Mya, 95% HPD) and 143.34 ± 0.42 Mya (93.13–195.41 Mya, 95% HPD). The estimated divergence times for other nodes are summarized in Table 1.

**Historical biogeography of Bondarzewia.** The inferred historical biogeographic scenarios from the analyses conducted using LAGRANGE and RASP are shown in Fig. 3. Our biogeographical analyses indicated that, of the 11 phylogenetic species that were identified in this lineage, 4 (37%), 3 (27%), 2 (18%), 1 (9%), and 1 (9%) of the species were reported to be from East Asia, Oceania, North America, Europe and South America, respectively. The Bayesian binary Markov chain Monte Carlo analysis showed the East Asia presented the highest probability (78%) of being the ancestral area of *Bondarzewia*. The maximum likelihood-based estimation also provided strong support for East Asia being the ancestral area. In addition, the basal species (*B. guaitecasensis*, *B. kirkii*, *B. podocarpi*, *B. propria*, and *B. retipora*) exhibited a pantropical distribution pattern (Figs 1 and 3). These findings support that *Bondarzewia* originated in tropical East Asia. Meanwhile, the East Asian and North American ancestral origins of the Holarctic *Bondarzewia* species are also supported by LAGRANGE. The three clades indicated three kinds of intercontinental distribution patterns respectively: East Asia–Oceania–South America, East Asia–North America, and East Asia–Europe (Fig. 4).

**Discussion**

In this study, we presented results from investigations on the phylogeny, origin and biogeography of the genus *Bondarzewia*. Three major clades and one isolate species comprising 11 species were identified within the genus (Fig. 1). In the following discussion, we focused on the features of the major clades and their distribution patterns.

Clade I is weakly supported and includes five taxa representing two sister groups (Fig. 1). *B. podocarpi* and *B. propria* formed a significantly supported gymnosperm-associated group (100% MP, 100% BS, 1.00 BPP); they share dimitic hyphal structure, have similarly sized pores (2 per mm) and cyanophilous basidiospores. To date, *B. podocarpi* has been found only in southern tropical China on *Podocarpus* and *Dacrydium*, which are native flora of the Southern Hemisphere. *B. propria* was first found in New Zealand and was associated with the endemic plants *Dacrydium cupressinum* and *Agathis australis*. *B. retipora*, *B. kirkii* and *B. guaitecasensis* formed an angiosperm-associated species group (91% MP). These three species grow on native evergreen angiosperm trees of the Nothofagaceae, Meliaceae or Lamiaceae families, and morphologically, they share orange pileal surfaces and a dimitic hyphal structure. The data from the current work indicated close close relationships among these species.
**B. dickinsii** and **B. occidentale** were grouped together with low support (50% MP) in our phylogeny. They both grow in temperate areas and have white pore surfaces and cyanophilous basidiospores. **B. dickinsii** is associated with Fagaceae such as *Quercus* and *Castanea*, and has been found from East Asia; however, **B. occidentale** grows on gymnosperm trees such as *Picea* and *Tsuga*, and has been found only from West America so far.

The East Asian species **B. submesenterica** and **B. tibetica** and the European species **B. mesenterica** were grouped together (Fig. 1). They all produce brown pileal surfaces, cream pore surfaces, and grow mainly on conifers. **B. submesenterica** and **B. tibetica** were found in temperate areas of the Hengduan-Himalayan region, which is a global biodiversity hotspot located in China. **B. mesenterica** is common in Central-East and South Europe, which was also a refuge for organisms. The host plants such as *Abies*, *Picea*, and *Pinus* also have this kind of distribution pattern. These results indicated that the appropriate growth environments of refuges may have guaranteed the survival of **Bondarzewia** during the Quaternary Ice Age.

**Bondarzewia berkeleyi** fromed a lineage in the multi-loci phylogeny (Fig. 1). This species has been delimited as an East American species and grows mainly on deciduous plants such as *Quercus* and *Acer*. Phylogenetically, **B. berkeleyi** diverged the earliest of the Holarctic **Bondarzewia** species and occupies a basal and separate position.

The maximum crown age of **Bondarzewia** was estimated to be around the Late Oligocene (25.54 ± 0.17 Mya). During that period, the general landforms of the modern world had already formed, and dramatic climate changes was ongoing. The resultant polar ice sheets advanced and retreated several times and covered most of North America and northern Europe until the Last Glacial Maximum (ca. 18,000 years ago). Meanwhile, belts

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**Table 1. Estimated divergence times of each time.** Fossil record (for comparison): *C1: Quatsinoporites cranhamii*, 125–130 Mya; *C2: Archaeomarasmius leggetti*, 90 Mya (minimum age).

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**Figure 3.** Divergence time estimation and ancestral area reconstruction of **Bondarzewia** using the ITS dataset. The chronogram was obtained by molecular clock analysis using BEAST. The pie chart in each node indicates the possible ancestral distributions inferred from Bayesian Binary MCMC analysis implemented in RASP. The characters above and below each branch identify the possible ancestral distribution estimated by maximum likelihood-based program LAGRANGE. The color key lists the possible ancestral ranges at different nodes; black with an asterisk represents other ancestral ranges.
of relatively arid climates in the centers of Eurasia and North America formed. Previous study on organisms, including the host plants of Bondarzewia such as Abies, Salix and Populus, proved that dispersal, extinction and speciation occurred during this time because of the dramatic climate changes.

Our results supported that Bondarzewia originated in tropical East Asia. However, the basal species were associated with Nothofagaceae, Meliaceae, Lamiaceae, Podocarpaceae and Araucariaceae; according to the co-evolution of fungi and host plants, the Gondwana origin cannot be rejected because Araucariaceae, Podocarpaceae, Nothofagaceae and Meliaceae are thought to have originated in Gondwana. The Holarctic species including Clade II, Clade III and B. berkeleyi diverged later (8.5 Mya) and were restricted to temperate zones and temperate plants such as Picea, Abies, Quercus and Castanea. The temperate habit and late divergence time suggest that an adaptation to temperate climates occurred.

Species in the Clade I appeared the earliest in our phylogenies and were distributed in South China, New Zealand, Australia and South America (Figs 1 and 3). Species could have migrated within tropical South East Asia, New Zealand and Australia (Fig. 4), when the Oceania and Asian plates were connected after their collision close to the Oligo-Miocene boundary. The evolutionary studies of organism on either side of Wallace's Line could clearly confirm the migration between Oceania and Asian plates. Interestingly, our data suggest that B. guaitecasensis, B. kirkii and B. retipora are closely related and diverged comparatively recently (3.6 Mya). As we all known, there are twenty thousand islands in South Pacific such as Solomon island archipelago, New Caledonia and Hawaii islands. The scaly tree ferns has been proved to dispersal between Oceania and South America by wind via the lightweight spores. We speculate that the wind and ocean current drive the dispersal of Bondarzewia in South Pacific island by island.

Two sister species within Clade II, B. dickinsii and B. occidentale, exhibited an East Asia–Western North America temperate disjunct distribution (Figs 1 and 3), and their divergence time was estimated at approximately 5.9 Mya, implying that dispersals between East Asia and Western North American occurred, probably via the Bering Land Bridge (BLB) prior to their divergence (Fig. 4). The BLB separated from 5.5–5.4 Mya, and connected the East Asia and North America before that time. The BLB has been confirmed as a route in the dispersal event of many other organisms. The divergence of B. dickinsii and B. occidentale may result from the separate of BLB and the extinction of species occurred. At the same time, the continuous significant climate changes between 15 Mya and the Last Glacial Maximum may have played important role in breaking the biotic connections between Tertiary floras of East Asia and North America and in facilitating allopatric speciation.

An East Asian–European allopatric speciation was also inferred for B. submesenterica, B. tibetica and B. mesenterica (Figs 3 and 4). The estimated divergence occurred at approximately 3.1 Mya, and East Asia was inferred to be the most likely ancestral area. Long-distance dispersal between Europe and East Asia may have occurred, which was common in the immigration of plants such as Quercus, Salix, Populus, Picea, Abies and Larix. We speculate that the severe climate changes that occurred since 15 Mya and the subsequent aridification in Central Eurasia may have been the causes of the divergence.

The East American species, B. berkeleyi, occupies the basal and separate position in the phylogenetic tree of the Holarctic Bondarzewia species (Figs 1 and 3). The dating analysis inferred an earlier divergence time (8.5 Mya). Its hosts such as Quercus and Acer have an extensive distribution in the Northern Hemisphere. We speculate its ambiguous affinities with other species may relate to an incomplete sampling and undescribed species in Central American. Alternatively, B. berkeleyi could be an earlier relic of Bondarzewia in the Western North America and
the extinction of this species in the Holarctic region occurred after it originated from tropical East Asia. The separate position of East American B. berkeleyi deserves a detailed study.

**Conclusion**

The monophyletic genus *Bondarzewia* originated in the tropical zone of East Asia and has diverged since 25.54 ± 0.17 Ma (15.65–37.18 Ma, 95% HPD). The severe climate changes and the resulting reduction in sea-levels and aridification of the center of continents shaped the evolutionary history of *Bondarzewia* via the co-diversification of the fungi and their host plants. Three intercontinental distribution patterns were recognized: East Asia–Oceania–South America, East Asia–North America, and East Asia–Europe. More samples and sequences are needed to improve our understanding of the biodiversity and biogeography of *Bondarzewia*. The genus diversity still deserves a further study because the samples are incomplete in many places such as Central Asia, Siberia, Indonesia and South Africa, and the evolution history of some species are still ambiguous.

**Materials and Methods**

**Taxa sampling.** The sampled taxa, their genetic markers, and their GenBank accession numbers are provided (Table 2). Specimens from East Asia (EA), Europe (EUR), North America (NA), Oceania (OC), and South America (SA) were studied for their morphological characters. The outgroup taxa were determined based on the previous phylogenetic study that focused on the diversity of *Bondarzewia*.

**DNA extraction, PCR, and DNA sequencing.** A rapid plant genome DNA extraction kit (Aidlab Biotechnologies Co., Ltd, Beijing, China) and the primers listed in Table 3 were used to obtain PCR products from the dried specimens and cultures according to the manufacturer’s instructions with modifications. The PCR protocols for ITS, nLSU, mtSSU, tef1, RPB1 and RPB2 have been described previously by the same research group. The PCR products were purified and sequenced at the Beijing Genomics Institute (China) using the same primers. All newly generated sequences were deposited in GenBank (http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/).

**Sequence alignments and phylogenetic analyses.** The sequences of *Heterobasidion annosum* (Fr.) Bref, and *Heterobasidion parviporum* Niemelä & Korhonen were used as outgroups. Phylogenetic analyses was applied to single-locus genealogies for ITS, nLSU, mtSSU and tef1, and concatenated dataset that contained the ITS + nLSU + mtSSU + tef1 sequences. Initially, the four genes were aligned using MAFFT 6 (http://mafft.cbrc.jp/alignment/server/). With “G-INS-I” strategy and then the alignment was manually optimized in BioEdit. Finally, the four gene fragments were concatenated with SEAVIEW 4 for further phylogenetic analysis. One thousand partition homogeneity test (PHT) replicates of ITS, nrLSU, mtSSU, and tef1 sequences were tested by PAUP* version 4.0b10 (Swofford, 2002) to determine whether the partitions were homogeneous. The PHT results indicated all the DNA sequences display a congruent phylogenetic signal (P value = 0.02).

ML, MP and BI methods were used to analyze the compiled datasets. A suitable substitution model for each partition of the dataset was determined using the Akaike Information Criterion implemented in MrMODELTEST2.3. PAUP* 4.0b10 was used for MP analysis. All characters were equally weighted, and gaps were treated as missing data. Trees were inferred using the heuristic search option with TBR branch swapping and 1000 random sequence additions. Max-trees was set to 5000, branches of zero length were collapsed, and all parsimonious trees were saved. Clade robustness was assessed using bootstrap analysis with 1000 replicates. Descriptive tree statistics including the tree length (TL), consistency index (CI), retention index (RI), rescaled consistency index (RCI), and homoplasy index (HI), were calculated for each maximum parsimony tree generated.

ML searches conducted with RAxML-HPC2 on Abe through the Cipres Science Gateway (www.phylo.org) involved 100 ML searches under the GTR + GAMMA model; all model parameters were estimated by the program. Only the best maximum likelihood tree from all searches was kept. In addition 100 rapid bootstrap replicates were run with the GTR + CAT model to assess the reliability of the nodes.

BI was examined with MrBayes3.1.2 with a general time-reversible model of DNA substitution and an inverse-gamma distribution rate variation across sites. Four Markov chains were run from the random starting tree for 1 million generations for the combined datasets. Trees were sampled every 100 generations. The burn-in was set to discard the first 25% of the trees. A majority rule consensus tree of all the remaining trees was used to calculate BPP.

Branches that received bootstrap support for MP, BS and BPP greater than or equal to 75% (MP/BS) and 0.95 (BPP) were considered to be significantly supported.

**Divergence time estimation.** Several studies have attempted to date the evolutionary splits of fungi using various calibration strategies. Here, we used internal calibration to determine the divergence time between Ascomycota and Basidiomycota, 582 Ma, with the 400-million-years-old fossil *Pulcopyrrenomyces devoniaceus* Taylor, Hass, Kerp, M. Krings & Hanlin. A normal distribution was applied by setting the mean and the standard deviation to 582.5 and 50.15, respectively. One constraint was applied: the initial diversification of the Russulales was set at 189 Ma, consistent with the conservative estimated divergence time for the plant family Pinaceae. Co-divergence between fungal lineages and their plant hosts suggest that Russulales and its allies occurred around, or slightly later than, the time of the diversification of Pinaceae. The BEAST 1.8.0 software package was used to estimate divergence times. The two gene fragment, RPB1 and RPB2, were concatenated for molecular dating. We retrieved the sequences of six additional species—Marasmus rotula (Scop.) Fr., Mycena amabilissima Peck, M. aurantiodesca (Murrill) Murrill, Fomitiporia hartii (Allesch. & Schnabl) Fission & Niemelä, *F. mediterranea* M. Fisch., and *Coltricia perennis* (L.) Murrill—as representatives of the initial diversification of mushroom-forming fungi (based on the 90-million-year-old fossil, 25.54 ± 0.17 Ma).
| Species                     | Sample no.          | GenBank accessions                  |
|----------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------------|
| *Albatrellus higanensis*   | AFTOL-ID 774        | ITS: — —                             |
|                            |                     | nLSU: — —                            |
|                            |                     | RPB1: ATI788846 — —                 |
|                            |                     | RPB2: ATI780935 — —                 |
| *Aleurodiscus wakefieldiae*| He 2580             | ITS: — —                             |
|                            |                     | nLSU: — —                            |
|                            |                     | RPB1: KX577720* — —                 |
|                            |                     | RPB2: KX577723* — —                 |
| *Agaricostilbum hyphaenes* | AFTOL-ID 675        | ITS: — —                             |
|                            |                     | nLSU: — —                            |
|                            |                     | RPB1: ATI788845 — —                 |
|                            |                     | RPB2: ATI780933 — —                 |
| *Boletus edulis*           | HMIAU 4637          | ITS: — —                             |
|                            |                     | nLSU: — —                            |
|                            |                     | RPB1: KF112586 — —                  |
|                            |                     | RPB2: KF112704 — —                  |
| *Bondarzewia berkeleyi*    | Dai 12759           | ITS: KJ583202 — —                   |
|                            |                     | nLSU: KJ583216 — —                  |
|                            |                     | RPB1: KX0066152* — —                |
|                            |                     | RPB2: KX0066162* — —                |
| *B. berkeleyi*             | Dai 16052           | ITS: KX236720* — —                  |
|                            |                     | nLSU: KX236722* — —                 |
| *B. dickinsii*             | Cui 8682            | ITS: KJ583209 — —                   |
|                            |                     | nLSU: KJ583223 — —                  |
|                            |                     | RPB1: KX0066150* — —                |
|                            |                     | RPB2: KX0066160* — —                |
| *B. dickinsii*             | Dai 13413           | ITS: KJ583310 — —                   |
|                            |                     | nLSU: KJ583324 — —                  |
|                            |                     | RPB1: KX0066151* — —                |
|                            |                     | RPB2: KX0066161* — —                |
| *B. dickinsii*             | Li 150909/19        | ITS: KX263721* — —                  |
|                            |                     | nLSU: KX263723* — —                 |
| *B. dickinsii*             | Li 1097             | ITS: KF644288 — —                   |
| *B. guatetamensis*         | Rajchenberg 11189   | ITS: FJ644287 — —                   |
|                            |                     | nLSU: FJ644287 — —                  |
| *B. kirkii*                | PDD 94520           | ITS: KJ583215 — —                   |
|                            |                     | nLSU: KJ583229 — —                  |
| *B. mesenterica*           | DD 348/06           | ITS: KM243328 — —                   |
|                            |                     | nLSU: KM243331 — —                  |
|                            |                     | RPB1: KM067649 — —                  |
|                            |                     | RPB2: KM067650 — —                  |
| *B. mesenterica*           | Niemela 5374        | ITS: KM067648 — —                   |
|                            |                     | nLSU: KM067670 — —                  |
| *B. occidentalis*          | HHB 14803           | ITS: KM243329 — —                   |
|                            |                     | nLSU: KM243332 — —                  |
|                            |                     | RPB1: KM066156* — —                 |
|                            |                     | RPB2: KM066163* — —                 |
| *B. occidentalis*          | Lowe 7887           | ITS: KM243330 — —                   |
|                            |                     | nLSU: KM243333 — —                  |
| *B. podocarpi*             | Cui 6380            | ITS: KJ583206 — —                   |
|                            |                     | nLSU: KJ583220 — —                  |
| *B. retipora*              | PDD 60293           | ITS: KJ583213 — —                   |
|                            |                     | nLSU: KJ583227 — —                  |
| *B. retipora*              | LNP 68              | ITS: KJ747633 — —                   |
|                            |                     | nLSU: KJ747630 — —                  |
| *B. submesenterica*        | Cui 9809            | ITS: KJ583203 — —                   |
|                            |                     | nLSU: KJ583217 — —                  |
| *B. submesenterica*        | Cui 10345           | ITS: KJ583204 — —                   |
|                            |                     | nLSU: KJ583218 — —                  |
| *B. submesenterica*        | Cui 10724           | ITS: KJ583205 — —                   |
|                            |                     | nLSU: KJ583219 — —                  |
| *B. tibetica*              | Cui 12078           | ITS: KT693202 — —                   |
|                            |                     | nLSU: KT693204 — —                  |
| *B. tibetica*              | Yu 56               | ITS: KT693203 — —                   |
|                            |                     | nLSU: KT693205 — —                  |
| *Calocera cornea*          | AFTOL-ID 438        | ITS: — —                             |
|                            |                     | nLSU: — —                            |
| *Clavaria zollingeri*      | AFTOL-ID 563        | ITS: — —                             |
|                            |                     | nLSU: — —                            |
| *Coltricia perennis*       | AFTOL-ID 447        | ITS: — —                             |
|                            |                     | nLSU: — —                            |
| *Cryptococcus humicola*    | AFTOL-ID 1552       | ITS: — —                             |
|                            |                     | nLSU: — —                            |
| *Dacryopinax spathularia*  | AFTOL-ID 454        | ITS: — —                             |
|                            |                     | nLSU: — —                            |
| *Echinodontium tinctorium* | AFTOL-ID 455        | ITS: — —                             |
|                            |                     | nLSU: — —                            |
| *Fomitiporia hartigi*      | Dai 11766           | ITS: KJ583207 — —                   |
|                            |                     | nLSU: KJ583221 — —                  |
| *F. mediterranea*          | AFTOL-ID 688        | ITS: KJ583205 — —                   |
|                            |                     | nLSU: KJ583219 — —                  |
| *Gastertia etitii*         | AFTOL-ID 466        | ITS: KJ583208 — —                   |
|                            |                     | nLSU: KJ583222 — —                  |
| *Heterobasidion annosum*   | 06129/6             | ITS: KJ583211 — —                   |
|                            |                     | nLSU: KJ583225 — —                  |
| *H. austrole*              | 04164/3             | ITS: — —                             |
|                            |                     | nLSU: — —                            |
| *H. parviporum*            | H 091605            | ITS: KJ651503 — —                   |
|                            |                     | nLSU: KJ651561 — —                  |
| *Lactarius dealtivosus*    | AFTOL-ID 682        | ITS: — —                             |
|                            |                     | nLSU: — —                            |
| *Lactarius dealtivosus*    | CUI 1686            | ITS: — —                             |
|                            |                     | nLSU: — —                            |
| *Malassezia globosa*       | CBS 7966            | ITS: — —                             |
|                            |                     | nLSU: — —                            |
| *Marasmius rotula*         | AFTOL-ID 1505       | ITS: — —                             |
|                            |                     | nLSU: — —                            |
| *Mycena amabilissima*      | AFTOL-ID 1686       | ITS: — —                             |
|                            |                     | nLSU: — —                            |
| *M. aurantius*             | AFTOL-ID 1685       | ITS: — —                             |
|                            |                     | nLSU: — —                            |
| *Neurospora crassa*        | OR74A               | ITS: — —                             |
|                            |                     | nLSU: — —                            |
| *Pseudowrightoporia japonica* | Dai 12086     | ITS: KJ583203 — —                   |
|                            |                     | nLSU: KJ583216 — —                  |
| *Ramaria rubella*          | AFTOL-ID 724        | ITS: — —                             |
|                            |                     | nLSU: — —                            |
| *Rhizopus stolonifer*      | AFTOL-ID 632        | ITS: — —                             |
|                            |                     | nLSU: — —                            |
| *Russula sp.*              | H-0909/719A         | ITS: — —                             |
|                            |                     | nLSU: — —                            |
| *Schizophyllum commune*    | TUB 021156          | ITS: — —                             |
|                            |                     | nLSU: — —                            |
| *Schizosaccharomyces pombe*| 972h                | ITS: — —                             |
|                            |                     | nLSU: — —                            |

Continued
A. leggetti Hibbett, D. Grimaldi & Donoghue) and the divergence of the Hymenochaetaceae (based on the 125-million-year-old fossil, Q. cranhamii (1999); Currah & Stockey). First, we used BEAUtil to generate xml files that were executable in BEAST. The RPB1 and RPB2 datasets were set as two partitions, the substitution and molecular clock models were set as unlinked, and the inferred trees were set as linked. For both partitions, the tree prior was set to Yule speciation. The other procedures were the same as the ones applied in the estimation using the RPB1 and RPB2 datasets. The most recent common ancestors were only defined for the major clades that were well-supported in the ITS + nLSU + mtSSU + TEA phylogenies.

Inferring the geographic center of Bondarzewia's origin. The phylogeny and divergence inferred from the ITS dataset were used to reconstruct the possible historical distributions of Bondarzewia lineages. Both the maximum likelihood-based estimations implemented in LAGRANGE and the Bayesian binary Markov chain Monte Carlo analysis provided by RASP v3.2 were used. The geographic distributions of Bondarzewia lineages were classified into five areas: East Asia, Europe, North America, South America and Oceania. The probabilities of dispersal were estimated according to the divergence times inferred earlier in this study between different areas as previously summarized. Bayesian binary analysis was conducted in RASP by setting the generations of dispersal were estimated according to the divergence times inferred earlier in this study between different areas. The geographic distributions of Bondarzewia were visualized using the geographic distribution and possible dispersal routes of Bondarzewia.

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Table 2. Information of sequences used in this study. *Newly generated sequences.

| Species              | Sample no. | GenBank accessions |
|----------------------|------------|--------------------|
| Serpula lacrymans    | REG 383    | ITS: GU187485, nLSU: GU187089 |
| Stereum hirsutum     | AFTOL-ID 492 | ITS: AY864885, nLSU: AY218520 |
| Suillus pictus       | AFTOL-ID 717 | ITS: AY858965, nLSU: AY786066 |
| Ustilago maydis      | AFTOL-ID 505 | ITS: AFTOL database, nLSU: AY485636 |

Table 3. PCR primers used in this study. *Degeneracy codes: S = G or C, W = A or T, R = A or G, Y = C or T, N = A or T or C or G, D = G or A or T, M = A or C. *ITS, internal transcribed spacer region; nLSU, the large nuclear ribosomal RNA subunit; RPB1, the largest subunit of RNA polymerase II; RPB2, the second subunit of RNA polymerase II.

| Gene* | Primer | Primer sequences (5'→3')* | Reference |
|-------|--------|---------------------------|-----------|
| ITS   | ITS5   | GGA AGT AAA AGT GGT AAC AAG G | White et al. (1990) |
|       | ITS4   | TCC TCG GCT TAT GAT TAT GC | White et al. (1990) |
| nLSU  | L80R   | ACC CGC TGA ACT TAA GC | http://www.biology.duke.edu/fungi/mycolab/primer.htm |
|       | L87    | TAC TAC CAC CAA GAT CT | http://www.biology.duke.edu/fungi/mycolab/primer.htm |
| RPB1  | RPB1-AF| GAG TGY CCA GGD CAG TTY GG | Matheny et al. (2002) |
|       | RPB1-CF| CCN GCD ATN TCR TTR TCC ATR TA | Matheny et al. (2002) |
| RPB2  | RPB2-5F| GAY GAY MGW GAT CAY TTY GG | Liu et al. (1999); Matheny (2005) |
|       | RPB2-7R| CCC ATR GCT TGY TTR CCC AT | Liu et al. (1999); Matheny (2005) |
| mtSSU | MS1    | CAG CAG TCA AGA ATA TTA GTC AAT G | White et al. (1990) |
|       | MS2    | GGG GAT TAT CGA ATT AAA CAA C | White et al. (1990) |
| tefL  | 983F   | GCC CCG GCC GAG GAT GAY TTY AT | http://nasc.nsc.org/research/deephyphae/EF1primer.pdf |
|       | 1567R  | ACH GTR CCR ATA CCA CCR ATC TT | http://nasc.nsc.org/research/deephyphae/EF1primer.pdf |

PCR primers used in this study. *Degeneracy codes: S = G or C, W = A or T, R = A or G, Y = C or T, N = A or T or C or G, D = G or A or T, M = A or C. *ITS, internal transcribed spacer region; nLSU, the large nuclear ribosomal RNA subunit; RPB1, the largest subunit of RNA polymerase II; RPB2, the second subunit of RNA polymerase II.
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Author Contributions
B.-K.C. and J.S. designed the experiment; J.S., J.-J.C., M.W. and Y.-Y.C. conducted the molecular experiments; and J.S., J.-J. C. and B.-K.C. analyzed the data and drafted the manuscript. All of the authors improved the manuscript.

Additional Information
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