e-mail sended to the authors in Runnel et al. 2019 paper

Hello,

I read the critic in your paper: Morphological plasticity in brown-rot fungi: *Antrodia* is redefined to encompass both poroid and corticioid species at the page 2 about my work. Everything is wrong and it's completely unacceptable.

I transcribe what you wrote: « The sole attempt to revise the whole polyphyletic genus has been proposed without providing any new data, adequate phylogenetic analyses, or comparisons with recent taxonomic work and hence was poorly grounded (see Audet 2017).

First, I did not have to submit new data since it was not a peer-reviewed scientific article for a mycological journal in the accepted format:

- Title Page
- Abstract
- Introduction
- Materials and Methods
- Results
- Discussion
- Acknowledgments
- References

I did not have any obligation. It's misinformation. These are nomenclatural novelties as specified in the international nomenclature code, article 29 in the electronic Portable Document Format (PDF). New data is not a condition about content, see article 30 (conditions of effective publication).

These are electronic publications similar to the Index Fungorum site at: http://www.indexfungorum.org/names/IndexFungorumPublicationsListing.asp
Even two of your authors did not bring any new data by pdf numbers: 234, 371 and 406 for Leif Ryvarden and pdf no: 131 for Karl-Henrik Larsson that I inserted from the Index fungorum website.
Many nomenclatural novelties in pdf on their site are not justified, which is not the case of my new genera under *Antrodia* s.l. which I justified thanks to the literature sometimes even abundant, see for example the 4 references under *Neoantrodia* : Mushrooms nomenclatural novelties no. 6 (see Audet 2017). I even once sent my imposing 42 files justification (size 80.1 MB) (see e-mail Re: About my publications) to Dr. Paul Kirk for the purpose of having my publications filed on the Index Fungorum website, but by obligation I had to have a website made to deposit my electronic publications (see RE_ Ask news).

Secondly, my phylogenetic analyzes are adequate because my genera are based on several scientific studies with different genes and in addition I transferred the good species.
Even as I based my new genera on types used for phylogenetic studies and all found themselves separate, see literature cited in Audet S. 2017. Some of these have had modern microscopic definitions such as species of the *crassa* group (corresponding to my genus *Resinoporia*) (Spirin et al., 2015 (ITS-LSU-tef1 or ITS-LSU or ITS), of the *malicola* group (corresponding to my genus

*Brunneoporus*) (Spirin et al., 2016 (ITS-tef1)) and the *serialis* group (corresponding to my genus *Neoantrodia*) (Spirin et al., 2017 (ITS-28S or tef 1)) .The only microscopic differences in these study groups justified the creation of these new genera. Moreover, the species of the genus *Antrodia* s.s. are very different microscopically and are also genetically very far from all of my new genera (Spirin et al. 2013b).
Two of my genera created: *Lentoporia* based on *Poria carbonica* (*Antrodia carbonica*) and *Resinoporia* based on *Antrodia crassa* are not in the same family (*Fomitopsidaceae*). (Justo et al., 2017, Binder et al., 2013 (under *Amyloporia sordida*)) than 7 of my new genera: *Antrodiopsis*, *Brunneoporus*, *Dentiporus*, *Flavidoporia*, *Neoantrodia*, *Rhizoporia and Subantrodia* (see Audet S. 2017). Two species of the genus *Resinoporia*, *crassa* and *sordida*, under *Amyloporiella* (David and Tortic'1984), have as their sexuality the tetrapolarity with a heterocytic nuclear behavior, while the species of the *Fomitopsidaceae* family all have a bipolar or homothalic sexuality and a behavior. nuclear normal or astatocenocytic (Justo et al., 2017, pp. 815-816). The species *carbonica* is not part of the genus *Resinoporia* (*Antrodia crassa* group) (see Spirin et al., 2015, Fig. 1, p1295) or *Amyloporia* s.s. (Justo et al., 2017). My studies of alignments with the small subunit ribosomal RNA (SSU) and a phylogenetic tree demonstrate that the genera *Lentoporia* and *Resinoporia* are not included in the family *Fomitopsidaceae*.
Six of my other genera are very well supported (Justo et al., 2017) by the optimal genes combination, see Runnel et al. 2019, p. 2: «... we performed phylogenetic analyzes based on three genetic markers: ITS, 28S, and a portion of the largest subunit of RNA polymerase II (rpb1). These markers have been shown to provide optimal resolution in Polyporales (Binder et al., 2013, Justo et al., 2017). ». Only the type of the genus *Dentiporus* is *Antrodia albidoides* (*A. macrospora*) is not represented in these works, but it is in Ortiz-Santana et al. 2013 and Spirin et al. 2013b, fig. 2, p. 1560. The study by Justo et al. 2017 corroborates very well that of Ortiz-Santana et al. 2013 at the generic level.

The necessity to create genera in *Antrodia* s.l. is well justified: Runnel et al.2019, page 1 and 2: «Traditionally, the genus *Antrodia* included brown rot polypores with tough, pale, resupinate to effusedreflexed basidiocarps with a dimitic hyphal structure, and clamped generative hyphae (e.g., Ryvarden and Gilbertson 1993).
Later studies, however, have shown that this genus is polyphyletic consisting of several smaller genera (e.g., Kim et al. 2001, Rajchenberg et al. 2011, Bernicchia et al. 2012, Ortiz-Santana et al. 2013). »

Among other things, I used the recent and major phylogenetic study of Ortiz-Santana et al. 2013, cited by Runnel et al. 2019, page 1 and 2 which demonstrated that *Antrodia* s.l. was composed of several genera corresponding for the most part to those I have created, in Mushrooms nomenclatural novelties no. 1 to 9 included (see Audet S. 2017). This is contradictory because you say for my work that «... and hence was poorly grounded (see Audet S. 2017)» and you reported that 4 studies have shown that the genus *Antrodia* was polyphyletic, consisting of several small genera, just before your free and baseless assertions about me. Also, some of my genera are found in multigene studies with a high resolution like that of Binder et al.

2013 (5.8S, nrLSU, nrSSU, rpb1, rpb2, tef1) and Han et al. 2016 (ITS-nLSU-nSSU-mtSSU- *tef*1-rpb2) positioning itself across several well-accepted and adopted genera.

Many other studies have shown these genera had no names, except that of *Antrodia* in the strict sense. I described them in my nomenclatural publications (see Audet S. 2017). I have checked most by doing comparative studies in alignments with the RPB2 and mtSSU genes from GenBank sequences for species in genera *Brunneoporus*, *Flavidoporia*, *Lentoporia*, *Neoantrodia*, *Resinoporia* and *Subantrodia*, all compared with the genus *Antrodia* s.s. and that corroborates phylogenetic studies. Follow the many studies based on different genes supporting my genera listed below:

Mushrooms nomenclatural novelties no. 1 :
The genus *Antrodiopsis* based on *Poria oleracea* (*Antrodia oleracea*) is supported by the molecular analyzes of Binder et al. 2013 (5.8S, nrLSU, nrSSU, rpb1, rpb2, tef1), Ortiz-Santana et al. 2013 (ITS-LSU or ITS), Chen et Wu 2017 (ITS-LSU) and Justo et al. 2017 (ITS-LSU-RPB1).
Mushrooms nomenclatural novelties no. 2 :
The genus *Brunneoporus* based on *Trametes malicola (Antrodia malicola)* is supported by molecular analyzes of Yu et al. 2010 (LSU), Ortiz-Santana et al. 2013 (ITS-LSU or ITS), Spirin et al. 2016 (ITS-*tef*1 or *tef*1), Yuan et al. 2017 (ITS-LSU), Chen et Wu 2017 (ITS-LSU) and Justo et al. 2017 (ITS-LSU-RPB1).
Mushrooms nomenclatural novelties no. 3 :
The genus *Dentiporus* based on *Antrodia albidoides* (=*A. macrospora* Bernicchia & De Dominci) is supported by molecular analyzes of Ortiz-Santana et al. 2013 under A. macrospora (ITS-LSU or ITS) and Spirin et al. 2013b (ITS-LSU).
Mushrooms nomenclatural novelties no. 4 :
The genus *Flavidoporia* based on *Antrodia pulvinascens* is supported by molecular analyzes of Spirin et al. 2013a (ITS-LSU), Spirin et al. 2013b (ITS-LSU), Ortiz-Santana et al. 2013 (ITS-LSU or ITS), Yuan et al. 2017 (ITS-LSU), Chen et Wu 2017 (ITS-LSU) and Justo et al. 2017 (ITS-LSU-RPB1).
Mushrooms nomenclatural novelties no. 5 :
The genus *Lentoporia* based on *Poria carbonica* (*Antrodia carbonica*) is supported by molecular analyzes of Yu et al. 2010 (LSU), Binder et al. 2013 (under Amyloporia carbonica) (5.8S, nrLSU, nrSSU, rpb1, rpb2, tef1), Ortiz-Santana et al 2013 (ITS-LSU or ITS), Chen et Wu 2017 (ITS-LSU) and Justo et al. 2017 (ITS-LSU-RPB1).
Mushrooms nomenclatural novelties no. 6 :
The genus *Neoantrodia* based on *Polyporus serialis* (*Antrodia serialis*) is supported by molecular analyzes of Kim et al. 2007 (ITS, RPB2, mt-SSU), Yu et al. 2010 (LSU), Cui et Dai 2013 (ITS), Ortiz-Santana et al 2013 (ITS-LSU or ITS), Spirin et al. 2013a (ITS-LSU), Han et al. 2014 (ITS-LSU), Han et al. 2016 (ITS- nLSU-nSSU-mtSSU-*tef*1-rpb2), Spirin et al. 2017(ITS-28S or *tef*1), Justo et al. 2017 (ITS-LSU-RPB1), Yuan et al. 2017 (ITS-LSU), Chen et Wu 2017 (ITS-LSU) and Hussein et al. 2018 (nrLSU-nrSSU-RPB1-TEF1).
Mushrooms nomenclatural novelties no. 7 :

The genus *Resinoporia* based on *Antrodia crassa* is supported by molecular analyzes of Binder et al. 2013 (under *Amyloporia sordida*) (5.8S, nrLSU, nrSSU, rpb1, rpb2, tef1), Ortiz-Santana et al 2013 (ITS-LSU or ITS), Han et al. 2014 (ITS-LSU), Spirin et al. 2015 (ITS-LSU-*tef*1 or ITS-LSU or ITS) and Yuan et al. 2017 (ITS-LSU).

Mushrooms nomenclatural novelties no. 8 :

The genus *Rhizoporia* based on *Antrodia hyalina* is supported by molecular analyzes of Spirin et al. 2013a (ITS-LSU), Spirin et al. 2013b (ITS-LSU), Ortiz-Santana et al 2013(ITS-LSU or ITS), Yuan et al. 2017 (ITS-LSU), Chen et Wu 2017 (ITS-LSU) and Justo et al. 2017 (ITS-LSU-RPB1).

Mushrooms nomenclatural novelties no. 9 :

The genus *Subantrodia* based on *Agaricus juniperinus* (*Antrodia juniperina*) is supported by molecular analyzes of Kim et al. 2007 (ITS, RPB2, mt-SSU), Yu et al. 2010 (LSU), Binder et al. 2013 (5.8S, nrLSU, nrSSU, rpb1, rpb2, tef1), Ortiz-Santana et al 2013 (ITS-LSU or ITS), Han et al. 2014 (ITS-LSU), Yuan et al. 2017 (ITS-LSU), Justo et al. 2017 (ITS-LSU-RPB1) and Chen et Wu 2017 (ITS-LSU).

To demonstrate the presence of different genera that were not described under *Antrodia* s.l. .:

From Kim et al. 2001 at the page 480: « This study clearly showed that *Antrodia* species were heterogeneous and had to be split into more natural genera. »

From Chen & Wu 2017, p. 878: « *Antrodia* is a highly heterogeneous genus which is closely related to *Fomitopsis* P. Karst., *Daedalea* Pers. and *Oligoporus* Bref (Bernicchia et al. 2012, Kim et al. 2003, Rajchenberg et al. 2011, Spirin et al. 2013a, Yu et al. 2010). Recently studies have divided *Antrodia* sensu lato into three genera: *Antrodia* sensu stricto, *Fibroporia* Parmasto and *Amyloporia* Bondartsev & Singer (Bernicchia et al. 2012, Chen et al. 2015b, Chen & Cui 2016, Cui 2013, Cui & Dai 2013, Rajchenberg et al. 2011, Spirin et al. 2013b, Yu et al. 2010), but there are still several unrelated lineages spread among other brown rot polypores (Han et al. 2016, Ortiz-Santana et al. 2013, Spirin et al. 2013b, 2015, 2016). »

Moreover, it is very clear that my new genera are well supported phylogenetically by the declaration of the article of Spirin et al. 2015 at p. 1292: « Recent phylogenetic analyses based on molecular data have proven the genus to be polyphyletic as the 'core *Antrodia*' group comprises, besides *Antrodia* species that cluster in several strongly supported subsets, also species of *Daedalea*, *Fomitopsis*, and *Rhodonia* (Ortiz-Santana et al. 2013; Spirin et al. 2013b). »

Also, by the conclusion of the article Kim et al. 2003 at page 87: « It can be concluded that the genus *Antrodia* is apparently heterogeneous, indicating that revision and division of this genus are definitely necessary from the phylogenetic point of view. »

From Spirin et al. 2013b, p. 1557 : « The rest of *Antrodia* spp. included in our analysis (including *A. albidoides* and *A. mellita*) appear to be more closely related to other brown-rot genera such as *Amyloporia*, *Daedalea* and *Fomitopsis* than to the type species of *Antrodia*. Results of Ortiz-Santana et al. (2013), based on a much wider sampling, show a similar pattern. In the long run these species need to be re-classified in genera other than *Antrodia* sensu stricto… »

From Bernicchia et al. 2012 : « The genus thus defined is heterogeneous, and it has long been regarded as a polyphyletic group due to variations in macro- and micromorphological characters such as the structure of basidiomata, basidiospores morphology, an iodine reaction of hyphae and sexuality (Lombard 1990; Ryvarden 1991; Ryvarden and Gilbertson 1993; Kim et al. 2001). »

Thirdly, I cited some of the most recent scientific studies to justify my new genera. Compared to my publication date, that is 2017-07-01 (see Audet 2017), there are 4 bibliographic references from 2015 to 2017 out of a total of 7, so they are very recent for the majority, plus 2 references of 2013 , including the major and essential of Ortiz-Santana et al 2013. To these, is added an exceptional 2008 to corroborate the genus *Subantrodia* based on *juniperina*. Finally, I did not put some of the oldest references for the taxonomy of *Antrodia* s.l. : Niemelä l978, David et Déquatre 1984, David et Tortic 1984, Niemelä 1985, Lombard 1990, Ryvarden 1991, Niemelä et Pentillä 1992, Ryvarden L, Gilbertson RL. 1993, Vampola et al. 1994, Kim et al. 2001, 2003 et 2007, Dai et Niemelä 2002, Chiu 2007, Spirin 2007, Yu et al. 2010, Rajchenberg et al. 2011, Bernicchia et al. 2012.

In summary, first, contrary to your false claims that I had no new data to provide, while I put in surplus several recent bibliographic references and justifying.
Secondly, my phylogenetic analyzes are adequate because my genera are supported by several scientific studies based on several genes, and in addition, I transferred the good species. P Brandon Matheny, executive editor for your Antrodia Mycologia study suggest you to apply my taxonomy, which fit perfectly with your scheme but you decided to make another response (pers. comm.). Dr. Matheny is an excellent genetician in mycology doing scientific publications since 2001 and many have molecular data.
In third, I cited the phylogenetic studies of which the most recent and the most complete for the *Antrodia* s.l.
Finally, my work is the result of the synthesis of the literature with my own unpublished data and is therefore strongly based. So the claim that my work is poorly established contradicts the world literature on the subject, including your publication. Not to mention that you have absolutely nothing demonstrated or proven.

Mycologists use my new names extensively on the web, so they trust the veracity and relevance of these genera.

**Following these findings, I ask you to rectify all your false statements as early as possible in a journal, preferably Mycologia (the issue in preparation), such as Short Communication or Scientific Notes. I give you one week maximum (one notice given) to react to my email, otherwise I will have to deny you on a very large scale and in journal. As you can see, I have a lot of evidence. I am constantly doing sequences alignment with the BioEdit software version 7.2.5 (12/11/2013) and Genedoc version 2.7.000, then I create phylogenetic trees with the program MrBayes v3.2.6 x64. I have some mycological scientific papers in the journals to my credit. I made the decision to make nomenclature publications only for lack of time, that I do not regret. Following an e-mail from Scott Redhead, I decided to avoid as much as possible making nomenclatural publications, but I did not stop my recording of serials. I do not want any reprisals because I will have to react even more strongly.**

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