





That name was given to the fungus by Rev Berkeley who saw a specimen at Kew which had been collected by a Royal Navy ship on the Bonin Islands south of Japan that had visited in the 1840s. The Bonin Islands have been long isolated from everywhere else shima and had a unique flora, they were once described as the Galapagos of the Orient. Unfortunately they were completely deforested during the second world war and recent attempts by the Japanese to collect the fungus again have failed. -Patrick Leonard.

Iwo Jima

Volca

Okino Torishima

## **Bonin Islands** (Ogasawara) 26° N 59' 53" 142° E 13' 05"





Minami Torishima (Marcus Island)

Mariana delanda



## **Entoloma virescens?**

In 1976 Egon Horak studying *Entoloma* species from around the world concluded *Entoloma hochstetteri* and the Japanese species *E. aeruginosum* were the same as an older named species *E. virescens*.

As a result Barbara Segedin noted in 1988:

- Hygrophorus cyaneus (Berkeley), later called
- Entoloma hochstetteri
   (by Stevenson) and now called
- Entoloma virescens described first from Bonin Is., Japan.

Then the Japanese mycologist Tsuguo
Hongo visited New Zealand in the late
1980s and studied both Entoloma
hochstetteri and the Japanese
species Entoloma aeruginosum and decided
that they represented different species
(saving the name).





Patrick Leonard

Inocephalus virescens

I do not believe that the fungus we have in Queensland is either of these, but there is a much greater likely nood of it being related to the New Zealand one than to the Japanese one. In 2011, Sandra Abel (at James Cook University in Cairns) and David Largent (from the United States) described the fungus again and called it *Inocephalus virescens*, There are other names about as well. Needless to say this requires sorting out by a taxonomist!



