Known corrections:

Back flap of softcover
The final “s” in “leptolobus” should be in green not black

p 2:
The é in Libertié should be bold

p 21:
“imageson”
should read
“images on”

p. 74:
“caeruloannulata” should read “caeruleoannulata”

p. 87:
Earlier supposition by Jochen Gartz concerning the structure of aeruginascin proved to be incorrect.
Aeruginascin was determined to be a quaternary ammonium compound: N, N, N-trimethyl-4-phosphoryloxytryptamine.
Jensen et al. 2006

p. 92:
Photo of Psilocybe liniformans v. americana was incorrectly credited to J.W. Allen.
This image was reported to be a photo taken by Paul Stamets. Our thanks to James Edmond for bringing this to our attention and to Paul Stamets both for noticing it and for graciously granting permission to include it in the next edition - correctly attributed.

p. 116:
“Märki et al. 1932” should read “Märki et al. 1961”

p. 262
The comment “[Also appears listed in the literature as “Occurrence of Bufotenine (5-hydroxy-N,N-dimethyltryptamine in Schizophrenic Patients.”]” is in reference to an erroneous citation.

p 298:
“Thanks Snu!”
should read
“Information thanks to Snu Voogelbreinder”

p 300:
“Photo by Sinbad Vine” should read “Photos by Sinbad Vine”

Known questions:

A dangling question involves a Psilocybe growing in Oakland that was believed by their grower to be Psilocybe cyanescens. This was propagated using what was believed to be wild mycelium that was collected on woodchip mulch in Tilden Park.
The identification of these photos of woodchip-bed cultivated fungi has been questioned and Psilocybe azurescens has been suggested as an alternate identity. All of the images involved (pages 54, 56, 69, 82, 227, 231 & 301) came from a single flush.
Anecdotal accounts of human bioassays also report a low alkaloid content for these carpophores suggesting that it may be neither species. For example, one person had weak but nice results after eating a dozen freshly harvested mushrooms. Which seems rather unlike azurescens?
I do not know the answer.
James Edmond sent these 2 images to illustrate the question.
Known omissions:

Front flap of softcover - Ayahuasca book’s URL:
http://erowid.org/library/books_online/ayahuasca_apa/

Under opening comments (p 3)
Banisteriopsis was finally observed being used in the preparation of a traditional snuff. Robin Rodd witnessed and bioassayed highly potent snuff prepared from Anadenanthera peregrina seeds pounded to a paste with the fresh shoots of Banisteriopsis caapi before being kneaded with ash and heated to dryness. (Rodd 2002)

Under N,N-Dimethyltryptamine (p. 29)
Anadenanthera falcata (BENTH.) SPEG.
DMT 3% of 4.9% dry wt. in seed
DMT 0.07% dry wt. in pod
SÁVIO NUNES et al. 1982 (via GC-MS)

Under N,N-Dimethyltryptamine (p. 32)
Piptadenia gonoacantha (MART.) MACBR.
DMT 0.48% dry wt. in seed.
DMT 0.07% dry wt. in pods.
DMT 35% of 0.2% dry wt. in bark.
SÁVIO NUNES et al. 1982 (via GC-MS)

Under blueing list (pp. 80-81):
Psilocybe aequatoriae SINGER
Psilocybe naematoliformis GUZMÁN
Psilocybe neocaledonica GUZMÁN & HORAK
Psilocybe neorombispora GUZMÁN
GUZMÁN 2004

Under psilocybin (p. 86):
In a controlled double-blind experiment, researchers reported that 61% of participants given a strong dose of psilocybin (as 30 milligrams of psilocybin per 70 kilograms of body weight) had a “full mystical experience,” as measured on established psychological scales. Two-thirds of the 36 participants rated the experience as either the single most meaningful experience or among top five most meaningful experiences of their lives. 79% of the participants reported a moderate or greatly increased sense of well-being or life satisfaction two months after taking the drug. None had previously used any hallucinogen and over half were active in church or another spiritual community. GRIFFITHS et al. 2006

Under bufotenine (p 107):
Anadenanthera falcata (BENTH.) SPEG.
Bufotenine 0.0049% dry wt. in seeds.
Bufotenine 0.0056% dry wt. in pods.
Bufotenine 0.96% dry wt. in bark.
SÁVIO NUNES et al. 1982 (via GC-MS)

Under bufotenine (p 108)
Piptadenia gonoacantha (MART.) MACBR.
Bufotenine 0.0022% dry wt. in bark.
SÁVIO NUNES et al. 1982 (via GC-MS)

Bromsium acutifolium Huber subsp. acutifolium C.C.Berg [Moracacea]
“takini”
Bufotenine was present in the variety but not in the parent species. White latex was found to contain 0.7 µg of bufotenine per ml. Red latex was found to contain 23.4-25 µg of bufotenine per ml. Bufotenine is not found to be present in the bark. Novice shamans drink the latex and smoke the bark but later in life apparently only drink the latex.
Only the frothy red latex is used. The translucent white latex that preceeds it when the tree is tapped is discarded.
Bufotenine is believed to be the active component even though only a total of 12.5 mg was present in the 500 ml portion of red latex consumed. [kt: More work seems to be needed to assess the impact of the role of the smoking of bark by novices.]
The drink produced a strongly sedative component in addition to its hallucinogenic action.
MORETTI et al. 2006

Under Bufotenine (p. 110)
Present in:
Osteocephalus taurinus
Osteocephalus oophagus
Osteocephalus langsdorffi
COSTA et al. 2005 (via RP-HPLC, ESI-MS/MS, UV, IR, NMR)

Under 5-Methoxy-N,N-dimethyltryptamine (p. 127)
Anadenanthera falcata (BENTH.) SPEG.
5-MeO-DMT 4.655% dry wt. in seeds.
5-MeO-DMT 0.266% dry wt. in pods.
SÁVIO NUNES et al. 1982 (via GC-MS)

Under 5-Methoxy-N,N-dimethyltryptamine (p. 128)
Piptadenia gonoacantha (MART.) MACBR.
5-MeO-DMT 0.12% dry wt. in seeds.
SÁVIO NUNES et al. 1982 (via GC-MS)
Under References:


Museo dei civico Roverto is now a bad link.


Phalaris aquatica flowering (in Victoria) Upper left

Acacia obtusifolia phyllodes (in Victoria) Rest of page