

GARDEN OF EDEN, first edition 2009 – ERRATA

General notes

*Embarrassingly, 'sytem' occurs instead of system on pages 20, 29, 44, 377, and 382 [twice – sytem and sytems].

*'Litterature' [on page 110] should of course be literature.

*'Hottentot' is apparently a broad non-PC term like Aborigines or Indians, not an actual tribal group, which I hadn't realised due to its prevalence in the literature. Likewise Jivaro, which encompasses Amazonian tribal groups including the Shuar and others. However, many indigenous Australians apparently have no problem with being called Aborigines and refer broadly to their own people using the word, probably because it has been so commonly used for so long, and is less of a mouthful than 'indigenous Australians', which technically could be said to include people of relatively recent foreign ancestry who were born in Australia.

*'Voodoo' [on pages 128, 237 and 363] should correctly be Vodoun (or Vodun).

*'Egallic acid' [on pages 327, 360 and 476] should be ellagic acid.

*My understanding of the complexity of chemicals collectively known as tannins was limited, and throughout the book I made the mistake of listing tannins and some of their constituents as different things. Tannins are large polyphenols with lots of hydroxyl groups, though discussion of tannins may also include small phenolic pseudo-tannins such as catechins (flavan-3-ols), gallic acid and chlorogenic acid, which aren't useful in tanning leather.

*Apparently tannins can dissolve some metals, so to avoid metal toxicity in brews or extracts these kinds of vessels should be avoided.

Influencing Endogenous Chemistry

Beta-carotene is apparently turned into vitamin A in the body; they are not the same.

DMT has not actually been detected yet in human pineal glands. This was a mistake made when collating information. It may yet be found, however. In the meantime, it has been detected in rat pineal matter (see Barker, S.A. et al. 2013. "LC/MS/MS analysis of the endogenous dimethyltryptamine hallucinogens, their precursors, and major metabolites in rat pineal gland microdialysate." *Biomedical Chromatography* 27:1690–1700.)

Methods of Ingestion

Himantanthus – should be Himatanthus.

Canavillesia – should be Cavanillesia.

Chorisia, Ceiba and Capirona (under Chorisia entry) should not be bold.

Acacia

A. oerfota (Forssk.) Schweinf. (Mimosa oerfota Forssk.), not A. orfota [syn. A. nubica; other synonyms – A. merkeri Harms; A. virchowiana Vatke & Hildeb.].

A. polyacantha ssp. camplyacantha – should be ssp. campylacantha! Rather than being synonymous with A. catechu Oliv. non Willd. [no listing on tropicos.com], it is synonymous with A. catechu var. campylacantha (Hochst ex A. Rich) Roberty. A. polyacantha Willd. itself is synonymous with A. catechu (L. f.) Willd., A. catechu Griseb., A. suma (Roxb.) Buch.–Ham. ex Voigt, Mimosa suma Roxb. and Senegalia suma (Roxb.) Britton & Rose according to some authorities. *Flora of Australia* Vol. 11A lists A. catechu (L. f.) Willd. var. sundra (Roxb.) Kurz (Acacia sundra (Roxb.) DC.) and distinguishes it from A. polyacantha Willd. ("of Asia and Africa") which has "whitish bark and a calyx almost as long as the corolla".

A. albida – had left out mention of a faint tentative DMT positive by TLC, from twigs, and a negative result from leaves (Trout ed. 1997d).

Argyreia

A. hookeri C.B. Clarke should have been included in the species list.

Banisteriopsis

Yield of 0.02% N-methyltetrahydroharman from *B. muricata* leaves should be 0.002%.

Boophane

Apparently Boophone is now the accepted spelling.

Bufo

Bufo shouldn't be in bold in this entry's text section.

Many of these species have since been reassigned to different genera, based on DNA analysis.

Caesalpinia

C. bonducella (L.) Fleming is apparently a synonym of *C. bonduc* (L.) Roxb., *C. bonduc* Wight & Arn., *C. crista* L., *Guilandina bonduc* Aiton, *G. bonduc* Griseb., *G. bonduc* L., *G. bonducella* L. and *G. crista* (L.) Small.

Calliandra

C. angustifolia – another synonym is *C. stricta* Rusby.

C. angustifolia bark reported to be added to ayahuasca by Ott 1994. Separate this from other referenced information as Ott does not refer to *C. pentandra* or *C. 'sp. samik'*.

Cannabis

'Embalming fluid' is apparently a street name for liquid PCP, so perhaps Cannabis said to have been soaked in embalming fluid or formaldehyde is actually soaked in a PCP solution?

Cannabis is not legal or decriminalised in Alaska anymore, and of course its legal status in various parts of the world (including and especially the USA) has become more varied in recent times, even in the Netherlands.

Clerodendrum

C. floribundum flowers are not red, they're white – the mistake was made because of the colour of the calyx in fruit.

Cymbopetalum

The *Adansonia* reference for the description is only a re-naming to *Cymbopetalum penduliflorum*; it simply lists the new name and refers to "Unona penduliflora Dun., Mon Anonac., 100, t.28.", a reference I have still been unable to find.

Dutailleya

The provisional identities *D. drupacea* and *D. oreophila* were eventually formally renamed as *Comptonella drupacea* (Labill.) Guillaumin (*Evodia drupacea* Labill.) and *C. oreophila* (Guillaumin) T. Hartley (*Evodia oreophila* Guillaumin).

Galbulimima

G. baccata (northern pigeonberry ash) is not synonymous with *G. belgraveana* (white magnolia).

Ipomoea

It is now known that endophytic fungi produce the ergot alkaloids of *Ipomoea* species, and this will be discussed further in any future edition. Thanks to Michael Bock for bringing this to our attention.

Limonia

Acidissimin should be *acidissiminin*.

Lygodium

Lygodium venustum should be *venustum*.

Mammillaria

M. sphaerica = *M. longimamma* DC. var. *sphaerica* (A. Dietr.) K. Brandegee. Trout says *sphaerica* should be merged with *longimamma* as the flowers are identical (**ref? or pers. comm.?). Hunt et al. 2006 [The New Cactus Lexicon. dh Books, England] reclassified *M. craigii* as *M. sonorensis* Craig without explanation.

Neotatea

This genus is now considered to be in the family Clusiaceae.

Nicotiana

Tree tobacco is not always *N. glauca*; *Solanum mauritianum* is also called tree tobacco.

Peganum

Turkey red/Turkish red is generally from dyer's madder, *Rubia tinctorum*; *P. harmala* seeds are a secondary source.

Pereskia

Hunt et al. 2006 made some relevant reclassifications –

P. corrugata (*Rhodocactus corrugatus*) is now considered synonymous with *P. bleo* (Kunth) DC (*Cactus bleo* Kunth). They note “Most plants illustrated as *P. bleo* are in fact *P. grandifolia*.” *P. grandiflora* is not recognised or even mentioned by Hunt. It seems people these days recognise it as being the same as *grandifolia* (both called ‘rose cactus’). *P. tampicana* is reclassified as *P. grandifolia* ssp. *grandifolia*.

Pereskiaopsis

Pereskiaopsis scandens is synonymous with *P. kellermanii* Rose and *Pereskia scandens* (Br. et R.)

Standley [it does exist!]. Common name: cola lagarto.

Petalostylis

I was wrong to state that these plants have no recorded uses. *P. labicheoides* (slender *petalostylis*) is known as kuyu-tutu-turu to the Pitjantjatjara Yankunytjatjara. It is apparently unpalatable to stock. “It is spectacular in cultivation, but requires a warm sunny position and is not long-lived.” (Kutsche, F. & Lay, B. 2003. Field Guide to the Plants of Outback South Australia. Dept. of Water, Land and Biodiversity Conservation, SA). Could the fact that it is named but not reported to be used hint at a secret use?

“The Pintupi are reputed to obtain some type of sweet substance from this plant [lerp?]. Eastern Warlpiri people use the leaves for medicinal purposes. Heated leaves are crushed and rubbed on the skin for various ailments” (Latz 1995). It's hard to tell which species is being discussed, as Latz's entry for this is for *Petalostylis cassioides* with *P. labicheoides* in brackets as a synonym (which is incorrect). Warlpiri names – jakanypa, karrkarnpa. Anmatyerr and Alyawarr – ntyern.

Phyllomedusa

There is sometimes confusion between the use of the venom of this frog by the Matsés and the Matis, two different tribal groups. The Matsés (Mayoruna) live in the Peruvian & Brazilian Amazon between the Javari and Galvez rivers; they are not, apparently, a “subdivision of the Mayoruna”, but are called Mayoruna on the Brazilian side and Matsés on the Peruvian side. The Matis (aka Nutioy, Bimbos, Mikitbo, and Mushabo) live in far west Brazil, near the borders of Colombia and Peru. Nonetheless, there are reports of both groups (as well as the Marubo) using the venom for hunting magic. ‘Kambo’ has become a common name for this in western healing circles, although the uncorrupted native word is closer to ‘kampu’.

Psychotria

P. beccarioides should be *beccarioides*.

Ptychopetalum

Change section to *Liriosma* and *Ptychopetalum*. *Liriosma ovata* Miers (*Dulacia inopiflora* (Miers) Kuntze; *D. ovata* (Miers) Kuntze) is apparently not synonymous with *P. olacoides* Benth., but they are (as well as *P. uncinatum*) all used as *muira puama*.

Scutellaria

Scutellarin should be scutellarin.

Endnotes

Adriana glabrata now classified as synonymous with *A. tomentosa*.

Amorphophallus galbra is correct, not *glabra*; it is synonymous with *A. angustilobus*.

Centipeda cunninghamii should be *cunninghamii*.

Derris trifoliata var. *macrocarpa* is not identical to *D. trifoliata*.

The *Eucalyptus* species found to (tentatively) contain DMT by Appleseed was probably *E. globulus*, based on it being the only species growing in the area of California the sample was taken from [Santa Cruz]. The two TLC reports mentioned are both the same Appleseed work, reported slightly differently in different publications.

Actaea and *Cimicifuga* - *C. racemosa* = *A. racemosa*.

Albizia should now be *Albizia*, although both were more or less acceptable variations for a long time.

Aniba is in *Lauraceae*, not *Annonaceae*.

Aquilaria - it's not just the root (and is it really 'fossilised?'), heartwood is generally used. Apparently it gets all dark and resinous in response to a mould infection. Needs better information and references.

Cleome - in *Cleomaceae*, not *Capparaceae* (*Capparidaceae* doesn't seem to exist anymore either, if it ever did...?)

Pelaea on p. 369 should be *Pellaea* (*Pteridaceae*) aka 'cliff break ferns'. The other listing on p.377 should be *Pelea* - now part of the genus *Melicope*. *Pelaea* is a genus of moths.

Tinospora is mentioned both in African and Asian obscurities by mistake; they should have been consolidated in one place.

Urmenentea - should be *Urmenetea*. *U. atacamensis* Phil. (*Onoseris atacamensis* (Phil.) Hoffmann); Ratsch 1998 said this has been referred to as *Retanilla ephedra*, but this is a totally different ephedra-like plant in the *Rhamnaceae* (which is also known as *coquillo*). *U. tomentosa* does not appear to exist and Rob Montgomery admits it was probably his mistake. *Onoseris* already has an entry in Endnotes; these genera are also morphologically allied with *Trichocline*.

Viscum album was not actually named by Shulgin as the mistletoe containing 1-ethyltryptamine; the genus and species were not named at all, and somehow I inserted this wrong assumption. I am still seeking the reference for that, and Shulgin was unable to locate it for me. Perhaps he learned this from an unpublished source. Shulgin & Shulgin 1997 says it was from the family *Loranthaceae*, which would suggest not *Viscum* (*Viscaceae*), but then again plenty of phytochemical literature refers to *Viscum* as being from that family, so who knows?

The use of mistletoe by druids in ancient Gaul was reported by Pliny (77 AD), and all subsequent elaboration of this is apparently derived from his claims, the accuracy of which can no longer be determined (and it is certainly known that some of his claims in other areas he was not familiar with first-hand [of which this was apparently one] were quite fanciful). The same state of affairs exists for the druids themselves; although they were mentioned by some other writers of that era, such as Julius Caesar, there may have been some cultural, political and/or xenophobic bias involved in their imaginings and descriptions of what the druids did (Hutton 2009; Roud 2003).

Castor fiber is the European beaver; *Castor canadensis* is the Canadian beaver. I think in the era of the papers I referred to, they were thought to be forms of the same species (*C. fiber*).

Bolitoglossa resplendens = *B. lincolni*. Mention of serotonin in *B. subpalmata* mistakenly occurs twice.

Conus - venom contains peptides, not produces them (the venom glands would do that!).

Chemical Index

Chanoclavine – Corticum caeruleum should be Corticium coeruleum.

Gramine – add occurrence in Acer saccharinum ('silver maple'), 0.05% from leaves (Pachter et al. 1959).

5-MeO-DMT is now a Schedule 1 prohibited substance in USA.

Index

ash – should be p.54, not 56

Bibliography

Pharmacology Biochemistry & Behaviour should actually be Behavior [US spelling].

Agnew Chem. should be Angew. Chem.

Chapman, S. 2003 – lacking full source details, and still has an editor's note to self! Full citation is Chapman, S. 2003. "'Keep a low profile': pesticide residue, additives, and freon use in Australian tobacco manufacturing." Tobacco Control 12(Suppl. 3):iii45–iii53.

CSIRO 1990 – change to Collins, D.J. et al. 1990.

Debitus & Laurent 1988 should be Debitus et al. 1988.

Gieringer, D. 1996a. Article title is actually "Waterpipe study." Pages 59–63.

Grunwell 1998 – add full citation info – 8(3):59–62.

Luna & Amaringo 1991 – change to 1996 as my copy is the '96 edition with new information.

Pietropaolo & Pietropaolo 1986 – Carniverous should be Carnivorous.

Russo undated – date 1995. Now at <http://manu.montana.com/>

Siebert 1999 – "Sibert" should of course be "Siebert".