

21st Century Guidebook to Fungi: by David Moore, Geoff Robson & Tony Trinci

CORRIGENDA

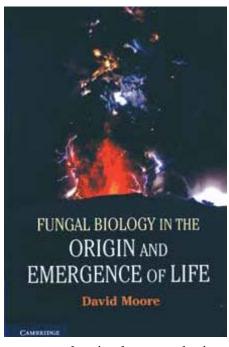
Corrections to the published text

page	location	ERROR	Make it read
14	Fig. 1.4 legend	as a result of excreted metabolites as well	as a result of secreted metabolites as well
30	left-hand column, line 13/14	<i>Pneumocystis carinii</i> (= <mark>[insert]</mark> <i>P. jirovecii</i>) is a pathogen causing pneumonia in mammals	<i>Pneumocystis carinii</i> (the human pathogen is called <i>P</i> . <i>jirovecii</i>) is a pathogen causing pneumonia in mammals
43	Fig. 3.1 legend (left-hand column)	in its substratum and excrete digestive enzymes	in its substratum and secrete digestive enzymes
76	Fig 3.23	labelling is wrong font	set correct font
256	8th line up left- hand col	conversion of NH_3^- to NH_3	conversion of NO_3^{-} to NH_3
268	Fig. 11.2 legend	Coprinus micaceus	Coprinellus micaceus
plate section 2	Fig. 11.2 legend	Coprinus micaceus	<mark>Coprinellus</mark> micaceus
378	left-hand column, line 6	For example, victorin , a cyclic peptide, is produced by <i>Helminthosporium victoriae</i> in oat leaves.	For example, victorin , a cyclic peptide, is produced by Cochliobolus victoriae in oat leaves. [change generic name]
378	left-hand column, first bullet point	the HMT toxin of <i>Helminthosporium maydis</i> [insert] Race T, which	the HMT toxin of <i>Helminthosporium maydis</i> (= <i>Cochliobolus heterostrophus</i>) Race T, which [insert new name]
480	Fig. 17.29 Penicillin biosynthesis.	Fig. shows 'aminoadipate' lacking one carbon [should be C_6 ; structure shown is C_5 glutamate]. Error carried through to the second and third steps of the pathway.	HO HO HO HO HO HO HO HO

512	bottom of left- hand column	Milardet's 'Bordeaux mixture' (a paint-like mixture of calcium hydroxide and copper sulfate) was originally developed [insert] to protect potato plants from <i>Phytophthora infestans</i> infection and is an effective protectant	Milardet's 'Bordeaux mixture' (a paint-like mixture of calcium hydroxide and copper sulfate) was originally developed as a fungicide in vineyards to control downy mildew on grape vines, is also used to protect potato plants from <i>Phytophthora infestans</i> infection and is an effective protectant
599	Fig.A2.18 legend	F, fissitunicate	[the <mark>F</mark> should be bold]
609	left-hand column, line 22	Insert index entries: <i>Cochliobolus carbonum</i> , 378 <i>Cochliobolus heterostrophus</i> , 203[insert] [insert]	Cochliobolus carbonum, 378 Cochliobolus heterostrophus, 203, 378 Cochliobolus victoriae, 378
614	right-hand column	Helminthosporium victoriae, 378	Delete entry
623	centre column	rust fungi, <mark>,</mark> 62-3,	rust fungi, 62-3, [remove superfluous comma and close up]

Thanks to **David L. Hawksworth** [Editor-in-Chief, IMA Fungus, Surrey KT21 2LZ, UK], **David Yohalem** [Mycological Innovations, Valdeolea, Spain] and **Stefan Schuster** [Department of Bioinformatics, Friedrich-Schiller-Universität Jena] for notifying me of errors they found.

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If you enjoyed the '*Guidebook*', you'll *really* enjoy this:

Fungal Biology in the Origin and Emergence of Life by David Moore

Published 2013 by Cambridge University Press Pp. vi + 231, illustr. 28, tables 2 ISBN 978-1-107-65277-4

The rhythm of life on Earth includes several strong themes contributed by Kingdom Fungi. So why are fungi ignored when theorists ponder the origin of life? This book is a mycological perspective on the emergence of life on Earth. The author traces the crucial role played by the first biofilms – products of aerosols,

storms, volcanic plumes and rainout from a turbulent atmosphere – which formed in volcanic caves 4 billion years ago. These biofilms contributed to the formation of the first prokaryotic cells, and later, unicellular stem eukaryotes. Based on the latest research, this is a unique account of the origin of life and its evolutionary diversity to the present day.