

NOMENCLATURE AND DISTRIBUTION
OF THE
PRINCIPAL TRIBES AND SUB-TRIBES
OF THE
ARAWAKAN LINGUISTIC STOCK
OF SOUTH AMERICA,

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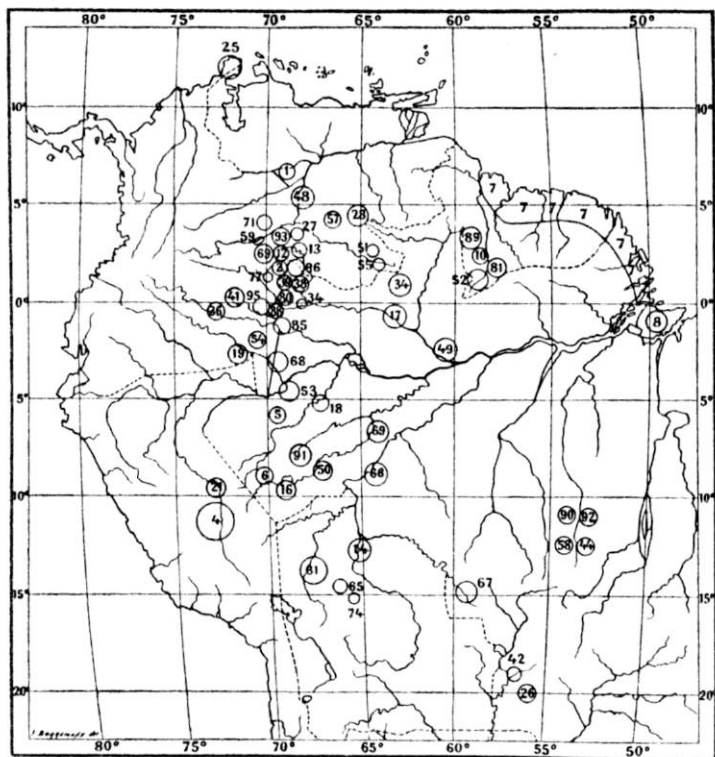
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In connection with a rather thoroughgoing review of the literature concerning the linguistic stocks of the South American aborigines, upon which he has been engaged for a number of years past, the writer has drawn up the following provisional list of tribes and sub-tribes, etc., belonging to the Arawakan stock, one of the most widely distributed of all the native languages of the continent. Naturally, no claim of completeness or inerrancy is made, since, even to-day, after the various more critical and scientific explorations of the last twenty years, we still lack definite information about some Arawakan peoples (in certain cases, the name only has come down to us from the earlier travelers, missionaries, and chroniclers of the colonization-epoch, etc.), who must formerly have been more or less important in the pre-Columbian history of the country which they inhabited, or perhaps now inhabit, disguised under other names.

ARAWAKAN TRIBES, SUB-TRIBES, ETC.

1. **Acaiaça.** The *Acaiaças* or *Uacaiacas* are mentioned by von Martius (I, p. 368). According to Koch-Grünberg (*Aruak-Sprachen*, p. 42) this is one of the names applied by the Brazilians to the *Katapolitani*, who live above the *Karütana* on the Rio Içana. See *Katapolitani*, *Uacaiaca*.

2. **Acari.** A horde given by Capt. Firmino as dwelling above the Cachoeiras of the Içána (Koch-Grünberg, *Aruak-Sprachen*, p. 48).



3. **Achagua.** The *Achaguas* are a people often cited by the older explorers and chroniclers (see especially Gumilla and Gili) as dwelling in the region bounded by the rivers Orinoco, Meta and Casanare. Brinton (p. 268) locates them on the Rio Ele and the Rio Muco. The ethnographic map in Waitz (vol. V) places them between the Enaguas and the Salivas, in the Rio Guaviare country. Ehrenreich (p. 47) refers to them as «so ziemlich erloschen», and they are probably largely extinct today. In the middle of the 19th century, according to F. Perez (cited by Brinton, p. 268), they numbered 500 on the Rio Muco. Chaffanjon's *L'Orénoque et le Caura* (Paris, 1889) may also be referred to. Ernst Z. f.

Ethnol., 1891, p. 2) gives an *Achagua* vocabulary of 83 words. After them is named the settlement of Achaguas.

4. **Adzāneni**. On the upper Guairý and its tributaries, particularly at Carácas del Jarý. This name, like their appellation in the Lingoa geral, *Tatu-tapuyo*, signifies « Giant armadillo people », from *adzane*, « giant-armadillo ». See *Carúzana*, *Karútana*.

4 a. **Akólíoa**. The Kobéua (Betoyan) name of the *Kauyari* (q. v.)

5. **Alihini Baré** (or **Arihini-Baré**) a division of the *Baré*, stated by Natterer (v. Martius, I, p. 562) to occupy the banks of the Rio Negro from Barcellos to São Pedro. V. Martius also cites the « Aryhini, Arayinis, Ayriny » as dwelling on the left bank of the Rio Negro, along the Cauaburi and the Muia, with villages at N. S. de Curiana and S. José de Marabitanas. Natterer's linguistic material concerning the *Alihini* and the *Ihini* seems to have been lost. See *Baré*, *Ihini*.

5 a. **Amany** (or *Uamary*). A settlement of the *Uainunã* at Coari, now extinct (v. Martius, I, p. 501).

6. **Amarapa**. Cited by Brinton (p. 240) as « a tribe of British Guyana », following von Martius (II, p. 636, 635), who calls them *Amaribás* or *Amaripás*, affiliating them with the *Atorai*, etc.

7. **Anti** (or *Ande*). The *Antis* of the Gran Pajonal of the Ucayali-Pachitea-Perene region of Peru are the same as the *Campas*. See *Campas*.

8. **Araicú**. On the Rio Jutahý in N. W. Brazil, in the neighborhood of s. lat. 5. Cited by von den Steinen (p. 294) from Spix. The vocabulary in von Martius (II, pp. 233-234) is stated to have been obtained by Spix « west of Fonteboa ». Spix and von Martius term it (Araicú) also *Uaraicú*.

9. **Araúá** (or *Araó*). On the lower Jurua, etc., in northwestern Brazil. Brinton (p. 293) in 1891 sought to constitute an « Araua linguistic stock » composed of the Arauas, Pamas, Pammarys and Purupurus. But the affinities of the *Araúá*, etc., with the Arawakan stock have since been clearly demonstrated. See, e. g., Ehrenreich (*Z. f. Ethnol.*, vol. XXIX, 1897, pp. 57-91), where vocabularies of *Paumari* and *Yamamadi* are given.

10. **Arawak**. The name generally applied in English-French *Arrouague*; German *Arawak*, *arowakisch*) to the peoples of this stock, now or formerly inhabiting the coast and certain other parts of Guiana, the use differing somewhat with various authorities. Brinton (*Arawack Lang.*, 1871, p. 4) says: « The *Arawacks* are a tribe of Indians, who at present dwell in British and Dutch Guiana, between the Corentyn and Pomeroon rivers ». In the list of the tribes of the Arawak linguistic stock (*Amer. Race*, 1891, pp. 249-250), Brinton includes: « *Arawacks*, on coast of Guiana ». The word *Arawak* appears in large number of variants or corrupted forms in Dutch, German, Spanish, French, English, etc.: *Arawack*, *Aravak*, *Arac*,

Aroaco, Aroaqui, Arowak, Arrawak, Arrouague, Arrowack, Allouagne, Arawaco, etc. It is not the native appellation of the Arawaks, but, according to Brinton (p. 247) was applied to those *Arawaks* dwelling between the Corentyn and Pomeroon rivers in Guiana, by their neighbors, who termed them in derision, *Arawak* (or *arowak*), i. e., « meal-eaters », from the fact of their consuming such large quantities of cassava meal and bread. This word has come now to be also the designation of the extensive linguistic stock under consideration here. The *Arawaks* call themselves *Lokono* or *Lukkunu* simply « men », « human beings ».

11. **Arequéna** (also **Areguéna, Ariguáne**). The same as *Guariquéna, Uariquéna, Uarakéna* and *Uarekána*. See *Uarekéna*.

12. **Aruá** (or **Aruan** ; also **Aroá, Aroan**). People (recently extinct) formerly inhabiting the island of Marajó at the mouth of the Amazon, and, probably, at an earlier date, also portions of the coast of Guiana, etc. Ehrenreich (p. 47) is inclined to attribute to them some of the remains in the Cuyuni region, etc.

13. **Aruac** (or **Aruaca**). A tribe mentioned by Gilii and others as visiting the southern bank of the Orinoco. Cited by Brinton (p. 273). See *Arawak*.

14. **Atorai**. On the upper Essequibo and its tributaries, in the region of n. lat. 2°. Brinton (p. 245) styles the « *Atorai* (*Tauri* or *Dauri*) », a sub-tribe of the *Wapisianas* or *Wapianas* in British Guiana. Im Thurn (*Among Inds. of Guiana*, 1883, p. 165) wrongly classes these Indians as belonging to an independent stock, the Wapiana. This error is pointed out by Brinton (p. 245). Von Martius (I, p. 636) styles this people *Aturabis, Atorais*, or *Ataynarú*.

15. **Avanéni**. A tribe on the Rio Guainia, in the Venezuelan-Colombian border country. They seem to be the same as the *Avene* of Father Gilii, according to him a branch of the *Maipure*. Their language was spoken on the upper Orinoco, on the Ventuari, and, especially at the mission of Ature.

16. **Baniva**. Long resident in the region of the Guainia and Atabapo in the Venezuelan-Colombian border-land. According to Tavera-Acosta (p. 53), « the *Baniva* is the principal language of the Rio Negro from the Brazilian frontier to the peoples of the upper Guainia ». Their settlements are around Tomo, Maroa, Javita, etc. Their center, according to Koch-Grünberg (*Aruak-Sprachen*, p. 36), is the large village of Maroa on the upper Guainia. The *Baniva* of the Içána, although Arawakan, differs considerably from that of the *Baniva* of the Guainia, according to Koch-Grünberg (*Zwei Jahre*, I, p. 17) ; also from that of the *Baniva* of the Bari of the Casiquiare. An interesting account of the *Banivas* is given in

the monograph of Martin Matos Arvelo, *Algo sobre etnografía del Territorio Amazonas de Venezuela* (Ciudad-Bolivar, 1908). These people are also known as *Manivas*, *Manitivas*, etc.

17. **Baré**. On the Rio Negro and the Rio Casiquiare, in the region of their confluence (about n. lat. 2°), on the Rio San Carlos, etc. According to Tavera-Acosta (p. 76), the *Baré*, or *Baria*, » is spoken to-day on the Casiquiare and in several settlements on the Rio Negro, Tiriquín, Sancarlos, Amanadona, etc. » The name *Baré*, or *Baria*, is identical with that of the *Baria*, a left affluent of the Rio Pasimoni, itself a tributary of the lower Casiquiare; and the Baria-Casiquiare region was evidently the old home of the *Baré*, whence they descended the Rio Negro, until, as Koch-Grünberg (*Arnak-Sprachen*, p. 35) notes, » they form the nucleus of the modern « civilized Indian population of the greater part of the Rio Negro ». Their center is still the settlement of San Carlos, and they are to be found all the Casiquiare, especially in Solano, Buena Vista, etc., as well as in their old home on the Pasimoni and Baria (Koch-Grünberg); on the Guainia they are found at Amanadona and Tiriquín. In the time of Spruce (1854) they inhabited the village of Santa Cruz on the Atabapo, and had spread along the upper Orinoco as far as the Maipure cataract. And individual *Barés* have gone further than these points.

X 18. **Baure**. On the Rio de los Baures (region of s. lat. 13°) in northeastern Bolivia. Closely related to the *Móxo* or *Mójo* people of the adjoining country.

19. **Cabacaba**. Cited by Brinton (p. 268) as « between Rios Yapurá and Apaporis ».

20. **Cabres** (or **Caveres**). Cited by Brinton (p. 268) as dwelling on the « Rio Zama and Orinoco near it ». Codazzo (*Res. de la Geogr. de Venez.*, p. 246), cites the *Caberes* as speaking a dialect of the *Cabre-Maipure* language; von Martius (I, p. 563) seeks to identify the « *Caveres* or *Cabres* of the Spaniards » with the *Canaris* (the *Kauyari* of Koch-Grünberg), but this is uncertain. See *Kauyari*, *Maipure*.

20. **Cadanapuritana**. See *Katapoltitana*.

21. **Cafuana**. Cited by Brinton (p. 268) as dwelling « on the Rio Yapurá.

21. **Campa**. The same as *Antí*. See *Antí*.

22. **Canamaré** (or **Canamirim**). On the Rio Purús and Rio Acre, in the region of. s. lat. 10°, in northwestern Brazil.

23. **Cariaya**. The *Cariayos* are located on the Rio Negro, near the Branco, where Spix met them.

24. **Carró**. According to Tavera-Acosta (p. 76), the *Carúzana* language, spoken in certain settlements on the upper Guainia-Puicano, Loro, Tigre, etc., — is commonly known as *Carró*. On page 4, however, he cites the

Carúzana and the *Curricarro* (or *Curi-curri-berrenais*) as dialects of one and the same language. See *Carúzana*, *Karútana*.

25. **Carúzana**. Also, according to Tavera-Acosta (p. 76), called *Carró*. The Spanish equivalent of Koch-Grünberg's *Karútana*. The *Carusanas*, cited by Brinton as dwelling « on the Guainia and Inirida » (p. 268) are the same people. See *Karútana*.

26. **Cauari** (**Caueri**, **Cauiri**). Some of the peoples cited under this name as dwelling in the region of the Rio Negro, the Guaviare, the Içána, Yapurá, Apaporis, etc., are evidently identical with the *Kanyari* of Koch-Grünberg. Brinton (p. 268) cites the Arawakan *Cauiris* as dwelling on the « right bank of Rio Guaviare ». As Koch-Grünberg notes (*Arnák-Sprachen*, p. 31), not all the « *Cauiaris* » may belong to the Arawakan stock. See *Kanyari*.

27. **Catoquina** (**Catukena**, **Catokina**). On the Juruá and its affluents in the region of s. lat. 5°, in northwestern Brazil. Their speech has been considerably influenced by Tupian, etc. Brinton (p. 262) once styled this language a sort of jargon, but later (*Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc.*, vol. XXVIII, 1898, pp. 321-323), showed it to be Arawakan.

28. **Cauixána**. On the lower Yapurá, in the region of s. lat. 2°30', in northwestern Brazil. Von Martius (I, p. 481) terms them also *Caujána*, *Cauxána*, *Caecena*, *Cayubicena*, etc.

28 a. **Chaavaarane** (or **Chabarana**). A name applied by Azara and Peña to the *Echoaladi*. See *Echoaladi*, *Chuala*.

28 b. **Chaná**. A name of the *Layana* or *Guaná* proper. Also applied to the whole *Guaná* people.

29. **Chaula**. The « *Chanlas*, or *Guanás* proper », according to Brinton (p. 244), following de Castelnau, are a branch of the Arawakan *Guaná*, of the region about s. lat. 20°, on the Rio Paraguay, in Matto Grosso, etc. Schmidt suggests identity with the *Echoaladi* of the older authorities. See *Guaná*.

29 a. **Chinichinao**. The form used by Boggiani for the *Quiniquinao* or *Kinikinao*. See *Kinikinao*.

30. **Chirupa**. One of the tribes of the *Maipure* stock, according to Gilli. Brinton locates the *Chirupas* on the Rio Zama. It seems also to have been called *Kirrupa*. De la Viñaza (p. 352) lists « *Chirupa* ò *Kirrupa*. Dialecto de la lengua Maipure ».

31. **Choseoso**. A sub-tribe of the *Antis* or *Campis*, according to the older writers. Cited by Brinton (p. 243).

32. **Chuchu**. One of the sub-tribes of the *Méxos* or *Mójos* of Bolivia, cited by the older writers.

33. **Chuntaquiro** (or **Chontaquiro**). The *Chuntaquiros* are the same as

the *Piros* and *Simirembis*, whose home, according to Brinton (p. 245), « was about the junction of the Ucayali and Apurimac, and thence along both these rivers ». Ludwig (*Lit. Amer. Abor. Langs.*, 1858, p. 49) erroneously lists them as « Chuntaquiros, Piros, Brazilian Indians in the heighborhood of Santa Rosa, in the Province of Goyaz ». Here the Peruvian Santa Rosa, where de Castelnau met these Indians, was misplaced in Brazil. The name *Piro* seems to be the one more commonly in use by ethnographers, etc. See *Piro*.

34. *Coati*. The *Coati*, cited by Wallace as dwelling on the Icãna, are the same as the *Quati* of Capt. Firmino, and the *Kuati* of Koch-Grünberg, located by him in the source-region of this river (*Aruak-Sprachen*, p. 48). See *Kuati*.

35. *Ciuçi*. The « *Ciuçi* (stars) », located by Wallace on the Icãna, seem to be the *Siusi* of Koch-Grünberg, whom he places on the lower Guirý, the middle Aiurý, and on the Icãna above the mouth of the Aiurý up to the Aracú Cachoeira. See *Siusi*.

35 a. *Coynoconoe*. A name given by Peña for the *Equiniquinaos* or *Kini-kinaos*. See *Kinikinao*.

36. *Cunipusana*. A tribe on the Rio Casiquiare, cited by Brinton (p. 250). Spruce (v. Martius, I, p. 625) reckoned them with the *Baré*.

37. *Curri-carro* (or *Curi-curri-berrenais*). Cited by Tavera-Acosta (p. 4) as related to the *Carúzana*. See *Carúzana*, *Karútana*.

38. *Dauri* (or *Tauri*). A variant of *Atorai*, cited by Brinton (p. 245). See *Atorai*.

39. *Dé'runet*. A small settlement at Mumbáca, on the left bank of the Icãna. According to Koch-Grünberg (*Aruak-Sprachen*, p. 42), they have come down from the north, and « differ in both language and physical type from the *Karútana* proper ». See *Karútana*.

40. *Dzã'ui-minanei*. One of the hordes inhabiting the villages of Pirayau-ára, Santa Anna and Carmo, on the lower Icãna, according to Koch-Grünberg (*Aruak-Sprachen*, p. 40). The name signifies « Jaguar Indians », from *dzã'ui* (jaguar) and *minanei* (Indians).

40 a. *Echenoana*. A name applied to Aguirre to the *Guaná* proper, or *Echoaladi*. See *Echoaladi*, *Guaná*.

41. *Echinavi*. Mentioned by Humboldt, according to Koch-Grünberg (*Aruak-Sprachen*, p. 40) as among the population of Yavita, on a tributary of the Atabapo. See *Yavitera*.

42. *Echoaladi*. A name applied by the earlier authorities (Camaño, Hervas, Aguirre, Azara, etc.) to the *Guanás* proper, also known as *Chualas* (in de Castelnau), which may be the same word. They are also termed by the older writers *Echenoana*, *Chabarana*, *Chacuarane*, etc. See *Guaná*.

43. **Echoroana**. A *Guaná* tribe mentioned by Azara as dwelling among the Albayas, west of the Paraguay, in s. lat. 21°.

43 a. **Equacaachigo**. A name applied to the *Layana* by Azara.

44. **Equinquinao** (also **Equiliquinao**). The name in the older writers of the *Guaná* tribe, termed *Kinikinao* by von den Steinen, Schmidt, etc. Also termed *Quinquinao*. See *Kinikinao*.

45. **Eterena** (also **Ethelena**). The older writers (Gamaño, Hervas, Aguirre, Azara, etc.) use *Eterena*, *Etelenoe*, *Ethelena*, etc., for the *Guaná* tribe, known to later ethnographers as *Terena*, *Tereno*. See *Terena*.

46. **Goajira**. In the peninsula of the same name, in north-eastern Colombia. They have been driven into this region through the pressure of other (probably Cariban) tribes. An account of the *Goajiros* will be found in H. Candelier's *Rio Hacha et les Indiens goajiros* (Paris, 1893).

47. **Guague**. According to Brinton (p. 266), a synonym of the *Quagua*. See *Quagua*.

48. **Guaná**. According to Schmidt (Z. f. Ethnol., 1903, p. 327), all the settlements of this Arawakan people « are now on the left bank of the Paraguay, with the exception of a few *Kinikinao* in the neighborhood of Corumbá and Albuquerque ». Their transit from the other side of the Paraguay seems to have taken place, in great part, during the last quarter of the 18th century, when the Jesuit missions were taken over by the Franciscans. Their old home, according to the early accounts, was west of the Paraguay, in the Chaco region of s. lat. 20-22°. The term *Guaná* is applied both to the *Guaná* proper (called also *Chuala*, *Chabarana*, *Echonoana*, *Echoaladi*, etc.) and to the other tribes considered as a whole. Besides the *Guaná* proper, Schmidt recognizes the *Layana*, the *Terena*, the *Kinikinao*, and the *Negucagatemi*. An account of the *Guaná* will be found in M. Schmidt's *Indianerstudien in Zentral-Brasilien* (Berlin, 1903). Kersten (Int. Arch. f. Ethnogr., vol. XVII, 1904) recognizes a *Guaná-Chané* group (*Chané*, *Guaná*, *Quinquinao*, *Tereno*), « a sub-group of the Mójó-Mbaure branch of the Nu-Aruak family. »

49. **Guariquéna**. The same as the *Uarekéna* of Koch-Grünberg. Other variants are *Arequéna*, *Areguéna*, *Ariguéna*, *Uarequéna*, *Uerequéna*, and the *Uaréca* of Tavera-Acosta (p. 63), of which he remarks, « now called *Uarequéna* ». See *Uarekéna*.

50. **Guaypunavi** (or **Guipunavi**). Cited as Arawakan by Brinton, and located « on Lake Inirada » in eastern Colombia.

51. **Guinau**. On the upper Orinoco, in the region of n. lat. 5° and w. long. 65°.

52. **Hâma-dâkeni**. The name applied to themselves by the *Tapi ira*, of the Surubý-paraná, a right tributary of the upper Içána. The word signi-

fies « Tapir Indians », from *bāma* (tapir) and *dākeni* (Indians, people). See *Tapira*.

53. *Hōlōua*. According to Koch-Grünberg (*Aruak-Sprachen*, p. 33), an old Arawakan people, on the upper Cuduiarý, who now speak only *Kobéua* (a Betoyan dialect). See *Banva*.

54. *Huhúteni*. On the lower Aiarý. According to Koch-Grünberg (*Aruak-Sprachen*, p. 48), they are of a ruder type than the *Siusí*, whose language they have now adopted. See *Siusí*.

54 a. *Içanas*. See *Izanéni*.

55. *Ihini-Baré*. One of the divisions of the *Baré* recognized by Natterer, and placed on the Rio Negro, « from Barcellos to São Pedro ». See *Alibini-Baré*, *Baré*.

56. *Ipéka* (or *Ipéka*). Above the *Siusí*, on the upper Içána, from the Aracú Cachoeira to Santa Barbara (their chief settlement), and on the Yauareté-paraná. According to Koch-Grünberg (*Aruak-Sprachen*, p. 48) they are somatically and linguistically close to the *Siusí*. The name they give themselves is *Kumáta-minanei*, or « Duck Indians », from *kumáta* (duck) and *minanei* (Indians). Their name in the Língua geral, *Ipéka-Tapuyo*, signifies the same thing; and their most common appellation, *Ipéca* (or *Ipéka*, means « duck » in the Língua geral.

57. *Iyáine*. The name applied to themselves by the *Yupurary-tapuyo*, a sub-tribe of the *Tariá'na*, located by Koch-Grünberg (*Aruak-Sprachen*, p. 50) above Yauareté on the main stream of the Caiarý-Uaupés. As the Língua geral name of this people, *Yuruparý-tapuyo*, suggests, *Iyáine*, is probably, as Koch-Grünberg notes, cognate with *íyemi*, denoting in the Arawakan languages of this region « the worst evil spirit, the Yuruparý (Demon), of the Língua Geral ». See *Yuruparý-tapuyo*.

58. *Izanéni*. A term applied by various writers to Arawakan Indians on the Içána, Caiarý, etc. Tavera-Acosta prints (pp. 120-133 an *Izanéni* vocabulary from Wallace and von Martius. Some of the Arawakan tribes of this region are also included under the name *Içanas*, *Içannas*, employed by von Martius (I, p. 602), etc.

59. *Jabaána* (or *Yabaána*). Located by Brinton (p. 249, p. 250) on the Rio Marañá (northern affluent of the Rio Negro), near the Equator, and on the Rio Parimoni, and affiliated with the *Baré*. According to Koch-Grünberg (*Aruak-Sprachen*, p. 39), Spruce was right in grouping together « Guariquéna, Jabaána and Tariána », as belonging with the *Baré*. See *Baré*, *Uarekêna*.

60. *Jandú*. A tribe cited by Capt. Firmino, according to Koch-Grünberg (*Aruak-Sprachen*, p. 48), as dwelling above the Cachoeiras of the Içána. See *Kuall*.

61. **Jucúna**. The same as the *Yukúna* of Koch-Grünberg. Brinton (p. 249) locates the *Jucunas* on the Rio Japurá. See *Yukúna*.

62. **Jumana**. Beyond the *Jucúna*, on the Rio Yapurá; in von Martius' time in small settlements over an extensive area between the Içá and the Yapurá, especially on the Rio Joami and Rio Puré, southern tributaries of the latter. Koch-Grünberg (*Aruak-Sprachen*, p. 32) states that the relation of the *Yukúna* and the *Jumana* is not so close as to justify one, with von Martius, in terming the *Yukúna* « a branch of the *Jumana* ». The *Jumana* seem to have been seldom noted by ethnologists since von Martius, and Koch-Grünberg remarks that he was unable to find traces of them on the Yapurá. Von Martius (I, p. 483) gives as other names of the *Jumana*, the following: *Chumana*, *Xomana*, *Chimano*, *Shumana*, *Ximana*.

63. **Kabisi** (or **Kabiçi**, **Kabixi**). In the Brazilian Province of Matto Grosso, in the source region of the rivers Cabaçal, Jauru, Juruena, and Guaporé. The *Kabisi*, whose language differs dialectically from that of the *Paressi*, form with the latter the *Paressi-Kabisi* group of Schmidt. The most recent account of these Indians is to be found in the report of Schmidt's journey of 1910 in Matto Grosso (*Z. f. Ethnol.*, 1912, pp. 146-174). They may be, as Schmidt suggests, an originally non-Arawakan people, who have taken over Arawakan culture. Von Martius (I, p. 244) mentions « the *Cabixis*, *Cabexis*, *Cabyxis*, so called by the *Parexis* ». See *Paresi*.

64. **Kapiti-minanei**. The name applied by themselves to the *Coati* or *Kuati* of the source-region of the Içána. The name signifies « Coati Indians », from *kapiti* (Coati) and *minanei* (Indians). — in Lingoa geral, *Kuati-tapuyo*. The « Coati » or « Coati-mundi », is a species of *Nasua*, belonging to the bear family. See *Kuati*.

65. **Karútana**. On the lower Içána, including a number of small settlements (chiefly old mission-stations), with centers at Santa Anna and N. S. do Carmo. Some of the so-called « Banívas » of this region, e. g., the « Baníva » of Tunuhý, etc., « speak, besides the Lingoa geral, an Arawak dialect, identical in many words with *Karútana* ». The *Karútana* of Koch-Grünberg (*Aruak-Sprachen*, p. 41) is the same as Tavera-Acosta's *Carúzana* (q. v.). According to Koch-Grünberg (p. 41), *Karútana* and *Korekarú* are both nick-names applied to these Indians by their northern neighbors, probably from their frequent use of the negative *karú*, « no », « not ». A few families of *Baníva* and *Uarekéna* have settled among the *Karútana* and adopted their language (Koch-Grünberg, p. 42). The *Dêrunéi*, of the little settlement of Mumbáca, on the left bank of the river, have migrated thither from the north and differ considerably from the *Karútana* proper. See *Carúzana*.

66. **Katapolitana** (or **Katapolitane**, **Katapulitanana**, etc.). Above the *Karütana*, beyond the Umaca-Igarapé, a left affluent of the Içána, with their chief settlement at the village of Tunuhý at the rapids of that name, and four other small settlements up the river, -Yapúrapécuma, São Joaquim, São José, and São Marcellino (Koch-Grünberg, p. 43). They are evidently identical, as Koch-Grünberg (p. 34) points out, with the *Cadanapuritana*, or *Cadanaburitana*, located by von Martius (I, p. 563, p. 601) on the Içána and the Xié. According to Koch-Grünberg (*Zwei Jahre*, I, p. 51) the *Katapolitani* proudly styled themselves *Baniva*. They are the *Acaíacas* (q. v.) of Capt. Firmão.

67. **Káua** (or **Káua-tapuyo**). On the upper course of the Rio Aiary and on some of its central affluents (the Uirauasú-Igarapé and Uaraná-Igarapé). According to Koch-Grünberg (*Aruak-Sprachen*, p. 47), they are an Arawakan people, who were subjected by the Betoyan Kobéua, taking over their language, etc. Since their exodus from the Querary to the Aiary, however, they have come into close contact with Arawakan peoples (the *Siusi* especially), so that now only the old people still speak Kobéua, the younger generation having turned Arawak again, using among themselves and in intercourse with their neighbors *Siusi* or some closely related Arawak dialect. The *Côua* (Wasp) located by Wallace on the Quiriri (i. e. the Querary) are the same people. In *Língua geral* *Káua-tapuyo* signifies « Wasp Indians » (*Káua*, or *Côa* « wasp »). By the *Siusi* the *Káua* are known as *Maúlieni* (q. v.). See *Siusi*.

68. **Kauyari**. On the upper Apaporis, south of the Equator. According to Koch-Grünberg (*Aruak-Sprachen* (p. 51), they migrated thither from the Içána across the Caiary. They are closely related to the *Siusi* and *Ipéka*. Koch-Grünberg locates them on the upper Apaporis and some of its affluents (Cananary, Pirá-paraná); on the upper Pirá-paraná they live together with the *Uainambý-tapuyo*, who are said to speak the same language; the Kobéua name for the *Uainambý-tapuyo* is *Mimikôlica*, and for the *Kauyari*, their name is *Akôlica*, according to Koch-Grünberg, *Zwei Jahre*, II, p. 115).

69. **Kinikinao**. A branch of the *Guaná* group. See *Guaná*.

69a. **Korekarú**. A nickname applied to the *Karütana* by their northern neighbors, according to Koch-Grünberg (*Aruak-Sprachen*, p. 41). See *Karütana*.

70. **Kuatí**. On the source-region of the Içána. Also called *Kuatí-tapuyo*, -in *Língua geral*, « Coati Indians » (*Kuatí*, signifies *Nasua* sp.). They are the same as the *Coati*, *Kapiti-minanei*.

71. **Kumáta-minanei**. The name by which the *Ipéka* Indians call themselves. The word signifies « Duck Indians », from *kumáta* (duck) and *minanei* (Indians, people). See *Ipéka*.

72. **Kumātene**. A name applied by themselves to the *Tariána*, according to Coudreau, cited by Koch-Grünberg (*Aruak-Sprachen*, p. 50), who thinks that the word probably signifies « Duck people », from *kumáta*, « duck » in *Tariána*. It would then be cognate with *Kumáta-minanci*, the native name of the *Ipéca*.

73. **Kustenaü**. On the head-waters of the Xingú and the Rio Batovy in central Brazil. An account of the *Kustenaü* will be found in K. von den Steinen's *Durch Central-Brasilien* (Leipzig, 1886) and his *Unter den Naturvölkern Zentral-Brasiliens* (Berlin, 1894).

74. **Layana** (or **Laiana**, **Layano**, etc.). One of the names applied to that portion of the *Guaná* people, known also as *Chaná*, used by various authorities from Camaño down to von den Steinen and Schmidt. According to Camaño cited by Schmidt (*Z. f. Ethmol.*, 1903, p. 328), the name *Layanas*, sometimes applied to the whole *Guaná* people, was given to the *Chanás* by the Mbayas or Guaicurús. Other names applied to the *Layanas* or *Chanás* are *Eguacaachigo*, etc. Since the time of de Castelnau the *Layanas* have been reported as dwelling in the neighborhood of Miranda, where also dwell some of the *Kinikinao* and *Chualas* or *Guaná* proper (the greater part of these, however, being found near Albuquerque). See *Guaná*.

75. **Lokono** (or **Lukunu**). The name given themselves by the Arawaks of Guiana. According to Brett (*Ind. Tribes of Guyana*, N. Y., 1868, p. 97), « each Arawak calls himself a *Loko*, and speaks of his tribe and language as those of the *Lokno*, which word is the plural of the former, and literally means the People ». Brinton (*Arawack Lang.*, 1871, p. 1) says of the Arawaks of British and Dutch Guiana, « they call themselves simply *luk-kunu*, men ». See *Arawak*.

76. **Mabátsi-dákeni**. A horde represented among the population of the three villages of Pirayauára, Santa Anna and Carmo, on the lower Içána, according to Koch-Grünberg (*Aruak-Sprachen*, p. 40).

77. **Machiyenga** (also **Machigenga**, **Machiganga**). A sub-tribe of the Peruvian *Antis* or *Campas*. Brinton (p. 243) says, « the Machigangas lived on the Pilcopata and Vilcanota, and their language has been erroneously stated by von Tschudi to be an independent stock ». The most recent account of the *Machiyengas* is that of Dr. W. C. Farabee (*Proc. Amer. Antiq. Soc.*, N. S., vol. XX, pp. 127-131), who met them on the Rio Urubamba. See *Anti, Campa*.

78. **Macueni**. Cited by Brinton (p. 268) as dwelling on the Rio Guainia.

79. **Maipure**. Located by the older writers on the Orinoco in the region of s. lat. 5. Brinton (p. 268) places them on the Rio Ventuari and the Orinoco. On the ethnographic map in Waitz they are placed on the Atabapo, etc., between the Vichada and the Guainia. They were once an

important people, and Father Gilii applied their name as a comprehensive one for the linguistic family now known as the Arawakan, constituting it one of the 9 linguistic stocks recognized by him as existing in the Orinoco region.

80. **Manáo.** A tribe, very numerous, two centuries ago, in the country about the mouth of the Rio Negro; but by the middle of the 19th century only a handful dwelt still in this region. Owing to wars with the Portuguese, slavery, etc., they had either been largely exterminated or had disappeared into the impenetrable forest. A brief account of the *Manáo* is given by Brinton (*Stud. in S. Amer. Nat. Lang.*, Phila., 1892, pp. 38-44). Von Martius (I, p. 511) cites alas *Manáu*, *Monúa*, *Manávi*, *Manóa*.

81. **Manateneri** (or **Maniteneri**). A tribe located by Brinton (p. 291) on the Purús.

82. **Mandauáca.** According to Tavera-Acosta the *Mandauáca* language is spoken on the upper Casiquiare, in the settlements of Ponciano and Quirabuena (or Quira-ueni). There are also a few *Mandauáca* families on the upper Orinoco.

83. **Maníva.** A variant of *Baníva*, Brinton (p. 249), -also called *Manitivas* (p. 268).

84. **Maopityan.** According to Brinton (p. 245), « the Tarumas and Maopityans, who now live in souther British Guiana, but are said to have originally come from the Rio Negro, speak related dialects ».

85. **Marauhá.** On the Rio Jutahý, and between this river and the Amazon, in northwestern Brazil. The *Maranhos* (misprint) cited by Brinton (p. 249) are the same as the *Marauhas* or *Maraubos*. Von Martius (I, p. 427) gives as other forms of the name: *Mauraiúa*, *Marúa*, *Maróva*, *Marágua*, etc.

86. **Mariaté.** Cited by Brinton (p. 249) as dwelling on the Içá or Putumayo. Von Martius (I, p. 473) cites the *Mariaté* (*Muriaté*) as having been seen by Spix on the Içá, at its mouth. He thought they belonged perhaps to the *Uaimuna* (q. v.).

87. **Masáca.** According to Brinton (p. 250), a tribe of the Baré group on the Rio Masáca and Siapa, in southwestern Venezuela, following in this classification von Martius (I, p. 625), who adopts Spruce's list.

88. **Matapý-tapuyo.** According to Koch-Grünberg (*Aruak-Sprachen*, p. 52), a sub-division of the *Yukóna* on the Uacayacá (a left tributary of the Miriti-paraná) and the neighboring Boopáyacá (a right tributary of the Apaporis. The name signifies « Fish-weir Indians » in Lingoa geral (*matapý*, « fish-weir »).

89. **Mau(a)liueni.** A sub-horde of the *Siusi* on the lower Cuiarý near its mouth, according to Koch-Grünberg (*Aruak-Sprachen*, p. 49). This name, more common in the form *Moliueni*, signifies, like the Lingoa geral term, *Sukuriyá-tapuyo*, « Water-boa Indians », from *unauali*, « water-boa ».

90. **Maülieni**. According to Koch-Grünberg (p. 46) the *Siusi* name of the *Káua* or *Káua-tapuyo* Indians on the Aiarý. See *Káua*.

91. **Mawakwa**. According to Brinton (p. 249) an Arawakan tribe on the upper Orinoco, but cited likewise (p. 254) as « tribe of the Carib sub-stock in Guiana ». Von Martius (I, p. 747) counts them linguistically as Cariban. The vocabulary in von Martius (II, p. 313) seems to make them Arawakan, however.

91 a. **Maxkápinopona**. According to Koch-Grünberg (*Zwei Jahre*, II, p. 66), a name applied to the *Yulámaua* (q. v.).

92. **Mehinakaú**. In the region of s. lat. 12°35', in the country about the sources of the Xingú and the Kulisehu. An account of the *Mehinakaú* is to be found in K. von den Steinen's *Unter den Naturvölkern Zentral-Braziliens* (Berlin, 1894). They are cited as *Minakú* by the same author in his earlier work, *Durch Centralbrasilien* (1886, p. 214).

93. **Mimíakólioa**. The name applied by the Kobéua (Betoyan) Indians, according to Koch-Grünberg (*Zwei Jahre*, II, p. 115), to the *Uainambý-tapuyo* on the upper Pirá-paraná, near the *Kauyari*. See *Uainambý-tapuyo*.

93 a. **Minakú**. See *Mehinakaú*.

94. **Mitua**. According to Brinton (p. 269) and Ehrenreich (p. 47), on Lake Inirida and the Rio Inirida in eastern Colombia.

95. **Molíueni**. According to Koch-Grünberg (*Aruak-Sprachen*, p. 49), the *Siusi* name of a sub-tribe of the *Siusi* on the lower Cuariý. The name signifies « Water-boa Indians ». See *Mau(a)liueni*.

96. **Moroqueni**. According to Brinton (p. 269), a tribe on the Rio Yapurá. Possibly the *Moriucuné* of von Martius (I, p. 604).

97. **Morua**. Cited by Brinton (p. 269) as a tribe on the Rio Yapurá.

X 98. **Móxa** (or *Mója*; also *Mósa*, *Móha*, *Músa*, etc.). The Spaniards called the Arawakan Indians of the Province of Muso, or Moso, in eastern Bolivia, *Móxos* (*Mójos*). In the time of d'Orbigny the *Móxos* or *Mósos* proper were located at Loreto de Móxos, Trinidad, San Xavier and San Ignacio. Their home seems to have been the plains about the head-waters of the Mamoré, Guaporé, etc., in the region of 13° to 16° s. lat. The *Muchojeones* or *Muchones* were a branch of the *Móxos* at San Xavier.

98 a. **Muchojeones** (or **Muchones**). A branch of the *Móxos*, located, in d'Orbigny's time at San Xavier. See *Móxa*.

99. **Nequecagatemi** (*Neguecagatemi*, etc.). A branch of the *Guanás*, according to the older writers (Camaño, Hervas, etc.). They are the *Niquicacemia* of Azara, who locates them west of the Paraguay, in s. lat. 21° 32'. Peña cites them as the *Neguagatemi*, or *Nicatisivee*. See *Guaná*.

100. **Oalíperi-dákeni**. According to Koch-Grünberg (*Aruak-Sprachen*, p. 44), the name applied to themselves by the *Siusi* Indians of the *Cuariý*.

Içána and Aiary. They are the same as the *Uariperidáqueni* (p. 17) or *Uariperidácueni* (p. 4) of Tavera-Acosta. The name signifies « Pleiades Indians », from *oaliperi* (Pleiades) and *dákeni* (Indians). See *Siusí*.

101. Pacimonariá. Cited by Brinton (p. 250), following Spruce, in von Martius (I, p. 625) as one of the tribes of the *Baré* group on the Rio Casiquiare. Tavera-Acosta (p. 5) cites the *Pacimonabis*, apparently the same people. Von Martius (I, p. 625) uses the form *Pacimoni*, as well as *Pacimonariá*.

102. Padzóaleni (or Padzóarieni). According to Koch-Grünberg (*Aruak-Sprachen*, p. 48), the *Siusí* name of the *Payoarini* of the Arará-paraná, a tributary of the upper Içána. See *Payoarini*, *Siusí*.

103. Paiconéca. Formerly in the region about the head-waters of the Rio Branco and Rio Verde in eastern Bolivia; later at Concepcion, about s. lat. 16°. D'Orbigny cites the *Paunacas* as one of the tribes of the *Paiconéca*, Brinton (p. 244) has « Paiconecas or Paunacas ». Also termed *Paiconé*, in de la Viñaza (p. 379), citing Hervas.

104. Páma (or Pámma). Cited by Brinton (p. 292) after von Martius as formerly on the Madeira, whence they were driven away by the Caripunas.

105. Pammary. The same as the *Pamouiri* or *Paumari*. See *Paumari*.

106. Paraene. According to Tavera-Acosta (p. 63), the *Yavitera* language is also called *Paraene*. On p. 4, the same author has « la *yabitera* (antigua *paraenes*) ». In Humboldt's time the *Pariginis* (i. e. *Paráenes*) were among the inhabitants of Yavita. The *Parenes* and *Pareni* of Brinton (p. 269, p. 249), located by him on the Orinoco, are probably the same people. Hervas made *Parene* a dialect of the *Maipure* group.

107. Parigini. According to Koch-Grünberg (*Aruak-Sprachen*, p. 40), the *Pariginis* of Humboldt are the same as the *Paraene*.

108. Parene (or Pareni). See *Paraene*.

109. Paresi (or Paressi, Pareçi, etc.). In the Brazilian Province of Matto Grosso, in the region of the head-waters of the rivers Cabaçal, Jauru, Juruena, Guaporé. Also known as *Parisi*, *Parexi*, and in von Martius (I, p. 779), *Poragi*, seemingly a remaniement of the name by this author. The most recent account of the Paresis is by M. Schmidt, in the *Zeitschrift f. Ethnologie* for 1912. They are neighbors and closely related to the *Kabiši*. See *Kabiši*.

110. Passé. On the lower Içá or Putumayo, in northwestern Brazil.

111. Paumari (also Paumary, Pamaouri, Pammary). A tribe now located, according to Steere, « on the main stream of the Purús and the chain of lakes in immediate connection with it », but also « said once to have inhabited the Purús to near its mouth, but appear to be limited at pre-

sent to the territory between the Ituchy and the Rapids ». An account of these Indians by J. B. Steere will be found in the *Report of the U. S. National Museum* for 1901, pp. 387-393. The name signifies « Pama Indians », from their habit of eating the berry called *pama*. Ehrenreich (*Z. f. Ethnol.*, vol. XXIX, 1877, pp. 57-91) gives vocabularies of *Paumari* and *Yamamadi*.

112. **Paunaca** (also **Pauné**). A division of the *Paiconéca* (q. v.).

113. **Payoarini**. According to Koch-Grünberg (*Aruak-Sprachen*, p. 48) on the Ararú-paraná, a small Arawakan subtribe known to the *Siusi* as *Padzôalien* or *Padzôarieni*. See *Padzôaleni*, *Siusi*.

114. **Piapóca**. On the Rio Guaviare in the Venezuelan-Colombian border-country. According to Tavera-Acosta (p. 85), « the *Piapóca* language is spoken on the upper course of the Meta, the Vichada, and the Guaviare ». He correctly affines it with the *Baniva* but goes on to say wrongly that « it is the same as the Tucano, or Amarua, or Amarizano of the old Achauas ».

115. **Pilcosumi**. One of the sub-tribes of the *Antis* or *Campas* according to the older writers. Cited by Brinton (p. 243).

115a. **Piro**. A name commonly applied to the *Chuntaquiro*. See *Chuntaquiro*.

116. **Poimisana**. Among the inhabitants of the settlement of Yavita in Humboldt's time were the *Poimisanos*. See *Yavitera*.

117. **Puru-puru**. The name by which, according to Brinton (p. 292) and von Martius (I, p. 418) the Brazilians know the *Pammary* or *Paumari*. The word signifies « skin disease », from the Lingoa geral word *pireca* « to scale off skin ». See *Paumari*.

118. **Quaquas**. According to Brinton (p. 266), « the modern Quaquas speak a dialect of Arawak ».

119. **Quatí**. The *Quatí* cited by Capt. Firmino (Koch-Grünberg, p. 48), are the same as the *Coatí* or *Kuatí*. See *Kuatí*.

120. **Quiniquinao**. The *Quiniquinaos* of de Castelnau and Taunay, etc., are the same as the *Equinquinaos* of Azara and the *Kinikinao* of Schmidt. See *Kinikinao*.

121. **Saravéca** (or **Sarabéca**). Formerly « in the eastern hills of the Cordilleras, about 16° s. lat. ; later in the region of Santa Anna, Bolivia. D'Orbigny classed the *Saravécas* by themselves, but, according to Brinton (p. 245) their language is Arawakan ».

122. **Simirenchi**. According to Brinton (p. 245), one of the names of the *Piros* or *Chuntaquiros* of the region of the confluence of the Ucayali and Apurimac, in Péru. See *Chuntaquiro*.

123. **Sipaunabo** (or **Sepannabo**). Brinton (p. 245) following *Hervas*

cites the *Sepaunabo* as one of the divisions of the *Antis* or *Campas*. See *Anti*.

124. **Siusí.** According to Koch-Grünberg (*Aruak-Sprachen*, p. 44), the *Siusí*, or *Siusí-tapuyo*, called by themselves *Oaliperi-dákeni* (q. v.), are found in three divisions, on the lower Cuiarý (the largest left affluent of the Içána, entering it just above Tunuhý), on the middle Aiarý (the largest right affluent of the Içána, three days' journey above Tunuhý), and on the Içána itself, above the mouth of the Aiarý to the Aracú Cachoeira. The chief settlement is Dorátuanumána (or, commonly, Curucú-cuará) on the Aiarý. Besides the *Siusí* proper, there are the *Káua* of the Aiarý, called Maulieni by the *Siusí*; and the *Hubuteni* of the lower Aiarý. The name *Siusí-tapuyo* signifies « Pleiades Indians », or « Star Indians » in the Lingoa geral (*Siusí*, however, is an Arawakan word for « star »). Von Martius (I, p. 601) cites « the *Siusiyondo* or *Siusi* (Star-Indians) ». They are the *Ciuçi* (q. v.) of Wallace.

125. **Suássú.** A tribe on the Içána above the rapids, according Rio d'Içána to bapt. Firminho, cited by Koch-Grünberg (*Aruak-Sprachen*, p. 48). Von Martius (I, p. 561) cites « Sisusi, Siusiyondo, Suasu, a family of the Baré on the Rio d'Içána, on the Rio Negro at S. Anna, S. José, S. Roque ».

126. **Sukuriyú-tapuyo.** According to Koch-Grünberg (*Aruak-Sprachen*, p. 49) the Lingoa geral name of the *Mollueni* Indians of the lower Cuiarý, near its mouth. The name signifies « Water-boa Indians ». See *Mollueni*, *Siusí*.

127. **Taliána.** One of the names of the Indians generally called *Tariána*. See *Tariána*.

128. **Tapíira** (also **Tapihíra**). A name of the people on the Surubý-paraná, who call themselves *Häma-dákeni*, i. e., « Tapir-Indians », the Lingoa geral term. *Tapíira-tapuyo*, has the same meaning. See *Häma-dákeni*.

129. **Tariána.** According to Koch-Grünberg (*Aruak-Sprachen*, p. 49), for a few years previous to the expulsion of the missionaries in 1883, the reoccupied old mission stations of Ipanoré (now São Jeronimo-Jesus-Maria-José) and Yauareté (or São Antonio) in the Caiarý-Uaupés region, were largely populated by *Tariána* who afterwards dispersed along the river or in the interior on the smaller streams. Tradition states that the *Tariána* originally came from the Içána (probably, as Koch-Grünberg suggests, from the Aiarý). To-day the *Tariána* are the only representatives of the Arawakan stock on the Caiarý-Uaupés, and their two centers at Ipanoré and Yauareté are now separated by Betoyan tribes. Another name of the *Tariána* according to Koch-Grünberg, is *Kumátene* (q. v.). Coudreau's name of *Yavis* (q. v.) is, he thinks, a mistake. The *Yuru-*

parý-tapuyo, who call themselves *Iyäine* (q. v.), and dwell above *Yauareté*, are a sub-tribe of the *Tariána*. At *Yauareté* *Tariána* is rather a « ceremonial » language, even the men speaking *Tucano* (*Betoyan*), the language of their mothers and wives (exegamy being strictly in vogue). The younger generation, according to Koch-Grünberg (p. 51), has already forgotten many *Tariána* words.

130. **Tarumá.** A tribe in southeastern British Guiana. According to Brinton (p. 245), « the Tarumas and Maopityans, who now live in southern British Guiana, but are said to have originally come from the Rio Negro, speak related dialects ». Schomburgk met them in the region about the head-waters of the *Essequibo*, *Cuyumini* and *Cassiquity*, in 1837, where they were looked upon as immigrants. See von Martius, I, p. 683.

131. **Tatú.** According to Capt. Firmino, cited by Koch-Grünberg (*Aruak-Sprachen*, p. 48), a tribe or horde on the *Içána* above the rapids. *Tatú* means « armadillo » in *Lingoa geral*.

131 a. **Tatú-Tapuyo.** The *Lingoa geral* name (= « Giant-armadillo Indians ») of the *Adzáneni*. See *Adzáneni*.

132. **Terena** (also **Tereno** ; **Eterena**, **Etherena**, **Etelena**, **Ethelena**, etc. A division of the *Guaná*, located by Azara, partly (the majority) east of the Paraguay, bear the hills of *Echatiya*, in about s. lat. 21°, and partly west of that river near the *Equiniquinao* (*Kinikinao*). De Castelnau found them in four villages near *Miranda*, in which vicinity *Boggiani* also met them. Brinton (p. 244) wrongly affined the *Terenos* and *Quiniquinaos* with the *Guaycuruan* stock. See *Guaná*.

133. **Uacaiacas.** A tribe cited by von Martius (I, p. 568), as probably « a fragment of the *Baniva*, on the *Içána*, at *Tunuhý* ». As Koch-Grünberg notes, these Indians are the *Katapolitana*, whom the Brazilians call *Acaiacas* (p. 42). See *Acaiaca*.

134. **Uainambý-tapuyo.** According to Koch-Grünberg (*Aruak-Sprachen*, p. 51), a tribe on the upper *Pirá-paraná*, near the *Kanyarí*, and speaking probably the same language. The name signifies, in the *Lingoa geral*, « Hummingbird Indians ». The *Uainambeus*, cited by Brinton, as on the Rio *Japurá*, are the same people, *Uainambý*, being the *Lingoa geral* word for humming bird (*colibri*). Brinton also cites a tribe of *Uainumas* on the same river, but von Martius (I, p. 501) notes that Wallace identifies the *Uinanumas* and *Uianambeus*, perhaps incorrectly. See *Kanyarí*.

135. **Uainumá.** A tribe on the *Yapurá* in the time of von Martius (I, p. 501), in the forest-regions between the *Upí* and the *Gauinari*. The *Amanys* or *Uamarys* are an extinct horde of the *Uainumás*, formerly dwelling at *Coari*. Other names of the *Uainumá* cited by von Martius, are

Ajuáno, *Guanama* (in *Acuña*), *Ianumá* and *Uaiumá* (by Brazilians), *Uaima*, *Uuuiwana*, *Uaynumi*, *Uayupi*, and *Uaenambou* (in Wallace), etc.

135*a*. **Uaraicú**. The same as *Araicú*. See *Araicú*.

135. **Uaréka**. The same as the *Uarekéna*, *Guarequéna*. See *Uarekéna*.

136. **Uarekéna** (or **Uaréka**). According to Koch-Grünberg (*Aruak-Sprachen*, p. 39), the remnants of these Indians are to be met with chiefly on the Guainia (villages of Tomo and Guzman Blanco, -formerly San Miguel de Dabipe; and near the *Baré* in Tiriquín), and on the Atabapo at Baltazar and Corona. Also in their old home on the Xié, where they have mixed much with the *Karütana*. In the end of the 17th century the greater part of the *Uarekéna* had been moved by the missionaries from their home on the Içána and the Xié to Maruiá (later known as Barcellos). Some were settled in San Marcellino on the Rio Negro, and according to Borba, some had been moved to the lower Madeira. They are identical with the *Guariquéna* (q. v.). Other names of this people are: *Areguénas*, *Arequénas*, *Ariguánes*, *Uariquénas*, *Uerequénas*, etc. They are the *Uerequénas* of von Martius (I, p. 601), who styles them also (p. 621) « the Arecuna or *Uerequéna* », erroneously identifying them with the Arecunas of British Guiana. According to von Martius their name signifies « The Hungry » in the language of the *Uainumá* (p. 620), but this is doubtful.

137. **Uariquéna** (*Ueréquena*, etc.). The same as *Uarekéna* and *Uaréka*. See *Uarekéna*.

138. **Uariperidáqueni**. Cited by Tavera-Acosta (p. 17) as belonging with *Baniva*, *Carizana*, etc. The same as the *Oaliperi-dákeni*, or *Sinsí*. See *Oaliperi-dákeni*, *Sinsí*.

139. **Uátsoli-dákeni**. According to Koch-Grünberg (*Aruak-Sprachen*, p. 40) one of the hordes inhabiting the villages of Pirayauara, Santa Anna and Carmo on the lower Içána. The name signifies « Vulture Indians », from *uátsoli* (vulture) and *dákeni* (Indians).

140. **Uiriná** (also **Uirirá**). Cited by Brinton (p. 250) as dwelling on the Rio Mararý, von Martius placed them on the Iquiarý.

141. **Wapisiana** (also **Wapiana**, **Wapityan**, etc.). In the Rupununi region of southern British Guiana. As Brinton points out (p. 245), Im Thurn incorrectly made of the language of this people a distinct stock. See *Atorai*.

142. **Waurá**. Near the *Kustenai* (q. v.) in the region of the head-waters of the Xingú in central Brazil. An account of the *Waurá* will be found in von den Steinen's *Unter den Naturvölkern Zentralbrasilens* (Berlin, 1894).

143. **Yamamadi** (or **Jamamadi**). On the Rio Purús. According to Steere (p. 380), the *Jamamadi* are a small tribe of forest Indians, apparently

limited to the vicinity of the Marmorea Miri, a small stream entering the Purús from the southwest. at about latitude 8° south, longitude 67° west from Greenwich ». He remarks further, « the name seems to be from the *Paumari* language and to mean wild men (*juwa-magi*) » but this is doubtful. An account of these Indians by Steere is given the *Report of the U. S. National Museum* for 1901, pp. 380-386. Ehrenreich (*Z. f. Ethnol.*, vol. XXIX, 1897, pp. 57-91) gives vocabularies of *Paumari* and *Yama-madi*.

144. **Yaulapiti**. In the region of the head-waters of the Xingú. An account of these Indians is given in von den Steinen's *Unter den Naturvölkern Zentralbrasiliens* (Berlin, 1894).

145. **Yávi**. Coudreau (*La France Équin.*, II, p. 162, p. 174), gives as the name by which the *Tariúna* (q. v.) call themselves *Yávis*, i. e., « *Jaguars* ». Koch-Grünberg (*Aruak-Sprachen*, p. 50) thinks this an error. In *Tariúna* the word *yávi* signifies not only « *jaguar* », but « *medicine-man* », as well, and Koch-Grünberg thinks it possible that the Indians simply styled themselves proudly, for Coudreau's benefit, *Yávis*, or « *medicine men* ». See *Iyãine*.

146. **Yavitera**. According to Koch-Grünberg (*Aruak-Sprachen*, p. 39), « the name *Yaviteros* applies particularly to the inhabitants of the village of Javita or Yabita (the old mission of San Antonio de Javita), whose language differs considerably from the neighboring Arawakan dialects ». It may be a mixture of several Arawakan dialects with perhaps elements from other sources. *Yavita* gets its name from chief bearing that appellation. By some authorities (e. g. Wallace, Montolieu) the *Yavita* is « termed *Baniva* of *Yavita* », but the people themselves use the name « *Yaviteros* », i. e., « those of *Yavita* ». The form of speech nearest to the *Yavitera* is the *Baniva* of the Guainia and the Atabapo. Tavera-Acosta (p. 63) says that this language, called also *Paraene*, is spoken in the source-region of the Atabapo.

147. **Yibóya-tapuyo**. According to Koch-Grünberg (*Zwei Jahre*, II, p. 66), a tribe on the Querarý. They are called by the Kobéua (Betoyan) *Yulz-maua*, and by the Uanána *Maxkápinopona*. Their nearest relation is with the *Káua-Máulieni* of the upper Alarý. The name *Yibóya-tapuyo* signifies, in the Lingoa geral, « *Boa-Indians* ». See *Káua*.

148. **Yukúna** (or *Yucúna*). According to Koch-Grünberg (*Aruak-Sprachen*, p. 51), on the Miriti-paraná, a left affluent of the Yapurá above the Apaporis. Von Martius was wrong in calling the *Yukúna* « a branch of the *Jumana* ». A sub-division of the *Yukúna* are the *Matapý-tapuyo*, or « *Fish-weir Indians* », on the Uacayacá, a left affluent of the Miriti-paraná, and on the near-by Boopâyacá, a right affluent of the Apaporis.

149. **Yulāmaua**. According to Koch-Grünberg (*Zwei Jahre*, II, p. 66) the Kobéua (Betoyan) name of the *Yibóya-tapuyo* of the lower Querarý, related to the *Káua* of the upper Aiarý. See *Yibóya-tapuyo*.

150. **Yuruparý-tapuyo**. According to Koch-Grünberg (*Aruak-Sprachen*, p. 50), a subtribe of the *Tariána*, above Yuareté, who call themselves *Iyāine*. The name *Yuruparý-tapuyo* signifies in the Lingoa geral « Demon Indians ». See *Iyāine*.

The above list does not include the Arawakan tribes and peoples of the West Indies (the so-called *Island-Arawaks*): *Taino* of Haiti; *Ineri*, *Igueri* or *Inyeri* of the Lesser Antilles; *Lucayans* of the Bahamas; etc. Nor are some of the tribes of the Hypurinas (Ipurinas) listed, as it is not certain that they are altogether Arawakan in their origin.

If the conclusions of Dr. Rivet and Dr. Beuchat be adopted, as published in their monographs on the Jibaro, etc., the Arawakan stock may ultimately be extended to include the Jibaro or Siwora, which it seems best still to rank as an independent stock, and also the Ticuna; and additions may perhaps be looked for in other directions.

It is not possible here to catalogue the extensive literature relating to the linguistics of the Arawakan family, but some indication of its nature and value may be given. Besides the older material in Adelung und Vater, Balbi, Gili, Hervas, etc., and the *Artes*, grammars, vocabularies and religious texts in various dialects, composed by the older missionaries, we have the material in Brett, de Castelnau, van Heuvel, Hillhouse, Montinho, d'Orbigny, Rojas, Schomburgk, Wallace, etc. Later and more authoritative material and discussions will be found in the works of Adam, Brinton, Chaffanjon, Crevaux, Ernst, de Goeje, Im Thurn, Koch-Grünberg, Marcoy, von Martius, Montolieu, M. Schmidt, von den Steinen, Tavera-Acosta. For ethnological-linguistic purposes the following works have been of great service:

1. **Brinton** (D. G.): *The American Race*. N. Y., 1891. Pp. xvi, 392.
2. **Brinton** (D. G.): *The Linguistic Cartography of the Chaco Region*. Philadelphia, 1898. Pp. 30.
3. **Brinton** (D. G.): *Studies in South American Native languages*. Philadelphia, 1892. Pp. 67.
4. **Ehrenreich** (P.): *Die Ethnographie Südamerikas im Beginn des xx. Jahrhunderts unter besonderer Berücksichtigung der Naturvölker*. *Archiv für Anthropologie*, N. F. Bd. III, 1903, 39-75.
5. **Koch-Grünberg** (T.): *Die Indianerstämme am oberen Rio Negro und Yapurá*. *Zeitschrift für Ethnologie*, Bd. XXXVII, 1906, S. 166-203.
6. **Koch-Grünberg** (T.): *Zwei Jahre unter den Indianern. Reisen in Nordwest-Brasilien, 1903-1905*. Berlin, 1909-1910, 2 Bde.

7. **Koch-Grünberg** (T.): Aruak-Sprachen Nordbrasiens und der angrenzenden Gebiete. *Mitteilungen der Anthropologischen Gesellschaft in Wien*, Bd. XLI, S. 33-133, 203-282.

8. **von Martius** (C. F. P.): Beiträge zur Ethnographie und Sprachkunde Amerikas zumal Brasiens. Leipzig, 1867. 2 Bde.

9. **Schmidt** (M.): Die Guaná. *Zeitschrift für Ethnologie*, Bd. XXXV, 1903, S. 324-336, 560-604.

10. **Schmidt** (M.): Indianerstudien in Zentralbrasilien. Berlin, 1905. Pp. xiv, 456.

11. **Schmidt** (M.): Reisen in Matto Grosso im Jahre 1910. *Zeitschrift für Ethnologie*, Bd. XLIV, 1912, pp. 130-174.

12. **von den Steinen** (K.): Durch Central-Brasilien. Leipzig, 1888. Pp. 373.

13. **von den Steinen** (K.): Unter den Naturvölkern Zentral-Brasiens. Berlin, 1894. Pp. xv, 570.

14. **Tavera-Acosta** (B.): En el Sur (Dialectos Indigenas de Venezuela). Ciudad-Bolívar, 1907. Pp. 414. Of the works of Dr Koch-Grünberg, his « Die Indianerstämme des oberen Rio Negro und Yapurá » gives brief vocabularies of 8 Arawakan dialects, and in his *Zwei Jahre unter den Indianern* are to be found vocabularies of 60 words each in the following Arawakan tongues: Baniwa, Baré, Karútana, Katapolitana, Siusi, Tariána, Uarékena, Yavitera and Yukúna. His latest monograph, « Aruak-Sprachen Nordbrasiens, etc. », gives extensive vocabularies of Baré, Baniwa, Uarékena, Yavitera, Karútana, Katapolitana, Siusi, Ipéka, Tariána, Yukúna. M. Schmidt's article on « Die Guaná » contains a vocabulary of 550 words in the various dialects of the Guaná group; and in his *Indianerstudien in Zentralbrasilien* an extensive Guaná vocabulary, with grammatical and morphological notes is to be found. Von den Steinen's earlier work *Durch Central-Brasilien* gives brief vocabularies in some 40 « Nu-Arawak » dialects, besides a Kustenaú vocabulary collected by the author himself; the later work, *Unter den Naturvölkern Zentralbrasiens*, contains, in the Appendix, the following Arawakan linguistic material: Vocabularies of Kustenaú (pp. 529-530), Mehinakaú (pp. 527-529), Paressi (pp. 542-544), Waurá (pp. 531-532), Yaulapiti (pp. 32-34). Tavera-Acosta's *En el Sur*, besides a considerable amount of Arawakan linguistic material reproduced from other sources, contains also lengthy vocabularies (obtained by the author) of Baniba (pp. 3-62); Mandauaca, Yabitero and Uareca (pp. 63-74); Caruzana and Baria (pp. 76-84); Piapoco (pp. 85-95).

LIST OF ARAWAKAN TRIBES, ETC., WHOSE POSITION IS INDICATED
APPROXIMATELY ON THE ACCOMPANYING MAP.

1. Achagua.
2. Adzáneni.
3. Amarapa. See *Atorai*.
4. Anti (or Campa).
5. Araicú.
6. Arauá (or Araó).
7. Arawak.
8. Aruá (or Aruan).
9. Aruac (or Aroac). See *Arawak*.
10. Atorai.
11. Avanéni. See *Maipure*.
12. Baníva.
13. Baré.
14. Baure.
15. Čabre (or Cavere). See *Maipure*.
16. Canamaré (or Canamirim).
17. Cariaya.
18. Catoquina.
19. Cauixána.
20. Chirupa. See *Maipure*.
21. Chuntaquiro (or Piro).
22. Cunipusana. See *Baré*.
23. De'roneí. See *Karútana*.
24. Dzä'ui-minaneí. See *Baníva*.
25. Goajira.
26. Guaná.
27. Guaypunavi.
28. Guinau.
29. Hölö'ua. See *Baníva*.
30. Huhúteni. See *Siusí*.
31. Ipéca. See *Siusí*.
32. Iyäne. See *Tariána*.
33. Izanéni (various tribes on the
Içána).
34. Jabaána.
35. Jandú. See *Kuati*.
36. Jumana.
37. Kabiši. See *Paressí*.
38. Karútana.
39. Katapolitana.
40. Káua. See *Siusí*.
41. Kauyarí.
42. Kinikinao.
43. Kuati (omitted).
44. Kustenaú.
45. Layana. See *Guaná*.
46. Machiyenga. See *Anti* (Campa).
47. Macueni. See *Guaypunavi*.
48. Maipure.
49. Manáo.
50. Manateneri.
51. Mandauáca.
52. Maopityan.
53. Marauhá.
54. Mariaté.
55. Masáca.
56. Matapý-tapuyo. See *Yukúna*.
57. Mawakwa.
58. Mehinakaú.
59. Mitua.
60. Morua (omitted).
61. Móxa.
62. Muchejeones. See *Móxa*.
63. Nequecagatemi. See *Guaná*.
64. Pacimonaria. See *Baré*.
65. Paiconéca.
66. Páma.
67. Paressí.
68. Passé.
69. Paumari.
70. Payoarini. See *Siusí*.
71. Piapóca.

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| 72. Pilcosumi. See <i>Anti</i> (<i>Campa</i>). | 84. Uainambý-tapuyo. See <i>Kauyari</i> . |
| 73. Quaqua (omitted). | 85. Uainumá. |
| 74. Saravéca. | 86. Uarekéna. |
| 75. Simirenci. See <i>Chuntaquiro</i>
(<i>Piro</i>). | 87. Uátsoli-dákeni. See <i>Bantva</i> . |
| 76. Sipaunabo. See <i>Anti</i> (<i>Campa</i>). | 88. Uiriná. |
| 77. Siusi. | 89. Wapisiana. |
| 78. Suassú. See <i>Baré</i> . | 90. Waurá. |
| 79. Tapiira. See <i>Siusi</i> . | 91. Yamamadi. |
| 80. Tariána. | 92. Yaulapiti. |
| 81. Tarumá. | 93. Yavitera. |
| 82. Tatú. See <i>Kuati</i> . | 94. Yibóya-tapuyo. See <i>Kdua</i> . |
| 83. Terena. See <i>Guand</i> . | 95. Yukúna. |
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