

Non-timber forest products

of the North-West District of Guyana

Part II

A FIELD GUIDE

Tinde van Andel

Illustrations by Hendrik Rypkema

TROPENBOS-GUYANA SERIES 8b

The Tropenbos-Guyana Series publishes results of research projects carried out in the framework of the Tropenbos-Guyana Programme. The Tropenbos-Guyana Programme operates within the framework of the international programme of the Tropenbos foundation and is executed under the responsibility of Utrecht University. The multi-disciplinary Tropenbos-Guyana Programme contributes to the conservation and wise utilization of forest resources in Guyana by conducting strategic and applied research and upgrading Guyanese capabilities in the field of forest-related sciences.

T.R. van Andel

Non-timber forest products of the North-West District of Guyana Part II

Tropenbos-Guyana Series 8b

Tropenbos-Guyana Programme-Georgetown, Guyana

ISBN: 90-393-2536-7

Keywords: Non-timber forest products, Guyana, indigenous peoples, ethnobotany.

© 2000 Tropenbos-Guyana Programme, Tinde van Andel

All rights reserved. No part of this publication, apart from bibliographic data and brief quotations in critical reviews, may be reproduced, re-recorded or published in any form including photography, microfilm, electronic or electromagnetic record, without written permission.

Printed by
Cover

PrintPartners Ipskamp B.V.

Front page: Weaving a warishi basket from nibi (*Heteropsis flexuosa*).

Back page: Boy picking duckweed flowers (*Nymphaea ampla*) for decoration.

All photographs by Tinde van Andel, except plate 18 (by Koen Bröker), plate 19 and acknowledgements nr. 7, 15 and 16 (by Suzanne Smedema), nr. 10 (by René van Dongen), nr. 11 (by Martin Smeets) and nr. 18 (by Noki van Andel).

Image processing
Cover design

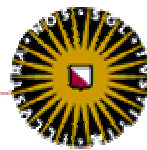
Frits Kindt, Frouke Kuijer
Femke Bulten

Promotor: Prof. Dr. P.J.M. Maas
Hoogleraar in de Plantensystematiek
Nationaal Herbarium Nederland
Universiteit Utrecht



Nationaal Herbarium Nederland

Universiteit Utrecht



The research reported in this thesis was carried out in the North-West District of Guyana, within the framework of the Tropenbos-Guyana Programme, 12 E Garnett Street, Campbellville, Georgetown, Guyana, and at the Utrecht branch of the National Herbarium of the Netherlands, p.o. box 80102, 3508 TC Utrecht, the Netherlands. E-mail: tinde@xs4all.nl

This research was funded by the European Union. Additional funding was provided by the Alberta Mennega Stichting and the Van Leersum Fonds (KNAW).

CONTENTS

1.	INTRODUCTION	1
1.1	Non-timber forest products	1
1.2	Aims and methods of this research	1
1.3.	How to use this book	3
1.3.1	Scientific names	3
1.3.2	Vernacular names	3
1.3.3	Botanical description	5
1.3.4	Distribution and ecology	5
1.3.5	Use	6
1.3.6	Economy	6
1.3.7	Notes	6
1.3.8	Colour plates	6
1.3.9	Drawings	7
1.3.10	Other useful plant species of northwest Guyana	7
1.3.11	Species used for firewood only	7
1.3.12	Agricultural species in northwest Guyana	7
1.3.13	Indices	7
2.	THE 85 MOST IMPORTANT NTFP SPECIES	8
3.	OTHER USEFUL PLANT SPECIES OF THE NORTH-WEST DISTRICT OF GUYANA.	244
4.	SPECIES USED FOR FIREWOOD ONLY	311
5.	AGRICULTURAL SPECIES IN NORTHWEST GUYANA	311
5.1	Fruit species	311
5.2	Starchy tubers	312
5.3	Vegetables	312
5.4	Other food plants	312
5.5	Ornamental plants	313
5.6	Medicinal plants	313
5.7	Magic plants	313
5.8	Fish poisons	313
5.9	Miscellaneous	313
6.	INDEX OF SCIENTIFIC NAMES	315
7.	INDEX OF VERNACULAR NAMES AND TERMS	324
8.	REFERENCES	344
9.	COLOUR PLATES	350

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 NON-TIMBER FOREST PRODUCTS

Guyana, a poor and sparsely populated country, harbours one of the world's last great undisturbed tracts of tropical rainforest. This forest is not only the homeland of a large variety of plant and animal species, but also of various indigenous tribes that have been relying on these biological resources for thousands of years. Their natural surroundings have always provided these Amerindians with food, shelter, household equipment, medicine, and many other non-timber forest products. Non-timber forest products (NTFPs) are defined here as all plant and animal products harvested from the forest, except for commercial timber. Today, the geographical isolation of the Amerindian communities Guyana's interior still makes modern medicine and synthetic goods unavailable or very expensive. As a result, many people still heavily depend on NTFPs for their livelihood.

Guyana's vast potential of NTFPs has only partly been developed commercially. A great variety of plant species is harvested from natural forests, but the majority is used for subsistence purposes only. Commercial extraction of NTFPs could add substantial economic value to the forest and may provide incentives to conservation and sustainable forest management (Clay, 1992; Hall and Bawa, 1993; Broekhoven, 1996). Many NTFPs can be harvested without much forest destruction, and thus maintaining essential environmental functions and preserving biodiversity (Plotkin and Famolare, 1992). Furthermore, NTFPs are assumed to be potential sources of new products, valuable for international trade. Some of the medicinal plants might contain new chemical compounds of importance to modern medicine and the pharmaceutical industry.

However, as in most tropical forests, the wealth of biodiversity in Guyana and the country's traditional inhabitants are under severe pressure from human encroachment and forest exploitation. Amerindians are often the only ones who know both the properties of the forest species and how they can best be utilised. Therefore, their knowledge must be considered an essential component of all efforts to conserve and develop the Amazonian forests (Gotlieb, 1981). However, strong influences from the outside world, such as logging, mining and missionary activities, are rapidly changing the traditional Amerindian culture. In this acculturation process, by some defined as 'civilisation', one of the first things to disintegrate is indigenous language. As most species used by forest people are known only by their indigenous names, the loss of native languages directly implies the loss of ethnobotanical knowledge. This has resulted in the sad phenomenon that in some areas the extensive knowledge of useful plants is disappearing even more rapidly than the plant species themselves. Practising shamans and their ritual knowledge have almost completely faded in Guyana, while youngsters are reluctant to learn the tools of the trade. In most communities, the information on plant use is scattered among elder men and women, who are often not aware of each other's knowledge.

1.2 AIMS AND METHODS OF THIS RESEARCH

The purpose of this study was to assess the importance of NTFPs in the daily lives of forest-dwelling people, and to understand their role in the regional economy of Guyana's North-West District (Figure 1.1). In the framework of the Tropenbos-Guyana programme, an extensive survey of NTFPs was carried out from 1995 to 1998. Detailed ethnobotanical inventories were made among the three Amerindian tribes in the region: Carib, Arawak, and Warao. The main study areas included the Carib village of Kariako (Barama River), the mixed Carib, Arawak, and Warao village of Koriabo (Barima River), the Arawak and Warao settlement of Assakata (Biara River), the Warao community of Warapoka (Waini River), and the large, predominantly Arawak village of Santa Rosa (Moruca River).

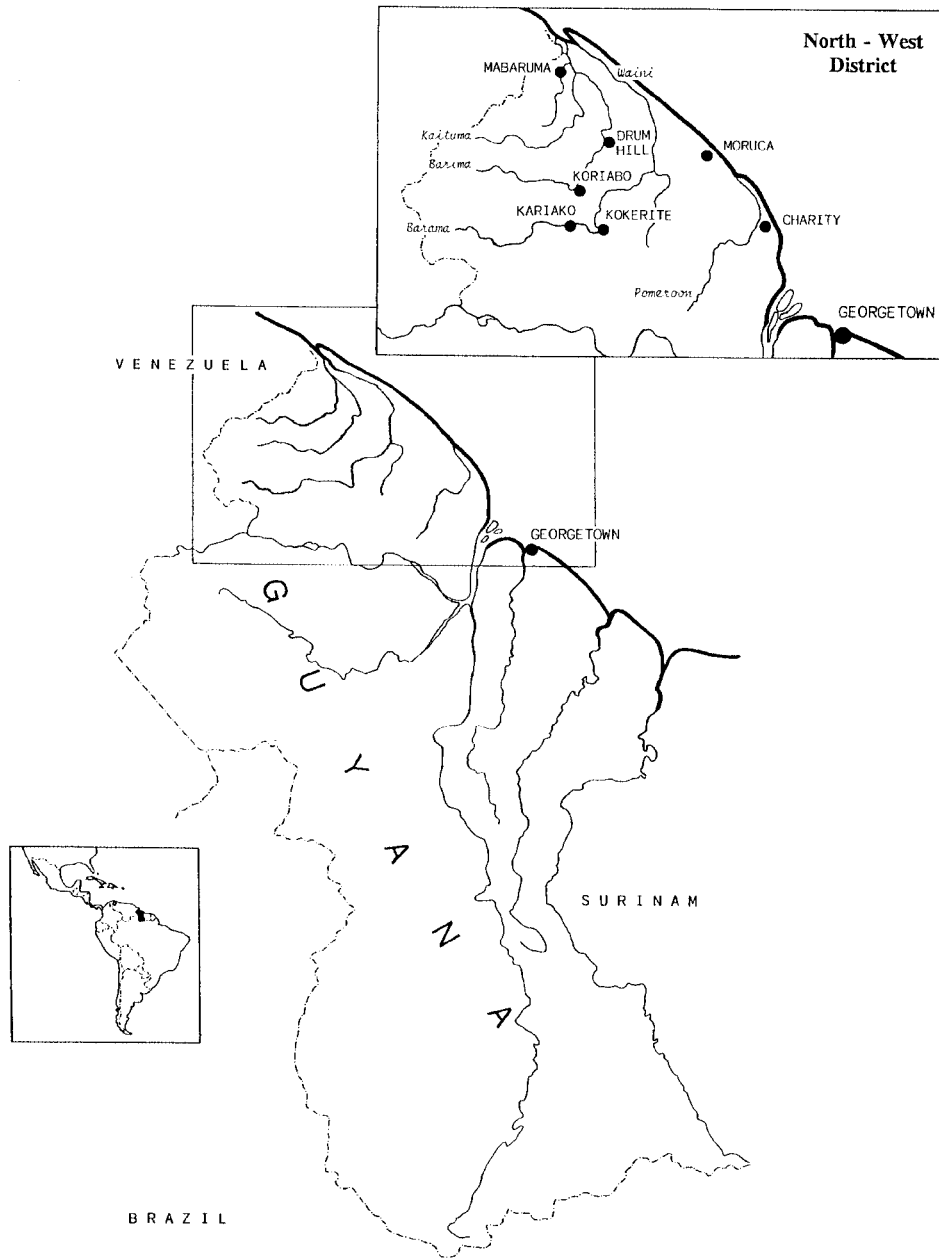


Figure 1.1 Map of Guyana. The North-West District is indicated in the rectangle. Drawing by H.R. Rypkema.

Additional information on plant use was recorded from Mabaruma, the lower Waini, Barima, and Kaituma Rivers, the upper Pomeroon River, Charity, and Georgetown (see Figure 1.2). To cover the widest variety of plants used by the Amerindian communities, the 'walk-in-the-woods' method as described in Prance et al. (1987) was combined with interviews and inventories in seven one-hectare plots in different vegetation types. Informants were chosen not only among adult men and women, but also among children and adolescents. Market surveys were held in Kariako, Santa Rosa, Charity, Mabaruma, and Georgetown. Export figures of NTFPs were calculated from commercial export invoices in the archives of the Guyana Forestry Commission. Duplicate specimens of all collected plants were deposited in the Herbarium of the University of Guyana (BRG) and the Utrecht branch of the National Herbarium of the Netherlands (U).

A total of 587 useful wild plants were recorded. The 85 most important NTFPs are treated in detail in this guide, with an illustration, a description of their botanical features, geographical distribution and ecology, and an extensive account of their local and regional uses. Another 471 species are described shortly, with only the uses found in the study area and without literature comparison. The remaining 31 species are used for firewood only and thus merely listed with their scientific and local names. The 85 major NTFP-producing species were selected on their commercial importance, their multiple uses, and their role in the subsistence activities of local people. Several plant species not yet recorded as NTFP in literature were treated in more detail. Special attention has been given to the genus *Inga*, because a total of 24 species within this genus were producing edible fruits in the region. Plant species providing useful wood were also included in this study, since indigenous people use wood for a wide variety of purposes (e.g., house construction, paddles, bows, tool handles, wooden utensils, medicine, fish poison, and firewood). If a species was used as commercial timber, this was only briefly indicated.

This book is an attempt to recapture and preserve ethnobotanical knowledge before it is lost forever. It has been written for all persons interested in the wealth of products that Guyana's rainforests have to offer, apart from just commercial timber. This guide may be of use to foresters, taxonomists, ecologists, inventory crews, forestry and botany students, eco-tourists, craft producers, local health workers, teachers, pharmaceuticals, persons interested in herbal medicine, people unable to afford modern medicine, and, last but not least, indigenous people themselves. Although this book is primarily focusing on northwest Guyana, many of the species can also be encountered in adjacent areas in Guyana, Venezuelan Guayana, Suriname, French Guiana, and Trinidad. It is hoped that the results of this study may enhance chances for conservation of the Guyanese forests, and alert phytochemists to the great potential of this biodiversity as a source of new medicinal compounds. Hopefully, this book may also increase the respect for the knowledge of those people that have been living and using the Guyanese forests for centuries.

1.3. HOW TO USE THIS BOOK

1.3.1 Scientific names

Scientific names are followed by the name of the author and the family. With reference to the synonyms, only those are mentioned which can frequently be encountered in literature, and thereby could cause confusion in daily practice. The 85 major NTFP-producing species are listed alphabetically by their scientific name.

1.3.2 Vernacular names

The vernacular names given are limited to the languages that are traditionally spoken in northwest Guyana: Creole (Cr), the English language as it is widely used in Guyana, and the three Amerindian languages: Arawak (Ar), Carib (C), and Warao (Wr). Occasionally, some Spanish (Sp) names that were commonly used along the Moruca River are given as well. These names were probably introduced by the so-called 'Spanish Arawaks', descendants of indigenous groups who migrated at the beginning of the 19th century from Venezuela, and still form a substantial part of the Arawak population of Santa Rosa (Pierre, 1988).

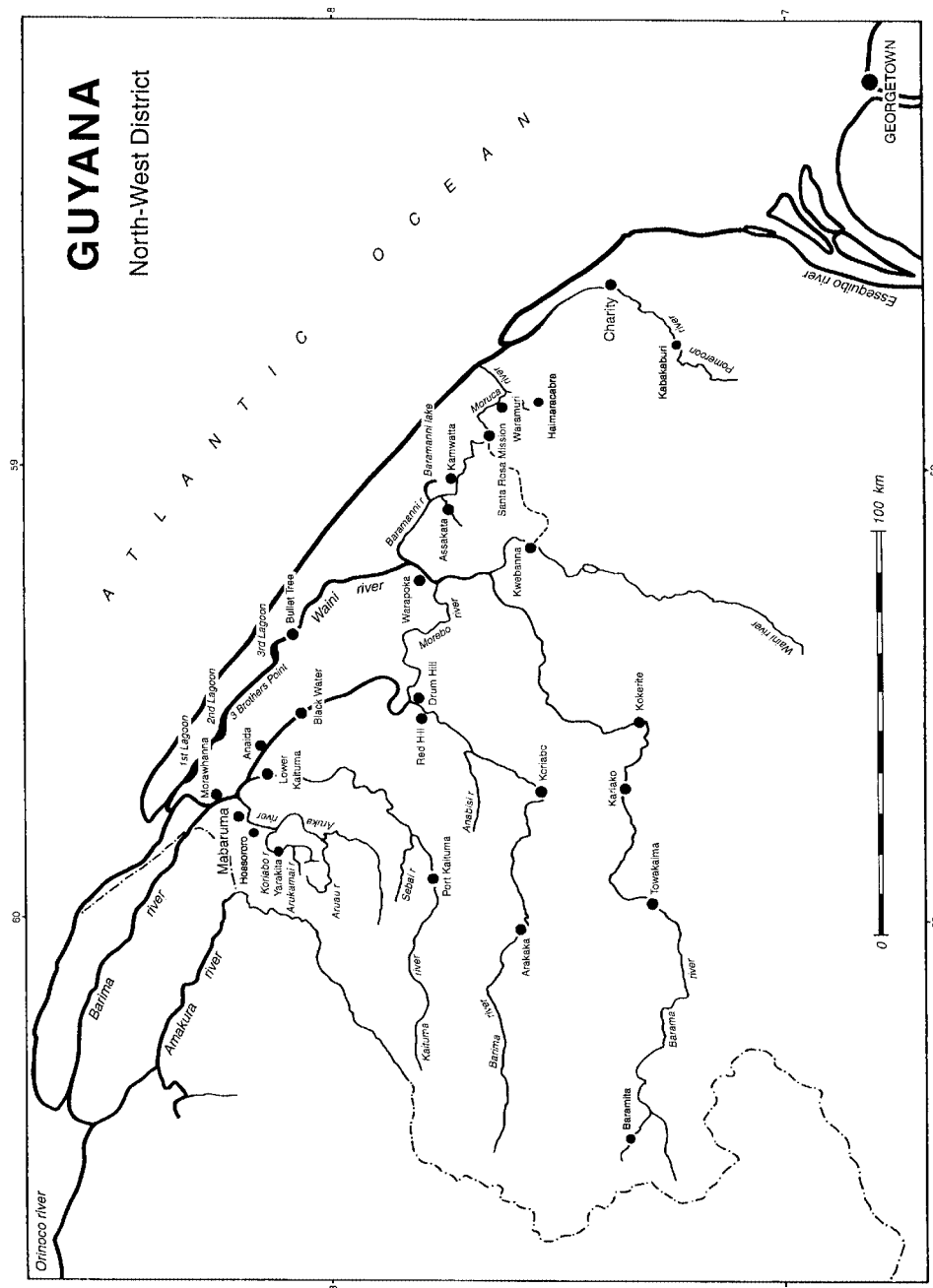


Figure 1.2 Map of the North-West District and Pomeroon region. Drawing by H.R. Rypkema.

People in the North-West District frequently travel to Venezuela to work or visit their relatives. As a result, the Spanish language is quite often heard in the region, which also is reflected in the local ethnobotany.

Although many commonly used vernacular names in Guyana come from the Arawak; the language itself is hardly spoken anymore (Forte, 1988). There is a tendency to corrupt Arawak names into Creole terms, like the Arawak name 'kufa' (*Clusia* spp.), which has turned into 'cooper' in Creole. Arawak names recorded in the field were checked with Fanshawe's exhaustive glossary of Arawak names of the North West and North Central districts (1949). If no Arawak name was recorded in the study area, names were taken from Fanshawe's list as well. For the spelling of Arawak names the R.S.G. II system was used, a phonetic system using consonants as pronounced in English and vowels as pronounced in Italian.

The Carib language is still widely spoken in the Barama-Barima region. Nearly all the Carib names given in this guide were supplied by local informants. The spelling was discussed with Dr. B.J. Hoff, Carib linguist at Leiden University. Carib names of plants that do not occur in the Barama-Barima region (mostly concerning species growing in brackish swamps, like *Humiria balsamifera*) were taken from literature (Ahlbrink, 1931; Flora of Suriname 1966-1984; Courtz, 1997). Since most of these Carib names were of Surinamese origin, there might be some inaccuracy in dialect. The spelling of Carib names was done according to the recommendations made by Hoff. The *ï* should be pronounced as the 'i' as in bird, but then with a nasal sound. The *y* is pronounced as the 'i' in the word 'drying'.

The Warao language is also still spoken, although not so actively as the Carib. Just a short period was spent among the Warao, and the plant names recorded from Warapoka (Waini) were supplied with Warao names from Reinders (1993), Charette (1980), the Flora of Venezuela (1964-1982), and the Flora of Venezuelan Guayana (1995-1999). Since few plant collectors in the Orinoco delta have paid attention to the Warao language, many names in this language are still to be recorded. Additional vernacular names were found on herbarium vouchers (U), in Mennega et al. (1988), and in the Flora of the Guianas (1985-1999). Many vernacular names used in the field are a combination of the Creole and Amerindian language (e.g., 'black asepokò', or 'swamp type of payawaru'). Although not linguistically pure, these are the names as local tree spotters know them, and therefore they are included in this guide. Whenever a translation of the indigenous name was provided by the informant or in literature, this is mentioned in the notes accompanying the particular species. The vernacular name most commonly used in northwest Guyana is given in the top line of the page with the description of the particular species and is used throughout the text. Although the vast majority of useful plant species occurring in the North-West District is covered, this guide is by no means totally exhaustive. Additions and corrections in species, local names and uses are welcomed and can be sent to the author's address.

1.3.3 Botanical description

In the botanical description, information is given on those plant parts that can generally be observed in the field or on herbarium sheets. Emphasis is put on those features likely to be encountered in northwest Guyana. The trunk diameters given are measured at breast height (1.30 m above the forest floor). When in doubt about a certain non-timber forest product in the field, it is advisable to make a collection of the particular plant, preferably with flowers and/or fruits. This specimen should then be compared with specimens in a Herbarium, preferably in those Herbaria where duplicates of the plants collected in this study have been deposited (BRG or U). Assistance from an experienced tree spotter is also a valuable support for those who want to become acquainted with the NTFP-producing species mentioned in this field guide.

1.3.4 Distribution and ecology

The general distribution of the treated species is taken from literature. The distribution in northwest Guyana is based on personal observations. Several forest types were sampled in detail: mixed primary forest, secondary forest (20 and 60 years old), seasonally flooded Mora forest, manicole swamp, and

quackal swamp, the latter two forest types occurring on peat soils. Plants were also collected in cultivated fields, abandoned farms, mangrove forests, and flooded savannas. More details about the floristic composition and geographical distribution of these forest types are given in the chapters 2 and 3 of Part I of this thesis. During the two years of fieldwork, phenological data were recorded for the species providing edible fruits. Information on general flowering and fruiting seasons were largely based on Polak (1992) and van Roosmalen (1985). Phenology data could not be traced for all species, since much information in this field is still lacking.

1.3.5 Use

By far the most common methods of preparing a medicine of a bioactive species is boiling the plant in water and drinking the tea after removing the cooked plant parts (decoction). It is also common to boil several species of medicinal plants together (concoction). Plant parts may be soaked in hot or cold water (infusion), in rum, high wine, or other kinds of alcohol (tonic). Plants are boiled in water unless mentioned otherwise. Although the country has switched to the metric system, most Guyanese still use the English measurement units. Many of the recipes were originally given in pints (1 pt. = 0.568 litre) and pounds (1 lbs. = 0.454 kg). The prescriptions were given in this original form to facilitate their understanding in the Guyanese interior.

To release the active principles in fresh leaves, they are shortly heated ('quailed') over a fire or violently rolled and macerated between the hand palms, after which the sap is easily squeezed from the pulp. Detailed prescriptions and exact quantities are rarely given, since they are often variable and subject to trial and error. The recipes given in this guide should in no case be regarded as recommended prescriptions, and care should be taken with self-diagnosis and self-medication. The uses and preparations are noted down from informants, and should be viewed as folklore, which may or may not prove out. When planning to prepare a medicine from this guide, the reader is advised to seek help from an experienced person who is familiar with the recipe and the particular plant species.

Additional uses reported by other authors were mentioned when relevant. However, no exhaustive comparisons were made between plant use in the study area and other Neotropical countries. Medicinal plants used exclusively in Georgetown and surroundings are omitted from this guide, but they can be found in chapter 8 (Part I of this thesis). Local names for diseases are given between brackets or explained in the text, but complex medical terms have been avoided as much as possible. Quite a number of the medicinal plants listed in this guide have been pharmacologically screened for active principles, but the listing of detailed screening results of each species lays outside the scope of this guide. When relevant, references are made to pharmacological literature. More screening results from plant species occurring in the Guianas can be found in Grenand et al. (1987), Schultes and Raffauf (1990), Lachman-White et al. (1992), the Journal of Ethnopharmacology, and in medical abstracts and pharmacological databases on the internet, such as CABI (www.cabi.org), MEDLINE (www.nlm.nih.gov), Napralert (www.national.chiropractic.edu/academ/napralert.html), and ESA (www.ciagni.usp.br./planmedi).

1.3.6 Economy

When a species was observed on local, regional, or national markets, or sold through other channels, this is mentioned under the economy section. Since few Amerindians possess chain saws, boards are almost always a commercial item. However, little attention has been paid to the commercialisation of timber products. The US dollar was chosen as the standard currency, since the Guyanese dollar has been subject to devaluation and is unknown to non-Guyanese. Throughout this guide, the rate of January 1998 was used (US\$ 1 = G\$ 141).

1.3.7 Notes

The information given under this heading comprises of translations of the Amerindian names and references to colour plates.

1.3.8 Colour plates

Several colour plates are provided to clarify the uses of several important NTFPs.

1.3.9 Drawings

Scale bars are provided for every drawing, in order to facilitate identification. The drawings of the trunk bases usually represent the lower two meters of the trunk. The different plant organs are explained in the legends.

1.3.10 Other useful plant species of northwest Guyana

The remaining 471 useful plants are arranged alphabetically by their families. A short botanical description is provided, as well as some brief information about habitat and local uses. Only the uses found during this study are given. No details are given on uses mentioned in literature.

1.3.11 Species used for firewood only

Species with no other use than firewood are listed in this table. Species used explicitly to start a fire or commercial firewood (e.g., *Chrysobalanaceae*) are considered more important and listed among the remaining useful plants species.

1.3.12 Agricultural species in northwest Guyana

To avoid confusion with NTFPs, all cultivated (agricultural) species observed in the North-West District are listed in this table. These plants do not occur in the wild in the study area, and thus cannot be regarded as non-timber forest products. An exception is made for plants that escape from cultivation (e.g., *Bambusa vulgaris*). Wild plants taken from the forest and replanted in gardens and house yards are considered to be NTFPs and are treated as such. The list does not provide all the different cultivars of agricultural crops. It is neither exhaustive concerning ornamental plants.

1.3.13 Indices

In order to facilitate the search for information on a particular species, an index is provided for the scientific names of the species included in this guide. Additionally, an index is supplied for the vernacular names of plants, as well as for local terms of illnesses and other plant uses.

3. OTHER USEFUL PLANT SPECIES OF THE NORTH-WEST DISTRICT OF GUYANA.

Asystasia gangetica (L.) T. Anders ACANTHACEAE
Herb to 30 cm high. Leaves simple, opposite. Flowers white, lower lip with purple spots. Introduced from India as medicinal plant, now a persistent weed in pastures, Moruca. The whole plant is boiled and drunk for colds.

Justicia calycina (Nees) Graham ACANTHACEAE
St. John's bush (red type) (Cr), Warakaba bina¹ (Ar), Akami, Woko potiri (C)
Herb to 1 m high. Leaves opposite. Stem with thick nodes. Flowers scarlet red, filaments long. Along forest creeks, planted in Barama house yards. Caribs believe this plant is a bina to make enemies forget their anger. The leaves are used in herbal baths or rubbed with perfume on the body. Instead of starting a fight, the rival will approach happily, like a tame warakaba (trumpet bird) does when he sees a passer-by. The sap from briefly heated and macerated leaves is squeezed in sore eyes. Warao boil the leaves for whooping cough and colds.

(1) The leaves are folded downwards like the wings of the warakaba. The stem nodes resemble the bird's knees.

Justicia pectoralis Jacq. ACANTHACEAE
Toyeau, Purple toyeau (Cr).
Herb to 50 cm high. Stem reddish. Leaves opposite. Flowers very small, white. Along forest creeks, often planted in house yards. A bundle of plants boiled in water gives a tea with a scent of spice and cloves, which is drunk as tea, but also against (whooping) cough and colds. It is boiled with daisy (*Sphagneticola trilobata*) into a cold medicine. Toyeau boiled with sweet sage (*Lantana camara*) and some other herbs is drunk for haemorrhage. In Georgetown, a tea is prepared from toyeau, sweet sage, teasam (*Lippia alba*), tulsie (*Ocimum campechianum*), and velvet (*Waltheria indica*) to make a cold medicine. Sold at the Georgetown herbal market.

Justicia secunda Vahl ACANTHACEAE
St. John's bush (Cr).
Herb, ca. 60 cm high. Leaves opposite. Flowers pink. Along roads, occasionally planted in Moruca house yards. The branches (with or without flowers) are boiled, and the blood-red tea is drunk for colds, whooping cough, general weakness, to bitter the blood, and to prevent and cure malaria. The tea is taken regularly when suffering from anaemia, general weakness, or a heavy menstruation. The decoction is thought to 'build up' and purify the blood. The whole herb is used in herbal baths against measles and fever. A tea from St. John's bush, white cleary (*Heliotropium indicum*), and information bush (*Cyathillium cinereum*) is drunk to provoke abortion. Sold at the Georgetown herbal market.

Crinum erubescens L.f. ex Sol. AMARYLLIDACEAE
White lily, Spider lily (Cr), Makwaka (Ar).
Herb to 1 m tall. Bulb spongy, onion-like. Leaves linear. Flowers large, white, in whorls of four. In seasonally flooded savanna. The bulb is grated, mixed with water and salt and drunk against biliousness. This causes vomiting and has a strong laxative effect. It is used 'to clean out the body'.

Hippeastrum puniceum (Lam.) Kuntze AMARYLLIDACEAE
Red lily (Cr), Konopo sinary¹ (C).
Herb to 60 cm high. Bulb fleshy, white, onion-like. Leaves linear. Flowers showy, orange, with a green centre. In pastures, spared from weeding in house yards. For asthma and biliousness, the bulb is grated or chopped fine and boiled in half a litre of salted water. The mixture is boiled down, more water is added and boiled down again to a quarter litre. For adults, three bulbs are needed, for children one or two. After drinking a large cup the patient starts to vomit. Some warm water is drunk to throw up more slime from the chest. It also works as a laxative. The flowers are used for ornamental purposes. (1) 'Rain whistle' (Courtz, 1997).

Hymenocallis tubiflora Salisb.

AMARYLLIDACEAE

Wild onion, Spider lily (Cr), Silvador (Sp), Makwaka (Ar), Yunu enekang, Parakawari (C), Tokolohoko (Wr).

Erect herb. Bulb white, onion-like. Leaves elliptic, dark green. Flowers large, white. Along forest creeks. Leaves are briefly heated over a fire and tied on swellings or sprained limbs. To relieve headache, a leaf is stuck to the forehead with coconut oil. A remedy for slimy chest colds is prepared by boiling half a bulb until it becomes slimy. One spoon is given to children; four spoons to adults. After 15 minutes, the patient starts to vomit out the slime. The grated bulb is also applied as a poultice to swellings.

Astronium cf. lecointei Ducke

ANACARDIACEAE

Olo tree (Cr), Olo (Ar).

Medium-sized tree. Inner bark orange, with turpentine smell. Leaves large, bipinnate. Flowers small, in pyramidal panicles. Drupe ellipsoid. In mixed forest. The bark is boiled with the barks of black maho (*Rollinia exsucca*) and black yarula (*Aspidosperma excelsum*) and used as an herbal bath to get rid of evil spirits. The bark is occasionally sold in Moruca. The resin is burned to chase away evil spirits, and used as incense in the Santa Rosa Catholic church.

Tapirira guianensis Aubl.

ANACARDIACEAE

Broad leaf / Small leaf waramir, Brown / White warimir (Cr), Duka, Waramia (Ar), Watapariri (C).

Medium-sized tree. Leaves imparipinnate. Flowers small, yellow. Berry purple-black. Common in secondary forest. The species varies in habit and leaf morphology, the reason why local people distinguish two types. The fruits are edible and sweet, mostly eaten by children. The wood is locally used as boards, floors, and walls, but quickly decays in sun and rain. The slimy inner bark is scraped and put on sores and cuts to disinfect and stop the bleeding. The bark is sometimes mixed with a poultice of black banana stem (*Musa* sp.) for the same purpose. Wounds are washed with a decoction of the inner bark. In Barama, straight young trunks are used as house beams and as upright poles to weave hammocks. The wood is generally used as firewood.

Tapirira cf. obtusa (Benth.) Mitch.

ANACARDIACEAE

Duka (Ar), Watapariri (C).

Medium-sized tree. Bark with resin scent. Leaves imparipinnate, yellowish puberulous when young. Occasional in secondary forest. The wood is generally used as firewood. People in Barama keep a piece of this wood in their house and scrape off wood curls in the morning to light the fire.

Thyrsodium guianense Sagot

ANACARDIACEAE

Sand mora (Cr).

Medium-sized tree. Twigs ribbed. Leaves imparipinnate, with milky resin. Fruiting panicles tomentose. Drupe ellipsoid, yellowish green. Rare in mixed forest. The wood is said to be extremely poisonous and is used as fish poison. Throwing wood chips in a creek would turn the water pitch-black and instantly kill the fish. The guts, scales, and skin of the fish should quickly be removed, and the flesh thoroughly cleaned with lime to avoid digesting the poison. Although used more commonly in the past, people are now reluctant to use this poison. The wood is considered too poisonous for house construction or firewood. There is a possibility that informants confused this species with *Talisia* spp.

Anaxagorea dolichocarpa Sprague & Sandw.

ANNONACEAE

Maho (Cr), Kurihi koyoko¹ (Ar), Aperemu, Kuwe enakari² (C), Bakera aba (Wr).

Small tree. Bark with resin scent. Flowers yellow, produced from the main trunk. Monocarps free, club-shaped, brown. Common in Mora forest. The inner bark is used for head straps and lashing material, as substitute for the 'real maho' (*Sterculia pruriens*). The wood is used for rafters, runners, and flooring beams. The wood is carved into 'bouncers', blunt arrowheads to knock down birds.

(1) 'Rat ear', after the club-shaped fruit (Fanshawe, 1949); (2) 'Krekete chain', as the fruits resemble kreketete snail shells (*Ampullaria* sp.).

Annona symphyocarpa Sandw.

ANNONACEAE

Maho (Cr), Duru (Ar).

Small tree. Leaves whitish below. Fruit syncarpous, grey-green, areolate, glabrous. Rare in mixed forest. The sweet-scented inner bark is used for head straps and lashing material, to substitute the 'real maho' (*Sterculia pruriens*). The wood is used as firewood.

Bocageopsis multiflora (Mart.) R.E. Fr.

ANNONACEAE

Maho (Cr), Arara (Ar).

Small tree. Outer bark dark red. Flowers small, white. Monocarps globose, small, free. Rare in disturbed primary forest, Moruca. The bark is used for lashing material, as substitute for the 'real maho' (*Sterculia pruriens*).

Duguetia calycina Benoist

ANNONACEAE

White broad leaf yariyari, Black yariyari (Cr), Yarayara (Ar), Yorokang pomĩidyĩ¹ (C), Dharadhara (Wr).

Small tree. Bark strips off easily. Fruit a light brown, woody syncarp with stout spines, ca. 4 cm in diam. In mixed forest. The wood is sometimes used for fishing rods, bows, and roof rafters, but is of lesser quality than that of *Duguetia pycnastera*. The fruits were only once mentioned as edible.

(1) 'Devils pepper'.

Duguetia megalophylla R.E. Fr.

ANNONACEAE

Monkey soursop (Cr), Yarayara (Ar), Black isyanomanduriyĩ (C), Dharadhara (Wr).

Small tree. Bark strips off easy, with pungent scent. Flowers large, greenish yellow. Syncarp soft-spined. Rare in Mora forest, Barama. The wood is used for house construction and carved into bouncer arrowheads. The bark is used for snakebites, as substitute for black yariyari (*Unonopsis glaucopetala*). The victim must suck on bark scrapings to ease the pain. The fruits were only once mentioned as edible.

Duguetia pauciflora Rusby

ANNONACEAE

White yariyari, Yariyari (Cr), Yarayara (Ar), Isyanomanduriyĩ (C), Dharadhara (Wr).

Small tree. Bark strips off easily, inner bark orange, with pungent scent. Flowers white. Syncarp yellowish green, soft-spined. In mixed forest. The wood is sometimes used for fishing rods, bows, and housing, but is of lesser quality than *Duguetia pycnastera*. The bark is used for snakebites, as substitute for black yariyari (*Unonopsis glaucopetala*). The victim must suck on bark scrapings to ease the pain. The inner bark is used for head straps and lashing material, to substitute the 'real maho' (*Sterculia pruriens*).

Duguetia yeshidan Sandw.

ANNONACEAE

White yariyari (Cr), Yeshidan¹ (Ar), White isyanomanduriyĩ (C), Dharadhara (Wr).

Small tree. Bark with cucumber smell. Flowers yellow, ca. 3 cm long, cauliflorous. Syncarp green, soft-spined. Common in Mora forest. The wood is sometimes used for fishing rods, bows and roof rafters, but is of lesser quality than that of *Duguetia pycnastera*. The bark is used for snakebites, as substitute for black yariyari (*Unonopsis glaucopetala*). The victim must suck on bark scrapings to ease the pain.

(1) 'Armadillo tree', after the spiny fruit (Fanshawe, 1949).

Guatteria schomburgkiana Mart

ANNONACEAE

Black maho, Black yariyari (Cr), Koyechi, Arara (Ar), Yaroyaro, Payuriran, Wayiru (C).

Medium-sized tree. Outer bark black, flaky, inner bark yellow. Leaves softly hairy below. Flowers dull red. Monocarps free, 3-15, purple-black. In quackal swamp forest. The wood is used in house construction (runners, beams) and locally sawn into boards.

Guatteria flexilis R.E. Fr. **ANNONACEAE**

Black yariyari (different type) (Cr), Arara (Ar).
Small tree. Bark dark brown, peels off easily. Flowers green, yellow in the centre. Monocarps free. Rare in secondary forest, Moruca. The wood is occasionally sawn into boards.

Guatteria sp. TVA666 **ANNONACEAE**

Black maho (Cr), Kuyama, Arara (Ar), Yarayara (C).
Medium-sized tree. Outer bark dark brown, inner bark light brown, wood yellow, soft. In secondary forest, Barama. The wood is used for house construction (runners and beams) and firewood.

Rollinia exsucca (DC. ex Dunal) A. DC. **ANNONACEAE**

Black maho, Wild sugarapple, Teddy bear tree (Cr), Koyechi¹ (Ar), Sokowe, Kasimyarang² (C), Dau horo³ (Wr).

Small tree. Flowers yellowish green, propeller-like. Syncarp small, green. Common in secondary forest. The inner bark is used for head straps and lashing material, as substitute for the 'real maho' (*Sterculia pruriens*). The bark is used in herbal baths for fever. Pregnant women suffering from haemorrhage must drink large amounts of the bark decoction to prevent a miscarriage. To be effective, the bark should be harvested from mature trees. Children build miniature dogs from the propeller-shaped flowers. The wood is used as firewood.

(1) 'Quake string', after the bark; (2) 'Resembling kasimya', the cultivated sugarapple (*Rollinia mucosa*); (3) 'Skin tree', after the bark.

Xylopia cayennensis Maas **ANNONACEAE**

Black maho (Cr), Kuyama (Ar).
Medium-sized tree with small buttresses. Bark strips off easily. Branches reddish. Young leaves orange. Monocarps free. In secondary forest. The wood is locally sawn into boards, used for house construction. The leaves of nine different branches are boiled in an herbal bath against fever.

Xylopia cf. **surinamensis** R.E. Fr. **ANNONACEAE**

Kuyama (Ar), Black wepopi (C).
Medium-sized tree. Small buttresses. Bark red-brown, wood white, turning orange when exposed. Branches rusty brown. Monocarps free, light yellow. Frequent in secondary forest. The wood is sometimes used for house construction and boards, but more often as firewood.

Xylopia sp. TVA1165 **ANNONACEAE**

Kuyama (Ar), White wepopi (C).
Large tree. Outer bark white, inner bark orange-yellow, wood yellow. In secondary forest, Barama. The trunk is used particularly as roof ridge in Carib houses and occasionally sawn into boards. Carib women prefer this wood as firewood to bake their traditional clay pottery. It was once mentioned that beating it with an axe head could flatten the bark to form resilient floors and walls, similar to balamanni bark (*Catostemma commune*).

Allamanda cathartica L. **APOCYNACEAE**

Buttercup (Cr), Baruda balli¹ (Ar), Keraporang, Amapa, Okuyumbo kerapore (C), Osibu akwantete² (Wr).

Scrambling shrub with white latex. Leaves in whorls of four. Flowers yellow, trumpet-shaped. Fruit green, spiny. In riverbank vegetation, but also cultivated as ornamental in coastal Guyana. The leaves are boiled and drunk against malaria. The tea serves as a laxative for biliousness.

(1) 'Comb-like', after the spiny fruit (Fanshawe, 1949); (2) 'Morocot comb', since this fish feeds on the fruit.

Ambelania acida Aubl. **APOCYNACEAE**

Monkey apple (Cr), Mapurio, Makoriro (Ar), Amapapari (C).
Small tree with abundant white latex. Leaves opposite. Flowers in subsessile corymbs. Fruit large, yellow, with much sticky latex. In secondary forest, Moruca. The fruit has a delicious taste, but the skin must first be pounded with a club or cutlass handle to get rid of the juicy latex. If not pounded and peeled, the fruit is too sticky to eat. Monkeys also beat the fruit on a branch to remove the latex before consuming it.

Aspidosperma cf. cruentum Woodson

APOCYNACEAE

Red yarula (Cr), Yaruru (Ar, Wr), Apukuitya (C).

Large tree. Stem deeply fluted. Outer bark dark grey, inner bark yellow. Leaves opposite, with little red latex. Fruit circular, dehiscent. Seeds broadly winged. Rare in mixed forest. Paddles are carved from the fluted trunk. A tea from the bark is drunk in small quantities for malaria, but an overdose can be fatal.

Aspidosperma excelsum Benth.

APOCYNACEAE

Black yarula (Cr) Yaruru (Ar, Wr), Tupuru Apukuitya (C).

Large tree. Stem deeply fluted. Outer bark brown, inner bark yellow, with little white latex and a poisonous scent. Leaves opposite, grey below. Fruit sessile. Seeds winged. Frequent in mixed forest. The black and white yarula (*A. marcgravianum*) are considered the best wood for paddles. A rectangular piece is split from the fluted trunk and carved into a paddle. Wooden slippers and axe handles are made from the wood as well. A small piece of the outer bark is boiled and two mouthfuls of the bitter tea are drunk for nine mornings to cure malaria. The tea is boiled down for an hour into a very bitter, thick, yellow liquid. This is drunk to bitter the blood, to prevent malaria and other diseases. A calabash full of the tea from bark scrapings taken early in the morning works as abortifacient. If the red wood ear mushroom (*Pycnoporus sanguineus*) is added, the woman will become completely sterile. In Moruca, charcoal is made from black yarula wood by burning it slowly for two days in a deep pit covered with green leaves. The coal is sold in Charity for US\$ 0.35 a rice bag. Two trees of 20 m tall will produce 200 bags of charcoal.

Aspidosperma sp. TVA996

APOCYNACEAE

Jelly tree (Cr), Patara, Patawarang (C).

Small tree. Outer bark yellowish brown, warty, lenticellate, inner bark orange-white, with bitter, transparent exudate, turning into a jelly-like substance after a day. Rare in mixed forest, Barama. The bark strips off easily and is plaited into a temporary 'bush hammock'. The wood is said to be very strong, suitable for bulldozer bridges, boards, and canoes. This species is rare and thus seldom used.

Catharanthus roseus (L.) G. Don

APOCYNACEAE

Old maid flower, Periwinkle (Cr).

Herb to 60 cm high. Leaves opposite, white below, strong-scented. Flowers pink to white. Native to Madagascar, cultivated as ornamental and escaped as weed throughout the tropics. In Moruca, the leaves are boiled and taken as a diuretic by men having trouble with urinating. In Georgetown, the tea is drunk for diabetes. A tea prepared from the flowers alone is taken for irregular heart beating. Sold at the Georgetown herbal market.

Forsteronia guyanensis Müll. Arg.

APOCYNACEAE

Acouri tail (Cr), Makwariballi¹ (Ar), Akuri andikiri² (C).

Liana with white latex. Roots long-creeping, with bright red shoots. Leaves opposite. Follicles in pairs, long, thin, pendent. Common in Mora forest. The latex from the roots is sniffed up by people with a stuffed nose from cold. It gives a burning sensation and induces violent sneezing, thereby releasing the slime. According to an old Carib belief, bad spirits pour this latex into the nose of sleeping persons to bother them at night.

(1) 'Whip', from the long, flexible shoots (Fanshawe, 1949); (2) 'Acouri tail', after the long, flexible shoots.

Himatanthus articulatus (Vahl) Woodson

APOCYNACEAE

Cow wood (Cr), Mabuwa (Ar), Ana-ĩ (C).

Large tree. Outer bark light brown, inner bark reddish purple, with abundant white latex. Leaves opposite. Flowers white. Follicles paired, green, to 30 cm long. Occasional in secondary forest, Moruca. The long-lasting wood is used for canoes.

Macoubea guianensis Aubl.

APOCYNACEAE

Cow wood, Wild pear (Cr), Dukali, Rokoroko (Ar), Sokosoko (C).

Large tree. Trunk with large, bumpy warts. Abundant white latex from bark, twigs, and leaves. Leaves opposite. Flowers white. Follicles paired, globose, brown, woody, ca. 8 cm in diam. Seeds many, orange. In quackal swamp forest. In the past, the latex was mixed with commercially harvested balata (*Manilkara bidentata*), but today it is used only as glue. The wood is made into boards and canoes. Hunters wait near the tree at night to shoot tapirs feeding on the fruits.

Malouetia flavescens (Willd.) Müll. Arg.

APOCYNACEAE

Kirikahü (Ar), Tapukeng¹ (C).

Shrub to 4 m tall, with white latex. Leaves opposite. Flowers white. Follicles paired, green. In Mora forest. The species is extremely poisonous, and its use was surrounded by some secrecy. In the deep interior, it may be used to poison enemies.

(1) The Carib name means 'it has milk'.

Odontadenia sandwithiana Woodson

APOCYNACEAE

Buttercup (Cr), Tapukeng (C).

Woody climber. Latex white. Leaves opposite. Flowers yellow, showy, petals contorted, sweet-scented. In secondary forest, Moruca. The leaves are boiled and the milky tea is drunk by people suffering from pain and internal bleedings that have resulted from falling or fighting. Hindus in the interior use the flowers during their offering rituals.

Tabernaemontana disticha A. DC.

APOCYNACEAE

Firemother (Cr), Hekunu arau, Hima heru (Wr).

Small tree. Stem slightly flattened. Bark dark brown. Latex white, abundant. Leaves opposite. Flowers small, petals contorted. Follicles fleshy, paired. Occasional in swamp forest on pegasse. Branches of this tree were used in the past to start a fire by rapidly swizzling a small stick in a hole made in a larger branch of the same wood. After a while, this becomes very hot and starts to sparkle and smoke. Some trysil bark (*Pentaclethra macroloba*) is sprinkled over it to light the fire. Branches were kept for months in the roof above the fireplace to make sure they were completely dry. In times of warfare, when people had to escape their villages and seek shelter in the forest, a dry stick of firemother was carried along to start a fire during the flight. To treat scorpion bites, the bark is scraped, mixed with water and drunk, while some scrapings are applied to the bite.

Tabernaemontana undulata (Vahl) A. DC.

APOCYNACEAE

Dog stone¹, Baboon stone¹ (Cr), Buri² (Ar), Perro emurutano, Arawata emurutano (C).

Shrub or small tree. Leaves opposite. Latex white. Flowers small, tubular, white and pink. Follicles green, paired, hard. Abundant in Mora forest. The latex is dripped into sore eyes and on munuri ant bites. The sap from the scraped root is squeezed in the eyes as a remedy for headache. It burns heavily at first, but apparently eases the pain afterwards.

(1) The fruit resembles animal testicles, translations of the Carib names; (2) 'Bat', as the fruits are eaten by this animal (Fanshawe, 1949).

Caladium schomburgkii Schott

ARACEAE

Labba bina (Ar), Urana turara (C).

Small, fleshy herb. Leaves green with white stripes. Petiole fleshy, white. Wild, but often planted in Amerindian house yards. The leaves are used as a hunting charm for labba. Hunters carry a leaf in their pocket when they go in the forest, to increase their chance to find a labba. Leaves are mixed through the food of hunting dogs. Puppies are bathed with the leaves to increase their skills to hunt labba. The white stripes on the leaves resemble the white spots on the animals fur.

Dieffenbachia cf. humilus Poepp. ARACEAE

Dungcane, Donkin (Cr), Djotaro, Djoturu, Jotoro (Ar), Karuwara aibihi¹ (Wr).
Erect shrub to 1 m tall. Petioles spotted green and white, with white, acrid exudate. Leaves spotted light and dark green, foul-scented. In secondary forest, Barima. The sap is used to expel mosquito worms from a dog's skin. People believe that walking on the rotten leaves causes ground itch.
(1) The Warao name means 'charm against karuwara', a caterpillar with painful stings.

Dieffenbachia paludicola N.E. Br. ARACEAE

Djotaro, Djoturu, Jotoro (Ar), Pakarawari (C), Karuwara aibihi (Wr).
Herb to 1.5 m high. Leaves long, erect, with white, acrid exudate. Forming large colonies in manicole swamps. Djotaro leaves are used to 'trick dead': if somebody dies unexpectedly, or under suspect circumstances, people may believe this person was poisoned or murdered. To find the offender, a cross of djotaro leaves is placed in the coffin before the deceased is laid down in it. A few days after the funeral, the murderer will betray himself by contracting a terrible itch over his body, which will subsequently lead to his death. Leaves of the cultivated fish poison kunaparu (*Euphorbia cotinifolia*) are used similarly.

Monstera adansonii var. **klotzschiana** (Schott) Madison ARACEAE

Hanaquablar, Itch bush (Cr), Halakwa bana¹ (Ar), Kusari pana, Sityubi (C), Daroko harahara¹ (Wr).
Large epiphyte. Petioles spongy, with white spots. Leaves alternate, fleshy, with holes. Spadix large, white. Common in secondary forest and manicole swamp. To ease the pain of swellings and abscesses, a leaf is briefly heated over the fire, rubbed with coconut oil, and tied on the hurting spot. To relieve snake and scorpion bites, the inner side of a young shoot is scraped, warmed over the fire and applied to the bite with a bandage.
(1) The Arawak and the Warao name both signify 'leaf with holes in it'.

Philodendron cf. brevispathum Schott ARACEAE

Hanaquablar (Cr).
Hemi-epiphyte. Stem base covered with brown scales. Leaves alternate, large, heart-shaped, fleshy, dark green with light green stripes. Spadix greenish white at base, white at apex. Common in manicole swamp. In Assakata, the shoots are scraped and applied to scorpion bites.

Philodendron deflexum Poepp. ex Schott ARACEAE

White sideru, Sideru einaporeidyī (C).
Epiphyte, often growing in ants nests. Aerial roots light brown, with thick, warty bulbs, and strong resin scent. Petioles terete. Leaves alternate, sagittate. In secondary forest and Mora swamps. The thickened parts of the aerial roots are scraped or grated and applied to munuri ant bites. The roots serve as inferior binding material.

Philodendron fragrantissimum (Hook.) Kunth ARACEAE

Turuturu vine, Fire rope, Tree sarsparilla (Cr), Turuturu, Otokane (C).
Large epiphyte. Aerial roots thin. Stem base with brown scales. Petiole flattened, winged, sweet-scented. Leaves alternate, large, sagittate. Spathe red, spadix white. In mixed forest and manicole swamp. The aerial roots are used as a minor binding material to tie bundles of manicole cabbage (*Euterpe oleracea*). The stem base is cleaned and boiled, and the brown tea is drunk, just as tea or to cure impotence. The large leaves are sometimes used as a shelter for rain. The acrid, milky sap from the aerial roots is applied to mosquito worms.

Philodendron grandifolia (Jacq.) Schott ARACEAE

White durubana (Cr), Dorobana (Ar).
Large hemi-epiphyte. Stem stout, mostly bare. Aerial roots long, thin. Leaves sagittate. Common in manicole swamp. The aerial roots are used as a minor binding material or 'bush rope', but they are not very strong.

Philodendron linnaei Kunth

ARACEAE

Long leaf hanaquablar (Cr), Marudi hi¹ (Ar).

Hemi-epiphyte. Aerial roots green. Petiole short. Leaves alternate, oblong, leathery, pinkish, rolled inwards when young. Spathe pink at base, white at top. Spadix white, strong-scented. In Mora forest and manicole swamp. To ease the pain of swellings, a leaf is briefly heated over a fire, rubbed on the skin, or tied as a bandage on the hurting spot. The pinkish, biting sap is rubbed on ringworm.

(1) 'Marudi tail', after the long, narrowly elliptic leaves (Fanshawe, 1949).

Philodendron melinonii Brongn. ex Regel

ARACEAE

Broad leaf durubana (Cr), Dorobana (Ar).

Large hemi-epiphyte. Stem and leaf base covered with red scales. Petiole flattened above. Leaves alternate, very large, leathery. Abundant in manicole swamp. In Assakata, the leaves are used as 'stopper' in boats to protect goods from the rain, or as temporary umbrella. Leaves are tucked in thatched roofs to block holes and used to protect fresh fish from the sun. The aerial roots are used as fishing line, as a substitute for polyethylene line.

Philodendron pedatum (Hook.) Kunth

ARACEAE

Hanaquablar (Cr).

Large hemi-epiphyte to 6 m tall. Petioles long, with red spots. Leaves alternate, 3-lobed, irregularly pinnatifid, sharp but pleasantly scented, with brown, irritating sap. Frequent in Mora forest and swamp forest on pegasse. In Barama, the leaves are boiled and drunk as a tea against back pain.

Philodendron rudgeanum Schott

ARACEAE

Black sideru (C).

Small hemi-epiphyte. Aerial roots thin, brown. Petiole winged. Leaves alternate, fleshy. Spathe green. Spadix dark brown. Common in mixed, secondary forest, and swamp forest. The aerial roots are used as inferior bush rope to tie fish or bait wrapped in a leaf. Such packages were called 'sijomba' (C) in Barama.

Philodendron scandens K. Koch & Sello

ARACEAE

Face to the east, Spotted hanaquablar, Wild bajee, Silver leaf, Labaria bush (Cr), Yaruka bura bura (Ar), Okoyu rari¹ (C), Nahutoto (Wr).

Hemi-epiphyte, climbing flat against the tree trunk. Leaves alternate, first sessile, later pendent and heart-shaped, with silvery patterns. Common in Mora swamp, frequent in other forest types. When bitten by a labaria snake or munuri ant, the leaves are boiled and drunk as a tea. One leaf is put as a plaster on the bite. A leaf is boiled or briefly heated over a fire and put as a disinfectant plaster on cuts and sores. Pounded leaves are mixed with salt as a poultice on persistent sores (bush yaws, *leishmaniasis*). The sap from heated leaves is dripped in sore eyes. Due to the variety in habit and shape of this species, local people distinguish various types.

(1) The Carib name means 'snake belly'.

Philodendron surinamense (Schott) Engler

ARACEAE

Black rope (Cr).

Hemi-epiphyte. Aerial roots long, pendent. Petioles pink, fleshy. Leaves alternate, fleshy. Spadix thick, fleshy, pink. In mixed forest and swamps on pegasse. The aerial roots serve as inferior binding material, used in Assakata to tie the legs of game animals.

Spathiphyllum cannifolium (Dryand.) Schott

ARACEAE

Pakarawari (C).

Clump-forming herb to 75 cm high. Leaves alternate. Peduncle long. Spathe large, fleshy, whitish green. Spadix yellowish green. Forming dense colonies in creeks and in Mora and manicole swamps. The leaves are used as wrapping material.

Urospatha sagittifolia (Rudge) Schott

ARACEAE

Labaria bina (black type) (Cr), Ole balli (Ar), Masalajang (C), Kabaha (Wr).

Erect herb to 2 m high. Petiole long, green and purple. Leaves alternate, sagittate. Spathe purple-green outside, whitish green inside, apex long, spirally coiled. Spadix whitish green. In flooded savanna. People believe that lashing their feet with the petiole, which is spotted and dark like the skin of the labaria snake, will protect them from its bites.

Schefflera morototoni (Aubl.) Maguire, Steyerl. & Frodin

ARALIACEAE

Matchwood, Mad stick (Cr), Sungsung, Simarupa, Karahuru, Karohoro (Ar), Morototo-ï (C), Omu (Wr).

Large tree with open crown. Leaves alternate, palmately compound, yellow puberulous when young. Flowers and fruits in broad panicles. Abundant in secondary forest and abandoned fields. The wood of this tree lights easily when dry. In the past, fire was made by rapidly swizzling a small matchwood stick in a hole in a piece of hardwood. Nowadays, people light the fire with wood curls scraped from a matchwood branch. The wood is a commercial timber, used by Amerindians to carve benches, guitars, and banjos. In the past, the traditional Carib sambura drums were made of this wood. The slimy bark scrapings are applied to cuts and sores. For scorpion bites, the sap squeezed from bark scrapings is warmed and drunk, while some scrapings are put on the bite. Nine leaves are boiled in a herbal bath against fever.

Aristolochia sp. TVA573

ARISTOLOCHIACEAE

Heart weed, Problem bush (Cr), Warakaba bina (Ar), Akami (C), Murahaka (Wr).

Delicate vine. Leaves alternate, heart-shaped. Flowers not seen. Grown in Amerindian house yards, but probably of wild origin. People ascribe magic powers to this plant and say brings luck and makes enemies or annoyed beloved ones forget their anger. The leaves are rubbed on the body or a piece of vine is kept in the pocket. Instead of starting an argument, people will approach the person happily, like a tame warakaba bird does when seeing a passer-by. Leaves are hidden in the house to bring financial luck. The vine is also used to stay out of the hands of the police. When going to court, the suspect hides some leaves on his body to be sure the judge will be on his side. The plant is believed to win somebody's love, render a person madly in love, or keep a man or women by your side forever. Many people are afraid to become spellbound by such bina plants. The Caribs in particular are said to use powerful binas, but Arawak and Warao grow and use them as well. One of the few remedies to get rid of the spell is rubbing the body thoroughly with lime juice.

Auricularia delicata (Fr.) Henn

AURICULARIACEAE

Brown wood ear (Cr), Barati-jike¹ (Ar).

Mushroom. Hood cup-shaped, rubber-like, smooth, brown and shiny above, brown and reticulate below. Growing on decayed wood in disturbed primary forest. The mushroom is edible and cooked in stew.

(1) The Arawak name means 'Negro ear' (Fanshawe, 1949).

Laetiporus sp. TVA1997

AURICULARIACEAE

Red wood ear (Cr)

Mushroom. Hood spongy, bright orange above, pale yellow below. Growing on burned logs in cultivated fields. A handful of mushrooms is boiled and drunk by women with a heavy menstruation. The medicine is said to shorten the menstruation drastically and decrease the loss of blood.

Pycnoporus sanguineus (L.: Fr.) Murrill

AURICULARIACEAE

Red wood ear (Cr), Koyara te¹ (Ar), Urupe (C).

Mushroom. Hood stiff, bright orange. Frequent on burned wood in cultivated fields. A handful of mushrooms is boiled and drunk as tea by women with a heavy menstruation. The medicine is said to shorten the menstruation drastically and decrease the loss of blood.

(1) 'Deer guts', after the shape of the hood (Fanshawe, 1949).

Callichlamys latifolia (Rich.) K. Schum. **BIGNONIACEAE**
Woody climber. Leaves opposite, 3-foliolate. Flowers shiny yellow, sweet-scented, calyx thick and spongy, corolla trumpet-shaped. Pod ellipsoid, green. Frequent in riverbank Mora forest. The stem is used as 'bush rope' to tie logs together and make rafts.

Ceratophytum tetragonolabus (Jacq.) Sprague & Sandw. **BIGNONIACEAE**
White rope (Cr), Tamuneng simyo (C).
Woody climber, with interpetiolar glandular fields. Leaves opposite, 3-foliolate or 2-foliolate with a trifid tendril. Flowers tubular, cream to white. Common in riverbank Mora forest. The stem is used as 'bush rope' to tie logs and rafts. To the annoyance of craft makers, the stem is sometimes sold as kufa (*Clusia* spp.), but it lacks the required qualities for furniture making.

Crescentia amazonica Ducke **BIGNONIACEAE**
Watermomma calabash (Cr).
Small tree. Branches strikingly horizontal. Leaves clustered. Flowers large, green, on trunk. Fruit a small calabash, with a repulsive smell. Occasional on flooded riverbanks, upper Barima. The dried fruits are used as boat bailer, bowl, or drinking cup, similar to the cultivated calabash (*Crescentia cujete*), but they are softer and more fragile.

Cydista aequinoctialis (L.) Miers **BIGNONIACEAE**
Woody climber. Leaves opposite, 2-foliolate, with a simple tendril. Flowers showy, tubular, pink and white. Pod long, flat. Common in riverbank Mora forest, often forming 'curtains' of flowers. The stem is used as bush rope.

Jacaranda copaia (Aubl.) D. Don. subsp. **copaia** **BIGNONIACEAE**
Simarupa (soft kind) (Cr), Futui (Ar), Simarupa, Kupaya (C), Simaruba (Wr).
Large canopy tree. Leaves opposite, bipinnate, with repulsive smell. Flowers showy, bright purple. Pod flat, green. Seeds winged. In secondary and disturbed primary forest. The soft, white wood is a commercial timber, locally used to make cassava grater boards. When a baby is born in Barama, the fresh leaves are thrown in the fire to ward off the evil spirits that might attack the newborn. In Warapoka, the leaves are burnt under the hammocks of patients suffering from fever caused by malicious spells.

Jacaranda obtusifolia Bonpl. subsp. **rhombifolia** (G. Mey.) A.H. Gentry **BIGNONIACEAE**
Bad luck tree, Sand tryzil, Wakenaam lilac (Cr), Arasisi-i, Wotokoraru (C).
Small tree. Leaves opposite, bipinnate. Flowers showy, metallic purple, white inside. Pod flat, green. Seeds winged. Occasional in open secondary forest, sometimes spared from felling as ornamental. The wood is used as firewood. The flowers are cut as ornamentals, but wither quickly. In Georgetown, the species is planted along the streets as ornamental. When the purple flowers are lying massively on the forest floor, Warao see this as a sign of bad luck, a prelude that old people and babies will become infected with bowel disorders and dysentery.

Macfadyenia cf. **unguis-cati** (L.) A.H. Gentry **BIGNONIACEAE**
Bat nail (Cr).
Small vine. Leaves opposite, 2-foliolate, with trifid tendril. Flowers large, yellow. Pod narrow, linear. Seeds winged. Occasional in secondary forest, Barima. The vine is boiled and drunk by women suffering from haemorrhage. If women use it for a longer period they will become sterile, even though their menstruation continues.

Mansoa kerere (Aubl.) A.H. Gentry **BIGNONIACEAE**
Kamuru rope (white type) (Ar).
Woody climber. Stem with interpetiolar glandular fields. Leaves opposite, 2-foliolate, with a trifid tendril. Flowers white to magenta. Pod flat, with thick valves. Seeds winged. In manicole swamp. The stem is used as bush rope to tie logs together and make rafts.

Parabignonia steyermarkii Sandw.

BIGNONIACEAE

Bat finger (Cr), Rere einyari, Kiriring (C).

Woody climber. Leaves opposite, 2-foliolate, with a small, claw-like tendril. Flowers magenta. Pod narrow, long, flat. Seeds winged. In abandoned fields and secondary forest. The stem is used as bush rope.

Pleotoma albiflora (Salzm. ex DC.) A.H. Gentry

BIGNONIACEAE

Kamoro (Ar).

Woody climber. Branches tetragonal. Leaves opposite, 3-foliolate or 2-foliolate with a trifid tendril. Flowers white. Pod long, flat. Seeds winged. In abandoned fields and secondary forest. The stem is used as bush rope. The stem is twisted to become flexible and then used as a sturdy fishing line.

Schlegelia violacea (Aubl.) Griseb.

BIGNONIACEAE

Bultata kobia¹ (Ar), Simyo epiriri (C).

Woody climber. Leaves opposite, simple, thick, leathery, without tendrils. Flowers in terminal panicles, small, tubular, bright pink. Berry globose. Common in Mora and manicole swamp. The clear water from the stem is dripped into sore eyes. Pregnant women in Barama believe that playing with the flowers will bring them a baby boy.

(1) 'Eye lotion of the red-throated caracara', a noisy hawk also known as 'high bush antiman' (*Daptrius americanus*).

Tabebuia serratifolia (Vahl.) Nichols.

BIGNONIACEAE

White hakia (Ar), Haküya (Ar), Washiba (Ar, C, Wr), Arawone (C).

Large tree. Leaves opposite, digitate, margins serrate, yellowish tomentose when young. Flowers yellow, slightly puberulous. Pod very long, flat. Seeds winged. Rare in mixed forest. The wood is very hard and locally used for strong pegs and bows.

Blechnum serrulatum Rich.

BLECHNACEAE

Ginger grass, Hassa bush, Hassa grass (Cr), Asa jike¹ (Ar).

Large terrestrial fern. Fronds pinnate, curled when young. Sori linear, continuously along each side of the midrib. Forming dense colonies in frequently burned, seasonally flooded savanna, also as weed in cultivated fields. The curled tops are crushed until soft and slimy and applied to abscesses to break them open. The leaves are also used as toilet paper.

(1) This name means 'hassa ear', after the shape of the pinnae (Fanshawe, 1949). The hassa fish is said to hide between these ferns.

Ceiba pentandra (L.) Gaertn.

BOMBACACEAE

Silk cotton tree (Cr), Kumaka (C, Ar), Makau (C), Iju, Okobato arau (Wr).

Very large tree with high buttresses. Young stems with spines. Leaves alternate, palmately compound. Capsule brown. Seeds numerous, with silky hairs. Occasional in riverbank Mora forest. The tree is believed to be inhabited by evil spirits, left by cruel Dutch slave masters to guard the treasures buried between the giant buttresses. People are reluctant to fell the tree, fearing the 'Dutch jumbies', the reason why the species is often seen as relic. The wood is very light and carved into gold battels by Amerindian pork-knockers. It is also used for miniature toy boats, dragged forward with a fish line. The fluffy seed mass may be used to fill up pillows.

Pachira aquatica Aubl.

BOMBACACEAE

Wild cocoa (Cr), Kanihiri, Konaheri (Ar), Mau mau (C), Kobel (Wr).

Medium-sized tree. Leaves alternate, palmately compound. Flowers large, yellow. Anthers long, white, with pink tips. Capsule large, brown, woody. Seeds globose. Abundant along brackish rivers. The orange inner bark is boiled and drunk against dysentery, bloody diarrhoea, and disorders of the liver and bowels. An infusion of the bitter bark scrapings is taken for the same illnesses. The bark strips may be used as lashing material to substitute the 'real maho' (*Sterculia pruriens*). The seeds are cut open to consume the jelly inside, which tastes like chocolate.

***Cordia curassavica* (Jacq.) Roem & Schult.**

BORAGINACEAE

Black sage (Cr), Wonu¹ (C).

Shrub to 2 m tall. Leaves alternate, serrate, rough, strong-scented. Flowers yellowish green, in terminal panicles. Drupe red. In secondary shrubland. The branch is chewed until fibrous and used as toothbrush by people who cannot afford plastic brushes. The sap from the twigs has cleaning properties. When president Burnham banned the import of luxury goods in the 1970s, black sage was widely used as a toothbrush in Guyana. A tea from the leaves is drunk for high blood pressure. Crushed young leaves are put as a poultice on cuts. Sold at the Georgetown herbal market.

(1) 'Itch wood', after the rough leaves.

***Cordia exaltata* Lam. var. *melanoneura* (Klotzsch) I.M. Johnst.**

BORAGINACEAE

Maho (other type) (Cr).

Small tree. Outer bark white, inner bark yellow. Leaves alternate, with a bad smell. Flowers small, white, with long anthers. Drupe red to orange. In secondary forest, Moruca. The bark is used as minor lashing material.

***Cordia sericalyx* A. DC.**

BORAGINACEAE

Grandma cherry (small leaf) (Cr), Yuwanaro, Kakhoro (Ar), Omose (C).

Small tree. Leaves alternate, variable in shape. Flowers white. Drupe greenish yellow to white. Rare in disturbed mixed forest, Moruca. The bark strips off easily, but it is not very strong and seldom used as lashing material. The sticky fruit pulp is used as glue to paste paper and kites. The pulp can be eaten as well.

***Cordia tetrandra* Aubl.**

BORAGINACEAE

Grandma cherry (long leaf) (Cr), Yuwanaro, Kakhoro (Ar), Araturuka (C).

Flat-topped tree to 12 m tall. Inner bark turns orange after exposure. Branches and leaves rough. Leaves alternate. Flowers white. Drupe ellipsoid, greenish white. Common on flooded riverbanks, occasionally in disturbed primary forest. The sticky fruit pulp is used as glue in schools to paste paper, kites, and books. The bittersweet fruit pulp is eaten by small children. Hunters wait under fruiting trees to shoot birds feeding on the fruits.

***Heliotropium indicum* L.**

BORAGINACEAE

White cleary, Wild clary (Cr).

Herb to 1 m high. Leaves alternate, covered with white hairs when young. Flowers numerous, small, white, in scorpioid cymes. Often spared from weeding in pastures. The whole plant is boiled and drunk against diabetes, female impotence, and excessive vaginal discharge ('passing too much white'). The tea is said to clean out the uterus. St. John's bush (*Justicia secunda*) and information bush (*Cyathillium cinereum*) are added to give the tea abortive properties. The plant is boiled with lime root (*Citrus aurantifolia*), the male flowers and the heart or 'cabbage' of a pawpaw tree (*Carica papaya*), and drunk against venereal diseases. Sold at the Georgetown herbal market.

***Araecoccus micranthus* Brongn.**

BROMELIACEAE

Bird ochroe (Cr), Karawasaka (C).

Epiphyte. Leaves rosulate, linear, margins spiny. Flowers yellow in erect, red, lax panicles. Seeds in slimy pulp. Frequent in coastal swamps, occasional in Mora forest. The spines are scraped off and the leaves are macerated in cold water. A spoonful is given in the morning and evening to babies with thrush.

***Bromelia plumieri* (E. Morren) L.B. Smith**

BROMELIACEAE

Wild pine (Cr), Kurubishuru (Wr).

Large terrestrial herb. Leaves to 3 m long, in dense, spreading rosette. Margins with curved spines. Fruits pale yellow, brown pilose, in large clusters on the ground. On white sand. The fruit pulp is edible, but the skin must be peeled off and seeds are many and hard. The fruit is used with some salt to prevent the sap from irritating the mouth. The species was seen only on the Waramuri shell mount, planted or spared from weeding long ago.

***Disteganthus lateralis* (L.B. Smith) Gouda**

BROMELIACEAE

Wild pine (Cr) Panansiwiri (C).

Herb to 1.5 m high. Leaves light green, in rosette, margins spiny. Flowers white. Inflorescence dark red at base. Fruits yellow, acuminate, brown pilose. Locally abundant in mixed forest. The fruit pulp is sour-sweet and edible, but the sap slightly irritates the mouth. The species was found only near the Assakata shell mound, where it was probably grown or spared from weeding by ancient inhabitants.

***Protium decandrum* Marchand**

BURSERACEAE

White kurokai, Incense tree, Broad leaf haiawa (Cr), Duka, Haiawa, Porokai (Ar), Ariwa-u (C).

Large tree. Bark with sweet-scented, transparent resin. Leaves alternate, imparipinnate. Flowers small, white, in panicles. Drupe green, asymmetric, dehiscent when ripe. Common in mixed forest. The bark is slashed and the sticky coagulated resin is collected the following day. It is used as incense, made into candles, or rubbed with coconut oil on painful limbs and arthritis. The resin is burned in the Santa Rosa Catholic Church. The second layer of bark is scraped off, dried, powdered, and applied to cuts, sores, and fire burns. The wood is a commercial timber, locally sawn into boards for house construction. Trunks are occasionally made into canoes.

***Protium guianense* Marchand**

BURSERACEAE

Kurokai, Small leaf haiawa (Cr), Haiawa, Porokai (Ar).

Medium-sized tree. Bark with sweet-scented, transparent resin. Leaves alternate, imparipinnate. Flowers small, white, in panicles. Drupe green, asymmetric. Occasional in mixed forest. The bark is slashed and the sticky coagulated resin is collected the following day. It is burned as incense, and believed to invite the good spirits while chasing away the bad ones. The wood is used to make boards and canoes.

***Protium unifoliatum* Engl.**

BURSERACEAE

Incense tree (Cr), Haiawa, Porokai (Ar).

Small tree. Resin cream, sweet-scented. Leaves alternate, simple, slightly serrate. Flowers small, white, in panicles. Drupe green, asymmetric. Rare in disturbed primary forest, Moruca. The wood is used for canoes or sawn into boards. The resin is burned as incense.

***Protium* sp. TVA1038**

BURSERACEAE

Brown kurokai (Cr).

Medium-sized tree. Small buttresses. Outer bark orange brown, inner bark pink, sweet-scented, wood white. Leaves alternate, imparipinnate, swollen at base. Rare in mixed forest, Barama. The inner bark is scraped off, dried, powdered, and applied to cuts, sores, and fire burns.

***Tetragastris altissima* (Aubl.) Swart**

BURSERACEAE

Bread and cheese (Cr), Haiawaballi (Ar), Pirika (C).

Large tree to 30 m tall. Outer bark brown, flaky, inner bark orange. Leaves alternate, imparipinnate. Flowers small, white, in panicles. Drupe 4-lobed, yellowish red. In mixed and secondary forest, Barama. The white aril around the seeds is edible. The creamy resin is occasionally burned as incense. The wood is a commercial timber. It is locally used for boards, furniture, canoes, and firewood.

***Trattinnickia* cf. *lawrancei* Standl. var. *boliviana* Swart**

BURSERACEAE

Fine leaf haiawa (Cr), Haiawa (Ar).

Tree to 15 m tall. Outer bark light brown, lenticellate, inner bark pinkish brown. Leaves alternate, imparipinnate, rough below. Drupe purple-black. Rare in mixed forest, Moruca. The wood is used for boards and canoes. The resin is burned as incense.

Trattinnickia burserifolia Mart.

BURSERACEAE

Swamp haiawa, Broad leaf haiawa (Cr), Haiawa, Ulu (Ar).

Medium-sized tree to 20 m tall. Bark with strong-scented resin. Wood white. Leaves alternate, imparipinnate. Flowers very small, pink. Drupe globose, red. In quackal swamp forest. The resin is burned as incense.

Epiphyllum phyllanthus (L.) Haw. var. **phyllanthus**

CACTACEAE

Aligator tail (Cr), Kaiukuchi hi¹ (Ar), Akarerowai (C).

Epiphyte. Leaves fleshy, flat, to 1 m long. Petioles long. Flowers nocturnal, pinkish red and yellow. Berry bright pink, fleshy. Seeds numerous, black, in slimy white pulp. In gallery forests, sometimes taken home and planted as ornamental in cultivated fruit trees or hanging baskets. The fruit pulp with the seeds is edible and sweet. The leaves and roots are boiled and drunk against whooping cough, sometimes mixed with the grated rhizome of a baboon tail fern (e.g., *Polybotrya caudata*). Boiled with wild maran (*Ptyrogramma calomelanos*), the tea is drunk as a laxative for colds and back pain.

(1) 'Aligator tail' after its flat, wavy-edged leaves (Fanshawe, 1949).

Canna indica L.

CANNACEAE

Shakshak (Cr), Baiakana (Ar), Maraka (C).

Herb to 1.5 m high. Leaves spirally arranged. Flowers red and orange. Fruit a black, spiny capsule. Seeds numerous, very hard, black. Abundant in pastures and secondary shrubland. The seeds are used to fill maracas ('shakshaks').

Caryocar microcarpum Ducke

CARYOCARACEAE

Water sawarri (Cr), Kapikola, Kola, Kula (Ar), Arukumari (C).

Small tree. Leaves opposite, 3-foliolate. Flowers with thick yellow-green petals and many long, white stamens. Fruit a green drupe, seed coat spiny. In flooded forests, often spared from cutting in Moruca. The green fruit skin is peeled off and the spiny seeds are opened with a knife to obtain the edible, white nut. The bark is boiled and drunk against back pain. Flowers, leaves, and twigs macerated in water produce a soap substitute.

Cecropia obtusa Trecul

CECROPIACEAE

Red congo pump (Cr), Wanasoro (Ar), Tapireng sarasara (C).

Tree to 10 m tall. Leaves alternate, palmately veined, mostly 8-lobed, rough above, reddish brown, covered with white hairs below. Stipules red. Pioneer tree on newly formed banks of meandering rivers. In Barama, a remedy against back pain is made by drying one leaf for three days over the fire and boiling it in a pint of water for ca. 45 minutes. One cup is drunk three times a day. Informants said the remedy worked only with red congo pump (*C. obtusa* or *C. peltata*), but not with white congo pump (*C. sciadophylla*).

Cecropia sciadophylla Mart.

CECROPIACEAE

White congo pump, Male congo pump (Cr), Wanasoro (Ar), Tureke, Tamuneng sarasara (C), Waro (Wr).

Tree to 30 m, with stilt roots. Leaves alternate, palmately veined, 11-15-parted, to near the petiole. Abundant in secondary forest and abandoned fields. The hollow stems are used as benches, light rafts, and rollers to haul boats through the forest. A whistle is made from a young stem. The slimy inside of the bark is scraped, mixed with a little soap and sugar, and put as a poultice on abscesses or splinters to draw out the infection. The inner bark scrapings are diluted in water, and used as a bath to protect oneself against the malicious influence of the kenaima spirit. The tea from a dry leaf is drunk for liver and heart problems and as diuretic. In Georgetown, the tea is taken for kidney disorders. Men are advised to prepare the tea from the male congo pump (*C. sciadophylla*), while women should use the female type (*C. peltata*). Dry leaves are smoked as tobacco substitute. The leaves are sold at the Georgetown herbal market.

Coussapoa microcephala Trécul

CECROPIACEAE

Wild varnish (small type) (Cr), Mabakubia¹ (Ar).

Scrambling shrub. Twigs and young leaves with stiff hairs. Stipule orange brown. Flowers small, yellow. Fruits orange to purple, slimy. In manicole swamp forest and creek edges. The slimy fruits are rubbed on paddles to give them a brown varnish layer. A larger 'type' of this species, which was used more often, was said to grow along the Waini River. However, no other *Coussapoa* species were observed in that area.

(1) The Arawak name means 'honey eye lotion' (Fanshawe, 1949).

Pourouma guianensis Aubl. subsp. **guianensis**

CECROPIACEAE

Sandpaper tree (Cr), Buruma (Ar), Puruma (C), Daroko buroma¹ (Wr).

Small tree. Leaves palmately lobed, clustered at branch ends, rough above, soft, brown puberulous when young. Fruit purple-black. In Mora swamp, secondary and mixed forest. The rough side of the leaves is used as sandpaper to polish wooden tools, paddles, and music instruments. Leaves are further used to shrub the floor.

(1) The Warao term 'buroma' means 'rough'.

Goupia glabra Aubl.

CELASTRACEAE

Stinkwood (Cr), Kabukalli (Ar), Kupi-i (C).

Tree to 30 m tall. Leaves alternate, simple, soft puberulous, margin crenulate. Flowers small, yellowish white, in axillary umbels. Berry small, black. Canopy trees in mixed forest, saplings in secondary shrubland. The wood is a commercial timber, although it produces a bad smell when sawn. It is locally used for house construction, boards, and canoes. The bark is boiled in a bath for eczema. With some leaves added, the bath is used to cure chickenpox. Bark scrapings are stuffed in cavities to relieve toothache.

Maytenus cf. **guyanensis** Klotzsch ex Reissek

CELASTRACEAE

Kaiarima (Ar), Uwato epitji¹ (C).

Medium-sized tree. Outer bark rough, inner bark red. Twigs ribbed. Leaves alternate, simple, dark green above. Flowers small, greenish. Fruit a 2-valved capsule. In mixed forest. The sweet-scented bark is scraped and boiled. The decoction is left to cool and applied to fire burns.

(1) The Carib name means 'cure for fire burns'.

Maytenus sp. TVA2445

CELASTRACEAE

Parakasana, Kaiarima (Ar).

Tree to 15m tall. Buttresses few, flat. Outer bark dark brown, rough, lenticellate, inner bark pink, wood white. Leaves alternate. Twigs ribbed, 4-angled when young. In mixed forest. Paddles are occasionally made from the buttresses. The paddles become reddish when coming in contact with water. The wood is also used as firewood. Informants might have confused this species with *Swartzia* spp.

Chrysobalanus icaco L.

CHRYSOBALANACEAE

Wild fat pork (Cr), Kurimiru (Ar), Konoto epï, Ereyuru (C), Kokoho arau¹ (Wr).

Shrub or small tree. Stem with light lenticels. Leaves alternate, simple, round, leathery. Flowers small, white. Fruits ribbed, deep purple, sweet. Forming dense thickets along riverbanks and the edges of flooded savanna, Moruca. Fruits are collected from the riverbanks. The seeds are cut open to eat the endosperm. The cultivated form of this species has much larger, pink and spongy fruits. The latter are sold at the Georgetown market.

(1) The Warao name means 'pigeon tree'.

Couepia parillo DC.

CHRYSOBALANACEAE

Counter, Small leaf counter (Cr), Hacheballi, Aiomoradan (Ar), Paripyo, Poripjori (C).

Tree to 25 m tall. Leaves alternate, simple, small, whitish below. Stipules long, caducous. Inflorescence rusty brown puberulous. Drupe pear-shaped, hard, light brown velutinous. Abundant in mixed forest, Barama. The wood is highly valued as firewood, like most Chrysobalanaceae. It splits easily in small sticks, burns good and is quickly lit, even when fresh and wet. The wood is preferred for the small fires under the circular iron plates used for baking cassava bread. Trees are deliberately felled for firewood.

Straight trunks are used for house posts. Firewood from Chrysobalanaceae is sold at the Moruca market.

Hirtella racemosa L. var. **racemosa** **CHRYSOBALANACEAE**
Counter (Cr), Bokoboko tokon (Ar), Kupesimirang (C).
Small tree. Stipules long, caducous. Leaves alternate, simple. Flowers small, corolla whitish pink, stamens long, persistent, dark pink. Drupe fleshy, black. Occasional in secondary forest. The wood is sawn into boards for house construction.

Licania alba (Bernouilli) Cuatrec. **CHRYSOBALANACEAE**
(Red) broad leaf counter (Cr), Kautaballi, Kaudanaro (Ar), Korokoro (C), Kwamara anahoro arau¹ (Wr).
Large tree. Leaves alternate, simple, silvery white below. Young branches, inflorescences, and flower buds yellowish pilose. Drupe pear-shaped, hard, yellowish brown velutinous. Abundant in mixed forest. The wood is highly valued as firewood for cassava baking. Chrysobalanaceae firewood is sold at the Moruca market.

(1) 'Agouti food tree', because this animal feeds on the seeds.

Licania heteromorpha Benth. var. **perplexans** Sandw. **CHRYSOBALANACEAE**
Redwood, Brown kairiballi, White kairiballi (Cr), Kairiballi, Buruburuli (Ar), Yapopare (C), Lababaru (Wr).
Tree to 20 m tall. Leaves alternate, simple, bluish green below. Young branches and inflorescence densely tomentose. Drupe globose, hard, yellowish brown velutinous. In Moruca, the pleasantly scented bark is boiled with the water of one trootie seed (*Manicaria saccifera*) and a piece of wene wood (*Souroubea guianensis*). A litre bottle full of the tea should be taken for venereal diseases. The hard wood is used for house construction and arrow sockets. It is highly valued as firewood for cassava baking and sold at the Moruca market.

Licania incana Aubl. **CHRYSOBALANACEAE**
Fine leaf counter (Cr), Unikiakia, Marishiballi (Ar), Kuwepirang (C).
Tree to 15 m tall. Bark wrinkled and lenticellate. Leaves alternate, simple. Young leaves and twigs rusty puberulous. Inflorescence terminal. Drupe small, hard, brown. In quackal swamp forest. The wood is highly valued as firewood for baking cassava bread. Firewood from Chrysobalanaceae is sold at the Moruca market.

Licania kunthiana Hook.f. **CHRYSOBALANACEAE**
Christmas tree (Cr), Unikiakia (Ar).
Small tree. Outer bark brown, rough, inner bark orange brown, wood yellow, hard. Leaves alternate, simple, white below. Inflorescence grey puberulous. Drupe hard, brown. In disturbed primary forest, Moruca. Small trees are cut during Christmas and decorated with light bulbs.

Licania micrantha Miq. **CHRYSOBALANACEAE**
Counter, Red fine leaf counter (Cr), Marishiballi (Ar), Soroma, Wokiri kupesini (C).
Tree to 25 m tall. Outer bark light brown, lenticellate, inner bark pink, wood light brown. Leaves alternate, simple, pinkish grey below. Inflorescence terminal, flower buds yellow. In mixed forest. The wood is highly valued as firewood for baking cassava bread. Firewood from Chrysobalanaceae is sold at the Moruca market.

Licania persaudii Fanshawe & Maguire **CHRYSOBALANACEAE**
Red fine leaf counter, Swamp counter (Cr), Kauta (Ar), Kuwepi (C).
Tree. Outer bark dark brown, inner bark red, wood yellowish. Leaves alternate, simple, whitish below. Drupe small, green. In mixed forest, Barama. The wood is locally used for flooring and walling. The wood is highly valued as firewood for baking cassava bread.

Licania sp. TVA2324 **CHRYSOBALANACEAE**

Fine leaf counter (Cr).

Tree to 20 m tall, with buttresses. Outer bark smooth, light brown, vertically cracked, inner bark red, wood white, sweet-scented. Leaves alternate, simple. In mixed forest, Moruca. The wood is valued as firewood for baking cassava bread. Chrysobalanaceae firewood is sold at the Moruca market.

Licania sp. TVA2332 **CHRYSOBALANACEAE**

White broad leaf counter (Ar).

Tree. Branches puberulous. Leaves alternate, simple, white, puberulous below, primary veins and midrib light brown. In mixed forest, Moruca. The wood is valued as firewood. Chrysobalanaceae firewood is sold at the Moruca market.

Buchenavia grandis Ducke **COMBRETACEAE**

Wild genip (Cr).

Medium-sized tree with flat crown. Leaves grouped together in tufts. Flowers in axillary spikes. Drupe fleshy, yellowish green. Seed 1, ellipsoid. In secondary forest on savanna edge. The tree is planted in house yards in Moruca. The bitter-sweet fruit pulp is edible and much esteemed. When in abundance, the fruits are sold on local markets. Children use the seeds as slingshot ammunition.

Combretum cacocúcia (Baill.) Exell **COMBRETACEAE**

Yarimanni (Cr), Yariman (Ar), Sikima (C).

Liana. Flowers large, red, in long, rigid spikes. Calyx grey-green, filaments long, red. Fruit pyriform, grey-green tomentose, 5-angled. Common in manicole swamp. The fruits are dried in the sun, after which the poisonous seeds are grated and sprinkled in chicken pens to prevent vampire bats from attacking the fowl. Bats are repelled by the poisonous smell. Chicken do not eat the seeds.

Terminalia cf. **amazonia** (J.F. Gmel.) Exell **COMBRETACEAE**

Coffee mortar, Hill fukadi (Cr), Fukadi (Ar), Kwai (C).

Tree to 25 m tall. Leaves simple, alternate, grouped in tufts. Flowers yellowish green to white, in axillary, elongated spikes. Drupe flat, 5-angled. In mixed and secondary forest. The wood is used for floor scantling, uprights, rafters, and other housing material. Coffee mortars, however, are not made from this wood, but from *Mora excelsa*, purpleheart (*Peltogyne venosa*), or suradanni (*Hyeronima alchorneoides*).

Terminalia cf. **dichotoma** G. Mey. **COMBRETACEAE**

Coffee mortar (Cr), Alaso abo¹, Fukadi (Ar), Kararawa akunepiri² (C).

Large tree. Leaves simple, alternate, grouped in spaced tufts. Flowers white or yellow-green, in axillary spikes. Drupe fleshy, flattened, dark green. Occasional in Mora forest. The hard wood is used for housing and canoes.

(1) 'Turtle back', after the shape of the fruit (Fanshawe, 1949); (2) 'Peanut of the blue and yellow macaw' (Courtz, 1997).

Commelina sp. TVA1121 **COMMELINACEAE**

Terrestrial herb. Leaves alternate, simple, thin. Flowers not seen. In Mora forest, Barama. The plant is occasionally taken from the forest and planted in a pot or hanging basket as ornamental. Flowers were said to be purple and beautiful.

Commelina diffusa Burm. f. **COMMELINACEAE**

Rabbit grass, Green zeb grass, Canergrass, Cane of grass (Cr), Tyupu (C), Humaha (Wr).

Creeping herb. Leaves alternate, simple, sessile, fleshy, sheathed. Flowers small, bright blue. Forming dense patches in pastures. In Moruca, the branches are boiled and drunk for kidney problems and consequent swelling of the body. The tea must be drunk whenever the patient is thirsty. A medicine for biliousness and malaria is prepared by boiling three branches with three pear leaves (*Persea americana*). Caribs stimulate hair growth and prevent baldness by washing their hair frequently with extracts of this plant.

Tripogandra serrulata (Vahl) Handlos

COMMELINACEAE

Zeb grass (Cr), Uhsenano epityi¹ (C), Humaha (Wr).

Perennial, creeping herb. Stem purple, nodes bright purple. Leaves alternate, simple, purple-green. Flowers pink. Common in pastures, often spared from weeding. A tea from this plant alone or with sweet broom (*Scoparia dulcis*) or pear leaves (*Persea americana*) is drunk with sugar and milk for biliousness. Caribs stimulate hair growth and prevent baldness by washing their hair frequently with extracts of this plant. Zeb grass tea is prepared to relieve kidney disorders and swelling of the body. It must be drunk regularly, whenever the patient is thirsty. The tea is taken by women to 'clean out' their ovarian tubes. In Georgetown, the tea is drunk as a laxative for bowel disorders, stomach ache, and colds. Boiled with stinging nettle (*Laportea aestuans*), it is drunk to bitter the blood and to relieve skin rash. Sold at the Georgetown herbal market.

(1) The Carib name means 'hair medicine'.

Bidens cynapiifolia Kunth

COMPOSITAE

Spanish needle, Deer arrow, Jumbie arrow (Cr), Tebeyu, Yawahü shimara (Ar), Kîrerepiyamîri¹ (C), Masia hatabu (Wr).

Erect herb to 1.70 m high. Leaves alternate, bipinnate. Florets small, yellow. Fruit an achene with 4 awnes curved outwards. Common weed in cultivated fields. The whole plant is boiled in three litres of water. This tea should be taken during one month to relieve diabetes and lower the blood sugar level. Dry mokomoko leaves (*Montrichardia arborescens*) are added to the tea as well. A decoction of this plant is given in small quantities to babies suffering from thrush, and used as a foot bath to cure ground itch. Leaves are briefly heated in a fire and the sap is squeezed into sore eyes. The leaves are used in a bath or rubbed on the body against fever, sometimes mixed with a black banana leaf (*Musa* sp.). Sold at the Georgetown herbal market.

(1) 'Cricket neck' (Coles et al., 1971).

Cyathillium cinereum (L.) H. Rob.

COMPOSITAE

Information bush¹, Inflammation bush (Cr), Murunya (Ar).

Erect herb to 60 cm high. Leaves alternate, 3-lobed. Inflorescence terminal. Florets pink to purple. Achenes short, bristly, straw-coloured, pappus white. Common weed in cultivated fields. The whole plant is boiled with wild black pepper (*Croton trinitatis*) and St. John's bush (*Justicia secunda*) to 'clean out' ovarian tubes. A tea from information bush, St. John's bush, and white cleary (*Heliotropium indicum*) is reputed as an abortifacient. In Georgetown, a decoction of minnie root (*Ruellia tuberosa*), information bush, wild black pepper and one leaf of broad leaf thyme (*Coleus amboinicus*) is prescribed for 'women's problems', to relieve menstruation pains, decrease excessive vaginal discharge, or to clean out womb and ovarian tubes after birth. The tea is drunk just before the menstruation to get it started, or taken the second or third day to ease it down. Men must drink a tea from information bush to cure impotence, and mix egg white and flour into the tea to cure gonorrhoea. Sold at the Georgetown herbal market.

(1) The Creole term 'information' refers to pus.

Erechtites hieracifolia (L.) Raf. ex DC.

COMPOSITAE

Dandelion (Cr), Pakara marityîri¹ (C).

Erect herb to 50 cm high. Leaves simple, spirally arranged, dentate, purplish when young. Panicles terminal. Florets yellow, pappus white. In pastures and as weed in cultivated fields. The leaves are macerated and put as a poultice on sores. The sap is squeezed in the sores as a disinfectant.

(1) The Carib name signifies 'down of the pegall'. A pegall is a small, square basket, often adorned with soft feathers (resembling the white pappus of this plant).

Hebeclinium macrophyllum (L.) DC.

COMPOSITAE

Cat ears (Cr).

Erect herb to 75 cm high. Leaves simple, triangular, strong-scented. Florets small, white. Weed in cultivated and abandoned fields. Two plants are boiled with sugar and two leaf of life leaves (*Bryophyllum pinnatum*) to make a remedy for whooping cough. The tea should be drunk until the symptoms have disappeared. It is said to be particular effective to treat children. Boiling cat ears with wild maran (*Pityrogramma calomelanos*) makes a medicine for heavy chest colds, bronchitis, pneumonia, whooping cough, asthma, and tuberculosis.

Sphagneticola trilobata (L.) Pruski **COMPOSITAE**

Daisy, Yellow daisy (Cr).

Low herb. Branches spreading and rooting. Leaves opposite, weakly 3-lobed. Florets dark yellow. Common in pastures. The whole plant is boiled, sometimes with toyeau (*Justicia pectoralis*), and drunk for colds, but also just as tea. The tea is boiled down with sugar into a cough syrup. Children suck the nectar from the flowers and say it is good for their 'building up'. Sold at the Georgetown herbal market.

Struchium sparganophorum (L.) Kuntze **COMPOSITAE**

Ants bush (Cr), Hayoudan (Ar), Muha bebe (Wr).

Annual, fleshy herb to 40 cm high. Leaves alternate, simple, puberulous. Florets white, in tight axillary clusters. Achenes angled, pappus white. In pastures and as weed in cultivated fields, sometimes spared from weeding in house yards. The whole plant is boiled or heated over a fire and squeezed. A spoonful of the sap or tea with a little salt is given to babies suffering from thrush. Sold at the Georgetown herbal market.

Tilesia baccata (L.f.) Pruski **COMPOSITAE**

Wild pine, Turtle food (Cr), Warife (Ar), Kamararai (C), Hukuhuku anahoro¹ (Wr).

Scrambling shrub. Leaves alternate, simple, rough. Florets yellow and orange. Fruit greenish black, in pine-like infructescence, fruiting sepals orange, spiny. In secondary forest along roads. The fruit pulp is sweet and edible, mostly eaten by children. Fruits may be collected in large amounts to make an alcoholic drink ('paiwari').

(1) The Warao name means 'hummingbird food'.

Dicranostyles sp. TVA2630 **CONVOLVULACEAE**

Large woody climber. Outer bark light brown, ribbed. Wood yellow, strong-scented. Leaves alternate. Fruit dark yellow, thick-skinned, with a thin, starchy layer around the large seed. In mixed forest, Barima. Only few people mentioned the fruits as edible.

Ipomoea cf. **asarifolia** (Desv.) Roem. & Schult. **CONVOLVULACEAE**

Wild potato (Cr).

Vine, rooting at the nodes. Stem twining. Leaves alternate, heart- to kidney-shaped, purple-green. Flowers white or lavender. In manicole swamps. In Assakata, the stem is used as a bush rope to tie bundles of palm hearts.

Ipomoea quamoclit L. **CONVOLVULACEAE**

Sweet william (Cr).

Creeping vine. Leaves alternate, deeply pinnatifid. Flower trumpet-shaped, deep red. Growing as weed in cultivated fields, planted in house yards as ornamental.

Maripa scandens Aubl. **CONVOLVULACEAE**

Monkey syrup (Cr), Howa soropan (Ar).

Liana or scrambling shrub. Leaves alternate, simple, elliptic. Flowers in large racemes, showy, velvety pilose, calyx purplish, corolla white. Fruits brown, pulp black. Along riverbanks. The fruits are edible and sweet.

Costus arabicus L. **COSTACEAE**

White congo cane (Cr), Eseyundu (C).

Shrubby herb to 2 m high. Leaves simple, spirally arranged, cordate at base. Inflorescence cone-like. Bracts green. Flowers white, labellum spreading. Common in open secondary vegetation and disturbed forest. The fruit pulp with the seeds is used as bait in traps to catch pigeons. Young shoots are boiled and drunk for colds. The ginger-like tea is boiled down with sugar into a cough syrup. The stem is heated in the fire, pounded and the sap is squeezed out. A spoonful is drunk for colds. The boiled stems are put as a poultice on sores. Shoots are boiled with sugar and sweet potato (*Ipomoea batatas*), and

left to ferment with some yeast to make a strong alcoholic drink called 'congo cane local'. The drink is also made with *C. scaber* and *C. erythrothyrus*.

Costus erythrothyrus Loes.

COSTACEAE

Red congo cane, Old field congo cane, Mauby (Cr), Eseyundu (C).

Erect herb to 1.5 m high. Leaves simple, spirally arranged. Inflorescence on separate, leafless stem, peduncle with red and green bands. Bracts red. Flowers red. In disturbed mixed forest and abandoned fields. The shoots are peeled, boiled, and drunk for colds, or boiled down with sugar into a cough syrup. The shoots are occasionally boiled with sugar and sweet potato (*Ipomoea batatas*), and left to ferment with some yeast to make a strong alcoholic drink known as 'mauby'. The drink is more often made with *C. scaber* or *C. arabicus*.

Melothria pendula L.

CUCURBITACEAE

Baby cucumber, Wild pumpkin (Cr), Wayoma wati¹ (C).

Delicate vine. Leaves alternate, palmately lobed, with sticky hairs. Tendrils springlike. Flowers very small, yellow. Berry fleshy. Seeds numerous. Rare in secondary shrubland. The small cucumbers are eaten with salt.

(1) The Carib name means 'looks like pumpkin'.

Cyathea cyatheoides (Desv.) Kramer

CYATHEACEAE

Palawala plimpla (Ar), Ohi shakaida (Wr).

Tree fern to 2 m high. Stem densely covered with brown scales. Petiole dark brown, spined. Leaves ca. 1 m long. Spores light brown. Rare in mixed forest, Moruca. The stem is chopped into pieces and boiled into a remedy for hernia and a strained back accompanied with blood in the urine.

Asplundia gleasonii Harling

CYCLANTHACEAE

Small nibi (Cr).

Small hemi-epiphyte. Thin aerial roots. Leaves alternate, bifid. Young leaves entire. Spadix with threadlike, white staminodes. Abundant in swamp forest on pegasse, growing on trunks or creeping on the forest floor. The aerial roots are used as minor binding material, to strap the feet of game animals caught in the forest.

Cyclanthus bipartitus Poit.

CYCLANTHACEAE

Haimara tail, Bakawari bush (Cr), Wanauwanari (Ar), Aimara andikiri¹ (C).

Acaulescent herb to 3 m high. Leaves alternate, bifid. Spadix large, cylindrical. Fruits in separate rings, arranged like a corkscrew. In flooded riverbank vegetation, Barama. The leaves are used to weave a 'stopper', a small shelter to protect goods from the rain.

(1) 'Haimara tail', after the bifid leaves.

Evodianthus funifer (Poit.) Lindm. subsp. **funifer**

CYCLANTHACEAE

Bastard nibi, Maam nibi (Cr), Inyamuyakawariyi¹ (C).

Hemi-epiphyte, with root climbing stems to 15 m long. Thin aerial roots. Leaves alternate, deeply bifid. Spadix small, green, with threadlike, white staminodes. Abundant in mixed forest. The aerial roots are not very strong and used as a minor binding material to strap the feet of game animals or tie packages of fish, bait or other small forest products wrapped in leaves. Locals often confuse this plant with scraping nibi (*Thoracocarpus bissectus*), a species with much stronger roots that are used in basketry weaving.

(1) The Carib name means 'maam nibi', after the maam bird (*Tinamus major*).

Cyperus articulatus L.

CYPERACEAE

Piripiri (C).

Perennial herb to 2 m high. Rhizome reddish. Culms terete. Inflorescence straw-coloured, bracts 2, erect. In lake shores and ditches, cultivated in Barama house yards. The rhizome is grated and boiled to relieve stomach ache.

Cyperus digitatus Roxb.

CYPERACEAE

Real bizzibizzi (Cr), Sara (C).

Perennial herb to 1.5 m high. Rhizome red. Leaf edges rough. Inflorescence a umbel-like corymb, spikelets green. In ditches and as weed in cultivated fields. The peduncle is pulled out and pounded on one end into a fibrous brush. It is used to paint names on boats, houses, or grave crosses. The rhizome is briefly heated over the fire and its sap is squeezed into sore eyes.

Cyperus ligularis L.

CYPERACEAE

Bizzibizzi, Razorgrass (Cr), Yente, Bioro (Ar), Hakaru kura (Wr).

Erect herb. Stems triangular. Leaf edges sharp. Leaf blades, culms, and rays papillose. Corymbs compact, green. In ditches and riverbanks, also planted in house yards. The sap from the heated rhizome or stem is squeezed into sore eyes or in the ear to relieve earache. Assakata schoolchildren said the soft stem base was edible.

Cyperus odoratus L.

CYPERACEAE

Watermomma bina (Cr), Shikishiki¹, Yawahü yadala² (Ar), Turara (C).

Erect herb to 2 m high. Rhizome bulbous, inner tissue fleshy, creamy yellow, with a strong spicy smell. Stem triangular. Corymbs umbel-like. In disturbed areas, often cultivated in house yards. The rhizome is grated and boiled into a tea to relieve stomach ache. Babies suffering from cramps are given some gratings mixed with breast milk. The plant is said to 'whistle' in the breeze and possess magic powers, strong enough to chase off the Waterwoman and other evil spirits. The aromatic rhizome is grated and massaged on the skin with (coconut) oil to protect oneself against the bad eye. Small children crying all night and suffering from fever are believed to be influenced by spirits. Rhizome gratings are squeezed in a spoon and the sap is given to the baby, or the gratings are rubbed on the child's body. Spirits do not like the scent of this plant. The rhizome is cut into pieces and sewn on a string as a bracelet or chain for babies to protect them from evil spirits.

(1) Derived from the Arawak word for spirit 'mashishikiri' (Fanshawe, 1949); (2) 'Jumbie knife', after the sharp leaves (Fanshawe, 1949).

Cyperus surinamensis Roxb.

CYPERACEAE

Grass (Cr).

Annual herb to 30 cm high. Leaves with sharp edges. Corymbs broad, umbel-like. Spikelets green. Very abundant in pastures. The peduncle is pulled out, pounded or chewed on one end into a paintbrush.

Eleocharis mitrata (Griseb.) C.B. Clarke

CYPERACEAE

Fart grass, Bizzibizzi (Cr), Bioro (Ar).

Perennial, stoloniferous herb. Culms terete. Leaves bladeless, reduced to sheaths. Inflorescence a solitary, terminal, many-flowered spikelet. In extensive monospecific stands in flooded savannas, able to survive frequent burning. The hollow stems are woven into small handicraft items like bookmarks.

Rhynchospora cephalotes (L.) Vahl

CYPERACEAE

Old man's bush, Man grass, Black man's head (Cr), Muleshirang (C).

Clump-forming herb to 1 m high. Inflorescences single, congested heads of many green spikelets, subtended by 2 leaflike bracts. Abundant in pastures. To stop hair loss, the hair is washed during seven mornings with this plant. The whole herb with rhizome is briefly heated and put on hurting spots on the body to ease pain. Bundles of this herb are thrown in the fire. Persons suffering with pain are required to sit in this smoke for three mornings.

Scleria microcarpa Nees

CYPERACEAE

Razorgrass (Cr), Yuruka, Kamanali (Ar).

Perennial, clump-forming herb to 3 m high. Rhizome purple-red. Leaves and stem rough. Inflorescence terminal, laxly paniculate, straw-coloured. In frequently burned, seasonally flooded savannas. To make a dart, children pull out the stem, put a spine in front, and throw or blow it with a blowpipe made from a hollow twig.

Scleria secans (L.) Urb.

CYPERACEAE

Razorgrass (Cr), Yuruka, Kamanali (Ar), Sayu (C), Kakara (Wr).

Climbing vine to 10 m long, sprawling over the ground, over shrubs, and into the lower canopy. Leaf edges very sharp. Very common as weed in cultivated fields, forming dense thickets in abandoned fields. The leaves, sharp like razor blades, are hung in the roof to scare away bats. The animals cut their wings when touching it. To make a dog hunt better, his nose is cut with this grass and rubbed with pepper juice (*Capsicum annum*).

Tapura guianensis Aubl.

DICHAPETALACEAE

Mamuriballi, Waiaballi, Waiadan (Ar), Wasakau (C).

Small tree. Leaves alternate, leathery. Flowers yellow, in densely crowded glomerules, sessile on the petioles. Drupe greenish yellow, tomentose. In mixed forest. The wood is used for house posts.

Davilla kunthii A. St.-Hil.

DILLENIACEAE

Fire rope, Red kapadula (Cr), Kabuduli (Ar), Tameyu-u, Ereyunde (C), Ero karara, Ero simuida (Wr).

Woody climber or scrambling shrub. Leaves alternate, simple, rough. Panicles terminal. Capsule orange. Common in secondary shrubland and disturbed mixed forest. When a piece of the woody stem is cut and held upside down, the clear water flowing from the wood can be drunk. The sap is prescribed for snakebite victims, as rain or river water worsens their condition. Pregnant women are warned not to drink it, as it may cause abortion, but women sometimes deliberately use it for this purpose. Scratched watch glasses are polished with the rough leaves. In remote areas, kapadula leaves are burned in the fire, ground to powder, and rubbed on the recently cut umbilical cord of a newborn baby. This will quickly dry the navel and cause the remainder to drop off. Kapadula wood is the main ingredient of kapadula wine, a popular aphrodisiac made with the following ingredients: locust (*Hymenaea courbaril*), cockshun (*Smilax schomburgkiana*), kufa (*Clusia* spp.), sarsparilla (*Dioscorea trichanthera*), monkey ladder (*Bauhinia* spp.), granny backbone (*Curarea candicans*), and devildoer (*Strychnos* spp.). The ingredients are boiled in water for an hour or soaked in alcohol to make a tonic. The concoction is added to milkshakes, porridge, or other dishes. It is said to be good for the 'nature', strengthen the body, and protect against diseases. The crude ingredients and ready-made aphrodisiacs are sold at the Georgetown market. Several Dilleniaceae are called kapadula and are used similarly (see *Tetracera volubilis* subsp. *volubilis*).

Doliocarpus cf. **dentatus** (Aubl.) Standl. subsp. **dentatus**

DILLENIACEAE

White kapadula, Kabuduli (Ar), Tameyu-u (C).

Woody climber. Stem flaky, with concentric rings in cross section. Leaves alternate, simple, rough below, margins serrate. Flowers in fascicles. Berry cherry-red. Saplings in secondary forest, adults in mixed forest. The clear water from the stem is drunk to relieve thirst, for snakebites, as a remedy for cough and cold, and to provoke abortion. The wood is chipped and boiled alone or with various other ingredients (see *Davilla kunthii*) to make aphrodisiac beverages. The ashes from burnt leaves are used to disinfect navel cords. The wood is sold at the Georgetown herbal market.

Pinzona sp. TVA2509

DILLENIACEAE

Kapadula (Cr), Red devildoer (Cr).

Large woody climber. Stem flaky, with concentric rings in cross section. Petiole winged. Leaves alternate, simple, margins entire. Inflorescence paniculate. Berries paired, green to red. In mixed forest. The clear water from the stem is drunk to relieve thirst, for snakebites, as a remedy for cough and cold, and to provoke abortion. The wood is chipped and boiled alone or with various other ingredients (see *Davilla kunthii*) into aphrodisiac beverages. Burnt leaves are used to disinfect navel cords. Leaves and branches are boiled and drunk to treat diabetes. The wood is sold at the Georgetown herbal market.

Tetracera asperula Miq.

DILLENIACEAE

Fire rope, Kapadula (Cr), Kabuduli, Halichimanni (Ar), Tameyu-u (C).

Woody climber or vigorously scrambling shrub. Leaves alternate, simple, rough. Racemes terminal. Flowers pale pink. Fruit a green follicle. In secondary forest on white sand. The water from the stem is drunk to relieve thirst, for snakebites, as a remedy for cough and cold, and to provoke abortion. The wood is boiled alone or with other ingredients (see *Davilla kunthii*) into aphrodisiac beverages. The burnt leaves are used to disinfect navel cords.

Tetracera tigarea DC.

DILLENIACEAE

Kapadula (Cr), Kabuduli (Ar), Ereyunde (C).

Large woody climber. Stem reddish brown, flaky. Leaves rough. Racemes terminal. Flowers yellow. Follicle green. Seed white. Aril bright yellow. In Mora forest. The water from the stem is drunk to relieve thirst, for snakebites, as a remedy for cough and cold, and to provoke abortion. The wood is boiled alone or with other ingredients (see *Davilla kunthii*) into aphrodisiac beverages. The burnt leaves are used to disinfect navel cords.

Dioscorea cf. **riparia** Kunth & R. Schomb. ex Kunth

DIOSCOREACEAE

Granny backbone (Cr)

Creeping vine. Tubers epiphytic, spiny, woody. Stem densely covered with sharp spines. Leaves alternate, simple, palmately veined. Fruit a 3-winged capsule. Rare in Mora forest, Barama. The spines are used to take jiggers from the feet.

Cyclodium meniscioides (Willd.) C. Pres. var. **meniscioides**

DRYOPTERIDACEAE

Big leaf baboon tail (Cr), Ituri hi (Ar), Arawata andikiri (C), Wai ahu (Wr).

Hemi-epiphytic fern. Rhizome creeping, covered with long, reddish brown, hair-like scales. Fronds mono- or dimorphic. Fertile pinnae small. Common in Mora and mixed forest. The coiled rhizome, resembling a howler monkey tail, is washed and boiled (with the scales). Children suffering from whooping cough are given the tea and are bathed with the same decoction. Hanging the rhizome around the neck of the patient is believed to alleviate whooping cough as well. The scales are removed and the scraped rhizome is put on abscesses.

Diospyros guianensis (Aubl.) Guerke subsp. **guianensis**

EBENACEAE

Barrabarra (swamp type) (Cr), Barabara (Ar).

Tree to 25 m tall. Outer bark dark brown to black, inner bark yellow. Leaves alternate, simple, rusty puberulous when young. Petals green, folded. Berry leathery, crowned by calyx. In swamp forest on pegasse. The wood is sometimes sawn into boards or used to make cricket bats and balls. The fruit pulp is occasionally eaten.

Diospyros tetrandra Hiern.

EBENACEAE

Graterwood, Barrabarra (Cr), Barabara (Ar), Simyari epï (C).

Medium-sized tree, with small buttresses. Outer bark greenish black, inner bark bright yellow. Leaves alternate, simple. Flowers greenish yellow, petals stiff, folded. Berry leathery, crowned by calyx. In mixed forest. The fruits are occasionally eaten.

Sloanea grandiflora J.E. Smith

ELAEOCARPACEAE

Broad leaf (Cr), Shirabuliballi, Arorodan¹ (Ar), Poro ari (C), Naidu, Dau anaidau (Wr).

Medium-sized tree. Leaves alternate, simple, large. Petiole long. Flowers rosaceous, with many brushy anthers. Capsule green, covered with long, soft, spines. Common in Mora forest, Barama. The leaves are used as wrapping material, to 'hamper' cassava bread. When a lot of bread is baked for storage, sale, or transport, the flat cakes are piled between two tondoli baskets (made with an aerial root of *Clusia* spp.). The piles are tightly wrapped in the large leaves and tied with maho straps into firm packages. The cassava 'hampers' are brought to the market or carried into the gold mines to supply the workers with food. The leaves are only used by Caribs.

(1) 'Porcupine tree' after the spiny fruit (Fanshawe, 1949).

Sloanea cf. guianensis (Aubl.) Benth. **ELAEOCARPACEAE**

Parakusana, Aruadan, Siraboliballi (Ar), Kuseweran¹ (C).

Tree to 40 m, with triangular buttresses. Leaves opposite, elliptic. Flowers fragrant, yellow to white. Capsule small, with slender bristles. Occasional in mixed forest. Paddles are carved from the plank roots.

(1) The Carib name refers to the fruits, which resemble those of kusewe (*Bixa orellana*).

Sloanea latifolia (Rich.) K. Schum. **ELAEOCARPACEAE**

Bastard hakia (Cr), Tokuhsa (C).

Tree to 25 m tall. Leaves clustered at branch end, with circular leaf scars. Petiole long, pulvinus woody. Inflorescence a compound, pale brown corymb. Occasional in secondary forest. The heartwood of this tree is used to make axe handles, the rest of the wood serves as firewood. The wood is said to be very hard.

Sloanea obtusifolia (Moric.) K. Schum. **ELAEOCARPACEAE**

Fine leaf arrowstick (Cr), Karupana (Ar).

Large tree with flat buttresses. Outer bark purplish brown, inner bark dark yellow. Twigs puberulous. Leaves alternate, rounded. Racemes few-flowered. Capsule with soft, slender spines. Rare in mixed forest, Moruca. Paddles and boards are carved from the plank roots. The wood is used for riverbank sheet-piles (kokers) and arrow sockets.

Erythroxylum macrophyllum Cav. **ERYTHROXYLACEAE**

Aligator footprint¹, Aligator toe bone (Cr), Akarī tapurarakirī (C).

Small tree. Leaves alternate, simple, large. Stipules long. Flowers small, in axillary fascicles. Drupe small, red, fleshy. Rare in mixed forest, Barama. The wood is used in house construction (runners).

(1) The Creole names are translations of the Carib name.

Alchorneopsis floribunda (Benth.) Müll. Arg. **EUPHORBIACEAE**

Swamp duka (Cr), Kanakudji (white type), Kanaküidiballi (Ar), Waraekone (C).

Medium-sized tree, small stilt roots. Leaves alternate, 3-pliveined, two glands at base. Inflorescence axillary, spiciform thyrses. Capsule small, green to red. In secondary forest (Barama) and swamp forest on pegasse. The wood is soft and white, and occasionally used for boards, furniture, and firewood.

Chaetocarpus schomburgkianus (Kuntze) Pax & Hoffm. **EUPHORBIACEAE**

White olo, White iron mary, Axe blunter¹ (Cr), Ulu, Ruri, Boboroballi (Ar), Wiyekane (C).

Medium-sized tree. alternate, simple. Stipules leafy, caducous. Flowers apetalous, in dense axillary clusters. Capsule reddish brown, spiny. Common in mixed forest. The wood is said to be very hard, used occasionally to make canoes, boards, and house frames, and as firewood. The aromatic bark is boiled with the bark of black maho (*Rollinia exsucca*) and black yarula (*Aspidosperma excelsum*) in a herbal bath to get rid of evil spirits. The bark is occasionally sold in Amerindian villages for this purpose.

(1) This Creole name is a translation of the Carib name.

Croton cuneatus Klotzsch **EUPHORBIACEAE**

Cartabac corn (Cr), Tassi (C).

Shrubby tree with red sap. Leaves alternate, simple, covered with lepidote scales, two large glands at leaf base. Flowers in terminal spikes. Capsule weakly 3-lobed. In riverbank Mora forest, Barima. Ripe fruits are used as fish bait to catch cartabacs (*Myleus rubripinnis*). People wait near this plant to shoot the fish as it jumps from the water to feed on the fruits.

Croton trinitatis Millsp. **EUPHORBIACEAE**

Wild black pepper, Wild massala, Rock balsam (Cr).

Herb to 1.5 m high. Leaves alternate, simple, narrowly triangular, with 2 stalked glands at base, margins serrate. Flowers straw-coloured, in a terminal inflorescence. Weed in open secondary vegetation. A tea from the whole plant boiled with information bush (*Cyathillium cinereum*), St. John's bush (*Justicia secunda*), one leaf of broad leaf thyme (*Coleus amboinicus*), and/or minnie root (*Ruellia tuberosa*) is prescribed for 'women's problems', to relieve menstruation pains, decrease excessive

vaginal discharge, or to clean out womb and ovarian tubes after birth. The tea is drunk just before the menstruation to get it started, or taken on the second or third day to ease it down. Sold at the Georgetown herbal market.

Hyeronima alchorneoides Allemão var. **alchorneoides** **EUPHORBIACEAE**
Baradanni, Suradani (Ar).

Large tree. Stipules leaflike. Leaves alternate, simple, clustered at branch end. Spikes erect, greenish yellow. Drupe, small, black with purplish red juice. Rare in mixed forest, Barima. The wood is a commercial timber, locally preferred for canoes, floors, and furniture.

Hyeronima alchorneoides Allemão var. **stipulosa** Franco **EUPHORBIACEAE**
Suradani (Cr), Suradan (Ar), Ako (C), Duru (Wr).

Large tree. Stipules leaflike. Leaves alternate, simple, large. Petioles long. Spikes erect, greenish yellow. Drupe small, black. Common in Mora and mixed forest. The heavy wood is a commercial timber, locally preferred for canoes, floors, furniture, house construction, and coffee mortars.

Mabea piriri Aubl. **EUPHORBIACEAE**
Swizzle stick (Cr), Bariri-kuti¹ (Ar), Yukuyapoi (C).

Small tree with white latex. Lower branches in whorls. Leaves alternate, simple, glabrous, long-acuminate, margins serrate. Inflorescence a terminal thyse. Capsule grey-green. Abundant in Mora, secondary, and mixed forest. The whorled stem is trimmed into a swizzle to beat chocolate milk or banana porridge. The latex is dripped into sore or misty eyes. The wood is said to last long and is used as roundwood in house construction.

(1) 'Hawk foot', after whorled branching (Fanshawe, 1949).

Maprounea guianensis Aubl. **EUPHORBIACEAE**
Awati (Ar), Pirapisi (C).

Medium-sized tree. Outer bark dark brown, inner bark orange, wood white. Leaves alternate, simple, small, with abundant white latex. Flowers small. Capsule brownish red. Occasional in secondary forest on white sand, Moruca. The leaves are boiled in a herbal bath for sores and itching skin.

Microstachys corniculata (Vahl) Griseb. **EUPHORBIACEAE**
Fowl cock tongue (Cr).

Small herb. Leaves alternate, simple, puberulous, rounded at base. Flowers very small, red. Capsule green, spiny. In pastures and along roads, Moruca. The whole plant is boiled and given in small quantities to babies suffering from thrush. Three leaves of fowl cock tongue, tetakabora leaves (*Axonopus compressus*), and soursop (*Annona muricata*) are boiled together. One cup of the tea is taken each morning to keep down irregular heart beats. The tea is taken for headache as well. The decoction is also used to cleanse cut and sores.

Omphalia diandra L. **EUPHORBIACEAE**
Wild pawpaw, Sourie (Cr), Ana, Sito, Meku kuwa-ire (C).

Liana, with slimy, white latex, quickly oxidising to red. Climbing with tendrillate shoots. Leaves alternate, simple, rounded, with long petioles. Berry large, green, with 3 large, brown seeds. In riverbank Mora forest, Barima. The seeds are put on a hook as bait to catch morocots. The seeds are occasionally eaten, but might be mildly toxic.

Pera glabrata (Schott) Baill. **EUPHORBIACEAE**
Hachiballi (Ar).

Tree to 35 m tall. Outer bark smooth, dark green, horizontally grooved. Leaves alternate, simple. Flowers axillary, involucre bract cream. Rare in secondary forest, Moruca. The wood is occasionally sawn into boards.

Plukenetia polyadenia Müll. Arg. **EUPHORBIACEAE**
Sourie, Wild pawpaw (Cr).

Woody climber. Leaves alternate, simple, base rounded, petiole long. Inflorescences axillary racemes. Capsule large, green, 4-ribbed. Seeds large, brown, woody. In Mora forest and manicole swamp. The seeds are put on a hook as bait to catch morocots. The seeds are split open with a knife to eat the nut (endocarp).

Sapium jenmanii Hemsl. **EUPHORBIACEAE**

Rubber tree (Cr), Haiahaia (Ar), Mabuwa (Ar, C).
Tree to 40 m tall. Latex abundant, thick, creamy. Leaves alternate, simple. Inflorescence elongate, terminal, simple, yellowish green. Rare in mixed forest, Barama. After slashing the bark the latex quickly becomes rubbery. The latex strips are removed the following day and rolled up into bumper balls.

Senefeldera sp. TVA1369 **EUPHORBIACEAE**

Small tree. Latex white. Leaves alternate, simple, with thickened pulvinus. Rare in secondary forest, Barama. The trunks are occasionally used as roof rafters.

Casearia aff. **acuminata** DC. **FLACOURTIACEAE**

Akare-u (C).
Small tree. Inner bark pink, wood white, sweet-scented. Leaf margins dentate. Rare in secondary forest, Barama. A handful of bark scrapings is warmed in water and stuffed between the toes to cure ground itch.

Casearia javitensis Kunth **FLACOURTIACEAE**

Deerfoot (Cr), Kibihidan¹ (Ar), Arawata mureru² (C).
Tree to 17 m tall. Leaves glabrous, glossy, coarsely serrate. Flowers in axillary fascicles. Capsule brown. In secondary forest. The wood is used for firewood and traditional Arawak kitchen walls in 'wattle and stave' style, in which young stems are used entirely or split and woven between a horizontal frame.

(1) 'Nose bear tree', after the smell (Fanshawe, 1949); (2) 'Baboon bench' (Courtz, 1997).

Laetia procera (Poepp.) Eichl. **FLACOURTIACEAE**

Firemomma (Cr), Siribidan, Shurubadan, Warakaioero (Ar), Arokoyuru, Mainyapo¹ (C), Heroku (Wr).
Tree to 40 m tall. Crown umbrella-shaped. Stipules long, caducous. Leaf margins serrate. Flowers in axillary bundles. Capsule red-brown, velutinous. Common in secondary forest and abandoned fields. In the past, the bark of this tree was removed, dried thoroughly and cut into strips of 1 m long and tied on a stick. The bark was lighted as a torch, which was said to burn for a long time. The wood is a commercial timber, locally popular as firewood and comparable to Chrysobalanaceae wood.

(1) The Carib name means 'old field tree', referring to its habitat.

Codonanthe crassifolia (Focke) C.V. Morton **GESNERIACEAE**

Bird vine, Green thick leaf (Cr).
Epiphyte, often growing on ants nests. Leaves small, succulent, reddish. Flowers tubular, white, flushed with pink. Berry dark purple. Common in cultivated fruit trees, Moruca. The sap from briefly heated leaves is squeezed into infected eyes, or when people are loosing their vision. This medicine was said to 'work like spectacles'.

Gnetum nodiflorum Brongn.

GNETACEAE

Tauwa nut (Cr), Tauwa (C).

Woody climber. Latex little, sticky, pinkish grey. Leaves opposite, leathery. Inflorescences whorls of spikes. Drupe ellipsoid, greenish grey to pink. Seed brown. Occasional in Mora and mixed forest, Barama. The seeds are roasted in hot ashes for five minutes, peeled, and eaten. Pregnant women are warned not to use the seeds, since they can cause abortions. Even cutting the liana during pregnancy is believed to provoke a miscarriage.

Andropogon bicornis L.

GRAMINEAE

Sautin bush, Razorgrass, Horsetail grass, Jumbie coat (Cr), Herba sede (Sp), Kawaio-hi¹ (Ar).

High grass. Stem reddish green. Inflorescence a terminal panicle. Joints with long, white hairs. Abundant in degraded pasture on white sand or rocky laterite. In the past, the silky hairs were used to stuff pillows and mattresses. Children use the hollow stems as straws to drink water.

(1) 'Horse tail', derived from 'caballo', the Spanish word for horse (Fanshawe, 1949).

Axonopus compressus (Sw.) P. Beauv.

GRAMINEAE

Tetakabora, Tatakaboro¹ (Ar).

Tufted, strongly stoloniferous herb. Stolons purple. Culms to 60 cm high. Sheaths puberulous. Inflorescences of 2-4 divergent racemes. In pastures and house yards. Three leaves of tetakabora, fowl cock tongue (*Microstachys corniculata*), and soursop (*Annona muricata*) are boiled together. One cup of the tea is taken each morning to keep down irregular heart beats. The tea is also taken for headache and used to cleanse cut and sores.

(1) 'Hard-fingered' after the strong stolons (Fanshawe, 1949).

Coix lacryma-jobi L.

GRAMINEAE

Job's tears, Buck beads (Cr), Tawasi (C).

Herb to 2 m high. Leaves linear, glabrous. Inflorescences numerous, compound, male florescence protruding from the terminal pore of an ovoid, bony, bead-like sheath. Weed in pastures in coastal Guyana, cultivated in the interior. The bony sheaths are used as beads. Chains from these beads are commercialised in the capital.

Eleusine indica L.

GRAMINEAE

Man grass, Goosefoot grass (Cr), Bebe nibora¹, Humaha (Wr).

Tufted grass to 30 cm high. Leaves strongly keeled. Inflorescences composed of 2-5 spikes, radiating from peduncle. Spikelets in two rows along the axis. Common in pastures and house yards. The tea from man grass is taken for body swelling. The grass is sometimes boiled with sweetheart (*Desmodium* spp.) and black potato vine (*Ipomoea batatas*), and drunk to stop haemorrhage. The grass is pounded, mixed with water, and given to dogs when they are passing blood when coughing. When drunk steadily during the menstruation, man grass tea works as a contraceptive. Women should not use salt at the same time, since this would make the medicine ineffective. A herbal bath against evil spirits or bad spells is prepared with man grass, a bundle of lemongrass (*Cymbopogon citratus*), and bamboo leaves (*Bambusa vulgaris*). People wash their hair with man grass to prevent it from falling out. Sold at the Georgetown market.

(1) This Warao name means 'man grass'.

Olyra longifolia Kunth

GRAMINEAE

High bush bamboo (Cr), Raroballi (Ar), Karisho (C).

Clump-forming, perennial herb to 3 m high. Internodes shiny, reddish, nodes thickened. Inflorescences from upper nodes, racemiform, spreading. In forest gaps and open areas. Children make whistles from the hollow stems.

Panicum pilosum Sw.

GRAMINEAE

Bamboo (small type), Donkey grass (Cr).

Perennial herbs, extensively sprawling, creeping and rooting at the bluish green nodes. Inflorescence terminal, light green, to 25 cm long, spreading. In secondary shrubland along roads, Moruca. The leaves are fed to cows that have problems with delivering their calves. Twenty minutes after consuming the leaves, they will start to give birth. These leaves are judged more effective than those of

the large bamboo (*Bambusa vulgaris*). People in Moruca believe that at midnight, this plant produces small black seeds which bring fortune and richness. When the seeds appear, the plant is said to moan and grunt like a mother giving birth. If the seeds are picked, the plant will become annoyed and cause serious problems. A rice bag is carefully spread under the plant to collect the falling seeds, which are secretly kept at home as magic objects. People said they learnt this from the Surinamese.

Calophyllum brasiliense Camb.

GUTTIFERAE

Kachikamo¹ (Sp?), Kurahara² (Ar, C).

Tree, 20 m tall. Outer bark dark brown, rough, vertically cracked. Latex sticky, yellowish transparent. Drupe fleshy, light green. In swamp forest on pegasse, Moruca. In the coastal swamplands, the wood is favoured for boards, housing and canoes.

(1) This name was said to be Spanish, but it is probably of indigenous origin; (2) The Carib term 'kuriala' and the Creole term 'corial' for dugout canoe are derived from this species (Ahlbrink, 1931).

Clusia palmicida Rich. ex Planch. & Triana

GUTTIFERAE

Black kufa, Kupa, Small leaf kupa, Cooper (Cr), Kufa (Ar), Kuwapo-u (C), Dabahi (Wr).

Hemi-epiphyte. Aerial roots woody, cortex dark brown. Latex yellow. Flowers white, tinged with pink, staminodial ring yellow, sticky. Capsule ellipsoid, light green. Common, but patchily distributed in mixed forest, less frequent in swamp forest. Aerial roots are harvested for the commercial furniture industry, but they are more brittle than roots of white kufa (*Clusia grandiflora*). A hot chocolate-like brew from the root cortex is drunk with sugar, or mixed with several other ingredients (see *Davilla kunthii*) into aphrodisiac potions. The root is boiled with karia leaves (*Stigmaphyllon sinuatum*) against malaria. Roots are used to make traditional Carib tondoli baskets. The latex is applied as plaster on mosquito worms. Stepping on the sticky fruit is believed to cause ground itch. Children make toy guns from hollowed out roots. Pieces of roots with cortex are sold at the Georgetown herbal market.

Clusia pana-panari (Aubl.) Choisy

GUTTIFERAE

Small leaf kupa (Cr), Kufa (Ar).

Scrambling shrub. Stilt roots with yellow latex. Leaves small, opposite, with white latex. Flowers white, calyx persistent, dark brown. Capsule ellipsoid, green to purple-black. Occasional in riverbank vegetation. The bark is occasionally boiled and drunk against back pain.

Tovomita cf. brevistaminea Engl.

GUTTIFERAE

Wild mango (Cr), Awasokule (Ar), Arakapuri paindyari, Paipaiyo wokuru¹ (C).

Small tree with stilt roots. Bark foul-smelled, wood reddish. Leaves clustered at branch ends. Flowers green, sweet-scented. Capsule crowned by 4-lobed stigma. Common in mixed forest, Barama. The reddish pink fruit pulp was mentioned as edible, although a bit sour. Straight trunks are used as house posts and forest camp frames, otherwise as firewood. Skinned twigs are used to beat dirt from recently harvested, unspun cotton.

(1) 'Drink of the screaming piha', since this bird feeds on the fruit.

Tovomita calodictyos Sandw.

GUTTIFERAE

Wild mango (Cr), Awasokule (Ar), Arakapuri (C).

Small tree with stilt roots. Latex yellow. Inner bark turning orange when exposed, wood pinkish red. Capsule large, 4-valved. Rare in mixed forest, Moruca. The trunk base with roots is used for coffee table frames. Stilt roots are used to make warishi frames and serve as firewood.

Tovomita choisyana Planch. & Triana

GUTTIFERAE

Hill wild mangro (Cr), Awasokule (Ar), Arakapuri paindyari (C).

Small tree with stilt roots. Latex yellow. Inner bark reddish, wood hard. Capsule green, ca. 4 cm long, 5-valved. Seeds 5, orange, embedded in red pulp. Occasional in mixed forest. Large trunks are used for housing, smaller ones for firewood. The stilt roots are carved into arrow sockets.

Tovomita obscura Sandw.

GUTTIFERAE

Hill wild mango (Cr), Awasokule (Ar), Arakapuri paindyari (C).

Small tree with stilt roots. Outer bark dark, inner bark red, strong-scented, wood brown, hard. Leaves clustered at branch ends, with little yellow latex. Occasional in secondary forest. The latex is said to cause a serious skin rash. The trunk base with the roots is used for coffee table frames. Stilt roots are used as warishi frames, bows and arrow sockets. The wood is also used as firewood.

Tovomita cf. schomburgkii Planch. & Triana

GUTTIFERAE

Hill wild mango (Cr), Awasokule (Ar), Arakapuri (C).

Small tree with stilt roots. Outer bark green, horizontally ringed, inner bark red, with yellow latex. Flowers white, stamens long. Capsule round, crowned by styles. In mixed forest, rare in manicole swamps. Straight trunks are used for housing and boards, otherwise as firewood. The stilt roots serve as whips or bows.

Vismia guianensis (Aubl.) Choisy

GUTTIFERAE

Small leaf bloodwood (Cr), Orali, Warohaya (Ar), Syirimeni (C), Dau hotu¹, Uraribari (Wr).

Small tree. Latex orange red. Leaves small, opposite, golden-brown, folded together when young. Inflorescences rusty puberulous. Berries green. Abundant in secondary forest. Trunks are favoured for house frames (runners, beams). The bark is boiled for half an hour and used to cleanse sores, eczema, ringworm, or itching skin. The latex is rubbed on warts and skin fungi (lota, ground itch, ringworm), but is less effective than that of the broad leaf bloodwood (*V. macrophylla*). Young girls paint their lips and nails orange with the latex. Fresh leaves are thrown with trysil leaves (*Pentaclethra macroloba*) in chicken pens to repel nimbles (poultry lice).

(1) 'Blood tree', after the orange-red latex.

Vismia laxiflora Reichardt

GUTTIFERAE

Small leaf bloodwood (Cr), Sirimiyari (C).

Medium-sized tree. Latex orange. Leaves small, opposite, golden-brown, folded together when young. Berries green, calyx persistent. Rare in riverbank Mora forest, Barama. The trunks are used for runners and beams.

Vismia macrophylla Kunth

GUTTIFERAE

Broad leaf bloodwood (Cr), Orali, Warohaya (Ar), Saipyarara (C), Dau aidemu hotu¹ (Wr).

Medium-sized tree. Bark red, flaky, with much orange latex. Leaves large. Inflorescence rusty puberulous. Berry green, crowned by long styles. Abundant in secondary forest, frequent along riverbanks. The latex is rubbed on skin fungi (lota, ground itch, ringworm). A bark decoction is used to bathe these skin fungi. The sap squeezed from the heated young leaves is drunk for diarrhoea. Girls paint their lips and nails with the latex.

(1) The Warao name means 'large blood tree'.

Xiphidium caeruleum Aubl.

HAEMODORACEAE

Wild lily, Monkey pine (Cr), Hebesere bina¹, Wauriballi (Ar), Karuwara epityi³, Sararan, Sayu yumi³ (C).

Herb to 2 m high. Rhizome creeping. Leaves green with brown spots. Flowers white, in terminal, many-flowered inflorescence. Berry black. In cultivated and abandoned fields. The grated rhizome is applied to cuts, sores, and foot fungus. The plant is also used to treat the painful sting of the karuwara caterpillar.

(1) 'Foot fungus bina' (Fanshawe, 1949); (2) 'Karuwara cure'; (3) This Carib name means 'razorgrass father'.

Humiria balsamifera (Aubl.) A. St.-Hil. var. **balsamifera**

HUMIRIACEAE

Tawanero, Tauroniro (Cr), Tauararu (Ar), Meri (C).

Tree to 25 m tall. Bark rough, brown, vertically grooved. Twigs flat. Leaves rounded at apex, coiled inwards when young. Flowers white, showy. Drupe ovoid, blue-black. In quackal swamp forest. The hard wood is a commercial timber, locally valued for boards, furniture, housing, and high quality charcoal. The bark is stuffed in the roof to drive out insects destroying the thatch.

Humiriastrum obovatum (Benth.) Cuatrec.

HUMIRIACEAE

Rat shit tree, Redwood (Cr), Hurihi, Kurihi, Kurihi itcheka¹ (Ar).

Tree to 40 m tall. Outer bark brown, lenticellate, inner bark orange. Leaves obovate, red-brown puberulous below when young, margins recurved. Drupe fleshy. Common in quackal swamp forest, Moruca. The acid fruits are eaten or pounded in hot water into a beverage. The hard wood is sawn into boards.

(1) 'Rat shit', after the fusiform black seeds.

Sacoglottis aff. **cydonioides** Cuatrec.

HUMIRIACEAE

Broad leaf counter, Redwood (Cr), Dukuria (Ar).

Tree to 15 m tall. Outer bark reddish brown, rough, inner bark red, wood yellow, sweet-scented. In mixed forest, Moruca. The bark is boiled into astringent tea for diarrhoea.

Poraqueiba sp. TVA754

ICACINACEAE

Baradanni (Cr), Pukuta (C).

Large tree. Outer bark light brown, lenticellate, inner bark orange-yellow, sweet-scented, with transparent orange exudate. Leaves large. Saplings with horizontal branches. Rare in Mora forest, Barama. The wood is used for canoes, boards, and house construction.

Poraqueiba aff. **guianensis** Aubl.

ICACINACEAE

Lonely wood, Lonely tree¹ (Cr), Solito (Sp), Marishiballi hariraru (Ar), Warurang (C).

Very large tree, with large buttresses. Outer bark brown, vertically fissured, inner bark dark pink, oxidising to dark orange when exposed, wood white. Rare in mixed forest, Moruca. The bark stripped from the buttresses is used in herbal baths against itching skin. Four strips of 100 x 20 cm are used for one bath. People often develop skin rashes when felling trees or lianas with acrid latex. The red bark decoction is said to be more alleviating than the cream provided by the hospital.

(1) The name refers to the rarity of this species.

Eleutherine bulbosa (P. Mill.) Urb.

IRIDACEAE

Come back bush (Cr), Warakaba bina (Ar), Soasoa¹ (C), Murusi, Muharoko (W).

Perennial herb to 60 cm high. Bulb layered, purplish red. Leaves linear, finely plicate. Flowers white, in branched, bracteate inflorescences. Capsule green. In pastures, frequently grown in house yards. The plant is believed to be one of the most powerful binas. When going to court or the police station, the suspect secretly carries a leaf or bulb with him. Even if he is guilty, the authorities will be on his side. Fish hooks, rods, and lines are rubbed with the leaves to be certain of a good catch. The grated bulb is used in a herbal bath or mixed with oil or perfume and rubbed on the body from head to toe. The sweet smell wins the love of a desired person, brings back an unfaithful lover or a missing person, or keeps a beloved one by your side forever. The red gratings are used as lipstick, or secretly rubbed in the hair of an admired person. The bulb is wrapped in some leaves and hidden in the house to bring financial luck. Women drink the tea from the bulbs to stop haemorrhage and overcome infertility. If a menstruating woman urinates over the plant, it will lose its power forever. Rubbing the body with lime is one of the few remedies to get rid of a bina spell. Bina mixtures are occasionally sold, but always in strict secrecy.

(1) According to the Caribs, the wood creeping soa soa bird (*Dendrocolaptes* sp.) is thought to be a lonely bird, always calling for his partner. The bird itself is used in similar magic practises as the plant.

Hyptis pectinata (L.) Poit.

LABIATAE

Cold bush, Woman piaba (Cr).

Herb to 2 m high. Stem ribbed. Leaves ovate, grey-green below, aromatic. Flowers small, purple, in long, terminal, spike-like thyrse. Along roadsides and disturbed areas, often planted in house yards. A decoction of the whole plant is used as a steam or sweat bath by women suffering from 'lining cold' (puerperal fever). The tea is drunk for stomachache. Sold at the Georgetown herbal market.

Leonotis nepetifolia (L.) R. Br.

LABIATAE

Man piaba, Lion bush (Cr), Kororewa, Kamityami epityi (C).

Herb to 3 m high. Stems grey-green, ribbed, square. Leaves deeply crenate, strong-scented. Flowers orange, in dense, spiny, axillary verticillasters. Weed of waste places, also planted in house yards. Fresh leaves are thrown in chicken pens to repel nimbles. A tea from the leaves is taken for stomachache and intestinal worms. Sold at the Georgetown market.

Lacistema aggregatum (Bergius) Rusby

LACISTEMACEAE

Wild coffee (white type), Rod stick (Cr).

Small tree. Outer bark green, inner bark light brown, wood yellow. Flowers yellowish green, in axillary, catkin-like spikes. Capsule fleshy, red. In secondary forest, Moruca. The wood is sometimes used for house posts and firewood. Young trunks serve as fishing rods.

Aniba cf. guianensis Aubl.

LAURACEAE

Ginger gale silverballi (Cr), Kereti (Ar).

Tree to 25 m tall. Inner bark yellow, ginger-scented. Leaves leathery, greyish below, base cuneate. Flowers small. Berry enclosed by warty cupule. In secondary forest, Moruca. The wood is said to be poisonous and remain free from insect attacks. It is used for boards and canoes and is favoured by Pomeroon boat builders for ballahoos.

Aniba hostmanniana (Nees) Mez

LAURACEAE

Big leaf silverballi (Cr), Kanoaballi (Ar), Waikiarra, Sipiropipo, Apotono ari siduwapari (C).

Tree to 20 m tall. Bark and wood light brown. Leaves clustered at branch end, greyish below. Inflorescence rusty tomentose. Fruiting cupule dentate. In secondary forest, Barama. The wood is favoured for boards and canoes.

Aniba jenmanii Mez

LAURACEAE

Swamp kereti, Kereti silverballi (Cr), Kereti (Ar).

Small tree. Outer bark flaky, inner bark orange, wood white. Young branches grooved. Leaves clustered at branch ends. Inflorescence few-flowered. Berry chestnut brown. In quackal swamp forest. The sweet-scented wood is used for boards and canoes.

Aniba cf. kappleri Mez

LAURACEAE

Silverballi (Cr), Siduwapari (C).

Tree to 25 m tall. Outer bark black, inner bark and wood bright yellow. Twigs reddish. Inflorescence rusty puberulous. Fruiting cupule rusty, warty. In mixed forest, Barama. The hard, sweet-scented wood is favoured for boards and canoes.

Aniba cf. riparia (Nees) Mez

LAURACEAE

Brown silverballi, Sauari skin silverballi, Yellow kereti (Cr), Kereti (Ar), Siduwapari (C).

Tree to 18 m tall. Inner bark and wood yellow. Leaves glabrous, strong-scented. Inflorescence grey- or rusty puberulous. Berry yellow to orange. In mixed and secondary forest. The wood is favoured for boards, furniture, and canoes.

Aniba cf. terminalis Ducke

LAURACEAE

Silverballi (Cr), Siduwapari (C).

Medium-sized tree. Young leaves light brown, silvery, sweet-scented. Panicles terminal. Berry enclosed by warty cupule. Rare in Mora forest. The wood is favoured for boards and canoes.

Aniba sp. TVA988

LAURACEAE

Brown silverballi (Cr), Siduwapari (C).

Tree to 10 m tall. Outer bark dark brown, inner bark light brown, wood yellowish. Leaves small, slightly aromatic. The wood is favoured for boards, floors, and canoes.

Nectandra cf. cuspidata Nees

LAURACEAE

Kereti, Shirua (Ar), Tokuhua (C).

Tree to 30 m tall. Outer bark patchy grey, inner bark and wood yellow, unpleasantly scented. Leaves slightly aromatic. Flowers small, white. Berry small. In secondary forest. In Barama, the wood was only used as firewood, because the saw dust was said to cause skin rash. In Moruca, the wood was valued for boards and canoes.

Ocotea cernua (Nees) Mez

LAURACEAE

Fine leaf kereti (Cr), Kereti, Yekoro (Ar), Wayaka (C).

Small tree. Leaves with unpleasant smell. Flowers very small, yellow, in axillary panicles. Cupule bright red, leathery. Berry green to black. In mixed, secondary, and Mora forest. The wood is favoured for boards, furniture, coffins, and canoes.

Ocotea schomburgkiana (Nees) Mez

LAURACEAE

Brown silverballi, Swizzle stick kereti, White / Brown kereti (Cr), Kereti, Yekoro (Ar), Tokuhua, Yapui (C).

Tree to 25 m tall. Outer bark dark brown, rough, inner bark brown, wood soft, white. Branches in whorls. Panicles pyramidal. Berry small. In manicole swamps, mixed and secondary forest. The sweet-scented wood is used for house frames, boards, coffins, gun stalks, canoes, and firewood. The sawdust irritates the skin. The whorled branches are trimmed into swizzles to beat chocolate milk or porridge.

Ocotea splendens (Meisn.) Mez

LAURACEAE

Buck vomit (Cr), Kereti, Yekoro (Ar), Waye, Wa-e (C).

Tree to 15 m tall. Outer bark whitish grey, inner bark brown, wood whitish yellow. Leaves broad, glabrous, clustered at branch ends. Panicles yellow-puberulous. In secondary forest and manicole swamp. The wood is favoured for boards, walls, furniture, coffins, canoes, and firewood.

Ocotea tomentella Sandw.

LAURACEAE

Broad leaf silverballi Baradanni (Cr), Kereti, Baradan¹ (Ar), Mirakurang² (C).

Tree to 30 m tall. Outer bark light brown, inner bark orange, wood light brown. Leaves clustered at branch ends, greyish brown puberulous. Petiole winged. Berry small, green. In mixed and secondary forest. The wood is a commercial timber, locally used for boards, canoes, coffins, floors, and furniture.

(1) 'Ocean tree', after the light, seaworthy canoes made from it (Fanshawe, 1949); (2) 'Wild avocado pear'.

Eschweilera alata A.C.Smith

LECYTHIDACEAE

Wild guava, Guava skin kakaralli (Cr), Kakaralli (Ar), Ara-a (C).

Tree to 25 m tall. Outer bark flaky, in a jigsaw pattern, inner bark pink. Petals pale yellow, staminodial hood yellow. Fruit obconical, small. Rare in mixed forest. The wood is a commercial timber, used locally for long-lasting house posts.

Eschweilera decolorans Sandw.

LECYTHIDACEAE

Brown kakaralli (Cr), Kakaralli (Ar), Urana erepari¹(C), Kakarari (Wr).

Large tree. Bark brown, inner bark and wood yellowish white. Flowers large, sweet-scented, petals white, turning blue when touched, staminodial hood yellow. Common in mixed forest. The fibrous, sweet-scented bark strips are used for head straps and lashing material. The wood is a commercial timber, used locally for house posts and boards.

(1) 'Labba food', as this rodents feeds on the fruits.

Eschweilera sagotiana Miers

LECYTHIDACEAE

Broad leaf black kakaralli (Cr), Kakaralli (Ar), Urana erepari (C), Kakarari (Wr).

Tree to 30 m tall. Outer bark brown, inner bark yellow. Leaves large, leathery. Flowers small, petals white, staminodial hood dark yellow. Fruits woody. Common in mixed forest. The sweet-scented bark is used for head straps and lashing material. The wood is a commercial timber, locally used for house posts, beams, runners, poles, and boards. The seeds are used as bait in bird traps.

Eschweilera wachenheimii (Benoist) Sandw.

LECYTHIDACEAE

White kakaralli, Fine leaf black kakaralli (Cr), Kakaralli (Ar), Kuwatiri (C), Kakarari (Wr).

Tree to 25 m tall. Leaves glabrous, long-acuminate. Petioles black. Petals white, staminodial hood yellow, sweet-scented. Fruit obconical, woody. Seeds 1-2. Abundant in mixed forest. The sweet-scented bark is used for head straps and lashing material. The wood is locally used for house frames, boards, and canoes.

Eschweilera sp. TVA2144

LECYTHIDACEAE

Broad leaf monkey pot (Cr).

Tree, ca. 15 m tall. Inner bark and wood yellow. Midrib prominent above. In secondary forest, Moruca. The wood is used to build traditional Arawak kitchen walls in the 'wattle and stave' style.

Lecythis cf. **chartacea** Berg

LECYTHIDACEAE

Broad leaf monkey pot, Smooth skin/fine leaf/black/white kakaralli (Cr), Hiaru kakaralli, Kakaralli (Ar), Kakarari (Wr).

Tree to 35 m tall. Outer bark purplish brown, inner bark and wood white. Leaves elliptic, slightly serrate when young. Flowers white. Fruits turbinate. In secondary and mixed forest, Moruca. The hard wood is used for house frames, poles, posts, axe handles, heavy-duty bridges, and boards. The bark yields an inferior lashing material.

Bauhinia scala-simiae Sandw.

LEGUMINOSAE-CAESALP.

Monkey ladder, Turtle step (Cr), Hikuri tarafon (Ar), Wayamu pati (C), Tida aidamu araimuhu (Wr).

Liana. Stem undulate, deeply divided. Leaves entire, palmately veined. Petioles long. Branches soft brown puberulous. Pod clavate, reddish brown tomentose. In Mora and mixed forest. The root is pounded until fibrous, its sap squeezed in a cup and diluted in warm water. A quarter cup is drunk for diarrhoea. A tea from the wood is drunk for malaria, diarrhoea, to bitter the blood, and to stop haemorrhage.

Chamaechrista ramosa (Vogel) H.S. Irwin & Barneby

LEGUMINOSAE-CAESALP.

Wiry shrub to 1 m tall. Leaves pinnate, leaflets 4. Flowers yellow, turning orange with age. Pod small, flat, black. Taken from the wild (probably from the white sand savannas in Berbice), and planted as ornamental in house yards on white sand (Assakata).

Dicorynia cf. **guianensis** Amshoff

LEGUMINOSAE-CAESALP.

Sand mora (Cr).

Tree to 40 m tall. Outer bark flaky, inner bark brown, wood yellow, foul-smelling. Panicles rusty puberulous. Pod ovate, flat. Seeds 1-2. Rare in secondary forest, Moruca. The wood is said to be poisonous and used to kill fish. Throwing wood chips in a creek would instantly kill the fish. The guts, scales, and skin of the fish should quickly be removed, and the flesh carefully cleaned with lime to avoid digesting the poison. The wood is considered too poisonous for house construction or firewood. Informants possibly confused this species with *Talisia* spp.

Eperua falcata Aubl.

LEGUMINOSAE-CAESALP.

Soft wallaba (Cr), Wallaba (Ar), Watapa, Parewe (C), Waraba (Wr).

Tree to 30 m tall. Leaves 6-8-foliolate. Flowers pink, in terminal, pendent racemes to 2 m long. Pod flat, woody, reddish brown, falcate. Occasional in mixed forest, common in manicole swamp. The wood is a commercial timber, locally used for house posts, boards, canoes, poles, kitchen staves, and shingles. Wallaba posts harvested from coastal swamps are sold in regional towns. The market for shingles has dwindled lately.

Eperua rubiginosa Miq. var. **rubiginosa** **LEGUMINOSAE-CAESALP.**
Wallaba (Ar), Warapa (C).

Tree to 30 m tall. Leaves 8-foliolate. Leaflets long-acuminate. Racemes terminal, pendent, to 2.5 m long. Pod flat, woody, brown, falcate. Rare in Mora forest, Barama. The wood is a commercial timber, locally used for house posts, poles, and shingles.

Macrobium acaciifolium Benth. **LEGUMINOSAE-CAESALP.**

Arapito, Sarabebe (Ar), Arapari, Aratapali (C).

Tree to 10 m, with broad buttresses. Leaves bipinnate, yellowish puberulous below. Flowers white. Pod orbicular, flat, woody. Seed 1. In flooded savanna, Moruca. The seeds are edible, but people warned that eating too much of them will rotten the teeth or cause lice infestation. Herbal baths with the leaves are believed to keep a person forever young, since this tree always gets fresh, young leaves after shedding its old ones.

Macrobium angustifolium (Benth.) Cowan **LEGUMINOSAE-CAESALP.**

Waterwallaba, Waterwallaba-balli (Cr), Sararabebe (Ar), Aratapa (C).

Tree to 30 m tall. Leaves 2-foliolate. Flowers white, with red filaments, in axillary, tomentose racemes. Pod red-brown ellipsoid, flat, glabrous, heavy. Common in swamp forest on pegasse. The wood is used for boards and cricket bats.

Peltogyne venosa (Vahl) Benth. subsp. **venosa** **LEGUMINOSAE-CAESALP.**

Purpleheart (Cr), Saka (Ar), Wewe pipyo¹ (C), Moraijana (Wr).

Tree to 45 m tall. Crown broad. Outer bark black, inner bark light brown, heartwood purple. Flowers pink, in terminal, rusty puberulous panicles. Pod leathery, stipitate. Occasional in mixed forest. The wood is a commercial timber, locally used for boards, house posts, uprights, canoes, coffee mortars, bridges, walking sticks, and other crafts. In the past, wood skin canoes were made by felling a trunk, beating the bark, and removing it as a whole, and keeping the bark slab open with yariyari sticks (*Duguetia* spp.). Wood skins move fast, but are hard to steer and have a short life span. They were made when people reached a distant river after travelling by land and no boat was available to travel further. Canoes made during moonlight are believed to spoil rapidly. Wood skins are hardly used anymore, since few people are left that still know the technique.

(1) The Carib name means 'wood skin'.

Sclerolobium micropetalum Ducke **LEGUMINOSAE-CAESALP.**

Ants tree (hill type) (Cr), Kaditiri, Yawaredan (Ar), Tyasi epi¹, Topuwonu (C).

Tree to 30 m tall. Leaves large, paripinnate. Stipules pinnate, threadlike. Leaves and stipules densely rusty puberulous. Panicles to 35 cm long. Pod thin, flat. Occasional in mixed forest. The painfully stinging ants that inhabit this tree are put on a dog's nose to make him hunt better.

(1) 'Tyasi ant tree' (hill type). The 'riverside' tyasi ant tree is *Triplaris weigeltiana*.

Senna multijuga (Rich) H.S. Irwin & Barneby var. **multijuga** **LEGUMINOSAE-CAESALP.**

Marimari, Riariadan¹ (Ar), Marimyari (C).

Medium-sized tree. Leaves paripinnate, many-foliolate. Flowers yellow, in large, many-flowered panicles. Pod flat, brown. Common in secondary shrubland and gaps in mixed forest, spared from weeding or planted in house yards as ornamental. Flowers are used in wedding bouquets. The leaflets are thrown as confetti over married couples.

(1) The Arawak name means 'sun bee tree' (Fanshawe, 1949).

Senna occidentalis (L.) Link **LEGUMINOSAE-CAESALP.**

Wild coffee, Bruka, Brucha (Cr), Arapo (C), Kobi¹ (Wr).

Perennial, shrubby herb. Leaves 8-foliolate, foul-smelling. Flowers yellow, in few-flowered racemes. Pod long, flat, brown. Weed in waste places along the coast, cultivated in the interior. Seeds are parched, ground, and drunk as coffee substitute and as a remedy for kidney problems, intestinal infections, worms, haemorrhage, female infertility, and to clean out the uterus. Leaves are macerated and applied to the head for headache. A tea from the leaves is taken for lining cold and haemorrhage, and is given in small quantities to babies with thrush. The decoction is used as a sweat bath for colds. The sap from the pounded roots is drunk for diarrhoea. In Georgetown, wild coffee is boiled with a

congo pump leaf (*Cecropia* spp.) and bishop's cap (*Cardiospermum halicacabum*) for kidney disorders. Sold at the Georgetown market.

(1) The Warao name means 'coffee' (Charette, 1980).

Senna reticulata (Willd.) H.S. Irwin & Barneby **LEGUMINOSAE-CAESALP.**

John crow bush, Carrion crow bush (Cr), Anatapari (C), Bure arau (Wr).

Arborescent shrub to 8 m tall. Leaves paripinnate, foul-smelling, rachis flat. Flowers yellow, in stout inflorescences capped with a cone of petaloid bracts. In secondary shrubland. The leaves are used in sweat baths for fever. The tea from leaves and/or flowers and pod is drunk as laxative. A mouthful of the tea is drunk for pneumonia.

Tachigali paniculata Aubl. **LEGUMINOSAE-CAESALP.**

Ants wood (Cr), Yawaredan¹ (Ar).

Small tree with low buttresses. Rachis triangular, inhabited by stinging ants. Flowers cream, in terminal, many-flowered racemes. Pod long, flat, leathery. Rare in mixed forest, Moruca. The wood is used for boards and house construction.

(1) 'Opossum tree', from the ugly smell of the ants living in the petioles (Fanshawe, 1949).

Abarema jupunba (Willd.) Britton & Killip **LEGUMINOSAE-MIMOS.**

var. **trapezifolia** (Vahl) Barneby & Grimes

Soapwood (Cr), Huruasa (Ar), Waisyore turupo¹ (C), Dau bana² (Wr).

Tree to 35 m tall. Leaves bipinnate, pinnae asymmetrical. Flowers white, with long stamens, in terminal, clustered heads. Pod dehiscent, twisted, red inside. Common in secondary forest. The wood is a commercial timber, locally used for boards and canoes. The inner bark contains saponins and becomes foamy when beaten in water. Until recently (during the Burnham period), the bark and flowers were used as soap substitute.

(1) 'Sloth heart'; (2) 'Froth wood', after the soapy bark.

Hydrochorea cf. **corymbosa** (A. Rich.) Barneby & Grimes **LEGUMINOSAE-MIMOS.**

Christmas tree, Soapwood (Cr), Ka'ra (C).

Tree to 45 m tall. Crown broad. Leaves bipinnate, rachis rusty tomentose. Flowers white, in subfasciculate heads. Pod flat, dehiscent. Rare in mixed forest. Saplings are planted in pots and sold as Christmas tree. Trimmed saplings are used to hang cups. The wood is occasionally used for canoes and firewood.

Inga cf. **accreana** Harms **LEGUMINOSAE-MIMOS.**

Bender whitey (Cr), Warakosa¹ (Ar), Doho² (Wr).

Medium-sized tree. Outer bark lenticellate. Leaves paripinnate, rachis narrowly winged. Flowers white, in congested, puberulous spikes. Pod flat with raised margins. Common in secondary forest, Moruca. The white pulp around the seeds is eaten.

(1) The general Arawak name for *Inga* species (Fanshawe, 1949); (2) The general Warao name for *Inga* species (Charette, 1980).

Inga cf. **acrocephala** Steud. **LEGUMINOSAE-MIMOS.**

Whitey (Cr), Warakosa (Ar), Doho (Wr).

Tree to 25 m tall. Leaves 4-jugate, rachis not winged. Flowers white, in axillary or terminal, paniculate spikes. Pod curved, woody, green, ribbed. In secondary and mixed forest, Moruca. The fruit pulp is eaten.

Inga capitata Desv. **LEGUMINOSAE-MIMOS.**

Fine leaf whitey, Round leaf whitey (Cr), Hikoritoro, Warakosa (Ar).
Tree to 20 m tall. Leaves 2-4-jugate. Rachis not winged. Spikes 1-3, in leaf axils. Flowers white. Pod glabrous, smooth, sessile, rounded. In swamps and well-drained forest. The white fruit pulp is eaten, but only as emergency food, because it is less sweet than other *Inga* species.

Inga graciliflora Benth. **LEGUMINOSAE-MIMOS.**

Button whitey, Whitey, Centipede whitey (Cr), Tureli, Waresesuri (Ar), Sarara¹ (C), Doho (Wr).
Medium-sized tree. Leaves 3-jugate, rachis slightly winged. Flowers white, in axillary umbels. Pods in bundles, green, ca. 25 cm long, swollen at seeds. In secondary and mixed forest. The white pulp around the seeds is eaten. The wood is used as firewood.

(1) 'Centipede', after the shape of the pod.

Inga huberi Ducke **LEGUMINOSAE-MIMOS.**

Black whitey, Broad leaf whitey (Cr), Warakosa (Ar), Doho (Wr).
Tree to 20 m, with irregular buttresses. Leaves 2-jugate, rachis not winged. Flowers white, in clusters of 3 axillary umbels. Pod ca. 20 x 4 cm, thick. In secondary and mixed forest. The white pulp around the seeds is eaten. The wood is used as firewood and occasionally for canoes.

Inga cf. java Pittier **LEGUMINOSAE-MIMOS.**

Brown whitey (Cr), Warakosa (Ar), Doho (Wr).
Small tree. Leaves puberulous, rachis slightly winged. Flowers white, in congested spikes in the axils of undeveloped leaves. Pod long, flat, broad. In manicole swamp, Assakata. The pulp around the seeds is eaten.

Inga jenmanii Sandw. **LEGUMINOSAE-MIMOS.**

Whitey (Cr), Warakosa (Ar), Waisyimiri (C), Doho (Wr).
Large tree. Leaves small, 6-foliolate, rachis slightly winged. Stipules long. Flowers white, in umbellate inflorescence. Pod green, ca. 9 cm long, smooth, thick. Occasional in riverbank Mora forest, Barama. The white fruit pulp is eaten.

Inga leiocalycina Benth. **LEGUMINOSAE-MIMOS.**

Whitey (Cr), Warakosa (Ar), Apipjoroi (C), Doho (Wr).
Medium-sized tree. Twigs lenticellate. Leaves 2-jugate, golden puberulous when young, rachis not winged. Flowers white, in very short, axillary clustered spikes. Pod dark green, swollen around seeds, 20 cm long. Occasional in Mora riverbank forest, Barama. The white pulp around the seeds is eaten. The wood is used as firewood.

Inga marginata Willd. **LEGUMINOSAE-MIMOS.**

Broad leaf whitey, Green whitey (Cr), Warakosa (Ar), Doho (Wr).
Tree to 15 m. Leaves 2-jugate, rachis winged. Flowers white, in axillary, 8 cm long spikes. Pod slightly curved, glabrous, constricted between the seeds. In quackal swamp forest. The white seed pulp is eaten.

Inga melinonis Sagot **LEGUMINOSAE-MIMOS.**

Baboon whitey, Black monkey goggle¹ (Cr), Karoto (Ar), Ariki enakorori (C), Doho (Wr).
Medium-sized tree. Leaves 4-jugate, velutinous below, rachis slightly winged. Flowers capitate, white, produced from main branches. Pod long, curved. In secondary forest. The white fruit pulp is eaten. The wood is used for firewood.

(1) This Creole name is a translation of the Carib name.

Inga nobilis Willd. **LEGUMINOSAE-MIMOS.**

Wild river whitey (Cr), Warakosa (Ar), Pasindyo (C), Doho (Wr).
Small tree. Leaves 3-4-jugate, rachis angular, not winged. Flowers white, stamens long, in terminal, clustered spikes. Pod yellow, curved, swollen over seeds. Abundant on riverbanks of the Barama and Barima Rivers. The fruit pulp is eaten, mainly by children paddling their way to school. The wood is used as firewood.

Inga pilosula (Rich.) J.F. Macbr. **LEGUMINOSAE-MIMOS.**

House whitey (Cr), Warakosa (Ar), Murewa (C), Hanoko duroho¹ (Wr).
Small tree. Leaves 2-jugate, leathery, puberulous below, rachis broadly winged. Flowers yellow, in axillary spikes. Pod yellowish green, heavy, straight, flattened. In seasonally flooded forests, often cultivated in Amerindian house yards. The seed pulp is eaten. The wood is used as firewood.
(1) The Warao name means 'house whitey', implying its cultivated state.

Inga rubiginosa (Rich.) DC. **LEGUMINOSAE-MIMOS.**

Baboon whitey (Cr) Ituri hi¹ (Ar), Apowonu (large kind), Poporu peta² (C), Doho (Wr).
Medium-sized tree. Young branches and leaves densely red-brown puberulous, rachis not winged. Flowers large, yellowish, in loosely clustered spikes. Pod densely reddish brown puberulous. In secondary and mixed forest, sometimes spared from cutting. The white pulp around the seeds is eaten. The wood is used as firewood.
(1) 'Baboon tail', after the red, hairy leaves and pods (Fanshawe, 1949); (2) 'Toad face', after the shape of the pod.

Inga sertulifera DC. subsp. **leptopus** (Benth.) T.D. Penn. **LEGUMINOSAE-MIMOS.**

Turtle whitey, Whitey (Cr), Warakosa (Ar), Doho (Wr).
Small tree. Outer bark light brown, lenticellate. Leaves small, rachis slightly winged. Flowers white, in umbellate inflorescence. Pod short, fat, yellow. In riverbank forest, planted in Moruca house yards. The fruit pulp is eaten.

Inga splendens Willd. **LEGUMINOSAE-MIMOS.**

Cowfoot whitey, Big river whitey (Cr), Rabaraba (Ar), Inya-u (C), Doho (Wr).
Medium-sized tree. Leaves 2-jugate, leathery, rachis narrowly winged near apex. Flowers white, in paniculate spikes. Pod large, green, heavy, ca. 20 cm long. In riverbank Mora forest, Barama. The white fruit pulp is eaten.

Inga thibaudiana DC. subsp. **thibaudiana** **LEGUMINOSAE-MIMOS.**

Monkey whitey (Cr), Iturihi karoto ibibero, Warakosa (Ar), Apowonu (small one), Tanimī, Shpundi (C), Doho (Wr).
Medium-sized tree. Leaves 4-5-jugate, brown puberulous below, rachis not winged. Flowers white, in loose, axillary spikes. Pod flat, brown-puberulous, ca. 30 cm. Common in secondary forest, spared from weeding around house yards. The white pulp around the seeds is eaten. The wood is used as firewood.

Inga umbellifera (Vahl) Steud. ex DC. **LEGUMINOSAE-MIMOS.**

Turtle whitey (Cr), Warakosa (Ar), Wayamu topuru¹ (C), Doho (Wr).
Small tree. Leaves 2-3-jugate, petiole and rachis broadly winged. Flowers white, star-like, in axillary umbels. Pod curved, green. Common in secondary forest. The fruit pulp is eaten; the wood is used as firewood.
(1) 'Turtle leg', after the curved, stout pod.

Inga sp. TVA2285 **LEGUMINOSAE-MIMOS.**

Whitey (Cr).
Tree, 10 m tall. Outer bark warty, lenticellate, inner bark red, wood yellow. Leaves 6-jugate, rusty puberulous below, rachis not winged. Flowers and pods not seen. In quackal swamp forest, Moruca. The fruit pulp is eaten.

- Inga sp.** TVA2283 **LEGUMINOSAE-MIMOS.**
Whitey (Cr).
Small tree. Leaves 3-jugate, somewhat rough, pulvinus with black hairs, rachis slightly winged. Flowers and pods not seen. In quackal swamp forest, Moruca. The fruit pulp is eaten.
- Inga sp.** TVA2463 **LEGUMINOSAE-MIMOS.**
Fine leaf whitey (Cr).
Sapling, ca. 2m tall. Leaves 4-jugate, puberulous, rachis not winged. Flowers and pods not seen. In mixed forest, Moruca. The fruit pulp is eaten.
- Macrosamanea pubiramea** (Steud.) Barneby & Grimes **LEGUMINOSAE-MIMOS.**
var. **pubiramea**
Fine leaf bender, Bender bush, Fine leaf trysil, Water trysil (Cr), Imirimia (Ar), Aramirurang (C).
Small tree. Leaves bipinnate, dark green. Flowers in erect, globose heads, calyx pinkish brown, corolla pink, stamens numerous, filaments white. Pod greenish brown puberulous. Abundant in swamp forest on pegasse. The inner bark is scraped off and rubbed with coconut oil or applied as poultice on sprained or broken limbs. The hard, flexible twigs are used for bows. Because the twigs continue to grow when they are damaged, the species is believed to heal fractures. Fruit trees are beaten with a bender twig to ensure a good crop the following year.
- Zygia cataractae** (Kunth) L. Rico **LEGUMINOSAE-MIMOS.**
Broad leaf bender (Cr), Alikyu (Ar).
Small tree. Leaves glabrous, pinnae in 1 pair, each with 3 leaflets. Flowers pink, in heads produced from the main branches. Pod curved, ca. 20 cm long, yellowish green. In flooded savanna, Moruca. The inner bark is scraped, mixed with coconut oil and applied to sprained limbs. The flexible, strong twigs are used for bows.
- Zygia latifolia** (L.) Fawc. & Rendle **LEGUMINOSAE-MIMOS.**
var. **communis** Barneby & Grimes
Bender (Cr), Alikyu (Ar), Ayarani (C).
Medium-sized tree. Leaves opposite, pinnae in 1 pair, each with 3-5 leaflets. Flowers pink and white, in heads produced from the main branches. Pod green, ca. 14 cm long. In Mora riverbank forest, Barama. The wood is used for forest camp frames and firewood. The bark is used in a bath for general body pain and sickly babies.
- Andira surinamensis** (Bondt) Splitg. ex Amshoff **LEGUMINOSAE-PAPIL.**
Stainy rope (Cr), Shiriballi, Koraro (Ar), Rere erepari, Ereyuru (C), Arisoru (Wr).
Tree to 40 m tall. Little red exudate. Twigs, underside of leaves, and inflorescences rusty puberulous. Calyx brown, petals pale violet, standard with white central spot. In secondary forest and swamp forest on pegasse, Moruca. The red exudate is rubbed on mouth sores.
- Crotalaria nitens** Kunth **LEGUMINOSAE-PAPIL.**
Snake shakshak (Cr), Okoyu marakari (C).
Herb to 1.20 m high. Leaves 1-foliolate, densely puberulous. Flowers yellow, in terminal racemes. Pod inflated, subcylindric, black. Seeds numerous, black. In secondary shrubland, Barama and Barima. Children put the seeds in toy maracas ('shakshaks'). Shaking the dry pods is believed to attract snakes.
- Desmodium adscendens** (Sw.) DC. **LEGUMINOSAE-PAPIL.**
Ironweed, Sweetheart (Cr), Tebeyu (Ar), Uhsenano epityi¹ (C).
Creeping herb. Leaves 3-foliolate, leaflets orbiculate. Flowers pinkish purple, in lax, terminal raceme. Pod with 1-4 segments, with sticky hairs. Common in pastures, Barama. The crushed leaves in water are used to wash the hair when it is falling out. Children write their names on their clothes with the sticky pods.
(1) The Carib name means 'hair cure'.

Desmodium barbatum (L.) Benth. & Oerst.

LEGUMINOSAE-PAPIL.

Man ironweed, Man sweetheart (Cr), Pega pega (Sp), Tebeyu (Ar), Uhsenano epityi' (C), Akuwana (Wr).

Creeping herb. Leaves 3-foliolate, leaflets round, puberulous. Flowers small, pink, in dense terminal raceme. Pod segmented, united in hairy spheres. Common in pastures. A tea from the whole herb is drunk for fever, heart problems, male impotence, stomach ache, body pain, to ease menstruation, and to prevent miscarriages. Boiled with man grass (*Eleusine indica*) and black potato vine (*Ipomoea batatas*), the tea is taken for haemorrhage. If a father fails to keep the couvade rules and does heavy work just after his child is born, the baby will get cramps. The child is bathed with a decoction of this herb to ease the pain. Warao women believe they will get bad luck when the pods stick to their dress. Caribs wash their hair with the macerated leaves to enhance its growth and prevent baldness. Sold at the Georgetown herbal market.

Desmodium incanum (Sw.) Desv.

LEGUMINOSAE-PAPIL.

Woman sweetheart, Woman ironweed (Cr), Tebeyu (Ar), Kumbo somorori' (C).

Creeping or erect herb 20 cm tall. Leaves 3-foliolate, leaflets thick. Flowers purple, in lax, terminal raceme. Pod to 8-segmented. Common in pastures, Moruca. A tea from the whole plant (with roots) is taken to stop the bleeding of injuries and for haemorrhage. The plant is also boiled with man grass (*Eleusine indica*) and black potato vine (*Ipomoea batatas*) for haemorrhage.

Dioclea reflexa Hook. f.

LEGUMINOSAE-PAPIL.

Johnnie crow eyeball (Cr), Okrai (Ar), Bure ahu¹ (Wr).

Woody climber. Petioles and stipules brown puberulous. Leaves 3-foliolate. Flowers purple, with white centre, in axillary, erect panicles. Flower buds black. In secondary forest, Waini. Children play with the round, flat seeds that resemble large eyes. The seeds are occasionally used as beads.

(1) The Warao name means 'vulture eye'.

Diplotropis purpurea (Rich.) Amsh.

LEGUMINOSAE-PAPIL.

Tatabu¹ (Ar), Konatopo, Woko isyare, Kunoto ep'i (C).

Tree to 40 m tall. Inner bark orange, turning green-brown after exposure. Leaves imparipinnate. Flowers pink, in terminal panicle. Pod flat, membranous. Occasional in mixed forest, Moruca. The hard wood is a commercial timber and considered the best wood to make canoes. Large tatabu canoes are locally sold for US\$ 70.

(1) 'Tata' means 'hard' in Arawak (Fanshawe, 1949).

Dipteryx odorata (Aubl.) Willd.

LEGUMINOSAE-PAPIL.

Tonka bean (Cr), Kumaru (Ar), Karapa bosì, Katulimia (C).

Tree to 30 m tall. Leaves paripinnate, rachis flattened. Flowers in terminal panicles, calyx rusty tomentose, petals whitish mauve. Drupe ovoid, mesocarp fibrous. Rare in mixed forest, Moruca. The seeds contain cumarin, used industrially to flavour tobacco and as vanilla substitute. In the past, tonka beans were commercially extracted in the North-West District. Nowadays, they are only locally used. The grated seeds are mixed with vaseline and rubbed on the skin or hair as perfume. The wood is so hard to cut down that trees are often spared from felling.

Hymenolobium flavum Kleinh.

LEGUMINOSAE-PAPIL.

Fine leaf arisauro (Cr), Darina, Koraroballi (Ar), Rere erepari, Ereyuru (C).

Tree to 50 m tall. Buttresses square, to 2 m high. Leaves 15-17-foliolate. Panicles terminal, rusty tomentose. Pod ca. 15 x 3 cm. Rare in mixed forest, Moruca. A decoction of the bark is used to cleanse bush yaws sores.

Lonchocarpus aff. martynii A.C. Sm.

LEGUMINOSAE-PAPIL.

White haiari (Ar), Haiari (Ar), Tamuneng haiari (C), Asikona (Wr).

Large woody climber. Leaves imparipinnate, greyish green below, petiole swollen at base. Flowers numerous, purple. Pod flat. Rare in Mora and mixed forest, regularly taken from the wild and planted in house yards. The roots are used as fish poison. They are pounded and soaked in creeks, after which fish will come floating on the surface. The milky root sap is used externally on sores and skin cancer,

and drunk in small amounts to treat intestinal cancer and AIDS. The sap is diluted in a bucket of water and used as a bath for eczema, ground itch, and skin sores. Washing with soap should be avoided. Although prohibited by law, fish poison is still frequently used in the interior. Haiari roots are sold at the Mabaruma market for US\$ 0.10/lbs. Some 25 lbs. is needed to poison an average creek.

Lonchocarpus negrensis Benth. **LEGUMINOSAE-PAPIL.**
Brown haiari (Cr), Arari (Wr).
Woody climber. Stem with red exudate. Leaves 9-foliolate, foul-smelling. Flowers yellowish white, in rusty puberulous racemes. Pod oblong. Common in secondary and mixed forest, Moruca and Waini. The roots were mentioned as fish poison by Warao only.

Lonchocarpus sp. TVA1247 **LEGUMINOSAE-PAPIL.**
Red haiari (Cr), Tapireng haiari (C).
Woody climber. Stem light brown, lenticellate, inner bark green, wood white. Leaves imparipinnate, greyish puberulous when young, long-acuminate. Rare in Mora forest, Barama. The root sap is used as fish poison.

Lonchocarpus spruceanus Benth. **LEGUMINOSAE-PAPIL.**
Fine kind of haiari (Cr), Arari mukumuku¹ (Wr).
Small tree. Leaves imparipinnate, leaflets small, leathery, with a slight poisonous scent. Roots thin, yellow. Observed once on an abandoned farm on white sand in Warapoka (Waini), probably cultivated by local Warao. The root sap is used as fish poison and applied to the head to relieve headache.
(1) The Warao name means 'small haiari'.

Machaerium cf. **floribundum** Benth. **LEGUMINOSAE-PAPIL.**
Bat nail, Baboon plimpla (Cr), Bohoribada¹ (Ar).
Large woody climber. Stem flaky, grey, with thick, red exudate. Leaves imparipinnate, with two sharp spines at the base. Pod glabrous, greenish yellow. In swamp and secondary forest. A 30 cm long piece of the stem is cut, the red sap collected in a spoon, diluted in water, and drunk for diarrhoea, dysentery, and haemorrhage. Cotton is soaked in the sap to wipe the sore mouths of babies with thrush. A tea from the wood is taken for diarrhoea.
(1) 'Bat claw', after the recurved spines (Fanshawe, 1949).

Machaerium quinata (Aubl.) Sandw. var. **quinata** **LEGUMINOSAE-PAPIL.**
Bohoribada (Ar), Kumeti (C).
Woody climber. Bark peels off easily, with red exudate. Leaves imparipinnate, brown tomentose below. Stipules large. Flowers yellow. Pod light brown puberulous. In brackish swamps and secondary forest. The red sap is used for drawing on paper.

Machaerium sp. TVA921 **LEGUMINOSAE-PAPIL.**
Granny backbone (Cr), Awarepuya andikiri¹, Kumeti (C).
Woody climber with flat stem. Outer bark brown, flaky, wood white, with alternating bands secreting thick, red latex. Leaves imparipinnate. In mixed forest, Barama. The stem is chopped into pieces, boiled, and the bitter tea is drunk against malaria. The red exudate is used to paint wooden utensils (e.g., cricket balls).
(1) 'Waterdog tail', after the flattened stem.

Mucuna cf. **urens** (L.) Medik. **LEGUMINOSAE-PAPIL.**
Carrion crow eyeball, John crow eye (Cr), Konome enuru, Kurumu enuru¹ (C).
Woody climber. Flowers pendent on long peduncles, petals fleshy, whitish pink, turning purplish black with age. Pod ribbed, with stinging brown hairs. Rare in Mora forest, Barama. The grated seed are rubbed on the skin to relieve itches. Children play a game galled 'jacks' with the seeds or use them to make a top.
(1) 'Eye of the vulture', after the shape of the seeds.

Ormosia coccinea (Aubl.) Jackson

LEGUMINOSAE-PAPIL.

Lucky seed, Jumbie beans (Cr), Barakaro (Ar), Anakoko (big type) (C).

Large tree. Leaves 7-11-foliolate. Flowers dark purple, in rusty tomentose panicles. Pod dark red, leathery. Seeds hard, red and black. Occasional in mixed forest and manicole swamp. Children play with the seeds, which are sometimes used to teach them to count. Seeds are used as beads or carried in the pocket to bring luck. The wood is a commercial timber, locally used for boards. The pounded bark is used in a steam bath for fever.

Ormosia nobilis Tul.

LEGUMINOSAE-PAPIL.

Lucky seed, Jumbie beans (Cr), Barakaro (Ar), Anakoko (smaller type) (C).

Small trees. Bark patchy brown and white. Leaves large, glabrous, 7-foliolate, greyish velutinous when young. Pod woody, brown. Seeds hard, red and black. Occasional in secondary forest, Barama. The bark is pounded and used in a steam bath for fever. Children collect the seeds to play with. Seeds are used as beads, but need to be boiled before they can be threaded on a string. In coastal Guyana, the seeds are used in tourist jewellery.

Rhynchosia phaseoloides (Sw.) DC.

LEGUMINOSAE-PAPIL.

Lucky seed, Jumbie beans, Rat eye (Cr), Anakoko (smallest type), Mumbo enuru¹ (C).

Woody vine. Leaves 3-foliolate. Stem, leaves, and inflorescence puberulous. Pod yellowish brown puberulous. Seeds small, hard, shiny, black and red. Growing as weed in cultivated fields. The seeds are used as toy or beads, but need to be boiled before they can be threaded. In coastal Guyana they are used in tourist jewellery.

(1) The Carib name means 'rat eye'.

Swartzia guianensis (Aubl.) Urb.

LEGUMINOSAE-PAPIL.

Axeblunter, Marudi food (Cr), Itikiboroballi (Ar), Warama, Asemunusi, Marasi erepari¹ (C).

Medium-sized tree. Leaves 5-foliolate, petiole, and rachis winged. Flowers showy, cream, in pendent panicles on older twigs. Pod orange. Seeds black. Aril white. Frequent in riverbank Mora forest, Barama. The hard wood is occasionally used for house posts and firewood.

(1) 'Marudi food', as the seeds are eaten by this bird.

Swartzia schomburgkii Benth. var. **schomburgkii**

LEGUMINOSAE-PAPIL.

Saltfish wood, Paddlewood (Cr), Parakasana, Parekosan (Ar), Asemunusi¹, Marasi erepari (C).

Tree to 30 m tall. Bark with little red sap. Trunk deeply and broadly fluted. Leaves 7-9-foliolate, greyish green below. Flowers white, in lateral racemes. Pod elongate, glabrous, stipitate. Rare in high forest on Blue Mountain, Kokerite, Barama. Paddles and axe handles are carved from the fluted stem.

(1) 'Double seed', after the two flattened seeds.

Vatairea guianensis Aubl.

LEGUMINOSAE-PAPIL.

Sapotero (Cr), Zapatero (Sp), Arisauro (Ar).

Tree to 30 m tall. Bark with little red sap. Leaves 9-13-foliolate, greyish below. Flowers dark purple, in brown-velutinous racemes. Pod flat, orbicular, heavy, ca. 9 x 5 cm. Common in swamp forest on pegasse. The poisonous seed is grated, mixed with (coconut) oil, and rubbed on scabies, sores, ringworm, and eczema. The yellow inner bark is rubbed on the skin for the same ailments. Canoes are occasionally made from the wood.

Strychnos erichsonii M.R. Schomb. ex Progel

LOGANIACEAE

Big devildoer (Cr), Kwabanaro (Ar), Aritya wokuru (C).

Woody climber. Leaves opposite, leathery. Tendrils woody, curled. Flowers in axillary cymes. Berry globose, orange, ca. 3 cm in diam. Occasional in riverbank Mora forest, Barama. The fruit pulp is edible and sweet. A tea from the bark and/or wood is believed to act like an aphrodisiac (see *S. mitscherlichii*).

Strychnos sp. TVA747

LOGANIACEAE

Small devildoer (Cr), Aritya wokuru (C).

Woody climber. Berry round, yellow, ca. 1.5 cm in diam. Occasional in mixed forest, Barama. The acid, yellowish grey fruit pulp is edible.

Lomariopsis japurensis (Mart.) J. Sm. **LOMARIOPSIDAE**

Baboon tail (Cr), Ituri hi (Ar), Arawata andikiri (C), Wai ahu (Wr).
Epiphytic fern. Rhizome creeping, appressed against tree trunks, covered with long brown scales. Fronds pinnate, ca. 20 cm long, rachis with brown scales. In Mora forest, Barama. The scales are removed, the white rhizome tissue is grated, and applied as poultice on swellings or abscesses.

Phoradendron perrottetii (DC.) Eichler **LORANTHACEAE**

Bird vine (large type) (Cr), Domoaso (Wr).
Parasitic shrub. Suckers firmly attached to the branch of its host tree. Leaves leathery, yellow, asymmetric. Berry white, small. Common in secondary forest and orchards, Moruca. Pounded leaves are put as a poultice on sprained limbs. Leaves are boiled with monkey ladder (*Bauhinia* spp.) and some unknown other lianas into a remedy for venereal diseases. The bitter tea from the leaves is drunk against malaria and given in small doses to babies with thrush.

Phthirusa pyrifolia (Kunth) Eichler **LORANTHACEAE**

Bird vine (small type) (Cr), Domoaso (Wr).
Parasitic herb. Suckers firmly attached to the branch of its host tree. Flowers very small, red. Berry small. Common in secondary forest and orchards, Moruca. Pounded leaves are put as poultice on sprained limbs. A tea from the leaves is drunk to bitter the blood against malaria, and given in small doses to babies with thrush.

Byrsonima aerugo Sagot **MALPIGHIACEAE**

White hicha, Red hicha (Ar), Arikadako (Ar), Perulu (C), Hitia (Wr).
Medium-sized tree. Young leaves densely reddish brown tomentose. Flowers yellow, in terminal, many-flowered racemes. Drupe yellow. Seed 1. Common in secondary forest, Moruca. The fruits are edible. The wood is considered very good firewood.

Byrsonima spicata (Cav.) DC. **MALPIGHIACEAE**

Fine leaf black hicha, Eta eta (Cr), Hicha (Ar), Hitia (Wr).
Small tree. Leaves narrowly elliptic, puberulous below. Flowers yellow, in terminal, many-flowered racemes. Drupe yellow. Seed 1. Common in secondary forest, Moruca. Fruits are eaten directly or crushed in sugar water to make a beverage. The wood is considered very good firewood. A teaspoon of the sap from three macerated shoots is given to babies with thrush.

Byrsonima stipulacea A. Juss. **MALPIGHIACEAE**

Hairy hicha (Cr), Hicha, Kanoaballi¹ (Ar), Miri-i (C), Hitia (Wr).
Tree to 20 m tall. Leaves clustered at branch ends, puberulous below. Stipules large. Flowers yellow, in terminal, many-flowered racemes. Drupe yellow. Seed 1. Frequent in secondary forest, Barama and Barima. The fruits are edible. Trees are cut down to collect bowls full of fruits. The wood is favoured as firewood.

(1) 'Canoe tree' after the boat-shaped leaves (Fanshawe, 1949).

Lophopterys euryptera Sandw. **MALPIGHIACEAE**

Masi (C).
Liana. Leaves large, papery, light green below. Samaras 3, wings straw-coloured. Nut globose. In Mora forest, Barama. According to an old Carib belief, the kenaima spirit always carries a black powder made from dried, pulverised masi root. This powder is put in the victim's mouth to make him cough and sneeze. If swallowed, the powder would destroy his intestines. As antidote to this powder, an infusion of the slimy inner bark of white congo pump (*Cecropia sciadophylla*) should be drunk.

Spachea elegans (G. Mey.) A. Juss **MALPIGHIACEAE**

Noya erepari¹ (C).
Tree to 25 m tall. Outer bark dark brown, inner bark pink, wood yellow. Flowers in terminal, rusty brown panicles. Fruit green, nutlike. In riverbank Mora forest, Barama. The fruits are eaten by fish. When the fruits are ripe, people fish under this tree or use the fruits as bait.

(1) 'Noya food', named after a 20 cm long, spotted catfish, also known by its Arawak name 'himiri' (*Parauchenipterus galeatus*).

Hibiscus bifurcatus Cav.

MALVACEAE

Wild sorrel (Cr), Yahoballi (Ar), Sno-ī (C).

Shrub. Stem with rough spines. Leaves palmately lobed. Flowers large, pink with a dark purple centre and staminal tube, petals twisted. In mokomoko riverbank vegetation, Moruca. Leaves are boiled and drunk as tea for cough and colds.

Malachra alceifolia Jacq. var **alceifolia**

MALVACEAE

Malva (Cr).

Shrub. Leaves palmately lobed, strong-scented. Flowers yellow. Capsule hairy, brown. In open secondary vegetation, cultivated in Moruca house yards. A decoction of the leaves is used to cleanse sores. The boiled leaves are applied as a poultice on the sores afterwards. For earache, a tea from six leaves is poured in a bottle, wrapped in a rag. The hot bottle is held against the temples.

Sida rhombifolia L.

MALVACEAE

Big broom, Yard broom, Six o' clock (Cr), Escoba (Sp), Asoko¹ (C).

Shrubby herb to 1.5 m high. Leaves aromatic, margins serrate. Flowers yellow, small. Capsule black, carpels 2-awned. In open secondary shrubland. Cultivated in Amerindian house yards. A bundle of twigs bound together is used as broom. A tea from the whole plant is drunk steadily to relieve kidney disorders. In Georgetown, the tea is drunk for menstruation pains and ovarian tube infection. The plant is boiled with a grated cochineal leaf (*Opuntia cochinellifera*) and used to wash the hair to make rasta dreadlocks. Sold at the Georgetown herbal market.

(1) The Carib name is probably derived from the Spanish word 'escoba' (broom).

Urena lobata L.

MALVACEAE

Dog foot (Cr), Beroro auma¹ (Wr).

Shrubby herb. Leaves palmately veined, greyish green below. Flowers lilac, with a bright pink centre. Capsule black, soft spiny. In pastures and secondary shrubland on white sand, Waini. Six branches with leaves, flowers, and fruits are boiled as tea and taken by women suffering from 'lining cold' (puerperal fever).

(1) 'Dog foot', after the paw-shaped leaves.

Calathea cyclophora Baker

MARANTACEAE

Sawara¹ (Ar).

Terrestrial herb to 1 m high. Leaves dark red below, midrib white. Petioles pink. Inflorescences at stem base, bracts pink, flowers white, trumpet-shaped. In secondary forest, Barama. A leaf is briefly heated over a fire, macerated, and squeezed in a spoon. The sap is drunk with a pinch of salt for colds, or dripped into sore eyes. The pulverised ashes of burned leaves are applied to burns. The leaves are used as wrapping material.

(1) 'Wrinkled', from the tendency to wrinkle when dry (Fanshawe, 1949).

Calathea elliptica (Roscoe) K. Schum.

MARANTACEAE

Amotu (C).

Herb to 1 m high. Leaves purplish below. Petiole winged. Inflorescence on a separate, leafless shoot. Flowers delicate, tubular, white. Fruit yellow, ribbed. In Mora forest and open secondary vegetation. The leaves are used as wrapping material. Fish is rolled in these leaves and roasted on a 'babracote' (barbecue).

Ischnosiphon enigmaticus L. Andersson

MARANTACEAE

Asidja (hill type) (C).

Scrambling shrub to 4 m tall. Leaves papillose below, clustered in nodes, separated by cane-like internodes. Flowers yellow to purple. In mixed forest, Barama. The split stem yields an inferior plaiting material. The strips are plaited into low-grade crab quakes. Children make toy arrows from the stems.

Ischnosiphon foliosus Gleason

MARANTACEAE

Mokru (small kind) (Cr), Sarabana, Sürükuli mukru, Itiriti (Ar), Asidya (C).

Scrambling shrub. Leaves small, asymmetric, with a dark purple band below, clustered in nodes, separated by cane-like internodes. Common in secondary forest. The split stem yields an inferior plaiting material. Strips are plaited into low-grade crab or fish quakes. Children make toy arrows from the stems.

Ischnosiphon obliquus (Rudge) Koern.

MARANTACEAE

Soft mokru (Cr), Itiriti, Mokoro (Ar), Tamutu (C), Sehuru, Sehoru (Wr).

Shrub to 3.5 m tall. Leaves large, clustered in nodes on top of cane-like stem. Flowers yellow, in terminal synflorescence, bracts white, waxy. Common in secondary forest. The split stems yield a plaiting fibre for household equipment, which is of lesser quality than the fibre from hard mokru (*I. arouma*). The stems are woven into low-grade sifters, matapis, fans, and other basketry. The strips are used as shoulder straps for makeshift warishis and to stitch troolie roofs. Entire stems serve as arrowstick, as a substitute for *Gynerium sagittatum*. Stems are stuck in the mud as a fence to block creeks before poisoning. Leaves are rubbed on warts. A poultice of crushed leaves is applied to cuts to stop bleeding and prevent infection. Leaves are used as wrapping material and as small shelters to protect goods from the rain. Leaves are loosely rolled as a funnel and placed in a toad hole to catch the animal. Hunters roll the leaves tightly into a tube and sucked this with a smacking sound to call labbas. Mokru handicrafts are widely sold in the region and exported in small quantities to the Caribbean islands.

Ischnosiphon sp. TVA3016

MARANTACEAE

Wild mokru (Cr).

Shrub, ca. 1.5 m tall. Leaves clustered in nodes. Stem cane-like. Petioles long. Flowers not seen. In manicole swamp, Assakata. A dough of maize and pumpkin is wrapped in a leaf and boiled in a dish called 'kenkey'.

Maranta sp. TVA2217

MARANTACEAE

Kind of mokru (Cr), Warerobana (Ar).

Herb, ca. 40 cm tall. Leaves purple below. In secondary forest, Moruca. Leaves are used as wrapping material.

Monotagma spicatum (Aubl.) J.F. Macbr.

MARANTACEAE

Aumana bana¹ (Ar), Peyawo (C), Sehoru mukumuku² (Wr).

Herb to 1.5 m high. Leaves with asymmetric apex. Inflorescence on a separate, leafless stem, bracts straw-coloured. Flowers greenish, staminodes bluish. In Mora and secondary forest. Leaves are used as wrapping material and as a funnel to melt lead, with a small stick inserted into the tapering end to make a hole in the lead for the fishing line. Leaves rolled tightly into a tube are sucked with a smacking sound to catch labbas.

(1) 'Clumped leaf', after the habit of the plant (Fanshawe, 1949); (2) The Warao name means 'small mokru'.

Marcgravia coriacea Vahl

MARCGRAVIACEAE

Tiger paw¹ (Cr), Arua kabo (Ar), Kaityusi einyari (C).

Liana. Twigs flat, lenticellate. Inflorescence umbellate, pendent, bracts transformed into cup-shaped nectaries. Berry globose. Common in manicole swamp. The clear water from the stem is dripped into sore eyes.

(1) The Creole name is a translation of both Amerindian names, referring to the shape of the infructescence (Fanshawe, 1949).

Norantea guianensis Aubl.

MARCGRAVIACEAE

Karakara (Ar), Konopo yorokori (C).

Large woody climber. Exudate little, red. Leaves leathery. Racemes terminal, ca. 60 cm long. Nectaries numerous, bright red. Berry globose. In swamp forest on pegasse. The bark or wood is cut into pieces, soaked in water, and drunk against diarrhoea and vomiting. The wood is boiled for one hour and the bright red tea is taken against diarrhoea. The plant is used in a bath or rubbed on the body against fever.

Souroubea guianensis Aubl. subsp. **guianensis**

MARCGRAVIACEAE

Karakara, Kwerimuro¹ (Ar), Konopo yorokori (C), Wene (Wr).

Scrambling shrub. Leaves stiff, leathery. Racemes many-flowered, ca. 20 cm long, nectaries bright red, with a long spur. Berry subglobose, hard, greenish brown. In swamp forest on pegasse. A branch is boiled with kairiballi bark (*Licania heteromorpha* var. *perplexans*) and some water from troolie seeds (*Manicaria saccifera*) into a remedy for venereal diseases. A bottle full of the medicine should be taken during some weeks. The wood alone is boiled as tea to treat diarrhoea and vomiting.

(1) 'Eggs of the kwerimo fish', which bear a resemblance to the odd-shaped flowers.

Aciotis annua (Mart. ex DC.) Triana

MELASTOMATACEAE

Herb. Stems quadrangular. Leaves purplish green. Flowers white, in erect, terminal cymes. Berry small. Growing as weed in cultivated fields, Barama. Leaves are boiled with sugar into a syrup for colds.

Aciotis purpurascens (Aubl.) Triana

MELASTOMATACEAE

Wild sauari (Cr), Tiyasakoreng (C).

Fleshy herb to 50 cm high. Stem quadrangular. Whole plant covered with white hairs. Flowers white, stamens purple. Berry small. Seedlings occur in cultivated fields, adults in secondary forest, Barama. The whole plant is boiled with sugar into a syrup for colds. The berries are eaten by small children.

Clidemia capitellata (Bonpl.) D. Don var. **dependens**

MELASTOMATACEAE

(D. Don) J.F. Macbr.

Bird seed (Cr), Tonoru wokuru¹ (C).

Shrub to 1 m, densely covered with soft, red hairs. Flowers white, in lateral inflorescences. Berry small, black. Common in abandoned fields and secondary forest, Barama. The berries are eaten by small children.

(1) The Carib name means 'bird drink'.

Clidemia japurensis DC. var. **japurensis**

MELASTOMATACEAE

Sakusaku¹, Tikasyeng wokuru², Tonoro wokuru (C).

Shrub to 2 m tall. Young leaves and twigs covered with soft, red hairs. Berry blue, juicy. In Mora swamp and secondary forest, Barama. The berries have a watery taste, stain hands and teeth blue, and are eaten by small children. The sap from crushed leaves is squeezed in sores, which are then covered with a leaf.

(1) Caribs often call juicy fruits with many seeds 'sokosoko' or 'sakusaku', after the chewed mass of cassava bread that used to be spat back to ferment cassava beer; (2) Tikasyeng or tiyasakoreng is a small bird that feeds on the fruits.

Clidemia cf. microthyrsa R.O. Williams **MELASTOMATACEAE**
Shrub. Leaves covered with soft hairs. Flowers white, in lateral inflorescences. Berry pinkish, turning purple when ripe, with blue juice. In abandoned fields and secondary forest, Moruca. The berries are edible.

Henriettea cf. multiflora Naudin **MELASTOMATACEAE**
Chiggernet, Big jiggernet, Himiri egg¹ (Cr), Itara, Kaboanama beltiri² (Ar), Nanaporan³, Pakira yuyuru⁴ (C).

Small tree. Leaves hairy below. Flowers white, in small, lateral clusters on old branches. Anthers purple. Berry dark green to red, densely strigose. In secondary forest and manicole swamps. The slimy fruit pulp is edible.

(1) The seeds in the slimy pulp resemble the eggs of a spotted catfish himiri (*Parauchenipterus galeatus*); (2) 'Cassava beer of the squirrel monkey' (*Saimiri sciureus*); (3) 'Smells like pineapple' (*Ananas comosus*); (4) 'Abscess of the bush hog' (*Tayassu tacajiu*).

Henriettea succosa (Aubl.) DC. **MELASTOMATACEAE**
Jiggernet (Cr), Itara, Kaboanama beltiri (Ar), Pakira yuyuru (C).

Small tree. Leaves glabrous, whitish below, margin ciliate. Flowers in lateral clusters on old wood. Berry green to red, brown sericeous, 2-3 together. In riverbank Mora forest, Barama. The fruits are edible.

Leandra divaricata (Naud.) Cogn. **MELASTOMATACEAE**
Black seed (Cr), Sokosoko, Nono pokono (C).

Small shrub to 50 cm high. Young leaves covered with long, white hairs. Flowers white, in terminal inflorescences. Berry red, turning black when ripe. In secondary forest along trails. The watery berries are eaten by small children, who stain their hands and mouth purple with the crushed fruits for fun.

Miconia ceramicarpa (DC.) Cogn. var. **ceramicarpa** **MELASTOMATACEAE**
Waraia, Karimanbari (Ar), Tonoro wokuru (C).

Shrub. Stem red. Leaves covered with soft, red hairs, margins serrate. Young leaves red. Flowers white. Berry red, turning blue and spongy when ripe. In secondary forest and abandoned fields, Barama. The watery berries are eaten by small children.

Miconia ibaguensis (Bonpl.) Triana **MELASTOMATACEAE**
Bird seed (Cr), Waraia (Ar).

Shrub. Young leaves covered with pink hairs. Flowers white, in terminal inflorescences. Berry black. In secondary forest along roads, Moruca. Children use the forked branches for slingshots and eat the berries.

Miconia cf. lateriflora Cogn. subsp. **lateriflora** **MELASTOMATACEAE**
Meremere (Ar).

Small tree. Leaf veins reddish below. Flowers white, in terminal inflorescences. Berry small. Occasional in secondary forest, Moruca. The wood is said to be very hard and used for roof rafters.

Miconia nervosa (J.E. Smith) Triana **MELASTOMATACEAE**
Bird food (Cr), Waraia (Ar).

Shrub to 5 m tall. Leaves covered with soft hairs, greyish green below. Inflorescence terminal, bright orange. Flowers small, white. Berry purple, spongy. In secondary forest, Moruca. The fruits are eaten by children.

Miconia prasina (Sw.) DC. **MELASTOMATACEAE**
Jiggernet (Cr), Waraia, Selele beletere (Ar), Pirityo, Yalipi, Konorepi (C).

Small tree. Leaves with red veins. Flowers white, subsessile, in terminal panicles. Berry dark green to red, purplish black when ripe. In secondary and riverbank Mora forest, Barama. The fruits are edible.

Miconia racemosa (Aubl.) DC. **MELASTOMATACEAE**

Black seed (Cr), Waraia (Ar), Sakusaku, Sokosoko (C).
Shrub, ca. 2 m tall. Leaves glabrous. Flowers whitish green, small, in terminal panicles. Stamens pink. Berry purple, with blue juice. In secondary vegetation and manicole swamp. The berries are eaten by small children.

Miconia cf. ruficalyx Gleason **MELASTOMATACEAE**

Bird food tree, Birdseed (Cr), Wakaradan (Ar), Tonoro wokuru, Tonoropio, Sakusaku (C), Sikararia (Wr).

Tree to 20m tall. Leaves red-brown velutinous. Wood white, turning purple when in contact with air. Flowers white, in small cymules. Berry purple. Common in secondary forest. The fruits are edible. The wood is locally sawn into boards, used for flooring and beams. People believe that using the wood as fuel will attract jiggers.

Miconia sp. TVA1104 **MELASTOMATACEAE**

Birdseed (Cr) Tonoro wokuru (C).
Small shrub. Leaves covered with white hairs and distinct secondary veins. Growing as weed in cassava field, Barama. The berries are eaten by small children.

Cedrela odorata L. **MELIACEAE**

Red cedar, Brown cedar (Cr), Akuyari (Ar), Akakasinya (C).
Tree to 35 m tall. Outer bark dark red, vertically fissured, inner bark bright red. Leaves paripinnate, clustered at branch ends. Flowers greenish white. Capsule spotted. Seeds winged. In secondary and mixed forest, sometimes planted in Moruca house yards for future timber use. The aromatic wood is a commercial timber, locally used for canoes, coffins, paddles, guitars, banjos, quattros, tool handles, furniture, bird cages, and speaker boxes. A decoction of the bark is used to cleanse persistent 'lifetime' sores. Cedar wood crafts are sold in interior villages.

Guarea guidonia (L.) Sleumer **MELIACEAE**

Bastard wild coffee, Buck vomit (Cr), Karababalli (Ar), Atiwa-u (C), Ukamueru (Wr).
Medium-sized tree. Leaves large, 4-8-jugate, glabrous. Flowers cream, in axillary, pendent panicles. Capsule greenish orange, 4-valved. Seeds golden brown. In secondary and riverbank Mora forest. In Barama, the inner bark scrapings are boiled and strained. A calabash full of the tea is drunk to induce vomiting. The medicine was said to be very strong. The wood is favoured for firewood, because it splits easily.

Guarea pubescens (Rich.) A. Juss. subsp. **pubescens** **MELIACEAE**

Wild coffee (Cr), Kufiballi¹, Banyabo (Ar), Kobi mohoka¹ (Wr).
Small tree. Leaves 2-5-jugate. Panicles axillary or produced from the main branches, puberulous. Capsule subglobose, brown to dull-red or purple, tomentose. In secondary forest, Waini. The roots are dug up, heated over the fire, scraped, mixed with water, and strained. A calabash full is drunk to induce vomiting, which is said to relieve biliousness.

(1) Both Amerindian names signify 'wild coffee', as the fruits resemble coffee berries.

Trichilia rubra C. DC. **MELIACEAE**

Monkey syrup (Cr), Yuriballi, Hayakanta (Ar), Waidya (C).
Medium-sized tree. Outer bark dark red, inner bark scarlet, with sweet, transparent exudate. Leaves 7-9-jugate. Flowers in small, dense, sessile clusters in axillary panicles. Capsule purplish. In Mora forest, Barama. The capsule is broken open and the sour fruit pulp is eaten. The wood is used for paddles.

Trichilia schomburgkii C. DC. subsp. **schomburgkii** **MELIACEAE**

Baboon ears (Cr), Yuriballi (Ar), Arawata pana¹ (C).
Tree, to 20 m tall. Outer bark black, flaky, inner bark dark yellow. Leaves 7-9-jugate. Stipules large, leaflike. Panicles tomentose. Capsule 3-valved, wrinkled, brown. In mixed forest. The strong wood is used for paddles and house construction (runners, house posts). Bows are made from the young trunks.

(1) 'Baboon ears', after the ear-like stipules.

Orthomene schomburgkii (Miers) Barneby & Krukoff **MENISPERMACEAE**

Monkey genip (Cr), Ituri ishi lokodo¹ (Ar), Kulatawe wete, Tama kalem (C).
Liana, climbing with stem. Petioles reddish yellow. Flowers solitary or axillary, in short inflorescences. Monocarps yellow with white spots. Seed 1. In swamp forest, Moruca. The sweet fruit pulp is edible.
(1) 'Baboon testicles', after the paired fruits.

Telitoxicum sp. TVA1265 **MENISPERMACEAE**

Granny backbone (Cr).
Flat-stemmed liana. Leaves alternate, simple. In secondary forest, Barama. The stem is scraped and boiled or soaked in cold water. The bitter liquid is taken for malaria, fever, and to bitter the blood.

Siparuna guianensis Aubl. **MONIMIACEAE**

Munuri bush (Cr), Munuridan¹ (Ar), Idyakopi (C), Hiyo arau¹ (Wr).
Shrub or small tree. Leaves with repulsive smell. Flowers small, green, in puberulous cymes or racemes. Pseudofruits subglobose, purplish red. Common in abandoned fields and secondary shrubland. The bark is rubbed on munuri ant bites. Leaves or bark scrapings are boiled to bathe children suffering from skin rash. Children use the fruits as slingshot ammunition. The sap from heated and crushed leaves is squeezed in cuts. This is quite painfully, but allows a fast healing. Leaves are rubbed on bee stings to relieve the pain.
(1) The Arawak and Warao name mean 'munuri ant tree'.

Bagassa guianensis Aubl. **MORACEAE**

Cow wood (Cr), Yawahü dan¹ (Ar), Pakasa² (C).
Tree to 35 m, with thick buttresses. Abundant white latex. Leaves opposite, entire to 3-lobed. Male inflorescences spicate, female ones capitate. Infructescences greenish yellow, globose. Rare in mixed forest. The wood is a commercial timber, locally sawn into boards. The fruit (infructescence) is edible.
(1) 'Jumbie tree' (Fanshawe, 1949); (2) The Carib name means 'cow wood', because of the latex (paka = cow).

Brosimum guianense (Aubl.) Huber **MORACEAE**

Letterwood (Cr), Bürü koro koba, Tibo kushi (Ar), Timeri, Paida (C), Washiba¹ (Wr).
Tree to 45m tall. Latex cream, bitter. Leaves grey-green below. Plant monoecious. Inflorescences discoid to spherical. Pseudofruit greenish yellow, turning dark red. Occasional in secondary forest, Moruca. The wood is a commercial timber, locally valued for axe handles, bows, and walking sticks.
(1) The Warao name means 'bow' (Charette, 1980).

Ficus amazonica (Miq.) Miq. **MORACEAE**

Matapalo (Sp), Dau aidabita¹ (Wr).
Shrub or strangler fig. Little white latex. Leaves small. Figs (sub-)sessile, clustered on the branches, ca. 5 mm in diam., green outside, pinkish brown inside. In secondary forest or mokomoko riverbank vegetation. The latex is slightly warmed and rubbed on abscesses or swellings. It also serves as paper glue and to catch birds.
(1) The Warao name means 'tree that grows on tree'.

Ficus caballina Standl. **MORACEAE**

White kuwasimeí, Kuwasimyung (C)
Scrambling shrub or strangler fig. Leaves large, narrowly elliptic, veins yellow. Abundant white latex. Stipules large, dry, brown. Figs small, reddish yellow, in clusters of 2-4 on branches. In riverbank forest, Barama. The latex is rubbed on scraped skin or sprained limbs. The latex is mixed with cassava starch into a paste to catch birds. The figs are put on a hook as fish bait. Large strangler figs are believed to be inhabited by spirits which are consulted by people in extreme despair.

Ficus gomelleira Kunth & Bouché

MORACEAE

Matapalo (Sp).

Large, buttressed strangler fig. Abundant white latex. Figs solitary among leaves, ca. 2 cm in diam., greenish yellow or reddish brown, puberulous. Rare in manicole swamp, Assakata. A long piece of cloth is soaked in the latex and tightly wrapped around sprained or broken limbs as a kind of plaster bandage. The latex is also used as glue. Large strangler figs are believed to be inhabited by spirits, which are consulted by people in extreme despair. If properly addressed, these spirits can cause miracles. If a person walks under a strangler fig tree at 12 o'clock, he is bound to get lost in the forest and walk in circles all the time. The only way to free oneself from the spirit and find back the way, is to split a mokru stem (*Ischnosiphon* spp.) and step through it.

Ficus guianensis Desv.

MORACEAE

Fig tree (Cr).

Small tree. Abundant white latex. Leaves smooth. Figs pink to reddish, in small bundles among the leaves. In swampy secondary forest, Moruca. The fruits are edible. The latex is used as glue to catch birds.

Ficus maxima Mill.

MORACEAE

Fig tree (Cr), Keweri yumi erepari¹ (C).

Medium-sized tree. Leaves rough below, with abundant white latex. Figs solitary among leaves, green, round, ca. 2.5 cm in diam. Common in Mora riverbank forest, Barama. The figs are put on a hook as fish bait. People fish under the tree to catch button fish, a 15 cm long scale fish known as larima (Ar) or keweri (C).

(1) The Carib name means 'food of the button fish father'.

Ficus nymphaeifolia Mill.

MORACEAE

Black matapalo (Sp).

Large strangler fig. Branches brittle, with white latex. Leaves grey-green below. Figs in pairs among the leaves, reddish purple mottled, ca. 2 cm in diam. Rare in manicole swamp, Assakata. A long piece of cloth is soaked in the latex and tightly wrapped around sprained or broken limbs as a plaster bandage. A tea from the wood is drunk as a beverage. Strangler figs are believed to be inhabited by spirits, consulted by people in extreme misery.

Ficus paraensis (Miq.) Miq.

MORACEAE

Keweri yumi erepari, Brown kuwasimei, Kuwasimyang (C).

Small tree or strangler fig. Leaves glabrous. Latex white. Figs in dense clusters on branch ends, round, ca. 1 cm diam., reddish with green spots. Common in riverbank Mora forest, Barama. The latex is rubbed on scraped skin or sprained limbs, and mixed with cassava starch into a paste to catch birds. The figs are used as bait to catch bumbum fish (singing catfish, *Pterodoras granulosus*). Large fig trees are said to be inhabited by spirits.

Ficus vs. **roramensis**

MORACEAE

Matapalo (Ar).

Strangler fig. Outer bark dark red, lenticellate, inner bark yellow. Abundant white latex. Rare in mixed forest, Barama. The latex is rubbed on sprained limbs and mixed with cassava starch into a paste.

Ficus sp. TVA892

MORACEAE

Strangler fig (Cr), Kuwasimei (C).

Strangler fig. Outer bark dark red, lenticellate, inner bark yellow. Abundant white latex. Rare in mixed forest, Barama. The latex is rubbed on sprained limbs and mixed with cassava starch into a paste.

Heliconia acuminata Rich. var. **acuminata**

MUSACEAE

Wild banana, Bush fowl foot (Cr), Warereobana (Ar), Pařiri, Kotaka seidy¹ (C).

Herb to 2 m high. Leaves bright green, midrib, margin, and base reddish brown. Inflorescence erect. Bracts red, narrowly boat-shaped, some ending in a green leaf. Flowers dull-green with yellow. Fruit fleshy, dark blue. Common in secondary forest. The leaves are used as wrapping material and as shelter for the rain.

(1) 'Shin bone of the bush fowl' (*Aramides cajanea*), as the red inflorescences resemble the bird's legs.

Heliconia bihai (L.) L.

MUSACEAE

Hariti (Ar), Pařiri¹ (C).

Herb to 3 m high. Leaves green, yellowish below. Inflorescence yellow, erect, ca. 1 m long. Bracts ca. 10, orange and yellow, broadly boat-shaped. Flowers light green and white. In Mora forest, Barama. The leaves are used as temporary roof thatch of forest camps to substitute manicole leaves (*Euterpe oleracea*), and as rain shelter.

(1) The Carib name means 'wild banana'.

Heliconia chartacea Lane ex Barreiros

MUSACEAE

Wild banana (Cr), Hariti (Ar), Pařiri (small kind) (C).

Herb to 1.5 m high. Inflorescence pink, pendent, ca. 1 m long. Bracts boat-shaped, dark red to pink. Fruit blue, fleshy, large. Occasional in Mora forest, Barama. The leaves are used as temporary roof thatch of forest camps to substitute manicole leaves (*Euterpe oleracea*), and as rain shelter.

Heliconia aff. **psittacorum** L.f.

MUSACEAE

Itch bush (Cr), Hariti (Ar), Kurewako enuru (C).

Herb to 1.5 m high. Stem with reddish dots and irritating sap. Leaves dark green, narrowly elliptic. Inflorescence erect. Bracts narrowly boat-shaped, orange. Flowers orange with green tips. Fruits dark blue. In secondary forest, Moruca. Children use the leaf sheaths as a whistle to attract snakes.

Heliconia richardiana Miq.

MUSACEAE

Hariti (Ar), Pařiri (C).

Herb to 2 m high. Leaves deep green above, greyish green below. Petiole reddish brown. Inflorescence red, erect. Bracts 6-7, narrowly boat-shaped, yellow. Flowers yellow. Fruit glaucous, blue-black. In secondary forest, Barama. The leaves are used to thatch forest camp roofs and as wrapping material. Children carve toy arrows from the petioles.

Heliconia spathocircinata Aristeg.

MUSACEAE

Wild banana (Cr), Hariti (Ar), Pařiri (C).

Herb to 3 m high. Leaves green, petiole speckled purple-brown. Inflorescence erect. Bracts shallowly boat shaped, red, upper margin yellow. Flowers yellow. Fruit blue-black. In secondary forest, Barama. The leaves are used to thatch forest camp roofs as substitute for manicole leaves (*Euterpe oleracea*)

Iryanthera juruensis Warb.

MYRISTICACEAE

Swamp dalli, Broad leaf dalli (Cr), Dalli, Kirikaua (Ar), Sita (Wr).

Tree to 25 m tall. Exudate watery, red. Leaves rusty puberulous below. Plant monoecious. Inflorescences racemose. Capsules in fascicles on main branches, 2-valved. Seed 1, aril red. Common in swamp forest on pegasse, occasional in mixed forest. In the past, the wood was exploited by a Surinamese logging company for plywood. Nowadays, it is used for boards, canoes, and music instruments (violins, banjos, and quattros), played in traditional Arawak Banshikili music. The red sap is rubbed on mouth and skin sores, cuts, and the fungus-infected mouths of babies with thrush. The sap is diluted in water and given orally to treat thrush or used to gargle against tonsillitis.

***Virola calophylla* Warb.**

MYRISTICACEAE

White broad leaf dalli (Cr), Dalli (Ar).

Tree to 20 m tall. Outer bark cracked. Exudate watery, orange brown. Leaves red-brown puberulous. Inflorescences racemose. Capsule 2-valved. Seed 1, aril red. In secondary and mixed forest. In Moruca, the wood is sawn into boards. The red sap is rubbed on mouth sores and on the fungus-infected mouths of babies with thrush. The sap is diluted in water and given orally to treat thrush or used to gargle against tonsillitis.

***Virola elongata* (Benth.) Warb.**

MYRISTICACEAE

Swamp dalli (Cr), Dalli (Ar), Mirihsi (C), Diharu (Wr).

Small tree. Branches in whorls. Exudate red. Leaves grey below, yellowish when young. Inflorescences racemose. Capsule 2-valved. Seed 1, aril red. In secondary forest and manicole swamp. The soft wood is locally used for boards, rafts, low-grade canoes, and firewood. The wood should be oiled to prevent insect attacks. In the past, it was felled by a Surinamese logging company for plywood. The sap is rubbed on the mouth sores of babies with thrush. The sap is diluted in water and given orally to treat thrush or used to gargle against tonsillitis.

***Virola sebifera* Aubl.**

MYRISTICACEAE

Hill dalli Cr), Dalli (Ar), Warushiran (C).

Tree to 20 m tall. Exudate red. Leaves grey below. Panicles and capsule rusty tomentose. Seed 1, aril red. In secondary and mixed forest. The wood is used in house construction. The red sap is rubbed on mouth sores.

***Virola surinamensis* (Rol.) Warb.**

MYRISTICACEAE

White dalli, Fine leaf dalli (Cr), Dalli (Ar), Warushi (C).

Tree to 35 m tall. Exudate red. Leaves in two rows, yellowish green below. Flowers yellow, in axillary panicles. Capsule, green, ribbed. Seed 1. Aril red. Common in swamp forest on pegasse. The wood is a commercial timber, locally used for boards and traditional Arawak music instruments. The red sap is rubbed on the mouth sores of babies with thrush. The sap is diluted in water and given orally to treat thrush or used to gargle against tonsillitis. A piece of cotton soaked in the sap is pushed in cavities to relieve toothache.

***Cybianthus* sp. TVA1940**

MYRSINACEAE

Small tree. Leaves alternate, with translucent dots. Berry small, black, with sticky pulp. Along riverbanks of manicole swamps, Assakata. The berries are occasionally used to paint, giving a blue-green colour on paper.

***Stylogyne surinamensis* (Miq.) Mez**

MYRSINACEAE

Payawaru¹ (swamp type) (C).

Small tree. Leaves fleshy, with translucent dots. Flowers small, white, in red, axillary panicles. Drupe small, red, turning purple-black. In secondary and Mora forest. The fruits are edible. The hard wood is occasionally used for arrow sockets.

(1) An alcoholic drink (paiwari) was probably made from the fruits in the past. The 'hill type' of payawaru could not be located.

***Calycolpus goetheanus* (Mart. ex DC.) O. Berg**

MYRTACEAE

Wild guava (Cr), Wayawitu, Reperepeshi, Kakurio (Ar), Aware tamipipyo¹, Awarinamedi, Ohtono epityi² (C), Wariaba mohaka (Wr).

Small tree. Leaves opposite, with pellucid glands. Flowers large, pinkish white, in leaf axils; stamens numerous, straw-coloured. Berry black, crowned by disc and sepals. Seeds many, hard. In secondary shrubland along roads, Moruca. The spongy, purple fruit pulp is eaten, mostly by children. A decoction of the young shoots is drunk for high blood pressure or used as a steam bath for fever. The tea from the bark is drunk with some sugar or salt for diarrhoea and cough, although the extreme bitterness might cause vomiting. The wood is used as firewood.

(1) The Carib name means 'cigarette paper of the opossum'; (2) 'Cold cure'.

***Calyptranthes* sp. TVA2239**

MYRTACEAE

Taparau (Ar).

Small tree. Outer bark brown, inner bark dark red, wood yellow, hard. Branches reddish brown. Leaves opposite, pinkish orange when young, with pellucid glands. Common in quackal swamp forest. The fruits are edible and made into an alcoholic drink. The wood used as firewood.

***Eugenia florida* DC.**

MYRTACEAE

Wild cherry (Cr), Alikoya (Ar), Yarami (C).

Small tree. Leaves opposite, reddish green, with pellucid glands. Panicles axillary, 6-20-flowered. Berry red to black, fleshy, in bundles of 2-3, with persistent sepals. Rare in Mora riverbank forest, Barama. The fruits are mostly eaten by children.

***Marlierea montana* (Aubl.) Amshoff**

MYRTACEAE

Quackoo (Cr), Taparau, Kuaku (Ar).

Tree, ca. 12 m tall. Outer bark reddish brown, inner bark red, wood orange. Branches rusty brown. Leaves opposite, with pellucid glands. Young leaves red. Berry red to purple-black. Common in quackal swamp forest. The fruits are edible and made into an alcoholic drink. The wood is considered as very good firewood.

***Marlierea schomburgkiana* O. Berg**

MYRTACEAE

Dowdow, Wild cherry, Black asepokko, Warakaba eye (Cr), Swamp haimaracushi, Akarako (Ar), Tutu, Akami enuru (C), Dau dau (Wr).

Medium-sized tree. Leaves small, opposite, long-acuminate, with pellucid glands. Flowers white, in axillary cymes. Stamens long. Berry black. Seeds embedded in grey, sweet pulp. In secondary and mixed forest, occasional in manicole swamp. The fruits are edible and sweet. The hard wood is used for warishi frames. Straight trunks may be used for rafters, otherwise as firewood.

***Myrcia graciliflora* Sagot**

MYRTACEAE

Wild guava, Dowdow (Cr), Ibibanaro (Ar), Tutu, Kasa'mi, Ara-a, Akami enuru¹ (C), Dau dau (Wr).

Small tree. Outer bark flaky, inner bark orange, wood white, hard. Leaves opposite, long-acuminate, with pellucid glands. Flowers white, sweet-scented, in subterminal panicles. Berry black, crowned by sepals. Frequent in mixed forest. The fruits are edible and sweet. The wood is used for house construction, warishi frames and firewood.

(1) The Carib name means 'warakaba eye'.

***Myrcia* cf. *guianensis* (Aubl.) DC.**

MYRTACEAE

Quackoo, Cherry (Cr), Kuaku, Kakürio (Ar).

Tree to 15 m tall. Outer bark flaky, inner bark red. Panicles racemose, axillary and terminal. Berry subglobose, greenish pink to reddish black when ripe. In secondary forest, Moruca. The fruits are edible and sweet. The hard wood is used for house construction and firewood.

***Myrcia sylvatica* (G. Mey.) DC.**

MYRTACEAE

Christmas tree (Cr), Ibibanaro (Ar).

Small tree. Leaves small. Flowers white, in puberulous panicles. Berry red to black, ca. 0.5 cm in diam. Locally abundant in secondary shrubland on white sand, Assakata. The berries are edible and ripe around Christmas.

***Nephrolepis* aff. *biserrata* (Sw.) Schott**

NEPHROLEPIDACEAE

Swamp maran (Cr).

Terrestrial fern. Rhizome reddish brown, with scales and numerous roots. Fronds monomorphic, pinnate, pinnae subequal at base. Indusia orbicular, dark brown. Forming dense stands in frequently burned and flooded savanna, Moruca. The sap from crushed leaves is squeezed in cuts as disinfectant.

Neea cf. constricta Spruce ex Schmidt **NYCTAGINACEAE**

Mamudan¹ (Ar), Small leaf sakusaku (C).

Tree to 20 m tall. Outer bark cream, lenticellate, inner bark and wood yellow. Leaves leathery. Flowers small, in terminal panicles. Fruit fleshy, pinkish purple, ca. 1 cm in diam. Rare in secondary and mixed forest. In Barama, the fruits are occasionally eaten.

(1) 'Maam tree', as this bird feeds on the fruits (Fanshawe, 1949).

Neea cf. floribunda Poepp. & Endl. **NYCTAGINACEAE**

Mamudan (Ar), Big leaf sakusaku (C), Humatuba (Wr).

Small tree. Leaves large. Outer bark light brown, inner bark and wood yellow. Flowers small, in terminal or cauliflorous panicles. Fruit purple, ca. 1.5 cm in diam. In disturbed Mora and secondary forest, Barama. The fruits are edible. The wood is used for firewood.

Nymphaea ampla (Salisb.) DC. **NYMPHAEACEAE**

Duckweed (Cr), Morüta (Ar), Mureru (C).

Aquatic herb. Petioles to 1 m long, with air channels. Leaves green above, dark red, reticulate below. Margins serrate with age. Flowers large, white, turning pink after a day. Stamens yellow. Very abundant in shallow rivers and flooded savanna, Moruca. The hollow petioles are used as substitute gasoline 'lead' for outboard motors. They do not last long, but engines are occasionally stolen by using duckweed petioles. Children use the stems as straw, to string fish or to make chains. Fresh fish or crabs are covered with the wet leaves to protect them from sun and heat. Rotten leaves are rubbed on warts (known locally as 'beruga'). Fresh leaves are fed to pigs. Flowers are occasionally gathered for ornamental purposes.

Ouratea guianensis Aubl. **OCHNACEAE**

Alligator foot print¹ (Cr), Akarí tapurarakiri (C).

Small, strongly branched tree. Leaves entire. Flowers yellow, in terminal, pyramidal panicles, ca. 15 cm long. Drupelets black, with 5-10 on a fleshy, red disc. Occasional in Mora and secondary forest. The wood is used for house frames (runners, beams).

(1) The Creole name is a translation of the Carib name.

Sauvagesia erecta L. subsp. **erecta** **OCHNACEAE**

Tama'ure (C).

Small, creeping herb to 30 cm high. Stipules fimbriate. Flowers small, white, axillary. Stamens pink. Common in pastures, weed in cultivated fields. The whole plant is boiled with sugar into a syrup for colds.

Ludwigia nervosa (Poir.) Hara **ONAGRACEAE**

Shrub to 2 m tall. Stem reddish. Leaves elliptic. Flowers yellow, large, solitary in leaf axils. Filaments curled, white, anthers yellow. Fruit dehiscent. Abundant in flooded savanna and mokomoko riverbank vegetation, Moruca. The twigs are used by children to string fish.

Ludwigia torulosa (Arnott) Hara **ONAGRACEAE**

Wild senna, Johnny winter (Cr).

Shrub to 2 m tall. Rhizome covered with pink, spongy tissue. Stem woody, reddish. Leaves elliptic. Flowers small, cream, stamens and stigma yellow. Young fruits crowned by reddish calyx. In frequently burned and flooded savanna, Moruca. Children use the twigs to string fish and the stems as fishing rods.

Brassia verrucosa Lindl. **ORCHIDACEAE**

Epiphyte. Leaf base bulbous. Petals narrowly elongate, green with brown spots, centre white and yellow. In mangrove forest. The whole plant is taken from the forest and planted on fruit trees as ornamental. At Christmas, living orchids are sold on regional markets for up to US\$ 20.

- Catasetum** sp. TVA1927 **ORCHIDACEAE**
Baboon goggle (Cr).
Epiphyte. Pseudobulbs large, thick. Leaves thin, plicate. Flowers unisexual, stiff, green, some petals brown spotted, lip cup-shaped. In secondary forest and orchards. The plant is taken from the forest and planted on fruit trees as ornamental. At Christmas, living orchids are sold on regional markets for up to US\$ 20.
- Encyclia diurna** (Jacq.) Schltr. **ORCHIDACEAE**
Silver shower (Cr).
Large epiphyte. Pseudobulbs small. Leaves erect, elongated, stiff. Inflorescence ca. 1 m long. Flowers showy, silvery greenish yellow, white and yellow inside, sweet-scented. In flooded savanna. The plant is taken from the forest and planted on fruit trees as ornamental. At Christmas, living orchids are sold on regional markets.
- Epidendrum anceps** Jacq. **ORCHIDACEAE**
Epiphyte. Leaves small, narrowly oblong, thick, borne on reed-like stems. Inflorescence terminal. Flowers green, centre yellow. In manicole swamp. The plant is taken from the forest and planted on fruit trees as ornamental.
- Ionopsis utricularioides** (Sw.) Lindl. **ORCHIDACEAE**
Purple orchid (Cr).
Epiphyte. Leaves small, stiff. Flowers lilac, in long, many-flowered inflorescence. In secondary vegetation and orchards, Barima. The plant is planted on fruit trees as ornamental.
- Oncidium baueri** Lindl. **ORCHIDACEAE**
Golden shower (Cr).
Large epiphyte. Pseudobulbs small. Inflorescence ca. 1.20 m long, many-flowered. Petals yellow with brown spots, crest white, lip flat, medially contracted. In mangrove forest. The whole plant is planted on fruit trees as ornamental. At Christmas, living orchids are sold on regional markets for up to \$ 20.
- Psymorchis pusilla** (L.) Dodson & Dressler **ORCHIDACEAE**
Yellow orchid (Cr).
Small epiphyte. Leaves small, leathery, fan-shaped. Flowers large, yellow, spotted with brown, lip broad. In secondary vegetation, Barima. Planted on fruit trees as ornamental.
- Rodriguezia lanceolata** Ruiz & Pav. **ORCHIDACEAE**
Orchid (Cr).
Epiphyte. Leaves conduplicate. Flowers pink, crest white, upper petal with yellow stripes. Sepals spurred. The whole plant is taken from the forest and planted on fruit trees as ornamental. At Christmas, living orchids are sold on regional markets for up to US\$ 20.
- Stanhopea grandiflora** (Lodd.) Lindl. **ORCHIDACEAE**
Baboon goggle, Lady's slipper (Cr).
Epiphyte. Pseudobulbs with a single leaf. Leaves broad, ribbed, 5-veined. Flowers large, white, lip inflated, mesochile wings t-shaped. In Mora forest. The whole plant is occasionally planted on fruit trees as ornamental.
- Zygosepalum labiosum** (Rich.) Schweinf. **ORCHIDACEAE**
Epiphyte. Rhizome elongate between pseudobulbs. Inflorescence many-flowered. Anther cap with elongate, horn-like projection, brownish pink, lip white, centre purple. In swamp forest on pegasse, Moruca. The whole plant is taken from the forest and planted on fruit trees as ornamental. At Christmas, living orchids are sold on regional markets for up to US\$ 20.

Bactris campestris Poepp. ex Mart. **PALMAE**

Masoa plimpla (Ar), Warauyuroko, Imitokon (Ar), Ibase bara, Hi arau (Wr).
Clustered palm to 6 m, to 15 trunks together. Spines flat, black. Leaves pinnate, ca. 1 m long. Inflorescence pendent, ca. 15 cm long. Spathe densely spiny. Drupe orange-red, ca. 0.8 cm in diam. Common in quackal swamp forest. Blowpipes are occasionally made by letting the trunk rot in water for some weeks, and removing the pith and spines. The darts are made of sharpened kokerite pointers (*Maximiliana maripa*), with a ball of cotton at one end.

Bactris major Jacq. **PALMAE**

Masoa plimpla (Cr), Maswa, Samura (Ar), Amara-u (C), Hi arau (Wr).
Clustered palm to 5 m tall. Spines flattened, black. Leaves finely pinnate, ca. 1 m long, light green. Spathe densely armed. Drupe ovoid, dark brown, ca. 5 x 4 cm, mesocarp fibrous, pink. In mangrove forest, Waini. The sour mesocarp is eaten, mostly by children. The seeds of unripe fruits are cut open to eat the grey jelly inside.

Bactris oligoclada Burret **PALMAE**

Plimpla seed, White seed, Sourie (Cr), Kidale banaro¹ (Ar), Asako, Kasaku (C), Hi arau (Wr).
Prickly palm to 2 m tall. Leaves ca. 1.5 m long. Spines soft, flat, black. Inflorescence at stem base. Spathe armed. Drupe small, globose, ca. 1.5 cm, fleshy, greenish white to orange. In Mora and mixed forest. The white, juicy, and very acid immature fruits are eaten, mostly by children. The seeds are cut open to eat the jelly inside. The fruits are believed to be the favoured food of the kenaima spirit.
(1) 'Calabash leaves', after the convex pinnae (Fanshawe, 1949).

Bactris simplicifrons Mart. **PALMAE**

Turtle paripi¹ (Cr), Hikuri paripia (Ar), Wayamu paripiri (C).
Almost unarmed, clustered palm to 2 m tall. Spathe ca. 5 cm. long. Drupe globose, ca. 0.8 cm in diam., greenish yellow to orange and finally red. In the understorey of Mora forest. The fruits are eaten, mostly by children.
(1) The Creole name is a translation of the indigenous names.

Desmoncus orthoacanthos Mart. **PALMAE**

Big kamwari (Cr), Kamwari, Weheyu (Ar), Alakule (C), Hi yoron (Wr).
Vigorously climbing palm. Stem heavily armed. Leaves with recurved hooks at apex. Inflorescence large. Drupe scarlet, fleshy. Seed 1, black. In secondary forest and swamp forest on pegasse, Moruca. The mesocarp and jelly inside the seeds is edible. The fruits are put on a hook or placed as bait in fish traps. The fibrous stem core is occasionally used as binding material.

Geonoma maxima (Poit.) Kunth **PALMAE**

Hill dhalebana (Cr), Dhalebana (Ar), Isyuruwari (C).
Small, unarmed palm to 2 m tall. Stem cane-like, with few basal shoots. Spadix axillary, green, orange in fruit. Berry yellowish green, ca. 1 cm in diam. Rare in mixed forest, Barama. The leaves serve occasionally as roof thatch, as substitute for swamp dhalebana (*Geonoma baculifera*). Leaves must be dried in the sun first. Hill dhalebana roofs are of good quality, but the species is scarce and thus seldom used.

Geonoma sp. TVA1069 **PALMAE**

Haimara tail (Cr), Aimara andikiri (C).
Acaulescent palm, ca. 1 m tall. Leaves bifid to one third from the apex. Occasional in Mora swamp. The leaves are used as wrapping material and to protect goods from rain.

Socratea exorrhiza (Mart.) H. Wendl. **PALMAE**

Buba (Cr), Boba (Ar), Pasi-i (C).
Solitary, unarmed palm, with armed stilt roots. Leaves pinnate. Spadices ca. 12 cm long, densely brown tomentose. Drupe ca. 3 x 2 cm, brown. Rare in mixed forest. In Barama, the trunk is split and made into resilient walls, floors and gutters for small-scale gold mining. The leaves are used to thatch forest camps, to camouflage animal traps, and as hat by children. Bows are occasionally made from the wood.

Passiflora coccinea Aubl. **PASSIFLORACEAE**

Semitoo (Cr), Marudi yure¹ (Ar), Sokosoko (C).

Liana. Leaves entire. Bracts large, ovate, convex, bright red. Flowers showy, large, red. Fruiting sepals ca. 4 cm. long. Berry orange or yellow, to 6 cm in diam. Common in secondary shrubland and abandoned fields. The fruit pulp is edible.

(1) 'Marudi throat', after the scarlet bracts of the liana resembling the throat of this bird (Fanshawe, 1949).

Passiflora garckeii Mast. **PASSIFLORACEAE**

Semitoo (Cr).

Herbaceous vine. Leaves subpeltate, 3-lobed, grey below, veins red. Flowers blue or purplish, ca. 8 cm wide. Berry green, ellipsoid, ca. 4 cm in diam. Occasional in manicole swamp, Assakata. The fruit pulp is edible.

Passiflora glandulosa Cav. **PASSIFLORACEAE**

Wild semitoo (Cr), Querimo (Sp), Bimiti tokon¹ (Ar), Karawiru (C), Boyabamu (Wr).

Herbaceous vine. Leaves entire, deciduous during flowering. Flowers bright red. Berry ovoid, leathery, ca. 6 x 3 cm, green to deep red. In secondary forest, Waini. The fruit pulp is edible. Warao believe that people holding or playing with the fruit are alcoholics.

(1) The Arawak name means 'hummingbird food' (Fanshawe, 1949).

Passiflora laurifolia L. **PASSIFLORACEAE**

Bell apple semitoo, Alligator rope, Worm bush (Cr), Shimito, Semetho¹ (Ar), Sosoporo (C).

Liana. Leaves entire. Flowers mostly solitary, pale yellow, reddish inside. Fruiting calyx to 4 cm long. Berry orange-yellow, ca. 7 x 4 cm, weakly 3-ribbed. Occasional in manicole swamp, locally cultivated for its edible fruits. A tea from the leaves is drunk against intestinal worms. Leaves are sold at the Georgetown herbal market.

(1) The Arawak name means 'the sweet one' (Bennet, 1994).

Passiflora nitida Kunth **PASSIFLORACEAE**

Semitoo (Cr), Semetho, Merekuya (Ar), Mirehkuya (C).

Herbaceous vine or subwoody liana. Leaves entire. Flowers large, axillary, petals white, staminodial ring bright purple, curly, stamens and style white. Berry yellow, ca. 7 x 5 cm. Occasional in secondary forest, locally cultivated for its sweet, edible fruits. A tea from the vine is drunk for stomach swelling.

Passiflora quadriglandulosa Rodschied **PASSIFLORACEAE**

Wild semitoo (Cr).

Delicate vine. Leaves entire or slightly lobed. Flowers large, bright pink. Staminodial ring alternating red and white. Berry ovoid, ca. 4 x 3 cm., green with white spots. In riverbank Mora forest. The fruit pulp is edible.

Passiflora sp. TVA2651 **PASSIFLORACEAE**

Semitoo (Cr).

Vine. Leaves entire, margins slightly dentate. Petiole with two circular glands. Flowers not seen. Berry black, ca. 1 cm in diam. In mangrove forest, Barima. The grey fruit pulp is sweet and edible.

Microtea debilis Sw. **PHYTOLACCACEAE**

Flat-on-the-earth (Cr), Semechi wadzili (Ar).

Annual herb to 45 cm high. Leaves alternate, spirally arranged. Flowers small, white, in lax, terminal, spike-like racemes. Fruit globose, green, with spine-like tubercles. In pastures and open vegetation, spared from weeding in house yards. A tea from the leaves is drunk for colds and given to babies for thrush and fever. In Georgetown, the tea is drunk for heart problems and to 'cool down' inflamed areas. Sold at the Georgetown herbal market.

Petiveria alliacea L.

PHYTOLACCACEAE

Fever tree, Gully root, Bird vine (Cr), Halichiballi (Ar), Ararau amutu (Wr).

Deeply rooted shrub to 1 m tall. Leaves alternate, spirally arranged, with strong garlic odour. Flowers white, in long, slender spikes. Fruit green, with two sharp bristles. In weedy areas, sometimes cultivated in the interior. The leaves are macerated, mixed with coconut oil, and rubbed on the body to ease down fever. A tea from the whole plant is taken for colds, stomach ache, high blood pressure, and as laxative. Sold at the Georgetown herbal market.

Phytolacca rivinoides Kunth & Bouché

PHYTOLACCACEAE

Deer callaloo, Callaloo (Cr), Karuru (C).

Fleshy herb to 2 m high. Leaves alternate. Flowers white, in lax, terminal racemes, rachis bright pink. Fruit fleshy, depressed, black. Common as weed in cultivated and abandoned fields. The leaves are cooked as vegetable.

Peperomia rotundifolia (L.) Kunth

PIPERACEAE

Follow me (Cr).

Delicate, creeping vine. Leaves very small, lens-shaped, succulent. Flowers greenish white, in slender spikes. On tree trunks and fallen logs, in mixed and swamp forest. The vine is boiled and drunk as tea, just as a beverage. A love charm is made by mixing the pounded leaves with perfume and rubbing this on the body. The beloved one will now follow this person everywhere.

Piper avellanum (Miq.) C. DC.

PIPERACEAE

Warakaba bush (Cr), Warakaba koro (Ar), Akami pupuru¹ (C).

Shrub with thickened joints. Leaves with pepper scent. Flowers white, in leaf-opposed spikes. In disturbed Mora swamp and secondary forest, spared from weeding in house yards. The sap of the macerated leaves is drunk for snakebites. The medicine is said to be particularly effective for labaria bites. The sap of heated leaves is also given to people losing consciousness when suffering from severe jaw and stomach cramps. The plant was repeatedly mentioned to have saved lives.

(1) 'Warakaba leg', after the nodes in the stem resembling the knees of the trumpet bird.

Piper vs. **berbicense** Miq.

PIPERACEAE

Warakaba joint (Cr), Warakaba koro (Ar).

Shrub ca. 2 m tall, with thickened joints. Leaves with pepper scent. Flowers in leaf-opposed spikes. In manicole swamp, Assakata. The leaves are briefly heated or macerated between the hands. The sap is drunk for snakebites, and the crushed leaves are applied to the bite.

Piper cf. **glabrescens** (Miq.) C. DC.

PIPERACEAE

Warakaba (Cr), Warakaba koro (Ar).

Shrub with thickened joints. Leaves with slight pepper scent. Flowers in small, green, leaf-opposed spikes. In secondary forest, Moruca. For snakebite, the leaves are crushed and squeezed. The sap is drunk with a pinch of salt and the macerated leaves are applied to the bite.

Piper cf. **hostmannianum** (Miq.) DC.

PIPERACEAE

Warakaba bush, Snake bush (Cr), Warakabina (Ar), Yarakaru emurutano¹, To'na to'nakeng² (C).

Scrambling shrub with thickened joints. Stem dark green. Young leaves puberulous, veins reddish below. Infructescence to 12 cm long. In secondary forest and as weed in cultivated fields. For scorpion bites or labaria or bushmaster attacks, the sap from heated leaves is squeezed and drunk with a pinch of salt. The crushed leaves or stem scrapings are applied to the bite. The poultice is said to draw out the poison.

(1) The Carib name means 'monkey testicles'; (2) 'Stem with many knots'.

Piper nigrispicum C. DC.

PIPERACEAE

Warakaba joint, Trumpet bird (Cr), Warakaba koro (Ar), To'na to'nakeng (C).

Shrub, ca. 2 m tall, with thickened joints. Flowers in small, in leaf-opposed spikes. In secondary forest and manicole swamp. For snakebites, the salted sap from heated leaves is squeezed and drunk. The crushed leaves are applied to the bite.

Piper sp. TVA2666

PIPERACEAE

Warakaba bush (Cr), Warakaba koro (Ar), Warakaba daroko (Wr).

Small shrub with thickened joints. In understorey of secondary forest, Waini. The leaves are boiled or crushed in water, and drunk for labaria and other snakebites, scorpion bites, and stomach ache.

Coccoloba densifrons Mart. ex Meisn.

POLYGONACEAE

Wild grape, Blauwtu¹, Swamp masari (Cr), Masari (Ar), Etaburu akwaha (Wr).

Shrub to 2.5 m high. Stipules encircling the stem, leaving a ring-like scar. Fruit a nut, enclosed by blue-black perianth which becomes enlarged and succulent. In swamp forest on pegasse. The fruits are eaten. The juice stains mouth and tongue blue. A tea from a little bark is drunk for diarrhoea.

(1) This name has a Dutch origin, referring to the blue colour of the fruit.

Coccoloba marginata Benth.

POLYGONACEAE

Wild grape, Blauwtu (Cr), Masari (Ar).

Scrambling shrub. Stipules large, truncate, leaving a ring-like scar. Leaves leathery. Fruiting perianth reddish brown to black. In secondary forest along roads, Moruca. The fruits are eaten. The pulp is sweet, but dry and astringent and stains mouth and tongue blue. A tea from small quantities of bark is drunk for diarrhoea.

Polypodium adnatum Kunze ex Klotzsch

POLYPODIACEAE

Fine type baboon plimpla (Cr).

Epiphytic fern. Rhizomes creeping, covered with brown scales. Fronds few, widely separated, pinnate. Pinnae elliptic, acuminate. Sori round, at ends of veinlets. In manicole swamp, Assakata. The rhizome is scraped, boiled or crushed, mixed with soft grease or salt, and taken orally for whooping cough.

Quina indigofera Sandw.

QUIINACEAE

Velvet seeds tree (Cr), Mamuriballi, Okokonshi (Ar), Arawuya (C), Kokonshi (Wr).

Medium-sized tree. Leaves large, opposite. Stipules large, leaflike. Berry yellowish orange, conical, finely ribbed, fleshy, ca. 5 cm long, with repulsive smell. In mixed and secondary forest. The wood is strong, flexible and long-lasting, and used for house construction, warishi frames, and arrow sockets.

Rapatea paludosa Aubl. var. **paludosa**

RAPATEACEAE

Yellow lily (Cr), Katuburi (Ar).

Large, perennial herb to 1 m high. Leaves linear, erect. Inflorescence a head subtended by two leaflike bracts. Calyx straw-coloured, corolla yellow, embedded in transparent jelly. Forming dense stands in swamp forest on pegasse. Leaves are occasionally used to thatch forest camps, by tightly folding bundles of leaves over the rafters. The jelly from the inflorescence and leaf base is rubbed in the hair as gel. It is also said to prevent baldness.

Amaioua corymbosa Kunth

RUBIACEAE

Wayu, Wa-yung (C).

Small tree. Leaves opposite, clustered at branch ends. Stipules large, yellow tomentose, caducous. Berry dark red to purple, hairy. Occasional in mixed forest, Barama. The fruits are eaten and much appreciated, but the tree is said to fruit only once every five years.

Amaioua guianensis Aubl.

RUBIACEAE

Komaramara balli¹ (Ar), Kapasi tuno (C).

Small tree. Outer bark brown, inner bark red, wood yellowish. Leaves opposite, clustered at branch ends. Stipules hairy, united in a conical deciduous cap. Flowers in sessile umbels. Berry ovoid, purple-brown, glabrous. Occasional in mixed forest, Barama. The fruits are edible. The wood is occasionally used for house construction, rafts, and firewood.

(1) The Arawak name implies that the species looks like *Duroia eriopila* (Fanshawe, 1949).

Duroia eriopila L.f. var. **eriopila**

RUBIACEAE

Green asepokó (Cr), Maramara, Komaramara (Ar), Wayamu worekotopo¹ (C).

Small tree. Leaves opposite, clustered at branch ends. Twigs, stipules, and young leaves hairy. Berry green to yellow, sessile, globose, hairy. Common in swamp forest on pegasse, rare in Mora forest. The brown, starchy fruit pulp looks as if it is rotten, but it is edible and sweet.

(1) 'Turtle gets angry', because the brown fruit pulp always looks rotten.

Faramea aff. **guianensis** (Aubl.) Brem. (poss. sp. nov.)

RUBIACEAE

Shrub. Leaves opposite, papery, puberulous below. Twigs flattened at nodes. Stipules large, narrowly triangular. Drupe sessile, black, crowned persistent calyx. In mixed and secondary forest. The berries are edible.

Genipa spruceana Steyererm.

RUBIACEAE

Wild guava, Lana tree (Cr), Lana (Ar).

Gnarled tree. Twigs brittle. Leaves opposite, rolled inwards when young. Stipules triangular. Flowers in cymes. Berry globose or ovoid, glabrous, ca. 6 x 4 cm. In flooded savanna, Barima. The fruit is broken into pieces and used as fish bait, or thrown directly in the water to attract fish.

Geophila repens (L.) I.M. Johnst.

RUBIACEAE

Wild pepper (Cr), Sirimya wati (C).

Delicate, creeping herb, rooting from the nodes. Leaves cordate, covered with short, sticky, white hairs when young. Stipules broadly triangular. Petioles purple. Berry bright orange, juicy. On fallen tree trunks in Mora forest, Barama. The juice of the berries is rubbed on the skin to treat lota, a common skin fungus.

Gonzalagunia dicocca Cham. & Schldl.

RUBIACEAE

Shrub to 4 m tall. Leaves opposite, veins red below. Petioles red. Stipules triangular, acuminate. Flowers white, small, in long, terminal, puberulous spikes. Drupe small, purple-blue. Common in riverbank Mora forest, Barama. The watery fruits are edible, but are consumed only by small children.

Posoqueria longiflora Aubl.

RUBIACEAE

Bat food, Wild pawpaw (Cr), Kamadan¹ (Ar), Ambaoke, Kapaya wati² (C), Sa anahoro³ (Wr).

Shrub or small tree to 8 m tall. Leaves opposite, folded together when young. Stipules large, caducous. Flowers trumpet-shaped, white, ca. 20 cm long. Fruit large, green to orange. Common in secondary forest. In Moruca, the twigs are used to make wicker kitchen walls. People believe that if a bat drops a fruit close to a house, somebody in that house is pregnant.

(1) 'Tapir tree', as this animal eats the fruits (Fanshawe, 1949); (2) 'Just like pawpaw'; (3) 'Bat food'.

Psychotria bahiensis DC. var. **cornigera** (Benth.) Steyererm.

RUBIACEAE

Sakusaku (C).

Shrub to 3 m tall. Leaves opposite. Fruiting corymbs reddish purple. Drupe subsessile, 2-lobed, crowned by calyx, spongy, juicy, green to bluish black. Common in Mora forest. The fruits are eaten by small children.

Psychotria poeppigiana Müll. Arg. var. **barcellana** (Müll. Arg.) Steyerl. **RUBIACEAE**

Wild poppy, Butterfly food, Soldier's cap (Cr), Parangbarang wokuru¹ (C).
Shrub to 1.5 m tall. Leaves opposite, hairy above, glabrous below. Flowers yellow. Inflorescence with two large, shiny, red bracts. Berry blue, spongy. Common in secondary and disturbed primary forest. Three branches with leaves and flowers or a handful of flowers are boiled and drunk for colds, cough, and tuberculosis. Leaves are boiled with granny backbone wood (*Curarea candicans*) and fire ashes. A warm cupful is drunk at midnight to stop menstrual bleeding.
(1) 'Butterfly drink', after the blue morpho butterflies visiting the flowers.

Psychotria racemosa Rich. **RUBIACEAE**

Shrub or small tree to 4 m tall. Fruiting panicles terminal. Drupe orange, depressed globose, sessile, somewhat 5-lobed. In disturbed primary forest. During Christmas, people use the fruiting branches to decorate the church.

Uncaria guianensis (Aubl.) J.F. Gmel. **RUBIACEAE**

Parrot beak (Cr), Burio bada (Ar), Panapana (C).
High-climbing liana. Stem containing cool, clear water. Branches with recurved spines. Leaves opposite. Umbels globose, with long peduncles. Capsule fusiform, woody. Abundant in riverbank Mora forest and secondary shrubland, Barama. The leaves are boiled and the tea is taken for colds and tuberculosis.

Zanthoxylum rhoifolium Lam. **RUTACEAE**

Breadwood (Cr), Sada (Ar).
Small tree. Trunk yellowish brown, with woody spines. Leaves 5-7-foliolate, clustered at branch ends. Flowers greenish white, in terminal panicles. Capsule pear-shaped. Occasional in secondary forest. The soft wood is locally sawn into boards.

Zanthoxylum sp. TVA648 **RUTACEAE**

Sadawood (Cr), Sada (Ar), Kiya (C).
Large tree. Trunk with thick, sharp, woody spines. Outer bark green, inner bark and wood yellow. Leaves large, ca. 1 m long, swollen at base, with a repulsive smell. In secondary forest, Barama. The wood is locally sawn into boards and used for large wooden ballahoes, walls, floors, and house construction.

Allophylus racemosus Sw. **SAPINDACEAE**

Karishiri, Kulishiri (Ar).
Small tree. Outer bark red-brown, inner bark orange, wood white. Twigs rusty brown. Leaves imparipinnate. Inflorescence axillary. In quackal swamp forest. The young trunks are plaited into wicker kitchen walls.

Cupania hirsuta Radlk. **SAPINDACEAE**

Wattle tree, Ants wood (Cr), Karishiri, Kulishiri (Ar), Tohmopara (C).
Small tree. Branches grooved, brown puberulous. Leaves 6-10-foliolate, hirsute below, margins serrate. Capsule orange brown puberulous, 3-4-lobed. Seed with yellow aril. Common in secondary forest. The young trunks are plaited into wicker kitchen walls. The wood is used for firewood.

Cupania scrobiculata Rich. var. **reticulata** (Camb.) Radlk. **SAPINDACEAE**

Deerfoot, Wattle stick, Bread tree, Bread and cheese, Hammock wood (Cr), Caña venao¹ (Sp), Karishiri, Kulishiri (Ar), Tohmopara (C), Dau bahi bahi² (Wr).
Tree to 10 m tall. Branches ribbed, rusty puberulous. Leaves 6-8-foliolate. Flowers in terminal, rusty puberulous panicles. Capsule 3-lobed, wrinkled, greenish yellow. Abundant in mixed and secondary forest. The yellow spongy aril around the seeds resembles cheese and is edible. Young trunks are stripped from their bark and plaited into wicker kitchen walls. Straight trunks are used as upright poles to weave hammocks. The wood is favoured as firewood for cassava baking and sold for this purpose in larger Amerindian villages. (1) 'Deer cane', as the ribbed twigs resemble deer legs; (2) The Warao name means 'wood growing like a spring'.

Matayba camptoneura Radlk.

SAPINDACEAE

Karishiri, Kulishiri (Ar), Tupuru tonoropio (C).

Tree to 12 m tall. Branches reddish. Leaves 4-foliolate, leathery. Flowering panicles tomentose, ca. 20 cm long. Capsule 3-lobed, red, valves fleshy. In secondary forest, Moruca. The young trunks are plaited into wicker kitchen walls and house frames.

Paullinia capreolata (Aubl.) Radlk.

SAPINDACEAE

Kutupurang (C).

Woody climber with tendrils. Leaves 5-foliolate, puberulous below, rachis grooved, not winged. Racemes axillary, puberulous. Capsule greenish orange, tomentose. In Mora and mixed forest. The sap from heated and macerated leaves is squeezed in cuts, sores, and used to disinfect the umbilical cord of newborn babies. The leaves are kept at hand when a baby is being born. An infusion or tea from bark scrapings is used to disinfect skin sores.

Paullinia pinnata L.

SAPINDACEAE

Rat eye (Cr), Yesi kushi (Ar), Kutupurang (C).

Woody climber. Leaves 5-foliolate, rachis winged. Flowers white, in slender racemes. Capsule 5-lobed, cherry red. Seeds black, aril white. Common in riverbank Mora forest, Barama. The dry aril is eaten by children.

Serjania paucidentata DC.

SAPINDACEAE

Old man's back, Granny backbone, Sugar baby (Cr), Kashiri, Aboho, Hebechi abo¹ (Ar), Kutupuru (C). Liana with triangular stem. Leaves biternate. Flowers white, with yellow centre, sweet-scented, in large panicles. Schizocarp winged, yellow to red. Occasional in secondary forest, Moruca. The stem is pounded and soaked in a creek or pond to poison fish. A tea from the leaves are given to babies for thrush. The stem is chopped into pieces, boiled and drunk to cure male impotence ('weak back'), in mixtures similar to those of *Curarea candicans* (also called granny backbone). The wood is sold at the Georgetown herbal market under this name.

(1) 'Old man's backbone', after the triangular stem (Fanshawe, 1949).

Talisia cf. guianensis Aubl.

SAPINDACEAE

Sand mora (Cr), Moraballi, Moroballi (Ar), Wa-u (C).

Small tree. Leaves 10-30-foliolate. Panicles in upper leaf axils, light brown hirsute. Berry 3-angled when young, ellipsoid when ripe, yellow. Rare in mixed and secondary forest. The bark and wood are said to be extremely poisonous and can be used as fish poison. Throwing wood chips in a creek would turn the water pitch-black and instantly kill the fish. The guts, scales, and skin of the fish should quickly be removed and the flesh thoroughly cleaned with lime to avoid digesting the poison. Although used more commonly in the past, people are now reluctant to use these species. The wood is considered too poisonous for housing or firewood.

Talisia hexaphylla Vahl

SAPINDACEAE

Sand mora (Cr), Moraballi, Moroballi (Ar), Wa-u (C).

Tree, ca. 20 m tall, with buttresses. Outer bark brown, lenticellate, inner bark orange brown. Leaves paripinnate, brown puberulous when young. Berry juicy. Rare in mixed forest. The wood is said to be extremely poisonous and is used as fish poison. Throwing wood chips in a creek would turn the water black and instantly kill the fish. The guts, scales, and skin of the fish should quickly be removed and the flesh thoroughly cleaned with lime to avoid digesting the poison. The wood is too poisonous for firewood or construction.

Sapindaceae sp. TVA3056

SAPINDACEAE

Large woody climber. Inner bark pink, wood yellow, with sticky exudate. No leaves observed. Rare in manicole swamp, Assakata. Pieces of the heavy wooden stem are cut off and put as weight in bamboo fish traps.

Sapindaceae sp. TVA1240

SAPINDACEAE

Bread and cheese liana (Cr), Pirika (C).

Woody climber with characteristic wood pattern. Wood sweet-scented. No leaves observed. Rare in secondary forest, Barama. The fruits are said to be edible and resembling those of *Tetragastris altissima*.

Chrysophyllum argenteum Jacq. subsp. **auratum** (Miq.) T.D. Penn.

SAPOTACEAE

Wild starapple (Cr), Sürürü burue¹ (Ar), Kameri, Karu merei (C).

Medium-sized tree. Little white latex. Leaves golden puberulous. Flowers small, in axillary, rusty tomentose fascicles. Berry shiny, reddish purple. Frequent in Mora riverbank forest, Barama. The sweet fruits are edible.

(1) The Arawak name means 'bulletwood of the black marmoset' (*Tamarin midas*) (Fanshawe, 1949).

Chrysophyllum sanguinolentum (Pierre) Baehni

SAPOTACEAE

Ubudiballi (Ar).

Tree, ca. 10 m tall. Outer bark smooth, inner bark orange. Little white, sweet latex. Branches light brown puberulous. Berry fleshy. Occasional in mixed forest, Moruca. The wood is used for paddles.

Micropholis venulosa (Mart. & Eichler) Pierre

SAPOTACEAE

Swamp letterwood, Smoothskin tauroniro (Cr), Dukuria, Kudibiu shi (Ar), Wokopopi¹ (C).

Tree to 35 m tall. Leaves small, with fine secondary veins. Little white latex. Flowers in axillary, reddish brown puberulous fascicles. Berry ellipsoid, yellow. In mixed forest and manicole swamp. The sticky fruits are sweet, but slightly astringent. The wood is used for boards, walking sticks, and firewood.

(1) 'Powis beak', after the fruits resembling the yellow beak of this forest bird.

Pouteria bilocularis (Winkler) Baehni

SAPOTACEAE

Fine leaf haimara eye (Cr), Aiomora kushi¹ (Ar).

Medium-sized tree. Outer bark red-brown, rough, inner bark orange, wood white. Latex white. Berry green to yellow, turning orange when ripe. Occasional in mixed forest. The sweet fruits are edible.

(1) The Arawak name means 'haimara eye' (Fanshawe, 1949).

Pouteria caimito (Ruiz & Pav.) Radlk.

SAPOTACEAE

Haimara eye (Cr), Aiomora kushi, Essepoko (Ar), Atakamara, Kosiri paratare (C).

Medium-sized tree. Leaves small, clustered at branch ends. Flowers solitary, or in small fascicles on leafless twigs. Berry globose, yellow, with white latex. Occasional in mixed forest, sometimes spared from cutting around villages. The fruits are edible, sweet and much esteemed.

Pouteria cf. **coriacea** (Pierre) Pierre

SAPOTACEAE

Haimara eye (Cr), Aiomora kushi (Ar).

Tree, ca. 15 m tall, with small buttresses. Outer bark smooth, brown, inner bark red, wood turning dark orange after exposure. Latex white. Berry purple. Occasional in mixed forest. The fruits are edible, sweet and much esteemed.

Pouteria cuspidata (A. DC.) Baehni

SAPOTACEAE

Wild starapple (Cr), Kokoritiballi (Ar).

Large tree with small buttresses. Outer bark flaky, red, inner bark pink, wood white. Latex white, sweet. Leaves leathery, grey below. Berry yellow. In swamp forest on pegasse. The fruits are edible and sweet. The wood is strong and used for house posts and boards.

Pouteria durlandii (Standl.) Baehni **SAPOTACEAE**
Bartaballi, Asepoko (Ar).

Tree to 20 m, with buttresses. Outer bark dark brown, flaky, inner bark reddish. Latex little, white. Flowers small, greenish white, in fascicles on branches. Berry yellow, ca. 3 cm in diam. In mixed forest, Moruca. The fruits are edible and sweet. Axe handles and paddles are carved from the buttresses.

Pouteria hispida Eyma **SAPOTACEAE**
Fine leaf asepoko, Black asepoko (Cr), Asepoko (Ar), Tuwonure (C).

Large tree. Trunk fluted. White latex. Outer bark grey, flaky, inner bark pink, wood yellow. Berry small, yellow, sticky. In mixed forest. The sweet fruits are edible. Axe handles are carved from the buttresses.

Pouteria venosa (Mart.) Baehni subsp. **amazonica** T.D. Penn. **SAPOTACEAE**
Haimara eye (Cr), Kamahora, Aiomora kushi (Ar).

Tree, ca. 20 m tall. Little white latex. Outer bark dark brown, inner bark pink, wood yellow. Leaves obovate. Flowers large. Berry purple-brown, furry. In secondary forest, Moruca. The fruits are edible, sweet and much esteemed. The tree is said to fruit only once every few years.

Pouteria sp. TVA2613 **SAPOTACEAE**
Baboon goggle (Cr).

Medium-sized tree. Little white latex. Inner bark reddish. Berry ca. 5 cm diam., green-ferruginous, pulp bright yellow, starchy. In mixed forest. The fruits are edible. Axe handles are carved from the buttresses.

Pradosia schomburgkiana (A.DC.) Cronq. subsp. **schomburgkiana** **SAPOTACEAE**
Redwood, Coughwood, Wild liquorice (Cr), Kakarawa (Ar, Wr).

Large tree. Latex little, white. Outer bark light brown, scaly, inner bark pinkish orange, wood white. Leaves leathery. Young branches rusty brown. Flowers produced from main branches. Drupe fleshy. Frequent in quackal swamp forest. The sweet latex can be sucked from the tree. The milky bark is made into a sweet tea or boiled with cassava starch into a cough syrup. The bark tea is drunk for tuberculosis and heavy chest colds. The bark is boiled with rose of the mountain bark (*Brownea latifolia*), or with wild maran (*Pityrogramma calomelanos*), wild semitoo (*Passiflora foetida*), mokomoko leaves (*Montrichardia arborescens*), and crapeaud pepper (*Physalis pubescens*). It should be drunk regularly until the tuberculosis has ended. The bark is said to be very effective, and is sold occasionally in Moruca for US\$ 7 a rice bag.

Lygodium volubile Sw. **SCHIZAEACEAE**
Rank bush (Cr), Hebu ahomakaba¹ (Wr).

Climbing fern. Rhizomes short-creeping, branched, with black scales. Fronds in tufts, to 10 m long. Pinnae with serrate margins. Sporangia on marginal lobes of ultimate segments. Common in secondary shrubland. A spoonful of the sap from crushed leaves, sometimes diluted in water, is given with a pinch of salt to babies for thrush. A herbal bath with the smelly leaves chases away bad spirits troubling the child and causing the thrush. It also helps against skin rash and itches. A tea from the leaves is drunk for back pain.

(1) The Warao name means 'jumbie smell' (spirit scent).

Capraria biflora L. **SCROPHULARIACEAE**
Wild tea, Nigger broom, Bhuyara (Cr), Fregosa (Sp), Simerodan (Ar).

Erect, bushy herb to 1.5 m high. Leaves pilose, serrate, with repulsive smell. Flowers small, white, on slender pedicels in leaf axils. Capsule with persistent style. In secondary shrubland and ditches, cultivated in Moruca house yards. For gallstones, four branches are boiled in three pints of water and drunk three times a day.

Scoparia dulcis L.

SCROPHULARIACEAE

Sweet broom (Cr), Shiberio (Ar), Asokoa, Asokuwa (C), Bebe diabara (Wr).

Annual, much branched herb to 60 cm high. Leaves opposite or whorled, aromatic. Flowers white, paired in the upper axils. Capsule ovoid-globose. In pastures and open vegetation. The bitter tea from the herb is drunk to bitter the blood, to cure and prevent malaria and skin sores, for cough, colds, fever, jaundice, thrush, and as laxative. Pear leaves (*Persea americana*) are added to the tea for malaria and biliousness. For venereal diseases ('runners'), one buruburu root (*Solanum stramonifolium*) is boiled with sweet broom, pawpaw root (*Carica papaya*) and lemongrass (*Cymbopogon citratus*). A little is drunk three times a day until the symptoms have disappeared. For heart problems, four soursop leaves (*Annona muricata*), three pear leaves and some sweet broom is boiled. Half a cup of the tea is drunk for four mornings. Sold at the Georgetown herbal market.

Selaginella parkeri (Hook. & Grev.) Spring

SELAGINELLACEAE

Powis comb¹, Powis curly hair¹ (Cr), Hashiru kabo² (Ar), Wokope mirityiri (C).

Small, terrestrial fern, to 20 cm high. Fronds dark green above, light green below, curled. Ramifications numerous. Sporophylls rigid. Common in secondary forest. In Barama, people believe that if the plant is dried over the fire and pressed softly against the heels of a young child, it will learn to walk faster.

(1) The Creole names are translations of the Carib name; (2) 'Otter paw', after the curled fronds (Fanshawe, 1949).

Simarouba amara Aubl.

SIMAROUBACEAE

Simarupa (high bush type) (Cr), Shimarupa (Ar), Simarupa (C).

Tree to 25 m tall. Leaves glabrous, 7-21-foliolate. Flowers small, green, in terminal panicles. Drupe composed of 1-5 mericarps. Frequent in mixed and secondary forest. The soft, white wood is locally sawn into boards for walls, canoes, and guitars, but the wood is rapidly attacked by termites.

Physalis cf. **angulata** L.

SOLANACEAE

Pap bush, Black crapeaud pepper (Cr), Shiberio bime (Ar), Pomiki (C).

Herb to 1.20 m, with spreading branches. Leaves glabrous, cuneate at base, margins coarsely toothed. Flowers solitary, dull yellow, dark olive at base. Berry enclosed by enlarged calyx. Common as weed in cultivated fields. The plant is boiled and drunk against worms and as a diuretic against urinary tract problems ('stoppage of water'), for menstruation pains, and to clean out the uterus. The decoction is used as bath against shingles or 'snake skin disease', an illness in which the skin becomes flaky and peels off. Sold at the Georgetown market.

Solanum subinerme Jacq.

SOLANACEAE

Kuwasisyeng (C).

Shrub to 4 m tall. Stem and leaves armed with curved thorns. Flowers purple, in short, scorpioid cymes. Stamens yellow. Berry green, glabrous. Common in secondary shrubland and as weed in cultivated fields. For general body pain the leaves are pounded, mixed with coconut oil and applied to the hurting spot. The whole plant, with root, stem, and leaves, is boiled with some sugar and drunk against malaria and fever.

Herrania kanukuensis R.E. Schult.

STERCULIACEAE

Wild apple, Wild cocoa (Cr), Akao (C).

Unbranched tree to 8 m tall. Leaves lobed, golden brown puberulous when young. Inflorescence produced from the main trunk. Capsule green, tomentose, woody, ca. 9 x 5 cm, ribbed. Rare in Mora and secondary forest, Barama. The white fruit pulp is very sweet and popular. The tree is occasionally planted in house yards.

Sterculia rugosa R. Br.

STERCULIACEAE

Rough leaf maho, Slimy maho (Cr), Maho (Ar), Omose (C).

Tree to 35 m tall. Twigs stout, densely hairy when young. Leaves entire, clustered at branch ends, 3-lobed when young. Fruit large, composed of 1-5 woody follicles. Occasional in Mora and mixed forest. The fresh bark strips are used for lashing material, but their quality is inferior to those of real maho

(*Sterculia pruriens*). The wood is a commercial timber. The black seeds are cut open to consume the jelly inside.

Waltheria indica L.

STERCULIACEAE

Velvet, Soft leaf (Cr), Haro banaro¹ (Ar).

Shrubby herb to 2 m tall. Leaves ovate, grey, velvety tomentose, margins crenate. Flowers yellow, crowded in axillary, sessile or shortly stalked inflorescences. Capsule 2-valved. Common on (white) sandy soil, sometimes spared from weeding for ornamental and medicinal purposes. A tea from the leaves is drunk for high blood pressure and colds, especially for babies. The tea is boiled with sugar into a cough syrup, and with sweet sage (*Lantana camara*), teasam (*Lippia alba*), toyeau (*Justicia pectoralis*), and tulsie (*Ocimum campechianum*) to prepare a cold medicine. For thrush, leaves are picked early in the morning, when the dew is still on the leaves. The fungus is scraped from the child's tongue and mouth with a leaf, after which the mouth is rinsed with black cassareep. The soft leaves are used as toilet paper. Sold at the Georgetown herbal market.

(1) 'Starchy leaves', from the grey pubescence (Fanshawe, 1949).

Tectaria incisa Cav. f. **vivipara** (Jenman) C.V. Morton

TECTARIACEAE

Hassa grass (Cr), Amamai (C).

Terrestrial fern to 1 m high. Fronds monomorphic, juvenile fronds often simple, adult fronds pinnate, producing foliar buds. Sori orbicular. In secondary forest, Barama. The fern with its juvenile plants growing on the adult leaves is considered as a fertility agent for women. A tea from the leaves drunk during the menstruation will enhance the chance of becoming pregnant. The leaves are parched, ground to powder with a bottle, diluted in water and drunk as a fertility agent.

Apeiba petoumo Aubl.

TILIACEAE

Monkey comb, Powder puff (Cr), Duru, Barudaballi (Ar), Patumu (C).

Tree to 35 m tall. Outer bark dark brown, inner bark light brown, with green bean odour. Leaves whitish puberulous below, margins slightly serrate. Capsule depressed globose, black, spiny. In disturbed primary and secondary forest. The inner bark scrapings are scraped and applied to snakebites. The soft wood rots quickly and is generally used for firewood. It is occasionally used to make low-grade canoes. Children comb their hair with the fruit for fun.

Triumfetta altheoides Lam.

TILIACEAE

Pega pega (Sp).

Shrub. Leaves soft puberulous, margins dentate. Petiole with glands. Flowers yellow. Fruit woody, globose, with unicate spines. Common in secondary forest, Moruca. A remedy for haemorrhage is prepared by boiling the leaves as tea. Children play with the spiny fruits that stick at clothes and hair.

Trema micrantha (L.) Blume

ULMACEAE

Parakari, Kabiukuru, Kabuya koro¹ (Ar), Kunuriye (C), Konono (Wr).

Small tree. Leaves serrate, rough. Stipules long. Flowers small, green, in axillary cymes. Drupe small, ellipsoid, green to orange-red. Common in open secondary forest, in cultivated and abandoned fields. If the tree is cut early in the morning it contains a clear sap which is dripped into sore eyes. In Barama, the wood is burned to charcoal, ground to powder and mixed with the slimy bark of maporokoñ (*Inga alba*) to form a black colorant to paint calabashes (*Crescentia cujete*).

(1) 'Something in the field', referring to its habitat (Fanshawe, 1949).

Laportea aestuans (L.) Chew

URTICACEAE

Stinging nettle, Peruvian, Wild kunami (Cr), Warapa kunami, Yerewano epityi (C).

Erect, fleshy herb to 1.20 m high. Leaves serrate, with stinging bristles. Petioles reddish. Flowers very small, in axillary panicles. Fruit ca. 1 mm long. In pastures, riverbanks, and cultivated fields. For haemorrhage, a strong tea is prepared from three leaves and some grated nutmeg. A weaker tea from the same amount of leaves is given in the late afternoon to children having problems with bed-wetting. In Georgetown, the plant is boiled with zeb grass (*Tripogandra serrulata*) and drunk to bitter the blood and relieve skin rash. If the leaves of sand bitters (*Unxia camphorata*) is added, it is taken as diuretic and for biliousness. Sold at the Georgetown market.

Lantana camara L.

VERBENACEAE

Sweet sage, Man sweet sage (Cr), Semeheyu balli¹ (Ar), Hukuhuku anakoro², Obo aibih³ (Wr).

Erect or scrambling shrub. Stems angular. Leaves opposite, aromatic, dentate. Flowers red and orange-yellow, in heads in the upper leaf axils. Drupe black. In pastures and open secondary vegetation. The leaves are boiled and drunk in the morning, just as tea, but also for colds and cough. The plant is boiled with toyeau (*Justicia pectoralis*) in a remedy against haemorrhage. In Georgetown, a tea is prepared from toyeau, sweet sage, teasam (*Lippia alba*), tulsie (*Ocimum campechianum*), and velvet (*Waltheria indica*) to make a cold medicine. A decoction of sweet sage is used to cleanse sores. Sold at the Georgetown herbal market.

(1) 'Obeiah man', after its use in magical practices (Fanshawe, 1949); (2) 'Hummingbird food'; (3) 'Cold medicine'.

Stachytarpheta cayennensis (Rich.) Vahl.

VERBENACEAE

Bluevirr, Rat tail (Cr), Oyediballi, Shikishikidan¹ (Ar), Okoyu marakari, Kunamiran (C).

Shrubby herb to 1 m high. Stem glabrous. Leaves crenate. Flowers small, light blue, in long, slender, terminal spikes. Fruit ca. 6 mm long. Common in pastures, often spared from weeding in Moruca house yards. A bundle of branches is boiled and drunk against malaria and diabetes. Sold at the Georgetown herbal market.

(1) The Arawak name means 'cricket tree' (Fanshawe, 1949).

Stachytarpheta jamaicensis (L.) Vahl

VERBENACEAE

Bluevirr, Rat tail (Cr) Shikishikidan (Ar).

Shrubby herb to 1 m high. Leaves fleshy, crenate. Flowers small, deep blue-violet, in long, slender, terminal spikes. Fruit ca. 7 mm long. Common in pastures, often spared from weeding in Moruca house yards. The tea from one branch is taken for high blood pressure. The decoction is also used to disinfect skin burns, while a fresh leaf is put on the burn with a little vaseline.

Vitex compressa Turcz.

VERBENACEAE

Black hakia (Cr), Haküyaballi, Alaso abo (Ar), Kuwa-i-yang¹ (C)

Tree to 25 m tall. Outer bark cream, inner bark brown, wood cream. Leaves digitate, 5-foliolate. Flowers purple, trumpet-shaped. Drupe globose, purple. Occasional in Mora and secondary forest. The wood is used for tool handles, bows, and firewood.

(1) The Carib name means 'resembling calabash tree'.

Vochysia cf. guianensis Aubl.

VOCHYSIACEAE

Iteballi kuleru (Ar), Kuraru, Wosi wosi (C).

Tree to 35 m tall. Bark light brown, scaly. Leaves opposite. Stipules long. Flowers showy, yellow, in many-flowered panicles. Capsule cylindrical, 3-ribbed. Seeds winged. Rare in riverbank Mora forest, Barama. The bark is said to be poisonous. Inner bark scrapings are stuffed into cavities to relieve toothache and rot away the affected tooth. Care should be taken that the bark does not touch the other, healthy teeth. Along with an old Carib belief, the kenaima spirit catches his victims in spider webs rubbed with kuraru sap to make them fall in a trance.

Renealmia orinocensis Rusby

ZINGIBERACEAE

Small warakaba food (Cr), Koruati (Ar), Akami erepari (C).

Perennial, aromatic herb to 3 m high. Leaves distichous. Petiole and veins of leaves red. Inflorescence on separate, leafless stem, lying on forest floor. Berry red, ovoid. Seeds with bright orange aril. Common in abandoned fields and secondary forest. The leaves are used as wrapping material. The fruit pulp (seeds with arils) are put as bait in bird traps to catch large forest birds (e.g., warakaba, maam, and marudi). Berries are pounded in water and poured in the nest entrance to kill leaf cutter ants ('cushi ants'). The shoots are boiled and drunk for stomach ache.

Renealmia aff. guianensis Maas

ZINGIBERACEAE

Koruati (Ar), Ini (Wr).

Perennial, aromatic herb, ca. 60 cm high. Leaves distichous. Inflorescence on separate, leafless stem, bracts dark red, corolla yellow. Berry pink to red. The rhizome is pounded and boiled in a tea to relieve back-ache, sprain, and hernia.

4. SPECIES USED FOR FIREWOOD ONLY

Vernacular names are given in Creole unless mentioned otherwise

Elaeocarpaceae	Sloanea cf. sinemariensis Aubl. Sloanea sp. TVA1623	
Euphorbiaceae	Alchornea schomburgkii Klotzsch Amanoa guianensis Aubl. Conceveiba guianensis Aubl. Pausandra hirsuta Lanj.	Kunuribi (Ar) Broad leaf hakia (Cr)
Flacourtiaceae	Casearia guianensis (Aubl.) Urban Homalium guianense (Aubl.) Oken	Arekikorang (C) Arekikorang (C)
Hippocrateaceae	Tontelea cf. glabra A.C. Sm.	Tapanapi (C)
Lauraceae	Lauraceae sp. TVA1458	Kereti (Ar)
Leguminosae-Caesalp.	Crudia sp. TVA1468 Crudia glaberrima (Steud.) J.F. Macbr.	Swamp wallaba (Cr) Whitey (Cr)
Leguminosae-Mimos.	Inga sp. TVA920	
Leguminosae-Papil.	Lonchocarpus heptaphyllus (Poir.) DC. Lonchocarpus sericeus (Poir.) DC.	Savanna water wallaba (Cr)
Malpighiaceae	Mezia cf. includens (Benth.) Cuatrec.	Kuyari inga igi (C)
Melastomataceae	Miconia fragilis Naud. Miconia plukenetii Naud. Miconia sp. TVA1752	Tonoropio, Mainyapo (C) Maipyuri kerapori (C)
Meliaceae	Guarea sp. TVA1125	Hill tohmopara (C)
Moraceae	Pseudolmedia laevis (Ruiz & Pav.) J.F. Macbr.	
Myristicaceae	Myristicaceae sp. TVA956	
Myrtaceae	Myrcia fallax (Rich.) DC.	Quackoo (Cr)
Polygalaceae	Moutabea guianensis Aubl.	
Polygonaceae	Triplaris weigeltiana (Rchb.) O. Kuntze	Long John (Cr), Tyasi (C)
Rhizophoraceae	Cassipouira guianensis Aubl.	Wild coffee (Cr)
Sapindaceae	Pseudima frutescens (Aubl.) Radlk. Talisia cf. hemidasya Radlk.	Tiyawasisyeng (C) Kulishiri (Cr)
Solanaceae	Solanum rugosum Dunal	Itchwood (Cr)
Violaceae	Paypayrola longifolia Tul. Rinorea cf. flavescens (Aubl.) Kuntze	Poripjori (C)

5. AGRICULTURAL SPECIES IN NORTHWEST GUYANA

5.1 Fruit species

Anacardiaceae	Anacardium occidentale L. Mangifera indica L.	Cashew Mango
Annonaceae	Spondias dulcis Parkinson Annona muricata L. Rollinia mucosa (Jacq.) Baill.	Golden apple Soursop Sugar apple
Bromeliaceae	Ananas comosus (L.) Merr.	Pine
Caricaceae	Carica papaya L.	Pawpaw
Chrysobalanaceae	Chrysobalanus icaco L.	Fat pork
Combretaceae	Terminalia catappa L.	Almond
Cucurbitaceae	Citrillus lanatus (Thunb.) Matsum. & Nakai	Watermelon
Ebenaceae	Diospyros discolor Willd.	Peach
Flacourtiaceae	Flacourtia jangomas (Lour.) Raeusch.	Psidium
Guttiferae	Mammea americana L.	Mammee apple
Lauraceae	Persea americana P. Mill.	Pear
Malpighiaceae	Malpighia emarginata DC.	Cherry
Musaceae	Musa sp. Musa x paradisiaca	Black banana Plantain
Myrtaceae	Eugenia uniflora L. Psidium cattleianum Sabine Psidium guajava L. Syzygium cumini (L.) Skeels	Surinam cherry French guava Guava Jamoon

	Syzygium jambos (L.) Alston	Plumrose
	Syzygium malaccense (L.) Merr. & Perry	French cashew
Oxalidaceae	Averrhoa carambola L.	Carambola
Palmae	Astrocaryum aculeatum G. Mey.	Acquero (Sp)
	Astrocaryum vulgare Mart.	Awarra
	Bactris gasipaes Kunth	Parepi
	Cocos nucifera L.	Coconut
Passifloraceae	Passiflora quadrangularis L.	Granadilla
Rutaceae	Citrus aurantiifolia (Christm.) Swingle	Lime
	Citrus aurantium L.	Seville orange
	Citrus medica L.	Rough lemon
	Citrus reticulata Blanco	Tangerine
	Citrus sinensis (L.) Osbeck	Orange
	Citrus paradisi Macfad.	Grapefruit
Sapotaceae	Chrysophyllum cainito L.	Starapple
	Manilkara zapota (L.) Royen	Sapodilla
Solanaceae	Capsicum annum L.	Pepper (diff. cultivars)
	Lycopersicon esculentum Mill.	Tomato
Sterculiaceae	Theobroma cacao L.	Cocoa
5.2 Starchy tubers		
Araceae	Colocasia esculenta (L.) Schott	Dasheen (diff. cultivars)
	Xanthosoma sagittifolium (L.) Schott	Eddoe
Convolvulaceae	Ipomoea batatas (L.) Poir.	Sweet potato
Dioscoreaceae	Dioscorea alata L.	Wild yam
	Dioscorea cf. esculenta (Lour.) Prain	Plimpla yam
	Dioscorea trifida L.f.	White yam
Euphorbiaceae	Manihot esculenta Crantz	Cassava (diff. cultivars)
Marantaceae	Calathea aff. legrelleana (Linden) Regel	Nut yam
5.3 Vegetables		
Amaranthaceae	Amaranthus dubius Mart. ex Thell.	Chow rai
Basellaceae	Basella alba L.	Chinese callaloo
Cucurbitaceae	Cucumis sativus L.	Cucumber
	Cucurbita moschata (Lam.) Poir.	Pumpkin
	Lagenaria siceraria (Molina) Standl.	Squash
	Luffa cylindrica (L.) M. Roem.	Ninwa
	Momordica charantia L.	Caryla
Leguminosae-Papil.	Cajanus cajan (L.) Millsp.	Pigeon pea
	Vigna sinensis (L.) Savi ex Hassk.	Green pea
	Vigna unguiculata (L.) Walp.	Bora
	Phaseolus lunatus L.	Butter bean
Malvaceae	Abelmoschus esculentus (L.) Moench	Okra
Moraceae	Artocarpus altilis (Parkins.) Fosby	Breadfruit, Breadnut
5.4 Other food plants		
Gramineae	Saccharum officinarum L.	Sugar cane
	Zea mais L.	Corn
Labiatae	Coleus amboinicus Lour.	Broad leaf thyme
Malvaceae	Hibiscus sabdariffa L.	Sorrel
Palmae	Elaeis guineensis Jacq.	Oil palm
Rubiaceae	Coffea liberica Bull. ex Hiern	Coffee
Zingiberaceae	Curcuma xanthorrhiza Roxb.	Dye
	Zingiber officinale Roscoe	Ginger

5.5 Ornamental plants

Agavaceae	Cordyline fruticosa (L.) A. Chev.	Baboon goggle
	Agave americana L. var. marginata Trel.	
Amaranthaceae	Celosia cristata L.	Auhto epürrii (C)
Cactaceae	Pereskia aculeata Mill.	
Cannaceae	Canna x generalis	
Convolvulaceae	Ipomoea carnea Jacq. subsp. fistulosa (Choisy) D.F. Austin	
Euphorbiaceae	Hevea brasiliensis (A. Juss) Müll. Arg.	Rubber tree
Labiatae	Coleus blumei Benth.	Old man's beard
	Coleus hybridus Hort.	
Malvaceae	Hibiscus rosa-sinensis L.	Hibiscus
Portulacaceae	Portulaca oleracea L.	Starflower (C)
	Portulaca sedifolia N.E. Br.	Jump-up-and-kiss-me
Rubiaceae	Ixora coccinea L.	Baby apple
Thunbergiaceae	Thunbergia alata Bojer ex Sims	
Turneraceae	Turnera ulmifolia L.	Morning glory
Zingiberaceae	Hedychium coronarium J. König	Wild ginger
	Zingiber zerumbet (L.) Sm.	Wild ginger

5.6 Medicinal plants

Cactaceae	Opuntia cochinellifera (L.) Mill.	Cochineal
Crassulaceae	Bryophyllum pinnatum (Lam.) Kurtz.	Leaf of life
Euphorbiaceae	Euphorbia neriifolia L.	Sweet alas
	Jatropha curcas L.	Physic nut (white)
	Jatropha gossypifolia L.	Physic nut (black)
	Pedilanthus tithymaloides Poit.	Bleeding heart
Gramineae	Cymbopogon citratus (DC.) Stapf.	Lemongrass
Labiatae	Ocimum campechianum P. Mill.	Tulsie
Leguminosae-Papil.	Indigofera suffruticosa Mill.	Indigo blue
Liliaceae	Aloe vera L.	Bitter aloes
Simaroubaceae	Quassia amara L.	Quashi bitter
Verbenaceae	Lippia alba L.	Teasam
	Lippia micromera L.	Small leaf thyme
Zingiberaceae	Aframomum melegueta (Roscoe) K. Schum.	Guinea pepper

5.7 Magic plants

Amaranthaceae	Alternanthera sp. TVA596	Turtle bina
Amaryllidaceae	Hymenocallis cf. littoralis (Jacq.) Salisb.	Bina
Araceae	Caladium humboldtii Schott	Lucky plant
	Xanthosoma brasiliense Engl.	Yesibina
Malvaceae	Abelmoschus moschatus Medik.	Snake scent
Marantaceae	Maranta aff. arundinacea Plum. ex L.	White man bina
Scrophulariaceae	Asarina cf. erubescens (L.) Hemsl.	Cassava mother

5.8 Fish poisons

Compositae	Clibadium surinamense L.	Kunami (broad leaf)
Euphorbiaceae	Euphorbia cotinifolia L.	Kunaparu (2 cultivars)
	var. kunapalu Christenhusz	
	Phyllanthus brasiliensis (Aubl.) Poir.	Kunami (2 cultivars)
Leguminosae-Papil.	Tephrosia sinapou (Buchholz) A. Chev.	Root poison

5.9 Miscellaneous

Agavaceae	Furcraea sp. TVA1767	Kukui (Ar)
Bignoniaceae	Crescentia cujete L.	Calabash
Bixaceae	Bixa orellana L.	Onotto
Bromeliaceae	Ananas comosus (L.) Merr.	Krawa

5. Agricultural species in northwest Guyana

Cucurbitaceae	Cucumis melo L.	Wild gourd
Gramineae	Bambusa vulgaris Schrad. ex J.C. Wendl.	Bamboo
	Vetiveria zizanioides (L.) Nash	Lavender
Malvaceae	Gossypium barbadense L.	Cotton
Solanaceae	Nicotiana tabacum L.	Tobacco

6. INDEX OF SCIENTIFIC NAMES

- Abarema jupunba, 111, 278
Abelmoschus esculentus, 312
Abelmoschus moschatus, 313
ACANTHACEAE, 244
Aciotis annua, 288
Aciotis purpurascens, 145, 288
Aframomum melegueta, 313
AGAVACEAE, 313
Agave americana, 313
Alchornea schomburgkii, 311
Alchorneopsis floribunda, 267
Alexa imperatricis, 8, 9, 63, 111
Allamanda cathartica, 247
Allophylus racemosus, 303
Aloe vera, 313
Alternanthera sp. TVA596, 313
Amaioua corymbosa, 301
Amaioua guianensis, 302
Amanoa guianensis, 311
AMARANTHACEAE, 312,313
Amaranthus dubius, 59,312
AMARYLLIDACEAE, 244, 245, 313
Ambelania acida, 247
ANACARDIACEAE, 11, 217, 245, 231,
Anacardium giganteum, 10, 11, 371
Anacardium occidentale, 11, 45, 217, 311
Ananas comosus, 15, 105, 231, 289, 311
Anaxagorea dolichocarpa, 221, 243, 245
Andira surinamensis, 79, 281
Andropogon bicornis, 270
Aniba cf. guianensis, 274
Aniba hostmanniana, 274
Aniba jenmanii, 274
Aniba cf. kappleri, 274
Aniba cf. riparia, 274
Aniba cf. terminalis, 274
Aniba sp. TVA988, 274
Annona montana, 12, 13, 368, 371
Annona muricata, 13, 30, 268, 270, 307, 311
Annona symphyocarpa, 221, 246
ANNONACEAE, 13, 85, 105, 243, 245,
246, 311
Apeiba petoumo, 315
APOCYNACEAE, 17, 247, 248, 249
ARACEAE, 41, 107, 169, 249, 250, 251,
252, 312, 313
Araeococcus micranthus, 255
ARALIACEAE, 252
Aristolochia daemnonioxia, 14, 15, 30, 191
Aristolochia sp. TVA573, 41, 42, 252
ARISTOLOCHIACEAE, 15, 252
Artocarpus altilis, 61, 312
Asarina erubescens, 223, 313
Asclepias curassavica, 61
Aspidosperma cf. cruentum, 248
Aspidosperma excelsum, 245, 248, 267, 370
Aspidosperma marcgravianum, 16, 17, 29,
213
Aspidosperma sp. TVA996, 248
Asplundia gleasonii, 263
Astrocaryum aculeatum, 18, 19, 179, 3121
Astrocaryum gynacanthum, 22, 23, 238
Astrocaryum munbaca, 23
Astrocaryum tucuma, 19
Astrocaryum vulgare, 312
Astronium cf. lecointei, 245
Asystasia gangetica, 244
Attalea maripa, 161
Attalea regia, 161
Auricularia delicata, 252
AURICULARIACEAE, 252
Averrhoa carambola, 312
Axonopus compressus, 268, 270
Azadirachta indica, 163
Bactris acanthocarpa, 27
Bactris brongniartii, 24, 25
Bactris campestris, 23, 161, 298
Bactris gasipaes, 312
Bactris humilis, 26, 27
Bactris major, 298
Bactris oligoclada, 298
Bactris simplicifrons, 298
Bagassa guianensis, 291
Bambusa surinamensis, 29
Bambusa vulgaris, 7, 15, 17, 28, 29, 213, 270,
271, 314
Banisteriopsis caapi, 33
Basella alba, 312
BASELLACEAE, 312
Bauhinia guianensis, 32, 33, 74, 207, 227
Bauhinia scala-simiae, 33, 276
Bauhinia spp., 66, 73, 81, 111, 237, 265, 285
Bellucia grossularioides, 36, 37, 59, 145
Bellucia mespilioides, 145
Bidens cynapiifolia, 261
BIGNONIACEAE, 155, 235, 253, 254, 313,
366
Bixa orellana, 45, 115, 267, 313
BIXACEAE, 313
BLECHNACEAE, 254
Blechnum serrulatum, 254
Bocageopsis multiflora, 246
BOMBACACEAE, 51, 254

- BORAGINACEAE**, 69, 255
Brassia verrucosa, 296
Bromelia plumieri, 255
BROMELIACEAE, 255, 256, 311, 313
Brosimum guianense, 85, 291
Brownea latifolia, 38, 39, 306
Bryophyllum pinnatum, 261, 313
Buchenavia grandis, 260
BURSERACEAE, 191, 256, 257
Byrsonima aerugo, 285
Byrsonima spicata, 285
Byrsonima stipulacea, 285
CACTACEAE, 257, 313
Cajanus cajan, 312
Caladium bicolor, 40, 41
Caladium humboldtii, 41, 313
Caladium schomburgkii, 249
Calathea cyclophora, 286
Calathea elliptica, 286
Calathea aff. legrelleana, 312
Callichlamys latifolia, 253
Calophyllum brasiliense, 271
Calycolpus goetheanus, 294
Calyptranthes sp. TVA2239, 295
CAMPANULACEAE, 59
Canna indica, 257
Canna x generalis, 313
CANNACEAE, 313
Capraria biflora, 306
Capsicum annum, 92, 265, 312
Carapa guianensis, 44, 45, 169, 175, 235
Cardiospermum halicacabum, 55, 278
Carica papaya, 231, 255, 307, 311
Carludovica sarmentosa, 241
CARICACEAE, 311
Caryocar microcarpum, 257
Caryocar nuciferum, 48, 49
CARYOCARACEAE, 49, 257
Casearia aff. acuminata, 269
Casearia guianensis, 311
Casearia javitensis, 269
Cassipouria guianensis, 311
Catasetum sp. TVA1927, 297
Catharanthus roseus, 59, 248
Catostemma commune, 50, 51, 247
Cecropia obtusa, 257
Cecropia peltata, 54, 55
Cecropia sciadophylla, 257, 272
Cecropia surinamensis, 55
Cecropia spp., 278
CECROPIACEAE, 55, 257, 258
Cedrela odorata, 290
Ceiba pentandra, 254
CELASTRACEAE, 258
Celosia cristata, 313
Centropogon cornutus, 58, 59
Centropogon surinamensis, 59
Ceratophytum tetragonolabus, 253
Chaetocarpus schomburgkianus, 267
Chamaechrista ramosa, 276
Chelonanthus alatus, 125
CHRYSOBALANACEAE, , 7, 175, 258, 259, 260, 269, 311
Chrysobalanus icaco, 258, 311
Chrysophyllum argenteum, 305
Chrysophyllum cainito, 111, 312
Chrysophyllum sanguinolentum, 305
Cinchona sp., 29, 213
Cissus cordifolia, 61
Cissus sicyoides, 61
Cissus verticillata, 60, 61
Citrillus lanatus, 311
Citrus aurantiifolia, 15, 30, 255, 312
Citrus aurantium, 13, 312
Citrus medica, 312
Citrus paradisi, 312
Citrus reticulata, 312
Citrus sinensis, 111, 312
Clathrotropis brachypetala, 62, 63, 243
Clibadium surinamense, 56, 211, 243, 313
Clidemia capitellata, 288
Clidemia japurensis, 288
Clidemia cf. microthyrsa, 289
Clusia grandiflora, 64, 65, 108, 271
Clusia palmicida, 271
Clusia pana-panari, 271
Clusia spp., 5, 33, 73, 81, 111, 207, 221, 223, 227, 231, 237, 253, 265, 266
Coccoloba densifrons, 301
Coccoloba marginata, 301
Cocos nucifera, 312
Codonanthe crassifolia, 269
Coffea liberica, 312
Coix lacryma-jobi, 270
Coleus amboinicus, 261, 2687, 312
Coleus blumei, 313
Coleus hybridus, 313
Colocasia esculenta, 312
COMBRETACEAE, 260, 311
Combretum cacoucia, 260
Commelina diffusa, 260
Commelina sp. TVA1121, 260
COMMELINACEAE, 260, 261
COMPOSITAE, 163, 261, 262, 313
Conceveiba guianensis, 311
CONVOLVULACEAE, 262, 312, 313
Cordia curassavica, 255
Cordia exaltata, 255
Cordia nodosa, 68, 69
Cordia sericalyx, 255
Cordia tetrandra, 255
Cordyline fruticosa, 313

- Coriandrum sativum, 89
COSTACEAE, 71, 262, 263
Costus arabicus, 71, 262
Costus erythrothyrus, 263
Costus scaber, 70, 71
Couepia parillo, 258
Coussapoa microcephala, 258
CRASSULACEAE, 313
Crescentia amazonica, 253
Crescentia cujete, 30, 224, 253, 308, 313
Crinum erubescens, 244
Crotalaria nitens, 267
Croton cuneatus, 281
Croton trinitatis, 261, 268
Crudia glaberrima, 311
Crudia sp. TVA1468, 311
Cucumis melo, 314
Cucumis sativus, 312
Cucurbita moschata, 187, 217, 312
CUCURBITACEAE, 263, 311, 312, 314
Cupania hirsuta, 303
Cupania scrobiculata, 303
Curarea candicans, 33, 34, 66, 72, 73, 81,
111, 207, 227, 237, 265, 303, 304
Curcuma xanthorrhiza, 312
Cyathea cyatheoides, 263
CYATHEACEAE, 263
Cyathillium cinereum, 244, 255, 261, 268
Cybianthus sp. TVA1940, 294
CYCLANTHACEAE, 241, 263
Cyclanthus bipartitus, 263
Cyclodium meniscioides, 185, 266
Cydista aequinoctialis, 253
Cymbopogon citratus, 15, 30, 183, 213, 270,
307, 313
CYPERACEAE, 264, 265
Cyperus articulatus, 264
Cyperus digitatus, 264
Cyperus ligularis, 264
Cyperus odoratus, 264
Cyperus surinamensis, 264
Davilla kunthii, 237, 265, 266, 271
Desmodium adscendens, 281
Desmodium barbatum, 282
Desmodium incanum, 282
Desmodium spp., 59, 270
Desmoncus orthoacanthos, 77, 298
Desmoncus polyacanthos, 76, 77
DICHAPETALACEAE, 265
Dicorynia cf. guianensis, 276
Dicranostyles sp. TVA2630, 262
Dieffenbachia cf. humilis, 250
Dieffenbachia paludicola, 250
DILLENIACEAE, 23, 187, 237, 265, 266
Dioclea reflexa, 282
Dioclea scabra var. scabra, 78
Dioscorea alata, 312
Dioscorea cf. esculenta, 312
Dioscorea cf. riparia, 266
Dioscorea trichanthera, 33, 66, 73, 80, 81,
111, 207, 227, 237, 265
Dioscorea trifida, 312
DIOSCOREACEAE, 81, 266, 312
Diospyros discolor, 311
Diospyros guianensis, 266
Diospyros ierensis, 82, 83
Diospyros tetrandra, 266
Diplotropis purpurea, 282
Dipteryx odorata, 282
Disteganthus lateralis, 256
Doloiocarpus cf. dentatus, 237, 265
DRYOPTERIDACEAE, 185, 266
Duguetia calycina, 246
Duguetia megalophylla, 246
Duguetia pauciflora, 246
Duguetia pycnastera, 84, 85, 246
Duguetia yeshidan, 246
Duroia eriopila, 302
EBENACEAE, 83, 266, 311, 369
Elaeis guineensis, 312
ELAEOCARPACEAE, 266, 267
Eleocharis mitrata, 264
Eleusine indica, 30, 224, 270, 282
Eleutherine bulbosa, 42, 273
Encyclia diurna, 297
Eperua falcata, 276
Eperua rubiginosa, 277
Epidendrum anceps, 297
Epiphyllum phyllanthus, 257
Erechtites hieracifolia, 261
Eryngium foetidum, 88, 89
ERYTHROXYLACEAE, 267
Erythroxyllum macrophyllum, 267
Eschweilera alata, 275
Eschweilera corrugata, 137
Eschweilera decolorans, 275
Eschweilera sagotiana, 275
Eschweilera sp. TVA2144, 276
Eschweilera wachenheimii, 276
Eugenia florida, 295
Eugenia patrisii, 90, 91, 105, 197, 231
Eugenia uniflora, 311
Eupatorium denticulatum, 163
Euphorbia cotinifolia, 250, 313
Euphorbia neriifolia, 15, 313
EUPHORBIACEAE, 267, 268, 269, 311,
312, 313
Euterpe oleracea, 27, 51, 94, 95, 99, 103, 133,
147, 161, 191, 250
Euterpe precatoria, 97, 98, 99, 100
Euterpe stenophylla, 99
Evodianthus funifer, 241, 263

- Faramea aff. guianensis, 302
 Ficus amazonica, 291
 Ficus caballina, 291
 Ficus gomelleira, 292
 Ficus guianensis, 292
 Ficus maxima, 292
 Ficus nymphaeifolia, 292
 Ficus paraensis, 292
 Ficus vs. roraimensis, 292
 Ficus sp. TVA892, 292
 Flacourtia jangomas, 311
FLACOURTIACEAE, 269, 311
 Forsteronia guyanensis, 248
 Furcraea sp. TVA1767, 313
 Genipa spruceana, 302
GENTIANACEAE, 125
 Geonoma baculifera, 46, 95, 99, 102, 103,
 133, 147, 161, 169, 298
 Geonoma maxima, 103, 298
 Geonoma sp. TVA1069, 298
 Geophila repens, 302
GESNERIACEAE, 269
GNETACEAE, 270
 Gnetum nodiflorum, 270
 Gonzalagunia dicocca, 145, 302
 Gossypium barbadense, 313
 Goupia glabra, 258
GRAMINEAE, 29, 105, 270312, 313, 314
 Guarea guidonia, 290
 Guarea pubescens, 290
 Guarea sp. TVA1125, 311
 Guatteria flexilis, 247
 Guatteria schomburgkiana, 246
 Guatteria sp. TVA666, 247
GUTTIFERAE, 65, 231, 271, 272, 311
 Gynerium saccharoides, 105
 Gynerium sagittatum, 27, 91, 104, 105, 161,
 197, 287
HAEMODORACEAE, 272
 Hebeclinium macrophyllum, 183, 261
 Hedychium coronarium, 313
 Heliconia acuminata, 293
 Heliconia bihai, 293
 Heliconia chartacea, 293
 Heliconia aff. psittacorum, 293
 Heliconia richardiana, 293
 Heliconia spathocircinata, 293
 Heliotropium indicum, 244, 255, 261
 Henriettea cf. multiflora, 289
 Henriettea succosa, 289
 Herrania kanukuensis, 307
 Heteropsis flexuosa, 29, 65, 103, 106, 107,
 197, 221, 241
 Hevea brasiliensis, 152, 313
 Hibiscus bifurcatus, 286
 Hibiscus rosa-sinensis, 313
 Hibiscus sabdariffa, 71, 312
 Himatanthus articulatus, 248
 Hippeastrum puniceum, 244
HIPPOCRATEACEAE, 311
 Hirtella racemosa, 259
 Homalium guianense, 311
 Humiria balsamifera, 5, 111, 152, 272
HUMIRIACEAE, 272, 273
 Humirastrum obovatum, 273
 Hydrochorea cf. corymbosa, 278
 Hyeronima alchorneoides, 260, 268
 Hymenaea courbaril, 9, 33, 66, 73, 81, 110,
 111, 152, 207, 227, 237, 265
 Hymenocallis cf. littoralis, 313
 Hymenocallis tubiflora, 245
 Hymenolobium flavum, 282
 Hyptis pectinata, 273
ICACINACEAE, 273
 Indigofera suffruticosa, 313
 Inga cf. acreana, 278
 Inga cf. acrocephala, 278
 Inga alba, 114, 115, 121, 308
 Inga capitata, 279
 Inga edulis, 118, 119
 Inga graciliflora, 279
 Inga huberi, 279
 Inga cf. java, 279
 Inga jenmanii, 279
 Inga lateriflora, 120, 121
 Inga leiocalycina, 279
 Inga marginata, 279
 Inga melinonis, 279
 Inga nobilis, 279
 Inga pezizifera, 122, 123
 Inga pilosula, 280
 Inga rubiginosa, 280
 Inga sertulifera, 280
 Inga splendens, 280
 Inga thibaudiana, 280
 Inga umbellifera, 280
 Inga sp. TVA2283, 281
 Inga sp. TVA2285, 280
 Inga sp. TVA2463, 281
 Inga sp. TVA920, 311
 Ionopsis utricularioides, 297
 Ipomoea cf. asarifolia, 262
 Ipomoea batatas, 71, 175, 223, 263, 270, 282,
 312
 Ipomoea carnea, 313
 Ipomoea quamoclit, 262
IRIDACEAE, 273
 Irlbachia alata, 124, 125, 177
 Iryanthera juruensis, 293
 Ischnosiphon arouma, 105, 128, 129
 Ischnosiphon enigmaticus, 287
 Ischnosiphon foliosus, 287

- Ischnosiphon obliquus, 129, 287
Ischnosiphon sp. TVA3016, 287
Ischnosiphon spp., 19, 141, 147, 157, 292
Ixora coccinea, 313
Jacaranda copaia, 253
Jacaranda obtusifolia, 253
Jathropa curcas, 223, 313
Jatropha gossypifolia, 313
Jessenia bataua, 132, 133
Justicia calycina, 41, 244
Justicia pectoralis, 71, 244, 262, 308, 309
Justicia secunda, 244, 255, 261, 268
LABIATAE, 273, 274, 312, 313
Lacistema aggregatum, 274
LACISTEMACEAE, 274
Laetia procera, 269
Laetipous sp. TVA1997, 252
Lagenaria siceraria, 312
Lantana camara, 15, 30, 244, 308, 309
Laportea aestuans, 261, 308
LAURACEAE, 274, 275, 311
Lauraceae sp. TVA1458, 311
Leandra divaricata, 289
LECYTHIDACEAE, 137, 139, 275, 276
Lecythis cf. chartacea, 276
Lecythis corrugata, 125, 136, 137, 139, 203
Lecythis davisii, 139
Lecythis zabucajo, 138, 139
LEGUMINOSAE-CAESALP., 33, 39, 63, 111, 171, 205, 276, 277, 278
LEGUMINOSAE-MIMOS., 115, 119, 121, 123, 165, 179, 280, 281, 311
LEGUMINOSAE-PAPIL., 9, 79, 141, 195, 281, 282, 283, 284, 311, 312, 313
Leonotis nepetifolia, 274
Licania alba, 259
Licania heteromorpha, 259, 288
Licania incana, 259
Licania kunthiana, 259
Licania micrantha, 259
Licania persaudii, 259
Licania sp. TVA2324, 260
Licania sp. TVA2332, 260
LILIACEAE, 313
Lippia alba, 244, 308, 309, 313
Lippia micromera, 313
Lisianthus alatus, 125
LOGANIACEAE, 227, 284, 285
Lomariopsis japurensis, 185, 285
Lonchocarpus chrysophyllus, 140, 141
Lonchocarpus heptaphyllus, 311
Lonchocarpus aff. martynii, 282
Lonchocarpus negrensis, 283
Lonchocarpus sericeus, 311
Lonchocarpus spruceanus, 283
Lonchocarpus sp. TVA1247, 283
Lophopterys euryptera, 285
LORANTHACEAE, 285
Loreya mespiloides, 144, 145
Ludwigia nervosa, 296
Ludwigia torulosa, 296
Luffa cylindrica, 312
Lycopersicon esculentum, 312
Lygodium volubile, 306
Mabea piriri, 268
Macfadyenia cf. unguis-cati, 253
Machaerium cf. floribundum, 283
Machaerium quinata, 283
Machaerium sp. TVA921, 283
Macoubea guianensis, 152, 249
Macrolobium acaciifolium, 277
Macrolobium angustifolium, 277
Macrosamanea pubiramea, 281
Malachra alceifolia, 286
Malouetia flavescens, 249
Malphigia emarginata, 311
MALPIGHIACEAE, 223, 285, 286, 311
MALVACEAE, 286, 312, 313, 314
Mammea americana, 311
Mangifera indica, 169, 311
Manicaria saccifera, 51, 95, 99, 103, 130, 146, 147, 157, 161, 231, 259, 288
Manihot esculenta, 129, 312
Manilkara balata, 151
Manilkara bidentata, 111, 150, 151, 152, 249
Manilkara zapota, 312
Mansoa kerere, 253
Maprounea guianensis, 268
Maranta aff. arundinacea, 313
Maranta sp. TVA2217, 287
MARANTACEAE, 129, 286, 287, 312, 313
Marcgravia coriacea, 288
MARCGRAVIACEAE, 288
Maripa scandens, 262
Marlierea montana, 295
Marlierea schomburgkiana, 295
Martinella obovata, 154, 155
Matayba camptoneura, 304
Mauritia flexuosa, 156, 157, 158, 199
Maximiliana maripa, 27, 103, 157, 160, 161, 298
Maximiliana regia, 161
Maytenus cf. guyanensis, 258
Maytenus sp. TVA2445, 258
MELASTOMATAACEAE, 37, 145, 288, 289, 290, 311
MELIACEAE, 45, 290, 311
Melothria pendula, 263
MENISPERMACEAE, 73, 291
Mezia cf. includens, 311
Miconia ceramicarpa, 289
Miconia egensis, 37

- Miconia fragilis*, 311
Miconia ibaguensis, 289
Miconia cf. *lateriflora*, 289
Miconia nervosa, 289
Miconia plukenetii, 311
Miconia prasina, 289
Miconia racemosa, 290
Miconia cf. *ruficalyx*, 290
Miconia sp. TVA1104, 290
Miconia sp. TVA1752, 311
Micropholis venulosa, 305
Microstachys corniculata, 268, 270
Microtea debilis, 299
Mikania micrantha, 162, 163
Mikania orinocensis, 163
Mimosa polydactyla, 164, 165
Mimusops balata, 151
Mimusops bidentata, 151
Momordica charantia, 163, 312
MONIMIACEAE, 291
Monotagma spicatum, 287
Monstera adansonii var. *klotzschiana*, 250
Montrichardia arborescens, 46, 168, 169, 177, 181, 183, 261, 306
Mora excelsa, 123, 170, 171, 260
MORACEAE, 291, 292, 311, 312
Moutabea guianensis, 311
Mucuna cf. *urens*, 283
Musa sp., 187, 245, 261, 311
Musa x *paradisiaca*, 311
MUSACEAE, 293, 311
Myrcia fallax, 311
Myrcia graciliflora, 295
Myrcia cf. *guianensis*, 295
Myrcia sylvatica, 295
MYRISTICACEAE, 293, 294, 311
Myristicaceae sp. TVA956, 311
MYRSINACEAE, 294
MYRTACEAE, 91, 294, 295, 311
Nectandra cf. *cuspidata*, 275
Neea cf. *constricta*, 296
Neea cf. *floribunda*, 296
NEPHROLEPIDACEAE, 295
Nephrolepis aff. *biserrata*, 295
Nicotiana tabacum, 126, 137, 314
Norantea guianensis, 288
NYCTAGINACEAE, 296
Nymphaea ampla, 296
NYMPHAEACEAE, 296
OCHNACEAE, 296
Ocimum campechianum, 244, 308, 309, 313
Ocotea cernua, 275
Ocotea schomburgkiana, 275
Ocotea splendens, 275
Ocotea tomentella, 275
Odontadenia sandwithiana, 249
Oenocarpus bataua, 133
Olyra longifolia, 270
Omphalia diandra, 268
ONAGRACEAE, 296
Oncidium baueri, 297
Opuntia cochinellifera, 286, 313
ORCHIDACEAE, 296, 297
Ormosia coccinea, 284
Ormosia nobilis, 284
Orthomene schomburgkii, 291
Ouratea guianensis, 296
OXALIDACEAE, 312
Pachira aquatica, 254
PALMAE, 19, 23, 25, 27, 77, 95, 99, 103, 133, 147, 157, 161, 298, 312
Panicum pilosum, 270
Parabignonia steyermarkii, 254
Parinari lucidissima, 175
Parinari rodolphii, 174, 175
Passiflora coccinea, 299
Passiflora foetida, 169, 176, 177, 181, 183, 306
Passiflora garckeii, 299
Passiflora glandulosa, 299
Passiflora laurifolia, 299
Passiflora nitida, 299
Passiflora quadrangularis, 183, 312
Passiflora quadriglandulosa, 299
Passiflora sp. TVA2651, 299
PASSIFLORACEAE, 177, 299, 312
Paullinia capreolata, 304
Paullinia pinnata, 304
Pausandra hirsuta, 311
Paypayrola longifolia, 296
Pedilanthus tithymaloides, 313
Peltogyne venosa, 260, 277
Pentaclethra macroloba, 178, 179, 249, 272
Peperomia rotundifolia, 300
Pera glabrata, 269
Pereskia aculeata, 313
Persea americana, 205, 217, 260, 261, 307, 311
Petiveria alliacea, 300
Phaseolus lunatus, 312
Philodendron cf. *brevispathum*, 250
Philodendron deflexum, 250
Philodendron fragrantissimum, 81, 187, 250
Philodendron grandifolia, 250
Philodendron linnaei, 251
Philodendron melinonii, 251
Philodendron pedatum, 251
Philodendron rudgeanum, 251
Philodendron scandens, 243, 251
Philodendron surinamense, 251
Phoradendron perrottetii, 33, 285
Phthirusa pyrifolia, 285

- Phthirusa sp., 61
Phyllanthus brasiliensis, 313
Physalis cf. angulata, 181, 307
Physalis pubescens, 145, 169, 177, 180, 181, 183, 187, 306
Phytolacca rivinoides, 59, 300
PHYTOLACCACEAE, 299, 300
Pinzona sp. TVA2509, 237, 238, 265
Piper avellanum, 300
Piper vs. herbicense, 300
Piper cf. glabrescens, 300
Piper cf. hostmannianum, 286
Piper nigrispicum, 301
Piper sp. TVA2666, 301
PIPERACEAE, 187, 300, 301
Pityrogramma calomelanos, 169, 177, 181, 182, 183, 211, 257, 262, 306
Pleonotoma albiflora, 254
Plukenetia polyadenia, 269
Polybotrya caudata, 184, 185, 257
POLYGALACEAE, 311
POLYGONACEAE, 301, 311
POLYPODIACEAE, 301
Polypodium adnatum, 301
Poraqueiba aff. guianensis, 273
Poraqueiba sp. TVA754, 273
Portulaca oleracea, 313
Portulaca sedifolia, 313
PORTULACACEAE, 313
Posoqueria longiflora, 302
Pothomorphe peltata, 181, 186, 187, 217
Pourouma guianensis, 17, 85, 231, 258
Pouteria bilocularis, 305
Pouteria caimito, 305
Pouteria cf. coriacea, 305
Pouteria cuspidata, 305
Pouteria durlandii, 306
Pouteria guianensis, 188, 189
Pouteria hispida, 306
Pouteria venosa, 306
Pouteria sp. TVA2613, 306
Pradosia schomburgkiana, 169, 177, 181, 183, 306
Protium decandrum, 256
Protium guianense, 256
Protium heptaphyllum, 190, 191
Protium unifoliatum, 256
Protium sp. TVA1038, 256
Pseudima frutescens, 311
Pseudolmedia laevis, 311
Psidium cattleianum, 311
Psidium guajava, 111, 211, 217, 312
Psychotria bahiensis, 302
Psychotria poeppigiana, 73, 303
Psychotria racemosa, 303
Psychotria viridis, 33
Psygmorchis pusilla, 297
PTERIDACEAE, 183
Pterocarpus officinalis, 79, 172, 194, 195, 199, 201
Pycnoporus sanguineus, 248, 252
Quassia amara, 17, 29, 73, 213, 313
Quiina guianensis, 91, 105, 196, 197, 231
Quiina indigofera, 301
QUIINACEAE, 197, 301
RAPATEACEAE, 301
Rapatea paludosa, 301
Renealmia alpinia, 198, 199
Renealmia exaltata, 199
Renealmia aff. guianensis, 310
Renealmia orinocensis, 309
Rhizophora mangle, 171, 195, 200, 201
RHIZOPHORACEAE, 201, 311
Rhynchosia phaseoloides, 284
Rhynchospora cephalotes, 264
Rinorea cf. flavescens, 311
Rodriguezia lanceolata, 297
Rollinia exsucca, 221, 243, 245, 247, 267
Rollinia mucosa, 247, 311
RUBIACEAE, 145, 203, 301, 302, 303, 312, 313
Ruellia tuberosa, 261, 268
RUTACEAE, 303, 312
Sabicea aspera, 59
Sabicea glabrescens, 145, 202, 2033
Saccharum officinarum, 312
Sacoglottis aff. cydonioides, 273
SAPINDACEAE, 303, 304, 305, 311
Sapindaceae sp. TVA1240, 305
Sapindaceae sp. TVA3056, 305
Sapium jenmanii, 269
SAPOTACEAE, 151, 189, 305, 306, 312,
Sauvagesia erecta, 296
Schefflera morototoni, 252
SCHIZAEACEAE, 306
Schlegelia violacea, 79, 254
Scleria microcarpa, 265
Scleria secans, 265
Sclerolobium micropetalum, 277
Scoparia dulcis, 73, 165, 213, 261, 307
SCROPHULARIACEAE, 306, 307, 313
Selaginella parkeri, 307
SELAGINELLACEAE, 307
Senefeldera sp. TVA1369, 269
Senna alata, 183, 204, 205, 211
Senna multijuga, 277
Senna occidentalis, 55, 277
Senna reticulata, 278
Serjania paucidentata, 34, 74, 304
Sida rhombifolia, 286
Simarouba amara, 46, 307
SIMAROUBACEAE, 307, 313

- Siparuna guianensis*, 15, 30, 187, 199, 291
Sloanea grandiflora, 266
Sloanea cf. *guianensis*, 267
Sloanea latifolia, 267
Sloanea obtusifolia, 267
Sloanea cf. *sinemariensis*, 311
Sloanea sp. TVA1623, 311
SMILACACEAE, 207
Smilax schomburgkiana, 33, 66, 73, 81, 111, 206, 207, 214, 227, 237, 265
Socratea exorrhiza, 298
SOLANACEAE, 145, 181, 211, 213, 307, 311, 312, 313, 314
Solanum leucocarpon, 183, 210, 211
Solanum rugosum, 311
Solanum stramonifolium, 17, 29, 145, 207, 212, 213, 307
Solanum subinerme, 307
Solanum surinamense, 211
Souroubea guianensis, 259, 288
Spachea elegans, 286
Spathiphyllum cannifolium, 251
Sphagneticola trilobata, 244, 262
Spondias dulcis, 311
Spondias mombin, 187, 216, 217, 218
Stachytarpheta cayennensis, 309
Stachytarpheta jamaicensis, 309
Stanhopea grandiflora, 297
Sterculia pruriens, 66, 220, 221, 243, 245, 246, 247, 254, 308
Sterculia rugosa, 221, 307
STERCULIACEAE, 221, 307, 308
Stigmaphyllon fulgens, 223
Stigmaphyllon hypoleucum, 223
Stigmaphyllon sinuatum, 66, 222, 223, 271
Struchium sparganophorum, 262
Strychnos erichsonii, 284
Strychnos mitscherlichii, 226, 227
Strychnos sp. TVA747, 285
Strychnos spp., 33, 66, 73, 81, 111, 237, 265
Stylogyne surinamensis, 294
Swartzia guianensis, 284
Swartzia schomburgkii, 235, 284
Symphonia globulifera, 91, 105, 197, 230, 231
Syzygium cumini, 111, 217, 312
Syzygium jambos, 312
Syzygium malaccense, 312
Tabebuia insignis, 17, 234, 235
Tabebuia serratifolia, 85, 254
Tabernaemontana disticha, 179, 249
Tabernaemontana undulata, 249
Tachigali paniculata, 278
Talisia cf. *guianensis*, 304
Talisia cf. *hemidasya*, 311
Talisia hexaphylla, 304
Tapirira guianensis, 245
Tapirira cf. *obtusata*, 245
Tapura guianensis, 265
Tectaria incisa, 308
TECTARIACEAE, 308
Telitoxicum sp. TVA1265, 291
Tephrosia sinapou, 313
Tephrosia toxicaria, 141
Terminalia cf. *amazonia*, 260
Terminalia catappa, 311
Terminalia cf. *dichotoma*, 260
Tetracera asperula, 237, 266
Tetracera tigarea, 266
Tetracera volubilis, 236, 237, 265
Tetragastris altissima, 256, 305
Theobroma cacao, 312
Thoracocarpus bissectus, 29, 103, 108, 197, 221, 240, 241, 263
Thunbergia alata, 313
THUNBERGIACEAE, 313
Thyrsodium guianense, 245
Tilesia baccata, 262
TILIACEAE, 308
Tontelea cf. *glabra*, 311
Tovomita cf. *brevistaminea*, 271
Tovomita calodictyos, 271
Tovomita choisyana, 271
Tovomita obscura, 91, 105, 197, 231, 272
Tovomita cf. *schomburgkii*, 272
Trattinnickia burserifolia, 257
Trattinnickia cf. *lawrancei*, 256
Trema micrantha, 115, 308
Trichilia rubra, 290
Trichilia schomburgkii, 290
Triplaris weigeltiana, 277, 311
Tripogandra serrulata, 205, 261, 308
Triumfetta altheoides, 308
Turnera ulmifolia, 313
ULMACEAE, 308
Uncaria guianensis, 303
Unonopsis glaucopetala, 242, 243, 246
Unxia camphorata, 163, 309
Urena lobata, 286
Urospatha sagittifolia, 252
URTICACEAE, 308
Vatairea guianensis, 284
VERBENACEAE, 309, 313
Vetiveria zizanioides, 313
Vigna sinensis, 312
Vigna unguiculata, 312
VIOLACEAE, 311
Virola calophylla, 294
Virola elongata, 294
Virola sebifera, 294
Virola surinamensis, 294
Vismia cayennensis, 243

- Vismia guianensis, 179, 272
Vismia laxiflora, 272
Vismia macrophylla, 272
VITACEAE, 61
Vitex compressa, 309
Vitis sicyoides, 61
Vochysia cf. guianensis, 309
VOCHYSIACEAE, 309
Waltheria indica, 244, 308, 309
Xanthosoma brasiliense, 41, 313
Xanthosoma sagittifolium, 312
Xiphidium caeruleum, 272
- Xylopia cayennensis, 247
Xylopia cf. surinamensis, 247
Xylopia sp. TVA1165, 247
Zanthoxylum rhoifolium, 303
Zanthoxylum sp. TVA648, 303
Zea mais, 312
Zingiber officinale, 187, 312
Zingiber zerumbet, 313
ZINGIBERACEAE, 199, 309, 312, 313
Zygia cataractae, 281
Zygia latifolia, 281
Zygosepalum labiosum, 283

7. INDEX OF VERNACULAR NAMES AND TERMS

Vernacular names

- aboho, 304
abua, 99
acouri tail, 248
acquero, 19, 179, 312
acuri, 41
acuri bina, 41
ada karikoro, 9, 63
adisa, 171
agoutis, 41, 49
aha muhuka, 125
aha wina, 137
aiari, 141
aimara andikiri, 263, 298
aimaralli snake, 63
aiomora kushi, 305, 306
aiomoradan, 258
aisegay, 183
akakasinya, 290
akami, 244, 252
akami enuru, 295
akami erepari, 305
akami pupuru, 300
akao, 307
akarako, 295
akarerowai, 257
akare-u, 269
akari tapurarakiri, 267, 296
akawari, 107, 241
akayu-u, 11
akhoyoro, 19
ako, 268
akorlorlo arau, 19
akuri andikiri, 248
akuwana, 282
akuyari, 290
akuyuru, 19
alakule, 298
alaso abo, 260, 309
aligator footprint, 267, 296
aligator rope, 299
aligator tail, 257
aligator toe bone, 267
alikoya, 295
alikiyu, 281
almond, 311
alokomali, 49
amamai, 183, 308
amapa, 247
amapapari, 247
amara-u, 298
ambaoke, 302
amotu, 286
ana, 248, 268
ana-i, 248
anakara, 123
anakoko (big type), 284
anakoko (smaller type), 284
anakoko (smallest type), 284
anakoro, 123
ananiyu, 231
anare, 95
anatapari, 205, 278
ants bush, 69, 262
ants tree (hill type), 277
ants wood, 278, 303
aperemu, 245
apipjoroi, 279
apotonon ari siduwapari, 274
apowonu, 280
apukuitya, 17, 248
apurukuni, 115
ara-a, 275, 295
arakapuri paindyari, 271, 272
arakapuri, 271, 272
aramatta, 9, 63
aramirurang, 281
arapari, 277
arapipi, 19
arapito, 277
arapo, 277
arara, 243, 246, 247
ararau amutu, 223, 300
arari, 283
arari mukumuku, 283
arasisi-i, 253
arasyisyu, 13
aratapa, 277
aratapali, 277
araturuka, 255
arawata andikiri, 185, 266, 285
arawata emurutano, 249
arawata mureru, 269
arawata pana, 290
arawera upuhpo, 183
arawone, 254
arawuya, 301
arekikorang, 311
arikadako, 285
ariki enakorori, 279
arisauro, 284
arisauro, fine leaf, 282
arisoru, 281
aritya wokuru, 227, 284, 285
arwa-u, 191, 256
armadillo, 9

- arokoyuru, 269
aromata, 9, 63
aromatta, black, 63, 243
aromatta, white, 9, 63
aronato, 223
arorodan, 266
arrowstick, 27, 105, 161, 197, 287
arrowstick, fine leaf, 267
arua kabo, 288
aruadan, 267
aruarani, 223
arukumari, 257
asa jike, 254
asakali, 37
asakari, 37
asako, 298
asemunusi, 284
asepoko, 189, 306
asepoko, black, 5, 295, 306
asepoko, broad leaf, 189
asepoko, fine leaf, 306
asepoko, green, 302
asidya, 287
asikona, 282
asitaremu, 77
asokoa, 286, 307
asokuwa, 307
atakamara, 305
atarno, 39
atitapo, 19
atiwa-u, 290
auhto epiriri, 313
aumana bana, 287
aware emurutano, 69
aware tamipipyo, 294
awarepuya andikiri, 73, 283
awarinamedii, 294
awarra, 312
awasokule, 271, 272
awata epi, 69
awati, 268
axe blunter, 267, 284
ayarani, 281
azari, 15
baboon, 9, 185
baboon ears, 290, 291
baboon goggle, 297, 303, 313
baboon plimpla, 283
baboon plimpla, fine type, 301
baboon stone, 249
baboon tail, 119, 185, 280, 285, 257
baboon tail, big leaf, 266
baboon tail whitey, 119
baboon whitey, 279, 280
baby apple, 313
baby cucumber, 263
baby semitoo, 177
bad luck tree, 253
baiakana, 257
bakawari bush, 263
bakera aba, 245
balamanni, 51, 52, 247
balata, 151, 152, 249
bamboo, 15, 17, 23, 29, 30, 191, 213, 231, 270, 305, 314
bamboo, high bush type, 270
banana, black, 187, 245, 261, 311
bango palm, 25
banyabo, 290
barabara, 833, 266
baradan, 275
baradanni, 268, 273, 275
barakaro, 284
baramanni, common, 51
baramanni, swamp, 51
barata, 151
barati-jike, 252
bariri-kuti, 268
baromale, 51
baromalli, 51
barrabarra, 83, 266
bartaballi, 306
baruda balli, 247, 308
bastard hakia, 267
bastard nibi, 241, 263
bastard wild coffee, 290
bat finger, 254
bat food, 302
bat nail, 253, 283
bebe diabara, 307
bebe joconi, 187
bebe nibora, 270
bebe tomanasebe, 165
bell apple semitoo, 299
bender, 278, 281
bender, broad leaf, 281
bender, fine leaf, 281
bender bush, 281
bender whitey, 278
berige, 59
beroro auma, 286
bhuyara, 306
biara, 105
big broom, 286
big river whitey, 280
bihibihidu, 179
bimiti tokon, 299
bimiti-wallaban, 39
bina, 41, 42, 244, 252, 272, 273, 313
bioro, 264
bira, 105
bird food, 289, 290

- bird ochroe, 255
 bird seed, 288, 289, 290
 bird vine, 33, 61, 269, 285, 300
 bishop's cap, 55, 278
 bitter aloes, 313
 bitter tally, 163
 bizzibizzi, 264
 bizzibizzi, real, 264
 black man's head, 264
 black marmoset, 305
 black monkey goggle, 279
 black rope, 251
 black sage, 255
 black seed, 289, 290
 blauwtu, 301
 bleeding heart, 313
 blood rope, 79
 bloodwood, broad leaf, 272
 bloodwood, small leaf, 179, 243, 272
 bluevirr, 309
 boba, 298
 boboro, 213
 boboroballi, 267
 bohoribada, 283
 bokoboko tokon, 259
 bora, 312
 boyabamu, 299
 boyari rope, 15, 30, 191
 bread and cheese, 256, 303
 bread and cheese liana, 305
 bread tree, 303
 breadfruit, 61, 312
 breadnut, 312
 breadwood, 303
 broad leaf, 266
 brucha, 277
 bruka, 277
 bu, 201
 buba, 298
 buck beads, 270
 buck varnish, 145
 buck vomit, 275, 290
 buck wax tree, 231
 buhurada, 175
 bulibuli, 213
 bulletwood, 111, 151, 152, 305
 bultata kobia, 254
 bumbum fish, 292
 burada, 175
 bure ahu, 282
 bure arau, 278
 buri, 249
 burio bada, 303
 bürü koro koba, 291
 buruburu, 17, 29, 207, 213, 214, 307
 burue, 151
 buruma, 258
 bush cow, 11, 221
 bush cow maho, 221
 bush fowl foot, 293
 bush hog, 289
 butter bean, 312
 butter nut, 49
 buttercup, 247, 249
 butterfly food, 303
 button fish, 292
 button whitey, 279
 calabash, 30, 51, 141, 224, 248, 253, 290,
 298, 313
 callaloo, 300
 caña venao, 303
 cane of grass, 260
 canergrass, 260
 carambola, 312
 careeya, 223
 carrion crow bush, 183, 205, 211, 278
 carrion crow eyeball, 283
 carrion crow rope, 15
 cartabac corn, 267
 cartabac, 267
 caryla, 163, 312
 cashew, 311
 cashew, french, 312
 cassava momma, 223
 cassava mother, 223, 224, 313
 cassava, 19, 29, 51, 66, 77, 83, 91, 115, 116,
 129, 152, 163, 171, 175, 197, 211,
 221, 223, 224, 253, 259, 260, 266,
 288, 291, 306, 312
 cat ears, 183, 261
 cat seed, 69
 cedar, brown, 290
 cedar, red, 290
 cedar, white, 235
 centipede whitey, 279
 cherry, 295, 311
 chiconit, 37
 chiganet, 37
 chigger, 37
 chiggernet, 289
 chinese callaloo, 312
 chocolate milk kufa, 65
 chocolate palm, 133
 chow rai, 312
 christmas tree, 86, 259, 278, 295
 cochineal, 286, 313
 cockshun, 33, 66, 73, 81, 111, 207, 208, 214,
 227, 237, 265
 cocoa, 312
 coconut, 19, 49, 91, 96, 157, 161, 312

- coconut oil, 61, 63, 89, 165, 166, 175, 187,
232, 245, 250, 256, 267, 281, 300,
307
coffee, 260, 312
coffee mortar, 260
cold bush, 273
come back bush, 273
congo cane, old field type, 71, 263
congo cane, red, 71, 263
congo cane, white, 71, 262
congo pump, 55, 56, 257, 278
congo pump, male, 257
congo pump, red, 55, 257
congo pump, white, 55, 257, 286
cooper, 65, 271
coriander, 89
corkwood, 79, 172, 195, 199, 201
corn, 312
cotton, 91, 283, 314
coughwood, 306
counter, 175, 258, 259
counter, broad leaf, 273
counter, broad leaf, white, 260
counter, fine leaf, 259, 260
counter, red, fine leaf, 259
counter, small leaf, 258
counter, swamp, 259
cow wood, 248, 249, 291
cowfoot leaf, 181, 187, 217
cowfoot whitey, 280
crabwood, 45, 46, 169, 175, 187, 235
crapeaud pepper, black, 181, 307
crapeaud pepper, white, 169, 177, 181, 183,
187, 306
cucumber, 312
culantro, 89
dabahi, 65, 271
dahuhi, 147
daisy, 244, 262
dakwasimo, 103
dalli, 79, 293, 294
dalli, broad leaf, 293
dalli, broad leaf, white, 294
dalli, hill type, 294
dalli, swamp, 293, 294
dallibana, 103
dandelion, 261
darina, 282
daroko buroma, 258
daroko harahara, 250
dasheen, 312
dau aidabita, 291
dau aidemu hotu, 272
dau anaidau, 266
dau bahi bahi, 303
dau bana, 278
dau dau, 295
dau horo ana, 243
dau horo, 247
dau hotu, 272
dau konisi, 197
dauhoroiija, 51
deer, 41, 157, 304
deer arrow, 261
deer bina, 41
deer callaloo, 300
deer foot, 269, 303
devildoer, 33, 66, 73, 81, 111, 227, 237, 265
devildoer, big type, 227, 284
devildoer, small type, 285
dhalebana, hill type, 298
dhalebana, swamp type, 46, 93, 99, 103, 133,
147, 161, 298
dharadhara, 246
diharu, 294
djotaro, 250
djoturu, 250
dabori banaro, 187
dog foot, 286
dog plimpla, 213
dog stone, 249
doho, 115, 119, 121, 123, 278, 279, 280
doho arau, 115, 119, 121, 123,
doi arau, 161
domoaso, 285
donkey eye, 203
donkey grass, 270
donkin, 250
dorobana, 250, 251
dorokwaro plimpla, 207
dorokwaro yuruwan, 207
dowdow, 295
duckweed, 296
duka, 245, 256
duka, swamp, 267
dukali, 249
dukuria, 273, 305
dungcane, 250
duru, 13, 246, 268, 308
durubana, white, 250
dye, 312
eddoe, 312
emenaliballi, 59
ereyunde, 237, 265, 266
ereyuru, 175, 258, 281, 282
ero akahu, 155
ero buabua, 237
ero karara, 237, 265
ero kaukau, 237
ero simuida, 237
escoba, 286
eseyundu, 71, 262, 263

- esseboko, 189
 essepoko, 305
 eta eta, 285
 etaburu akwaha, 301
 face to the east, 251
 fart grass, 264
 fat pork, 311
 fever tree, 300
 fig tree, 292
 fire rope, 237, 250, 265, 266
 firemomma, 269
 firemother, 179, 249
 fitweed, 89
 flat-on-the-earth, 299
 follow me, 300
 fowl cock beak, 59
 fowl cock tongue, 268, 270
 fregosa, 306
 fukadi, 260
 fukadi, hill type, 260
 futui, 253
 ginger, 71, 187, 312
 ginger gale silverballi, 274
 ginger grass, 254
 god yam, 41
 golden apple, 311
 golden shower, 297
 goosefoot grass, 270
 granadilla, 183, 312
 grandma cherry, 255
 granny backbone, 33, 34, 66, 73, 74, 81, 111,
 207, 227, 237, 265, 266, 283, 291,
 303, 304
 grapefruit, 312
 grass, 264
 graterwood, 83, 266
 green pea, 312
 green thick leaf, 269
 guava, 111, 211, 217, 312
 guava, french, 311
 guava skin kakaralli, 275
 guinea pepper, 313
 gully root, 300
 haburiballi, 165
 hacheballi, 258
 hachiballi, 269
 haheru, 235
 haiahaia, 269
 haiari, 9, 141, 142, 282, 283
 haiari, black, 141
 haiari, brown, 283
 haiari, fine kind, 283
 haiari, red, 283
 haiari, white, 141, 282
 haiariballi, 9
 haiawa, 15, 96, 191, 256, 257
 haiawa, broad leaf, 256, 257
 haiawa, fine leaf, 256
 haiawa, small leaf, 256
 haiawa, swamp, 257
 haiawaballi, 256
 haimara, 141, 305
 haimara eye, 305, 306
 haimara eye, fine leaf, 305
 haimara tail, 263, 298
 haimaracushi, swamp, 295
 haisayundi, 71
 hakaru kura, 264
 hakia, black, 309
 hakia, broad leaf, 311
 hakia, white, 254
 haküya, 254
 haküyaballi, 309
 halakwa bana, 250
 halichiballi, 300
 halichimanni, 266
 hammock wood, 303
 hanaquablar, 250, 251
 hanaquablar, long leaf, 250
 hanaquablar, spotted, 243, 251
 hanoko duroho, 280
 hari ahi, 59
 hariti, 293
 haro banaro, 308
 hashiru kabo, 307
 hassa bush, 254
 hassa grass, 254, 308
 hata, 105
 hatabu, 105
 haukuaharu, 157
 hayakanta, 290
 hayoudan, 262
 heart weed, 252
 hebechi abo, 304
 hebesere bina, 272
 hebu ahomakaba, 306
 hekunu arau, 249
 herba sede, 270
 heroku, 269
 hi arau, 27, 298
 hi yoron, 298
 hiaru kakaralli, 276
 hibiscus, 71, 286, 312, 313
 hicha, 285
 hicha, black, fine leaf, 285
 hicha, hairy, 285
 hicha, red, 285
 hicha, white, 285
 hichi okobia, 39
 hichu, 91
 high bush antiman, 254
 hikori tarafõn, 33

- hikoritoro, 279
hikuri paripia, 298
hikuri tarafon, 276
hima heru, 249
himiri egg, 289
himiri, 286, 289
hioru, 45
hitia, 285
hiyo arau, 291
hoa ferobero, 185
hobo, 217
hoiju, 85
hold-me-back, 77
hora, 49
horsetail grass, 270
hotoquai aha, 39
house whitey, 280
howa soropan, 262
howler monkey, 9, 185, 266
hubu, 217
hubudi, 11
hukuhuku ahobi arau, 39
hukuhuku anahoro, 262
hukuhuku anakoro, 309
humaha, 260, 261, 270
humatuba, 296
hura, 49
hurihi, 273
huruasa, 278
hurue reroko, 69
ibakwaha, 13
ibase bara, 298
ibibanaro, 295
idyakopi, 291
ihi, 105
iju, 254
imirimia, 281
imiritokon, 298
imuru, 169
incense tree, 191, 256
indigo blue, 313
inflammation bush, 261
information bush, 244, 255, 261, 268
ini, 107, 241, 310
ink berry, 199
ink bush, 199
inyamuyakawariyi, 263
inya-u, 280
inyeku, 141
iodine bush, 183, 211
iron mary, white, 267
ironweed, 59, 281, 282
ironweed, man type, 59
ironweed, woman, 59
isyanomanduriyi, 246
isyanomanduriyi, black, 246
isyanomanduriyi, white, 246
isyuruwari, 298
itara, 37, 145, 289
itch bush, 250, 293
itch wood, 311
ité, 157
iteballi kuleru, 309
itiki boro, 195
itikiboroballi, 284
itiribissi, 129
itiriti, 287
ituri hi, 185, 266, 280, 285
ituri ishi lokodo, 291
iturihhi karoto ibibero, 280
jagoon, 111, 217, 312
jelly tree, 248
jiggernet, 37, 59, 145, 289
jiggernet, big type, 37, 289
jiggernet, small type, 145
jiggers, 27, 179, 207, 266, 290
Job's tears, 270
John crow bush, 278
John crow eye, 283
Johnnie crow eyeball, 282
Johnny winter, 296
jotoro, 250
jumbie arrow, 261
jumbie beans, 284
jumbie coat, 270
jump-up-and-kiss-me, 313
ka'ra, 278
kabaha, 252
kabiukuru, 308
kaboanama beltiri, 289
kabuduli, 237, 265, 266
kabukalli, 258
kabuya koro, 308
kachikamo, 271
kaditiri, 277
kahawanaru arau, 111
kaiarima, 258
kaihido, 207
kaityusi einyari, 288
kaiukuchi hi¹, 257
kakara, 265
kakaralli, 139, 243, 275, 276
kakaralli, black, 137
kakaralli, black, broad leaf, 275
kakaralli, black, fine leaf, 276
kakaralli, brown, 275
kakaralli, white, 137, 276
kakarari, 137, 275, 276
kakarawa, 39, 169, 177, 181, 183, 306
kakhoro, 255
kakurio, 294, 295
kakutiru, 201

- kamadan, 302
 kamahora, 306
 kamanali, 265
 kamararai, 262
 kameri, 305
 kamityami epityi, 274
 kamoro, 155, 254
 kamuru rope, 253
 kamuwari, 77
 kamwari, 77, 298
 kamwari, big type, 77, 298
 kamwari, small leaf, 77
 kamwata, 29
 kanakudiballi, 267
 kanakudji (white type), 267
 kanapure, 27
 kanihiri, 254
 kanoaballi, 274, 285
 kapadula, 23, 33, 66, 73, 81, 111, 207, 227,
 237, 238, 265, 266
 kapadula, female, 237
 kapadula, male, 237
 kapadula, red, 237
 kapadula, white, 237, 265
 kapasi tuno, 302
 kapaya wati, 302
 kapikola, 257
 karaba, 45
 karababalli, 290
 karahuru, 252
 karakara, 288
 karapa, 45
 karapa bosu, 282
 karapa pori, 175
 kararawa akunepiri, 260
 karawasaka, 255
 karawiru, 299
 karia, 66, 223, 224, 271
 karibiswina, 137
 karina akosansana, 59
 karina rubarudan, 59
 karishiri, 303, 304
 karisho, 270
 karohoro, 252
 karoshiri, 59
 karoto, 279
 karu merei, 305
 karulu, 59
 karupana, 267
 karuru, 211, 300
 karuwara aibihi, 250
 karuwara caterpillar, 272
 karuwara epityi, 272
 kasa`mi, 295
 kasaku, 298
 kasama enuru, 191
 kashiri, 304
 kasimyarang, 247
 katuburi, 301
 katulimia, 282
 kaudanaro, 259
 kauta, 259
 kautaballi, 259
 kawaio-hi, 270
 kawanari, 111
 keraporang, 247
 kereti, 274, 275, 311
 kereti, fine leaf, 275
 kereti, swamp, 274
 kereti, swizzle stick, 275
 kereti, yellow, 274
 keweri, 292
 keweri yumĩ erepari, 292
 kibihidan, 269
 kidale banaro, 298
 kirerepiyamiri, 261
 kirikahi, 249
 kirikaua, 293
 kiriring, 254
 kiskadee, 195
 kiya, 303
 kobel, 254
 kobero, 151
 kobi, 277
 kobi mohoka, 290
 kofa, 65
 kokerite, 27, 103, 152, 157, 161, 298
 kokoho arau, 258
 kokonshi, 310
 kokoritiballi, 305
 kola, 257
 kolancho, 89
 kolantro, 89
 komaramara, 302
 komaramara balli, 302
 konaheri, 254
 konatopo, 282
 konome enuru, 283
 konono, 308
 konopo sinary, 244
 konopo yorokori, 288
 konorepi, 289
 konosa, 199
 konoto epi, 258
 koraro, 281
 koraroballi, 282
 koroballi, 179
 korokoro, 259
 korokoroshiri, 119
 kororewa, 274
 koruati, 199, 309, 310
 kosiri paratare, 305

- kotaka seidyī, 293
koyechi, 246, 247
krawa, 105, 231, 313
kuaku, 295
kube arau, 151
kudibiu shi, 305
kufa, 5, 33, 65, 66, 73, 81, 107, 11, 207, 221,
223, 227, 231, 237, 253, 265
kufa, big leaf, 65
kufa, black, 271
kufa, small leaf, 65, 271
kufa, white, 65, 271
kufiballi, 290
kukui, 313
kula, 257
kulatawe wete, 291
kulishiri, 303, 304, 311
kumaka, 254
kumaru, 282
kumbo somororī, 282
kumeti, 283
kumong, 171
kunami, broad leaf, 56, 211, 313
kunami, small leaf, 313
kunamiran, 309
kunaparu, 250, 313
kunapo, 201
kunoto epī, 282
kunuribi, 311
kunuriye, 308
kupa, 65, 271
kupaya, 253
kupesimirang, 259
kupi, 41
kupi-i, 258
kurahara, 271
kurandono, 89
kuraru, 309
kureku, 9
kurewako enuru, 293
kurala, 271
kurihi, 245, 273
kurihi itcheka, 273
kurihi koyoko, 245
kurimiru, 258
kurokai, 191, 256
kurokai, brown, 256
kurokai, white, 256
kurria, 223
kuru, 19
kurubishuru, 255
kuruliwa, 211
kurumu enuru, 283
kurumu simyori, 15
kurupiyua, 25
kusari pana, 250
kusewe, 267
kuseweran, 267
kutupurang, 304
kutupuru, 304
ku-uhl kunamide, 211
kuwa-i-yang, 309
kuwama, 29
kuwapitsyano, 91
kuwapo-u, 65, 271
kuwasimei, 292
kuwasimei, brown, 292
kuwasimei, white, 291
kuwasimyang, 292
kuwasimyung, 291
kuwasisyeng, 307
kuwatiri, 276
kuwe enakarī, 245
kuwepi, 259
kuwepirang, 259
kuyama, 247
kuyari inga igī, 311
kwabanaro, 227, 284
kwai, 260
kwamara anahoro arau, 259
kwerimuro, 288
labaria, 9, 63, 179, 243, 251, 252, 300, 301
labaria bina, 252
labaria bush, 251
labba, 41, 249
labba bina, 41, 249
lady's slipper, 297
lana tree, 302
larima, 292
lavender, 314
leaf of life, 261, 313
lemongrass, 15, 30, 183, 213, 270, 307, 313
letterwood, 85, 291
letterwood, swamp, 305
lily, red, 244
lily, white, 244
lily, yellow, 301
lime, 15, 29, 30, 89, 177, 183, 199, 245, 252,
255, 273, 276, 304, 312
lion bush, 274
locust, 9, 33, 66, 73, 81, 111, 112, 152, 207,
227, 237, 265
lokonani, 169
lonely tree, 273
lonely wood, 273
long John, 311
loromu ahobi arao, 33
lucky plant, 313
lucky seed, 284
maam, 199, 263, 296, 309
maam nibi, 241, 263
mabakubia, 258

- maborokoni, 115
 mabuwa, 248, 269
 macaws, 23, 95, 99, 100, 123, 133, 157
 mad stick, 252
 maho, 66, 139, 221, 243, 245, 246, 247, 266, 267, 307
 maho, black, 247
 maho, real, 221, 245, 246, 247, 254, 308
 maho, rough leaf, 307
 maho, slimy type, 307
 maho, smooth leaf, 221
 maidenhair fern, 183
 mainyapo, 269
 maipyuri kerapori, 311
 maipyuri omoseri, 221
 makau, 254
 makoriro, 247
 makwaka, 244, 245
 makwariballi, 248
 malva, 286
 mamey kufa, 65
 mammee apple, 311
 mamudan, 396
 mamuri, 241
 mamuriballi, 265, 301
 man grass, 30, 224, 264, 270, 282
 manaka, 95
 mango, 11, 169, 311
 mangrove, 171, 195, 201
 manicole, 27, 51, 95, 96, 97, 100, 103, 133, 147, 161, 191, 250, 293
 manni, 231
 manni, black, 231
 manni, white, 231
 manniballi, 231
 maporokoñ, 115, 116, 121, 308
 mapuhuri, 23
 mapurio, 247
 mapuru, 105
 maraka, 257
 maramara, 302
 maran, swamp, 295
 marasi erepari, 284
 marimari, 277
 marimiyari, 277
 maripya, 161
 marishiballi, 259
 marishiballi hariraru, 273
 marudi, 199, 251, 284, 299, 309
 marudi food, 284
 marudi hi, 251
 marudi yure, 299
 masalajang, 252
 masari, 301
 masari, swamp, 301
 masi aurere akahu, 223
 masi, 223, 285
 masia hatabu, 261
 masoa plimpla, 298
 maswa, 298
 matapalo, 291, 292
 matapalo, black, 292
 matchwood, 252
 mau mau, 254
 mauby, 71, 263
 meku kuwa-ire, 268
 merehi, 11
 merehkuyu, 177
 merekuya, 299
 meremere, 289
 meri, 272
 mess apple, 37
 mibi, 107
 minnie root, 261, 268
 mirakurang, 275
 mirehkuya, 299
 mirihsi, 294
 miri-i, 285
 mis mis, 177
 mo'ra, 171
 mokomoko, 46, 169, 177, 181, 183, 261, 306
 mokoro, 129, 287
 mokru, 19, 105, 129, 130, 141, 147, 157, 287, 292
 mokru, hard type, 129
 mokru, hill type, 129
 mokru, land type, 129
 mokru, soft type, 129, 287
 mokru, strong type, 129
 monkey apple, 247
 monkey belt, 155
 monkey comb, 308
 monkey genip, 291
 monkey ladder, 33, 34, 66, 73, 81, 111, 207, 227, 237, 265, 276, 285
 monkey pine, 272
 monkey pot, 139
 monkey pot, broad leaf, 276
 monkey syrup, 262, 290
 monkey whitey, 280
 mope, 217
 mora, 171
 mora whitey, 123
 moraballi, 304
 morabana, 179
 morajana, 277
 morichi, 157
 morning glory, 313
 moroballi, 304
 morocot eyeball, 191
 morocot, 9, 39, 46, 169, 191, 217, 247, 268, 269

- morototo-i, 252
morüta, 296
mother cassava, 223
mu ahi ibihi, 155
muha arau, 69
muha bebe, 262
muharoko, 273
muhi, 133
muku, 63
mukumuku, 169
muleshirang, 264
mumbo enuru, 284
munku, 63
munuri bush, 291
munuridan, 15, 30, 187, 199, 291
murahaka, 252
mureru, 296
murewa, 280
murunya, 261
murushi, 273
murusi, 273
mutusi, 195
naba aumu, 187
nahutoto, 251
naidu, 266
nako ataraba, 33
nakoro, 147
nanaporan, 289
naniyobo ahuku, 181
naniyobo aroko, 187
naniyobo makuru, 187
napi, 175
neem, 163
nibi, 29, 65, 66, 103, 107, 108, 197, 221, 241, 263
nibi, peeling type, 107, 108, 241
nibi, scraping type, 108, 241, 263
nibi, small, 263
ohi arau, 157
ohi shakaida, 183
ohidu, 157
ohisiaka mokumoku, 183
ohisiakaida, 183
ohoru, 231
ohtono epityi, 294
oil palm, 312
okobato arau, 254
okokonshi, 197, 301
okoyu marakarĩ, 281, 309
okoyu rari, 251
okra, 312
okrai, 282
okuyu yerĩ, 165
okuyumbo kerapore, 247
old lady backbone, 33
old lady's neck string, 203
old maid flower, 248
old man's beard, 313
old man's bush, 264
old man's back, 304
ole balli, 252
olo, 245
olo, white, 267
omose, 221, 255, 307
omu, 252
once-a-mile, 155
onotto, 45, 115, 313
oppossum, 294
orali, 272
orange, 312
orchid, 297
orchid, yellow, 297
oriyo yurithe, 125
osibu akwantete, 247
otokane, 250
oyediballi, 309
paida, 291
paidyawa, 119
paipaiyo wokuru, 271
pakama maituru, 163
pakara marityiri, 261
pakarawari, 250, 251
pakasa, 291
pakira yuyuru, 289
pakiyapotai, 145
palawala plimpla, 263
palm grub beetle, 134, 158
panansiwiri, 256
panapana, 303
panda, 235
pap bush, 181, 307
papagayo, 59
papasaka ari, 187
parakari, 308
parakasana, 235, 258, 284
parakawari, 245
parakusana, 267
parakuwa, 171
parangbarang wokuru, 303
parata, 151
parawakasi, 179
paremuru, 213
parepi, 312
parewe, 276
paripyo, 258
pariri, 293
parrot beak, 59, 303
parrots, 19, 95, 99, 100, 157
partridge, 208
pasi-i, 298
pasindyo, 279
patara, 248

- patawa, 133
 patawarang, 248
 patumu, 308
 pawpaw, 213, 255, 302, 307, 311
 payawaru, 294
 payuriran, 246
 peach, 311
 pear, 11, 49, 91, 195, 205, 217, 259, 260, 261, 275, 311
 pega pega, 282, 308
 pendanga, 91
 pepper, 56, 92, 191, 187, 195, 246, 261, 265, 312
 periwinkle, 248
 perro emurutano, 249
 perulu, 285
 peruvian, 308
 peyawo, 287
 physic nut (black), 313
 physic nut (white), 313
 physic nut, 223
 piaba, man type, 274
 piaba, woman, 273
 pigeon pea, 312
 pine, 311
 pineapple, 15, 289
 pirapisi, 268
 pirika, 256, 305
 piripiri, 264
 pirityo, 289
 plantain, 311
 plantao, 27
 plimpla palm, 23
 plimpla seed, 298
 plimpla yam, 312
 plum, 187, 217, 218
 plumrose, 312
 pokata, 235
 pomegranate, 111
 pomiki, 307
 popo sakari, 187
 poporu peta, 280
 poripjori, 258, 311
 poro ari, 266
 porokai, 191, 256
 pororu wokuru, 181
 potato, black, 71, 223, 270, 282
 potato, sweet 175, 263, 312
 powder puff, 308
 powis, 39, 105, 197, 199, 305
 powis comb, 307
 powis curly hair, 307
 problem bush, 252
 psidium 311
 pukuta, 273
 pumpkin, 130, 187, 217, 287, 312
 purple orchid, 297
 purpleheart, 260, 277
 puruma, 258
 quackoo, 295, 311
 quashi bitter, 313
 quashi, 17, 29, 213
 querimo, 299
 rabaraba, 280
 rabbit grass, 260
 rank bush, 306
 raroballi, 270
 rat eye, 284, 304
 rat shit tree, 273
 rat tail, 309
 razorgrass, 264, 265, 270
 redwood, 259, 273, 306
 reho, 99
 reperepeshi, 294
 rere einyari, 254
 rere erepari, 281, 282
 riariadan, 277
 ring-tailed monkey, 185
 rivercorner congo cane, 71
 rock balsam, 268
 rod stick, 274
 rod tree, 85
 rokoroko, 249
 root poison, 313
 rope whitey, 119
 rose of the mountain, 39, 306
 rough lemon, 312
 rubber tree, 269, 313
 ruri, 267
 sa anahoro, 302
 sada, 303
 sadawood, 303
 saipyarara, 272
 saka, 277
 sakusaku, 288, 290, 302
 sakusaku, big leaf, 296
 sakusaku, small leaf, 296
 sakwa sepere, 37
 salidore, 125
 samura, 298
 sand bitters, 163, 309
 sand fleas, 37, 145, 179
 sand mora, 245, 276, 304
 sand trysil, 253
 sandpaper, 17, 85, 231, 258
 sapodilla, 312
 sapotero, 284
 sara(ra)bebe, 277
 sara, 264
 sarabana, 129, 287
 sarara, 279
 sararan, 272

- sarebanaro, 107
sarsparilla, 33, 66, 73, 81, 111, 207, 227, 237, 265
sauari nut, 49
sauari skin silverballi, 274
sautin bush, 270
savanna water wallaba, 311
sawara, 286
sawari, 49
sayu yumī, 272
sayu, 265
sehoru mukumuku, 287
sehoru, 129, 287
sehpundi, 280
sehuru, 129, 287
selele beletere, 289
semechi wadzili, 299
semeheyu balli, 309
semetho, 177, 299
semitoo, 299
seville orange, 13, 312
shai shai, 241
shakshak, 257
shame bush, 165, 166
shibero bime, 181, 307
shibero, 181, 307
shikishiki, 264
shikishikidan, 309
shimarupa, 307
shimito, 299
shirabuliballi, 266
shirada whitey, 121
shirada, 121
shiriballi, 79, 281
shirua, 275
shurubadan, 269
sibu, 191
sideru einaporeidyī, 250
sideru, black, 251
sideru, white, 250
siduwaparī, 274
sijomba, 251
sikararia, 37, 290
sikīma, 260
silk cotton tree, 254
silk weed, 61
silvador, 245
silver leaf, 251
silver shower, 297
silverback fern, 183
silverballi, 274
silverballi, big leaf, 274
silverballi, broad leaf, 275
silverballi, brown, 274, 275
simaruba, 253
simarupa, 46, 252, 253, 307
simerodan, 306
simiri, 111
simyarī epī, 83, 266
simyo epīriri, 254
simyo sising, 107
sinkola, 29, 213
sipropipo, 274
sipyatamu, 207
sipyo, 191
siraboliballi, 267
siribidan, 269
sirimya watī, 302
sirimyari, 272
siriyari, 103
sita, 293
sito, 268
sityubi, 250
six o' clock, 286
snake bitters, 61
snake bush, 300
snake scent, 313
snake shakshak, 281
snake tongue, 61
snake vine, 61
sno-i, 286
soa soa, 273
soapwood, 111, 278
soft leaf, 308
sokosoko, 249, 289, 290, 299
sokowe, 247
soldier's cap, 303
solito, 273
soroma, 259
sorrel, 312
sosoporo, 299
sourie, 49, 268, 269, 298
soursop, 13, 30, 246, 268, 270, 307, 311
Spanish needle, 261
spider lily, 244, 245
squash, 312
St. John's bush, 244, 245, 261, 268
stainy rope, 281
starapple, 111, 312
starflower, 313
stinging nettle, 261, 308
stinking toe, 111
stinkwood, 258
strangler fig, 291, 292
strong-for-man, 203
sugar apple, 247, 311
sugar baby, 304
sugar cane, 312
sun bee, 277
sungsung, 252
suradani, 268, 260
surakadang, 211

- surinam cherry, 311
 sürikuli mukru, 287
 süürü burue, 305
 sweet alas, 313
 sweet broom, 165, 213, 261, 307
 sweet sage, 15, 30, 244, 308, 309
 sweet william, 262
 sweetheart, 270, 282
 swizzle stick, 268
 syimekuna, 51
 syirimeni, 272
 tama kalemu, 291
 tama'ure, 296
 tameyu-u, 237, 265, 266
 tamipipyo, 137
 tamuneng haiari, 282
 tamuneng sarasara, 257
 tamuneng simyo, 253
 tamutu, 287
 tangerine, 312
 tanimí, 280
 tapanapi, 311
 taparau, 295
 tapireng haiari, 283
 tapireng sarasara, 55, 257
 tapiseipyo, 243
 tapowonureng, 175
 tapukeng, 249
 tarara, 83
 tassi, 267
 tatabu, 282
 tatakaboro, 270
 tauarãru, 272
 tauroniro, 11, 152, 272
 tauroniro, smoothskin, 305
 tauwa nut, 270
 tawakiu, 125
 tawanero, 272
 tawasi, 270
 teasam, 244, 308, 309, 313
 tebeyu, 261, 281, 282
 teddy bear tree, 247
 tetakabora, 268, 270
 tete ababo, 73
 teteabo, 73
 thyme, broad leaf, 261, 268, 312
 thyme, small leaf, 313
 tibisiri, 157, 158, 199
 tibo kushi, 291
 tida aidamo aro ahutu, 203
 tida aidamu araimuhu, 33, 276
 tiger paw, 288
 tĩkasyeng wokuru, 288
 timenureng, 79
 timeri, 291
 timiti, 147
 tĩpiĩhsyeng itu, 165
 tĩyasakoreng, 288
 tĩyawasisyeng, 311
 to'na to'nakeng, 311
 toa toa, 158
 tobacco skin, 137
 tobacco, 39, 99, 125, 126, 137, 139, 203, 257, 282, 314
 tohmopara, 303
 tohmopara, hill type, 311
 toko, 139
 tokolohoko, 245
 tokuhsa, 267, 275
 tomato, 312
 tongo, 139
 tonka bean, 282
 tonoro wokuru, 288, 289, 290
 tonoropio, 290, 311
 topuwonu, 277
 toyeau, 71, 244, 262, 308, 309
 toyeau, purple, 244
 tree sarsparilla, 81, 250
 troolie, 51, 95, 99, 103, 130, 147, 148, 157, 161, 231, 259, 287, 288
 trumpet bird, 244, 300
 trysil, 179, 249, 272
 trysil, fine leaf, 281
 tucumau, 19
 tukusyi waruma, 129
 tukusyi wokuru, 39
 tulsie, 244, 308, 309, 313
 tupuru araya, 85
 tupuru tonoropio, 304
 turara, 264
 tureke, 55, 257
 tureli, 279
 turtle, 91, 92
 turtle berry, 91
 turtle bina, 313
 turtle cherry, 91, 105
 turtle food, 262
 turtle foot whitey, 121
 turtle paripi, 298
 turtle step, 33, 276
 turtle whitey, 280
 turu, 133
 turuli, 147
 turuturu, 250
 tutu, 295
 tuwonure, 306
 tyasi epi, 277, 311
 tyupu, 260
 ubudi, 11
 ubudiballi, 305
 uhsenano epityi, 261, 281, 282
 ukamueru, 290

- ulu, 257, 267
unikiakia, 259
urana erepari, 275
urana turara, 249
uraribari, 272
urishi, 23
usi arau, 217
uwato epitji, 258
velvet seeds tree, 301
velvet, 15, 244, 301, 308, 309
violin head, 183
waduduri, 139
wa-e, 275
wai ahu, 185, 266, 285
waiaballi, 265
waiadan, 265
waidya, 290
waikabina, 155
waikiarra, 274
waisyimiri, 279
waisyore turupo, 278
waiuriballi, 272
wakaradan, 290
wakenaam lilac, 253
wakorokoda, 141
waku ahuka, 91
wallaba, 151, 276, 277
wallaba, soft, 276
wallaba, swamp, 311
wanasoro, 55, 257
wanauwanari, 263
wansimai, 155
wapu, 99
waraba, 276
waraekone, 267
waraia, 289, 290
warakaba bina, 244, 252, 273
warakaba bush, 243, 300, 301
warakaba daroko, 301
warakaba eye, 295
warakaba food, big type, 199
warakaba food, small, 309
warakaba joint, 300, 301
warakaba koro, 300, 301
warakaba, 199, 244, 252, 273, 295, 300, 301
warakabina, 300
warakaiaoro, 269
warakosa, 119, 123, 278, 279, 280
warama, 284
waramia, 245
waramir, 245
warapa kunami, 308
warapa, 277
warauyuroko, 298
waremesuri, 279
warer(e)obana, 287, 293
wariaba mohaka, 294
warife, 262
waro, 55, 257
warohaya, 272
warokuri, 235
waruma, 129
warunamsebe, 99
warurang, 273
warushiran, 294
waruta, 147
wasakau, 265
wasei, 95
washiba, 85, 254, 291
watapa, 276
watapariri, 245
water labaria, 63
water sawarri, 257
water trysil, 267
water wallaba, 277
watermelon, 311
watermomma bina, 264
watermomma calabash, 253
watermomma pepper, 59
waterwallaba-balli, 277
wattle stick, 303
wattle tree, 303
wa-u, 304
wayaka, 275
wayamaka erepari, 163
wayamu paripiri, 298
wayamu patĩ, 33, 276
wayamu topuru, 280
wayamu worekotopo, 302
wayawitu, 294
waye, 275
wayiru, 246
wayoma watĩ, 263
wayu, 301
wa-yung, 301
weheyu, 77, 298
wene, 259, 288
wepopi, black, 247
wepopi, white, 247
wesekapo epityĩ, 231
wewe pipyo, 277
white cleary, 244, 255, 261
white man bina, 313
white rope, 253
white seed, 298
white-faced monkey, 69
whitey, 115, 123, 278, 279, 280, 281, 311
whitey, black, 279
whitey, broad leaf, 279
whitey, brown, 279
whitey, fine leaf, 279, 281
whitey, green, 279

- whitey, round leaf, 279
 widi, 23, 238
 wikabeena, 155
 wild apple, 307
 wild bajee, 251
 wild banana, 293
 wild black pepper, 261, 268
 wild cane, 71
 wild cashew, 11
 wild cherry, 295
 wild clary, 255
 wild cocoa, 254, 307
 wild coffee, 274, 277, 290, 311
 wild eddoe, 41
 wild fat pork, 258
 wild genip, 260
 wild ginger, 313
 wild gourd, 313
 wild grape, 301
 wild guava, 275, 294, 295, 302
 wild ink, 199
 wild kunami, 308
 wild lily, 272
 wild liquorice, 306
 wild mang(r)o, 91, 105, 197, 201, 271
 wild mang(r)o, hill type, 271
 wild maran, 169, 177, 181, 183, 211, 257,
 262, 306
 wild massala, 268
 wild mokru, 287
 wild onion, 245
 wild pawpaw, 268, 269, 302
 wild pear, 249
 wild pepper, 302
 wild pine, 255, 256, 262
 wild poppy, 303
 wild potato, 175, 262
 wild pumpkin, 263
 wild river whitey, 279
 wild sauari, 288
 wild semitoo, 169, 177, 181, 183, 299, 306
 wild senna, 205, 296
 wild sorrel, 203, 286
 wild soursop, 13
 wild starapple, 305
 wild sugarapple, 247
 wild tea, 306
 wild tobacco, 125, 177
 wild varnish, 258
 wild yam, 81, 312
 winakakaralli, 125, 137, 139, 203
 winamoro, 97, 99, 100
 wiri, 23
 wiyekane, 267
 wokiri kupesini, 259
 woko isyare, 282
 woko potiri, 244
 wokope mirityiri, 307
 wokopopi, 305
 wokunse, 91, 105, 197
 wongsimyai, 155
 wonu, 255
 wood ear, brown, 252
 wood ear, red, 248, 252
 worm bush, 299
 wosi wosi, 309
 wosimei, 155
 wotokoraru, 253
 yahoballi, 286
 yahuhi, 147
 yakarawa turara, 41
 yalipi, 289
 yam, white, 312
 yapui, 275
 yarakaru emurutano, 300
 yarakaru tumari epi, 139
 yarami, 295
 yarau, 141
 yaraukunam, 141
 yarayara, 85, 246, 247
 yard broom, 286
 yariman(ni), 260
 yariyari, 85, 86, 115, 134, 243, 246, 247
 yariyari, black, 243, 246
 yariyari, white, 85, 243, 246
 yaroyaro, 246
 yaruka bura bura, 251
 yarula, 17, 235, 248
 yarula, black, 17, 245, 248, 267
 yarula, red, 17, 248
 yarula, white, 17, 29, 213, 48
 yaruru, 17, 248
 yawahü dan, 291
 yawahü shimara, 261
 yawahü yadala, 264
 yawaredan, 277, 278
 yekoro, 275
 yente, 264
 yerewano epityi, 308
 yeshidan, 246
 yesi kushi, 304
 yesibina, 313
 yorokang pomiidyä, 246
 yukuyapoi, 268
 yunu enekang, 245
 yuriballi, 125, 290
 yurika, 169
 yuruka, 265
 yuruwe, 27
 yuwanaro, 255
 zapatero, 284
 zarazara, 85

zarokotaha, 41

Illnesses and other vernacular terms

abdominal pains, 203
abortion, 15, 30, 223, 238, 244, 265, 266, 270
abscesses, 55, 61, 63, 115, 179, 185, 187,
231, 250, 254, 257, 266, 285, 291
afterbirth, 30, 223
AIDS, 141, 283
alcoholic drink, 11, 71, 217, 262, 263, 294,
295
anaemia, 61, 244
antispasmodic, 15, 191, 203, 207
aphrodisiacs, 33, 34, 66, 73, 74, 81, 112, 207,
208, 228, 237, 238, 265
arrow poison, 161
arrow, 27, 37, 39, 46, 73, 91, 105, 134, 161,
197, 231, 259, 267, 271, 272, 294,
301
arthritis, 187, 256
asthma, 13, 15, 45, 86, 89, 105, 133, 179,
183, 205, 244, 262
babracote, 287
baby slings, 91, 158
back pain, 55, 66, 69, 711, 11, 207, 214, 251,
257, 271, 306
back sprain, 199
backache, 59
bad bowels, 15
bad spells, 125, 270
bad spirits, 89, 248, 306
bait, 9, 13, 39, 46, 85, 99, 134, 169, 199, 207,
217, 237, 251, 262, 263, 267, 268,
269, 276, 286, 291, 292, 298, 309
baldness, 260, 261, 282, 301
ballahoos, 49, 171, 235, 274, 303
banjos, 46, 115, 252, 290, 293
banshikili, 112, 293
basketry, 66, 115, 116, 121, 123, 129, 158,
287
bed-wetting, 59, 308
beruga, 296
bête rouge, 45, 46, 125, 205
beverage, 39, 71, 81, 99, 111, 133, 157, 273,
285, 292, 300
biliousness, 125, 163, 205, 244, 247, 260,
261, 290, 307, 308
binding material, 77, 221, 250, 251, 263
bleeding, 39, 73, 96, 169, 179, 183, 187, 214,
217, 245, 282, 287
boards, 6, 11, 29, 46, 51, 63, 83, 115, 137,
152, 171, 175, 192, 232, 235, 243,
245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 256, 258,
259, 266, 267, 271, 272, 273, 274,
275, 276, 277, 278, 284, 290, 291,
293, 294, 303, 305, 307

zeb grass, 205, 260, 308

body pain, 33, 59, 111, 281, 282, 307
bot fly larvae, 41, 63, 66, 69
bouncer, 245, 246
bow, 23, 37, 39, 45, 46, 85, 91, 105, 197,
231, 246, 254, 272, 281, 291, 309
bowel problems, 33, 46, 253, 261
brights' disease, 181
bronchitis, 15, 133, 179, 183, 205, 262
bruises, 165, 169, 183
builders, 33, 73, 81, 111, 227, 274
bumper balls, 152, 269
Burnham period, 255, 278
bush rope, 46, 61, 96, 107, 169, 191, 223,
250, 251, 253, 254, 262
bush yaws, 46, 63, 115, 123, 125, 179, 183,
211, 251, 282
cabbage, 95, 96, 100, 133, 250
cancer, 141, 217, 283
canoes, 11, 29, 46, 56, 63, 112, 116, 137,
158, 161, 171, 172, 192, 231, 232,
248, 249, 256, 258, 260, 267, 268,
271, 273, 274, 275, 276, 287, 279,
282, 290, 293, 294, 307, 308
cassareep, 45, 205, 308
cassava beer, 116, 171, 243, 288
cassiri, 116, 171
caulking, 56, 116, 152
chest colds, 89, 181, 262
chest pains, 45, 100
childbirth, 30, 187, 217
colds, 39, 45, 71, 86, 89, 111, 125, 133, 155,
169, 177, 179, 183, 185, 205, 214,
217, 223, 238, 244, 245, 257, 261,
262, 263, 278, 286, 288, 296, 299,
300, 303, 306, 307, 308, 309
colorant, 37, 115, 308
commercial timber, 46, 49, 52, 63, 83, 116,
121, 137, 139, 152, 172, 175, 179,
189, 192, 232, 235, 252, 253, 256,
258, 268, 269, 272, 275, 276, 277,
278, 282, 284, 290, 291, 294, 308
constipation, 111, 152, 201, 217
contraceptive, 15, 217, 223, 270
cook-up rice, 133, 161
copaiba balsam, 112
cotton spindles, 91, 92
coughs, 15, 89, 91, 183
cough syrup, 86, 262, 263, 306, 308
couvade, 282
crab oil (crabwood oil), 45, 46, 187
curettage, 30, 163, 187
cushi ants, 309

- cuts, 55, 96, 121, 169, 171, 179, 183, 187,
191, 232, 245, 251, 252, 255, 256,
272, 287, 291, 293, 295, 304
- dandruff, 9, 199
- demerara gum, 112
- diabetes, 39, 73, 111, 169, 238, 248, 255,
261, 266, 309
- diarrhoea, 11, 15, 33, 46, 55, 79, 111, 147,
171, 195, 201, 205, 211, 217, 231,
235, 254, 272, 273, 276, 278, 283,
288, 294, 301
- diuretic, 30, 33, 55, 59, 105, 163, 169, 181,
248, 257, 307, 309
- domestic violence, 165
- dragon's blood, 195
- drinks, 11, 25, 73, 152, 158, 237
- drowsiness, 15, 191
- dysentery, 75, 111, 115, 123, 152, 171, 195,
201, 203, 217, 253, 254, 283
- earache, 264, 286
- eczema, 125, 141, 163, 205, 258, 272, 283,
284
- electric eel, 169
- epilepsy, 61, 89
- elemi, 191
- específico, 243
- evil spirits, 19, 30, 41, 96, 245, 253, 254,
264, 267, 270
- facial pains, 187
- fan, 19, 20, 77, 105, 129, 130, 287, 297
- fertility, 15, 308
- fever, 13, 15, 17, 29, 61, 89, 125, 155, 163,
177, 179, 183, 187, 199, 205, 213,
214, 217, 223, 244, 247, 252, 253,
261, 264, 273, 278, 282, 284, 286,
288, 291, 294, 300, 307
- film on eye, 59, 71
- fire burns, 191, 256, 258
- firewood, 7, 9, 37, 39, 63, 83, 116, 119, 123,
175, 179, 245, 246, 247, 253, 256,
258, 259, 260, 267, 269, 271, 272,
274, 275, 276, 278, 279, 280, 281,
284, 285, 290, 294, 295, 296, 302,
303, 304, 305, 308, 309
- fish poison, 9, 33, 56, 63, 141, 172, 207, 211,
245, 250, 282, 283, 304
- fishing line, 27, 251, 254, 287
- fishing rods, 85, 86, 96, 115, 243, 246, 274,
296
- flambeau, 191
- fleas, 45, 63, 211
- floors, 51, 95, 107, 241, 245, 247, 268, 274,
275, 298, 303
- flu, 61
- forest camps, 27, 99, 133, 151, 179, 293, 299,
301
- fractures, 281
- furniture, 30, 65, 66, 107, 108, 112, 121, 158,
241, 253, 256, 267, 268, 271, 272,
274, 275, 290
- gall eruptions, 181
- gam, 19
- gillbacker, 41
- gonorrhoea, 71, 213, 261
- groin rupture, 45, 71
- ground itch, 9, 66, 125, 141, 181, 250, 261,
269, 271, 272, 283
- guitars, 46, 115, 195, 235, 252, 290, 307
- gutta-percha, 151
- gutters, 51, 298
- haemorrhage, 39, 59, 89, 96, 187, 203, 217,
244, 247, 253, 270, 273, 276, 277,
282, 283, 308, 309
- haemorrhoids, 45, 61, 71
- hair cure, see baldness
- hammock, 15, 34, 91, 158, 221, 245, 248,
303
- hampers, 267
- headache, 9, 13, 17, 46, 63, 69, 89, 112, 187,
223, 245, 249, 268, 270, 277, 283
- high blood pressure, 13, 46, 55, 61, 69, 71,
166, 169, 199, 205, 294, 300, 308,
309
- high wine, 6, 33, 39, 81
- house construction, 85, 112, 137, 152, 189,
192, 246, 247, 256, 258, 259, 267,
268, 273, 276, 278, 291, 294, 295,
296, 301, 302, 303
- house posts, 63, 137, 171, 179, 189, 259,
265, 271, 274, 275, 276, 277, 284,
291, 305
- hunting charms, 41, 42
- hypertension, 169, 205
- iguana, 157, 163
- impotence, 33, 66, 73, 81, 111, 227, 237,
250, 255, 261, 282, 304
- incense, 112, 191, 245, 256, 257
- indigestion, 15, 163
- infected eyes, 269
- infertility, 39, 205, 273, 277
- influenza, 13, 183
- insect repellent, 45, 46, 205
- irregular heart beating, 13, 30, 223, 248
- itches, 61, 63, 125, 163, 205, 268, 272, 273,
284, 306
- jacks, 284
- jumbie, 306
- karaman wax, 29, 91, 105, 197, 231, 232
- kenaima, 257, 285, 298, 309
- kenkey, 287
- kidney problems, 33, 55, 56, 181, 205, 257,
260, 261, 277, 278, 286

- kokers, 267
- krekete snail, 238, 245
- kurbetti ants, 69
- lashing material, 51, 52, 137, 139, 221, 243, 245, 246, 247, 254, 255, 275, 276, 308
- laxative, 125, 163, 177, 205, 244, 247, 257, 261, 278, 300, 307
- leishmaniasis, 46, 63, 115, 123, 125, 179, 183, 211, 251
- lemon juice, 17, 29, 213
- lice, 9, 45, 63, 277
- life sores, 46, 63
- lining cold, 223, 273, 277, 286
- listlessness, 15, 191
- liver disorders, 71, 205, 211, 254, 257
- lota, 205, 272, 302
- love charms, 40, 300
- lymph system, 205
- magic plants, 41, 313
- malaria, 9, 17, 29, 30, 45, 46, 66, 71, 73, 125, 155, 163, 187, 205, 213, 217, 223, 235, 244, 247, 248, 260, 271, 276, 283, 285, 291, 307, 309
- marbles, 19
- masoesa rice, 199
- matapi, 45, 129, 130, 197
- menstruation, 15, 39, 115, 177, 187, 205, 217, 244, 252, 253, 261, 268, 270, 282, 286, 307, 308
- mildew, 45, 105
- miscarriage, 238, 247, 270, 282
- misty eyes, see sore eyes.
- mortars, 152, 171, 260, 268, 277
- mosquito worms, 41, 63, 66, 69, 250, 271
- mosquitoes, 29, 45, 96, 191
- mouth sores, see sores
- munuri ant, 9, 115, 249, 250, 251, 291
- navel string, 23
- outer pile, see piles
- paddles, 17, 37, 46, 79, 121, 145, 235, 243, 248, 258, 267, 284, 290, 291, 305, 306
- pain, 9, 30, 55, 63, 66, 71, 199, 207, 213, 214, 232, 246, 249, 250, 251, 264, 282, 291
- paiwari, 116, 171, 262, 294
- paint, 29, 37, 45, 79, 115, 116, 121, 123, 264, 272, 283, 294, 308
- palm heart, 95, 96, 97, 99, 100, 133, 148, 161
- passing too much white, 71, 255
- pegall, 129, 261
- pestles, 152
- piles, 45
- plywood, 9, 52, 293, 294
- pneumonia, 45, 71, 89, 183, 205, 262, 278
- pointers, 157, 161, 298
- poison enemies, 249
- pork-knockers, 51, 55, 73, 81, 137, 203, 207, 227, 237
- pottery, 51, 112, 115, 116, 121, 247
- powder-post beetles, 30, 65
- pregnancy, 15, 30, 79, 115, 203, 223, 238, 247, 254, 265, 270, 302, 308
- puerperal fever, 223
- quakes, 107, 129, 221, 241, 287
- quattros, 290, 293
- rafters, 85, 103, 107, 189, 245, 246, 260, 269, 289, 295
- respiratory problems, 91
- rheumatic pains, 30, 61
- rheumatism, 46, 69, 112, 205
- ringworm, 205, 223, 232, 251, 272, 284
- roof thatch, 23, 25, 27, 96, 103, 147, 157, 161, 221, 293, 298
- runnings, 213
- sambura drums, 235, 252
- scabies, 45, 163, 179, 205, 211, 284
- scaffolding, 29
- scorpion stings, 63, 96, 169, 179, 207, 249, 250, 252, 300, 301
- screaming piha, 271
- shingles, 152, 276, 277, 307
- sifters, 91, 129, 197, 287
- skin burns, 46, 223, 309
- slingshot ammunition, 19, 95, 199, 211, 260, 291
- snake skin disease, 307
- snakebites, 61, 69, 100, 105, 163, 169, 175, 179, 205, 214, 243, 246, 265, 266, 300, 301, 308
- snoring, 51
- sore eyes, 71, 155, 169, 183, 238, 244, 249, 251, 254, 261, 264, 286, 288, 308
- sores, 9, 23, 45, 46, 55, 61, 63, 73, 121, 125, 141, 155, 163, 171, 179, 183, 187, 191, 195, 201, 205, 211, 217, 224, 245, 251, 252, 256, 261, 263, 268, 270, 272, 281, 282, 283, 284, 286, 288, 290, 293, 294, 304, 307, 308
- Spanish Arawaks, 3, 27
- spleen problems, 205
- sprained limbs, 61, 66, 169, 179, 245, 281, 285, 291, 292
- start a fire, 7, 249
- sterility, 15, 115, 217
- stingray punctures, 169
- stomach disorders, 39, 45, 46, 89, 125, 199, 214, 261, 264, 282, 300, 301, 309
- stoppage of water, 30, 59, 307
- stopper, 251, 263
- strained back, 263

- stress, 13
stroke, 223
stuffed nose, 248
swellings, 45, 61, 63, 115, 165, 166, 181,
185, 187, 201, 223, 231, 245, 250,
251, 285, 291
syphilis, 163, 207, 235
tapirs, 11, 83, 249
thrush, 15, 23, 45, 61, 126, 163, 169, 177,
195, 214, 232, 255, 261, 262, 268,
278, 283, 285, 293, 294, 300, 304,
306, 307, 308
ticks, 45, 63
toilet paper, 254, 308
tondoli, 66, 221, 266, 271
tonic, 6, 33, 66, 73, 81, 207, 235, 237, 265
tool handles, 17, 290, 309
toothache, 66, 179, 213, 258, 294, 309
top, 19, 147
tranquillizer, 13
trick dead, 250
tuberculosis, 15, 39, 133, 169, 177, 181, 183,
262, 303, 306
ulcers, 46, 61, 111, 115, 163, 232
umbilical cord, 23, 238, 265, 304
unable to produce children, see infertility
urape, 243
urinary tracts, 59
uterine infections, 171
vaginal discharge, 37, 71, 187, 255, 261, 268
vampire bat, 217, 260
vegetable, 42, 161, 300, 312
venereal diseases ('V.D.'), 33, 59, 183, 187,
213, 235, 255, 259, 285, 288, 307
vomiting, 15, 39, 179, 191, 199, 244, 288,
290, 294
walls, 25, 29, 39, 51, 95, 107, 147, 157, 241,
245, 247, 269, 275, 276, 298, 302,
303, 304, 307
warishi, 91, 107, 108, 197, 221, 241, 271,
272, 287, 295, 301
warts, 272, 287, 296
water spirits, 126, 241
water woman, 264
wattle and stave, 39, 269, 276
weak back, 33, 73, 81, 111, 227, 304
west indian copal, 112
whooping cough, 39, 69, 71, 183, 185, 244,
257, 261, 266, 301
winti, 61, 125
wood skin canoes, 277
womb, 30, 115, 187, 205, 223, 261, 268
worms, 37, 126, 171, 177, 181, 205, 227,
274, 277, 299, 307
wounds, 45, 61, 179, 181, 232
wrapping material, 99, 130, 251, 266, 286,
287, 293, 298, 309

8. REFERENCES

- Ahlbrinck, W. 1931. *Encyclopaedie der Karaïben*. Koninklijke Academie van Wetenschappen, Afdeling Letterkunde. Nieuwe reeks, Deel XXVII, No 1. Amsterdam, the Netherlands.
- Amshoff, G.J.H. 1939. Papilionaceae. *Flora of Suriname* II (2): 1-257.
- Anderson, C. 1993. The identities of the sericeous-leaves species of *Stigmaphyllon* (Malpighiaceae) in the Amazon region. *Contributions to the University of Michigan Herbarium* 19: 393-411.
- Andersson, L. 1977. The genus *Ischnosiphon* (Marantaceae). *Opera Botanica* 43: 1-114.
- Archer, W.A. 1965. Fish poison plants of Surinam. Unpublished manuscript.
- Arvigo, R. and Balick, M.J. 1993. *Rainforest remedies: one hundred healing herbs from Belize*. Lotus Press, Twin Lake, USA.
- Aymard, G.A. 1998. Dilleniaceae. *Flora of the Venezuelan Guayana* 4: 671-685.
- Balée, W. 1994. *Footprints of the forest: Ka'apor Ethnobotany- The historical ecology of plant utilization by an Amazonian people*. Colombia University Press, New York, USA.
- Balick, M.J. 1986. Systematics and economic botany of the *Oenocarpus-Jessenia* (Palmae) complex. *Advances in Economic Botany* 3: 1-87.
- Balick, M.J. (ed.) 1988. The Palm-Tree of life: biology, utilization and conservation. *Advances in Economic Botany* 6.
- Balick, M.J. and Gershoff, S.N. 1981. Nutritional evaluation of the *Jessenia bataua* palm: source of high quality protein and oil from tropical America. *Economic Botany* 35 (3): 261-271.
- Bardouille, V. and Cox, M. 1977. *Pityrogramma*. *Guyana Journal of Science* 5 (2): 61-70.
- Bardouille, V., Mootoo, B.S., Hirotsu, K. and Clardy, J. 1978. Sesquiterpenes from *Pityrogramma calomelanos*. *Phytochemistry* 17: 275-277.
- Barneby, R.C. 1991. Sensitivae censitae: a description of the Genus *Mimosa* Linnaeus (Mimosaceae) in the New World. *Memoirs of the New York Botanical Garden* 65.
- Benítez de Rojas, C. and Magallanes Nessi, A. 1998. El genero *Physalis* (Solanaceae) de Venezuela. *Acta Botanica Venezuelica* 21 (2): 11-42.
- Bennet, J.P. 1994. *Arawak-English Dictionary*. Walter Roth Museum, Georgetown, Guyana.
- Bittrich, V. and Amaral, M.C.E. 1996. Pollination biology of *Symphonia globulifera* (Clusiaceae). *Plant Systematics and Evolution* 200: 101-110.
- Bittrich, V. and Amaral, M.C.E. 1997. Floral biology of some *Clusia* species from Central Amazonia. *Kew Bulletin* 52 (3): 617-635.
- Boggan, J., Funk, V., Kelloff, C., Hoff, M., Cremers, G., and Feuillet, C. 1997. *Checklist of the plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)*, 2nd edition. ORSTOM, Smithsonian Institution and Centre for the Study of Biological Diversity. University of Guyana, Georgetown, Guyana.
- Boom, B.M. 1987. Ethnobotany of the Chácobo Indians, Beni, Bolivia. *Advances in Economic Botany* 4: 1-68.
- Branch, L.C. and da Silva, I.M.F. 1983. Folk medicine of Alter do Chao, Para, Brazil. *Acta Amazonica* 13 (5/6): 737-797.
- Broekhoven, G. 1996. *Non-Timber Forest Products: ecological and economic aspects of exploitation in Colombia, Ecuador and Bolivia*. Utrecht University and IUCN, Gland, Switzerland.

- Carle, R. 1981. Investigations on the content of steroidal alkaloids and sapogenins within *Solanum* sect. *Solanum* (= sect. *Morella*) (Solanaceae) *Plant Systematics and Evolution* 138 (1-2): 61-71.
- Castro, A. de. 1993. 'Extractive exploitation of the açai, *Euterpe precatoria*, near Manaus, Amazonia', pp. 779-782 in C.M. Hladik, A. Hladik, O.F. Linares and H. Pagezy (eds.), *Tropical Forests, People and Food: Biocultural Interactions and Applications to Development*. MAB Series Vol. 13. UNESCO, Paris, France.
- Cavalcante, P.B. 1972. *Frutas comestíveis da Amazônia I*. Instituto Nacional do Pesquisas do Amazônia. Belém, Pará, Brazil.
- Cavalcante, P.B. 1974. *Frutas comestíveis da Amazônia II*. Instituto Nacional do Pesquisas do Amazônia. Belém, Pará, Brazil.
- Cavalcante, P.B. 1979. *Frutas comestíveis da Amazônia III*. Instituto Nacional do Pesquisas do Amazônia. Belém, Pará, Brazil.
- Charette, E. 1980. *A short dictionary of the Warao Language of Guyana*. Amerindian Languages Project, University of Guyana. Georgetown, Guyana.
- Clay, J. 1992. 'Some general principles and strategies for developing markets in North America and Europe for Nontimber forest products', pp. 302-309 in M.J. Plotkin and L. Famolare (eds.), *Sustainable harvest and marketing of rain forest products*. Conservation International. Island press, Washington DC., USA.
- Coles, B., Croft, P., Dunkley, M., Readings, D., Hardy, T. and Gatrell, P. 1971. *Cambridge expedition to Baramita*. Cambridge University, UK.
- Conservation International. 1998. Guyana. www.conservation.org/web/fieldact/regions/guianreg/Guyana.htm.
- Courtz, H. 1997. *Karaibs natuurwoordenboek*. Instituut voor Taalwetenschap, Paramaribo, Suriname.
- Daly, D. 1987. *A taxonomic revision of Protium (Burseraceae) in Eastern Amazonia and the Guianas*. PhD thesis, City University of New York, U.M.I., Ann Arbour, USA.
- Delascio Chitty, F. 1985. *Algunas plantas usadas en la medicina empirica Venezolana*. Dirección de Investigaciones Biologica, INPARQUES, Caracas, Venezuela.
- Dijk, J.F.W. van. 1999. *Non-timber forest product resources in the Bipindi-Akom II area, South Cameroon: an economic and ecological assessment*. Tropenbos-Cameroon Series 1.
- Duke, J.A. and Vásquez, R. 1994. *Amazonian Ethnobotanical Dictionary*. CRC press, Boca Raton, USA.
- Fanshawe, D.B. 1948. *Forest products of British Guiana, part II*. Minor Forest Products. Forestry Bulletin No. 2. Forestry Department, British Guiana.
- Fanshawe, D.B. 1949. Glossary of Arawak names in Natural History, British Guiana. *International Journal of American Linguistics* 15 (1): 57-74.
- Fanshawe, D.B. 1952. *The vegetation of British Guiana. A preliminary review*. Imperial Forestry Institute, University of Oxford. Institute Paper 29.
- Fanshawe, D.B. 1954. Forest Types of British Guiana. *Caribbean Forester* 15: 73-111.
- Ferreira, R. 1970. *Flora invasora de los Cultivos de Pucallpi y Tingo María*. Lima, Peru.
- Flora of Suriname. 1966-1984. Vol. I-V. A. Pulle et al. (eds.). Van Eedenfonds. E.J. Brill, Leiden, the Netherlands.
- Flora of the Guianas. 1985-1999. A.R.A. Görts-van Rijn (ed.). Koeltz Scientific Books, Koenigstein, Germany.
- Flora of Venezuela. 1964-1982. J.A. Steyermark et al. (eds.), Caracas, Venezuela.
- Flora of the Venezuelan Guayana. 1995-1999. Vol. 1-4. Missouri Botanical Garden, St. Louis, USA.

- Forte, J. (ed.) 1996. *Macushi Lifestyle and Biodiversity Use*. Iwokrama International Rainforest Programme and Amerindian Research Unit, University of Guyana, Georgetown, Guyana.
- Forte, J. 1988. 'Guyanese Arawaks today', pp. 51-58 in *Proceedings of the Conference on the Arawaks of Guyana*. October 14-15, 1987. Amerindian Research Unit, University of Guyana, Georgetown, Guyana.
- Forte, J. 1997. Amerindians of Region 1. Paper presented at the workshop *Comparative study of socio-economic variables affecting the success of commercial NTFP extraction in North-West Guyana and South Cameroon*. November 27, 1997. The Tropenbos Foundation, Wageningen, the Netherlands.
- Fries, R.E. 1940. Annonaceae. *Flora of Suriname* II (2): 341-383.
- Gaviria, J. 1997. *Cordia* (Boraginaceae). *Flora of the Venezuelan Guayana* 3: 529-540.
- Gentry, A.H. 1982. Bignoniaceae. *Flora de Venezuela* VIII (4).
- Gentry, A.H. 1997. Bignoniaceae. *Flora of the Venezuelan Guayana* 3: 403-491.
- Gillin, J. 1936. The Barama River Caribs of British Guiana. *Papers of the Peabody museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University* 14 (2).
- Görts-van Rijn, A.R.A. 1979. Vitaceae. *Flora of Suriname* V (1): 335-343.
- Gottlieb, O.R. 1982. *Micromolecular Evolution, Systematics and Ecology: an essay into a novel botanical discipline*. Springer-Verlag, Berlin, Germany.
- Goulding, M. 1989. *Amazon: the flooded forest*. BBC Books, London, UK.
- Goulding, M., Lean Carvalho, M. and Ferreira, E.G. 1988. *Rio Negro: rich life in poor water*. SPB Academic Publishing BV, the Hague, the Netherlands.
- Greene-Roesel, J. 1995. Santa Rosa Bush Medicine Project. Unpublished manuscript.
- Grenand, P. and Prévost, M. 1994. Les plantes colorantes utilisées en Guyane Française. *Journal d'agriculture tropicale et de botanique appliquée, Nouvelle Série*, Vol. XXXVI (1): 139-172.
- Grenand, P., Moretti, C. and Jacquemin, H. 1987. *Pharmacopées traditionnelles en Guyane. Créoles, Palikur, Wayāpi*. Collection Mémoires No. 108. ORSTOM, Paris, France.
- Hall, P. and Bawa, K. 1993. Methods to assess the impact of extraction of non-timber tropical forest products on plant populations. *Economic Botany* 47 (3): 234-247.
- Harling, G. 1958. Monograph of the Cyclanthaceae. *Acta Horti Bergiani* 18 (1).
- Hegnauer, R. 1969. *Chemotaxonomie der Pflanzen*, Vol. 5. Birkhäuser, Stuttgart, Germany.
- Heinen, D.H. and Ruddle, K. 1976. Ecology, ritual, and economic organization in the distribution of palm starch among the Warao of the Orinoco Delta. *Journal of Anthropological Research* 30: 116-138.
- Hellum, A.K. 1994. *Trees of Guyana: a seedling identification guide*. Lone Pine Publishing, Vancouver, Canada.
- Henderson, A. 1995. *The palms of the Amazon*. Oxford University Press, New York, USA.
- Heyde, H. 1985. *Geneeskrachtige planten in Suriname en hun toepassing*. Westfort, Paramaribo, Suriname.
- Heyde, H. 1987. *Surinaamse medicijnplanten*, 2e vermeerderde en herbewerkte uitgave, Paramaribo, Suriname.
- Heyde, H. 1990. *Medicijnplanten in Suriname*. Stichting gezondheidsplanten en informatie (SGI), Paramaribo, Suriname.
- Hoff, B.J. 1968. *The Carib Language*. PhD thesis, Leiden University. H.L.Smits, the Hague, the Netherlands.
- Hoffman, B. 1997. *The biology and use of nibbi, Heteropsis flexuosa (Araceae): the source of an aerial root fibre product in Guyana*. MSc thesis, Florida International University, Miami, USA.
- Humboldt, A. von. 1889. *Personal narrative of travels to the equinoctial regions of America during the years 1799-1804*, Vol. II. George Bell and Sons, London, UK.

- Irwin, H.S. and Barneby, R.C. 1982. The American Casiinae: a Synoptical Revision of Leguminosae Tribe Cassieae in the New World. *Memoirs of the New York Botanical Garden* (35) 2.
- Jain, S.K. and DeFilipps, R.A. 1991. *Medicinal plants of India*, Vol. 1 and 2. Reference Publications, Algonac, USA.
- Judziewicz, E.J. 1990. Poaceae (Graminae). *Flora of the Guianas*, Series A, No. 8.
- Kahn, F. 1988. Ecology of important palms in Peruvian Amazonia. *Advances in Economic Botany* 6: 42-49.
- Kahn, F. 1997. *The palms of Eldorado*. ORSTOM Editions Champflour. Marly-le-Roi, France.
- Klooster, C.I.E.A. van 't. 2000. *Medicinale planten gebruikt door Surinamers in Amsterdam*. MSc thesis, Utrecht University and Free University of Amsterdam, the Netherlands.
- Krukoff, B.A. 1965. Supplementary notes on the American species of *Strychnos* VII. *Memoirs of the New York Botanical Garden* 12 (2): 1-94.
- Krukoff, B.A. and Barneby, R.C. 1971. Supplementary notes on American Menispermaceae VI. *Memoirs of the New York Botanical Garden* 20 (2): 1-70.
- Krukoff, B.A. and Moldenke, H.N. 1938. Studies of American Menispermaceae, with special references to species used in the preparation of arrow poison. *Brittonia* 3: 1-74.
- Krukoff, B.A. and Smith, A.C. 1937. Rotenone-yielding plants of South America. *American Journal of Botany* 24 (9): 573-587.
- Krukoff, B.A. and Smith, A.C. 1939. Notes on the Botanical Components of Curare-II. *Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club* 66: 305-314.
- Küchmeister, H, Silberbauer-Gottsberger, I. and Gottsberger, G. 1997. Flowering, pollination, nectar standing crop, and nectaries of *Euterpe precatoria* (Arecaceae), and Amazonian rain forest palm. *Plant Systematics and Evolution* 206: 71-97.
- Lachman-White, D.A., Adams, C.D. and Trotz, U.O. 1992. *A guide to the medicinal plants of Coastal Guyana*. Commonwealth Science Council. Technical Publications Series 225. London, UK.
- Lebœuf, M., Cavé, A., Forgacs, P., Tiberghien, R., Prévost, J. Touché, A. and Jacquemin, H. 1982. Alcaloïdes des Annonacées XL: étude chimique et pharmacologique des alcaloïdes de l'*Annona montana* Macf. *Plantes Médicinales et Phytothérapie* 16 (3): 169-184.
- Lewin, L. 1923. *Die Pfeilgifte: nach eigenem toxikologischen und ethnologischen untersuchungen*. Verlag von Johann Ambrosius Barth, Leipzig, Germany.
- Maas, P.J.M. (in press). Gentianaceae. S. Mori et al. (eds.) Guide to the Vascular Plants of Central French Guiana. Part 2. Dicotyledons. *Memoirs of the New York Botanical Garden*.
- Maas, P.J.M. 1972. Costoideae. *Flora Neotropica*, Monograph No. 8. Hafler Publishing Company, New York, USA.
- Maas, P.J.M. 1977. *Renalmia*. *Flora Neotropica*, Monograph No. 1. New York Botanical Garden, USA.
- Maas, P.J.M. and Westra, L.Y.Th. 1993. *Neotropical Plant Families*. Koeltz Scientific Books, Koenigstein, Germany.
- Mahmood, V. and Tankur, R.S. 1980. *Current research on Medicinal and Aromatic Plants (Solanum)*. National Botanical Institute, Lucknow, India.
- Marini-Bettòlo, G.B. and Bisset, N.G. 1972. Chemical studies on the alkaloids of American *Strychnos* species. *Lloydia* 35 (3): 195-202.
- May, A.F., 1982. *Sranan oso dresi*. *Surinaams kruidenboek*. De Walburg Pers, Paramaribo, Suriname.

- Mennega, E.A., Tammens-de Rooij, W.C.M. and Jansen-Jacobs, M.J. (eds.) 1988. *Checklist of woody plants of Guyana*. Tropenbos Technical Series. The Tropenbos Foundation, Ede, the Netherlands.
- Milliken, W. and Albert, B. 1997. The use of medicinal plants by the Yanomami Indians of Brazil. Part II. *Economic Botany* 51 (3): 264-278.
- Mitchell, J.D. 1997. Anacardiaceae. *Flora of the Guianas*. Series A: Fascicle 19.
- Moretti, C. and Grénand, P. 1982. Les nivrées ou plantes ichthyotoxiques de la Guyane Française. *Journal of Ethnopharmacology* 6:139-160.
- Mori, S.A. and Prance, G.T. 1990. Lecythidaceae Part 2. *Flora Neotropica* Monograph No. 21. New York Botanical Garden, USA.
- Mori, S.A., Cremers, G., Gracie, C., de Granville, J.J., Hoff, M. and Mitchell, J.D. 1997. Guide to the Vascular Plants of Central French Guiana. Part 1. Pteridophytes, Gymnosperms, and Monocotyledons. *Memoirs of the New York Botanical Garden* (76) 1.
- Ostendorf, J.W. 1962. *Nuttige planten en sierplanten in Suriname*. Departement Landbouwproefstation in Suriname. Bulletin No. 79. Paramaribo, Suriname.
- Padoch, C. 1988. Aguaje (*Mauritia flexuosa*) in the economy of Iquitos, Peru. *Advances in Economic Botany* 6: 214-224.
- Peña, M., Zonta, A. and Zuidema, P. 1998. *Producción de palmito: Limitaciones del manejo sostenible de poblaciones naturales de asaí (Euterpe precatoria), y el potencial del cultivo de tembe (Bactris gasipaes) como fuente alternativa*. PROMAB, Riberalta, Beni, Bolivia.
- Peña, M. and Zuidema, P. 1999. Limitaciones demográficas para el aprovechamiento sostenible de *Euterpe precatoria* para producción de palmito en dos tipos de bosque de Bolivia. *Ecología en Bolivia* 33: 3-21.
- Pennington, T.D. 1990. Sapotaceae. *Flora Neotropica*, Monograph 52. New York Botanical Garden, USA.
- Pennington, T.D. 1997. *The Genus Inga: Botany*. Royal Botanic Gardens Kew, U.K.
- Persoon, H. 1982. *Een revisie van Chelonanthus (Gentianaceae)*. MSc thesis, Institute for Systematic Botany, Utrecht University, the Netherlands.
- Peters, C.M., Balick, M.J., Kahn, F. and Anderson, A.B. 1989. Oligarchic forests of economic plants in Amazonia: utilization and conservation of an important tropical resource. *Conservation Biology* 3 (4): 341-349.
- Pierre, L. 1988. 'The 'Spanish Arawaks' of Moruca', pp: 44-50 in *Proceedings of the Conference on the Arawaks of Guyana*. October 14-15, 1987. Amerindian Research Unit, University of Guyana, Georgetown, Guyana.
- Plotkin, M.J. and Famolare, L. (eds.) 1992. *Sustainable harvest and marketing of rain forest products. Conservation International*. Island press, Washington DC., USA.
- Polak, A.M. 1992. *Major timber trees of Guyana. a field guide*. Tropenbos Series 2. The Tropenbos Foundation, Wageningen, the Netherlands.
- Pollak, H., Mattos, M., and Uhl, C. 1995. A profile of the palm heart extraction in the Amazon Estuary. *Human Ecology* 23 (3): 357-385.
- Prance, G.T. 1972. Chrysobalanaceae. *Flora Neotropica*, Monograph No. 9. Hafner publishing Company, New York, USA.
- Prance, G.T. and Freitas da Silva, M. 1973. Caryocaraceae. *Flora Neotropica*, Monograph No. 12. Hafner publishing Company, New York, USA.
- Prance, G.T., Balee, W., Boom, B.M. and Carneiro, R.L. 1987. Quantitative ethnobotany and the case for conservation in Amazonia. *Conservation Biology* 1 (4): 296-310.
- Raghoenandan, U.P. 1994. *Ethnobotanisch onderzoek bij de hindustaanse bevolkingsgroep in Suriname*. Nationaal Herbarium van Suriname, Anton de Kom Universiteit, Paramaribo, Suriname.

- Rehm, S. and Espig, G. 1991. *The cultivated plants of the tropics and subtropics*. Institute of Agronomy in the Tropics. Verlag Josef Margraf, Göttingen, Germany.
- Reinders, M. 1993. *Medicinal plants and their uses and the ideas about illness and healing among the Warao of Guyana*. MSc thesis, Dept. of Cultural Anthropology, Utrecht University, the Netherlands.
- Roosmalen, M.G.M. van. 1985. *Fruits of the Guyanan Flora*. Institute for Systematic Botany, Utrecht University, the Netherlands.
- Roth, W.E. 1924. *An introductory study of the arts, crafts and customs of the Guiana Indians*. 38th Annual report of the Bureau of American Ethnology. Smithsonian Institute, Washington DC., USA.
- Roth, W.E. 1929. *Additional studies of the arts, crafts and customs of the Guiana Indians, with special reference to those of southern British Guiana*. Bureau of American Ethnology, Smithsonian Institute. Bulletin 91. Washington DC., USA.
- Sánchez, M. 1996. Catálogo preliminar comentado de la flora del Medio Caquetá. *Estudios en la Amazonia Colombiana XII*. Tropenbos- Colombia, Bogotá, Colombia.
- Schomburgk, M.R. 1848. *Reisen in Britisch-Guiana in den Jahren 1840-1844*, Teil III. Leipzig, Germany.
- Schultes, R.E and Raffauf, R.F. 1990. *The healing forest*. Medicinal and Toxic Plants of the Northwest Amazonia. Historical, Ethno- and Economic Botany Series, Vol. 2. Dioscorides Press, Portland, USA.
- Seaforth, C.E., Adams, C.D. and Sylvester, Y. 1983. *A guide to the medicinal plants of Trinidad and Tobago*. Commonwealth Secretariat, London, UK.
- Siang, S.T. 1983. Use of combined traditional Chinese and Western medicine in the management of burns. *Panminerva Medica*. 25: 197-202.
- Sizer, N. 1996. *Profit without plunder: reaping revenue from Guyana's tropical forests without destroying them*. World Resources Institute, Washington DC., USA.
- Snow, B.K. and Snow, D.W. 1972. Feeding niches of hummingbirds in a Trinidad valley. *Journal of Animal Ecology* 41: 471-485.
- Sothers, C. and Berry, P.E. 1998. Ebenaceae. *Flora of the Venezuelan Guayana* 4: 704-712.
- Stahel, G. 1944. *De nuttige planten van Suriname*. Departement Landbouwproefstation in Suriname. Bulletin No. 59. Paramaribo, Suriname.
- Steege, H. ter. 1990. *A monograph of Wallaba, Mora and Greenheart*. Tropenbos Technical Series 5. The Tropenbos Foundation, Wageningen, the Netherlands.
- Stein, B.A. 1998. Campanulaceae. *Flora of the Venezuelan Guayana* 4: 122-129.
- Steyermark, J.A. 1984. Piperaceae. *Flora de Venezuela* II (2).
- Strudwick, J. and G.L. Sobel. 1988. Uses of *Euterpe oleracea* Mart. in the Amazon Estuary, Brazil. *Advances in Economic Botany* 6: 225-253.
- Sullivan, C. 1999. *Valuation of non-timber forest products: a case study for three Amerindian villages in Guyana*. PhD thesis, Dept. of Economics, Keele University, Staffordshire, UK.
- Téllez, O. 1998. Dioscoreaceae. *Flora of the Venezuelan Guayana* 4: 686-696.
- Tomlinson, P.B. 1986. *The botany of mangroves*. Cambridge University Press, New York, USA.
- Uittien, H. 1932. Sterculiaceae. *Flora of Suriname* III (1): 34-48.
- Ulubelen, A., Topcu, G., Mabry, T.J., Dellamonica, G. and Chopin, J. 1982. C-Glycosylflavonoids from *Passiflora foetida* var. *hispida* and *P. foetida* var. *hibiscifolia*. *Journal of Natural Products* 45 (1): 103.
- Verpoorte, R., Kos-Kuyk, E., Tjin a Tsoi, A., Ruigrok, C.L.M, de Jong, G. and Baerheim Svendsen, A. 1983. Medicinal plants of Suriname III. Antimicrobially active alkaloids from *Aspidosperma excelsum*. *Planta Medica* 48: 283-289.

- Wessels Boer, J.G. 1965. *The indigenous palms of Suriname*. E.J. Brill, Leiden, the Netherlands.
- Whalen, M.D., Costich, D.E. and Heiser, C.B. 1981. Taxonomy of *Solanum* section *Lasiocarpa*. *Gentes Herbarium* 12 (2): 1-129.
- Wickens, G.E. 1995. Edible nuts. *Non-wood Forest Products* 5, FAO, Rome, Italy.
- Wilbert, J. 1976. *Manicaria saccifera* and its cultural significance among the Warao Indians of Venezuela. *Botanical Museum Leaflets, Harvard University* 24 (10): 275-335.
- Wurdack, J.J., Morley, T. and Renner, S. 1993. Melastomataceae. *Flora of the Guianas* 99, Series A, fascicle 13.

9. Colour Plates

p. 333

1. Large hubudi tree (*Anacardium giganteum*) spared for its fruits during the felling of the surrounding primary forest
2. Cultivated fruit of the wild soursop (*Annona montana*)
3. Warao man weaving a fan from acquero straw (*Astrocaryum aculeatum*)
4. Processing palm hearts from *Euterpe oleracea* in the canning company, Barima

p. 334

5. House with wall made of balamanni bark (*Catostemma commune*)
6. Bundles of aerial roots of nibi (*Heteropsis flexuosa*) lying for sale at the Charity market
7. Weaving strips of nibi (*Heteropsis flexuosa*) around a frame of kufa (*Clusia* spp.) in a furniture factory, coastal Guyana
8. Bird trap using the pliable trunk of white yariyari (*Duguetia pycnastera*)

p. 335

9. Building a roof of dhalebana (*Geonoma baculifera*)
10. Tying a roof frame with nibi (*Heteropsis flexuosa* or *Thoracocarpus bissectus*)
11. Squeezing the poisonous juice from the bitter cassava with a matapi made from mokru (*Ischnosiphon arouma*)
12. A temporary warishi ('waiari') woven from tutu leaves (*Jessenia bataua* subsp. *oligocarpa*)

p. 336

13. Carib clay pot blackened with maporokoñ bark (*Inga alba*)
14. House with roof and walls of troolie (*Manicaria saccifera*)
15. Roof of troolie (*Manicaria saccifera*) from the inside
16. Making fire with an inflorescence (*Manicaria saccifera*)

p. 337

17. Preparing cigarette paper from the split bark of winakakaralli (*Lecythis corrugata* subsp. *corrugata*)
18. Bird cage from the petioles of the ité palm (*Mauritia flexuosa*)
19. Stripping tibusiri fibre from a young ité palm shoot (*Mauritia flexuosa*)
20. 'Sarapa' arrow made from wokunse wood (*Quiina guiantensis*)

p. 338

21. Counting frame made from the petioles of the ité palm (*Mauritia flexuosa*)
22. Kokerite palm (*Maximiliana maripa*) spared for its fruits in recently burned farm
23. Baking cassava bread on a fire of Chrysobalanaceae wood
24. Toy boat made of corkwood (*Pterocarpus officinalis* subsp. *officinalis*)

p. 339

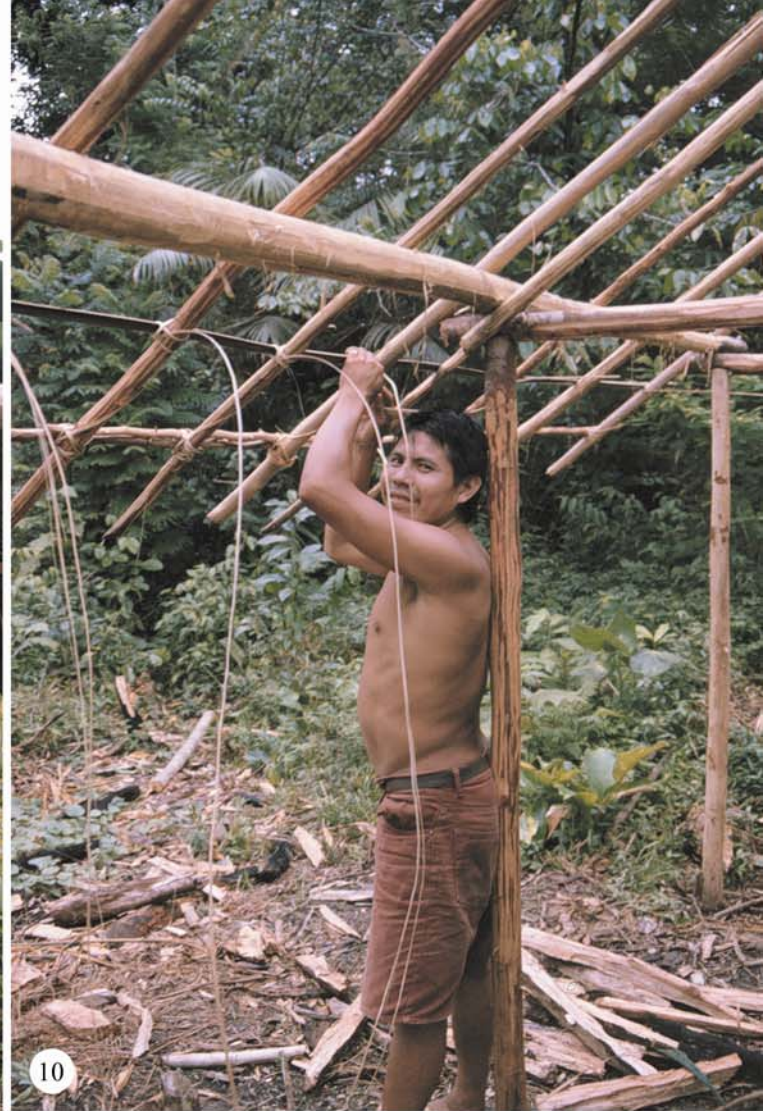
25. Commercial craft made of corkwood (*Pterocarpus officinalis* subsp. *officinalis*)
26. Harvesting the bark of maho (*Sterculia pruriens*) for lashing material
27. Melting the karamam wax, made from the exudate of manni (*Symphonia globulifera*)
28. 'Blackening' the twine of the arrow with karaman wax (from *Symphonia globulifera*)

p. 340

29. House with wall in 'wattle and stave' construction
30. medicinal plant vendor at the Bourda market, Georgetown
31. Non-timber forest products put up for sale, Stabroek market, Georgetown
32. Wildlife harvesting in Kariako, Barama. The land turtle (*Geochelone denticula*) is one of the main hunted animals.











17



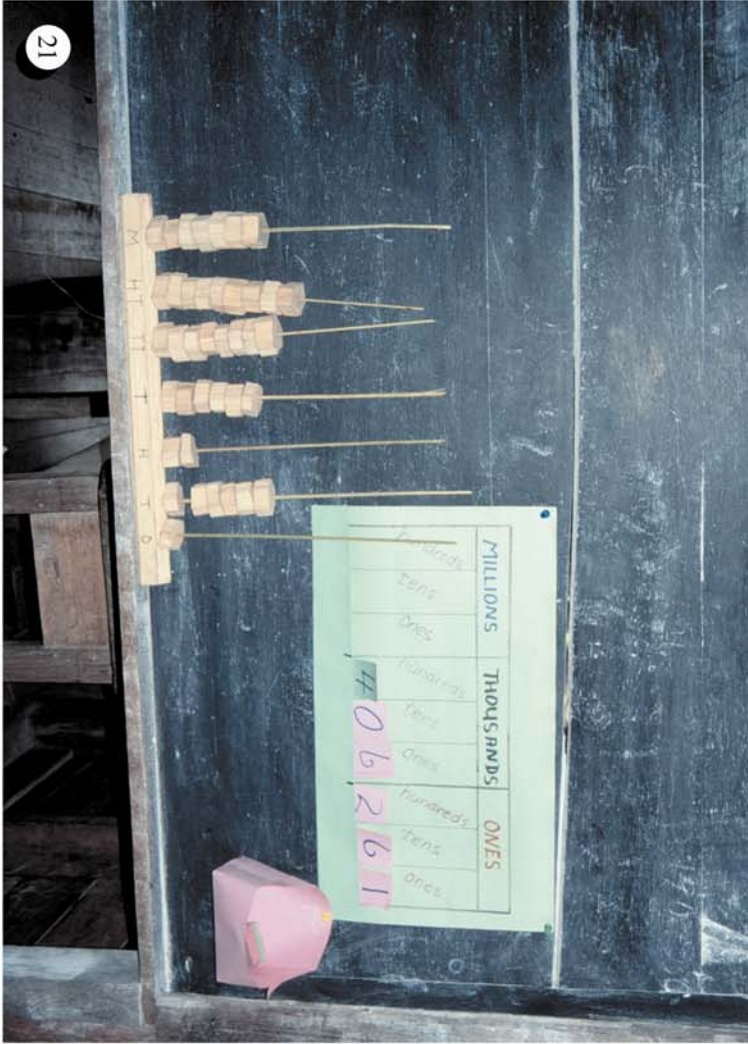
18



19



20



21



22



23



24



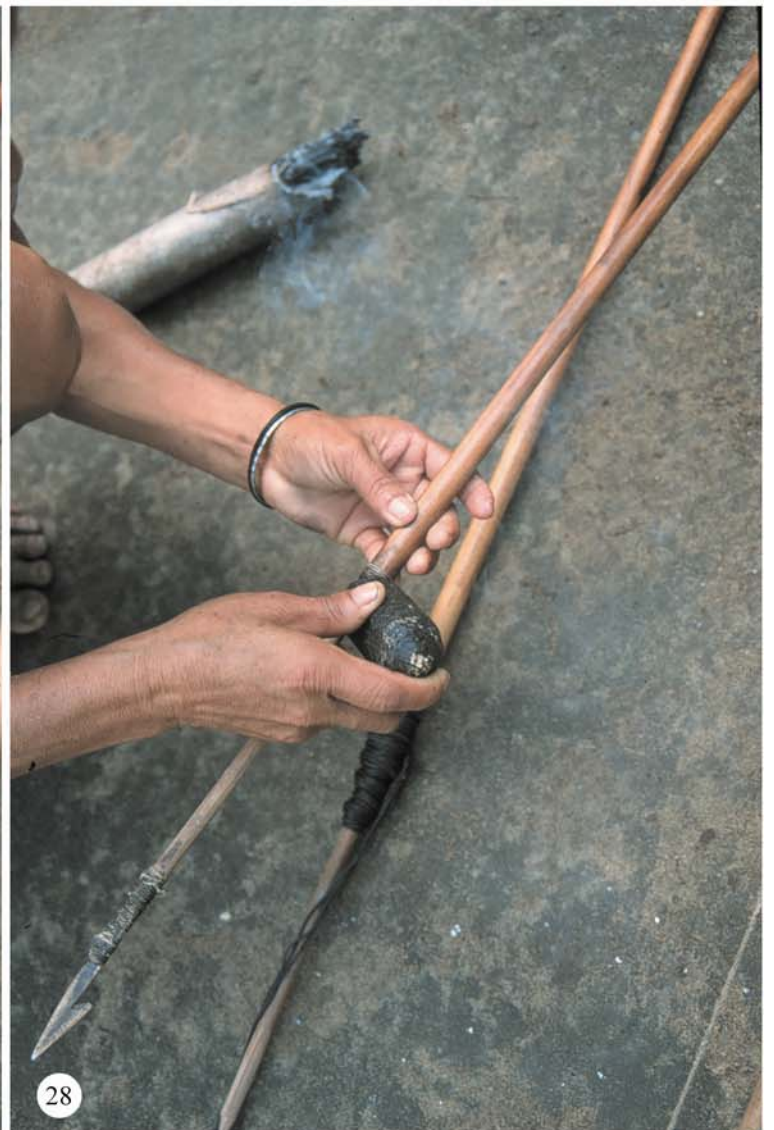
25



26



27



28



29



32



31



30

The information on plant names and uses in the North-West District presented in this book was generously provided to me by a large number of people. Their knowledge has been passed over to them by their parents, grandparents, and earlier ancestors, and has given them the opportunity to live in the interior for thousands of years. I sincerely hope that this book may stimulate the younger generations in Guyana to use and cherish this knowledge, and, above all, to be proud of it. The following people have made a substantial contribution to this book:

1. Simeon George, Kariako
2. Sam Lennards (Lower Kaituma)
3. Eugene Daniels (Assakata)
4. Auntie Nora Roberts (Koriabo)
5. (Frankie Abrahams, Moruca)
6. Pupils of the Assakata primary school
7. Auntie Bernie Gomes, with her mother Mrs. Gomes, Acquero
8. Flora Charles, Kariako
9. Irene and Daniel Wilson (Warapoka)
10. Auntie Poto (Santa Rosa)
11. Teacher Dennis John and pupils of the Kokerite primary school, Kariako
12. Ezekiel 'Bossman' Samuels (Kariako)
13. Richard Samuels, Kariako
14. Miss Ethelyn Thomas, Kariako
15. Uncle Mike Gomes, Tukupita Island
16. Calisto 'Carsto' Abrahams, Moruca
17. Alice Samuels, Kariako
18. Pupils of the Santa Rosa primary school
19. Annie Toney, Kariako
20. Lloyd Oselmo, Kabrora
21. Lloyd Savory, Horodeiah

