

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

INTRODUCTION

The Guianas are embedded high in the green shoulder of northern South America, an area once known as the “Wild Coast.” They are situated just north of the Equator in a configuration with the Amazon River of Brazil to the south and the Orinoco River of Venezuela to the west. The three Guianas comprise, from west to east, the countries of Guyana (area: 83,000 square miles; capital: Georgetown), Surinam (area: 63,251 square miles; capital: Paramaribo), and French Guiana (area: 35,135 square miles; capital: Cayenne).

Evidently the earliest physical contact between Europeans and the present-day Guianas occurred in 1500 when the Spanish navigator Vincente Yanez Pinzon, after discovering the Amazon River, sailed northwest and entered the Oyapock River, which is now the eastern boundary of French Guiana. As early as 1503 French colonists attempted to settle the island upon which Cayenne is built. Within the boundaries of today’s Guianas, the land was originally occupied by Amerindians of Carib and Arawak language-families, and from the late 1500’s onwards was almost interchangeably settled by Spanish, British, Dutch, and French traders, adventurers, agriculturists and colonists.

Gradually the land was sorted into areas controlled exclusively by either British, Dutch or French interests. The former British domains became independent on May 26, 1966 as the Cooperative Republic of Guyana, and the former Dutch domains became independent on November 25, 1975 as the Republic of Surinam. French Guiana became an Overseas Department of France in 1946 and is an integral part of France.

Many of the species of tropical medicinal plants utilized at present in the Guianas were introduced in historical eras, and under circumstances, which seem the distance of a universe away from the conditions that often prevail today. For a long time the New World itself was only a vague vision. The earliest European acquaintance with tropical vegetation had actually been the result of Alexander the Great’s invasion of northern India in 326 B.C., at which time the banyan tree (*Ficus bengalensis*) was first observed by the Western eyes of the conqueror’s Greek forces (Stearn, 1976, 1988; Desmond, 1992). Information about the wondrous banyan fig tree with its dangling aerial roots flowed back to Greece and was recorded by the classical Greek scholar Theophrastus. The impressive Indian vegetation was soon largely forgotten by Europe; indeed, the literature was later sometimes suppressed for being of pagan (non-Christian) origin.

The first travelers came to South America primarily in search of gold, spices, and new souls for the Church, for in the 16th century, the divine scheme of the universe was the redemption of sinners in a disobedient world prior to the second coming of Christ. Thus the discoverers, after praying to the Madonna of the Navigators for protection, sailed to bring news of “The Redeemer” to the “misguided” peoples of America.

It required many years to acknowledge the existence of South America and fit it into the already established “triple-world” cosmography of Asia, Africa and Europe, an

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

essentially Mediterranean-oriented concept of the globe. A four-part world was gradually accepted in the 16th century, comprising the four great land masses of Asia (formerly one-half the world), Europe (formerly one-quarter of the world), Africa (formerly perceived to be one-quarter of the world), and America as a fourth continent often signified by the River Plate (now Argentina).

As the existence of South America became recognized, the pace of scientific explorations and discoveries quickened, leading to works such as *Plantae Surinamenses* (1775) by Carl Linnaeus's Swedish pupil Jacob Alm (based on Surinam collections made by Carl Gustav Dalberg in 1754-1755 under a subvention from Gustav III, King of Sweden), and the *Histoire des Plantes de la Guiane Francoise* by Fusee Aublet, published also in 1775. The Amerindians indigenous to the Guianas in the 1700's lived in relative ecological harmony with their forested surroundings and had a rather thorough knowledge of the use of plants. In contrast, the first Europeans in the area often felt themselves imprisoned in an impenetrable and meaningless green blanket, as they eked out a living from the forest.

The perceived role of man in the forest was early studied and influenced by the famous French naturalist, Count George-Louis Leclerc de Buffon (1707-1788), who produced in 44 volumes the encyclopedic *Histoire Naturelle* (published in Paris, 1749-1804). Buffon was the *intendant* (supervisor) of the Jardin du Roi in Paris from 1739-1788; during his tenure the South American expedition of C.-M. de la Condamine discovered, among many other things, a species of rubber, *Hevea guianensis*, in French Guiana. Buffon was deeply interested "in the changes which men had made in their natural environment, particularly the transformation which had accompanied the growth and expansion of civilization and the migration and dispersion of human beings and their domesticated plants and animals throughout the habitable parts of the earth" (Glacken, 1960).

In the days of Buffon (long before the 'greenhouse effect' was understood), many people believed that Nature is of divine origin and must be improved and arranged by Man, who is also of divine origin. This led to several erroneous theories, including the idea that humanity must aid Nature by changing it through deforestation so that more of the sun's heat could warm the earth's surface, and compensate for the heat lost due to the cooling of the earth. Thus, Buffon's studies of the physical effects of man's intervention in the world environment led him to consider the climatic changes that occurred as a result of land-clearing, agriculture and drainage, as being in a beneficial context.

Buffon's viewpoint, as expressed by Glacken (1960), was that, for 3,000 years, "Flowers, fruits, grains, useful species of animals have been transported, propagated, and increased without number; useless species of animals have been eliminated. Mining has advanced. Torrents have been restrained and the rivers directed and controlled. The sea has been conquered. Land has been restored and made fertile." He believed, for example, that France would be much colder than it is, if its forests had not been cut. Unfortunately, for partial proof of this theory he chose to indicate "the deforestation, scarcely a century earlier, of a district around Cayenne (there are many references to French Guiana throughout the *Histoire Naturelle*), which caused considerable differences in air

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

temperature, even at night, between the cold, wet, dense forest into which the sun seldom penetrated and the clearings; rains even began later and stopped earlier in them (clearings) than in the forest” (Glacken, 1960). A similar theory pertained regarding the St. Lawrence valley in North America (also with French settlements): “The theory was the forests held the cold; once the land was cleared and brought into cultivation, the climate would then become like that of France” (Dickason, 1984).

An article on forest conservation was published by Count Buffon in 1739, as he also believed that deforestation could be reconciled with conservation under certain locally mitigating circumstances. Essentially, he felt that “large areas inimical to man had to be cleared to make the earth habitable, but once societies were established on them, the forests were resources which had to be treated with care and foresight.”

The pressing need for environmental conservation in the three Guianas has been addressed by numerous researchers including Lindeman & Mori (1989); and for Guyana by Sullivan (1990), Pearce (1990, 1992) and Clark et al. (2001); for Surinam by Boxman et al. (1987) and Mittermeier et al. (1990); and as well for French Guiana by the publications of Clavel, Profizi & Sallee (1978), de Granville (1975), Sastre (1980) and Wencelius (1984). The judicious exploitation of indigenous medicinal plant resources following careful inventorying of species and habitats in the Guianas will hopefully assist the economic development of the region. Much conservation work in the Guianas is currently sponsored by the Biological Diversity of the Guianas Program of the Smithsonian Institution, and by the Amazon Conservation Team headed by ethnobotanist Mark Plotkin.

As the Europe of earlier times became intrigued by the human inhabitants of the New World, the Amerindians were gradually incorporated to an extent into European culture. The famous natural historian Alexander von Humboldt, for example, noted in the early 1900’s that “when we speak in Europe of a native of Guiana, we figure to ourselves a man whose head and waist are decorated with the fine feathers of the macaw, the toucan and the hummingbird. Our painters and sculptors have long since regarded these ornaments as the characteristic marks of an American” (Honour, 1975).

Inevitably, New World plants were destined to play a much more important role in European like than would American tribal peoples and wildlife. Useful plants of New World origin sent to Europe from 1493 onwards included maize (Indian corn), tobacco, sweet potatoes, tomatoes, vanilla, cotton, chocolate, red peppers and pineapples. Other plants, such as annatto, performed several different functions.

The annatto plant, *Bixa orellana*, which is sometimes used for medicinal purposes in the Guianas, produces a seed from which a food-coloring paste is derived. Formerly the plant was intensively cultivated on plantations in French Guiana as a source of red fabric dye from the seeds. In the year 1752, for example, exports of *Bixa* from French Guiana amounted to 260,541 pounds, which outweighed the colony’s combined production that year of sugar, cotton, coffee, cacao and timber. All of that produce was the result of labor from 90 French families, 125 Amerindian slaves and 1,500 black slaves (Rodway, 1912). In 1772, a half-Scots soldier in Suriname, Captain John Stedman,

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

encountered a liberally *Bixa*-painted Indian from cayenne, and asked him why he was painted red. The Indian replied, in French, that he painted himself red because the substance keeps his skin soft, prevents excess perspiration, is a good mosquito repellent, and it is a beautiful color. He then asked Stedman why he was painted white! Apparently, Stedman was following the current European fashion of powdering one's hair with flour, which had sifted down onto his shoulders (Van Lier, 1972; see also Collis, 1965 and Price & Price, 1990).

True to the spirit of the famous Netherlands Golden Age of seaborne mercantilism, trading and investment (Koningsberger, 1967; Schama, 1987), Surinam itself was administered as a business enterprise. In the year 1684 the society of shareholders, each owning one-third of the Surinam trade, consisted of the Dutch West India Company; the City of Amsterdam; and the private possession of the family Van Aerssen van Sommelsdijk (Heniger, 1987). A number of the Society of Suriname directors were also directors of the Dutch East India Company, and commissioners of the Amsterdam Hortus Medicus, or botanical garden.

Consequently a strong interrelationship of plant exchanges developed between Surinam, the Dutch East Indies, and the Amsterdam garden (Wijnands, 1987; Stearn, 1988A). Cornelius van Sommelsdijk, the Governor of Surinam residing in Paramaribo, received from the Amsterdam garden various plants such as mulberry trees, peach trees, pomegranates and rhubarb, to be propagated on the plantations. In return, Surinam plants soon arrived in Holland, such as *Canna indica* in 1687 and the tree-cactus *Cereus hexagonus* in 1689. The introduction of Surinam plants to the Netherlands has been accorded extensive study by Brinkman (1980), and the Dutch transatlantic trade in medicinal plant materials from areas including Surinam has been researched by Rutten (2000). Also, the Dutch botanist Nahuys in Utrecht exchanged seeds and plants with Andre Thouin, head gardener at the Jardin du Roi in Paris, in the late Eighteenth Century (Spary, 2000).

The wild *Caladium bicolor* (Araceae), which has medicinal uses in the Guianas, was sent from Surinam to the Amsterdam botanical garden in 1704; at least 1,500 cultivars (cultivated varieties) of this decorative plant have subsequently been developed. In Surinam, coffee was first planted in 1711 and exported in 1721; cacao was first planted in 1700 and first exported to Holland in 1706; and cotton was first cultivated on a large scale in 1763 (Van Lier, 1972). A ship's captain introduced pineapple plants (*Ananas comosus*) from Surinam to the Amsterdam and Leiden botanical gardens in 1680, and mass plantings under glass began on Netherlands estates in 1700 (Wijnands, 1983). Pineapples are today occasionally used for medicine in the Guianas, and a beautiful rendering of the plant is found in the 1705 book by Maria Sibylla Merian, a famous Dutch artist who traveled to Surinam to study tropical insects. Her sumptuous volume is entitled *Metamorphosis Insectorum Surinamensium*; several of the illustrations (plates) have been designated as the "type" for Surinam plant species, e.g., *Hippeastrum puniceum* and *Manihot esculenta* (Anonymous, 1962; Engle, 1988; Rice, 1999; Stearn, 1982; Welebit, 1988; Valiant, 1992).

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

Certain pineapple plants which differed from the ordinary by having leaves with a desirable smooth (not spiny) margin were sent from Cayenne, French Guiana to France in 1820 and grown at Versailles. This 'Smooth Cayenne' cultivar later became the basis of the formidable Hawaiian pineapple industry, for in 1886 Captain John Kidwell planted 1,000 crowns of 'Smooth Cayenne' in Hawaii to establish large-scale cultivation of the fruit.

The first plant collector in French Guiana was Pierre Barrere (1690-1755), who as early as the years 1722-1725 botanized along the coastal area in his capacity as "medecin-botaniste du roi" in Cayenne (Vermeulen, 1985). He was later followed by J.B.C.F. Aublet (1720-1778) who collected plants from 1762-1764 as "apothicaire-botaniste du roi" in Cayenne (Bernardi, 1976; Howard, 1983; Zarucchi, 1984; Plotkin, Boom & Allison, 1991). Further explorations were carried out by Jean-Baptiste Patris, another "medecin-botaniste" from 1764-1786 (Chaia, 1970). Empress Josephine of France, wife of Napoleon Bonaparte, assembled a large collection of plants from around the world in her garden at Malmaison, a chateau about seven miles west of Paris (David, 1966; Lamb, 1001; Mauguin, 1933). Plants were sent to her from French Guiana by Joseph Martin, director of a national spice plantation at La Gabrielle, 20 km south of Cayenne (Ly-Tio-Fane, 1991). During the Napoleonic Wars in 1803, two British privateers captured a French ship laden with 140 tubs of living plants which had been gathered during six years of work in French Guiana by Mr. Martin.

Martin was aboard the ship, accompanying the plants that were intended for Josephine's garden and the Paris Natural History Museum. In England, even the influence of Sir Joseph Banks, who wanted to send the plants forward to Josephine, was not successful and three barges dragged the plants up the Thames River, to be planted at the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. The plants did not survive and the unfortunate prisoner Mr. Martin was repatriated to France, never to see the fruits of his labor again (Stearn & Williams, 1957). Martin is commemorated by the plant named *Bignonia martini* A.P. De Candolle (Bignoniaceae) and several other species.

In the Indian Ocean, the French *King's Garden* on Mauritius provided Cayenne with seedlings of two precious spices, clove and nutmeg, in hopes of breaking the Dutch monopoly of the spice trade in the late 1770's (Duval, 1982; Ly-Tio-Fane, 1982). As noted by Howard (1953), "with seeds or plants, new plantations could be established in other areas of the world and new supplies of spices obtained for the markets of Europe." In 1791, French Guiana supplied nutmeg plants to the St. Vincent Botanic Garden in the West Indies, and it is believed that all the nutmegs so important in the economy of St. Vincent, and Trinidad, are progeny of those originally introduced from French Guiana (Howard, 1954).

One of the first British adventurers to exert influence in the Guianas was Sir Walter Raleigh, Captain of the Guard to Queen Elizabeth I. Led on by samples of marcasite of dubious origin, he went searching for the site of lost gold mines said to be in a fabled new empire, which supposedly had furnished the golden walls of the Peruvian Inca's Palace of the Sun. The mines were thought to be at the golden city of Manoa, called by the Spanish "El Dorado", beside a certain Lake Parima (Lacey, 1973). Raleigh

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

twice visited the Orinoco River region of the then Spanish Guiana (now Venezuela), in 1595 and 1617 (Lacey, 1973; Nicholl, 1995; Rowse, 1962; Waldman, 1950; Winton, 1975). On the 1617 trip he traveled under the auspices of King James I, a monarch who was £700,000 in debt and had been promised the gold mines in return for supporting Raleigh. After he reached the Oyapock River (French Guiana), Raleigh went ashore at Cayenne for a feast of roasted mullet and armadillo.

Today, it is realized (Hills, 1961) that the legendary Lake Parima sought by Raleigh is actually Lake Amuku, a “wet weather lake” in the northern savannas, north of the Kanuku Mountains in Guyana. The lake is intermittently formed by annual inundation of the Rupununi savannas by the adjacent rivers, and is thus a “disappearing” lake which exists only at intervals. Raleigh was often cited as the first person to record in European literature (in 1595) the existence of curare, a paralytic, plant-derived poison used in fishing and hunting by the Amerindians. Curare causes death by asphyxiation, the loss of control of muscles essential in respiration. The distinction of the first mention of curare in European writings is now accorded to Pieter Martyr d’Anglera around the year 1500 (McIntyre, 1947; Thomas, 1963). Curare is of two kinds, based either on *Strychnos* (Loganiaceae) or on plants of the Menispermaceae (Krukoff & Moldenke, 1938; Schultes & Raffauf, 1990). The kind known as tube-curare is prepared from several genera (e.g., *Chondodendron*) of the moonseed family (Menispermaceae); purified extracts of the dextrorotatory form of tubocurarine, a chemical from the bark and leaves, is used in modern medicine as a muscle relaxant for shock treatment of mental illness, and as an adjunct to anaesthesia in heart surgery.

The paralyzing effects of curare samples obtained in Peru in 1742 by the French scientist and explorer C.-M. de la Condamine (1701-1774) were first demonstrated by him in Cayenne, French Guiana, and later in Leiden, Holland (Earles, 1963). Using Surinam plants, Johann C.D. von Schreber in 1783 was the first person to describe precisely which plant species enter into the composition of curare; later, Richard and Robert Schomburgk identified certain plant components of the curare prepared by the Macusi people of Guyana. Ironically, it was not until the explorations of the Schomburgk brothers in the 1830’s that the legendary city of Manoa so diligently sought by Raleigh was finally proved to be non-existent.

Numerous medicinal plants are actually multiple-purpose plants which can be employed in several ways at the same time, without invoking the statement by the Puritan divine and clergyman Cotton Mather (1663-1728), who entreated: “That which is not useful is vicious.” In addition to being sources of medicine and drugs (herbal preparations), some are also ornamentals and variously used as well for food (fruits, storage roots, stems, leaves), fiber, oil, shade providers, fencing material or as living fences, timber, veneer wood, and fuel wood or firewood. The coconut palm (*Cocos nucifera*) is but one good example of a multiple-use medicinal plant of the Guianas.

In the old colonial days, some planted trees in Georgetown, Guyana were utilized for fire and disease prevention. The trees lining the streets and avenues were useful in preventing fire from spreading from one house to another. Unlike some trees of northern climates, certain tropical broadleaf trees do not ignite unless the heat first dries them

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

thoroughly. As for disease prevention, the planted trees were important agents in draining pools of stagnant water with their roots; stagnant water was the breeding place for mosquitoes transmitting yellow fever, malaria and elephantiasis.

In addition to indigenous medicinal plants, the Guianas are home to myriads of medicinal plants introduced from the tropical zones of Central and South America, the West Indies, Africa, Asia, Australia and the Pacific Islands. Biologically, these plants may be climatically adapted to a seasonality whereby in dry seasons the leaves are dropped and flowers are produced; other plants may appear to be continually evergreen (Bernhardt, 1987; Kingdon-Ward, 1956; Lewis, 1989). This phenomenon is due to their evolutionary adaptation in a particular region, often foreign, where the climatic combination of temperature, rainfall and humidity may be either somewhat different than, or the same as, in the Guianas. The answer (at least partial) to the seeming compatibility or incompatibility of introduced plants in a new region may be sought in the study of homologous habitats or environments in different regions of the world, as demonstrated by the writings of V.M. Meher-Homji (1964, 1964A, 1965, 1971, 1971A; cf. also Bharucha & Meher-Homji, 1965, and Uichanco, 1969).

General information on the diversity and potential of tropical medicinal plants, and the chemical basis of their activity, is contained in the works of Blackwell (1990), Seidl et al. (1995), Kaufman et al. (1999), and Downum et al. (1993). Examples of ethnobotanical studies of medicinal plants utilized by various Amerindian tribes in the Guianas include Plotkin (1986, 1994) on the Tirio and Wayana of Surinam; Tiwari (1999) on the Patamona, the least acculturated Indians of Guyana; and Grenand et al. (1987) on the Palikur and Wayapi of French Guiana. Dr. D.G.L. Kingston and collaborators (Kingston et al., 1999; Yang et al., 1999) have been undertaking laboratory analyses of the potential medicinal plants of Surinam.

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Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

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Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

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Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

ACANTHACEAE

Aphelandra aurantiaca (Scheidw.) Lindley

NAME: Surinam Tirio: wuh-duh-puh tih-kuh (devil's cigar).

USES: Whole plant: Shamans of the Surinam Tirio smoke the plant and blow the smoke into a sick person's house as a curative measure.

NOTES: The Tikuna of Colombia drip a warm decoction into the ears to treat progressive deafness due to old age (167).

Ref: 8.

Asystasia gangetica (L.) T. Anderson

USES: Whole plant: Used for coughs and colds in NW Guyana.

Ref: 245.

Justicia calycina (Nees) V.W. Graham

USES: Whole plant: Juice from macerated plant is used on dermatoses, by the Guyana Patamona.

Leaf: Juice from macerated leaves is used for treating eczema, ringworm, and sores, by the Guyana Patamona. Leaves used for coughs and colds, sore eyes and whooping cough in NW Guyana. Leaf and Shoot: Juice from macerated leaves and young shoots is used as an antibacterial and anti-infective, by the Guyana Patamona.

Ref: 237,245.

Justicia pectoralis (Jacq.) Bremek. (*Dianthera pectoralis* (Jacq.) Murr.; *Stethoma pectoralis* (Jacq.) Raf.)

NAMES: Guyana: toyeau, toyou. Surinam Arawak: kamaroeballi. Surinam Creole: tonka wiwiri, tonkawiwiri. FG Creole: carmentin, carmentine, charpentier, cramentin, herbe charpentier, zerb charpentier. FG Palikur: suepan. FG Wayapi: pili.

USES: Whole plant: Decoction for upset stomach and as an external bath for a febrifuge; tea for influenza, fever, whooping cough, fits; antiemetic; infusion for headache caused by blows to the head. Used in treatment of hemorrhage and whooping cough in NW Guyana. Leaf: Macerated for a vulnerary; applied externally for haematoma. Used in a pectoral tea or eaten in a toffee for coughs and colds. Infusion as a hairwash for hair loss. Part unspecified: Bechic; infusion for a calmative.

CHEM: Plant contains coumarin and umbelliferone (1).

Ref: 2,3,4,154,168,173,190,193,195, 245.

Justicia secunda Vahl

NAMES: FG Creole: radie divin, radie du sang, Saint John, zerb vin. FG Palikur: daudau. Guyana: St. John bush.

USES: Whole plant: In a tea for afterbirth problems. In Guyana, plant is mixed and boiled with *Petiveria alliacea*, *Passiflora quadrangularis*, *Coleus amboinicus* and black sage for a treatment for

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

dysmenorrhoea and a post-menses cleaner. Decoction for menstrual pains, to induce abortion, for dilation and curettage after miscarriage; plant sometimes mixed with *Ruellia tuberosa* and *Heliotropium indicum*. Leaf: For treatment of anemia, cough, cold, fever, malaria, measles, and whooping cough. Stem and Leaf: In a clarifying infusion for amenorrhoea.

Ref: 2,3,234, 245.

Mendoncia hoffmanseggiana Nees

NAMES: Surinam Akuriyo: puh-fwe-muh. Surinam Tirio: mah-kwe pah-nah. Surinam Wayana: muh-tuh-loi.

USES: Whole plant: Decoction of crushed plant is used as a wash to treat skin rashes by the Surinam Akuriyo. Stem and Leaf: Decoction of crushed leaves and rasped bark is used as a wash for treatment of athlete's foot by the Surinam Tirio and Wayana.

Ref: 8.

Pachystachys spicata (Ruiz & Pavon) Wasshausen (*Justicia coccinea* sensu auct., non Aublet; *Pachystachys coccinea* sensu auct., non (Aublet) Nees)

NAMES: FG Creole: carmentine rouge. FG Wayapi: mulumulukwi.

USES: Whole plant: Used as an excellent bitter stomachic in Cayenne, French Guiana. Leaf: Maceration is rubbed on abdomen of women giving birth in order to alleviate pain and accelerate birth. Part unspecified: Bechic; infusion is calmative.

Ref: 2,154,168.

Pulchranthus variegatus (Aublet) Baum, Reveal & Nowicke (*Odontonema variegatum* (Aublet) Kuntze)

NAMES: French Guiana: carmentine panachee.

USES: Part unspecified: Bechic; infusion is calmative.

Ref: 168.

Ruellia tuberosa L. (*Ruellia clandestina* L.)

NAMES: French Guiana: ipeca batard. Guyana: bluebell, menow weed, minnie root. Surinam: waterkanon, watrakanoe, watra kanung, watra kanun.

USES: Whole plant: To treat bladder diseases and frequent micturition; decoction with *Petiveria alliacea* is drunk to "clean out" uterine tract (dilation and curettage) or as an abortifacient. Root: Infusion for kidney diseases; in a syrup for whooping cough; infusion or decoction for a diabetes remedy; tubers in a tea used for cleansing the blood. Root and Leaf: In a tea used for alleviating retention of urine and to remedy weakness.

CHEM: Leaf contains apigenin and luteolin (3). Seed oil yields myristic, capric and lauric acids (3).

Ref: 3,7,154,190,193,195,234.

Strobilanthes crispus Blume

NAME: Surinam: ketji beling.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

USES: Leaf: As a diuretic and to treat diabetes.

NOTES: Plant introduced from Java (where it is a remedy for kidney stones) to Suriname in 1956.

Ref: 195.

ADIANTACEAE

Adiantopsis radiata (L.) Fée

NAME: Guyana Patamona: ap-pi-gee-yik.

USES: Leaf: Macerated leaves are used as an antipruritic by the Guyana Patamona. Juice from macerated leaves is used as an ointment for treating persistent sores or “bush yaws”, by the Guyana Patamona. Macerated leaves are vigorously rubbed on the skin to treat chicken pox and measles, by the Guyana Patamona.

Ref: 237.

Adiantum dolosum Kunze

NAMES: Surinam Tirio: pe-yam-kuh-kai ah-moi. Surinam Wayana: kum-we-mah.

USES: Leaf: Cold water infusion employed as a wash to relieve body aches.

Ref: 8.

Adiantum fuliginosum Fée

NAMES: Surinam Tirio: hah-pi ah-wah-rah, we-de-ni am-bo-ta.

USES: Whole plant: Smoke from burning plant inhaled for treating fevers.

Ref: 8.

Pityrogramma calomelanos (L.) Link

NAMES: FG Creole: porte-chance, scapulaire. Guyana: aisegay, marran, printing fern, silver fern, silverback fern, wild maran, wild marron. Guyana Arawak: ase-gi-kay. Surinam: iesri wiwiri, isri wiwiri, kapilairi-wiwiri, kapilari wiwiri, zilvervaren.

USES: Whole plant: In Guyana, an infusion is used to "strengthen men's backs", i.e., to increase male sexual stamina, and to treat female hemorrhaging. Aqueous extract is drunk or applied locally to treat venereal disease in Guyana. Used for asthma, cough, cold, pneumonia, tuberculosis, and whooping cough in NW Guyana. Root: Infusion for a bechic to treat pulmonary conditions. Leaf: Crushed leaves used to promote healing of ulcers and cuts. Boiled in water for a bronchitis remedy in Surinam. Macerated leaves (or leaf-juice) may be placed on wounds to stop bleeding. Infusion drunk to remedy stomach pains. Decoction is drunk to relieve colds. In NW Guyana, used for wounds and cuts. In the NorthWest District, Guyana, the fresh leaves are macerated and placed on cuts [W.A. Archer 2253 (US)]. In the Ayanganna plateau of the Upper Mazaruni River basin in Guyana, the leaves are used by people from the coast as a tea, and to stop bleeding [S.S. Tillett, C.L. Tillett & R. Boyan 44876 (US)]

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

CHEM: Contains the sesquiterpene lactones pterosin (reportedly antibiotic) and calomelanolactone (113).

Ref: 2,3,156,193,234, 245.

AGAVACEAE

Agave americana L.

NAMES: French Guiana: aloes. Surinam: agave.

USES: Root: Sudorific and antisyphilitic. Roots are steeped in water, and the water ingested for various ailments such as stomach pain, painful and difficult urination, scurvy, swollen and bleeding pulp of teeth, swollen bones, constipation, and poor appetite or loss of appetite.

Ref: 154,193.

Cordyline fruticosa (L.) Chev. (*Cordyline terminalis* (L.) Kunth)

NAMES: FG Creole: cordyline, feuille-way, roseau des Indes.

USES: Root: Surinamese Indonesians use pieces of root in vinegar for a preparation against bleeding. Leaf: An infusion in oil is used to treat wounds. Infusion of three crushed leaves of the purple cultivar is used in hypotensive drink. Proximal (lower) portion of leaf is macerated in olive oil for a cataplasm or tampon for wounds.

CHEM: Plant contains steroidal saponins (10).

Ref: 2,4,195.

Furcraea foetida (L.) Haw. (*Furcraea gigantea* Vent.)

NAMES: French Guiana: agave fetide. FG Wayapi: mula. Surinam: ingisopo. Surinam Carib: mola. Surinam Sranan: mauritiushennep. Guyana Patamona: ka-ro-whak-yik.

USES: Root: Mixed with gin and used for back pain. In Surinam, an infusion with sweet oil is drunk for treating syphilis. Leaf: Decoction for a febrifuge. Leaves are used in a preparation with molasses or honey for children's obstinate colds. Leaves are used as a fish poison by the Guyana Patamona. Macerated young leaves are used as a shampoo by the Guyana Patamona. Squashed young leaves are used as a soap by the Guyana Patamona.

Ref: 2,195, 237.

ALLIACEAE

Allium cepa L.

NAMES: Guyana: onion. Surinam: ui. Surinam Sranan: ajoen.

USES: Bulb: Guyana uses: Eaten raw or boiled to strengthen the lungs. Onion boiled with bread and milk is applied to swellings of Guinea worm, after which the patient drinks a decoction

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

comprised of garlic, black pepper, flowers of sulphur, and a quart of rum thrice daily in small dosage.

Ref: 190,195.

Allium sativum L.

NAMES: Guyana: garlic. Surinam: knoflook.

USES: Bulb: In Surinam, consumed to improve poor blood circulation to the heart. In Guyana, consumed raw to strengthen the lungs, boiled and eaten to alleviate intestinal gas (wind, flatulence) and used in a cure for Guinea worm with *Allium cepa* and other ingredients.

Ref: 190,193,234.

ALOACEAE

Aloe vera L. (*Aloe barbadensis* Miller; *Aloe vulgaris* Lam.)

NAMES: French Guiana and Guyana: aloes. FG and Surinam Creole: aloe. Guyana: bitter aloes. Surinam Sranan: semprefisi, sempre wisi.

USES: Whole plant: Juice, often mixed with raw cow's milk, used to treat asthma, pneumonia, biliousness and colds. Juice mixed with grated cassava and "fresh fat" (cattle tallow) is applied externally to treat ringworm and "tete" (acute dermatitis). Leaf: Juice employed to stop cuts from bleeding. Juice beaten with egg-white is drunk as a purgative or emetic. Emollient infusion made from leaf is abortifacient. Juice for a laxative, antimalarial, hairwash, stomach pain remedy, asthma; mixed with molasses for a cough remedy; infusion of leaf-juice for epilepsy and rheumatism, for liver and kidney pain; rubbed on skin to ease itches, swellings and worm afflictions; for difficult menstruation. In NW Guyana, leaves used to treat abscesses and sores as well as for asthma, colds and coughs, malaria, pneumonia; also as a laxative.

CHEM: Contains aloe-emodin, lupeol, barbaloin, sitosterol, campesterol, aloesin and chrysophanol (3). Leaf has effective anti-ovulating action on humans (85). Extracts of aloe are used in commercial skin softening and conditioning creams and cosmetics.

Ref: 2,3,4,168,173,174,193,195,245.

AMARANTHACEAE

Achyranthes aspera L.

USES: Whole plant: Plant is boiled, and the water drunk as an antipyretic, by the Guyana Patamona. Plant is boiled and the water used as an antiseptic or for washing the skin as treatment for cold sweat, by the Guyana Patamona. Plant is mixed with leaves of *Gossypium* and *Lantana*, boiled and used for herbal bath, by the Guyana Patamona. Plant is dried, boiled, and the water drunk as a treatment for back pain, by the Guyana Patamona. Plant is boiled, and the water drunk as a treatment for influenza, by the Guyana Patamona.

Ref: 237.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

***Achyranthes indica* Miller**

NAMES: Guyana: cow-pimpler, devil's whip, soldier rod.

USES: Whole plant: Infusion for heart problems; decoction for stomach problems, thrush and colds.

Leaf: Decoction for treating high blood pressure, and as a tea substitute. Leaves are boiled, and the water drunk for back pain by the Guyana Patamona.

CHEM: Extract of plant shows antifertility activity.

NOTES: An undetermined species of *Achyranthes* is used in French Guiana to treat coryza, and for a stimulant (4).

Ref: 3, 237.

***Alternanthera brasiliana* (L.) Kuntze (*Alternanthera dentata* (Moench) Scheygrond)**

NAMES: FG Creole: Marie-Claire, radie di vin, radie Marie-Claire, zerb vin.

USES: Leaf: Leaf juice squeezed into vinegar for a refreshing, antidiarrhoeic infusion.

Ref: 2,4.

***Alternanthera sessilis* (L.) DC.**

NAMES: Surinam: santi wiwiri, wet'ede, weti hede, witti hede.

USES: Leaf: Decoction is drunk for treating itching and overheated skin.

Ref: 195,223.

***Amaranthus oleraceus* L.**

NAME: French Guiana: ergon.

USES: Leaf: Bruised leaves are employed to dress blisters as a vesicant. Leaves used for a refreshing emollient wash on the skin.

NOTES: Plant introduced from the East Indies to French Guiana.

Ref: 154.

***Amaranthus spinosus* L.**

NAMES: Surinam: makakroen, maka mboa.

USES: Root: For toothache. Leaf: Used in compresses in herbal curative baths by the Surinam Saramaccan Bush Negroes.

Ref: 8.

***Cyathula prostrata* (L.) Blume**

NAMES: Guyana Patamona: ou-la-lik-yao-ku-yik. Surinam Tirio: ah-puh-muh- tib-kuh.

USES: Whole plant: Boiled in a decoction as a wash for headache; crushed and boiled plant sometimes tied onto fractures. Plant is boiled with water and used as an antipyretic or for herbal baths, by the Guyana Patamona. Leaf: Macerated leaves are used as soap by the Guyana Patamona.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

Juice from macerated leaves is applied to cuts and bruises as an antiseptic by the Guyana Patamona. Macerated leaves are applied to wounds to stop bleeding, by the Guyana Patamona.

Ref: 8, 237.

Gomphrena globosa L.

NAMES: French Guiana: immortelle pourpre. Surinam: stanfasti.

USES: Whole plant: Infusion of the white-flowered variant of this plant is recommended as a diabetes remedy. Leaf: Warm infusion for a sudorific.

Ref: 154,195.

Pfaffia glauca (Martius) Spreng. (*Pfaffia iresinoides* (H.B.K.) Sprengel)

NAMES: FG Creole: arbre sensible, larme sensible. Surinam Arawak: kaloeba kele. Surinam Carib: oubelt.

USES: Leaf: Infusion for a sedative and febrifuge. Juice from pressed leaves used as an eyewash.

Ref: 2,4,223.

AMARYLLIDACEAE

Crinum erubescens L. fil. ex Solander

NAMES: Guyana Patamona: mou-doui-mou-ray-yik, ma-ri-ba-yik.

USES: Whole plant: Plant is rubbed on the skin of babies to calm them when they are miserable, by the Guyana Patamona. Gum: Gum is grated, mixed with water, and drunk as an antidiarrheal, by the Guyana Patamona. Root: Root is grated, soaked in warm water, and tied around the knees and joints as an anth-arthritis, by the Guyana Patamona. Warmed leaves are used as medicament for abscesses and mumps by the Guyana Patamona. Used to induce vomiting, as laxative, and for biliousness in NW Guyana. Bulb: Grated bulb used by French Guiana Palikur to help extract larvae of epidermal parasites (mainly *Dermatobia hominis*), by means of applying pulp to the respiratory orifice of the larva and causing asphyxiation, as well as the loosening of its hooks.

Ref: 2, 237, 245.

Eucharis sp.

NAME: Guyana: eucharis lily.

USES: Bulb: A violent emetic. Leaf: Tied over the forehead as a headache remedy.

Ref: 190.

Hippeastrum puniceum (Lam.) Kuntze (*Amaryllis punicea* Lam.)

NAMES: French Guiana: lys rouge.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

USES: Root: Used to treat asthma, biliousness, as laxative and to induce vomiting in NW Guyana. Bulb: Emetic; an irritant poison. Flower: Infusion is antispasmodic, locally recommended for whooping cough.

Ref: 154, 245.

Hymenocallis tubiflora Salisbury

NAMES: FG Creole: lily sauvage, oignon gly.

USES: Root: Employed to induce vomiting, and and to treat swelling in NW Guyana. Leaf: Heated leaves are positioned over the spleen to reduce an hypertrophied spleen, by the FG Wayapi. Leaves used for an external malaria treatment. Leaves are stripped and used to stimulate hair growth, by the Guyana Patamona. Used to treat sprains and swelling in NW Guyana. Bulb: Grated bulb used by the FG Palikur to extract larvae of epidermal parasites by applying pulp to respiratory orifice of larva to smother it.

Ref: 2, 237, 245.

ANACARDIACEAE

Anacardium giganteum W. Hancock ex Engler

NAMES: Guyana: hubudi, merehi, ubudi, wild cashew. Guyana Arawak: obudi. Guyana Macushi: roroi. Surinam Arawak: hoeboedi, hoeboedie. Surinam Carib: akajoe, akoejoe. Surinam Creole: boesi kasjoen, boskasjoe, bosch kadjoe. Surinam Saramaccan: kadjoe mattoe. Guyana Patamona: khu-youw-sey-you-yik.

USES: Bark and Leaf: Boiled with *Psidium guajava* bark or fruit, and the resulting liquid is drunk for coughs and dysentery. Bark and Fruit: For diarrhoea, cancerous ulcers, and syphilis. Bark: Decocted for venereal diseases, iron deficiency, vomiting, sore throat. Bark is scraped, boiled, and the water drunk as an anti-diarrheal, by the Guyana Patamona. Used for diarrhoea in NW Guyana. Fruit: Fruit is used for treatment of diarrhea by Amerindians at Kurupukari, Guyana.

Ref: 3,9,192,225, 237, 238, 245.

Anacardium occidentale L.

NAMES: French: anacardier, noix d'acajou, noix de cajou. FG Creole: acajou a pommes, cajou, pomme-cajou, pommier-cajou. Guyana: cashew, cashew nut, merche, merehi. Surinam: boschkasjoe, kasjoe, kasjoen, kasyu. Surinam Arawak: merehe, mereke. Surinam Carib: olvi, oroi, orvi. Surinam Malayan: djamboe monjet. Surinam Saramaccan: kadjoe, sabana kadjoe. Surinam Tirio and Wayana: o-roy. Guyana Patamona: youw-rouii-yik, wak-roik-yik, a-roik-yik, you-ro-yik.

USES: Bark: Bark is scraped, soaked overnight in water, or boiled, and drunk as an antidiarrheal, by the Guyana Patamona. Bark is boiled with water and drunk as a medication for influenza, by the Guyana Patamona. Juice from macerated inner bark is used as an anti-fungal agent or for treating sores, by the Guyana Patamona. Bark and Leaf: Juice from macerated bark and leaves is used for dermatoses, by the Guyana Patamona. Stem: Mixed with the barks of *Coccoloba uvifera*, *Mangifera indica* and *Cocos nucifera* for curing dysentery. Bark decoction for diarrhoea, infant's thrush, and

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

sores; bark infusion used for a mouthwash to treat oral ulcers, and drunk for treating sore throat, diarrhoea and dysentery; bark-latex is applied to mouth sores; bark decoction used as a contraceptive during menstruation. Bark used in a tea which is drunk for an emetic while remedying chest colds. Used for diarrhoea and thrush in NW Guyana. Leaf: Intoxicant; in Guyana it is said that a few leaves crushed and rubbed around the rim of a glass of alcoholic spirits will serve to greatly accelerate the desired state of inebriation. For lotions, astringent gargles, grippe. Leaves are boiled, and the water drunk as an anti-pyretic or as a treatment for aches and pains, by the Guyana Patamona. Used for diarrhoea in NW Guyana. Seed: Seed is ground into a powder, and used as a poultice for treating snakebite (anti-venom), by the Guyana Patamona. Fruit: Juice employed as a larvicide, wart remover, to cauterize cuts; astringent taste, for sore throat. Bruised fruit makes a refreshing drink used to cool the blood of feverish persons. Immature fruit is macerated and used as an antiseptic for baby's sore mouth or applied to rashes for healing, by the Guyana Patamona. Oil from the nut is used as an anti-fungal agent or applied to cracked heels for healing, by the Guyana Patamona. Used for diarrhoea in NW Guyana.

CHEM: Essential oil contains anacardic acid and cardol (a phenol); essential oil from leaf is a depressant of the central nervous system. Bark contains anti-inflammatory tannins (10,11,139).

Ref: 2,3,7,8,154,155,168,190,193,195,225, 237, 245.

Astronium ulei Mattick

NAME: Guyana Patamona: war-gang-yik.

USES: Bark: Inner bark is boiled, and the water drunk as an anti-pyretic or as a treatment for coughing, by the Guyana Patamona. Inner bark is macerated in water, left overnight, and drunk as a charm for hunting game, By the Guyana Patamona. Bark is boiled with sugar and used as a tonic by the Guyana Patamona. Bark and Leaf: Inner bark and leaves are boiled, and the water drunk as an anti-asthmatic, by the Guyana Patamona. Macerated inner bark and leaves in water are used for an herbal bath, by the Guyana Patamona.

Ref: 237.

Mangifera indica L.

NAMES: French Guiana: manguier. FG Creole: pied mangue. FG Palikur and Wayapi: ma. French Guiana, Guyana and Surinam: mango. Surinam: bobbie manja, kajanna manja, manja, manje, manya. Surinam Malayan: mangga.

USES: Stem: For an antidiarrhoeic and to remedy stomachache. Decoction of bark for throat problems. When incised, yields an oleoresin which is stimulant, sudorific and antisiphilitic. Leaf: Infusion is drunk to reduce blood pressure, and used in a convalescent bath. Leaf is odontalgic, especially when employed to harden the gums; astringent, often used to remedy angina and asthma. Used for diabetes in NW Guyana. Fruit: Antiscorbutic, antidyenteric. Seed: Pulverised mango seed is made into a sweetened tea and drunk, or taken as powders, for dysentery. Seed is astringent, antidiarrhoeic; anthelmintic when roasted.

NOTES: This species is used in northwestern Amazonia as an abortifacient and contraceptive (10).

Ref: 2,4,153,154,193,195,225,245 .

Spondias cytherea Sonn. (*Spondias dulcis* G. Forst.)

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

NAME: French Guiana: pomme cythere.

USES: Fruit: Grated fruit mixed with water for a hypotensive beverage; mildly diuretic. Concentrated juice from the outer part of the fruit is reputedly used as a hypotensive in French Guiana.

CHEM: Material from Cayenne, French Guiana has been phytochemically analyzed (240).

Ref: 2,154,240.

Spondias mombin L.

NAMES: FG Creole: mombin, monbin, prune monbim. FG Wayana and Surinam Carib and Sranan: mope, moppe. FG Wayapi: akaya. Guyana Akawaio: mope. Guyana Arawak: hubu. Guyana Creole: hog plum, plum bark. Guyana Wapishana: rup. Surinam: varkenspruim. Surinam Arawak: hobbo, hoeboe, hooboo. Surinam Saramaccan: monbe, moonbe.

USES: Root: Infusion for dysentery. Stem: Bark used in a gonorrhoea remedy in Surinam. As an antidiarrhoeic and to remedy stomachache; infusion is sudorific, used to alleviate fatigue. Stem and Leaf: Decoction for eyewash. Bark use to treat coughs and colds, hemorrhage, and sores in NW Guyana. Leaf: Decoction for diarrhoea and dysentery; used in an abortifacient preparation. Fruit: As a mild laxative; stewed and eaten to cure diarrhoea. Leaves used in treatment of diarrhoea, hemorrhage, and sores in NW Guyana. Flower: Infusion for mouth sores.

Ref: 2,4,9,12,154,190,192,195,225,245.

Spondias purpurea L.

NAME: French Guiana: monbin sauvage.

USES: Stem: Shoots are astringent. Fruit: Ingredient in a laxative marmalade. Seed: Toxic.

Ref: 154.

Tapiriria guianensis Aublet

NAMES: FG Creole: mombin blanc, mombin faux, mombin fou. FG Wayapi: tatapilili. Guyana: duka. Guyana Akawaio: makarin. Guyana and Surinam Arawak: warimia. Guyana Carib: atapereri, atapiriri. Surinam: anoema latti, djedoe, doka, krassi pi man krappa, witte hoedoe. Surinam Arawak: doeka, dokka, warimia, warimia balli. Surinam Carib: ana-akara, ata-apiriri, atapiriri, duka, masse, saprieran, tamoene-nooitjano-atapiriri, tapiriri. FG Carib: tapiriri. Surinam Creole: witi-oedoe. Surinam Saramaccan: basa mope, dan lieba, danliba, djedoe, matawarie nenge, matawarie nengidjedoe.

USES: Stem: Yields an abundant oleoresin fluid which is recommended in French Guiana for syphilitic ulcers. Finely ground bark is ingested for children's thrush; bark decoction used as a fever bath; bark infusion for washing ulcers; inner bark used to dress cuts and sores, and to treat snakebite. Bark used in treatment of sores and for wounds/cuts in NW Guyana. Part unspecified: For a purgative.

NOTES: The Taiwano of Colombia prepare a tea from the flowers, which is used by elderly persons experiencing painful urination (10).

Ref: 2,3,9,154,190,191,192,225,245.

Tapiriria obtusa (Benth.) J.D. Mitchell (*Tapirira marchandii* Engl., nom. illeg.)

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

USES: Fruit: Berries are used as a treatment for ulcers by Amerindians at Kurupukari, Guyana.
Ref: 238.

ANNONACEAE

Anaxagorea dolichocarpa Sprague & Sandwith

USES: Wood: Wood is boiled, and the water drunk as an anti-diarrheal or as an anti-dysenteric for bloody dysentery, by the Guyana Patamona.

Ref: 237.

Anaxagorea cf. dolichocarpa Sprague & Sandwith

NAME: Guyana Patamona: tec-leu-yik.

USES: Wood: The wood is burned, the ashes collected and applied onto the umbilical cord near the navel where it was cut, as an anti-infective, by the Guyana Patamona. Leaf: Leaves boiled and the water used as an herbal bath for pregnant mothers, by the Guyana Patamona. Macerated leaves are mixed with water and drunk by pregnant women on the day of delivery of the baby as a muscle relaxant, by the Guyana Patamona.

Ref: 237.

Annona ambotay Aublet

NAMES: French Guiana: corossol ambotay. FG Galibi: ambotay. FG Palikur: manigl ivine, manigl kamwi. FG Wayapi: iwitay.

USES: Stem: Bark decoction used to treat ulcers and skin eruptions; residue from boiled bark placed on severe ulcers afflicting weakened people. Bark and Leaf: Body rub is febrifuge and sudorific. Leaf: Decoction for external bath to assist childbirth.

CHEM: Major alkaloids isolated from bark and leaf are annonine, asimilobine, lirioidenine and reticuline.

Ref: 2,7,8,149,154.

Annona aff. echinata Dunal

NAME: FG Creole: corossol yanman.

USES: Stem and Leaf: The French Guiana Palikur make a decoction of stem-bark and leaves which is used, in association with leaves of *Carica papaya*, as a counterirritant against vasoconstriction that sometimes occurs during childbirth.

Ref: 2.

Annona glabra L.

NAMES: FG Creole: coeur de boeuf, tchobef. Guyana: monkey apple. Surinam: zwampzuurzak. Surinam Sranan: swampoesoensaka.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

USES: Stem and Leaf: In Guyana, boiled for a tea (and sometimes mixed with a whole plant of *Passiflora foetida*), which is drunk to destroy flatworms and nematodes. Bark and Leaf: Mixed with the bark and leaves of *Annona squamosa* for a sedative and cardiotonic infusion.

Ref: 2,195,234.

***Annona haematantha* Miq.**

NAME: Guyana Arawak: karampai.

USES: Stem: Bark decoction used for bathing skin ulcers and eruptions; bark or wood prepared in a syrup for an excellent cough remedy; grated bark rubbed on the body as a sudorific. Leaf: In cataplasms to treat fever.

Ref: 2,8,9,192.

***Annona montana* Macfadyen**

NAMES: FG Boni: busi atuku. FG Creole: corossolier sauvage. FG Palikur: manigl.

USES: Leaf: Decoction of leaves is drunk in the evening before retiring for the calming effect on nerves and sedative effect which promotes sleep. In NW Guyana, used for fever and headache.

Ref: 2,245.

***Annona muricata* L.**

NAMES: FG Creole: cachiman, cachiman epineux, corossol, corossol commun, corossolier. Guyana Creole: monkey apple, sorasaka, soursop, sour-sop, wild soursop. Guyana Arawak: kaiedi. Surinam: zuurzak. Surinam Sranan: soensaka, sroesakka, soeng sakka, sun-saka.

USES: Stem: Bark and leaf infusion for a sedative or cardiotonic. Branches contain irritant sap. Leaf: Narcotic, for antispasmodic infusions and a calmative; in cataplasms to treat whitlow; infusion for fever with a cold, for a sedative, and to relieve overheating; extract calms nervous conditions; decoction for hypertension and heart conditions such as palpitations, the latter benefitted especially when the leaves are mixed with *Ludwigia erecta*. Leaves are boiled with the leaves of avocado and drunk as an anti-hypertensive, by the Guyana Patamona. Leaves are boiled with water and drunk as a medication for fluttering of the heart, by the Guyana Patamona. Fruit: For bedwetting children; decoction for excess foot and hand perspiration; antiscorbutic, febrifuge; for a mild antidyenteric and a good vermifuge. Fruit is used for making a tonic, by the Guyana Patamona. In NW Guyana, used for fever, headache, hypertension, and to treat heart problems. Seed: Ingredient in a remedy for convulsions.

CHEM: Plant contains isoquinoline alkaloids including reticuline (3). Seed contains galactomannan, sitosterol, stigmasterol and cholesterol.

Ref: 3,4,12,14,154,168,192,193,195,224,234, 237,245.

***Annona reticulata* L.**

NAME: Surinam: kasjoema.

USES: Stem: Finely grated bark is placed on the area of an enlarged spleen. Seed: Concentrated extract is employed to remedy dysentery and diarrhoea.

Ref: 195.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

***Annona sericea* Dunal**

NAMES: Surinam Arawak: koyechi. Surinam Carib: japopale. Surinam Paramaccan: boesi-atoekoe. Surinam Sranan: soensaka. Surinam Tirio: ah-de-me-ni-muh.

USES: Stem: Decoction of bark is used as a wash for treating cramps.

Ref: 8,224.

***Annona squamosa* L.**

NAMES: FG Creole: pomme cannelle. Surinam: kaneelappel, kaneel appel. Surinam Malayan: srikaja. Surinam Sranan: kaner'apra.

USES: Stem: Bark and leaves mixed with those of *Annona muricata* in a sedative infusion. Leaf and Fruit: In an infusion to aid digestion and treat rheumatism. Leaf: Infusion used to aid digestion. Oil distilled from the leaves is applied to the head for sleeplessness. Seed: Powdered seeds used for an excellent vermifuge in French Guiana.

CHEM: Extracts show anticancer activity (3).

Ref: 2,4,154,168,195,224.

***Cymbopetalum brasiliense* (Vell.) Bentham ex Baill.**

NAMES: Surinam Carib: katjoesi anjali. Surinam Sranan: boesi soensaka. Surinam Tirio: ah-ru-gah-ru-gah, mah-de-bo-no. Surinam Wayana: puh-kut.

USES: Stem: Ash of bark rubbed on skin rashes; rasped bark in a decoction used for treating blood in the stools; rasped inner bark applied to stanch flow of blood; bark and fruit used on ringworm.

Leaf: Smoke inhaled for a stomachache remedy.

Ref: 8,16,224.

***Duguetia megalophylla* Diels**

USES: Stem: In NW Guyana, bark used to treat snakebite.

Ref: 245.

***Duguetia neglecta* Sandwith**

NAME: Guyana Arawak and Creole: white yarri-yarri.

USES: Part unspecified: Used as a cough remedy by Amerindians at Kurupukari, Guyana.

Ref: 238.

***Duguetia pauciflora* Rusby**

USES: Stem: Bark used to treat snakebite in NW Guyana.

Ref: 245.

***Duguetia pycnastera* Sandwith**

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

NAME: Guyana Creole: yarriyarri. Guyana Patamona: tee-leuw-yik, ya-rai-you-rang-yik, kale-che-lay-yik.

USES: Bark: Inner bark is scraped, allowed to stand in water for a day and drunk as a treatment for colds, by the Guyana Patamona. Bark is warmed and used as a poultice for muscular aches and pains, by the Guyana Patamona. Used to treat coughs and colds in NW Guyana. Stem: Decoction of outer bark used for relief of coughs. Leaf: Macerated leaves in water are used for treating fevers, as an herbal bath or for washing the body as a treatment for cold sweat, by the Guyana Patamona.

NOTES: The leaf of a species of *Duguetia* known to the Surinam Tirio as "pah-ke-rah shwe" is decocted for a drink and body-wash for fevers. A different species with the same common name provides a fruit which is squeezed and then rubbed on facial pimples.

Ref: 9,192,237,245.

Duguetia sp.

NAMES: Guyana Arawak: yarayara, yara-yara. Guyana Creole: yarriyarri.

USES: Part unspecified: Said to be a good cure for coughs and colds.

NOTES: This species may be any of 23 species of *Duguetia* occurring in Guyana.

Ref: 190,191,192.

Guatteria discolor Fries

USES: Stem: The French Guiana Wayapi wash with a decoction of the slightly scented bark of the trunk as a febrifuge.

CHEM: The bark contains abundant saponins and alkaloids. Leaf contains heterosides of quercetol and kaempferol.

Ref: 2.

Guatteria guianensis (Aublet) Fries

USES: Bark: Decoction of bark used as an external wash remedy for scabies, and to treat painful conditions of the male and female genital organs characterized by an accumulation of pus.

NOTES: The French Guiana Wayapi employ the bark of a plant determined as *Guatteria* cf. *guianensis* in a bitter decoction to treat diseases of the penis (8).

Ref: 2.

Guatteria ouregou (Aublet) Dunal (*Cananga ouregou* Aublet)

NAME: French Guiana: cananga.

USES: Leaf: Aromatic; an excitant (stimulant) to the nervous system.

Ref: 154.

Guatteria paludosa R.E. Fries

NAME: Guyana Patamona: ma-nak-yik.

USES: Bark: Juice from macerated bark is applied onto snakebite for rapid healing, by the Guyana Patamona.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

Ref: 237.

Guatteria cf. procera Fries

NAMES: Surinam Akuriyo: uh-wi-mah. Surinam Tirio: wah-lu-mah. Surinam Wayana: wah-mi-nah.

USES: Stem: Rased bark is rubbed on the skin by the Surinam Akuriyo in the belief that it helps to put on body weight.

NOTES: *Guatteria procera* is called "arara" by the Guyana Arawak and "black yariyarri" by other Guyanese (192).

Ref: 8.

Guatteria scandens Ducke

NAMES: FG Boni: ndulu-ndulu. Surinam: olyfrank. Surinam Carib: moerewa.

USES: Stem: The bark is the source of a tonic, aromatic infusion prepared by the French Guiana Boni.

CHEM: Various organs contain 17 alkaloids, including guattescine and guattescidine.

NOTES: A plant determined as *Guatteria cf. scandens*, known to the Surinam Tirio as "wah-neh-guh" and "uh-puh-pe-de", provides sap used as a wash to treat children's fever and adult "heart problems". Its bark and leaves are smoked for relief of stomachache (8).

Ref: 2,224.

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

NAMES: Guyana Akawaio: ekekewai. Guyana Arawak: koyechi. Guyana and Surinam Carib: emoshe. Guyana Creole: black maho. Guyana Macushi: shirik. Guyana Wapishana: iremda. Surinam: papajahoedoe. Surinam Arawak: koejeti, kojetsie, kojetsje, koyechi. Surinam Carib: jamoselli, maipoeli jamoselli, omose, omoseran, tahoerewe. Surinam Saramaccan: baahu pau, kankan pau, kasaba pau. Surinam Sranan: boesi soensake. Surinam Tirio: kah-lo she-wuh. Guyana Patamona: pai-lau-uh-raie-yik.

USES: Bark: Bark is boiled, and the water drunk for treatment of cardiac disorders, by the Guyana Patamona. Bark used in treatment of fever and hemorrhage in NW Guyana. Stem: A cold water infusion of the bark is used by the Surinam Tirio for washing the abdomen of women giving birth, in order to relieve pain and facilitate delivery.

NOTES: In Guyana, certain species of *Rollinia* known as "koyechi" are used for treating coughs.

Ref: 8,9,192,224,237,245.

Unonopsis guatterioides (A. DC.) Fries

NAMES: FG Creole: mamayawe. Surinam: kaaiman-peper, watrapanta. Surinam Arawak: kwaranapoiballi. Surinam Carib: akale pomejde, moereweran.

USES: Bark: Used to treat snakebite in NW Guyana. Stem: The French Guiana Wayapi use a decoction of the scented bark in an external wash for a febrifuge.

CHEM: Contains polycarpol (10). Material from Trois Sauts, French Guiana has been phytochemically analyzed (240).

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

Ref: 2,224,245.

Xylopia **aromatica** (Lam.) Martius (*Unona concolor* Willd.; *Xylopi*a *longifolia* A. DC.)

NAMES: French Guiana: maniguette. Surinam: pegrekoe, man pegrekoe. Surinam Arawak: arrokra. Surinam Carib: ambose, awejoen. Surinam Saramaccan: koenge.

USES: Stem and Seed: Shoots, stem-bark and seeds are tonic and aromatic.

CHEM: Material from Trois Sauts, French Guiana has been phytochemically analyzed (240).

Ref: 154,224.

Xylopia **cayennensis** Maas (*Xylopi*a *longifolia* (Sagot) R.E. Fries)

NAMES: Guyana: red koyama. Guyana Arawak: kuyama.

USES: Stem: Pounded bark used as a fish poison. Fruit: Infusion of the powdered fruit is used to remedy dysentery.

Ref: 3,192.

Xylopia **discreta** (L. fil.) Sprague & Hutch.

NAMES: Guyana Arawak: kuyama. Guyana Creole: poppy, saintia. Surinam: pegrekoe.

USES: Fruit: An infusion of the dry powdered fruit is employed as an antispasmodic in the treatment of dysentery.

Ref: 9,192,224.

Xylopia **frutescens** Aublet

NAMES: French Guiana: congrericou. FG Carib: alasa pegretoe. Guyana Arawak: kuyama. Guyana Creole: jejereku. Surinam: pedreku, pegrekoe.

USES: Stem: Branches are used in a preparation against catarrhal infections of the urinary mucous membranes. Branches are an ingredient in a decoction with *Alpinia galanga* for dental cavities.

Fruit: Spicy; an aphrodisiac. Used for dysentery and other stomach complaints. Mixed with coffee as an asthma remedy. Seed: Infusion for stomach cramps.

Ref: 9,154,192,193,195.

APIACEAE

Apium **graveolens** L.

NAME: Guyana: celery.

USES: Leaf: In Surinam, the petiole is used as a vegetable in a soup which acts on the urinary system.

Ref: 193.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

Eryngium foetidum L.

NAMES: FG Creole: azier la fievre, chardon beni, chardon benit, chardon etoile, chardon roland fetide, radie la fievre, radier fievre, raguete de la fievre. FG Galibi: akaksin. Guyana: fit-weed, nanna-a-run, stinking weed. Surinam: stink distel. Surinam Creole: snekiwiwiri, sneki wiwiri. Guyana Patamona: ka-ri-cha-ya-ni-yik.

USES: Whole plant: Plant is boiled and the water drunk as an anti-malarial, by the Guyana Patamona. Plant is boiled and the water used for an herbal bath or as a medication for chicken pox or for measles, by the Guyana Patamona. Used for treatment of hemorrhage in NW Guyana. Leaf: Infusion for chills, grippe, febrifuge, head colds, children's purgative; decoction of crushed leaves for children's leprosy and children's convulsions, and for a febrifuge bath; sometimes mixed with leaves of *Ayapana triplinervis* for the preceding uses (except leprosy and convulsions). Leaves are boiled and the water drunk as an anti-pyretic or as a medication for colds, by the Guyana Patamona. Leaves are used for flavoring food by the Guyana Patamona. They are used for coughs and colds, epilepsy, and for headaches in NW Guyana. Root: Infusion for a febrifuge, sudorific, hydropsy, stomach pain and abortifacient. Part unspecified: Used by Surinam Saramaccan Bush Negroes as an ingredient in a curative herbal bath taken for fright and convulsions. For a sudorific febrifuge in French Guiana.

CHEM: Leaf shows antimicrobial activity (12). Material from Saül, French Guiana has been phytochemically analyzed (240).

Ref: 2,3,4,7,14,149,154,168,190,193,195,237,245.

Foeniculum vulgare Mill.

NAMES: Guyana: fennel. Surinam: venkel. Surinam Sranan: fenkri.

USES: Stem and Leaf: Piece of branch is cooked with other ingredients and administered periodically to children to remedy vomiting. Leaf: Infusion for infant's stomachache. Seed: Ingested to dispel gas.

Ref: 195.

Pimpinella anisum L.

NAMES: Guyana: anise. French Guiana: anis.

USES: Whole plant: As a carminative and vermifuge in Cayenne, French Guiana, where it is an introduced plant. Flower: Flowers are boiled and the water is drunk for treating stomachache, by the Guyana Patamona. Seed: Dry seeds are boiled and the water is drunk for wind (gas) pain, by the Guyana Patamona.

Ref: 154,173, 237.

APOCYNACEAE

Allamanda cathartica L. (*Orelia grandiflora* Aublet)

NAMES: FG Creole: orelie, alamanda, alamande. FG Wayapi: tasiyasiy. Guyana Creole: allamanda, buttercup, porcupine-batty, wild senna. Guyana Arawak: barudaballi, baruda-balli.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

Surinam: anoura, watramama-kasabatiki, welle kensie, werkens better, werkense, wilkensbita, wilkens bita. Surinam Arawak: baredaballi. Surinam Carib: joembo kerapole.

USES: Root and Flower: Infusion for jaundice and spleen conditions. Stem: Bark decoction for a febrifuge. Leaf and Flower: Decoction for anuria and dizziness, with *Bauhinia scala-simiae* to treat impotency. Flower: Antitussive. Leaf: Infusion for a cathartic, purgative, emetic and laxative. Used to treat biliousness, malaria and as laxative in NW Guyana. Root: Mixed with *Aristolochia macrota* in a malaria remedy. Stem: Latex from bark is purgative.

CHEM: An antineoplastic (antileukemic) iridoid lactone, named allamandine, is present (19). Flower contains allamandoside, a fungitoxic glycoside (3). Extract of plant is antibiotic against *Staphylococcus* (193). Root contains isoplumerin, an antifungal sesquiterpenoid (3). Plant also contains plumericin, isoplumericin, plumieride, flavoplumerin, isoplumerin, beta-sitosterol, allamandin, quercetin (3). The toxic iridoids plumericin and isoplumericin have been isolated from Surinam material of this species (242).

Ref: 2,3,9,14,154,168,192,193,195,230,245.

Ambelania acida Aublet (*Willughbeia acida* (Aublet) J.F. Gmelin)

NAMES: FG Creole: ambelani, ambelanier, graine-biche, graine biche, papaye biche, quienbiendent (qui tient bien aux dents). FG Wayapi: akusi walapulu. Guyana Arawak: makoriro. Surinam Arawak: makouro. FG Galibi: ambelani, paraveris. Surinam Sranan: batibati, mapa. Surinam Tirio: kah-mah-ke. Surinam Wayana: pah-tu-ah.

USES: Stem: Latex for cataracts of the eye and to accelerate healing of sores; latex from incised trunk ingested (licked) as a diarrhoea remedy; bark in a decoction for dysentery and diarrhoea. Fruit: Eaten as an antidiarrhoeic; jam made from skinned fruit is mild purgative for dysentery. Juice milky, used as a cicatrizant.

Ref: 2,7,8,9,149,154,192.

Aspidosperma album (Vahl) Benoist ex Pichon

NAMES: FG Boni: tyotiutiu. FG Creole: bois macaque, bois patagaie, flambeau rouge. FG Paramaka: kumati udu. Guyana Patamona: pah-gai-yik, peh-goui-yik.

USES: Bark: Bark is boiled, and the water drunk as an anti-pyretic or as an anti-malarial, by the Guyana Patamona. Juice from macerated inner bark is applied to affected area as a treatment for dermatosis, by the Guyana Patamona. Juice from macerated bark is used as an anti-fungal, by the Guyana Patamona. Stem: Decoction of bark is drunk for a febrifuge and antidiarrhoeic in French Guiana.

CHEM: Numerous alkaloids have been isolated.

Ref: 2, 237.

Aspidosperma cf. cruentum Woodson

USES: Stem: Bark used to treat malaria in NW Guyana.

Ref: 245.

Aspidosperma excelsum Bentham

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

NAMES: Guyana Akawaio: porekai. Guyana Arawak and Warrau: yaruru. Guyana Carib: musara. Guyana Creole: paddlewood, yarula. Surinam: zwart parelhout. Guyana Patamona: po-le-ka-yik.

USES: Bark: Bark is boiled and the water drunk as an anti-malarial, by the Guyana Patamona. Juice from the bark is applied as a medicament for eye infections, by the Guyana Patamona. Bark is boiled with water and used for washing the skin as medicament for chicken pox, by the Guyana Patamona. Use to treat malaria in NW Guyana. Latex: White latex is absorbed on cotton wool and inserted into cavities as an analgesic for toothaches and pain, by the Guyana Patamona. White latex is mixed with water and inhaled as a medicament for migraine headaches, by the Guyana Patamona. Stem: Inner bark is used to treat toothache, and roasted for a warm application to sore eyes.

CHEM: Alkaloids of stem-bark show antimicrobial activity (10,12,152,170).

NOTES: This may be the plant known to the Surinam Tirio as "lah-pah-lah-pah", whose peeled inner bark is used as a compress to relieve eye pain (8).

Ref: 8,9,192, 237,245.

***Aspidosperma marcgravianum* Woodson**

NAMES: Surinam: wit parelhout. Surinam Arawak: jaroro hariraroe. Surinam Carib: tamoena apoekojita. Surinam Creole: citronelle blanc, witi parioedoe. Surinam Sranan: weti pari-oedoe. Surinam Tirio: kwe-kwe weh-te.

USES: Bark: Used to treat malaria and headaches in NW Guyana. Stem: A cold water infusion is drunk to treat malaria and fatigue.

CHEM: Contains the antimicrobially active alkaloid aricine (29,169).

Ref: 8,245.

***Aspidosperma oblongum* A. DC.**

NAME: Guyana Patamona: po-ray-gai-yik.

USES: Bark: Bark is boiled with water, and drunk as an anti-malarial, by the Guyana Patamona. Latex: Latex is mixed with a little water and used as an eye wash for cataracts, by the Guyana Patamona. Latex is mixed with a little water and used for eye infections, by the Guyana Patamona.

Ref: 237.

***Aspidosperma quebracho* Schlecht.**

NAME: French Guiana: quebraco.

USES: Whole plant: Astringent, tonic, antidysenteric.

NOTES: Plant introduced from Argentina to French Guiana.

Ref:154.

***Aspidospermum ulei* Markgr.**

NAME: Guyana Patamona: chi-na-taik-yik.

USES: Bark: Bark is boiled and the water used as an anti-malarial, by the Guyana Patamona.

Ref: 237.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

Catharanthus roseus (L.) G. Don (*Lochnera rosea* (L.) Rehb.)

NAMES: French: pervenche de Madagascar. FG Creole: caca poule. Guyana: never-done, old maid, periwinkle. Surinam: jongemansliefde, jonkmans-liefde, soldatenbloem. Surinam Creole: kotomisi.

USES: Stem and Leaf: Leafy branches in remedy to cure inhibited menstruation. Leaf: Infusion or decoction used for hypertension, diabetes control, dropsy, cleansing the blood, and for a cholagogue and aperitif (appetite stimulant). Used to treat urinary tract ailments in NW Guyana. Flower: Infusion for mild diabetes.

CHEM: The alkaloids vincristine (leucocristine) and vinblastine (vincal leukoblastine) are used to treat children's leukemia and Hodgkin's disease. More than 70 other alkaloids have been isolated (3,166).

Ref: 2,3,4,173,193,195,234,245.

Condylocarpon guyanense Desf.

USES: Leaf: The French Guiana Wayapi soften leaves in a flame and rub them on the body for a febrifuge.

Ref: 2.

Couma guianensis Aublet

NAMES: French Guiana: bois vache, couma, mapa. FG Palikur: ukum. FG Wayapi: yuwa. Guyana Creole: wild star apple. Surinam Arawak: pera. Surinam Bush Negro: mappa. Surinam Carib: akoema, amaapa, amaparjan.

USES: Stem: Latex is resinous, a nourishing drink in French Guiana. Latex which flows from the incised trunk is ingested as a diarrhoea remedy. Latex is used locally by Amerindians at Kurupukari, Guyana. Fruit: Beaten and eaten for the latex, which functions as an antidiarrhoeic.

Ref: 2,149,154,192,230, 238.

Forsteronia cf. **gracilis** (Bentham) Muell. Arg.

NAMES: Guyana and Surinam Arawak: makwariballi. Surinam Wayana: wi-ko.

USES: Whole plant: Latex applied to skin disease. Leaf: Cold water infusion of crushed leaves is used to treat children who have become sick from the extremely poisonous secretions of the toad *Bufo marinus* as a result of playing with the animal.

CHEM: Some species of *Forsteronia* contain the alkaloid forsteronin.

NOTES: A species of *Forsteronia* known to the Surinam Tirio as "uh-mah-po-pe-tu-ku" provides sap used as a wash to treat fevers (8).

Ref: 8,192.

Geissospermum argenteum Woodson

NAMES: FG Boni: bita udu. FG Creole: maria congo. FG Palikur: gungu, kongo ama. FG Wayana: wataki. Guyana and Surinam Arawak: manyokinaballi. Guyana Waiwai: uataki, vataki. Guyana Wapishana: marisoba. Surinam Akuriyo and Tirio: wah-tah-ge. Surinam Akuriyo and Wayana: ah-tak-e. Surinam Sranan: bergi-bit.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

USES: Stem: Bark maceration is antipaludic; bark and leaves in decoction for a children's vermifuge, antidiarrhoeic. Bark decoction for infections of glans penis, diabetes, fever, stomach worms, itches, chest pain, snakebite. Bark sometimes used as a non-essential ingredient in the curare (balaitu) made by the Guyana Waiwai. Leaf: Latex for eye pain.

CHEM: Contains aspidospermine, an antimicrobial alkaloid.

Ref: 2,8,32,192,194.

Geissospermum laevis (Vell.) Miers

NAMES: FG Boni: bita udu. FG Creole: maria congo. FG Palikur: kongo ama. FG Wayana: wataki.

USES: Stem: Bark macerated in rum or cognac is a reputed antipaludic (antimalarial), as well as used in a decoction for a children's vermifuge and an antidiarrhoeic. Decoction of bark for infections of glans penis, diabetes, fever, stomach worms, itches.

CHEM: Contains geissospermine, an indolic alkaloid which has hypotensive and cardiac depressant properties.

Ref: 2.

Geissospermum sericeum (Sagot) Bentham & Hooker

NAMES: French Guiana: Maria Congo. Guyana Arawak: manyokinaballi. Surinam: bitterhout, bos kinine. Surinam Carib: tjaritjanari. Surinam Bush Negro: le-le-ti bita, lele-tibita. Surinam Creole: bergibita, bergi bita, bergi-bitta.

USES: Stem: Bark decoction for infections of the penis and for a febrifuge; bark infusion for treating malaria or marsh fever. Bark is cooked in water and the liquid drunk as a pyretic; for stomachache, stomach cramps and other stomach problems.

CHEM: Contains the alkaloid geissospermine (29).

Ref: 4,8,9,192,193,195,230.

Himatanthus bracteatus (A. DC.) Woodson

NAMES: Guyana Patamona: e-pui-kuii-yik, e-bou-gouii-yik.

USES: Bark: Stripped bark is boiled and the water drunk as an antimalarial, by the Guyana Patamona. Bark is macerated and used as a bandage for sores, by the Guyana Patamona. Extract from the macerated inner bark is applied to cuts and wounds to stop bleeding, by the Guyana Patamona. Latex: White latex is used as an anti-fungal by the Guyana Patamona. Latex is applied to the skin to cure itching as an anti-pruritic, by the Guyana Patamona.

Ref: 237.

Himatanthus fallax (Muell. Arg.) Plumel

CHEM: The toxic iridoids plumericin and isoplumericin have been isolated from Surinam material of this species (242).

Himatanthus spp.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

NAME: Guyana Arawak: mabwa.

USES: Whole plant: Yields a medicinal oil known as "tiborna" from the latex; latex used as an anthelmintic and to treat liver diseases.

NOTES: Uses of various *Himatanthus* species in northwestern Amazonia are mentioned in Ref: 10.
Ref: 9,192.

Lacmellea aculeata (Ducke) Monach.

USES: Fruit: The crude latex is drunk by the French Guiana Wayapi as an antidiarrhoeic and febrifuge.

Ref: 2.

Lacmellea utilis (Arn.) Markgraf (*Tabernaemontana utilis* Arn.)

NAMES: French Guiana: arbre a lait de Demerara, hya-hya.

USES: Stem: Bark reportedly is a febrifuge. Latex is nutritive, probably febrifuge.

Ref: 154.

Macoubea guianensis Aublet

NAMES: FG Wayapi: ka iakani. Guyana Patamona: warapa. Surinam: grootbladige mapa, mapa. Guyana and Surinam Arawak: rokoroko. Surinam Carib: roko-roko, sokko sokko, sokosoko. Surinam Creole: macoube, mapa. Surinam Sranan: sokosokomapa. Surinam Tirio: i-pu-ku

USES: Whole plant: The Surinam Tirio apply the latex to scabs to promote healing. Fruit: Pulp is edible.

CHEM: Contains macoubeine, a curariform alkaloid (33,144).

Ref: 8,165,230.

Mandevilla cf. surinamensis (Pulle) Woodson

NAMES: Surinam Tirio: tah-wi-mah. Surinam Wayana: ku-de-shah.

USES: Whole plant: Crushed in a decoction used as a wash for treating swollen tumors of the breast. Fruit: Cut fruit may be applied to swollen areas of breast.

Ref: 8.

Mesechites trifida (Jacquin) Muell. Arg. (*Echites trifida* Jacq.)

USES: Leaf: The French Guiana Wayapi soften the leaves by flame and rub them on the body for a febrifuge.

NOTES: The Makuna people of Colombia use the latex to cauterize recalcitrant wounds (10).

Ref: 2.

Nerium oleander L.

NAME: Surinam Sranan: oliana.

USES: Leaf: Decoction employed against parasitic skin worms, in both humans and animals.

Ref: 195.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

Odontadenia macrantha (Roem. & Schult.) Markgraf

USES: Stem: Latex is reputedly a skin irritant. Latex is used by Amerindians at Kurupukari, Guyana. Flower: Nectaries at base of ovary considered fortifying by the French Guiana Wayapi.

Ref: 2, 238.

Odontadenia nitida (Vahl) Muell. Arg.

USES: Leaf: The French Guiana Wayapi soften the leaves in flame and rub them on the body for a febrifuge.

Ref: 2.

Odontadenia puncticulosa (A. Rich.) Pulle (*Odontadenia cururu* (Martius) K. Schum.)

USES: Leaf: The French Guiana Wayapi soften the leaves in flame and rub them on the body for a febrifuge.

Ref: 2.

Odontadenia sandwithiana (Muell. Arg.) Woodson

USES: Leaf: Used to treat pain.

Ref: 245.

Pacouria guianensis Aublet (*Landolphia guianensis* (Aublet) Pulle)

NAMES: FG Creole: liane-caoutchouc. FG Wayapi: uwakasi.

USES: Stem: Raw latex applied as a resolutive on furuncles by the French Guiana Wayapi.

Ref: 2.

Parahancornia fasciculata (Poiret) Benoist ex Pichon (*Parahancornia amapa* (Huber) Ducke)

NAMES: FG Creole: mapa. FG Palikur: amap. FG Saramaka: dokali. FG Wayapi: amapa. Guyana Arawak: ducali, dukali. Surinam: mampa. Surinam Arawak: dokalli. Surinam Carib: amaapa. Surinam Saramaccan: mappa.

USES: Whole plant: Bitter latex is used for treating ulcerous sores. Stem: Latex is used by the French Guiana Palikur for treating skin conditions; latex used in commercial preparations for internal ulcers. Latex contains caoutchouc and is reputedly a specific for yaws.

Ref: 2,9,190,192,230.

Plumeria alba L.

NAMES: French Guiana: bois-de-lait, frangipanier, frangipanier blanche.

USES: Root: Bark is purgative, thirst-causing, depurative; for blennorrhagia. Bark extract for herpes; used internally for syphilis and externally as a lotion on syphilitic ulcers. Administered as powder macerated in sugar-water, wine or beer. Stem: Latex is caustic, for treating ulcers, dartre

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

(skin diseases) and scabies. Flower: Bitter, caustic. In French Guiana the flowers are an ingredient in a complex pectoral syrup for chest coughs and grippe. Seed: For dysentery (bloody flux).
Ref: 2,4,154,168.

Plumeria rubra L.

NAMES: French Guiana: frangipanier, frangipanier rose, frangipanier rouge. Surinam: fransjipani.
USES: Root: Bark is drastic, often used for the same diseases as root-bark of *Plumeria alba*. Stem: Latex for toothache pain. Bark used for cuts and abscesses on the sole of the foot. Flower: Ingredient in a complex pectoral syrup used in French Guiana to treat grippe; bechic, aromatic.
CHEM: Latex contains plumieride, a purgative iridoid.
Ref: 2,154,168,195.

Rhabdadenia biflora (Jacq.) Muell. Arg.

NAMES: FG Creole: liane mangle, liane-mangle, liane paletuvier.
USES: Stem and Leaf: Used with *Avicennia germinans* and *Nicotiana tabacum* to remedy the sting of a stingray; latex formerly used as a vomitive and purgative. Leaf: As a topical dressing on ulcers; purgative.
Ref: 2,154.

Tabernaemontana albiflora (Miq.) Pulle (*Bonafousia albiflora* (Miq.) Boit. & Allorge; *Echites albiflora* Jacq.)

USES: Stem: Grated in a plaster for headache; mixed with bark of *Erythrina fusca* and used in a tampon for cavities in aching teeth. Leaf: In a decoction, with bark of *Bonafousia tetrastachya*, for an antirheumatic; macerated in rum for application to swollen feet.
CHEM: Alkaloids present in stem-bark include ibophyllidine, coronaridine, albifloranine, pandoline and vincadifformine (165).
Ref: 2,165,192.

Tabernaemontana angulata Martius ex Muell. Arg. (*Bonafousia angulata* (Martius ex Muell. Arg.) Boit. & Allorge)

NAMES: FG Palikur: abuki, impukiu. FG Wayapi: yapoucouliwa, yapukuliwa.
USES: Stem: Bark is macerated for the latex, which is employed as an hallucinogen by French Guiana Wayapi and Palikur shamans.
Ref: 2,165.

Tabernaemontana disticha A. DC. (*Bonafousia disticha* (A. DC.) Boit. & Allorge)

USES: Root and Stem-bark: Decoction is used as remedy for pain in the joints. Stem: Bark used as a febrifuge in 19th century French Guiana. In NW Guyana, bark used to treat scorpion bites and exudate used for sore eyes. Leaf: To treat cataracts in the eyes of domestic dogs.
CHEM: Ibophyllidine alkaloids are present in the stem-bark. This species has yielded desethyl-ibophyllidine and a stereoisomer of 19-hydroxyibophyllidine (35).

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

Ref: 2,34,165,245.

Tabernaemontana divaricata (L.) R. Br. ex Roem. & Schult. (*Ervatamia coronaria* (Jacq.) Stapf; *Tabernaemontana coronaria* (Jacq.) Willd.)

NAMES: French Guiana: jastrale. Surinam: jasmijn. Surinam Malayan: kembang mantega.

USES: Leaf: Infusion for grippe.

Ref: 4,165.

Tabernaemontana macrocalyx Muell. Arg. (*Bonafousia macrocalyx* (Muell. Arg.) Boit. & Allorge)

NAMES: FG Palikur: impukiu. FG Wayapi: aikalata.

USES: Stem: Bark is macerated for the latex, which is employed as an hallucinogen by French Guiana Palikur shamans. Bark of stem and roots is decocted into a wash to treat abscesses and erysipelas, and applied locally to the infected sores.

CHEM: Alkaloids in the stem-bark include coronaridine, heyneanine, voacangine and voacangarine (30).

Ref: 2,165.

Tabernaemontana siphilitica (L.fil.) Leeuwenberg (*Bonafousia siphilitica* (L. fil.) Allorge; *Bonafousia tetrastachya* (Kunth) Markgraf; *Echites siphilitica* L. fil.; *Tabernaemontana tetrastachya* Kunth)

NAMES: French Guiana: buisson de la Guyane. FG Creole: radie capiaie. FG Palikur: saigl. Surinam Sranan: kapoewatiki, kapoewa-tiki. Surinam Tirio: pi-em-pah-hah.

USES: Stem and Leaf: Decoction is antisyphilitic. Stem: Bark is made into a decoction, with leaves of *Bonafousia undulata*, for treatment of rheumatism by the French Guiana Palikur and Boni. Leaf: Infusion used to treat malaria in Surinam. The Surinam Tirio use a leaf decoction as a wash to treat children who are believed sick because their father has hunted tapir.

CHEM: Plant contains alkaloids of the corynane, ibogane and aspidospermane types (165).

Ref: 2,8,154,165,192,195.

Tabernaemontana undulata Vahl (*Bonafousia undulata* (Vahl) A. DC.; *Anartia meyeri* (Meyer ex G. Don) Miers)

NAMES: FG Boni: boi oudou, boussouki tiki, busuki tiki, meliki tiki. FG Creole: bois de lait. Guyana: buri. Surinam: battie battie, beri manbati bati, manbati bati, wagoé ston. Surinam Paramaccan: kaoue mapa, piki nmapa. Surinam Tirio: pi a-mu. Guyana Creole: dogwood.

USES: Whole plant: Latex used for removing "mosquito worms" from body, and placed on cotton plug for toothache. Exudate used to treat munuri ant (*Pariponera clavata*) bite and sore eyes in NW Guyana. Root: Used to treat headaches in NW Guyana. Stem: Grated bark used in a plaster for headache, and as a resolvent for small abscesses; latex extracted from the trunk is placed on absorbent cotton as a tampon for painful dental cavities. Leaf: Macerated for an eyewash to remedy conjunctivitis. Macerated in rum for swollen feet. Petiole-latex applied to penis for gonorrhoea by

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

the Surinam Tirio. Part unspecified: Used to soothe bites, and for skin irritations and snakebite wounds, by Amerindians at Kurupukari, Guyana.

CHEM: Alkaloids in stem-bark include conopharyngine, jollyanine, voacangine, isovoacangine, ibophyllidine, coronaridine and heyneanine. Leaf contains the alkaloids angustine, pleiocarpamine, tubotaiwine, hydroxycoronaridine and hydroxyheyneanine (26,29,165).

Ref: 2,8,9,34,165,192, 238, 245.

Thevetia ahouai DC.

NAMES: French Guiana: ahouai des Antilles, ahouai du Bresil, bagage a collier, noix ahouai, noix de serpent.

USES: Fruit: As a purgative for rheumatism and dropsy; alexiteric; on wounds; fruit mixed with stem-bark for a febrifuge.

Ref: 154.

Thevetia peruviana (Pers.) K. Schum.

NAMES: Surinam: jorojoro, jurri jurri. Guyana Patamona: khey-wa-ye-yik.

USES: Bark: Juice from macerated bark is used for treating sores, by the Guyana Patamona. Fruit: Very small quantities used in ointments and liniments by the Surinam Bush Negroes. Plant is poisonous.

Ref: 195,230, 237.

ARACEAE

Acorus calamus L.

NAMES: Surinam: kalmoes. Surinam Javan: dlingo.

USES: Rootstock: Used by the Surinam Javan as a remedy for grippe (stomach pain) and dysentery.

Ref: 14,164,173.

Anthurium clavigerum Poeppig & Endl.

NAME: Surinam Tirio: pah-ke-rah pah-nah.

USES: Leaf: Sap from the petiole is applied to an aching tooth to relieve the pain.

Ref: 8.

Anthurium gracile (Rudge) Lindley

NAMES: Surinam Akuriyo: kru-ku-ne-muh. Surinam Wayana: lah-she-mah.

USES: Whole plant: Escaping steam from crushed and boiled plant is used as a vapor bath for Surinam Wayana children who have been crying and are unable to sleep. Leaf: Crushed in a decoction for a wash to treat skin rashes by the Surinam Akuriyo.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

Ref: 8.

Anthurium scandens (Aublet) Engler (*Anthurium trinerve* Miq.)

NAMES: Surinam Tirio: uh-mah-det. Surinam Wayana: ah-lu-ah.

USES: Whole plant: Crushed plant in a decoction is applied for headache. Leaf: Decoction of crushed leaves is drunk as a treatment for dizziness.

Ref: 8.

Caladium bicolor (Aiton) Vent.

NAMES: French: palette de peintre. FG Creole: chou crayove, sou crayove, tayore. FG Palikur: masas. FG Wayapi: taya. Surinam: dasini, tayer, wilde tayer, wilde tajer. Surinam Javan: kimpoel. Surinam Sranan: jabafoetoe, jabafoetoetaja, jappa foetoe.

USES: Tuber: Powdered tuber employed to treat facial skin blemishes by the French Guiana Palikur. Root: Used for botfly larvae in NW Guyana. Leaf: All parts of the leaf are macerated in fresh water for an external bath to remedy numerous maladies of French Guiana Wayapi children. Crushed leaves are used in veterinary medicine to destroy vermin on sores of cattle.

Ref: 2,154,164,173,195,222,245.

Caladium cf. tricolor Vent.

NAME: French Guiana: palette de peintre.

USES: Tuber: Cooked under ashes and the juice used against "turpeta" larvae. Leaf: Infusion of fresh leaf for treating angina; dried leaf is powdered and the powder used to treat infected sores.

Ref: 4.

Colocasia esculenta (L.) Schott

NAMES: Guyana: eddoe. Surinam Javan: tales. Surinam Malayan: keladi.

USES: Whole plant: Grated and mixed with coconut oil and soft grease for an ointment to relieve skin ulcers and acute dermatitis. Grated in poultice with soap and soft grease to treat pre-softened abscesses. Makes nutritive soup ingested to increase milk supply of nursing women.

Ref: 3,164.

Dieffenbachia cf. humilis Poepp.

USES: Stem: Exudate used for botfly larvae in NW Guyana.

Ref: 245.

Dieffenbachia seguine (Jacq.) Schott

NAMES: French Guiana: canne-feu. FG Creole: canne-cochon, canne-seguine, donkin. FG Wayapi: pulupululi. FG Palikur: irup. Surinam: donke.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

USES: Whole plant: Juice is caustic and vesicant, sometimes used as an ingredient in curare made by French Guiana Amerindians. Stem: Used to treat the ulcers of leishmaniasis. Juice causes skin blisters.

CHEM: Plant contains calcium oxalate crystals, cyanogenic glycosides and saponins.

Ref: 2,154,164,173,195.

***Dracontium asperum* Koch**

NAMES: Surinam Sranan: sneki kotti, sneki-kotti, sneki taja, sneki-taja, sneki tajer, sneki taya, snektaja. Surinam Tirio: e-ru ku-ku.

USES: Whole plant: Used in herbal baths in Surinam. Leaf: Boiled in a decoction applied to snakebite. Employed for convulsions in Surinam.

Ref: 8,164,193,195,222.

***Dracontium dubium* (Kunth) Engler**

USES: Whole plant: Used in Guyana as an antidote to snakebite, spider bite, stingray wounds and poison arrows. Root and Leaf: Juice from root and petiole applied to snakebite.

Ref: 7,18,164.

***Dracontium polyphyllum* L.**

NAMES: FG Boni: kinotata taya. FG Creole: baton-parapluie, halbois, radie-serpent, rale-bois, serpentere.

USES: Tuber: In a cataplasm with rum for stings of stingray and snakebite. Shredded for treatment of the human skin parasite *Dermatobia hominis*, a botfly.

Ref: 2.

***Monstera adansonii* Schott**

USES: Stem: The sap produces a burning sensation and is occasionally used to treat necrotic ulcers by the French Guiana Wayapi.

NOTES: The Siona Indians of Ecuador rub a decoction of the crushed and boiled plant onto boils (10).

Ref: 2.

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

USES: Stem: Shoot used to treat scorpion and snakebites in NW Guyana. Leaf: Used for abscesses and pain in NW Guyana.

Ref: 245.

***Monstera obliqua* Miquel**

NAMES: FG Creole: seguine, siguine.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

USES: Leaf: The French Guiana Palikur mix the crushed leaves in rum, alone or combined with the crushed leaves of *Psidium guajava*, and make a plaster which produces a cicatrising action in treating leishmaniasis.

Ref: 2.

Montrichardia arborescens (L.) Schott (*Caladium arborescens* (L.) Vent.)

NAMES: FG Creole: coumarou, moucou-moucou, moucou moucou. FG Palikur: tiniwiwi. FG Wayapi: mukumuku. Guyana: moco-moco, moka-moka, moku-moku, muccomucco. Guyana: mucka-mucka. Surinam Creole: moko-moko, moucomouco. Surinam Sranan: mokomoko, moko-moko, watraman. Surinam Tirio: kru-ku-ne.

USES: Sap: Used to treat coughs and colds in NW Guyana. Stem: For diabetes, tuberculosis, thrush, colds; ingredient in a rub used as a protection from electric fish (*Electrophorus electricus*) discharges; juice for remedying sting of stingray, warts. In Guyana the young, sap-filled, leafless shoots are roasted and applied to scorpion stings. Sap is possibly used for pulmonary phthisis and as an aphrodisiac in French Guiana. Used to treat stingray bites, and for wounds and cuts in NW Guyana. Stem and Leaf: In Surinam, the finely ground tops of plants are stuffed into the nostrils to stop nosebleed. Leaf: For eyelid inflammation; sap is hemostatic, used to enlarge the penis; hypertension, rheumatism. Leaf is placed on vesicles to promote discharge. Astringent; tied over sore eyes by Guyana Amerindians. In Guyana, the boiled leaves are used in baths for remedying skin conditions. Used in treatment of diabetes and tuberculosis in NW Guyana.

CHEM: Components of stem and leaf include steroidal saponins.

Ref: 2,3,4,7,8,9,154,190,195,222,234,245.

Montrichardia linifera (Arr.) Schott

NAME: Surinam: moko moko.

USES: Stem: In Surinam, chopped pieces of stem are cooked with *Strychnos melinoniana* to make an aphrodisiac.

Ref: 193.

Philodendron acutatum Schott

NAMES: Surinam: mokko-mokko-tete. Surinam Arawak: dolobona. Surinam Carib: asitjupe.

Ref: 222.

Philodendron aff. **acutatum** Schott

NAME: Surinam Tirio: wuh-kah-nah.

USES: Whole plant: The Surinam Tirio apply the exudate to wounds caused by botfly larvae and poisoned arrows.

Ref: 8.

Philodendron cf. **brevipathum** Schott

USES: Stem: Shoot used to treat scorpion bite in NW Guyana.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

Ref: 245.

Philodendron deflexum Poepp. Ex Schott

USES: Root: Used for treat munuri ant (*Pariponera clavata*) bites in NW Guyana.

Ref: 245.

Philodendron fragrantissimum (Hooker) Kunth

NAMES: Guyana: bucuruna, sarsaparilla. Surinam Tirio: neh-da-bah-nah. Surinam Wayana: tah-kin-nah-de.

USES: Root: Ingredient in liquid aphrodisiac and tea. Stem and Leaf: Decoction for febrifuge, demulcent, diuretic. Used as aphrodisiac in NW Guyana. Leaf: For reducing the pain and inflammation of rheumatism; heated and rubbed on edematous areas.

Ref: 3,8,245.

Philodendron goeldii Barroso

NAME: Surinam Tirio: wuh-kah-nah.

USES: Stem: Among the Surinam Tirio, water from the cut liana is dripped onto wounds caused by poisoned arrows.

Ref: 8.

Philodendron grandifolium (Jacq.) Schott

NAMES: Surinam: taja tete, taya tete.

USES: Aerial Root: A segment is cooked in water, which is then used for inflammations of the mouth.

Ref: 193.

Philodendron hylaeae Bunting

NAME: Surinam Tirio: pah-ke-rah pah-nah.

USES: Root: Grated and placed into bite-wound of botfly worm to kill larva. Leaf: Piece of leaf is placed into dental cavity to relieve toothache.

Ref: 8.

Philodendron linnaei Kunth

NAMES: Surinam Tirio: kure-ah-de-ah-tah-pu-lu, shen-tu-e-muh. Surinam Wayana: ku-nu-lo-yah-tah.

USES: Whole plant: Decoction to heal splinters, and as a wash for malaria and shortness of breath.

Exudate: Used for skin fungi in NW Guyana. Root: Broken and rubbed into wound caused by botfly worm. Leaf: Used to treat swelling in NW Guyana.

Ref: 8,245.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

Philodendron melinonii Brongn. ex Regel

NAME: Surinam Tirio of Kwamala: wih-kaw.

USES: Stem: Sap from the cut stem is used as an admixture ingredient in the curare made by the Surinam Tirio of Kwamala, said to be particularly effective in killing the spider monkey.

Ref: 194.

Philodendron pedatum (Hooker) Kunth

NAME: Surinam Wayana: kam-hi-da. Guyana Patamona: chim-o-ruk-ku-yik.

USES: Whole plant: To treat snakebite in Guyana; among the Surinam Wayana the sap is dripped onto a piece of cotton which is put into the cavity of an aching tooth to relieve pain. Sap from this plant causes the skin to itch, is irritant (Guyana Patamona). Leaf: Used for back pain in NW Guyana.

Ref: 8,16,237,245.

Philodendron riedelianum Schott

USES: Leaf: The French Guiana Wayapi squeeze the leaves for the sap, which is a revulsive (counterirritant) used on swellings.

Ref: 2.

Philodendron rudgeanum Schott

NAME: Surinam Tirio: ah-lah-wah-tah wah-ku.

USES: Leaf: The French Guiana Wayapi squeeze the leaves for the sap, which is a revulsive (counterirritant) used on swellings. Surinam Wayana and Tirio drink an infusion of crushed leaves to expel stomach worms (probably *Ascaris*).

Ref: 2,8.

Philodendron scandens Koch & Sello

NAME: Surinam Tirio: wah-kah-ni-muh.

USES: Leaf: Among the Surinam Tirio, the leaves are boiled and the decoction poured onto wounds caused by botfly worm. Used to treat munuri ant (*Pariponera clavata*) bite, snakebite, sore eyes, sores, and wounds and cuts in NW Guyana.

Ref: 8,245.

Philodendron cf. solimoesense A.C. Smith

NAME: Surinam Tirio: wuh-kah-nah.

USES: Whole plant: Among the Surinam Tirio, the leaves are boiled and the decoction poured onto wounds caused by botfly worm.

Ref: 8.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

Philodendron cf. tessmannii Krause

NAMES: Surinam Tirio: shah-rah-ri-muh. Surinam Wayana: shah-pe-ah.

USES: Whole plant: The Surinam Tirio drink a decoction as a treatment for gonorrhoea. Leaf: The Surinam Wayana drink an infusion of crushed leaves to prevent or reduce vomiting.

NOTE: *Philodendron tessmannii* Krause (a synonym of the Peruvian *Philodendron guttiferum* Krause), is not known to occur in the Guianas. The specimen upon which the Surinam information is based evidently resembles this plant to some extent.

Ref: 8.

Philodendron sp.

NAME: Surinam Tirio of Tepoe: sipari taja.

USES: Leaf: As a substitute for the leaf of *Ocotea guianensis*, which is an ingredient in the curare (called "kah-mah-ne") made by the Surinam Tirio of Tepoe.

Ref: 194.

Philodendron spp.

NAME: Surinam: sarsaparilla.

USES: Aerial Root: Infusion in vermouth is drunk to treat syphilis, rheumatism and skin diseases.

Ref: 195.

Rhodopatha latifolia Poeppig

USES: Stem: The sap produces a burning sensation and is occasionally used by the French Guiana Wayapi to treat necrotic ulcers.

Ref: 2.

Schismatoglottis spruceana (Schott) Bunting

NAMES: Surinam Tirio: shah-lah-li-muh. Surinam Wayana: pah-lu-lu-muh-le.

USES: Whole plant: The Surinam Tirio use a decoction as a wash for treating epilepsy, and drink a decoction when a person can neither urinate nor defecate.

Ref: 8.

Syngonium podophyllum Schott

NAMES: Surinam Tirio: pah-ke-rah pah-nah. Surinam Wayana: kam-hi-det.

USES: Whole plant: The Surinam Wayana swab the sap into the cavity of an aching tooth to relieve pain. Leaf: Decoction of crushed and boiled leaf is employed by the Surinam Tirio for a wash to treat stomachache.

NOTES: The Siona people of northwestern Amazonia apply sap from the broken stem as a remedy for the bite of *Paraponera* ants (10).

Ref: 8.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

Urospatha sagittifolia (Rudge) Schott

NAMES: FG Boni: kinotata taya. FG Creole: baton-parapluie, halbois, radie-serpent, rale-bois, serpentere. Surinam: pampan kraroen. Surinam Carib: masalajang.

USES: Tuber: In French Guiana the tuber is used in a cataplasm with rum for snakebite and wounds of stingray. Tuber is shredded for use in treatment of the human skin parasite *Dermatobia hominis*, a botfly.

Ref: 2,222.

ARALIACEAE

Schefflera decaphylla (Seemann) Harms (*Schefflera paraensis* Huber ex Ducke)

NAMES: Guyana Arawak: karohoro. Guyana Creole: matchwood. Surinam Saramaccan: tobitoetoe.

USES: Stem: Fresh inner bark used to treat abscesses.

Ref: 9,192.

Schefflera morototoni (Aublet) Maguire, Steyermark & Frodin

NAMES: FG Creole: bois la Saint-Jean, Saint-Jean (corruption of "ginseng" by transposed sounds). Guyana: matchwood. Guyana Akawaio: pornai. Guyana and Surinam Arawak: karohoro. Guyana Macushi: puna. Guyana Wapishana: pi. Surinam: cassavehout, lucifershout. Surinam Arawak: karahoro. Guyana and Surinam Carib and Surinam Sranan: morototo. Surinam Creole: kasaba-oedoe. Surinam Paramaccan: tobi-toetoe. Surinam Saramaccan: kobe. Surinam Tirio: mah-ra-mah-ra. Surinam Tirio and Wayana: mah-lah-mah-lah.

USES: Bark: Bark used to treat scorpion bite, sores, and wounds and cuts in NW Guyana. Stem: Sap of inner bark for treating abscesses; boiled bark for relief of itching skin; Surinam Tirio use cold water infusion of bark for malaria; inner bark and leaves prepared in a decoction for malaria and other fevers by the Surinam Tirio. Root: Some French Guianans attribute to the root the same beneficial properties as Chinese ginseng (*Panax ginseng*).

CHEM: Chemical tests confirm that the root contains the same active saponins as Chinese ginseng (*Panax ginseng*), and some French Guianans believe *S. morototoni* to have the same therapeutic, stimulant properties as Chinese ginseng (2).

NOTES: The Peruvian Witoto steep wood-chips of this plant in oil of *Jessenia bataua* and use the oil to relieve pain in the vertebral column (10).

Ref: 2,3,8,9,154,192,245.

ARECACEAE

Areca catechu L.

NAME: French Guiana: arec.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

USES: Fruit: Nut is an astringent masticatory. Powdered fruit recommended as a dysentery cure.

Seed: Used as a vermifuge in French Guiana.

Ref: 154.

Astrocaryum gynacanthum Mart.

USES: Leaf: Used to disinfect the umbilical cord of newborn babies, and as a remedy for thrush in NW Guyana.

Ref: 245.

Astrocaryum murumura Martius

USES: Fruit: In Surinam a paste is prepared which is used to treat sprains and fractures.

NOTES: The fruit utilized for paste may actually be that of *Astrocaryum sciophilum* (Miquel) Pulle (36).

Ref: 37.

Astrocaryum sciophilum (Miq.) Pulle

NAME: Surinam: boegroemaka.

USES: Seed: Contains an oil used by the Surinam Bush Negroes to treat various wounds and fractures.

Ref: 195.

Astrocaryum vulgare Martius

NAMES: FG and Guyana Arawak: aouara, arouara, awara. FG Wayapi: awala. FG Palikur: wahatri. Guyana Carib: murumuru. Surinam Arawak, Carib and Creole and FG Creole: awara, awarra.

USES: Root: In a decoction to remedy furunculosis and syphilis. Seed: Oil used for rheumatism pain, laxative, and earache, and in a preparation for furuncles; also swabbed onto aching feet and rubbed on feverish person to assist perspiration. Fruit: Pericarp pulp is used to calm colicky babies in French Guiana. Mesocarp to treat coughs and as a breath freshener.

CHEM: Material from Montjoly, French Guiana has been phytochemically analyzed (240).

Ref: 2,36,37,154,192,195,220, 240.

Bactris gasipaes H.B.K. (*Guilielma gasipaes* (H.B.K.) Bailey)

NAMES: Surinam: amana, paripoe. Surinam Carib: paripe.

USES: Part unspecified: Used by Surinam Bush Negroes as an ingredient in a curative herbal bath.

Ref: 193,220.

Bactris oligoclada Burret

NAMES: Guyana Akawaio: amonai. Guyana Arawak: kidalebanaro. Guyana Macushi: muna. Guyana Wapishana: perit.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

USES: Stem: Palm cabbage at apex of stem is made into a decoction for bronchitis.

Ref: 9,192.

Cocos nucifera L.

NAMES: French Guiana: cocotier, noix de coco. FG Creole and Palikur: koko. Guyana: coconut, narial. Surinam: cocos-olie, klapper, kokospalm. Surinam Hindu: narijar. Surinam Javan: klapa. Surinam Malayan: kelapa. Surinam Sranan: kronto, kronto-oli.

USES: Root: Boiled with *Ruellia tuberosa* root for bladder ailments and as an aphrodisiac. Used for hemorrhage in NW Guyana. Stem: Palm heart poultice for ulcers. Fruit: Used in treatment of hypertension in NW Guyana. Seed: Used as oil for skin in NW Guyana. Fruit and Seed: Grated coconut meat yields oil which is rubbed on babies for soft skin, also to promote hair growth and soothe furuncles. Water in fruit is drunk to clean the kidneys. Coconut fibers made into a tea for regulating blood pressure. Seed oil used as a febrifuge, laxative, and to treat grippe. Juice is drunk with molasses and sour orange to treat colds. Oil is drunk plain or mixed with salt for gout, rheumatism, coughs and colds. Part unspecified: Used for treating typhoid and earache, by Amerindians at Kurupukari, Guyana.

CHEM: Ripe coconut contains water, lipids, cellulose, vitamin C, riboflavin and niacin.

NOTES: The Tikuna of Colombia scorch and boil pieces of leaf-bases from the trunk of the tree and drink the liquid to prevent an impending miscarriage (10).

Ref: 2,3,4,155,190,193,195, 238,245.

Desmoncus polyacanthos Martius

NAME: Guyana Patamona: kam-o-wah.

USES: Root: Roots are boiled and the water used for washing the skin as an anti-pruritic, by the Guyana Patamona. Roots are boiled and the water used as an anti-pyretic, for herbal baths, or for treating chicken pox and measles, by the Guyana Patamona.

Ref: 237.

Desmoncus cf. polyacanthos Martius

NAMES: Surinam Arawak: kamoali. Surinam Carib: asitaremoe. Surinam Sranan: bambamaka. Surinam Tirio: yah-mal-e-muh. Surinam Wayana: pierieh.

USES: Leaf: The Surinam Tirio burn the leaves and rub the ashes over the body as a treatment for fevers, as well as employ the burned leaves for a rub to treat abdominal pains.

Ref: 8,220.

Euterpe oleracea Martius

NAMES: FG Creole: ouasseye, pino, pinot, wassaye. FG Palikur: was. Guyana Carib: wasi. Guyana Creole: manicole. Guyana Macushi: wasiye. Surinam: palissadepalm, pina, pinapalm. Guyana and Surinam Arawak: manaka. Surinam Bush Negro: prasara. Surinam Carib: wasei. Surinam Sranan: pina, prasara, swampoe-prasara. Surinam Tirio and Wayana: wah-pu, wapoe.

USES: Stem: Cold water infusion of wood used as an external wash by Surinam Tirio women for a contraceptive; sap applied to cuts as haemostatic. Heart is dried, pulverised and used in a plaster to

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

cicatrizate open cuts; liquid extracted from warm palm-heart is patted on an open wound. Overeating of heart or pith causes diarrhoea. Sap: Used to treat hemorrhage, scorpion bites, and in the treatment of wounds and cuts. Leaf: Decoction for fever. Seedling: Infusion of whole seedling used to treat shot wounds from hunting. Stem: The palm cabbage is roasted and applied to soothe the pain of scorpion stings; juice from roasted palm cabbage should be drunk simultaneously. Fruit: Used in a savory, violet-colored beverage drunk as a refreshant.

CHEM: Phenols occur in the heart of palm (10).

Ref: 2,4,8,9,37,154,190,192,220,245.

Euterpe precatoria Martius

NAME: Guyana Patamona: wa-si-yik.

USES: Root: Roots are boiled, and the water drunk as an antimalarial, by the Guyana Patamona.

Ref: 237.

Euterpe cf. precatoria Martius (*Euterpe stenophylla* Trail ex Burret)

NAMES: Guyana Arawak: reho. Guyana Carib: wabu. Guyana Wapishana: wab. Guyana Warrau: winamoro. Surinam: baboen pina, monki-monki pina. Surinam Tirio: wapoeiema.

USES: Root: Decoction of roots is mixed with roots of *Manicaria saccifera* and leaves of bamboo as a remedy for bronchitis.

Ref: 9,192,220.

Jessenia bataua (Martius) Burret

NAME: Guyana Patamona: qua-ru-ma-yik.

USES: Fruit: Fruits are soaked in warm water to soften, the seed coat is removed, and the remainder is macerated in cold water, strained, and drunk or used as a tonic, by the Guyana Patamona.

Ref: 237.

Manicaria saccifera Gaertner

NAMES: French Guiana: toulouri, turury. FG Creole: toulouri. FG Wayapi: tuluri. Guyana Creole: thatch palm, wine palm. Guyana Warrau: yahui. Guyana and Surinam Carib: timiti, troolie, truli, turuli. Guyana and Surinam Arawak: timiti. Surinam Bush Negro: troeli. Surinam Carib: toeroeli, toeroli.

USES: Root: Mixed with bamboo leaves and a decoction of *Euterpe precatoria* roots to treat asthma and coughs. Fruit: Water from young, green fruits is employed as a diuretic, and remedy for coughs, asthma and thrush. Used to treat diarrhea in NW Guyana.

Ref: 2,9,37,220, 245.

Mauritia flexuosa L.f.

NAMES: French Guiana: palmier bache, pibache. Guyana Akawaio: ekwai. Guyana Carib: morichi. Guyana Creole: eta palm, ita, ite palm, mope, toddy palm. Guyana Macushi: waiye. Guyana Wapishana: iwir. Guyana Warrau: ohid. Surinam: maurisie, mauritiepalm, morisi. Guyana

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

and Surinam Arawak: ite. Surinam Bush Negro: maurisie. Surinam Carib: morisi, toeri-siri. Surinam Creole: morisi. Surinam Tirio and Wayana: koj.

USES: Stem: A pap prepared from the pith is used to treat dysentery and diarrhoea in Guyana. A sweet alcoholic drink called "ite" is prepared from the sap. Fruit: Made into a cheese-like paste sometimes eaten for remedying bowel problems, or to allay hunger when desperate. Part unspecified: Used for treating dysentery, by Amerindians at Kurupukari, Guyana.

Ref: 7,9,37,190,192,220, 238.

Maximiliana maripa (Correa) Drude (*Attalea maripa* (Correa) Martius; *Attalea regia* (Martius) Wessels Boer; *Maximiliana regia* Martius)

NAMES: French Guiana and Surinam Carib: maripa. Surinam Arawak: koeroeliti. Surinam Tirio: mariba.

USES: Seed: Oil rubbed on rheumatic areas.

Ref: 154,220.

Oenocarpus bacaba Martius

NAMES: FG Creole: comou. FG Palikur: woki. Surinam Arawak: lo. Surinam Carib and Tirio: koemoe. Surinam Sranan: koemboe. Surinam Carib, Tirio and Wayana: ku-mu.

USES: Stem: Heart or terminal bud is dried, pulverized and used in a plaster to cicatrize open wounds. The Surinam Tirio crush the white fibers, and squeeze the expressed sap onto cuts caused by a knife or machete to reduce flow of blood and quicken healing. Fruit: Emulsion of the pulp is ingested for a refreshant in Cayenne, French Guiana. Seed: Nourishing.

Ref: 2,8,154,220.

Oenocarpus sp.

NAME: Guyana Patamona: kung-yik.

USES: Root: Roots are boiled, and the water drunk as an antipyretic, by the Guyana Patamona. Fruit: Fruits are soaked in hot water, peeled, then ground and made into a drink or tonic, by the Guyana Patamona.

Ref: 237.

Socratea exorrhiza (Martius) H. Wendl. (*Iriarteia exorrhiza* Martius)

NAMES: FG Creole: awara monpe. FG Palikur: pup. Guyana Akawaio: kapaichan. Guyana Arawak: boba. Guyana Carib: pasayu. Guyana Macushi: kapichian. Guyana Warrau: moanari. Surinam Arawak: boeba. Surinam Carib: pasiwoe. Surinam Sranan: ingi-pina, ingi-prasara. Surinam Tirio: pe-u-rah, pe-u-rat, pioelah, puh-puh. Surinam Wayana: pehpeh.

USES: Stem: In a plaster to cicatrize umbilical cord of newborn infants. Leaf: The Surinam Tirio boil the leaf in a decoction to wash the penis for treating gonorrhoea. Fruit: Smoke from burned fruit is used for remedying gonorrhoea and urinary disease. Seed: Same use as the leaf.

Ref: 2,8,192,220.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

Syagrus inajai (Spruce) Beccari

NAMES: FG Creole: feuille chasseur. FG Palikur: krip. Surinam Tirio: peh-peh.

USES: Stem: Pneumatophores of adult trees are broken into small pieces and made into a cold decoction by the French Guiana Palikur, who ingest it for measles since the preparation refreshes the skin and reduces itching for the duration of the illness.

Ref: 2,220.

ARISTOLOCHIACEAE

Aristolochia daemoninoxius Masters

NAMES: Guyana Akawaio: pausima. Guyana Arawak: boyari.

USES: Whole plant: Antispasmodic; used for tuberculosis, bronchitis, severe coughs, bowel problems, dyspepsia and indigestion. Stem: Used as abortive, contraceptive; and for female sterility, fever and stomachache in NW Guyana. Leaf: Decocted with other plants for sweating out a fever; decoction for a female oral contraceptive and abortifacient.

CHEM: Juniper camphor, a sesquiterpene lactone, has been isolated from this species, and delay of oestrus in female mice can be caused by chemicals in the plant (3).

Ref: 3,9,192,245.

Aristolochia hians Willd.

NAMES: Guyana Patamona: kai-pay-yik, pau-zu-ma-yik.

USES: Whole plant: Plant is boiled and the water drunk as an antipyretic or as a treatment for colds, by the Guyana Patamona. Stem and Leaf: Macerated leaves and stems are boiled and used for herbal baths by the Guyana Patamona. Leaf: Leaves are boiled and the water drunk as an anti-diarrheal or as an antipyretic, by the Guyana Patamona.

Ref: 237.

Aristolochia leprieurii Duch.

NAMES: FG Creole: liane amere. FG Palikur: bukuti.

USES: Stem: The French Guiana Wayapi macerate the stem, and sometimes the stem-bark, for use in an antidiarrhoeic decoction.

Ref: 2.

Aristolochia cf. **leprieurii** Duch.

USES: Stem: Maceration of the stem-bark in water is drunk to remedy diarrhea and colic in French Guiana.

CHEM: Material from French Guiana has been phytochemically analyzed (240).

Ref: 240.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

***Aristolochia staheli* O.C. Schmidt**

NAMES: FG Creole: liane amere. FG Palikur: bukuti.

USES: Stem: Used in a preparation for a febrifuge and antidiabetic; chilled decoction for an emetic and to treat malarial fever.

CHEM: Stem-bark contains aristolochic acid.

Ref: 2.

***Aristolochia surinamensis* Willd.**

NAMES: Surinam: loango-tete, loango tete, loangotite.

USES: Whole plant: Decoction is drunk by expectant mothers for easier childbirth. Decoction, or sometimes an infusion with vermouth or gin, is drunk for stomachache or malaria. Used as a febrifuge by women and children. Stem: Piece of liana is boiled in water, which is drunk for painful uterus, painful pregnancy and stomachache; sudorific.

Ref: 16,193,195.

***Aristolochia trilobata* L.**

NAMES: FG Creole: feuille trefle, liane trefle, trefle. Surinam: loango tete.

USES: Whole plant: Emmenagogue. Stem: Used for poisonous snakebite. In a preparation to remedy malaria along with *Xylopi frutescens*, *Aloe vera*, nutmeg and sour orange. For pain in various parts of the body, including anus; to ease pregnancy. Leaf: Crushed leaves applied as an alexiteric on insect bites and snakebite; infusion for hepatic problems and as an antimalarial.

Ref: 2,3,14,193.

***Aristolochia* sp.**

NAMES: Guyana: boe-ari, bush rope bowrialli.

USES: Stem: Scraped in an infusion for indigestion; for making bitters. Shredded and smoked in a cigarette to treat coughs and asthma.

Ref: 190.

***Aristolochia* spp.**

NAME: Guyana Waiwai: mametala.

USES: Whole plant: Boiled and used as a fever wash by the Guyana Waiwai.

Ref: 8.

ASCLEPIADACEAE

***Asclepias curassavica* L.**

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

NAMES: FG Creole: bouquet-soda, bouquet soldat, cadrio, codio, crodio, ipeca negre, ipeca sauvage, soldat. Guyana: agya-pani, blood-plant, ipecacuanha, piti-quana, pitikwanha, red-head plant, silkweed, wild ipecacuanha. Surinam: koningsbloempje. Surinam Sranan: kownoebromki.

USES: Whole plant: Juice for ringworm, sores, rashes, dermatitis. Root: Decoction for dysentery, febrifuge, eyewash for infected eyes; aerial parts of plant sometimes used for same purpose. Root yields a bitter emetic which has more purgative strength than ipecacuanha. Milky juice of root is vomitive; an astringent decoction is injected to treat leucorrhoea; drop of latex in decayed tooth relieves pain. Leaf: In Guyana, a paste made of the crushed leaves, salt, vegetable oil and bread is used for treating skin ulcers.

CHEM: Root contains cardenolides with aglycones such as asclepogenine and curassavogenine (38). Latex contains cardenolides and esterified triterpenes. Extracts stimulate the central nervous system (3). Also contains quercetin, caffeic acid, sterols, flavonoids, carbohydrates, fatty acids and acidic mucilage (3,15). Plant contains beta-sitosterol, which is antihypercholesterolemic (reduces cholesterol), anti-prostatic, and estrogenic.

Ref: 2,3,7,15,154,168,190,195,234.

Calotropis gigantea (L.) Aiton

NAMES: Guyana: madar-flower, waraio-balli. Surinam Hindustani: moedar. Surinam Javan: bidari, widoeri.

USES: Whole plant: Milky sap is used to stop bleeding, and for treating boils, scabies, burns, bruises, cuts, sores and wounds. Sap mixed with salt is taken orally as an emetic for severe colds.

Leaf: Infusion for severe chest colds and heart conditions. Leaf yields a milky sap applied on boils, itches and wounds.

CHEM: Milky sap (latex) yields several triterpenes, cysteine proteinases and galactin (3).

Ref: 3,173,195.

Sarcostemma clausum (Jacq.) Roemer & Schultes (*Sarcostemma brownei* G. Meyer)

USES: Stem: Latex is a violent emetic, used in French Guiana immediately after the accidental ingestion of a toxic substance.

Ref: 154.

ASPLENIACEAE

Asplenium serratum L.

NAMES: Surinam Tirio: sih-wah-nah-pah-nah ah-lo-ge. Surinam Wayana: u-mah-muh.

USES: Whole plant: Decoction of crushed plant is used by the Surinam Tirio for treating skin rash.

Leaf: Decoction of leaves is drunk by the Surinam Wayana as an appetite stimulant.

Ref: 8.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

ASTERACEAE

Acmella oleracea (L.) R.K. Jansen (*Spilanthus oleracea* L.)

NAME: French Guiana: cresson-para.

USES: Leaf: Eaten as a salad to induce salivation.

Ref: 164.

Ageratum conyzoides L.

NAMES: FG Creole: azier francois, ponclit, radie francois, raguet-francois. Surinam: bokkekruid, bokki boontje, wetie ete, weti hede, wit ede. Surinam Sranan: bokobokowiwiri, boko boko wiwiri, boko-boko-wiwiri. Surinam Javan: wedoesan.

USES: Whole plant: Infusion for treating sore throats, colic, atony of the digestive tract, and as a tonic. Root: Infusion used for reducing a high temperature. Leaf: Mucilaginous leaves are mashed and the juice used to calm a sore throat and for colds; concentrated decoction for chiggers; infusion is diuretic and antidiarrhoeic; emollient. Leaves are put in water and the liquid is drunk for body itches, the so-called "faja skin" or "fafa skieng", in Suriname. Infusion for chest conditions.

CHEM: Leaf contains a volatile oil rich in phenolic esters of coumarin (193).

Ref: 2,4,154,168,193,195,219.

Ayapana triplinervis (Vahl) King & Robinson (*Eupatorium ayapana* Vent.; *Eupatorium triplinerve* Vahl)

NAMES: FG Creole: aiapana, ayapana, diapana, the de l'Amazone. Surinam Creole: sekrepatoewiwiri, sekrepatoe-wiwiri, sekrepatoe wiri, sekrepatu wiwiri.

USES: Whole plant: Decoction is antivomitive, drunk by French Guiana Palikur to relieve the nausea of malaria. Leaf: Infusion is febrifuge, sudorific, digestive; for colds, grippe; strong dose is vomitive, weak dose is laxative; alexiteric; cataplasm for cephalalgia. Infusion is drunk to treat high blood pressure in Surinam, where a decoction of the leaves is used for remedying chronic diarrhoea. Leaves are used to treat oral sores, but the leaf-juice should not be ingested.

CHEM: Plant contains ayapanin (7-methoxycoumarin). Leaf-oil contains the methyl ester of thymohydroquinone.

Ref: 2,14,154,168,193,195.

Baccharis varians Gardner

USES: Whole plant: Plant is used for smoking as an insect repellent, by the Guyana Patamona.

Ref: 237.

Bidens cynapiifolia Kunth

NAMES: FG Creole: herb aiguille, persil diable, zerb zaiguille. FG Palikur: aniiakigl. FG Wayapi: tasiyasiy. Guyana: Spanish needle. Surinam Tirio: weh-dah-ka-lu ah-tuh-pe-lu. Surinam Wayana: uh-pe. Guyana Patamona: wa-ra-ma-tang-yik, kam-bu-duk-yik.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

USES: Whole plant: Rubbed with salt and applied to headache; infusion is antidiarrhoeic and contra-indicated for pregnant women; hypotensive; for fevers, eyewash, diabetes and "fluttering heart". Plant is boiled, and the water drunk as an analgesic, antimalarial, or antipyretic, by the Guyana Patamona. Used for diabetes, thrush and ground itch in NW Guyana. Sap: Used for irritated eyes in NW Guyana. Leaf: Juice is antiseptic, for cicatrizing wounds. Juice from macerated leaves is used as an eye drop for treating infections of the eyes, by the Guyana Patamona.

CHEM: Leaf has antimicrobial activity on Gram-positive bacteria and yeast (6).

Ref: 2,3,8, 237,245.

***Bidens pilosa* L.**

NAMES: French Guiana: herbe a aiguilles. Guyana: bur-marigold, Spanish needle. Surinam Creole: jampanesi-toriman, weerde kooisie wiwirie.

USES: Whole plant: Infusion used to treat diabetes, thrush, the esophagus and stomachache. Leaf: Sap for treating sores, and as an eyewash for itching and tired eyes.

CHEM: A weak esophageal carcinogen is present (3).

Ref: 3,4,219.

***Brickellia grandiflora* Nutt.**

NAME: French Guiana: zerbachat.

USES: Leaf: Heated in a poultice with castor oil to lower body temperature.

Ref: 4.

***Chromolaena odorata* (L.) King & Robinson (*Eupatorium odoratum* L.)**

NAMES: FG Creole: radie maringouin. FG Palikur: katumat. FG Wayapi: panakawa. Guyana: Christmas flower. Surinam Carib: maoewelang.

USES: Stem: Among French Guiana Palikur, when the need arises for an emollient to use while extracting splinters, the stems and branches of this plant are crushed and combined with the wood-pulp of *Cecropia obtusa* and a seed of *Theobroma cacao*, kneaded in *Carapa* oil, and locally applied in a plaster. Leaf: In Guyana, used in a tea for cleansing the blood.

CHEM: Seed contains alkaloids. Leaf contains cerylic alcohol, sisterol, isosakuranetine and odoratine. Oil contains sesquiterpenic acid, eupatol and anisic acid. Whole plant contains triterpenic alcohols (5,13,31).

Ref: 2,219,234.

***Clibadium surinamense* L. (*Clibadium asperum* (Aublet) DC.)**

NAMES: Guyana: cure-for-all, kunami. French Guiana: conami. FG Creole: counami batard, topa blanc. FG Galibi: coutoubou. FG Palikur: tupa kamwi. Surinam: koorsoe wiwirie, oeman koenami, watra wiwirie. Surinam Arawak: konali. Surinam Carib: kanami ran (bastard conami), koenami.

USES: Whole plant: Boiled with *Lippia alba* and *Wedelia trilobata* in a beverage used to treat head colds and chest colds. Used as a fish poison by the French Guiana Galibi. Stem: Decoction of bark used for washing sores and cuts. Leaf: Crushed leaves are placed on festering sores to clean them. Used to treat snakebite in NW Guyana.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

CHEM: The leaves possess antibiotic properties (3).

NOTES: This plant is often cultivated for its fish-poison properties (219).

Ref: 3,20,149,154,195,219,245.

Clibadium sylvestre (Aublet) Baillon

NAMES: FG Creole: conami, counami, topa noir. FG Palikur: imayumetni, tupa. Surinam Carib: koenami, koenamie. Surinam Tirio: ku-nah-ne. Surinam Wayapi: kunami. Guyana Arawak: cunami.

USES: Leaf: The Surinam Tirio use a decoction of boiled leaves as a wash to relieve cramps. Part unspecified: Used as a fish poison by the Amerindians at Kurupukari, Guyana.

NOTES: This plant is cultivated for use as a fish-poison by the Surinam Carib (219), and the latex is also used for the same purpose by French Guianan Amerindians (154).

Ref: 8,154,219, 238.

Cyathillium cinereum (L.) Robinson (*Vernonia cinerea* (L.) Lessing)

NAMES: French: vingt-quatre heures. FG Creole: radie albumine. Guyana: blue fleabane, inflammation bush, strongman bush, tropical fleabane, women information bush. Surinam: doifie wiwirie. Surinam Arawak: khalaose token.

USES: Stem and Leaf: Decoction for diuretic, kidney disorders, swellings, inflammation, lower abdominal pains and menstrual pains; also to expel the placenta and as an abortifacient. It is considered a more potent abortifacient and better treatment for menstrual pains when *C. cinereum* is decocted with *Justicia secunda*. Leaf: Boiled with *Stachytarpheta jamaicensis* for treating albuminuria; sprains. In Guyana, leaves are used in a tea for cleansing the blood.

CHEM: Plant contains triterpenes and sterols; oil contains vernolic acid (25). Various extracts of the plant are antiviral, anticancer and diuretic (3).

Ref: 2,3,4,219,234.

Eclipta prostrata (L.) L. (*Eclipta alba* (L.) Hassk.; *Eclipta erecta* L.)

NAMES: FG Creole: langue poule. Guyana: bangraia, congo-lanna, congo lana. Surinam Arawak: koejoemoeroe koesje. Surinam Carib and Creole: laosa wiri, loeisawiwiri, losowiwiri, loso wiri, loso wiwiri, loso-wiwiri, loso-wiwirie, louisa wiri, louisa wiwiri, louisa wiwirie, luwisa wiwiri, rosa wiri.

USES: Whole plant: For cuts, bruises and sores in order to stop bleeding and relieve pain. Stem and Leaf: Anemia, dysentery. Aerial portions of plant reputedly effective in a beverage to remedy albuminuria. Leaf: Ground and rubbed on the head of infants for convulsions, and to make pigmented skin blotches on infants disappear. For fevers, cuts, sores, skin diseases, eye diseases, asthma, bronchitis, liver problems; in baths for pimples and rashes; extract for diarrhoea and weak bladder. Decoction for cancer. Leaf-juice for thrush, and for treating leprosy spots. Juice of crushed leaves in a decoction used to wash the scalp for preventing hair loss. In Guyana, the leaves are crushed in water, then placed in linen and the juice squeezed into the ear to relieve a bad cold; the patient's head is then moved back and the liquid is poured down the nostril. Flower: Conjunctivitis.

CHEM: This plant has shown moderate activity against a variety of animal cancers (3). Extracts have been used to treat carbon tetrachloride-induced liver damage (3). Contains isoflavonoids including wedelolactone and desmethylwedelolactone glucoside (21).

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

Ref: 2,3,190,193,195,219.

Elephantopus mollis H.B.K. (*Elephantopus pilosus* Philipson)

NAMES: Guyana: elephant foot, ground-itch bush.

USES: Leaf: Used as a tonic or a diaphoretic, or macerated between the hands and the juice then applied externally to relieve itching, especially due to athlete's foot.

CHEM: Contains the sesquiterpene lactone, deoxyelephantopin, which is an anti-tumor chemical. Extracts of the whole plant significantly inhibit the Walker-256 carcinosarcoma in rats (3).

Ref: 3.

Elephantopus scaber L.

NAME: FG Creole: langue de boeuf.

USES: Whole plant: Decoction applied on mycoses (fungal diseases).

CHEM: Plant contains deoxyelephantopine, an antitumoral sesquiterpene lactone (22).

Ref: 2.

Eleutheranthera ruderalis (Sw.) Sch.-Bip.

NAMES: Guyana: porter-bush, twelve o'clock.

USES: Whole plant: Decoction is drunk with stout or ale to enhance milk production by lactating and nursing mothers; for high blood pressure.

Ref: 3.

Emilia sonchifolia (L.) DC. ex Wight

NAMES: FG Creole: salade Madame Hector, taba taba. Surinam Arawak: siki siki dan kaboeji dikoro, wetede.

USES: Whole plant: The French Guiana Wayapi use a decoction for a febrifuge. Leaf: Hypoglycemic when combined with *Justicia secunda*.

CHEM: Plant contains ursolic acid, kaempferol galactoside, quercitrine, rutoside, and senecionine pyrrolizidine alkaloids (23,24).

Ref: 2,219.

Erechtites hieracifolia (L.) Raf. ex DC.

NAMES: Surinam: leta wiwirie. Surinam Tirio: mah-de-slang. Surinam Wayana: kam-law.

USES: Whole plant: For a steam bath, the Surinam Tirio place a feverish patient in a hammock erected over a fire in which the crushed plant is burning. Decoction of boiled plant used by the Surinam Wayana as a wash for sores on the legs. Leaf: Used to treat sores in NW Guyana.

CHEM: Contains the alkaloids senecionine and seneciphylline (33).

Ref: 8,219,245.

Fleischmannia microstemon (Cassini) King & Robinson (*Eupatorium microstemon* Cassini)

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

NAME: Surinam Tirio: ma-ra-mah-ra-pon-po.

USES: Leaf: The Surinam Tirio use a cold water infusion of crushed leaves for fever, a decoction of boiled leaves as a wash for headache, and the leaves soaked in water to prepare a wash for treating skin rash.

Ref: 8.

Hebeclinium macrophyllum (L.) DC. (*Eupatorium macrophyllum* L.)

NAMES: FG Creole: harbe a chat, zerba chat.

USES: Whole Plant: Used to treat asthma, bronchitis, for coughs and colds, pneumonia, tuberculosis and whooping cough in NW Guyana. Leaf: To soothe infant fevers, leaves are used in a liniment component of a cataplasm which is rubbed on the body; also used in the same way for wounds.

Ref: 2,245.

Ichthyothere terminalis (Spreng.) Blake

NAME: French Guiana: japana.

USES: Leaf: An infusion is used to treat fever, pleurisy, and to lower temperature.

Ref: 4.

Lactuca quercina L.

NAME: French Guiana: salade Madame Hector.

USES: Leaf: Bechic. Infusion for bronchitis, pneumonia and chest disease.

NOTES: Plant introduced from southern Europe to French Guiana.

Ref: 154,158.

Lepidaploa remotiflora (L.C. Rich.) H. Robinson (*Vernonia remotiflora* L.C. Rich.)

NAME: Guyana: man information bush.

USES: Whole plant: In Guyana, often boiled with *Unxia camphorata*, *Momordica charantia* and *Irlbachia alata*, or mixed with various barks, to yield a tea for remedying male impotence. Stem and Leaf: The French Guiana Wayapi make a febrifuge decoction of this plant mixed with *Hyptis lanceolata* and *Lantana camara*.

Ref: 2,234.

Mikania congesta DC.

NAMES: FG Creole: baume celeste. FG Wayapi: yamaka kunami. Surinam Arawak: koeroebakkele balli. Surinam Carib: wotamba tera.

USES: Leaf: In French Guiana, the leaves are softened by fire for a tonic and aperitive, to which red wine is sometimes added; decoction for a febrifuge bath; in a saline decoction for a cholagogue.

Ref: 2,219.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

Mikania cordifolia (L. fil.) Willd.

NAMES: FG Creole: baume celeste. FG Wayapi: yamaka kunami. Surinam: brokobaka, broko baka.

USES: Whole plant: In Surinam, placed in water and used to treat measles. Stem and Leaf: Decoction for smallpox in Surinam. Leaf: In French Guiana, a decoction is used for skin rash and scabies; other uses are the same as given for *Mikania congesta*.

Ref: 2,14,193,219.

Mikania guaco Humb. & Bonpl.

NAMES: FG Creole: guaco, radie grage, radie serpent, zerb grage. FG Wayana: lewe epit, yamaka hunami. Guyana: errawarang, errawareng.

USES: Whole plant: Ingredient in a decoction for syphilis. Leaf: Mixed in rum in a decoction applied to snakebite and wound of stingray; softened in a flame and applied on itching area of cutaneous eruptions by the French Guiana Boni. Excellent tonic; for a stimulant tea. French Guiana Amerindians use the alexiteric leaf-juice as an excellent antidote to snakebite.

Ref: 2,7,154,168.

Mikania hookeriana DC.

NAME: Guyana Creole: bitter tally.

USES: *Part unspecified*: Used as an antimalarial, for snakebite, or an antisymphilitic, and for treating skin ulcers and indigestion, by Amerindians at Kurupukari, Guyana.

Ref: 238.

Mikania micrantha Kunth (*Mikania scandens* sensu auct., non (L.) Willd.)

NAMES: FG Creole: baume celeste. FG Wayapi: yamaka kunami. Guyana: bitter tally, bitter-tally. Surinam: brokobaka. Guyana Patamona: wha-cau-yik, wa-cow-yik.

USES: Whole plant: Tea for stomachache and to clean out the uterus (dilation and curettage). Boiled with other plants for tonic to reduce malarial fever. Stem and Leaf: Decoction for a children's clyster. Used to treat malaria and eczema om NW Guyana. Leaf: Juice for external ulcers and itch. Infusion for snakebite and syphilis; bowels; cholagogue. Leaf in liquid mixture for children's anal thrush, and placed in hot water bath for women after confinement for pregnancy. Decoction for a febrifuge bath; in a diuretic tea. Infusion used for washing rashes, skin eruptions and smallpox in Surinam. Leaves are boiled, and the water drunk as an anti-menorrhagic, by the Guyana Patamona. Leaves are boiled, and the water used for washing the skin as a treatment for chicken pox or for measles, by the Guyana Patamona. Juice from macerated leaves is applied to persistent sores and "bush-yaws", by the Guyana Patamona. Macerated leaves are vigorously rubbed on skin as a treatment for rashes, by the Guyana Patamona.

NOTES: This is possibly the species known to the Surinam Tirio as "tah-da-pu-lu" and to the Surinam Wayana as "ku-nah-ne-mah" (8). Synonymy follows Holmes, W.C. 1989. *Mikania*, pp. 575-582, in Howard, R.A., *Flora of the Lesser Antilles*, Vol. 6.

Ref: 2,3,4,9,190,195,234, 237,245.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

Mikania parviflora (Aublet) Karsten (*Eupatorium parviflorum* Aublet)

NAME: French Guiana: guaco.

USES: Leaf: Excellent tonic; for a stimulant tea. French Guiana Amerindians regard the leaf-juice as an excellent antidote to snakebite. Juice is alexiteric.

Ref: 154.

Mikania psilostachya DC.

USES: Stem and Leaf: Stems and leaves are boiled, and the water drunk for purifying the blood, by the Guyana Patamona. Leaf: Leaves are boiled, and the water drunk as an antipyretic, by the Guyana Patamona.

Ref: 237.

Parthenium hysterophorus L.

NAME: French Guiana: absinthe indigene.

USES: Leaf: In French Guiana, leaves are macerated in tafia to make a liqueur used as an absinthe substitute.

Ref: 168.

Pectis elongata Kunth

NAMES: FG Creole: citronelle, citronelle Martinique.

USES: Leaf: Decoction as a substitute for true citronelle (*Cymbopogon citratus*) in remedying symptoms of fever, stomachache and grippe.

Ref: 2.

Pluchea carolinensis (Jacq.) G. Don

NAMES: FG Creole: guerit-tout, tabac du diable.

USES: Leaf: In a soothing decoction for cough, colds, fever and grippe.

CHEM: Aerial organs contain the terpenes campesterol and amyriacetate.

Ref: 2.

Rolandra fruticosa (L.) Kuntze

NAMES: FG Creole: radie commandeur, tete de negre, tete negre. FG Palikur: atiuwiateu. Surinam: bokokosoe.

USES: Whole plant: Decoction for a febrifuge wash. Stem and Leaf: Aerial parts in a hypotensive infusion to diminish heart palpitations. Leaf: Mixed in rum for an alexiteric on wounds; poultice of crushed leaves with salt used for rheumatism and sprains.

Ref: 2,4,219.

Sparganophorus sparganophora (L.) C. Jeffrey (*Sparganophorum vaillantii* Crantz; *Struchium sparganophorum* (L.) Baker)

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

NAMES: Guyana: ant's bush. Surinam Carib: yalati. Surinam Creole: kromantiwiwiri, kromanti wiwiri, kromanti-wiwiri, kromanti wiwirie.

USES: Whole plant: Juice rubbed on cuts and ulcers; boiled as a tea for colds, wheezing, asthma and backache. Leaf: To treat children's convulsions; juice administered orally or rectally for thrush.

Ref: 3,14,193,195,219,234.

Sphagneticola trilobata (L.) Pruski (*Wedelia trilobata* (L.) Hitch.)

NAMES: Guyana: creeping daisy, creeping wild daisy, daisy, yellow creeping daisy.

USES: Whole plant: In Guyana, a strong decoction is employed to treat severe chest colds; in a tea, or in a syrup with *Lantana camara*, for colds. Leaf: In a cough and cold remedy which includes boiled leaves of *Commelina nudiflora* or *Hibiscus sabdariffa* and sometimes *Citrus aurantiifolia*.

CHEM: Contains acetylenes and derivatives of kaurenic acid (27).

Ref: 3,234.

Synedrella nodiflora (L.) Gaertner

NAMES: FG Creole: radie pisser, razie pisser. Surinam: bana wetie ede. Surinam Arawak: wolifeballi. Surinam Carib: koenamirang.

USES: Leaf: Decoction used in French Guiana as an effective diuretic.

Ref: 2,219.

Tilesia baccata (L.) Pruski (*Wulffia baccata* (L.) Kuntze)

NAMES: FG Creole: bouton d'or, manger lapin, zerb careme. FG Palikur: bareskut. FG Wayapi: kunamisili. Surinam: faja adjansa, soekioe kasa. Surinam Carib: kamalalai, kamasbalai, soebroedjarsa. Surinam Saramaccan: agban nekoe, agban neku.

USES: Leaf: In an antidiabetic decoction; as a febrifuge and refresher. Flower: Infusion for grippe. Part unspecified: Used by the Surinam Saramaccan Bush Negroes as an ingredient in herbal baths to remedy skin spots and blotches.

Ref: 2,193,219.

Unxia camphorata L. fil. (*Melampodium camphorata* (L. fil.) Baker)

NAMES: FG Creole: radie camphre. Guyana: camphor bush, haiwa-balli grass, sand bitters. Surinam: kampfbladeren. Surinam Arawak: ajawabolli. Surinam Carib: damoestoelalali.

USES: Whole plant: In Guyana, a decoction of whole plant or of leaves is drunk as a blood purifier. Decoction for colds and drunk as a bitter tonic in Guyana. Leaf: In French Guiana, leaves are macerated in alcohol and rubbed on the chest to alleviate bronchitis.

Ref: 2,3,219,234.

BALANOPHORACEAE

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

Helosis cayennensis (Swartz) Spreng.

NAMES: Surinam Arawak: kamarassana. Surinam Carib: yoloka-alikoi. Surinam Sranan: didribi warung. Surinam Tirio: uh-koi puh-tuh-puh.

USES: Whole plant: Among the Surinam Tirio, smoke from burning plant is wafted over an arm or leg wounded by snakebite.

NOTES: The pulverized plant or its juice is used as a styptic by Brazilian and Colombian Indians (10).

Ref: 8.

BALSAMINACEAE

Impatiens balsamina L.

NAME: Surinam: balsemien.

USES: Leaf: In Surinam, the crushed leaves are added with salt to castor oil and packed around a finger affected by whitlow; the whitlow disappears in a short time. Also used to heal torn nails (fingernail, toenail).

Ref: 195.

BASELLACEAE

Anredera leptostachys (Moq.) Steenis

NAME: FG Creole: glycerine.

USES: Leaf: Liquid from ground leaves is used as an external wash to make skin and hair supple, due to a viscous substance. Leaf is eaten for the viscous substance which refreshes and remedies inflammations of the intestines.

Ref: 2.

BEGONIACEAE

Begonia glabra Aublet

NAMES: FG Creole: loseille-bois, salade tortue, salade toti.

USES: Leaf: For intestinal infections and stomach inflammations. The French Guiana Wayapi use the leaves to combat parasitic ankylostome larvae embedded interdigitally (between the toes) in children, by rubbing the infected area with *Capsicum frutescens*, and then using a hot foot-bath of *Begonia glabra* leaves in a decoction with *Citrus aurantiifolia* and *Ocimum micranthum*.

CHEM: Contains lipophilic flavonoids.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

NOTES: The Mayna Jivaro of Peru apply crushed leaves to the gums to alleviate teething pain in children (10).

Ref: 2.

BIGNONIACEAE

***Arrabidaea candidans* (Rich.) DC.**

NAMES: FG Wayapi: kalayulu. Surinam Carib: moussi.

USES: Stem: In French Guiana, a bark decoction is used as an external wash to treat fever and headache. Sap from cut stem used to medicate burns.

Ref: 2,218.

***Arrabidaea chica* (Humb. & Bonpl.) Verl.**

NAMES: FG Creole: calajourou. FG Galibi: krawiru. FG Palikur: karajura.

USES: Stem and Leaf: Decoction is drunk three times daily (morning, noon and night) in order to reduce tension.

Ref: 2.

***Arrabidaea oligantha* Bureau & Schumann**

USES: Stem and Leaf: The French Guiana Wayapi mix the bark and leaves in a decoction for the pain of sore knees.

Ref: 2.

***Arrabidaea patellifera* (Schlecht.) Sandwith**

NAME: Surinam Tirio: ah-de-me-ni-muh.

USES: Leaf: A leaf-tea is used as a decoction for treating sprains, rheumatism, muscular pains and contusions.

Ref: 8.

***Callichlamys latifolia* (Rich.) Schumann**

USES: Stem: Bark is grated into a decoction, or freshly grated bark is used alone, and placed on the ulcers of leishmaniasis; considered the best remedy for leishmaniasis by the French Guiana Wayapi.

Ref: 2.

***Crescentia cujete* L.**

NAMES: FG Creole: calebassier (tree), coui (fruit). FG Palikur: tumauwi. FG Wayapi: kwi. Guyana: calabash, gooby. Surinam: kalebas, kalebasboom. Surinam Arawak: iwida. Surinam Bush Negro: godo, koei. Surinam Carib: kwai. Surinam Creole: krabasi, krabasie.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

USES: Whole plant: Diuretic, used against hydropsy and diarrhoea. Leaf: Infusion for a cholagogue and purgative; infusion is vomitive if too concentrated. Boiled with sugar, soft grease or Buckley's white rub, and sugar in a syrup for colds. Juice of young leaves is drunk to remedy colds and lung diseases in Surinam. Leaf used to cleanse dirty wounds. Used for "evil spirits" in NW Guyana. Fruit: Juice for diarrhoea, pneumonia and intestinal irregularity; as a tea for abortion. Fruit-pulp for abortion, and in a mix to relieve severe menstrual pains by eliminating blood clots; emetic. Pulp for a purgative, vomitive and vermifuge. Syrup for consumption. Used as abortive and to ease birth in NW Guyana.

CHEM: Ripe fruit-pulp contains crescentic, tartaric, citric, tannic, chlorogenic and hydrocyanic acids, and may cause abortion in cattle. Seed-oil contains oleic acid. Stem-bark and leaf show antimicrobial activity (4,12,39,40).

NOTES: In Peru, the leaf is chewed to treat toothache (10).

Ref: 2,3,4,154,168,190,193,195,218,245.

Cydista aequinoctialis (L.) Miers

NAMES: FG Creole: liane panier. Surinam: oepretete. Surinam Arawak: hajaliballi diamaroe. Surinam Carib: japepoekoe, sjimio.

USES: Stem and Leaf: The French Guiana Wayapi use the stem-bark and leaves in a decoction for the pain of sore knees.

Ref: 2,218.

Jacaranda copaia (Aublet) D. Don (*Bignonia copaia* Aublet)

NAMES: FG Creole: bois-pian, coupaya, faux simarouba, onguent pian. FG Galibi: copaia. FG Palikur: padah. Guyana Akawaio: aku, pasai. Guyana and Surinam Arawak: futui. Guyana Carib: copaia. Guyana Creole: phootee. Guyana Macushi: pasa. Surinam Arawak: foete-i. Surinam Carib: koepaia, kopaja, njamoese. Surinam Creole: bois-pian. Surinam Sranan: goebai, goebaja. Surinam Saramaccan: jaiifi. Surinam Tirio: mah-re-mah-re. Guyana Patamona: pa-si-yar-ray-yik, pa-sa-yik.

USES: Stem: Leafy branches burned in the dry season to repel attacks of "simulie" ceratopogonid insects; bark infusion as a purgative and for dysentery. Bark used in an antisyphilitic powder. Leaf: In a plaster with soap to treat leishmaniasis (bos-yaws); decoction for fevers; extract for "pian" (perhaps yaws); in a pomade for skin diseases such as ringworm. Juice from the young leaves is warmed and applied to persistent sores, by the Guyana Patamona. Used for fevers and evil spirits in NW Guyana. Leaf and Wood: Leaves and wood are used for smoking as an insect repellent (Kabowra flis) by the Guyana Patamona. Part unspecified: Used for treating skin sores and ulcers, by Amerindians at Kurupukari, Guyana.

NOTES: This species is introduced from Panama to French Guiana.

Ref: 2,8,40A,149,154,168,192,195,218, 237,238,245.

Macfadyena uncata (Andrews) Sprague & Sandwith

NAMES: FG Creole: griffe chatte. Surinam Arawak: kamoro. Surinam Carib: lere simiole. Surinam Sranan: fowroefoetoe-tite, prasara-tite, prasaratete. Surinam Tirio: tah-kin-ah-deh. Surinam Wayana: wah-kah-gah-mu.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

USES: Whole plant: Crushed, boiled, and the decoction used as a wash in treatment for aching joints; crushed and rubbed on chest for fevers. Leaf: Infusion for influenza.

CHEM: Contains saponins derived from quinovic acid.

Ref: 2,8,218.

Macfadyena unguis-cati (L.) A. Gentry (*Bignonia unguis-cati* L.)

NAMES: French Guiana: griffe chatte, griffe de chat, griffes de chat, ongle de chat, ongles de chat, z'ongchatte, zong'chatt. FG Palikur: msibiu awak.

USES: Whole plant: Juice is alexiteric. Decoction for febrifuge wash. Stem and Leaf: Infusion as sudorific for fevers; bechic, emollient. Used for female sterility and hemorrhage in NW Guyana. Leaf: Mixed with honey in an infusion to treat coughs, for a febrifuge and diuretic, and to treat snakebite.

Ref: 2,4,8,154,168,245.

Mansoa alliacea (Lam.) A. Gentry (*Bignonia alliacea* Lam.; *Pachyptera alliacea* (Lam.) A. Gentry; *Pseudocalymma alliacea* (Lam.) Sandw.)

NAMES: FG Creole: liane-ail. FG Palikur: ilay kamwi. Guyana Creole: garlic rope. Surinam: knoflookliaan, knof-looklian. Surinam Akuriyo: kwi-po-kan. Surinam Arawak: aboeja-mibia. Surinam Carib: woe-ipole. Surinam Creole: gonofroe-tite, tingi-tite. Surinam Sranan: koenofrokoetite, knoefloek tita, konoefrokoe-tete, konofruku tete. Surinam Tirio and Wayana: ah-kah-pota.

USES: Whole plant: To remedy fevers, head colds and rheumatic pain; vermifuge. Stem and Leaf: In a decoction for baths to treat fever, influenza, rheumatism and colds. Stem: Fragments in a decoction for an external wash to treat fatigue and lameness or lumbago. In Surinam, a piece of stem in a glass of water is drunk in the last month of pregnancy for a healthy confinement. Bark decoction for fever. Leaf: Cold water infusion for fever. Decoction and infusion for general weakness.

Ref: 2,8,9,14,192,193,195.

Mansoa standleyi (Steyermark) A. Gentry

USES: Stem: Fragments in a decoction for an external wash to treat fatigue and lameness or lumbago. The French Guiana Wayapi use macerated stems for an insecticide against ants (*Atta* sp.).

NOTES: The Tikuna of Colombia use the leaf for fevers and headache, while the Waorani of Ecuador use the stems and leaves for arthritis, fever and sore muscles (10).

Ref: 2.

Martinella obovata (Kunth) Bureau & Schumann

NAMES: Guyana and French Guiana: eye vine. Guyana: once-a-mile. Guyana Arawak: akoacorollii, uquilla, kamoro.

USES: Root: Juice from the freshly cut tuberous roots is used as an eyedrop to treat infections and relieve sore or irritated eyes. Used for sores and sore eyes in NW Guyana. Leaf: Boiled leaves for treating colds.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

Ref: 3,41,192, 243,245.

Memora flavida (DC.) Bureau & Schumann

NAMES: Surinam Tirio: pu-li-wa-muh. Surinam Wayana: o-lo-lo-puh-lah-kah-lah-sen.

USES: Whole plant: Used by the Surinam Akuriyo to treat aching facial muscles. Stem and Bark: In a decoction for treating body ache. Leaf: Used by the Surinam Tirio in a decoction for treating aching joints.

Ref: 8.

Memora flaviflora (Miquel) Pulle

NAME: Surinam Tirio: we-re-puh e-pah-na-i-deh.

USES: Leaf: The Surinam Tirio boil the leaves in a decoction for fevers.

Ref: 8.

Pyrostegia dichotoma Miers ex Schumann

NAME: Surinam Tirio: ah-de-me yo-ro-ko.

USES: Whole plant: The Surinam Tirio drink water extracted from the liana as a treatment for coughs.

Ref: 8.

Schlegelia violacea (Aublet) Grisebach (*Besleria violacea* Aublet)

NAMES: French Guiana: ortie d'eau. FG Creole: beslere. FG Wayapi: kalayulu. Guyana Arawak: bultatakubia. Surinam Arawak: alasoabo. Surinam Carib: koepai jalang.

USES: Stem: Watery sap from the cut stem is used to treat sore eyes and burns. Bark is used by the French Guiana Wayapi to treat fever and headache. Leaf: Sudorific.

Ref: 2,9,154,192,218.

Stizophyllum riparium (Kunth) Sandwith

NAME: Surinam Tirio: ru-a-muh.

USES: Stem: Sap from cut stem is drunk for coughs. The Surinam Wayana drip liquid from the cut stem into aching ears. Sap used for irritated eyes in NW Guyana. Leaf: Decoction of crushed leaves used as a wash for treating sore thigh muscles and cramps.

Ref: 8,245.

Tabebuia capitata (Bureau & Schumann) Sandwith

NAMES: FG Creole: ebene verte. Guyana Akawaio: arauin, arawnig. Guyana Arawak: hakia. Guyana Creole: ironwood. Guyana Macushi: ranoi. Guyana Wapishana: konawadranup. Surinam: koenatepi, makkagroenhart.

USES: Stem: Decoction of the bark used as an external wash for a febrifuge by the French Guiana Wayapi.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

Ref: 2,192,218.

Tabebuia insignis (Miq.) Sandwith

NAMES: Guyana: white cedar, warakuri. Surinam: zwamppanta, pantahoedoe. Surinam Arawak: waloekoelie, warokoeli, warokorie. Surinam Carib: panda, panta.

USES: Bark: Used for malaria in NW Guyana. Stem: Infusion of bark employed for treating skin diseases and syphilis. Part unspecified: Used for treating skin diseases, by Amerindians at Kurupukari, Guyana.

Ref: 3,9,218, 238,245.

Tabebuia serratifolia (Vahl) Nicholson (*Bignonia leucoxydon* L.; *Tecoma leucoxydon* (L.) P. DC.)

NAMES: French Guiana: ebene vert, ebene verte, ebenier de Guyane. FG Creole: lebene. FG Galibi: arawone. FG Palikur: kwik. FG Wayapi: tayi. Guyana: greenheart, ironwood. Guyana Akawaio: arauin, arawnig. Guyana Arawak: hakia. Guyana Macushi: ranoi. Guyana Wapishana: konawadranup. Surinam: groenhart. Surinam Arawak: wassiba. Surinam Carib: alaone, araawene.

USES: Whole plant: In a decoction mixed with honey to relieve coughing. Stem: Dried bark of the trunk is grated and applied as a plaster for a remedy for leishmaniasis, and plaster is changed daily until ulcer is cicatrized; bark used against fever. Alexiteric; bark used as an antidote to snake poison and manchineel poison; wood used in a sudorific decoction. Flower: Corolla in a decoction with sugar is used as a pectoral syrup to remedy rheumatism, coughing and grippe. **CHEM:** Plant contains lapachol, a naphthoquinone having antitumor activity on rat carcinosarcoma Walker 256 and Yoshida sarcoma.

Ref: 2,154,168,192,218.

Tabebuia subtilis Sprague & Sandwith

NAME: Guyana Patamona: e-ma-war-ii-ya-pwa-li-yik.

USES: Bark: Bark is scraped, soaked in water overnight and drunk as a purgative, by the Guyana Patamona.

Ref: 237.

Tanaecium nocturnum (Barb. Rodr.) Bureau & Schumann

NAMES: FG Creole: liane noyo. FG Palikur: ihipkunau, kunau. Surinam Tirio: ah-mo-de-ah-tuh.

USES: Stem: Bark is drunk with milk for treating pulmonary discomfort; bark decoction is drunk for fevers, and used as a bath for cutaneous eruptions and head colds. Leaf: In decoction with stems as a wash for violent headaches; leaves rubbed on skin ailments by French Guiana Wayapi; Surinam Tirio use a cold water infusion for coughs. The French Guiana Wayapi use crushed leaves to stupefy honey bees in their nest.

CHEM: All organs are rich in cyanogenetic heterosides, which yield the hydrocyanic acid that puts bees to sleep for the French Guiana Wayapi, who employ the leaves, and sometimes the pulverized bark, to stupefy bees to obtain honey.

NOTES: This plant is used to make a hallucinogenic snuff by the Paumari Indians of the Brazilian Amazon (42).

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

Ref: 2,8.

BIXACEAE

***Bixa orellana* L.**

NAMES: FG Creole: rocou, roucou, rocouyer. FG Galibi: ururu. FG Wayapi: uluku. Guyana: ruku. Surinam Akuriyo: ku-cha-muh. Surinam Arawak: schiraboeli billi, sjiraboeli. Surinam Carib: koeseweweran, koeswe, kuswe, toenataletano koesoewe. Surinam Sranan: koesoewe. Surinam Tirio: weh-de-whe-pwe-muh, wu-sha-muh, wu-she-muh. Surinam Wayana: oh-not, o-no-toi-meh. Guyana Patamona: ah-non-da-yik.

USES: Whole plant: In mixture applied to feet to prevent chigoes (*Pulex penetrans*). Stem: Young shoots applied locally on abscesses. Sap from bark and crushed leaves for skin rashes; bark decoction for malaria; angina, asthma. Leaf: Sap from petiole used, in hot water with rum, to remove secretions from encrusted eyelids as a treatment for blepharitis; antiemetic. Decoction for dysentery, and as a wash for fevers. Infusion used by Surinam Wayana as a wash for muscular aches and fevers; for children's fevers and vomiting; deterrent; manioc poison antidote. Seed: Shell, pulp and juice are vermifuge and insecticidal; red coloring matter used for mosquito repellent. Employed for asthma and nasal cavity problems. Washed seeds are boiled until the water becomes viscous, then strained, and mixed with coconut oil or palm oil and daubed with cotton onto the skin of young girls at the time of puberty to prevent "bad-eyes" or "evil-eyes", i.e., to prevent the girls from being stared at to make sickness, by the Guyana Patamona. Fruit: Fruit is used for flavoring food, especially curry, as well as used to rub the skin to prevent sores, probably from sunburn, by the Guyana Patamona.

CHEM: Leaf contains cyanidine and ellagic acid. Seed yields a red carotenoid pigment, bixin, made into a paste widely used by Amerindians of the Guianas as a decorative body-paint, and by manufacturers and homemakers as a food coloring agent under the names "achiote" and "annato".

NOTE: Informant for the "bad-eyes" use of the seeds was Mrs. Elsie Pio, a Patamona Indian of Guyana (S. Tiwari, pers. comm., 16 September 1995).

Ref: 2,7,8,12,154,193,195.

BLECHNACEAE

***Blechnum serrulatum* Rich.**

USES: Rhizome: In French Guiana, an infusion of the rhizome is used as a vermifuge. Leaf: Used to treat abscesses in NW Guyana.

Ref: 4,245.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

BOMBACACEAE

Catostemma commune Sandw.

USES: Seed: Used in treatment of snoring in NW Guyana.

Ref.: 245.

Catostemma fragrans Bentham

NAMES: Guyana Akawaio: simana. Guyana Arecuna: paiu. Guyana Arawak: adaurona, baromalli. Guyana Creole: baramanni. Guyana Macushi: kamatana. Guyana Wapishana: koron. Surinam Arawak: baromali. Surinam Sranan: barmani. Surinam Tirio: pah-meh-ti-muh.

USES: Stem: The Surinam Tirio use a decoction of the bark as a wash for the treatment of fevers.

Ref.: 8,192.

Ceiba pentandra (L.) Gaertner

NAMES: FG Creole: fromager. FG Boni: kakatri. FG Palikur: kumak. FG Wayapi: kumaka. Guyana Akawaio: kumak. Guyana Arawak: kumaka. Guyana Carib: makau. Guyana Creole: cotton, jumbie tree, silk. Guyana Macushi: kumae. Guyana Wapishana: wirin. Surinam: wilde kapokboom. Surinam Sranan: kankantri.

USES: Stem: The French Guiana Wayapi wash in a decoction of the bark for its febrifuge properties. Leaf: Surinam Indonesians use juice from bruised young branches in a preparation to treat asthma. Infusion for dissolving phlegm and to soothe rectal inflammation. Leaves stewed for a gonorrhoea remedy.

CHEM: Leaf contains derivatives of quercetin and kaempferol, tannins and caffeic acid.

Ref.: 2,155,192,195.

Durio zibethinus J. Murr.

NAME: Surinam: doerian.

USES: Fruit: Sold for use as an aphrodisiac by the Surinam Chinese at Lelydorp.

Ref.: 195.

Eriotheca globosa (Aublet) A. Robyns (*Bombax globosum* Aublet)

NAMES: French Guiana: fromager. Guyana Akawaio: kamakuti. Guyana Carib: ulumaruru. Guyana Creole: wild silk cotton. Guyana Macushi: asari. Guyana Wapishana: chon.

USES: Stem: Bark is vomitive; shoots are diuretic. Fruit: Source of a butter used to stimulate transpiration.

Ref.: 154,192.

Pachira aquatica Aublet (*Bombax aquatica* (Aublet) Schumann)

NAMES: French Guiana: cacao sauvage. Guyana: bastard cocoa, water cocoa. Guyana Akawaio: maumau, webiaku. Guyana and Surinam Arawak: kanihiri. Guyana Warrau: kobel. Surinam

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

Arawak: kaniri. Surinam Paramaccan: momow. Surinam Sranan: bosch-cacao, watra cacao, watrakakaw. Surinam Wayana: se-se-po-kan.

USES: Whole plant: In an alexiteric decoction in French Guiana. Bark: Used for diarrhoea in NW Guyana. Leaf: A cold water infusion of the crushed leaves is employed by the Surinam Wayana to treat a burning sensation in the skin. Fruit: Surinam Caribs spread fruit on village grounds to repel sand fleas.

CHEM: Seed-oil contains palmitic acid, cyclopropene fatty acids and beta-sitosterol (10).

Ref: 8,154,155,192,195,245.

Quararibea turbinata Poirét

NAME: FG Creole: bois lele.

USES: Stem: Wood-ashes are mixed with tobacco (*Nicotiana tabacum*) leaves and macerated in a small amount of water and eau-de-Cologne, and used to reinforce the narcotic effect of tobacco.

Ref: 2.

Rhodognaphalopsis flaviflora (Pulle) A. Robyns (*Bombax flaviflorum* Pulle)

NAME: Guyana Patamona: kha-sawh-proc-yik.

USES: Seed: If swallowed, the endosperm will swell in the stomach and intestine, ultimately killing the individual (used as a poison by the Guyana Patamona).

Ref: 237.

BORAGINACEAE

Anchusa officinalis L.

NAME: French Guiana: buglosse.

USES: Part unspecified: Bechic.

NOTES: Plant introduced to French Guiana.

Ref: 168.

Cordia curassavica (Jacq.) Roemer & Schultes (*Cordia graveolens* H.B.K.; *Cordia macrostachya* (Jacq.) Roemer & Schultes; *Lithocardium curassavicum* O. Kuntze; *Varronia curassavica* Jacq.)

NAMES: FG Creole: monjoly, montjoly. FG Palikur: tarub. Guyana: black sage. Surinam Creole: baaka oema, baaka uma, blaka oema, blaka-oema, blaka-oema-wiwiri, blaka uma wiwiri, blakka-mama, blakka oema wiri.

USES: Stem and Leaf: Infusion for a stomachic, sudorific, to treat hypertension, biliousness, diarrhoea and colds. Stem: Chewed to clean the teeth and destroy bad breath. Leaf: Dried and boiled in a liquid drunk to control heavy menstrual flow. Macerated leaves used externally as dandruff treatment. Leaf employed in Surinam to remedy gonorrhoea. Boiled in a tea for a coolant; in a bath for fever. Infusion of young leaves for grippe, and as an aromatic, pectoral and stimulant. Leaves crushed and rubbed on the skin to prevent mosquito bites. Leaves used by Surinam Saramaccan Bush Negroes in curative herbal bath. Boiled infusion of sun-dried leaves is employed

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

for a gonorrhoea remedy in Surinam. Juice of finely crushed leaves is used for alleviating monthly stomach pains (menstrual cramps).

CHEM: Branches and leaves show antimicrobial activity (12).

Ref: 2,3,4,14,190,192,193,195,232.

***Cordia nodosa* Lam.**

NAMES: FG Creole: lamousse fourmi. FG Wayapi: yawatai. Guyana Akawaio: piaima-pomai. Guyana Creole: ant's tree. Guyana and Surinam Arawak: hoereuereroko, huruereroko. Surinam: bonsoehoedoe. Surinam Arawak: horowe joe lokko, horowejoreroko. Surinam Carib: achira-mou-rou, aloeko uonare, arreuonoe, awali emoeloe, awelemoeloe. Surinam Saramaccan Bush Negro: mattoe toenbalobbi. Surinam Sranan: boesi tafrabon, knopotafrabon. Surinam Tirio: she-tu-u-ru. Guyana Patamona: tak-kou-ro-yik.

USES: Stem: The French Guiana Wayapi finely grate the inner bark in a pectoral decoction for colds and breathlessness. Leaf: Decoction for fevers; crushed and rubbed on body for rheumatism, sprains, muscular pain and contusions. Used for headache, hypertension and whooping cough in NW Guyana. Fruit: Fruits are given to babies to suck when they are dribbling, by the Guyana Patamona.

NOTES: People along the upper Rio Vaupes in Colombia make a leaf-paste to kill botfly larvae embedded in the flesh (10).

Ref: 2,8,192,232, 237,245.

***Cordia polycephala* (Lam.) I.M. Johnston**

NAME: black sage.

USES: Wood or Stem: Wood or stem is used for scrubbing the teeth, by the Guyana Patamona.

Leaf: Macerated leaves are used as a fish poison, by the Guyana Patamona.

Ref: 237.

***Cordia sagotii* I.M. Johnston**

NAMES: Surinam: anoemalatti, tafelboom, tafraboom. Surinam Arawak: arowtroeka, dokka, dokoa, kakoro. Surinam Carib: anaakara, aratroeka, kokoro konokodikoro. Surinam Saramaccan Bush Negro: boggi lobbi, danlieba, toenba lobbi.

USES: Fruit: An infusion of the fruit is irritating to the stomach, and used as a laxative in French Guiana.

Ref: 4,232.

***Cordia tetrandra* Aublet**

NAMES: Guyana Arawak: yuwanaro. Guyana Creole: clammy cherry, iguana wood, table tree, torch tree, turkey berry. Surinam: tafrabom, tafrabon, tafelboom, tafabon. Surinam Arawak: kakhoro. Surinam Carib: alatoeloeka, aratroekoe. Surinam Saramaccan : boggi lobbi, toenbalobbi.

USES: Leaf: Decoction of dried, finely crushed leaves in water is used for high blood pressure in Surinam.

Ref: 15,192,195,232.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

***Cordia tomentosa* Lam. ex Roem. & Schult.**

NAME: French Guiana: montjoly.

USES: Leaf: In baths and compresses to ease swelling, soothe pain and fortify nerves.

Ref: 149.

***Heliotropium indicum* L.**

NAMES: FG Creole: creque coq, crete coq, crete-coq, crete de coq, crete dinde, crete d'inde, herbe a malingres, verveine pian. Guyana: white clary, white cleary, wild clary. Surinam Creole: kakakankan, kaka-kankan, kaka kankan, kakakangkang, kakafowru kankan, koko ding, koko-rode.

USES: Whole plant: Boiled and the beverage employed as a heat rash remedy in Guyana. Decoction for thrush, diarrhoea, and frequent excretion of urine. Boiled with *Desmodium* sp. (ironweed) in a decoction used as a purgative of the reproductive system to function as a "cleanout" for men and women. Used for diabetes and to treat venereal disease in NW Guyana. Leaf: Juice to treat and soothe the pain of conjunctivitis. Leaf-juice mixed with coconut oil and small amount of salt is administered to children for colds, grippe and coughing. Infusion for asthma, ulcers, dysentery, bronchitis, red eyes, boils, stomachic and as an antihemorrhagic. Boiled with *Mikania micrantha* for upset stomach. Flower: To control menstrual blood loss; yaws; skin ulcers.

CHEM: Contains the hepatotoxic pyrrolizidine alkaloids heliotrine and lasiocarpine (24). The major alkaloid, indicine, shows antitumor activity (43).

Ref: 2,3,4,12,154,168,190,193,195,232,234,245.

***Symphytum officinale* L.**

NAMES: French: grande consoude. FG Creole: bibloze, grand consoude.

USES: Leaf: An infusion is drunk for relief of varicose veins and circulatory problems; hypotensive.

CHEM: The plant tissues accumulate potassium nitrate and contain alkaloids toxic to the central nervous system.

Ref: 2.

***Tournefortia scandens* Miller**

NAME: French Guiana: herbe aux chiques.

USES: Whole plant: Bitter; in a decoction for removing sand fleas (*Pulex penetrans*).

NOTES: While said to be a plant introduced from Jamaica to French Guiana, the identity of this plant in French Guiana and elsewhere is probably untraceable.

Ref: 154.

BRASSICACEAE

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

Lepidium virginicum L.

NAME: French Guiana: cresson-savane.

USES: Whole plant: Antiscorbutic and diuretic.

Ref: 154.

Nasturtium officinalis R. Br.

NAME: French Guiana: cresson.

USES: Leaf: In French Guiana, an infusion is used to treat bronchitis.

Ref: 4.

Raphanus sativus L.

NAMES: Guyana: radish. Surinam: ramenas, rammenas.

USES: Root: Eaten in Surinam for a healthy liver, and for its beneficial effect on gallstones.

Ref: 193.

BROMELIACEAE

Ananas comosus (L.) Merr. (*Ananas sativus* Schult.)

NAMES: Guyana: pineapple. Surinam: ananas. Surinam Sranan: ananasi, nanasi. Guyana Patamona: ah-pa-tuk-yik.

USES: Leaf: Used for fractures in NW Guyana. Fruit: In Guyana, the green, unripe fruit is eaten by women to cause an abortion. In Surinam, the green fruit is cooked with *Citrus aurantiifolia* for an abortive agent. Partly ripe fruit is eaten to ease a sore throat. Fully ripe fruit is eaten to cure indigestion, and eaten with salt as an aperient. The immature fruit is eaten to abort a fetus less than 1 month old, by the Guyana Patamona. Fruit is grated, soaked in water, sweetened with sugar and used as a beverage or tonic, by the Guyana Patamona. Used as abortive in NW Guyana.

Ref: 190,193,195, 237,245.

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

NAME: French Guiana: carata.

USES: Whole plant: Juice is used to cicatrize recent sores and wounds; alcoholic tincture of the juice for a detersive on ulcers. Juice is said (by unconfirmed reports) to be employed as a saponin-containing soap substitute.

NOTES: Plant introduced from Panama to French Guiana.

Ref: 154.

Tillandsia usneoides (L.) L.

NAMES: English: Spanish moss. Surinam: spaans mos. Surinam Arawak: adatima.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

USES: Whole plant: To strengthen and make the hair more attractive, the Surinam Arawak steep the plants in a pot of water until decomposed, and wash their hair in the liquid to impart a glossy shine.

NOTES: In French Guiana, the juice of an undetermined species of *Tillandsia* is used to treat rheumatism (4).

Ref: 14,195.

BURSERACEAE

Bursera simaruba (L.) Sarg. (*Bursera gummifera* L.)

NAMES: French Guiana: bois-cochon, gommier.

USES: Stem: Yields a resin effective as a vulnerary.

Ref: 154.

Dacryodes nitens Cuatrecasas

NAME: Guyana Patamona: ou-ra-e-yik.

USES: Bark: Bark is warmed and used as a bandage around joints as an anti-arthritic, by the Guyana Patamona. Bark is warmed and wrapped around swellings, or areas of muscular aches and pains for relief, by the Guyana Patamona.

Ref: 237.

Dacryodes cf. nitens Cuatrecasas

NAME: Guyana Patamona: ou-ra-yik.

USES: Bark: Juice of inner bark is applied onto ringworm, sores on the skin, or other forms of skin rash as an antifungal agent, by the Guyana Patamona. Inner bark is boiled and the water used as an antipruritic or as an herbal bath, by the Guyana Patamona. Inner bark is used as a poultice to tie around persistent sores on the skin, by the Guyana Patamona. Extract (juice) from the bark is used for treating sores on the skin, by the Guyana Patamona. Wood: Wood is used as incense, by the Guyana Patamona.

Ref: 237.

Protium aracouchini (Aublet) Marchal

NAMES: Guyana and Surinam Arawak: haiawa. French Guiana and Surinam Carib: aracouchini. Surinam Creole: tingi-monne. Surinam Sranan: tingimoni. Surinam Tirio: e-twe.

USES: Stem: Sap used as balm for wounds and skin conditions. Resin from sap mixed with *Bixa* and oil of *Carapa* is rubbed on body as insect repellent and perfume. Resin mixed with gum of *Eperua* sp. used as a plaster for wounds. Leaf: The Surinam Tirio use a decoction as a wash for fevers and general body aches and pains.

CHEM: Contains the phenolic substances quercetin, camphor oil, p-coumaric acid and leucocyanin (44).

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

NOTES: In Guyana, an undetermined species of *Protium* provides a gum from which an astringent decoction is made and the vapor inhaled to relieve lung congestion (9).

Ref: 8,45,149,154,192,201.

Protium decandrum (Aublet) Marchal

USES: Stem: Exudate used for arthritis in NW Guyana. Bark used for burns and wounds/cuts in NW Guyana.

Ref: 245.

Protium guianense (Aublet) Marchal var. **guianense** (*Amyris guianensis* (Aublet) Willd.; *Icica guianensis* Aublet; *Protium hostmannii* (Miq.) Engler)

NAMES: French Guiana: bois de'encens, encens, encens grand bois. Guyana Arawak: haiawa. Guyana Creole: incense tree. Surinam Arawak: ajawa, hajawa balli. Surinam Carib: koesewe iekolju, miejoelwa, pakiria sipiolo. Surinam Creole: tiengi-monni, tingi moni.

USES: Sap: Sap is used to purge the stomach, by the Amerindians at Kurupukari, Guyana. Stem: Yields a resin which is burned in French Guiana as a mosquito repellent or used for remedying coughs. Alcoholic tincture of the aromatic resin is used as a topical application for ulcers in French Guiana; for phthisis; to relieve asthma.

Ref: 149,154,192,193,201,238.

Protium heptaphyllum (Aublet) Marchal subsp. **heptaphyllum** (*Amyris ambrosiaca* Willd.; *Protium octandrum* Swart)

NAMES: FG Creole: avore de l'encen, encens. FG Galibi: arouaou. Guyana Arawak: haiawa. Guyana Creole: incense tree. Surinam Arawak: ibajawa. Surinam Carib: siepio, tapoekjan ajaawa. Surinam Creole: tiengi-monnie, tingi moni.

USES: Stem: Bark yields a resinous material (called "busnigre kandra" or "boesnegre kandra" in Surinam) which hardens on contact with air, and is put in water; the liquid is drunk to remedy chest afflictions, bronchitis and asthma. The Guyana Macushi mix the resin into a red body paint which also has *Humiria balsamifera* var. *floribunda*, *Arrabidaea chica* and/or *Genipa americana* as ingredients, and rub the paint onto a child's head to prevent sickness caused by evil spirits.

Ref: 7,149,192,193,201.

Protium sagotianum Marchal

NAMES: Guyana Patamona: che-pau-yik, chi-pau-yik.

USES: Wood: Burned wood is used as incense by the Guyana Patamona. Bark: Bark is boiled, the water allowed to cool, and drunk as a medication to purify the blood, by the Guyana Patamona. Gum: Gum is ground, mixed with powdered greenheart seed, boiled with water, and drunk for stomach and liver ulcers, by the Guyana Patamona.

Ref: 237.

Protium cf. **sagotianum** Marchal

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

NAME: Guyana Patamona: chi-bo-yik.

USES: Wood: Wood is used as incense sticks by the Guyana Patamona. Bark: Bark is boiled and the water drunk as an antidiarrheal or as a tonic to purify the blood, by the Guyana Patamona. Gum: Gum is grated, mixed with water and drunk as an antidiarrheal, by the Guyana Patamona. Gum is ground, mixed with ground greenheart seed, boiled and the water drunk for stomach ulcers and cirrhotic liver, by the Guyana Patamona.

Ref: 237.

Tetragastris altissima (Aublet) Swartz (*Icica altissima* Aublet)

NAMES: French Guiana: cedre blanc. Surinam Creole: roode salie, salie.

USES: Resin: Emulsion of the fresh aromatic resin in water is used in French Guiana to treat bronchitis and lung infections.

Ref: 149,154,201.

Trattinnickia burserifolia Martius

NAMES: Guyana Akawaio: wayama. Guyana Arawak: ulu. Surinam Arawak: ioellieballie, olo. Surinam Carib: patjera-siepjorie. Surinam Creole: saly, tingiemonnie, tingimoni. Guyana Patamona: war-gang-yik.

USES: Bark: Bark is allowed to stand in water overnight and drunk for success in a hunting expedition, by the Guyana Patamona. Bark is boiled with water and drunk as a treatment for colds, by the Guyana Patamona. Stem: Yields a gum used in remedies for asthma and other chest afflictions in Surinam.

Ref: 192,195,201, 237.

Trattinnickia sp.

NAME: Guyana Arawak: ulu.

USES: Stem: Decoction of bark used as an emetic and sudorific. Part unspecified: Used as an emetic and sudorific by Amerindians at Kurupukari, Guyana.

Ref: 9, 238.

CACTACEAE

Cereus sp.

NAME: FG Creole: raquette a quatre faces.

USES: Stem: Cooked under ashes, and the extracted juice is mixed with pumpkin leaves, honey and lemon and used to treat coughs.

Ref: 4.

Epiphyllum phyllanthus (L.) Haw.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

USES: Leaf: Used for back pain, coughs and colds, as laxative and for whooping cough in NW Guyana.

Ref: 245.

Opuntia cochenillifera (L.) Mill. (*Nopalea cochenillifera* (L.) Salm-Dyck)

NAMES: FG Creole: raquette. Guyana: cochineal. Surinam: nopal. Surinam Sranan: nopari.

USES: Stem: The "pads" are applied to treat mycoses (fungal skin infections), fever, and as a shampoo for fine, delicate hair; pads are warmed and placed on the forehead as a refresher by the French Guiana Palikur. Roasted branches are sliced and applied as a poultice to relieve pain, swelling, and localized burning sensation resulting from filaria. Sap used for baby's colds and wheezing. Grated stem mixed with corn meal and soft grease is warmed for external application to relieve heavy chest colds and fever associated with pneumonia. Leaf: Used for spleen problems in NW Guyana.

Ref: 2,3,195,245.

Opuntia vulgaris Mill. (*Cactus opuntia* L.)

NAMES: French Guiana: raquette. Guyana: cochineal (incorrect name), scrutchineal (incorrect name); prickly pear.

USES: Stem: Bit of stem placed in water, and the water given for dropsy. Several thin slices of stem are warmed and placed in water, and the water is drunk for stomach inflammations. Slices of stem applied to inflammations of the joints, skin and intestines to draw off heat. Ground stem in an infusion used for treating stomach ulcers. Small piece of stem in a glass of water is used for removing mucus from inflamed eyes. Fruit: Diuretic; makes red urine.

Ref: 4,154,168,190.

Rhipsalis baccifera (J. Mill.) Stearn (*Rhipsalis cassutha* Gaertn.)

NAMES: FG Palikur: duhudumna rubban. Surinam: tjimoe, tyimu.

USES: Stem: Crushed and used with juice of *Lonchocarpus chrysophyllus* to treat bite of coral snake (*Micrurus* sp.) by the French Guiana Wayapi. Used with *Philodendron* sp. to soothe the wound of venomous stingray (*Potamotrygon* sp.) in a cataplasm of peeled stem, by the French Guiana Palikur. Whole plant: Used by Surinam Saramaccan Bush Negroes as an ingredient in a curative herbal bath.

Ref: 2,193.

CAESALPINIACEAE

Aldina insignis (Benth.) Endl.

NAMES: Guyana Akawaio: tatang. Guyana Arawak: dacambally, dakamaballi, dakama-balli.

USES: Fruit: Starch is injected anally to treat typhoid and dysentery in Guyana. Seed: In Guyana, the nutritive seed is mixed with cassava flour when cassava bread is scarce.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

Ref: 9,190,191,192.

Bauhinia guianensis Aublet (*Bauhinia outimouta* Aublet)

NAMES: Guyana and Surinam Arawak: hikuritarafon (turtle steps). Surinam Carib: guayamufrati. Surinam Galibi: ya-outi-mouta. Surinam Sranan: sekepatoe trapoe. Surinam Tirio: mo-ro-go-go eh-heh. Surinam Wayana: ku-yu-le huh-hah-nu-kut-puh. Guyana Patamona: kha-woui-eng-gu-ma-pui-yik, kha-wouii-eng-gou-ma-pouii-yik.

USES: Whole plant: Liquid made from liana is a wash for fevers. Root: Used to treat diarrhea in NW Guyana. Sap: Used to treat diarrhea in NW Guyana. Bark: Bark is boiled with water and drunk as an antidiarrheal, by the Guyana Patamona. Bark decoction used as a wash by the Surinam Tirio to treat fevers. Stem: Decoction of wood is drunk by the Surinam Tirio to expel stomach worms. In NW Guyana, stem used in treatment of venereal disease. Wood: Wood is ground, soaked in water for about ½-1 hour and used as an anti-diarrheal, by the Guyana Patamona. Wood used for pain and as aphrodisiac in NW Guyana. Stem and Leaf: The Surinam Wayana use a decoction for cramps. Guyana Carib employ it as a piscicide.

Ref: 8, 237,245.

Bauhinia kunthiana Vogel

NAMES: FG Creole: echelle tortue, echelle toti. FG Wayapi: ayayula sili. Guyana Akawaio: kapui-engomapai. Guyana Arawak: hikuritarafon. Guyana Creole: monkey ladder, turtle steps. Guyana Macushi: kopaimengo.

USES: Stem: French Guiana Wayapi use the finely grated stem in a decoction several times a day for dysentery and diarrhoea. Part unspecified: Used as a fish poison and as a treatment for malaria, by Amerindians at Kurupukari, Guyana.

Ref: 2,8,192, 238.

Bauhinia rubiginosa Bong.

NAMES: Guyana Patamona: ka-wue-yeng-ku-ma-pu-yik, kha-woui-eng-gu-puii-yik.

USES: Wood: Wood is boiled, and the water drunk as an antidiarrheal or as an antidysenteric, by the Guyana Patamona.

Ref: 237.

Bauhinia scala-simiae Sandwith

NAMES: Guyana Arawak: hikuri-tarafo, hikuritarafon. Guyana Creole: monkey ladder, turtle-step, turtle steps. Guyana Wapishana: oradapor. Guyana Patamona: kaw-ne-yeng-ku-ma-pu-yik, kah-wouii-eng-goui-ma-pouii-yik, kha-moui-yeng-gu-ma-pui-yik.

USES: Root: Used for diarrhea in NW Guyana. Wood: Wood is boiled, and the water drunk as an antidiarrheal or as an antidysenteric for bloody dysentery, by the Guyana Patamona. Used for malaria and diarrhea in NW Guyana. Stem: Decoction, or infusion in wine, used as a tonic and aphrodisiac. Decoction for backache. Often mixed with species of *Smilax*, *Strychnos*, *Doliocarpus* and *Philodendron*. Macerated stem is soaked overnight in water and drunk as an antidiarrheal by the Guyana Patamona.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

Ref: 3,192, 237,245.

Bauhinia surinamensis Amsh.

NAME: Guyana Patamona: kha-woui-eng-gu-ma-pui-yik.

USES: Wood: Wood is boiled, and the water drunk as an antidiarrheal or as an antidysenteric for bloody dysentery, by the Guyana Patamona.

Ref: 237.

Bocoa alterna (Bentham) Cowan

USES: Stem: The Guyana Waiwai prepare a solution of the bark which is used to wash the feet as a treatment for ground itch.

Ref: 8,16.

Bocoa prouacensis Aublet

NAMES: Surinam Arawak: itikiboroballi hororadikoro. Surinam Carib: aliana-oeu, ietjoetanoe aliano, wepetano tamoene. Surinam Paramaccan: aie-udu. Surinam Saramaccan: wajewoe. Surinam Sranan: gandoe, isri-ati. Surinam Tirio: ku-tah-de.

USES: Stem: Cold water infusion of the bark is drunk as a treatment for malaria by the Surinam Tirio.

Ref: 8.

Brownea latifolia Jacq.

USES: Stem: Bark used for hemorrhages in NW Guyana. Flower: Used for coughs and colds, hemorrhage, whooping cough, and tuberculosis in NW Guyana.

NOTE: The bark of *Brownea coccinea* Jacq., a Venezuelan plant not yet recorded from the Guianan flora, is reportedly used in Guyana for treating "women's diseases" such as menorrhagia, vaginal hemorrhagia and menstrual pains (cf. Klitgaard, B.B., pp. 235-247 in: Rios, M. and H. B. Pedersen. 1994. *Las Plantas y El Hombre*. Quito, Ecuador: Ediciones ABYA-YALA).

Ref: 245.

Caesalpinia bonduc (L.) Roxb. (*Guilandina bonduc* L.; *Guilandina bonducella* L.)

NAMES: French Guiana: bonduc, graines-tigues, oeil de bourrique, oeil de chat. Guyana: nicker seed. Surinam: bonducella. Surinam Arawak: horotoballi. Surinam Bush Negro: awariston. Surinam Carib: pararapo.

USES: Whole plant: For syphilitic diseases in Guyana. Root: For gonorrhoea in French Guiana. Seed: Vomitive, very bitter. Crushed fresh seed is used as a febrifuge and to treat snakebite in French Guiana. Dried seed used as a children's anthelmintic in Surinam. Parched and pounded for a dropsy medication in Guyana.

CHEM: Contains the febrifuge bonducine (154).

Ref: 4,7,154,168,190,195.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

Caesalpinia pulcherrima (L.) Swartz (*Poinciana pulcherrima* L.)

NAMES: FG Creole: macata. Surinam: boontje krere krere, krekrere, krere-krere, sabinabloem. Surinam Djuka Bush Negro: ayoowiri. Surinam Sranan: djoepinda.

USES: Root: Bitter, toxic, astringent; for diarrhoea. Leaf and Flower: Infusion is diuretic. Leaf, Flower and Seed: For stomach, urinary bladder and kidney problems. Leaf and Seed: Infusion is drunk by the Djuka to induce quick, uncomplicated abortion in early pregnancy. Leaf: Infusion is drunk for kidney stones, and to accelerate childbirth. For a febrifuge, tonic, excitant, emmenagogue, and possibly an abortive at a certain dosage. Leaves of the yellow-flowered form, f. *flava* (Bailey & Rehder) DeFilipps, *Ornamental Garden Plants of the Guianas* 85 (1992), are used in Surinam for stomachache. Flower: Febrifuge; infusion drunk as a tea for gall bladder problems in Surinam. Fresh flowers are sudorific. Those of the red-flowered form (f. *pulcherrima*) are used in Surinam for urinary tract problems. Seed: Pectoral.

Ref: 2,154,193,195,200,216.

Campsiandra comosa Benth.

NAME: Guyana Arawak: apikara.

USES: Part unspecified: Used as an antidysenteric by Amerindians at Kurupukari, Guyana.

Ref: 238.

Campsiandra sp.

NAME: Guyana Arawak: apikara.

USES: Stem: Decoction of the bark is used to treat dysentery.

Ref: 9.

Cassia acuminata L.

NAME: French Guiana: sene.

USES: Fruit: Infusion for a cholagogue.

Ref: 4.

Cassia fistula L.

NAMES: French: casse des Antilles. FG Creole: casse. Surinam: goudenregen.

USES: Fruit: Purgative. Pulp between seeds used as laxative. Seed: Pulverized seeds used for a laxative.

CHEM: Fruit-pulp contains derived anthracenes.

NOTES: Plant introduced from tropical Asia to French Guiana.

Ref: 2,154,168,195.

Cassia grandis L. fil. (*Cassia brasiliiana* Lam.)

NAMES: French Guiana: casse. Guyana Arawak: warua. Guyana Creole: monkey molasses.

USES: Fruit: Pulp is bitter, used as a purgative and laxative in French Guiana.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

NOTES: Plant introduced from Panama to French Guiana.

Ref: 154,192.

Cassia javanica L.

NAMES: French Guiana: casse-para.

USES: Fruit: Pulp is bitter, used as a purgative and laxative.

Ref: 154.

Chamaecrista apoucouita (Aublet) Irwin & Barneby (*Cassia apoucouita* Aublet)

USES: Seed: Seeds are crushed into a powder, mixed with water, and drunk as an analgesic, by the Guyana Patamona. Seeds are crushed into a powder, and used as a anti-venom (snakebite) by the Guyana Patamona. Seeds are crushed into a powder, and inserted into cavities as a treatment for toothache, by the Guyana Patamona.

Ref: 237.

Copaifera guianensis Desf.

NAMES: French Guiana: copahu, copalier. FG Creole: bois capayou, coupawa. FG Palikur: maraura. FG Wayapi: kupaiwa. Guyana Creole: maran. Surinam: hoepelboom, hoepelhout, hoepel-olie, hoepro, oeprae-olie. Surinam Arawak: koepajoewa. Surinam Carib: apaoewa. Surinam Saramaccan Bush Negro: passie moetie. Surinam Sranan: oeprae-oedoe.

USES: Stem: Oil, or oleoresin, extracted from the trunk is used to alleviate gonorrhoea, water-filled swellings, throat and urinary tract inflammations, kidney stones, haemorrhoids, rheumatism and stomach cramps; fractures; diarrhoea. Bark of trunk in a decoction for dysentery.

NOTES: In Guyana, the resin from undetermined species of *Copaifera* is used to anoint wounds, due to its ability to coagulate blood (9).

Ref: 2,154,192,193,195,216.

Copaifera officinalis (Jacq.) L.

NAMES: French Guiana: copahu, copaiou, copaiier.

USES: Stem: Incised bark yields an oleoresin and balsam ("baume de copahu") which is used in an emulsified decoction for pulmonary infections.

Ref: 154,168.

Copaifera pubiflora Bentham

NAMES: French Guiana: copahu. Guyana Akawaio: maranyo. Guyana Arawak: kopaiyuwa. Guyana Carib: apauwa. Guyana Creole: copaiba balsam, maran. Guyana Macushi: marana. Guyana Wapishana: maranai.

USES: Stem: Incised stem yields a resin which, in emulsified decoction, is used in French Guiana for pulmonary infections.

Ref: 154,192.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

Copaifera sp.

NAME: Guyana Arawak: maran.

USES: Part unspecified: Used as an anticoagulant by Amerindians at Kurupukari, Guyana.

Ref: 238.

Dimorphanthra conjugata (Splitg.) Sandwith

NAMES: Guyana and Surinam Arawak: dakama. Guyana Carib: akayoran. Surinam: boschkasjoe. Surinam Carib: akajoeran. Surinam Saramaccan: kadjoe mattoe.

USES: Stem: Decoction of inner bark for ulcers, asthma and dysentery; aqueous extract of bark for washing cuts, ulcers and areas infected with "ground itch" between the toes; powdered bark is sprinkled on sores and wounds to encourage healing.

Ref: 3,9,192,216.

Dinizia excelsa Ducke

NAME: Guyana Wapishana: parakwa.

USES: Stem: The French Guiana Wayapi drink a decoction of the bark as a remedy for venomous snakebite.

Ref: 2,192.

Eperua falcata Aublet

NAMES: FG Arrouage: ouapa. FG Boni: biiudu. FG Creole: wapa. FG Palikur: wap. FG Wayapi: tapaka. Guyana: soft wallaba, wallaba, waraba, white wallaba. Guyana Carib: parewe. Guyana Patamona: wopa. Surinam: baboen walaba, bijlhout, birihoedoe, zwarte wallaba, wallaba koeleroe, witte wallaba. Surinam Arawak: itoeli walaba, walaba. Surinam Carib: pala eh, pale eh, tamoeno pale-o, tutto amote. Guyana Patamona: wo-pa-yik.

USES: Bark: Resin from the bark is placed on warm leaves and tied around cuts and sores as a poultice, by the Guyana Patamona. Resin is used for treating ulcers, sores and dysentery, by Amerindians at Kurupukari, Guyana. Stem: Bark is decocted as a dental analgesic by the French Guiana Boni. Bitter bark used as an emetic by the French Guiana Arrouage. Resin used to cicatrize wounds by the French Guiana Saramaccan. Wood yields an oil used in Surinam as an ointment for rheumatism and to treat wounds.

CHEM: Resin may have slight bactericidal and antifungal properties, which account for its use as a cicatrizant.

Ref: 2,154,161,192,195,216, 237,238.

Eperua grandiflora (Aublet) Bentham subsp. **guyanensis** Cowan

NAMES: Guyana Arawak: yoboko. Guyana Creole: ituri wallaba, yokobo wallaba. Surinam Arawak: itoeri walaba.

USES: Stem: Decoction of the inner bark used to relieve toothache.

Ref: 48,161,192,216.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

Eperua spp.

NAME: Guyana: wallaba.

USES: Whole plant: Gum mixed with gum of *Protium aracouchini* is used as a plaster for wounds.

Stem: Bark is boiled in water for an emetic to treat diarrhoea and for washing ulcers.

Ref: 9,45.

Haematoxylum campechianum L.

NAMES: French Guiana: campeche. Guyana: logwood.

USES: Stem: Bark and wood is astringent, used to treat chronic diarrhoea in French Guiana.

Ref: 154.

Hymenaea courbaril L.

NAMES: French Guiana: copal, copal du Bresil. FG Creole: caca chien, courbaril. FG Palikur: simigl, simir. Guyana: alikuya, kanawari, k'wanarri, locust, simiri, stinking toe. Guyana Macushi: moire. Guyana Wapishana: not. Surinam: lokus, rode lokus, zwarte lokus. Surinam Arawak: kawanahalli, kawanali, kawanari. Surinam Carib: semeri, semiri, simiri. Surinam Saramaccan: kakanja bosoe. Surinam Saramaccan and Sranan: loksi. Guyana Patamona: kha-moui-lea-yik, ma-sek-yik, ah-mui-le-yik.

USES: Bark: Bark is boiled, and the water drunk as an analgesic for back pain, by the Guyana Patamona. Bark is boiled, sugar added, and drunk as a beverage, and as a tonic, by the Guyana Patamona. Bark of trunk is depurative and antipyretic. Resin exuding from bark used for treating fresh wounds. Decocted bark tea is employed by the French Guiana Palikur for upset stomach; decoction for dysentery when mixed with barks of *Humiria* sp. and *Manilkara* sp.; boiled with other plants for bilious diarrhoea and for use as an aphrodisiac. Bark decoction or infusion for a carminative, vermifuge, purgative, dysentery and diarrhoea; bark infusion drunk for a good fatigue tonic and blood cleanser. Bark used as aphrodesiac and to treat coughs and colds in NW Guyana. Resin: Used as a cicatrizant and for pulmonary infections by the Guyana Patamona.. Fruit: French Guiana Wayapi use resinous secretion for dysentery.

CHEM: Resin contains copalic acid and other diterpenes (49).

Ref: 2,3,9,40,154,190,192,193,195,216,237,245.

Macrobium cf. **acaciifolium** (Benth) Benth

NAMES: Guyana and Surinam Arawak: sarebebe. Guyana Wapishana: sirkir. Surinam: boschtamarinde, bostamarinde. Surinam Carib: alapai, aratapalli. Surinam Paramaccan: wasipa. Surinam Sranan: boesitamalin, boesi tamalin, walatapa. Surinam Tirio: pah-det.

USES: Leaf: The Surinam Tirio use a wash of decocted leaves to treat fevers.

Ref: 8,161,192,216.

Macrobium aff. **angustifolium** (Benth) Cowan

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

NAMES: Guyana Akawaio: muka. Surinam: watrabihoedoe, witte walaba. Surinam Arawak: sarebebe. Surinam Carib: atapa. Surinam Sranan: walatapa, watra-biri-odedoe. Surinam Tirio: pah-det.

USES: Stem: Bark decoction used internally and externally for fevers by the Surinam Tirio.

NOTES: The bark of an undetermined species of *Macrobium* is decocted in Guyana as an emetic and for breaking a stubborn fever (9).

Ref: 8,161,192.

Mora excelsa Bentham

NAMES: Guyana and Surinam Arawak, Guyana Akawaio: mora. Guyana: black mora, red mora, sand mora. Guyana Carib: parakava. Surinam Carib: palaloea, parakoea, prakowa. Surinam Saramaccan: peto. Guyana Patamona: tho-ro-yik.

USES: Whole plant: Anthelmintic; for cleaning and healing sores and cuts. Bark: Bark is either boiled or mixed with water and drunk as an antidiarrheal, by the Guyana Patamona. Inner bark is scraped, soaked in water overnight and drunk as an antidiarrheal, by the Guyana Patamona. Bark decoction for an antispasmodic to treat uterine infections, diarrhoea and dysentery, although the pink decoction is said to have a nauseating odor and aftertaste. Used to treat diarrhea in NW Guyana. Part unspecified: Used for treating skin, worm and urinogenital infections, by Amerindians at Kurupukari, Guyana.

Ref: 3,9,192,216,237,238,245.

Sclerolobium cf. albiflorum Benoist

NAMES: Surinam Arawak: jawaredan belero. Surinam Carib: tamoene arauama, tamoene araurama. Surinam Paramaccan: matawai gedoe. Surinam Saramaccan: mattawari ninge djedoe. Surinam Sranan: redi gedoe, rode djedoe, roode djedoe. Surinam Wayana: ah-lah-pah-te.

USES: Stem: Cold water infusion of rasped bark is used by the Surinam Wayana to treat fevers.

Ref: 8,216.

Sclerolobium aff. melinonii Harms

NAMES: Surinam: djedoe, witte djedoe. Surinam Arawak: jawalidan, jawalidan hottohottokoro, jawaredan. Surinam Carib: alaoelama, apaakanirian, auraurama, jawalidan lokolemeroe, tamoene araurama, toepoeroe aloelama. Surinam Paramaccan: kiaguidia. Surinam Saramaccan: djakidja. Surinam Sranan: djadidja. Surinam Tirio: u-de-pwe-muh. Surinam Wayana: u-ruh-huh-e-yeh.

USES: Whole plant: The Surinam Tirio use water from the liana as a wash for children with fever.

Stem: Infusion of the rasped bark is used by the Surinam Wayana as a wash for treating cramps.

Ref: 8,216.

Senna alata (L.) Roxb. (*Cassia alata* L.)

USES: Root: Infusion for tympanitis. Cooked in water for uterus problems and filaria worm expulsion. In NW Guyana, used for diarrhea, bete rouge, as laxative, and for sores and skin fungi.

Flower: Used as laxative and for worms in NW Guyana. Leaf, Flower and Fruit: Mixed in an infusion for stomach problems. Leaf: Infusion for a laxative tea and to cleanse the blood. In a

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

tincture for skin blemishes and ringworm. Finely ground and used alone or mixed with oil to treat various skin conditions, such as tetter, scurf, scaling skin, ulcers, eczema, ringworm, dermatitis; decoction as an externally applied febrifuge; decocted with or without *Tripogandra serrulata* and *Persea americana* for biliousness and hypertension. Decocted with egg-white and "casareep" for pneumonia, colds and fever. Flower: Decoction for a vermifuge; decoction with *Zingiber officinale* for grippe and as an abortifacient; decocted with coconut milk for a laxative; infusion for remedying spleen conditions. Seed: Cooked and used as a laxative anthelmintic remedy for intestinal worms. **CHEM**: Leaf contains purgative anthraquinone, and shows some antimicrobial activity. Stem contains chrysophanol, emodin, rhein and aloe emodin (3). Leaf and fruit contain purgative anthracene derivatives of aloe emodin and rhein (3).
Ref: 2,3,4,8,12,14,16,168,193,195,216,234,245.

Senna bicapsularis (L.) Roxb. (*Cassia bicapsularis* L.)

NAME: Guyana: money bush.

USES: Leaf: Infusion or sap from macerated leaves is applied externally, with salt, to treat rashes, sores, bites, stings, eczema, "lotta", scabies, ringworm and thrush.

Ref: 3, *Kvist 374*, coll. 1977 (US).

Senna hirsuta (L.) Irwin & Barneby var. **hirsuta** (*Cassia hirsuta* L.)

NAME: FG Creole: cafe zerb pian.

USES: Root: Tincture is rubbed onto rheumatic areas. Leaf: Infusion is an effective remedy for renal calculi. Seed: Roasted as a coffee substitute.

CHEM: Leaf contains derived anthracenes. Roasting of seed destroys the toxalbumin present in fresh seed.

Ref: 2.

Senna obtusifolia (L.) Irwin & Barneby (*Cassia obtusifolia* L.)

NAME: FG Creole: cafe zerb pian.

USES: Same uses as given for *Senna hirsuta* var. *hirsuta*.

Ref: 2.

Senna occidentalis (L.) Link

NAMES: FG Creole: cafe zerb pian, digo, indigo, indigo cafe. Guyana: cafie balli, mayamal, wild coffee. Guyana Carib: tumuka. Surinam: spookerwt, spookerwten. Surinam Saramaccan Bush Negro: misi konde owi. Surinam Sranan: jorkapesi.

USES: Whole plant: Decoction for hypertension, diabetes, biliousness and fever; grippe, thrush; boiled and gargled for throat trouble; pounded and mixed with wood-ash and rubbed on areas of leishmaniasis and eczema. Used for coughs and colds and for "lining cold" (puerperal fever) in NW Guyana. Root: Tincture rubbed onto rheumatic areas; decoction for a purgative and emetic; infusion for cholagogue and skin diseases. Infusion for bilious fever, ordinary fever, stomachache, and to ease menstruation. Tea made from roots and dried flowers is used for colds and upset stomach. Used for diarrhea in NW Guyana. Leaf: Remedy for renal calculi. Leaves are made into a tea for

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

treating afterbirth problems. Used for treating fevers, coughs and colds, headaches, hemorrhage and thrush in NW Guyana. Flower: In a preparation to reduce stomach acid in children. Seed: Dried, pulverised and roasted as a coffee substitute, and for use as a febrifuge. Infusion is drunk to calm one's nerves. In NW Guyana, used for treating kidney problems, hemorrhage, worms, and cleaning womb and tubes in NW Guyana. Part unspecified: Used by the Surinam Saramaccan as an ingredient in a curative herbal bath.

CHEM: Extracts of leaf and seed show antibiotic activity (3,142). Leaf contains flavonoid glycosides, an anthraquinone, and a bianthraquinone (3,46). Seed contains N-methyl morpholine, campesterol and beta-sitosterol glucosides (47).

Ref: 2,3,4,14,190,193,195,216,234,245.

Senna quinquangulata (Rich.) Irwin & Barneby (*Cassia quinquangulata* Rich.)

NAMES: Guyana Arawak: lokonanjo. Surinam Arawak: lokonanjo. Surinam Paramaccan: malako-pesi. Surinam Sranan: jorkapesi, jorkapetie. Surinam Tirio: ah-de-me kah-law. Surinam Wayana: pu-nah-tah-wah. Guyana Patamona: a-gai-mar-gai-yik.

USES: Trunk and Stem: Trunk and stem are scraped, boiled, and the water used as an anti-venom, by the Guyana Patamona. Leaf and Stem: The Surinam Tirio crush the leaves and bark in a decoction to wash body for fevers. Leaf: Cold water infusion used by Surinam Wayana as wash for exhaustion; decocted for a fever remedy by the French Guiana Wayapi.

Ref: 8,192,216, 237.

Senna reticulata (Willd.) Irwin & Barneby (*Cassia reticulata* Willd.)

NAMES: Guyana: carrion crow bush. Surinam: afoejodo, slabriki.

USES: Leaf and Flower: Crushed in water for treating eczema and other skin eruptions, the crushed leaves being used as a sponge. Leaf: For the cure of ringworm in Guyana. Used for treating fevers and pneumonia, and as a laxative in NW Guyana. Flower: As an emetic in Guyana. As a laxative in NW Guyana.

Ref: 190,216,245, *Archer 2509*, coll. 1934 (US).

Senna sophera (L.) Roxb.

USES: Seed: In the vicinity of Georgetown, Guyana the boiled seeds are used for the treatment of Bright's disease.

Ref: *Archer 2626*, coll. 1934 (US).

Swartzia bannia Sandwith

NAME: Guyana Patamona: pa-ra-guay-yik.

USES: Bark: Bark is boiled with water and drunk as an antidiarrheal, by the Guyana Patamona.

Ref: 237.

Swartzia benthamiana Miquel var. **benthamiana**

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

NAMES: French Guiana: agui, anakoko, montouchi, namba. Guyana Akawaio: okraprabu. Guyana Macushi: morompo. Surinam: bergibebe, gandoe, ijzerhart, itikiboro djamaro, kakabroeke. Surinam Akuriyo: kah-lah-lu-e-bwe-muh. Surinam Arawak: itiki boroballi. Surinam Carib: oelana beta, okelana beta. Surinam Paramaccan: agi, moetoesji, nimba. Surinam Saramaccan: ergi bebe kakabrokoe wajawoe, wajoewoe. Surinam Tirio: kwe-ah-de um-bah-tah.

USES: Whole plant: The Surinam Wayana put the red latex on a piece of cotton which is packed into the cavity of a tooth to relieve toothache. Stem and Leaf: Crushed leaves and bark are decocted by the Surinam Akuriyo and applied to aching teeth. Used as a sudorific in Guyana.

Ref: 8,9,161,192,216.

Swartzia laevicarpa Amsh.

NAME: Guyana Patamona: tu-mour-reng-yik.

USES: Bark: Bark is scraped, soaked in water, and drunk as a charm for hunting savanna deer, by the Guyana Patamona. Bark is boiled, and the water drunk as an emetic, by the Guyana Patamona.

Ref: 237.

Swartzia leiogyne (Sandw.) Cowan

NAME: Guyana Arawak: itikiboroballi.

USES: Part unspecified: Used as a sudorific by Amerindians at Kurupukari, Guyana.

Ref: 238.

Swartzia panacoco (Aublet) Cowan (*Robinia panacoco* Aublet; *Swartzia tomentosa* DC.)

NAMES: French Guiana: grand panacoco. Guyana: ironwood. Guyana Patamona: karwai.

USES: Stem: Decoction of the bark is drunk as a sudorific in Guyana and French Guiana. Bark contains a balsamic red resin.

Ref: 7,8,9,149,154,192.

Swartzia sp.

NAME: Surinam Tirio: ku-ta-do.

USES: Stem: The Surinam Tirio use a decoction of the bark for malaria.

Ref: 8.

Tachigali paniculata Aublet

NAMES: Surinam Creole: bois-fourmi. Surinam Galibi: tachigali. Surinam Paramaccan: gangi udu, kotikoe. Surinam Paramaccan and Sranan: gedoe. Surinam Sranan: miragedoe. Surinam Tirio: she-den-yeh. Surinam Wayana: yeh-neh-ah-pu.

USES: Stem: Cold water infusion of the bark is used by the Surinam Wayana for stomachache.

CHEM: Indole alkyl amines are present in small amounts (10).

NOTES: This plant is used as a pain reliever or stimulant by the Makuna, Kubeo, Tikuna and Aiwano Amerindians of northwestern Amazonia (10).

Ref: 8.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

Tamarindus indica L.

NAMES: French Guiana: bois des iles, tamarinier. Guyana: tamarind. Guyana and Surinam Hindi: imli. Surinam: tamarinde, tamaring. Surinam Javan: asem. Surinam Sranan: tamaren, tamarin.

USES: Leaf: Warmed and tied to affected areas to relieve swellings and pains, particularly sprains. Decoction or infusion for a coolant, and for bathing sores or to bathe persons suffering from measles or allergies; in a rash and scabies remedy. Leaf and Flower: In a sweetened tea drunk by children for measles. In a preparation which was drunk in early Guyana as a malaria remedy instead of drinking rain water. Fruit: Syrup of ripe fruit is drunk for keeping digestive organs in good condition, for an aperient, as well as for a cough medicine and to remedy chest colds; pulp as a laxative. Flesh of fruit eaten to cure fevers and control gastric acid. Flower: Decoction of flower buds used to remedy children's bedwetting and urinary complaints.

CHEM: Plant contains pyrazines and thiazoles; seed contains polyoses; bark yields proanthocyanidin and hordenine (3,50).

Ref: 3,154,161,190,193,195,216.

Vouacapoua americana Aublet

NAMES: Surinam: broinharti, bruinhart, tjatjaboetja. Surinam Arawak: dakamaballi, dakamballi. Surinam Carib, Tirio and Wayana: wah-kah-pu. Surinam Carib: tjanaren wakapoe, wakapoe. Surinam Paramaccan: boena-ati. Surinam Sranan: broin-ati.

USES: Stem: Wood decoction as a wash for body aches caused by overwork. Bark decoction drunk to treat malaria. Leaf: Decoction as wash for fevers.

Ref: 8,216.

CAMPANULACEAE

Centropogon cornutus (L.) Druce

NAMES: FG Creole: radie petey, Saint John. Guyana: karo-shiri, parrot-beak.

USES: Whole plant: Boiled and the liquid is drunk to remedy venereal disease in Guyana. Exudate: Used for irritated eyes in NW Guyana. Leaf: Used for a tonic and abortive decoction in French Guiana. Used for bed wetting and to treat urinary tract problems in NW Guyana. Flower: An infusion of the flowers steeped in hot water with silks (elongated styles) from maize (*Zea mays*) is used as a diuretic to treat stricture in Guyana.

CHEM: Contains chelidonic acid.

Ref: 2,3,245.

CANNABINACEAE

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

Cannabis sativa L.

NAMES: Guyana: cannabis, marijuana. Surinam: hennep. Surinam Hindi: ganja.

USES: Leaf: Occasionally smoked as a narcotic, although cultivation of the plant is discouraged.

Ref: 14,173.

CANNACEAE

Canna indica L.

NAMES: French Guiana: balisier. Surinam: canna. Surinam Creole: joro-joro, kanan. Surinam Oyana: palaka. Surinam Sranan: sakasiri.

USES: Root: Diuretic. Juice from roots is used for treating venereal disease, by the Guyana Patamona. Rhizome: Infusion for a stimulant and febrifuge. Decoction for a diaphoretic and diuretic. Made into an emollient cataplasm. Leaf: Leaves are boiled, and the water used as a diuretic, by the Guyana Patamona. Leaf and Seed: Leaves and powdered seeds are mixed, and used to treat dermatoses, by the Guyana Patamona. Seed: In Surinam, seeds are mixed with water in a poultice which is placed on the forehead to remedy headache. Seeds are ground into a powder, and used as an anti-infective agent or as a treatment for persistent sores and “bush yaws”, by the Guyana Patamona. Seeds are crushed into a powder and used for treating itching, by the Guyana Patamona.

Ref: 4,154,195,197, 237.

CAPPARACEAE

Capparis cf. maroniensis Benoist

NAME: Guyana Patamona: kha-rie-bung-yik.

USES: Bark: Bark is stripped from the trunk and used as paper for rolling tobacco, by the Guyana Patamona.

Ref: 237.

Cleome spinosa Jacq.

USES: Leaf: Juice of leaf is a vesicant which is used in French Guiana as a substitute for cantharides (Spanish fly) without having an unpleasant affect on the urinary tract.

Ref: 154.

Cleome sp.

NAME: French Guiana: radier colique.

USES: Whole plant: Infusion for treating colic in babies.

Ref: 4.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

Crateva tapia L.

NAME: French Guiana: tapier.

USES: Root: Bitter, vesicant. Stem: Bitter, tonic, used for treating intermittent fevers.

Ref: 154.

CAPRIFOLIACEAE

Sambucus canadensis L. (*Sambucus simpsonii* Rehder)

NAMES: FG Creole: fleur sirio, siro, sureau. Surinam: vlier.

USES: Leaf: Crushed, added to petroleum, and applied onto skin to treat whitlow. Decoction in a bath as a febrifuge and for measles. Inflorescence: Infusion is an emetic for grippe.

CHEM: Flower is rich in potassium, nitrate, mucilage, polyphenolic and chlorogenic acids, and the flavonoid rutoside.

NOTE: *Sambucus simpsonii* is synonymous with this plant, according to Howard, R.A. 1989. *Flora of the Lesser Antilles* 6: 473-474, whereas *S. simpsonii* is treated as a distinct species by Grenand et al. (1987, p. 179 [Ref: 2] and by Little, E.L. et al. 1974. *Trees of Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands* 2: 980).

Ref: 2,195.

CARICACEAE

Carica papaya L.

NAMES: FG Creole: papaye, papayer. FG Wayapi: mau. Guyana: papaw, papaya. Surinam: papaja, papaya. Surinam Javan: kates. Guyana Patamona: ma-pa-ya-yik, map-pa-ya-yik.

USES: Root: Infusion in alcohol is rubbed on the limbs to treat rickets; for bladder and kidney problems. Infusion of root-bark used as an aphrodisiac; macerated root employed in gonorrhoea treatment. Decoction used externally for abdominal stricture, also drunk for the same purpose. Root is boiled, and the water drunk as an antidiarrheal, as an antimalarial or as a treatment for intestinal worm infection, by the Guyana Patamona. Bark: Used for diarrhoea in NW Guyana. Leaf: As a meat tenderizer. Green leaves cooked for a tertiary malaria remedy; for irregular bowel movement in children. For high blood pressure and painful womb; smoked for asthma. Used for diarrhoea in NW Guyana. Flower: Infusion for laryngitis and bronchitis. In milk and butter for an appetite stimulant. Used to treat venereal disease in NW Guyana. Fruit: Sap (milky latex) is drunk in water for intestinal colic, worms in intestinal mucous membranes, and children's chlorosis. Sap is drunk for a mild digestive and anthelmintic, and to treat sunburn-caused reddish patches; latex for dyspepsia, gastritis and gastroenteritis. Pulp mixed with lard in a pomade to remedy abscesses; infusion of young, latex-filled, green fruit as a children's vermifuge; juice to dissolve warts, hypertension and diabetes. Latex locally applied for toothache. Immature fruit is boiled and eaten as

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

an anti-hypertensive, by the Guyana Patamona. Use for hypertension in NW Guyana. Seed: Eaten as a children's vermifuge, anthelmintic, laxative; to increase visual acuity.

CHEM: Latex contains the protein-degrading (proteolytic) and mucolytic enzymes papain and chymopapain. Plant contains hydrocyanic acid, carpaine, terpene hydrocarbons, terpene alcohols, cyanogenic glycosides (3,51,166).

NOTES: Fruit is employed to induce abortion in China and Colombia. The Tikuna of Colombia eat the grated immature fruit with aspirin to induce abortion (10,52).

Ref: 2,3,4,154,168,173,190,193,195, 237,245.

CARYOCARACEAE

Caryocar glabrum (Aublet) Pers.

NAMES: French Guiana: pekea, pikia. Guyana Akawaio: walgo, waruko. Guyana Arawak: kula. Guyana Creole: water sawari. Guyana Macushi: kawai, tararongye. Surinam: sopo-oedoe.

USES: Stem: Surinam Amerindians use the stem-bark for its saponin content as a hairwash. Fruit: In Surinam, the shell of the fruit is burned along with maize (*Zea mays*) and banana peels, mixed with cinnamon and anise in water, and ingested to cure diarrhoea. Seed: Contains a buttery substance used to soothe burns.

Ref: 14,154,192,195.

Caryocar microcarpum Ducke

NAMES: FG Creole: chawari d'eau. FG Palikur: kwailu. Guyana Arawak: kula. Guyana Creole: bats sawari, water sawari.

USES: Stem: The French Guiana Palikur mix the bark in water with leaves of *Elephantopus scaber* and *Lagenaria siceraria* as a foot-bath remedy for the "puwuski" mycosis and "wiuri" microfilarial worms. Bark used to treat back pain in NW Guyana. Fruit: Nuts are used as a fish poison, by Amerindians at Kurupukari, Guyana.

CHEM: Stem and leaf contain triterpene saponins, free triterpenes and tannins. Fruit contains ichthyotoxic and ant-repellent chemicals (10,150,151).

Ref: 2,192, 238,245.

Caryocar nuciferum L.

NAMES: FG Garipon: tata-youba. Guyana Akawaio: imbo. Guyana Arawak: hora. Guyana Carib: alokomali. Guyana Creole: butternut, sawari. Guyana Patamona: imba. Surinam: sawarinoot. Surinam Arawak: hoera. Surinam Carib: soeari. Surinam Creole: ingi-noto.

USES: Whole plant: Used for a febrifuge in Guyana. Fruit: Edible, tasty.

Ref: 9,192.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

CARYOPHYLLACEAE

Drymaria cordata (L.) Willd. ex Roem. & Schult. (*Holosteum cordata* L.)

NAME: French Guiana: mignonette. Guyana Patamona: ka-ri-ma-tak-yik.

USES: Whole plant: Plant is boiled, and the water drunk as a medication for colds, or the plant is chewed for the same purpose, by the Guyana Patamona. Plant is boiled, and the water drunk as an antimalarial, as a diuretic or as a treatment for biliousness, by the Guyana Patamona. Leaf: Used in a refreshing salad. Leaves are boiled, and the water drunk as a remedy for jaundice, by the Guyana Patamona.

Ref: 154, 237.

CECROPIACEAE

Cecropia angulata I.W. Bailey

NAMES: Guyana Akawaio: kamang. Guyana Arawak: wanasoro. Guyana Creole: congo pump, trumpet tree. Guyana Patamona: ka-mai-ying-yik.

USES: Leaf: Dried leaves are decocted for a diuretic, which is extensively used in Guyana to alleviate kidney disorders. Fresh green leaves are boiled, and the water drunk as an antimalarial, by the Guyana Patamona. Leaves are boiled, and the water drunk as a treatment for back pain or as a tea or tonic, by the Guyana Patamona.

Ref: 9,192, 237.

Cecropia obtusa Trecul

NAMES: FG Creole: bois canon. FG Palikur: tukuwi. Guyana Patamona: ka-ma-ying-yik.

USES: Seedling: In a cataplasm to remedy skin parasites such as fly larvae. Root: Macerated roots are used as a glue, by the Guyana Patamona. Stem: Grated inner bark used in a cataplasm to reduce fractured bones, to resorb haematomas and before cicatrizing a wound. Wood-pulp used in an emollient with *Eupatorium odoratum*. Leaf: Infusion of yellowing leaves is diuretic; infusion of green leaves used in a wash to disinfect the genitals prior to childbirth. Dried leaves are boiled, and the water is drunk for back pain, by the Guyana Patamona. Leaves are boiled and the water drunk to purify the blood by the Guyana Patamona. Used to treat back pain in NW Guyana. Flower: Dried and powdered, then mixed with tallow in a pomade for leishmaniasis.

Ref: 2, 27,245.

Cecropia peltata L. (*Cecropia dielsiana* Sneath; *Cecropia surinamensis* Miq.)

NAMES: French Guiana: bois-canon, bois canons. Guyana: congo pump, monkey pump, trumpeter, trumpet-tree, wanasoro. Surinam: boesi papaja, busi papaya, oema-boesipapaja, pospapaja.

USES: Stem: Decoction of inner bark for dysentery; hot poultice of young shoots used for dressing ulcers and bush sores; sap used to treat fresh cuts. Juice for warts and darts. Shoot used to treat abscesses, and for wounds and cuts in NW Guyana. Stem and Leaf: A tea or decoction of the dried leaf or inner stem-bark is used in Guyana to treat hypertension and Bright's disease. Bark and leaves

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

are an astringent used as an antibleorrhagic. Leaf: Tea prepared from dried leaves used for back pain. In French Guiana, an infusion is sometimes injected vaginally after childbirth. In an infusion to treat albuminuria, kidney infections, heart conditions and nervous diseases, and to promote good kidney function; for albuminuria. Used for back pain, kidney problems, and for sickness in general in NW Guyana.

CHEM: Leaf contains many flavonoids which variously have cardiogenic, vasodilating, spasmolytic, antiedemic, diuretic, hypotensive, anticoagulant, anti-inflammatory or antitumor properties.

Ref: 3,4,9,15,154,193,245.

***Cecropia sciadophylla* Martius**

NAMES: Guyana Akawaio: sararai. Guyana Arawak: wanasoro. Guyana Creole: congo pump, floatwood. Surinam: hoogland-bospapaja. Surinam Arawak: wara-soro. Guyana and Surinam Carib: sorosoro, soro-soro. Surinam Sranan: manboespapaja, manbospapaya, man busi papaya, mang boesi papaja. Surinam Tirio: ku-deh-deh.

USES: Stem: Bark squeezed in water for a preparation to stupefy wasps in Surinam. Bark used to treat abscesses, wounds and cuts, and for kidney problems in NW Guyana. Leaf: Diuretic tea made from the leaves is used to lessen kidney and bladder discomfort. The Surinam Tirio topically apply sap from crushed leaves to treat eye problems, and use a leaf decoction to remedy fevers. In Surinam, a fallen leaf is boiled in water, and the liquid is drunk to calm a nervous heart. Used for heart and liver problems in NW Guyana.

NOTES: An undetermined species of *Cecropia* known to the Surinam Wayana as "tah-da-ha-kah" provides roots which are rubbed on the abdomen to relieve pain caused, it is believed, by an evil curse, and sap which is used as a wash by the Surinam Tirio for treating children's fevers (8).

Ref: 8,14,192,193,245.

***Cecropia* sp.**

NAME: Guyana Creole: congo pump.

USES: Leaf: Leaves are used for healing sores, cuts and skin problems, by Amerindians at Kurupukari, Guyana.

Ref: 238.

***Cecropia* spp.**

NAMES: Surinam: bospapaja. Surinam Sranan: boesipapaja.

USES: Leaf: Surinam Bush Negroes make a tea for kidney and bladder problems from the leaves. Decoction of leaves of the male plant used for gonorrhoea.

Ref: 195.

***Coussapoa* cf. *asperifolia* Trecul**

NAMES: Surinam Paramaccan: fauchi-inkatoe. Surinam Sranan: abrasa. Surinam Tirio: ahah-de-hah-nah.

USES: Whole plant: Surinam Tirio use the latex as a wash for treatment of fevers.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

Ref: 8.

Coussapoa microcephala Trecul

NAMES: Guyana Arawak: mabakubia, makubia. Guyana Creole: yale.

USES: Whole plant: Watery sap used to treat sore eyes in Guyana.

Ref: 8,48,192.

Pourouma cecropiaefolia Mart.

NAME: Guyana Patamona: mik-wa-yik.

USES: Bark: Warmed bark is used as a poultice for hard boils, by the Guyana Patamona.

NOTE: This plant is a Brazilian species not yet recorded in taxonomic literature from the Guianas.

Ref: 237.

CELASTRACEAE

Goupia glabra Aublet

NAMES: French Guiana, Guyana and Surinam Creole, and French Guiana and Surinam Galibi: goupi. FG Palikur: pasis. FG Wayapi: pasisi. Guyana Akawaio: kabiuk, waramai. Guyana Arawak: kabukalli. Guyana Carib: kupiye. Guyana Creole: stinkwood. Surinam Arawak: kabokhali, kabudalli. Surinam Carib: koepi-i, koepi-ie. Surinam Creole, Sranan and Paramaccan: kopi, kopie. Surinam Tirio: pah-se-se.

USES: Bark: Bark is used for soothing a toothache, by Amerindians at Kurupukari, Guyana. It is used for toothache and to treat chickenpox and eczema in NW Guyana. Stem: Juice from fresh inner bark is applied to cotton wool and inserted in an aching tooth cavity as an excellent dental analgesic. Bark decoction drunk for malaria. Cold water infusion of bark is drunk for a vermifuge. Sap of inner bark drunk as vermifuge. Leaf: Decoction used as a wash to treat headache and fever. In French Guiana, leaves are used in an astringent decoction to treat syphilis.

Ref: 2,8,9,149,154,192, 238,245.

Goupia tomentosa Aublet

NAME: French Guiana: goupi.

USES: Leaf: Crushed leaves yield a juice used to treat eye inflammations.

Ref: 149,154.

Maytenus cf. **guyanensis** Klotzsch ex Reissek

NAMES:

USES: Stem: Bark used for burns in NW Guyana.

Ref: 245.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

Maytenus myrsinoides Reissek

NAME: Guyana Arawak: kaiarima.

USES: Stem: Decoction of bark used to cleanse sores; fresh inner bark used to dress cuts.

Ref: 9,192.

CHENOPODIACEAE

Chenopodium ambrosioides L. (*Chenopodium anthelminticum* L.)

NAMES: French Guiana: herbe a vers, herbe aux vers, the du Mexique. FG Creole: poudre aux vers, semen-contras, simin contra. Surinam Creole: foekoe, foekoe foekoe menti, foekoe menti, fuku fuku menti, tieni menti, tingimenti, tingi menti, tingi-menti, tinigi menti, wrong menti, woronmenti, woron-menti. Guyana Patamona: matrush, tu-ra-ra-yik.

USES: Whole plant: Infusion for children's and adult vermifuge; macerated in rum for grippe; decoction for a vermifuge; decoction and infusion for stomach pain; decoction for internal haemorrhage due to prolapse; for shoulderblade pain; sap to treat wounds. In French Guiana, used as a substitute for *Artemisia semen-contras*, the excellent vermifuge. For urinary tract inflammation in Surinam. Macerated plant in water is used as a herbal bath, by the Guyana Patamona. Plant is boiled and the water drunk as an antidiarrheal, antipyretic, and as a cough medicine by the Guyana Patamona. Dried plant is boiled and used as a tonic by the Guyana Patamona. Leaf: Leaf-sap is mixed with molasses and drunk to expel worms in Surinam. Leaves are boiled, and the water drunk as an antipyretic or a cough medicine, by the Guyana Patamona. Leaf and Inflorescence: Macerated leaves and flowers are mixed with a pinch of salt, and used as a poultice for treating persistent sores, by the Guyana Patamona. Inflorescence: Flowering-tops for anthelmintic in French Guiana.

CHEM: Oil is high in ascaridol, a nematicidal terpene peroxide which is active against ascaris worms and ankylostomes.

NOTES: The plant is often cultivated in Surinam for local use as a vermifuge, and is used as an anaesthetic in Brazil (53,173).

Ref: 2,4,7,14,154,168,193,195,203, 237.

CHRYSOBALANACEAE

Chrysobalanus icaco L.

NAMES: FG Creole: puru, icaquier, prune-coton, prune-coton, prune d'anse, prune de l'anse, prune zicaque. Guyana: caramio. Guyana Arawak: kurimiru. Guyana Creole: fat pork. Surinam Arawak: koenatapie, kodibiussiballi, koelimiuro. Surinam Carib: koenoto-epoe, erejoeroe. Surinam Sranan: pruim.

USES: Root, Stem-bark and Leaf: Astringent, used for diarrhoea and leucorrhoea. Root and Leaf: In French Guiana, the juice mixed with oil is used to contract the sphincters of the vulva by women

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

wishing to simulate virginity, and the same preparation is used by men for treating flaccid scrotum.

Fruit: Astringent, antidiarrhoeic; edible.

Ref: 2,154,162,192.

Couepia guianensis Aublet

NAMES: French Guiana: couepi, kwepie.

USES: Fruit: Very bitter.

Ref: 154.

Licania alba (Bernoulli) Cuatrecasas (*Licania venosa* Rusby)

NAMES: Guyana Creole: counta, countaballi. Guyana Carib: farsha. Guyana Akawaio: maiwarai. Guyana Arawak: kaudanaro, kautaballi. Guyana Macushi: kauada. Guyana Wapishana: tokor. Guyana Creole and Arawak: brown kaunta.

USES: Stem: Powdered outer bark used to dry and clean ulcers and sores; decoction of inner bark for snakebite. Part unspecified: Used for treating skin ulcers, by Amerindians at Kurupukari, Guyana.

Ref: 3,8,9,162,192, 238.

Licania cuprea Sandwith

NAMES: Guyana Arawak: araudanni, counta, konoko, kunoko, murikautaballi, unikiakia.

USES: Stem: Bark decoction for tuberculosis.

Ref: 3,8,9,162,192.

Licania cyathodes Benoist

NAMES: FG Creole: bois gaulette. FG Palikur: bukutru ateupriye.

USES: Stem: Bark decocted by the French Guiana Palikur for a tepid bath to remedy the cutaneous eruptions of chicken pox.

Ref: 2,162.

Licania densiflora Kleinh.

NAME: Guyana Patamona: tung-seng-yik.

USES: Bark: Bark is boiled, and the water is drunk as an antiasthmatic, as an antidiarrheal, or “to purify the blood”, by the Guyana Patamona. Inner bark is scraped, boiled and the water used for treating chicken pox, measles or sores, by the Guyana Patamona.

Ref: 237.

Licania elliptica Standley

NAMES: Surinam Arawak: marisiballi tataro, marishiballi, marishiballi hariraroe, witte foengoe. Surinam Carib: wekoloe koepesine. Surinam Sranan: bongro, foengoe. Surinam Wayana: mah-kah-ri-mah.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

USES: Seed: The Surinam Wayana rub grated seeds on the forehead to relieve headache.
Ref: 8,162.

Licania heteromorpha Bentham

NAMES: Guyana: kairiaballi. Guyana Patamona: wha-rha-mei-yik.

USES: Bark: Inner bark is boiled and the water drunk as a treatment for tuberculosis, by the Guyana Patamona. Bark used to treat venereal disease in NW Guyana. Part unspecified: Used as an antidiarrheal by Amerindians at Kurupukari, Guyana.

Ref: 237,238,245.

Licania heteromorpha Bentham var. **perplexans** Sandwith

NAMES: Guyana: counta. Guyana Akawaio: tensen. Guyana Arawak: kairiballi, kairi-balli, kariballi, kautaballi. Guyana Carib: yapopare. Guyana Creole: man wattle. Guyana Wapishana: tiwowatan.

USES: Whole plant: Sap is applied externally to sores and skin blemishes such as "lotta", a fungal infection. Stem: Infusion of bark used to treat gonorrhoea and diarrhoea; powdered outer bark sprinkled on wounds to keep them clean and dry.

Ref: 3,8,9,162,192.

Licania macrophylla Bentham

NAMES: FG Creole: anawa, grisgris rouge, gris-gris coumate. FG Palikur: inura. FG Paramacca: anaola. FG Wayapi: anawila. Surinam: sergeants-kloot, sponshoedoe, sponshout. Surinam Arawak: alauna, anaura.

USES: Stem: Bark used in antidiarrhetic decoction by French Guiana Wayapi. Seed: Macerated aril used in an antidiarrhetic decoction.

CHEM: Seed-oil contains licanic acid.

Ref: 2,8,162.

Licania micrantha Miquel

NAMES: French Guiana: bois gaulette. FG Wayapi: pali, payula. Guyana Akawaio: mai, maiwarai. Guyana Carib: farsha, soroma. Guyana and Surinam Arawak: marishiballi. Surinam Arawak: marishiballi kibebe kiberoebana. Surinam Arekuna: macara-yek. Surinam Carib: saroma oembakoloire. Surinam Sranan: braka foengoe, foengoe, man foengoe, santihoedoe. Surinam Tirio: pi-pah-nah-pe-de. Surinam Wayana: kah-de-poi-muh.

USES: Stem: The Surinam Tirio rub the rasped bark onto the forehead and in the hair to relieve headache. Seed: Kernel is eaten by French Guiana Wayapi.

Ref: 8,54,162,192.

Licania persaudii Fanshawe & Maguire

NAME: Guyana Arawak and Creole: white kaunta.

USES: Part unspecified: Used as a cough medicine by Amerindians at Kurupukari, Guyana.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

Ref: 238.

Licania sp.

NAME: Guyana Patamona: e-tha-nea-pu-lei-yik.

USES: Bark: Inner bark is scraped, boiled and the water drunk as an antiasthmatic to treat tuberculosis, by the Guyana Patamona.

Ref: 237.

Parinari campestris Aublet

NAMES: Guyana Akawaio: makarai. Guyana Arawak: burada. Guyana Carib: kupisini. Guyana Creole: candlewood. Guyana Macushi: wamuku. Guyana Wapishana: wamuk. Surinam: foengoe.

USES: Stem: In Surinam, the thick, brown indumentum (coat of hairs) is mixed with sweet oil and applied in a poultice to hasten expulsion of filaria worms from an infected leg.

Ref: 192,195.

Parinari parvifolia Sandwith

NAME: Guyana Arawak: bohorada.

USES: Part unspecified: Used for treating snakebite by Amerindians at Kurupukari, Guyana.

Ref: 238.

Parinari rodolphii Hub.

USES: Stem: Bark used to treat snakebites in NW Guyana.

Ref: 245.

Parinari sp.

NAMES: Guyana Arawak: aiomoradan, burada.

USES: Stem: Decoction of the outer bark for an aphrodisiac.

Ref: 9.

CLUSIACEAE

Calophyllum brasiliense Camb.

NAMES: FG Creole: bois caiman, manil rouge.

USES: Stem: The French Guiana Palikur employ the trunk-bark in a decoction with the root-bark of *Coutarea hexandra* as an antidiabetic and vermifuge.

CHEM: Plant contains xanthenes including guanandine, isoguanandine and jacareubine.

Ref: 2.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

Calophyllum lucidum Benth

NAMES: Guyana Akawaio: kopo, marawaro. Guyana Arawak and Creole: korahara, kurahara. Guyana Macushi: serena, se-re-na. Guyana Wapishana: watschir.

USES: Part unspecified: Used by the Guyana Arawak to dress sores, and for a headache remedy by the Guyana Akawaio.

Ref: 190,191,192.

Caraipa densifolia Martius

NAME: Surinam: laksiri.

USES: Stem: Yields a gummy resin (balsam) used to treat wounds and rubbed on skin to treat skin diseases.

Ref: 193,195.

Clusia cuneata Benth

NAME: Guyana Patamona: mang-yik.

USES: Root: Root is boiled, and the water drunk as an antidiysenteric, by the Guyana Patamona.

Bark: Bark is boiled with water and used as an antidiarrheal and an antidiysenteric, by the Guyana Patamona. Latex: Latex is applied onto persistent sores for rapid healing, by the Guyana Patamona.

Ref: 237.

Clusia fockeana Miquel

NAMES: Guyana Akawaio: wakwami. Guyana Arawak: madaburi. Guyna Patamona: mang-yik.

USES: Bark: Bark is boiled and the water drunk as an antidiarrheal, by the Guyana Patamona.

Stem: Poultice of pulverised young stem applied externally for snakebite and ulcers. Exudate of stem used in the same way.

Ref: 3,192.

Clusia grandiflora Splitgerber

NAMES: FG Creole: bois roi. FG Palikur: patakwik. Guyana: kupa-rope. Guyana Akawaio: kopai, rumak. Guyana and Surinam Arawak: kufa. Guyana Macushi: kodawkodaw. Surinam Carib: prespres. Surinam Sranan: abrasa. Surinam Wayana: da-da ah-nah-pah-mwe. Guyana Patamona: nuu-yik. Guyana Arawak: kupa.

USES: Whole plant: Decocted with species of *Smilax*, *Strychnos*, *Doliocarpus*, *Philodendron* and *Bauhinia scala-simiae* for a tonic. Liquid from the cut liana used by Surinam Tirio as a wash to relieve aching bones. Exudate: Used as treatment for botfly larvae in NW Guyana. Aerial Root: Cut pieces soaked in water or wine make an infusion used as tonic for back pain; latex is used effectively in a plaster by the French Guiana Palikur to treat body aches. Root used to treat back pain in NW Guyana. Bark: Latex from the bark is applied to wounds for healing, by the Guyana Patamona. Latex is mixed with water and used as an antiseptic, by the Guyana Patamona. Wood: Wood is boiled, and the water is used as an antiseptic agent, for treating sores or as a treatment for

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

cuts and wounds, by the Guyana Patamona. Sap: Sap is used to remove botfly larvae, by Amerindians at Kurupukari, Guyana.

CHEM: Leaf is rich in flavonoids.

Ref: 2,3,8,192,237, 238,245.

Clusia nemorosa G. Meyer

NAMES: FG Creole: bois roi. FG Palikur: patakwik. Guyana Arawak: madaburi. Guyana Patamona: mang-yik.

USES: Aerial Root: The French Guiana Palikur use the latex in a plaster on painful areas to effectively treat body aches. Bark: Macerated inner bark is mixed with a small amount of water and used as an antiseptic or as a treatment for cuts and wounds, by the Guyana Patamona. Latex from the bark is used as a treatment for cracked heels, by the Guyana Patamona. Latex is used for dermatoses, to treat persistent sores and for “bush yaws”, by the Guyana Patamona. Latex is mixed with water and used as an antiseptic, by the Guyana Patamona.

CHEM: Leaf is rich in flavonoids.

Ref: 2,192,237.

Clusia cf. palmicida L.C. Rich.

NAME: Guyana Patamona: ka-ro-yik.

USES: Exudate: Used for treatment of botfly larvae in NW Guyana. Aerial Root: Used in treatment of impotence and for back pain in NW Guyana. Bark: Bark is boiled with water and drunk as an antidiarrheal, by the Guyana Patamona.

Ref: 237,245.

Clusia panapanari (Aublet) Choisy

NAMES: FG Creole: bois roi. FG Palikur: patakwik. Guyana Arawak: kufa. Guyana Patamona: mang-yik.

USES: Aerial Root: Same uses as given for *Clusia nemorosa*. Used for treating back pain in NW Guyana. Bark: Bark is scraped and boiled, the water is allowed to cool and drunk for “bad-belly” (bloody dysentery), by the Guyana Patamona. Latex: Purgative.

CHEM: Leaf is rich in flavonoids.

Ref: 2,154,192,237,245.

Clusia rosea Jacq.

NAMES: French Guiana: bois roi, figuier maudit, mille-pieds. Guyana Arawak: kufa.

USES: Whole plant: Latex is bitter, balsamic, purgative. Flower: Bechic.

Ref: 154,168,192.

Ckusia schomburgkiana (Planch. & Triana) Benth. ex Engler

NAME: Guyana Patamona: mang-yik.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

USES: Bark: Inner bark is boiled with water and drunk as an antidiarrheal and as an antidysenteric (bloody dysentery), by the Guyana Patamona.

Ref: 237.

Clusia scrobiculata Benoist

NAMES: FG Creole: bois roi. FG Palikur: patakwik. Guyana Patamona: mang-yik.

USES: Aerial Root: Same uses as given for *Clusia nemorosa*. Root is boiled and the water drunk as an antidysenteric, by the Guyana Patamona.

CHEM: Leaf is rich in flavonoids.

Ref: 2, 237.

Havetiopsis flavida (Benth.) Planch. & Triana

NAME: Guyana Patamona: mang-yik.

USES: Bark: Juice from macerated bark is mixed with a little water, and used as an antiseptic, by the Guyana Patamona. Latex from the bark is applied to cuts and wounds for healing, by the Guyana Patamona. Latex is used for treating cracked heels, by the Guyana Patamona.

Ref: 237.

Mahurea palustris Aublet

NAME: FG Palikur: atitkamwi.

USES: Latex: Used in combination with latex of *Hura crepitans* as a war poison by the French Guiana Palikur.

Ref: 2.

Mammea americana L.

NAMES: French: abricot d'Amerique. FG Creole: abricot-pays. Surinam: mami.

USES: Seed: In French Guiana, an insecticide is made from the seeds which will repel ticks and sand fleas from the flooring of dwellings; rubbed on skin to repel lice. In Surinam, finely ground seeds are mixed with the sap and used to kill sand fleas ("sika") on the feet and skin. In NW Guyana, used to treat jiggers, fleas and lice.

CHEM: Contains coumarins, especially mammeine.

Ref: 2,14,193,195,245.

Moronobea coccinea Aublet

NAME: Guyana Patamona: mo-rum-bai-yik.

USES: Bark: Inner bark is scraped, boiled, and the water used as a herbal bath or as an antiseptic for various skin conditions, by the Guyana Patamona. Inner bark is scraped and rubbed on the skin as a treatment for chicken pox, by the Guyana Patamona.

Ref: 237.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

Platonia insignis Mart.

NAME: Guyana Patamona: kah-nong-yik.

USES: Bark: Bark is boiled, and the water drunk as an antidiarrheal, by the Guyana Patamona.

Ref: 237.

Rheedia benthamiana Planch. & Triana

NAMES: FG Creole: confiture macaque, gros piton. FG Palikur: wakukwatirano. FG Wayapi: kulupita. Guyana Arawak: asashi. Guyana Arecuna: awarintaru. Guyana Macushi: arawindru. Guyana Wapishana: achedan.

USES: Latex: The French Guiana Palikur use the latex in a plaster for bruised and battered muscles, and the remedy is completed with a decoction of the young branches.

CHEM: Root-bark contains rheediaxanthones.

Ref: 2,192.

Rheedia macrophylla (Mart.) Planch. & Triana

NAMES: French Guiana and Surinam Creole: confiture macaque. FG Creole: gros piton. FG Palikur: wakukwatirano. FG Wayapi: kulupita. Guyana Arawak: asashi. Surinam Akuriyo: puh-leh-pwe-mih. Surinam Arawak: arashi. Surinam Carib: pakoerian. Surinam Sranan: pakoeli. Surinam Tirio: i-u-mah-rah da-to-to. Surinam Wayana: pah-ku-de.

USES: Stem: Latex in a plaster for bruised muscles; inner bark is rasped into cold water and infusion drunk for stomachache and diarrhoea. Stem and Leaf: Decoction of leaves and bark for relief of pains in the side of body; latex for skin sores. Leaf: Surinam Tirio use a decoction of boiled leaves as wash for fevers caused by eating fish, and decoction poured into cracks in the skin of the foot.

Ref: 2,8,192.

Rheedia virens Planch. & Triana

USES: Latex: Vomitive.

Ref: 154.

Symphonia globulifera L. fil.

NAMES: FG Creole, Surinam Arawak and Creole: mani. FG Wayapi: wanani. Guyana Akawaio: maitakin. Guyana Arawak: manni. Guyana Creole: buckwax tree. Guyana Macushi: karamanni. Surinam Creole: mataki. Surinam Saramaccan: manipau. Surinam Sranan: mataki. Guyana Patamona: mi-dah-ying-yik, mi-ta-king-yik.

USES: Bark: Latex from the bark is used as wax, by the Guyana Patamona. Stem: Latex is applied in a wrap on various dermatoses, particularly eczematous ones. Bark infusion for bathing ulcers. Used for diarrhea, thrush, and for sickness in general in NW Guyana. Latex is hardened, burnt and the ash is used as paint, by the Guyana Patamona. Exudate used for treatment of abscesses in NW Guyana. Seed: Used to treat skin fungi in NW Guyana. Part unspecified: Burnt ash is used for treating sores, by the Guyana Patamona.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

CHEM: Wood contains euxanthone, maclurine, polyhydroxyl xanthenes and benzophenone precursors.

Ref: 2,9,190,192,195, 237,245.

Tovomita calodictyos Sandwith

NAME: Guyana Patamona: mu-le-a-yik.

USES: Bark: Bark is heated and used as an emollient, by the Guyana Patamona. Fruit: Fruit is boiled, and the water drunk as an intoxicating beverage, by the Guyana Patamona.

Ref: 237.

Tovomita obovata Engler

NAME: Guyana Arawak: awasokule.

USES: Sap: Sap is used to remove botfly larvae, by Amerindians at Kurupukari, Guyana.

Ref: 238.

Tovomita schomburgkii Planch. & Triana

NAME: Guyana Patamona: wa-ka-mik-yik.

USES: Root: Bark of the root is boiled and the water drunk as an aphrodisiac, for back pain and for impotence, by the Guyana Patamona.

Ref: 237.

Vismia cayennensis (Jacquin) Persoon

NAMES: French Guiana: baptiste, bois-batiste, bois-a-fievre, bois d'acajoes, bois-sang, gomme-gutte d'Amerique, gomme-gutte de la Guyane. Guyana Arawak: orali. FG Boni: pindia udu. FG Creole: bois darte. FG Palikur: suwinpa. FG Wayana: osiepit. FG Wayapi: suwilani. Guyana Creole: bloodwood. Surinam: pinja. Surinam Arawak: orali. Surinam Sranan: oemapinja. Surinam Tirio: mah-ne-muh, weh-de-gui-mah. Guyana Patamona: wa-ya-mak-yik, wong-we-sa-yik.

USES: Bark: Juice from macerated bark is applied around the groin region as an antiherpetic, by the Guyana Patamona. Stem: Orange latex from inner bark is applied onto skin infections; inner bark with heavy latex content in a decoction for a body-wash to treat skin rash, scabies and other cutaneous eruptions, dermatitis, and as a mouthwash for children's gum infections. Fruit: Latex for treating yaws and leishmaniasis. Part unspecified: Latex is used in an ointment as an antipruritic, as an anti-fungal agent, or for treating scaling of the skin, by the Guyana Patamona. Latex is used as an antiinfective agent, by the Guyana Patamona. Latex is dropped into the eyes to cure infections, by the Guyana Patamona.

Ref: 2,8,154,192,195, 237.

Vismia glaziovii Ruhl. (*Vismia amazonica* Ewan)

NAME: Guyana Patamona: wa-ya-mak-yik.

USES: Bark: Orange-red latex from the bark is applied onto the skin as an anti-fungal, by the Guyana Patamona. Bark and Sap: Bark and sap are applied to persistent sores for complete healing,

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

by the Guyana Patamona. Sap: Orange-yellow sap is applied on the skin for treating ringworm as an anti-fungal, by the Guyana Patamona. Sap is used for treating eczema, by the Guyana Patamona.

Ref: 237.

Vismia guianensis (Aublet) Choisy

NAMES: FG Creole: bois dartre, bois de sang, bois a la fievre. Guyana: bloodwood, fine-leaf bloodwood, small-leaf bloodwood. Guyana Akawaio: waiama. Guyana and Surinam Arawak: orali. Guyana Wapishana: tawayor. Surinam Arawak: warha. Surinam Carib: ajoewinani, sjoewingni, tamoene, tapirin soewinjani, wakere soewinjani, weh-de-wheh-pwe-muh. Surinam Sranan: weti pinja. Guyana Patamona: wa-ya-mac-yik.

USES: Whole plant: Latex for purgative, and to relieve itching, "lotta", ground itch (athlete's foot), ulcers, minor cuts and bruises. Latex is applied onto ringworm and other fungal infections for healing, and is applied onto persistent sores to promote healing, by the Guyana Patamona. In NW Guyana, exudate used to treat ground itch, fungal infections and warts. Bark: Juice from macerated bark is used as an anti-infective agent, by the Guyana Patamona. Bark used to treat sores in NW Guyana. Stem and Leaf: Boiled together and drunk for thrush. Stem: Orange latex from inner bark is applied on skin infections, e.g., white spots called "oxi" by Surinam Tirio and Wayana. Leaf: Boiled for intermittent fevers. Fruit: Latex for yaws and leishmaniasis.

CHEM: Plant contains the terpene phellandrene, flavonoids, coumarins and rodoxantin (55). Fruit contains ferruginin A, delta-hydroxyferruginin A and delta-y-dihydroxyferruginin A (196).

Ref: 2,3,8,9,149,192, 237,245.

Vismia japurensis Reich.

NAME: Guyana Patamona: wa-ya-mac-yik.

USES: Latex: Latex is used for treating ringworm, as an anti-fungal, by the Guyana Patamona. Latex is vigorously applied around the genital area to cure herpes, by the Guyana Patamona.

Ref: 237.

Vismia latifolia (Aublet) Choisy

NAMES: FG Creole: bois dartre, bois de sang, bois a la fievre. Guyana Arawak: orali. Guyana Creole: bloodwood.

USES: Whole plant: Exudate applied to skin ailments ("dartre") to relieve itching; exudate drunk for purgative. Stem: Inner bark, which produces orange latex, is applied onto skin infections. Fruit: Latex for treating yaws and leishmaniasis.

Ref: 2,8,149,192.

Vismia laxiflora Reich.

USES: Stem: Exudate used to treat fungi affecting the skin in NW Guyana. Bark used for eczema, itches and skin fungi in NW Guyana.

Ref: 245.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

***Vismia macrophylla* Kunth**

NAMES: Guyana Creole: bloodwood, large-leaf bloodwood. Guyana Arawak: orali. Guyana Patamona: why-ah-mac-yik, wouy-wey-yik, wa-ya-mak-yik.

USES: Bark: Inner bark is boiled, and the water drunk as an antidiarrheal, by the Guyana Patamona. Inner bark is ground into powder and inserted into the vagina as a treatment for genital herpes or as a treatment for syphilis, by the Guyana Patamona. Macerated inner bark is used for treating yeast infections, by the Guyana Patamona. In NW Guyana, bark is used in the treatment of fungal infections. Bark and Latex: Inner bark and latex are used as an anti-fungal, by the Guyana Patamona. Latex: Orange latex from inner bark is used to treat measles, ulcers, bush yaws, ringworm, "lotta" and many other skin infections. Latex is used as a medicament for treating genital herpes, as an anti-infective, as an ointment for treating eczema, for itching or for scaling, and also as a medicament for ringworm infection, by the Guyana Patamona. Latex is applied to athlete's foot as a treatment for healing, by the Guyana Patamona. In NW Guyana, it is used in the treatment of fungal infections. Leaf: Used to treat diarrhea in NW Guyana. Fruit: Latex is employed in treating yaws and leishmaniasis.

CHEM: The fruit of *Vismia* spp. contains anthracene derivatives such as vismin, ferruginins A and B, haruganin and ferruanthrone (3). Amazonian *Vismia* spp. contain vismiaquinone.

Ref: 2,3,192, 237,245.

***Vismia sandwithii* Ewan**

USES: Same uses as given for *Vismia macrophylla*.

Ref: 2.

***Vismia sessilifolia* (Aublet) Choisy (*Hypericum sessilifolium* Aublet; *Vismia rufescens* (Lam.) Pers.)**

NAMES: French Guiana: bois baptiste, bois dartre, millipertuis. Guyana Arawak: orali. Guyana Creole: bloodwood.

USES: Whole plant: Latex as a purge, and for treating ulcers and skin eruptions such as dartre. Stem: Orange latex from inner bark is applied onto skin infections. Leaf: Boiled and drunk for intermittent fevers. Fruit: Latex for treating yaws and leishmaniasis.

Ref: 2,7,8,154,168,192.

COMBRETACEAE

***Buchenavia parvifolia* Ducke**

USES: Leaf: The Guyana Waiwai boil the leaves with *Trichomanes* sp. to make a decoction for internal bleeding.

Ref: 8,16.

***Bucida buceras* L.**

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

NAME: French Guiana: grignon.

USES: Stem: Bark is astringent.

Ref: 149,154.

Combretum cacoucia (Baill.) Exell ex Sandwith

NAMES: FG Palikur: karu arib. Guyana Arawak: yariman. Surinam Arawak: jalimana. Surinam Carib: sekema. Surinam Creole: fremoesoe-wisi.

USES: Seed: Burnt for the fumigant smoke which repels bats in the house.

Ref: 2,14,192.

Combretum rotundifolium L.C. Rich.

NAMES: FG Creole: peigne singe rouge. FG Palikur: meu abesu. Guyana Creole: bottlebrush, firebrush.

USES: Stem: Crushed for an externally applied decoction as a febrifuge; French Guiana Wayapi rub sap on forehead to alleviate headache.

NOTES: The Karijona tribe of Colombia chew the flowers to strengthen gums that are bleeding and weak (10).

Ref: 2,192.

Terminalia catappa L.

NAMES: French Guiana: amandier, badanier. Surinam: amandel. Surinam Sranan: amandra.

USES: Root: Root-bark is astringent; decoction used for dysentery, diarrhoea, intestinal catarrh and to treat bleeding. Stem: Stem-bark used for bilious fevers. Leaf: Macerated in palm oil and applied to abscessed tonsils. Leaves are mixed with guava root-bark in a preparation to remedy dysentery.

Ref: 154,195.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

COMMELINACEAE

Commelina diffusa Burm. fil. (*Commelina cayennensis* Rich.)

NAMES: Guyana: zeb grass. Surinam: gadodede. Guyana Patamona: wha-gu-ma-yik.

USES: Whole plant: Juice used in a decoction against warts; in an infusion against hair loss, fever and biliousness. Juice is drunk for high blood pressure. Plant is boiled, and the water drunk as a charm for hunting the savanna deer, by the Guyana Patamona. In NW Guyana, used to treat biliousness, loss of hair, kidney disease, and to cleanse womb and tubes.

Ref: 190,195, 237,245.

Commelina erecta L.

NAMES: FG Creole: radie crapaud, zogra.

USES: Whole plant: Emollient, vulnerary; treatment of wounds; decoction as an external wash for mycoses; macerated in rum and rubbed on spider bites.

NOTES: The Ketchwa people of Ecuador ingest the sap as an oral contraceptive (10).

Ref: 2.

Dichorisandra hexandra (Aublet) Standley

NAMES: Surinam Akuriyo: shen-tu-e-muh. Surinam Arawak: kamoali. Surinam Sranan: gadodede. Surinam Tirio: kah-nah-ye-ne-nah-fuh, shu-muh-e-muh. Surinam Wayana: tu-nah-muhm. Guyana Patamona: ou-rai-yah-yik.

USES: Whole plant: The Surinam Tirio use a decoction of the crushed plant as a wash for stomachache, and to wash the genitalia of persons with gonorrhoea. Leaf: Decoction as a wash to treat coughs. Leaves are boiled and the water drunk as an anti-asthmatic, by the Guyana Patamona.

Ref: 8, 237.

Tradescantia zebrina Hort. ex Bosse (*Zebrina pendula* Schnizlein)

NAME: Guyana: purple zeb grass.

USES: Leaf: In Guyana, leaves are used in a tea for cleansing the blood and treating influenza.

Ref: 234.

Tradescantia sp.

NAME: Guyana Patamona: or-rai-yik.

USES: Leaf and Stem: Leaves and stems are boiled, and the water drunk as a treatment for colds, by the Guyana Patamona.

Ref: 237.

Tripogandra serrulata (Vahl) Handlos (*Tradescantia elongata* Meyer)

NAMES: French Guiana: raguet-crapaud. Guyana: zeb-grass. Guyana Patamona: wa-gu-ma-yik.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

USES: Whole plant: Infusion of "red" and "white" plants is used for kidney disorders; "red" plant is boiled with *Scoparia dulcis* and *Momordica charantia* and the liquid is drunk as a purgative; decocted with leaves of *Persea americana* for biliousness. Diuretic; refreshant. Macerated plant is soaked in water overnight and drunk, to ensure success before embarking on a hunting expedition, especially when hunting savanna deer, by the Guyana Patamona. In NW Guyana, used to treat biliousness, loss of hair, kidney disease, and to cleanse womb and tubes. Leaf: Macerated leaves are applied to the face to encourage beard growth. Leaves are boiled and used as a tonic, by the Guyana Patamona. Leaves are boiled, and the water drunk as a treatment for tuberculosis, by the Guyana Patamona.

Ref: 3,154, 237,245.

CONNARACEAE

Connarus erianthus Bentham ex Baker

NAME: FG Wayapi: tala.

USES: Stem: The French Guiana Wayapi grate the stem-bark and root-bark in a decoction to remedy copious menses.

Ref: 2.

Connarus perrottetii (DC.) Planchon

NAMES: French Guiana and Surinam Wayapi: tala. Surinam Akuriyo: ah-da-ko-de-de-nah. Guyana and Surinam Arawak: seweyuballi. Surinam Tirio: wah-kah-pwe-muh.

USES: Whole plant: Crushed in a decoction for malaria by the Surinam Tirio. Stem: The French Guiana Wayapi grate the stem-bark and root-bark, sometimes adding the leaves, in a decoction which is drunk to remedy copious menses.

CHEM: Stem-bark and leaves contain various polyphenols and quinones.

Ref: 2,8.

Connarus punctatus Planchon

NAME: FG Wayapi: tala.

USES: Same uses as given for *Connarus erianthus*.

Ref: 2.

Rourea pubescens (DC.) Radlk.

NAME: FG Wayapi: tala.

USES: Same uses as given for *Connarus erianthus*.

Ref: 2.

Rourea surinamensis Miquel

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

NAMES: Guyana Creole: supple jack. Surinam Sranan: broin-ati-tite. Surinam Tirio: ah-lah-hah-ti-muh.

USES: Leaf: Boiled and the decoction used as a wash for Surinam Tirio children who are sick "because their father killed a howler monkey".

Ref: 8,192.

CONVOLVULACEAE

Dicranostyles sp.

NAMES: Surinam Akuriyo: ku-de-ah mo. Surinam Tirio: tah-mo-goi-uh.

USES: Stem: Cold water infusion of the bark is used as a wash for treating fevers by the Surinam Tirio. Decoction of rasped and boiled bark used by the Surinam Wayana as a wash to treat soreness in neck and back. Stem and Leaf: Bark is rasped and boiled with leaves by the Surinam Akuriyo for a decoction to treat diarrhoea and stomachache, and as a wash for skin sores. Seed: Eaten by the Surinam Akuriyo.

NOTES: Identification of this plant as a member of the genus *Dicranostyles* is provisional.

Ref: 8.

Ipomoea aquatica Forsk. (*Ipomoea reptans* Poiret)

NAME: Surinam: dagoeblat.

USES: Root: Decoction used to remedy haemorrhoids. Leaf: Crushed leaves are applied to hardened pimples.

Ref: 195.

Ipomoea batatas (L.) Poir.

USES: Leaf: Used to treat measles in NW Guyana.

Ref: 245.

Ipomoea pes-caprae (L.) R. Brown

NAME: French: pied de chevre.

USES: Leaf: Infusion used as a diuretic.

Ref: 4.

Merremia dissecta (Jacquin) H. Hallier

NAMES: FG Creole: pate d'amande. Surinam: swietie sopie wiwirie.

USES: Whole plant: Decoction as an effective external remedy for scabies and itch.

CHEM: Leaf contains cyanogenetic heteroside.

Ref: 2,206.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

Merremia macrocalyx (Ruiz & Pavon) O'Donnell (*Merremia glabra* Hall. fil.)

NAMES: Surinam Carib: mapirang. Surinam Tirio: ku-me-ku-me. Surinam Wayapi: musukupi.

USES: Whole plant: The Surinam Tirio boil the entire plant in a decoction used as a wash to treat fevers.

Ref: 8,206.

COSTACEAE

Costus arabicus L.

NAMES: FG Boni: singafu. FG Creole: canne Congo. FG Wayapi: kapiyuwa asikalu. Surinam Creole: sangafroe. Guyana Patamona: ah-man-rah-yik.

USES: Rhizome: Decoction for leucorrhoea. Stem: Decoction for leucorrhoea. Infusion to treat blennorrhagia and gonorrhoea. Stems crushed, warmed, added to water and honey, and the resulting liquid used to remedy coughs, grippe and whooping cough. The French Guiana Palikur use macerated stems as a laxative, carminative and to treat colic. Stem used to treat sores, and both stem and shoot used to treat colds and coughs, in NW Guyana. Stem and Leaf: Juice from macerated leaves and stem is used as an antibacterial and as an anti-infective, by the Guyana Patamona. Leaf: Juice from macerated leaves is warmed and used for treating ear infection, by the Guyana Patamona.

Ref: 2,149,158, 237,245.

Costus aff. arabicus L.

NAMES: French Guiana: canne congo, canne de riviere, canne d'Inde. Surinam Sranan: sangrafoe. Surinam Tirio: she-we-ru. Surinam Wayana: mi-kah-nu-we-mah.

USES: Root: Bitter-tasting, for a powerful tonic. Rhizome: Used to make a blennorrhagic tisane; depurative, diuretic. Leaf: Crushed in a decoction used by the Surinam Wayana as a wash for axe-cuts, and believed to accelerate the healing process.

NOTES: The Tirio in Brazil use a decoction of the leaves as a genital wash (and sometimes a urethral wash) to treat gonorrhoea (56).

Ref: 8,154,168.

Costus claviger Benoist

NAMES: FG Creole: canne congo. FG Palikur: tuiu. Guyana Patamona: ah-mam-rha-yik.

USES: Stem: Juice from the slightly warmed stem is applied in the ear as an analgesic, as an antibacterial, or as an anti-infective, by the Guyana Patamona. Juice from the macerated stem is warmed and drunk to cure severe colds, by the Guyana Patamona. Inflorescence: The French Guiana Wayapi prepare the inflorescence in a decoction for treating urinogenital tract infections characterized by pus flow; part of the decoction is drunk and part used to wash the vagina or glans penis.

Ref: 2, 237.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

Costus congestiflorus L.C. Rich. ex Gagnepain

NAMES: FG Creole: canne congo, canne l'eau. FG Palikur: tuiu.

USES: Stem: Decoction for leucorrhoea. Crushed stems in an infusion to treat blennorrhagia. Stems crushed, warmed, added to water and honey, and the resulting liquid used to remedy coughs, grippe and whooping cough. Inflorescence: French Guiana Wayapi make a decoction for urinogenital tract infections with pus flow; part of the decoction is drunk and part is used to wash the vagina or glans penis.

Ref: 2.

Costus curcumoides Maas

NAME: FG Wayapi: yapusi.

USES: Whole plant: The French Guiana Wayapi use the crushed plant in a maceration to treat infections of the penis and violent, persistent headache. Maceration of the whole plant is rubbed locally on the penis or the forehead (for headache), as well as drunk in small amounts to remedy penis infections.

Ref: 2.

Costus cylindricus Jacq.

NAMES: Surinam: sangrafoe, sangrafoe fik-fiko.

USES: Leaf: For a head cold with fever.

Ref: 193.

Costus erythrothyrus Loes.

NAMES: Guyana Patamona: ah-mam-rah-yik, ah-mang-pra-yik.

USES: Whole plant: Plant is chewed as a treatment for colds, by the Guyana Patamona. Root, Stem and Leaf: Boiled together and the water used as an antipyretic or for treating colds and coughs, by the Guyana Patamona. Stem: Peeled stem is eaten like sugar cane as a treatment for asthma, colds, and to clear the respiratory system, by the Guyana Patamona. Shoot used to treat coughs and colds in NW Guyana. Leaf: Leaves are boiled, and the water drunk as an antiasthmatic, as an antibacterial or as a treatment for coughing, by the Guyana Patamona. Leaves are boiled and the water used as an anti-infective, by the Guyana Patamona. Juice from macerated leaves is warmed and used for treating ear infection, by the Guyana Patamona.

Ref: 237,245.

Costus lasius Loes.

USES: Stem and Leaf: The French Guiana Wayapi warm the plant parts in a flame and press them onto flesh wounds as a haemostatic.

Ref: 2.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

Costus scaber Ruiz & Pavon (*Costus spicatus* sensu auct., non Jacq.)

NAMES: FG Creole: canne congo. FG Palikur: tuiu. Guyana: congo cane. Surinam: sangrafoe.

USES: Whole plant: Decoction for high blood pressure and bladder disorders; sap for syphilis; infusion of seedling for coughs. Used to treat malaria in NW Guyana. Root: Used to treat groin ruptures and hemorrhoids in NW Guyana. Stem: Boiled with *Hibiscus sabdariffa* and *Justicia pectoralis* in a decoction for whooping cough; sap used to treat colds. Decoction of twigs for remedying syphilis. Both stem and shoot used to treat coughs and colds in NW Guyana. Leaf: Used to treat coughs and colds, and also pneumonia in NW Guyana. Flower: Used for sore eyes, groin ruptures and hemorrhoids in NW Guyana.

Ref: 2,3,4,7,48,245.

Costus spiralis (Jacq.) Roscoe var. **spiralis**

NAMES: FG Creole: canne congo. Surinam Djuka Bush Negro: singafu.

USES: Whole plant: Decoction is drunk to treat dysentery in French Guiana. Stem and Leaf: The Djuka use the plant for curing stomach ailments. Stem: Maceration is drunk by the French Guiana Palikur to remedy colic, and as a laxative and carminative. Inflorescence: Prepared in a decoction by the French Guiana Wayapi for treating urinogenital tract infections characterized by pus flow; part of the decoction is drunk and part used to wash the vagina or glans penis.

NOTES: Powdered leaves are used effectively as a styptic by the Kubeo Amerindians of Colombia (10).

Ref: 2,200.

Costus spiralis (Jacq.) Roscoe var. **villosus** Maas

NAMES: FG Creole: canne congo. FG Palikur: tuiu.

USES: Stem and Leaf: The French Guiana Wayapi warm the plant parts in a flame and press them onto flesh wounds as a haemostatic.

Ref: 2.

Costus spp.

NAMES: Surinam: wenteltrapplant. Surinam Sranan: sangafroe.

USES: Stem and Leaf: Made into a mealy compound which is used for a hairwash. Stem: Sap used against smallpox.

Ref: 195.

CRASSULACEAE

Kalanchoe pinnata (Lam.) Pers. (*Bryophyllum pinnatum* (Lam.) Kurz)

NAMES: FG Creole: caractere des hommes, feuille paise. FG Palikur: kragbimnak. Guyana: balsam, leaf-of-life, sagiwanor, tree-of-life. Surinam: wonderblad. Guyana Patamona: a-rak-kik-yik, pa-lea-rah-yik.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

USES: Whole plant: Infusion for a febrifuge. Leaf: Leaves and leaf-juice mixed with coconut oil and *Carapa* oil are rubbed on the head to treat violent and persistent headache. Leaf-juice (or flower) put into eyes to treat conjunctivitis. Warmed leaves applied to hernia. Leaf-juice drunk with salt for colds, coughs, grippe, loose bowels and teething babies; juice for sores, ulcers and swellings. Poultice of roasted leaves or juice from macerated leaves is used for treating ringworm, by the Guyana Patamona. Macerated leaves are used as an antibacterial, as an antifungal, as an antiseptic, as an emollient, for treating diaper rash and for treating sores, by the Guyana Patamona. Macerated leaves are warmed and used as an anti-oedemic, by the Guyana Patamona. Leaves are macerated, soaked in water, and used as shampoo, by the Guyana Patamona. Leaves used for sore eyes, coughs and colds, sores, and wounds and cuts in NW Guyana.

CHEM: Plant contains fumaric acid, and saponins having cicatrizant properties (3).

Ref: 2,3,16,193,195, 237,245.

CRYPTERONIACEAE

Alzatea verticillata Ruiz & Pavon

NAME: Guyana Patamona: co-mey-yar-ray-yik.

USES: Leaf: Macerated leaves are used as an antipruritic for itching, scaly scalp, shampoo, and for venereal disease, by the Guyana Patamona.

NOTE: A species of Central and northwestern South America, not yet recorded in taxonomic literature from the Guianas.

Ref: 237.

CUCURBITACEAE

Citrullus lanatus (Thunb.) Matsum. & Nakai (*Citrullus vulgaris* Schrad.; *Cucurbita citrullus* L.)

NAMES: French Guiana: melon d'eau, pasteque. Guyana: watermelon. Surinam: watermeloen. Surinam Javan: semangka. Surinam Arawak: patja.

USES: Leaf and Seed: In French Guiana, an emulsion of seeds and crushed leaves makes an excellent cataplasm applied warm for intestinal inflammation. Fruit: Pulp is refreshing; juice used as a refreshing wash.

Ref: 154,221.

Coccinia grandis (L.) Voigt (*Coccinia cordifolia* sensu auct., non (L.) Cogn.)

NAME: Guyana: pain-cure.

USES: Whole plant: Crushed and externally applied to affected areas to relieve pain of headache and rheumatism; decoction for chest colds.

Ref: 3.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

Cucumis anguria L.

NAMES: French Guiana: petit concombre. Surinam: koendroe.

USES: Fruit: In French Guiana, the juice is mixed with oil and applied on contusions.

NOTES: Plant introduced from tropical Africa to French Guiana.

Ref: 154,221.

Cucumis melo L.

USES: Leaf: Used for scrotal hernias in NW Guyana.

Ref: 245.

Cucumis sativus L.

NAMES: Surinam: komkommer. Surinam Malayan: ketimoen. Surinam Sranan: komkomro.

USES: Fruit: Juice rubbed on skin to remedy skin diseases. Juice from grated fruit used to treat high blood pressure.

Ref: 193,195,221.

Cucurbita moschata (Duchesne) Poir.

NAME: French Guiana: giraumont.

USES: Leaf: Used to treat hemorrhages in NW Guyana. Flower: Infusion for jaundice. Fruit: Crushed pulp in cataplasm placed on forehead to remedy headache, on eyes for ophthalmia, and on all kinds of tumors. Seed: Emollient, laxative; seed oil used as a vanishing cream for reddish blotches.

Ref: 154,245.

Cucurbita pepo L. (*Cucumis pepo* (L.) Dum.)

NAMES: Surinam: pampoe, pompoen. Surinam Sranan: pampoen.

USES: Fruit: Eaten to expel stomach worms; for liver ailments. Unripe fruit mixed with linseed oil and cooked into a paste used on abscesses. Seed: A well-known remedy for tapeworm in Surinam.

Ref: 193,195.

Cucurbita sp.

NAME: Guyana: pumpkin.

USES: Flower: Pumpkin flowers boiled in water, with a little salt added after boiling, are used as a remedy for thrush. For jaundice, an infusion is made and a few camomile flowers are added to the drink, after which a dose of castor oil is taken.

Ref: 190.

Cucurbita sp.

NAME: French: giromon.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

USES: Leaf: Infusion used to treat stomachache.

Ref: 4.

***Fevillea cordifolia* L.**

NAMES: French Guiana: fevillea, liane contrepoison, nhandiroba. FG Wayapi: wilapalai.

USES: Seed: The French Guiana Wayapi employ the seeds in a hunting poison. Seeds are antirheumatic, used as an antidote to manchineel poisoning and manioc poisoning in French Guiana.

Ref: 2,154.

***Gurania huberi* Cogn.**

USES: Stem: The pain of a French Guiana Wayapi child's internal hernia is relieved by using the hollowed-out stem to create a suction phenomenon and absorb the pain in conjunction with effects of the sap.

Ref: 2.

***Gurania spinulosa* (Poeppig & Endl.) Cogn.**

NAMES: FG Palikur: mua mua. FG Wayapi: silipu sili.

USES: Stem: Pieces of stem are used by the French Guiana Palikur in a decoction as a remedy to "cleanse the bile".

NOTES: Along the Rio Loretoyacu in Peru, a tea made from the roots is used to treat faulty menstruation (10).

Ref: 2.

***Gymnopetalum cochinchinense* Kurz (*Momordica surculata* Noronha)**

NAME: French Guiana: liane-torchon.

USES: Whole plant: Bitter juice for an effective cathartic.

NOTES: Plant introduced from tropical Asia to French Guiana.

Ref: 154.

***Lagenaria siceraria* (Molina) Standley (*Lagenaria vulgaris* Ser.)**

NAMES: French Guiana: gourde. FG Creole: calebasse, calebasse-terre. FG Palikur: tukuru. FG Wayapi: mulutuku. Surinam: fleskalebas, goloe, poen, poeng, tingigodo. Surinam Arawak: horoto. Surinam Carib: koro. Surinam Javan: blontjeng, waloeh kendi. Surinam Sranan: papagodo, slangkomkommer.

USES: Leaf: Among the French Guiana Palikur, leaves are mixed in water with bark of *Caryocar microcarpum* and leaves of *Elephantopus scaber* as a foot-bath remedy for the "puwuski" mycosis and the "wiuri" microfilaria worms. Crushed leaves placed on haemorrhoidal swellings. Fruit: Rind is used in a decoction with molasses which is drunk for problems of the uterus or womb in Surinam. Juice drunk for typhus. Pulp surrounding the seed is toxic. Juice is a violent purgative. Seed: For hydropsy and as a taenicide.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

CHEM: Plant contains bitter cucurbitacine triterpenoids (57). Flower has the flavonol rutoside in the stigma and kaempferol in the pollen (58).

Ref: 2,154,195,221.

Melothria pendula L. (*Melothria fluminensis* Gardn.)

NAMES: Surinam: sneki komkomro, sneki-komkoro.

USES: Stem: Infusion of tendrils for a drink given to remedy acidity (sour stomach) in children.

Fruit: A very drastic purgative.

Ref: 154,193,221.

Momordica charantia L. (*Momordica balsamina* sensu Descort., non L.)

NAMES: FG Creole: sorossi. Guyana: baan-caryla, caraili, caryla, coraila, wild caryla. Surinam Creole: boes-sopropo, sopropo, wilde sopropo. Surinam Javan: pare. Guyana Patamona: carilla bush.

USES: Whole plant: Plant is boiled, and the water used as a tonic and anti-diarrheal, by the Guyana Patamona. Plant is boiled and a pinch of table salt is added to the water, which is drunk to treat biliousness, by the Guyana Patamona. Stem, Leaf and Fruit: Decoction for diabetes, cancer, external ulcers and sores, bitter tonic. Stem and Leaf: Dried leaves and stems are boiled and the water drunk as an antidiabetic, as an anti-hypertensive or as a treatment for biliousness, by the Guyana Patamona. Leaf: In an antiseptic bath for children; infusion is febrifuge; juice in a vermifuge infusion, also drunk for malaria, other fevers and biliousness. Cooked as a children's anthelmintic, and for scabies or itch. Infusion for stomach cramps. In Guyana, leaves used in a tea for cleansing the blood. Leaves are boiled, and the water drunk as an anti-hypertensive, as an antidiabetic or to purify the blood, by the Guyana Patamona. Leaves are boiled and the water used as an antidiuretic, by the Guyana Patamona. Used to treat malaria in NY Guyana. Leaf and Flower: Flowers and young leaves are boiled, and the water drunk as a medication for hepatitis, by the Guyana Patamona. Fruit: Antidiabetic. Mixed with almond oil for a vulnerary. Fruit is eaten by Chinese and East Indians in French Guiana.

CHEM: Contains antileukemic, estrogenic and hypoglycemic chemicals. Seed contains abortifacient proteins, as well as the glucosidic steroid charantine which has an insulin-like hypoglycemic activity (3,59,60), and the oncostatic drug momordin (3,61,62).

Ref: 2,3,12,154,168,173,195,221,234, 237.

Momordica cochinchinensis (Lour.) Spreng.

NAMES: Surinam: boesi sopropo, busi sopropo, wilde sopropo.

USES: Root: Cooked and used to treat bones swollen by rheumatism. Leaf: Infusion for intestinal disturbances, pain after childbirth, stomach cramps and various swellings. Fruit: Sap used to heal wounds. Seed: In a drink to cure lumbar pain.

CHEM: Plant contains momordine, A-spinaterol, sesquibenihol. Root contains momordine. Seed contains palmitine, olein, linolein and ricinic acid (193).

NOTES: Asian plant introduced to Suriname.

Ref: 193.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

Sechium edule (Jacq.) Sw.

NAMES: FG Creole: christofine. Surinam: kajot. Surinam Javan: waloeh djepang. Surinam Malay: laboe siam.

USES: Fruit: Infusion of shredded fruit is used to lower blood pressure.

Ref: 4,221.

Trichosanthes cucumerina L.

NAMES: French Guiana: anguine amere. Surinam Hindu: djidjinga. Surinam Javan: paredjawi.

USES: Whole plant: Extract regarded as a depurative stomachic in nineteenth century Cayenne, French Guiana. Fruit: Anthelmintic, purgative, vomitive.

Ref: 154,221.

Trichosanthes punctata L. (*Fevillea hederacea* Poir.)

NAME: French Guiana: noix de serpent (seed).

USES: Seed: Purgative; antidote to manchineel poisoning and snakebite,

NOTES: Plant introduced from India to French Guiana.

Ref: 154.

CUSCUTACEAE

Cuscuta americana L.

NAMES: Surinam: duivelsnaaigaren. Surinam Sranan: lemkiwisi, lemki-wisi, limki wisi.

USES: Whole plant: Used to treat ulcerated sores, and as a diuretic and antidiysenteric. Infusion for urinary conditions.

Ref: 14,193,195.

CYATHEACEAE

Cyathea cyatheoides (Desv.) K.U. Kramer

USES: Stem: Used to treat strained backs in NW Guyana.

Ref: 245.

Cyathea procera (Willd.) Domin

NAMES: Guyana Patamona: a-rau-dah-yaou-gou-yik, ah-row-da-yah-gu-yik, arou-ta-yaouw-ku-yik.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

USES: Whole plant: Plant is boiled, and the water drunk to treat tuberculosis and as an antiasthmatic, by the Guyana Patamona. Shoot: Young shoots are boiled with water and drunk as a medication for whooping cough, by the Guyana Patamona.

Ref: 237.

CYPERACEAE

Bulbostylis paradoxa (Spreng.) Lindm.

NAMES: Guyana Patamona: wha-pi-apu-yik, wha-pi-a-pu-yik, wa-pi-a-pu-yik.

USES: Whole plant: Plant is boiled, and the water used as an antiseptic, by the Guyana Patamona. Plant is burnt and the ashes used as a treatment for snakebite (anti-venom) or as a treatment for burns, by the Guyana Patamona. Stolon: Stolon is boiled with water and drunk as an anti-menorrhagic at childbirth or given to babies to treat diarrheal infection, by the Guyana Patamona.

Ref: 237.

Calyptrocarya glomerulata (Brongn.) Urban

NAME: Guyana Patamona: mi-gam-bra-ga-ma-pui-yik.

USES: Root: Roots are stripped, grated, boiled and the water drunk as an anti-menorrhagic during the menstrual cycle, by the Guyana Patamona.

Ref: 237.

Calyptrocarya poeppigiana Kunth

NAME: Surinam Tirio: wuh-luh-puh- te-guh.

USES: Whole plant: Burned and the smoke inhaled as a treatment for fevers.

Ref: 8.

Cyperus articulatus L.

NAMES: FG Creole: savane tremblante. FG Palikur: karihi.

USES: Root: Used for stomachache in NW Guyana. Stem: The French Guiana Palikur rub the pounded stem on the nose to control snoring.

NOTES: The Secoya of Ecuador grind the rhizome and mix it with water, for the control of psychologically induced fright, as well as for fevers and grippe (10).

Ref: 2,245.

Cyperus digitatus Roxb.

USES: Root: Used for sore eyes in NY Guyana.

Ref: 245.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

Cyperus giganteus Vahl

NAME: Guyana: uri-bena.

USES: Rhizome: Grated in an infusion used to treat severe menstrual pains, especially during menstruation (by easing the menstrual flow).

Ref: 3.

Cyperus laxus Lam. (*Cyperus diffusus* Vahl; *Cyperus elegans* sensu auct., non L.)

NAMES: FG Creole: herbe-couteau, mange la terre.

USES: Root: The French Guiana Wayapi use the root alone, or mixed with leaves of *Ocimum micranthum*, in a decoction applied for a febrifuge. Leaf: Infusion in a collyrium (lotion) applied to the eyelids to treat blepharitis.

Ref: 2,154.

Cyperus ligularis L. (*Mariscus ligularis* (L.) Urban)

NAMES: Surinam: apengoe, apengu pengu.

USES: Part unspecified: Used by the Surinam Saramaccan Bush Negroes as an ingredient in a curative herbal bath. Stem: Used to treat sore eyes, earaches, and coughs and colds in NW Guyana.

Ref: 193,245.

Cyperus rotundus L.

NAMES: Surinam: adroe, adru.

USES: Whole plant: Infusion in water for upset stomach.

Ref: 193.

Cyperus spp.

NAME: Surinam: nengrekondre-adroe.

USES: Rhizome: Infusion used for many stomach problems. Grated and mixed with alcohol or brandy into an ointment used for muscular pain and painful joints.

Ref: 195.

Kyllinga odorata Vahl (*Cyperus kyllinga* Endl.)

NAMES: FG Wayapi: pilipilima, pilipili sili.

USES: Whole plant: The French Guiana Wayapi use a decoction in a perfumed bath to relieve fever.

Ref: 2.

Mariscus pedunculatus (R. Br.) Koyama (*Remirea maritima* Aublet)

NAMES: French Guiana: remire, remire maritime.

USES: Root: In French Guiana an infusion is used as a diuretic and sudorific; used to treat frequent micturition and bladder disease in Guyana. Root is spicy-tasting.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

Ref: 4,7,149,154,168.

Rhynchospora barbata (Vahl) Kunth

NAME: Guyana Patamona: sa-laa-yik.

USES: Whole plant: Ashes from the burnt plant are applied to the cut end of the umbilical cord to prevent infection, by the Guyana Patamona. Plant is boiled, and the water drunk as an anti-inflammatory or as an antimalarial, by the Guyana Patamona. Young plant is burnt with kha-ra-raik and ka-mo-wha, the ashes collected and applied to the cut end of the tongue as a charm for learning, especially language, by the Guyana Patamona. Leaf: Leaf blade is used to cut the inside of the nose to release pressure as a cure for migraine headaches, by the Guyana Patamona.

Ref: 237.

Rhynchospora cephalotes (L.) Vahl

NAME: Guyana Patamona: sa-laa-yik.

USES: Whole plant: Dry plant is burned and the ashes applied to the umbilical cord for rapid healing and as an anti-infective, by the Guyana Patamona. Used for pain and hair loss in NW Guyana.

Ref: 237,245.

Scleria cf. flagellum-nigrorum Bergius

NAMES: Surinam Akuriyo: o-koi-nuh. Surinam Tirio: sho-ne-moi-uh, so-koi-nuh. Surinam Wayana: o-ro-hoy.

USES: Leaf: Crushed in a decoction for fevers.

Ref: 8.

Scleria latifolia Swartz (*Scleria arundinacea* Kunth)

NAME: Surinam Tirio: show-ri-muh. Guyana Patamona: sa-laa-yik, mi-yam-bra-ma-pui-yik.

USES: Whole plant: Plant is burnt and the ashes used as an anti-infective, by the Guyana Patamona. Plant is boiled, the water allowed to cool, and then drunk as an antidiarrheal, by the Guyana Patamona. Root: Roots are stripped, grated, boiled and the water allowed to cool, then drunk before meals in the morning during the menstrual cycle to alleviate excessive blood flow, by the Guyana Patamona. Leaf: Crushed and boiled in a decoction for fevers. Juice from macerated leaves is used for treating persistent sores, by the Guyana Patamona. Leaf and Fruit: Leaves and fruits are burnt and the ashes used for treating cuts, by the Guyana Patamona. Fruit: Fruits are burnt and the ashes used as an antiseptic agent or as an ointment for treating burns, by the Guyana Patamona.

Ref: 8, 237.

Torulinium odoratum (L.) Hooper (*Cyperus odoratus* L.)

NAME: Surinam Tirio: kum-we-muh.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

USES: Root: Surinam Tirio children are given a body-rub with the roots, and then washed with an infusion made from the roots for soothing aches or fever. Root used for fevers and stomachaches, and for “evil spirits” in NW Guyana.

Ref: 8,245.

CYRILLACEAE

Cyrilla racemiflora L.

USES: Whole plant: Plant is boiled, and the water used as an anthelmintic, by the Guyana Patamona.

Ref: 237.

DENNSTAEDTIACEAE

Hypolepis sp.

NAME: Guyana Arawak and Creole: wild maran.

USES: Part unspecified: Used for treating skin sores by Amerindians at Kurupukari, Guyana.

Ref: 238.

Pteridium aquilinum L.

NAME: Guyana Patamona: kam-bail-yik.

USES: Whole plant: Plant is boiled, and the water used as an antiseptic, by the Guyana Patamona. Plant is boiled along with *Lantana camara* and *Scoparia dulcis* and the water used as an herbal bath for cold sweat, by the Guyana Patamona. Juice from macerated young shoots is used as an anti-infective or for treating cuts and wounds or for treating sores, by the Guyana Patamona.

Ref: 237.

DICHAPETALACEAE

Dichapetalum pedunculatum (DC.) Baillon

NAME: Guyana Arawak: kanakudiballi.

USES: Whole plant: Sap is used to treat sore eyes.

Ref: 9,192.

Tapura guianensis Aubl.

NAME: Guyana Arawak: karoshiri.

USES: Part unspecified: Used as a fish poison, by Amerindians at Kurupukari, Guyana.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

Ref: 238.

DILLENIACEAE

Curatella americana L.

NAMES: French Guiana: feuille a polir. Guyana and Surinam Arawak: mimili. Guyana Creole: sandpaper tree. Guyana Macushi: uratkiye. Guyana Wapishana: iminyar. Surinam Creole: sabana-kasjoe.

USES: Stem: Macerated bark is boiled, and the water drunk to prevent ulcers or to treat jaundice, by the Guyana Patamona. Bark is boiled with water and used for treating hepatitis, by the Guyana Patamona. Bark employed as a sedative in Surinam. Leaf: Infusion of the leaves is used as an astringent in French Guiana.

Ref: 4,154,192, 237.

Davilla kunthii A. St. Hil.

NAMES: Guyana Patamona: ka-ta-waik-yik, cat-oik-yik.

USES: Whole plant: Plant is boiled, and the water drunk as a treatment for back pain or as a tonic, by the Guyana patamona. Plant is boiled and the water used as an antiseptic, by the Guyana Patamona. Stem: In NW Guyana, sap used as abortive; wood used as aphrodisiac; and bark used to disinfect the umbilical cord of newborn babies. Leaf and Stem: Leaves and stems are boiled with water and used as a beverage, for impotence or as a treatment for back pain, by the Guyana Patamona. Wood and Leaf: Wood and leaves are boiled, and the water drunk as an analgesic for back pain, by the Guyana Patamona.

Ref: 237,245.

Davilla cf. **rugosa** Poiret

NAMES: Guyana and Surinam Arawak: kabuduli. Surinam Sranan: diatite, kawtite. Surinam Tirio: sah-kuh-ti-to.

USES: Whole plant: Sap is used as a wash for treating fevers, especially feverish children of the Surinam Tirio.

CHEM: Plant contains the alkaloid caffeine (33).

Ref: 8,192.

Davilla spp.

NAMES: FG Creole: liane chasseur. FG Palikur: sawvanen. FG Saramaccan: faya tatay.

USES: Stem: The French Guiana Palikur drink the juice to remedy whooping cough.

CHEM: Plants contain the flavonoids rhamnetine and isorhamnetine.

Ref: 2.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

Doliocarpus dentatus (Aublet) Standley

NAMES: French Guiana: liane rouge. Guyana Arawak: kabuduli, kapadula. Guyana Macushi: katuwaiye. Surinam Akuriyo: sah-kah-ti-to. Surinam Creole: liane rouge. Surinam Sranan: diatite. Surinam Tirio and Wayana: tah-mo.

USES: Whole plant: Decoction for venereal disease. Mixed, for a tonic, with *Philodendron fragrantissimum*, *Strychnos* sp., *Smilax schomburgkiana*, *Clusia grandiflora* and *Bauhinia scala-simiae*. Stem: Stem and bark in an aphrodisiac tea, or in an infusion when chopped and soaked in wine; sap of stem drunk to relieve stricture or as a thirst quencher. Sap used as an abortive, for coughs and colds, and to treat snakebites in NW Guyana. Leaf: Used to disinfect the umbilical cord of newborn babies in NW Guyana. Part unspecified: Depurative.

Ref: 3,8,149,168,192,245.

Doliocarpus* cf. *macrocarpus Mart. ex Eichl.

NAME: Guyana Patamona: kata-whaik-yik.

USES: Wood: Concentrated mixture of the wood boiled with water is used as an aphrodisiac, by the Guyana Patamona. Dry wood boiled with water is used as a tea, a tonic or for impotence, by the Guyana Patamona.

Ref: 237.

Doliocarpus* cf. *major Gmelin

NAME: Guyana: cappa-dula.

USES: Stem: Infusion in hot water for a tea to remedy diarrhoea.

Ref: 234.

Doliocarpus spraguei Cheesem.

NAME: Guyana Patamona: ka-ta-waik-yik.

USES: Wood: Dry wood is boiled. And the water used as an aphrodisiac, by the Guyana Patamona. Dry wood is boiled, and the water drunk as a beverage, as a tonic, as a treatment for back pain or for impotence, by the Guyana Patamona.

Ref: 237.

***Doliocarpus* spp.**

NAMES: FG Creole: liane chasseur. FG Palikur: sawvanen. FG Saramaka: faya tatay.

USES: Stem: The French Guiana Palikur drink the juice to remedy whooping cough.

CHEM: Various *Doliocarpus* species contain myricetin, quercetin, kaempferol, leucoanthocyanins and the flavonoids rhamnetine and isorhamnetine (3).

Ref: 2.

Pinzona coriacea Martius & Zucc. (*Pinzona calineoides* Eich.)

NAME: French Guiana: liane a eau. Guyana Patamona: ka-ta-waik-yik.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

USES: Whole plant: Used to treat diabetes in NW Guyana. Wood: Wood is boiled and the water drunk as a treatment for back pain, by the Guyana Patamona. Wood is dried, cut into small pieces, boiled, and the water used as a tonic, by the Guyana Patamona. Wood and Bark: Wood and bark are boiled and the water drunk as a treatment for impotence, by the Guyana Patamona. Stem: Cut stem yields a refreshing, mildly diuretic liquid. Wood used as aphrodisiac in NW Guyana. Leaf: Used for treating “desinf.” navel in NW Guyana.

Ref: 154,237,245.

Tetracera asperula Miquel

NAMES: Guyana Arawak: kabaduli, kabuduli.

USES: Stem: Decoction of the bark is used as an antisyphilitic; stimulating tea is made from bark.

Leaf: Used to disinfect the umbilical cord of newborn babies in NW Guyana.

CHEM: Leaves of *Tetracera* species contain kaempferol 5-methyl ether, rhamnatin, isorhamnatin, rhamnocitin and azaleatin (63).

Ref: 3,9,192,245.

Tetracera costata Martius ex Eichler subsp. **rotundifolia** (J.E. Smith) Kubitzki (*Tetracera ovalifolia* DC.)

NAMES: French Guiana: liane rouge. Guyana Akawaio: katunai. Guyana Arawak: kabuduli.

USES: Stem: Decoction of wood is used as an antisyphilitic and sudorific in French Guiana. Seed: Seeds in an infusion with white wine for control of intermittent fevers, scurvy and chlorosis.

Ref: 154.

Tetracera tigarea DC. (*Tetracera aspera* (Aublet) Willd.; *Tigarea aspera* Aublet)

NAME: French Guiana: liane rouge.

USES: Stem: Sap used as abortive; bark used to disinfect the umbilical cord of newborn babies; and wood used as an aphrodisiac in NW Guyana. Leaf: A decoction is drunk as an antisyphilitic in Guyana. Part unspecified: Depurative. Used for treating “desinf.” navel in NY Guyana.

Ref: 7,154,168,245.

Tetracera volubilis L.

USES: Stem: In NW Guyana, wood used as aphrodisiac; sap used in treatment of diabetes, for snakebites, and for sore eyes.

Ref: 245.

DIOSCOREACEAE

Dioscorea alata L.

NAMES: Guyana: white yam, yam.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

USES: Tuber: Grated, mixed with brown stout vinegar, spread onto paper and placed on the small of a woman's back to prevent or forestall a threatened abortion (unwanted miscarriage).

Ref: 190.

Dioscorea trichanthera Gleason

USES: Root: Used as aphrodisiac in NW Guyana.

Ref: 245.

DIPSACACEAE

Scabiosa columbaria L.

NAME: French Guiana: verveine caraibe.

USES: Whole plant: Infusion is used to treat dysmenorrhoea in French Guiana.

Ref: 4.

DROSERACEAE

Drosera capillaris Poiret (*Drosera pusilla* sensu auct. Guian., non H.B.K.)

NAMES: Surinam: zonedauw. Surinam Arawak: jeberu bina. Surinam Sranan: drosera.

USES: Whole plant: Surinam Amerindians drop the squeezed juice from numerous fire-warmed and withered plants into bleary eyes to clear them. Infusion in water is used to treat hoarseness.

Ref: 157,193,195.

DRYOPTERIDACEAE

Cyclodium meniscioides (Willd.) K. Presl var. **meniscioides**

USES: Root: Used for abscesses and whooping cough in NW Guyana.

Ref: 245.

Polybotrya caudata Kunze

NAMES: Surinam Tirio: teh-pwe-hi-po. Surinam Wayana: ho-ku-twe-mah. USES: Root: Used to treat abscesses in NW Guyana. Leaf: Decoction used as a wash for stomachache and fevers by the Surinam Tirio of Tepoe.

Ref: 8,245.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

EBENACEAE

***Diospyros discolor* Willd.**

NAMES: Guyana: butterfruit, peach.

USES: Leaf: Decoction of young leaves for hypertension, heart ailments and diabetes. Leaves heated and squeezed with leaves of *Plectranthus amboinicus* for a preparation to treat chest colds.

Ref: 3.

***Diospyros guianensis* (Aublet) Guerke (*Paralea guianensis* Aublet)**

NAMES: French Guiana: parala. FG Boni: baakatiki. FG Wayana: mekolonohunu. Guyana Akawaio: pedakuruk. Guyana Arawak: barabara. Guyana Creole: powis eye.

USES: Stem: The French Guiana Galibi use a bark decoction as a wash for fevers. Leaf: Leaves are crushed in a little oil and the juice is applied to certain eczematous dermatoses. Part unspecified: Used as a febrifuge by Amerindians at Kurupukari, Guyana.

CHEM: Stem-bark contains a naphthaquinone which alleviates certain dermal lesions, and the terpenes lupeol, betulinol and betulinic acid (64,65).

Ref: 2,8,48,149,154,192, 238.

***Diospyros martinii* Benoist**

NAMES: Surinam Akuriyo: muh-yu-e. Surinam Coussari: aroupourou. Surinam Creole: bois gaulette. Surinam Sranan: awariston, blaka-uma. Surinam Tirio: moi-a-mu. Surinam Wayana: moi-oi-e-mah.

USES: Stem and Leaf: Leaves and bark are crushed in a decoction for treating spider bite among the Surinam Tirio and Wayana. Crushed leaves and rasped bark are drunk in a cold water infusion by the Surinam Akuriyo to remedy diarrhoea and stomachache. Seed: Pulp of seed is sucked by the French Guiana Coussari.

Ref: 8.

ELAEOCARPACEAE

***Sloanea dentata* L.**

NAMES: Surinam: boesi-koesoewee, bosch-koesoewe, kassa-bahoedoe, koese-werang.

USES: Fruit: In French Guiana, the fruit is steeped in vinegar and applied as a decongestant for a blocked chest.

Ref: 154,198.

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

NAME: Guyana Patamona: kin-out-tiuy-yik.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

USES: Fruit: Spines on the fruit are considered poisonous, by the Guyana Patamona.

Ref: 237.

Sloanea sp.

NAME: FG Wayapi: wilakayulu.

USES: Stem and Leaf: Bark and leaves are drunk in a decoction having a strong almond flavor as a febrifuge.

NOTES: Twenty-five species of *Sloanea* occur in the Guianas.

Ref: 2.

ERIOCAULACEAE

Tonina fluviatilis Aublet (*Eriocaulon amplexicaule* Rottb.)

NAME: FG Palikur: iiglarib.

USES: Whole plant: Ground and mixed with bark of *Dipteryx* sp. in a liquid bath to strengthen nursing infants.

Ref: 2.

ERYTHROXYLACEAE

Erythroxylon coca Lam.

NAMES: French Guiana and Guyana: coca. Guyana Creole: cocaine, cocaine tree.

USES: Whole plant: In beverages and proprietary medicines. Leaf: Decoction or infusion for tonic and stimulant; powdered, dried leaves used as a stimulant and hallucinogenic drug, which is sometimes chewed with lime and the ashes of *Cecropia peltata*.

CHEM: Leaf contains the alkaloid cocaine, used clinically as a local anaesthetic (141,166).

Ref: 3,4,45,163,173,192.

EUPHORBIACEAE

Acalypha macrostachya Jacq.

NAMES: Surinam: bruin-blad. Surinam Sranan: toefesi-wiwiri.

USES: Leaf: Warmed and applied to patients with filariasis to chill the painful areas.

Ref: 14,195.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

Aleurites moluccana (L.) Willd. (*Aleurites triloba* Forst.)

NAME: French Guiana: bancoulier.

USES: Seed: Seed-oil is slightly purgative and also a drying substance (siccative).

NOTES: Plant introduced from Asia to Cayenne, French Guiana.

Ref: 154.

Amanoa cf. **guianensis** Aubl.

NAME: Guyana Patamona: wac-sang-yik.

USES: Whole plant: Plant is a skin irritant (Guyana Patamona).

Ref: 234.

Caperonia paludosa Klotzsch (*Caperonia castaneifolia* (L.) A. St. Hil.)

NAME: Guyana: wild green tea.

USES: Whole plant: Boiled as a tea for a blood purifier and to treat dysentery in Guyana.

Ref: 234.

Caperonia palustris (L.) A. St. Hil.

NAMES: Guyana: wild green tea. Surinam Creole: granjaba. Surinam Sranan: swampoete.

USES: Stem and Leaf: Decoction is used to flush the bladder and for kidney disorders; back pains; made into a tea for general purposes.

Ref: 3,195.

Chaetocarpus schomburgkianus (Kuntze) Pax & K. Hoffm.

USES: Stem: Bark used for evil spirits.

Ref: 245.

Chamaesyce hirta (L.) Millsp. (*Euphorbia capitata* Lam.; *Euphorbia hirta* L.; *Euphorbia pilulifera* L.)

NAMES: FG Creole: grande malnommee rouge, madlome, madlomee, maglomain, malnommee, petite madlome, petite malnommee. Guyana: dove weed, dove-weed, milkweed. Surinam: abetredjoeka, adjasi, sabanamerkiwiri.

USES: Whole plant: Anti-inflammatory as applied to insect bites and snakebite; infusion is cholagogue, febrifuge and used to remedy intestinal afflictions, colds and flatulence; warmed and mixed with ghee in a poultice applied to treat filaria and rheumatism. Alexipharmic. Made into a cooling drink for infants. Leaf: Infusion used as a cholagogue and to treat diarrhoea in French Guiana. Crushed, smoked in a cigarette to relieve asthma. Bruised or chopped leaves employed in a restorative cataplasm to treat adenitis and abscesses. Used in refreshing tisanes.

CHEM: Contains shickimic acid, which is an antispasmodic principle, as well as taxerol, friedeline, beta sitosterol, and ellagic acid (67,68).

NOTES: This plant is used in European medicine for cardiac asthma.

Ref: 2,3,4,154,190,195,213.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

Chamaesyce hypericifolia (L.) Millsp. (*Euphorbia hypericifolia* L.)

NAMES: French Guiana: marie claire. Surinam: melkie tiekie.

USES: Whole plant: Used to treat syphilitic blennorrhoea. In a cataplasm for cephalalgia. Seed: Drastic purgative.

Ref: 7,213.

Chamaesyce prostrata (Aiton) Small (*Euphorbia prostrata* Aiton)

NAMES: FG Creole: madlome, madlome rouge.

USES: Whole plant: In a decoction drunk with lemon or honey as a cough remedy by the French Guiana Palikur. Stem and Leaf: A bitter diuretic; juice is drunk by women experiencing a loss of blood; fresh plant in a plaster for healing sprains and strains.

Ref: 2.

Chamaesyce thymifolia (L.) Millsp. (*Euphorbia thymifolia* L.)

NAMES: FG Creole: madlome, madlome rouge. Surinam: melki-wiwirie, merkiwiwiri.

USES: Whole plant: Infusion for stomach pain. Decoction for diarrhoea and to remedy white discharges. Stem and Leaf: A bitter diuretic; juice is drunk by women having a loss of blood; fresh plant in a plaster for healing sprains and strains. Stem: Yields milky sap used on warts. Leaf: In a decoction for cystitis and kidney ailments.

CHEM: Contains the flavone pigment cosmosine; root contains myricyclic alcohol, taraxerol and tirucallol.

Ref: 2,195,213.

Chamaesyce sp.

NAME: Guyana: dove weed.

USES: Whole plant: Mixed with roots of a *Musa* cultivar known in Guyana as "red buck banana", and brewed into a tea to which rice bran is added, then strained and ingested to treat female hemorrhaging.

Ref: 234.

Cnidoscolus urens (L.) J.C. Arthur (*Jatropha urens* L.)

NAMES: Surinam: brandnetel, Surinaamse brandnetel. Surinam Sranan: krasiwiwiri.

USES: Leaf: Decoction is drunk by Surinam Amerindian women shortly before childbirth to ease delivery. Infusion drunk for coughs.

Ref: 195.

Croton hostmannii Miq.

NAME: Guyana Patamona: pe-lik-pi-yik.

USES: Bark: Bark is boiled and the water drunk as an anti-diarrheal, by the Guyana Patamona.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

Ref: 237.

Croton pullei Lanjouw

NAME: Surinam Tirio: kah-tam-we-muh.

USES: Whole plant: Sap as a liniment for treating children's fevers. Stem and Leaf: Bark and leaves are briefly placed in fire and then rubbed on leg sores for a very effective treatment by the Surinam Tirio. Stem: Decoction used as a wash to treat headache.

Ref: 8.

Croton trinitatis Millsp.

NAMES: Guyana: rock-balsam, wild black pepper, wild massala.

USES: Whole plant: Boiled as a tea for treating colds, fever, abdominal pain, and for an abortifacient. Leaf: In a tea for cleansing the blood.

CHEM: Plant shows antibacterial, antiviral and antifungal activity (66).

Ref: 3,234.

Croton sp.

USES: Root: Roots are washed and boiled, the water is allowed to cool, and then drunk as an antimalarial, by the Guyana Patamona.

Ref: 237.

Drypetes variabilis Uittien

NAMES: Surinam Akuriyo: tuh-kuh-ta-muh. Guyana Arawak: shibadan. Surinam Paramaccan: seti kocebi, weti koko. Surinam Sranan: weti foengoe. Surinam Tirio: pah-ko-go. Guyana Patamona: pa-sa-wa-ra-yik.

USES: Stem: Inner bark is rasped into water and boiled for a wash to treat fevers by the Surinam Tirio. Stem and Leaf: Decoction of leaves and rasped bark used as a rub for throat problems by the Surinam Akuriyo, who sometimes add honey and ingest the decoction if it does not perform effectively as a rub. Leaf: Juice from macerated leaves is used to remedy conjunctivitis, by the Guyana Patamona. Leaves are boiled and the water used for washing the skin to lower the temperature in cases of high fever, by the Guyana Patamona.

Ref: 8,192,237.

Euphorbia cotinifolia L. (*Euphorbia cotinoides* Miq.)

NAMES: FG Galibi: conami. Surinam: koenaparoe.

USES: Whole plant: Used to remedy sores in NW Guyana. Latex: Milky latex is strongly purgative. Used by the French Guiana Galibi as a fish poison. Exudate used to treat infected nails in NW Guyana. Latex in the roots is more poisonous than in other parts of the plant.

NOTE: Plants from NW Guyana have been referred to as *Euphorbia cotinifolia* var. *kunapalua* (245).

Ref: 154,195,245.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

***Euphorbia heterophylla* L.**

NAMES: Surinam: merki wiwiri.

USES: Stem and Leaf: In a decoction for stomachache.

Ref: 193.

***Euphorbia neriifolia* L.**

NAMES: Guyana: sahure, sweet-aloes.

USES: Leaf: Leaves are heated, squeezed, and the sap taken with salt to treat wheezing in babies, colds and stomach upset. Used for infected nails, fevers, coughs and colds, and for diabetes in NW Guyana.

CHEM: Contains terpenes, anthocyanins, alcohols and steroids (3).

Ref: 3,245.

***Euphorbia punicea* Sw.**

NAMES: French Guiana: euphorbe.

USES: Latex: Used to treat ringworm. Latex from four seeds is mixed with magnesia to treat syphilis, and as a purgative.

NOTES: Plant introduced from Jamaica to French Guiana.

Ref: 154.

***Hevea guianensis* Aublet**

NAMES: Surinam Arawak: rappa rappa, seve joeballi, sewejoeballi. Surinam Carib: mapalapa. Surinam Garipon: siringa. Surinam Paramaccan: efea, sabana-dokali. Surinam Sranan: hevea. Surinam Tirio: eh-wa.

USES: Whole plant: Latex is applied to kill parasitic botfly larvae by the Surinam Tirio.

NOTES: The Waorani people of Ecuador use this rubber tree for treating infections from the bite of the tropical warble fly (10).

Ref: 8,213.

***Hevea pauciflora* (Spruce ex Benth.) Muell. Arg. var. *coriacea* Ducke**

NAMES: Guyana Akawaio: sibusibi. Guyana Arawak: hatti. Guyana Carib: pumui. Guyana Creole: wild rubber. Surinam Tirio: uh-wa.

USES: Whole plant: Latex applied onto the skin by the Surinam Tirio to suffocate parasitic botfly larvae.

Ref: 8,192.

***Hippomane mancinella* L.**

NAMES: French Guiana: figuier a Cayenne, mancenillier.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

USES: Fruit: Extract is employed by some French Guianese to treat elephantiasis. Antidotes to the poisonous latex in an accidentally eaten fruit include: a leaf infusion of *Jatropha multifida*; a leaf-and-flower infusion of *Tabebuia serratifolia*; and a seed decoction of *Fevillea cordifolia*.

Ref: 154.

Hura crepitans L.

NAMES: FG Creole: arbre au diable, bois diable, pet du diable, sablier, sablier elastique. FG Wayapi: wasaku. Guyana Creole: poison tree, sandbox, sandbox tree, monkey's dinner bell. Surinam Arawak: warajoewa. Surinam Carib: asiwakara, poekoeri. Surinam Creole: posentri.

USES: Stem: Decoction of bark used as a purgative and emetic; sap in bark reputedly is a remedy for leprosy. Latex: Mixed in a paste with *Bixa orellana* seeds for an arrow poison in French Guiana. Leaf: Infusion as a body-rub for leprosy. Milky sap is caustic and irritant. Seed: Viscous oil is a very strong (drastic) purgative and emetic.

CHEM: Latex contains the toxic diterpene hura-toxin. The phytohaemagglutinin crepitin has been isolated. Seed contains a glucosamine lectin having mitogenic and haemagglutinating properties (3).

NOTES: The Tikuna of Colombia use the latex as a fish poison (10).

Ref: 2,3,7,20,154,168,173,190,192,195.

Hyeronima alchorneoides Allemao (*Hyeronima laxiflora* (Tul.) Muell. Arg.)

NAMES: Guyana Akawaio: napo. Guyana and Surinam Arawak: saradan, suradan. Surinam: piento-bolletrie. Surinam Arawak: soeladan, soeradan, sorrodan, tokadie-ballie. Surinam Carib: ajono, ajowo, amapaia, katoe-lienja, makoeroerian, okoipjo, okotjo, tapierin, tarroema, teloko-enoeroe, troko-enoeroe. Surinam Creole: ajo-ajo. Surinam Saramaccan: anani, anoniwana, oewana.

USES: Stem: In Guyana a decoction of the bark is used to relieve coughs.

Ref: 9,192,213.

Jatropha curcas L. (*Curcas purgans* Medik.)

NAMES: FG Creole: haricot du Perou, medecinier, medecinier blanc, noix de medecine, pignon de Barbarie, pignon d'Inde. Guyana: physic nut. Surinam: purgeernoot, schijtnooten. Surinam Bush Negro: po-oka. Surinam Javan: djarak pager. Surinam Sranan: sketnoto.

USES: Latex: Dental analgesic when swabbed a tooth-cavity by the French Guiana Palikur and Wayapi. In French Guiana, the latex is mixed with lard for a resolutive pomade. Leaf: Cataplasm for neuralgia, fever, wounds, headaches, swellings; foot-rub for sand fleas. Leaf used for abscesses, coughs and colds, heart problems, pain, sores and toothaches in NW Guyana. Leaf and Fruit: Decoction for abdominal disorders, rheumatism, ulcers and swellings. Seed: Parched with ginger in decoction for menstrual pain. Oil is emetic, purgative; grated in poultice for abscesses.

CHEM: Seed contains the toxalbumin curcine. Seeds have a depressant action on the central nervous system (69). Contains the irritant diterpenoid 12-deoxy-16-hydroxy-phorbol (3).

Ref: 2,3,14,147,154,155,168,173,190,195,213,245.

Jatropha gossypifolia L. (*Adenoropium gossypifolium* (L.) Pohl)

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

NAMES: FG Creole: medecinier beni, medecinier rouge. Guyana: belly-ache bush, jumbie baby, wild castor oil.

USES: Leaf: Used for bruises, sores, swelling, headaches and heart problems in NW Guyana. Leaf and Seed: Oil is purgative, that of the leaves taken in a decoction. Leaf: Infusion and poultice for a soothing emulsion to remedy inflammations and sores; mixed with soft grease for cuts. Fruit and Seed: Boiled in liquid for stomachache.

CHEM: Jatrofolone terpenes have antitumor properties. Gossypibetiline, tetrahydrogossypibetiline, gadain and the irritant diterpenoid 12-deoxy-16-hydroxy-phorbol have been isolated (3,70,173).

Ref: 2,3,4,7,245.

Jatropha multifida L.

NAME: French Guiana: bouquet-corail.

USES: Seed: Fresh seeds are purgative, emetic. Ripe, dry seeds contain a dangerous, bitter, purgative oil which, it is reported, can be counteracted by drinking a glass of white wine.

Ref: 154.

Joannesia princeps Vell.

NAMES: French Guiana: anda, bois johana des creoles.

USES: Stem: Bark contains poisonous latex, employed as a diarrhoea remedy. Seed: Source of a purgative oil, and used for skin diseases.

Ref: 154.

Mabea piriri Aublet

NAMES: French Guiana: bois-calumet. Surinam Arawak: baririe koli kakkekoro. Surinam Carib: koenbotassi, pakjira emoeroe, wepenjana atakarie, wepe lana noe takalli.

USES: Stem: Bark is bitter and astringent, used for a febrifuge in French Guiana. Exudate used for sore eyes in NW Guyana.

Ref: 154,213,245.

Mabea pulcherrima Muell. Arg.

NAME: FG Wayapi: yalikiluwai.

USES: Flower: Nectar is sucked as a tonic by the French Guiana Wayapi.

Ref: 2.

Mabea speciosa Muell. Arg. subsp. **speciosa** (*Mabea caudata* Pax & K. Hoffm.)

NAME: Guyana Patamona: nick-ka-ku-yik, nik-kha-gou-yik.

USES: Bark: Bark is boiled, and the water used as an antiseptic agent, by the Guyana Patamona. Latex: Latex is used as an ointment for sores, and applied on wounds for rapid healing, by the Guyana Patamona.

Ref: 237.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

Mabea taquari Aublet

NAME: French Guiana: bois-calumet.

USES: Stem: Bark is bitter and astringent, used for a febrifuge in French Guiana.

Ref: 154.

Manihot esculenta Crantz

NAMES: FG Creole: manioc, manioc amer, manioc petit Louis. FG Palikur: kiniki. Guyana: bitter cassava, cassava, poison cassava, putagee-cassava, sebayu cassava. Surinam: bittere cassava, cassave. Surinam Sranan: bita-kasaba, kasaba. Surinam Javan: ketela poehoen.

USES: Root: Root-starch applied in a plaster soaked with *Carapa* oil onto shattered muscles. Root-starch mixed with rum and rubbed onto children for abscesses, skin eruptions; in ointment for the fungal dermatitis "tete" in Guyana; grated for cuts. Juice is mildly diuretic. Sugar cane and annatto are employed in an antidote to ingested water which has been poisoned by the soaking roots of this plant. Root: Used for abscesses, sores and "evil spirits" in NW Guyana. Leaf: Hemostatic plaster for skin wounds.

CHEM: Hydrocyanic acid is liberated upon hydrolysis of linamarine and lautostraline, two cyanogenetic heterosides in the starchy root (71). Compounds in plant exhibit antibacterial, antiviral and antifungal activity (3).

NOTES: Lanjouw (Ref: 213) lists 34 common names used in Surinam for this plant. Among the Djuka tribe of Surinam Bush Negroes studied by Counter and Evans (Ref: 200), improperly processed cassava bread consumed over a long period of time is believed to lead to a high incidence of high-frequency hearing loss. Cassava contains a cyanogenic glycoside called laminarin, which causes a neuropathy of the nervous system, especially the auditory nerve. Cassava is the main carbohydrate staple of many Bush people.

Ref: 2,3,154,173,193,195,245.

Maprounea guianensis Aublet

NAMES: FG Creole: radie-chancr. FG Wayapi: yalakasila. Guyana: footie. Guyana Arawak: awati. Guyana Creole: pirapisi. Surinam: dekie hatti, peihatti. Surinam Arawak: awatie. Surinam Carib: ietjotono parapisi, pirapisi. Surinam Saramaccan Bush Negro: gingepan.

USES: Stem: Bark is used in a decoction to remedy venereal chancres, and pustules which form on the legs; bark and leaves in a decoction or drinkable maceration to relieve diarrhoea; bark grated and pressed onto navel of French Guiana Palikur infants to accelerate cicatrization of umbilicus. Leaf: Decoction for bathing patient with measles, and as a douche for mothers after childbirth. In Guyana, leaves cooked with salt are applied as a treatment for fungal diseases such as athlete's foot and ringworm, and for remedying eczema and skin rashes. Used for itches and sores in NW Guyana.

CHEM: Contains compounds which show antibacterial and antifungal properties (3).

Ref: 2,9,190,191,192,213,234,245.

Micandra glabra (R.E. Schultes) R.E. Schultes

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

USES: Whole plant: Plant is considered poisonous by the Guyana Patamona. Latex: Latex causes severe itching if allowed to fall on or touch the skin (Guyana Patamona).

Ref: 237.

Omphalea diandra L.

NAMES: FG Creole: graine de l'anse, liane de l'anse, liane papaye, ouabe. FG Palikur: asig. FG Wayapi: ana. Surinam: baboennot. Surinam Arawak: idaballi. Surinam Carib: mekoekwaire, sitio. Surinam Sranan: baboen-noto, baboeng noto, baboenotto, babun noto.

USES: Stem: Sap applied to forehead to reduce headache. Fresh inner bark used to heal cuts and sores. Leaf: Warmed leaves used to treat wasp stings, and benign and infected ulcers. Seed: Seeds taste good, but eating any more than two of them will have a purgative effect; laxative.

Ref: 2,7,9,14,154,193,213.

Pedilanthus retusus Benth.

USES: Latex: White latex is used as an anti-pruritic and as a medication for sores, by the Guyana Patamona. Leaf: Juice from macerated leaves is applied to cuts and bruises as an antiseptic, by the Guyana Patamona. Macerated leaves are used as a poultice for abscesses, by the Guyana Patamona.

NOTE: A Brazilian species not yet recorded in taxonomic literature from the Guianas.

Ref: 237.

Pedilanthus tithymaloides (L.) Poit.

USES: Latex: White latex is antiseptic, and is applied on cuts and bruises for quick healing (Guyana Patamona). Stem: Exudate used to treat warts in NW Guyana.

Ref: 237,245.

Pera glabrata (Schott) Baill.

NAME: Guyana Patamona: wang-yink-yik.

USES: Bark: The bark is warmed and tied around sores as a poultice, by the Guyana Patamona.

Ref: 237.

Phyllanthus acidus (L.) Skeels

NAMES: Surinam: gooseberry, ronde birambi.

USES: Leaf: In an infusion or tea for women who are dieting and wish to remain slim.

Ref: 195.

Phyllanthus acuminatus Vahl

USES: Leaf: Leaves are boiled, and the water drunk as an antipyretic, by the Guyana Patamona.

Ref: 237.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

Phyllanthus amarus Schum. & Thonn.

NAMES: FG Creole: graine en bas feuille. Guyana: konali, Surinam bitters. Surinam Creole: bita, djarbita, djar-bitata, finibita, fini-bitata. Surinam Javan: meniran. Surinam Saramaccan Bush Negro: aheni.

USES: Whole plant: Decoction with honey as a cough medicine. Infusion for dysentery and as a blood purifier (bitter tonic) to reduce blood-sugar level. Stem and Leaf: Aerial parts in a bitter infusion for a febrifuge, diuretic, stomachic and cholagogue; quinine substitute. Used by mothers after childbirth for painful womb; colic. Part unspecified: In Saramaccan curative herbal bath.

CHEM: Contains alkaloids, flavonoids and triterpenes. Plant shows antimicrobial, antibacterial, antifungal and antiviral activity (3,40).

NOTES: Details of the numerous Surinam uses are given on pp. 45-48 in Ref:193.

Ref: 2,40,193,195.

Phyllanthus brasiliensis (Aublet) Poir.

NAMES: French Guiana: bois a enivrer le poisson, bois-nivre, conami, herbe a enivrer le poisson. Guyana: conami, quanami.

USES: Whole plant: French Guiana Amerindians of the upper Maroni region bruise the whole plant, which exudes a latex used as a depurative. Stem: Crushed stem yields latex used for fish poison in French Guiana. Leaf: Made into a paste for a strong fish poison in Guyana, where the paste is first enclosed in the skin of a grasshopper. Used to treat munuri ant (*Paripona clavata*) bite in NW Guyana.

Ref: 154,168,190,245.

Phyllanthus carolinensis Walt. subsp. **carolinensis**

NAME: FG Creole: graine en bas feuille.

USES: Same uses as given for *Phyllanthus amarus*.

Ref: 2.

Phyllanthus niruri L. subsp. **lathyroides** (H.B.K.) Webster (*Phyllanthus lathyroides* H.B.K.)

USES: Whole plant: Used to treat syphilitic blennorrhoea in Guyana.

Ref: 7.

Phyllanthus niruri L. subsp. **niruri**

NAMES: FG Creole: graine en bas feuille. Surinam Arawak: walaballi. Surinam Carib: finie-bitata, pomitji.

USES: Leaf: Infusion for dysentery. Seed: Infusion for cholagogue, febrifuge and after childbirth. Additional uses of the plant are the same as those given for *Phyllanthus amarus*.

CHEM: Contains the alkaloid norsecurinine, numerous lignans and leucodelphinidine alkaloids, and antihepatotoxic principles (72,73,74,143).

Ref: 2,4,154,213.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

Phyllanthus orbiculatus L.C. Rich.

NAMES: Surinam: manbita, popono. Surinam Arawak: hikoelitokong.

USES: Part unspecified: In a decoction for kidney disease and stomachache.

Ref: 195,213.

Phyllanthus stipulatus (Raf.) Webster

NAME: Surinam: manbita.

USES: Part unspecified: In a decoction for kidney disease and stomachache.

Ref: 195.

Phyllanthus subglomeratus Poiret

NAMES: FG Creole: counami, counami petites feuilles. FG Palikur: sinapu wibumnak.

USES: Stem and Leaf: Aerial parts of the plant are used as a fish poison and to destroy termites.

CHEM: Contains active ichthyotoxic and insecticidal chemicals, such as the lignans justicidine and diphylline.

Ref: 2.

Phyllanthus urinaria L.

NAMES: Surinam Arawak: ajakeballi. Surinam Creole: konkonibita, koni koni bita, koni-koni bita, kon-koni-bita. Surinam Javan: meniran.

USES: Stem: Decoction of bark is used to treat frequent micturition and bladder diseases. Part unspecified: In Surinam, a decoction is employed against colic and stomachache by the mother of a newborn child. Infusion efficacious for kidney problems. Latex: Used by French Guiana Amerindians as a fish poison. Additional uses are the same as those given for *Phyllanthus amarus*.

CHEM: Whole plant exhibits antimicrobial activity (40).

Ref: 2,7,154,193,195,213.

Plukenetia polyadenia Muell. Arg. (*Plukenetia abutaefolia* (Ducke) Pax & Hoffm.)

USES: Stem: The French Guiana Palikur use the bark in a decoction for fever.

Ref: 2.

Plukenetia verrucosa J.E. Smith

NAMES: Surinam Wayana: puh-tum. Surinam Tirio: pi-tuh-kuh-tuh-ku-guh.

USES: Stem: The Surinam Wayana crush the stem and mix it with the seed of *Bixa orellana* to make the red annatto dye last longer. Leaf: The Surinam Tirio rub crushed leaves onto skin rashes.

Ref: 8.

Ricinus communis L.

NAMES: French Guiana and Guyana: palma christi, palma-christi. French Guiana: grand ricin, ricin. FG Palikur: mau kamwi. Guyana: castor bean, castor oil plant, ricinus. Surinam: krapata.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

Surinam Hindu: reer. Surinam Javan: djarak. Surinam Saramaccan Bush Negro: amiomio. Surinam Sranan: castorolie-plant. Guyana Patamona: cat-ah-roik-yik.

USES: Leaf: Decoction as an external wash to regain health after a high fever. In French Guiana, the bruised leaves are applied onto women's breasts in order to slow the secretion of milk. Leaves used in a unstroke remedy. In Surinam, leaves are smeared with oil and applied onto painful places on the arm and leg by sufferers of filariasis. Tied onto head to relieve headache, and tied onto ulcers to relieve pain and swelling; infusion for fever. Leaves are boiled, and the water drunk as a treatment for reducing pain or fevers, by the Guyana Patamona. Seed: Oil is a purgative, cathartic, and used to strengthen the hair; to facilitate expulsion of the placenta in childbirth; liniment for painful muscles and spots of filariasis. Cotton saturated with warm castor oil is effectively applied to the anus for piles. Oil is used for grippe, colic and "pictonuma" in Guyana. In French Guiana, the seed is eaten as a purgative, for which 2 or 3 seeds are sufficient. Oil mixed with egg yolks is used for abscesses; crushed and placed on the stomach of women in labor; laxative; oil used to relieve pain of constipation. Part unspecified: Used by the Surinam Saramaccan as an ingredient in a curative herbal bath.

CHEM: Seed contains the toxalbumin ricine, and the alkaloid ricinine; vitamin E is plentiful. Leaf shows antimicrobial activity (40). Contains a tumor cell agglutinator, and has been proposed as a cancer treatment (3).

Ref: 2,3,4,14,154,166,168,173,190,193,195,237.

Sagotia racemosa Baillon

NAMES: Surinam Tirio: ah-ko-hah, ah-po-kah.

USES: Whole plant: Latex applied to extricate botfly larvae from the skin by the Surinam Tirio.

Leaf: Sap from the petiole used to kill botfly larvae.

Ref: 8.

Sapium ciliatum Hemsley

USES: Stem: Bark of trunk contains latex made into a decoction used as an external wash for fever.

Ref: 2.

Sebastiania corniculata (Vahl) Muell. Arg. (*Microstachys guianensis* Klotzsch)

USES: Whole plant: Used in treatment of headaches, heart problems, sores, thrush, wounds and cuts in NW Guyana.

Ref: 245.

FABACEAE

Abrus precatorius L.

NAMES: French Guiana: petit panacoco. Guyana: crab's eyes, lickrish, wild liquorice. Surinam: kokriki, paternosterboontje.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

USES: Stem: Bark decoction for stomachache, thrush, colds, coughs, sore throat and asthma; emollient; extract for cancer treatment. Stem and Leaf: In French Guiana, the stems and leaves are mixed with the leaves, stems and roots of *Zea mays* for a tisane used to remedy mild inflammations of the urinary tract, diarrhoea, aphthae and hoarseness. Leaf: Boiled with leaves of *Tamarindus indica*, *Annona muricata* and *Lantana camara* in a syrup for chest colds. Seed: Decoction for chronic ulcers and ophthalmia, specifically trachoma of the conjunctiva. Root: Liquorice substitute. CHEM: Seed poisonous, containing the toxic abrin and abric acid. Plant extracts have been used as an effective oral contraceptive (3).

Ref: 3,154,173,193,195.

Alexa imperatricis (Rob. Schomb.) Baill.

USES: Stem: Exudate used for dandruff and for fleas and lice in NW Guyana. Bark used for ground itch, munuri ant (*Pariponera clavata*) bite, snakebite, sores and malaria in NW Guyana.

Ref: 245.

Alexa wachenheimii Benoist

NAMES: FG Creole: Saint Martin blanc. FG Wayapi: ani. Guyana Arawak: haiariballi. Guyana Creole: crook. Surinam Arawak: arromatta belero. Surinam Carib: korrekoran. Surinam Saramaccan: nekoe hoedoe.

USES: Stem: In French Guiana, a decoction of the bark is used as an external wash to remedy fever.

Ref: 2,192,216.

Andira inermis (Wright) DC.

NAMES: Guyana: batseed, bat seed. Guyana Arawak: kararo, koraro.

USES: Stem: Decoction of bark for a powerful anthelmintic, narcotic and purgative; inner bark scraped and used to treat snakebite. Seed: Burned for the smoke used for ridding a home of bats. Bitter, emetic, used as a vermifuge in French Guiana.

CHEM: Bark contains the alkaloids berberine and andirine (75). Fruit is poisonous.

Ref: 3,9,154,173,192,193.

Andira racemosa Lam.

NAMES: French Guiana: angelin, angelin a grappes.

USES: Stem: Bark is anthelmintic. Seed: Anthelmintic.

NOTES: Plant introduced from Mexico to French Guiana.

Ref: 154.

Andira surinamensis (Bondt) Splitg. ex Amshoff

USES: Stem: Exudate used for mouth sores in NW Guyana.

Ref: 245.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

Andira spp.

NAMES: Surinam: rode kabbes. Surinam Sranan: redikabisi.

USES: Stem: Infusion of the bark for an anthelmintic.

Ref: 195.

Arachis hypogaea L.

NAMES: French Guiana: pistache, pistache de terre. Guyana: groundnut, peanut. Surinam: pinda.

USES: Seed: In French Guiana, an oily emulsion of the seed is used to remedy inflammatory colic; hot peanut oil is applied in a compress to dislocations, sometimes when mixed with rum.

Ref: 154,216.

Cajanus cajan (L.) Millsp.

NAMES: FG Creole: pois d'Angola, pois d'Angole, pois de Angole, pois congo. FG Palikur: dakun. Guyana: green pea, pea, pigeon pea. Surinam: wandoe.

USES: Stem, Leaf and Fruit: Shoots and green pods used for a good pectoral infusion. Leaf: Infusion is consumed for pulmonary conditions such as coughs and bronchitis. In Surinam, leaves are mixed in an infusion with *Dactyloctenium aegyptium* to accelerate childbirth. Juice used for haemorrhages; leaves decocted for washing ulcers. Boiled leaves applied to sores and wounds to hasten cicatrization. Leaves or pods boiled with salt and "steel drops" (ferric chloride solution) for treatment of leucorrhoea. Infusion for fever-bath, headaches; macerated for an antiperspirant or deodorant. Leaves used in a complex liquid with *Plectranthus*, cloves and "steel drops" for venereal disease. Leaf and Flower: Boiled for a diuretic and diabetes remedy. Flower: Infusion is pectoral. Seed: Infusion for a diuretic. Flour made from seeds is resolutive.

CHEM: Leaf contains cholesterol. Root-bark contains numerous flavones including cajaflavanone and cajanone, and triterpenes (76). Root contains cajanone, an antimicrobial agent (3).

Ref: 2,3,4,154,195,234.

Canavalia rosea (Sw.) DC. (*Canavalia maritima* Thouars; *Dolichos obtusifolius* Lam.)

NAMES: French Guiana: graine-tonnerre, haricot plage.

USES: Root: Diuretic; contains a bitter and purgative principle. In French Guiana, the root is steeped in vinegar for gargles. Seed: Infusion used as a purgative.

Ref: 4,154.

Clathrotropis brachypetala (Tul.) Kleinhoonte

NAMES: Guyana and Surinam Arawak: aroematta, aromata, arumata. Guyana Akawaio: mutuwali. Guyana Carib: koreko, ko-re-ko. Surinam: nekoehoedoe. Surinam Carib: alaipoeli katoepoeroe, niekoerang, wete koeloekoerang. Guyana Patamona: ka-wo-ie-yik.

USES: Bark: Juice from macerated inner bark is used as a medicament for "bush-yaws", by the Guyana Patamona. Infusion or poultice of bark is used to cleanse sores and ulcers, eye inflammation, and to treat scorpion, insect and snakebites. Bark used for abscesses, pain, snakebite,

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

sores, swelling in NW Guyana. Sap: Exudate used for pain and itches in NW Guyana. Stem and Leaf: Decoction of bark and leaves is used in a bath to rid the body of lice, fleas and ticks.

CHEM: Seed contains anagryne, cytisine, delta 5-dehydro-lupanine, rhombifoline, 11-allylcysticine, lupanine and N-methylcysticine. Seed alkaloids are toxic to mice (78).

Ref: 3,9,190,191,192,216,237,238,245.

Clathrotropis macrocarpa Ducke

NAMES: Guyana Patamona: ka-woee-yik, ka-woi-yik.

USES: Whole plant: Plant is used as a poison by the Guyana Patamona. Bark: Juice from macerated inner bark is used as an antipruritic or as a medicament for “bush-yaws”, by the Guyana Patamona. Bark is boiled, and the water used as an anti-fungal or for treating athlete’s foot, by the Guyana Patamona. Inner bark is scraped, mixed with warm water and used for washing persistent sores, by the Guyana Patamona.

Ref: 237.

Clitorea ternatea L.

NAME: Surinam: kembang telang.

USES: Flower: Mixed with water in a preparation used for eye problems.

Ref: 195.

Crotalaria pallida Aiton (*Crotalaria mucronata* Desv.)

NAMES: Guyana: baby shak-shak, money bush, shak-shak.

USES: Whole plant: Infusion used to bathe children to prevent skin infections and treat thrush. Boiled with salt and the liquid used for treating eczema and other skin conditions. Plant is toxic.

CHEM: Alkaloids from the seed exhibit antitumor activity in rats (3).

Ref: 3,234.

Crotalaria pilosa Miller

USES: Root: Juice from macerated root is applied around the groin as an anti-herpetic or is used as an anti-syphilitic, by the Guyana Patamona.

Ref: 237.

Crotalaria retusa L.

NAMES: FG Creole: graine chacha, tchak tchak. FG Palikur: dakunkamwi. Guyana: baby shak-shak, shak-shak.

USES: Whole plant: Infusion used to bathe children to prevent skin infections and treat thrush. Leaf and Flower: In a decoction to soothe a cold. Seed: Eaten raw as an analgesic for scorpion sting.

CHEM: Contains hepatotoxic pyrrolizidine alkaloids, also called senecio alkaloids.

Ref: 2,3.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

***Dalbergia monetaria* L. fil. (*Ecastaphyllum monetaria* (L. fil.) Pers.)**

NAMES: FG Palikur: karukwiakat. Surinam Carib: atoelialang, atoelilang. Surinam: tetei switie boontje. Surinam Wayana: ye-no-de-ka.

USES: Stem: Bark used by the French Guiana Palikur in a maceration to counteract diarrhea. Cold water infusion of the bark is used to relieve a condition causing blood in the stools among the Surinam Wayana.

CHEM: Seed contains rotenoids and isoflavonoids (2).

Ref: 2,8,216.

***Desmodium adscendens* (Sw.) DC.**

NAMES: Guyana: ironweed, sweetheart, weak-back.

USES: Whole plant: Decoction used to strengthen the kidneys and back, and to treat nervous conditions and eczema.

NOTES: Indians of the Rio Pastaza use a leaf tea to wash female breasts when they lack milk (10).

Ref: 3.

***Desmodium barbatum* (L.) Benth.**

NAMES: Guyana: ironweed, sweetheart, watchman.

USES: Whole plant: Decoction used to treat coughs and colds and to reduce blood-sugar level. Used for cramps (babies), stomachache, pain, fever, hemorrhage, heart problems, impotence, menstruation, and to prevent miscarriage in NW Guyana. Leaf: Used for hair loss in NW Guyana.

Ref: 3,245.

***Desmodium guianense* DC. (*Hedysarum guianense* Aublet)**

NAMES: French Guiana: petit cousin des savanes, petit cousin savane.

USES: Leaf: For dysentery, intestinal flux.

Ref: 154,168.

***Desmodium incanum* (Sw.) DC. (*Desmodium canum* (J. Gmelin) Schinz & Thell.)**

NAMES: Guyana: backdam-sweetheart, backdam-watchman, ironweed, sweetheart, sweet heart.

USES: Whole plant: Mixed with congo pump (*Cecropia* sp.) and/or *Leonotis nepetifolia* to treat kidney defects. Mixed with *Asclepias curassavica* and *Phyllanthus amarus* to treat womb ailments. Used for wounds, cuts and hemorrhage in NW Guyana.

Ref: 3,238,245.

***Desmodium* spp.**

NAME: Surinam: toriman.

USES: Leaf: Infusion for fever.

Ref: 195.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

Dioclea aff. macrocarpa Huber

NAMES: Surinam Arawak: nebiyoro. Surinam Tirio: pah-de.

USES: Seed: The Surinam Tirio rasp the seeds in a cold water infusion which is rubbed onto the hair to prevent premature graying.

Ref: 8.

Dioclea scabra (Rich.) Maxwell

USES: Stem: Exudate used for diarrhea, mouth sores and stomachache in NW Guyana.

Ref: 245.

Dipteryx odorata (Aublet) Willd.

NAMES: French Guiana: faux-gaiac, feve tonka. FG Creole: coumarouna, gaiac. FG Palikur: waikwinkwa. Guyana; Surinam Saramaccan and Sranan: tonka. Guyana: tonka bean. Guyana Akawaio: aipo. Guyana Arawak: karapa bossi, katoelimia, koemaroe, kumaru. Guyana and Surinam Carib: krapabosi. Surinam Creole: caiac. Surinam Galibi and Garipon: coumaru. Surinam Tirio: o-to.

USES: Stem: Trunk-bark decoction for an astringent febrifuge wash. Bark decoction mixed with crushed whole *Tonina fluviatilis* to prepare an infant fortifier. Seed: Mixed with rum in an alcoholic extract which is rubbed on snakebite, contusions and rheumatism. Decocted in water and sugar for a cold remedy. Seed-oil effective in controlling dysentery. Leaf: The Sikiyana-Chikena people of Surinam use a cold water infusion as an earwash to treat earache. Crushed for snuff powder in Surinam.

CHEM: Seed contains coumarin used in perfume and for flavoring tobacco and whisky. Bark contains isoflavones and umbelliferone; leaf contains salicylic, hydroxycoumaric, coumaric and ferulic acids (10,79).

NOTES: This plant is the source of the tonka bean used commercially in perfume and soaps; the Surinam Tirio use the aromatic oil to scent their hair.

Ref: 2,8,9,154,173,192,195,216,238.

Dipteryx punctata (Blake) Amshoff

NAMES: French: feve tonka. FG Creole: gaiac. FG Palikur: waikwinkwa. Guyana Creole: tonka bean.

USES: Stem: Decoction of trunk-bark used as an external wash for a febrifuge. Bark is mixed in a decoction with the crushed whole plant of *Tonina fluviatilis* as an infant fortifier. Seed: Mixed with rum in an alcoholic extract rubbed on snakebite, contusions and rheumatism.

Ref: 2,193.

Eriosema crinitum (H.B.K.) G. Don

USES: Whole plant: Plant is boiled on water and drunk as an antimalarial, by the Guyana Patamona. Root: Roots are boiled and the water drunk as an antimalarial, by the Guyana Patamona.

Ref: 237.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

***Erythrina corallodendron* L.**

NAMES: French Guiana: erythrine graine de corail, immortelle. Surinam: koffie mama.

USES: Stem: Bark contains a narcotic alkaloid affecting the central nervous system without affecting the motor activity or muscle contractility. Stem and Leaf: Crushed and applied to venereal buboes, and in a cataplasm for cephalalgia. Flower: Bark and flowers for asthma.

CHEM: Plant contains the glycoside migarrhine (154).

Ref: 154,216.

***Erythrina fusca* Lour. (*Erythrina glauca* Willd.)**

NAMES: FG Creole: zimmortelle. FG Palikur: mitiku. Guyana Creole: immortelle, oronoque, sand coker. Guyana Wapishana: rero.

USES: Root: Decoction prepared as a sudorific to treat feverish maladies such as malaria and grippe. Stem: Stem-bark and root-bark are mixed with stem-bark of *Parkia pendula* in a cataplasm for violent and persistent headache. Flower: In a decoction drunk as an antitussive. Root, Stem-bark and Seed: Employed as a sudorific in Guyana.

CHEM: Seed contains the anaesthetic alkaloid erythroidine.

Ref: 2,9,192.

***Geoffroea violacea* Pers.**

NAMES: French Guiana: acouroa, acuroa, acourou.

USES: Fruit: Used in treatment of telluric tetanus.

Ref: 154.

***Hymenolobium flavum* Kleinh.**

USES: Stem: Bark used to treat sores in NW Guyana.

Ref: 245.

***Hymenolobium nitidum* Benth.**

NAME: Guyana Patamona: te-be-ling-yik

USES: Whole plant: Plant is placed in a bag, macerated, and allowed to stand in water as a means to immobilize fish for harvesting, by the Guyana Patamona.

Ref: 237.

***Indigofera gerardiana* R.C. Grah. (*Indigofera polyphylla* DC.)**

NAME: French Guiana: indigo sauvage.

USES: Root: Vermifuge. Leaf: Irritant, purgative; powdered for a hepatitis remedy.

NOTES: Plant introduced from the Himalayan region to French Guiana.

Ref: 154.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

Indigofera suffruticosa Miller (*Indigofera anil* L.)

NAMES: FG Creole: erysipele, indigo.

USES: Root and Seed: Infused in rum for a vermifuge. Leaf: Fresh leaves in a warm bath function as a calmate; decoction is resolutive and sudorific. Used for fever in NW Guyana.

Ref: 154,245.

Indigofera sp.

NAME: Guyana Patamona: en-a-ma-ra-kai-yik.

USES: Whole plant: Macerated plant is used in stagnant water as a fish poison, by the Guyana Patamona. Plant is boiled, and the water used as an insecticide, by the Guyana Patamona. Seed: Dry seeds are boiled with water until the liquid is viscous and then used as a dye, by the Guyana Patamona.

Ref: 237.

Lonchocarpus chrysophyllus Kleinhoonte

NAMES: FG Arawak: hayari. FG Boni: maneku, ma neku. FG Creole: nivree, nivree male. FG Galibi: inyeku. FG Palikur: ikun, ikun axine. FG Wayana: hali hali. FG Wayapi: imeku. Guyana Arawak: wakorokoda, wakuru-kuda. Guyana Creole: black aishal, black hiari. Guyana Patamona: aya.

USES: Root: Used for AIDS, cancer and sores in NW Guayana. Stem: Raw sap mixed with crushed stem of *Rhipsalis baccifera* is rubbed on bite of coral snake by the French Guiana Wayapi; bark used for a fish poison; bark is used to treat bite of the *Labaria* snake and scorpion sting. Bark boiled with *Costus scaber*, *Justicia pectoralis* and alum as an astringent for severe coughs.

CHEM: The active ichthyotoxic (piscicidal) principle is rotenone, which is used to asphyxiate fish even when much diluted, and is also an insecticide (166).

Ref: 2,3,20,192,245.

Lonchocarpus floribundus Benth.

NAMES: Guyana Patamona: ay-yaw-yik, tu-pu-ray-king-yik (white hiariri), black hiariri.

USES: Root: Macerated roots are added to water as a fish poison, and are used for washing the head to get rid of lice, by the Guyana Patamona. Root and Stem: Roots and stems are used as a fish poison, by the Guyana Patamona. Bark: Macerated bark is used as a fish poison by the Guyana Patamona.

Ref: 237.

Lonchocarpus cf. **floribundus** Benth.

NAME: Guyana Patamona: a-ya-yik.

USES: Bark and Wood: Bark and wood are bundled together, ground and used as a fish poison, by the Guyana Patamona.

Ref: 237.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

Lonchocarpus cf. hedyosmus Miq.

USES: Root: Macerated roots are used as a fish poison by the Guyana Patamona.

Ref: 237.

Lonchocarpus heptaphyllus (Poir.) DC. (*Lonchocarpus latifolius* (Willd.) Kunth)

NAMES: French Guiana: bois-savon, liane e enviver. FG Galibi: nicou. Surinam Akuriyo, Tirio and Wayana: ku-mah-ti-muh. Surinam: nekoe. Surinam Sranan: nekoe-oedoe, wekoe udu. Surinam Tirio: e-wah-nah- ah-lo-ge.

USES: Stem and Leaf: The Surinam Tirio boil a decoction of the wood and leaves which is rubbed onto skin rashes. Stem: Liquid from the cut liana is dripped onto skin by the Surinam Akuriyo to kill parasitic botfly larvae. Crushed wood is used for a piscicide by the Surinam Tirio and French Guiana Galibi. In Suriname, finely grated wood is used in a preparation with water for remedying diarrhoea. Leaf: Irritant, purgative, vomitive.

CHEM: Rotenone is concentrated in the root (195).

Ref: 8,149,154,195.

Lonchocarpus cf. heptaphyllus (Poir.) DC.

NAME: Guyana Patamona: black hiariri.

USES: Root: Roots are used as a fish poison by the Guyana Patamona.

Ref: 237.

Lonchocarpus martynii A.C. Smith

NAMES: Guyana Creole: white aishal, white hiari. Guyana Patamona: aya. Guyana Wapishana: atolikun, kumasaukun.

USES: Root: Decoction for venereal diseases. Root and Stem: Roasted, pulverised, mixed with oil, and applied to relieve pain. Used for AIDS, cancer and sores in NW Guyana. Stem: Decoction for a tranquilizer; bark considered in Guyana a more effective piscicide than *Lonchocarpus chrysophyllus*.

NOTES: An undetermined species of *Lonchocarpus* known to the Surinam Tirio as "neh-ku-e-muh", and to the Surinam Wayana as "te-da-te-da", provides bark and sap for a wash to relieve abdominal pain believed induced by an evil spell (8).

Ref: 3,192,245.

Lonchocarpus rufescens Benth. (*Robinia nicou* Aublet)

NAMES: French Guiana: bois-nivre, liane nivre, nicou, nivre.

USES: Root: Used as a fish poison in the Maroni region of French Guiana.

CHEM: Root contains nicouline, a stupefactant chemical in the range of such alkaloids as opium, atropine, aconitine, nicotine and conicine (154).

Ref: 154,168.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

Lonchocarpus sp. **TVA 1247**

USES: Root: Used in the treatment of AIDS in NW Guyana.

Ref: 245.

Lonchocarpus sp.

NAME: Guyana Patamona: a-ya-yik.

USES: Root: Roots are used as a fish poison by the Guyana Patamona.

Ref: 237.

Machaerium aff. **floribundum** Benth

NAMES: Guyana and Surinam Arawak: bohoribada. Surinam Tirio: ah-lah-wah-tah.

USES: Whole plant: Sap is used by the Surinam Tirio as a medicinal wash. Exudate: Used for diarrhea, hemorrhage and thrush in NW Guyana.

Ref: 8,192,245.

Machaerium lunatum (L. fil.) Ducke (*Drepanocarpus lunatus* (L. fil.) G.F.W. Meyer)

NAMES: Guyana Carib: atoria. Guyana Creole: bunduri pimpla, Chinese earring, moon fruit, wait-a-bit. Surinam Arawak: bodori, bodorie. Surinam Carib: atoelia. Surinam Sranan: brantimaka, branti-maka, branti maka. Surinam Tirio: muh-kah-key-yeh. Guyana Warrau: wata.

USES: Whole plant: Liana is cut and the liquid used as a wash for sick Surinam Tirio children.

Leaf: For a styptic (compress to stop bleeding).

NOTES: Undetermined plants resembling or related closely to *Machaerium lunatum*, and known to the Surinam Tirio as "ah-de-boi-muh" and "muh-kah-geh-yeh", provide latex from the cut plant which is applied to leishmaniasis sores, machete cuts and other wounds to accelerate healing. Other undetermined *Machaerium* species known to the Surinam Tirio as "uh-de-bo" and "wuh-tow" provide bark for infusions and decoctions to treat fevers (8).

Ref: 8,14,192,195,216.

Mucuna pruriens (L.) DC.

NAMES: French Guiana: pois a gratter. FG Creole: zieu bourrique. FG Palikur: urikti. FG Wayapi: kuluway.

USES: Root: Purgative. Stem and Leaf: Hairs (trichomes) are an urticant. Fruit: Irritant hairs on the fruit are mixed with a greasy solid substance and made into pills which are consumed as an anthelmintic. This acts as a purge to expel the parasitic worms.

Ref: 2,154.

Mucuna sloanei Fawcett & Rendle

NAMES: FG Creole: graine tonnere, zieu bourrique. Surinam: kau ai, kaw-ai.

USES: Seed: Old French Guianan gold-panners make a hernia remedy by roasting, crushing and mixing the seeds in gin. Seed is superstitiously carried by certain French Guianans of Sainte-Lucienne in order to protect against hemorrhoids. In Surinam, the seeds are ground into a

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

powder which is mixed with sweet oil, and applied to areas affected by filaria worms, or to a painful groin.

Ref: 2,195,216.

***Mucuna urens* (L.) DC. (*Dolichos urens* L.)**

NAMES: French Guiana: graine-tonnerre. Guyana Creole: cow itch, horse eye, ox-eye. Guyana Patamona: a-mo-go-yen-u-yik, a-mo-go-ye-no-yik.

USES: Root: Root mixed with honey is used to combat cholera by French Guianans originally from Malabar, India. Fruit and Seed: In Guyana, the hairs are mixed in molasses syrup and drunk as a vermifuge to expel intestinal worms, with a chaser of rhubarb juice. Stem and Seed: Cataplasm of the bark and ground seeds is recommended for inguinal hernia in French Guiana. Fruit: Hairs on the fruit cause severe itching on the skin (Guyana Patamona). Seed: Used for itches in NW Guyana. Part unspecified: Used for treating intestinal worms, by Amerindians at Kurupukari, Guyana.

CHEM: Contains physostigmine (33).

Ref: 7,9,154,190,192,237,238,245.

***Mucuna* cf. *urens* (L.) DC.**

NAMES: Surinam Tirio: tah-mo-ko a-nu. Surinam Wayana: tah-wah-a-u.

USES: Whole plant: Sap from the cut liana is rubbed on sprains, rheumatic areas, contusions, sore muscles and used for children's fever by the Surinam Tirio. Leaf: The Surinam Wayana use a cold water infusion of crushed leaves for a wash to relieve abdominal pains.

NOTES: This plant, when used for children's fever, has the separate name of "tah-mo-kom-pu a-nu".

Ref: 8.

***Myroxylon peruiferum* L. fil.**

NAME: Guyana Patamona: pu-wa-yik.

USES: Bark: Bark is scraped and boiled and the water drunk for colds and diarrhea, by the Guyana Patamona. Fruit: Crushed fruits are used as an inhalant for treating asthma, by the Guyana Patamona. Fruits are strung in a necklace and worn around the neck so that their odor can be inhaled to clear the nasal and respiratory system as a treatment for colds, by the Guyana Patamona.

Ref: 237.

***Ormosia* cf. *coarctata* B.D. Jackson**

NAMES: Guyana Arawak: barakaro. Surinam Tirio: wuh-to.

USES: Seed: The Surinam Tirio place the seeds in fire and allow the smoke to bathe the genitals of men and women suffering from gonorrhoea.

Ref: 8,192.

***Ormosia coutinhoi* Ducke**

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

NAMES: FG Palikur: wanaku marikasmategene. Guyana Akawaio: korongpinbiu. Guyana Creole: crook. Guyana Arawak: korokororo. Guyana Macushi: wanaka. Surinam Creole: nekoe-oedoe.

USES: Stem: Bark of trunk is crushed into pieces and made into a decoction used as a body-rub or vapor bath to remedy fever by the French Guiana Palikur. Infusion of boiled bark used to induce sweating. In Guyana, the inner bark is applied to joints to ease rheumatic aches and pains. Seed: Used for a toothache remedy in Guyana. Seeds are used to induce sweating and for treating rheumatism by Amerindians at Kurupukari, Guyana.

CHEM: Contains quinolizidinic alkaloids.

Ref: 2,9,192,238.

Phaseolus lunatus L.

NAMES: Surinam: lima-bonen. Surinam Sranan: sebijari.

USES: Leaf: Juice mixed with coconut oil or castor oil is administered to children to improve their strength; for fever and as an emetic.

Ref: 195.

Piscidia piscipula (L.) Sargent (*Piscidia erythrina* L.)

NAMES: French Guiana: bois nivre.

USES: Stem-bark and Root: Used by the French Guiana Galibi in an alcoholic tincture for a remarkably effective analgesic for toothache and neuralgia, and a calming soporific for insomnia.

NOTES: This neotropical species does not occur spontaneously in French Guiana, so the identification must be regarded as provisional determination of an introduced plant.

Ref: 154.

Platymiscium sp.

NAME: Surinam Wayana: kah-mu.

USES: Stem: Bark is rasped in a cold water infusion by the Surinam Wayana to treat fevers.

Ref: 8.

Pterocarpus officinalis Jacq.

NAMES: Guyana Creole: corkwood. Guyana Akawaio: otoshimik. Guyana Carib: mutushi. Guyana and Surinam Arawak: itikiboro. Surinam: bebe, bebe hoedoe. Surinam Carib: moetoesi. Surinam Creole: watrabebe. Surinam Saramaccan: gwe gwe, waata gwe gwe.

USES: Whole plant: Hardened sap (exudate), called "dragon's blood", is used medicinally. Stem: Infusion of outer bark used to treat dysentery. Exudate used for diarrhea, mouth sores and thrush in NW Guyana.

Ref: 9,192,216,245.

Pueraria phaseoloides (Roxb.) Benth.

USES: Whole plant: Plant is boiled, and the water is used as an anti-infective, by the Guyana Patamona.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

Ref: 237.

Sesbania grandiflora (L.) Pers. (*Agati grandiflora* (L.) Desv.)

NAME: Surinam Javan: toeri.

USES: Stem: Bark in a decoction used for stomach pains. Leaf: Juice for a gargle against mouth sprue. Used for medicinal purposes principally by people of Javan ancestry in Surinam.

Ref: 14,195.

Tephrosia cinerea (L.) Pers. (*Galega cinerea* L.)

NAME: French Guiana: sinapou.

USES: Part unspecified: For a fish poison.

Ref: 168.

Tephrosia purpurea (L.) Pers. (*Galega sericea* Buch.)

NAME: French Guiana: bois-nivre.

USES: Stem: An ingredient of fish poison made by the French Guiana Galibi.

NOTES: French Guiana fish poison is also made from *Tephrosia frutescens*.

Ref: 154.

Tephrosia sinapou (Buch.) Chev. (*Galega sinapou* Buch.; *Tephrosia toxicaria* (Swartz) Pers.)

NAMES: FG Arawak: yoro konan. FG Boni: bumbi. FG Galibi: asityuna. FG Creole and Palikur, and Surinam Djuka: sinapou, sinapu. Guyana: kunali, Surinam poison, yarro-cunali. Guyana Akawaio: aiari. Guyana Arawak: yaurokonan. Guyana Wapishana: ai. Surinam: coenami, kumani, kunapi. Surinam Arawak: jorkoena, jorokoeng. Surinam Carib: asitjoena, asjikoeni, isikoena wanapoe. Surinam Creole: boembi.

USES: Root: Used for treating cancer in NW Guyana. Root and Stem: Juice is a fish poison (ichthyotoxic); decoction of leafy branches is drunk to treat snakebite and as an antisyphilitic. French Guiana Galibi use a decoction to remedy blennorrhagia. Stem and Leaf: Fish poison. Stem: In French Guiana, a decoction is used for heart palpitations, as a digitalis substitute. Leaf: Crushed and applied as a hair-wash to rid the hair of lice.

CHEM: Root contains tephrosine, a less active ichthyotoxin than rotenone.

NOTES: This plant is cultivated by various Guyana Amerindians as a fish poison.

Ref: 2,3,20,154,168,192,200,216,245.

Vatairea guianensis Aublet (*Andira amazonum* Mart. ex Benth.)

NAMES: French Guiana: dartrier. FG Creole: bois dartre. FG Palikur: waru. Guyana Akawaio: arakaka. Guyana Arawak: arisauro. Surinam: gele kabbes. Surinam Arawak: arisouroe.

USES: Whole plant: Infusion of bark, fruit-sap and coconut oil used for ringworm and eczema. Stem: Bark decoction for ulcers. Bark used for scabies in NW Guyana. Leaf and Seed: To make a pomade remedy for skin disease. Seed: In a plaster to treat itches and skin disease such as dartre; a less effective plaster for these ailments is sometimes made with grated bark of the tree. Used for

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

eczema, scabies and sores in NW Guyana. Part unspecified: Used for treating wounds and ringworm by Amerindians at Kurupukari, Guyana.

CHEM: Wood contains quinones and chrisophanic acid which are active on certain dermatitis problems.

Ref: 2,9,154,168,192,216,238,245.

Vataireopsis speciosa Ducke

NAMES: Surinam Arawak: djongo kabisi, gere kabisi, riariadan hororodikara. Surinam Carib: erejoeroe. Surinam Sranan: reejoeloe. Surinam Tirio: o-kom-wa. Surinam Wayana: ah-le-wa-pu-ma. French Guiana Saramaka: django.

USES: Root: The Saramakas of French Guiana prepare a drug from the wood of the root, and use a decoction of it to treat certain skin diseases such as leishmaniasis and eczema. Stem: Bark decoction for a wash to treat fever. Inner bark rasped and rubbed onto skin rashes and sores. Leaf: Decoction used externally to treat fever.

Ref: 8,240.

Vataireopsis surinamensis Lima

NAMES: FG Palikur: warukamwi. FG Saramaka: djago.

USES: Root: Barks of root and trunk are finely ground and mixed in water for a cataplasm to remedy erysipelas. Stem: Bark of trunk in a decoction for leishmaniasis and various types of dermatitis.

CHEM: Heartwood contains anthraquinones.

Ref: 2.

Vigna unguiculata (L.) Walp. (*Vigna sinensis* (L.) Hassk.)

NAMES: Surinam: djari persie, djarpesi, kousebantie.

USES: Leaf: The Surinam Bush Negroes crush the leaves and use them in a preparation to heal and bond fractured bones.

Ref: 195,216.

Zornia latifolia J.E. Smith var. **latifolia** (*Zornia diphylla* sensu auct., non (L.) Pers.)

NAMES: FG Creole: herbe canard, zerb canard.

USES: Whole plant: Juice is used to calm inflamed intestines.

Ref: 2.

FLACOURTIACEAE

Banara guianensis Aublet

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

NAMES: FG Creole: maveve sucrier. FG Palikur: tahuma. Surinam Paramaccan: bita tiki. Surinam Paramaccan and Sranan: boni oedoe. Surinam Tirio: sha-u-rah-nah. Surinam Wayana: she-o-po-kong.

USES: Stem: Bark decoction as a wash for malaria. Leaf: Crushed in a decoction used as a wash for fever. Five leaves are decocted in one-third liter of water by the French Guiana Creole for a morning drink to soothe the liver.

Ref: 2,8.

Casearia aff. acuminata DC.

USES: Stem: Bark used to treat ground itch in NW Guyana.

Ref: 245.

Casearia glomerata Roxb. (*Guidonia glomerata* (Roxb.) Kurz)

USES: Stem: Bark is bitter. Leaf: In baths for rheumatism. Fruit: Diuretic.

NOTES: Plant introduced from India to French Guiana.

Ref: 154.

Homalium guianense (Aublet) Oken (*Racoubea guianensis* Aublet)

NAMES: FG Creole: maveve. Guyana Arawak: konoribiballi.

USES: Root: Used in a herbal tea for gonorrhoea on French Guiana. Part unspecified: For urethritis in French Guiana.

Ref: 149,168,192.

Homalium racemosum Jacquin

NAMES: Surinam Carib: napimagal. Surinam Creole: maveve. Surinam Sranan: bita-oedoe. Surinam Tirio: ah-ku-de-ahn-teh-kuh.

USES: Root: Decoction drunk to treat gonorrhoea in 18th century French Guiana. Leaf: The Surinam Tirio use a decoction as a wash for treating fevers.

Ref: 8,154.

Mayna odorata Aublet

USES: Stem: Bark in a decoction for venereal chancres, and pustules which form on legs; bark and leaves mixed in a decoction or drinkable maceration for diarrhoea; bark grated and pressed onto navel of infant to accelerate cicatrization of the umbilicus.

NOTES: The Ketchwa people of Ecuador use a decoction of the root for a contraceptive (10).

Ref: 2.

FUNGI

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

Gloeoporus theleporoides (Hooker) G.H. Cunningham

NAME: Surinam Tirio: go-lo-be.

USES: Whole plant: The Surinam Tirio squeeze the fungus, and the liquid expressed from it is dripped into aching ears to relieve earache.

Ref: 8.

Lycoperdon americanum L.

NAMES: French Guiana: zoeuf-diable, oeuf du diable.

USES: Whole plant: Used with caution as a haemostatic.

Ref: 154.

Rhizomorpha corynephora Kunze

NAMES: FG Boni: obiapiquin. FG Creole: chiveux la vierge, dentelle la vierge, voile la vierge. FG Palikur: tawarib.

USES: Mycelium: The French Guiana Wayana, and Boni people in the Maroni region, ingest the mycelium of this fungus (Hyphomycetae - Mycelia Sterilia) to induce abortion. Ingested raw for urinary conditions; rubbed on the abdomen of children having incontinence of urine. Boiled mycelium is employed by women of the French Guiana Palikur to stop inter-menstrual discharge.

Ref: 2.

GENTIANACEAE

Coutoubea ramosa Aublet

NAMES: French Guiana: centauree rouge de Cayenne. FG Carib: coutoubea. FG Creole: centorel.

USES: Whole plant: For re-establishing the menstrual cycle, and treating stomach ailments, including intestinal worms. Leaf: Decoction is bitter, stomachic, vermifuge and febrifuge.

Ref: 2,149,154.

Coutoubea spicata Aublet (*Exacum spicatum* (Aublet) Wahl.)

NAMES: French Guiana: baume celeste, centauree blanche de Cayenne, gentiane. FG Creole: centorel.

USES: Whole plant: Same uses as those given for *Coutoubea ramosa*. Leaf: Decoction is bitter, stomachic, vermifuge and febrifuge; emmenagogue.

Ref: 2,149,154,168.

Curtia tenuifolia (Aublet) Knobl. (*Exacum tenuifolium* Aublet)

NAMES: French Guiana: centaurelle violette de Cayenne.

USES: Leaf: Infusion is bitter, used for a febrifuge.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

Ref: 154.

Eustoma exaltata (L.) Sal. (*Gentiana exaltata* L.)

NAME: French Guiana: gentiane.

USES: Leaf: Decoction is an excellent febrifuge.

NOTES: Plant introduced from North America to French Guiana.

Ref: 154.

Irlbachia alata (Aublet) Maas subsp. **alata** (*Chelonanthus alatus* Pulle; *Lisianthus alatus* Aublet; *Lisianthus chelonoides* L. fil.; *Lisianthus grandiflorus* Aublet)

NAMES: FG Creole: bois creux. Guyana: wild tobacco, yuriballi, yuri-balli. Surinam: dra tabakka, hertentabak (deer tobacco). Surinam Arawak: joeliballi. Surinam Carib: koeraja.

USES: Whole plant: French Guiana Palikur employ a saline decoction to thin the bile. For gastric disturbances; purgative; for visceral obstructions; bitter, febrifuge. Used as laxative in NW Guyana.

Stem: Sap used for bete rouge, itches and eczema in NW Guyana. Leaf: The Guyana Arawak use an infusion of leaves to treat smallpox. Decoction is employed to bathe sores and is drunk to treat colds, jaundice, and to cleanse the blood. Leaf and leaf-juice are used to treat eczema. Plant is very toxic, and a slight overdosage may be fatal. Used for sores, ground itch, coughs and colds, fever, biliousness, malaria, and for “evil spirits” in NW Guyana.

Ref: 2,3,7,9,16,18,149,154,209,234,245.

Irlbachia caerulea (Aublet) Griseb.

USES: Whole plant: Bitter; used for a febrifuge in French Guiana.

Ref: 154.

Irlbachia purpurascens (Aublet) Maas

NAMES: French Guiana: tachy.

USES: Whole plant: Bitter; used for a febrifuge and aperitive in French Guiana. Root: To reduce fever; very bitter. Stem: Decoction to treat fever.

Ref: 7,109,149,154.

Schultesia guianensis (Aublet) Malme

NAMES: French Guiana: centauree, centaurelle, petite centauree.

USES: Root and Leaf: Infusion is bitter, used as an aperitive, febrifuge and emmenagogue.

Ref: 154,168.

Tachia guianensis Aublet

USES: Same uses as given for *Irlbachia purpurascens*.

Ref: 9.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

Voyria caerulea Aublet

NAMES: French Guiana: voyere bleue. Surinam Arawak: kakoesjiroe inoko. Surinam Carib: alaabo.

USES: Whole plant: Bitter; used as a tonic for the gastrointestinal tract in French Guiana.

Ref: 154,210.

GESNERIACEAE

Codonanthe crassifolia (Focke) C. Martin

USES: Leaf: In NW Guyana, used for sore eyes and to improve eyesight.

Ref: 245.

Columnnea calotricha J.D. Smith

USES: Leaf: Macerated in water as an external wash for a febrifuge; cataplasm rubbed on the head to relieve headache.

Ref: 2.

Drymonia coccinea (Aublet) Wiehler

NAME: FG Creole: crete poule.

USES: Leaf: The French Guiana Wayapi rub pulverised leaves on the body as an external febrifuge.

NOTES: The Mayna Jivaro of Ecuador employ this species for an anodyne to alleviate painful gums and teeth (10).

Ref: 2.

Nautilocalyx kohlerioides (Leeuwenberg) Wiehler

USES: Leaf: Macerated in water as an external wash for a febrifuge; cataplasm rubbed on the head to relieve headache.

Ref: 2.

Paradrymonia campostyla (Leeuwenberg) Wiehler

USES: Stem and Leaf: The French Guiana Wayapi use a decoction of aerial parts of the plant in an external bath for a febrifuge.

Ref: 2.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

GNETACEAE

Gnetum nodiflorum Brongn.

NAMES: Surinam Tirio: puh-meh-neh-tuh. Surinam Wayana: kwe-i ah-ku-wah nu-pah.

USES: Whole plant: Liquid originating from the plant is used as a wash for treating weakness, "skinniness" and loss of appetite by the Surinam Wayana. The Surinam Tirio use a decoction of the crushed plant for treating headache. Nut: Used as abortive in NW Guyana.

Ref: 8,245.

Gnetum urens (Aublet) Blume

NAME: FG Galibi: thoa.

USES: Stem: Exudate from the cut branches was drunk as a substitute for water in 18th century French Guiana.

Ref: 8,149.

HAEMODORACEAE

Xiphidium caeruleum Aublet

NAMES: FG Creole: coumarti feuilli. FG Wayapi: tupaipi. Surinam Arawak: ebesere-bina. Surinam Carib: salalang. Surinam Tirio: puh-li-muh-e-muh.

USES: Whole plant: The French Guiana Wayapi use a decoction to reduce the excessive crying of infants. Root: Used for wounds/cuts and for swelling in NW Guyana. Leaf: Surinam Arawak use leaves to treat cracks in skin of feet sometimes caused by framboesia. Warm decoction used by Surinam Tirio to bathe wounds caused by palm spines.

NOTES: The French Guiana Wayapi lightly whip hyperactive children with the leaves, believing that it serves as an exorcism (54).

Ref: 2,8,157,245.

HELICONIACEAE

Heliconia acuminata L.C. Rich.

NAMES: Surinam Creole: balourou rouge. Surinam Sranan: popokai tongo. Surinam Wayana: wah-nah-yeh-ku. Surinam Wayapi: palili. Surinam Tirio: wy-no.

USES: Whole plant: Decoction of crushed plant drunk as treatment for stomachache and constipation.

Ref: 8.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

Heliconia bihai (L.) L.

NAMES: French Guiana: balourou. Surinam: paloeloe.

USES: Root: Infusion for a diuretic and astringent. Leaf: Infusion used to ease expulsion of the fetus at childbirth.

Ref: 4,154.

HERNANDIACEAE

Hernandia guianensis Aublet

NAMES: FG Creole: bois banane, mirobalan, myrobalan. FG Palikur: maoksi adudu. Guyana Akawaio: takariwa. Guyana Arawak: hoahoa, kaioballi. Guyana Creole: jack-in-the-box.

USES: Stem: Juice from the bark is used as a depilatory and to kill lice in the hair. Leaf: Juice of young leaves is a mild depilatory. Inflorescence and Fruit: Used in a decoction to remedy whooping cough by the French Guiana Palikur. Stem, Leaf and Seed: Bark, young leaves and seeds are mildly purgative. Seed: Kernel is an ingredient in a purgative emulsion.

CHEM: Contains numerous alkaloids including hervonine, nandigerine, actinodaphnine and laurotetanine; antitumor and cytostatic chemicals also occur (80,81,82).

Ref: 2,9,154,192.

HIPPOCRATEACEAE

Prionostemma aspera (Lam.) Miers

NAME: Surinam Tirio: kah-pe.

USES: Whole plant: Exudate used as a topical treatment for skin rash. Stem: Bark is heated and applied to serious burns, and is believed to soothe the pain and accelerate healing. Exudate from bark is applied to cuts and external wounds.

Ref: 8.

HUMIRIACEAE

Humiria balsamifera (Aublet) A. St.Hil. var. **balsamifera**

NAMES: FG Creole: bois rouge, houmiri, triane. Guyana Arawak: tauaranru, tauranero. Guyana Creole: bastard bulletwood, tauroniro. Surinam: blaka-beri. Surinam Arawak: tawara-anroe. Guyana and Surinam Carib: meri.

USES: Stem: Tannin-rich bark is used in a decoction to reduce toothache, and mixed with species of *Hymenaea* and *Maniklara* to cure dysentery; bark macerated in water and applied onto erysipelas; bark infusion to remedy amoebic dysentery, coughs, smallpox. Bark decoction for throat

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

disease. Yields a red, balsamic oleoresin called "baume-resine Houmouri" used for a taenicide and to treat blennorrhagia. The warmed oil is applied as a liniment on inflamed joints. Fruit: Surinam Amerindians prepare an alcoholic drink from the fruit. Part unspecified: As a dressing on "buck sick"; for dry stomachache.

CHEM: Active antidiysenteric principle is the polyphenol bergenine.

Ref: 2,9,14,154,190,192.

Humiria balsamifera (Aublet) A. St.Hil. var. **floribunda** (Martius) Cuatrecasas

NAMES: FG Arrouague: couranoura. FG Galibi: niori.

USES: Stem: In a tisane used to treat blennorrhagia.

Ref: 154.

Sacoglottis aff. **cydonioides** Cuatrecasas

USES: Stem: Bark used in treatment of diarrhea in NW Guyana..

Ref: 245.

HYMENOPHYLLACEAE

Hymenophyllum polyanthos (Swartz) Swartz

NAMES: Surinam Tirio: sho-roi-sho-roi ah-wuh-mu. Surinam Wayana: she-mah-ne.

USES: Whole plant: Among the Surinam Tirio the smoke from a burning plant is inhaled, and ashes rubbed on cheeks of person afflicted with dizziness or "crazy head", the latter perhaps being insanity or epilepsy. The Surinam Wayana wash hands and feet in a decoction of the boiled plant to treat pain and possibly cramps.

Ref: 8.

Trichomanes vittaria DC. ex Poiret

NAMES: Surinam Akuriyo and Tirio: mah-tu-rah ah-lo-ge. Surinam Wayana: mu-tu-at-kuh.

USES: Whole plant: Plant torn in half and pressed against abdomen to treat aching kidneys by the Surinam Tirio. Decoction drunk by Surinam Wayana for cough. Part unspecified: Used by the Surinam Akuriyo to pacify crying children.

NOTES: The Guyana Waiwai boil an unidentified species of *Trichomanes* with leaves of *Buchenavia parvifolia* in a decoction to remedy internal bleeding (8).

Ref: 8.

HYPOXIDACEAE

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

Curculigo scorzonerifolia (Lam.) Baker

USES: Leaf: Antispasmodic. Flower: Emmenagogue.

Ref: 154.

Hypoxis decumbens L.

USES: Leaf: Antispasmodic. Flower: Emmenagogue.

Ref: 154.

ICACINACEAE

Emmotum fagifolium Desv. ex Hamilton

NAMES: Guyana Akawaio: pakwatopo. Guyana Arawak: manobodin. Guyana Creole: candlewood.

USES: Stem: Decoction of bark is used to bathe ulcers.

Ref: 9,192.

Poraqueiba guianensis Aublet

USES: Part unspecified: Used by the Surinam Tirio and Wayapi in an hallucinogenic mixture (see *Brunfelsia guianensis*). Stem: Bark used for itches in NW Guyana.

Ref: 8,245.

IRIDACEAE

Cipura paludosa Aublet

NAMES: French Guiana: envers. FG Palikur: mahik, marik.

USES: Bulb: Dried, finely pulverised bulb is made into a syrup for heart ailments. Employed in the treatment of spasms and tetanus. Mixed with laudanum for children's convulsions.

NOTES: The Tikuna of Colombia drink a decoction of the boiled bulb to relieve diarrhoea (10).

Ref: 2,154,168.

Eleutherine bulbosa (Miller) Urban

NAMES: FG Creole: envers, envers rouge, l'envers. Guyana Patamona: mari-va.

USES: Root: Used for female infertility and hemorrhage in NW Guyana. Bulb: In a plaster applied to sprains; for tired blood. Sap is mixed with salt to remedy epileptic fits, and sometimes mixed with rum and rubbed on the body for that purpose. Pulverised pulp of the bulb is mixed with oil to which a cockroach is added, and used to treat an infected wound caused by rusty nail; crushed bulb in a plaster to encourage cicatrization of wounds.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

CHEM: Bulb contains chrysophanol naphthoquinones and anthraquinones.

Ref: 2,245.

LAMIACEAE

Coleus amboinicus Lour.

USES: Leaf: Used for coughs and colds in NW Guyana.

Ref: 245.

Hyptis atrorubens Poiteau

NAMES: FG Creole: ti bombe noir, ti bombe rouge. Surinam: foegoefoegoementi, mintie, voekoe voekoe menti voe boesi.

USES: Whole plant: Decoction employed as a cough medicine by the French Guiana Palikur. Stem and Leaf: Macerated in an infusion with manioc farina for a refreshing drink to calm upset stomach (indigestion). Leaf: Infusion of crushed leaves is drunk for persistent colds.

CHEM: Essential oils of the genus *Hyptis* contain thymol, camphor and citral.

Ref: 2,195,231.

Hyptis capitata Jacq.

NAMES: FG Creole: melisse des carmes, melisse indienne.

USES: Leaf: Infusion used as a sedative and calmative, and to reduce heart palpitations.

NOTES: In northwestern Amazonia, an infusion of the leaves is used to treat "black diarrhoea" (10).

Ref: 4,168.

Hyptis lanceolata Poir.

NAMES: FG Creole: melisse sauvage. Surinam: fajadjan, faja djan, faja djang, faya dyang, vaja dja.

USES: Whole plant: Infusion or bath for grippe and as a stomachic. Leaf: Prepared in a febrifuge decoction by the French Guiana Wayapi. Infusion of crushed leaves is drunk for persistent colds and to reduce perspiration.

Ref: 2,193,195,231.

Hyptis lantanifolia Poit.

NAMES: Guyana Patamona: ou-ra-yik, a-taa-reng-yi-pic-yik.

USES: Stem and Leaf: Leaves and stems are boiled and the water drunk as a medication for colds, by the Guyana Patamona. Leaf: Juice from macerated leaves is used as an antibacterial or is squeezed in the eye to cure conjunctivitis and eye infections, by the Guyana Patamona. Extract of macerated leaves is warmed and applied to athlete's foot as an anti-fungal, by the Guyana

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

Patamona. Warm leaf is tied onto the infected area as an anti-fungal, by the Guyana Patamona. Leaves are ground and used for flavoring foods, by the Guyana Patamona.

Ref: 237.

Hyptis mutabilis (Rich.) Briq. (*Hyptis spicata* Poiteau)

NAMES: FG Creole: radie crise. Guyana: piaba. Surinam: koorsie wiwirie.

USES: Whole plant: Pounded and mixed with salt for treating "buck sick" ("Carib sick") in Guyana. Pounded in an infusion for bowel problems. Leaf: Juice from crushed leaves used for a children's vermifuge, in the form of a drink or a body-rub, in French Guiana. Pounded and placed on sores or cuts with good effect.

CHEM: Contains an essential oil rich in sesquiterpenes.

Ref: 2,190,231.

Hyptis parkeri Benth.

NAME: Guyana Patamona: wa-ra-tak-pu-ta-yik.

USES: Whole plant: Plant is macerated in the hands and used for massaging babies, especially the limbs and joints, in order to strengthen bones, by the Patamona.

Ref.: 237.

Hyptis pectinata (L.) Poiteau

NAMES: FG Creole: radie arada. Guyana: woman-piaba. Guyana Patamona: ou-rai-yik.

USES: Whole plant: Plant is boiled, and the water drunk as an anti-asthmatic or to treat tuberculosis, by the Guyana Patamona. Smoke from this plant is used as an insect repellent, by the Guyana Patamona. Ground and brewed as a tea for diarrhoea; decoction used by men to build sexual stamina (aphrodisiac). Used to treat lining cold in NW Guyana. Stem and Leaf: Decoction of aerial parts is drunk to alleviate liver problems. Stem: Decoction of bark is used to treat menstrual problems and diarrhoea. Leaf: Macerated leaves are used as an emollient, by the Guyana Patamona. Leaves are boiled, and the water used for treating persistent sores, by the Guyana Patamona. In Guyana, leaves are used in a tea for cleansing the blood and a decoction is used as a remedy for thrush.

CHEM: Plant contains the lactone hyptolide.

Ref: 2,3,234,245,237.

Hyptis recurvata Poiteau

NAMES: FG Creole: radie savon. FG Palikur: asukwipna.

USES: Whole plant: Produces foam in water (like soap), and used as an external wash to soothe pustular eruptions and pimples.

Ref: 2.

Leonotis leonurus R. Brown

NAME: French Guiana: pompon.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

USES: Leaf: Infusion used for a cholagogue and digestive. Ref: 4.

Leonotis nepetifolia (L.) R. Brown

NAMES: FG Creole: gros pompon, pompon. Guyana: lionbush, man-piaba. Surinam Creole: bradibita, bradi bita, bradi-bit, ponsoe.

USES: Whole plant: Boiled with *Hyptis pectinata*, *Mikania micrantha* and *Momordica charantia* as a wash for piles. Decoction is employed to clean out the uterus; diuretic; tonic to strengthen the back. In a decoction with *Heliotropium indicum* for bed-wetting. Infusion for diarrhoea and heavy cramps. Leaf and Flower: Cholagogue; infusion as an antidysenteric; decocted with salt or sugar in a preparation to dissolve renal calculi. Leaf: Juice for thrush. In a plaster for wounds. Cooked in an infusion which is drunk to treat itches and skin diseases; for yaws.

CHEM: Ethanolic extract of the plant showed antitumor and possibly antimicrobial activity (3,12).

NOTES: In Rwanda, leaves of this plant are used to treat pneumonia, anthrax and syphilis (77).

Ref: 2,3,12,195,231.

Marsypianthes chamaedrys (Vahl) Kuntze

NAMES: FG Creole: ti bombe blanc. FG Palikur: yarayapna.

USES: Stem and Leaf: A refreshing and digestive infusion is prepared in order to soothe upset stomach or serve as a laxative; decoction rubbed on forehead to remedy headache.

Ref: 2.

Ocimum basilicum L. 'Minimum' (*Ocimum minimum* L.)

NAME: French Guiana: petit basilic.

USES: Leaf: Infusion for a sedative and antispasmodic.

Ref: 168.

Ocimum campechianum P. Mill. (*Ocimum americanum* Benth.; *Ocimum micranthum* Willd.)

NAMES: FG Creole: basilic, basilic fombazin, framboisien, grand basilic. FG Wayapi: paasili. Guyana: married-man-pork. Surinam Carib: basiloko. Surinam Creole: smeriwiwiri, smeri wiwiri, smerie wiwiri, smeri-wiwiri.

USES: Leaf and Seed: Leaf juice and seed oil for an eyewash. Leaf: Macerated for an external febrifuge wash; ground and rubbed on abdomen to soothe a colic. French Guiana Wayapi use leaves to combat parasitic ankylostome larvae embedded between toes by rubbing the area with *Capsicum frutescens*, and then using hot foot-bath of *Ocimum* in a decoction with *Begonia glabra* and *Citrus aurantiifolia*. Leaves are used in Surinam as a sweat-reducer and in herbal baths. Infusion for eyewash, colds, sedative and antispasmodic. Bruised leaves for reducing tumors. Ingredient of a cordial, bechic, aromatic, cephalic, diuretic and emmenagogue. For remedying swollen groin, and red sediment in urine. Seed: Fine powder of dried seeds is applied to irritated eyes of children. Used to treat film on eye in NW Guyana.

CHEM: Contains camphor, eugenol, methyleugenol and estragol (3). The essential oil is evidently an antiseptic.

Ref: 2,3,4,14,154,168,193,195,231,245.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

Ocimum gratissimum L.

NAMES: French Guiana: basilic. Guyana: tulsie.

USES: Stem and Leaf: A tea is made from aerial parts of the plant to treat colds, especially chest colds, and to remedy pains of wind (flatulence) in the stomach. Leaf: Infusion for a sedative and antispasmodic.

CHEM: An essential oil obtained from the leaf showed marked antibacterial activity (3).

Ref: 3,168.

Ocimum sanctum L.

NAMES: Guyana: jumbie-balsam, tulsie. Surinam Hindu: toelsi. Surinam Javan: kemangen.

USES: Stem and Leaf: Aerial parts in a tea to treat chest colds and alimentary disorders, such as stomach pains caused by flatulence. Leaf: Juice dropped into the ear to treat earache, and also used as an antiseptic. For skin spots and skin conditions. Leaf and Flower: Decoction to remedy colds.

CHEM: Leaf extract shows immunostimulatory, anti-inflammatory, antipyretic and analgesic activity (83,84). Essential oils from leaf show antibacterial and antifungal activity (3). Contains methylchaviol, eugenol and other volatile, commercial oils (3).

Ref: 3,195.

Orthosiphon grandiflorus Bold. ex Heyne

NAMES: FG Creole: moustache de chat, radier Oldeman. Surinam: koemis-koetjing.

USES: Stem, Leaf and Inflorescence: Infusion of stem-tops, leaves and flowering-tops is effective for eliminating renal calculi (kidney stones), and to remedy other kidney conditions.

Ref: 2,195.

Plectranthus amboinicus (Lour.) Spreng.

NAMES: FG Creole: grosse menthe. Guyana: coarse-leaf thyme, podina, Portuguese thyme, thick-leaf thyme, thyme.

USES: Leaf: Juice of roasted leaves is drunk or rubbed with a pinch of salt on swellings and inflamed areas, and used for allergies. Boiled in a tea for colds, menstrual pains, labor pains, delayed labor and to aid expulsion of the afterbirth. Infusion for digestive drink.

CHEM: Medicinal, antibacterial and antiseptic properties of the plant have been attributed to extract components such as carvacrol, codeine, flavones, phenols, tannins and aromatic acids (3).

Ref: 2,3.

Pogostemon patchouli Pellet.

NAMES: French and FG Creole: patchouli, patchouly.

USES: Leaf: Infusion used as a convalescent bath in French Guiana.

CHEM: Oil contains azulenic sesquiterpenes, benzoic aldehyde and eugenol.

Ref: 2,4.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

Scutellaria sp.

NAME: Guyana Patamona: ka-ruk-yik.

USES: Whole plant: An infusion is used to ease childbirth in French Guiana.

Ref: 4.

Thymus sp.

NAME: French Guiana: petit-thym.

USES: Whole plant: An infusion is used to ease childbirth in French Guiana.

Ref: 4.

LAURACEAE

Aniba canelilla (Kunth) Mez (*Cryptocarya pretiosa* Martius ex Nees; *Mespilodaphne pretiosa* Nees).

NAMES: Guyana Creole: casca preciosa. Guyana Macushi: amapaima, an-a-paima. Guyana Wapishana: ashmud.

USES: Stem: Bark decoction used to cure dysentery, fever and diarrhoea. In Guyana a tea is prepared from the bark, but constant drinking of it weakens the body. The Surinam Tirio rub the smoke from burned bark over the body to treat diarrhoea.

CHEM: Plant contains alkaloids (10).

NOTES: In the Rio Negro region of Brazil the aromatic bark, which has the mixed odors of cinnamon and roses, is valued as a stimulant, digestive, antispasmodic and remedy for anemia, and the seed is rasped for a dysentery treatment (10).

Ref: 7,8,9,45,190,192.

Aniba hostmanniana (Nees) Mez

NAMES: Surinam: waikarapisi, waikarra pisie. Surinam Arawak: kanoaballi. Surinam Carib: sipiropipo, waikiarra. Surinam Saramaccan: apisie-ie, banba apisie-ie.

USES: Leaf: Decoction or infusion in vermouth is utilized by Surinam Amerindians, Bush Negroes, gold miners and rubber tappers for diarrhoea and dysentery.

Ref: 195,227.

Aniba sp.

NAMES: Surinam Tirio: pah-se-no-da-e-meh. Surinam Wayana: kah-rah-pah-nah.

USES: Stem and Leaf: Decoction of crushed leaves and rasped inner bark is used as a wash to relieve swollen, aching feet by the Surinam Tirio. Leaf: Decoction is drunk by the Surinam Wayana as a tonic.

NOTES: Another undetermined species of *Aniba*, known also to the Surinam Tirio as "kah-rah-pah-nah", provides leaves which are boiled in a decoction used as a wash to treat stomachache (8).

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

Ref: 8.

Cassytha filiformis L.

NAMES: Guyana: karobakoro. Surinam Sranan: lemkiwisi. Surinam Tirio: ku-me-ku-me-e-muh.

USES: Whole plant: Vine is cut into several pieces by the Surinam Tirio, for a decoction used as a wash for backache. Stem: Anthelmintic to expel intestinal worms; decoction as remedy for falling hair. Ground and mixed with nutmeg for abdominal and stomach diseases; in an ointment with butter and ginger rubbed on tumors; mixed with sugar to treat headache and sore eyes.

CHEM: Contains the alkaloids laurotetanine, cassyfiline, cassythidine, cassythine and ocoteine (29,33).

Ref: 8,9.

Chlorocardium rodiaei (Rob. Schomb.) Rohwer, Richter & van der Werff (*Ocotea rodiaei* (Rob. Schomb.) Mez)

NAMES: French Guiana: coeur vert. Guyana Akawaio: kut, rora. FG Arrouage and Guyana Arawak: bibiru. Guyana Arawak: biburu. Guyana Arecuna: sipiri. Guyana Carib: sipu. Guyana Creole: cogwood, Demerara greenheart, greenheart. Surinam: Demerara groenhart, geelhart. Surinam Carib: beeberoe, biberoe, biberoo, sipiroe.

USES: Stem: Decoction of bark or crushed wood (or sometimes the fruit) is used as a febrifuge and for diarrhoea. For a bitter and tonic. Seed: In Guyana, the Pomeroon and Moruca people use a decoction of seeds to treat diarrhoea. For remedies to combat dysentery and malarial fever; an antifrbrile with action resembling quinine. Source of the quinine substitute known as "Sulphate of Bibirine". Part unspecified: Used for treating malaria, by the Amerindians at Kurupukari, Guyana.

CHEM: Stem-bark contains the alkaloid beberine, identical to buxine and pelosine, also the alkaloid nectandrine; seed contains berberic acid.

NOTES: The bark decoction is yellow, nauseatingly bitter and has a sickly odor.

Ref: 7,8,9,45,154,190,192,227,238.

Cinnamomum zeylanicum Blume

NAMES: French Guiana: cannelle. Surinam: kaneel, kaneelboom. Surinam Sranan: kaneri.

USES: Stem: Bark infusion is employed in French Guiana to increase dilation during childbirth. Infusion is used by Hindus in Surinam for treating coughs and colds.

Ref: 4,195,227.

Dicypellium caryophyllaceum (Martius) Nees

NAMES: French Guiana: bois bande, canelle-giroflee.

USES: Stem: Bark is pulverised in liquor and used as a stimulant and an aphrodisiac. Bark is very aromatic, with taste of pepper, used in an energizing tonic; contains aromatic essential oil, a resin, gum and tannin. Said to be a counter-poison to the root of *Passiflora quadrangularis* ("barbadine"), and to be an ingredient of curare made by Indians of the upper Amazon.

Ref: 4,154.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

Endlicheria bracteolata (Meissn.) C.K. Allen

NAME: Surinam Tirio of Kwamala: wi.

USES: Leaf: Macerated, soaked in cold water, and squeezed into a boiling decoction as an admixture ingredient of curare made by the Surinam Tirio of Kwamala.

Ref: 194.

Endlicheria multiflora (Miq.) Mez *vel aff.*

NAME: Guyana Patamona: wung-yik.

USES: Whole plant: Hairs on this plant cause the skin to itch, and are an irritant (Guyana Patamona).

Ref: 237.

Endlicheria sp.

NAMES: Surinam Tirio: wi. Surinam Wayana: kah-pe.

USES: Leaf: The Surinam Wayana use a decoction of leaves as a wash to treat body aches.

Ref: 8.

Licaria camara (Rob. Schomb.) Kostermans (*Acrodictidium camara* Schomb.)

NAMES: French Guiana and Guyana: camara. Guyana: akawai-nutmeg, nutmeg.

USES: Stem: Wood is bitter, aromatic. Fruit and Seed: Infusion used to treat colic, dysentery and diarrhoea in Guyana. Diarrhoea remedy of the Guyana Accowai and Dutch-descended Guyanese.

Fruit: Dried and used against dysentery in French Guiana.

Ref: 7,9,154,190,192.

Licaria cannella (Meissner) Kostermans (*Acrodictidium canella* (Meissner) Mez.; *Aydendron canella* Meissner)

NAMES: FG Creole: bois cannelle. Guyana Akawaio: itik, kamarai. Guyana Arawak: kharemero shiruaballi. Guyana Carib: tiniari. Guyana Creole: brown silverballi. Surinam: kaneelhart, kanerie hoedoe, nagre hoedoe. Surinam Carib: ajoewi, kaneerjoe, kjanarie, sieroeaballi. Surinam Saramaccan: apisie-ie, banba apisie-ie. Guyana Patamona: su-lu-wa-bal-I-yik.

USES: Stem: Decoction of the bark is used for an aphrodisiac in French Guiana. Bark is used to treat warts, by the Guyana Patamona.

CHEM: Plant contains dillapial and canellines.

NOTES: An undetermined species of *Licaria* known as "kamakusa" in Guyana provides fruit which is made into an infusion to treat vomiting (16).

Ref: 2,192,227,237.

Licaria chrysophylla (Meissner) Kostermans (*Acrodictidium chrysophyllum* Meissner)

NAME: French Guiana: bois de sassafras.

USES: Stem: Wood is aromatic and bitter.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

Ref: 154.

Licaria debilis (Mez.) Kostermans

NAME: Guyana Patamona: ka-ru-tu-rai-yik.

USES: Stem: Bark used as an aromatic and as a stimulant in French Guiana.

Ref: 154, 192.

Nectandra sanguinea Rolander ex Rottb. (*Laurus globosa* Aublet)

NAMES: French Guiana: maraganziman. Guyana Arawak: shirua.

USES: Stem: Bark used for an aromatic and stimulant in French Guiana.

Ref: 154,192.

Ocotea canaliculata (L.C. Rich.) Mez

NAMES: Guyana Akawaio: ileng. Guyana Arawak: hariraro shiruaballi. Guyana Creole: white silverballi. Guyana Warrau: heburu.

USES: Part unspecified: Used by the Guyana Carib in a bath to treat smallpox; for intermittent fever.

Ref: 190,192.

Ocotea cymbarum Kunth (*Nectandra cymbarum* (H.B.K.) Nees)

NAMES: French Guiana: sassafras orenoque. FG Palikur: tirinkamwi.

USES: Stem: Contains a bitter principle used in Surinam as a diuretic, emmenagogue and tonic. Aromatic liquid from incised stem, called "huile de sassafras", resembles that of *Ocotea longifolia*.

Fruit: Utilized by the French Guiana Palikur as an intoxicant; toxic.

NOTES: The stem yields an ingredient used in Orinoco (Venezuela) curare. In Brazil, oil exuded from the wood is used as a substitute for gasoline illuminating oil.

Ref: 2,154.

Ocotea guianensis Aublet

NAMES: French Guiana: ajouva, ajouhona. FG Creole: feuille d'argent. FG Garipon: ajou-hou-ha. Guyana Akawaio: wai. Guyana Arawak: shirua. Guyana Carib: tokowe. Surinam Arawak: beradie, hohoradikoro, shirva. Surinam Carib: tetero sierwaballi, tokene mania potano wewe, tokene mania wewe, tokkewe. Surinam Garipon: jou-ha-ha. Surinam Paramaccan: kawe-apisi, weti-apisi. Surinam Sranan: joro joro pisie, pisie, sorfoepisi. Surinam Tirio of Kwamala: wi. Guyana Patamona: wha-da-krow-yik, wha-taw-chrow-yik.

USES: Leaf: Leaves from young branches made into a decoction for women at childbirth, administered sitting in a bath. Leaves used in a compress to drain tumors and swollen glands in 18th century French Guiana. Leaf contains essential oil used in antiseptic cataplasms. Leaf soaked in cold water as an admixture ingredient of Surinam Tirio curare. Leaves are boiled and the water drunk as an antipyretic, by the Guyana Patamona. Macerated leaves are boiled with water and used for washing the skin as a treatment for cold sweat, by the Guyana Patamona. Macerated leaves are

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

used by pregnant women in herbal baths to facilitate easy delivery of babies, by the Guyana Patamona. Stem: Used to treat abscesses. Fruit: Oil used for rheumatism.

Ref: 2,8,149,154,192,194,227,237.

Ocotea longifolia Kunth (*Ocotea opifera* Martius; *Oreodaphne opifera* (Martius) Nees)

NAME: Guyana: laurel.

USES: Part unspecified: Oil used for a stomachic; rubbed on painful joints as a discutient; ingested for a diuretic and diaphoretic.

Ref: 190.

Ocotea sp.

NAME: Guyana Patamona: ah-back-yik.

USES: Leaf: Leaves are boiled, and the water used as a tonic, by the Guyana Patamona.

Ref: 237.

Persea americana Miller

NAMES: French Guiana: avocat, avocatier blanc. Guyana: avocado, avocado pear, morako, pear. Surinam: advocaat, advokaat. Surinam Sranan: afkati. Guyana Patamona: ap-pak-yik.

USES: Stem: Bark used for diarrhea in NW Guyana. Leaf: Decoction of dried leaves used to treat hypertension (to decrease tension). Boiled with *Tripogandra serrulata* for a drink to remedy biliousness. Infusion of young leaves to treat coughs, aid digestion and decrease tension. Leaves employed in French Guiana for dysmenorrhoea. Leaves are boiled and the water drunk as an anti-hypertensive, by the Guyana Patamona. Used to treat biliousness, diarrhea, stomachache, hypertension, heart problems and malaria in NW Guyana. Fruit: Fluid from unripe fruit used to induce abortion.

CHEM: Avocado oil contains steroids used for pharmaceuticals; leaf and seed contain cyanide; leaf extracts show antihypertensive activity in rats; seed extract has an erythroagglutinating property; fruit contains reductase and transferase enzymes (3).

Ref: 3,4,147,154,195,227,237,245.

LECYTHIDACEAE

Bertholletia excelsa Humb. & Bonpl. (*Bertholletia nobilis* Miers)

NAMES: French Guiana: touka. Guyana Akawaio: imbaima. Guyana Creole: Brazil nut. Surinam: Braziliaansche noot, Brazielnoot, ingie noto, kokeleko, Para noot. Surinam Arawak: tetoka, totoka. Surinam Tirio: toeka.

USES: Seed: In French Guiana, the sweet oil expressed from the seed is applied to burns.

Ref: 154,192,199.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

Couratari guianensis Aublet

NAMES: FG Creole: balata blanc, maou. FG Galibi: couratari. Guyana and Surinam Arawak: wadara. Guyana and Surinam Carib: urimari. Guyana Akawaio: waranaka. Guyana Macushi: irimariye. Guyana Wapishana: irimyar. Guyana Warrau: marimari. Surinam Sranan: ingipipa, ingi-pipa. Surinam Tirio and Wayana: u-la-mah-ra. Surinam Tirio: po-no.

USES: Stem: Peeled bark in a cold water infusion for fevers. Inner bark rasped into cold water with bark of *Amasonia campestris*, and the infusion used as a wash for effectively remedying fevers.

Ref: 8,192.

Couroupita guianensis Aublet

NAMES: French Guiana: abricot-macaque, boulet de canon, calebasse-colin. Guyana: cannonball tree. Surinam: boesi kalabasi, boschkalebas, wilde abrikoos. Surinam Arawak: iewadaballi. Surinam Carib: koppe.

USES: Fruit and Seed: Fruit-pulp and seeds are ingested as a refreshant in French Guiana.

Ref: 154,199.

Eschweilera grandiflora (Aublet) Sandwith (*Lecythis grandiflora* Aublet)

NAMES: FG Carib: canari macaque. FG Creole: marmite de singe (monkey's cooking pot).

USES: Flower: Infusion for ophthalmia. Fruit: Acidic, refreshant. Seed: Edible; emulsion used for infections of the urinary tract.

Ref: 149,154.

Eschweilera pedicellata (Rich.) Mori (*Eschweilera longipes* (Poiteau) Miers; *Lecythis longipes* Poiteau)

NAMES: Guyana Arawak: kakaralli. Surinam Akuriyo: po-no-e-muh. Surinam Sranan: bergi-mangarklak. Surinam Tirio: meh-de-bo-no-e-muh. Surinam Tirio and Wayana: kah-lah-pah-me-re. Surinam Wayana: meh-de-boi-mah.

USES: Stem: Sap from the rasped and burned bark is squeezed onto a type of skin sore known to the Surinam Tirio as "ukogo". Seed: Decoction of boiled seeds is drunk as a treatment for stomachache by the Surinam Tirio. The Surinam Wayana eat the seeds to induce hunger in people who have lost their appetite. Seed is edible.

NOTES: An undetermined species of *Eschweilera* or *Lecythis* known in Guyana as "kakaralli" provides bark which is made into a decoction for a purgative to relieve bowel complaints and to treat dysentery (9).

Ref: 8,192.

Eschweilera sagotiana Miers

NAME: Guyana Patamona: pah-gai-yik.

USES: Stem: Bark is boiled, and the water used as an antiseptic, by the Guyana Patamona, inner bark is warmed and used as a poultice for treating sores and hard boils, by the Guyana Patamona, Juice from macerated inner bark is used as a treatment for burns, for cuts and wounds, by the Guyana Patamona.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

Ref: 237.

Eschweilera sp.

NAME: Guyana Patamona: peg-ouw-wou-ru-yik.

USES: Bark: Inner bark is boiled until the water becomes brown, and is then used for washing burns as an antiseptic, by the Guyana Patamona. Bark and root: Inner bark and roots are boiled, and the water used for bathing wounds to prevent infection, by the Guyana Patamona.

Ref: 237.

Gustavia augusta L.

NAMES: FG Creole: bois pian. FG Palikur: wakuka adawa. Guyana and Surinam Arawak: lanaballi. Guyana Wapishana: otdok. Surinam: laagland tapoeripa, stinkhout, watramami bobbi. Surinam Saramaccan: kokonibleta, mantapoepa, omitaproepa. Surinam Carib: arepawana.

USES: Stem: Inner bark mixed with kaolin in cold water to remedy vomiting in infants; young leaves sometimes used instead of bark for the vomiting remedy. Stem-bark, Leaf or Fruit: Used in a plaster by the French Guiana Palikur to treat leishmaniasis.

Ref: 2,149,192,199.

Gustavia hexapetala (Aublet) J.E. Smith (*Gustavia fastuosa* Willd.; *Pirigara hexapetala* Aublet)

NAMES: French Guiana: pirigara mepe. Guyana Arawak: lanaballi. Surinam: botrohoedoe, hegron taproepa, hoogland tapoeripa. Surinam Arawak: haudan, hietsjiete, lanaballi diamaro, lanaballi hororodikoro. Surinam Carib: apolo uokomollo kotele, arepawana enekan, arepawana wato tapoeropo, aripawana waton, dijoelano, itjoetano aripawana, kapoea eh, okajomoe manetare, pakassa, wokomolo kotele. Surinam Saramaccan Bush Negro: atoetoe ito, mattoetapoepa, omi tapoepa.

USES: Leaf and Fruit: Used in French Guiana as a topical remedy for liver disease.

Ref: 154,192,199.

Lecythis corrugata Poiteau (*Eschweilera corrugata* (Poiteau) Miers)

NAMES: Surinam Arawak: wina. Surinam Sranan: egron-oemabarklak. Surinam Tirio: i-e-mah-lah-e-wah.

USES: Stem: Decoction of the bark is poured onto cuts by the Surinam Tirio in order to accelerate healing. Bark used to treat diarrhea in NW Guyana.

Ref: 8,245.

Lecythis idatimon Aublet (*Eschweilera amara* (Aublet) Nied.; *Lecythis turbinata* Berg.)

NAME: Surinam: manbarklak.

USES: Stem: Infusion of the bark is used to treat diarrhoea.

Ref: 195.

Lecythis zabucajo Aublet

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

NAME: Guyana Creole: monkey pot.

USES: Part unspecified: Used for treating liver problems, by Amerindians at Kurupukari, Guyana.

Ref: 238.

LOGANIACEAE

Potalia amara Aublet

NAMES: French Guiana: potalie. FG Creole: grand mateve, mateve, maveve, grand maveve, maveve grand bois.

USES: Stem and Leaf: Decoction is a febrifuge, which is both drunk and used for a bath. Used in a herbal tea as a sudorific for venereal diseases in French Guiana. Bitter; an emmenagogue, antispasmodic; to remedy jaundice. Leaf: Young leaves applied in a cataplasm to which carapa oil is added, for the treatment of swellings caused by pus and deep abscesses; crushed branches sometimes used for the same purpose. To remedy urethritis in French Guiana. Stem and Leaf: For syphilis; to counteract manioc (cassava-juice) poisoning.

Ref: 2,7,49,154,168.

Spigelia anthelmia L.

NAMES: FG Creole: brinvilliere, brinvilliers, herbe a la brinvilliers. Guyana: worm-bush. Surinam: kromantikankan, kromanti-kankan. Surinam Sranan: adroengoe, adrungu, droengoeman.

USES: Whole plant: Boiled and the liquid is drunk to treat hypertension and thrush. Leaf: Vermifuge; used in Surinam to repel cockroaches; anthelmintic. Sap from leaves used in Guyana to treat eye infections. Plant is very poisonous (toxic). Rhizome: For intestinal problems. Part unspecified: Used by Surinam Saramaccan Bush Negroes in a herbal bath and as an anthelmintic.

CHEM: Leaf contains the toxic alkaloid spigeline (3). Ingestion of plant may cause dimness of vision with dilated pupils, giddiness, spasms of eye and facial muscles, and convulsions; may be fatal to children. Spigeline has affinities with nicotine and lobeline and is used as a vermifuge (154).

Ref: 2,3,154,168,193,195.

Strychnos bredemeyeri (Schult.) Sprague & Sandwith (*Strychnos pedunculata* (A. DC.) Bentham; *Strychnos schomburgkiana* Klotzsch)

NAMES: Guyana: devildoer. Guyana Arawak: kwabanaro. Guyana Arawak, Arekuna, Macushi and Patamona: kumarawa. Guyana Macushi: yakki.

USES: Stem: Bark is used to make urari (curare) blowpipe poison by the Guyana Arekuna and Macushi. Bark decoction used to treat fever in Guyana.

CHEM: Contains alkaloids with a curare-like action (175).

NOTES: Curare causes death by asphyxiation, the loss of control of muscles essential in respiration. This species occurs in Guyana, Brazil, Venezuela and Trinidad (187).

Ref: 7,9,145,175,181,184,187.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

Strychnos cogens Benth

NAMES: Guyana: bush-rope, devil-doer, devildoer. Guyana Arawak: kwabanaro. Guyana Arawak, Patamona and Macushi: kumarawa.

USES: Stem: A tonic prepared from the bark is used as an aphrodisiac and to treat leucorrhoea; bark is often used in a mixture with *Doliocarpus dentatus* and species of *Philodendron* and *Lygodium*. Used by the Guyana Macushi in preparation of "kumarawa" blowpipe poison, which is distinct from, and inferior to, the curare poison.

NOTES: There is unconfirmed reportage of the use of this species in the curare of the Tikuna people of northwestern Amazonia (10). Controversial usage of this species as a curare plant by Guyana Amerindians is indicated by Schomburgk (9,145). The plant is a main ingredient of arrow poison made by the Jamamadi Indians of Brazil (180). This species occurs in Guyana, French Guiana, Brazil, Venezuela, and Bolivia (187,188).

Ref: 3,9,175,181,185,192.

Strychnos diabolii Sandwith

NAMES: Guyana: black devildoer, bush-rope, devil-doer. Guyana Arawak: kwabanaro, urariballi. Guyana Akawaio, Arekuna and Macushi: kumarawa.

USES: Stem: In Guyana, bark is used as an aphrodisiac when mixed with *Doliocarpus dentatus* and species of *Philodendron* and *Lygodium*. Bark and stem are boiled for the liquid used as an aphrodisiac. Bark tonic is made for treating leucorrhoea and loss of libido.

CHEM: Plant contains diaboline, a weak alkaloid having a mixture of the action of strychnine and curarine, but without a curare-like action (86,175). Weakly curarizing alkaloids in *Strychnos diabolii* include diaboline and desacetyldiaboline from Guyana plants; and desacetyldiaboline and macrophylline A from Manaus (Brazil) plants (233).

NOTES: This species may possibly be used by the Tikuna of northwestern Amazonia as an ingredient of their curare (10). It is the principal ingredient of Mayongong curare in Brazil; Mayongong Indians call the plant "cumadua" (176). This species occurs in Guyana, Brazil and Venezuela (187).

Ref: 3,9,175,178,181,184,185,192.

Strychnos erichsonii Rich. Schomburgk

NAMES: FG Creole and Surinam Saramaccan: dobouldoi, dobouldoi rouge, ledi dobuldwa. Surinam Wayana: poelewinah. Guyana Arawak: kwabanaro, urariballi. Guyana Carib: oraridan. Guyana Akawaio, Arekuna, Macushi and Patamona: kumarawa. Guyana Creole: devildoer.

USES: Stem: Bark is macerated in tafia rum for an aphrodisiac by the Surinam Saramaccan. Bark used as aphrodisiac in NW Guyana. Root: Root-bark is used by Surinam forest people as a powerful aphrodisiac. Part unspecified: Ingredient of the curare made by the Surinam Wayana. Used as an aphrodisiac in French Guiana.

CHEM: Contains numerous alkaloids, including diaboline, henningsanine, condensamine and erichsoniine. Erichsoniine seems to be neither toxic nor biologically active.

NOTES: Schultes & Raffauf (10) give curare uses in Colombia for this species. Fanshawe (175) notes that "the total alkaloids have a convulsant, strychnine-like action; hence its use as an aphrodisiac." This species occurs in Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana, Brazil, Venezuela and Peru (187).

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

Ref: 2,14,175,181,184,185,192,194,245.

Strychnos glabra Sagot

NAMES: French: curare. FG Wayapi: lali, wilali. Guyana: devildoer. Guyana Arawak: kwabanaro. Guyana Akawaio, Arekuna, Macushi and Patamona: kumarawa.

USES: Root: Potent ingredient in curare arrow poison made by the French Guiana Wayapi and Wayana, mixed with *Capsicum frutescens*.

CHEM: Contains active alkaloids with curare-like action, which are discussed by B.A. Krukoff (87). Curarizing alkaloids in *Strychnos glaber* that act on the central nervous system have been isolated from Manaus (Brazil) plants (233).

NOTES: This species occurs in Guyana, French Guiana, Brazil, Venezuela and Peru (187).

Ref: 2,175,183,184,185.

Strychnos guianensis (Aublet) Martius (*Strychnos crevauxii* Planchon)

NAMES: French Guiana: curare. FG Roucouyenne and Tirio: ourari. FG Wayapi: wilali, lali. Guyana Arawak: kwabanaro. Guyana Akawaio, Arekuna, Macushi and Patamona: kumarawa. Guyana Creole: devildoer. Surinam: oerali. Surinam Galibi: rou-ah-amon. Surinam Tirio: u-rah-re, u-rah-re-muh. Surinam Waiwai: bah-lah-wi-to. Guyana Patamona: ou-ra-rie-yik.

USES: Stem: Used in Guyana to make blowpipe poison. Root: In potent curare made by French Guiana Roucouyenne, Tirio, Wayapi and Wayana, mixed with *Capsicum frutescens*. Accessory plants used in curares of the aforementioned tribes are various species of Piperaceae. The Surinam Tirio prepare oerali poison (curare) for arrow-tips from the root. Outer root-bark used in "balaitu" arrow poison made by the Guyana Waiwai. Bark and Fruit: Mixture of fruit and bark is boiled until viscous, and then used as a poison, by the Guyana Patamona.

CHEM: Active alkaloids include guiacurarine, guanine, guiacurine, curarine and erythrocurarine (8,87,175,192). Curarizing alkaloids in *Strychnos guianensis* include guiacurarine I-VIII and guanine from Manaus (Brazil) plants; guiacurarine II, VI, VII and curarine from Belem (Brazil) plants; and guiacurarine I, II, III, VIII, IX, guarurine I, II and erythrocurine I, II from Para (Brazil) plants (233).

NOTES: This plant is an ingredient of Amerindian arrow poisons which are made throughout its geographical range, including those of the Siona and Tikuna people of Colombia, the Canelo of Ecuador and the Mayongong of Brazil (10,16,176). This species occurs in Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana, Brazil, Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Bolivia (187,188).

Ref: 2,8,9,14,16,154,175,181,182,184,185,194,237.

Strychnos medeola Sagot

NAME: Surinam Tirio of Kwamala: u-rah-re.

USES: Root: Surinam Tirio use the root-bark as a major component of their curare (arrow poison) when they are unable to locate *Strychnos guianensis*, which is the preferred Tirio species.

CHEM: Contains normacusine in the stem-bark (176).

NOTES: This species occurs in Surinam, French Guiana and Brazil (187).

Ref: 8,176,194.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

Strychnos melinoniana Baillon

NAMES: Guyana Akawaio, Arekuna, Macushi and Patamona: kumarawa. Guyana Arawak: kwabanaro. Guyana Carib: oraridan. Guyana Creole: devildoer, white devildoer. Surinam Creole: dobroedoea, dobroedoewa.

USES: Root: Root-bark is used by Surinam forest people as a powerful aphrodisiac. Stem: A bitter aphrodisiac drink is prepared, but it acts on the central nervous system in a debilitating way. Infusion of the wood in vermouth is used as a youth restorative by Surinam Amerindians and Bush Negroes.

CHEM: Curarizing alkaloids in *Strychnos melinoniana* include melinonine A,B,E,F,G,I,K,L,M, mavacurine and fluorocurine from Surinam plants (233).

NOTES: This species occurs in Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana and Brazil (187).

Ref: 14,175,177,181,185,192,193,195.

Strychnos mitscherlichii Rich. Schomburgk

NAMES: Guyana: bush-rope, common devildoer, devil-doer, white devil-doer. Guyana Arawak: kwabanaro. Guyana Akawaio, Arekuna, Macushi and Patamona: kumarawa.

USES: Whole plant: Used in Guyana as an aphrodisiac when mixed with species of *Dolioscarpus*, *Philodendron*, *Lygodium*, *Clusia grandiflora*, *Smilax schomburgkiana*, and *Bauhinia scala-simiae*. Stem: Used in an arrow poison by the Guyana Akawaio and Arekuna. Chips of bark are employed in an aphrodisiac tonic in Guyana. Bark and wood used as aphrodisiac in NW Guyana.

CHEM: As of 1954 it was reported that this plant contains at least two alkaloids, one of which has a weak curare-like action, i.e., able to paralyze the peripheral nerves (175). By 1959, research indicated that curarizing alkaloids in *Strychnos mitscherlichii* include curarine, calebassine, alkaloids B, C, D, I, fluorocurarine and fluorocurarinine from Rio Uaupes (Brazil) plants; and alkaloid D, calebassine, fluorocurine, mavacurine and curinine from Belem (Brazil) plants (233).

NOTES: This species occurs in Guyana, Surinam, Brazil, Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Bolivia (187). It, and *Strychnos toxifera*, are the main sources of "calabash curare" (3,88).

Ref: 3,9,175,181,184,185,186,192,245.

Strychnos oiapocensis Froes

NAMES: FG Creole: dobouldoi. Surinam Saramaccan: dobuldwa.

USES: Root: The French Guiana Palikur employ a root decoction for an aphrodisiac.

NOTES: This species occurs in Surinam, French Guiana and Brazil (187). It is not a curare plant.

Ref: 2,184,185.

Strychnos tomentosa Benth

NAMES: French: curare. FG Wayapi: lali, wilali. Guyana Arawak: kwabanaro. Guyana Carib: apotai. Guyana Creole: devildoer.

USES: Root: Mixed with *Capsicum frutescens* as a potent ingredient in curare arrow poison made by the French Guiana Wayapi and Wayana tribes.

CHEM: Curarizing alkaloids in *Strychnos tomentosa* from Para (Brazil) plants include alkaloid E, toxiferine, fluorocurine, curarine and fluorocurinine (233; see also 87).

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

NOTES: This species occurs in Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana and Brazil (187,188).

Ref: 2,175,179,181,184,185.

Strychnos toxifera Rob. Schomburgk

NAMES: FG Wayapi: wilalipiyu, wilalisili. Guyana Creole: bush-rope, curare, curaro, devil-doer, devildoer, ourari, wourali. Guyana Macushi and Wapishana: urali. Guyana Arawak, Akawaio, Arekuna, Carib and Patamona: orari.

USES: Stem: Bark used to make blowpipe poison by Guyana Macushi and Wapishana. Root: Potent ingredient in curare blowpipe poison made by the Guyana Macushi and French Guiana Wayapi; the latter tribe mix it with *Capsicum frutescens*.

CHEM: Active alkaloids include toxiferines, caracurine, macusine, mavacurine and fedamazine (87). Bark contains the alkaloid curarine, which paralyses the peripheral nerves so voluntary muscles for respiration cease action and asphyxiation occurs (9,175). Curarizing alkaloids in *Strychnos toxifera* include toxiferine I-XII from Guyana plants; toxiferine I, II, IIa, IIb and C - toxiferine I from Orinoco (Venezuela) plants; and caracurine I-VIII, fedemazine and mavacurine from Venezuela plants (233).

NOTES: This species occurs in Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana, Brazil, Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador and Panama (187).

Ref: 2,3,9,145,175,181,184,194.

Strychnos sp.

NAMES: Guyana Patamona: ou-ra-rie-yik. Guyana Arawak: curanine.

USES: Root and Bark: Root and bark are used for poisoning the tips of arrows, by the Guyana Patamona. Part unspecified: Used as a curare poison, by Amerindians at Kurupukari, Guyana.

Ref: 237,238.

LOMARIOPSIDACEAE

Lomagamma sp.

USES: Leaf: Juice from macerated leaves is used for treating itching, by the Patamona. Macerated leaves are used as an emollient on hard boils and abscesses to bring them to a point, by the Guyana Patamona. Macerated leaves are used to treat sores, by the Guyana Patamona.

Ref: 237.

Lomariopsis japurensis (Martius) J. Smith

NAME: Surinam Tirio: we-de-ni am-bo-ta.

USES: Root: Used to treat abscesses in NW Guyana. Leaf: Decoction used as a wash for treating sprains, rheumatism, contusions and muscular pains.

Ref: 8,245.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

LORANTHACEAE

Oryctanthus florulentus (L.C. Rich.) Urban

NAMES: French: gui. FG Creole: caca zozo. Guyana Patamona: yah-bou-ga-yik.

USES: Whole plant: Pulverised and applied in a plaster around a fracture in order to reduce it, while the immobilized part of the body is bound with strips of *Gynerium sagittatum*. Plant is boiled, and the water drunk as a treatment for whooping cough, by the Guyana Patamona. Leaf: Juice from macerated leaves is used as an antiseptic, by the Guyana Patamona. Leaves are heated and used as an emollient, by the Guyana Patamona. Macerated leaves are applied to cuts and wounds, and used as poultice for sores, by the Guyana Patamona. Leaf and Stem: Leaves and stems are boiled, and the water drunk as a treatment for whooping cough, by the Guyana Patamona.

Ref: 2,237.

Phthirusa pyrifolia (Kunth) Eichl.

USES: Leaf: Used to treat malaria, sprains and thrush in NW Guyana.

Ref: 245.

Phthirusa retroflexa (Ruiz & Pavon) Kuijt

NAME: Guyana Patamona: ah-da-bek-yik.

USES: Whole plant: Plant is boiled, and the water drunk as a treatment for infertility and to prevent abortion, by the Guyana Patamona.

Ref: 237.

Phthirusa stelis (L.) Kuijt (*Phthirusa adunca* (G. Mey.) Maguire)

NAME: Guyana: bird-vine.

USES: Whole plant: Boiled with *Stachytarpheta jamaicensis* and *Cordia curassavica* and the liquid drunk to treat hypertension. Stem and Leaf: Decoction of aerial parts of the plant is taken with a pinch of salt to treat children's thrush and adult's leucorrhoea.

NOTES: Several undetermined species of *Phthirusa* known in Guyana as "wirokarotika" provide leaf-juice to which salt is added for a children's purgative (9).

Ref: 3.

Psittacanthus lasianthus Sandwith

NAME: Guyana Patamona: yah-bau-ga-yik.

USES: Leaf: Leaves are boiled, and the water drunk as an anti-malarial, by the Guyana Patamona.

Ref: 237.

Psittacanthus spp.

NAMES: French: gui. FG Creole: caca zozo.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

USES: Whole plant: In French Guiana it is pulverised and applied in a plaster around a fracture in order to reduce it, and the immobilized body-part is tied with strips of *Gynerium sagittatum*.

Ref: 2.

Struthanthus dichotrianthus Eichler

NAMES: French: gui. FG Creole: caca zozo.

USES: Whole plant: In French Guiana it is boiled and the water drunk as an anti-hypertensive, by the Guyana Patamona.

Ref: 237.

Struthanthus syringifolius Martius

NAMES: Guyana Wapishana: pipi-dik. Surinam Wayana: uh-kuh-det.

USES: Leaf: The Guyana Wapishana use it in a tea for toothache. Cold water infusion used as a wash for treating cassava poisoning by the Guyana Wapishana.

CHEM: Fruit contains rubber, mucilage, resin and tannin (10).

Ref: 8,32.

LYCOPODIACEAE

Lycopodium cernua L. Pichi Sermolli (*Lycopodium cernuum* L.)

NAMES: French Guiana: lycopode. FG Creole: male verge, patte d'araignee. FG Palikur: warakuawak. Surinam: oko kowa, pratilobi, prati lobi. Guyana Patamona: why-king-lea-thu-yik.

USES: Whole plant: Decoction as a febrifuge bath; saline decoction is drunk for, or locally applied onto, the bite of venomous spiders; used in Surinam as a substitute for tobacco (*Nicotiana tabacum*), and to treat pain in the calf of the leg. Used by Surinam Saramaccans in a curative herbal bath. Plant is boiled, and the water drunk until the user is full; it is then vomited out as a charm for the successful hunting of savanna deer (Guyana Patamona). Plant is boiled with water and taken as a purgative, by the Guyana Patamona. Spore: Spore powder, although said to be poisonous, is used in Surinam in the rolling of pills.

CHEM: Contains lysine-derived alkaloids, nicotine.

Ref: 2,193,195,237.

LYGODIACEAE

Lygodium micans J.W. Sturm

NAME: Guyana: rank bush. Guyana Arawak: yaremana. Guyana Patamona: mo-ruk-yik.

USES: Leaf and Stem: Macerated leaves and stems are used as an anti-pruritic and for treating eczema, by the Guyana Patamona. Leaves and stems are boiled with water, allowed to cool, then

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

drunk as an emetic, by the Guyana Patamona. Leaves and stems are boiled with water and used for washing the skin as a treatment for chicken pox, and a pinch of table salt added to the water, which is used as a treatment for measles, by the Guyana Patamona. Leaf: Macerated leaves are used to remedy severe diarrhea in Guyana (*Archer* 2286 (US), coll. Aruka River, NorthWest District, Guyana).

Ref: 237.

***Lygodium volubile* Swartz**

USES: Leaf: Used for back pain and thrush in NW Guyana.

Ref: 245.

LYTHRACEAE

***Cuphea carthagenensis* (Jacq.) Macbr.**

NAMES: French: jean gaiac. FG Creole: radie raide.

USES: Stem and Leaf: Macerated in rum and rubbed onto sprains. Leaf: Infusion used to treat colds and chills.

CHEM: Contains flavone pigments.

Ref: 2,4.

***Lawsonia inermis* L.**

NAMES: French Guiana: reseda de Cayenne. Guyana: henna. Surinam: reseda.

USES: Stem: Bark used as an emmenagogue in French Guiana. Leaf: Surinam Javans make a poultice from the leaf and apply it to cracks between the toes. In Surinam, a water infusion of the leaves mixed with tobacco and salt is used for a mouthwash. Leaf cooked in water and used for washing wounds. In French Guiana, employed to treat wounds, dartre, and possibly leprosy.

NOTES: Plant introduced from Arabia to French Guiana.

Ref: 154,195.

MAGNOLIACEAE

***Liriodendron tulipifera* L.**

NAME: French Guiana: bois-canot.

USES: Root: Bark is bitter, aromatic, febrifuge. Leaf: Bruised leaves used to treat cephalalgia.

CHEM: Root-bark contains liriodendrin in the bitter resin, and the alkaloid tulipiferin.

NOTES: Plant introduced from North America to French Guiana.

Ref: 154.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

MALPIGHIACEAE

Banisteriopsis lucida (L.C. Rich.) Small

NAME: Guyana Patamona: ka-ri-eh-much-yik.

USES: Leaf: Leaves are boiled, and the water drunk as an antibacterial and as an anti-viral, by the Guyana Patamona. Whole plant: Plant is boiled with water and drunk as an antipyretic and treatment for colds, by the Guyana Patamona. Plant is boiled, and the water used for a bath to treat cold sweat, by the Guyana Patamona.

Ref: 237.

Byrsonima aerugo Sagot

NAME: Guyana Creole: sour pear.

USES: Part unspecified: Used for treating snakebites by Amerindians at Kurupukari, Guyana.

Ref: 190,191,192.

Byrsonima aerugo Sagot var. **occidentalis** (Niedenzu) Kostermans

NAMES: Guyana and Surinam Arawak: arecad-ako, arikadako. Surinam Akawaio: sha. Surinam Carib: perulu. Surinam Creole: chimmychimmy.

USES: Part unspecified: Effective cure for "buck sick"; cure for poisonous snakebite.

Ref: 190,191,192.

Byrdsonima concinna Benth.

NAMES: Guyana Patamona: pauw-rik-yik, mou-rie-yik.

USES: Bark: Inner bark is scraped, boiled and the water drunk as an anti-diarrheal, by the Guyana Patamona. Bark is used for tanning leather, by the Guyana Patamona. Leaf: Brown powder from the back surface of the leaf is applied to the umbilical cord of babies at birth, as an anti-microbial to prevent infection, by the Guyana Patamona.

Ref: 237.

Byrsonima coriacea (Sw.) Kunth

NAMES: Surinam: cabana kwarie, savanna kwarie. Surinam Arawak: hoelia, holia. Surinam Carib: moelei, moeleri, moeroei.

USES: Leaf: Infusion used as an astringent.

Ref: 4,226.

Byrsonima crassifolia (L.) Kunth (*Byrsonima mourelia* Loudon; *Malpighia crassifolia* L.)

NAMES: FG Creole: prunier, prunier savanes. FG Galibi: morelia. Guyana Arawak: huria. Guyana Carib: muriye. Guyana Macushi: maripati. Guyana Wapishana: idin. Surinam: sabana kwarie,

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

savanna kwarie. Surinam Arawak: hoelia, hori, horia. Surinam Carib: moelei, moeli, moelidan, moerei, moereiran. Surinam Saramaccan: sabana mango. Guyana Patamona: uh-mum-le-bai-yik, wouy-vey-yik.

USES: Whole plant: Infusion to treat rattlesnake bites. Bark: Inner bark is boiled, and the water drunk as an anti-diarrheal or as an anti-dysenteric, and as a treatment for inflammation, by the Guyana Patamona. Stem: Bark decoction for an antidote to rattlesnake bites, and as a febrifuge and purgative. Inner bark pounded for a poultice or liquid applied to wounds and abrasions by Guyana Macushi and Wapishana. Bark infusion for dysentery, diarrhoea and bronchial inflammations. Leaf: To clean and soothe ulcers. Brown powder from the undersurface of the leaf is applied onto the cut end of the umbilical cord to prevent infection, by the Guyana Patamona. Leaves are boiled and the water drunk as medication for hypertension, by the Guyana Patamona.

CHEM: Similar to the chemical constituents of *Byrsonima verbascifolia*.

Ref: 2,7,8,9,32,149,154,192,226,237.

Byrsonima cf. crassifolia (L.) Kunth

NAMES: Surinam Arawak: huria. Surinam Carib: muria. Surinam Sranan: lontoekari, sabanakwari. Surinam Tirio: ah-tah-luh-kah-det.

USES: Stem and Leaf: Decoction of bark and leaves used as a wash for treating children's fevers. Sap from bark and leaves is inserted into orifice of penis by Surinam Tirio as a remedy for gonorrhoea.

Ref: 8.

Byrsonima pachypoda W.R. Anderson

NAMES: Guyana Patamona: ko-be-dak-wha-yik, ko-pey-tak-wha-yik.

USES: Bark: Bark is boiled and the water allowed to cool, then drunk as an anti-malarial, by the Guyana Patamona. Inner bark is boiled, and the water drunk as an anti-diarrheal, or as an anti-dysenteric for bloody dysentery, by the Guyana Patamona. Inner bark is boiled, and the water drunk as a medicament for colds and for coughing, by the Patamona.

Ref: 237.

Byrsonima spicata (Cav.) DC. (*Byrsonima coriacea* (Sw.) Kunth var. *spicata* (Cav.) Niedenzu)

NAMES: Guyana Arawak: hicha, huria. Guyana Patamona: e-chak-yik

USES: Stem: Bark decoction used to treat rattlesnake bites, and as a febrifuge and purgative. Bark is boiled with water and drunk as an anti-diarrheal and anti-dysenteric, by the Guyana Patamona.

Fruit: Acid and astringent, containing much tannin, used to remedy dysentery.

Ref: 3,154,192,237.

Byrsonima verbascifolia (L.) DC. (*Malpighia verbascifolia* L.)

NAMES: FG Creole: prunier, zoreil d'ane. FG Galibi: morelia. Guyana Macushi: kenamanarare. Guyana Patamona: why-king-ba-na-e-mu-yik.

USES: Whole plant: Plant is boiled with water, and drunk until the drinker is saturated, then vomited out as a “bena” or charm for deer hunting, by the Guyana Patamona. Root: Bark of the root is scraped and boiled, the liquid is drunk as an anti-malarial, by the Guyana Patamona. Roots are

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

boiled and the water drunk as an anti-diarrheal, by the Guyana Patamona. Root and Stem: In an astringent decoction to clean ulcers and wounds. Stem: Bark is febrifuge; wood is astringent and vulnerary. Leaf: Used in French Guiana to clean and soothe the skin. Leaves are boiled, and the water drunk as an anti-menorrhagic or as a treatment for cramps during the menstrual cycle, by the Guyana Paramona.

CHEM: Leaf contains various flavonoids, saponins and terpenes (89,90).

Ref: 2,149,154,192,237.

Malpighia puniceifolia L.

NAMES: FG Creole: cerise, cerise de Cayenne, cerise ronde. Surinam: kers, kersenboom. Surinam Sranan: kersi.

USES: Stem: Bark exudes a gum recommended for a pectoral. Fruit: Very rich in vitamin C.

Ref: 2,154,195,226.

Stigmaphyllon bannisterioides (L.) C. Anderson (*Brachypteris ovata* (Cav.) Small)

USES: Whole plant: Plant is boiled, and the water drunk as an anti-icteric, by the Guyana Patamona.

Ref: 237.

Stigmaphyllon convolvulifolium A. Jussieu

NAMES: FG Wayapi: mitakulu. FG Palikur: maduku. Surinam: konijnen cassave, koni koni cassaba rerei, koni koni cassava, konikonikasabatite, koni koni rere.

USES: Tuber: In Surinam, juice expressed from the tuber is used for eyedrops. Leaf: Crushed in a decoction or maceration used by French Guiana Wayapi to control the vomiting accompanying malaria.

CHEM: Root contains the iridoid monotropeine (91).

Ref: 2,195,226.

Stigmaphyllon palmatum (Cav.) A. Jussieu (*Stigmaphyllon sagittatum* A. Jussieu)

NAMES: FG Creole: gname chapelle, liane bef.

USES: Tuber: Grated tuber mixed in hot water for a refreshing drink.

CHEM: Leaf contains three iridoids: galioside, geniposidic acid and monotropeine (92).

Ref: 2.

Stigmaphyllon sinuatum (DC.) A. Jussieu (*Stigmaphyllon fulgens* (Lam.) A. Jussieu; *Stigmaphyllon hypoleucum* Miq.; *Stigmaphyllon martianum* A. Jussieu)

NAMES: Guyana Arawak: kai-ria, karia. Surinam: faja djon, konijnen-kassave. Surinam Arawak: kalia, karia. Surinam Carib: akoeli kjejere. Surinam Sranan: konkoni kasaba. Surinam Tirio: mah-tu-kru. Guyana Patamona: ma-ko-yik.

USES: Whole plant: Crushed in a decoction which is drunk for treating blood in the stools, or used as a wash. Crushed and boiled in a decoction to treat stingray wounds. Macerated plant is boiled

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

with water and used as an herbal bath to reduce high fevers, for washing the skin as a treatment for cold-fever and for cold sweat, by the Guyana Patamona. Root: Macerated roots in water are used for washing the skin as an antipyretic, by the Guyana Patamona. Macerated roots are used as an ointment for burning skin, by the Guyana Patamona. Root and Leaf: Roots and leaves are boiled and the water drunk as a treatment for coughs, by the Guyana Patamona. Used for swelling and to treat heart problems in NW Guyana. Stem: Watery sap from cut stem used for treating sore eyes in NW Guyana. Leaf: In compress on stingray wounds; leaf decoction drunk to prevent vomiting. Employed as abortive, to ease birth, for fever, headache, burns and skin fungi in NW Guyana. Leaves are soaked in water and used as an herbal bath as an analgesic for fevers, by the Guyana Patamona. Macerated leaves are soaked in cold water, and the water drunk as an anti-asthmatic, by the Guyana Patamona. Leaves are boiled, and the water drunk as a treatment for colds, as an anti-malarial or to purify the blood, by the Guyana Patamona. Stem and Leaf: Stems and leaves are ground, boiled, and the water used for a herbal bath for washing the skin to alleviate a high fever, by the Guyana Patamona. Seed: Swallowed as a contraceptive by Guyana Amerindians, probably Arawak. Swallowed as a contraceptive by the Guyana Amerindians at Kurupukari, Guyana. CHEM: Stem and leaf contain sapogenins (10).

Ref: 3,8,9,192,226,245,237,238.

Tetrapterys discolor (G. Mey.) DC.

NAME: FG Wayapi: mitakulusili.

USES: Leaf: As a substitute for *Stigmaphyllon sinuatum*.

Ref: 2.

MALVACEAE

Abelmoschus esculentus (L.) Moench (*Hibiscus esculentus* L.)

NAMES: French Guiana: calalou, calou, gombo. Guyana: ochra, ochro, okra. Surinam: oker. Surinam Sranan: okro.

USES: Leaf: Crushed in water for treating disturbances of childbirth, and as an emollient mucilage. Flower: Infusion to treat phlegm in mucous membranes of chest. Fruit: Juice of young fruit used to treat chest colds, and as eyedrops. Fruit crushed with the young leaves and used to wash hair and to treat dandruff. Young fruit in a remedy placed on bloody ulcers. Decoction for problems of womb or uterus. Boiled in milk for treating rheumatism. Pulp for sore eyes. Fruit was eaten and washed down with gully root (*Petiveria alliacea*) as an abortifacient by enslaved Guyanese women in former times.

Ref: 3,154,168,190,195.

Abelmoschus moschatus Medic. (*Hibiscus abelmoschus* L.; *Hibiscus moschatus* Salisb.)

NAMES: French Guiana: ambrette. FG Creole: calalou musque, calou diab, calou sauvage. FG Palikur: kalu diab. Guyana: musk, musk ochro, vegetable musk plant. Surinam: muskus-okro, jorka-okro.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

USES: Root: Grated, mixed with tallow, and applied as an unguent on infected nail-pricks and thorn-pricks; macerated in rum as a rub for fever. Leaf: In a cataplasm applied to forehead to control violent headache; febrifuge; anti-inflammatory; decoction of leaves and green fruit in a bath to ease childbirth. Seed: Stimulant and antispasmodic properties are useful in treating snakebite. Crushed seeds in oil are rubbed on a fever patient as a sudorific. Musk-scented seeds are used as a masticatory for dental cavities and bad breath. Seed infusion as a cephalic, stomachic and antispasmodic. Part unspecified: For inducing itch.

CHEM: Seed-oil contains farnesol, ambrettolic acid, and the lactone ambrettolide. Petals contain the flavonol cannabiscitrine and cyanidine glycoside.

Ref: 2,154,190,195,215.

Gossypium barbadense L. (*Gossypium peruvianum* Cav.)

NAMES: French Guiana: coton, cotonnier, coton rouge. FG Palikur: mauwu. FG Wayapi: aminiyu, miniyu. Surinam: katoen, katoenbon, katoeng, redie katoen, roode katoen, siri katoen, wit katoen. Surinam Arawak: jaho khalemeroe. Surinam Carib: maoeloe. Guyana Patamona: ka-da-quack-yik.

USES: Root: Bark used for difficult or irregular menstruation; in a tea for vomiting. Pulverised roots used for an abortifacient. Stem and Leaf: Has the effect of a *Secale* histamine. Stem: Stem-bark used in a preparation to strengthen the womb. Leaf: Macerated in oil as a cataplasm to soothe an overheated person; in a remedy which is wrapped in *Ischnosiphon arouma* leaf to expel microfilarial worms. Infusion of leaf-juice for skin rash, children's cramps, and to alleviate urine retention. Leaves of red cotton boiled for treating high blood pressure, abdominal cramps and pain; menstrual problems, painful ovaries, difficult expulsion of afterbirth. Juice from macerated leaves is used as an anti-pruritic, by the Guyana Patamona. Juice from macerated leaves is warmed and used as a medicament for "bush yaws", by the Guyana Patamona. Fruit: Warmed over an open fire and the liquid dropped into the ear to remedy earache. Flower: Flower buds are used as an auricular analgesic by the French Guiana Wayapi. Seed: Seeds are crushed, and the juice given to babies as a treatment for thrush, by the Guyana Patamona. Cotton fibers are used for a tampon on wounds; infusion for pectoral. Used to treat diarrhea, as laxative, and for thrush in NW Guyana.

CHEM: Pressed cotton cake contains gossypol, which is used clinically, e.g., in China, as a male antifertility agent (contraceptive). Gossypol is a toxic polyphenolic bisessquiterpene which may have antifertility and antiviral properties (3,166).

Ref: 2,154,173,193,195,215,237,245.

Gossypium brasiliense Macfadyen

NAME: Guyana Patamona: ka-ah-kwak-yik.

USES: Whole plant: Plant is boiled and the water drunk as an analgesic, by the Guyana Patamona. Leaf: Leaves are boiled and the water used as an anti-pyretic and for herbal baths, by the Guyana Patamona. Leaf and Flower: Leaves and flowers are boiled, and the water drunk as an anti-bacterial, by the Guyana Patamona. Macerated flowers and leaves are boiled, and the water drunk as a treatment for liver disorders, by the Guyana Patamona. Fruit: Juice from warmed, young fruits is used as drops for ear infections and earache, by the Guyana Patamona.

NOTE: A neotropical species not yet recorded in taxonomic literature from the Guianas.

Ref: 237.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

Gossypium herbaceum L.

NAME: French Guiana: coton herbage.

USES: Root: Supposedly an abortifacient which causes uterine contractions similar to the action of rye ergot. An excellent febrifuge. Roots used for amenorrhoea and puerperal metrorrhagia. Stem: Shoots are employed in a diuretic tisane. Seed: To augment milk of nursing mothers; in fumigations for indolent ulcers. Seeds are reputedly poisonous to hogs.

Ref: 154.

Gossypium aff. hirsutum L.

NAME: Surinam Tirio: mah-lu.

USES: Leaf: The Surinam Tirio boil the leaves and apply them to children's skin rashes.

CHEM: Fruit of *Gossypium hirsutum* contains the alkaloid 5-hydroxytryptamine (33).

Ref: 8,173.

Gossypium spp.

NAMES: Guyana: black cotton, buck-cotton, cotton, cotton-bush.

USES: Leaf: Used to treat backache when boiled with *Vismia* sp. and *Sparganophorus sparganophora*. Juice of leaves and young unopened fruit-pods is mixed with salt to treat thrush, gastroenteritis and dysentery. Leaves decocted with *Sparganophorus sparganophora* for thrush, gastroenteritis and dysentery. Young leaves and coconut oil are applied to sores and thrush. Juice of roasted young buds is put into the ear for an earache remedy.

Ref: 3.

Hibiscus bifurcatus Cav.

NAMES: FG Creole: oseille bouqui. Surinam: jorka-okro. Surinam Arawak: jahoballi. Surinam Carib: okro, snoi, spook-oker, watra-oker.

USES: Stem-bark and Root: Decoction used for an antidiarrhoeic by the French Guiana Wayapi.

Leaf and Flower: Macerated in water for a refreshing drink to soothe abdominal complaints. Leaf: Tea used to treat colds in Surinam. Used for colds and coughs in NW Guyana.

Ref: 2,16,215,245.

Hibiscus esculentus L. (*Abelmoschus esculentus* (L.) Moench)

USES: Leaf: Used for dandruff and to treat stingray punctures in NW Guyana. Fruit: Used for sore eyes and to ease birth in NW Guyana.

Ref: 245.

Hibiscus mutabilis L.

NAMES: French Guiana: caractere-des-dames, rose changeante.

USES: Leaf: In an emollient tisane.

NOTES: Plant introduced from China to French Guiana.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

Ref: 154.

Hibiscus rosa-sinensis L.

NAMES: French: gros rose, rose de Chine. French Guiana and Guyana: hibiscus. FG Creole: rose de Cayenne. Guyana: double rose-hibiscus. Surinam: matrozenroos. Surinam Malayan: kembang sepatoe. Surinam Sranan: Chinese roos, matrosirowsoe.

USES: Leaf: Applied onto various swellings. Used to treat abscesses and to induce vomiting in NW Guyana. Flower: Boiled and the extract used to treat delayed menses and as an abortifacient in Guyana. In French Guiana, the double-flowered cultivar is preferentially used in a pectoral syrup for broncho-pulmonary disorders. Flowers in an infusion for an antitussive and grippe when mixed with leaves of *Lantana camara*, *Justicia pectoralis*, *Macfadyena unguis-cati*, *Ocimum micranthum* and tallow. Used for whooping cough in NW Guyana.

CHEM: Red pigments in flower include cyanidin glycosides. Benzene extract of flower shows significant anti-implantation activity in rats (3).

Ref: 2,3,4,195,245.

Hibiscus sabdariffa L.

NAMES: FG Creole: ketmie acide, loseille, oseille, oseille de Guinee, oseille de Guinee rouge, oseille-de-Guinee rouge. Guyana: roselle. Surinam: roode zuring, Surinaamsche zuring, zuring.

USES: Root: Bitter, tonic, aperitive. Stem: Sap used for an antiscorbutic. Leaf: Infusion is refreshing and hypotensive. Flower: Succulent calyx is crushed to prepare a drink to treat pulmonary conditions in French Guiana. Antiscorbutic syrup is made from the fruit in French Guiana.

CHEM: Calyx contains citric and malic acids.

Ref: 2,154,168,173,215.

Hibiscus tiliaceus L.

NAMES: French Guiana: grand maho. Surinam: maho, mao.

USES: Leaf: In Surinam, leaves are mixed with water and applied to the head to cool it and promote hair growth in typhus patients. Decoction used for treating urinary problems. Leaf has emollient mucilage used as a skin softener in French Guiana.

Ref: 154,195,215.

Malachra alceifolia Jacq.

USES: Leaf: Used in treatment of sores in NW Guyana.

Ref: 245.

Malvastrum coromandelianum (L.) Garcke (*Malva ulmifolia* Balb. ex DC.; *Malvastrum tricuspidatum* (Aiton fil.) A. Gray)

NAME: French Guiana: ouade-ouade.

USES: Part unspecified: Mucilaginous, refreshant. Used in French Guiana as an emollient.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

Ref: 154,168.

Malvastrum spicatum (L.) A. Gray (*Malva spicata* L.)

NAMES: French Guiana: guimauve, guimauve de Guyane.

USES: Whole plant: Emollient, detersive, mucilaginous.

Ref: 154,168.

Malvaviscus arboreus Cav.

NAMES: French Guiana: calalou-diable, calalou diable.

USES: Stem: Liniment made from the base of the plant is used for dressing burns.

Ref: 154,168.

Pavonia cf. flavispina Miq.

USES: Whole plant: The French Guiana Wayapi use smoke from the burning plant to dry the ulcers of leishmaniasis.

Ref: 2.

Pavonia fruticosa (Mill.) Fawc. & Rendle

NAMES: Guyana Patamona: ka-da-kwa-du-rai-yik, ka-da-qua-du-rai-yik.

USES: Whole plant: Macerated plant in water is used for an herbal bath, by the Guyana Patamona. Plant is boiled and the water drunk as an anti-pyretic or used for washing the skin as a treatment for chickenpox or measles, by the Guyana Patamona. Leaf: Macerated leaves in water are used for treating fevers, for washing the skin as treatment for cold sweat or for an herbal bath, by the Guyana Patamona. Juice from macerated leaves is used for treating eczema, by the Guyana Patamona.

Ref: 237.

Sida acuta Burm. fil.

NAMES: FG Creole: wade-wade. FG Palikur: wadiwad.

USES: Whole plant: Decoction for febrifuge. Ground and mixed with soft grease and sugar for a poultice applied to soften abscesses and release pus. Leaf: Decoction to bathe wounds; in a preparation for dysentery; infusion is diuretic; cataplasm for headache. Juice mixed with vinegar for an anti-inflammatory and digestive remedy. Macerated in water for hair conditioner and as a shampoo for flaky skin.

CHEM: Root contains asparagine. Leaf contains mucilage and saponins. The alkaloid cryptolepine shows hypotensive and antimicrobial action (3).

Ref: 2,3.

Sida cordifolia L.

NAMES: Guyana Patamona: qu-tuk-qua-tu-raie-yik, ka-dah-qua-du-rai-yik.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

USES: Whole plant: Plant is boiled, and the water used as an herbal bath of for washing the skin as an anti-pruritic, as an anti-pyretic of for chickenpox and measles, by the Guyana Patamona. Leaf: Leaves are boiled, and the water drunk as an anti-pyretic, by the Guyana Patamona.

Ref: 237.

Sida glomerata Cav.

NAMES: FG Creole: wade-wade. FG Palikur: wadiwad.

USES: Same uses as those given for *Sida acuta*.

Ref: 2.

Sida rhombifolia L.

NAMES: FG Creole: wade-wade. FG Palikur: wadiwad.

USES: Same uses as those given for *Sida acuta*. Whole plant: In NW Guyana, whole plant used for kidney problems, menstruation, and to clean womb and tubes.

CHEM: Contains cryptolepine, ephedrine and vasicine (3).

Ref: 2,3,245.

Sidastrum quinquenervium (Duch. ex Triana & Planch.) E.G. Baker (*Sida guianensis* Schum.)

NAMES: FG Creole: wade-wade. FG Palikur: wadiwad.

USES: Same uses as given for *Sida acuta*.

CHEM: Contains quinazolines and carboxyl tryptamines.

Ref: 2.

Thespesia populnea (L.) Solander ex Correa

NAMES: Surinam: boskatoen. Surinam Sranan: basramao.

USES: Leaf and Fruit: Mixed in a preparation for headache and scabies or itches.

Ref: 195.

Urena lobata L.

NAME: Guyana: wild sorrel.

USES: Whole plant: Used to treat "lining cold" (puerperal fever) in NW Guyana. Flower: Employed in French Guiana in a gargle used to remedy angina and aphthae. Emollient. In Guyana, boiled to make a tea used to remedy urinary tract problems, morning sickness and colds.

Ref: 154,234,245.

MARANTACEAE

Calathea cf. comosa (L. fil.) Lindley

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

NAME: Surinam Tirio: po-po.

USES: Leaf: The Surinam Tirio boil the leaves in a decoction used as a wash for treating gonorrhoea.

Ref: 8.

Calathea cyclophora Baker

NAMES: Guyana: sawara. Surinam Sranan: warimbo.

USES: Stem: Sap used for sore eyes and to treat colds and coughs in NW Guyana. Leaf: Leaves and leaf-juice used to treat burns in Guyana. Used for burns in NW Guyana.

NOTES: A decoction of the underground parts of the plant is drunk by the Kubeo people of northwestern Amazonia to counteract the effects of snakebite (10). An undetermined species, very similar to *Calathea cyclophora*, is also known as "warimbo" in Surinam Sranan, and as "po-po" to the Surinam Tirio, who use a decoction of its boiled leaves to wash machete cuts (8).

Ref: 8,9,212,245.

Calathea elliptica (Roscoe) K. Schumann

NAMES: Surinam: bastard paloeloe, kleine pagara wiwirie, pagara wiwirie.

USES: Rhizome: Infusion for a febrifuge and vermifuge in French Guiana.

NOTES: An undetermined species similar to *Calathea elliptica*, known in Surinam Sranan as "pagara wiwiri" and to the Surinam Tirio as "wah-ru-mah", provides a leaf-liquid administered by the Surinam Tirio to children for the prevention of nocturnal bed-wetting (8).

Ref: 4,212.

Calathea spp.

NAME: Surinam Tirio: wah-ru-mah.

USES: Whole plant: Crushed and rubbed on abdomen to treat stomachache. Leaf: Sap of crushed young leaves is dripped into the eyes to treat eye pain.

Ref: 8.

Ischnosiphon arouma (Aublet) Koern. (*Maranta arouma* Aublet)

NAMES: French Guiana: arouman. Guyana Arawak: mokoro. Guyana Carib: mukru. Guyana Macushi: mana. Guyana Wapishana: mokor. Surinam: echte warimbo, pagarawarimbo, warimbo. Surinam Arawak: itiriti, koesiriloco, tiriti, titiriti. Surinam Carib: karanare, moekoeroe, waroema.

USES: Leaf and Stem: Juice is caustic, vesicant. Seed: Oil used for a hair cosmetic in Cayenne, French Guiana. Rhizome: Contains an alimentary starch.

Ref: 154,192,212.

Ischnosiphon foliosus Gleason

USES: Leaf: Leaves used to treat warts as well as wounds and cuts in NW Guyana.

Ref: 245.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

Ischnosiphon sp.

NAMES: Surinam Tirio: wah-ru-mi-muh. Surinam Tirio and Wayana: wah-mi-muh.

USES: Leaf: Crushed in a decoction which is both drunk, and used as a wash, for the condition known to the Surinam Tirio as "akuruku", in which severe aches and/or cramps in the side are experienced when inhaling. Infusion used as wash by Surinam Wayana to relieve body aches thought to be caused by evil curse.

Ref: 8.

Maranta arundinacea L.

NAMES: FG Creole: dictamne, envers blanc. Guyana and Surinam: arrowroot. Surinam: ararout, pringjaepite. Surinam Sranan: araroetoe, arrarutu.

USES: Tuber: Ground tuber yields farina for a cataplasm and to calm upset stomach. Roasted as a treatment for intermittent fever in Guyana and French Guiana. In a paste ingested to control diarrhoea. Tuber or rhizome yields arrowroot meal, a nourishing, easily digestible food which is also used by Surinam Amerindians as a baby-powder.

Ref: 2,7,154,193,195,212.

Maranta ruiziana Koern.

NAMES: FG Palikur: toloma. FG Wayapi: alapalu.

USES: Tuber: Grated in cold water to make a fortifying bath for nursing infants. Porridge made from the starchy tuber is used to prevent diarrhoea in nursing infants.

Ref: 2.

Maranta sp.

NAME: Surinam: koetjake taja.

USES: Part unspecified: To relieve nervous conditions.

Ref: 193.

Monotagma spicatum (Aublet) Macbr. (*Monotagma parkeri* (Roscoe) Schumann)

NAMES: Guyana Akawaio: mosai. Guyana Arawak: aumanabana. Surinam: hauna banna, kleine warimbo.

USES: Whole plant: The Guyana Arawak steep the entire plant and make a decoction given to mothers after childbirth [Archer 2522, collected 1934, Guyana (US)]. Root and Leaf: Decoction used to induce sweat and as an emetic.

Ref: 9,192,212.

Myrosma cannifolia L.fil.

NAMES: FG Palikur: bakimni anagl, muweu.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

USES: Rhizome: In a preparation made by the French Guiana Wayapi for the anorexic or convalescent child. Juice of rhizome given to women of the French Guiana Palikur in order to promote conception in those who are late to have a child.

Ref: 2.

MARCGRAVIACEAE

Marcgravia coriacea Vahl

NAMES: Guyana and Surinam Arawak: aruakabo. Surinam Carib: katjoesi anjalali (tigerfingers). Surinam Tirio of Tepoe: kuh-neh-beh-beh. Surinam Tirio: neh-da-am-we. Surinam Wayana: ky-kwe ah-mu.

USES: Stem: Bark decoction drunk to treat centipede stings by Surinam Tirio. Stem and Leaf: Cold water infusion drunk by the Surinam Wayana to relax severely frightened persons after encountering dangerous animals. Sap used for sore eyes in NW Guyana. Leaf: Burned and the ashes rubbed on centipede stings by the Surinam Tirio. Part unspecified: Ingredient of the curare (called "kah-mah-ne") made by the Surinam Tirio of Tepoe.

Ref: 8,192,194,199,245.

Norantea guianensis Aublet

NAMES: Guyana and Surinam Arawak: karakara. Surinam Galibi: conoro-antegri. Surinam Sranan: rafroetere. Surinam Tirio: ah-tah-luh-kah-det. Guyana Patamona: pi-ri-e-wou-yik.

USES: Stem: Bark is boiled, and the water used as an antiseptic, by the Guyana Patamona. Decoction of inner bark used to cleanse ulcerous sores and cuts. Water from cut stem and leaves used in a cold water infusion for a wash to treat fevers by the Surinam Tirio. Wood used to stop vomiting and for diarrhea in NW Guyana. Part unspecified: Used for treating ulcers and sores, by Amerindians at Kurkupukari, Guyana.

CHEM: Flower contains flavonoid glycosides (10).

Ref: 8,9,245, 237,238.

Souroubea guianensis Aublet

USES: Whole plant: Used in the treatment of venereal disease in NW Guyana.

Ref: 245.

MAYACACEAE

Mayaca longipes Martius ex Seubert

USES: Stem: Sap-filled stems are rubbed on a painful forehead by the French Guiana Wayapi to alleviate headaches.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

Ref: 2.

MELASTOMATACEAE

Aciotis annua (DC.) Triana

USES: Whole plant: Used in the treatment of colds and coughs in NW Guyana.

Ref: 245.

Aciotis fragilis (DC.) Cogn.

NAMES: Surinam Saramaccan Bush Negro: be mindja wi.

USES: Part unspecified: Used in a tea drunk for urinary problems.

Ref: 193.

Aciotis purpurascens (Aublet) Triana

USES: Whole plant: Used in the treatment of coughs and colds in NW Guyana.

Ref: 245.

Aciotis spp.

NAME: Surinam Tirio: uh-kuh-pu-ru.

USES: Leaf: Warmed above a fire and then placed over the eyes as a warm compress to relieve eye pain. Small amount of leaf decoction drunk as cough remedy. Cold water infusion drunk as treatment for fevers.

NOTES: The three uses of leaves given above refer to three undetermined species of *Aciotis* used by the Surinam Tirio. In addition, they recognize a species known as "to-ko-ro po-moy" which provides leaves that are mixed in water for a liquid dripped into wounds to hasten healing (8).

Ref: 8.

Bellucia grossularioides (L.) Triana

NAMES: FG Creole: bois mele, mesoupou. FG Palikur: asaki. FG Wayapi: pisulu. Guyana Arawak: itara, sakwasepere. Guyana Creole: chigonit, mess apple. Surinam: boshmispel, mospel, mispel, papajahout.

USES: Leaf: The French Guiana Wayapi use the leaves in an emollient decoction with leaves of *Capsicum frutescens* and *Omphalea diandra* to soothe furuncles, and to prevent the return of furuncles.

Ref: 2,192,204.

Bellucia pentamera Naud.

NAME: Guyana Patamona: jah-ga-ri-yik.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

USES: Bark: Juice from the bark is given to babies as a treatment for thrush, by the Guyana Patamona.

Ref: 237.

Clidemia dentata D. Don

NAMES: FG Creole: radier macaque, raguet macaque.

USES: Whole plant: Astringent, for diarrhoea, dysentery. Leaf: In a decoction to cicatrize old wounds; infusion is antidysenteric and antispasmodic. Leaves macerated in cold water for a woman's antiseptic genital bath to remedy haemorrhaging. Dried, pulverized and used to cure old, obstinate sores and injuries.

Ref: 2,154.

Clidemia hirta (L.) D. Don

NAME: FG Creole: radie-macaque.

USES: Stem: The French Guiana Palikur use leafy branches in a decoction drunk by women having too copious menses. Leaf: In a decoction to cicatrize old wounds; infusion is antidysenteric and antispasmodic; macerated in cold water for a woman's antiseptic genital bath to remedy haemorrhaging. Infusion used to treat stomachache and as an enema in French Guiana.

Ref: 2,4.

Clidemia hirta (L.) D. Don var. **elegans** (Aublet) Grisebach

NAMES: French Guiana: raguet macaque. Surinam: oema snekie wiwirie, tamakoesji.

USES: Same uses as indicated for *Clidemia hirta* in French Guiana.

Ref: 149,154,204.

Clidemia japurensis DC.

USES: Leaf: Used in the treatment of sores in NW Guyana.

Ref: 245.

Ernestia glandulosa Gleason

USES: Fruit: Fruits are chewed as a medicament for coughing, by the Guyana Patamona.

Ref: 237.

Henriettea succosa (Aublet) DC. (*Melastoma succosa* Aublet)

NAMES: FG Creole: caca henriette, henriette. Guyana Arawak: itara. Surinam: boschkers, mospel, mispel. Surinam Arawak: kaloewanama, koloeanama beletere. Surinam Carib: pakira joejoeroe.

USES: Stem: Bark used in a decoction for washing and cicatrizing ulcers and sores. Leaf: Decoction as a vulnerary and astringent for washing wounds and persistent ulcers.

Ref: 149,154,192,217.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

Leandra agrestis (Aublet) Raddi (*Melastoma agrestis* Aublet; *Miconia agrestis* (Aublet) Baillon)

NAME: French Guiana: melastome herisse.

USES: Fruit: For remedying biliousness.

Ref: 149,154,168.

Leandra sp.

NAMES: Surinam Akuriyo: keh-weh-eh-pu-we-muh. Surinam Tirio: suh-kwe-mah.

USES: Stem: Bark rasped in a cold water infusion used as a wash to treat uncontrollable sweating and insomnia by the Surinam Akuriyo. Stem and Leaf: Bark is rasped and mixed with leaves for a cold water infusion, which is used as a wash by the Surinam Wayana to treat gooseflesh and a feeling of cold skin.

Ref: 8.

Loreya arborescens (Aublet) DC. (*Melastoma arborescens* Aublet)

NAME: French Guiana: mele (fruit).

USES: Leaf: Infusion used to wash ulcers; a desirable bitter.

Ref: 149,154.

Loreya mespiloides Miq.

NAME: Guyana Patamona: ah-pang-yik.

USES: Bark: Juice from the bark is used as an anti-infective agent on babies' umbilical cord, by the Guyana Patamona. Bark and Leaf: Juice from macerated bark and leaves is used as an anti-bacterial, by the Guyana Patamona. Leaf: Leaves are used as bedding for bed-wetters, by the Guyana Patamona.

Ref: 237.

Miconia alata (Aublet) DC. (*Melastoma alata* Aublet)

NAME: Guyana Akawaio: kunawaru.

USES: Stem: Bark decoction used in Guyana to treat ulcers and skin eruptions. Leaf: Decoction used for washing old, malign ulcers ("malingres") in French Guiana. Fruit: Fruits are chewed as a medicament for coughing, by the Guyana Patamona.

Ref: 7,149,154,192,237.

Miconia longispicata Triana

NAME: Surinam Tirio: she-koi-muh.

USES: Leaf: Cold water infusion or decoction used as a wash to treat fever and headache.

Ref: 8.

Miconia mirabilis (Aublet) L.O. Williams (*Fothergilla mirabilis* Aublet)

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

USES: Leaf: Leaf-juice is used on the bites of certain fish in French Guiana.

Ref: 149,154.

Miconia prasina (Swartz) DC. (*Melastoma laevigata* Aublet)

NAMES: Guyana Akawaio: kunawaru. Guyana Arawak: waraia. Surinam Arawak: selele beletere. Surinam Carib: konorrepie, piritjo.

USES: Leaf: In French Guiana, crushed leaves are applied to wounds caused by spines of certain fish.

Ref: 8,149,154,192,204.

Miconia racemosa (Aublet) DC. (*Melastoma racemosa* Aublet)

NAMES: FG Creole: azier macaque, fleur macaque, radie-macaque. Guyana Akawaio: kunawaru.

USES: Leaf: In a decoction to cicatrize old wounds; infusion is antidysenteric, antispasmodic and used to clean sores; macerated in cold water for an antiseptic genital bath to remedy haemorrhaging; pomade of cooked leaves used as a dressing. Detersive, astringent.

Ref: 2,4,168,192.

Miconia tomentosa (L.C. Rich.) D. Don ex DC.

NAMES: Guyana Akawaio: kunawaru. Surinam: basterdmespel, sarerokona. Guyana and Surinam Arawak: wakaradan. Surinam Sranan: mesproe. Surinam Tirio: puh-li-muh. Surinam Wayana: she-kwe-muh.

USES: Stem: Decoction of wood for an emetic. Stem and Leaf: Leaves and bark mixed in water and rubbed into hair to treat dandruff and scalp itch by the Surinam Tirio. Leaf: Same use as given for Stem and Leaf, but without adding stem-bark.

NOTES: An undetermined species of *Miconia* known to the Surinam Tirio as "sha-u-rah" provides leaves used as a wash for children suffering from fevers believed induced by magical means (8).

Ref: 8,16,192,204.

Mouriri grandiflora DC.

NAME: Guyana Patamona: tap-reng-yeng-yik.

USES: Leaf: Leaves are boiled, and the water drunk as a treatment for swollen stomach, by the Guyana Patamona.

Ref: 237.

Mouriri huberi Cogn.

NAME: Guyana Patamona: jah-gali-yik.

USES: Fruit: Fruits are used for making a tonic, by the Guyana Patamona.

Ref: 237.

Mouriri sp.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

NAME: Guyana Patamona: e-hep-pau-rai-yik.

USES: Bark: Inner bark is warmed and used as a treatment for muscular aches and pains, by the Guyana Patamona.

Ref: 237

Rhynchanthera grandiflora (Aublet) DC. (*Melastoma grandiflora* Aublet)

NAMES: FG Creole: coquelicot, coquelicot de Cayenne. Guyana Akawaio: ponji.

USES: Stem and Leaf: Vulnerary. Leaf: Infusion to soothe bronchial inflammation. Leaf and Flower: In a cough syrup for adults. Flower: One flower used in a cough syrup for nursing infants. Bechic for excess perspiration; prepared in a pectoral syrup. Flowers in a tisane for treating bronchitis and pneumonia.

Ref: 2,149,154,168,192.

Tibouchina aspera Aublet

NAME: French Guiana: tibouchi.

USES: Leaf and Flower: Infusion in a tea for chest pain and dry cough.

Ref: 149,154.

MELIACEAE

Azadirachta indica A. Juss. (*Melia azadirachta* L.; not to be confused with *Melia azedarach* L.)

NAMES: Guyana: neem. Surinam Hindu: niem. Surinam Javan: imba.

USES: Stem: Bark decoction for malarial fever. Stem, Leaf and Flower: Decoction used as an abortifacient. Leaf: Infusion to combat fever and intestinal worms; decoction as a bitter tonic for diabetes and jaundice; leaves used in a bath for measles; leaves are spread on a patient's bed to relieve itching. Seed: In Surinam, seed-oil is used by Hindus against scabies and other skin diseases.

CHEM: Seed-oil produces hypoglycemic activity in rats; leaf extracts cause hypotensive activity and reduce fertility of male mice, and also show possible antimicrobial activity. Contains nimocol, a tetranotriterpenoid (3,12,93,94,95).

Ref: 3,12,14,195.

Carapa guianensis Aublet

NAMES: FG Creole: carapa. FG Wayapi: yani. Guyana: crab oil, crabwood. Guyana Akawaio: karapai. Guyana Akawaio and Patamona, and Guyana and Surinam Arawak: caraba, karaba. Surinam Carib and Sranan: karapa. Surinam Creole: krapa. Surinam Tirio: krah-pah. Guyana Patamona: ka-ra-bai-yik, ka-ra-ba-yik. Guyana Creole: bullet wood.

USES: Stem: Bark is macerated, left overnight in water and used for washing the skin as a medicament for chicken pox or for measles, by the Guyana Patamona. Juice from macerated bark is used for treatomg eczema, by the Guyana Patamona. Bark contains tannin and is bitter, febrifuge.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

Bark decoction used to dress ulcers, cure diarrhoea, and to relieve stomachache and rheumatism. In NW Guyana, bark used for diarrhea, malaria, burns, sores, stomachache, and wounds/cuts. Leaf: Decoction for washing wounds and persistent ulcers. Fruit: Oil extracted from fruit is used to treat eczema, sore stomach, a hacking cough, bronchial tract discomforts, lung trouble and running sores. Oil used three times daily for painful piles. Oil is rubbed on dogs with mange and ground itch, and on fowl with yaws. Drop of oil and a drop of red lavender given for children's thrush. Guyana Amerindians use the oil on skin for a mosquito repellent, skin softener, to prevent colds and excess perspiration, and for glossy, strong hair.

Fruit: Grated nut is mixed with palm oil and used as an analgesic for muscular aches and pain, as an anti-fungal, as a treatment for dry skin, for sores, for eczema, for measles or for chicken pox, by the Guyana Patamona. Grated nut is mixed with hot water, and drunk as an anti-dysenteric, by the Guyana Patamona. It is boiled, and drunk as an anti-menorrhagic during the menstrual cycle, by the Guyana Patamona. Grated nut is soaked overnight and drunk as an anti-diarrheal, by the Guyana Patamona. It is soaked overnight or boiled, and the water drunk as an antimalarial, by the Guyana Patamona.

Seed: Yields carapa oil (krapa-olie) used against sand fleas, sika (*Tunga penetrans*) and other biting insects. The FG Galibi mix the oil with *Bixa orellana* paste and apply it to the hair and skin to repel mosquitoes and sand fleas. Seed-oil mixed as a solvent with *Bixa orellana* paste for an insect, tick and louse repellent which is soothing and anti-inflammatory on itches. Seed-oil applied onto painful stomach; used to reduce pus-filled abscesses; rubbed by women as a body oil and hair oil (to stimulate hair growth); in Guyana, "crab oil" applied to children to prevent mosquito bites; in Surinam, oil spread on feet to repel sand fleas. Seed-oil for a skin lotion, especially for children with thrush and dried, cracked skin, and to treat pain, swelling and itching. Seeds are ground and the juice used as insect repellent (Kabowra flies), by the Guyana Patamona. Seeds are ground, mixed with palm oil, and used as an ointment for treating genital herpes, for treating sores, and for treating itching, by the Guyana Patamona. Seeds are ground, oil is extracted and used as an ointment to treat swelling, such as caused by mumps, by the Guyana Patamona. In NW Guyana, seeds are used for treating coughs and colds, wounds and cuts, sores, groin ruptures, hemorrhoids, insect bites, malaria, thrush and whooping cough. Part unspecified: Used as soap and for treating bites, diarrhea and rheumatism, by Amerindians at Kurupukati, Guyana.

CHEM: Bark contains carapine, a bitter principle soluble in alcohol and ether, insoluble in water (154). Carapa oil contains palmitic, stearic, arachidic, oleic, linoleic and linolenic acids. Seed contains andirobin and 7-desacetoxy-7-ketogedunin, Heartwood contains 11 B-acetoxygedunin and 6A, 11 B-diacetoxygedunin (10,44).

NOTES: An undetermined species of *Carapa* provides bark which is utilized by the Surinam Akuriyo to treat poisonous snake bites (8).

Ref: 2,3,4,7,8,9,14,149,154,190,192,193,245237,238.

Carapa procera DC. (*Carapa surinamensis* Miq.)

NAME: Surinam: krapa.

USES: Stem: Infusion of wood taken to relieve diarrhoea. Seed: Yields a bitter oil used for scabies and other skin diseases.

NOTE: Nomenclature of this plant is explained by Howard, R.A. 1988. *Flora of the Lesser Antilles* 4: 585.

Ref: 195.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

Cedrela odorata L.

NAMES: French Guiana: acajou vrai, acajou femelle, cedre acajou. Guyana: cedar, red cedar, Spanish cedar. Guyana Akawaio: koperi. Guyana Arecuna: kurana. Guyana Arawak: akuyari. Guyana Macushi: paranka. Guyana Wapishana: atoreb, parank. Surinam Arawak and Carib: karapa. Surinam Arawak: akoejali, akoejalli. Surinam Carib: samariejapo, samarijapo. Surinam Saramaccan: cedre. Surinam Sranan: ceder, redi-krapa, sedre, zwamp ceder. Surinam Tirio: she-mi-uh.

USES: Stem: Cold water infusion of bark to treat fevers; astringent and aromatic bark used as a tonic. In Surinam, cedar shavings used in sweat baths to treat skin eruptions. Stem and Leaf: Bark and leaf decoction for a wash to treat headache. Bark used to treat sores in NW Guyana. Leaf: Decoction as a wash to treat fevers. Leaf and Flower: Infusion is an antispasmodic used for earache. Fruit: Anthelmintic. Seed: Oil used for cicatrization of wounds.

CHEM: Contains leucocyanidin, gedunin, methylangolensati 7-desacetoxy-7-ketogedunin, maxicanolid, camphor oil, triterpenes, meliacine, p-cumaric acid and the essential oil cedrelanol (44).

Ref: 8,14,48,154,192,193,195,245.

Guarea gomma Pulle

NAMES: FG Creole: bois jacquit. Surinam: gommahout, gomma-hout. Surinam Arawak: karaballi wedakoro-abo, karaballi wedakoro abo. Surinam Sranan: goma-oedoe. Guyana Patamona: we-youw-yik.

USES: Bark: Bark is boiled and the water drunk as a treatment for colds and for coughing by the Guyana Patamona. Stem: Decoction of trunk-bark is used as a vomitive for liver problems by the French Guiana Palikur. Root: Root-bark contains a bitter element used by the Surinam Amerindians as an emetic, which works in larger doses as an abortifacient. Stem: Decoction of trunk-bark is used as a vomitive for liver problems by the French Guiana Palikur.

Ref: 2,14,157,195,237.

Guarea cf. **grandifolia** A. DC.

NAMES: Surinam Akuriyo: meh-na-muh. Surinam Arawak: karababalli. Surinam Tirio: meh-da-meh-da ah-lo-ge. Surinam Wayana: kah-rah-pi-mah.

USES: Whole plant: Decoction of crushed plant is drunk by the Surinam Tirio as a treatment for angina, asthma and dyspnoea. Stem: Liquid from rasped bark is rubbed onto skin by the Surinam Wayana to relieve body aches.

Ref: 8.

Guarea guidonia (L.) Sleumer (*Guarea aubletti* Juss.; *Guarea guara* (Jacq.) P.G. Wilson; *Guarea trichilioides* L.)

NAMES: French Guiana: bois bale, bois-balle. Guyana Creole: bastard crabwood, buck puke, buck-puke, buck-vomit. Guyana Arawak: karababalli, karaba-balli. Guyana Carib: karaballalli.

USES: Stem: Decoction of the bark is used as an emetic, purgative, haemostatic, vomitive, and to

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

treat infant's thrush. Bark used to induce vomiting in NW Guyana. Leaf: Boiled for an emetic. Root and Stem: Source of a juice for a purgative and violent emetic, which is also considered an emmenagogue and abortive; antiasthmatic. Juice is a corrosive poison which can be counteracted by an infusion of buds of *Jatropha curcas*.

CHEM: Bark and wood extracts contain beta-sitosterol. Seed contains angustinolide, a tetranotriterpenoid.

Ref: 3,7,8,9,149,154,190,191,192,245.

Guarea kunthiana A. Jussieu

NAMES: Surinam Arawak: wakarabadon djamaro. Surinam Sranan: doitisiri, sali. Surinam Tirio: kah-lah-pi-muh, meh-neh.

USES: Stem: Cold water infusion of the bark is drunk by the Surinam Tirio as a treatment for malaria. Some of the people prepare the drink from the outer bark, while others prefer to use only the rasped inner bark.

NOTES: A cold water infusion of the bark of an undetermined species of *Guarea*, known to the Surinam Tirio as "meh-neh", is drunk as a treatment for malaria and stomachache (8).

Ref: 8.

Guarea pubescens (L.C. Rich.) A. Juss. (*Guarea davisii* Sandwith)

NAMES: Guyana Creole: buck vomit. Guyana Arawak: kufiballi, kufi-balli.

USES: Root and Stem: In Guyana, a decoction of the root and bark is used as a powerful emetic. Root: Decoction used as a douche in Guyana. Used for biliousness and to induce vomiting in NW Guyana.

Ref: 3,48,192,245.

Melia azedarach L.

NAMES: French Guiana: lilas. Surinam: tak van vele jaren. Surinam Javan: mindi. Surinam Sranan: takfanfelia.

USES: Root: Root-bark is boiled for a vermifuge and febrifuge. Leaf: Used to treat scabies or itches in Surinam. Decoction ingested to treat diarrhoea in Surinam. In French Guiana, an astringent decoction is used in gargles for tooth problems and to fortify the gums.

Ref: 14,154,173,195.

Swietenia mahagoni (L.) Jacq.

NAMES: French Guiana: acajou rouge. Surinam: mahonie. Surinam Sranan: maoni.

USES: Stem: Decoction of bark used to dress wounds from firearms. Bark is astringent, antiseptic and febrifuge. Bark infusion for dysentery.

Ref: 154,195.

Trichilia micrantha Benth.

NAME: Guyana Patamona: tu-mour-reng-yik.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

USES: Bark: Bark is scraped, soaked in water and drunk as a charm for hunting savanna deer, by the Guyana Patamona. Bark is boiled, and the water drunk as an emetic, by the Guyana Patamona.
Ref.: 237.

Trichilia pallida Sw.

NAMES: Guyana Patamona: ma-ra-na-yik, pa-na-tho-ro-yik.

USES: Bark: Macerated inner bark is used as an ointment, as an anti-fungal and for treating eczema, by the Guyana Patamona. Juice from the inner bark is used as an anti-bacterial or for sores, by the Guyana Patamona. Bark and Leaf: Macerated inner bark and leaves are used as an ointment for treating itching, chicken pox infection and measles, by the Guyana Patamona.

Ref.: 237.

Trichilia spp.

NAMES: Surinam Tirio: kah-rah-pah-e-muh, tah-wah-de-ah.

USES: Stem: Cold water infusion of the rasped bark is drunk as a treatment for malaria by the Surinam Tirio.

NOTES: The common names refer to two different plants which are unidentified, but closely related to the genus *Trichilia*, and both used for malaria.

Ref.: 8.

MENISPERMACEAE

Abuta barbata Miers

USES: Stem: Stem pieces are mixed with grated bark and leaves in a decoction for a febrifuge bath by the French Guiana Wayapi.

Ref.: 2,189.

Abuta grandifolia (Martius) Sandwith

NAMES: FG Creole: bois bande-cannelle, cannelle sauvage. Surinam Wayana: oeralime.

USES: Stem and Leaf: The stem, bark and leaves are macerated in rum for an aphrodisiac drink.

Part unspecified: Ingredient in curare (arrow poison) made by the Surinam Wayana.

CHEM: Contains the alkaloid palmatine, and berberine derivatives.

NOTES: This plant is an ingredient in curare made by the Siona Indians of Ecuador and the following Colombian tribes: Karijona, Andoke, Makuna, Taiwano (10).

Ref.: 2,189,194.

Abuta imene (Mart.) Eichl.

NAME: Guyana Patamona: e-pi-pri-yik.

USES: Bark: Bark is used as a fish poison, by the Guyana Patamona.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

Ref: 237.

Abuta obovata Diels

USES: Part unspecified: Used for treating back pain by Amerindians at Kurupukari, Guyana.

Ref: 238.

Abuta rufescens Aublet

NAMES: French Guiana: pareira blanc, pareira brava blanc. FG Garipon: abouta, abuta.

USES: Root and Stem: Root and stem-bark in a tea for liver obstructions and snakebite. Stem: Guyana Amerindians use a bark decoction to treat frequent micturition and bladder diseases. Leaf: Applied on ulcers. Part unspecified: Diuretic.

NOTES: In the 1700's this plant was exported from French Guiana to Europe, under the name "white pareira brava", for a preparation used to rid the liver, kidneys and bladder of obstructions such as mucus, grit and sand. It was formerly valued in the making of curare by various Amerindians (10).

Ref: 7,8,149,154,168,189.

Abuta sandwichiana Krukoff & Barneby

USES: Stem: Stem and bark are grated into a dental analgesic decoction administered as a mouthwash by the French Guiana Wayapi.

CHEM: Root contains numerous alkaloids, including tetrahydroprotoberberines, which confirm the plant's analgesic properties.

Ref: 2.

Abuta sp.

NAME: Guyana Patamona: kouw-noik-cou-pou-yik

USES: Leaf: Macerated leaves are used to polish fishing poles, hooks and lines for success in fishing, by the Guyana Patamona. Macerated leaves are used as an emollient for cuts and sores, for treatment for eczema, or as an ointment to get rid of unpleasant marks on the skin, by the Guyana Patamona.

Ref: 237.

Cissampelos andromorpha DC.

NAMES: Surinam Tirio: ah-de-tah-de-tah-muh. Surinam Wayana: nah-pe-wah.

USES: Whole plant: Warmed and rubbed on areas by the Surinam Tirio for an affliction tentatively identified as boils; steam from boiled plant is rubbed on Surinam Wayana women's stomach to treat a condition tentatively identified as diarrhoea.

NOTES: The whole plant is used by the Karijona and Makuna Amerindians of northwestern Amazonia in the preparation of curare (10).

Ref: 8.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

Cissampelos ovalifolia DC.

USES: Root: A main ingredient of the urari (curare) prepared by the Guyana Macushi.

Ref: 32.

Cissampelos pareira L.

NAMES: French Guiana: paria-brava, pareira-brava. Guyana Patamona: a-gu-wing-yik

USES: Stem and Leaf: Juice from macerated leaves and stem is mixed with a little water and used as an anti-conjunctivitis or as a treatment for sore eyes by the Guyana Patamona. Juice from macerated leaves and stem is used as an anti-inflammatory, by the Guyana Patamona. Leaves and stem are macerated in water and used as an anti-infective agent, by the Guyana Patamona,

Root: Diuretic employed in cases of dysuria and kidney stones; mucilaginous. Root infusion facilitates expectoration; alexiteric.

Ref: 154,237.

Curarea candicans (L.C. Rich.) Barneby & Krukoff (*Chondodendron candicans* (Rich.) Sandwith)

NAMES: Guyana Creole: granny backbone. Guyana Arawak: teteabo. Surinam Arawak: teteabok. Surinam Tirio: wah-nah-guh.

USES: Whole plant: In Guyana, it is mixed with other plants in a tonic for pain. The Surinam Tirio drip the sap into ears for treating earache. Stem: Wood used as aphrodisiac and for malaria and sores in NW Guyana.

CHEM: Contains the alkaloids berberine and isochondrodendrine (44,192).

NOTES: An undetermined species closely related to *Curarea candicans* is called "wah-rah-pah-yo-ge" by the Surinam Tirio, who use a decoction of its bark for fever, and known simultaneously to the Surinam Wayana as "ah-kah-de-mah", who use a cold water infusion of its crushed leaves to treat fever (8).

Ref: 8,9,189,245.

Orthomene schomburgkii (Miers) Barneby & Krukoff

NAME: Guyana Patamona: why-la-ling-bi-yik.

USES: Bark, Stem and Leaf: Leaves, bark and stem are macerated and used as a poison, especially for hunting armadillo, by the Guyana Patamona.

Ref: 237.

Orthomene verruculosa (Krukoff & Barneby) Barneby & Krukoff

USES: Stem: Used as a substitute for *Abuta sandwithiana* by the French Guiana Wayapi.

Ref: 2.

Sciadotenia cf. **cayennensis** Benth.

NAMES: Surinam Tirio: wah-nah-guh.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

USES: Whole plant: Sap from the cut liana is dripped into aching ears by the Surinam Tirio.

NOTES: The Surinam Tirio also give the same common name to another plant, an undetermined species of Menispermaceae, which they use in the same manner for earache as *Sciadotenia* cf. *cayennensis* (8). An unidentified species of Menispermaceae, known by the Surinam Tirio name "wah-rah-bah yo-ge", provides sap which is drunk to stop continuous vomiting (8).

Ref: 8,189.

Telitoxicum sp.

USES: Stem: Wood used for diabetes, fever and malaria in NW Guyana.

Ref: 245.

Tinospora crispa (L.) Miers

NAME: FG Creole: liane amere.

USES: Stem: Macerated in rum, cognac or absinthe and mixed with bark of *Quassia amara* into a bitter beverage to control diabetes and albuminuria; macerated in rum or white wine for a malaria remedy; macerated in white wine for a vermifuge and an appetite stimulant for infants.

CHEM: Contains the antidiabetic alkaloid palmatine (96).

Ref: 2.

MENYANTHACEAE

Nymphoides indica (L.) Kuntze

USES: Stem, Leaf and Flower: The French Guiana Palikur mix an emollient plaster when extracting small shot from wounds of a hunting accident.

Ref: 2.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

METEORIACEAE (Moss)

Meteoriopsis patula (Hedwig) Brotherus

NAMES: Surinam Tirio: wa-wah-wah. Surinam Wayana: weh-weh put-put.

USES: Whole plant: Boiled by the Surinam Tirio for a decoction used as a wash for malaria and general weariness. Crushed and placed on machete cuts by the Surinam Wayana to staunch bleeding.

Ref: 8.

MIMOSACEAE

Abarema jupunba (Willd.) Britton & Killip (*Pithecellobium jupunba* (Willd.) Urban)

NAMES: Guyana: bread-and-cheese, pakuri, soapwood. Guyana Arawak: huriasa, huruasa. Guyana Akawaio: orukorong. Guyana Carib: klaipio. Guyana Macushi: kwatupana. Guyana Wapishana: kwatpain. Surinam: ingie sops, watertamarinde. Surinam Arawak: horowassa, horowassie, oeroewassa. Surinam Carib: itoeloetana klepoe, klaipiroe, karaipjoo. Guyana Patamona: tuc-cu-nang-yik, tuc-cun-nang-yik.

USES: Whole plant: Reputedly a parasiticide. Root: Infusion of scraped roots is used to treat dandruff and to stimulate hair growth. Bark: Macerated bark is used as a shampoo and a soap, by the Guyana Patamona. Inner bark is used for treating itchy scalp, by the Guyana Patamona. Soap with anti-parasitic properties is extracted from the bark and used by Amerindians at Kurupukari, Guyana. Bark and Leaf: Macerated leaves and inner bark are used as a detergent or as a treatment for itchy and scaling scalp, by the Guyana Patamona. Seed: Swallowed by young women just before engaging in sexual intercourse, as a fertility drug.

NOTES: An undetermined species of *Abarema* or *Pithecellobium* known to the Surinam Tirio as "mah-nah-re-muh" provides leaves which are boiled in a decoction used as a wash to treat fevers (8).

Ref: 3,8,9,192,217,237,238.

Abarema laeta (Poepp. & Endl.) Barneby & Grimes (*Pithecellobium laetum* Benth.)

NAME: Guyana Patamona: tu-cu-nang-yik.

USES: Bark: Bark is scraped and rubbed on the skin as an anti-pruritic, by the Guyana Patamona. Bark is mixed with water and used as an antiseptic for sores, as a treatment for chicken pox or measles, by the Guyana Patamona.

Ref: 237.

Acacia articulata Ducke

NAME: Guyana Patamona: ma-ri-ma-ri-yik.

USES: Leaf: Leaves are warmed and strapped around joints for arthritis pain, by the Guyana Patamona.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

Ref: 237.

Acacia tenuifolia (L.) Willd. (*Acacia paniculata* Willd.)

NAMES: Surinam Carib: wajamalia amosaitjele. Surinam Sranan: waktipikinso. Surinam Tirio: pah-tih-grih-ki. Surinam Wayana: kah-rah-kah. Guyana Patamona: ka-la-laik-yik, kha-ra-raik-yik (guana tail).

USES: Whole plant: Cold water infusion to treat adult fevers. Stem: Liquid from cut stems used as a wash to treat fevers and abdominal pain. Stem is cut and the water from the cut is placed into the eyes as treatment for conjunctivitis, by the Guyana Patamona. Stem and Leaf: Macerated stem and leaves are used as an anti-inflammatory for eye infections, by the Guyana Patamona.

Ref: 8,217, 237.

Anadenanthera peregrina (L.) Speg. (*Mimosa acacioides* Benth.; *Piptadenia peregrina* (L.) Benth.)

NAMES: Guyana: parica, paricarama.

USES: Seed: In French Guiana, the seeds are pulverized for a violent sternutatory; for treating apoplexy. In nineteenth century Guyana, smoke from the pulverized, burned seeds was inhaled or rubbed into the eyes and ears to produce a state of intoxication by certain Amerindians.

NOTES: This plant, which may be used as an intoxication enema in South America, is also "snuffed" in Brazil and possibly the West Indies (1).

Ref: 1,7,154,173,192.

Calliandra sp.

USES: Bark: Bark is boiled with water and used for a charm, by the Guyana Patamona.

Ref: 237.

Inga alata Benoist

NAMES: FG Creole: pois sucre. FG Wayapi: inga masulapa, masulapa.

USES: Stem: The French Guiana Wayapi use sap from the grated and pressed bark to soothe mouth sores (thrush and other buccal dermatoses) of infants. Seed: Aril is edible.

CHEM: Leaf contains flavonols, particularly heterosides of myricetol.

Ref: 2,8.

Inga alba (Swartz) Willd.

NAMES: FG Boni: lebiweco. FG Creole: bougouni. FG Galibi: waiki. FG Wayapi: ingasisi, sisi. Guyana Akawaio: kurang, kwari. Guyana and Surinam Arawak: maporoko, maporokon. Guyana Macushi: kwariye. Guyana Wapishana: yokar. Surinam Carib: apoeroekonie. Surinam Saramaccan: abookinie, wakie. Surinam Sranan: rode prokoni, prokini, prokonie, wane prokonie. Surinam Tirio: shang-ah-rah-pu-e-muh.

USES: Stem: Bark is chewed or used in a decoction for an antidysenteric, and pounded and applied onto ulcers; bark grated and pressed for a remedy to soothe mouth sores of infants and to relieve

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

pain of ant bites; bark used by the French Guiana Palikur to treat leishmaniasis; bark infusion to bathe ulcers; inner bark put on abscesses to draw out pus. Bark is used for female sterility, swelling, sores, and wounds and cuts. Leaf: Decoction employed as a wash for fever.

CHEM: Bark indicates possible antimicrobial activity (40).

Ref: 2,8,40,48,192,217.

Inga bourgoni (Aublet) DC.

NAMES: FG Boni: lebiweco. FG Creole: bourghoumy, bougouni. FG Galibi: waiki. FG Wayapi: ingasisi, sisi. Guyana Akawaio: kurang. Guyana Arawak: warakosa. Surinam Carib: posiendjo.

USES: Whole plant: Used for an astringent in Guyana. Stem: Same uses of the bark as given for *Inga alba*. Fruit: Astringent, used for catarrhal phlegm, diarrhoea and dysentery.

Ref: 2,7,154,192,217,245.

Inga capitata Desv.

NAMES: FG Creole: pois sucre crapaud. FG Wayapi: inga muluaya, muluaya. Guyana Akawaio: kurang. Guyana Arawak: hikoritoro, warakosa. Surinam: plokonie, prokonie. Surinam Arawak: maporokon. Surinam Carib: apoeroekoeni.

USES: Leaf: Decoction employed to restore fertility to sterile women of the French Guiana Wayapi (fertile women abstain from eating the fruit).

Ref: 2,192,217.

Inga edulis (Vell.) Martius

NAMES: Guyana Akawaio: kurang. Guyana Arawak: korokoroshiri. Guyana Macushi: atakrorib. Guyana Wapishana: kobe. Surinam Akuriyo: ah-de-ne ah-lo-ga. Guyana and Surinam Arawak: warakosa. Surinam Paramaccan: geli-weko, tite weka. Surinam Tirio: ah-lah-wah-tah kah-low.

USES: Leaf: Decoction of crushed leaves drunk by Surinam Tirio to relieve coughing. Decoction applied to sores of the lips (perhaps herpes) by the Surinam Akuriyo.

Ref: 8,192.

Inga gracilifolia Ducke

NAMES: Guyana Akawaio: kurang. Guyana Arawak: tureli.

USES: Stem: Bark decoction used for treating colic in Guyana.

Ref: 8,48,192.

Inga lateriflora Miquel

NAMES: Guyana Akawaio: kurang, masai. Guyana Arawak: shirada.

USES: Stem: Infusion of bark mixed with salt used to bathe sores and ulcers in Guyana. Bark is used to treat sores and wounds and cuts in NW Guyana.

Ref: 3,8,48,192,245.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

Inga pezizifera Benth.

NAMES: FG Boni: lebiweco. FG Creole: bougouni. FG Galibi: waiki. FG Wayapi: ingasisi, sisi. Guyana Akawaio: kurang. Guyana Arawak: warakosa.

USES: Whole plant: Potent pain-killer when rubbed on ant bites. Stem: Same uses for bark as given for *Inga alba*. Seed: Aril is edible.

CHEM: Contains numerous tannins.

Ref: 2,8,192.

Inga pilosula (L.C. Rich.) Macbride (*Inga setifera* DC.)

NAMES: Guyana: waiki, whitee.

USES: Stem: Bark decoction used to treat dysentery. Inner bark is scraped and used to treat toothache, as well as mixed with salt in a poultice for abscesses. Fruit: Pods commonly eaten by children.

Ref: 3.

Inga thibaudiana DC.

NAMES: Guyana Akawaio: kurang. Guyana Arawak: warakosa. Surinam Arawak: ietorihie karoto ibibero. Surinam Carib: tamoenin waikie, warapotere. Surinam Sranan: swit bonki, switiboontje. Surinam Tirio: ah-we-ge.

USES: Stem: Cold water infusion of bark is drunk for a malaria treatment and used to bathe ulcers. Bark is mixed with salt and applied to abscesses to draw suppuration. Fresh bark used for relieving pain of muniri ant stings.

NOTES: An undetermined species of *Inga* known to the Surinam Tirio as "ah-pu-ru-kwe" provides bark which is boiled for a decoction used as a wash to treat fevers. Another undetermined *Inga* species, without a common name, provides leaves which are made into a decoction which is drunk to treat stomachache (8).

Ref: 8,192,217.

Macrosamanea pubiramea (Steud.) Barneby & Grimes

USES: Stem: Bark used in treatment of fractures and sprains in NW Guyana.

Ref: 245.

Mimosa pigra L.

NAME: Guyana: goat-pimpler. Guyana Patamona: a-mo-roung-yik.

USES: Stem and Leaf: In Guyana, a decoction is used to treat thrush in babies and bed-wetting in children. Leaf: Leaves are macerated in the hands and rubbed on the eyes of babies or children to put them to sleep when they are irritable, by the Guyana Patamona.

Ref: 3,237.

Mimosa polydactyla Humb. & Bonpl. ex Willd.

USES: Leaf: Leaves used in treatment of bruises and coughs and colds in NW Guyana

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

Ref: 245.

Mimosa pudica L.

NAMES: French Guiana: sensitive, sensitive epineuse. Surinam: kruidje-roer-me-niet, sien sien, sjensjen, sjeng sjeng tap joe kotto.

USES: Root: Used to control dipsomania (alcoholism) in Surinam. Stem and Leaf: Infusion used to sharpen the sense of smell in French Guiana hunting dogs. Leaf: In Surinam, an alcoholic extract is given by teetotalers to drunkards to remedy drunkenness. For a mild sudorific; infusion is tonic, bitter. Seed: Emetic. Root: Vomitive, irritant; toxic in large dosage.

Ref: 4,154,193,195,217.

Mimosa somnians Humb. & Bonpl. ex Willd.

NAME: Guyana Patamona: ah-mo-rong-yik.

USES: Whole plant: Plant is boiled, and the water used to bathe irritable young children and calm them down, by the Guyana Patamona. Leaf: Footprints are covered with leaves as a charm for hunting tapir, by the Guyana Patamona.

Ref: 237.

Parkia nitida Miq.

NAMES: Guyana Akawaio: kosing. Guyana Arawak: black manariballi, uya. Guyana Creole: ululu. Surinam: boschtamarinde, plokonie. Surinam Arawak: ajoewa, oja. Surinam Carib: loeloe, loeloe-oe, oeloeloe-oe, oeroeroe-oe. Surinam Paramaccan: boesi tamalin, dodomisinga. Surinam Saramaccan: tontoeawha. Surinam Sranam: agrobigi. Surinam Tirio: ah-de-me-bah-tah.

USES: Stem: Inner bark is rasped into boiling water and the decoction used as a wash for fever by the Surinam Tirio. Seed: The French Guiana Wayapi consume the sugary, black substance surrounding the seed.

Ref: 2,8,192,217.

Parkia pendula (Willd.) Benth. ex Walp.

NAMES: FG Creole: acacia-male, bois ara. FG Wayapi: yululu. Guyana and Surinam Arawak: darina, hipanai. Surinam Arawak: ipana, lialiadan koeleroe, lialiadan tataroe. Surinam Carib: apa akamiran, apa kanilan, koejarie itabatje, koejari tabatje, reejoeloelan. Surinam Paramaccan and Sranan: kwatta kama. Surinam Saramaccan: saandoe. Surinam Tirio: e-du.

USES: Stem: Bark prepared in a decoction drunk for dysentery; bark is mixed with the stem-bark and root-bark of *Erythrina fusca* in a cataplasm for headache; inner bark rasped in a cold water infusion used as a wash for fevers; bark decoction for headache.

NOTES: An undetermined species of *Parkia* known to the Surinam Tirio as "e-ru" provides bark which is made into a cold water infusion used as a wash to treat fever (8).

Ref: 2,8,192,217.

Pentaclethra maculoba (Willd.) Kuntze

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

NAMES: FG Creole: wapa-charles. FG Palikur: yuumwi. Guyana and Surinam Arawak, and Surinam Carib: koroballi. Guyana Creole: trysil. Guyana Akawaio: barawakashi, parawajaji. Guyana Patamona: awaragaik, a-wa-ri-gaik-yik, a-war-i-gaik-yik, awa-raik-kya-ray-yik.. Surinam: kroebara. Surinam Arawak: koeroeballi.

Surinam Saramaccan Bush Negro: koeroebahara.

USES: Whole plant: Sap is used to cleanse sores. Bark: Bark is boiled, and the water used as an antiseptic agent, by the Guyana Patamona. Juice from the bark is applied onto cuts and bruises to stop bleeding or is given to babies as a treatment for thrush, by the Guyana Patamona. Bark is boiled with water and drunk as an emetic, as an anti-diarrheal, for stomach ulcers, for stomachaches or as a medicament for biliousness, by the Guyana Patamona. Inner bark is boiled with water and drunk as a treatment for jaundice, by the Guyana Patamona. Inner bark is placed in bage, macerated and then added to a stream to poison fish, by the Guyana Patamona.

Stem: Bark believed antiseptic; bark decoction as an emetic and to bathe ulcers; juice from inner bark applied to stop bleeding of cuts; poultice of powdered bark and salted butter to treat "bush yaws"; bark decoction mixed with rum, garlic and gunpowder in a poultice to treat poisonous snakebite; inner bark infusion for scorpion sting, emetic, purgative, fever, bronchitis, asthma, colds, sores. Bark used to treat snakebite, sores, sprains, toothaches, and wounds and cuts in NW Guyana. Leaf: Used to treat chickenpox and measles in NW Guyana. Seed: Employed by the French Guiana Palikur in the making of plasters for itches. Part unspecified: Soap and extracts used for treating cuts, sores, asthma and bronchitis, by Amerindians at Kurupukari, Guyana.

CHEM: Extracts contain alkaloids such as caffeoylputrescine (3).

Ref: 2,3,9,192,217,237,238,245.

***Pithecellobium unguis-cati* (L.) Benth.**

NAMES: French Guiana: griffes de chat, ongles de chat, z'ongchatte.

USES: Stem: Bark is reputedly a febrifuge, and used in decoctions as a wash.

Ref: 154.

***Zygia cataractae* (Kunth) L. Rico**

USES: Stem: Bark used to treat sprains in NW Guyana.

Ref: 245.

***Zygia latifolia* (L.) Fawcett & Rendle (*Pithecellobium cauliflorum* (Willd.) Martius)**

NAMES: Guyana Arawak: alikyu. Guyana Warrau: benda. Surinam Arawak: alikuyo. Surinam Paramaccan: bwasjiman-weko. Surinam Sranan: swampoe-kokobe-swithbonki. Surinam Tirio: kah-lauw-yah-rung.

USES: Stem: Inner bark rasped in a cold water infusion is drunk by the Surinam Tirio as a strengthener. Bark used for pain and sickness in babies in NW Guyana.

Ref: 8,192,245.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

MONIMIACEAE

Mollinedia laurina Tul.

USES: Leaf: Infusion for an aromatic carminative and tonic. Other plant organs are used for the same purposes.

Ref: 154.

Siparuna emarginata Cowan

USES: Stem and Leaf: Leaves mixed with stem-bark in a decoction for an external febrifuge.

Ref: 2.

Siparuna guianensis Aublet

NAMES: FG Creole: venere, vinire. FG Palikur: yariwapna. Guyana Creole: ant bush, ants bush, fever bush, fever-bush, moonerydany, nimble bush. Guyana and Surinam Arawak: menirie dan bojaroe, moeniridan, muniri-dan, muniridan. Surinam Carib: injakoppie, ira-kopi, jakopie, tipoporin ieriakopie. Surinam Creole: fajapau, faja-pau, jara-kopi, jarakopi, jarakopie, yarakopi. Surinam Saramaccan: tebe-pau. Guyana Patamona: tap-ring-yik.

USES: Bark: Bark is boiled, and the water drunk as an antimalarial, as an anthelmintic (hookworm) or as an antipyretic, by the Guyana Patamona. Bark is boiled with water and given to babies for chest colds, by the Guyana Patamona. Bark and Leaf: Juice from macerated bark and leaves is used as an anti-fungal, by the Guyana Patamona. Luke warm mixture of the bark and leaves in water is used for washing the body to alleviate high temperatures, by the Guyana Patamona. Stem: Bark used to treat muniri ant (*Pariponera clavata*) bite and sickness in babies in NW Guyana. Leaf: Infusion for an abortive, febrifuge, headache remedy, vulnerary and to aid blood circulation. Infusion given to women convalescing after childbirth. Tincture used for reducing edema and as a vulnerary; decoction is sudorific, hypotensive; decoction in a cataplasm as an anti-inflammatory for bruises during confinement awaiting childbirth. Leaf tea is drunk as an excitant. Leaves are placed in the straw of sitting hen's laying boxes to repel mites ("nimbles"). Macerated leaves in cold water are used as an antipyretic, by the Guyana Patamona. Macerated leaves in water are used as an herbal bath, by the Guyana Patamona. Leaves used to treat wounds and cuts in NW Guyana. Leaf and Stem-bark: Decoction as a refresher, febrifuge, especially for grippe. Decoction for diabetes, thrush, hypertension, whooping cough, anthelmintic, ant-bite. Fruit and Root: Pulp of the fruit and macerated root are used as a medicament for "bush yaws", by the Guyana Patamona. Part unspecified: Used as an antimalarial and for treating colds, by Amerindians at Kurupukari, Guyana.

CHEM: Contains the oxoaporphine alkaloids liriodenine and cassamedine (97).

Ref: 2,3,4,9,16,154,190,192,193,195,228,237,238,245.

Siparuna cf. guianensis Aublet

NAMES: Surinam Arawak: menirie dan bojaroe, muniridan. Surinam Carib: ieriakopie, injakoppie, jakopie, tipoporin. Surinam Paramaccan: kapasiwi. Surinam Saramaccan: tebe-pau. Surinam Sranan: dema-jarakopi, jarakopi. Surinam Tirio: eh-dah-kuh-heh-poh, eh-lah-gwe-pu, eh-rah-du-ku-a-pu, tah-ko-ro-no.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

USES: Whole plant: Decoction as a wash for treating fevers and colds. Stem: Bark decoction for external febrifuge. Stem and Leaf: Bark and leaves crushed in a liquid which is snuffed for coughs. Leaf: Macerated in a cold water infusion which is snuffed for coughs; decoction as a sudorific which is inhaled for coughs and colds.

Ref: 8.

MORACEAE

Artocarpus altilis (Parkinson) Fosberg (*Artocarpus communis* J.R. Forster & G. Forster; *Artocarpus incisus* L. fil.)

NAMES: French: arbre a pain. Guyana: breadfruit. Surinam: broodvruchtboom, man-van-woord, njamsi-bredebon. Surinam Creole: bredebon.

USES: Stem: Exudate used to treat abscesses, bruises and sprains in NW Guyana. Leaf: Used in a decoction which is drunk to reduce tension. Hypertension and diabetes medications are prepared from a mixture of boiled leaves of this species and *Persea americana*, *Carica papaya* and *Annona muricata*. Leaf used to treat urinary tract ailments in NW Guyana.

CHEM: Fruit contains artocarpine and the enzyme papayotone. Leaf contains the phenols quercetin and camphorol, and gamma-aminobutyric acid, which lowers the blood pressure (3). Stem-bark and fruit contain cyclopropane sterols (98).

NOTES: Common cultivars of breadfruit in the Guianas are seedless. Seeded variants also occur in the Guianas, where they are variously known as "breadnut" in Guyana, "chataignier" in French Guiana, "satay" in French Guiana Wayapi, and as "kastanjebroodboom" and "sinibredebon" in Surinam. These diverse seeded cultivars have been named *Artocarpus incisa* (Thunberg) L. fil. var. *seminifera* Duss, *Fl. Phan. Antill. Franc.* 156 (1897). The French Guiana Wayapi apply the latex from seeded breadfruit onto the back to treat rheumatism (2).

Ref: 2,3,4,155,245.

Brosimum acutifolium Huber

NAMES: FG Galibi: takini. FG Palikur: tauni.

USES: Stem: Latex flowing from incisions is employed by the French Guiana Palikur and Wayapi shamans as an hallucinogenic substance in rituals.

CHEM: Pharmacology of latex of the genus *Brosimum* is discussed in Ref: 2, pp. 310-315.

Ref: 2.

Brosimum alicastrum Sw.

NAME: Guyana Patamona: pui-yik.

USES: Latex: Latex is mixed with water, warmed and drunk for dry coughs and for itchy sore throat, by the Guyana Patamona. Latex is applied directly on sores in the mouth and other parts of the body for healing, by the Guyana Patamona.

Ref: 237.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

Brosimum guianense (Aublet) Huber (*Brosimum aubletii* Poepp. & Endl.; *Perebea guianensis* Aublet; *Piratinera guianensis* Aublet)

NAMES: FG CREole: aberemou, perebier. FG Palikur: amap purubumnak, tukwanru kamwi. Guyana Akawaio: pileya. Guyana Arawak: tibokushi. Guyana Carib: timeri. Guyana Creole: leopardwood, letterwood, snakewood, speckledwood. Guyana Macushi: paira. Guyana Wapishana: pair. Guyana Patamona: e-mo-yik, pui-yik.

USES: Bark: Macerated bark is warmed, and used as an analgesic, by the Guyana Patamona. Stem: Latex is bitter, caustic. Latex mixed with dairy milk is drunk by the French Guiana Palikur to remedy internal ulcers. Latex employed as an anthelmintic. Latex is drunk as an antiasthmatic by the Guyana Patamona. Latex is drunk as a medicament for colds by the Guyana Patamona.

Ref: 2,154,192,237.

Brosimum cf. **lactescens** (S. Moore) C.C. Berg

USES: Latex: Latex is drunk as a remedy for persistent colds or persistent coughs, by the Guyana Patamona.

Ref: 237.

Brosimum parinarioides Ducke

NAMES: FG Creole: mapa. FG Palikur: amap. FG Wayapi: amapakuwa.

USES: Stem: Latex mixed with dairy milk is drunk by the French Guiana Palikur to remedy internal ulcers.

NOTES: Latex of *Brosimum parinarioides* subsp. *parinarioides* has been used to adulterate latex of balata in Guyana (16).

Ref: 2.

Brosimum rubescens Taub. (*Brosimum paraense* Huber)

NAMES: Guyana Patamona: pui-yik. Guyana Arawak: dukaliballi.

USES: Latex: Latex is drunk as a medicament for colds or for coughing, by the Guyana Patamona.

Part unspecified: Used as an anti-dysenteric by Amerindians at Kurupukari, Guyana.

Ref: 237,238.

Brosimum utile (Kunth) Pittier

NAME: Guyana Patamona: pui-yik.

USES: Latex: Latex is drunk as medication for colds or for whooping cough and as an analgesic, by the Guyana Patamona.

Ref: 237.

Ficus amazonica (Miq.) Miq.

USES: Stem: Exudate used for pain, swelling and abscesses in NW Guyana.

Ref: 245.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

Ficus caballina Standl.

USES: Stem: Exudate used to treat sprains, wounds and cuts in NW Guyana.

Ref: 245.

Ficus catappifolia Kunth & Bouche

USES: Stem: Latex used in a plaster by the French Guiana Palikur to soothe abdominal pain.

Ref: 2.

Ficus clusifolia Schott

USES: Stem: Powdered ash of burned young stems ingested as a diarrhoeic for French Guiana Wayapi children.

Ref: 2.

Ficus guianensis Desv.

NAME: Guyana Creole: fig.

USES: Stem: The French Guiana Palikur use the latex in a plaster to soothe abdominal pains.

NOTES: The Kuripako Indians of Colombia ingest the latex to relieve a sore stomach (10).

Ref: 2,192.

Ficus mathewsii (Miq.) Miq.

NAME: Guyana Arawak: kumakaballi.

USES: Part unspecified: Latex used for a plaster (cataplasm), by Amerindians at Kurupukari, Guyana.

Ref: 238.

Ficus maxima Miller

NAMES: FG Wayapi: kwasini. Guyana Creole: fig.

USES: Latex: The French Guiana Wayapi apply latex to treat rheumatism of the back.

Ref: 2,192.

Ficus nymphaeifolia Miller

NAMES: FG Creole: bois figue. FG Palikur: muhu ivine. Guyana Creole: fig.

USES: Stem: Latex is employed by the French Guiana Palikur in a plaster on painful areas of the body. Exudate used to treat fractures and sprains in NW Guyana.

NOTES: Along the Rio Negro in Brazil, people employ the latex of this plant to protect deep slashes and cuts from infection (10).

Ref: 2,192,245.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

Ficus obtusifolia Kunth (*Ficus gardneriana* (Miq.) Miq.)

NAMES: FG Creole: bois figuie. FG Palikur: muhu, muhuw.

USES: Stem: The French Guiana Palikur use the latex in a plaster to soothe abdominal pain.

Ref: 2,192.

Ficus paraensis (Miq.) Miq.

NAMES: FG Creole: bois figue. FG Palikur: muhuivine.

USES: Stem: The French Guiana Wayapi consume powdered ash of burned young stems as a children's diarrhoeic. Exudate used in treatment of sprains, and wounds and cuts in NW Guyana.

NOTES: In Colombia the Puinave and Makuna Indians use the latex for a vermifuge (10).

Ref: 2,192,245.

Ficus cf. roraimensis C.C. Berg

USES: Stem: Exudate used in treatment of fractures and sprains in NW Guyana.

Ref: 245.

Ficus trigona L. fil.

NAME: Guyana Creole: fig.

USES: Stem: Ash of burned young stems is consumed as a powder for children's diarrhoea by the French Guiana Wayapi.

Ref: 2,192.

Ficus sp.

NAMES: Surinam Akuriyo: ru-e-muh. Surinam Tirio: ru-e, sha-de-gah-nah. Surinam Wayana: nah-te-ah-ra-kan, ah-de-wah-nah.

USES: Whole plant: Decoction of the latex is used as a wash by the Surinam Tirio to treat general weakness. The Surinam Akuriyo apply the latex to areas of cracked skin on the foot.

Stem: Decoction of boiled bark is gargled or drunk by the Surinam Tirio as treatment for coughs.

Leaf: Crushed in a cold water infusion by the Surinam Wayana to remedy abdominal aches and general malaise.

NOTES: Another undetermined species of *Ficus*, known to the Surinam Tirio as "la-pa la-pa", provides bark made into a cold water infusion which is drunk for a very powerful vermifuge (8). In Guyana, an undetermined species of *Ficus* known as "kumakaballi fig" provides latex used to make plasters for sprains (48).

Ref: 8.

Helicostylis cf. **pedunculata** Benoist

NAMES: Surinam: bofopaja. Surinam Paramaccan: weti paja. Surinam Sranan: letter udu. Surinam Tirio: ah-tah-he-ne.

USES: Leaf: Decoction of boiled leaves used as a wash for fevers by the Surinam Tirio.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

CHEM: Extracts of *Helicostylis pedunculata* have depressant effects similar to those produced by *Cannabis* (99,171).

Ref: 8.

Helicostylis tomentosa (Poepp. & Endl.) Rusby

NAMES: Guyana Arawak: ituri-ishi-lokodo, sokone. Guyana Carib: unbatapo. Surinam Arawak: hiari. Surinam Carib: takini. Surinam Saramaccan: grangpauw kakisa, kwata-kama.

USES: Stem: In eastern Surinam, Carib priests drink the red, milky sap from the bark as an hallucinogen in order to contact the takini-spirit. Rased bark mixed with alcohol is used for stomach cramps and pain accompanying a high fever.

NOTES: An undetermined species of *Helicostylis*, known to the Surinam Wayana as "eh-tah-pin" and to the Surinam Tirio as "tah-he-ne", provides bark which is decocted and used as a wash to relieve aching joints (8).

Ref: 14,16,171,192,193,195.

Maclura tinctoria (L.) G. Don ex Steud. (*Chlorophora tinctoria* (L.) Gaud.; *Morus tinctoria* L.)

NAMES: French Guiana: murier a teinture. Guyana: fustic.

USES: Stem: Bark used for a vermifuge in French Guiana.

NOTES: Plant introduced from Mexico to French Guiana.

Ref: 154.

MORINGACEAE

Moringa pterygosperma Gaertn. (*Moringa oleifera* Lam.)

NAME: French Guiana: pois-coolie.

USES: Root: Bark is rubefacient, used for hoarseness, sore throat and scurvy. Stem: Bark is antiscorbutic. Seed: Bitter, purgative, febrifuge.

NOTES: Plant introduced from India to French Guiana.

Ref: 154.

MUSACEAE

Musa x paradisiaca L. (*Musa x sapientum* L.)

NAMES: French Guiana: bananier. FG Creole: bacove, banane. Guyana: banana, yellow plantain. Surinam: bakoven, bana, bananen. Surinam Sranan: bakba, bana, meelbanaan, plantaan.

USES: Root: Juice employed to treat carbuncles, swellings, fevers and as a hair tonic. Stem: Pulp of the trunk made into an infusion to soothe dysentery; liquid collected at a cut stem is an antiseptic applied to furuncles and wounds by the French Guiana Wayapi; stem used as a seat upon which a

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

pregnant Wayapi woman gives birth. Leaf: Infusion of banana leaf and sugarcane roots used in Surinam to hasten childbirth. For a vesicatory on blistering. Tied onto forehead for headache. Fruit: Roasted green (unripe) fruit eaten for diarrhoea remedy. Grated green fruit in water used for chronic diarrhoea. Green fruit and its sap are astringent; sap haemostatic. Outer skin (peel) considered an abortive in parts of French Guiana. Peeled, sliced fruit placed on forehead to relieve heat of a headache. Fruit used to treat epilepsy in NW Guyana.

CHEM: Fruit contains two vasoconstrictors: norepinephrine (a chemical used to raise blood pressure) and dopamine. Fruit is rich in vitamin A (100). Sap of fruit contains serothine, which has an action on the long muscles. Norepinephrine is good for a weak heart.

Ref: 2,154,190,193,195,245.

Musa sp.

USES: Sap: The sap of an unidentified species of *Musa* is used for treating hemorrhage, strained back, and puerperal fever in NW Guyana.

Ref: 245.

Musa sp.

NAME: Guyana Patamona: ry-an-da-yik.

USES: Sap: Sap is applied to cuts to stop bleeding as an antiseptic, by the Guyana Patamona. Sap is given to babies as a medication for thrush, by the Guyana Patamona.

Ref: 237.

MYOPORACEAE

Bontia daphnoides L.

NAME: French Guiana: olivier.

USES: Fruit: Oil of the berry is emollient, employed in treating colic and taenia (taenicide).

Ref: 154.

MYRISTICACEAE

Compsonaura sp.

NAME: Guyana Patamona: ma-rie-gok-yik.

USES: Bark: Bark is soaked overnight in water and drunk before embarking on a hunting trip, as a charm for successful hunting of the savanna deer, by the Guyana Patamona. Bark is boiled, and the water used as an emetic, by the Guyana Patamona.

Ref: 237.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

***Iryanthera* cf. *hostmannii* (Bentham) Warburg**

NAMES: Surinam Arawak: kirikawa, tjirikawa. Surinam Carib: pajoelidan, pajoe lidian, pajoririan. Surinam Creole: moussigot rouge. Surinam Saramaccan: soewanna, swamma. Surinam Sranan: broedoe oedoe, srebebe. Surinam Tirio: po-neh-guhwe-de. Surinam Wayana: ku-de-ah-du.

USES: Stem and Leaf: Cold water infusion of leaves, bark and sap used to treat children's mouth sores and fevers. Stem: Exudate applied topically by the Surinam Tirio to treat anal itches, mouth sores, as well as placed in orifice of penis to treat gonorrhoea. Reddish exudate applied to aching teeth as an anodyne.

NOTES: A bark infusion of an undetermined species of *Iryanthera* known in Guyana as "kirikaua" is used as an antidote to poison (9,48).

Ref: 8,214.

***Iryanthera juruensis* Warb.**

USES: Stem: Exudate used in treatment of mouth sores, thrush, and wounds and cuts in NW Guyana.

Ref: 245.

***Myristica fragrans* Houtt.**

NAMES: French Guiana: muscade. Guyana: nutmeg. Surinam: nootmuskaat. Surinam Sranan: notmoeskati.

USES: Fruit: A piece is chewed to alleviate stomachache in Surinam. Seed: The seed and its aril are employed as an excitant and stimulant in French Guiana.

NOTES: Plant introduced from the Moluccas to the Guianas.

Ref: 154,195.

***Viola calophylla* Warb.**

USES: Stem: Exudate used in treatment of mouth sores and thrush in NW Guyana.

Ref: 245.

***Viola* cf. *elongata* (Benth.) Warb.**

USES: Stem: Exudate used for treatment of mouth sores and thrush in NW Guyana.

Ref: 245.

***Viola michelii* Heckel (*Viola melinonii* (Benoist) A.C. Smith)**

NAMES: Guyana and Surinam Arawak: dalli. Guyana Macushi and Wapishana: irikwa. Surinam Akuriyo: ah-de-me puh-tuh-puh. Surinam Creole: vayamadou-grand-bois. Surinam Paramaccan: boesi moelomba. Surinam Sranan: egron-baboen. Surinam Tirio: we-de. Surinam Waiwai: mi-ah-wah-ru.

USES: Stem and Leaf: Decoction of bark and leaves as a wash for fevers and bleeding cuts. Stem: Red exudate applied to fungal infections of skin by Surinam Tirio, and dripped into eyes to relieve

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

pain by the Surinam Akuriyo. Exudate for children's thrush, and cataracts of the eye. In 18th century French Guiana, toothache pain was alleviated by covering the tooth with a piece of cotton soaked in the exudate.

CHEM: Chemistry and psychopharmacology (psychotropic activity) of the genus *Virola* have been studied (1,10,101).

NOTES: The wood of *Virola* is suitable for manufacture of plywood, veneer, particle board, crates, matches and coffins (102).

Ref: 8,48,192.

***Virola sebifera* Aublet (*Myristica sebifera* (Aublet) Swartz)**

NAMES: FG Creole: guingamadou, jeajeamadou, yayamadou (fruit). FG Oyapock: voirouchi. Guyana Creole: man dalli. Surinam: baboenhout. Surinam Arawak: mandalli. Surinam and FG Galibi: dayapa, virola. Surinam Sranan: egron baboen, pintri. Surinam Tirio: we-de. Guyana Patamona: I-li-ga-wa-yik, ili-ga-wa-yik.

USES: Whole plant: Sap for treating ulcers and skin eruptions in Guyana. Bark: Bark is soaked overnight in water and drunk as a charm for hunting savanna deer, and birds such as the powis, by the Guyana Patamona. Bark is boiled with water and used to induce vomiting or drunk as a stimulant, by the Guyana Patamona. Juice from the bark is applied as an analgesic for cracked heels, by the Guyana Patamona. Bark is soaked in water and used for bathing to break an "evil-eye" spell, by the Guyana Patamona. Macerated bark is soaked in water and drunk as an anti-diarrheal, by the Guyana Patamona. Bark and Leaf: Macerated leaves and bark placed in water overnight are drunk as a charm for hunting savanna deer (why-king), akuri (aku), and labba (uran), by the Guyana Patamona. Stem: Decoction of bitter red sap from bark is gargled or drunk by the Surinam Tirio to treat sores of the mouth and thrush. Bark is astringent; sap becomes resinous on exposure to air, used to relieve pain of toothache and to cauterize aphthae. Stem: Exudate used to treat mouth sores in NW Guyana.

CHEM: Contains dibenzylbutyrolactone lignans (103).

NOTES: Seed yields an oil formerly used as illuminating oil in Guyana. An undetermined species of *Virola* known in Guyana as "wild nutmeg" yields a sap used to treat yaws and as a mouthwash (45).

Ref: 7,8,149,154,192,214,237, 245.

***Virola surinamensis* (Rolander) Warburg**

NAMES: FG Creole: dyadya, moussigot, wawichi, yayamadou-marecage. FG Palikur: wahusi. FG and Surinam Wayapi: walusi. Guyana Akawaio: we. Guyana and Surinam Arawak: dalli, dallie. Guyana Carib: warishi. Guyana Creole: baboonwood, dollywood. Guyana Macushi and Wapishana: irikwa. Surinam Carib: waroesi, waroesie. Surinam Creole: vayamadou. Surinam Saramaccan: moonba. Surinam Sranan: baboen, baboenhoedoe, baboenhuit, baboentrie. Surinam Tirio: we-de.

USES: Stem: Grated branches drunk in an antitussive decoction by French Guiana Wayapi. Bark decocted by French Guiana Palikur with bark of *Humiria balsamifera* for an external emollient wash for erysipelas and swellings. French Guiana Palikur also use the bark in a disinfectant mouthwash to treat abscessed teeth. Reddish exudate used by Surinam Tirio for skin rashes, toothache, anal itch and jock itch fungus. In NW Guyana, exudate used in treatment of mouthsores, thrush and toothache.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

CHEM: Leaf contains the lignans elemicine, galbicine, veraguensine, surinamensine and viroline, which are toxic to parasitic bilharzia worms (104).

NOTES: This species is possibly used as an hallucinogenic snuff in Amazonia, where a bark infusion is used for haemorrhoids (10,105). Exudate from the bark is used for an erysipelas remedy in Brazil, and the Bora people of Peru make an intoxicating paste from it (10). Factors of seed dispersal by birds such as toucans, trogons and motmots are discussed by Howe, H.F., et al. 1985. *Ecology* 66(3): 781-791. Antimalarial use of volatile oil from leaves of this species by the Waiapi Indians in western Amapa State, Brazil is discussed by Lopes, N.P., et al. 1999. *Journal of Ethnopharmacology* 67(3): 313-319.

Ref: 2,8,14,155,192,214,245.

***Virola* sp.**

NAME: Guyana Arawak: dalli.

USES: Part unspecified: In a decoction for sore lips after a fever. As a dressing for sores.

NOTES: Three Guyana species of *Virola* are called "dalli", and another is called "man dalli".

Ref: 190,192.

MYRSINACEAE

***Cybianthus fulvopulverulentus* (Mez) Agostini subsp. *magnoliifolius* (Mez) Pipoly**
(*Conomorpha magnoliifolia* Mez)

NAMES: Guyana and Surinam Arawak: teteroemaballi, teterumaballi. Surinam Carib: ayari, hajali. Surinam Creole: sabana-wana.

USES: Stem: Inner bark used in a poultice for cuts and sores in Guyana; employed as a fish poison in Surinam.

Ref: 9,14.

MYRTACEAE

***Calycolpus goetheanus* (Martius ex DC.) O. Berg (*Calycolpus glaber* (Benth.) O. Berg)**

NAMES: Guyana Akawaio: pauwi-eno. Guyana Arawak: reperepeshi. Guyana and Surinam Arawak: kakirio. Guyana Creole: wild guava. Guyana Macushi: pika. Guyana Wapishana: kosararada. Guyana Patamona: gua-ba-yik.

USES: Bark: Bark is boiled, and the water drunk as an anti-diarrheal, by the Guyana Patamona.

Stem or Fruit: A decoction or infusion of the bark or young fruit is used to treat dysentery, diarrhoea and colic in Guyana. Leaf: Used in treatment of hypertension in NW Guyana. Fruit: Juice from young fruits is drunk as an anti-dysenteric, by the Guyana Patamona.

Ref: 48,192,229,237,245.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

***Calypttranthes pulchella* DC.**

NAME: Guyana Patamona: pea-kok-yik.

USES: Bark: Bark is boiled, and the water drunk as an anti-diarheal, by the Guyana Patamona.

Leaf: Leaves are boiled, and the water drunk as a treatment for colds, by the Guyana Patamona.

Ref: 237.

***Calypttranthes pullei* Burret ex Amshoff**

NAME: Guyana Patamona: wik-wha-yik.

USES: Bark: Juice from macerated bark is used for treating cuts and wounds, by the Guyana Patamona. Juice from macerated inner bark is used for treating discolored rashes ("lotta", a skin infection) and for treating ringworm, by the Guyana Patamona.

Ref: 237.

***Campomanesia aromatica* (Aublet) Griseb. (*Psidium aromaticum* Aublet)**

NAMES: French Guiana: goyavier-citronnelle, goyavier grand bois. Surinam Sranan: adojakers, granta. Surinam Tirio: po-ko-po-ko-u-ru. Surinam Wayana: tah-kah-mah-ri-mah.

USES: Stem and Leaf: Decoction of branches has odor of the mint *Melissa*, and is used in tonic baths. Leaf: The Surinam Tirio use a cold water infusion to treat headache and fevers. The Surinam Wayana use an infusion of crushed leaves as a wash to treat small skin sores. Fruit: Bitter, astringent.

Ref: 8,154.

***Campomanesia grandiflora* (Aublet) Sagot (*Psidium grandiflorum* Aublet)**

NAMES: French Guiana: goyavier grand bois. Surinam: bosch guave. Surinam Arawak: maribaballi. Surinam Carib: kolawiroelan.

USES: Fruit: Bitter, astringent.

Ref: 154,229.

***Eucalyptus camaldulensis* Dehnh.**

NAMES: Guyana: eucalyptus, red river gum.

USES: Leaf: Infusion inhaled or mixed with infusion of other aromatic herbs and drunk as a tea to treat colds, congestion and (less commonly) diabetes.

CHEM: Eucalyptus oil is used in modern medicinal preparations as a decongestant, anti-inflammatory, vasoconstrictor and local antiseptic (3).

Ref: 3.

***Eucalyptus globulus* Labill.**

NAME: French Guiana: eucalyptus.

USES: Part unspecified: Yields eucalyptus oil used for nasal and pulmonary conditions in French Guiana.

Ref: 168.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

***Eugenia anastomosans* DC.**

NAME: Guyana Patamona: gua-ba-yik.

USES: Bark and Leaf: Bark and leaves are boiled, and the water drunk as an anti-diarrheal, by the Guyana Patamona. Leaf: Leaves are boiled, and the water drunk as a medication for colds, by the Guyana Patamona.

Ref: 237.

***Eugenia latifolia* Aublet**

USES: Stem: Wood is astringent.

Ref: 154.

***Eugenia polystachya* Rich.**

USES: Leaf: The French Guiana Wayapi use a decoction for a cataplasm to remedy sore throat.

CHEM: Essential oil is eugenol.

Ref: 2.

***Eugenia puniceifolia* (Kunth) DC.**

NAMES: Guyana Patamona: pea-kok-yik, pea-cock-yik.

USES: Bark: Bark is boiled, and the water drunk as an anti-diarrheal, by the Guyana Patamona.

Bark and Leaf: Bark and leaves are boiled with water and drunk for colds, by the Guyana Patamona.

Ref: 237.

***Eugenia tafelbergiana* Amshoff**

NAME: Guyana Patamona: mi-gam-be-me-yu-yik.

USES: Leaf: Leaves are boiled, and the water drunk as a treatment for colds, by the Guyana Patamona.

Ref: 237.

***Eugenia uniflora* L. (*Eugenia michelii* Lam.)**

NAMES: French Guiana: cerise carree. Guyana: barka-tree, Surinam cherry. Surinam: geribde kers, kerseboom. Surinaamse kers, Surinaamsche kers, switie kersie wiwiri. Surinam Sranan: monkimonkikersi, monki monki kersi.

USES: Whole plant: Aromatic. Leaf: Decoction or infusion used to remedy head colds, influenza, chest colds, cough, fever and as a bitter tonic. Infusion drunk shortly before childbirth in Surinam.

Fruit: Acidic, refreshant. In a syrup for influenza.

CHEM: Stem and leaf show possible antimicrobial activity (12).

Ref: 3,12,154,193,195,229.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

Eugenia sp.

NAMES: Guyana Patamona: tuk-pong-yik, ta-bu-yah-chi-bu-yae-yik.

USES: Bark: Bark is boiled, and the water drunk as an anti-diarrheal, by the Guyana Patamona.

Fruit: Juice from grated young fruits is drunk as an anti-diarrheal or as an antidiysenteric, by the Guyana Patamona.

Ref: 237.

Marlierea cf. **summa** McVaugh

NAME: Guyana Patamona: pea-cock-yik.

USES: Bark: Bark is boiled and the water drunk as an anti-diarrheal, by the Guyana Patamona.

Fruit: Juice from young fruits is used as an anti-dysenteric, by the Guyana Patamona.

Ref: 237.

Myrcia guianensis (Aublet) DC.

NAME: Guyana Patamona: tuk-pong-yik.

USES: Bark and Leaf: Bark and leaves are boiled and the water drunk as an anti-dysenteric, by the Guyana Patamona.

Ref: 237.

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

NAME: Guyana Patamona: tuk-pong-yik.

USES: Bark and Leaf: Bark and leaves are boiled, and the water drunk as an anti-diarrheal, by the Guyana Patamona.

Ref: 237.

Myrcia tomentosa (Aublet) DC.

NAME: Guyana Patamona: mi-gan-pi-me-you-yik.

USES: Root: Roots are boiled and the water drunk as an anti-diarrheal, by the Guyana Patamona.

Ref: 237.

Myrciaria amazonica O. Berg

NAMES: Guyana Patamona: wick-wha-yik.

USES: Bark: Inner bark is boiled, and the water used for treating dermatoses, by the Guyana Patamona. Juice from macerated inner bark is used as an anti-fungal or for treating sores, by the Guyana Patamona. Bark and Leaf: Inner bark and leaves are boiled, and the water used as an antiseptic, by the Guyana Patamona.

Ref: 237.

Myrciaria cf. **vismiifolia** (Bentham) O. Berg

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

NAMES: Guyana and Surinam Arawak: saporau. Surinam Paramaccan: liba-banda. Surinam Sranan: blaka bedi. Surinam Tirio: wah-me-du. Surinam Wayana: tah-kah-mah-ri-muh.

USES: Whole plant: The Surinam Tirio use decoction of crushed plant as a wash to treat fever and weakness. The Surinam Wayana wash with a decoction, and then wash with a cold water infusion of the plant, to remedy weakness, malaise and lack of appetite.

NOTES: Plants determined as true *Myrciaria vismiifolia* provide bark made into a decoction to treat dysentery and diarrhea in Guyana (9).

Ref: 8.

***Pimenta dioica* (L.) Merrill (*Pimenta officinalis* Lindley)**

NAMES: French Guiana: toute-epice, quatre-epices. Guyana: allspice.

USES: Whole plant: All parts have an essential oil used for toothache. Oil is similar to clove oil and is used in rubs with a butter made from *Astrocaryum vulgare*. Fruit: Carminative, stimulant, digestive.

Ref: 154.

***Pimenta racemosa* (Miller) J.W. Moore**

NAMES: Guyana: bay leaf, spice, spice-leaf. Surinam: bayberry, bayboom, bayrumboom.

USES: Leaf: Dried leaves made into a tea used to treat flatulence, and drunk as an all-purpose beverage. Leaf yields an oil which is distilled and used as a mosquito repellent, for stomach pain, and for skin diseases.

CHEM: Leaf and fruit contain an essential oil composed mainly of the phenol eugenol, as well as methyl eugenol, isoeugenol and chavicol; many monoterpene and sesquiterpene hydrocarbons are also present (106).

Ref: 3,173,195,229.

***Psidium acutangulum* Mart. ex DC.**

NAMES: Guyana Patamona: gua-ba-yik, ma-ra-yaou-yik.

USES: Bark: Bark is boiled with water and drunk as an anti-diarrheal, by the Guyana Patamona.

Leaf: Young leaves are boiled and drunk as an anti-dysenteric, by the Guyana Patamona. Fruit: Juice of the young fruits is drunk as an anti-dysenteric or for “bad-belly”, by the Guyana Patamona.

Fruits are used by the Guyana Patamona for making a tonic.

Ref: 237.

***Psidium guajava* L. (*Psidium pomiferum* L.; *Psidium pyriferum* L.)**

NAMES: French Guiana: goyavier, goyavier-savane. FG Creole: goiyave. FG Palikur: kwiya. FG Wayapi: kuya. Guyana: aamrudh, guava. Surinam Sranan: goejaba, guave, gujave, guyaba, guyave. Surinam Hindu: amroed. Surinam Javan: djamboe kloetoe. Surinam Malay: djamboe bidji. Guyana Patamona: gua-ba-yik.

USES: Bark: Bark is boiled and the water drunk as an anti-diarrheal, by the Guyana Patamona.

Stem and Leaf: Young stems, bark and/or leaves mixed for an antidiarrhoeic decoction. Stem: Bark is boiled with the bark of *Punica granatum* and *Mangifera indica* and drunk to treat diarrhoea. Bark

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

mixed with cashew bark for dysentery remedy. Bark infusion for ringworm. In NW Guyana, bark used as treatment for diarrhea. Leaf: Used with leaves of *Monstera obliqua* to soothe ulcers of leishmaniasis; mixed with *Solanum leucocarpon* leaves for an antidiarrhoeic; astringent. Decoction for stomach pain. Juice of young leaves used to treat skin spots. Young leaves are boiled and the water drunk as an anti-dysenteric, by the Guyana Patamona. Leaf: Used to treat diarrhea in NW Guyana. Fruit: Green fruit is eaten to relieve diarrhea. Juice of the young fruits is drunk also as an anti-dysenteric or for “bad-belly”, by the Guyana Patamona.

CHEM: Plant contains psiditanic acid, a very astringent substance (154). Unripe fruit contains hexhydroxydiphenic acid and L-arabinose, which disappear in ripe fruit (107).

Ref: 2,3,154,193,195,229,237,245.

Psidium guineense Sw.

NAMES: Guyana Patamona: peg-kok-yik, qua-pa-yik, ma-ra-yao-yik.

USES: Bark: Bark is boiled, and the water drunk as an anti-diarrheal by the Guyana Patamona.

Leaf: Leaves are boiled, and the water drunk as a treatment for coughing or as an anti-diarrheal, by the Guyana Patamona. Fruit: Juice of the young fruit is squeezed and used as an anti-dysenteric or for “bad-belly”, by the Guyana Patamona.

Ref: 237.

Psidium personii McVaugh

NAMES: FG Creole: goiyave-saut. FG Wayapi: alali.

USES: Stem: French Guiana Wayapi use the grated bark alone, or sometimes combined with leaves of the plant, in a decoction to treat diarrhoea.

CHEM: Leaf contains the essential oils pinene, limonene and cineol.

Ref: 2.

Psidium striatum DC. (*Psidium aquaticum* Benth.)

NAMES: water guava. Guyana Arawak: arisa. Guyana Wapishana: warad. Surinam: boschguave, waterguave. Surinam Arawak: mariababalli. Surinam Carib: koejapa.

USES: Whole plant: Used as an astringent. Leaf: Crushed in a decoction used to treat dysentery and diarrhoea.

Ref: 7,9,192,229.

Syzygium aromaticum (L.) Merrill & L.M. Perry (*Caryophyllus aromaticus* L.; *Eugenia caryophyllata* Thunb.)

NAMES: French Guiana: giroflier. Surinam: kruidnagelen, kruidnagels. Surinam Sranan: nagri.

USES: Stem and Flower: Infusion of the shoots and the unopened, dried flower buds (cloves) is used for an excitant in French Guiana. Flower: Cloves often used in medicinal infusions in Surinam.

NOTES: Plant introduced from the Moluccas to French Guiana.

Ref: 154,195,229.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

Syzygium cumini (L.) Skeels (*Eugenia cumini* (L.) Druce; *Eugenia jambolana* Lam.; *Syzygium jambolana* (Lam.) DC.)

NAMES: Guyana: jamoon. Surinam: koeliedruif. Surinam Sranan: djamoen. Surinam Hindustani: hindoestan grapes, jamoen. Surinam Javan: djamoe, djamu, djoewet.

USES: Stem: Bark infusion for irregular menstruation. For treating diarrhoea, dysentery, and children's thrush. In NW Guyana, bark used for diarrhea and to stop vomiting. Branches employed in whitening teeth in NW Guyana. Leaf: Infusion for diabetes. Used to treat diarrhea in NW Guyana. Fruit: Used for diarrhea in NW Guyana. Fruits are used as a beverage/tonic and wine, by the Guyana Patamona. Seed: Seeds are parched, pulverised and made into a coffee-like beverage used to treat diabetes. For children's bed-wetting. Infusion for catarrhal fever. Seed-pits are used for regulating blood pressure, and sugar in the urine. Used to treat diabetes in NW Guyana.

CHEM: Dried seed yields a hypoglycemicly active substance (3). Seed contains the alkaloid jambosin, and jambulol (193).

Ref: 3,193,195,229,237,245.

Syzygium jambos (L.) Alston (*Eugenia jambos* L.)

NAMES: French Guiana: pomme rose. Surinam: appelroos, pommeroos.

USES: Fruit: In French Guiana, used as an ingredient in an agreeably perfumed and refreshing lemonade.

NOTES: Plant introduced from tropical Asia to French Guiana.

Ref: 154,229.

NYCTAGINACEAE

Boerhavia diffusa L. (*Boerhavia coccinea* Miller; *Boerhavia hirsuta* L.; *Boerhavia decumbens* Vahl; *Boerhavia diandra* Aublet; *Boerhavia paniculata* Rich.)

NAMES: French Guiana: ipecaquana (root). FG Creole: ipeca.

USES: Whole plant: For treating gastric disturbances; vomitive, purgative. Root: As an ipecacuanha substitute. A very astringent emetic and purgative. In a decoction for dysentery; antispasmodic, emmenagogue, diuretic, sudorific. Leaf: For jaundice; in a cataplasm for treating indurated liver; leaf edible.

Ref: 7,18,149,154,168.

Mirabilis jalapa L. (*Mirabilis dichotoma* Gaterau)

NAMES: French Guiana: belle-de-nuit, herbe de quatre heures, nyctage faux jalap. Surinam: vieruursbloem. Surinam Sranan: fojoeroe-bromki, nachtschone.

USES: Root: For a drastic purgative and depurative. Used against hydropsy and gout. Leaf: In Surinam, a poultice of the leaves is used to hasten scab formation on wounds.

Ref: 154,195.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

NYMPHAEACEAE

Nymphaea amazonum Mart. & Zucc.

NAMES: Surinam: pankoekoewiwiri. Surinam Sranan: waterlelie.

USES: Leaf: Surinam Chinese use a decoction of leaves as a hairwash to prevent dandruff and hair loss. When the scrotum is hurt, such as by a bruise or wound, the afflicted area is rubbed with oil, and a warmed leaf of this waterlily is applied. The same usage of a warmed leaf is applied to an area inflamed with filaria worms.

Ref: 195.

Nymphaea ampla (Salisb.) DC.

USES: Leaf: Used in treatment of warts in NW Guyana.

Ref: 245.

Nymphaea rudgeana G. Meyer

NAME: FG Palikur: padidwan.

USES: Stem, Leaf and Flower: Used by the French Guiana Palikur in an emollient plaster when extracting small shot from a hunting accident wound.

Ref: 2.

OCHNACEAE

Cespedesia spathulata (Ruiz & Pavon) Planch. (*Cespedesia amazonica* Huber)

NAMES: Guyana Akawaio: shimaila. Guyana Arawak: ariwa.

USES: Stem: Decoction of the bark is used to treat dysentery and diarrhoea in Guyana.

Ref: 9,192.

Ouratea guianensis Aublet (*Gomphia guianensis* (Aublet) Richard)

NAMES: French Guiana: ourate. FG Creole: malmani. FG Palikur: psukawak, yauknabui. FG Wayapi: tukanaku.

USES: Root: Bitter, stomachic and digestive. Leaf: Used by the French Guiana Wayapi in an antitussive decoction. Seed: Pericarp is bitter, stomachic, digestive, contains a fatty edible substance.

Ref: 2,154.

Sauvagesia elata Benth.

USES: Same properties as given for *Sauvagesia erecta*.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

Ref: 154.

Sauvagesia erecta L. (*Sauvagesia adima* Aublet)

NAMES: FG Creole: herbe Saint-Martin, herbe St. Martin, herbe de St. Martin, zerb St. Martin. FG Galibi: adima.

USES: Whole plant: Astringent, used for ophthalmia and diarrhoea; anti-inflammatory diuretic; for digestive tract infections. Used to treat colds and coughs in NW Guyana. Stem and Leaf: Infusion drunk as a febrifuge. Leaf: Pectoral, mucilaginous. Infusion used to treat diarrhoea. Part unspecified: A bitter aromatic, stomachic and cordial.

CHEM: Aerial parts of the plant contain anthocyanins, leucoanthocyanins, catechuic tannins and flavonoids (108).

Ref: 2,4,154,245.

Sauvagesia sprengelii St. Hil.

USES: Same properties as given for *Sauvagesia erecta*.

Ref: 154.

OLACACEAE

Heisteria cauliflora J.E. Smith

NAMES: Guyana Arawak: marihibona. Guyana and Surinam Arawak: makarasali, marahinora. Surinam Sranan: boesi droifi. Surinam Wayana: nah-puh-de-ot.

USES: Leaf: The Surinam Wayana boil the leaves in a decoction used as a wash to relieve foot cramps.

Ref: 8,192.

Ptychopetalum olacoides Bentham

NAMES: FG and Surinam Creole: bois bande. FG Palikur: aneku. FG Wayapi: wilapilata, wilatai. Surinam Arawak: kasalerodan, tatabedi-eh-bina. Surinam Sranan: bofroe-oedoe. Surinam Tirio: yah-po-go.

USES: Root: Macerated in rum and mixed with bark of *Strychnos erichsonii* for an aphrodisiac. Stem: Bark of the trunk is consumed in a decoction for an expectorant and as a tonic for pulmonary difficulties; the same decoction is rubbed onto children of the French Guiana Wayapi to promote muscular development. Surinam Tirio men drink bark tea and rub bark on the genitals to stimulate sexual appetite. The stem-bark is used as an aphrodisiac in French Guiana.

CHEM: Decocted drug contains behenic acid, lupeol, and compounds having peripheral vasodilator and nicotine-like action. Material from Montagne des Cheveaux, French Guiana has been phytochemically analyzed (240).

NOTES: Extracts of this plant, known in trade under the Brazilian name "muirapuama", are marketed in Brazil and the United States as an aphrodisiac. In the Brazilian Amazon, various tribal

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

people drink a tonic made from the stem and root to treat sexuality problems and neuromuscular problems, paralysis, beriberi, rheumatism, grippe, cardiac and gastrointestinal asthenia, and baldness (10).

Ref: 2,8,32,240.

***Ximenia americana* L.**

NAMES: FG Galibi: heymassoli. Guyana Arawak: wiri. Guyana Creole: muri lime, wild lime, wiri.

USES: Fruit: Skin of fruit is astringent. Seed: Used to treat snakebite in Guyana.

Ref: 9,149, 192.

OLEACEAE

***Jasminum grandiflorum* L.**

NAME: French Guiana: jasmin d'Espagne.

USES: Flower: In a bechic tea.

NOTES: Plant introduced from the Himalayan region to French Guiana.

Ref: 154.

***Jasminum officinale* L.**

NAME: Guyana: jasmin.

USES: Flower: Placed in water and the liquid used to bathe sore eyes.

Ref: 190.

***Jasminum* sp.**

NAME: Surinam: jasmijn.

USES: Leaf: In a decoction for a pyretic.

Ref: 195.

OLEANDRACEAE

***Nephrolepis biserrata* (Swartz) Schott**

USES: Leaf: Used in treatment of wounds and cuts in NW Guyana.

Ref: 245.

ONAGRACEAE

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

Ludwigia erecta (L.) Hara

NAME: Guyana: pastalon.

USES: Leaf: Boiled in a tea for treating weak but rapid heart rate, particularly when combined with leaves of *Annona muricata*. Boiled and the liquid used to make a porridge with oatmeal, plantain, flour or sago flour to treat thrush.

Ref: 234.

Ludwigia hyssopifolia (G. Don) Exell

NAME: FG Creole: girofle d'eau.

USES: Leaf: Used in a febrifuge decoction by the French Guiana Palikur.

Ref: 2.

Ludwigia nervosa (Poir.) Hara

USES: Part unspecified: As a tonic and antirheumatic.

Ref: 2.

ORCHIDACEAE

Catasetum barbatum (Lindley) Lindley

USES: Whole plant: Decoction washed on the body for a febrifuge by the French Guiana Wayapi.

Ref: 2.

Epidendrum paniculatum Ruiz & Pavon

NAME: FG Wayapi: kwata alapalu.

USES: Same use as given for *Catasetum barbatum*.

Ref: 2.

Rodriguezia lanceolata Ruiz & Pavon

USES: Same use as given for *Catasetum barbatum*.

Ref: 2.

Vanilla pompona Schiede

NAMES: Guyana: West Indian vanilla. Surinam: bana banirie, baniri, vanille.

USES: Fruit: In Surinam, fermented fruit is made into vanilla crystals which are put into carapa oil (*Carapa guianensis*). For poor blood circulation, skin conditions.

Ref: 193.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

OXALIDACEAE

***Averrhoa bilimbi* L.**

NAMES: French Guiana: bilimbi. Surinam: birambi.

USES: Leaf: Three leaves are put in water and the liquid is drunk daily for remedying high blood pressure. Fruit: One or two pickled fruits are eaten for controlling diarrhoea. Spoiled (rotten) fruit is rubbed on "lota" (skin fungus) disease to make it disappear. In French Guiana, syrup is used for inflammatory diseases, especially hepatitis. Decoction of unpeeled fruit for hepatitis, fever, diarrhoea and colic.

Ref: 154,195.

***Averrhoa carambola* L.**

NAME: French Guiana: carambol.

USES: Fruit: In a syrup for bilious fever; syrup for an excellent antiscorbutic. Used to treat cracks in feet in NW Guyana.

NOTES: Plant introduced from the East Indies to French Guiana.

Ref: 154,245.

***Oxalis barrelieri* L.**

NAMES: French Guiana: azier divin, raguet divin, raguet du vin. FG Creole: pate dentifrice, trefle a quatre feuilles.

USES: Whole plant: Antiscorbutic. Root and Leaf: Used as a masticatory for oral hygiene in the region of Cayenne, French Guiana. Part unspecified: In a resolutive catapasm.

NOTES: An undetermined species of *Oxalis*, known in French Guiana as "trefle", provides leaves which are mixed with white wine and used against malaria (4).

Ref: 2,154,168.

PAPAVERACEAE

***Argemone mexicana* L.**

NAME: Surinam: Mexicaanse papaver. Guyana Patamona: ma-ri-ma-yik.

USES: Whole plant: Infusion used against asthma. Root: Taken in rum or cognac for stomach pain. Stem: Sap from the cut end of the stem is applied to cavities as a treatment for toothache, by the Guyana Patamona. Flower: Infusion of petals is given to children having difficulty with urination.

Ref: 195,237.

***Bocconia pearcei* Hutch.**

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

NAMES: Guyana Patamona: I-ki-ya-mo-yik, ah-key-ya-mu-yik.

USES: Root: Root is boiled and the water drunk as an antidysenteric or for "bad-belly", by the Guyana Patamona. Bark: Bark is boiled, and the water used as an anti-fungal fir athlete's foot, by the Guyana Patamona.

NOTE: A Bolivian species not yet recorded in the taxonomic literature from the Guianas.

Ref: 237.

PASSIFLORACEAE

Passiflora coccinea Aublet

NAMES: Guyana Arawak: marudiyure. Guyana Creole: passion flower. Guyana Wapishana: dadamar. FG Creole: liane serpent, pomme liane sauvage. FG Wayapi: mulukuya.

USES: Stem: The French Guiana Wayapi use sap extracted from crushed stems as an eyewash to soothe conjunctivitis.

Ref: 2,192.

Passiflora edulis Sims

NAMES: French Guiana: couzou. Guyana: passion fruit, purple granadilla.

USES: Leaf: Mixed with "verveine", "pied de poule" and *Ricinus communis* in an emulsion for liver inflammation.

Ref: 154.

Passiflora foetida L.

NAMES: Guyana: baby-semitoo, mis-mis,semito, simatoo, wild semitoo. Surinam: snekimarkoesa, sneki markoesa.

USES: Whole plant: Fresh plant is boiled and the liquid used as a children's anthelmintic, for intestinal nematodes and flatworms. Decoction of dried plant drunk to treat colds and chest coughs. Used in the treatment of tuberculosis, worms, and for coughs and colds in NW Guyana. Leaf: Infusion for healing wounds.

CHEM: Leaf contains substance having possible antimicrobial activity (12).

Ref: 3,12,193,195,234,245.

Passiflora garckeii Masters

NAME: Guyana Patamona: ak-row-mang-yik.

USES: Fruit: Fruits are boiled and the water used as a tonic by the Guyana Patamona.

Ref: 237.

Passiflora glandulosa Cavanilles

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

NAMES: FG Wayapi: mulukuya. Guyana Arawak: bimititokan. Guyana Creole: passion flower. Surinam Arawak: bimititokon jawoheme voekoejang. Surinam Carib: losaboto kalawiroe. Surinam Creole: pomme-liane. Surinam Paramaccan: marakoesja. Surinam Saramaccan: jooka makodja, yooka makodja. Surinam Sranan: bosch markoesa, markoesa, roode markoesa, wilde markoesa. Surinam Tirio: ah-lah-kah a-nah-pe-do. Surinam Wayana: ku-de-mow ah-mo-me. Guyana Patamona: ka-wuk-raie-yik, ak-kour-mang-yik.

USES: Whole plant: Sap rubbed on skin to treat gonorrhoea and kidney stones. Stem: Bark is rasped and placed inside aperture of penis as treatment for gonorrhoea and kidney stones. Sap extracted from crushed stems used as an eyewash to soothe conjunctivitis by the French Guiana Wayapi. Bark decoction used for treating "black skin worm" by the Surinam Tirio. Leaf: Leaves are used as an emollient for sores, cuts and bruises, by the Guyana Patamona. Fruit: Juice contains Vitamin C. Fruits are soaked in water and used for making a tonic, by the Guyana Patamona. Part unspecified: Used by the Surinam Saramaccan Bush Negroes as an ingredient in a curative herbal bath.

Ref: 2,8,192,193,195, 237.

***Passiflora laurifolia* L. (*Passiflora tinifolia* Juss.)**

NAMES: FG Creole: couzou, marietambour, marie tambour, marie-tambour, maritambour, pomme-liane. FG Palikur: mahiktamu. Guyana Creole: bell-apple, passion flower. Guyana Arawak: semitoo, simitu. Surinam: paramarkoesa.

USES: Root: The French Guiana Palikur use a cold, salted decoction for an effective vermifuge. Stem and Leaf: Boiled for a children's vermifuge in Guyana. Leaf: Vermifuge. Used for dressing syphilitic ulcers in French Guiana. Powdered leaves are bitter and considered an anthelmintic.

CHEM: Green fruit contains acetone and a cyanogenic heteroside which disappears upon maturity of the fruit.

NOTES: The fruit-juice of an undetermined species of *Passiflora* is used by the Guyana Macushi as an astringent, caustic rub on intentionally bled cuts (7). Colombian Kubeo use the fruit juice for children's sore throat and as a children's soporific (10)

Ref: 2,3,154,192.

***Passiflora pedata* L.**

USES: Fruit: Fruit is boiled and the liquid used as a tonic by the Guyana Patamona.

Ref: 237.

***Passiflora nitida* Kunth**

USES: Leaf: Used to treat intestinal disorders in NW Guyana.

Ref: 245.

***Passiflora quadrangularis* L.**

NAMES: French Guiana: barbadine. Guyana: granadilla. Surinam: grote tuinmarkoesa.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

USES: Root: A potent narcotic and considered a dangerous poison. Noxious effects of the poison are counteracted by a decoction of *Petiveria alliacea*, *Cassia* sp., *Andropogon* sp. and "bois-trompette". In Surinam, a root infusion is drunk to destroy intestinal worms.

Ref: 154,193.

Passiflora vespertilio L.

NAMES: Guyana Patamona: ka-wuk-wa-raie-yik.

USES: Leaf: Warm leaves are used as an anti-inflammatory by the Guyana Patamona. Leaf and Stem: Juice from macerated leaves and stems is mixed with a little water and used as an anti-infective, as an anti-inflammatory or for treating eye infections, by the Guyana Patamona.

Ref: 237.

Passiflora sp.

NAME: Guyana Patamona: man-bi-du-na-yik.

USES: Leaf: Macerated leaves are used as an emollient by the Guyana Patamona.

Ref: 237.

PEDALIACEAE

Sesamum indicum L. (*Sesamum orientale* L.)

NAMES: French Guiana: ouange, sesame. Guyana: sesame, wangala.

USES: Root: Emollient. Leaf: Mucilaginous. In a decoction for dysentery. Flower: In an emollient tisane. Seed: Diuretic; yields an oil for soothing burns.

Ref: 154,190.

PHYTOLACCACEAE

Microtea debilis Swartz

NAMES: FG Creole: alentou case, entoucase, racine-pistache. Guyana: flat-of-the-earth. Surinam Creole: eiwitblad, eiwit-blad, eiwit blad. eiwit wiri.

USES: Whole plant: Infusion of crushed plant is drunk for a diuretic and hypotensive. Tea of plant used for heart palpitations and to cool inflamed areas. Used as an abortifacient, and as lotion for ulcers; mixed with *Siparuna guianensis* and drunk to remedy diabetes. In Surinam, used for treating albumin in urine, and to remedy cases of difficult urination. Cooked, including roots, in a tea for kidney ailments. Leaf: Used for fevers, thrush, and coughs and colds in NW Guyana.

Ref: 2,3,14,193,195,245.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

Petiveria alliacea L.

NAMES: FG Boni: ndongu-ndongu. FG Creole: douvan-douvan, douvant-douvan, guinee pipi, liane ail, radie pian, verveine puante. FG Palikur: kananumna. Guyana: gully root, gully-root.

USES: Whole plant: Boiled with *Ruellia tuberosa* root, *Cocos nucifera* root and *Cajanus cajan* leaves, and the liquid used as a purgative by women suffering from leucorrhoea ("bladder troubles"). Boiled with *Ruellia tuberosa*, *Justicia secunda* and *Vernonia cinerea* in a decoction which is drunk in small quantities to relieve menstrual pain, while large doses are used to cause an abortion. Decoction as tonic for "female rejuvenation" and as a diuretic. Infusion for colic. Root: For an antispasmodic, febrifuge, sedative, diuretic, emmenagogue and abortifacient. Roots used for an analgesic to remedy toothache. Root has the odor of onion. Leaf: Sudorific, depurative; in a decoction for a dry cough. Powdered leaves used in a treatment for ulcerated wounds, and as an insecticide to prevent itching. Leaf: Used for fevers in NW Guyana.

CHEM: Leaf extracts show possible analgesic and antimicrobial activity, and contain alkaloids. Root contains coumarins (3,109). Plant has garlic odor and contains trithiolaniacin (which is also found in the onion), potassium nitrate and isoarabonol.

Ref: 2,3,4,154,190,245.

Phytolacca americana L. (*Phytolacca decandra* L.)

NAMES: French Guiana: epinard de Cayenne. Guyana: sarsaparilla.

USES: Root: Syphilis. Root and Fruit: Juice is purgative.

NOTES: Plant introduced from North America to French Guiana.

Ref: 7,154,190.

Phytolacca icosandra L.

NAME: French Guiana: epinard de Cayenne.

USES: Root and Fruit: Juice is purgative.

NOTES: Plant introduced from India to French Guiana.

Ref: 154.

Phytolacca rivinoides Kunth & Bouche

NAMES: Guyana: deer-calalu. Surinam Creole: bichouillac, epinard de Cayenne. Surinam Sranan: gogomago, gogomango. Surinam Tirio: pah-nah-ra-pah-nah.

USES: Root: Decoction is drunk to treat syphilis in Guyana. Stem: Young stem eaten to treat diabetes in Guyana. Leaf: Eaten to treat diabetes in Guyana. Liquid from crushed leaves in water is rubbed onto hair to kill lice, fleas and to treat dandruff by the Surinam Tirio, who also wash with a decoction of the boiled leaves as a treatment for fevers. Part unspecified: Used for treating rabies, lung diseases and tumors, by Amerindians at Kurupukari, Guyana.

CHEM: Contains carbomethoxy oleanolic acid (3).

Ref: 3,8,238.

Seguieria americana L.

NAMES: French Guiana: citron sauvage. Suriname: boslemmetje.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

USES: Whole plant: The Wayapi Indians of French Guiana use the plant as a hunting poison, and the root and stem have almost the same effect as curare made from *Strychnos guianensis* (Loganiaceae) (2).

Ref: 2.

PIPERACEAE

***Peperomia elongata* Kunth**

USES: Stem and Leaf: Aerial parts of the plant are prepared in a decoction applied as a febrifuge. The French Guiana Wayapi crush the aerial parts and make them into tampons employed on hypertrophied areas caused by malaria.

Ref: 2.

***Peperomia glabella* (Swartz) A. Dietr.**

USES: Same uses as given for *Peperomia elongata*.

NOTES: The Ingano of Colombia use a leaf decoction of var. *melanostigma* (C. DC.) Yuncker for conjunctivitis (10).

Ref: 2.

***Peperomia macrostachya* (Vahl) A. Dietr.**

USES: Same uses as given for *Peperomia elongata*.

NOTES: The Taiwano of Colombia use a leaf tea of var. *melanostachya* (Link) Trelease & Yuncker for relief of painful urination in older people (10).

Ref: 2.

***Peperomia obtusifolia* (L.) A. Dietr.**

NAME: French Guiana: pourpier des savanes.

USES: Stem and Leaf: Same uses as given for *Peperomia elongata*. Leaf: Succulent leaves are an excellent antiscorbutic.

NOTES: The Kubeo Indians of Colombia use the crushed leaves as a rub to reduce pain of arthritic joints (10).

Ref: 2,154.

***Peperomia pellucida* (L.) Kunth**

NAMES: FG Creole: salade soda, salade soldat. Guyana: shiny bush, sojer pusly, soldier pusley, soldier's purslane, soldier-parsley. Surinam Creole: konsakawiwiri, konsaka-wiwierie, konsaka wiwiri, konsaka-wiwiri, konsakka wiwiri. Surinam Saramaccan: kosaka-owi, tenteh gigi.

USES: Whole plant: Infusion for cholagogue and refreshant; sap for eyedrops, eye infections. Surinam Saramaccan Bush Negroes use it in a curative herbal bath. Stem and Leaf: Mixed in milk

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

for oral afflictions in general such as gingivitis and dental neuralgia; for a local vulnerary; infusion is refreshing, hypotensive, cholagogue, used to treat hypertension, heart troubles and to cool the body. Warmed as an eyewash ingredient. Leaf: For albuminuria in Surinam. Used for a diuretic in Guyana, where it is also eaten as a salad to cleanse the blood, and used in an infusion to cure womb inflammations. In Guyana, juice is squeezed from the leaves into a patient's eyes to treat cataracts. In a strong tea for bronchitis and asthma.

NOTES: The Tikuna of Colombia place a poultice of leaves on infected wounds and ulcers (10).

Ref: 2,3,4,12,190,193,195,202,234.

Peperomia procumbens C. DC.

NAME: French Guiana: salade-soldat.

USES: Leaf: Antiscorbutic, sudorific and febrifuge; eaten in a salad for its mild purgative properties.

NOTES: Plant introduced from Peru to French Guiana.

Ref: 154.

Peperomia rotundifolia (L.) Kunth

NAMES: French Guiana: poivre. FG Creole: ti moron. FG Wayapi: wilapita. Surinam Creole: pikien fowroe sopo, pikin fowru sopo, pikinfowroe-sopo, pikin fowroe-sopo.

USES: Leaf: In a decoction to remedy grippe, asthma, and as an antialgic for wounds; sap extracted from pulverised leaves used in ear-drops to treat earache; crushed leaves in a decoction with wild honey for an antitussive. In Surinam an infusion is made with butter and sugar to remedy influenza; infusion for high blood pressure and urinary conditions. As a stomachic and tonic for the digestive tract.

Ref: 2,4,14,154,193,195.

Peperomia serpens (Swartz) J.C. Loudon

NAMES: FG Creole: ti moron. FG Wayapi: wilapita.

USES: Same uses as given for *Peperomia rotundifolia*, except the Surinam influenza infusion.

NOTES: In Ecuador, "the aromatic leaves and stems are locally employed by the Kofans to relieve the irritant sting of the conga ant (*Dinoponera grandis*)" (10).

Ref: 2.

Peperomia sp.

NAMES: Surinam Akuriyo: ku-de-ah-tah-pu-ri-muh. Surinam Wayana: toi-ah.

USES: Leaf: Crushed and mixed with water for application onto botfly larvae parasitizing skin of the Surinam Wayana. Crushed, warmed leaves applied onto lip sores of Surinam Akuriyo children.

Ref: 8.

Piper aduncum L.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

NAMES: Surinam: man-anijs. Surinam Arawak: kakoro. Surinam Saramaccan Bush Negro: gaa ma da oedoe, gaa ma da udu, malembe toto. Guyana Patamona: wer-ui-qui-yik.

USES: Whole plant: Used by the Surinam Saramaccan as an ingredient in a curative herbal bath.

Leaf and Stem: Macerated leaves and stems are used as a medicament for sores by the Guyana Patamona.

Ref: 193,202,237.

Piper aff. **alatabaccum** Trelease & Yuncker

NAMES: Surinam Tirio: ah-de-me puh-tuh-puh. Surinam Tirio of Tepoe: ah-de-me eh-da. Surinam Wayana: put-poi-pt.

USES: Leaf: Cold water infusion used to wash skin which is irritated by a pepper-like burning sensation. Used in the arrow poison (a type of curare called "kah-mah-ne") made by the Surinam Tirio of Tepoe.

Ref: 8,194.

Piper amalago L. var. **medium** (Jacq.) Yuncker (*Piper medium* Jacq.)

NAME: French Guiana: poivre.

USES: Flower: Infusion for a vermifuge and aperitive.

Ref: 154.

Piper amapaense Yuncker

USES: Leaf: The French Guiana Palikur use the leaves in a decoction mixed with leaves of *Pothomorphe peltata* or *Stachytarpheta cayennensis* as a wash to relieve dizziness.

Ref: 2.

Piper arboreum Aublet

NAMES: Guyana Akawaio: kupo. Guyana Arawak: warakabakoro. Guyana Carib: tona. Guyana Macushi: takau. Guyana Wapishana: wamaratan. Surinam Sranan: anesi-wiwiri, man anesi, man-aneisi, aneisi wiwirie. Surinam Tirio: puh-fure-muh. Guyana Patamona: why-you-yik, ya-kami-you-yik.

USES: Leaf: Decoction or cold water infusion used as a treatment for body aches and fevers by the Surinam Tirio. Leaves are heated and used as a band-aid around joints as an antiarthritic, by the Guyana Patamona. Warmed leaves are wrapped around the affected area as a treatment for aches, pains and strains, by the Guyana Patamona. Leaf and Stem: Macerated leaves and stems are used as an anti-venom by the Guyana Patamona.

NOTES: In northwestern Amazonia the Yakuna chew the leaf of this plant after overeating, and the Kubeo mix the powdered leaf into food following cases of stomach poisoning (10).

Ref: 8,192,202,237.

Piper attenuatum Buch.-Ham. ex Wall. (*Piper diffusum* Vahl)

NAME: French Guiana: queuez-a-rat.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

USES: Root: Dry root is macerated for a diuretic.

NOTES: Plant introduced from the East Indies to French Guiana.

Ref: 154.

Piper augustum Rudge

NAMES: Surinam Tirio: no-lo-e-muh. Surinam Wayana: ko-no-lo-po-dan.

USES: Whole plant: Decoction of crushed plant used by the Surinam Tirio as a wash in treatment of heart ailments. Stem: A compress of cut stem is made to treat hernias; a tampon of finely grated stem, which acts as a resolute, is used for hernias by the French Guiana Wayapi. Stem and Leaf: Decoction is retained in the mouth by the Surinam Wayana to treat bleeding gums.

NOTES: The Waorani in northwestern Amazonia formerly used this species for blackening the teeth to prevent tooth decay (10).

Ref: 2,8.

Piper avellanum (Miq.) D. DC.

USES: Leaf: In NW Guyana, used for cramps, snakebite and stomachache.

Ref: 245.

Piper bartlingianum (Miq.) C. DC.

NAMES: Surinam Wayana: petpe. Surinam Sranan: man anesi wiwiri, man-aneisi-wiwirie. Surinam Tirio: mah-me wih-ra-nah, mah-me wih-ra-nuh.

USES: Whole plant: An important admixture to the curare made by the Surinam Tirio, who make a cold water infusion of the crushed plant and then boil the infusion with their *Strychnos* curare preparation to make it more toxic. Used in "oerali" arrow poison by the Surinam Wayana. Principally the stem is used by the Guyana Waiwai for "balaitu" arrow poison.

NOTES: In former times, the Surinam Tirio used this plant, perhaps in a decoction, to administer a painless death to aged persons as a form of euthanasia or assisted suicide. The Brazil Tirio probably use this plant, which they call "mami werena", in their curare.

Ref: 8,32,194,202.

Piper brownsbergense Yuncker

NAMES: Surinam Tirio: puh-fwe-muh. Surinam Wayana: tah-lah-ha.

USES: Whole plant: The Surinam Tirio use a decoction of the crushed plant as a wash to treat heart ailments. Leaf: Dried in the sun and burned in a fire for the smoke which is used as a bath to eject burrowing skin parasites called "black worms" (Surinam Wayana usage).

Ref: 8.

Piper cyrtopodon (Miquel) C. DC.

NAME: Surinam Tirio: uh-kuh-pu-ru.

USES: Leaf: The Surinam Tirio rub the heated leaf on skin rashes.

Ref: 8.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

Piper dumosum Rudge

USES: Stem: A tampon (compress) of the finely grated stem, which has a resolutive action, is employed by the French Guiana Wayapi for treating hernia.

Ref: 2.

Piper cf. **glabrescens** (Miq.) C. DC.

USES: Leaf: Used for snakebite in NW Guyana.

Ref: 245.

Piper gleasonii Yuncker

NAMES: Guyana Akawaio: kupo. Guyana Arawak: warakabakoro. Guyana Carib: tona. Guyana Macushi: takau. Guyana Wapishana: wamaratan. Surinam Tirio: puh-fwe-muh.

USES: Leaf: A decoction, or sometimes a cold water infusion, is used as a wash by the Surinam Tirio to treat body aches and fevers.

Ref: 8,192.

Piper hostmannianum (Miq.) C. DC.

NAMES: Guyana Patamona: e-gou-I-pou-yik, we-ru-e-qu-yik.

USES: Leaf: Leaves are warmed and strapped around the affected area as an analgesic, by the Guyana Patamona. Macerated leaves are warmed and strapped around the affected area as an anti-arthritic, by the Guyana Patamona. Leaves are warmed and used as a poultice for treating muscular aches and pains, by the Guyana Patamona. Leaf and Stem: Extract of leaves and stem is used as an anti-venom by the Guyana Patamona.

Ref: 237.

Piper cf. **hostmannianum** (Miq.) C. DC. (*Artanthe berbicensis* Miq.)

USES: Leaf: Used against snakebite in NW Guyana.

NOTES: This plant may be, from indirect evidence of similarity with the synonymous *A. berbicensis*, the taxon designated as "*Piper* vs. *berbicense*" in the cited Reference 245.

Ref: 245.

Piper humistratum Gorts & Kramer (*Quebitea guianensis* Aublet)

NAME: French Guiana: raguet-crapaud.

USES: Whole plant: An infusion with *Byrsonima crassifolia* is used in Guyana for treating rattlesnake bites. Root: Used by the French Guiana Galibi against snakebite.

NOTE: The synonym is cited according to Howard, R.A. 1983. The plates of Aublet's *Histoire des Plantes de la Guyane Francaise. Journal of the Arnold Arboretum* 64(2): 255-292 (page 282).

Ref: 7,154.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

Piper marginatum Jacq. var. **marginatum**

NAMES: FG Creole: feuille bombe, ti bombe. FG Palikur: utiutikamwi. Surinam: anijsblad. Surinam Sranan: anesiwiwiri, anesi wiwiri, aneysi wiwiri. Surinam Saramaccan: malembe lembe.

USES: Whole plant: Used by Surinam Saramaccan Bush Negroes in a curative herbal bath to remedy stomachache and uterus (or womb) problems. Root: Partially cooked in water to yield a remedy for painful uterus. Leaf: Boiled in water for stomach cramps, nerve disease and grippe. Decoction is washed on itching caused by insect bites, and on cutaneous eruptions.

CHEM: Constituents of essential oil include pinene, limonene, cymene and cineol. Leaf contains the flavone marginatoside (2,110).

Ref: 2,146,193,195,235.

Piper nigrispicum C. DC.

USES: Leaf: Used to treat snakebite in NW Guyana.

Ref: 245.

Piper nigrum L.

NAMES: Guyana: black pepper, gol-mirch.

USES: Fruit: Dried or powdered berries are used to treat ailments of the urinogenital system; pulverised green berries are boiled and the liquid is drunk to relieve flatulence (wind); decoction of dried berries mixed with *Justicia secunda* and *Zingiber officinale* is used to treat menstrual pains. Seed: In Guyana, mixed with *Allium cepa*, *Allium sativum* and other plants, to cure Guinea worm infections.

CHEM: The main volatile alkaloid in this plant is piperine.

Ref: 3,173,190.

Piper obliquum Ruiz & Pavon

NAMES: Guyana Akawaio: kupo. Guyana Arawak: warakabakoro. Guyana Carib: tona. Guyana Macushi: takau. Guyana Wapishana: wamaratan. Guyana Patamona: wha-you-yik.

USES: Stem: A compress of cut stem is made to treat hernia; a tampon of finely grated stem, which acts as a resolute, is used for hernia by the French Guiana Wayapi. Leaf: Warmed leaves are strapped around the affected area as an analgesic or are wrapped around the affected area as an anti-arthritic, by the Guyana Patamona. Warmed leaves are used as a poultice for treating muscular aches and pains by the Guyana Patamona.

NOTES: Dental problems of the Ketchwa people of Ecuador are treated by use of this species (10).

Ref: 2,192,237.

Piper oblongifolium (Klotzsch) C. DC.

NAMES: FG Creole: radie paopao. FG Palikur: kahboye.

USES: Whole plant: Crushed and the liquid extract mixed in a little water is used for a toothache remedy by the French Guiana Palikur. Root and Stem: The stem and crushed root are rubbed on

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

teeth and gums as a dental analgesic; stem and crushed roots employed in curare preparation by the French Guiana Palikur and Wayapi.

CHEM: The general presence in the genus *Piper* of amides having narcotic and paralyzing properties affecting the buccal (mouth) mucous membranes is possibly correlated with the use of this species by indigenous tribal people as a buccal anaesthetic (2).

Ref: 2.

Piper poiteanum Kunth

NAMES: Surinam: janamali, yanamalie vine. Surinam Tirio: ah-lah-ku-pah-ne. Surinam Wayana: arakompani, arakumpane, aramkompane.

USES: Whole plant: Used as a curare ingredient, as well as a curare admixture plant, by the Surinam Tirio (whose curare is called "kah-mah-ne") and the Surinam Wayana. Leaf: The Surinam Tirio place a piece of leaf in cavity in a tooth to relieve toothache pain.

NOTES: This plant is called "arakupani" by the Brazilian Tirio, who use it in the making of their curare.

Ref: 8,14,32,194,202.

Piper aff. **pseudoaccreanum** Steyermark

NAME: Surinam Tirio: ah-lah-ku-pah-ne.

USES: Whole plant: Cold water infusion of macerated plant is added to the curare preparation of the Surinam Tirio after it has been boiled.

Ref: 8.

Piper rupunuvianum Trel. & Yuncker

NAME: Guyana Patamona: whey-you-yik.

USES: Leaf: Warmed leaves are strapped around joints as an analgesic or for treating muscular aches and pains, by the Guyana Patamona.

Ref: 237.

Piper submelanostictum C. DC. var. **amelanostictum** Yuncker

USES: Stem: A compress of the cut stem is made to treat hernia; a tampon of finely grated stem is used by the French Guiana Wayapi as a resolutive for hernia.

Ref: 2.

Piper trichoneuron (Miq.) C. DC.

USES: Same uses as given for *Piper submelanostictum* var. *amelanostictum*.

Ref: 2.

Piper sp.

NAME: Surinam Wayana: alimiede. Guyana Patamona: wha-youw-yik.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

USES: Whole plant: Plant brings bad luck (Guyana Patamona). Part unspecified: An admixture ingredient of curare made by the Surinam Wayana.

Ref: 194,237.

Pothomorphe peltata (L.) Miq. (*Piper plantagineum* Lam.; *Piper peltatum* L.)

NAMES: French Guiana: poivre, poivre jaborandi. FG Creole: feuille bomb, grand feuille bomb. FG Palikur: utiuti. Guyana: cow foot, cowfoot-bush, cowfoot-leaf, cow hoof. Guyana Arawak: doboribanaro, dobori-banaro, duburi banato. Surinam Sranan: aneisie wiwirie, anijsblad, boesi pepre, swieti anesi, swietie aneisiewiwirie, swit' anesi, switi aneysi. Guyana Patamona: tu-kok-yik, wha-youw-yik.

USES: Whole plant: Plant brings bad luck (Guyana Patamona). Plant is boiled and the water used as an herbal bath or for washing the skin for reducing high fevers, by the Guyana Patamona. Plant is heated and tied or wrapped around the head and forehead for treating headaches, by the Guyana Patamona. Root: Remedy for uterus pain is derived from partially cooked root. Macerated in water for a diuretic. Leaf: Infusion is sudorific; in a compress applied to the head for a prolonged period of time as an antineuralgic; macerated leaves and crushed stem are mixed with leaves of *Piper amapaense* for a headache remedy. Mixed with coconut oil or castor oil and rubbed on painful or swollen joints; ground leaves put on cuts; boiled for grippe and stomach pain; warm poultice is anti-inflammatory. Warmed leaves are tied to the head or forehead to relieve headache, and tied to other areas to relieve hernia pain and arthritis pain. Decoction used in Guyana as a purgative to clean out the uterus. In a poultice with oil for bruises and swellings. The Guyana Warrau mix the leaves with leaves of *Clibadium* for fish poison. In NW Guyana, leaves are used for abscesses, colds and coughs, hemorrhage, headache, swellings, and for cleaning the womb and tubes. Seed: Yields an essential oil ingested with sugar for stomach atony.

CHEM: Plant contains chavicine, piperine and lignans.

Ref: 2,3,16,154,190,193,195,202,237,245.

PLANTAGINACEAE

Plantago lanceolata L.

NAME: French Guiana: plantain.

USES: Leaf: Used in French Guiana to make an eyewash called "eau de plantain" to treat ophthalmia.

NOTES: Plant introduced from Europe to French Guiana.

Ref: 154,168.

Plantago major L.

NAME: FG Creole: plantain.

USES: Leaf: Juice extracted from warmed leaves is placed in the eye to reduce the irritations of trauma or conjunctivitis; decoction of leaves mixed with leaves of *Chenopodium ambrosioides* is

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

consumed by women to relieve menopausal troubles, and drunk to soothe digestion; crushed young leaves are applied to the ulcers of leishmaniasis.

NOTES: An undetermined French Guiana species of *Plantago* provides leaves which are dried and made into an infusion for washing bruised eyes (4). The Tikuna of Colombia use the leaves as an ingredient for a fever and bronchitis remedy (10).

Ref: 2,173.

PLUMBAGINACEAE

Plumbago indica L.

USES: Root and Leaf: Vesicant.

Ref: 154.

Plumbago scandens L. (*Plumbago rosea* L.)

USES: Root and Leaf: Yields a juice used to cauterize warts. Root: Juice used to treat running ulcers.

Ref: 154.

POACEAE

Avena sativa L.

NAME: Guyana: oats.

USES: Fruit: Oats are lightly parched, pounded and made into a tea for remedying retention of urine, being an old but effective cure in Guyana.

Ref: 190.

Axonopus anceps (Mez) Hitch.

NAME: Guyana Patamona: pam-poui-thou-yik.

USES: Leaf: Juice from macerated leaves is used to treat conjunctivitis or as an anti-inflammatory into the eyes, by the Guyana Patamona.

Ref: 237.

Axonopus compressus (Sw.) Beauv.

NAMES: Guyana: carpet grass. Surinam: beschuitgras. Surinam Saramaccan Bush Negro: bosoe pata ahoe, bosoe pata amoe, bosu pata ahu, bosu pata amu.

USES: Whole plant: Used by the Surinam Saramaccan as an ingredient in a curative herbal bath. Used to treat heart problems in NW Guyana.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

Ref: 159,193,245

Bambusa vulgaris Schrader ex J.C. Wendl.

NAMES: FG Creole: bambou. FG Galibi and Wayapi: ilipala. Guyana: bamboo, common bamboo, kamwatta. Surinam: bamboe, Surinaamse bamboe. Surinam Javan: pring gading.

USES: Stem: The French Guiana Palikur burn bits of dried stem for the acrid smoke which is a mosquito repellent. Used for rheumatism in NW Guyana. Shoot used to treat abscesses and malaria in NW Guyana. Leaf: Boiled leaves used as a fever bath. In Guyana, a decoction of boiled leaves is used by women as a "clean-out" for dilation and curettage, and also to aid the expulsion of the afterbirth of women and cows. Boiled as a hot tea for fever, which induces profuse perspiration. In NW Guyana, used to treat heart problems and malaria, and to ease birth.

Ref: 2,3,159,190,195,245.

Chloris radiata (L.) Sw. (*Cynosurus scoparius* Lam.)

NAMES: French Guiana: chiendent, pied de poule.

USES: Part unspecified: Diuretic.

Ref: 168.

Coix lacryma-jobi L.

NAMES: Guyana: Job's tears. Surinam: Jobstranen. Surinam Sranan: kanifro. Surinam Javan: djali.

USES: Root: Infusion for a vermifuge.

Ref: 195.

Cymbopogon citratus (DC.) Stapf

NAMES: French and FG Creole: citronnelle. FG Palikur: sikumma. FG Wayapi: asikalupili. Guyana: fever grass, lemon grass. Surinam: citroengras. Surinam Sranan: stroengrasi. Surinam Saramaccan: soetoe gaasi, sutu gaasi. Guyana Patamona: wa-na-bui-mah-yik, wa-na-boui-ma-yik.

USES: Whole plant: Used to retard perspiration; ingredient in a Surinam Saramaccan herbal bath. Root: Used as contraceptive in NW Guyana. Leaf: Decoction for coughs, fever, sore throat and grippe. Boiled with *Bambusa vulgaris* leaves and *Zingiber officinale* for a liquid drunk to treat fever and ague. Boiled with leaves of *Tripogandra serrulata*, *Persea americana* and *Scoparia dulcis* for tea to treat jaundice. Decocted with *Annona glabra* leaves and banana-stalk (*Musa x paradisiaca*) for an emetic and to rid chest of mucus. As a digestive; decoction to reduce or increase perspiration; for urinary conditions involving painful cramps. Used for coughs and colds, fevers, malaria and venereal disease in NW Guyana. Leaves are boiled, and the water drunk as an anti-asthmatic, as an anti-pyretic, as an anti-viral and as a treatment for bronchitis, for colds, for coughing, and for tuberculosis, by the Guyana Patamona. Leaves are boiled, and the water used as a beverage and a tonic, by the Guyana Patamona. Leaves are boiled and the water used as a treatment for influenza, by the Guyana Patamona.

CHEM: Lemon grass oil has antispasmodic and antiseptic properties, and is commercially valuable in the perfume industry (3).

Ref: 2,3,4,14,159,193,195,237,245.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

Cymbopogon nardus (L.) Rendle (*Andropogon citriodorus* Hort. ex Desf.; *Andropogon schoenanthus* Thunb.)

NAMES: French Guiana: citronnelle. Guyana: citronella grass, lemon grass. Surinam: serehgras.

USES: Leaf: A tea is made, with alcoholic spirits or sweet spirits of nitre, to treat colds; infusion to treat diarrhoea spasms, as a stimulant and antispasmodic; infusion is sudorific and an excellent digestive. Leaves used to flavor other teas.

Ref: 3,154,168,190.

Cynodon dactylon (L.) Pers. (*Panicum dactylon* (L.) Pers.)

NAMES: Guyana: Bahama grass, Bermuda grass, devil grass, ziba grass. Surinam: tigri-ston. Surinam Javan: grinting. Surinam Sranan: tigristongrasi.

USES: Whole plant: For an aperient tea. Boiled with *Chamaesyce hirta* for remedying diarrhoea and biliousness. Decoction of whole plant used to treat anuria ("stoppage of water"), stomachache, and in baths to prevent itching.

CHEM: Extracts have a high phagocytic index; shoot apex may produce cyanogenetic glycosides (3).

NOTES: In Rwanda this plant is used to treat gonorrhoea and conjunctivitis (77).

Ref: 3,159,190.

Dactyloctenium aegyptium (L.) Willd.

NAMES: Surinam Sranan: mangrasi, man grasi.

USES: Whole plant: In a decoction for lumbago. Leaf: Infusion mixed with seeds of *Cajanus cajan* used to accelerate childbirth. Decoction of leaves with *Scoparia dulcis* for dysentery.

Ref: 159,195.

Eleusine indica (L.) Gaertner (*Cynosurus indicus* L.)

NAMES: FG Creole: pied poule, pied de poule. FG Wayapi: masakalapi. Guyana: goose grass, goosefoot grass, man grass, man-grass. Surinam Sranan: masiga siga, nanga asi, sida sida, mangrasi. Surinam Tirio: puh-meh-neh-tuh. Surinam Wayana: kwe-i ah-ku-wah-wah nu-pah.

USES: Whole plant: Infusion as aperitive and refresher; antidiarrhoeic. Decoction is diuretic, used to treat bladder disorders, relieve pain caused by straining the abdominal muscles, and is applied to open wounds to stop bleeding. Decoction is also used with *Desmodium* sp. as a tonic. Decoction for children's convulsions. In Guyana, the whole plant is boiled with black sage for use in a sitting bath to treat fevers, colds, malaria, and for post-childbirth cleansing of a mother. Leaf: Macerated in a decoction applied to skin rashes by the Surinam Tirio. In NW Guyana, used as contraceptive, for hemorrhage and for loss of hair.

CHEM: Contains cyanogenetic heterosides (111).

Ref: 3,8,12,149,154,159,168,234,245.

Eragrostis tephrosanthos Schult.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

NAME: Guyana: love grass.

USES: Whole plant: To treat fevers.

Ref: 159.

Guadua latifolia (Humb. & Bonpl.) Kunth

NAMES: FG Creole: coumouie, coumoui, coumouri. FG Palikur: kuumwi, tuem. FG Wayapi: kulumuli, taw. Guyana: rafu. Surinam Carib: koewama. Surinam Sranan: bamboesi. Surinam Saramaccan: kwama. Surinam Djuka Bush Negro: tsape.

USES: Stem: Arrow poison is prepared for hunting large game, the poison causing a continuous flow of blood which possibly may be attributed to anticoagulant properties. Stem used in a preparation to counteract *Caladium* poisoning.

NOTES: An undetermined species of *Guadua*, which is known in Guyana as "raffu", is used for arrow poison (16).

Ref: 2,159.

Guadua cf. latifolia (Humb. & Bonpl.) Kunth

NAME: FG Wayampi: kulumuli.

USES: Stem: In French Guiana the wood is used to make arrow points which have the property to cause the blood to flow continuously without clotting, from a wounded animal.

CHEM: Material from Trois Sauts, French Guiana has been phytochemically analyzed (240).

Ref: 240.

Gynerium sagittatum (Aublet) P. Beauv.

USES: Stem: Used to treat snakebite in NW Guyana.

Ref: 245.

Ichnanthus panicoides P. Beauv.

NAMES: Surinam Sranan: pingping. Surinam Tirio: ki-kwe weh-nah-ru. Surinam Wayana: ku-pe-te-ah, sha-me-le-uh.

USES: Whole plant: Cold water infusion of crushed plant used as a wash to treat fevers by the Surinam Tirio. Smoke from burning plant is inhaled by the Surinam Wayana to treat stomachache.

Ref: 8,159.

Olyra latifolia L.

NAMES: Guyana Patamona: kam-bu-duk-yik, nuu-aay-yik.

USES: Leaf: Blades are macerated and applied to the cut umbilical cord to prevent infection, by the Guyana Patamona. Flower: Macerated lemmas are used for washing the head to get rid of dandruff, by the Guyana Patamona.

Ref: 237.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

Olyra micrantha Kunth

NAMES: Guyana Patamona: nuu-whey-yik, rue-aa-yik.

USES: Leaf: Macerated blades are applied to babies' umbilical cord to prevent infection and to speed up the drying process so that it can easily fall off after birth, by the Guyana Patamona. Mashed dry leaves are also used as an antimicrobial for the umbilical cord of babies, by the Guyana Patamona.

Ref: 237.

Oplismenus sp.

NAMES: Guyana Patamona: ah-tu-ko-mey-rey-yik, a-tu-wa-na-pu-yik.

USES: Whole plant: Plant is ground into a powder, and used as an anti-infective, by the Guyana Patamona. Plant is ground into a powder, dissolved in water, and drunk as an anti-inflammatory, by the Guyana Patamona. Root: Root is ground into a powder, mixed with water and drunk as an antibacterial, as an antidiarrheal, and for coughing or for sore throat, by the Guyana Patamona. Stolon: Stolon is washed and chewed as an antipyretic or as a medication for colds, by the Guyana Patamona.

Ref: 237.

Oryza sativa L.

NAMES: Guyana: rice. Surinam: rijst. Surinam Sranan: alesi.

USES: Fruit: Rice grains are cooked and consumed to treat impotence, and the rice-water given as a treatment for children's bedwetting.

Ref: 195.

Panicum pilosum Swartz

USES: Leaf: Used to ease birth in NW Guyana.

Ref: 245.

Panicum rudgei Roem. & Schult.

NAME: Guyana Patamona: ah-tu-ku-mae-le-yik.

USES: Stolon: Stolon is boiled with water and drunk as an antipyretic, by the Guyana Patamona. Chewed stolon is used as a medicament for colds by the Guyana Patamona.

Ref: 237.

Pariana sp.

NAME: Surinam Wayana: ku-mu.

USES: Whole plant: Smoke from burning plant is inhaled by the Surinam Wayana as a treatment for general aches.

Ref: 8,159.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

Pharus latifolius L.

NAMES: FG Creole: riz chien. FG Taki-taki: quimanamana: FG Wayapi: ka'iti'ay. Surinam Arawak: tebejo. Surinam Carib: pelatataie. Surinam Sranan: dagoe-alesie. Surinam Tirio: ki-kwe o-noy-e. Surinam Wayana: wah-ru-mah.

USES: Whole plant: Smoke from burning plant is inhaled by the Surinam Wayana as a sedative when a person is frightened by a chance encounter with a wild animal. Leaf: Crushed leaves are mixed with red paste from *Bixa aril* and rubbed on the cheeks by the Surinam Tirio to relieve headache.

Ref: 8,159.

Saccharum officinarum L.

NAMES: French Guiana: canne a sucre. Guyana: sugar cane. Surinam: suikerriet, tjing, tjin tjing. Surinam Javan: teboe. Surinam Sranan: ken.

USES: Stem: Juice used to treat snakebite and wounds from poison arrows. Juice mixed with infusion of "wallaba" (*Eperua* sp.) to treat urari (curare) poisoning by the Guyana Macusi. Yields sugar; finely ground sugar is used for eye diseases in French Guiana by blowing it into a leucoma of the cornea. Sugar in a mix rubbed onto rheumatism-afflicted areas. Whole sugar for vermifuge. Powdered sugar for a detergent. Sugar cane eaten for a blood-cleanser, digestive and to prevent dental cavities. In Guyana, granulated sugar is sometimes placed on a scald or burn for quick relief. Sap: Used for coughs and colds as well as to treat snakebite in NW Guyana. Leaf: Decoction of young leaves is used for urinary conditions.

Ref: 7,154,159,190,193,195,245.

Streptogyna americana Hubbard

NAME: Surinam Tirio: ki-kwe weh-nah-ru.

USES: Whole plant: Smoke from burning plant is inhaled by a Surinam Tirio child who has become sick because "father has killed a jaguar".

Ref: 8.

Vetiveria zizanioides (L.) Nash (*Andropogon squarrosus* sensu auct., non L. fil.)

NAMES: French Guiana: patchouli, vetiver. Guyana: khus khus grass. Surinam: akar wangi, motgras, reukgras, vetiver.

USES: Stem: Infusion used for a tonic and emmenagogue in French Guiana.

Ref: 154,159.

Zea mays L.

NAMES: French Guiana and Surinam: mais. Surinam: karoe-barba, karu-barba, maiskolf-baard (stigma); malata karoe (half-ripe maize); karoe, karu.

USES: Fruit: Infusion drunk for diarrhoea. Half-ripe fruit in an infusion for a male aphrodisiac.

Flower: Stigmas plucked from corncob are cooked in water as a treatment for rheumatism, urinary complaints, bladder cramps, and to prevent urinary stones. Green corncob is cooked in water, which is drunk for dietary slimming, to reduce fat. Young corncob is used in a decoction for albuminuria.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

Ref: 193,195.

PODOSTEMACEAE

Apinagia staheliana (Went) van Royen

NAMES: Surinam: dang wiwiri, dan wiwi.

USES: Whole plant: Powdered and mixed with carapa oil (see *Carapa guianensis*) for use as a hair growth stimulator.

Ref: 193.

POLYGALACEAE

Polygala timoutou Aublet

NAME: French Guiana: timoutou.

USES: Whole plant: For an emmenagogue and diuretic.

Ref: 154.

Securidaca paniculata L.C. Rich.

USES: Stem: The inner layer of bark adherent to the woody part of the stem is made into a decoction administered as a dental analgesic to treat toothache and as a mouthwash by the French Guiana Wayapi. Raw sap expressed from the stem is used to soothe a dermatosis characterized by spots on the face and body. A decoction of the grated stem is used as a mouthwash for a dental analgesic by the French Guiana Wayapi.

CHEM: Extracts of leaf, stem and root exhibit antiamebic, antifungal and antibacterial activity. Material from Trois Sauts, French Guiana has been phytochemically analyzed (240).

Ref: 2,240.

POLYGONACEAE

Coccoloba excelsa Bentham

NAMES: Surinam Akuriyo: sah-kuh-ti-to. Guyana and Surinam Arawak: masari, maseri. Surinam Sranan: brodilifa. Surinam Tirio: tah-mo.

USES: Stem: Water from the cut liana is dripped into aching ears by the Surinam Wayana. The Surinam Akuriyo rub the rasped bark onto ant bites.

Ref: 8,192.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

Coccoloba marginata Bentham

USES: Stem: Bark employed in treatment of diarrhea in NW Guyana.

Ref: 245.

Coccoloba uvifera (L.) L.

NAMES: French Guiana: raisin du bord de la mer. Guyana Arawak: matora. Guyana Creole: sea grape, seaside grape. Surinam: droifi, druif, sistridroifi, zeedruif.

USES: Whole plant: Yields an astringent juice, known as "Jamaica kino", used to treat diarrhea and dysentery. Stem: Decoction of bark for intestinal disorders.

Ref: 9,112,154,192,195.

Polygonum acuminatum Kunth

NAMES: FG Creole: radie crapaud d'eau. Surinam Arawak: koejoemoeloe bime. Surinam Carib: jalawa pomejde.

USES: Stem: Sap extracted from the crushed stem is prepared into a gel with hot water, and utilized by the French Guiana Palikur as an eyewash to remedy ophthalmic inflammations and ear trouble.

Ref: 2,211.

Triplaris weigeltiana (Reichb.) O. Kuntze (*Triplaris surinamensis* Cham.)

NAMES: Guyana Arawak: yekuna. Guyana and Surinam Carib: tasi, tasie, tassi. Guyana Creole: Christmas candle, long john. Surinam: mira hoedoe, mira-oedoe. Surinam Arawak: jekoena. Surinam Saramaccan Bush Negro: don oedoe. Surinam Sranan: dreitin, dreten, drytimehout, mierenboom, mierenhout.

USES: Stem: Decoction of the bark used for dysentery in Surinam.

Ref: 192,195,211.

POLYPODIACEAE

Polypodium adnatum Kunze ex Klotzsch

USES: Stem: Bark used to treat diarrhea in NW Guyana. Flower: Bud employed in treatment of whooping cough in NW Guyana.

Ref: 245.

PONTEDERACEAE

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

Eichhornia crassipes (Martius) Solms-Laubach

NAMES: French: jacinthe d'eau. FG Creole: zoreille bourrique. Guyana: water hyacinth.

USES: Leaf: The French Guiana Wayapi prepare the inflated petioles in a decoction for a febrifuge bath, and eat the petioles as an antidiarrhoeic.

Ref: 2.

PORTULACACEAE

Portulaca mucronata Link

NAMES: FG Creole: croupier, pourpier.

USES: Whole plant: Infusion is antidiabetic and digestive; as an emollient; crushed and mixed with grease or oil into an unguent which is rubbed on sprained or torn muscles; makes a refreshing purgative drink, which also serves to diminish the leakages of albuminuria.

Ref: 2.

Portulaca oleracea L.

NAMES: French: pourpier. FG Creole: croupier, pourpier. FG Wayapi: akusinami. Surinam: postelein. Surinam Hindu: Ionia. Surinam Javan: krokot. Surinam Saramaccan Bush Negro: bembe. Surinam Sranan: gronposren. USES: Whole plant: Same uses as those given for *Portulaca mucronata*. Used by the Surinam Saramaccan as an ingredient in a curative herbal bath. Plant is boiled and the water used for treating arthritis or muscle pains by the Guyana Patamona. Juice from macerated plant is applied as an antiseptic to cuts and bruises to stop bleeding and to heal wounds, by the Guyana Patamona. Stem and Leaf: Crushed in water for an hypotensive by the French Guiana Palikur. Leaf: In Surinam, leaves mixed with sugar or soap are applied onto mature abscesses. In French Guiana an infusion of leaves is used as a cholagogue, to treat renal colic, and to prepare the body before taking a purgative. Crushed and mixed with coconut oil and vinegar, and placed on sprained limbs.

CHEM: Plant contains abundant noradrenaline and has hypoglycemic properties.

Ref: 2,4,12,14,193,195,237.

Portulaca aff. **pilosa** L.

NAMES: FG Creole: chevalier onze heures. FG Wayapi: tui.

USES: Whole plant: A lightly salted infusion is employed as a remedy for hernia, and to ease the pain of strains.

Ref: 2.

PROTEACEAE

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

Panopsis sessilifolia (L.C. Rich.) Sandwith

NAMES: Guyana Akawaio: kaikai. Surinam Akuriyo: yo-de-muh. Guyana and Surinam Arawak: idaballi, mahoballi. Surinam Sranan: manari-udu. Surinam Tirio: tah-kah-mah-ri-muh.

USES: Stem and Leaf: Decoction of crushed leaves and rasped inner bark is drunk by the Surinam Tirio as a treatment for exhaustion and body aches. Stem: Cold water infusion of the rasped inner bark is used by the Surinam Wayana as a wash for the treatment of headaches.

NOTES: The Tikuna of northwestern Amazonia report that this tree is toxic, and that the most potent poison is found in the flower, a decoction of which was formerly employed to remedy coughs (10).

Ref: 8,192.

Trattinickia burserifolia Martius

NAMES: Guyana Akawaio: wayama. Guyana Arawak: ulu. Surinam: tingimoni.

USES: Stem: Yields a gum which, in Surinam, is probably used against asthma and other chest conditions. Species of *Protium* are said to be used in Surinam for the same purposes as *Trattinickia*.

Ref: 192,195.

PUNICACEAE

Punica granatum L.

NAMES: French Guiana: grenadier. Guyana: anar, pomegranate. Surinam: granaatappel, granaatappel. Surinam Sranan: granakibon.

USES: Root: Fresh root-bark for a vermifuge. Stem: In Guyana, a decoction of the boiled bark is drunk to instantly relieve diarrhoea. Fruit: Unripe fruit is employed to relieve diarrhoea, but is less effective than the bark preparation. Rind of fruit in a detersive gargle, or the rind in an infusion drunk for diarrhoea and stomach problems.

CHEM: Plant contains piperidine alkaloids (in bark, wood and leaf), anthocyanins (in seed coat), and the tannins punicalagin and punicalin (in peel of fruit).

Ref: 3,154,195.

QUIINACEAE

Lacunaria jenmanii (Oliver) Ducke

NAMES: Guyana Arawak: okokonshi. Surinam Sranan: redi-oedoe. Surinam Tirio: o-ko-ne-de-kuh. Surinam Wayana: sah-tah-rah-pu.

USES: Stem: Inner bark is rasped in a decoction drunk as a treatment for stomachache by the Surinam Tirio. Leaf: The Surinam Wayana drink a decoction as a treatment for kidney pain.

Ref: 8,192.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

RAPATEACEAE

Rapatea paludosa Aublet

NAMES: Surinam Tirio: anansiwawae, tau-tau, tow-tow.

USES: Stem: Decoction used as an admixture to the curare made by the Surinam Tirio. Leaf: The French Guiana Wayapi grind young leaves in a decoction or maceration as a remedy to combat shortness of breath in pulmonary complaints. Exudate used to treat hair loss in NW Guyana.

CHEM: This plant accumulates very high levels of aluminum, up to 13,600 parts per million, which may be present in the soil.

Ref: 2,8,194,245.

RHAMNACEAE

Gouania blanchetiana Miquel

NAMES: Surinam Tirio: ah-lu-gah-lu-gah. Surinam Wayana: me-sah.

USES: Whole plant: The Surinam Wayana rub the sap onto the skin as a treatment for body aches.

Ref: 8.

Gouania striata Rich. (*Gouania domingensis* sensu Aublet, non L.)

NAME: French Guiana: mabi.

USES: Stem: Wood is bitter and antiseptic, used in a diuretic beverage sold in Cayenne, French Guiana under the name "mabi".

Ref: 154.

Zizyphus jujuba Mill.

NAMES: Surinam Hindustani: bedara. Surinam Sranan: olijf.

USES: Leaf: Decoction used for flushing bile from the system.

Ref: 195.

RHIZOPHORACEAE

Rhizophora mangle L.

NAMES: French Guiana: paletuvier rouge. Guyana Akawaio: mangero. Guyana Carib: konopo. Guyana Warrau: bu. Guyana Arawak: kakutiro, kakutiru. Guyana Creole: mangrove, red mangrove. Surinam: mangrove. Surinam Sranan: mangro.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

USES: Root: Used to treat diarrhea in NW Guyana. Stem: A bark decoction is used to treat frequent dysentery, diarrhea, micturition and bladder diseases in Guyana. Bark is febrifuge, astringent, rich in tannin, used in a decoction in French Guiana for haemorrhages, and in gargles to remedy angina. Bark used to treat diarrhea in NW Guyana.

NOTE: This is the plant referred to in Ref: 7 as *Rhizophora gymnorrhiza* L.

Ref: 7,9,154,192,195,245.

ROSACEAE

Prunus myrtifolia (L.) Urb.

NAMES: FG Creole: bois noyo. FG Palikur: kunau. Guyana Creole: noyeau.

USES: Stem: A decoction of grated bark is used as a pectoral remedy for colds by the French Guiana Wayapi.

Ref: 2,192.

RUBIACEAE

Amaiouea* cf. *brevidentata Steyerm.

NAME: Guyana Patamona: mo-rey-ee-yik.

USES: Bark: Inner bark is boiled with water and drunk as an anthelmintic by the Guyana Patamona.

Ref: 237.

Borreria latifolia (Aublet) K. Schum. (*Spermacoce caerulescens* Aublet)

NAMES: Surinam Arawak: siki siki edan. Surinam Carib: kiere pipio.

USES: Part unspecified: As a vomitive in French Guiana.

Ref: 154,210.

Borreria verticillata (L.) G. Meyer

NAME: FG Galibi: maluwa.

USES: Stem and Leaf: Crushed and heated, with the addition of some salt, and used as a plaster to expel sand fleas.

CHEM: Aerial parts contain the indole alkaloids berrerine and borreverine, and an essential oil which contains the sesquiterpenes guaiane, caryophyllene and cadiene (114). Root contains emetine; root-bark contains the iridoids daphylloside, asperuloside, feretoside, methyl desacetylasperuloside, desacetylasperuloside, asperulosidic acid and desacetylasperulosidic acid (115).

Ref: 2.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

Capirona decorticans Spruce (*Capirona surinamensis* Bremekamp)

NAMES: FG Creole: bois-palika. FG Palikur: wadidga. FG Saramaccan: lisapau. FG Wayapi: ayapili. Surinam Sranan: dede-udy, kantasi-oedoe, moetene. Surinam Tirio: e-pah-ni-reh, wuh-luh-puh. Surinam Tirio and Wayana: uh-kuh-pwe-muh.

USES: Stem: Bark is grated in a maceration swabbed onto furuncles and cutaneous eruptions by the French Guiana Wayapi. The French Guiana Palikur treat head injuries and headaches with a cataplasm of grated bark containing the sap. Inner bark is rasped and either a decoction or cold water infusion of it is used as a wash to treat fevers and chills.

Ref: 2,8.

Cephaelis ipecacuanha (Brot.) Richard

USES: Root: Used as an emetic in Guyana.

CHEM: Contains emetine, an emetic and amoebicide (166).

NOTE: The early history of ipecac, derived from the roots of various plants, is related by Balfour (1873), who noted that various kinds of ipecac were differentiated, including annulated or Lisbon (*Cephaelis ipecacuanha*), striated or Peruvian (*Psychotria emetica*) and undulated (*Richardsonia scabra*).

Ref: 7,241.

Chiococca alba (L.) Hitch. (*Chiococca racemosa* L.)

NAME: French Guiana: cainca des Antilles.

USES: Root: A drastic purgative.

Ref: 154.

Chiococca brachiata Ruiz & Pavon (*Chiococca anguifuga* Martius)

NAME: French Guiana: cainca du Bresil.

USES: Root: A drastic, violent emetic used in treating hydropsy.

Ref: 154.

Chomelia tenuiflora Bentham

NAMES: FG Creole: quatre ou cinq. FG Palikur: heukuteu. FG Wayapi: alamakulu alami.

USES: Stem: Axillary spines have a necrotic or deadening effect which is made use of by the French Guiana Wayapi as an anaesthetic when piercing the ears of infants for earrings.

Ref: 2.

Cinchona sp.

USES: Bark: Macerated bark is warmed and used as a medicament for sores. Part unspecified: Used as an antimalarial by Amerindians at Kurupukari, Guyana.

NOTE: A history of worldwide cultivation of cinchona, or "Jesuit's bark", the source of antimalarial quinine, is given in Prendergast, H., *Economic Botany* 55(1): 3-6. 2001.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

Ref: 237,238.

Coffea arabica L.

NAME: French Guiana: cafe.

USES: Seed: Infusion of green seeds ("beans") contains caffeine and is drunk in French Guiana for remedying migraine headaches. Infusion contains tannin, which is useful as a febrifuge; for gout.

Ref: 154.

Coffea liberica Hiern

USES: Leaf: Used to treat headaches and sore eyes in NW Guyana.

Ref: 245.

Coussarea cf. paniculata (Vahl) Standl.

NAME: Guyana Patamona: mik-yik.

USES: Bark: Inner bark is scraped, and the juice is used as a medicament for "bush yaws", by the Guyana Patamona. Juice from the bark is warmed and used for eczema and dermatoses by the Guyana Patamona. Inner bark is scraped, warmed and used as a medicament for sores by the Guyana Patamona.

Ref: 237.

Coutarea hexandra (Jacq.) K. Schum. (Coutarea speciosa Aublet; Portlandia hexandra Jacq.)

NAMES: FG Creole: quinaquina. Surinam Arawak: kwatta the, tataboballi. Surinam Carib: pakeeli, pakeri. Surinam Saramaccan: leletie. USES: Root: Root-bark mixed in a decoction with stem-bark is employed as an antidiabetic and vermifuge by the French Guiana Palikur. Stem: Bark used in a decoction for swamp fever and malaria. Bark is bitter, stomachic, febrifuge.

CHEM: The bitter properties of this plant are similar to those of quinine as a malaria remedy.

Ref: 2,9,154,190,210.

Duroia cf. amapana Steyerm.

NAME: Surinam Tirio: uh-kuh-pwe-muh.

USES: Stem: Scrapings are used to make a cold water infusion employed by the Surinam Tirio as a wash to treat fevers.

Ref: 8.

Duroia aquatica (Aublet) Bremekamp

NAMES: Surinam Sranan: marmador sinja-oedoe, marmadosoe. Surinam Tirio: meh-nu-e-muh. Surinam Wayana: tut-pwa-muh.

USES: Leaf: Among the Surinam Wayana, leaves are boiled in a closed pot and the escaping steam is allowed to bathe the testicles as a treatment for hernia.

Ref: 8.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

Erithalis fruticosa L.

NAME: French Guiana: bois-chandelle.

USES: Stem: Wood is resinous with an agreeable odor, and is made into torches. Properties of the resin should be investigated.

Ref: 154.

Faramea guianensis (Aublet) Bremekamp (*Cephaelis evea* DC.; *Evea guianensis* Aublet)

NAMES: FG Creole: ipeca, petit ipeca. FG Palikur: waadukpriye.

USES: Whole plant: The French Guiana Wayapi roast the whole plant in a piece of pottery in order to smoke and desiccate the ulcers of leishmaniasis. Root: Vomitive.

Ref: 2,154.

Faramea lourteigiana Steyerl.

NAMES: FG Creole: bois bande, ti bois bande. FG Palikur: waaduk. Surinam Akuriyo: puh-tu-koi-muh. Surinam Wayana: bo-uh-ban-te.

USES: Root: Root used for a tonic. Root is macerated in rum with the roots of *Ptychopetalum olacoides* and *Strychnos erichsonii* and drunk as an aphrodisiac by the French Guiana Boni and Creole people. The Surinam Wayana soak the crushed root in rum for three months and drink a tincture of it as an aphrodisiac, said to be extremely effective and sold commercially in Paramaribo, Surinam and Cayenne, French Guiana.

Ref: 2,8,16.

Faramea multiflora A. Rich. var. **multiflora**

USES: Whole plant or Leaf: Decoction used in a vapor bath as a febrifuge by the French Guiana Wayapi.

Ref: 3.

Genipa americana L.

NAMES: French Guiana: enipayier. FG Creole: genipa. FG Palikur: arasgu. FG Wayapi: yanipa. Guyana Akawaio: karuk. Guyana Macushi: miyuke. Guyana Wapishana: kibiwe. Guyana and Surinam Arawak: lana. Surinam Akuriyo: weh-da-kwe-mah. Surinam Arawak and Carib: arasaloe. Surinam Carib: tapoeloepa, tapoeroepa, sawa. Surinam Sranan: tapoeripa, taproepa. Surinam Tirio: meh-nu, she-mah-puh.

USES: Root: Decoction in a purgative for gonorrhoea. Stem: Bark in a plaster applied to ulcers; bark for diarrhoea. Stem and Fruit: Fruit and rasped bark are rubbed by the Surinam Akuriyo on black spots that sometimes develop on the skin. Fruit: Edible, and made into a refreshing drink. Pulp used by the French Guiana Boni in tattooing. Part unspecified: Used for treating ulcers by Amerindians at Kurupukari, Guyana.

CHEM: Fruit and seed contain the terpene genipine as an active ingredient. Fruit contains malic acid, genipic acid and genipinic acid; leaf contains geniposidinic acid, an iridoid glucoside; seed

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

contains caffeine (8, 116,117,118,154). The indoloquinoline alkaloid cryptolepine is an active compound isolated from material collected near Asindopo village, Suriname (244).

NOTES: A blue-black staining tincture of the fruit is used for decorative body painting by Amerindians. The Guyana Macushi make reddish paint by mixing this plant with *Humiria balsamifera* var. *floribunda*, *Protium heptaphyllum* subsp. *heptaphyllum* and possibly *Arrabidaea chica*.

Ref: 2,7,8,154,192,210,238.

Genipa spruceana Steyerem.

NAME: FG Creole: ti genipa. Guyana Patamona: kha-ruk-yik.

USES: Same uses as those given for *Genipa americana*. Bark: Bark is scraped and used as a poultice for sores by the Guyana Patamona. Leaf and Fruit: Leaves and young fruits are crushed and used as insecticide by the Guyana Patamona. Fruit: Young fruit is used as remedy for dermatoses by the Guyana Patamona. Young fruits are crushed and used as an antifungal by the Guyana Patamona. Young fruit is cut in halves and used for treating ringworm infection or for treating eczema by the Guyana Patamona. Pulp of young fruit is used for making tattoos or for treating sunburn, by the Guyana Patamona.

NOTES: The stain derived from the fruit is markedly inferior to that derived from *Genipa americana*.

Ref: 2,237.

Geophila repens (L.) I.M. Johnston (*Geophila herbacea* (Jacq.) K. Schum.)

NAMES: Surinam Akuriyo: mo-ko-ko mo. Surinam Tirio: to-ko-ro po-mwe. Surinam Wayana: to-ko-li-u.

USES: Whole plant: The Surinam Tirio drink a decoction of the boiled plant as a treatment for coughs. Leaf: The Surinam Wayana drink a decoction of the boiled plant as a treatment for coughs. Fruit: Crushed and rubbed on facial dermatitis consisting of white spots, and considered as an effective antifungal agent by the French Guiana Palikur. Used to treat skin fungi in NW Guyana. Seed: Reputedly edible.

NOTES: The Ketchwa of Ecuador use this plant as an antifungal agent.

Ref: 8,245.

Geophila tenuis (Muell. Arg.) Standley

USES: Whole plant: An emollient cataplasm is applied with cotton to extract painful spines embedded in the skin. Fruit: The French Guiana Wayapi rub one or a few ripe fruits on the skin to extract spines.

Ref: 2.

Guettarda acreana Krause

NAMES: Guyana Arecuna: yaki. Guyana Macushi: eekwa. Guyana Wapishana: chuwirikia.

USES: Stem: Bark contains a strong alkaloid used in the preparation of curare poison in Guyana. Part unspecified: Used in curare poison by Amerindians at Kurupukari, Guyana,

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

Ref: 9,192,238.

Guettarda macrantha Bentham

USES: Leaf: Decoction is drunk by the French Guiana Palikur to alleviate massive headaches.

Ref: 2.

Isertia coccinea (Aublet) J.F. Gmelin (*Guettarda coccinea* Aublet)

NAME: Surinam: loto-hoedoe.

USES: Stem: Bark is febrifuge. Leaf: Decoction used in French Guiana in a bath, compress or douche to treat edema.

Ref: 149,154,210.

Ixora javanica (Blume) DC.

NAME: French Guiana: buisson ardent.

USES: Leaf and Flower: Used in a cure-all infusion.

Ref: 4.

Manettia coccinea (Aublet) Willd.

NAME: FG Creole: macoudia.

USES: Stem and Leaf: Aerial parts of the plant are made into a decoction used for a febrifuge by the French Guiana Wayapi.

CHEM: The genus *Manettia* contains the iridoid asperuline.

NOTES: The Achnal and Huambisa Jivaro of Peru chew the fruit for a toothache remedy (10).

Ref: 2.

Mitracarpus sp.

USES: Part unspecified: Emeto-cathartic; vomitive; ipecac substitute. A tisane yielding good results in treating tertiary gonorrhoea is used in French Guiana.

Ref: 154.

Morinda citrifolia L.

NAMES: Guyana: pain-killer, yaw-weed. Surinam: morinda. Surinam Sranan and Malayan: mengkoedoe.

USES: Leaf: In Guyana it is macerated alone, or mixed with *Pothomorphe peltata*, in coconut oil for an external rub to relieve pain of the joints including arthritic and rheumatoid pains. Fruit: Mixed with vinegar to smooth a turgid spleen.

Ref: 3,172,195.

Morinda tinctoria Roxb. (*Morinda royoc* Blanco)

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

NAME: French Guiana: royoc.

USES: Root: Purgative.

NOTES: Plant introduced from the Philippines and India to French Guiana.

Ref: 154.

Ophiorrhiza mungos L.

NAMES: French Guiana: mungo, racine d'or.

USES: Root: An alexiteric used in a decoction at 30 parts per 1000.

NOTES: Plant introduced from Java to French Guiana.

Ref: 154.

Palicourea guianensis Aublet

NAMES: Surinam Arawak: imoro. Surinam Creole: buckwood. Surinam Sranan: kamadan, penpen. Surinam Tirio: pah-fah-mung. Surinam Wayana: tu-da-tu-da. Guyana Patamona: whe-lu-wey-yik, wey-lu-wey-yik

USES: Bark and Leaf: Bark and leaves are boiled and the water is applied to the affected area for muscular aches and pains, by the Guyana Patamona. Bark and leaves are warmed, and used as a poultice to treat sprains, by the Guyana Patamona. Stem: Rased bark is rubbed on aching arms by the Surinam Wayana. Leaf: Crushed in a decoction used as a wash for headache by the Surinam Tirio. Leaves are used as bedding for children who wet their beds, by the Guyana Patamona.

NOTES: The Cayapa Indians of Ecuador make an extract of the plant for a febrifuge drink (148).

Ref: 8,192,237.

Palicourea rigida Kunth

NAMES: Guyana Patamona: ta-ra-ta-ra-yik, ah-pu-mang-yik, whey-lu-wey-yik, wher-uh-wey-yik.

USES: Whole plant: Plant is boiled and the water used for washing the skin to break the "evil-eye" spell, by the Guyana Patamona, Plant is macerated in water and used for an herbal bath, by the Guyana Patamona. Bark: Bark is boiled, and the water drunk as an anti-menorrhagic, by the Guyana Patamona. Leaf: Leaves are boiled, and the water is allowed to cool, and drunk for colds, by the Guyana Patamona.

Ref: 237.

Psychotria bahiensis DC.

USES: Leaf: Warmed leaves are used as an emollient, by the Guyana Patamona. Macerated leaves in water are used for washing the skin as treatment for high fevers, by the Guyana Patamona.

Ref: 237.

Psychotria cf. iodotricha Muell. Arg.

NAME: Surinam Tirio: puh-fwe-muh.

USES: Leaf: Made into a decoction applied with cotton to painful teeth by the Surinam Tirio.

Ref: 8.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

Psychotria ligularis (Rudge) Steyerm. var. **carapichea** (Poir.) Steyerm. (*Cephaelis guianensis* (Aublet) Standley)

NAME: French Guiana: ipeca.

USES: Part unspecified: For an ipecacuanha substitute.

Ref: 168.

Psychotria mapourioides DC. (*Mapouria guianensis* Aublet; *Psychotria nitida* Willd.)

NAMES: French Guiana: mapou, mapounier.

USES: Leaf: Decocted in a lotion for chronic ophthalmia.

Ref: 154.

Psychotria officinalis (Aublet) Sandwith

NAMES: FG Creole: azier a l'asthme. Guyana Akawaio: akuomo. Guyana Arawak: koyarakushi. Surinam Arawak: boelinalli oeneberadikoro. Surinam Carib: koapo.

USES: Leaf: In 18th century French Guiana, a tea for the treatment of asthma was made from the leaves. Infusion or decoction is pectoral, aromatic.

Ref: 8,149,154,192,210.

Psychotria platypoda DC.

USES: Leaf: Leaves are either warmed in a flame or macerated in water, and applied as a cataplasm to soothe furuncles.

Ref: 2.

Psychotria poeppigiana Muell. Arg.

NAMES: FG Creole: radie zore. Guyana Akawaio: kaia-eno-mio. Guyana Creole: soldier's cap. Surinam Akuriyo: yo-nu-ne-mah. Surinam Tirio: ku-ri-lu eh-nah-pe-da. Surinam Wayana: pe-yah-o-tih-puh.

USES: Whole plant: Decoction of crushed, boiled plant used as wash for headaches by the Surinam Tirio. The Surinam Tirio use a decoction of the crushed plant as a wash for sprains, rheumatism, muscular pains and contusions. Stem: Rased bark is rubbed on a certain skin rash known as "poispoisi" by the Surinam Wayana. Inflorescence: Red, sap-filled bracts are used for an antalgic to treat earache, administered by dropping the sap into the ear canal. Inflorescence in an antitussive decoction to remedy whooping cough.

Ref: 2,8,192.

Psychotria poeppigiana subsp. **barcellana** (Muell. Arg.) Steyerm.

USES: Leaf: Used to treat colds and coughs in NW Guyana. Flower: Used to treat colds and coughs in NW Guyana.

Ref: 245.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

Psychotria racemosa (Aublet) Raeuschel

NAMES: Surinam Sranan: bofrowe kasaba. Surinam Tirio: mo-ko-ko a-nu, pi-em-pah-hah.

USES: Leaf: The Surinam Tirio boil the leaves in a decoction to treat fevers.

Ref: 8.

Psychotria ulginosa Swartz

NAME: Guyana Patamona: ebe-moung-yik.

USES: Whole plant: This plant is considered, by the Guyana Patagona, to be a very bad plant to handle, especially for young children.

Ref: 237.

Psychotria ulviformis Steyerl.

NAMES: FG Creole: feuille grage, radie grage, radie serpent. FG Saramaccan: zaza patu. FG Wayapi: yawa nami. Surinam Tirio: uh-kuh-pu-ru. Surinam Wayana: tah-lah-ha.

USES: Whole plant: Applied as an alexiteric cataplasm on poisonous snakebite; macerated in rum or olive oil for snakebite; decoction as a wash for a febrifuge. Leaf: The Surinam Wayana use an infusion as a wash to treat parasitic "black skin worm" affliction. Surinam Tirio use crushed leaves in infusion as wash to reduce swelling eyes; also, the sap of warm leaves is squeezed into the eyes.

Ref: 2,8.

***Psychotria* spp.**

USES: Leaf: Surinam Tirio children who have a fever "because their father killed a tapir" are washed in a decoction of the boiled leaves. The Surinam Tirio use a decoction to treat headache.

Ref: 8.

Sabicea cinerea Aublet

NAME: FG Palikur: bakutkiql.

USES: Whole plant: The French Guiana Palikur bathe infants in a decoction to strengthen their limbs.

Ref: 2.

Sabicea glabrescens Benth

USES: Whole plant: Used for female sterility and in treatment of hemorrhage in NW Guyana. Fruit: Raw fruit, in a decoction by itself or mixed with aerial parts of the plant, is an antidysenteric remedy; also used as an antispasmodic especially to treat colic and stomach pain by the French Guiana Wayapi.

Ref: 2,245.

Sabicea villosa Willd. ex Roemer & Schultes

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

USES: Same uses as given for *Sabicea glabrescens*.

NOTES: In the Rio Apoporis area of Colombia a leaf infusion is used to remedy malaria (10).

Ref: 2.

Sipanea pratensis Aublet (*Virecta pratensis* (Aublet) Vahl)

NAMES: Surinam: witbaka. Surinam Carib: nepoko, palam balam wokoeloe.

USES: Whole plant: In Guyana, used as an astringent and to treat ulcers and skin eruptions. In French Guiana, used in astringent teas and to clean the sores of gonorrhoea. Stem: Grated in a maceration for an eyewash to remedy conjunctivitis. Leaf: French Guiana Palikur use the sap in a preparation to treat dog's cataract.

Ref: 2,7,149,154,210.

Spermacoce spp.

USES: Whole plant: Used to treat syphilis in Guyana.

Ref: 7.

Uncaria gambier Roxburgh

NAME: Surinam Malayan: gambir.

USES: Leaf: In Surinam, an infusion is applied to remedy dysentery; powdered preparation used for nasal conditions.

Ref: 14.

Uncaria guianensis (Aublet) Gmelin (*Ouroparia guianensis* Aublet)

NAMES: French Guiana: herbe a crochets. FG Boni: oupou, ouroupou. Surinam: popakainangra, popokai nangra, popopay nangra. Surinam Arawak: boerio bada. Surinam Carib: akoekoeleja amosaitjele, panapana, pana pana.

USES: Whole plant: Infusion is drunk to remedy dysentery. Burned and powdered, then used on wounds. In a gargle to remedy mouth ulcers. Leaf: Used in treatment of tuberculosis and for coughs and colds in NW Guyana.

CHEM: Plant contains tannins (195).

Ref: 154,193,195,210,245.

Uncaria tomentosa (Willd. ex Roem. & Schult.) DC.

NAMES: French Guiana: herbe a crochets. FG Boni: oupou, ouroupou.

USES: Whole plant: In a gargle to remedy mouth ulcers.

Ref: 154.

RUTACEAE

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

Aegle marmelos Correa

NAMES: Surinam Hindi: bel. Surinam Javan: modjo.

USES: Fruit: In Surinam, the unripe astringent fruit is sometimes employed against dysentery.

Ref: 14.

Citrus aurantiifolia (Christm.) Swingle

NAMES: FG Creole: citron. Guyana: lime, nibua. Surinam: lemmetje. Surinam Sranan: lemki.

USES: Root: Decoction for an anthelmintic, contraceptive and for treating venereal disease. Roots are boiled, the water mixed with alcohol, and drunk to abort a fetus up to six weeks old, by the Guyana Patamona. Used for treatment of hemorrhage and for venereal disease in NW Guyana.

Leaf: Used three ways in French Guiana: crushed in a maceration for headache; mixed with leaves of *Begonia glabra* and *Ocimum campechianum* to bathe very hot feet; mixed with *Renealmia guianensis* leaves and drunk by the French Guiana Wayapi to induce an abortion. Leaves are boiled and the water used as a medication for colds, by the Guyana Patamona. Fruit: In Guyana, the juice is taken with salt to treat diarrhea. In Guyana, juice is used to treat "viccis", a fever that leads to a desire to sleep and uncontrollably relaxed digestive muscles. Lime juice is drunk to prevent dysentery, and used for cleansing wounds. In Surinam, juice is mixed with oil and rubbed on the stomach to relieve sagging muscles of the sexual organs. Juice from the fruit is mixed with a pinch of salt and drunk for chest colds and fever, by the Guyana Patamona. Juice from the fruit is mixed with grated garlic and some water and drunk for snakebite, by the Guyana Patamona. Juice from the fruit is used for making a tonic, by the Guyana Patamona.

Used for treatment of ground itch and for dandruff in NW Guyana.

Ref: 2,3,7,12,195,245,237.

Citrus aurantium L. (*Citrus vulgaris* Risso)

NAMES: French Guiana: oranger, oranger amer. Guyana: Seville orange, sour orange. Surinam: zure oranje. Surinam Sranan: swa-alanja.

USES: Leaf: Used in a sedative infusion in French Guiana. Fruit: Refreshing, slightly acidic juice is drunk for influenza, and used for cleansing wounds. In Guyana, a slice of fruit is eaten with salt to control a fever. Peel and pulp are bitter. Fruit: Used for treatment of biliousness in NW Guyana.

Ref: 109,154,195,245.

Citrus limon (L.) Burm.

NAME: Guyana: lemon

USES: Leaf: Leaves are boiled and the water drunk for treating colds, by the Guyana Patamona.

Ref: 237.

Citrus medica L.

NAMES: French Guiana: citronnier. Guyana: citron.

USES: Stem: Used in febrifuge pills in French Guiana. Fruit: Used for malaria and to treat coughs and colds in NW Guyana.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

Ref: 154,245.

Citrus reticulata Blanco

NAMES: Guyana: mandarin orange, tangerine.

USES: Stem: Thorns used for removing splinters in NW Guyana.

Ref: 245.

Citrus sinensis (L.) Osbeck

NAMES: French Guiana: oranger. FG Creole: orange douce. FG Creole and Guyana: orange. FG Palikur: uwas. FG Wayapi: api. Guyana: sweet orange. Surinam: sinaasappel. Surinam Sranan: apresina.

USES: Leaf: In an aromatic infusion to soothe grippe. Fruit: Infusion of the mesocarp is used as a cholagogue, and drunk on an empty stomach to relieve stomach pain. Flower: Infusion used as a sedative.

CHEM: Fruit contains citric acid, pectin, flavones, essential oils and vitamin C.

Ref: 2,4,195.

Erythrochiton brasiliensis Nees & Martius

USES: Root: Root-bark used as a vermifuge in Guyana.

Ref: 48.

Monniera trifolia L.

NAMES: FG Creole: jaborandi. FG Palikur: bukuyuwya.

USES: Leaf: Decocted by the French Guiana Palikur for an external application to soothe persistent headaches.

CHEM: Contains numerous alkaloids, including the furoquinoleic alkaloids skimiamine and dictamnine (2).

Ref: 2.

Pilocarpus demerarae Sandwith

USES: Leaf: May yield the useful alkaloid pilocarpine for the pharmaceutical trade in Guyana. Pilocarpine from *Pilocarpus jaborandi* has clinical use as a parasympathomimetic (166).

Ref: 48.

Ruta graveolens L.

NAME: Surinam: stoipiwiri.

USES: Leaf: In Surinam, decoction of leaves is used to treat convulsions in young children.

Ref: 195.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

Ticorea foetida Aublet

NAME: French Guiana: ticoree.

USES: Whole plant: Very bitter; febrifuge, substitute for quinine.

Ref: 154.

Triphasia trifolia (Burm. fil.) P. Wils.

NAMES: Guyana: limeberry. Surinam: zoete lemmetje. Surinam Sranan: switlemki. USES: Fruit: In Surinam, cooked with sugar in water as a remedy for bad coughs to loosen phlegm.

Ref: 195.

Zanthoxylum apiculatum (Sandwith) Waterman (*Fagara apiculata* Sandwith)

NAMES: Guyana Akawaio: ajikerai. Guyana Arawak: sada. Guyana Macushi: wanikore. Guyana Wapishana: kadeneb.

USES: Stem: Sap from fresh inner bark is used to treat toothache in Guyana.

CHEM: Wood contains the alkaloid magnoflorine (29).

Ref: 3,8,9,192.

Zanthoxylum caribaeum Lam.

NAMES: French Guiana: bois piquant, clavalier. Guyana Arawak: sada. Guyana Creole: pritiari.

USES: Stem: Bark is very bitter, used in French Guiana as a febrifuge and aperitive.

Ref: 168,192.

Zanthoxylum flavum Vahl (*Fagara flava* (Vahl) Krug & Urban)

NAMES: FG Creole: bois piquant, zepini.

USES: Stem: The French Guiana Wayapi chew the bark into a fine pulp, and insert it as a tampon (plug) in a tooth cavity for a dental analgesic to reduce pain.

CHEM: Wood contains the coumarins psoralene and suberosine. Psoralene is a chemical defense against fungus and insect attack of the tree, and also an agent used in photochemotherapy against vitiligo, psoriasis and mycoses (2).

Ref: 2.

Zanthoxylum hermaphroditum Willd. (*Fagara guianensis* Lam.)

NAMES: French Guiana: bois amer, bois piquant, cacatin, fagarier, poivre negre.

USES: Whole plant: Resin is astringent and vulnerary. Stem: Bark is antifebrile, regarded by some French Guianans as the equivalent of quinine. Used in a tonic and febrifuge for certain forms of malarial fever when quinine does not produce the desired effect. Fruit: Wall of capsule is aromatic, piquant.

CHEM: Contains paralyzing zanthopicrite and zanthopicrine (154).

Ref: 154.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

Zanthoxylum pentandrum (Aublet) R. Howard (*Fagara pentandra* Aublet)

NAMES: FG Creole: bois piquant, bois zepine, cacatin, fagarier, poivre negre, zepini. Surinam Creole: cacatin. Surinam Sranan: pritjari. Surinam Tirio: ah-lu-gaw, weh-deh-doi.

USES: Root: Infusion in alcohol is believed an efficacious aphrodisiac. Stem: Bark is chewed by the French Guiana Wayapi until finely pulverised, and inserted as a tampon (plug) in tooth cavity for a dental analgesic. Decoction of trunk-bark is used as a hot bath to soothe venereal chancres, and to remedy eruptions of pimples on the legs of children. Macerated bark mixed with wine or rum is a bitter tonic having antimalarial and antibleorrhagic properties. The Surinam Tirio rub the peeled, crushed bark onto sores caused by leishmaniasis, and also wash in a decoction of the rasped, boiled bark as a treatment for fevers.

CHEM: Wood contains lupeol, and the alkaloids berberine and magnoflorine. Stem-bark contains magnoflorine and choline (2).

Ref: 2,8,154,195.

Zanthoxylum rhoifolium Lam. (*Fagara rhoifolia* (Lam.) Engler; probably also *Zanthoxylum perrottetii* DC.)

NAMES: FG Creole: bois amer, bois piquant, bois zepine, zepini tite feuille. FG Palikur: pudukuwakau. Guyana Patamona: a-gik-yik.

USES: Stem: Decoction of trunk-bark used as a hot bath to soothe venereal chancres, and to remedy eruptions of pimples on the legs of children. Macerated bark mixed with wine or rum is a bitter tonic having anti-malarial and anti-bleorrhagic properties. Bark is boiled with water and drunk as an anti-malarial, by the Guyana Patamona. Bark and Leaf: Inner bark and leaves are boiled, and the water drunk as an anti-pyretic, by the Guyana Patamona.

CHEM: Contains various alkaloids including allocryptopine, candicine, magnoflorine and temberatine (119).

Ref: 2,154,237.

Zanthoxylum cf. rhoifolium Lam.

NAME: Guyana Patamona: a-chi-qua-rai-yik.

USES: Bark: Inner bark is boiled, and the water drunk as an anti-malarial, by the Guyana Patamona.

Ref: 237.

Zanthoxylum sp.

NAME: Guyana Patamona: ko-maie-yik.

USES: Bark and Leaf: Macerated bark and leaves are warmed and used as an anti-arthritis, by the Guyana Patamona. Juice from the macerated inner bark and leaves is used to treat dermatoses and as a treatment for sores, by the Guyana Patamona. Leaf: Juice from macerated leaves is used as an anti-fungal and as a treatment for eczema or dermatosis, by the Guyana Patamona.

Ref: 237.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

SAPINDACEAE

Cardiospermum halicacabum L.

NAMES: French Guiana: persil diable, persil du diable.

USES: Whole plant: Infusion of seedling is used to clear the uterus after childbirth. Root: Infusion used as a stomachic and diuretic. Part unspecified: Emmenagogue.

CHEM: Seed oil reportedly has the properties of an insect repellent, antifeedant and anti-inflammatory (10,142).

Ref: 4,168.

Cardiospermum halicacabum L. var. microcarpum (H.B.K.) Blume

NAMES: Guyana: bishop's cap.

USES: Whole plant: Decoction used to treat chest colds and asthma. Mixed with *Cyanthillium cinereum* and *Desmodium barbatum* in a decoction for kidney disorders.

Ref: 3.

Cupania aff. americana L.

NAMES: Surinam Akuriyo: ku-mah-lah-kuh-u-ruh. Surinam Tirio: kwe-guh-pung.

USES: Root: The Surinam Akuriyo use the grated root as a treatment for diarrhoea.

Ref: 8.

Cupania hirsuta Radlkofer

NAMES: FG Creole: gangouti. FG Palikur: mbarui. Guyana Arawak: black kulishiri.

USES: Leaf: Crushed leaves are made into a decoction, to which leaves of *Siparuna guianensis* are sometimes added, which is used as a febrifuge wash.

Ref: 2,192.

Matayba arborescens (Aublet) Radlkofer (*Sapindus arborescens* Aublet)

NAMES: French Guiana: savonier. Guyana Arawak: kulishiri. Surinam: gauwtrie. Surinam Arawak: koeliesirie. Surinam Carib: tonorebjo, tonorebjoe, tonorepjo. Surinam Saramaccan Bush Negro: gauwietie, gauwetrie.

USES: Same uses as given for *Sapindus saponaria* in French Guiana.

Ref: 154,192,208.

Melicoccus bijugatus Jacq. (*Melicocca bijuga* L.)

NAMES: Surinam: knepa, knippelboom, knippen, sensibon.

USES: Leaf: Infusion used to decrease or retard perspiration.

Ref: 195,208.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

Paullinia acuminata Uittien

NAME: Guyana Patamona: pi-gik-yik

USES: Wood: Wood is used as a fish poison, by the Guyana Patamona. Stem: Stem is ground and used as a fish poison, by the Guyana Patamona.

Ref: 237.

Paullinia capreolata (Aublet) Radlkofer

USES: Stem: Bark used for sores, wounds and cuts in NW Guyana. Leaf: Used to disinfect the umbilical cord of newborn babies, and for treating sores, wounds and cuts in NW Guyana.

Ref: 245.

Paullinia cupana H.B.K. (*Paullinia sorbilis* Martius)

USES: Seed: Used in a medication for migraine headaches in French Guiana.

NOTES: Plant introduced from Venezuela to French Guiana.

Ref: 154.

Paullinia dasygonia Radlkofer

NAMES: Surinam Akuriyo: o-ko-re-muh. Surinam Sranan: fefi-funga. Surinam Tirio: ah-de-ti-muh. Surinam Wayana: ah-ku-de-e-u-ru-e-mah.

USES: Whole plant: The Surinam Tirio drink a decoction of crushed plant to expel stomach worms. The Surinam Wayana drink a cold water infusion of crushed plant to treat painful swollen stomach and blood in stools. The Surinaam Akuriyo rub crushed plant on the stomach to treat stomachache.

Ref: 8.

Paullinia latifolia Benth. ex Radlkofer

NAME: Guyana Patamona: kik-ka-wa-na-yik.

USES: Whole plant: Liana is used to poison the water for fishing, by the Guyana Patamona.

Ref: 237.

Paullinia pinnata L.

NAMES: FG Creole: liane carre, liane carree. FG Wayana: kutupu. Surinam: feifi fienga, feifinga-wiwiri, vijfvinger. Surinam Arawak: jesikoesji. Surinam Carib: kamasoeli, koetoepeo.

USES: Leaf: Infusion is used in Surinam to treat metabolic disorders in young children. Fruit: Used as a fish poison; contains ichthyotoxic saponins.

Ref: 2,195,208.

Paullinia rufescens L.C. Rich. ex Juss.

NAME: Guyana Patamona: ki-kwa-na.

USES: Stem: Stem is used as a fish poison, by the Guyana Patamona.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

Ref: 237.

Paullinia sp.

USES: Part unspecified: Used as a fish poison by Amerindians at Kurupukari, Guyana.

Ref: 238.

Pseudima frutescens (Aublet) Radlkofer (*Sapindus frutescens* Aublet)

NAMES: French Guiana: savonier. Guyana Wapishana: paui-biaun. Surinam Creole: savonier. Surinam Tirio: pah-ke-rah a-nu.

USES: Leaf: Surinam Tirio men bathe the scrotum in a decoction of boiled leaves in order to treat "checkball", a condition involving the testicles. Leaves are also put into a fire and the smoke allowed to bathe the testicles. Fruit: Same soap properties as given for *Sapindus saponaria*.

Ref: 8,154,192.

Sapindus saponaria L.

NAMES: FG Creole: bois savon, bois savonette.

USES: Root and Stem: Root and stem-bark for tonic astringents and bitters. Fruit: Contains an emulsifying saponin (hederagenine) and thus used in French Guiana as a soap, and for shampooing the hair. Diuretic.

Ref: 2,154.

Serjania grandifolia Sagot

NAME: FG Wayapi: kutupu.

USES: Stem: The French Guiana Wayapi use sap from the cut stem as a fish poison.

Ref: 2.

Serjania oblongifolia Radlkofer

NAMES: Surinam Tirio: tu-ku-ku. Surinam Wayana: ku-tu-pu.

USES: Whole plant: The Surinam Tirio use a decoction of crushed plant to treat cramps. The Surinam Wayana use a cold water infusion of crushed plant to treat cramps.

Ref: 8.

Serjania paucidentata DC.

NAMES: Guyana Arawak: aboho, hebechi-abo. Guyana Carib: kotupuru. Guyana Wapishana: kohire. Surinam: drikantie, fefi finga wiwiri, feyfi finga wiwiri. Surinam Arawak: abo. Surinam Carib: koetoeopoe, moetoeopoe.

USES: Whole plant: Juice used for a narcotic in French Guiana. Root: Cooked by the Surinam Saramaccan Bush Negro as a remedy for afflictions of the mucous membranes. Stem and Leaf: In Surinam, a piece of tendril with leaves is used to treat metabolic disorders. Leaf: Used for thrush in NW Guyana.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

Ref: 154,192,193,208,245.

Talisia cf. hemidasya Radlkofer

NAMES: Surinam Carib: soepoepi, tonoloipio. Surinam Tirio: wi-ah-nah-tu-de.

USES: Leaf: Sick people in certain Surinam Amerindian tribes are washed with the leaves as part of a healing ritual.

Ref: 8,208.

Talisia squarrosa Radlkofer

NAME: Guyana: sand mora.

USES: Part unspecified: Used as a fish poison by Amerindians at Kurupukari, Guyana.

Ref: 238.

Talisia sp.

NAME: Surinam Wayana: ku-mah-we-mah.

USES: Leaf: Cold water infusion is used by the Surinam Wayana as a wash to prevent illness caused by eating certain kinds of food.

Ref: 8.

Toulicia guianensis Aublet

NAME: Guyana Patamona: ha-ko-lu-ka-yik.

USES: Root and Bark: Root and bark are boiled and the water drunk as an anti-diarrheal, by the Guyana Patamona. Bark: Bark is boiled with water and drunk as an anti-malarial, by the Guyana Patamona. Latex from the bark is applied to the skin as a treatment for chicken pox or for measles, by the Guyana Patamona.

Ref: 237.

Urvillea ulmacea Kunth

USES: Stem: An antidiarrhoeic decoction made from crushed stems is drunk by the French Guiana Wayapi.

Ref: 2.

SAPOTACEAE

Chrysophyllum cf. **argenteum** Jacq. subsp. **auratum** (Miq.) Pennington (*Chrysophyllum auratum* Miq.)

NAME: Guyana Patamona: wa-ta-mo-yik.

USES: Bark: Heated bark is used as a medicament for sores, by the Guyana Patamona.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

Ref: 237.

Chrysophyllum cainito L.

NAMES: FG Creole: caimite, jaune d'oeuf, pai-caillemit. Surinam: ster appel.

USES: Whole plant: Infusion of seedling used as a cholagogue in French Guiana. Stem: Bark used in preparing a tonic or excitant. Leaf: An uneven number of leaves (9 or 11) is decocted for a hypoglycemic drink in French Guiana.

CHEM: Leaf contains myriatine (120).

Ref: 2,4,149,154.

Manilkara bidentata (A. DC.) Chev.

NAMES: Guyana: beefwood, bulletwood, bully tree. Guyana (including Patamona) and Surinam: balata. Guyana Arawak: balata burue. Guyana Macushi: pure, purue. Guyana Wapishana: iriar, wichabai. Guyana Warrau: kobero. Surinam Arawak: boeloewe. Surinam Carib: palata. Surinam Creole: boletri, botri.

USES: Whole plant: Latex used as an effective cure for dysentery. Stem: A clyster is used for "carabisi sickness". Decoction of the bark mixed with the barks of *Hymenaea* sp. and *Humiria* sp. is used as an effective cure for dysentery. Bark used to treat "buck sick"; emetic.

Ref: 48,190,191,192.

Manilkara zapota (L.) van Royen (*Achras sapota* L.)

NAMES: French Guiana: sapotille. Guyana: sapadillo, sapodilla. Surinam: sapatia, sapotilie.

USES: Stem: Bark decoction is a tonic febrifuge. Fruit: Eaten to remedy indigestion. Used for diarrhea in NW Guyana. Seed: In Guyana and Surinam, parched and/or peeled seeds are eaten to alleviate retention of urine, i.e., to stimulate release of urine. The fatty seed is a diuretic which must be used with caution since high dosage causes dysuria.

CHEM: Contains the alkaloid saponine (154).

Ref: 154,190,193,245.

Micropholis guyanensis (A. DC.) Pierre

CHEM: The indoloquinoline alkaloid cryptolepine is an active compound isolated from material collected near Asindopo village, Suriname.

Ref: 244.

Pouteria guianensis Aubl.

NAME: Guyana Arawak: asepoko.

USES: Part unspecified: Used for its medicinal properties by Amerindians at Kurupukari, Guyana.

Ref: 238.

Pouteria melanopoda Eyma

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

NAMES: Surinam Akuriyo: i-to. Surinam Arawak: moraballi. Surinam Paramaccan: akwansiba. Surinam Sranan: blaka-jamboka. Surinam Tirio: ku-no-lo-wah.

USES: Stem: Decoction of boiled bark used as a wash for treating rheumatism, sprains, contusions and muscular pain by the Surinam Tirio. Stem and Leaf: Inner bark is combined with crushed leaves and rubbed on the body by the Surinam Akuriyo to rid it of lice and soothe bee stings.

Ref: 8.

Pouteria sagotiana (Baillon) Eyma (*Eremoluma sagotiana* Baill.)

NAMES: Surinam Sranan: apra-oedoe, djoe-bortri. Surinam Tirio: tu-mu-de. Guyana Patamona: Wa-ta-mouri-yik.

USES: Bark: Inner bark is scraped, warmed and used as a medicament for sores, by the Guyana Patamona. Part unspecified: Decoction used as a wash by the Surinam Tirio to treat a condition known as "wepurukane", which possibly refers to spontaneous abortion.

Ref: 8,237.

Pouteria venosa (Mart.) Baehni

NAME: Guyana Patamona: ka-ma-gu-za-yik.

USES: Bark: Bark is boiled with water and drunk as an anti-diarrheal, by the Guyana Patamona. Seed: Seeds are chewed or grated, placed in cold water, and drunk as an analgesic for pain in the chest and heart, by the Guyana Patamona. Seeds are chewed to prevent fluttering of the heart, by the Guyana Patamona. Seeds are grated, soaked in water overnight and drunk as a treatment for heartburn, by the Guyana Patamona. Fruit: Grated fruits are boiled with water and drunk as an anti-diarrheal, by the Guyana Patamona.

Ref: 237.

Pouteria sp.

NAME: Surinam Wayana: krah-pah-me-de. Guyana Wapishana: widieko.

USES: Stem: Small pieces of bark are sucked by the Guyana Wapishana to remedy colds and chest congestion. Stem and Leaf: Decoction of crushed leaves and rasped bark is used as a wash by the Surinam Wayana to treat aching bones after long walks.

NOTES: An undetermined species of Sapotaceae, known to the Surinam Tirio as "kah-ri-me-de", provides bark which is drunk in a decoction to induce abortion (8).

Ref: 8,32.

Pradosia schomburgkiana (A. DC.) Cronquist

NAMES: Guyana Akawaio: kaka. Guyana Arawak: kakarua. Guyana: wild liquorice.

USES: Stem: Bark decoction used to treat coughs in Guyana. Bark used to treat tuberculosis and for coughs and colds in NW Guyana.

Ref: 48,192,245.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

SCROPHULARIACEAE

Angelonia biflora Benth.

USES: Whole plant: Used to treat fever in Guyana.

Ref: 16.

Bacopa aquatica Aublet

NAMES: FG Creole: herbe aux brulures, herbe-aux-brulures.

USES: Leaf: Pulverized leaf used for treating wounds, cracked skin and burns.

Ref: 149,154.

Bacopa monnieri (L.) Wettstein

NAME: FG Creole: ti quinine.

USES: Whole plant: Mixed with a little salt into a bitter infusion used for a febrifuge and antimalarial.

CHEM: Contains the alkaloid brahmine, which raises blood pressure when administered in therapeutic dosage, and is hypotensive when given in very strong dosage. A tranquilizing saponin resembling reserpine is also present. Alcoholic extract of plant is a muscle relaxant and cardiovascular relaxant (121).

Ref: 2.

Capraria biflora L.

NAMES: FG Creole: the d'Amerique, the de pays, the des Antilles, the Guadeloupe, the pays. Guyana: bhuyara, negro-broom, wild tea.

USES: Whole plant: Infusion is drunk for a calming effect, tonic, digestive and cholagogue; infusion has an antispasmodic action, especially after a violent purgative; saline decoction for a vermifuge. Young plant is pulverised and mixed with soft grease and sugar in a poultice which is applied to hard boils to bring them to a point. Stem and Leaf: Infusion for colic, diuretic and antiperiodic. Leaf: Crushed leaves are salted and moistened in rum or vinegar, and applied in a row as a cataplasm on the forehead to treat violent headache. Decoction of crushed leaves, or of young shoots, used for an eyewash. Infusion used as a cholagogue, refreshant and tea. Used in treatment of gallstones in NW Guyana.

Ref: 2,3,4,154,168,245.

Lindernia crustacea (L.) F. Muell.

NAMES: FG Creole: petite griffe, ti mignonette. FG Palikur: asukwatiye arib.

USES: Whole plant: Infusion is employed to diminish leakage of albuminuria; to treat leprosy; decoction drunk as a tea for febrifuge effect.

Ref: 2.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

Lindernia diffusa (L.) Wettstein (*Vandellia diffusa* L.)

NAMES: French Guiana: haimerada (liver medication), herbe du Paraguay.

USES: Whole plant: Bitter, mucilaginous; mildly purgative; decoction for both continual and intermittent fevers; emetic and febrifuge for bilious fever or dysentery. For liver ailments.

Ref: 154.

Maurandia cf. **erubescens** A. Gray

USES: Root: Used for treatment of arthritis in NW Guyana.

Ref: 245.

Scoparia dulcis L.

NAMES: FG Creole: balai doux, herbe a balai, herbe a balai sauvage, petit balai, petit balai a graines, ti balai. FG Palikur: asaripna. Guyana: sweetbroom, sweet broom, sweet-broom. Surinam: bezemkruid. Surinam Creole: sibi wiwiri, sisibiwiwiri, sisibi-wiwiri.

USES: Whole plant: Dried for a blood-purifying tea in order to reduce blood sugar levels. Decoction is drunk to treat dizziness [Kvist 167, coll. 1987, Guyana (US)]. Infusion mixed with manioc and milk is used in French Guiana to treat infants' vomiting. For jaundice and boils it is often mixed in an infusion with *Tripogandra serrulata*, *Persea americana* and *Senna alata*. Decoction for children's fever, thrush and mouth sores. Macerated in an infusion or strong decoction for inducing children's vomiting and as an emetic to relieve stomach pain. Used to treat gonorrhoea sores in 18th century French Guiana. Cooked in water and drunk to control bile. Used in treatment of biliousness, as a laxative, for malaria, sores, venereal disease, and for coughs and colds in NW Guyana. Plant is boiled, and the water drunk as an anti-asthmatic, as an anti-pyretic, as a treatment for back pain, or as a remedy for influenza, for colds and coughing, by the Guyana Patamona. Macerated plant in water is used for an herbal bath, by the Guyana Patamona. Root: Cooked in water which is drunk for a cough remedy. Infused in water for an aphrodisiac. Stem: Bark decoction used for treating fever in Guyana. Stem and Leaf: Juice, or a decoction of the leafy branches, when mixed with mother's milk is used as an antivomitive for nursing infants; infusion of aerial parts drunk as a tea for migraine headache or as a purgative; decoction for febrifuge, dizziness, or wash for headache; plaster for violent and persistent head pain. Infusion for jaundice in mothers of newborn. Leaf: Cooked with root of *Senna alata* for use as an antiparasitic. Decoction with leaves of *Eleusine indica* for dysentery. Leaf infusion for an antileishmaniasis, migraine or a purgative; in a bath for skin eruptions such as heat rash. Leaves and dried branches are mixed with *Nicotiana tabacum* and smoked to relieve sinusitis, and also used in a maceration with leaves of *Quararibea turbinata* and alcohol for sinusitis. Dried leaves smoked as a substitute for marijuana (*Cannabis sativa*). Leaf-juice for coughs, mouth sores, inflammation of gums. Leaves are an ingredient in a bitter tea used to cleanse the blood and skin, and for biliousness. Macerated and applied to treat thrush, sores and ulcers. Macerated and applied to treat thrush, sores and ulcers. Juice from macerated leaves is used as an antibiotic eye-drop, by the Guyana Patamona. Leaves are boiled and the water used as an eye-wash for infected eyes or as a tonic, by the Guyana Patamona. Part unspecified: Diuretic.

CHEM: Contains the toxic alkaloid scoparine, as well as (in root) 6-methoxy-benzoxazolinone (which is hypotensive and antidiabetic), and triterpenoids (122). Oil from aerial parts contains tritriacontane, dulciol, beta-sitosterol and dulciolone (3).

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

NOTES: Tikuna Indian women in Colombia drink a decoction during menstruation for its contraceptive and abortifacient properties (10).

Ref: 2,3,4,7,14,16,45,149,154,168,190,193,195,234,237,245.

Stemodia pusilla Benth. (*Matourea pratensis* Aublet)

NAME: French Guiana: basilic sauvage.

USES: Root: Decoction used as a gargle against oral inflammations; vulnerary. Leaf and Flower: Infusion for migraine headaches.

Ref: 154.

Veronica americana Schweinf.

NAMES: FG Creole: balai-doux, herbe a balai, herbe a balai sauvage, petit balai a graines.

USES: Whole plant: For an antibleorrhagic tea; emetic for stimulating children to vomit; for an antidontalgic gargle; decoction of leaf and stem used to treat heavy menstrual flow; emollient.

Leaf: Infusion for fevers. This plant is used in much the same way as *Scoparia dulcis*. Ref: 154.

SELAGINELLACEAE

Selaginella epirrhizos Spring

NAME: Surinam Tirio: sho-ro-sho-ro eh-heh.

USES: Whole plant: The Surinam Tirio use a decoction of the boiled plant as a wash for headache.

Ref: 8.

Selaginella pedata Klotzsch

NAME: Surinam Tirio: shu-ro-shu-ro eh-heh.

USES: Same use as given for *Selaginella epirrhizos*.

Ref: 8.

SIMAROUBACEAE

Picramnia guianensis (Aublet) Jansen-Jacobs (*Picramnia tariri* DC.; *Tariri guianensis* Aublet)

NAME: French Guiana: tariri.

USES: Stem: Bark used in an astringent infusion. Leaf: Used as a violet decorative dye for the skin by French Guianan Amerindians.

Ref: 154.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

Picrasma excelsa Swartz (*Aeschrion excelsum* (Swartz) Kuntze; *Picraena excelsa* (Swartz) Lindley; *Quassia excelsa* Swartz)

NAMES: French Guiana: bois Saint-Martin. Guyana: urariwong.

USES: Whole plant: Febrifuge. A source of quassia chips, once used in bitters. Stem: Bark used in wourali (curare) poison in Guyana.

Ref: 16,154,173.

Picrolemma pseudocoffea Ducke

NAMES: FG Creole: cafe lane. FG Palikur: tuukamwi.

USES: Stem: Bark prepared in a decoction with bark of *Zanthoxylum rhoifolium* for a febrifuge and for protection from malaria and swamp fever (an antipaludic agent). Shavings of stem macerated in rum are used for a vermifuge and antidysenteric beverage.

CHEM: Contains harmine alkaloids, and the quassinoids isobruceine and sergeolide (the latter an antimalarial), as well as the potent antileukemic deacetylsergeolide (123,124).

Ref: 2.

Quassia amara L.

NAMES: FG Creole: couachi, quinquina de Cayenne. Guyana Creole: bitter ash, bitter bush, quashie bitters, quassia bitters. Surinam Creole: kwasibita, kwasi bita, kwasi-bita, kwasi-bita bloem knoppen. Surinam Sranan: bitterhout. Guyana Patamona: ya-ko-yik, ya-ku-yik.

USES: Root: Infusion used to reduce malarial fever (overdose believed to cause paralysis).

Bark: Bark is boiled and the water drunk as an anti-diarrheal, as an anti-dysenteric, and as an anti-malarial, by the Guyana Patamona. Macerated inner bark is boiled, and the water drunk to treat colds, by the Guyana Patamona. Bark and Leaf: Bark and leaves are boiled, and the water drunk as an anti-pyretic, by the Guyana Patamona.

Stem: Wood chips are decocted in lotions for persistent venereal ulcers. Infusion of wood and fresh roots is used for refractory fevers, tonic, aperitive and febrifuge. In French Guiana an alcohol extract is called "quassine". Piece of wood in water, gin, vermouth or cognac is drunk as a pyretic for fever, e.g., malarial fever. Infusion is a good tonic for the stomach and intestines. Stem is also used in remedies for diseases of the spleen, liver (cirrhosis), and urinary tract. Bark used as a blood purifier and for treating weak eyes of alcoholics. Bark macerated in rum for a vermifuge. Bark is mixed with the macerated stem of *Tinospora crispa* in rum, cognac or absinthe for a beverage employed against diabetes and albuminuria. Chipped, soaked in wine or water, and the extract used to restore appetite and as a tonic to reduce blood sugar levels. In Surinam, stem is employed to make bitters for reducing a fever. Wood: Used for treatment of biliousness, malaria and sores in NW Guyana. Stem and Leaf: Decoction of bark and leaves used as a wash to rid skin of external parasites such as agouti lice. Infusion of bark and leaves for a febrifuge, bitter tonic and vermifuge; cholagogue. Boiled for a liquid bath to treat measles and smallpox in Guyana.

Leaf: Crushed leaves placed on body reputedly act as a mosquito repellent. Used in treatment of fevers in NW Guyana. Leaf, Flower and Root: Infusion for a febrifuge in French Guiana. Flower: Infusion is drunk to alleviate a heavy feeling in stomach. Seed: Used for malaria in NW Guyana.

CHEM: Stem-bark contains the insecticidals neoquassine and quassine. Sap shows activity against cells derived from carcinoma of human nasopharynx. Plant extracts contain the antileukemic compounds quassamarin and similkalactone (3).

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

NOTES: Quassia bitters and the *Quassia amara* plant are discussed in detail in Ref: 193, pp.24-28.
Ref: 2,3,4,7,9,12,154,168,173,190,192,193,195,237,245.

Simaba cedron Planchon (*Quassia cedron* (Planchon) Baillon)

NAMES: FG Boni and Creole: wan ede. Guyana and Surinam Arawak: hikuribianda, hikuri-bianda. Guyana Creole: kartabac plum, turtle food. Surinam Sranan: bergi-kanamboeli. Surinam Wayana: she-mah-de. Surinam Tirio: ah-da-teh-no-kin-ah-lu.

USES: Stem: Bark macerated in rum for a vermifuge, antimalarial and bitter tonic. Inner bark in a decoction to remedy malaria, cutaneous eruptions, and to assist childbirth. Stem and Seed: Infusion of bark and seeds used as an antidote for snakebite and as a febrifuge for mild or intermittent fever. Leaf: Powdered for a dog-mange remedy. Part unspecified: Used to soothe skin irritations, by Amerindians at Kurupukari, Guyana.

CHEM: Seed contains the quassinoids cedrin, cedronin and cedronylin (2,44). Bark and seeds contain the bitter alkaloid cedrine (9,48).

Ref: 2,3,8,48,192,238.

Simaba guianensis Aubl. (*Quassia guianensis* (Aublet) Dietr.)

NAME: Guyana Patamona: wa-ra-tak-pu-ta-yik.

USES: Bark: Bark is boiled, and the water drunk as an anti-helmintic, by the Guyana Patamona.

Ref: 237.

Simaba morettii Feuillet

NAMES: FG Creole: courbaril savane, simarouba male.

USES: Stem: Bark macerated in rum for a vermifuge, antimalarial and bitter tonic. Macerated bark mixed with rum is used to relieve toothache pain.

CHEM: Root-bark contains the quassinoids simarinolide and guanepolide; also rich in simarolide; stem-bark contains harmine alkaloids.

Ref: 2,125.

Simaba multiflora A. Juss. (*Quassia multiflora* (A. Juss.) Nootboom)

NAMES: FG Creole: kanambouli. FG Palikur: kwepan. Guyana Akawaio: watuwai. Guyana Arawak: hachiballi.

USES: Stem: Decoction of bark is used as an external wash for headache by the French Guiana Wayapi.

CHEM: Contains karinolide and chaparrinone, and canthinone alkaloids (126,127).

Ref: 2,192.

Simarouba amara Aublet (*Quassia officinalis* DC.; *Quassia simarouba* L. fil.)

NAMES: FG Creole: simarouba. Guyana Akawaio: aku, yaku. Guyana Creole: bitter ash, simaruba. Guyana Arawak, Arecuna and Carib: simarupa. Guyana Macushi: shirima. Guyana Wapishana: simere. Surinam: soemaroeba.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

USES: Stem: Bark macerated in rum is used as a bitter tonic, antimalarial and antidysenteric. Bark infusion for fever, stomachache, indigestion, dysentery and diarrhoea. Root: Bark infusion for febrifuge, indigestion, dysentery and diarrhoea. Bark for a diuretic, febrifuge and cholera; emetic in high dosage. Fruit: Strong stimulant with pleasantly bitter taste; effective for dysentery.

CHEM: Contains an antineoplastic quassinoid as well as simarolide (a quassinoid) and glaucarubinone (a malarial larvicide) (128,129,140). Root-bark contains resinous quassine, also gallic and malic acids (154).

Ref: 2,48,154,168,190,192,195,237.

SMILACACEAE

Smilax cordato-ovata L.C. Richard

NAMES: FG Creole: bagou, liane bagotte, salsepareille.

USES: Root: Grated into a male aphrodisiac decoction which is both consumed as a beverage and rubbed onto the sexual organs by the French Guiana Palikur. Stem: Antisyphilitic; maceration or decoction as a depurative.

CHEM: Active principles are steroidal saponosides such as sarsaponoside.

Ref: 2.

Smilax cumanensis Willd.

NAME: Guyana Patamona: che-pou-tai-yik.

USES: Root: Root is boiled with water and drunk as a treatment for back pain, by the Guyana Patamona. Root and Stem: Root and stem are boiled with water, sugar added and used as a tonic, by the Guyana Patamona.

Ref: 237.

Smilax cuspidata Poir.

NAMES: FG Creole: bagou, liane bagotte, salsepareille.

USES: Same uses as given for *Smilax cordato-ovata*.

Ref: 2.

Smilax lasseriana Steyerm.

USES: Whole plant: Plant is boiled, and the water drunk as a treatment for impotence, by the Guyana Patamona. Root: Dried roots are boiled, and the water drunk for back pain, by the Guyana Patamona. Dried roots are ground into a powder and used for making a tonic, by the Guyana Patamona.

Ref: 237.

Smilax latipes Gleason

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

NAME: Guyana Patamona: put-a-lu-mu-yik

USES: Vine: Vine is boiled, and the water drunk as an analgesic for back pain, by the Guyana Patamona.

Ref: 237.

Smilax pseudosyphilitica Kunth

NAMES: FG Creole: bagou, liane bagotte, salsepareille.

USES: Same uses as given for *Smilax cordato-ovata*.

Ref: 2.

Smilax riedeliana A. DC.

NAMES: FG Creole: bagou, liane bagotte, salsepareille.

USES: Same uses as given for *Smilax cordato-ovata*.

Ref: 2.

Smilax schomburgkiana Kunth

NAMES: FG Creole: bagou, liane bagotte, salsepareille. FG Palikur: barakut. Guyana Akawaio: spotai. Guyana Creole: cockshun, dorokwaropimpla, hameluna-balli. Surinam: welder makka jamsi tetee, werder maka yamsi tetey. Surinam Wayana: pletauw.

USES: Root: Grated into a male aphrodisiac decoction which is both consumed as a beverage and rubbed onto the sexual organs by the French Guiana Palikur. Stem: Antisyphilitic; maceration or decoction as a depurative. Used for back pain and as aphrodisiac in NW Guyana. Root, or Root and Stem: In Guyana, made into an aphrodisiac or tonic decoction, which may be mixed with kapadula (*Doliocarpus* sp.), sarsaparilla (*Philodendron* sp.) and *Strychnos* sp., or boiled with other ingredients including bark of *Hymenaea oblongifolia* Huber var. *davisii* (Sandwith) Lee & Langenheim. Part unspecified: Ingredient in curare made by the Surinam Wayana.

NOTES: The root contains the hormones testosterone and progesterone, which are used to revitalize men and prevent infections, i.e., used for impotence, venereal and bladder disease, syphilis.

Ref: 2,3,192,193,194,234,245.

Smilax syphilitica Willd.

NAME: Guyana Patamona: spo-ta-yik.

USES: Vine: Vine is boiled, and the water drunk as an analgesic for back pain, by the Guyana Patamona.

Ref: 237.

Smilax sp.

NAME: Surinam Tirio: to-ko-ro puh-te.

USES: Whole plant: The Surinam Tirio apply sap from the liana onto sprains, contusions, rheumatic pain and muscular pain.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

NOTES: An undetermined species of *Smilax*, known in Guyana as "dorokwaropimpla", provides roots made into an infusion for an antispasmodic to treat diseases of the urethra and bladder (48). The root of an undetermined species of *Smilax* is made into a digestive infusion in French Guiana (4).

Ref: 8.

SOLANACEAE

***Brunfelsia americana* L.**

USES: Fruit: Sugary fruit is made into an astringent syrup used in French Guiana for cases of persistent diarrhoea.

Ref: 154.

***Brunfelsia guianensis* Benth**

NAMES: FG Palikur: impukiu ahigidi. FG Wayapi: manaka. Surinam Sranan: malasi-oedoe man-bitá. Surinam Tirio and Wayana: ku-pe-de-yah. Surinam Wayapi: manaka. Guyana Patamona: taik-gau-yik, ah-rou-mang-yik.

USES: Whole plant: Plant is boiled, and the water used for an herbal bath, by the Guyana Patamona. Stem: Dried bark is smoked in cigarettes as an hallucinogenic by French Guiana Palikur shamans, in association with a bark maceration of *Bonafousia macrocalyx*. The Tirio and Wayapi of Surinam use the bark in a possibly hallucinogenic potion to induce visions (while causing vomiting), when mixed with *Caperonia* sp., *Poraqueiba guianensis* and *Aegiphila* cf. *integrifolia*. Cold water infusion of the bark, when held in the mouth, is said by the Surinam Tirio to be extremely effective in relieving toothache. The Surinam Wayana use a cold water infusion of rasped bark as a treatment for fevers. Leaf: Macerated leaves in water are boiled and used as an anti-pyretic and as a treatment for cold sweat, by the Guyana Patamona.

CHEM: Various *Brunfelsia* species in Amazonian Brazil are widely used by Amerindians as a source of psychotropic drugs (130, 131A).

Ref: 2,8,237.

***Capsicum annuum* L.**

NAMES: French Guiana: piment. Surinam Kaxuyana: ah-se-se. Surinam Sranan: pepra, pepre. Surinam Tirio: pom-we. Surinam Tirio of Tepoe: pom-wa.

USES: Fruit: Boiled as a curare admixture by the Surinam Tirio of Tepoe, Guyana Arawak and Macushi (and Brazil Tirio). Used as a remedy for serious indigestion due to alcohol consumption. Powerful stimulant; combined with quinine for intermittent fevers. Used in a gargle to remedy mouth sores. An extract is used to treat the first appearance of hemorrhoids.

CHEM: Contains the alkaloids capsacine, solanidine and solasodine (29,33).

Ref: 8,154,173,193,194.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

Capsicum annuum L. var. **glabriusculum** (Dunal) Heiser & Pickersgill (*Capsicum annuum* L. var. *aviculare* (Dierbach) D'Arcy & Eshbaugh; *Capsicum minimum* L.)

NAME: Guyana: bird-pepper.

USES: Fruit: In Guyana, the conical fruit of this indigenous plant is crushed and eaten to strengthen the heart, and as a laxative.

Ref: 234.

Capsicum frutescens L.

NAMES: French Guiana: poivre de Cayenne. FG Creole: piment. FG Palikur: atit. Guyana: bird-pepper, bokoramana, burgoman pepper, kwa-bada, wiri-wiri. Surinam: Cayenne-peper. Surinam Sranan: kajanapepre.

USES: Leaf: In Guyana, a preparation for cleansing the blood is made from leaves steeped in hot water. Fruit: Employed by French Guiana Wayapi in the preparation of curare with *Strychnos guianensis*; in a remedy to treat infection of microfilarial larvae with leaves of *Begonia glabra*; and in a preparation to soothe furuncles with leaves of *Bellucia grossularioides*. A well-known "hot" condiment. Green fruit mixed with leaves in an infusion for colds and coughs. In Guyana, the globular fruit of the cultivated form is eaten to stimulate digestion and strengthen the heart. Used for colds and coughs in NW Guyana.

NOTES: The whole plant of an unspecified species of *Capsicum*, known as "red pepper" in Guyana, is used by the Macushi as a stimulant and excitant (45).

Ref: 2,3,195,245.

Capsicum sp.

NAMES: Guyana Patamona: pui-maui-yik, pi-mi-ruk-yik.

USES: Fruit: Fruit is made into a poultice and used as a medicament for "bush yaws", by the Guyana Patamona. Fruit is used as a spice for flavoring food by the Guyana Patamona.

Ref: 237.

Cestrum latifolium Lam. var. **tenuiflorum** (Kunth) O. Schulz

NAMES: FG Creole: bitayouli petites feuilles. FG Taki-taki: bitawili. Surinam: bita wiwiri.

USES: Stem and Leaf: The tops are used for recovery of women after childbirth; to control stomach muscles. Leaf: Crushed leaves in a gargle to remedy throat problems.

Ref: 2,193.

Cestrum nocturnum L.

NAME: French Guiana: cestreau.

USES: Part unspecified: Yields a narcotic substance which, especially in earlier times, was combined with *Datura* and used in French Guiana by sorcerers and poisoners of African descent.

NOTES: Plant introduced from elsewhere in South America to French Guiana.

Ref: 154.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

Cyphomandra endopogon Bitter

NAMES: FG Creole: maveve chien. FG Wayapi: uluwukasi.

USES: Stem and Leaf: Used by the French Guiana Wayapi in a decoction for fever.

CHEM: The genus *Cyphomandra* contains the coumarin scopoletine.

Ref: 2.

Cyphomandra hartwegii (Miers) Dunal

NAMES: FG Creole: maveve chien. FG Wayapi: uluwukasi.

USES: Same uses as given for *Cyphomandra endopogon*.

Ref: 2.

Datura ceratocaula Ort.

NAMES: French Guiana: datura, stramonia.

USES: Leaf: Warm leaves applied for sciatica. Tincture for palpitations. Mixed with potato farina for emollient cataplasms. Reportedly used to unblock obstructed uterus. Extract of leaf and root macerated in alcohol and mixed with oil for rubbing on rheumatic areas and for pruritus of genitals.

Fruit: Crushed green fruit used to treat pustules of anthracoid erysipelas.

NOTE: Plant introduced from Mexico to French Guiana.

Ref: 154.

Datura metel L. (*Datura fastuosa* L.)

NAMES: Surinam: trompetbloem. Surinam Javan: ketjoeboeng.

USES: Leaf: With coconut oil on bruises; leaf for a pain-killer (anodyne). Flower: Juice used to treat earache. Seed: In Surinam, burned seeds are smoked in a leaf to remedy asthma.

CHEM: Plant is the source of scopolamine, a sedative (166).

Ref: 14,173,195.

Datura stramonium L.

NAMES: French Guiana: datura. Surinam: trompetbloem.

USES: Leaf: Applied with coconut oil on bruises; leaf used for a pain-killer (anodyne) in Surinam.

Fruit: Crushed green fruit used to treat pustules of anthracoid erysipelas in French Guiana. Flower: Juice used to treat earache in Surinam.

Ref: 154,195.

Lycopersicon esculentum Mill.

NAMES: Guyana: tomato. Surinam: tomaat. Surinam Sranan: tomati.

USES: Leaf: Used in Surinam for treating incipient leprosy spots, in a mixture with castor oil. In a paste applied to filaria worm swellings on a painful groin. Fruit: In Surinam, eaten to provide regular bowel movements. Contains vitamins A, B, C and D.

Ref: 193,195.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

Nicotiana tabacum L.

NAMES: FG Creole: tabac. FG Palikur: aig. Guyana: tobacco. Surinam: tabak. Surinam Arawak: joeli. Surinam Carib: tamoe. Surinam Sranan: tabaka. Guyana Patamona: ka-waik-yik, ku-e-ka-yik.

USES: Leaf: Nicotine tar is used to expel parasitic worms in the skin, such as *Dermatobia hominis*, and to repel *Pulex*; leaf for a cholagogue decoction to calm the liver; leaves in a cataplasm for headache; juice of green tobacco for an eyewash. Tobacco is mixed with the stem and leaves of *Rhabdadenia biflora* to remedy wound of stingray. Smoke of burning leaf is wafted over a strangulated hernia in Surinam. Dried leaves are chewed to produce hallucinations, and juice from macerated leaves is drunk during ritual processes, by the Guyana Patamona. Dried leaves are used for smoking and chewing, by the Guyana Patamona. Leaf and Stem: Juice from macerated leaves and stems is inhaled as a medication for cold, by the Guyana Patamona. Leaf used in treatment for botfly larvae in NW Guyana.

CHEM: Leaf contains malic, citric and nicotinic acids.

NOTES: The leaves are sometimes smoked in a cigar, or the green leaf-juice is used, for a shamanistic narcotic. Leaves are mixed with the ash of *Sterculia pruriens*, squeezed, and the resulting liquid snuff is inhaled through the nostrils, producing a brief feeling of ecstasy followed by disorientation, an urge to vomit, and a heavy sweat, as engaged in by some French Guianans and Surinam Bush Negroes.

Deleterious effects of habitual tobacco smoking include inhalation of carbon monoxide and tars, emphysema, oral and lung cancer, various circulatory problems such as peripheral vascular disease, shortness of breath, heart disease and complications of pregnancy. When used by tribal shamans, tobacco intoxication can cause a nicotine-induced cataleptic rigidity in which the practitioner's body becomes as stiff and straight as a wooden board. As such, tobacco is used as an hallucinogenic and psychoactive material to create a connection between the shaman and the spirits being consulted for healing instructions, in addition to the strictly medicinal reasons outlined above.

Pharmacology of the nicotine alkaloid is discussed by Johannes Wilbert, *Tobacco and Shamanism* (Yale University Press, 1987), who notes that Amerindian tribes partake of *Nicotiana* either by eating it as a food for supernatural spirits within the body who crave it; by masticating (chewing) it; by drinking a liquid resulting from mixing tobacco leaves in water; or by smoking the leaves. Wilbert (1987) reported that the Guyana tobacco-using tribes are: Acawaio, Arawak, Atorai, Camaracoto, Carib, Caribisi, Carina, Macushi, Patamona, Pemon, Taruma, Waiwai, Wapishana, Warao and Wayana (Oayana); the Surinam tribes are: Arawak, Carib and Tirio; and the French Guiana tobacco-using tribes are: Carib, Emerillon, Galibi, Tirio and Wayana.

Ref: 2,4,7,131,154,173,190,193,195,237,245.

Physalis angulata L.

NAMES: Guyana: monkey-gun, pap-bush, papoose. Surinam: batotobita.

USES: Whole plant: Decoction used to treat upset stomach and Bright's disease; plant may be boiled with leaves from male plants of congo-pump (*Cecropia* spp.) and *Carica papaya*, and mixed with rum as a preservative. Used in treatment of skin diseases in NW Guyana. Seed: Cooked with *Phyllanthus amarus* seeds in a preparation given to women after childbirth.

Ref: 3,195,245.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

Physalis pubescens L.

NAMES: French Guiana: alkekenge, batoto, coqueret pubescent, graine pok, herbe a cloques, zerb a cloques. FG Palikur: matut. Guyana: pop bush.

USES: Whole plant: Infusion used as a narcotic in French Guiana. Root: Bitter, aperitive, tonic, febrifuge; contains physaline, a substance recommended as a quinine substitute for intermittent fevers. Used for ground itch, kidney problems, and worms in NW Guyana. Leaf: Infusion for a cholagogue. Boiled in a preparation for urine retention. Used to treat swelling in NW Guyana. Fruit: Infusion as a diuretic and laxative; vermifuge; an edible condiment when macerated in vinegar. Part unspecified: Used for a successful, but secret, dropsy cure in Guyana (190).

CHEM: The genus *Physalis* contains withanolide lactonic steroids.

Ref: 2,4,154,168,190,245.

Physalis cf. pubescens L.

NAME: Guyana Patamona: tuk-kuik-nang-yik.

USES: Whole plant: The smoke of the burned plant is used to soothe babies when they are irritable, by the Guyana Patamona.

Ref: 237.

Physalis surinamensis Miq.

NAME: Surinam: batoto bita.

USES: Fruit: For eye pain; to strengthen the kidney and its functions; for ulcerated bladder, jaundice and rheumatism.

Ref: 193.

Solanum americanum Miller

NAMES: French Guiana: alaman. Guyana: bitter-gumma, black-calalu, black nightshade. Surinam: agoema wiwiri, aguma wiwiri. Guyana Patamona: ku-ya-wick-yik.

USES: Whole plant: Decoction used as a blood purifier and to expel worms. Vermifuge and antispasmodic. Locally recommended for cardialgia, corroding ulcers, suppurating cancers, deep wounds, skin diseases such as dartre, and for use in cataplasms for kidney pain. Stem and Leaf: In Guyana, used in a tea for improved kidney function. Root: Root is washed clean, boiled with water, mixed with lime juice and a pinch of salt, and is drunk as an anti-malarial, by the Guyana Patamona. Part unspecified: Used by Surinam Saramaccan Bush Negroes as an ingredient in a curative herbal bath. For tetanus cramps, manic fits of stiffness, contractions of limbs, or to clear the head.

Ref: 3,154,168,173,193,234,237.

Solanum americanum Miller var. nodiflorum (Jacq.) Sendtner (*Solanum nigrum* L. var. *nodiflorum* Sandwith)

NAME: FG Creole: alaman.

USES: Leaf: Decoction is antispasmodic and emetic; leaves macerated in rum are alexiteric; emulsion for a vermifuge.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

CHEM: Contains solanine steroids such as solasodine.

Ref: 2.

Solanum crinitum Lam. (*Solanum macranthum* Dunal)

NAMES: FG Creole: pomme sousouri. Guyana Arawak: boboro. Guyana Patamona: pa-ru-mak-yik, ku-ya-wik-yik.

USES: Stem: Grated bark has an emollient and resolvent effect when rubbed locally on swellings or tumors, as employed by the French Guiana Wayapi. Leaf and Fruit: Fruits and leaves are boiled, and the water used as a medicament for "bush yaws" or for treating sores, by the Guyana Patamona. Fruit: Pulp of fruit is used for treating persistent sores, by the Guyana Patamona. Root: Roots are boiled and the water used as an antibacterial and as an antiseptic (mouthwash), and for treating toothache, by the Guyana Patamona. Roots are boiled and the water drunk as an anti-malarial, by the Guyana Patamona. Part unspecified: Used for easing toothache by the Amerindians at Kurupukari, Guyana.

Ref: 2,192,237,238.

Solanum jamaicense Mill.

NAMES: Guyana: buli-buli, bura-bura. Guyana Arawak: boboro.

USES: Root and Leaf: Decoction used as an anthelmintic and to treat thrush in children.

CHEM: Contains steroidal sapogenins (10).

Ref: 3,192.

Solanum leucocarpon L.C. Rich. ex Dunal (*Solanum surinamense* Steudel)

NAMES: FG Creole: bitayouli, maveve, maveve chien. FG Creole and Taki-taki: bitawiri. Guyana Patamona: pu-ru-mac-yik.

USES: Stem and Leaf: Macerated in rum and applied locally to stop itching. Leaf: A bitter decoction is drunk for liver disorders; pulverised and rubbed on parasitic skin afflictions. Decoction of both young and dead leaves, mixed with young leaves of *Psidium guajava*, used as an effective diarrhoea remedy. Used to treat sores in NW Guyana. Root: Roots are boiled, lime juice and a pinch of salt added, and the liquid is drunk as an anti-malarial, by the Guyana Patamona.

Ref: 2,237,245.

Solanum mammosum L.

NAMES: Surinam Creole: njoeng wintje bobi, njoenwenkebobi, njoen-wenke-bobi, nyun wentye bobi. Surinam Javan: terong soesoe.

USES: Fruit: In Surinam, the mashed fruit is mixed with tobacco or *Mansoa alliacea* and rubbed on the feet to ward off sand fleas ("sika", *Tunga penetrans*).

NOTES: The Kofan people of Colombia and Ecuador employ the plant for an insect repellent, especially for cockroaches (10).

Ref: 14,193,195.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

***Solanum melongena* L.**

NAMES: French Guiana: aubergine. Surinam: aubergine, boulanger. Surinam Sranan: boelansje.

USES: Root: Powdered and applied externally as well as taken internally to remedy bleeding; for asthma. Juice of root is employed in French Guiana for otitis and toothache. In Surinam, warmed fruit-paste is applied to painful joints. Stem and Leaf: Leaves mixed with stem-bark for use as a dysentery remedy.

CHEM: Fruit contains trigonelline, protein, choline, calcium, fat, phosphorus, iron and vitamins A, B and C (193).

Ref: 154,193,195.

***Solanum oleraceum* Dunal**

NAMES: French Guiana: alamon. Surinam Creole: agoema.

USES: Leaf: In French Guiana, an infusion is used as an antispasmodic, a vomitive, and to treat the liver. In Surinam, leaf-juice is applied to children's oral inflammations and liver conditions.

Ref: 4,195.

***Solanum paludosum* Moric.**

NAME: Guyana Patamona: muk-rou-ko-rai-yik.

USES: Fruit: Fruits are boiled, and the water drunk as an anti-malarial, by the Guyana Patamona.

Ref: 237.

***Solanum pensile* Sendtm. (*Solanum scandens* L.)**

USES: Root and Fruit: Roots and fruits are boiled, and the water drunk as a treatment for inflammation, by the Guyana Patamona.

Ref: 237.

***Solanum rugosum* Dunal**

USES: Seed: Seeds are crushed into a powder and used to treat persistent sores and “bush yaws”, by the Guyana Patamona.

Ref: 237.

***Solanum* cf. *schlechtendalianum* Walp.**

NAME: Guyana Patamona: ku-ya-wick-yik.

USES: Root: Root is boiled with water, mixed with lime juice and a pinch of table salt, and drunk as an anti-malarial, by the Guyana Patamona.

Ref: 237.

***Solanum stramonifolium* Jacq.**

NAMES: Guyana: bulbuli, buli-buli, bura-bura. Surinam: matrozendruif. Surinam Sranan: matrosidroif. Guyana Patamona: ah-ma-na-yik.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

USES: Root: Pounded root is inserted into cavity of a decayed tooth to relieve toothache; decoction of root used for venereal disease. Roots are boiled, lime juice added, and drunk as an anti-malarial, by the Guyana Patamona. Root preparation used to treat fever, malaria and venereal disease in NW Guyana. Leaf: Infusion for thrush. Leaf and Flower: Syrup prepared for colds. Leaf and Fruit: Leaves and fruits are boiled and the water used for “bush yaws” and sores, by the Guyana Patamona. Fruit: Juice applied to relieve irritation of ant bites. Used for malaria and stomachache in NW Guyana.

Ref: 3,195,234,237,245.

***Solanum subinerme* Jacq.**

NAME: Guyana Patamona: ka-ta-lo-na-yik.

USES: Whole plant: Used for treatment of fever and malaria in NW Guyana. Leaf: Employed in treatment of pain in NW Guyana. Fruit: Fruits are used as poultice for treating persistent sores, by the Guyana Patamona. Macerated fruits are mixed with water and used as herbal bath for fevers, by the Guyana Patamona.

Ref: 237,245.

***Solanum* sp.**

NAMES: Surinam: antroewa. Guyana Patamona: muk-ru-go-raie-yik

USES: Root: Roots are boiled and the water drunk for intestinal cramps, by the Guyana Patamona. Fruit: Cooked and consumed by diabetics. A bitter variety of the fruit is eaten with oil and pepper to remedy hemorrhoids.

NOTES: In Reference 195 (cited), this plant is named *Solanum macrocarpon*, which is a name variously used, for example, by Linnaeus for a Mascarene plant, by Molina for a Chilean plant, and applied by Pavon ex Dunal to a Peruvian plant which is now known as *Solanum quitoense*.

Ref: 195,237.

STERCULIACEAE

***Guazuma ulmifolia* Lam.**

NAMES: Guyana: wonam. Surinam Tirio: en-eh-pa.

USES: Stem: Decoction used as a wash to facilitate childbirth by the Surinam Tirio. Inner bark in a poultice to dress ulcerous sores in Guyana.

CHEM: Seed-oil contains cycloproprenoidal fatty acids; leaf contains camphoritrin, camphor oil, and caffeine (33,44).

Ref: 8,48.

***Sterculia* cf. *excelsa* Martius**

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

NAMES: Surinam Arawak: jahoballi, koejethie. Surinam Carib: kroekroe-amete, maipjoerie-ietare, patoelapo. Surinam Creole: bois calou, mahot-cochon. Surinam Saramaccan: koebehe. Surinam Sranan:bofroehoedoe, okro-oedoe. Surinam Tirio: o-ku-fu-muh, tah-de-wing.

USES: Stem: Inner bark rasped and boiled or soaked in cold water, then rubbed on the abdomen by Surinam Tirio women to hasten childbirth. If rubbed on the abdomen prior to the ninth month, however, the female will abort the foetus. Ashes of the bark are added to psychotomimetic snuff made from *Nicotiana tabacum* in Surinam and French Guiana. Boiled bark adds a desirable greasiness to *Bixa* body-paint.

Ref: 8.

***Sterculia pruriens* (Aublet) K. Schum.**

NAMES: FG Creole: mahot cochon. FG Paramacca: kobe. FG Wayapi: iwisi. Guyana Akawaio: karabipo, saraurai. Guyana Arawak: maho. Guyana Macushi: kara. Guyana Wapishana: ranai.

USES: Stem: Wood is mixed with tobacco (*Nicotiana tabacum*) and administered as a soothing remedy for colds.

CHEM: Several species of *Sterculia* contain caffeine in the leaf and seed.

NOTES: The Taiwano of Colombia use the leaf-ash mixed with fat or oil as a hair ointment when the scalp has infected sores or pimples (10).

Ref: 2,192.

***Theobroma cacao* L.**

NAMES: French Guiana, Guyana and Surinam: cacao. FG Wayapi: walapulu. Surinam Sranan: kakaw.

USES: Seed: Used as an emollient by the French Guiana Palikur in a remedy to extract splinters or prickles embedded in the skin, when mixed with stems of *Chromolaena odorata* and wood of *Cecropia obtusa*. Leaf-bud: Infusion used with incense to treat diarrhoea in French Guiana. Fruit: Infusion of dry pods used to decrease leprosy spots. Seed: Infusion of baked seed-membranes is drunk for remedying anemia.

CHEM: Cocoa butter contains glycerides, and its sterols include ergosterol, sitosterol and stigmasterol. Seed alkaloids include caffeine and the diuretic theobromine (166). Seed phenolic compounds include coumarin, esculetine and catechol. Leaf contains genistic acid, an antirheumatic and analgesic.

Ref: 2,4,173,195.

***Theobroma subincanum* Martius**

NAMES: Surinam Tirio: ah-de-gah-nah-mah. Surinam Wayana: ah-ku-de-tu-mah.

USES: Stem: Rasped inner bark mixed with water and rubbed on ant bites. Decoction of crushed bark used by the Surinam Tirio to expel stomach worms. The Surinam Wayana rub the rasped bark onto testicles swollen from hernia and other causes. Fruit: Edible, with taste like *Theobroma cacao*.

Ref: 8.

***Theobroma cf. subincanum* Martius**

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

NAMES: Surinam Akuriyo: pah-ni-yo-yo. Surinam Tirio: pam-po-koi. Surinam Wayana: wah-mu-weh-teh-pu.

USES: Stem: Rased inner bark is drunk in a decoction by the Surinam Tirio to treat stomachache and pains in the liver and upper chest.

Ref: 8.

Waltheria indica L. (*Waltheria americana* L.)

NAMES: Guyana: haro-banaro, velvet bush, velvet-leaf. Surinam: malva, soldaten-thee.

USES: Whole plant: In Guyana, a tea made from the plant is used as a cold remedy. Stem and Leaf: Branches in water for a tea used for remedying ulcers as well as bladder and vaginal infections. Leaf: Infusion for treating fever. For treatment of thrush, hypertension, and for colds and coughs in NW Guyana.

CHEM: Contains the peptide alkaloids, adonetine X, Y, Y' and Z (3).

NOTE: Synonymy of this species is explained by Bornstein, A.J. 1989. Sterculiaceae, pp. 272-279, in Howard, R.A., *Flora of the Lesser Antilles*. Vol.5, Part 2.

Ref: 3,193,234,245.

TECTARIACEAE

Tectaria incisa Cav. fa. **vivipara**

USES: Leaf: Used for treatment of infertility in NW Guyana.

Ref: 245.

THEACEAE

Ternstroemia punctata (Aubl.) Sw.

USES: Bark: Warmed bark is used as a medicament for sores, by the Guyana Patamona.

Ref: 237.

THEOPHRASTACEAE

Clavija lancifolia Desf.

USES: Leaf: Applied locally in a cataplasm for throat conditions by the French Guiana Wayapi.

Ref: 2.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

THURNIACEAE

Thurnia sphaerocephala (Rudge) Hooker

NAMES: FG Creole: chapeau d'leau. FG Wayapi: kwiti.

USES: Fruit: French Guiana Wayapi men use a liquid derived from the peeled, macerated fruit to treat infections of the penis.

Ref: 2.

THYMELAEACEAE

Goodallia guianensis Benth.

USES: Whole plant: Bitter, irritant.

Ref: 154.

Lasiadenia rupestris Benth.

USES: Whole plant: Contains a juice which is a violent irritant to the digestive tract.

Ref: 154.

TILIACEAE

Apeiba petoumo Aublet (*Apeiba echinata* Gaertner)

NAMES: Guyana Arawak: barudaballi, duru. Guyana Macushi: wana. Guyana Patamona: kanawiak. Guyana Wapishana: romemand. Surinam: keesi-keesi-kan-kan. Surinam Arawak: bardaballi, barredaballi, barridaballi, doro, dury. Surinam Carib: alastioelan, araskioenan, araskioerian, mekojangaree, mekojongaree, pondjowattare. Surinam Saramaccan: kan-kan-pau. Surinam Sranan: kankan-oedoe. Surinam Tirio: wih-kah-pu wah-ku. Guyana Patamona: naw-rai-yik.

USES: Wood: Ash from the burnt wood is used as toothpaste to prevent cavities or as an analgesic for filling cavities to relieve toothache, by the Guyana Patamona. Stem: Inner bark rasped in a cold water infusion or decoction is rubbed on the abdomen of a pregnant Surinam Tirio woman to hasten childbirth. Bark used for snakebite in NW Guyana. Leaf: Used for treating hemorrhage in NW Guyana.

NOTES: An undetermined species of *Apeiba*, known to the Surinam Tirio as "u-wuh-ying", provides stem-bark which is cut into pieces and sucked as a treatment for mouth sores (8).

Ref: 8,192,205,237,245.

Apeiba tibourbou Aubl. (*Apeiba albiflora* Ducke)

NAME: Guyana Patamona: puvi-yik.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

USES: Fruit: Fruits are used as a charm by the women when making the fermented cassava drink known as "casseri" so that casseri will be strong (Guyana Patamona).

Ref: 237.

Corchorus hirtus L.

NAMES: Guyana Patamona: pan-da-rak-yik, ka-le-cho-pule-yik.

USES: Whole plant: Juice from macerated plant is used as an anti-fungal, by the Guyana Patamona. Leaf: Juice from macerated leaves is used as a treatment for dermatosis, eczema, measles, or for treating sores, by the Guyana Patamona. Leaves are pounded, mixed with water, and used as an insecticide for washing the head to get rid of lice, by the Guyana Patamona.

Ref: 237.

Lueheopsis rugosa (Pulle) M. Burret

NAMES: Guyana and Surinam Arawak: koyechiballi. Guyana Carib: omose. Surinam: koese-wiran. Surinam Sranan: katoen-oedoe. Surinam Tirio: pam-po-kwe.

USES: Stem: Inner bark is rasped in a cold water infusion and used by the Surinam Tirio as a wash to treat fevers. Rasped bark in water is dripped onto cuts from a machete, to promote healing.

NOTES: The French Guiana Wayapi make clubs from the wood (2).

Ref: 8,192,205.

Triumfetta altheoides Lam.

USES: Leaf: Used in treatment of hemorrhages in NW Guyana.

Ref: 245.

Triumfetta lappula L.

NAMES: French Guiana: cousin maho, grand cousin, grand maho cousin, herbe a paniers.

USES: Stem-bark, Leaf and Flower: Astringent and mucilaginous; an excellent emollient.

Ref: 149,154.

TRIGONIACEAE

Trigonía cf. **hypoleuca** Grisebach

NAME: Surinam Tirio: i-pu-kwe-muh.

USES: Whole plant: Latex mixed with cold water is used by the Surinam Tirio as a wash to treat fevers. Ref: 8.

Trigonía villosa Aublet

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

USES: Stem and Leaf: Decoction is an aphrodisiac, which is used as a substitute for aphrodisiacs containing *Smilax* and *Ptychopetalum*. Decoction is used as a fortifying bath for infants, as a substitute for the *Sabicea cinerea* which is ordinarily used in such baths.

Ref: 2.

TURNERACEAE

Piriqueta cistoides (L.) Griseb.

USES: Leaf: Macerated leaves in water are drunk as an anti-pyretic or are used for an herbal bath and for washing the skin as treatment for cold sweat, by the Guyana Patamona.

Ref: 237.

Turnera rupestris Aublet

NAME: Guyana Patamona: ka-da-qua-du-tu-rai-yik.

USES: Whole plant: Plant is boiled and the water drunk as an anti-pyretic, by the Guyana Patamona. Plant is boiled with water, allowed to cool and used for herbal baths, by the Guyana Patamona.

Ref: 237.

Turnera ulmifolia L.

USES: Leaf: Used for hair loss and thrush in NW Guyana.

Ref: 245.

ULMACEAE

Ampelocera edentula Kuhlmann

NAME: Guyana Patamona: tung-yik.

USES: Bark: Bark is boiled, and the water used for washing the skin to treat dermatosis or as a treatment for chicken pox and measles, by the Guyana Patamona. Bark is boiled, and the water drunk as an anti-inflammatory, by the Guyana Patamona. Juice from macerated inner bark is used as an anti-infective or for treating eye infection and sore eyes, by the Guyana Patamona.

Ref: 237.

Trema micrantha (L.) Blume

USES: Stem: Sap used for sore eyes in NW Guyana.

Ref: 245.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

URTICACEAE

Laportea aestuans (L.) Chew (*Fleurya aestuans* (L.) Gaudich.)

NAMES: French Guiana: ortie. FG Creole: zouti, zouti rouge. FG Palikur: manegus. Guyana: stinging nettle.

USES: Stem and Leaf: Boiled for a preparation to remedy urine retention, and as a diuretic and laxative in Guyana. Leaf: Used in a diuretic preparation in French Guiana. Juice from crushed leaves used as an eyewash for sore eyes (conjunctivitis) in Guyana. In French Guiana, leaves are mixed with sugar syrup to treat coughs. In NW Guyana, used for be wetting and hemorrhage.

CHEM: Leaf contains irritant (stinging) calcium oxalate crystals which cause urticaria (132).

Ref: 2,3,4,190,245.

Pouzolzia viminea Wedd. (*Urtica rubra* Reinw. ex Blume)

NAMES: French Guiana: ortie rouge, zouti rouge.

USES: Part unspecified: Vesicant.

NOTES: Plant introduced from Indonesia to French Guiana.

Ref: 168.

Urera caracasana (Jacq.) Grisebach

NAME: FG Creole: zouti montagne.

USES: Leaf: The French Guiana Wayapi rub crushed leaves on the skin for a febrifuge.

NOTES: Along the Vaupes River in Brazil, the root is believed to be antihaemorrhagic, and a leaf infusion is used for erysipelas (10). The Tikuna of Colombia use the stinging leaves as a counterirritant for painful joints.

Ref: 2.

VERBENACEAE

Aegiphila integrifolia (Jacq.) B.D. Jackson

NAME: Guyana Patamona: co-mey-yah-ray-yik.

USES: Leaf: Juice from macerated leaves is used for dermatosis or as a treatment for chicken pox, eczema, measles and sores, by the Guyana Patamona.

Ref: 237.

Aegiphila cf. integrifolia (Jacq.) B.D. Jackson

NAMES: French Guiana and Surinam Creole: bois de golette. Surinam Tirio: kum-pu-ru-ne.

USES: Stem: Bark rasped in a cold water infusion is used by the Surinam Tirio as a wash to treat fevers.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

Ref: 8,160.

Aegiphila villosa (Aublet) Gmelin (*Manabea villosa* Aublet)

NAMES: FG Creole: bois tabac, boi-tabac, feuille tabac, manaba, tabac sauvage, bois calou. Guyana: moracooballi.

USES: Leaf: For a sudorific excitant. The French Guiana Palikur employ the leaf as a substitute source for the medicinal and narcotic effects derived from *Nicotiana tabacum*.

Ref: 2,154160.

Aloysia triphylla (L'Her.) Britt. (*Verbena triphylla* L'Her.)

NAMES: French Guiana: citronnelle. Guyana: lemon verbena.

USES: Stem and Leaf: In French Guiana, a decoction is used in a lotion to remedy "pian rouge", a form of yaws.

NOTES: Plant is native to Argentina and Chile.

Ref: 154.

Amasonia campestris (Aublet) Moldenke

USES: Whole plant: As a cordial in a decoction which is drunk or used as a bath for remedying dizziness in infants; macerated in rum and rubbed on top of the head as an adult relief for dizziness.

Ref: 2,160.

Amasonia cf. campestris (Aublet) Moldenke

NAMES: Surinam Wayana: wah-se-wah-se.

USES: Whole plant: Crushed in a decoction used as a wash for earache and headache; smoke of burned plant inhaled when suffering from sweating sickness.

Ref: 8.

Avicennia germinans (L.) Stearn

NAMES: FG Creole: black mangrove, paletuvier blanc. FG Palikur: payuyri. Guyana: courida. Guyana Arawak: koroda. Guyana Carib: aparrio. Surinam: apalioe, koroda, parwa.

USES: Root: Aphrodisiac. Stem and Leaf: The French Guiana Palikur mix stem and leaf with a smaller amount of *Rhabdadenia biflora* and *Nicotiana tabacum* in a soothing remedy for stingray wounds.

CHEM: Wood contains the naphthoquinone lepachol.

Ref: 2,160,192.

Citharexylum macrophyllum Poirlet

NAMES: FG Creole: bois cotelette. Guyana Creole: fiddlewood. Surinam: alasabo, kalebashout.

USES: Leaf: Among gold miners of St. Lucienne, French Guiana, the leaves are crushed and mixed with salt in a little water for a highly diuretic beverage used as a cholagogue and febrifuge.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

CHEM: Plant contains flavone heterosides.

Ref: 2,160,192.

Citharexylum spinosum L.

NAMES: Guyana: fiddlewood, joumpa. Surinam: kalebashout.

USES: Stem: Young twigs are used in a decoction for children's thrush. Bark used in a decoction to treat colds.

Ref: 3,160.

Clerodendrum philippinum Schauer (*Clerodendrum fragrans* Willd.)

NAMES: Surinam: madan polan, madanpolan.

USES: Leaf: Decoction is reputedly a remedy for difficult cases of scabies.

Ref: 195,207.

Clerodendrum thomsoniae Balf.

NAMES: Guyana: bleeding heart. Surinam: bloedend hart, broedoe na hatti.

USES: Leaf and Flower: Pounded and applied to bruises and cuts in Guyana.

Ref: 160.

Clerodendron cf. thomsonae Balf.

NAME: Guyana Patamona; ku-mae-yik.

USES: Leaf: Macerated leaves are used as a shampoo to prevent scaling of the scalp, and to get rid of dandruff, by the Guyana Patamona.

Ref: 237.

Cornutia pyramidata L.

NAME: French Guiana: bois-savane.

USES: Whole plant: Emollient and coolant.

Ref: 154.

Lantana camara L.

NAMES: FG Creole: agou-man-maka, marie-crabe, monjoly, the indien, verveine, zerb des putains. FG Palikur: rubban. Guyana Creole: semeheyu-balli, sweet sage, samanballi, wild sage. Surinam: soldatenthe. Surinam Creole: korsoe-wiwiri, korsoe wiri, korsoewiwiri, korsu wiwiri, malva, makamaka. Guyana Patamona: Khya-wuk-yik, kwah-wuk-ki-ma-yik, kya-wou-goui-ma-yik.

USES: Whole plant: Plant is boiled, and the water drunk as an anti-tuberculosis, by the Guyana Patamona. Plant is boiled with water and used for an herbal bath and for washing the skin as treatment for chicken pox or for measles, by the Guyana Patamona. Plant is boiled and the water used as an anti-pruritic, by the Guyana Patamona. Root: Root is boiled with water and drunk as an anti-asthmatic, by the Guyana Patamona.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

Leaf: Leaf is used for a calmate, stimulant, insecticide, febrifuge, pectoral and grippe remedy; mixed with leaves of *Hedychium coronarium* as a febrifuge; a decoction, bath or infusion as a febrifuge specifically for children. Mixed with leaves of *Cymbopogon citratus* in a tea to treat colds, hypertension and malarial fever. Vulnerary; sudorific tea from leaves is slightly bitter, cephalic and carminative; fortifying bath is prepared from cooled and boiled leaves. Decoction of leaves is injected for inflammations of the uterus. In a preparation inhaled for asthma. Leaves ingested for colic. In remedies for scabies, skin rashes, swellings, contusions, stomach pain, rheumatism, antiseptic on cuts, and in Surinam Saramaccan herbal baths. Leaves are boiled, and the water drunk as an anti-asthmatic, anti-malarial, anti-pyretic and as a treatment for whooping cough or for back pain, by the Guyana Patamona. Leaves are boiled, and the water used for washing the skin as a treatment for cold sweat or the water drunk for treating colds or coughs, by the Guyana Patamona. Macerated leaves are boiled with water and used for treating "bush yaws" and sores, by the Guyana Patamona. Leaf and Flower: In Guyana, a bitter tea made from the leaves and buds is used for treating influenza, and to cleanse the blood. Infusion with honey and tafia for coughs and pains. Used for coughs and colds, hemorrhage, and treating sores in NW Guyana. Part unspecified: Used as an anti-malarial by Amerindians at Kurupukari, Guyana.

CHEM: Unripe fruit contains belladone alkaloids causing intoxication in children, and lantadenes A and B (triterpenic acids) causing gastrointestinal or liver problems and photosensitivity (133). Lantana poisoning in an animal may damage its liver, gall bladder, and kidneys (3). Seed-oil is anthelmintic (10). Leaf contains lantanine (195).

Ref: 2,3,4,120,154,160,168,173,190,193,195,234,245,237,238.

Lantana camara L. var. **aculeata** (L.) Moldenke (*Lantana aculeata* L.)

NAMES: French Guiana: marie-crabe, marie crabe epineux. Guyana: prickly sweet-sage.

USES: Whole plant: Decoction for tetanus, rheumatism, malaria, atony of abdominal viscera; aromatic, antispasmodic. Stem and Leaf: Used to treat colds and coughs in Guyana. Infusion is calmate, aromatic. Leaf: Infusion is stomachic, digestive, mental stimulant. Stem: In French Guiana, shoots are macerated in Malaga wine for treating children's aphthae.

CHEM: Flower contains an anthelmintic oil (3,10).

NOTE: This plant is sometimes not maintained as a distinct variety, e.g., as in Sanders, R. 1989. *Lantana* L., pp.226-232 in Howard, R.A., *Flora of the Lesser Antilles*, Vol. 6, Part 3.

Ref: 3,154,168.

Lippia alba (Miller) N.E. Brown (*Lantana alba* Miller; *Lippia geminata* H.B.K.)

NAMES: FG Creole: melisse de calme, piepie-pau. Guyana: teasam. Surinam: blakka tiki minti, malva, malvathee, malva thee, marta, soldatenthe. Surinam Sranan: marfa.

USES: Leaf: In French Guiana, a well-sugared infusion is drunk for relief of heart (cardiac) problems and to soothe tachycardia. In Guyana, a decoction is made into a tea to remedy influenza. In Surinam, the aromatic leaves are used in herbal baths, to cure fevers and severe stomach pain, and to cleanse the bladder.

CHEM: Plant contains essential oil composed principally of dihydrocarvone. Compounds also include limonene, pinene, linalol, and camphor.

Ref: 2,3,12,160,193,195.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

Lippia micromera Schauer

NAMES: Guyana: coarse thyme, fine podina, fineleaf thyme, small thyme, Spanish thyme, thyme.

USES: Whole plant: Infusion is drunk as an antiemetic tea. Leaf: Used for treating coughs and colds in NW Guyana.

Ref: 3,160,245.

Lippia sp.

NAME: Guyana Patamona: ah-pu-row-rai-yik.

USES: Leaf: Leaves are warmed and tightly strapped around the joints and other affected areas as a treatment for aches and pains, by the Guyana Patamona.

Ref: 3, 160, 237.

Petrea bracteata Steudel

NAMES: French Guiana: liane gris. Guyana Creole: purple wreath, sandpaper vine. Surinam Arawak: hajariballi. Surinam Carib: parapo. Surinam Tirio: kah-pi ah-wah-rah.

USES: Stem: Decoction of bark is used to cure an illness of Surinam Tirio children, which is believed caused by the act of killing an armadillo by the child's father. Leaf: Ash from burned leaves is rubbed on the legs by the Surinam Tirio to make them stronger.

Ref: 8,160,192.

Petrea kohautiana K. Presl

NAME: FG Creole: liane gris.

USES: Stem: The French Guiana Wayapi use crude sap obtained from the grated or macerated stem for a resolutive to soothe wounds and burns.

NOTES: Previously unidentified specimens cited in Ref: 2 (p. 425) have since been determined as this species (cf. Ref: 160, p. 58).

Ref: 2,8,160.

Phyla sp.

NAME: Guyana Patamona: kwah-wuk-ki-ma-yik.

USES: Leaf: Leaves are boiled with water and drunk as a treatment for high fevers, colds or coughing, by the Guyana Patamona.

Ref: 2,160.

Priva lappulacea (L.) Pers.

NAMES: FG Creole: vingt-quatre heures. Guyana: velvet bur. Surinam: voekoe voekoe toriman.

USES: Whole plant: Pulverised and mixed with a little salt for a cataplasm placed on strains and sprains.

Ref: 2,160.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

Stachytarpheta cayennensis (L.C. Rich.) Vahl (*Stachytarpheta dichotoma* (Ruiz & Pavon) Vahl)

NAMES: French Guiana: verveine, verveine queue de rat. FG Palikur: utiutumna, utiutivie. FG Wayapi: kunamila. Guyana: bovine bush, burr-vine. Guyana Arawak: shikshikidan. Surinam: alatoe laboe, alatu labu, iesri wiwiri, kakakankan, man kaka kankan. Surinam Arawak: ojediballi. Surinam Carib: akojoe malakali, akojoe mala kali. Guyana Patamona: ki-yah-wa-gai-ma-yik.

USES: Whole plant: Boiled and the liquid drunk as a tea to treat "pressure" (high blood pressure), hypertension and thrush. Used for treating hypertension in NW Guyana. Root, Stem and Leaf: In a decoction used as a bath to remedy grippe, headache, fractures. Medicine for wounds and toothache. Leaf: For a resolute cataplasm. Infusion for a cholagogue, purgative and antidysenteric. Leaf-juice used to treat eye infections in Guyana, and for colic and dysentery pain in French Guiana. Juice from macerate leaves is applied to the affected area to treat bacterial infection, by the Guyana Patamona. Leaves are crushed, boiled and the water used as an herbal bath, by the Guyana Patamona. Leaves are boiled, and the water used as a treatment for chicken pox, by the Guyana Patamona. Macerated leaves are boiled and used for washing the skin as a treatment for measles, by the Guyana Patamona. Used for treating diabetes and malaria in NW Guyana. Latex: Latex is used for treating venereal diseases, especially syphilis, by the Guyana Patamona.

CHEM: Contains the iridoid ipolamiide (134).

Ref: 2,3,154,160,193,207,237,245.

Stachytarpheta jamaicensis (L.) Vahl (*Verbena jamaicensis* L.)

NAMES: French Guiana: crete d'Inde, crete-dinde. FG Creole: cacafaukankan, gros verveine, verveine, verveine laquerot, verveine queue de rat. Guyana: blue-vine, burr-vine, vervine. Surinam: alatoe laboe, alatu labu, kakakankan, rattestaart. Surinam Creole: iesri wiwiri, isri-wiwiri, isriwiwiri.

USES: Whole plant: Decoction as a bath to remedy grippe and headache; liver ailments. In preparations for diarrhoea, dysentery, diabetes, low blood pressure, fractures; seedling is a mild purgative. Root: Depurative. Leaf: For a resolute cataplasm; astringent. Juice for colic, pain of dysentery. Stew of crushed leaves is used against gonorrhoea and to retard perspiration. Infusion for a cholagogue, purgative and antidysenteric. In French Guiana, an infusion is drunk three times daily as an hypotensive; decoction with sodium sulphate is drunk to remedy cutaneous eruptions. Used for treating skins burns and for hypertension in NW Guyana.

CHEM: Contains the iridoid ipolamiide, as well as tarphetalin, stachytarphine and dopamine, the latter active on the central nervous system. Leaf contains flavone pigments and choline (3,134,135). Leaf yields gamma-amino butyric acid, an hypertensive (3).

Ref: 2,3,4,7,154,160,168,193,195,245.

VIOLACEAE

Hybanthus calceolaria (L.) G.K. Schulze (*Hybanthus ipecacuanha* (L.) Baillon ex Laness.; *Ionidium ipecacuanha* (L.) Vent.; *Ionidium itoubou* (Aublet) Steudel; *Viola calceolaria* L.; *Viola ipecacuanha* L.; *Viola itoubou* Aublet)

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

NAMES: French Guiana: ipeca, ipecacuanha, ipeca blanc, ipeca negre, ipeca sauvage, violette blanche de Cayenne. FG Galibi: itoubou, itoupou.

USES: Whole plant: Used as a purgative or an emetic in Guyana. Decoction drunk as an antitussive. Root: Antidysenteric, vomitive, emetic and purgative; for gout. Substitute for the drug ipecacuanha.

CHEM: An important source of the drug ipecac, of which the other important source is *Cephaelis ipecacuanha* (Rubiaceae). Contains the alkaloid emetine, which functions as an emetic.

Ref: 2,7,154,168.

***Ionidium glutinosum* Vent. (*Ionidium parviflorum* Vent.)**

NAME: FG Creole: ipeca.

USES: Root: Purgative, a violent vomitive; employed against tubercular elephantiasis, which is known as "cocobaye" in French Guiana.

NOTES: Plant introduced from Argentina to French Guiana.

Ref: 154.

***Ionidium polygalaefolia* Vent. (*Viola polygalaefolia* (Vent.) Poiret)**

NAMES: French Guiana: petit balai des murs, petit balai des puits.

USES: Root: A vomitive given to nursing infants. Recommended for the curing of whooping cough.

NOTES: Plant is said to be introduced from Mexico to French Guiana.

Ref: 154,168.

***Noisettia orchidiflora* (Rudge) Gingins (*Noisettia longifolia* Kunth)**

USES: Root: Vomitive. Used as an ipecac substitute in French Guiana.

Ref: 154.

***Rinorea flavescens* (Aublet) Kuntze (*Alsodeia flavescens* (Aublet) Spreng.)**

USES: Stem: Bark is a febrifuge; bitter astringent.

Ref: 154.

***Rinorea pubiflora* (Benth.) Sprague & Sandwith**

NAMES: Guyana Macushi: shipiye. Guyana Wapishana: shero. Guyana and Surinam Arawak: mamusare. Surinam Sranan: leletiki, manaritiki. Surinam Tirio: ku-run-yuh.

USES: Stem: The Surinam Tirio scrape the bark and rub it on insect stings to eliminate pain and prevent swelling. Surinam Tirio women wash with a cold water infusion of the bark to "fall out of love".

Ref: 8,192.

***Rinorea* cf. *pubiflora* (Benth.) Sprague & Sandwith**

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

NAME: Surinam Tirio and Wayana: ku-run-yuh.

USES: Stem and Leaf: Rasped bark is combined with leaves in a decoction used as a wash to treat broken bones. Stem: Cold water infusion of bark is used by the Surinam Tirio to treat fevers.

Ref: 8.

VISCACEAE

Phoradendron crassifolium (Pohl ex DC.) Eichl.

NAMES: Guyana Patamona: ouck-quo-a-yik, to-rung-chi-na-tu-yik.

USES: Leaf: Leaves are boiled and the water drunk as an anti-asthmatic, as an anti-tuberculosis, as medication for whooping cough or “baboon” cough, by the Guyana Patamona. Juice from macerated leaves is applied to cuts and wounds to stop bleeding, by the Guyana Patamona. Leaf and Stem: Macerated leaves and stem are boiled and used as an antiseptic for wounds and sores, by the Guyana Patamona. Juice from macerated leaves and stem is applied onto persistent sores for healing, by the Guyana Patamona.

Ref: 237.

Phoradendron perrottetii (DC.) Eichl.

USES: Leaf: Used to treat malaria, and also for sprains, thrush and venereal disease in NW Guyana.

Ref: 245.

Phoradendron piperoides (Kunth) Trel.

NAME: Guyana Patamona: ka-ta-peek-yik.

USES: Whole plant: Plant is boiled, and the water drunk as a treatment for “baboon cough” or whooping cough, by the Guyana Patamona. Leaf: Leaves are warmed and used as an analgesic for hard boils, by the Guyana Patamona. Macerated leaves are warmed and applied onto sores for healing, by the Guyana Patamona.

Ref: 237.

Phoradendron sp.

NAME: Guyana Patamona: ouck-quo-a-yik.

USES: Leaf: Macerated leaves are wrapped in a piece of cloth and used as a poultice for sores, by the Guyana Patamona.

Ref: 237.

Phoradendron spp.

NAMES: French: gui. FG Creole: caca zozo. Guyana: wirokarotika.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

USES: Whole plant: Same uses in French Guiana as given for *Oryctanthus florulentus* (Loranthaceae). Leaf: Juice used with a pinch of salt as a children's purgative in Guyana.

Ref: 2,9.

VITACEAE

Cissus erosa L.C. Rich.

NAMES: FG Palikur: arakaoarib. Guyana: snake-bitters, snake-tongue, snake-vine. Surinam Akuriyo: ki-kwe nyeh-nyeh. Surinam Paramaccan: lebi-kifala. Surinam Sranan: boen-ati-mama, todo-tite. Surinam Tirio: nah-puh-goi-muh.

USES: Stem and Leaf: The French Guiana Palikur make a plaster for its analgesic and resolutive properties as applied to soothe the ulcers of leishmaniasis and wounds of the stingray (*Paratrygon* sp.). Stem: Sap is drunk to reduce fever. Leaf: Crushed leaves applied externally to treat snakebite, ulcers and thrush. Whole plant: Liana crushed and rubbed on centipede stings by the Surinam Akuriyo.

CHEM: Fruit contains anthocyanins.

Ref: 2,3,8.

Cissus verticillata (L.) Nicolson & Jarvis (*Cissus sicyoides* L.)

NAMES: French Guiana: liane a eau. Guyana: snake-bitters, snake-tongue, snake-vine. Surinam Creole: boen-ati-mama, boeng hati mama, bun ati mama.

USES: Stem: In French Guiana and Guyana, the mildly diuretic sap issuing from the cut stem is drunk as a refreshment or to reduce fever. Leaf: Crushed leaves are applied externally to treat snakebite, thrush, ulcers, and to hasten the opening of boils. Used for sores and swelling in NW Guyana.

Ref: 3,154,193,195,245.

VOCHYSIACEAE

Qualea rosea Aublet

NAMES: French Guiana: labalaba. Guyana Carib: yakopi.

USES: Resin: Employed as a purgative in French Guiana.

Ref: 154,192.

Ruizterania albiflora (Warm.) Marcano-Berti (*Qualea albiflora* Warm.)

NAME: Guyana Patamona: queck-yik.

USES: Bark: Bark is boiled and the water used to treat snakebite as an anti-venom, by the Guyana Patamona.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

Ref: 237.

Vochysia guianensis Aublet

NAMES: FG Creole: acacia male, couali, couari.

USES: Stem: Fresh, finely grated bark is used on teeth as a dental analgesic by the French Guiana Wayapi. Used for toothaches in NW Guyana.

CHEM: The leaf of *Vochysia* accumulates aluminum, up to a significant 1 percent of its tissue. Fruit contains vochysine, an unusual pyrrolidinoflavan composed of an alkaloid and a flavan (135A).

Ref: 2,245.

Vochysia surinamensis Stafleu

NAMES: Guyana Arawak: iteballi. Guyana Wapisiana: deokunud.

USES: Stem: Fresh, finely grated bark is used on teeth as a dental analgesic by the French Guiana Wayapi. In Guyana, the inner bark is powdered in a decoction to cleanse ulcers and relieve sore eyes.

Ref: 2,48,192.

XYRIDACEAE

Abolboda americana (Aublet) Lanjouw

USES: Root and Leaf: Boiled together for a leprosy medication in French Guiana. Leaf: In French Guiana, leaves are soaked in vinegar, then crushed and used to remedy impetigo.

Ref: 154.

ZINGIBERACEAE

Aframomum melegueta (Roscoe) K. Schum.

NAMES: Guyana: grains of paradise, Guinea pepper. Surinam Creole: nengrekondre-pepre, nengre kondre pepre, ningre kondre pepre, ningre-kondre-pepre.

USES: Whole plant: Macerated in a decoction used to treat menstrual pain. Macerated with *Justicia secunda* in a decoction used as a laxative and a general medicine. Leaf: Expressed juice is used to treat scrofula in Surinam. Seed: In Surinam, used as a medicine for head colds and rheumatism. Seeds, usually preserved in brandy, are chewed to treat gripe and slight abdominal pains. Pulverised seeds used in an enema for constipation pains, and mixed with mustard oil in an ointment for arthritis pains. Decoction for constipation, menstrual pain. Pulverised with seeds of *Piper nigrum* and coconut oil for an ointment used to treat general swelling and pains. Seeds boiled with *Zingiber officinale* and used to treat colds and fever. Crushed in citron juice and employed for

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

glandular problems. Used to treat coughs and colds, epilepsy, sore throats, stomacheaches, gas, and for pain in NW Guyana.

CHEM: Seed contains the volatile oil paradol, which has antispasmodic, carminative and pectoral qualities. Plant contains the alkaloid piperine, essential oils and resins (136,137).

Ref: 3,14,158,190,193,195,245.

Alpinia galanga (L.) Willd.

NAME: Surinam Javan: laos.

USES: Rhizome: In an infusion to remedy stomach cramps and dysentery.

Ref: 158,195.

Amomum sp.

NAME: Guyana: ayetsa.

USES: Leaf: In Guyana, an infusion is used to treat pulmonary complaints.

Ref: 48.

Curcuma longa L.

NAMES: French: curcuma. FG Creole: safra.

USES: Rhizome: Grated and mixed with leaves of *Siparuna guianensis* and *Justicia pectoralis*, salt and rum, and used as a cataplasm for a vulnerary in treating sprains and bruises.

CHEM: Rhizome contains up to 50 percent starch. Plant is a source of curcumin, a choleric drug (166).

Ref: 2.

Curcuma xanthorrhiza D. Dietr.

USES: Root: Used to alleviate pain and sprains in NW Guyana.

Ref: 245.

Curcuma spp.

NAME: Surinam: temoe.

USES: Rhizome: Surinam Javans use an infusion of the rhizome to treat stomach pain.

Ref: 195.

Hedychium coronarium J. Koenig

NAMES: Guyana: white ginger. Surinam: gandasoeli, gember lelie.

USES: Leaf: Mixed by the French Guiana Palikur with leaves of *Lantana camara* in an infusion or decoction having febrifuge properties.

NOTES: The Kubeo of Colombia use a root decoction for pain in the chest and arms. A leaf-tea for abdominal complaints is made by the Tukano Indians of Brazil (10).

Ref: 2.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

***Renealmia alpinia* (Rottb.) Maas (*Renealmia exaltata* L fil.)**

NAMES: FG and Surinam Creole: masoesa. Guyana: ink plant, kuruwatti, krawatee, krowatti. Surinam Creole: masusa.

USES: Root: In a tea to treat heart problems manifested by shortness of breath. Decoction is drunk to induce vomiting and relieve stomach pains. In a syrup with sugar for remedying chest colds. Juice is used to treat eye diseases. Used for treating strained backs in NW Guyana. Stem: Shoot used for snakebite and stomachache in NW Guyana. Leaf: Decoction used as a fever-bath for pulmonary conditions and typhoid, and to wash hair to remove dandruff. Leaves are used in an infusion to treat dysentery, and in a herbal bath for strengthening the nerves. Used for hypertension in NW Guyana.

CHEM: Leaf contains proanthocyanins (3).

Ref: 3,12,45,158,193,195,234,245.

***Renealmia floribunda* K. Schum. (*Renealmia pedicellaris* Gleason)**

NAME: Guyana: koruati. Guyana Patamona: ko-no-pyia-ray-yik, ka-no-piya-yik.

USES: Whole plant: The Guyana Waiwai boil the whole plant and use the liquid as a wash to treat fevers. Root: Decoction used as an emetic to bring up phlegm from throat, and to alleviate consumption. Root is boiled with water and drunk as a cure for malarial infection, by the Guyana Patamona. Fruit: Fruits are used as an anti-fungal agent for curing ringworms and “lata”, by the Guyana Patamona. Fruits are rubbed on the skin to get rid of white spots, by the Guyana Patamona. Fruit is crushed, and used as an anti-fungal or as an anti-pruritic, by the Guyana Patamona. Fruit is crushed, mixed with water, and used to treat dermatosis, by the Guyana Patamona. Fruits are crushed, and the juice used to treat genital herpes or to treat sores, by the Guyana Patamona.

CHEM: The major constituent of the essential oil is beta-pinene (138).

Ref: 8,32,237.

***Renealmia* cf. *floribunda* K. Schum.**

NAMES: Surinam Sranan: bosmasoesa, kapasi masoesa.

USES: Leaf: The Surinam Tirio drink a decoction of leaves to treat coughs. Liquid squeezed out of boiled leaves is inhaled by the Surinam Tirio to treat colds.

Ref: 8.

***Renealmia guianensis* Maas**

NAMES: FG Creole: gingembre-bois, gingembre-cochon, millepis, quatre-epices.

USES: Root: Decoction is antimalarial. Stem and Leaf: Decoction is used in a bath or wash to alleviate fatigue, as a febrifuge, and as a disinfectant for itches, sores, and the ulcers of leishmaniasis. Leaf: For a rarely employed oral abortifacient, the French Guiana Wayapi mix the leaves with leaves of *Citrus aurantiifolia* and *Ocimum micranthum* in a concentrated decoction.

Inflorescence: Mixed with the inflorescence of *Lantana camara* in a tea-like decoction to counteract flatulence.

Ref: 2,8.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

***Renealmia monosperma* Miq.**

USES: Root; Stem and Leaf: Same as those given for *Renealmia guianensis*.

Ref: 2,8.

***Renealmia orinocensis* Rusby**

USES: Stem: Shoot used for stomachache in NW Guyana.

Ref: 245.

***Renealmia pyramidale* (Lam.) Maas (*Amomum pyramidale* Lam.; *Renealmia racemosa* (L.) A. Richard)**

NAME: French Guiana: balisier genipa.

USES: Rhizome: Aromatic. Macerated and mixed with rum or vermouth, and the resulting beverage is drunk to alleviate rheumatic pain.

NOTES: Plant introduced from the Lesser Antilles to French Guiana.

Ref: 154.

***Zingiber cassumunar* Roxb.**

NAME: Surinam Javan: bengle.

USES: Rhizome: Mixed with other herbs in a remedy for stomachache and cramps.

Ref: 158.

***Zingiber officinale* Roscoe**

NAMES: French Guiana: gingembre. FG Palikur: isuu. Guyana: ginger. Surinam: gember, gindja. Surinam Javan: djahe. Guyana Patamona: mu-sah-yik, cu-sa-laa-yik.

USES: Whole plant: Guyana Waiwai use the boiled plant as a fever wash. Boiled with *Aframomum melegueta* seeds and used to treat colds and fever. In a decoction with flowers of *Senna alata* for gripe and as an abortifacient. Boiled with leaves of *Cymbopogon citratus* and *Bambusa vulgaris* and the liquid consumed to treat fever and ague. Boiled in a decoction with the fruit of *Justicia secunda* and *Piper nigrum* for a remedy to menstrual pains. A preparation containing ginger, known as "fiery-jack ointment", is made in Guyana. Root: Used to treat hemorrhage and malaria in NW Guyana.

Rhizome: French Guiana Palikur use it in a plaster to relieve headaches; digestive; rubbed on rheumatic areas; sudorific. In Surinam, the rhizome is mixed with other spices for asthma, cramps and stomachache. Rhizome is boiled and the water used as an anti-pyretic, by the Guyana Patamona. Rhizome is used for making beverages or for flavoring food, by the Guyana Patamona. Rhizome is grated, mixed with water, and dropped in the nostrils for treating colds or dropped into the eyes for curing migraine headaches, by the Guyana Patamona. Rhizome and Leaf: In a decoction with parched seeds and leaves of *Jatropha curcas* for use in treating menstrual pains.

CHEM: Extract shows cardiotoxic activity (3).

Ref: 2,3,14,16,154,190,193,195,245,237.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

Zingiber zerumbet (L.) J.E. Smith

NAMES: FG Creole: chichima. FG Wayapi: yamalatay.

USES: Root: The French Guiana Wayapi grind the root into a decoction used as a carminative to remedy colic.

CHEM: Essential oil contains zerumbone, which has spasmolytic and bacteriostatic properties.

Ref: 2.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

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Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

GLOSSARY

ABORTIFACIENT. A drug or material that causes the expulsion of the fetus.

ABORTION. Expulsion of the fetus from the womb before it is viable.

ABRASION. A scraped or worn area.

ABSCESS. Localized collection of pus or liquid derived from blood in any part of the body.

ADULTERANT. An impure ingredient introduced into a preparation.

AFTERBIRTH. The placenta and fetal membranes expelled from the uterus after childbirth.

AGUE. A sharp, intermittent attack of malaria or other fever and chill.

ALBUMIN. Any of several water-soluble proteins that are coagulated by heat and are found in egg white, blood serum, milk, various animal tissues, and many plant juices and tissues.

ALBUMINURIA. Presence of albumin in the urine, sometimes indicating kidney disease.

ALEXITERIC. An antidote that protects or defends the body from infectious diseases.

ALLERGY. Hypersensitive or pathological reaction to environmental factors or substances in amounts that usually do not affect most people.

AMENORRHEA (AMENORRHOEA). Abnormal suppression or absence of menstruation.

AMOEBIA (AMEBIA). Any of various protozoans of, or related to, the genus *Amoeba* occurring in water, soil, or as internal parasites.

AMOEBICIDAL (AMEBICIDAL). Lethal to the amoeba.

ANALGESIA. A term that describes the relief of pain, and applies to the diminution or loss of the sense of pain.

ANALGESIC. A drug producing analgesia, that relieves or reduces pain.

ANAPHORETIC. An antiperspirant.

ANESTHETIC (ANAESTHETIC). A drug used to produce anesthesia, a partial or total loss of the sense of pain.

ANGINA PECTORIS. A disease of the heart signaled by acute constricting pains in the chest.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

ANODYNE. A drug that relieves pain.

ANOREXIA. Loss of appetite or desire for food.

ANOREXIC. Having no appetite; a substance that reduces the appetite.

ANTALGIC. A drug or substance used to treat a painful condition.

ANTHELMINTIC (VERMIFUGE). A drug which causes the destruction and expulsion of intestinal worms.

ANTHRACOID. Resembling anthrax.

ANTHRAX. A bacterial disease of cattle and sheep, sometimes transmitted to man through unprocessed wool.

ANTIAMOEBIC. Having a destructive or suppressive effect on amoebae; an agent used to suppress or destroy parasitic amoebae.

ANTIARRHYTHMIC. Substance or drug used to counter irregularity in the force or rhythm of the heartbeat.

ANTIBIOTIC. A substance derived from a mold or bacteria that inhibits the growth of other microorganisms.

ANTIBLENNORRHAGIC. A substance or drug used to counter blennorrhagia (blennorrhoea), a conjunctival inflammation resulting in mucus discharge.

ANTICOAGULANT. Interfering with or preventing normal blood clotting.

ANTIDIABETIC. A drug that checks diabetes.

ANTIDIARRHOETIC. A drug or substance that acts against diarrhoea.

ANTIDIURETIC. An agent or mechanism that decreases urinary volume.

ANTIDOTE. A remedy for counteracting a poison.

ANTIDYSENTERIC. An agent effective against dysentery.

ANTIEDEMIC. A drug or substance used to treat edema.

ANTIEMETIC. An agent used to suppress vomiting.

ANTIFERTILITY. A drug that inhibits formation of ova or sperm, or interferes with the

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

process of fertilization.

ANTIFUNGAL. Killing or inhibiting the growth of the fungi, as an antibiotic.

ANTIHEMORRHAGIC (ANTIHAEMORRHAGIC). A drug or substance that stops hemorrhage, or bleeding.

ANTIHYPERCHOLESTEROLEMIC. An agent used to counter a greater than normal cholesterol concentration in the blood or blood serum.

ANTIHYPERSENSITIVE. A drug or substance used to treat a state of reactivity where a subsequent exposure to an antigen produces a greater effect than that produced on the initial exposure. Also, one used to treat excessive reactivity to any stimulus.

ANTI-IMPLANTATION. A substance or treatment used to prevent the attachment of the fertilized ovum to, or penetration into, the uterus.

ANTI-INFLAMMATORY. Suppressing or reducing inflammation.

ANTIMALARIAL. Pertaining to a drug or substance used to treat malaria.

ANTIMICROBIAL. Acting to kill or inhibit growth and multiplication of microbes, or an agent that achieves this.

ANTIMYCOTIC. Antifungal.

ANTINEOPLASTIC. Acting against a neoplasm.

ANTINEURALGIC. A drug that arrests the intense intermittent pain, usually of head or face, caused by neuralgia.

ANTIOVULATORY. Inhibiting the occurrence of ovulation.

ANTIPALUDIC. Antimalarial.

ANTIPERIODIC. Preventing the recurrence of a disease, such as malaria, or of a symptom.

ANTIPERSPIRANT. An agent that has an inhibitory action on sweating (also antisudorific, anaphoretic).

ANTIPROSTATIC. A drug or substance used to treat the prostate.

ANTIPYRETIC. A drug that reduces or prevents fever.

ANTIRHEUMATIC. An agent that relieves or prevents rheumatism.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

ANTISCORBUTIC. A drug or substance that corrects or cures scurvy.

ANTISEPTIC. A substance which inhibits the growth of microorganisms.

ANTISPASMODIC. Spasmolytic ; a drug or agent that prevents or relieves spasm, or involuntary and irregular contractions of the body muscles.

ANTISUDORIFIC. See Antiperspirant.

ANTISYPHILITIC. A drug which is effective against, or a remedy for, syphilis (a venereal disease caused by *Treponema pallidum*).

ANTITUMORAL. A agent that has activity against the growth, development, or spread of a tumor.

ANTITUSSIVE. A drug that reduces or prevents cough.

ANTIVIRAL. A drug or substance that weakens or abolishes the action of a virus.

ANTIVOMITIVE. A substance taken to reduce or prevent vomiting.

ANURIA. The absence of urine formation.

APERIENT. A mild laxative.

APERITIVE. An appetite stimulant.

APHRODISIAC – an agent or substance that causes stimulation of sexual passions.

APOPLEXY. A disease in which the brain's function suddenly stops, with abolition of voluntary motion and sense.

AROMATIC. Having a pleasant odor; fragrant.

ARTHRITIS. Inflammation of the joints.

ASCARIS. A genus of intestinal parasitic roundworms.

ASPHYXIA. Failure or prevention of the respiratory process due either to obstruction of air flow to the lungs or to lack of oxygen in the inspired air.

ASPHYXIATION. The process of undergoing asphyxia.

ASPIRIN. A white crystalline powder (acetylsalicylic acid) commonly used as an analgesic and antipyretic.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

ASTHENIA. A nonspecific symptom characterized by loss of energy and strength and a feeling of weakness. It usually accompanies chronic debilitating conditions such as infectious diseases and cancer.

ASTHMA. A disorder characterized by wheezing, difficult breathing, coughing and a suffocating feeling.

ASTRINGENT. A drug that contracts the body tissue to check discharge of secretions, or arrests capillary bleeding.

ATHLETE'S FOOT. A contagious skin infection caused by parasitic fungi, usually affecting the feet and sometimes the hands, and causing itching, blisters, cracking and scaling. Also called "dermatophytosis".

ATONY. Insufficient muscular tone.

AURICULAR. Of or relating to the auricle or the ear in general.

BACTERICIDAL. Capable of causing a rapid decrease in viability of bacteria through physical or chemical action.

BALM. An aromatic, oily resin exuded from various, chiefly tropical, trees and shrubs, and used in medicine.

BALSAMIC RESIN. Consisting of or resembling balsam, an oily or gummy oleoresin, usually containing benzoic or cinnamic acids, obtained from the exudations of various trees and shrubs, and used as a base for cough syrups, other medicines and perfumes.

BECHIC. A tonic or other remedy that controls coughing.

BED-WETTING. Involuntary passing of urine, chiefly at night and by children.

BERI-BERI. A peculiar form of acute dropsy and edema of the lower extremities.

BILE. A fluid secreted by the liver and discharged into the duodenum where it is integral in the digestion and absorption of fats.

BILHARZIA (BILHARZIASIS). See Schistosoma.

BILIARY. Relating to the bile or to the structures in which the bile is contained or transported.

BILIOUSNESS. Popular term used to describe conditions marked by general malaise, giddiness, vomiting, headache, indigestion, or constipation.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

BITTER. A medicinal agent having a bitter taste and used as a tonic, alterative, or appetizer.

BLENNORRHAGIA. Gonorrhoea.

BLEPHARITIS. Inflammation of the eyelids.

BLISTER. Thin vesicle on the skin, filled with serum, and caused by rubbing, friction, or burn.

BOIL. Localized pyrogenic infection originating in a hair follicle, often painful.

BOTFLY. The fly *Dermatobia hominis*, the larvae of which penetrates the human skin.

BRIGHT 'S DISEASE. Chronic nephritis.

BRONCHIAL INFLAMMATION. See Bronchitis.

BRONCHITIS. An illness caused by inflammation of a bronchial mucous membrane in the lungs.

BRONCHO-PULMONARY. Relating to the bronchi and lungs.

BUBO. Inflamed, swollen lymph node, particularly in the groin or neck.

BUCCAL. Pertaining to the mouth.

BUCKLEY'S WHITE RUB. Ointment with menthol and oils of peppermint (*Mentha* sp.) and wintergreen (*Gaultheria* sp.).

BUCK SICK. Virulent form of thrush contracted by adults of African descent and Amerindians in Guyana. Also called Carib sick.

BUSH YAWS. See Leishmaniasis.

CALCULUS (CALCULI). An abnormal concretion occurring in the body, usually composed of mineral salts, such as gallstones or kidney stones.

CANCER. A malignant new growth or tumor in any part of the body.

CANKER. See Chancre.

CARCINOMA. A malignant epithelial tumor.

CARCINOSARCOMA. A rare, single tumor containing carcinomatous and sarcomatous

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

components.

CARDIAC. Pertaining to the heart.

CARDIAC ASTHMA. Acute attacks of dyspnoea with wheezing, resembling bronchial asthma but resulting from a cardiac disorder.

CARDIALGIA. Heartburn.

CARDIOTONIC. Having a tonic affect on the heart.

CARIB SICK. See Buck sick.

CARIES. Rottenness or ulceration of teeth or bone; dental cavity.

CARMINATIVE. S drug or substance which prevents formation of, or promotes expulsion of, flatus (gas generated in the stomach or bowels).

CATAPLASM. Medicated poultice or soft external application.

CATARACT. Any form of partial or complete opacity or clouding of the lens of the eye.

CATARRH. Mild inflammation of mucous membranes, especially those of the air passages of the nose and throat.

CATHARTIC. Drug having a purgative action on the bowels.

CAUSTIC. Capable of eating away tissue by a corrosive or burning effect.

CAUTERIZE. Use of a caustic agent to medically or surgically treat a lesion or to stop bleeding.

CAVITY. A dental caries (See Caries).

CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM. The part of the vertebrate nervous system consisting of the brain and spinal cord.

CEPHALALGIA. Headache.

CEPHALIC. Pertaining to the head.

CERCARICIDAL ACTIVITY. Lethal or deleterious to cercaria, the swimming larval form of digenetic trematodes.

CHANCRE (CANKER). A spreading, ulcer-like sore, especially in the mouth.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

CHECKBALL. A problem with the testicles, as applied to men in Guyana.

CHICKEN POX. A contagious disease usually affecting children, resulting in sporadic eruption of papules, becoming vesicles and then pustules.

CHIGGER. Larva of a trombiculid mite; the skin-inhabiting parasitic stage of the mite, which feeds on serous elements of host tissue.

CHIGOE. A flea of the species *Pulex (Tunga) penetrans*, commonly known as a sand flea.

CHILL. A shivering or shaking, accompanied by a sense of cold.

CHLOROSIS. Iron deficiency anemia said to be characterized by a greenish-yellow color.

CHOLAGOGUE. A drug which stimulates the flow of bile by the liver; choleric.

CHOLESTEROL. A crystalline fatty alcohol found especially in animal fats, blood, nerve tissue and bile.

CHOLINERGIC. Having physiological effects similar to acetylcholine, a compound that lowers blood pressure and increases peristalsis of the alimentary canal.

CHYMOPAPAIN. An enzyme used medicinally and to tenderize meat, derived from papaya.

CICATRISANT (CICATRIZANT). An agent capable of causing scar formation.

CICATRIZATION. The process of scar evolution associated with wound contraction.

CICATRIZE. To heal in a way that results in the formation of a scar.

CLARIFY. To make a liquid become clear and free from impurities.

CLYSTER. Enema.

COLD. An acute inflammation of the mucous membranes of the respiratory passages, especially of the nose and throat, caused by a virus and characterized by sneezing and coughing.

COLIC. Pain resulting from excessive or sudden abdominal spasmodic contractions of muscles in the intestine walls, bile ducts or ureter following stretching of the walls by gas or solid substances.

CONJUNCTIVITIS. Inflammation of the conjunctiva (mucous membrane lining the

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

inner surface of the eyelids), caused by bacteria or a speck of dust entering the eye and resulting in a discharge.

CONSTIPATION. Condition of bowels in which defecation is irregular and difficult.

CONSUMPTION. General term used to describe the wasting of tissues, including but not limited to tuberculosis.

CONTRACEPTIVE. A drug or device used to stop conception.

CONTUSION. A bruise, or superficial injury in which the skin is not broken.

CONVULSANT. Any drug, substance or physical disturbance which can induce convulsions.

CONVULSION. Violent irregular motion of limb or body due to involuntary contraction of muscles.

COOLANT (COOLING). That which reduces the body temperature.

CORDIAL. A preparation which is stimulating to the heart.

CORYZA. Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the nose and sinuses.

COUNTER-IRRITANT. An agent which induces an inflammation of the skin for the relief of a more serious inflammation.

CRAMP. A sudden, painful involuntary contraction of a muscle or muscles.

CURARE. A black resinous substance prepared from the bark of certain South American plants (mostly Loganiaceae and Menispermaceae) and used by some Amerindians for poisoning arrows. It causes motor paralysis when introduced into the blood stream and is now used in medicine, such as for heart surgery, to reduce muscular spasms under certain conditions.

CURETTAGE. Surgical procedure in which a body cavity or tissue is scraped with a sharp instrument or aspirated with a cannula.

CUTANEOUS. Relating to the skin.

DANDRUFF. Scurf; dead skin in small scales among the hair.

DARTRE. A temporary condition of scurf or scaly, dry skin.

DEBILITY. Weakness; relaxation of solid or muscular fiber.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

DECOCTION. Liquid preparation obtained by boiling medicinal plant substance in water and extracting drugs by straining the preparation.

DEMULCENT. A substance used for its soothing and protective action which allays irritation of surfaces, especially mucous membranes.

DEPILATORY. A hair remover; an agent for removing or destroying hair.

DEPRESSANT. An agent which causes a reduction in activity, as of the central nervous system or myocardial activity.

DEPURATIVE. A drug or agent that induces the excretion and removal of waste material.

DENTAL. Relating to a tooth or teeth.

DERMATITIS. Inflammation of the skin, causing discomforts such as eczema.

DERMATOSIS. Any disease of the skin.

DIABETES. A metabolic disorder characterized by excessive elimination of urine and persistent thirst, and involving inadequate secretion or utilization of insulin.

DIAPHORETIC. A drug causing an increase of perspiration as a result of the stimulation of the sweat glands.

DIARRHOEA (DIARRHEA). A common symptom of gastrointestinal disease resulting in the increased frequency of stool discharge.

DIGESTION. The process by which ingested food is broken down into smaller and simpler molecules suitable for absorption from the intestine.

DIGESTIVE. An agent that promotes digestion.

DIGITALIS. The dried leaf of *Digitalis purpurea*, the purple foxglove. It contains glycosides which have the effects upon the heart of strengthening the force of contraction and preventing irregularities in the ventricular rhythm. It also has been used in the treatment of congestive heart failure and accompanying edema.

DILATION AND CURETTAGE. Surgical dilation of the cervix and curettage of the uterus for the diagnosis of and treatment of pathologic conditions of the uterus and to terminate pregnancy.

DIPSOMANIA. The pathological use of alcohol.

DISCUTIENT. An agent causing the disappearance or dispersal of a pathological

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

condition, such as the absorption of a tumor.

DISINFECTANT. A drug or substance that cleanses infection, and destroys harmful germs, bacteria, or viruses.

DIURETIC. A drug that has the ability to stimulate the kidneys to increase the secretion and flow of urine.

DIZZINESS. A condition of feeling giddy or unsteady.

DOUCHE. A localized spray of liquid, gas, or vapor directed into a body cavity or onto a part.

DROPSY. A leakage of the watery part of the blood into any of the tissues or cavities of the body.

DYSENTERY. A disease caused by bacteria or protozoa, bringing inflammation of the mucous membrane and glands of the large intestine, accompanied by painful diarrhoea. The stool is often accompanied by blood and mucus.

DYSPEPSIA. Indigestion.

DYSPNOEA. Difficult breathing.

DYSURIA. Difficult or painful urination.

ECZEMA. Acute or chronic non-contagious inflammation of the skin, often accompanied by itches.

EDEMA (OEDEMA). A condition in which excessive clear fluid passes from the blood into the tissues.

ELEPHANTIASIS. A condition characterized by chronically thickened and edematous tissue, especially that of the genitals and legs, due to various causes. Filarial elephantiasis is also called “mal de Cayenne”.

EMETIC. A drug or agent having the power to empty the stomach by causing vomiting.

EMOLLIENT. A substance applied externally to soften the skin, or internally to soothe an inflamed or irritated surface.

EMULSIFY. To form into an emulsion.

EMULSION. A fluid formed by the suspension of very finely divided oily or resinous liquid in another liquid.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

ENEMA. A liquid injected into the rectum either as a purgative or a medicine; clyster.

EPIDERMAL. Pertaining to the epidermis.

EPIDERMIS. Outermost layer of the skin, having no blood vessels and consisting of several tiers of cells, covering the dermis.

ERUPTION. A visible rash or other cutaneous disruption.

EPILEPSY. A nervous disorder involving temporary loss of consciousness with or without convulsions and muscular spasms.

ERYSIPELAS. An acute inflammation of the skin and subcutaneous tissues, characterized by symptoms of high fever and prostration (St. Anthony's fire).

ESOPHAGEAL. Of the esophagus, through which food passes from the pharynx to the stomach.

ESTROGENIC. Of estrogen; or producing estrus.

ESTRUS. The sexual excitement, or heat, of female mammals; or the period of this, characterized also by changes in the sex organs.

EXCITANT. An agent that produces excitation of the vital functions or those of the brain.

EXPECTORANT. A drug that promotes or modifies the ejection of mucous or other secretions by coughing from the upper respiratory tract, especially the mouth.

EYEWASH. Medicated liquid used to bathe the eye.

FEBRIFUGE. A drug that reduces or prevents fever; antifebrile, antipyretic.

FILARIASIS. Infection with filarial nematode worms, common in many tropical and subtropical regions.

FLATULENCE. The presence of excessive gas in the stomach and intestines.

FLUTTERING HEART. See Palpitation.

FLUX. An excessive discharge of fluid.

FOMENTATION. A substance administered by warm, moist applications.

FORTIFIER. A substance used to enrich or strengthen another substance.

FRAMBOESIA. Yaws.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

FUMIGANT. A gas or aerosol used for disinfecting rooms or materials.

FURUNCLE. A deep staphylococcal folliculitis, commonly known as a boil.

FURUNCULOSIS. A condition marked by the presence of furuncles.

GALL BLADDER. Organ that stores bile which aids in the digestion of fats.

GASTRITIS. Inflammation of the stomach.

GASTROENTERITIS. A syndrome characterized by gastrointestinal symptoms, including nausea and vomiting, diarrhea, and abdominal discomfort, and usually viral, bacterial or parasitic in origin.

GASTRO-INTESTINAL. Pertaining to the stomach and intestines.

GINGIVITIS. Inflammation of the gums.

GLANS PENIS. The conical expansion of the *corpus spongiosum* at the distal extremity of the penis.

GONORRHOEA (GONORRHEA). A venereal disease that causes specific infectious inflammation of the mucous membranes of the urethra and adjacent cavities, due to the gonococcus.

GRIPPE. An epidemic catarrh; an older term for influenza.

GROUND ITCH. Fungal infection between the toes.

HALLUCINOGEN (HALLUCINOGENIC). A drug or substance that produces hallucinations, imaginary things apparently seen or heard.

HEADACHE. Pain in the head.

HEARTBURN. A burning sensation in the stomach and esophagus caused by excess acidity of stomach fluids.

HEAT RASH. Any condition aggravated by heat such as intertrigo, or associated with hot weather.

HEMATOMA. A localized accumulation of blood in a tissue or space, usually composed of clotted blood and most commonly caused by trauma or erosion of a blood vessel by pathological processes.

HEMORRHAGE (HAEMORRHAGE). Bleeding.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

HEMORRHOID (HAEMORRHOID). A mass of enlarged, often dilated and twisted blood vessels or veins of the canal or lower portion of the alimentary tract, frequently everted at the anal margin; synonymous with piles.

HEMOSTATIC (HAEMOSTATIC). A drug or substance that arrests hemorrhage.

HEPATIC. Pertaining to or occurring in the liver.

HERNIA. The abnormal protrusion of an organ through its containing wall.

HERPES. An acute inflammation of the skin or mucous membrane, characterized by the development of groups of vesicles on an inflammatory base.

HERPES SIMPLEX. A disease caused by infection with *Herpesvirus hominis*, usually characterized by small vesicles developing around the lips or nostrils, or in the genital area. Infection may also involve the eye, brain or meninges.

HODGKIN'S DISEASE. A disease characterized by a progressive enlargement of lymph glands, spleen and anemia.

HYDROPSY. Dropsy.

HYPERPLASIA. A non-tumorous increase in the number of cells in an organ or tissue with consequent enlargement of the affected part.

HYPERTENSION. High blood pressure.

HYPERTROPHY. Enlargement or overgrowth of an organ.

HYPOGLYCEMIA. An abnormally low level of sugar in the blood.

HYPOTENSIVE. Abnormally low blood pressure.

HYPOTHERMIC. Pertaining to hypothermia, or a body temperature below normal.

ICHTHYOTOXIC. A substance which is poisonous to fish.

IMMUNOSTIMULATORY. Stimulating or activating the immune system, and thus antibody activity.

IMPETIGO. A contagious eruption of the skin, either crusted, bullous or pustular, and caused by streptococci and/or staphylococci.

IMPOTENCE. Inability to engage in sexual intercourse.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

INFLAMMATION. A diseased condition of some part of the body, resulting from injury, infection, or irritation and characterized by redness, pain, heat and swelling.

INFLUENZA. Acute infectious febrile disorder, caused by a virus.

INFUSION. The liquid extract that results from steeping a drug or substance in water, and which contains its active principles.

INGUINAL HERNIA. A hernia into the inguinal canal of the groin.

INHALANT. An agent or medicinal substance that is administered as a vapor into the upper respiratory passages.

INSECTICIDE. A substance that destroys insects.

INSOMNIA. Sleeplessness.

INTERMITTENT. Occurring at intervals rather than continuously.

INTERNAL. Situated or occurring on the inside; interior.

INTOXICANT. A substance that produces intoxication or drunkenness.

IRRITANT. An agent which produces skin irritation.

ITCH. To feel an irritating sensation on the skin, with the desire to scratch.

JAUNDICE. Yellowness of the skin, tissues and secretions, due to the deposition of bile pigments in the blood.

KIDNEY. Either of a pair of organs in the dorsal area of the abdominal cavity which function to excrete waste products and to maintain fluid, electrolyte, and acid-base homeostasis.

LABOR. The process of childbirth, especially the muscular contractions involved.

LACTATION. The formation and secretion of milk.

LARYNGITIS. Inflammation of the membrane lining the larynx.

LATEX. A milky liquid produced in certain plants.

LAXATIVE. A drug having the action of loosening the bowels, stimulating defecation.

LEISHMANIASIS. Any of a group of infectious diseases caused by flagellate protozoan parasites of the genus *Leishmania* and transmitted to man by sandflies of the

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

genera *Phlebotomus* and *Lutzomyia*.

LEPROSY (HANSEN'S DISEASE). Chronic contagious disease caused by infection with *Leprabacillus*, characterized by the formation of nodules on the body surface and, in an advanced stage, often producing deformities.

LEUCORRHOEA. A white or yellowish mucopurulent discharge from the vagina.

LEUKEMIA. A disease of the blood, characterized by a great increase in the number of white blood corpuscles.

LIBIDO. The sexual urge or instinct.

LINIMENT. An agent or substance applied to the skin by gentle friction or brisk rubbing. It is intended to relieve superficial pain.

LUMBAGO. Muscular rheumatism; a general term for backache in the lumbar region.

MACERATION. Softening or separating parts by soaking in a liquid.

MALAISE. A feeling of untoward weakness, lethargy, or discomfort, as of impending illness.

MALARIA. An acute, usually chronic, disease caused by protozoa of the genus *Plasmodium* and transmitted by the *Anopheles* mosquito; characterized by intermittent fever, anemia and debility, and, in its acute form, by chills, high fever and profuse sweating at regular intervals.

MARSH FEVER. See Malaria. Disease originally attributed to noxious atmospheric emanations from marshy ground.

MASTICATORY (SIALAGOGUE). A drug or substance chewed to increase salivation.

MEASLES. An acute infectious viral disease, characterized by skin eruptions, high fever and nasal catarrh, and occurring most frequently in childhood.

MENOPAUSAL. Referring to the permanent cessation of menstruation.

MENSTRUAL. Of the menses.

MENSES. The monthly uterine bleeding of women.

MENSTRUAL PAINS. Cramps associated with menses.

METRORRHAGIA. Uterine bleeding which occurs at a time outside of the usual menstrual period.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

MICROFILARIA. A pre-larval parasitic worm of the family Onchocercidae, found in the vector and in the blood or tissue fluids of the human host.

MICTURITION. The act of passing urine.

MIGRAINE. A recurring intensely painful headache, often accompanied by vomiting, giddiness and disturbance of vision.

MISCARRIAGE. Spontaneous abortion.

MITE. Tiny arachnid (Acari), many of which live as parasites in animals or in prepared foods.

MORPHINE. The principal alkaloid of opium, and a potent narcotic analgesic.

MUCILAGE. A medicine used to soothe mucous membranes.

MUCOUS. Of or relating to mucus or to the production of mucin.

MUCUS. A viscid secretion of mucous membranes.

MYCOSIS. An infection or disease caused by a fungus.

NARCOTIC. Drug or substance used to relieve pain and which induces drowsiness, sleep, stupor or insensibility.

NAUSEA. A feeling of sickness at the stomach, with an urge to vomit.

NECROSIS. The morphologic changes that follow cell death, characterized most frequently by nuclear and also cytoplasmic changes.

NEOPLASM. An abnormal new growth of tissue; tumor.

NEPHRITIS. Acute inflammation of the kidneys.

NERVOUS CONDITION. A feeling of acute and agitated sensitivity.

NERVOUS DISEASE. Disease relating to the nerves or nervous system.

NEURALGIA. Sudden severe pains radiating along the course of a nerve, without demonstrable structural changes occurring.

ODONTALGIA. Toothache.

OERALI POISON. Arrow poison; see Curare.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

OINTMENT. A semi-solid preparation of one or more medicinal substances in a suitable base.

OPHTHALMIA. Severe inflammation of the conjunctiva of the eye or the eyeball.

ORAL. Pertaining to the mouth.

OTITIS. Inflammation of the ear.

PALPITATION. A rapid pulsation or throbbing of the heart.

PAPAIN. A protein-degrading enzyme, used medicinally and to tenderize meat.

PARTURITION. The act of childbirth.

PECTORAL SYRUP. A syrup used to treat chest coughs.

PHLEGM. An abnormally large amount of mucus discharged through the mouth.

PHOTOSENSITIVITY. Sensitivity to light.

PILES. See Hemorrhoid.

PILOCARPINE. An alkaloid derived from the leaves of *Pilocarpus jaborandi* or *Pilocarpus microphyllus* and having cholinergic activity.

PISCICIDE. Fish poison.

PITYRIASIS CAPITIS. Fine superficial scaling of the hairy scalp.

PLASTER. Poultice.

PLEURISY. Inflammation of the pleura membranes enveloping the lung.

PNEUMONIA. A large number of conditions that include the inflammation or passive congestion of the lungs, resulting in portions of the lung becoming solid.

POULTICE. A paste of a plant part or drug applied to a sore or inflamed part of the body, to supply moisture or act as a local stimulant; cataplasm.

PROLAPSE. The slipping out of place of an organ or part of it.

PROSTATE. A gland that surrounds the urethra at the bladder in the male.

PRURITUS. Severe itching.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

PSORIASIS. A chronic inflammatory skin disease characterized by reddish patches covered with white scales.

PSYCHOACTIVE. Exerting effects on the mind or on behavior, as certain drugs.

PSYCHOTOMIMETIC. Hallucinogen; hallucinogenic.

PSYCHOTROPIC. Denoting any substance that affects psychic function or behavior.

PUERPERAL. Pertaining to childbirth.

PULMONARY. Pertaining to the lungs.

PURGATIVE. A drug which, when taken internally, produces an evacuation of the bowels.

PUSTULE. A small elevation filled with pus and situated within or beneath the epidermis or within a pilosebaceous follicle; pimple.

PYRETIC. Referring to fever.

QUININE. The primary alkaloid of *Cinchona*, used in treating malaria.

RASH (RASHES). Eruption of the skin in spots or patches.

RAY. See Stingray.

REFRESHER. A beverage consumed in order to refresh a person.

RENAL. Pertaining to the kidney.

RENAL CALCULI. Kidney stones.

REPELLENT. An agent that serves to repel pestiferous organisms.

RESOLUTION. The stage in a pathologic process marked by the subsidence of inflammation.

RESOLUTIVE. An agent that induces subsidence of inflammation.

RESOLVENT. Medicine that reduces swelling or inflammation.

RESORB. To absorb or assimilate a product of the body, such as an exudate or a cellular growth.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

RESTORATIVE (RESTORER). A remedy efficient in restoring health and strength.

REVULSIVE. Counterirritant, used for swellings.

RHEUMATIC. Pertaining to abnormalities of the musculoskeletal system, or to rheumatism.

RHEUMATISM. General term indicating diseases of muscle, tendon, joint, bone or nerve, and resulting in discomfort and disability.

RHEUMATOID. Pertaining to rheumatic disease, especially rheumatoid arthritis.

RINGWORM. Common contagious disease produced by fungi that affects skin, hair or nails.

SCABIES. Contagious parasitic disease of the skin caused by the mite *Sarcoptes scabi*.

SCIATICA. A neuralgia radiating from the hip and thigh, through the leg and into the foot, involving the sciatic nerve.

SCROFULA. Tuberculosis of the lymphatic glands, especially of the neck, in which the glands become enlarged.

SCURF. See Pityriasis capitis.

SEDATIVE. A drug which quiets nervous activity.

SHAMAN. A priest of the religious practice of certain native peoples who believe that good and evil spirits pervade the world, and can be summoned or heard through inspired priests acting as mediums.

SHAMPOO. Any of various liquid or cream preparations of soap or detergent used to wash the hair and scalp (some are medicated).

SINUSITIS Inflammation of a sinus or sinuses.

SMALLPOX. A severe, eruptive contagious disease marked by chills, high fever, headache and backache.

SNUFF. Powder inhaled through the nose; sometimes a narcotic snuff.

SOFT GREASE. Coconut oil; a compound containing paraffin ointment of astringent nature.

SOPORIFIC. A sleep-inducing drug.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

SPASMOLYTIC. A drug or agent that prevents or relieves spasms or the involuntary and irregular contractions of body muscles.

SPLEEN. The organ that filters blood and prevents infection.

SPRAIN. To wrench or twist a ligament or muscle of a joint, especially the ankle or wrist, without dislocating the bones.

STANCH. To stop or check the flow of a bodily fluid, especially blood, as from a wound.

STIMULANT. A drug or agent that causes an increase of functional activity.

STERILITY. Inability to produce offspring; the state of being free from living microorganisms; asepsis.

STINGRAY (RAY). Any of various rays of the family Dasyatidae, having a whiplike tail armed with a venomous spine capable of inflicting severe injury.

STOMACHIC. A stimulant of appetite; a drug or substance which promotes the functional activity of the stomach.

STOOL. The matter discharged from the bowel; feces.

STRICTURE. An abnormal narrowing of the internal passageway within a tubular structure, such as a vessel or duct.

STYPTIC. A drug or agent that checks bleeding by causing contraction of the blood vessels.

SUBCUTANEOUS. Beneath the skin.

SUDORIFIC. A drug or agent causing sweating.

SUPPURATION. Formation or secretion of pus.

SWAMP FEVER. Malaria.

SYPHILIS. A venereal disease characterized by a variety of lesions and caused by *Treponema pallidum*.

TACHYCARDIA. A fast heart rate; applied in adults to rates exceeding 100 beats per minute.

TAENIA. A tapeworm or flatworm of the genus *Taenia*.

TAENIACIDE (TENIACIDE). An agent that destroys tapeworms.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

- TAMPON. A pack or plug made of absorbent material that can be placed in a cavity to absorb blood or other fluid, or to control bleeding.
- TETANUS. A severe infectious disease caused by *Clostridium tetani*, characterized by rigidity and spasms of the voluntary muscles.
- TETE. Acute dermatitis, caused by a mixed bacterial and fungal infection.
- TETTER. Any of a number of skin diseases. An often ambiguous term.
- THRUSH. A mycotic disease of the upper digestive tract resulting from infection by the fungus *Candida albicans*. It occurs especially in children and is characterized by small, whitish spots on the tip and sides of the tongue.
- TINCTURE. Solution of a drug in alcohol.
- TISANE. A herbal infusion used as a beverage for medicinal purposes; a “tea”.
- TONIC. A drug that invigorates or generally improves the normal tone of an organ of the patient.
- TOXIC. Poisonous.
- TRACHOMA. A contagious disease of the conjunctiva and cornea of the eye, producing painful sensitivity to strong light, and excessive weeping.
- TRANQUILIZER. A drug used in calming persons suffering from nervous tension or anxiety.
- TREMATODE. A member of the Class Trematoda, which includes the parasitic flukes of man and domestic animals.
- TUBERCULOSIS. Infectious disease caused by the tubercle bacillus, attacking all tissues of the body but especially the lungs.
- TUMOR. An abnormal swelling of the body other than those due to direct injury.
- TYMPANITIS. Otitis media (inflammation of the middle ear).
- TYPHOID. Infectious disease caused by bacteria in contaminated food and resulting in fever and intestinal disorders.
- ULCER. An interruption of the continuity of a surface, with an inflamed base; any open sore other than a wound.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

UMBILICUS. The scar on the abdomen marking the site of former attachment of the umbilical cord in placental mammals.

UNGUENT. Ointment.

URETHRA. A slit-like tube conveying urine from the internal orifice of the urinary bladder to the external urethral orifice.

URETHRITIS. Inflammation of the urethra.

URINARY. Relating to the passage of urine.

URINOGENITAL. Relating to the genital and urinary organs or functions.

URTICANT. A substance that causes wheals to form.

URTICARIA. A transient skin eruption characterized by the appearance of intensely itching wheals or welts; hives or nettle rash.

UTERINE. Pertaining to the uterus.

UTERUS. Womb.

VARICOSE. Abnormally dilated or knotted blood vessels.

VASOCONSTRICTOR. A drug causing constriction of the blood vessels.

VASODILATOR. A drug causing dilation or relaxation of the blood vessels.

VASODILATORY. Serving to widen the lumen of the blood vessels.

VENEREAL. Pertaining to or produced by sexual intercourse.

VERMIFUGE. A drug which causes the destruction and expulsion of intestinal worms; anthelmintic.

VESICANT (VESICATORY). Any drug or agent that produces blisters on the skin.

VITILIGO. A disorder of pigmentation in which the melanocytes inhibit melanogenesis and eventually disappear, resulting in a patchy loss of pigmentation.

VOMIT. To eject the stomach contents through the mouth in a sudden forceful fashion, usually associated with nausea.

VOMITIVE. An agent that causes vomiting.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

VULNERARY. A drug or agent that heals wounds.

WART. A common contagious skin tumor caused by a virus infection.

WHITE PAREIRA BRAVA. An infusion used to treat obstructions of the liver and to rid the kidneys and bladder of mucus, grit and sand.

WHITLOW. An old general term for any suppurative inflammation on a finger or toe.

WHOOPIING COUGH. Acute infectious disease, usually affecting children, caused by a bacillus, and characterized by catarrh of the respiratory tract and repeated attacks of coughing that end in forced inspiration.

YAWS. Infectious tropical disease caused by *Treponema pertenue* and characterized by an initial lesion, followed by further multiple lesions of the skin; framboesia.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

MEDICINAL INDEX

Abdominal and Stomach

Atonia

(See also Tympanites)

Ageratum conyzoides
Lantana camara var.
aculeata
Pothomorphe peltata

Abdominal Pain

Acacia tenuifolia
Aframomum melegueta
Caesalpinia pulcherrima
Carica papaya
Croton trinitatis
Ficus catappifolia
Ficus obtusifolia
Ficus guianensis
Hedychium coronarium
Hibiscus bifurcatus
Jatropha curcas
Lonchocarpus martyonii
Mangifera indica
Mucuna cf. *urens*
Vernonia cinerea

Abortifacient (Abortion)

Aloe vera
Ananas comosus
Aristolochia
daemoninoxius
Azadirachta indica
Caesalpinia pulcherrima
Carica papaya
Centropogon cornutus
Citrus aurantiifolia
Crescentia cujete
Croton trinitatis
Cyanthillium cinereum
Dioscorea alata
Eryngium foetidum
Gossypium barbadense
Gossypium herbaceum
Guarea gomma
Guarea guidonia

Hibiscus esculentus
Hibiscus rosa-sinensis
Justicia secunda
Microtea debilis
Momordica charantia
Musa x paradisiaca
Persea americana
Petiveria alliacea
Pouteria sp.
Renalmia guianensis
Renalmia monosperma
Rhizomorpha corynephora
Ruellia tuberosa
Scoparia dulcis
Senna alata
Siparuna guianensis
Spondias mombin
Sterculia cf. *excelsa*
Zingiber officinale

Abrasion

Byrsonima crassifolia

Abscess

Bixa orellana
Bonafousia macrocalyx
Bonafousia undulata
Carapa guianensis
Carica papaya
Chamaesyce hirta
Colocasia esculenta
Cucurbita pepo
Inga alba
Inga pilosula
Inga thibaudiana
Jatropha curcas
Manihot esculenta
Ocotea guianensis
Plumeria rubra
Portulaca oleracea
Potalia amara
Ricinus communis
Schefflera decaphylla
Schefflera morototoni
Sida acuta
Sida glomerata
Sida rhombifolia

Sidastrum quinquenervium
Terminalia catappa

Absinthe Substitute

Aristolochia glaucescens
Parthenium hysterophorus

Aches and Pains (See also

Abdominal Pain;
Anal Pain; Body Aches;
Bone Aches;
Foot Aches and Cramps)

Adiantum dolosum
Astrocaryum vulgare
Cyperus odoratus
Pariana sp.
Protium aracouchini

Acidity (See also Stomach Ailments)

Melothria pendula

Adenitis

Chamaesyce hirta

Afterbirth

Gossypium barbadense
Justicia secunda

Agouti Lice (See also

Insect Bites)

Quassia amara

Ague (See also Febrifuge; Fever)

Cymbopogon citratus
Zingiber officinale

AIDS

Lonchocarpus
chrysophyllus
Lonchocarpus sp. TVA
1247

Akuruku

Ischnosiphon sp.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

Albuminuria

Cecropia peltata
Cyanthillium cinereum
Eclipta prostrata
Lindernia crustacea
Microtea debilis
Peperomia pellucida
Portulaca mucronata
Quassia amara
Tinospora crispa
Zea mays

Alcoholic Beverage

Humiria balsamifera var.
balsamifera

Alcoholism

Capsicum annuum
Mimosa pudica

Alexipharmic

Chamaesyce hirta

Alexiteric

Aristolochia trilobata
Ayapana triplinervis
Cissampelos pareira
Mikania guaco
Mikania parviflora
Ophiorrhiza mungos
Pachira aquatica
Psychotria ulviformis
Rolandra fruticosa
Solanum americanum var.
nodiflorum
Tabebuia serratifolia
Thevetia ahouai

Alimentary Disorders (See Digestive)

Allergy

Plectranthus amboinicus
Tamarindus indica

Aluminum Accumulator

Vochysia guianensis

Amenorrhoea

Gossypium herbaceum
Justicia secunda

Amoebic Dysentery (See Dysentery)

Anaesthetic

Chenopodium ambrosioides
Chomelia tenuiflora
Erythroxylon coca

Anal Itch

Iryanthera cf. *hostmannii*
Virola surinamensis

Anal Pain

Aristolochia trilobata

Analgesic (See also

Antalgic; Pain Reliever)

Cissus erosa
Crotalaria retusa
Ocimum sanctum
Petiveria alliacea
Theobroma cacao
Zanthoxylum pentandrum

Anemia

Aniba canelilla
Eclipta prostrata
Eleutherine bulbosa
Theobroma cacao

Angina

Caladium cf. *tricolor*
Guarea cf. *grandifolia*
Mangifera indica
Rhizophora mangle
Urena lobata

Ankylostomes

Begonia glabra
Chenopodium ambrosioides

Ocimum campechianum

Anodyne

Datura metel
Datura stramonium
Drymonia coccinea
Iryanthera cf. *hostmannii*

Anorexia

Myrosma cannifolia

Ant Bites

Coccoloba excelsa
Inga alba
Inga pezizifera
Inga thibaudifera
Peperomia serpens
Siparuna guianensis
Solanum stramoniiifolium
Syngonium podophyllum
Theobroma subincanum

Antalgic (See also

Analgesic; Pain Reliever)

Peperomia rotundifolia
Psychotria poeppigiana

Anthelmintic (See also

Ankylostomes;
Ascaris Worms; Parasitic
Worms;
Vermifuge)

Andira inermis
Andira racemosa
Andira spp.
Brosimum guianense
Caesalpinia bonduc
Carica papaya
Cassytha filiformis
Cedrela odorata
Chenopodium ambrosioides
Citrus aurantiifolia
Himatanthus spp.
Lantana camara
Lantana camara var.
aculeata

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

Mangifera indica
Momordica charantia
Mora excelsa
Mucuna pruriens
Passiflora foetida
Passiflora laurifolia
Psidium guajava
Senna alata
Siparuna guianensis
Solanum jamaicense
Spigelia anthelmia

Anthracid Erysipelas

Datura ceratocaula
Datura stramonium

Anthrax

Leonotis nepetifolia

Anti-inflammatory

Abelmoschus moschatus
Carapa guianensis
Cardiospermum halicacabum
Cecropia surinamensis
Chamaesyce hirta
Eucalyptus camaldulensis
Ocimum sanctum
Pothomorphe peltata
Sauvagesia erecta
Sida acuta
Sida glomerata
Sida rhombifolia
Sidastrum quinquenervium
Siparuna guianensis

Antiamoebic Agent

Securidaca paniculata

Antiasthmatic (See Asthma)

Antibacterial Agent

Croton trinitatis
Manihot esculenta
Maprounea guianensis
Ocimum gratissimum

Ocimum sanctum
Phyllanthus amarus
Phyllanthus carolinensis subsp. *carolinensis*
Phyllanthus niruri subsp. *niruri*
Phyllanthus urinaria
Plectranthus amboinicus
Securidaca paniculata
Zingiber zerumbet

Antiblennorrhagic (See also Blennorrhagia)

Cecropia peltata
Costus aff. *arabicus*
Veronica americana
Zanthoxylum pentandrum
Zanthoxylum rhoifolium

Anticoagulant

Cecropia surinamensis
Guadua latifolia

Antidiabetic (See also Diabetes)

Aristolochia staheli
Calophyllum brasiliense
Coutarea hexandra
Momordica charantia
Portulaca mucronata
Scoparia dulcis
Wulffia baccata

Antidiarrhoeic

Ageratum conyzoides
Alternanthera brasiliana
Ambelania acida
Aristolochia leprieurii
Aspidosperma album
Bidens cynapiifolia
Chrysobalanus icaco
Couma guianensis
Eichhornia crassipes
Eleusine indica
Geissospermum argenteum
Geissospermum laevis

Hibiscus bifurcatus
Lacmellea aculeata
Mangifera indica
Spondias mombin
Urvillea ulmacea

Antidiuretic

Ruellia tuberosa

Antidote (Listed separately under the cause, such as Caladium, Cassava, Manchineel, Snake, or Stingray Poisons)

Antidysenteric (See also Dysentery)

Aegle marmelos
Ambelania acida
Annona muricata
Aspidosperma quebracho
Clidemia dentata
Clidemia hirta
Cuscuta americana
Hybanthus calceolaria
Inga alba
Leonotis nepetifolia
Licania macrophylla
Miconia racemosa
Picrolemma pseudocoffea
Psidium guajava
Sabicea glabrescens
Sabicea villosa
Simarouba amara
Stachytarpheta cayennensis
Stachytarpheta indica
Stachytarpheta jamaicensis
Ambelania acida
Aspidosperma quebracho

Antiedemic

Cecropia surinamensis

Antiemetic

Bixa orellana

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| <i>Justicia pectoralis</i> | <i>Quassia amara</i> | <i>Geissospermum laevis</i> |
| <i>Lippia micromera</i> | | <i>Picrolemma pseudocoffea</i> |
| Antifatigue Bath | Antimalarial (See also | Antiperiodic (See Malarial |
| <i>Spondias mombin</i> | Antipaludic; | Fever) |
| | Malaria; Malarial Fever) | |
| Antifebrile | <i>Aloe vera</i> | Antiperspirant (See also |
| <i>Chlorocardium rodiaei</i> | <i>Aristolochia trilobata</i> | Perspiration; |
| <i>Zanthoxylum</i> | <i>Bacopa monnieri</i> | Sweat Reducer) |
| <i>hermaphroditum</i> | <i>Geissospermum laevis</i> | <i>Cajanus cajan</i> |
| | <i>Renealmia guianensis</i> | <i>Cymbopogon citratus</i> |
| Antifeedant | <i>Renealmia monosperma</i> | |
| <i>Cardiospermum</i> | <i>Simaba cedron</i> | |
| <i>halicacabum</i> | <i>Simaba moretii</i> | Antipyretic (See also |
| | <i>Simarouba amara</i> | Ague; Febrifuge; Fever) |
| Antifertility Agent | <i>Zanthoxylum pentandrum</i> | <i>Hymenaea courbaril</i> |
| <i>Eleutherine bulbosa</i> | <i>Zanthoxylum rhoifolium</i> | <i>Ocimum sanctum</i> |
| | | |
| Antifungal Agent (See also | Antimicrobial Agent | Antirheumatic (See also |
| Fungal Infections) | <i>Azadirachta indica</i> | Rheumatism) |
| <i>Croton trinitatis</i> | <i>Cajanus cajan</i> | <i>Bonafousia albiflora</i> |
| <i>Eperua falcata</i> | <i>Eugenia uniflora</i> | <i>Fevillea cordifolia</i> |
| <i>Geophila repens</i> | <i>Inga alba</i> | <i>Ludwigia nervosa</i> |
| <i>Manihot esculenta</i> | <i>Leonotis nepetaefolia</i> | <i>Theobroma cacao</i> |
| <i>Maprounea guianensis</i> | <i>Manihot esculenta</i> | |
| <i>Ocimum sanctum</i> | <i>Passiflora foetida</i> | Antiscorbutic (See also |
| <i>Phyllanthus amarus</i> | <i>Petiveria alliacea</i> | Scurvy) |
| <i>Phyllanthus carolinensis</i> | <i>Phyllanthus amarus</i> | <i>Annona muricata</i> |
| subsp. <i>carolinensis</i> | <i>Phyllanthus carolinensis</i> | <i>Averrhoa carambola</i> |
| <i>Phyllanthus niruri</i> subsp. | subsp. <i>carolinensis</i> | <i>Hibiscus sabdariffa</i> |
| <i>niruri</i> | <i>Phyllanthus niruri</i> subsp. | <i>Lepidium virginicum</i> |
| <i>Phyllanthus urinaria</i> | <i>niruri</i> | <i>Mangifera indica</i> |
| <i>Securidaca paniculata</i> | <i>Phyllanthus urinaria</i> | <i>Oxalis barrelieri</i> |
| <i>Zanthoxylum flavum</i> | <i>Ricinus communis</i> | <i>Peperomia obtusifolia</i> |
| | <i>Senna alata</i> | <i>Peperomia procumbens</i> |
| Antihaemorrhagic (See | <i>Sida acuta</i> | |
| also Bleeding; | <i>Sida glomerata</i> | Antiseptic (See also |
| Bleeding Stancher; | <i>Sida guianensis</i> | Wound Dressing) |
| Haemorrhage) | <i>Sida rhombifolia</i> | <i>Bidens cynapiifolia</i> |
| <i>Heliotropium indicum</i> | | <i>Clidemia dentata</i> |
| <i>Urera caracasana</i> | Antineuralgic | <i>Clidemia hirta</i> |
| | <i>Pothomorphe peltata</i> | <i>Cymbopogon citratus</i> |
| Antihypertensive | | <i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> |
| <i>Persea Americana</i> | Antipaludic (See also | <i>Gouania striata</i> |
| | Antimalarial; | <i>Miconia racemosa</i> |
| Antileukemic | Malaria; Malarial Fever) | <i>Momordica charantia</i> |
| <i>Picrolemma pseudocoffea</i> | <i>Geissospermum</i> | <i>Musa x paradisiaca</i> |
| | <i>argenteum</i> | <i>Ocimum sanctum</i> |

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

Ocotea guianensis
Pentaclethra maculoba
Plectranthus amboinicus
Swietenia mahagoni

Antispasmodic (See also Spasmolytic)

Abelmoschus moschatus
Aniba canelilla
Annona muricata
Aristolochia daemoninoxius
Boerhavia diffusa
Capraria biflora
Cedrela odorata
Chamaesyce hirta
Cipura paludosa
Clidemia dentata
Clidemia hirta
Curculigo scorzonarifolia
Cymbopogon citratus
Cymbopogon nardus
Hippeastrum puniceum
Hypoxis decumbens
Lantana camara var.
aculeata
Miconia racemosa
Mora excelsa
Ocimum basilicum
'Minimum'
Ocimum campechianum
Ocimum gratissimum
Petiveria alliacea
Sabicea glabrescens
Sabicea villosa
Smilax sp.
Solanum americanum
Solanum americanum var.
nodiflorum
Solanum nigrum
Solanum oleraceum
Xylopiya discreta
Xylopiya frutescens

Antisyphilitic (See also Syphilis; Venereal Disease)

Agave americana
Bonafousia siphilitica
Costus scaber
Mangifera indica
Smilax cordato-ovata
Smilax cuspidata
Smilax pseudosiphilitica
Smilax riedeliana
Smilax schomburgkiana
Tephrosia sinapou
Tetracera asperula
Tetracera costata subsp.
rotundifolia
Tetracera tigarea

Antitumor (See also Tumors)

Cecropia surinamensis
Crotalaria pallida
Elephantopus scaber
Heliotropium indicum
Leonotis nepetaefolia

Antitussive (See also Coughs)

Allamanda cathartica
Erythrina fusca
Hibiscus rosa-sinensis
Hybanthus calceolaria
Ouratea guianensis
Peperomia rotundifolia
Psychotria poeppigiana
Virola surinamensis

Antiviral Agent

Croton trinitatis
Gossypium barbadense
Manihot esculenta
Phyllanthus amarus
Phyllanthus carolinensis
subsp. *carolinensis*
Phyllanthus niruri subsp.
niruri
Phyllanthus urinaria

Antivomitive (See also Vomiting; Vomitive)

Ayapana triplinervis
Sciadotenia cf.
cayennensis
Scoparia dulcis

Anuria (See also Urinary Problems)

Allamanda cathartica
Cynodon dactylon

Aperient (See also Laxative)

Ananas comosus
Cynodon dactylon
Tamarindus indica

Aperitive

Catharanthus roseus
Eleusine indica
Hibiscus sabdariffa
Irlbachia purpurascens
Lecythis longipes
Mikania congesta
Mikania cordifolia
Monnieria trifolia
Physalis pubescens
Piper amalago var.
medium
Quassia amara
Schultesia guianensis
Tinospora crispa
Zanthoxylum caribaeum

Aphrodisiac

Abuta grandifolia
Avicennia germinans
Bauhinia scala-simiae
Carica papaya
Cocos nucifera
Dicypellium caryophyllaceum
Doliocarpus dentatus
Faramea lourteigiana
Hymenaea courbaril
Hyptis pectinata
Licaria cannella
Montrichardia linifera

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

- Parinari* sp.
Philodendron
 fragrantissimum
Ptychopetalum olacoides
Scoparia dulcis
Smilax cordato-ovata
Smilax cuspidata
Smilax pseudosyphilitica
Smilax riedeliana
Smilax schomburgkiana
Strychnos cogens
Strychnos diaboli
Strychnos erichsonii
Strychnos melinoniana
Strychnos mitscherlichii
Strychnos oiapocensis
Trigonia villosa
Xylopia frutescens
Zanthoxylum pentandrum
Zea mays
- Aphthae**
Abrus precatorius
Lantana camara var.
 aculeata
Urena lobata
Virola sebifera
- Apoplexy**
Anadenanthera peregrina
- Appetite Stimulant**
Agave americana
Asplenium serratum
Carica papaya
Eschweilera pedicellata
Gnetum nodiflorum
Myrciaria cf. *vismefolia*
- Arm Pains**
Hedychium coronarium
- Aromatic**
Cordia curassavica
Dicypellium
 caryophyllaceum
Eugenia uniflora
- Guatteria ouregou*
Guatteria scandens
Lantana camara var.
 aculeata
Licaria chrysophylla
Liriodendron tulipifera
Nectandra sanguinea
Ocimum campechianum
Plumeria rubra
Psychotria officinalis
Renealmia pyramidale
Sauvagesia erecta
Xylopia aromatica
Zanthoxylum
 hermaphroditum
- Arrow Poison** (See Curare)
- Arthritis**
Aframomum melegueta
Mansoa standleyi
Morinda citrifolia
Peperomia obtusifolia
Pothomorphe peltata
- Ascaris Worms**
Chenopodium
 ambrosioides
- Asthma** (See also Cardiac Asthma)
Abrus precatorius
Aloe vera
Argemone mexicana
Aristolochia sp.
Bixa orellana
Cardiospermum
 halicacabum var.
 microcarpum
Carica papaya
Ceiba pentandra
Chamaesyce hirta
Datura metel
Dimorphandra conjugata
Eclipta prostrata
Erythrina corallodendron
Guarea cf. *grandifolia*
- Guarea guidonia*
Heliotropium indicum
Lantana camara
Mangifera indica
Manicaria saccifera
Pentaclethra macroloba
Peperomia pellucida
Peperomia rotundifolia
Protium guianense
Protium heptaphyllum
Protium hostmannii
Protium octandrum
Psychotria officinalis
Solanum melongena
Sparganophorus
 sparganophorum
Trattinnickia burserifolia
Xylopia frutescens
Zingiber officinale
- Astringent**
Aegle marmelos
Anacardium occidentale
Areca catechu
Aspidosperma quebracho
Boerhavia diffusa
Brunfelsia americana
Bucida buceras
Byrsonima coriacea
Byrsonima spicata
Byrsonima verbascifolia
Caesalpinia pulcherrima
Campomanesia aromatica
Campomanesia
 grandiflora
Cecropia peltata
Cedrela odorata
Chrysobalanus icaco
Coccoloba uvifera
Curatella americana
Dipteryx odorata
Eugenia latifolia
Goupia glabra
Heliconia bihai
Henriettea succosa
Inga bourgoni
Lonchocarpus

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

chrysophyllus
Mabea piriri
Mabea taquari
Mangifera indica
Miconia racemosa
Montrichardia
 arborescens
Musa x paradisiaca
Picramnia guianensis
Protium aracouchini
Psidium guajava
Psidium striatum
Rhizophora mangle
Rinorea flavescens
Sapindus saponaria
Sauvagesia erecta
Sipanea pratensis
Spondias purpurea
Stachytarpheta
 jamaicensis
Swietenia mahagoni
Terminalia catappa
Triumfetta lappula
Virola sebifera
Ximenia americana
Zanthoxylum
 hermaphroditum

Athlete's Foot

Elephantopus mollis
Maprounea guianensis
Mendoncia
 hoffmanseggiana
Vismia guianensis

Atony (See Abdominal
Atonia)

Baby Powder

Maranta arundinacea

Backache and Back Pain

Bauhinia scala-simiae
Caperonia palustris
Cassytha filiformis
Cecropia peltata
Clusia grandiflora

Dicranostyles sp.
Furcraea foetida
Gossypium spp.
Sparganophorus
 aparganophora

Back Strengtheners

Desmodium adscendens
Leonotis nepetaefolia

Bacteriostatic (See
Antibacterial Agent)

Baldness (See Hair Loss)

Balsam

Caraipa densifolia
Clusia rosea
Copaifera officinalis
Dicypellium
 caryophyllaceum
Erithalis fruticosa
Swartzia panacoco

Bat Repellent

Andira inermis
Combretum cacoucia

Beard Growth Stimulant

(See also Hair Growth
Stimulant)
Tripogandra serrulata

Bechic (See also
Antitussive; Coughs)

Anchusa officinalis
Clusia rosea
Jasminum grandiflorum
Justicia pectoralis
Lactuca quercina
Macfadyena unguis-cati
Ocimum campechianum
Pachystachys spicata
Plumeria rubra
Pulchranthus variegatus
Rhynchanthera
 grandiflora

Bed-wetting

Annona muricata
Calathea elliptica
Leonotis nepetifolia
Mimosa pigra
Oryza sativa
Syzygium cumini
Tamarindus indica

Bee Stings (See also Stings)

Pouteria melanopoda

Beri-beri

Ptychopetalum olacoides

Bile Cleanser or Thinner

(See also Chologogue)

Scoparia dulcis
Gurania spinulosa
Irlbachia alata subsp.
 alata
Zizyphus jujuba

Bilharzia Worms

Virola surinamensis

Bilious Fever

Senna occidentalis
Terminalia catappa

Biliousness

Aloe vera
Averrhoa carambola
Commelina diffusa
Cordia curassavica
Cynodon dactylon
Hymenaea courbaril
Leandra agrestis
Momordica charantia
Persea americana
Scoparia dulcis
Senna alata
Senna occidentalis
Tripogandra serrulata

Bites (See also Ant Bite)

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

- Senna bicapsularis* subsp. *carolinensis*
Phyllanthus niruri subsp. *niruri*
Phyllanthus urinaria
Quassia amara
Sapindus saponaria
Scoparia dulcis
Simaba cedron
Simaba moretii
Simarouba amara
Unxia camphoratum
Zanthoxylum pentandrum
Zanthoxylum rhoifolium
- Bitter**
Andira inermis
Aristolochia sp.
Brosimum guianense
Campomanesia aromatica
Campomanesia grandiflora
Carapa guianensis
Casearia glomerata
Chlorocardium rodiaei
Clusia rosea
Couepia guianensis
Coutarea hexandra
Coutoubea ramosa
Coutoubea spicata
Crateva tapia
Curtia tenuifolia
Goodallia guianensis
Gouania striata
Hibiscus sabdariffa
Irlbachia alata subsp. *alata*
Irlbachia caeruleascens
Irlbachia purpurascens
Licaria chrysophylla
Lindernia diffusa
Liriodendron tulipifera
Loreya arborescens
Mimosa pudica
Monnieria trifolia
Moringa pterygosperma
Ouratea guianensis
Pachystachys spicata
Physalis pubescens
Potalia amara
Schultesia guianensis
Ticorea foetida
Virola caerulea
Zanthoxylum caribaeum
- Bitter Tonic (Bitters)**
Eugenia uniflora
Momordica charantia
Phyllanthus amarus
Phyllanthus carolinensis
- Black Diarrhoea**
Hyptis capitata
- Black Skin Worm**
Passiflora glandulosa
Piper brownsbergense
Psychotria ulviformis
- Bladder Problems**
Abuta rufescens
Caperonia palustris
Carica papaya
Cecropia sciadophylla
Cecropia spp.
Cocos nucifera
Costus scaber
Eclipta prostrata
Eleusine indica
Lippia alba
Phyllanthus urinaria
Physalis surinamensis
Remirea maritima
Rhizophora mangle
Ruellia tuberosa
Smilax schomburgkiana
Smilax sp.
Waltheria indica
Zea mays
- Bleeding** (See also Antihæmorrhagic;
- Bleeding Stancher;
Haemorrhage;
Menstruation)
Cordyline fruticosa
Heliotropium indicum
Pityrogramma calomelanos
Solanum melongena
Terminalia catappa
Urera caracasana
- Bleeding Stancher**
(Bleeding Stoppage)
(See also Haemostatic)
Calotropis gigantea
Cymbopetalum brasiliense
Eclipta prostrata
Meteoriopsis patula
Oenocarpus bacaba
Pentaclethra macroloba
Pityrogramma calomelanos
- Blennorrhagia** (See also Antiblennorrhagic;
Syphilitic Blennorrhagia)
Costus arabicus
Costus congestiflorus
Costus scaber
Humiria balsamifera var. *balsamifera*
Humiria balsamifera var. *floribunda*
Plumeria alba
Plumeria rubra
Tephrosia sinapou
Veronica americana
- Blepharitis** (See also Eyelid Incrustation)
Bixa orellana
Cyperus laxus
- Blisters**
Musa x paradisiaca
- Blood Circulation**

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

(See also Circulatory Problems)

Allium sativum
Siparuna guianensis
Vanilla pompona

Blood Cleanser (Blood Purifier)

Caperonia paludosa
Capsicum frutescens
Catharanthus roseus
Chromolaena odorata
Croton trinitatus
Cyanthillium cinereum
Desmodium incanum
Hymenaea courbaril
Hyptis pectinata
Lantana camara
Momordica charantia
Peperomia pellucida
Phyllanthus amarus
Phyllanthus carolinensis
 subsp. *carolinensis*
Phyllanthus niruri subsp.
 niruri
Phyllanthus urinaria
Quassia amara
Saccharum officinarum
Scoparia dulcis
Senna alata
Solanum americanum
Solanum stramonifolium
Tradescantia zebrina
Unxia camphorata

Blood Clots (Menstrual)
(See also Menstruation)
Crescentia cujete

Blood Coagulant
Copaifera guianensis

Blood Coolant
Anacardium occidentale

Blood Pressure Reducer
or **Regulator**

(See also Hypertension; Hypotensive)

Artocarpus altilis
Bacopa monnieri
Cocos nucifera
Gossypium barbadense
Musa x paradisiaca
Sechium edule
Syzygium cumini

Blood in Stool

Cymbopetalum brasiliense
Dalbergia monetaria
Paullinia dasygonia
Stigmaphyllon sinuatum

Blood-loss in Women (See also Menstruation)

Chamaesyce prostrata
Chamaesyce thymifolia
Chamaesyce sp.

Blood-Sugar Reducer (See also Hypoglycemic)

Desmodium barbatum
Phyllanthus amarus
Phyllanthus carolinensis
 subsp. *carolinensis*
Phyllanthus niruri subsp.
 niruri
Phyllanthus urinaria
Quassia amara
Scoparia dulcis

Bloody Flux (See also Flux)
Plumeria alba

Blowpipe Poison (See Curare)

Blowpipe Poison (Non-Curare)
Strychnos cogens

Body Aches
Clusia grandiflora

Clusia nemorosa
Clusia pana-panari
Clusia scrobiculata
Endlicheria sp.
Ficus nymphaeifolia
Gouania blanchetiana
Guarea cf. *grandifolia*
Ischnosiphon sp.
Memora flavida
Panopsis sessilifolia
Piper arboreum
Piper gleasonii
Vouacapoua americana

Body Cooler (See Coolant)

Body Itch
Ageratum conyzoides

Body Temperature Reducer
Ageratum conyzoides
Brickellia grandiflora

Body-Rub
Cyperus odoratus
Hyptis mutabilis
Pimenta dioica

Body-Wash
Pithecellobium unguis-cati

Boils
Calotropis gigantea
Capraria biflora
Cissampelos andromorpha
Cissus verticillata
Heliotropium indicum

Bone Aches
Clusia grandiflora

Bone Fractures
Cecropia obtusa
Rinorea cf. *pubiflora*

Botfly Larva Expulsion

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

- Cordia nodosa*
Dracontium polyphyllum
Hevea guianensis
Hevea pauciflora var.
coriacea
Lonchocarpus
heptaphyllum
Nicotiana tabacum
Peperomia sp.
Philodendron hylaeae
Philodendron linnaei
Philodendron scandens
Philodendron cf.
solimosense
Sagotia racemosa
Urospatha sagittifolia
- Bowel Problems** (See also Indigestion)
Aristolochia
daemoninoxia
Carica papaya
Hyptis mutabilis
Lycopersicon esculentum
Mauritia flexuosa
Mikania micrantha
Schismatoglottis
spruceana
- Breast Swellings**
Mandevilla cf.
surinamensis
- Breast Tumors**
Mandevilla cf.
surinamensis
- Breath Freshener**
Abelmoschus moschatus
Astrocaryum segregatum
Cordia curassavica
- Breathlessness**
Cordia nodosa
Ischnosiphon sp.
Philodendron linnaei
- Bright's Disease**
Cecropia peltata
Physalis angulata
Senna sophora
- Broken Bones** (See Bone Fractures)
- Bronchial Inflammation** (See also Bronchitis)
Byrsonima crassifolia
Carapa guianensis
Rhynchanthera
grandiflora
- Bronchitis** (See also Bronchial Inflammation)
Aristolochia
daemoninoxius
Bactris oligoclada
Cajanus cajan
Carica papaya
Eclipta prostrata
Euterpe cf. *precatória*
Heliotropium indicum
Hibiscus rosa-sinensis
Lactuca quercina
Nasturtium officinalis
Pentaclethra macroloba
Peperomia pellucida
Pityrogramma
calomelanos
Plantago major
Protium heptaphyllum
Protium guianense
Rhynchanthera
grandiflora
Unxia camphoratum
- Bruises**
Calotropis gigantea
Clerodendrum thomsoniae
Curcuma longa
Datura metel
Datura stramonium
Eclipta prostrata
Pityrogramma
calomelanos
Pothomorphe peltata
Vismia guianensis
- Buccal Anaesthetic**
Piper oblongifolium
- Buccal Dermatoses**
Inga alata
Inga alba
- Buck Sick**
Byrsonima aerugo var.
occidentalis
Humiria balsamifera var.
balsamifera
Hyptis mutabilis
Lonchocarpus spp.
Manilkara bidentata
- Buckley's White Rub**
Crescentia cujete
- Burns**
Arrabidaea candicans
Bacopa aquatica
Bertholletia excelsa
Calathea cyclophora
Calotropis gigantea
Caryocar glabrum
Malvaviscus arboreus
Petrea kohautiana
Prionostemma aspera
Saccharum officinarum
Schlegelia violacea
Sesamum indicum
- Bush Sores** (See also Bush Yaws; Yaws)
Cecropia peltata
- Bush Yaws** (See also Bush Sores; Yaws)
Jacaranda copaia
Pentaclethra macroloba
Vismia macrophylla

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

Caladium Poison Antidote

Guadua latifolia

Calmative

Annona muricata

Hyptis capitata

Indigofera suffruticosa

Justicia pectoralis

Lantana camara

Lantana camara var.
aculeata

Pachystachys spicata

Pulchranthus variegatus

Cancer

Abrus precatorius

Eclipta prostrata

Momordica charantia

Ricinus communis

Solanum americanum

Cancerous Ulcers

Anacardium giganteum

Cantharides Substitute

Cleome spinosa

Carabisi Sickness

Manilkara bidentata

Carbuncles

Musa x paradisiaca

Cardiac Asthenia

Ptychopetalum olacoides

Cardiac Asthma

Chamaesyce hirta

Cardiac Problems (See Heart Problems)

Cardialgia

Solanum nigrum

Cardiotonic

Annona glabra

Annona muricata

Cecropia surinamensis

Zingiber officinale

Cardiovascular Relaxant

Bacopa monnieri

Carib Sick

Hyptis mutabilis

Carminative

Costus arabicus

Costus spiralis var.
spiralis

Hymenaea courbaril

Lantana camara

Pimenta dioica

Zingiber zerumbet

Cassava Poison Antidote

Potalia amara

Struthanthus syringifolius

Cassava Substitute

Aldina insignis

Cataplasm

Annona haematantha

Clavija lancifolia

Cordyline fruticosa

Erythrina fusca

Eupatorium macrophyllum

Geophila tenuis

Gossypium barbadense

Jatropha curcas

Nautilocalyx kohlerioides

Nicotiana tabacum

Oxalis barrelieri

Potalia amara

Vataireopsis surinamensis

Cataract

Ambelania acida

Bonafousia disticha

Peperomia pellucida

Sipanea pratensis

Virola michelii

Virola sebifera

Catarrh

Inga bourgoni

Syzygium cumini

Terminalia catappa

Cathartic

Allamanda cathartica

Gymnopetalum

cochinchinense

Mitracarpus sp.

Caustic

Dieffenbachia seguine

Hura crepitans

Cavities in Teeth (See

Dental Problems;

Toothache; Tooth Decay)

Centipede Stings

Cissus erosa

Marcgravia coriacea

Central Nervous System

Erythrina corallodendron

Jatropha curcas

Stachytarpheta

jamaicensis

Cephalalgia (See also

Headache; Headache

(Violent); Migraine

Headache)

Ayapana triplinervis

Chamaesyce hypericifolia

Erythrina corallodendron

Liriodendron tulipifera

Cephalic

Abelmoschus moschatus

Lantana camara

Ocimum campechianum

Checkball (See also

Testicle Problems)

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

- Pseudima frutescens*
- Chest Colds**
Opuntia cochenillifera
Renalmia alpina
Sphagneticola trilobata
- Chest Conditions** (See also Chest Pain)
Ageratum conyzoides
Gossypium barbadense
Lactuca quercina
Protium guianense
Protium heptaphyllum
Sloanea sp.
Trattinnickia bursarifolia
- Chest Pain** (See also Chest Conditions)
Geissospermum argenteum
Hedychium coronarium
Theobroma cf. *subincanum*
Tibouchina aspera
- Chicken Pox**
Licania cyathodes
- Chiggers**
Ageratum conyzoides
- Chigoes** (See Sand Fleas)
- Childbirth** (See also Afterbirth)
Abelmoschus moschatus
Annona aff. *echinata*
Annona ambotay
Apeiba petoumo
Aristolochia surinamensis
Bambusa vulgaris
Caesalpinia pulcherrima
Cajanus cajan
Cardiospermum halicacabum
Cecropia peltata
- Cestrum latifolium* var. *tenuiflorum*
Cinnamomum zeylanicum
Cnidioscolus urens
Dactyloctenium aegyptium
Eleusine indica
Eugenia uniflora
Guazuma ulmifolia
Heliconia bihai
Hibiscus esculentus
Momordica cochinchinensis
Monotagma spicatum
Musa x *paradisiaca*
Ocotea guianensis
Pachystachys spicata
Phyllanthus niruri subsp. *niruri*
Phyllanthus urinaria
Physalis angulata
Plectranthus amboinicus
Ricinus communis
Rollinia exsucca
Simaba cedron
Siparuna guianensis
Sterculia cf. *excelsa*
Thymus sp.
- Childbirth Douche**
Eleusine indica
Maprounea guianensis
- Children's Diseases**
Caladium bicolor
- Chills**
Capirona decorticans
Cuphea carthagenensis
Eryngium foetidum
- Chlorosis**
Carica papaya
Tetracera costata subsp. *rotundifolia*
- Cholagogue** (See also Bile Cleanser or Thinner)
- Capraria biflora*
Cassia acuminata
Catharanthus roseus
Chamaesyce hirta
Chrysophyllum cainito
Citharexylum macrophyllum
Citrus sinensis
Crescentia cujete
Leonotis leonurus
Leonotis nepetifolia
Mikania congesta
Mikania cordifolia
Mikania micrantha
Nicotiana tabacum
Peperomia pellucida
Phyllanthus amarus
Phyllanthus carolinensis subsp. *carolinensis*
Phyllanthus niruri subsp. *niruri*
Phyllanthus urinaria
Physalis pubescens
Portulaca oleracea
Quassia amara
Senna occidentalis
Stachytarpheta cayennensis
Stachytarpheta jamaicensis
- Cholera**
Mucuna urens
Simarouba amara
- Cholesterol Reducer**
Asclepias curassavica
- Cicatrizant**
Anacardium occidentale
Bidens cynapiifolia
Bromelia plumieri
Cajanus cajan
Cecropia obtusa
Cedrela odorata
Clidemia dentata
Clidemia hirta

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

- Eleutherine bulbosa*
Eperua falcata
Euterpe oleracea
Henriettea succosa
Hymenaea courbaril
Miconia racemosa
Monstera obliqua
Oenocarpus bacaba
Tabebuia serratifolia
- Cicatrizant of Umbilicus**
Maprounea guianensis
Mayna odorata
Socratea exorrhiza
- Circulatory Problems** (See also Blood Circulation)
Nicotiana tabacum
Symphytum officinale
- Cirrhosis** (See also Liver Problems)
Quassia amara
- Citronelle Substitute**
Pectis elongata
- Clyster**
Manilkara bidentata
Mikania micrantha
- Coffee Substitute**
Senna hirsuta
Senna obtusifolia
Senna occidentalis
- Cold Skin**
Leandra sp.
- Cold Sweat**
Nicotiana tabacum
- Colds** (See also Chest Colds)
Abrus precatorius
Achyranthes indica
Aframomum melegueta
- Ageratum conyzoides*
Aloe vera
Anacardium occidentale
Ayapana triplinervis
Calotropis gigantea
Capsicum frutescens
Carapa guianensis
Cardiospermum halicacabum var. *microcarpum*
Chamaesyce hirta
Cinnamomum zeylanicum
Citharexylum spinosum
Clibadium surinamense
Coccinia grandis
Cocos nucifera
Cordia curassavica
Cordia nodosa
Crescentia cujete
Crotalaria retusa
Croton trinitatis
Cuphea carthagenensis
Cymbopogon nardus
Desmodium barbatum
Diospyros discolor
Dipteryx odorata
Duguetia sp.
Eclipta prostrata
Eleusine indica
Eryngium foetidum
Eucalyptus camaldulensis
Eugenia uniflora
Euphorbia neriifolia
Furcraea foetida
Heliotropium indicum
Hibiscus bifurcatus
Hibiscus esculentus
Hyptis atrorubens
Hyptis lanceolata
Irlbachia alata subsp. *alata*
Justicia pectoralis
Kalanchoe pinnata
Lantana camara
Lantana camara var. *aculeata*
Mansoa alliacea
- Martinella obovata*
Montrichardia arborescens
Ocimum campechianum
Ocimum gratissimum
Ocimum sanctum
Opuntia cochenillifera
Passiflora foetida
Pentaclethra macroloba
Pityrogramma calomelanos
Pluchea carolinensis
Pouteria sp.
Prunus myrtifolia
Renealmia cf. *floribunda*
Senna alata
Siparuna cf. *guianensis*
Solanum stramonifolium
Sparganophorus sparganophora
Sphagneticola trilobata
Sterculia pruriens
Tamarindus indica
Tanaecium nocturnum
Unxia camphorata
Urena lobata
Waltheria indica
Zingiber officinale
- Colic**
Ageratum conyzoides
Arachis hypogaea
Aristolochia macrotta
Astrocaryum vulgare
Averrhoa bilimbi
Bontia daphnoides
Calycolpus goetheanus
Capraria biflora
Carica papaya
Cleome sp.
Costus arabicus
Costus spiralis var. *spiralis*
Inga gracilifolia
Lantana camara
Licaria camara
Ocimum campechianum

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

Petiveria alliacea
Phyllanthus amarus
Phyllanthus urinaria
Portulaca oleracea
Ricinus communis
Sabicea glabrescens
Sabicea villosa
Stachytarpheta
cayennensis
Stachytarpheta
jamaicensis
Zingiber zerumbet

Conception Inducer

Myrosma cannifolia

Condiment

Capsicum frutescens
Physalis pubescens

Conditioning Cream

Aloe vera

Conjunctivitis (See also Eye Diseases, Infections and Irritations)

Bonafousia undulata
Cynodon dactylon
Eclipta prostrata
Heliotropium indicum
Kalanchoe pinnata
Laportea aestuans
Passiflora coccinea
Passiflora glandulosa
Peperomia glabella
Plantago major
Sipanea pratensis

Constipation

Aframomum melegueta
Agave americana
Heliconia acuminata

Consumption (See Tuberculosis)

Contraceptive (See also Oral Contraceptive)

Aloe vera
Anacardium occidentale
Aristolochia
daemoninoxius
Citrus aurantiifolia
Commelina erecta
Euterpe oleracea
Hibiscus rosa-sinensis
Mayna odorata
Scoparia dulcis
Stigmaphyllon palmatum

Contusions

Arrabidaea patellifera
Cordia nodosa
Cucumis anguria
Dipteryx odorata
Dipteryx punctata
Lantana camara
Lomariopsis japurensis
Mucuna cf. urens
Pouteria melanopoda
Psychotria poeppigiana
Smilax sp.

Convalescence in Children

Myrosma cannifolia

Convalescent Bath

Mangifera indica
Pogostemon patchouli

Convulsions (See also Convulsions in Children)

Annona muricata
Cipura paludosa
Dracontium asperum
Ruta graveolens

Convulsions in Children

Cipura paludosa
Eleusine indica
Eryngium foetidum
Sparganophorus
sparganophora

Coolant

Chamaesyce hirta
Cordia curassavica
Cornutia pyramidata
Peperomia pellucida
Tamarindus indica

Cordial

Amasonia campestris
Ocimum campechianum
Sauvagesia erecta

Cosmetic

Bixa orellana
Sterculia excelsa

Coughs (See also Antitussive; Bechic; Pectoral; Whooping Cough)

Abrus precatorius
Aciotis spp.
Aloe vera
Anacardium giganteum
Annona haematantha
Aristolochia
daemoninoxius
Aristolochia sp.
Astrocaryum vulgare
Cajanus cajan
Capsicum frutescens
Carapa guianensis
Cereus sp.
Chamaesyce prostrata
Cinnamomum zeylanicum
Cnidioscolus urens
Cocos nucifera
Costus arabicus
Costus congestiflorus
Costus scaber
Cymbopogon citratus
Desmodium barbatum
Dichorisandra hexandra
Duguetia pycnastera
Duguetia sp.
Eugenia uniflora
Ficus sp.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

Geophila repens
Heliotropium indicum
Humiria balsamifera var.
 balsamifera
Hyeronima alchorneoides
Hyptis atrorubens
Inga edulis
Justicia pectoralis
Kalanchoe pinnata
Lantana camara
Lantana camara var.
 aculeata
Lonchocarpus
 chrysophyllus
Macfadyena unguis-cati
Manicaria saccifera
Panopsis sessilifolia
Persea americana
Petiveria alliacea
Phyllanthus amarus
Phyllanthus carolinensis
 subsp. *carolinensis*
Phyllanthus niruri subsp.
 niruri
Phyllanthus urinaria
Pluchea carolinensis
Plumeria alba
Pradosia schomburgkiana
Protium guianense
Pyrostegia dichotoma
Renealmia cf. *floribunda*
Rhynchanthera
 grandiflora
Rollinia exsucca
Sambucus canadensis
Scoparia dulcis
Siparuna cf. *guianensis*
Stizophyllum riparium
Tabebuia serratifolia
Tamarindus indica
Tanaecium nocturnum
Tibouchina aspera
Trichomanes vittaria
Triphasia trifolia

Counterirritant

Annona aff. *echinata*

Urera caracasana

Cramps

Annona sericea
Bauhinia guianensis
Clibadium sylvestre
Gossypium barbadense
Hymenophyllum
 polyanthos
Leonotis nepetifolia
Sclerolobium aff.
 melinonii
Serjania oblongifolia
Solanum americanum
Stizophyllum riparium
Zingiber cassumunar
Zingiber officinale

Curare (Arrow, Blowpipe and Hunting Poison)

Abuta grandifolia
Abuta rufescens
Capsicum annuum
Capsicum frutescens
Cissampelos andromorpha
Cissampelos ovalifolia
Dicypellium
 caryophyllaceum
Dieffenbachia seguine
Fevillea cordifolia
Geissospermum
 argenteum
Guadua latifolia
Guettarda acreana
Hura crepitans
Marcgravia coriacea
Ocotea cymbarum
Ocotea guianensis
Philodendron melinonii
Philodendron sp.
Picrasma excelsa
Piper aff. *alatabaccum*
Piper aff.
 pseudoacreanum
Piper bartlingianum
Piper oblongifolium
Piper poiteanum

Rapatea paludosa
Smilax schomburgkiana
Strychnos bredemeyeri
Strychnos cogens
Strychnos diabolii
Strychnos erichsonii
Strychnos glabra
Strychnos guianensis
Strychnos medeola
Strychnos mitscherlichii
Strychnos tomentosa
Strychnos toxifera

Curare Admixture

Endlicheria bracteolata
Piper sp.

Curare Poisoning

Saccharum officinarum

Cure-all

Ixora javanica

Cutaneous Eruptions (See also Skin Eruptions)

Mikania guaco
Piper marginatum var.
 marginatum
Stachytarpheta
 jamaicensis
Vismia cayennensis

Cuts

Aloe vera
Anacardium occidentale
Calathea cyclophora
Calotropis gigantea
Cecropia peltata
Clerodendrum thomsoniae
Clibadium surinamense
Costus aff. *arabicus*
Cybianthus
 fulvopulverulentus
 subsp. *magnoliifolius*
Dimorphandra conjugata
Eclipta prostrata
Ficus nymphaeifolia

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

Hyptis mutabilis
Jatropha gossypifolia
Lecythis corrugata
Lueheopsis rugosa
Machaerium lunatum
Manihot esculenta
Maytenus myrsinoides
Meteoriopsis patula
Mora excelsa
Norantea guianensis
Omphalea diandra
Pentaclethra macroloba
Pityrogramma calomelanos
Pothomorphe peltata
Prionostemma aspera
Sparganophorus sparganophora
Tapirira guianensis
Virola michelii
Vismia guianensis

Cystitis

Chamaesyce thymifolia

Dandruff

Cordia curassavica
Hibiscus esculentus
Miconia tomentosa
Nymphaea amazonum
Phytolacca rivinoides
Pithecellobium jupunba
Renealmia alpinia
Sida acuta
Sida glomerata
Sida guianensis
Sida rhombifolia

Dartre (See also Skin Diseases; Skin Eruptions)

Cecropia peltata
Lawsonia inermis
Plumeria alba
Solanum americanum
Vatairea guianensis
Vismia sessilifolia

Decongestant

Cymbopogon citratus
Eucalyptus camaldulensis
Sloanea sp.

Delouser (See Lice Repellent)

Demulcent

Philodendron fragrantissimum

Dental Analgesic (See also Toothache and Tooth Decay)

Abuta sandwithiana
Agave americana
Eperua falcata
Goupia glabra
Jatropha curcas
Melia azedarach
Orthomene verruculosa
Peperomia pellucida
Piper obliquum
Piper oblongifolium
Securidaca paniculata
Vochysia guianensis
Vochysia surinamensis
Zanthoxylum flavum

Dental Caries (Cavities) (See Dental Analgesic; Toothache and Tooth Decay)

Deodorant

Cajanus cajan

Depilatory

Hernandia guianensis

Depressant

Helicostylis cf. *pedunculata*

Depurative

Costus aff. *arabicus*

Doliocarpus dentatus
Hymenaea courbaril
Mirabilis jalapa
Petiveria alliacea
Phyllanthus brasiliensis
Plumeria alba
Plumeria rubra
Smilax cordato-ovata
Smilax cuspidata
Smilax pseudosyphilitica
Smilax riedeliana
Smilax schomburgkiana
Stachytarpheta jamaicensis

Dermatitis (See also Dartre; Skin Diseases; Skin Eruptions; Skin Rashes)

Aloe vera
Asclepias curassavica
Colocasia esculenta
Genipa americana
Genipa spruceana
Geophila repens
Securidaca paniculata
Senna alata
Vatairea guianensis
Vataireopsis surinamensis
Vismia cayennensis

Dermatobia hominis

Larva (See Botfly Larva Expulsion)

Detersive

Bixa orellana
Bromelia plumieri
Malvastrum spicatum
Miconia racemosa
Punica granatum
Saccharum officinarum
Sipanea pratensis

Diabetes (See also Antidiabetic)

Artocarpus altilis
Azadirachta indica

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

Bidens cynapiifolia
Bidens pilosa
Cajanus cajan
Carica papaya
Catharanthus roseus
Diospyros discolor
Eucalyptus camaldulensis
Geissospermum
 argenteum
Geissospermum laevis
Gomphrena globosa
Microtea debilis
Momordica charantia
Montrichardia
 arborescens
Quassia amara
Ruellia tuberosa
Senna occidentalis
Siparuna guianensis
Solanum sp.
Stachytarpheta
 jamaicensis
Strobilanthes crispus
Syzygium cumini
Tinospora crispa

Diaphoretic (See also Perspiration)

Canna indica
Elephantopus mollis
Monotagma spicatum
Ocotea longifolia

Diarrhoea (See also Antidiarrhoeic; Black Diarrhoea)

Abrus precatorius
Ambelania acida
Anacardium giganteum
Anacardium occidentale
Aniba canelilla
Aniba hostmanniana
Annona reticulata
Averrhoa bilimbi
Ayapana triplinervis
Bauhinia kunthiana
Brunfelsia americana

Byrsonima crassifolia
Caesalpinia pulcherrima
Calycolpus goetheanus
Carapa guianensis
Carapa procera
Caryocar glabrum
Cespedesia spathulata
Chamaesyce hirta
Chamaesyce thymifolia
Chlorocardium rodiaei
Chrysobalanus icaco
Cipura paludosa
Cissampelos andromorpha
Citrus aurantiifolia
Clidemia dentata
Coccoloba uvifera
Copaifera guianensis
Cordia curassavica
Couma guianensis
Crescentia cujete
Cupania aff. americana
Cymbopogon nardus
Cynodon dactylon
Dalbergia monetaria
Dicranostyles sp.
Diospyros martinii
Doliocarpus cf. *major*
Eclipta prostrata
Eperua spp.
Euterpe oleracea
Ficus clusiifolia
Ficus trigona
Ficus paraensis
Genipa americana
Genipa spruceana
Heliotropium indicum
Hymenaea courbaril
Hyptis pectinata
Inga bourgoni
Joannesia princeps
Kalanchoe pinnata
Lecythis idatimon
Leonotis nepetifolia
Licania heteromorpha var.
 perplexans
Licaria camara
Lonchocarpus latifolius

Maprounea guianensis
Maranta arundinacea
Maranta ruiziana
Mauritia flexuosa
Mayna odorata
Mora excelsa
Musa x paradisiaca
Myrciaria cf. *vismeifolia*
Psidium guajava
Psidium personii
Psidium striatulum
Punica granatum
Rheedia macrophylla
Rhizophora mangle
Sauvagesia erecta
Simarouba amara
Solanum leucocarpon
Spondias mombin
Stachytarpheta
 jamaicensis
Syzygium cumini
Terminalia catappa
Theobroma cacao
Zea mays

Dietetic

Phyllanthus acidus
Zea mays

Digestive

Aniba canelilla
Annona squamosa
Ayapana triplinervis
Capraria biflora
Capsicum frutescens
Carica papaya
Cymbopogon citratus
Cymbopogon nardus
Lantana camara var.
 aculeata
Leonotis leonurus
Marsypianthes
 chamaedrys
Ocimum sanctum
Ouratea guianensis
Peperomia trifolia

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

Persea americana
Pimenta dioica
Piper arboreum
Plantago major
Plectranthus amboinicus
Portulaca mucronata
Saccharum officinarum
Sida acuta
Sida glomerata
Sida rhombifolia
Sidastrum quinquenervium
Smilax sp.
Tamarindus indica
Zingiber officinale

Digestive Tract

Lasiadenia rupestris
Sauvagesia erecta

Digitalis Substitute

Tephrosia sinapou

Dilation and Curettage

Bambusa vulgaris
Justicia secunda
Leonotis nepetaefolia
Mikania micrantha
Pothomorphe peltata
Ruellia tuberosa

Dipsomania (See Alcohol Abuse)

Discussant

Ocotea longifolia

Disinfectant

Cecropia obtusa
Renealmia guianensis
Renealmia monosperma
Virola surinamensis

Dislocations

Arachis hypogaea

Diuretic (See also Kidney Ailments; Urinary Tract Problems)

Abuta rufescens
Ageratum conyzoides
Boerhavia diffusa
Caesalpinia pulcherrima
Cajanus cajan
Canavalia rosea
Canna indica
Capraria biflora
Cardiospermum halicacabum
Casearia glomerata
Cecropia angulata
Cecropia obtusa
Cecropia sciadophylla
Cecropia surinamensis
Centropogon cornutus
Chamaesyce prostrata
Chamaesyce thymifolia
Chloris radiata
Cissampelos pareira
Cissus verticillata
Citharexylum macrophyllum
Costus aff. *arabicus*
Crescentia cujete
Cuscuta americana
Cyanthillium cinereum
Eleusine indica
Eriotheca globosa
Gossypium herbaceum
Gouania striata
Heliconia bihai
Heliconia caribaea
Ipomoea pes-caprae
Laportea aestuans
Leonotis nepetifolia
Lepidium virginicum
Macfadyena unguis-cati
Manicaria saccifera
Manihot esculenta
Manilkara zapota
Microtea debilis
Ocimum campechianum
Ocotea cymbarum

Ocotea longifolia
Opuntia vulgaris
Peperomia pellucida
Petiveria alliacea
Philodendron fragrantissimum
Phyllanthus amarus
Phyllanthus carolinensis subsp. *carolinensis*
Phyllanthus niruri subsp. *niruri*
Phyllanthus urinaria
Physalis pubescens
Pinzona coriacea
Piper attenuatum
Polygala timoutou
Pothomorphe peltata
Remirea maritima
Sapindus saponaria
Sauvagesia erecta
Scoparia dulcis
Sesamum indicum
Sida acuta
Sida glomerata
Sida rhombifolia
Sidastrum quinquenervium
Simarouba amara
Spondias cytherea
Strobilanthes crispus
Synedrella nodiflora
Tripogandra serrulata
Xylopia longifolia

Dizziness

Allamanda cathartica
Amasonia campestris
Anthurium scandens
Hymenophyllum polyanthos
Kalanchoe pinnata
Piper amapaense
Scoparia dulcis

Dog Mange

Simaba cedron

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

Douche (See also
Childbirth Douche)
Guarea pubescens

Drastic (See also
Purgative)
Hura crepitans
Plumeria rubra

Dressing (See Wound
Dressing)

Dropsy
Catharanthus roseus
Opuntia vulgaris
Physalis pubescens
Thevetia ahouai

Dye
Picramnia guianensis

Dysentery (See also
Antidysenteric)
Acorus calamus
Aldina insignis
Alpinia galanga
Ambelania acida
Anacardium giganteum
Anacardium occidentale
Aniba canelilla
Aniba hostmanniana
Annona reticulata
Areca catechu
Asclepias curassavica
Bauhinia kunthiana
Bixa orellana
Boerhavia diffusa
Byrsonima crassifolia
Byrsonima spicata
Calycolpus goetheanus
Campsiandra sp.
Caperonia paludosa
Cecropia peltata
Cespedesia spathulata
Chlorocardium rodiaei
Citrus aurantiifolia
Clidemia dentata

Coccoloba uvifera
Copaifera guianensis
Costus spiralis var.
spiralis
Cuscuta americana
Dactyloctenium aegyptium
Desmodium guianense
Dimorphandra conjugata
Dipteryx odorata
Eclipta prostrata
Gossypium spp.
Heliotropium indicum
Humiria balsamifera var.
balsamifera
Hymenaea courbaril
Inga bourgoni
Inga pilosula
Jacaranda copaia
Lecythis longipes
Licaria camara
Lindernia diffusa
Mangifera indica
Manilkara bidentata
Mauritia flexuosa
Mora excelsa
Musa x paradisiaca
Myrciaria cf. *vismefolia*
Parkia pendula
Phyllanthus amarus
Phyllanthus carolinensis
subsp. *carolinensis*
Phyllanthus niruri subsp.
niruri
Phyllanthus urinaria
Plumeria alba
Psidium guajava
Psidium striatulum
Pterocarpus officinalis
Renealmia alpinia
Rhizophora mangle
Scoparia dulcis
Sesamum indicum
Sida acuta
Sida glomerata
Sida rhombifolia
Sidastrum quinquenervium
Simarouba amara

Solanum melongena
Spondias mombin
Stachytarpheta
cayennensis
Stachytarpheta
jamaicensis
Swietenia mahagoni
Syzygium cumini
Terminalia catappa
Triplaris weigeltiana
Uncaria gambier
Uncaria guianensis
Xylopia cayennensis
Xylopia discreta
Xylopia frutescens

Dysmenorrhoea
Persea americana
Scabiosa columbaria

Dyspepsia (See also
Acidity; Stomach Ailments)
Aristolochia
daemoninoxius
Carica papaya

Dyspnoea
Guarea cf. *grandifolia*

Dysuria
Cissampelos pareira
Manilkara zapota
Tapiriria guianensis

Earache (See also Otitis)
Amsonia cf. *campestris*
Astrocaryum vulgare
Cedrela odorata
Coccoloba excelsa
Curarea candicans
Datura metel
Datura stramonium
Dipteryx odorata
Gloeoporus
thelephoroides
Gossypium barbadense
Gossypium spp.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

Ocimum sanctum
Peperomia rotundifolia
Polygonum acuminatum
Psychotria poeppigiana
Sciadotenia cf.
cayennensis
Stizophyllum riparium

Earwash

Dipteryx odorata

Eczema

Carapa guianensis
Crotalaria pallida
Desmodium adscendens
Diospyros guianensis
Irlbachia alata
Maprounea guianensis
Senna alata
Senna bicapsularis
Senna occidentalis
Senna reticulata
Symphonia globulifera
Vatairea guianensis

Edema

Isertia coccinea
Philodendron
fragrantissimum
Siparuna guianensis

Electric Fish Discharge

Montrichardia
arborescens

Elephantiasis

Hippomane mancinella
Ionidium glutinosum

Emetic

Allamanda cathartica
Aloe vera
Anacardium occidentale
Andira inermis
Aristolochia staheli
Asclepias curassavica
Boerhavia diffusa

Calotropis gigantea
Cephaelis ipecacuanha
Crescentia cujete
Cymbopogon citratus
Eperua falcata
Eperua spp.
Eucharis sp.
Guarea gomma
Guarea guidonia
Guarea pubescens
Hippeastrum puniceum
Hura crepitans
Hybanthus calceolaria
Jatropha curcas
Jatropha multifida
Lindernia diffusa
Macrobium aff.
angustifolium
Manilkara bidentata
Miconia tomentosa
Mimosa pudica
Mitracarpus sp.
Monotagma spicatum
Pentaclethra macroloba
Phaseolus lunatus
Renealmia floribunda
Sambucus canadensis
Sarcostemma clausum
Scoparia dulcis
Senna occidentalis
Senna reticulata
Simarouba amara
Solanum americanum var.
nodiflorum
Trattinnickia sp.
Veronica americana

Emmenagogue

Boerhavia diffusa
Caesalpinia pulcherrima
Cardiospermum
halicacabum
Coutoubea spicata
Curculigo scorzonerifolia
Guarea guidonia
Hypoxis decumbens
Lawsonia inermis

Ocimum campechianum
Ocotea cymbarum
Petiveria alliacea
Polygala timoutou
Potalia amara
Schultesia guianensis
Vetiveria zizanioides

Emollient

Abrus precatorius
Ageratum conyzoides
Amaranthus oleraceus
Bontia daphnoides
Canna indica
Commelina erecta
Cornutia pyramidata
Cucurbita moschata
Datura ceratocaula
Geophila tenuis
Hibiscus esculentus
Hibiscus mutabilis
Hibiscus tiliaceus
Macfadyena unguis-cati
Malvastrum
coromandelianum
Malvastrum spicatum
Opuntia vulgaris
Sesamum indicum
Solanum crinitum
Theobroma cacao
Triumfetta lappula
Urena lobata
Veronica americana

Enema

Aframomum melegueta
Anadenanthera peregrina
Clidemia hirta

Epidermal Parasites (See Parasitic Worms)

Epilepsy

Aloe vera
Eleutherine bulbosa
Hymenophyllum
polyanthos

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

Schismatoglottis spruceana

Erysipelas (See also Anthracoid Erysipelas)
Bonafousia macrocalyx
Datura ceratocaula
Datura stramonium
Humiria balsamifera var. *balsamifera*
Vataireopsis surinamensis
Virola surinamensis

Erythroagglutination (See also Haemagglutinator)
Persea americana

Esophagus Pain
Bidens pilosa

Euthanizer (Assisted Suicide)
Piper bartlingianum

Excitant
Aegiphila villosa
Caesalpinia pulcherrima
Capsicum frutescens
Chrysophyllum cainito
Guatteria ouregou
Myristica fragrans
Siparuna guianensis
Syzygium aromaticum

Exhaustion
Panopsis sessilifolia
Senna quinqueangulata

Expectorant
Cissampelos pareira
Ptychopetalum olacoides

Eye Diseases, Infections and Irritations (See also Cataract; Conjunctivitis; Eye Pain; Ophthalmia; Trachoma)

Abrus precatorius
Asclepias curassavica
Bidens pilosa
Clathrotropis brachypetala
Clitorea ternatea
Coussapoa microcephala
Dichapetalum pedunculatum
Eclipta prostrata
Goupia tomentosa
Heliotropium indicum
Hibiscus esculentus
Martinella obovata
Ocimum micranthum
Opuntia vulgaris
Peperomia pellucida
Plantago major
Polygonum acuminatum
Psychotria ulviformis
Quassia amara
Renealmia alpinia
Saccharum officinarum
Schlegelia violacea
Spigelia anthelmia
Stachytarpheta cayennensis

Eye Pain (See also Eye Diseases, etc.)
Aciotis spp.
Aspidosperma excelsum
Calathea spp.
Cecropia sciadophylla
Geissospermum argenteum
Physalis surinamensis
Virola michelii

Eyedrops
Calathea spp.
Drosera capillaris
Hibiscus esculentus
Martinella obovata
Peperomia pellucida
Stigmaphyllon convolvulifolium

Eyelid Incrustation (See also Blepharitis)
Bixa orellana
Cyperus laxus
Montrichardia arborescens

Eyewash
Asclepias curassavica
Bidens cynapiifolia
Bonafousia undulata
Capraria biflora
Jasminum officinale
Laportea aestuans
Nicotiana tabacum
Ocimum campechianum
Passiflora glandulosa
Pfaffia glauca
Plantago lanceolata
Sipanea pratensis
Spondias mombin
Vochysia surinamensis

Facial Muscle Aches
Memora flavida

Fatigue
Aloe vera
Aspidosperma marcgravianum
Hymenaea courbaril
Mansoa alliacea
Mansoa standleyi
Renealmia guianensis
Renealmia monosperma

Fattener
Guatteria cf. *procera*

Febrifuge (See also Ague; Antipyretic; Biliary Fever; Fever; Fever in Children; Intermittent Fever; Pyretic)
Abelmoschus moschatus
Abuta barbata
Allamanda cathartica

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

| | | |
|--|---|---|
| <i>Aloe vera</i> | <i>Faramea multiflora</i> var. <i>multiflora</i> | <i>Peperomia procumbens</i> |
| <i>Annona ambotay</i> | <i>Furcraea foetida</i> | <i>Petiveria alliacea</i> |
| <i>Annona muricata</i> | <i>Geissospermum sericeum</i> | <i>Pfaffia glauca</i> |
| <i>Aristolochia staheli</i> | <i>Gossypium herbaceum</i> | <i>Philodendron</i> <i>fragrantissimum</i> |
| <i>Aristolochia</i> sp. | <i>Guatteria discolor</i> | <i>Phyllanthus amarus</i> |
| <i>Asclepias curassavica</i> | <i>Hedychium coronarium</i> | <i>Phyllanthus carolinensis</i> subsp. <i>carolinensis</i> |
| <i>Aspidosperma album</i> | <i>Hyptis lanceolata</i> | <i>Phyllanthus niruri</i> subsp. <i>niruri</i> |
| <i>Ayapana triplinervis</i> | <i>Irlbachia alata</i> subsp. <i>alata</i> | <i>Phyllanthus urinaria</i> |
| <i>Bacopa monnieri</i> | <i>Irlbachia caerulescens</i> | <i>Physalis pubescens</i> |
| <i>Bonafousia disticha</i> | <i>Irlbachia purpurascens</i> | <i>Picrasma excelsa</i> |
| <i>Brickellia grandiflora</i> | <i>Isertia coccinea</i> | <i>Picrolemma pseudocoffea</i> |
| <i>Byrsonima crassifolia</i> | <i>Justicia pectoralis</i> | <i>Pithecellobium unguis-cati</i> |
| <i>Byrsonima spicata</i> | <i>Kalanchoe pinnata</i> | <i>Potalia amara</i> |
| <i>Caesalpinia bonduc</i> | <i>Lacmellea aculeata</i> | <i>Psychotria ulviformis</i> |
| <i>Caesalpinia pulcherrima</i> | <i>Lacmellea utilis</i> | <i>Quassia amara</i> |
| <i>Calathea elliptica</i> | <i>Lantana camara</i> | <i>Renealmia guianensis</i> |
| <i>Canna indica</i> | <i>Lepidaploa remotiflora</i> | <i>Renealmia monosperma</i> |
| <i>Carapa guianensis</i> | <i>Lindernia crustacea</i> | <i>Rhizophora mangle</i> |
| <i>Caryocar nuciferum</i> | <i>Lindernia diffusa</i> | <i>Rinorea flavescens</i> |
| <i>Catasetum barbatum</i> | <i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i> | <i>Rodriguezia lanceolata</i> |
| <i>Ceiba pentandra</i> | <i>Ludwigia hyssopifolia</i> | <i>Rolandra fruticosa</i> |
| <i>Chamaesyce hirta</i> | <i>Lycopodium cernuum</i> | <i>Sambucus canadensis</i> |
| <i>Chlorocardium rodiaei</i> | <i>Mabea piriri</i> | <i>Sauvagesia erecta</i> |
| <i>Citharexylum</i> <i>macrophyllum</i> | <i>Mabea taquari</i> | <i>Schultesia guianensis</i> |
| <i>Citrus medica</i> | <i>Macfadyena unguis-cati</i> | <i>Scoparia dulcis</i> |
| <i>Cocos nucifera</i> | <i>Manettia coccinea</i> | <i>Senna alata</i> |
| <i>Coffea arabica</i> | <i>Manilkara zapota</i> | <i>Senna occidentalis</i> |
| <i>Columnea calotricha</i> | <i>Melia azedarach</i> | <i>Sida acuta</i> |
| <i>Combretum rotundifolium</i> | <i>Mesechites trifida</i> | <i>Sida glomerata</i> |
| <i>Condylocarpon</i> <i>guyanensis</i> | <i>Mikania congesta</i> | <i>Sida rhombifolia</i> |
| <i>Coutarea hexandra</i> | <i>Mikania cordifolia</i> | <i>Sidastrum quinquenervium</i> |
| <i>Coutoubea ramosa</i> | <i>Mikania micrantha</i> | <i>Simaba cedron</i> |
| <i>Coutoubea spicata</i> | <i>Momordica charantia</i> | <i>Simarouba amara</i> |
| <i>Cupania hirsuta</i> | <i>Monniera trifolia</i> | <i>Siparuna emarginata</i> |
| <i>Curtia tenuifolia</i> | <i>Moringa pterygosperma</i> | <i>Siparuna guianensis</i> |
| <i>Cyperus laxus</i> | <i>Nautilocalyx kohlerioides</i> | <i>Siparuna</i> cf. <i>guianensis</i> |
| <i>Dipteryx odorata</i> | <i>Ocimum campechianum</i> | <i>Sloanea</i> sp. |
| <i>Dipteryx punctata</i> | <i>Odontadenia nitida</i> | <i>Swietenia mahagoni</i> |
| <i>Drymonia coccinea</i> | <i>Odontadenia puncticulosa</i> | <i>Tabebuia capitata</i> |
| <i>Eichhornia crassipes</i> | <i>Palicourea guianensis</i> | <i>Tachia guianensis</i> |
| <i>Emilia sonchifolia</i> | <i>Peperomia elongata</i> | <i>Thevetia ahouai</i> |
| <i>Epidendrum paniculatum</i> | <i>Paradrymonia campostyla</i> | <i>Ticorea foetida</i> |
| <i>Eryngium foetidum</i> | <i>Peperomia glabella</i> | <i>Unonopsis guatterioides</i> |
| <i>Eustoma exaltata</i> | <i>Peperomia macrostachya</i> | <i>Urera caracasana</i> |
| | <i>Peperomia obtusifolia</i> | |

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

| | | |
|---|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| <i>Wulffia baccata</i> | <i>Campomanesia aromatica</i> | <i>Inga alba</i> |
| <i>Zanthoxylum caribaeum</i> | <i>Capirona decorticans</i> | <i>Inga thibaudiana</i> |
| <i>Zanthoxylum</i> | <i>Capsicum annuum</i> | <i>Irlbachia purpurascens</i> |
| <i>hermaphroditum</i> | <i>Catostemma fragrans</i> | <i>Jacaranda copaia</i> |
| Female Rejuvenation | <i>Cecropia sciadophylla</i> | <i>Jatropha curcas</i> |
| <i>Petiveria alliacea</i> | <i>Cedrela odorata</i> | <i>Justicia pectoralis</i> |
| Ferric Chloride Solution | <i>Chlorocardium rodiaei</i> | <i>Kyllinga odorata</i> |
| ("Steel Drops") | <i>Cissus erosa</i> | <i>Lindernia diffusa</i> |
| <i>Cajanus cajan</i> | <i>Cissus verticillata</i> | <i>Lippia alba</i> |
| Fertility Drug | <i>Citrus aurantium</i> | <i>Lueheopsis rugosa</i> |
| <i>Abarema jupunba</i> | <i>Commelina diffusa</i> | <i>Lycopodium cernuum</i> |
| Fever (See also Ague; Antipyretic; Biliious Fever; Febrifuge; Fever in Children; Intermittent Fever) | <i>Cordia curassavica</i> | <i>Macfadyena uncata</i> |
| <i>Abelmoschus moschatus</i> | <i>Cordia nodosa</i> | <i>Machaerium lunatum</i> |
| <i>Acacia tenuifolia</i> | <i>Couratari guianensis</i> | <i>Macrolobium aff.</i> |
| <i>Aciotis</i> spp. | <i>Coussapoa cf. asperifolia</i> | <i>angustifolium</i> |
| <i>Adiantum fuliginosum</i> | <i>Croton trinitatis</i> | <i>Macrolobium cf.</i> |
| <i>Aegiphila cf. integrifolia</i> | <i>Curarea candicans</i> | <i>acaciifolium</i> |
| <i>Aframomum melegueta</i> | <i>Cymbopogon citratus</i> | <i>Mansoa alliacea</i> |
| <i>Alexa wachenheimii</i> | <i>Cyperus articulatus</i> | <i>Mansoa standleyi</i> |
| <i>Angelonia biflora</i> | <i>Cyphomandra endopogon</i> | <i>Memora flaviflora</i> |
| <i>Aniba canelilla</i> | <i>Cyphomandra hartwegii</i> | <i>Merremia macrocalyx</i> |
| <i>Annona haematantha</i> | <i>Davilla cf. rugosa</i> | <i>Miconia longispicata</i> |
| <i>Aristolochia</i> | <i>Desmodium</i> spp. | <i>Momordica charantia</i> |
| <i>daemoninoxius</i> | <i>Desmoncus cf.</i> | <i>Musa x paradisiaca</i> |
| <i>Aristolochia</i> spp. | <i>polyacanthos</i> | <i>Myrciaria cf. vismeifolia</i> |
| <i>Arrabidaea candicans</i> | <i>Dicranostyles</i> sp. | <i>Norantea guianensis</i> |
| <i>Astrocaryum vulgare</i> | <i>Diospyros guianensis</i> | <i>Ocotea canaliculata</i> |
| <i>Averrhoa bilimbi</i> | <i>Drypetes variabilis</i> | <i>Opuntia cochenillifera</i> |
| <i>Averrhoa carambola</i> | <i>Duroia cf. amapana</i> | <i>Ormosia coutinhoi</i> |
| <i>Azadirachta indica</i> | <i>Eclipta prostrata</i> | <i>Parkia nitida</i> |
| <i>Bambusa vulgaris</i> | <i>Eleusine indica</i> | <i>Parkia pendula</i> |
| <i>Banara guianensis</i> | <i>Eragrostis tephrosanthos</i> | <i>Pectis elongata</i> |
| <i>Bauhinia guianensis</i> | <i>Erechtites hieracifolia</i> | <i>Pentaclethra macroloba</i> |
| <i>Bidens cynapiifolia</i> | <i>Erythrina fusca</i> | <i>Phaseolus lunatus</i> |
| <i>Bixa orellana</i> | <i>Eugenia uniflora</i> | <i>Phytolacca rivinoides</i> |
| <i>Brunfelsia guianensis</i> | <i>Euterpe oleracea</i> | <i>Piper arboreum</i> |
| <i>Cajanus cajan</i> | <i>Forsteronia cf. gracilis</i> | <i>Piper gleasonii</i> |
| <i>Calyptrocarya</i> | <i>Geissospermum</i> | <i>Pithecellobium jupunba</i> |
| <i>poepigiana</i> | <i>argenteum</i> | <i>Plantago major</i> |
| | <i>Geissospermum laevis</i> | <i>Platymiscium</i> sp. |
| | <i>Goupia glabra</i> | <i>Pluchea carolinensis</i> |
| | <i>Helicostylis cf.</i> | <i>Plukenetia polyadenia</i> |
| | <i>pedunculata</i> | <i>Polybotrya caudata</i> |
| | <i>Helicostylis tomentosa</i> | <i>Protium aracouchini</i> |
| | <i>Homalium racemosum</i> | <i>Psychotria racemosa</i> |
| | <i>Ichnanthus panicoides</i> | <i>Quassia amara</i> |
| | <i>Ichthyothere terminalis</i> | <i>Renealmia alpinia</i> |

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

Renalmia floribunda
Rheedia macrophylla
Ricinus communis
Rinorea cf. pubiflora
Sapium ciliatum
Schefflera morototoni
Schlegelia violacea
Scleria cf. flagellum-nigrorum
Scleria latifolia
Sclerolobium aff. melinonii
Sclerolobium cf. albiflorum
Scoparia dulcis
Senna alata
Senna occidentalis
Senna quinquangulata
Simarouba amara
Siparuna cf. guianensis
Strychnos bredemeyeri
Syzygium cumini
Tabebuia serratifolia
Tachia guianensis
Tamarindus indica
Tanaecium nocturnum
Tapiriria guianensis
Tetracera costata subsp. *rotundifolia*
Trigonia cf. hypoleuca
Vataireopsis speciosa
Veronica americana
Viola michelii
Viola sp.
Vouacapoua americana
Waltheria indica
Zanthoxylum pentandrum
Zanthoxylum hermaphroditum
Zingiber officinale

Fever (Intermittent) (See Intermittent Fever)

Fever in Children

Byrsonima cf. crassifolia
Cecropia sciadophylla

Croton pullei
Cyperus odoratus
Davilla cf. rugosa
Hebeclinium macrophyllum
Iryanthera cf. hostmannii
Miconia tomentosa
Mucuna cf. urens
Psychotria spp.
Scoparia dulcis
Vismia guianensis

Fibrillation

Bidens cynapiifolia

Fiery-Jack Ointment

Zingiber officinale

Filariasis (See also Parasitic Worms)

Acalypha macrostachya
Capsicum frutescens
Caryocar microcarpum
Chamaesyce hirta
Gossypium barbadense
Lagenaria siceraria
Lycopersicon esculentum
Mucuna sloanei
Nymphaea amazonum
Opuntia cochenillifera
Parinari campestris
Ricinus communis
Scoparia dulcis
Senna alata

Fish Poison

Bauhinia guianensis
Clibadium surinamense
Cybianthus fulvopulverulentus subsp. *magnoliifolius*
Euphorbia cotinifolia
Hura crepitans
Lonchocarpus chrysophyllus
Lonchocarpus heptaphyllus

Lonchocarpus martynii
Lonchocarpus rufescens
Paullinia pinnata
Phyllanthus brasiliensis
Phyllanthus subglomeratus
Pothomorphe peltata
Serjania grandifolia
Tephrosia cinerea
Tephrosia purpurea
Tephrosia sinapou
Xylopia cayennensis

Fish Bite and Fish Spine Wounds

Miconia mirabilis
Miconia prasina

Fits

Justicia pectoralis
Solanum americanum

Flatulence

Allium sativum
Chamaesyce hirta
Foeniculum vulgare
Ocimum gratissimum
Ocimum sanctum
Pimenta racemosa
Piper nigrum
Renalmia guianensis
Renalmia monosperma

Flavoring

Dipteryx odorata

Flea Repellent (See Insecticide (Fleas))

Flux (See also Bloody Flux)

Desmodium guianense

Food Poisoning

Rheedia macrophylla
Talisia sp.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

Foot Abscess

Plumeria rubra

Foot Aches and Cramps

Astrocaryum vulgare

Heisteria cauliflora

Foot Fungus

Elephantopus scaber

Kalanchoe pinnata

Foot Perspiration

Annona muricata

Citrus aurantiifolia

Fortifier

Dipteryx odorata

Dipteryx punctata

Maranta ruiziana

Odontadenia macrantha

Petrea bracteata

Pithecellobium

cauliflorum

Trigonía villosa

Fractures (See also Bone Fractures)

Astrocaryum murumura

Astrocaryum sciophilum

Copaifera guianensis

Cyathula prostrata

Oryctanthus florulentus

Psittacanthus spp.

Stachytarpheta

cayennensis

Stachytarpheta

jamaicensis

Vigna unguiculata

Framboesia (See Yaws)

Fright

Cyperus articulatus

Eryngium foetidum

Fumigant

Annona haematantha

Combretum cacoucia

Fungal Infections (See also

Athlete's Foot; Foot

Fungus; Puwuski Mycosis;

Ringworm; Thrush)

Commelina erecta

Elephantopus scaber

Licania heteromorpha var.

perplexans

Manihot esculenta

Maprounea guianensis

Opuntia cochenillifera

Virola michelii

Zanthoxylum flavum

Furuncles

Astrocaryum vulgare

Bellucia grossularioides

Capirona decorticans

Capsicum frutescens

Cocos nucifera

Musa x paradisiaca

Pacouria guianensis

Psychotria platypoda

Gallstones and Gall

Bladder Problems

Caesalpinia pulcherrima

Raphanus sativus

Gargle

Anacardium occidentale

Canavalia rosea

Capsicum annuum

Cestrum latifolium var.

tenuiflorum

Melia azedarach

Psittacanthus americanus

Punica granatum

Rhizophora mangle

Stemodia pusilla

Uncaria guianensis

Urena lobata

Veronica americana

Gastric Disturbances (See

also Acidity; Bowel

Problems; Dyspepsia;

Indigestion; Stomach

Ailments)

Boerhavia coccinea

Carica papaya

Gossypium spp.

Irlbachia alata subsp.

alata

Ptychopetalum olacoides

Voyria caerulea

General Malaise

Ficus sp.

Myrciaria cf. *vismefolia*

General Medicine

Aframomum melegueta

General Weakness (See also Weakness)

Ficus sp.

Mansoa alliacea

Meteoropsis patula

Genital Bath

Clidemia dentata

Clidemia hirta

Miconia racemosa

Genital Diseases

Guatteria guianensis

Gingivitis (See also Gum Conditions)

Peperomia pellucida

Ginseng Substitute

Schefflera morototoni

Glandular Problems

Aframomum melegueta

Gonorrhoea (See also Venereal Disease)

Bonafousia undulata

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

Byrsonima cf. *crassifolia*
Caesalpinia bonduc
Cajanus cajan
Calathea cf. *comosa*
Carica papaya
Cecropia spp.
Ceiba pentandra
Copaifera guianensis
Cordia curassavica
Costus aff. *arabicus*
Costus arabicus
Cynodon dactylon
Dichorisandra hexandra
Genipa americana
Homalium guianense
Homalium racemosum
Iryanthera cf. *hostmannii*
Licania heteromorpha var.
 perplexans
Mitracarpus sp.
Ormosia cf. *coarctata*
Passiflora glandulosa
Philodendron cf.
 tessmannii
Scoparia dulcis
Sipanea pratensis
Socratea exorrhiza
Spondias mombin
Stachytarpheta
 jamaicensis

Gooseflesh

Leandra sp.

Gout

Cocos nucifera
Coffea arabica
Hybanthus calceolaria
Mirabilis jalapa

Grippe (See also Influenza)

Acorus calamus
Aframomum melegueta
Anacardium occidentale
Ayapana triplinervis
Chenopodium
 ambrosioides

Cocos nucifera
Cordia curassavica
Costus arabicus
Costus congestiflorus
Costus scaber
Cymbopogon citratus
Cyperus articulatus
Eryngium foetidum
Erythrina fusca
Heliotropium indicum
Hibiscus rosa-sinensis
Hyptis lanceolata
Kalanchoe pinnata
Lantana camara
Pectis elongata
Peperomia rotundifolia
Piper marginatum var.
 marginatum
Pluchea carolinensis
Plumeria alba
Plumeria rubra
Pothomorphe peltata
Ptychopetalum olacoides
Ricinus communis
Sambucus canadensis
Senna alata
Senna occidentalis
Siparuna guianensis
Stachytarpheta
 cayennensis
Stachytarpheta
 jamaicensis
Tabebuia serratifolia
Tabernaemontana
 divaricata
Wulffia baccata

Groin (Painful, Swollen)

Mucuna sloanei
Ocimum campechianum

Ground Itch

Bocoa alterna
Dimorphandra conjugata

Guinea Worm

Allium cepa

Allium sativum
Piper nigrum

Gum Bleeding

Piper augustum

Gum Conditions (See also Gum Bleeding; Gingivitis)

Combretum rotundifolium
Mangifera indica
Melia azedarach
Scoparia dulcis
Vismia cayennensis

Haemagglutinator (See also Erythroagglutination)

Hura crepitans

Haematoma (See Hematoma)

Haemorrhage (See also Antihemorrhagic; Bleeding; Bleeding Stancher; Haemostatic)

Buchenavia parvifolia
Cajanus cajan
Chenopodium
 ambrosioides
Clidemia dentata
Clidemia hirta
Heliotropium indicum
Miconia racemosa
Rhizophora mangle
Urera caracasana

Haemorrhoids (Piles)

Capsicum annuum
Carapa guianensis
Copaifera guianensis
Ipomoea aquatica
Lagenaria siceraria
Leonotis nepetifolia
Mucuna sloanei
Ricinus communis
Solanum sp.
Virola surinamensis

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

Haemostatic (See also Bleeding Stancher)

Costus lasius
Costus spiralis var.
villosus
Eleusine indica
Euterpe oleracea
Guarea guidonia
Lycoperdon americanum
Manihot esculenta
Montrichardia
arborescens
Musa x paradisiaca

Hair Conditioner

Anredera leptostachys
Ricinus communis
Sida acuta
Sida glomerata
Sida rhombifolia
Sidastrum quinquenervium
Tillandsia usneoides

Hair Cosmetic

Ischnosiphon arouma
Sterculia pruriens

Hair Graying

Dioclea aff. *macrocarpa*

Hair Growth Stimulant

(See also Beard Growth Stimulant)

Abarema jupunba
Apinagia staheliana
Carapa guianensis
Cocos nucifera
Hibiscus tiliaceus

Hair Loss (See also Depilatory)

Cassytha filiformis
Commelina diffusa
Eclipta prostrata
Justicia pectoralis
Nymphaea amazonum

Ptychopetalum olacoides

Hair Strengtheners

Carapa guianensis

Hair Tonic

Musa x paradisiaca

Hairwash

Aloe vera
Caryocar glabrum
Costus spp.
Nymphaea amazonum
Opuntia cochenillifera

Hallucinogen

Bonafousia angulata
Bonafousia macrocalyx
Brosimum acutifolium
Brunfelsia guianensis
Erythroxylon coca
Helicostylis tomentosa
Nicotiana tabacum
Poraqueiba guianensis
Tanaecium nocturnum
Virola surinamensis

Head Injuries

Capirona surinamensis

Headache (See also

Cephalalgia; Headache (Violent); Migraine Headache)

Abelmoschus moschatus
Amsonia cf. *campestris*
Anthurium scandens
Arrabidaea candicans
Bonafousia albiflora
Bonafousia undulata
Cajanus cajan
Calophyllum lucidum
Campomanesia aromatica
Canna indica
Capirona decorticans
Capraria biflora
Cassytha filiformis

Cedrela odorata
Coccinia grandis
Columnea calotricha
Combretum rotundifolium
Costus curcumoides
Croton pullei
Cucurbita moschata
Cyathula prostrata
Eucharis sp.
Fleischmannia
microstemon
Gnetum nodiflorum
Goupia glabra
Guettarda macrantha
Jatropha curcas
Licania elliptica
Licania micrantha
Mansoa standleyi
Marsypianthes
chamaedryis
Mayaca longipes
Miconia longispicata
Monniera trifolia
Musa x paradisiaca
Nautilocalyx kohlerioides
Nicotiana tabacum
Omphalea diandra
Palicourea guianensis
Panopsis sessilifolia
Parkia pendula
Pharus latifolius
Pothomorphe peltata
Psychotria poeppigiana
Psychotria spp.
Ricinus communis
Schlegelia violacea
Scoparia dulcis
Selaginella epirrhizos
Selaginella pedata
Sida acuta
Sida glomerata
Sidastrum quinquenervium
Simaba multiflora
Siparuna guianensis
Stachytarpheta
cayennensis
Stachytarpheta

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

jamaicensis
Thespesia populnea
Zingiber officinale

Headache (Violent)

Erythrina fusca
Kalanchoe pinnata
Tanaecium nocturnum

Heart Problems (See also

Angina; Cardiac Asthenia;

Cardiac Asthma;

Tachycardia)

Achyranthes indica
Annona muricata
Brickellia grandiflora
Calotropis gigantea
Capsicum annuum var.
glabriusculum
Capsicum frutescens
Cecropia sciadophylla
Cecropia peltata
Cipura paludosa
Diospyros discolor
Hyptis capitata
Lippia alba
Ludwigia erecta
Microtea debilis
Musa x paradisiaca
Peperomia pellucida
Piper augustum
Piper brownsbergense
Renealmia alpinia
Rolandra fruticosa
Tephrosia sinapou

Heat Rash

Heliotropium indicum
Scoparia dulcis

Hematoma

Cecropia obtusa
Justicia pectoralis

Hemorrhage (See Bleeding)

Hemorrhoids (See
Haemorrhoids)

Hemostatic (See
Haemostatic)

Hepatitis (See also
Cirrhosis; Liver Problems)

Aristolochia trilobata
Averrhoa bilimbi
Indigofera gerardiana

Herbal Bath

Amaranthus spinosus
Axonopus compressus
Bactris gasipaes
Campomanesia aromatica
Cordia curassavica
Croton origanifolius
Dracontium asperum
Lantana camara
Lippia alba
Lycopodium cernuum
Mariscus ligularis
Ocimum campechianum
Phyllanthus amarus
Piper aduncum
Piper marginatum var.
marginatum
Portulaca oleracea
Rhipsalis baccifera
Ricinus communis
Senna occidentalis
Solanum americanum
Waltheria indica

Hernia (See also Inguinal
Hernia)

Duroia aquatica
Gurania huberi
Kalanchoe pinnata
Mucuna sloanei
Mucuna urens
Piper augustum
Piper dumosum
Piper obliquum
Piper submelanostictum

var. *amelanostictum*
Piper trichoneuron
Portulaca aff. *pilosa*
Pothomorphe peltata
Theobroma subincanum
Gurania huberi
Piper augustum

Herpes

Plumeria alba
Plumeria rubra

High Blood Pressure (See
Hypertension)

Histamine

Gossypium barbadense

Hoarseness

Abrus precatorius
Drosera capillaris
Moringa pterygosperma

Hormones

Smilax schomburgkiana

Hunting Poison (See
Curare)

Hydropsy

Chiococca brachiata
Crescentia cujete
Eryngium foetidum
Lagenaria siceraria
Mirabilis jalapa

Hypertension (High Blood
Pressure)

Achyranthes indica
Annona muricata
Artocarpus altilis
Averrhoa bilimbi
Ayapana triplinerve
Carica papaya
Catharanthus roseus
Cecropia peltata
Commelina diffusa

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

Cordia curassavica
Cordia tetrandra
Costus scaber
Cucumis sativus
Diospyros discolor
Eleutheranthera ruderalis
Lantana camara
Montrichardia
 arborescens
Peperomia pellucida
Peperomia rotundifolia
Phthirusa stelis
Senna alata
Senna occidentalis
Siparuna guianensis
Spigelia anthelmia
Stachytarpheta
 cayennensis
Stachytarpheta
 jamaicensis

Hypertrophy of Spleen

Hymenocallis tubiflora

Hypoglycemic (See also Blood-Sugar Reducer)

Azadirachta indica
Chrysophyllum cainito
Emilia sonchifolia
Momordica charantia
Portulaca oleracea
Syzygium cumini

Hypotensive (Low Blood Pressure)

Azadirachta indica
Bacopa monnieri
Bidens cynapiifolia
Cecropia surinamensis
Cordyline fruticosa
Geissospermum laevis
Hibiscus sabdariffa
Mangifera indica
Microtea debilis
Peperomia pellucida
Portulaca oleracea
Rolandra fruticosa

Scoparia dulcis
Sida acuta
Sida glomerata
Sida guianensis
Sida rhombifolia
Siparuna guianensis
Spondias cytherea
Stachytarpheta
 jamaicensis
Symphytum officinale

Immunostimulatory Activity

Ocimum sanctum

Impetigo

Abolboda americana

Impotence

Allamanda cathartica
Oryza sativa
Smilax schomburgkiana

Indigestion (See also Acidity; Bowel Problems; Dyspepsia; Gastric Disturbances; Stomach Ailments)

Ananas comosus
Aristolochia
 daemoninoxius
Capsicum annuum
Hyptis atrorubens
Manilkara zapota
Renealmia alpinia
Simarouba amara

Infected Sores and Wounds

Abelmoschus moschatus
Bonafousia macrocalyx
Caladium cf. tricolor

Infections

Omphalea diandra
Waltheria indica

Inflammation

Jatropha gossypifolia
Microtea debilis
Plectranthus amboinicus
Vernonia cinerea

Influenza (See also Grippe)

Citrus aurantium
Eugenia uniflora
Justicia pectoralis
Lantana camara
Lippia alba
Macfadyena uncata
Mansoa alliacea
Peperomia rotundifolia
Peperomia serpens
Tradescantia zebrina

Inguinal Hernia

Mucuna urens

Inhalation Problems (See Breathlessness)

Insanity

Hymenophyllum
 polyanthos
Solanum nigrum

Insect Bites and Stings

(See also Agouti Lice; Ant
Bites)

Aristolochia trilobata
Chamaesyce hirta
Clathrotropis
 brachypetala
Piper marginatum var.
 marginatum
Rinorea pubiflora

Insect Repellent (See also Insecticide (Ants, Cockroaches, Fleas, Lice, Mites; Mosquito; Sand Fleas))

Bixa orellana
Carapa guianensis

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

- Cardiospermum halicacabum*
Jacaranda copaia
Lantana camara
Lantana involucrata
Lonchocarpus chrysophyllus
Mammea americana
Pachira aquatica
Petiveria alliacea
Pimenta racemosa
Protium aracouchini
Protium guianense
Quassia amara
Rinorea pubiflora
Zanthoxylum flavum
- Insecticide** (See Insect Repellent; Insecticide (Ants, Cockroaches, Fleas, Lice, Mites; Mosquito; Sand Fleas))
- Insecticide** (Ants)
Mansoa standleyi
- Insecticide** (Cockroaches)
Solanum mammosum
Spigelia anthelmia
- Insecticide** (Fleas)
Clathrotropis brachypetala
Phytolacca rivinoides
- Insecticide** (Lice)
Carapa guianensis
Clathrotropis brachypetala
Hernandia guianensis
Mammea americana
Phytolacca rivinoides
Pouteria melanopoda
Tephrosia sinapou
- Insecticide** (Mites) (See also Chiggers)
- Siparuna guianensis*
- Insecticide** (Mosquitoes)
Bambusa vulgaris
Bixa orellana
Carapa guianensis
Cordia curassavica
Quassia amara
- Insecticide** (Sand Fleas)
Borreria verticillata
Carapa guianensis
Jatropha curcas
Mammea americana
Pachira aquatica
Solanum mammosum
Tournefortia scandens
- Insomnia**
Leandra sp.
- Intermittent Fever**
Crateva tapia
Lindernia diffusa
Maranta arundinacea
Ocotea canaliculata
Physalis pubescens
Simaba cedron
Tetracera costata subsp. *rotundifolia*
Physalis pubescens
Vismia guianensis
Vismia sessilifolia
- Internal Bleeding**
Trichomanes vittaria
- Intestinal Problems** (See also Gastric Disturbances; Stomach Ailments)
Anredera leptostachys
Begonia glabra
Chamaesyce hirta
Citrullus lanatus
Coccoloba uvifera
Crescentia cujete
Momordica
- cochinchinensis*
Spigelia anthelmia
Zornia latifolia var. *latifolia*
- Intestinal Worms** (See also Parasitic Worms; Tapeworm)
Azadirachta indica
Bauhinia guianensis
Carica papaya
Cassytha filiformis
Cucurbita pepo
Geissospermum argenteum
Geissospermum laevis
Mucuna urens
Passiflora quadrangularis
Paullinia dasygonia
Philodendron rudgeanum
Senna alata
Theobroma subincanum
- Intoxicant**
Anacardium occidentale
Anadenanthera peregrina
Ocotea cymbarum
Viola surinamensis
- Ipecacuanha Substitute**
Boerhavia diffusa
Hybanthus calceolaria
Mitracarpus sp.
Noisettia orchidiflora
- Iron Deficiency**
Anacardium giganteum
- Irritant**
Annona muricata
Goodallia guianensis
Hura crepitans
Indigofera gerardiana
Lasiadenia rupestris
Lonchocarpus heptaphyllus
Mimosa pudica

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

Itches (See also Anal Itch; Body Itch; Ground Itch)

Abelmoschus moschatus
Alternanthera sessilis
Calotropis gigantea
Carapa guianensis
Cynodon dactylon
Elephantopus mollis
Geissospermum
 argenteum
Geissospermum laevis
Leonotis nepetifolia
Melia azedarach
Merremia dissecta
Mikania guaco
Mikania micrantha
Momordica charantia
Pentaclethra maculoba
Piper marginatum var.
 marginatum
Renealmia guianensis
Renealmia monosperma
Schefflera morototoni
Solanum leucocarpon
Syagrus inajai
Thespesia populnea
Vatairea guianensis
Vismia guianensis
Vismia latifolia

Jaundice

Allamanda cathartica
Azadirachta indica
Boerhavia coccinea
Cucurbita moschata
Cucurbita sp.
Cymbopogon citratus
Irlbachia alata subsp.
 alata
Physalis surinamensis
Potalia amara
Scoparia dulcis

Jock Itch

Virola surinamensis

Joint Inflammation, Pain and Swelling

Bonafousia disticha
Cyperus spp.
Helicostylis tomentosa
Humiria balsamifera var.
 balsamifera
Macfadyena uncata
Memora flavida
Morinda citrifolia
Opuntia vulgaris
Pothomorphe peltata
Solanum melongena
Urera caracasana

Kidney Ailments (See also Diuretic; Kidney Stones; Urinary Tract Problems)

Abuta rufescens
Aloe vera
Caperonia palustris
Cardiospermum
 halicacabum var.
 microcarpum
Carica papaya
Cecropia angulata
Cecropia peltata
Cecropia sciadophylla
Cecropia spp.
Chamaesyce thymifolia
Cocos nucifera
Cyanthillium cinereum
Desmodium adscendens
Desmodium incanum
Lacunaria jenmanii
Microtea debilis
Orthosiphon grandiflorus
Passiflora glandulosa
Phyllanthus orbiculatus
Phyllanthus urinaria
Physalis surinamensis
Ruellia tuberosa
Solanum americanum
Trichomanes vittaria
Tripogandra serrulata

Kidney Stones

Caesalpinia pulcherrima
Cissampelos pareira
Copaifera guianensis
Leonotis nepetifolia
Orthosiphon grandiflorus
Senna hirsuta
Senna obtusifolia
Senna occidentalis
Strobilanthes crispus

Knee Pain

Arrabidaea oligantha
Cydista aequinoctialis

Labor Pains

Plectranthus amboinicus

Lactation

Desmodium adscendens
Eleutheranthera ruderalis

Lameness

Mansoa alliacea
Mansoa standleyi

Larvicide (See also Parasitic Worms)

Anacardium occidentale

Laryngitis

Carica papaya

Laxative (See also Aperient)

Aframomum melegueta
Allamanda cathartica
Aloe vera
Astrocaryum vulgare
Ayapana triplinervis
Capsicum annuum var.
 glabriusculum
Carica papaya
Cassia fistula
Cassia grandis
Cassia javanica
Cocos nucifera
Cordia sagotii

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

- Costus arabicus*
Costus spiralis var.
spiralis
Cucurbita moschata
Laportea aestuans
Marsypianthes
chamaedrys
Omphalea diandra
Physalis pubescens
Ricinus communis
Senna alata
Spondias mombin
Spondias purpurea
Tamarindus indica
- Leg Pain**
Lycopodium cernuum
- Leishmaniasis**
Callichlamys latifolia
Cecropia obtusa
Cissus erosa
Dieffenbachia seguine
Faramea guianensis
Gustavia augusta
Inga alba
Jacaranda copaia
Machaerium lunatum
Monstera obliqua
Pavonia cf. *flavispina*
Plantago major
Psidium guajava
Renealmia guianensis
Renealmia monosperma
Senna occidentalis
Tabebuia serratifolia
Vataireopsis surinamensis
Vismia cayennensis
Vismia guianensis
Vismia latifolia
Vismia macrophylla
Vismia sandwithii
Vismia sessilifolia
Zanthoxylum pentandrum
- Leprosy**
Abolboda americana
- Eclipta prostrata*
Eryngium foetidum
Hura crepitans
Lawsonia inermis
Lindernia crustacea
Lycopersicon esculentum
Theobroma cacao
- Leucoma**
Saccharum officinarum
- Leucorrhoea**
Asclepias curassavica
Cajanus cajan
Chamaesyce thymifolia
Chrysobalanus icaco
Costus arabicus
Costus congestiflorus
Costus scaber
Petiveria alliacea
Phthirusa stelis
Strychnos cogens
Strychnos diabolii
- Leukemia** (See
Antileukemic)
- Libido Loss**
Strychnos diabolii
- Lice** (See Insecticide
(Lice))
- Limb Contractions**
Solanum nigrum
- Limb Strengtheners**
Sabicea cinerea
- Liniment**
Croton pullei
Eupatorium macrophyllum
Pouteria sp.
Ricinus communis
- Lip Sores**
Inga edulis
- Peperomia* sp.
Virola sp.
- Liquorice Substitute**
Abrus precatorius
- Liver Problems** (See also
Cirrhosis; Hepatitis)
Abuta rufescens
Aloe vera
Banara guianensis
Boerhavia coccinea
Cucurbita pepo
Eclipta prostrata
Guarea gomma
Gustavia hexapetala
Himatanthus spp.
Hyptis pectinata
Lindernia diffusa
Nicotiana tabacum
Passiflora edulis
Quassia amara
Raphanus sativus
Solanum leucocarpon
Solanum oleraceum
Stachytarpheta
jamaicensis
Theobroma cf.
subincanum
- Lotta**
Licania heteromorpha var.
perplexans
Senna bicapsularis
Vismia guianensis
Vismia macrophylla
- Low Blood Pressure** (See
Hypotensive)
- Lumbago**
Dactyloctenium aegyptium
Mansoa alliacea
Mansoa standleyi
- Lumbar Pain**
Momordica

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

- cochinchinensis*
- Lung Diseases**
Allium cepa
Allium sativum
Carapa guianensis
Crescentia cujete
- Malaria** (See also Antimalarial; Malarial Fever)
Allamanda cathartica
Aristolochia staheli
Aristolochia surinamensis
Aspidosperma marcgravianum
Ayapana triplinervis
Banara guianensis
Bocoa prouacensis
Bonafousia siphilitica
Carica papaya
Connarus perrottetii
Coutarea hexandra
Eleusine indica
Erythrina fusca
Geissospermum sericeum
Goupia glabra
Guarea kunthiana
Hymenocallis tubiflora
Inga thibaudiana
Lantana camara var. *aculeata*
Meteoriopsis patula
Momordica charantia
Ocotea rodiaei
Peperomia elongata
Peperomia glabella
Peperomia macrostachya
Peperomia obtusifolia
Philodendron linnaei
Picrolemma pseudocoffea
Quassia amara
Sabicea villosa
Schefflera morototoni
Stigmaphyllon convolvulifolium
Swartzia sp.
- Tamarindus indica*
Tetrapteryx discolor
Tinospora crispa
Trichilia spp.
Vouacapoua americana
Zanthoxylum hermaphroditum
- Malarial Fever** (See also Antimalarial; Malaria)
Azadirachta indica
Capraria biflora
Chlorocardium rodiaei
Lantana camara
Mikania micrantha
Quassia amara
Simarouba amara
- Male Contraceptive**
Azadirachta indica
Gossypium barbadense
- Manchineel Poison Antidote**
Fevillea cordifolia
Tabebuia serratifolia
Trichosanthes punctata
- Mange**
Carapa guianensis
- Mania** (See Insanity)
- Manioc Poison Antidote**
Bixa orellana
Fevillea cordifolia
- Marijuana Substitute**
Scoparia dulcis
- Marsh Fever** (See Antimalarial; Malaria; Malarial Fever)
- Masticatory**
Abelmoschus moschatus
Areca catechu
- Oxalis barrelieri*
- Measles**
Azadirachta indica
Maprounea guianensis
Mikania cordifolia
Quassia amara
Sambucus canadensis
Syagrus inajai
Tamarindus indica
Vismia macrophylla
- Meat Tenderizer**
Carica papaya
- Medicinal Oil**
Himatanthus spp.
- Medicinal Wash**
Machaerium aff. *floribundum*
- Medicinal, for Sick Children**
Machaerium lunatum
- Menopause**
Plantago major
- Menstruation, including Menstrual Cramps, Flow and Pain** (See also Blood Clots (Menstrual); Blood-loss in Women)
Aframomum melegueta
Anacardium occidentale
Catharanthus roseus
Clidemia hirta
Connarus erianthus
Connarus perrottetii
Connarus punctatus
Cordia curassavica
Coutoubea ramosa
Crescentia cujete
Cyanthillium cinereum
Cyperus giganteus
Gossypium barbadense

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

- Gurania spinulosa*
Heliotropium indicum
Hibiscus rosa-sinensis
Hyptis pectinata
Jatropha curcas
Justicia secunda
Petiveria alliacea
Piper nigrum
Plectranthus amboinicus
Rhizomorpha corynephora
Rourea pubescens
Senna occidentalis
Syzygium cumini
Veronica americana
Zingiber officinale
- Metabolic Disorders**
Paullinia pinnata
Serjania paucidentata
- Metrorrhagia**
Gossypium herbaceum
- Microbe** (See Antimicrobial Agent)
- Microfilaria Larvae** (See Filariasis)
- Micturition** (See also Urinary Problems)
Abuta rufescens
Phyllanthus urinaria
Remirea maritima
Rhizophora mangle
Ruellia tuberosa
- Migraine Headache**
Coffea arabica
Paullinia cupana
Scoparia dulcis
Stemodia pusilla
- Milk Secretion**
Ricinus communis
- Miscarriage**
- Cocos nucifera*
Dioscorea alata
Justicia secunda
- Mites** (See Insecticide (Mites))
- Morning Sickness**
Urena lobata
- Mosquitoes** (See Insecticide (Mosquitoes))
- Mouth Sores and Ulcers**
Anacardium occidentale
Apeiba petoumo
Ayapana triplinervis
Capsicum annuum
Iryanthera cf. hostmannii
Philodendron grandifolium
Scoparia dulcis
Spondias mombin
Uncaria guianensis
Uncaria tomentosa
Virola sebifera
- Mouthwash**
Anacardium occidentale
Lawsonia inermis
Securidaca paniculata
Virola surinamensis
Vismia cayennensis
- Mucilage**
Lindernia diffusa
Sauvagesia erecta
Sesamum indicum
Triumfetta lappula
- Mucous Discharge**
Cajanus cajan
Serjania paucidentata
- Muscle Control**
Cestrum latifolium var. *tenuiflorum*
- Muscle Damage**
Eleusine indica
Manihot esculenta
Portulaca mucronata
Rheedia benthamiana
Rheedia macrophylla
- Muscle Pain**
Arrabidaea patellifera
Cordia nodosa
Cyperus spp.
Lomariopsis japurensis
Mansoa standleyi
Mucuna cf. urens
Pouteria melanopoda
Psychotria poeppigiana
Ricinus communis
Smilax sp.
- Muscle Relaxant**
Bacopa monnieri
Citrus aurantiifolia
- Muscular Development in Children**
Ptychopetalum olacoides
- Mycoses** (See Fungal Infections)
- Narcotic**
Andira inermis
Annona muricata
Cannabis sativa
Cestrum nocturnum
Nicotiana tabacum
Passiflora quadrangularis
Physalis pubescens
Piper oblongifolium
Quararibea turbinata
Serjania paucidentata
- Nasal Cavity Problems**
Bixa orellana
Eucalyptus globulus
Uncaria gambier

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

| | | |
|---|---|--|
| Nasopharynx Carcinoma <i>Quassia amara</i> | <i>Lacmellea utilis</i> | <i>Curarea candicans</i> <i>Drymonia coccinea</i> <i>Eclipta prostrata</i> <i>Ficus nymphaeifolia</i> <i>Hymenophyllum polyanthos</i> <i>Lonchocarpus martyonii</i> <i>Opuntia cochenillifera</i> <i>Tachigali paniculata</i> <i>Tamarindus indica</i> |
| Nausea <i>Ayapana triplinervis</i> | Obstructed Uterus <i>Datura ceratocaula</i> | |
| Neckache <i>Dicranostyles sp.</i> | Obstructions (Visceral) <i>Irlbachia alata</i> subsp. <i>alata</i> | |
| Necrotic Ulcers <i>Monstera adansonii</i> <i>Rhodospatha latifolia</i> | Odontalgia (See Toothache) | Palpitations <i>Datura ceratocaula</i> |
| Nerves, Nervous Conditions and Neuralgia <i>Annona montana</i> <i>Annona muricata</i> <i>Arrabidaea chica</i> <i>Cecropia surinamensis</i> <i>Cordia tomentosa</i> <i>Desmodium adscendens</i> <i>Guatteria ouregou</i> <i>Jatropha curcas</i> <i>Maranta sp.</i> <i>Piper marginatum</i> var. <i>marginatum</i> <i>Piscidia piscipula</i> <i>Ptychopetalum olacoides</i> <i>Renealmia alpinia</i> <i>Senna occidentalis</i> | Olfactory Sensitizer <i>Mimosa pudica</i> | Paralysis <i>Ptychopetalum olacoides</i> <i>Quassia amara</i> |
| | Ophthalmia (See also Eye Disease) <i>Abrus precatorius</i> <i>Cucurbita moschata</i> <i>Eschweilera grandiflora</i> <i>Plantago lanceolata</i> <i>Psychotria mapourioides</i> <i>Sauvagesia erecta</i> | Parasitic Worms (See also Ankylostomes; Anthelmintic; Black Skin Worm; Botfly Larva Expulsion; Filariasis; Guinea Worm; Intestinal Worms; Skin Parasites; Tapeworm) <i>Abarema jupunba</i> <i>Anacardium occidentale</i> <i>Caladium cf. tricolor</i> <i>Carica papaya</i> <i>Crinum erubescens</i> <i>Hymenocallis tubiflora</i> <i>Nerium oleander</i> <i>Parinari campestris</i> <i>Passiflora quadrangularis</i> <i>Solanum leucocarpon</i> |
| Nose Drops <i>Eclipta prostrata</i> | Oral Contraceptive <i>Abrus precatorius</i> <i>Commelina erecta</i> | |
| Nosebleed <i>Montrichardia arborescens</i> | Oral Diseases <i>Anacardium occidentale</i> <i>Peperomia pellucida</i> <i>Solanum oleraceum</i> <i>Stemodia pusilla</i> | |
| Nursing Milk Augmentor <i>Gossypium herbaceum</i> | Otitis (See also Earache) <i>Solanum melongena</i> | Parasympathomimetic <i>Pilocarpus demerarae</i> |
| Nursing Women <i>Colocasia esculenta</i> | Pacifier for Children <i>Trichomanes vittaria</i> <i>Xiphidium caeruleum</i> | Passion Flower Poison Antidote <i>Dicypellium caryophyllaceum</i> |
| Nutritive <i>Couma guianensis</i> | Pain and Pain Reliever (See also Analgesic) <i>Aframomum melegueta</i> <i>Carapa guianensis</i> | Pectoral (See also Coughs) <i>Caesalpinia pulcherrima</i> |

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

- Cajanus cajan*
Cordia curassavica
Cordia nodosa
Gossypium barbadense
Hibiscus rosa-sinensis
Lantana camara
Malpighia puniceifolia
Plumeria alba
Plumeria rubra
Prunus myrtifolia
Psychotria officinalis
Rhynchanthera grandiflora
Sauvagesia erecta
Tabebuia serratifolia
- Penis Enlarger**
Montrichardia arborescens
- Penis Infections**
Costus curcumoides
Geissospermum argenteum
Geissospermum laevis
Geissospermum sericeum
Thurnia sphaerocephala
- Perfume**
Cymbopogon citratus
Dipteryx odorata
Protium aracouchini
- Perspiration** (See also Antiperspirant; Diaphoretic; Sudorific)
Carapa guianensis
Cymbopogon citratus
Hyptis lanceolata
Leandra sp.
Melicoccus bijugatus
Ocimum campechianum
Rhynchanthera grandiflora
Stachytarpheta jamaicensis
- Phagocytic**
Cynodon dactylon
- Phlegm**
Ceiba pentandra
Hibiscus esculentus
Inga bourgoni
Renealmia floribunda
- Photochemotherapy**
Zanthoxylum flavum
- Phthisis**
Protium guianense
- Pian** (See also Bush Sores; Bush Yaws; Yaws)
Jacaranda copaia
- Pictonuma**
Ricinus communis
- Piles** (See Haemorrhoids)
- Pill-Making**
Lycopodium cernuum
- Pilocarpine**
Pilocarpus demerarae
- Pimples** (See also Skin Eruptions)
Eclipta prostrata
Hyptis recurvata
Ipomoea aquatica
Zanthoxylum pentandrum
Zanthoxylum rhoifolium
- Piscicide** (See Fish Poison)
- Placenta Expulsion**
Cyanthillium cinereum
- Pleurisy**
Ichthyothere terminalis
- Pneumonia**
- Aloe vera*
Cajanus cajan
Crescentia cujete
Lactuca quercina
Leonotis nepetaefolia
Opuntia cochenillifera
Rhynchanthera grandiflora
Senna alata
- Poison** (See also Caladium Poisoning; Curare; Food Poisoning)
Abrus precatorius
Mahurea palustris
- Poison Antidote**
Iryanthera cf. *hostmannii*
- Poison Arrow Wounds**
Philodendron aff. *acutatum*
Philodendron goeldii
- Poisonous Toad Secretions**
Forsteronia cf. *gracilis*
- Poultice**
Nopalea cochenillifera
- Pregnancy**
Aristolochia surinamensis
Aristolochia trilobata
Bidens cynapiifolia
Mansoa alliacea
Mikania micrantha
- Prickles**
Theobroma cacao
Xiphidium caeruleum
- Prolapse**
Chenopodium ambrosioides
- Proprietary Medicine**

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

Erythroxylon coca

Pruritus

Datura ceratocaula

Psoriasis

Zanthoxylum flavum

Psychotomimetic Snuff

Sterculia cf. excelsa

Psychotropic

Brunfelsia guianensis

Pulmonary Conditions

Amomum sp.

Cajanus cajan

Copaifera bracteata

Copaifera officinalis

Eucalyptus globulus

Hibiscus sabdariffa

Hymenaea courbaril

Pityrogramma

calomelanos

Protium aracouchini

Ptychopetalum olacoides

Rapatea paludosa

Renealmia alpinia

Tanaecium nocturnum

Purgative (See also Drastic)

Aleurites moluccana

Allamanda cathartica

Aloe vera

Ambelania acida

Andira inermis

Asclepias curassavica

Boerhavia coccinea

Boerhavia diffusa

Byrsonima crassifolia

Byrsonima spicata

Canavalia rosea

Cassia fistula

Cassia grandis

Cassia javanica

Chamaesyce hypericifolia

Chiococca alba

Clusia pana-panari

Clusia rosea

Crescentia cujete

Eryngium foetidum

Euphorbia cotinifolia

Euphorbia punicea

Genipa americana

Genipa spruceana

Guarea guidonia

Heliotropium indicum

Hernandia guianensis

Hura crepitans

Hybanthus calceolaria

Hymenaea courbaril

Indigofera gerardiana

Ionidium glutinosum

Jacaranda copaia

Jatropha curcas

Jatropha gossypifolia

Jatropha multifida

Joannesia princeps

Lagenaria siceraria

Lecythis longipes

Lindernia diffusa

Lonchocarpus

heptaphyllus

Melothria pendula

Mirabilis jalapa

Morinda tinctoria

Moringa pterygosperma

Mucuna pruriens

Omphalea diandra

Pentaclethra macroloba

Peperomia procumbens

Phoradendron spp.

Phytolacca americana

Phytolacca icosandra

Plumeria alba

Plumeria rubra

Portulaca mucronata

Portulaca oleracea

Pothomorphe peltata

Qualea rosea

Rhabdadenia biflora

Ricinus communis

Scoparia dulcis

Senna alata

Senna occidentalis

Senna reticulata

Stachytarpheta

cayennensis

Stachytarpheta

jamaicensis

Thevetia ahouai

Trichosanthes punctata

Tripogandra serrulata

Vismia guianensis

Vismia latifolia

Vismia sessilifolia

Pus

Guatteria guianensis

Hyptis recurvata

Maprounea guianensis

Sidastrum quinquenervium

Puwuski Mycosis

Caryocar microcarpum

Lagenaria siceraria

Pyretic (See also Febrifuge; Fever)

Caesalpinia pulcherrima

Geissospermum sericeum

Jasminum sp.

Quassia amara

Quinine Substitute

Chlorocardium rodiaei

Phyllanthus amarus

Phyllanthus carolinensis

subsp. *carolinensis*

Phyllanthus niruri subsp.

niruri

Phyllanthus urinaria

Physalis pubescens

Ticorea foetida

Zanthoxylum

hermaphroditum

Rashes (See Skin Rashes)

Rattlesnake Bite

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

Byrsonima crassifolia

Byrsonima spicata

Rectal Inflammation

Ceiba pentandra

Reducing Body

Temperature

Ichthyothere terminalis

Refresher (Refreshant)

Cissus verticillata

Citrullus lanatus

Couroupita guianensis

Drymaria cordata

Eleusine indica

Eschweilera grandiflora

Eugenia uniflora

Euterpe oleracea

Genipa americana

Genipa spruceana

Hibiscus bifurcatus

Hibiscus digitiformis

Hibiscus sabdariffa

Malvastrum

coromandelianum

Oenocarpus bacaba

Opuntia cochenillifera

Peperomia pellucida

Pinzona coriacea

Siparuna guianensis

Stigmaphyllon palmatum

Syzygium jambos

Tradescantia diuretica

Tripogandra serrulata

Wulffia baccata

Renal Calculi (See Kidney Stones)

Resin (See Balsam)

Resolutive

Cajanus cajan

Cissus erosa

Indigofera suffruticosa

Moringa pterygosperma

Pacouria guianensis

Piper augustum

Piper dumosum

Piper obliquum

Piper submelanostictum

var. *amelanostictum*

Piper trichoneuron

Stachytarpheta

cayennensis

Stachytarpheta

jamaicensis

Resolvent

Bonafousia undulata

Solanum crinitum

Respiratory Infections

(See also Pulmonary

Conditions)

Sambucus canadensis

Restorative

Chamaesyce hirta

Revulsive

Philodendron riedelianum

Philodendron rudgeanum

Rheumatism (See also Antirheumatic)

Aframomum melegueta

Aloe vera

Annona squamosa

Arrabidaea patellifera

Artocarpus altilis

Astrocaryum vulgare

Bonafousia siphilitica

Carapa guianensis

Casearia glomerata

Chamaesyce hirta

Coccinia grandis

Cocos nucifera

Copaifera guianensis

Cordia nodosa

Datura ceratocaula

Dipteryx odorata

Dipteryx punctata

Eperua falcata

Ficus maxima

Hibiscus esculentus

Jatropha curcas

Lantana camara

Lantana camara var.

aculeata

Lomariopsis japurensis

Mansoa alliacea

Maximiliana maripa

Momordica

cochinchinensis

Montrichardia

arborescens

Morinda citrifolia

Mucuna cf. *urens*

Ocotea guianensis

Ormosia coutinhoi

Philodendron spp.

Physalis surinamensis

Pouteria melanopoda

Psychotria poeppigiana

Ptychopetalum olacoides

Renealmia pyramidale

Rolandra fruticosa

Saccharum officinarum

Senna hirsuta

Senna obtusifolia

Senna occidentalis

Smilax sp.

Tabebuia serratifolia

Thevetia ahouai

Tillandsia usneoides

Zea mays

Zingiber officinale

Rickets

Carica papaya

Ringworm

Aloe vera

Asclepias curassavica

Cymbopetalum brasiliense

Euphorbia punicea

Jacaranda copaia

Maprounea guianensis

Psidium guajava

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

- Senna alata*
Senna bicapsularis
Senna reticulata
Vatairea guianensis
Vismia macrophylla
- Rubber Adulterant**
Brosimum parinarioides
- Rubefacient**
Moringa pterygosperma
- Salivation**
Acmella oleracea
- Sand Fleas** (See Insecticide (Sand Fleas))
- Scab Formation**
Macoubea guianensis
Mirabilis jalapa
- Scabies**
Azadirachta indica
Calotropis gigantea
Carapa procera
Clerodendrum philippinum
Guatteria guianensis
Lantana camara
Melia azedarach
Merremia dissecta
Mikania cordifolia
Momordica charantia
Senna bicapsularis
Tamarindus indica
Thespesia populnea
Vismia cayennensis
- Scalp Itch**
Miconia tomentosa
- Sciatica**
Datura ceratocaula
- Scorpion Stings**
Clathrotropis brachypetala
- Cordia aff. laevifrons*
Crotalaria retusa
Euterpe oleracea
Lonchocarpus chrysophyllus
Montrichardia arborescens
Pentaclethra macroloba
- Scrofula**
Aframomum melegueta
- Scrotum**
Chrysobalanus icaco
Nymphaea amazonum
- Scurf**
Senna alata
- Scurvy** (See also Antiscorbutic)
Agave americana
Averrhoa carambola
Hibiscus sabdariffa
Moringa pterygosperma
Tetracera costata subsp. *rotundifolia*
- Seasoning**
Ocimum campechianum
- Sedative**
Annona glabra
Annona montana
Annona muricata
Annona squamosa
Citrus sinensis
Hyptis capitata
Ocimum basilicum
‘Minimum’
Ocimum gratissimum
Ocimum campechianum
Petiveria alliacea
Pfaffia glauca
Pharus latifolius
- Sediment in Urine**
Ocimum campechianum
- Semen-Contra Substitute**
Chenopodium ambrosioides
- Sexual Debility**
Pityrogramma calomelanos
Ptychopetalum olacoides
- Shampoo**
Caryocar microcarpum
Opuntia cochenillifera
Sapindus saponaria
- Shortness of Breath** (See Breathlessness)
- Shot Extraction**
Nymphaea rudgeana
Nymphoides indica
- Shot Wounds**
Euterpe oleracea
- Shoulderblade Pain**
Chenopodium ambrosioides
- Sick Children**
Amyris ambrosiaca
Bonafousia siphilitica
Rourea surinamensis
Streptogyna americana
- Side Pain**
Rheedia macrophylla
- Sinusitis**
Scoparia dulcis
- Skin Blemishes**
Caladium bicolor
Eclipta prostrata
Licania heteromorpha var.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

perplexans
Senna alata

Skin Cleansers, Conditioners, Lotions and Softeners

Anredera leptostachys
Byrsonima verbascifolia
Carapa guianensis
Citrullus lanatus
Cocos nucifera
Hibiscus tiliaceus
Scoparia dulcis
Sidastrum quinquenervium

Skin Diseases (See also Dartre; Dermatitis; Eczema; Impetigo; Psoriasis; Skin Eruptions; Skin Rashes; Tetter; Warble Fly Infection)

Azadirachta indica
Bacopa aquatica
Caraipa densiflora
Carapa procera
Crotalaria pallida
Crotalaria retusa
Cucumis sativus
Eclipta prostrata
Ficus sp.
Forsteronia cf. *gracilis*
Jacaranda copaia
Joannesia princeps
Leonotis nepetifolia
Montrichardia
 arborescens
Odontadenia macrantha
Opuntia vulgaris
Pachira aquatica
Parahancornia fasciculata
Philodendron spp.
Pimenta racemosa
Piper aff. *alatabaccum*
Plumeria alba
Protium aracouchini
Senna alata
Senna occidentalis

Solanum americanum
Tabebuia insignis
Tanaecium nocturnum
Vanilla pompona
Vatairea guianensis
Vismia cayennensis
Vismia guianensis
Vismia latifolia
Vismia macrophylla
Vismia sandwithii
Vismia sessilifolia
Xiphidium caeruleum

Skin Eruptions (See also Cutaneous Eruptions; Dermatitis; Eczema; Impetigo; Pimples; Skin Diseases; Skin Rashes; Tetter)

Annona ambotay
Annona haematantha
Capirona decorticans
Cedrela odorata
Licania cyathodes
Manihot esculenta
Miconia alata
Mikania micrantha
Scoparia dulcis
Senna reticulata
Simaba cedron
Sipanea pratensis
Tanaecium nocturnum
Virola sebifera
Vismia sessilifolia

Skin Parasites (See also Parasitic Worms; Warble Fly Infection)

Bonafousia undulata
Cecropia obtusa
Nerium oleander
Nicotiana tabacum
Piper brownsbergense
Psychotria ulviformis
Quassia amara
Solanum leucocarpon

Skin Rashes (See also Dartre; Dermatitis; Eczema; Skin Diseases; Skin Eruptions; Tetter)

Anthurium gracile
Asclepias curassavica
Asplenium serratum
Campomanesia aromatica
Cymbopetalum brasiliense
Dicranostyles sp.
Eclipta prostrata
Eleusine indica
Eschweilera pedicellata
Eupatorium microstemon
Fleischmannia
 microstemon
Gossypium aff. *hirsutum*
Gossypium barbadense
Lantana camara
Lonchocarpus
 heptaphyllus
Maprounia guianensis
Mendoncia
 hoffmanseggiana
Mikania cordifolia
Mikania micrantha
Ocimum sanctum
Piper cyrtopodon
Plukenetia verrucosa
Prionostemma aspera
Psidium guajava
Psychotria poeppigiana
Senna alata
Senna bicapsularis
Tamarindus indica
Vataireopsis speciosa
Virola surinamensis
Vismia cayennensis
Wulffia baccata

Sleeplessness

Annona squamosa
Anthurium gracile

Smallpox

Costus spp.
Humiria balsamifera var.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

balsamifera
Irlbachia alata subsp.
alata
Mikania cordifolia
Mikania micrantha
Ocotea canaliculata
Quassia amara
Senna reticulata

Smoke Cure

Aphelandra aurantiaca

Snakebite

Abelmoschus moschatus
Abuta rufescens
Andira inermis
Aristolochia trilobata
Byrsonima aerugo var.
occidentalis
Byrsonima crassifolia
Byrsonima spicata
Caesalpinia bonduc
Calathea cyclophora
Carapa guianensis
Chamaesyce hirta
Cissus erosa
Cissus verticillata
Clathrotropis
brachypetala
Clusia fockeana
Dinizia excelsa
Dipteryx odorata
Dipteryx punctata
Dracontium asperum
Dracontium dubium
Dracontium polyphyllum
Geissospermum
argenteum
Helosis cayennensis
Licania alba
Lonchocarpus
chrysophyllus
Macfadyena unguis-cati
Mikania micrantha
Pentaclethra macroloba
Philodendron pedatum
Piper humistratum

Psychotria ulviformis
Rhipsalis baccifera
Saccharum officinarum
Simaba cedron
Tapirira guianensis
Tephrosia sinapou
Urospatha sagittifolia
Ximenia americana

Snake Poison Antidote

Dracontium dubium
Mikania guaco
Mikania parviflora
Tabebuia serratifolia
Trichosanthes punctata

Snoring

Cyperus articulatus

Snuff (See also

Psychotomimetic Snuff)
Anadenanthera peregrina
Dipteryx odorata
Nicotiana tabacum

Soap

Dipteryx odorata
Sapindus saponaria

Soap Substitute

Bromelia plumieri

Soporific

Passiflora laurifolia
Piscidia piscipula

Sore Cleanser

Miconia racemosa

Sore Eyes (See also Eye Diseases)

Cassytha filiformis
Coussapoa microcephala
Hibiscus esculentus
Montrichardia
arborescens
Stigmaphyllon sinuatum

Sore Throat (See also Throat Conditions)

Abrus precatorius
Ageratum conyzoides
Anacardium giganteum
Anacardium occidentale
Ananas comosus
Cymbopogon citratus
Eugenia polystachya
Moringa pterygosperma
Passiflora laurifolia

Sores (See also Infected Sores and Wounds)

Ambelania acida
Asclepias curassavica
Calophyllum lucidum
Calotropis gigantea
Carapa guianensis
Clathrotropis
brachypetala
Clibadium surinamense
Clidemia dentata
Croton pullei
Cybianthus
fulvopulverulentus
subsp. *magnoliifolius*
Dimorphandra conjugata
Eclipta prostrata
Erechtites hieracifolia
Gossypium spp.
Henriettea succosa
Hyptis mutabilis
Inga lateriflora
Jatropha gossypifolia
Kalanchoe pinnata
Licania alba
Licania heteromorpha var.
perplexans
Maytenus myrsinoides
Momordica charantia
Mora excelsa
Omphalea diandra
Pentaclethra macroloba
Renealmia guianensis
Renealmia monosperma

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

Rheedia macrophylla
Scoparia dulcis
Senna bicapsularis
Tamarindus indica
Tapirira guianensis
Vataireopsis speciosa
Virola sp.

Spanish Fly Substitute

Cleome spinosa

Spasmolytic (See also Antispasmodic)

Cecropia surinamensis
Cipura paludosa
Zingiber zerumbet

Spider Bite

Commelina erecta
Diospyros martinii
Lycopodium cernuum

Spider Bite Antidote

Dracontium dubium

Spine Extraction

Geophila tenuis
Xiphidium caeruleum

Spleen Problems

Allamanda cathartica
Annona reticulata
Hymenocallis tubiflora
Morinda citrifolia
Quassia amara
Senna alata

Splinter Extraction

Chromolaena odorata
Philodendron linnaei
Theobroma cacao

Spontaneous Abortion

Pouteria sagotiana

Sprains

Arrabidaea patellifera

Astrocaryum murumura
Chamaesyce prostrata
Chamaesyce thymifolia
Cordia nodosa
Cuphea carthagenensis
Curcuma longa
Cyanthillium cinereum
Eleutherine bulbosa
Ficus sp.
Lomariopsis japurensis
Mucuna cf. *urens*
Portulaca mucronata
Portulaca oleracea
Pouteria melanopoda
Priva lappulacea
Psychotria poeppigiana
Rolandra fruticosa
Smilax sp.
Tamarindus indica

Sprue

Sesbania grandiflora

Sterility in Women

Inga capitata

Sternutatory

Anadenanthera peregrina

Stimulant

Abelmoschus moschatus
Aniba canelilla
Canna indica
Capsicum annuum
Capsicum frutescens
Cordia curassavica
Dicypellium
caryophyllaceum
Erythroxyton coca
Guatteria ouregou
Lantana camara
Lantana camara var.
aculeata
Mangifera indica
Mikania guaco
Mikania parviflora
Myristica fragrans

Nectandra sanguinea
Pimenta dioica
Schefflera morototoni
Simarouba amara
Tachigali paniculata
Tetracera asperula

Stingray Antidote

Dracontium dubium

Stingray Wounds

Avicennia germinans
Cissus erosa
Dracontium polyphyllum
Mikania guaco
Montrichardia
arborescens
Nicotiana tabacum
Rhabdadenia biflora
Rhipsalis baccifera
Stigmaphyllon
hypoleucum
Urospatha sagittifolia

Stings (See also Bee Stings; Scorpion Stings)

Senna bicapsularis

Stomach Cramps and

Diseases (See also Acidity; Dyspepsia; Stomachache; Stomachic)

Achyranthes indica
Agave americana
Allamanda aubletii
Aloe vera
Alpinia galanga
Argemone mexicana
Begonia glabra
Carapa guianensis
Cassytha filiformis
Chamaesyce thymifolia
Citrus sinensis
Copaifera guianensis
Costus spiralis
Coutoubea ramosa
Curcuma spp.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

- Cyperus rotundus*
Cyperus spp.
Eryngium foetidum
Geissospermum sericeum
Helicostylis tomentosa
Lantana camara
Lippia alba
Marsypianthes chamaedrys
Momordica charantia
Momordica cochinchinensis
Opuntia vulgaris
Opuntia sp.
Paullinia dasygonia
Pimenta racemosa
Piper arboreum
Piper marginatum var. *marginatum*
Pothomorphe peltata
Psidium guajava
Punica granatum
Quassia amara
Senna alata
Sesbania grandiflora
Xylopi frutescens
- Stomach Worms** (See Intestinal Worms)
- Stomachache** (See also Stomachic)
- Abrus precatorius*
Aniba sp.
Aristolochia surinamensis
Bidens pilosa
Caesalpinia pulcherrima
Calathea spp.
Carapa guianensis
Cecropia sciadophylla
Chenopodium ambrosioides
Clidemia hirta
Cucurbita sp.
Cymbopetalum brasiliense
Cynodon dactylon
Desmoncus cf.
- polyacanthos*
Dichorisandra hexandra
Dicranostyles sp.
Diospyros martinii
Eschweilera pedicellata
Euphorbia heterophylla
Euphorbia neriifolia
Ficus sp.
Foeniculum vulgare
Geissospermum sericeum
Guarea kunthiana
Heliconia acuminata
Heliotropium indicum
Humiria balsamifera var. *balsamifera*
Hymenaea courbaril
Ichnanthus panicoides
Inga thibaudiana
Jatropha gossypifolia
Lacunaria jenmanii
Mangifera indica
Maranta arundinacea
Mikania micrantha
Myristica fragrans
Paullinia dasygonia
Pectis elongata
Phyllanthus orbiculatus
Physalis angulata
Piper marginatum var. *marginatum*
Pityrogramma calomelanos
Polybotrya caudata
Pothomorphe peltata
Renealmia alpinia
Rheedia macrophylla
Sabicea glabrescens
Sabicea villosa
Scoparia dulcis
Senna occidentalis
Simarouba amara
Spondias mombin
Syngonium podophyllum
Tachigali paniculata
Theobroma cf. *subincanum*
Zingiber cassumunar
- Zingiber officinale*
- Stomachic** (See also Stomachache)
- Abelmoschus moschatus*
Aristolochia sp.
Cardiospermum halicacabum
Chenopodium ambrosioides
Cordia curassavica
Coutarea hexandra
Coutoubea ramosa
Coutoubea spicata
Heliotropium indicum
Hyptis lanceolata
Lantana camara var. *aculeata*
Ocotea longifolia
Ouratea guianensis
Pachystachys spicata
Peperomia rotundifolia
Phyllanthus amarus
Sauvagesia erecta
- Strains**
- Chamaesyce prostrata*
Chamaesyce thymifolia
Portulaca aff. *pilosa*
Priva lappulacea
- Strengtheners**
- Phaseolus lunatus*
Tonina fluviatilis
Zygia latifolia
- Stricture**
- Centropogon cornutus*
Doliocarpus dentatus
- Stupefier for Bees or Wasps**
- Cecropia sciadophylla*
Tanaecium nocturnum
- Styptic**
- Costus spiralis* var.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

- spiralis*
Helosis cayennensis
Machaerium lunatum
- Sudorific** (See also Perspiration)
Abelmoschus moschatus
Aegiphila villosa
Agave americana
Annona ambotay
Annona haematantha
Aristolochia surinamensis
Ayapana triplinervis
Bambusa vulgaris
Boerhavia diffusa
Caesalpinia pulcherrima
Cordia curassavica
Cymbopogon citratus
Cymbopogon nardus
Eryngium foetidum
Erythrina fusca
Gomphrena globosa
Indigofera suffruticosa
Lantana camara
Macfadyena unguis-cati
Mangifera indica
Mimosa pudica
Ormosia coutinhoi
Peperomia procumbens
Petiveria alliacea
Potalia amara
Pothomorphe peltata
Remirea maritima
Siparuna cf. *guianensis*
Siparuna guianensis
Spondias mombin
Swartzia benthamiana var. *benthamiana*
Swartzia panacoco
Tabebuia serratifolia
Tetracera costata subsp. *rotundifolia*
Trattinnickia sp.
Zingiber officinale
- Sugar in Urine**
Syzygium cumini
- Sunburn**
Carica papaya
- Sunstroke**
Ricinus communis
- Suppuration**
Inga thibaudiana
- Swamp Fever**
Coutarea hexandra
Picrolemma pseudocoffea
- Sweat** (See Antiperspirant; Diaphoretic; Perspiration; Sudorific)
- Sweating Sickness**
Amsonia cf. *campestris*
- Swellings** (See also Breast Swellings)
Aframomum melegueta
Agave americana
Aniba sp.
Carapa guianensis
Copaifera guianensis
Cyanthillium cinereum
Hibiscus rosa-sinensis
Isertia coccinea
Jatropha curcas
Kalanchoe pinnata
Lantana camara
Momordica cochinchinensis
Musa x *paradisiaca*
Ocimum campechianum
Ocotea guianensis
Opuntia cochenillifera
Philodendron riedelianum
Philodendron rudgeanum
Plectranthus amboinicus
Ricinus communis
Solanum crinitum
Tabernaemontana albiflora
- Tabernaemontana undulata*
Tamarindus indica
- Syphilis** (See also Antisyphilitic; Syphilitic Blennorrhagia; Venereal Disease)
Anacardium giganteum
Astrocaryum vulgare
Bonafousia siphilitica
Caesalpinia bonduc
Chamaesyce hypericifolia
Costus scaber
Euphorbia punicea
Furcraea foetida
Goupia glabra
Jacaranda copaia
Leonotis nepetifolia
Mikania guaco
Mikania micrantha
Monnina lucida
Passiflora laurifolia
Philodendron spp.
Phyllanthus niruri subsp. *lathyroides*
Phytolacca americana
Phytolacca rivinoides
Plumeria alba
Plumeria rubra
Potalia amara
Smilax brasiliensis
Smilax schomburgkiana
Spermacoce spp.
Tabebuia insignis
Tapirira guianensis
- Syphilitic Blennorrhagia**
Chamaesyce hypericifolia
Phyllanthus niruri subsp. *lathyroides*
- Tachycardia** (See also Heart Problems)
Lippia alba
- Taenicide** (See Tapeworm)

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

Tampon

Bonafousia albiflora
Bonafousia undulata

Tapeworm (See also Intestinal Worms; Parasitic Worms)

Bontia daphnoides
Cucurbita pepo
Humiria balsamifera var.
balsamifera
Lagenaria siceraria

Tattooing

Genipa americana

Teeth Cleanser

Cordia curassavica

Teething

Begonia glabra
Kalanchoe pinnata
Begonia glabra

Temperature Reducer (See Body Temperature Reducer)

Termites

Phyllanthus
subglomeratus

Testicle Problems (See also Checkball)

Pseudima frutescens
Theobroma subincanum

Tetanus

Cipura paludosa
Geoffroea violacea
Lantana camara var.
aculeata
Solanum americanum

Tete (See also Dermatitis; Skin Diseases; Skin Eruptions; Skin Rashes)
Manihot esculenta

Tetter (See also Dermatitis; Skin Diseases; Skin Eruptions; Skin Rashes)
Senna alata

Thigh Muscle Pain

Stizophyllum riparium

Thirst

Doliocarpus dentatus
Plumeria alba
Plumeria rubra

Throat Conditions (See also Sore Throat)

Cassia occidentalis
Cestrum latifolium var.
tenuiflorum
Clavija lancifolia
Copaifera guianensis
Drypetes variabilis
Humiria balsamifera var.
balsamifera
Mangifera indica

Thrush (See also Fungal Infections)

Abrus precatorius
Achyranthes indica
Anacardium occidentale
Bidens pilosa
Carapa guianensis
Cissus erosa
Cissus verticillata
Citharexylum spinosum
Crotalaria pallida
Crotalaria retusa
Cucurbita sp.
Eclipta prostrata
Gossypium spp.
Guarea guidonia
Heliotropium indicum

Hyptis pectinata
Inga alata
Leonotis nepetifolia
Ludwigia erecta
Manicaria saccifera
Mikania micrantha
Mikania micrantha
Mimosa pigra
Montrichardia
arborescens
Phthirusa stelis
Scoparia dulcis
Senna bicapsularis
Senna occidentalis
Siparuna guianensis
Solanum jamaicense
Solanum stramonifolium
Sparganophorus
sparganophora
Spigelia anthelmia
Stachytarpheta
cayennensis
Syzygium cumini
Tapiriria guianensis
Viola michelii
Viola sebifera
Vismia guianensis

Tick Repellent

Clathrotropis
brachypetala
Mammea americana

Tobacco Substitute

Aegiphila villosa
Lycopodium cernuum

Toe-Cracks

Lawsonia inermis

Tonic (See also Bitter Tonic)

Ageratum conyzoides
Aniba sp.
Aspidosperma quebracho
Bauhinia scala-simiae
Caesalpinia pulcherrima

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

Capraria biflora
Cedrela odorata
Centropogon cornutus
Chlorocardium rodiaei
Chrysophyllum cainito
Clusia grandiflora
Costus aff. arabicus
Crateva tapia
Dicypellium
 caryophyllaceum
Doliocarpus dentatus
Elephantopus mollis
Eleusine indica
Erythroxyton coca
Faramea lourteigiana
Guatteria scandens
Hibiscus sabdariffa
Hymenaea courbaril
Isertia coccinea
Ludwigia nervosa
Mabea pulcherrima
Manilkara zapota
Mikania congesta
Mikania cordifolia
Mikania guaco
Mikania micrantha
Mikania parviflora
Mimosa pudica
Ocotea cymbarum
Peperomia rotundifolia
Physalis pubescens
Quassia amara
Sapindus saponaria
Vetiveria zizanioides
Voyria coerulea
Xylopia aromatica
Zanthoxylum
 hermaphroditum

Tonsils

Terminalia catappa

Toothache and Tooth

Decay (See also Dental Analgesic)

Abelmoschus moschatus
Amaranthus spinosus

Anthurium clavigerum
Asclepias curassavica
Aspidosperma excelsum
Bonafousia albiflora
Bonafousia undulata
Brunfelsia guianensis
Carica papaya
Crescentia cujete
Drymonia coccinea
Eperua grandiflora subsp.
 guyanensis
Goupia glabra
Humiria balsamifera var.
 balsamifera
Inga pilosula
Iryanthera cf. *hostmannii*
Jatropha curcas
Manettia coccinea
Mangifera indica
Ormosia coutinhoi
Petiveria alliacea
Philodendron hylaeae
Philodendron pedatum
Pimenta dioica
Piper augustum
Piper oblongifolium
Piper poiteanum
Plumeria rubra
Psychotria cf. *iodotricha*
Saccharum officinarum
Simaba morettii
Solanum melongena
Solanum stramonifolium
Stachytarpheta
 cayennensis
Struthanthus syringifolius
Swartzia benthamiana var.
 benthamiana
Syngonium podophyllum
Veronica americana
Virola michelii
Virola sebifera
Virola surinamensis
Vochysia guianensis
Vochysia surinamensis
Xylopia frutescens
Zanthoxylum americanum

Zanthoxylum apiculata
Zanthoxylum flavum
Zanthoxylum pentandrum

Topical Treatment

Prionostemma aspera

Torn Nails

Impatiens balsamina

Toxic

Mimosa pudica

Trachoma

Abrus precatorius

Tranquilizer

Bacopa monnieri
Capraria biflora
Lonchocarpus martynii
Marcgravia coriacea
Persea americana

Transpiration

Eriotheca globosa

Tuberculosis

Aristolochia
 daemoninoxius
Crescentia cujete
Licania cuprea
Montrichardia
 arborescens
Renealmia floribunda

Tumor Cell Agglutinator

Ricinus communis

Tumors (See also Antitumor; Breast Swellings)

Cassytha filiformis
Moringa pterygosperma
Ocimum campechianum
Ocotea guianensis
Solanum crinitum

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

Tympanites

Senna alata

Typhus

Aldina insignis

Hibiscus tiliaceus

Lagenaria siceraria

Renalmia alpinia

Ukogo Skin Sore

Eschweilera pedicellata

Ulcers (See also Cancerous Ulcers)

Abrus precatorius

Abuta rufescens

Annona ambotay

Annona haematantha

Brosimum guianense

Brosimum parinarioides

Byrsonima crassifolia

Byrsonima verbascifolia

Cajanus cajan

Carapa guianensis

Cecropia peltata

Cissus erosa

Cissus verticillata

Clathrotropis

brachypetala

Clusia fockeana

Cocos nucifera

Colocasia esculenta

Cuscuta americana

Dimorphandra conjugata

Emmotum fagifolium

Eperua spp.

Genipa americana

Genipa spruceana

Gossypium herbaceum

Guazuma ulmifolia

Heliotropium indicum

Henriettea succosa

Hibiscus esculentus

Inga alba

Inga lateriflora

Inga thibaudiana

Jatropha curcas

Kalanchoe pinnata

Licania alba

Loreya arborescens

Miconia alata

Microtea debilis

Mikania micrantha

Momordica charantia

Norantea guianensis

Ocimum micranthum

Omphalea diandra

Parahancornia fasciculata

Passiflora laurifolia

Pentaclethra macroloba

Peperomia pellucida

Physalis surinamensis

Plumbago scandens

Plumeria alba

Protium guianense

Quassia amara

Rhabdadenia biflora

Ricinus communis

Scoparia dulcis

Senna alata

Sipanea pratensis

Solanum americanum

Sparganophorus

sparganophora

Symphonia globulifera

Talisia sp.

Tapirira guianensis

Uncaria guianensis

Uncaria tomentosa

Vatairea guianensis

Virola sebifera

Vismia guianensis

Vismia macrophylla

Vismia sessilifolia

Vochysia surinamensis

Waltheria indica

Urethritis

Homalium guianense

Potalia amara

Smilax sp.

Urinary Problems (See

also Anuria; Diuretic;

Dysuria; Micturition)

Abrus precatorius

Aciotis fragilis

Agave americana

Apium graveolens

Argemone mexicana

Avena sativa

Caesalpinia pulcherrima

Chenopodium

ambrosioides

Copaifera guianensis

Costus claviger

Costus congestiflorus

Costus scaber

Costus spiralis var.

spiralis

Cuscuta americana

Cymbopogon citratus

Eschweilera grandiflora

Gossypium barbadense

Heliotropium indicum

Hibiscus tiliaceus

Laportea aestuans

Manilkara zapota

Microtea debilis

Peperomia macrostachya

Peperomia rotundifolia

Physalis pubescens

Piper nigrum

Quassia amara

Rhizomorpha corynephora

Ruellia tuberosa

Saccharum officinarum

Schismatoglottis

spruceana

Socratea exorrhiza

Tamarindus indica

Urena lobata

Xylopia frutescens

Zea mays

Urticant

Mucuna pruriens

Urticaria

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

Laportea aestuans

Uterus Problems / Contractions

Aristolochia surinamensis

Gossypium herbaceum

Hibiscus esculentus

Lagenaria siceraria

Lantana camara

Leonotis nepetifolia

Mora excelsa

Piper marginatum var.
marginatum

Pothomorphe peltata

Senna alata

Vaginal Infections

Waltheria indica

Vanishing Cream

Cucurbita moschata

Vapor Bath

Anthurium gracile

Varicose Veins

Symphytum officinale

Vasoconstrictor

Annona aff. *echinata*

Eucalyptus camaldulensis

Vasodilator

Cecropia surinamensis

Venereal Disease (See also Antisymphilitic; Gonorrhoea; Syphilis)

Anacardium giganteum

Cajanus cajan

Centropogon cornutus

Citrus aurantiifolia

Doliocarpus dentatus

Erythrina corallodendron

Lonchocarpus martyonii

Maprounea guianensis

Mayna odorata

Pityrogramma

calomelanos

Potalia amara

Quassia amara

Smilax brasiliensis

Smilax schomburgkiana

Solanum stramonifolium

Zanthoxylum pentandrum

Zanthoxylum rhoifolium

Vermifuge (See also Anthelmintic; Intestinal Worms; Parasitic Worms)

Andira inermis

Annona muricata

Annona squamosa

Bixa orellana

Blechnum serrulatum

Calathea elliptica

Calophyllum brasiliense

Capraria biflora

Carica papaya

Chenopodium

ambrosioides

Coix lachryma-jobi

Coutarea hexandra

Coutoubea ramosa

Coutoubea spicata

Crescentia cujete

Dalbergia monetaria

Erythrochiton brasiliensis

Ficus paraensis

Ficus sp.

Geissospermum

argenteum

Geissospermum laevis

Goupia glabra

Hymenaea courbaril

Hyptis mutabilis

Indigofera gerardiana

Indigofera suffruticosa

Maclura tinctoria

Mansoa alliacea

Melia azedarach

Momordica charantia

Mucuna urens

Passiflora laurifolia

Physalis pubescens

Picrolemma pseudocoffea

Piper amalago var.
medium

Punica granatum

Quassia amara

Saccharum officinarum

Senna alata

Simaba cedron

Simaba morettii

Solanum americanum

Solanum americanum var.
nodiflorum

Spigelia anthelmia

Tinospora crispa

Vertebral Pain

Schefflera morototoni

Vesicant

Amaranthus oleraceus

Crateva tapia

Dieffenbachia seguine

Ischnosiphon arouma

Musa x paradisiaca

Plumbago indica

Pouzolzia viminea

Vesicles

Montrichardia

arborescens

Viccis (Sleeping) Fever

Citrus aurantiifolia

Visual Acuity

Carica papaya

Vitamin C

Malpighia punicifolia

Passiflora glandulosa

Vitiligo

Zanthoxylum flavum

Vomiting (See also Antivomitive; Vomitive)

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

Anacardium giganteum
Bixa orellana
Foeniculum vulgare
Gustavia augusta
Licaria cannella
Philodendron cf.
tessmannii
Scoparia dulcis
Stigmaphyllon sinuatum

Vomitive (See also Antivomitive; Vomiting)

Asclepias curassavica
Ayapana triplinervis
Boerhavia diffusa
Borreria latifolia
Caesalpinia bonduc
Crescentia cujete
Eriotheca globosa
Faramea guianensis
Guarea gomma
Guarea guidonia
Hybanthus calceolaria
Ionidium glutinosum
Ionidium polygalaefolia
Lonchocarpus
heptaphyllus
Mandevilla torosa
Mimosa pudica
Mitracarpus sp.
Noisettia orchidiflora
Rhabdadenia biflora
Solanum oleraceum
Veronica americana

Vulnerary (See also Infected Sores and Wounds; Wounds)

Bursera simaruba
Byrsonima verbascifolia
Commelina erecta
Curcuma longa
Henriettea succosa
Justicia pectoralis
Lantana camara
Momordica charantia
Peperomia pellucida

Rhynchanthera
grandiflora
Siparuna guianensis
Stemodia pusilla
Zanthoxylum
hermaphroditum

Vulva

Chrysobalanus icaco

Warble Fly Infection

Hevea guianensis

Warts

Anacardium occidentale
Carica papaya
Cecropia peltata
Chamaesyce thymifolia
Commelina diffusa
Plumbago scandens

Wasp Stings

Omphalea diandra

Water Substitute

Gnetum urens

Weakness (See also General Weakness)

Gnetum nodiflorum
Myrciaria cf. *vismefolia*
Ruellia tuberosa

Wepurukane

Pouteria sagotiana

Wheezing

Euphorbia neriifolia
Nopalea cochenillifera
Sparganophorus
sparganophora

White Spots (Oxi)

Vismia guianensis

Whitlow

Annona muricata

Impatiens balsamina
Sambucus canadensis

Whooping Cough

Costus arabicus
Costus congestiflorus
Costus scaber
Davilla spp.
Doliocarpus spp.
Hernandia guianensis
Hippeastrum puniceum
Ionidium polygalaefolia
Justicia pectoralis
Psychotria poeppigiana
Ruellia tuberosa
Siparuna guianensis

Womb Ailments

Desmodium incanum
Gossypium barbadense
Hibiscus esculentus
Lagenaria siceraria
Peperomia pellucida
Phyllanthus amarus
Piper marginatum var.
marginatum

Worms (See Anthelmintic; Parasitic Worms; Vermifuge; Cross- references Indicated Under Preceding Subjects)

Wound Dressing (See also Antiseptic)

Miconia racemosa
Swietenia mahagoni

Wounds (See also Infected Sores and Wounds; Vulnerary; Wound Dressing)

Aciotis spp.
Astrocaryum sciophilum
Bacopa aquatica
Byrsonima crassifolia
Byrsonima verbascifolia

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

Calotropis gigantea
Caraipa densifolia
Carapa guianensis
Chenopodium
 ambrosioides
Citrus aurantiifolia
Citrus aurantium
Commelina erecta
Copaifera guianensis
Cordyline fruticosa
Costus lasius
Costus spiralis var.
 villosus
Crescentia cujete
Dimorphandra conjugata
Eleutherine bulbosa
Eperua falcata
Eupatorium macrophyllum
Gossypium barbadense
Henriettea succosa
Hymenaea courbaril
Jatropha curcas
Lawsonia inermis
Leonotis nepetifolia
Licania heteromorpha var.
 perplexans
Machaerium lunatum
Manihot esculenta
Mirabilis jalapa
Musa x paradisiaca
Oenocarpus bacaba
Passiflora foetida
Peperomia pellucida
Petiveria alliacea
Petrea kohautiana
Pityrogramma
 calomelanos
Prionostemma aspera
Protium aracouchini
Rolandra fruticosa
Saccharum officinarum
Sida acuta
Sida glomerata
Sida rhombifolia
Sidastrum quinquenervium
Solanum americanum
Stachytarpheta

cayennensis
Uncaria guianensis
Xiphidium caeruleum
Yaws (See also Bush Sores;
Bush Yaws; Pian)
 Aloysia triphylla
 Carapa guianensis
 Capsicum frutescens
 Heliotropium indicum
 Jacaranda copaia
 Leonotis nepetifolia
 Parahancornia fasciculata
 Vismia cayennensis
 Vismia guianensis
 Vismia latifolia
 Vismia sandwithii
 Vismia sessilifolia
 Xiphidium caeruleum
Youth Restorative
 Strychnos melinoniana

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

INDEX OF COMMON NAMES WITH THEIR BOTANICAL EQUIVALENTS

- Aamrudh (*Psidium guajava*)
Aberemou (*Brosimum guianense*)
Abetredjoeka (*Caperonia palustris*)
Abo (*Serjania paucidentata*)
Aboeja-mibia (*Mansoa alliacea*)
Aboho (*Serjania paucidentata*)
Abookinie (*Inga alba*)
About a (*Abuta rufescens*)
Abrasa (*Clusia grandiflora*)
Abrasa (*Coussapoa cf. asperifolia*)
Abricot d' Amerique (*Mammea americana*)
Abricot-macaque (*Couroupita guianensis*)
Abricot-pays (*Mammea americana*)
Absinthe indigene (*Parthenium hysterophorus*)
Abuki (*Bonafousia angulata*)
Abuta (*Abuta rufescens*)
Acacia male (*Vochysia guianensis*)
Acacia-male (*Parkia pendula*)
Acajou a pommes (*Anacardium occidentale*)
Acajou femelle (*Cedrela odorata*)
Acajou rouge (*Swietenia mahagoni*)
Acajou vrai (*Cedrela odorata*)
Achedan (*Rheedia benthamiana*)
A-chi-qua-rai-yik (*Zanthoxylum cf. rhoifolium*)
Achira-mou-rou (*Cordia nodosa*)
Acouroa (*Geoffroea violacea*)
Acourou (*Geoffroea violacea*)
Acuroa (*Geoffroea violacea*)
Adamita (*Tillandsia usneoides*)
Adauroa (*Catostemma fragrans*)
Adima (*Sauvagesia erecta*)
Adjasi (*Caperonia palustris*)
Adojakers (*Campomanesia aromatica*)
Adroe (*Cyperus rotundus*)
Adroengoe (*Spigelia anthelmia*)
Adu (*Cyperus rotundus*)
Adrungu (*Spigelia anthelmia*)
Advocaat (*Persea americana*)
Advokaat (*Persea americana*)
Afkati (*Persea americana*)
Afoejodo (*Senna reticulata*)
A-gai-mar-gai-yik (*Senna quinquangulata*)
Agave (*Agave americana*)
Agave fetide (*Furcraea foetida*)
Agban nekoe (*Tilesia baccata*)
Agban neku (*Tilesia baccata*)
Agi (*Swartzia benthamiana* var. *benthamiana*)
A-gik-yik (*Zanthoxylum rhoifolium*)
Agoema (*Solanum oleraceum*)
Agoema wiwiri (*Solanum americanum*)
Agou-man-maka (*Lantana camara*)
Agrobigi (*Parkia nitida*)
Agui (*Swartzia benthamiana* var. *benthamiana*)
A-gu-wing-yik (*Cissampelos pareira*)
Agya-pani (*Asclepias curassavica*)
Ahah-de-hah-nah (*Coussapoa cf. asperifolia*)
Ah-back-yik (*Ocotea* sp.)
Ah-da-ko-de-de-nah (*Connarus perrottetii*)
Ah-da-the-no-kin-ah-lu (*Simaba cedron*)
Ah-de-gah-nah-mah (*Theobroma subincanum*)
Ah-de-me eh-da (*Piper* aff. *alatabaccum*)
Ah-de-me kah-law (*Senna quinquangulata*)
Ah-de-me puh-tuh-puh (*Piper* aff. *alatabaccum*)
Ah-de-me puh-tupuh (*Virola michelii*)
Ah-de-me yo-ro-ko (*Pyrostegia dichotoma*)
Ah-de-me-bah-tah (*Parkia nitida*)
Ah-de-me-ni-muh (*Annona sericea*)
Ah-de-me-ni-muh (*Arrabidaea patellifera*)
Ah-de-ne ah-lo-ga (*Inga edulis*)
Ah-de-tah-de-tah-muh (*Cissampelos andromorpha*)
Ah-de-ti-muh (*Paullinia dasygonia*)
Ah-de-wah-nah (*Ficus* sp.)
Aheni (*Phyllanthus amarus*)
Ah-kah-pota (*Mansoa alliacea*)
Ah-key-ya-mu-yik (*Bocconia pearcei*)
Ah-ko-hah (*Sagotia racemosa*)
Ah-ku-de-ahn-the-kuh (*Homalium racemosum*)
Ah-ku-de-e-u-ru-e-mah (*Paullinia dasygonia*)
Ah-ku-de-tu-mah (*Theobroma subincanum*)
Ah-lah-hah-ti-muh (*Rourea surinamensis*)
Ah-lah-kah (*Passiflora glandulosa*)

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

- Ah-lah-ku-pah-ne (*Piper* aff. *pseudoaccreanum*)
Ah-lah-ku-pah-ne (*Piper poiteanum*)
Ah-lah-pah-te (*Sclerolobium* cf. *albiflorum*)
Ah-lah-wah-tah (*Machaerium* aff. *floribundum*)
Ah-lah-wah-tah kah-low (*Inga edulis*)
Ah-lah-wah-tah wah-ku (*Philodendron rudgeanum*)
Ah-le-wa-pu-ma (*Vataireopsis speciosa*)
Ah-lu-ah (*Anthurium scandens*)
Ah-lu-gah-lu-gah (*Gouania blanchetiana*)
Ah-lu-gaw (*Zanthoxylum pentandrum*)
Ah-mam-rah-yik (*Costus erythrothyrus*)
Ah-mam-rha-yik (*Costus claviger*)
Ah-ma-na-yik (*Solanum stramonifolium*)
Ah-mang-pra-yik (*Costus erythrothyrus*)
Ah-man-rah-yik (*Costus arabicus*)
Ah-mo-de-ah-tuh (*Tanaecium nocturnum*)
Ah-mo-rong-yik (*Mimosa somniens*)
Ah-mui-le-yik (*Hymenaea courbaril*)
Ah-non-da-yik (*Bixa orellana*)
Ahouai des Antilles (*Thevetia ahouai*)
Ahouai du Bresil (*Thevetia ahouai*)
Ah-pang-yik (*Loreya mespiloides*)
Ah-pa-tuk-yik (*Ananas comosus*)
Ah-po-kah (*Sagotia racemosa*)
Ah-puh-muh-tib-kuh (*Cyathula prostrata*)
Ah-pu-mang-yik (*Palicourea rigida*)
Ah-pu-row-rai-yik (*Lippia* sp.)
Ah-roe-da-yah-gu-yik (*Cyathea procera*)
Ah-rou-mang-yik (*Brunfelsia guianensis*)
Ah-ru-gah-ru-gah (*Cymbopetalum brasiliense*)
Ah-se-se (*Capsicum annuum*)
Ah-tah-he-ne (*Helicostylis* cf. *pedunculata*)
Ah-tah-luh-kah-det (*Byrsonima* cf. *crassifolia*)
Ah-tah-luh-kah-det (*Norantea guianensis*)
Ah-tak-e (*Geissospermum argenteum*)
Ah-tu-ko-mey-rey-yik (*Oplismenus* sp.)
Ah-tu-ku-mae-le-yik (*Panicum rudgei*)
Ah-we-ge (*Inga thibaudiana*)
Ai (*Tephrosia sinapou*)
Aiapana (*Ayapana triplinervis*)
Aiari (*Tephrosia sinapou*)
Aie-udu (*Bocoa prouacensis*)
Aig (*Nicotiana tabacum*)
Aikalata (*Bonafousia macrocalyx*)
Aiomoradan (*Parinari* sp.)
Aipo (*Dipteryx odoata*)
Aisegay (*Pityrogramma calomelanos*)
Ajakeballi (*Phyllanthus urinaria*)
Ajawa (*Protium guianense*)
Ajawabolli (*Unxia camphorata*)
Ajikerai (*Zanthoxylum apiculatum*)
Ajo-ajo (*Hyeronima alchorneoides*)
Ajoen (*Allium cepa*)
Ajoewa (*Parkia nitida*)
Ajoewi (*Licaria cannella*)
Ajoewinani (*Vismia guianensis*)
Ajono (*Hyeronima alchorneoides*)
Ajouhona (*Ocotea guianensis*)
Ajou-hou-ha (*Ocotea guianensis*)
Ajouva (*Ocotea guianensis*)
Ajowo (*Hyeronima alchorneoides*)
Akajoe (*Anacardium giganteum*)
Akajoeran (*Dimorphandra conjugata*)
Akaksin (*Eryngium foetidum*)
Akale pomedje (*Unonopsis guatterioides*)
Akar wangi (*Vetiveria zizanioides*)
Akawai-nutmeg (*Licaria camara*)
Akaya (*Spondias mombin*)
Akayoran (*Dimorphandra conjugata*)
Ak-kour-mang-yik (*Passiflora glandulosa*)
Akoacorollii (*Martinella obovata*)
Akoejali (*Cedrela odorata*)
Akoejalli (*Cedrela odorata*)
Akoejoe (*Anacardium giganteum*)
Akoekoeleja amosaitjele (*Uncaria guianensis*)
Akoeli kjejere (*Stigmaphyllon sinuatum*)
Akoema (*Couma guianensis*)
Akojoe mala kali (*Stachytarpheta cayennensis*)
Akojoe malakali (*Stachytarpheta cayennensis*)
Ak-row-mang-yik (*Passiflora garckeii*)
Aku (*Jacaranda copaia*)
Aku (*Simarouba amara*)
Akuomo (*Psychotria officinalis*)
Akusi walapulu (*Ambelania acida*)
Akusinami (*Portulaca oleracea*)
Akuyari (*Cedrela odorata*)

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

- Akwansiba (*Pouteria melanopoda*)
Alaabo (*Voyria caerulea*)
Alaipoeli katoepoeroe (*Clathrotropis brachypetala*)
Alali (*Psidium persoonii*)
Alamakulu alami (*Chomelia tenuiflora*)
Alaman (*Solanum americanum* var. *nodiflorum*)
Alaman (*Solanum americanum*)
Alamanda (*Allamanda cathartica*)
Alamande (*Allamanda cathartica*)
Alamon (*Solanum oleraceum*)
Alaoelama (*Sclerolobium* cf. *albiflorum*)
Alaone (*Tabebuia insignis*)
Alapai (*Macrolobium* cf. *acaciifolium*)
Alapalu (*Maranta ruiziana*)
Alasa pegretoe (*Xylopia frutescens*)
Alasabo (*Citharexylum macrophyllum*)
Alasoabo (*Schlegelia violacea*)
Alastioelan (*Apeiba petoumo*)
Alatoe laboe (*Stachytarpheta cayennensis*)
Alatoe laboe (*Stachytarpheta jamaicensis*)
Alatoeloeka (*Cordia tetrandra*)
Alatu labu (*Stachytarpheta cayennensis*)
Alatu labu (*Stachytarpheta jamaicensis*)
Alauna (*Licania macrophylla*)
Alentou case (*Microtea debilis*)
Alesi (*Oryza sativa*)
Aliana-oeu (*Bocoa prouacensis*)
Alikuya (*Hymenaea courbaril*)
Alikuyo (*Zygia latifolia*)
Alikyu (*Zygia latifolia*)
Alimiede (*Piper* sp.)
Alkekenge (*Physalis pubescens*)
Allamanda (*Allamanda cathartica*)
Allspice (*Pimenta dioica*)
Aloe (*Aloe vera*)
Aloeko uonare (*Cordia nodosa*)
Aloes (*Agave americana*)
Aloes (*Aloe vera*)
Alokomali (*Caryocar nuciferum*)
Amaapa (*Couma guianensis*)
Amaapa (*Parahancornia fasciculata*)
Amaaparjan (*Couma guianensis*)
Amana (*Bactris gasipaes*)
Amandel (*Terminalia catappa*)
Amandier (*Terminalia catappa*)
Amandra (*Terminalia catappa*)
Amap (*Brosimum parinarioides*)
Amap (*Parahancornia fasciculata*)
Amap purubumnak (*Brosimum guianense*)
Amapa (*Parahancornia fasciculata*)
Amapaia (*Hyeronima alchorneoides*)
Amapaima (*Aniba canelilla*)
Amapakuwa (*Brosimum parinarioides*)
Ambelani (*Ambelania acida*)
Ambelani (*Ambelania acida*)
Ambelanier (*Ambelania acida*)
Ambotay (*Annona ambotay*)
Ambrette (*Abelmoschus moschatus*)
Aminiyu (*Gossypium barbadense*)
Amiomio (*Ricinus communis*)
Ammose (*Xylopia aromatica*)
A-mo-go-ye-no-yik (*Mucuna urens*)
A-mo-go-yen-u-yik (*Mucuna urens*)
Amonai (*Bactris oligoclada*)
A-mo-roung-yik (*Mimosa pigra*)
Amroed (*Psidium guajava*)
Ana (*Omphalea diandra*)
Anaakara (*Cordia polycephala*)
Ana-akara (*Tapiriria guianensis*)
Anacardier (*Anacardium occidentale*)
A-nah-pe-do (*Passiflora glandulosa*)
Anakoko (*Swartzia benthamiana* var. *benthamiana*)
Ananas (*Ananas comosus*)
Ananasi (*Ananas comosus*)
Anani (*Hyeronima alchorneoides*)
Anansiwawae (*Rapatea paludosa*)
Anaola (*Licania macrophylla*)
An-a-paima (*Aniba canelilla*)
Anar (*Punica granatum*)
Anaura (*Licania macrophylla*)
Anawa (*Licania macrophylla*)
Anawila (*Licania macrophylla*)
Anda (*Joannesia princeps*)
Aneisi wiwirie (*Piper arboreum*)
Aneisie wiwirie (*Pothomorphe peltata*)
Aneku (*Ptychopetalum olacoides*)
Anesi wiwiri (*Piper marginatum* var. *marginatum*)
Anesi-wiwiri (*Piper arboreum*)
Anesiwiwiri (*Piper marginatum* var. *marginatum*)

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

- Aneysi wiwiri (*Piper marginatum* var. *marginatum*)
 Angelin (*Andira racemosa*)
 Angelin a grappes (*Andira racemosa*)
 Anguine amere (*Trichosanthes cucumerina*)
 Ani (*Alexa wachenheimii*)
 Aniiakigl (*Bidens cynapiifolia*)
 Anijsblad (*Piper marginatum* var. *marginatum*)
 Anijsblad (*Pothomorphe peltata*)
 Anis (*Pimpinella anisum*)
 Anise (*Pimpinella anisum*)
 Anoema latti (*Tapiriria guianensis*)
 Anoemalatti (*Cordia polycephala*)
 Anoniwana (*Hyeronima alchorneoides*)
 Anoura (*Allamanda cathartica*)
 Ant bush (*Siparuna guianensis*)
 Ant's bush (*Sphagneticola trilobata*)
 Ant's tree (*Cordia nodosa*)
 Antroewa (*Solanum* sp.)
 Ants bush (*Siparuna guianensis*)
 Aouara (*Astrocaryum vulgare*)
 Apa akamiran (*Parkia pendula*)
 Apa kanilan (*Parkia pendula*)
 Apaakanirian (*Sclerolobium* cf. *albiflorum*)
 Apalioe (*Avicennia germinans*)
 Apaoewa (*Copaifera guianensis*)
 Apario (*Avicennia germinans*)
 Apauwa (*Copaifera pubiflora*)
 Apengoe (*Cyperus ligularis*)
 Apengu pengu (*Cyperus ligularis*)
 Api (*Citrus sinensis*)
 Apikara (*Campsiandra comosa*)
 Apikara (*Campsiandra* sp.)
 Apisie-ie (*Licaria cannella*)
 Apoeroekoeni (*Inga bourgoni*)
 Apoeroekonie (*Inga alba*)
 Apolo uokomollo kotele (*Gustavia augusta*)
 Apotai (*Strychnos tomentosa*)
 Ap-pak-yik (*Pesea americana*)
 Ap-pi-gee-yik (*Adiantopsis radiata*)
 Appleroos (*Syzygium jambos*)
 Apra-oedoe (*Pouteria sagotiana*)
 Apresina (*Citrus sinensis*)
 Araatroekoe (*Cordia tetrandra*)
 Araawene (*Tabebuia insignis*)
 Aracouchini (*Protium aracouchini*)
 Arakaka (*Vatairea guianensis*)
 Arakaoarib (*Cissus erosa*)
 A-rak-kik-yik (*Kalanchoe pinnata*)
 Arakompani (*Piper poiteanum*)
 Arakumpane (*Piper poiteanum*)
 Aramkompane (*Piper poiteanum*)
 Araroetoe (*Maranta arundinacea*)
 Ararout (*Maranta arundinacea*)
 Arasaloe (*Genipa americana*)
 Arasgu (*Genipa americana*)
 Arashi (*Rheedia macrophylla*)
 Araskioenan (*Apeiba petoumo*)
 Araskioerian (*Apeiba petoumo*)
 Aratapalli (*Macrolobium* cf. *acaciifolium*)
 Aratroeka (*Cordia polycephala*)
 A-rau-dah-yaou-gou-yik (*Cyathea procera*)
 Araudanni (*Licania cuprea*)
 Arauin (*Tabebuia capitata*)
 Arauin (*Tabebuia insignis*)
 Arawindru (*Rheedia benthamiana*)
 Arawnig (*Tabebuia capitata*)
 Arawnig (*Tabebuia insignis*)
 Arawone (*Tabebuia insignis*)
 Arbra a pain (*Artocarpus altilis*)
 Arbre a lait de Demerara (*Lacmellea utilis*)
 Arbre au diable (*Hura crepitans*)
 Arbre sensible (*Pfaffia glauca*)
 Arec (*Areca catechu*)
 Arecad-ako (*Byrsonima aerugo* var. *occidentalis*)
 Arepawana (*Gustavia augusta*)
 Arepawana enekan (*Gustavia augusta*)
 Arepawana wato tapoeropo (*Gustavia augusta*)
 Arikadako (*Byrsonima aerugo* var. *occidentalis*)
 Aripawana waton (*Gustavia augusta*)
 Arisa (*Psidium striatulum*)
 Arisauro (*Vatairea guianensis*)
 Arisouroe (*Vatairea guianensis*)
 Ariwa (*Cespedesia spathulata*)
 Aroematta (*Clathrotropis brachypetala*)
 A-roik-yik (*Anacardium occidentale*)
 Aromata (*Clathrotropis brachypetala*)
 Arouaou (*Protium heptaphyllum* subsp. *heptaphyllum*)
 Arouara (*Astrocaryum vulgare*)

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

- Arouman (*Ischnosiphon arouma*)
Aroupourou (*Diospyros martinii*)
Arou-ta-yaouw-ku-yik (*Cyathea procera*)
Arowtroeka (*Cordia polycephala*)
Arrarutu (*Maranta arundinacea*)
Arreunoe (*Cordia nodosa*)
Arrokra (*Xylopiya aromatica*)
Arromatta belero (*Alexa wachenheimii*)
Arrowroot (*Maranta arundinacea*)
Aruakabo (*Marcgravia coriacea*)
Arumata (*Clathrotropis brachypetala*)
Asaki (*Bellucia grossularioides*)
Asari (*Eriotheca globosa*)
Asaripna (*Scoparia dulcis*)
Asashi (*Rheedia benthamiana*)
Asashi (*Rheedia macrophylla*)
Ase-gi-kay (*Pityrogramma calomelanos*)
Asem (*Tamarindus indica*)
Asepoko (*Pouteria guianensis*)
Ashmud (*Aniba canelilla*)
Asig (*Omphalea diandra*)
Asikalupili (*Cymbopogon citratus*)
Asitaremoe (*Desmoncus* cf. *polyacanthos*)
Asitjoena (*Tephrosia sinapou*)
Asitjupe (*Philodendron acutatum*)
Asityuna (*Tephrosia sinapou*)
Asiwakara (*Hura crepitans*)
Asjikoeni (*Tephrosia sinapou*)
Asukwatiye arib (*Lindernia crustacea*)
Asukwipna (*Hyptis recurvata*)
Ata-apiriri (*Tapiriria guianensis*)
A-taa-reng-yi-pic-yik (*Hyptis lantanifolia*)
Atakrorib (*Inga edulis*)
Atapa (*Macrolobium* aff. *angustifolium*)
Atapereri (*Tapiriria guianensis*)
Atapiiri (*Tapiriria guianensis*)
Atapiriri (*Tapiriria guianensis*)
Atit (*Capsicum frutescens*)
Atitkamwi (*Mahurea palustris*)
Atiuwiateu (*Rolandra fruticosa*)
Atoelia (*Machaerium lunatum*)
Atoelialang (*Crotalaria retusa*)
Atoelilang (*Crotalaria retusa*)
Atoetoe ito (*Gustavia augusta*)
Atolikun (*Lonchocarpus* cf. *heptaphyllus*)
Atoreb (*Cedrela odorata*)
Atoria (*Machaerium lunatum*)
Aubergine (*Solanum melongena*)
Aumanabana (*Monotagma spicatum*)
Auraurama (*Sclerolobium* cf. *albiflorum*)
Avocado (*Pesea americana*)
Avocadopear (*Pesea americana*)
Avocat (*Pesea americana*)
Avocatier blanc (*Pesea americana*)
Avore de l'encen (*Protium heptaphyllum* subsp. *heptaphyllum*)
Awala (*Astrocaryum vulgare*)
Awali emoeloe (*Cordia nodosa*)
Awara (*Astrocaryum vulgare*)
Awara monpe (*Socratea exorrhiza*)
Awaragaik (*Pentaclethra macroloba*)
Awa-raik-kya-ray-yik (*Pentaclethra macroloba*)
A-wa-ri-gaik-yik (*Pentaclethra macroloba*)
A-war-I-gaik-yik (*Pentaclethra macroloba*)
Awarintaru (*Rheedia benthamiana*)
Awariston (*Caesalpinia bonduc*)
Awariston (*Diospyros martinii*)
Awarra (*Astrocaryum vulgare*)
Awasokule (*Tovomita obovata*)
Awati (*Maprounea guianensis*)
Awatie (*Maprounea guianensis*)
Awejoen (*Xylopiya aromatica*)
Awelemoeloe (*Cordia nodosa*)
Aya (*Lonchocarpus* cf. *heptaphyllus*)
Aya (*Lonchocarpus chrysophyllus*)
Ayapana (*Ayapana triplinervis*)
Ayapili (*Capirona decorticans*)
Ayari (*Cybianthus fulvopulverulentus* subsp. *magnoliifolius*)
A-ya-yik (*Lonchocarpus* cf. *floribundus*)
A-ya-yik (*Lonchocarpus* sp.)
Ayayula sili (*Bauhinia kunthiana*)
Ayetsa (*Amomum* sp.)
Ayoowiri (*Caesalpinia bonduc*)
Ay-yaw-yik (*Lonchocarpus floribundus*)
Azier a l'asthme (*Psychotria officinalis*)
Azier divin (*Oxalis barrelieri*)
Azier francois (*Ageratum conyzoides*)
Azier la fievre (*Eryngium foetidum*)
Azier macaque (*Miconia racemosa*)
Baahu pau (*Rollinia exsucca*)
Baaka oema (*Cordia curassavica*)
Baaka uma (*Cordia curassavica*)

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

- Baakatiki (*Diospyros guianensis*)
Baan-caryla (*Momordica charantia*)
Baboen (*Viola surinamensis*)
Baboen pina (*Euterpe* cf. *precatorea*)
Baboen walaba (*Eperua falcata*)
Baboeng noto (*Omphalea diandra*)
Baboenhoedoe (*Viola surinamensis*)
Baboenhout (*Viola sebifera*)
Baboenhuit (*Viola surinamensis*)
Baboen-noto (*Omphalea diandra*)
Baboenoot (*Omphalea diandra*)
Baboenotto (*Omphalea diandra*)
Baboentrie (*Viola surinamensis*)
Baboonwood (*Viola surinamensis*)
Babun noto (*Omphalea diandra*)
Baby shak-shak (*Crotalaria pallida*)
Baby shak-shak (*Crotalaria retusa*)
Baby-semitoo (*Passiflora foetida*)
Backdam-sweetheart (*Desmodium incanum*)
Backdam-watchman (*Desmodium incanum*)
Bacove (*Musa x paradisiaca*)
Badanier (*Terminalia catappa*)
Bagage a collier (*Thevetia ahouai*)
Bagou (*Smilax cordato-ovata*)
Bagou (*Smilax cuspidata*)
Bagou (*Smilax pseudosyphilitica*)
Bagou (*Smilax riedeliana*)
Bagou (*Smilax schomburgkiana*)
Bahama grass (*Cynodon dactylon*)
Bah-lah-wi-to (*Strychnos guianensis*)
Bakba (*Musa x paradisiaca*)
Bakimni anagl (*Myrosma cannifolia*)
Bakoven (*Musa x paradisiaca*)
Bakutkigl (*Sabicea cinerea*)
Balai doux (*Scoparia dulcis*)
Balai-doux (*Veronica americana*)
Balata (*Manilkara bidentata*)
Balata blanc (*Couratari guianensis*)
Balata burue (*Manilkara bidentata*)
Balisier (*Canna indica*)
Balisier genipa (*Renalmia pyramidale*)
Baloulou rouge (*Heliconia acuminata*)
Balourou (*Heliconia bihai*)
Balsam (*Kalanchoe pinnata*)
Balsemien (*Impatiens balsamina*)
Bambamaka (*Desmoncus* cf. *polyacanthos*)
Bamboe (*Bambusa vulgaris*)
Bamboesi (*Guadua latifolia*)
Bamboo (*Bambusa vulgaris*)
Bambou (*Bambusa vulgaris*)
Bana (*Musa x paradisiaca*)
Bana banirie (*Vanilla pompona*)
Bana weti ede (*Synedrella nodiflora*)
Banana (*Musa x paradisiaca*)
Banane (*Musa x paradisiaca*)
Bananen (*Musa x paradisiaca*)
Bananier (*Musa x paradisiaca*)
Banba apisie-ie (*Licaria cannella*)
Bancoulier (*Aleurites moluccana*)
Bangraia (*Eclipta prostrata*)
Baniri (*Vanilla pompona*)
Baptiste (*Vismia cayennensis*)
Barabara (*Diospyros guianensis*)
Barakaro (*Ormosia* cf. *coarctata*)
Barakut (*Smilax schomburgkiana*)
Baramanni (*Catostemma fragrans*)
Barawakashi (*Pentaclethra macroloba*)
Barbadine (*Passiflora quadrangularis*)
Bardaballi (*Apeiba petoumo*)
Baredaballi (*Allamanda cathartica*)
Bareskut (*Tilesia baccata*)
Baririe koli kakkekoro (*Mabea piriri*)
Barka-tree (*Eugenia uniflora*)
Barmani (*Catostemma fragrans*)
Baromali (*Catostemma fragrans*)
Baromalli (*Catostemma fragrans*)
Barredaballi (*Apeiba petoumo*)
Barudaballi (*Allamanda cathartica*)
Baruda-balli (*Allamanda cathartica*)
Barudaballi (*Apeiba petoumo*)
Basa mope (*Tapiriria guianensis*)
Basilic (*Ocimum campechianum*)
Basilic (*Ocimum gratissimum*)
Basilic fombazin (*Ocimum campechianum*)
Basilic sauvage (*Stemodia pusilla*)
Basiloko (*Ocimum campechianum*)
Basramao (*Thespesia populnea*)
Bastard bulletwood (*Humiria balsamifera* var. *balsamifera*)
Bastard cocoa (*Pachira aquatica*)
Bastard crabwood (*Guarea guidonia*)
Bastard paloeloe (*Calathea elliptica*)
Basterdmespel (*Miconia tomentosa*)
Bat seed (*Andira inermis*)

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

- Batibati (*Ambelania acida*)
Baton-parapluie (*Dracontium polyphyllum*)
Baton-parapluie (*Urospatha sagittifolia*)
Batoto (*Physalis pubescens*)
Batoto bita (*Physalis surinamensis*)
Batotobita (*Physalis angulata*)
Bats sawari (*Caryocar microcarpum*)
Batseed (*Andira inermis*)
Battie battie (*Bonafousia undulata*)
Baume celeste (*Mikania congesta*)
Baume celeste (*Mikania cordifolia*)
Baume celeste (*Mikania micrantha*)
Bay leaf (*Pimenta racemosa*)
Bayberry (*Pimenta racemosa*)
Bayboom (*Pimenta racemosa*)
Bayrumboom (*Pimenta racemosa*)
Be mindja wi (*Aciotis fragilis*)
Bebe (*Pterocarpus officinalis*)
Bebe hoedoe (*Pterocarpus officinalis*)
Bedara (*Zizyphus jujuba*)
Beeberoe (*Chlorocardium rodiaei*)
Beefwood (*Manilkara bidentata*)
Bel (*Aegle marmelos*)
Bell-apple (*Passiflora laurifolia*)
Belle-de-nuit (*Mirabilis jalapa*)
Belly-ache bush (*Jatropha gossypifolia*)
Bembe (*Portulaca oleracea*)
Benda (*Zygia latifolia*)
Bengle (*Zingiber cassumunar*)
Beradie (*Ocotea guianensis*)
Bergi bita (*Geissospermum sericeum*)
Bergibebe (*Swartzia benthamiana* var. *benthamiana*)
Bergi-bit (*Geissospermum argenteum*)
Bergibita (*Geissospermum sericeum*)
Bergi-bitta (*Geissospermum sericeum*)
Bergi-kanamboeli (*Simaba cedron*)
Bergi-mangarklak (*Eschweilera pedicellata*)
Beri manbati bati (*Bonafousia undulata*)
Bermuda grass (*Cynodon dactylon*)
Beschuitgras (*Axonopus compressus*)
Beslere (*Schlegelia violacea*)
Bezembruid (*Scoparia dulcis*)
Bhuyara (*Capraria biflora*)
Biberoe (*Chlorocardium rodiaei*)
Biberoo (*Chlorocardium rodiaei*)
Bibiru (*Chlorocardium rodiaei*)
Biburu (*Chlorocardium rodiaei*)
Bichouillac (*Phytolacca rivinoides*)
Bidari (*Calotropis gigantea*)
Biiudu (*Eperua falcata*)
Bijlhout (*Eperua falcata*)
Bilimbi (*Averrhoa bilimbi*)
Bimititokan (*Passiflora glandulosa*)
Bimititokon jawoheme voekoejang (*Passiflora glandulosa*)
Birambi (*Averrhoa bilimbi*)
Bird-pepper (*Capsicum annum* var. *glabriusculum*)
Bird-pepper (*Capsicum frutescens*)
Bird-vine (*Phthirusa stelis*)
Birihoedoe (*Eperua falcata*)
Bishop's cap (*Cardiospermum halicacabum* var. *microcarpum*)
Bita (*Phyllanthus amarus*)
Bita tiki (*Banara guianensis*)
Bita udu (*Geissospermum argenteum*)
Bita udu (*Geissospermum laevis*)
Bita wiwiri (*Cestrum latifolium* var. *tenuiflorum*)
Bita-kasaba (*Manihot esculenta*)
Bita-oedoe (*Homalium racemosum*)
Bitawili (*Cestrum latifolium* var. *tenuiflorum*)
Bitawiri (*Solanum leucocarpon*)
Bitayouli (*Solanum leucocarpon*)
Bitayouli petites feuilles (*Cestrum latifolium* var. *tenuiflorum*)
Bitter aloes (*Aloe vera*)
Bitter ash (*Quassia amara*)
Bitter ash (*Simarouba amara*)
Bitter bush (*Quassia amara*)
Bitter cassava (*Manihot esculenta*)
Bitter tally (*Mikania hookeriana*)
Bitter tally (*Mikania micrantha*)
Bittere cassave (*Manihot esculenta*)
Bitter-gumma (*Solanum americanum*)
Bitterhout (*Geissospermum sericeum*)
Bitterhout (*Quassia amara*)
Bitter-tally (*Mikania micrantha*)
Black aishal (*Lonchocarpus chrysophyllus*)
Black cotton (*Gossypium* spp)
Black devildoer (*Strychnos diabolii*)
Black hiari (*Lonchocarpus chrysophyllus*)
Black hiariri (*Lonchocarpus* cf. *heptaphyllus*)

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

- Black hiariri (*Lonchocarpus floribundus*)
Black kulishiri (*Cupania hirsuta*)
Black maho (*Rollinia exsucca*)
Black manariballi (*Parkia nitida*)
Black mangrove (*Avicennia germinans*)
Black mora (*Mora excelsa*)
Black nightshade (*Solanum americanum*)
Black pepper (*Piper nigrum*)
Black sage (*Cordia curassavica*)
Black sage (*Cordia polycephala*)
Black-calalu (*Solanum americanum*)
Blaka bedi (*Myrciaria* cf. *vismifolia*)
Blaka oema (*Cordia curassavica*)
Blaka uma wiwiri (*Cordia curassavica*)
Blaka-beri (*Humiria balsamifera* var. *balsamifera*)
Blaka-jamboka (*Pouteria melanopoda*)
Blaka-oema (*Cordia curassavica*)
Blaka-oema-wiwiri (*Cordia curassavica*)
Blaka-uma (*Diospyros martinii*)
Blakka oema wiri (*Cordia curassavica*)
Blakka tiki minti (*Lippia alba*)
Blakka-mama (*Cordia curassavica*)
Bleeding heart (*Clerodendrum thomsoniae*)
Bloedend hart (*Clerodendrum thomsoniae*)
Blontjeng (*Lagenaria siceraria*)
Blood-plant (*Asclepias curassavica*)
Bloodwood (*Vismia cayennensis*)
Bloodwood (*Vismia guianensis*)
Bloodwood (*Vismia macrophylla*)
Bloodwood (*Vismia sessilifolia*)
Bloodwood (*Vismialatifolia*)
Bluebell (*Ruellia tuberosa*)
Blue fleabane (*Cyanthillium cinereum*)
Blue-vine (*Stachytarpheta jamaicensis*)
Boba (*Socratea exorrhiza*)
Bobbie manja (*Mangifera indica*)
Boboro (*Solanum crinitum*)
Boboro (*Solanum jamaicense*)
Bodori (*Machaerium lunatum*)
Bodorie (*Machaerium lunatum*)
Boe-ari (*Aristolochia* sp.)
Boeba (*Socratea exorrhiza*)
Boegroemaka (*Astrocaryum sciophilum*)
Boelansje (*Solanum melongena*)
Boelinalli oeneberadikoro (*Psychotria officinalis*)
Boeloewe (*Manilkara bidentata*)
Boembi (*Tephrosia sinapou*)
Boena-ati (*Vouacapoua americana*)
Boen-ati-mama (*Cissus erosa*)
Boen-ati-mama (*Cissus verticillata*)
Boeng hati mama (*Cissus verticillata*)
Boerio bada (*Uncaria guianensis*)
Boesi droifi (*Heisteria cauliflora*)
Boesi kalabasi (*Couropita guianensis*)
Boesi kasjoen (*Anacardium giganteum*)
Boesi moelomba (*Virola michelii*)
Boesi papaja (*Cecropia peltata*)
Boesi pepre (*Pothomorphe peltata*)
Boesi soensaka (*Cymbopetalum brasiliense*)
Boesi soensake (*Rollinia exsucca*)
Boesi sopropo (*Momordica cochinchinensis*)
Boesi tafrabon (*Cordia nodosa*)
Boesi tamalin (*Macrobium* cf. *acaciifolium*)
Boesi tamalin (*Parkia nitida*)
Boesi-atoekoe (*Annona sericea*)
Boesi-koesoewee (*Sloanea dentata*)
Boesipapaja (*Cecropia* spp.)
Boesitamalin (*Macrobium* cf. *acaciifolium*)
Boes-sopropo (*Momordica charantia*)
Bofopaja (*Helicostylis* cf. *pedunculata*)
Bofroehoedoe (*Sterculia* cf. *excelsa*)
Bofroe-oedoe (*Ptychopetalum olacoides*)
Bofrowe kasaba (*Psychotria racemosa*)
Boggi lobbi (*Cordia polycephala*)
Boggi lobbi (*Cordia tetrandra*)
Bohorada (*Parinari parvifolia*)
Bohoribada (*Machaerium* aff. *floribundum*)
Boi oudou (*Bonafousia undulata*)
Bois a enivrer le poisson (*Phyllanthus brasiliensis*)
Bois a la fievre (*Vismia guianensis*)
Bois a la fievre (*Vismialatifolia*)
Bois amer (*Zanthoxylum hermaphroditum*)
Bois amer (*Zanthoxylum rhoifolium*)
Bois ara (*Parkia pendula*)
Bois bale (*Guarea guidonia*)
Bois banane (*Hernandia guianensis*)
Bois bande (*Dicypellium caryophyllaceum*)
Bois bande (*Ptychopetalum olacoides*)
Bois bande-cannelle (*Abuta grandifolia*)
Bois baptiste (*Vismia sessilifolia*)
Bois caiman (*Calophyllum brasiliense*)

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

- Bois calou (*Aegiphila villosa*)
Bois calou (*Sterculia cf. excelsa*)
Bois cannelle (*Licaria cannella*)
Bois canon (*Cecropia obtusa*)
Bois canons (*Cecropia peltata*)
Bois capayou (*Copaifera guianensis*)
Bois cotelette (*Citharexylum macrophyllum*)
Bois creux (*Irlbachia alata* subsp. *alata*)
Bois d'acajoes (*Vismia cayennensis*)
Bois d'encens (*Protium guianense*)
Bois darte (*Vismia cayennensis*)
Bois darte (*Vatairea guianensis*)
Bois darte (*Vismia guianensis*)
Bois darte (*Vismia sessilifolia*)
Bois darte (*Vismialatifolia*)
Bois de golette (*Aegiphila cf. integrifolia*)
Bois de lait (*Bonafousia undulata*)
Bois de sang (*Vismia guianensis*)
Bois de sang (*Vismialatifolia*)
Bois de sassafras (*Licaria chrysophylla*)
Bois des iles (*Tamarindus indica*)
Bois diable (*Hura crepitans*)
Bois figue (*Ficus nymphaeifolia*)
Bois figue (*Ficus paraensis*)
Bois figuie (*Ficus obtusifolia*)
Bois gaulette (*Diospyros martinii*)
Bois gaulette (*Licania cyathodes*)
Bois gaulette (*Licania micrantha*)
Bois jacquit (*Guarea gomma*)
Bois johana des creoles (*Joannesia princeps*)
Bois la Saint-Jean (*Schefflera morototoni*)
Bois lele (*Quararibea turbinata*)
Bois macaque (*Aspidosperma album*)
Bois mele (*Bellucia grossularioides*)
Bois nivre (*Piscidia piscipula*)
Bois noyo (*Prunus myrtifolia*)
Bois patagaie (*Aspidosperma album*)
Bois pian (*Gustavia augusta*)
Bois piquant (*Zanthoxylum caribaeum*)
Bois piquant (*Zanthoxylum flavum*)
Bois piquant (*Zanthoxylum hermaphroditum*)
Bois piquant (*Zanthoxylum pentandrum*)
Bois piquant (*Zanthoxylum rhoifolium*)
Bois roi (*Clusia grandiflora*)
Bois roi (*Clusia nemorosa*)
Bois roi (*Clusia panapanari*)
Bois roi (*Clusia rosea*)
Bois roi (*Clusia scrobiculata*)
Bois rouge (*Humiria balsamifera* var. *balsamifera*)
Bois Saint Martin (*Picrasma excelsa*)
Bois savon (*Sapindus saponaria*)
Bois savonette (*Sapindus saponaria*)
Bois tabac (*Aegiphila villosa*)
Bois vache (*Couma guianensis*)
Bois zepine (*Zanthoxylum pentandrum*)
Bois zepine (*Zanthoxylum rhoifolium*)
Bois-a-fievre (*Vismia cayennensis*)
Bois-balle (*Guarea guidonia*)
Bois-batiste (*Vismia cayennensis*)
Bois-calumet (*Mabea piriri*)
Bois-calumet (*Mabea taquari*)
Bois-canon (*Cecropia peltata*)
Bois-canot (*Liriodendron tulipifera*)
Bois-chandelle (*Erithalis aquatica*)
Bois-cochon (*Bursera simaruba*)
Bois-de-lait (*Plumeria alba*)
Bois-fourmi (*Tachigali paniculata*)
Bois-nivre (*Lonchocarpus rufescens*)
Bois-nivre (*Phyllanthus brasiliensis*)
Bois-nivre (*Tephrosia purpurea*)
Bois-palika (*Capirona decorticans*)
Bois-pian (*Jacaranda copaia*)
Bois-sang (*Vismia cayennensis*)
Bois-savane (*Cornutia pyramidata*)
Bois-savon (*Lonchocarpus heptaphyllus*)
Boi-tabac (*Aegiphila villosa*)
Bokkekruid (*Ageratum conyzoides*)
Bokki boontje (*Ageratum conyzoides*)
Boko boko wiwiri (*Ageratum conyzoides*)
Bokobokowiwiri (*Ageratum conyzoides*)
Boko-boko-wiwiri (*Ageratum conyzoides*)
Bokokosoe (*Rolandra fruticosa*)
Bokoramana (*Capsicum frutescens*)
Boletri (*Manilkara bidentata*)
Bonduc (*Caesalpinia bonduc*)
Bonducella (*Caesalpinia bonduc*)
Bongro (*Licania elliptica*)
Boni oedoe (*Banara guianensis*)
Boontje krere krere (*Caesalpinia bonduc*)
Bos kinine (*Geissospermum sericeum*)
Bosch guave (*Campomanesia grandiflora*)
Bosch kadjoe (*Anacardium giganteum*)
Bosch markoesa (*Passiflora glandulosa*)

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

- Bosch-cacao (*Pachira aquatica*)
Boschguave (*Psidium striatum*)
Boschkalebas (*Couroupita guianensis*)
Boschkasjoe (*Anacardium occidentale*)
Boschkasjoe (*Dimorphandra conjugata*)
Boschkers (*Henriettea succosa*)
Bosch-koesoewe (*Sloanea dentata*)
Boschmispel (*Bellucia grossularioides*)
Boschtamarinde (*Macarlobium* cf. *acaciifolium*)
Boschtamarinde (*Parkia nitida*)
Boskasjoe (*Anacardium giganteum*)
Boskatoen (*Thespesia populnea*)
Boslemmetje (*Seguiera americana*)
Bosmasoesa (*Renealmia* cf. *floribunda*)
Bosoe pata ahu (*Axonopus compressus*)
Bosoe pata amoe (*Axonopus compressus*)
Bospapaja (*Cecropia* spp.)
Bostamarinde (*Macarlobium* cf. *acaciifolium*)
Bosu pata ahu (*Axonopus compressus*)
Bosu pata amu (*Axonopus compressus*)
Botri (*Manilkara bidentata*)
Betrohoedoe (*Gustavia augusta*)
Bottlebrush (*Combretum rotundifolium*)
Bougouni (*Inga alba*)
Bougouni (*Inga bourgoni*)
Bougouni (*Inga pezizifera*)
Bo-uh-ban-te (*Faramea guianensis*)
Boulangier (*Solanum melongena*)
Boulet de canon (*Couroupita guianensis*)
Bouquet soldat (*Asclepias curassavica*)
Bouquet-corail (*Jatropha multifida*)
Bouquet-soda (*Asclepias curassavica*)
Bourghoumy (*Inga bourgoni*)
Boussouki tiki (*Bonafousia undulata*)
Bouton d'or (*Tilesia baccata*)
Bovine bush (*Stachytarpheta cayennensis*)
Boyari (*Aristolochia daemoninoxius*)
Bradi bita (*Leonotis nepetifolia*)
Bradibita (*Leonotis nepetifolia*)
Bradi-bitu (*Leonotis nepetifolia*)
Braka foengoe (*Licania micrantha*)
Brandnetel (*Cnidocolus urens*)
Branti maka (*Machaerium lunatum*)
Brantimaka (*Machaerium lunatum*)
Branti-maka (*Machaerium lunatum*)
Brazielnoot (*Bertholletia excelsa*)
Brazil nut (*Bertholletia excelsa*)
Braziliaansche noot (*Bertholletia excelsa*)
Bread-and-cheese (*Abarema jupunba*)
Breadfruit (*Artocarpus altilis*)
Bredebon (*Artocarpus altilis*)
Brinvilliere (*Spigelia anthelmia*)
Brinvilliers (*Spigelia anthelmia*)
Brodilifa (*Coccoloba excelsa*)
Broedoe na hatti (*Clerodendrum thomsoniae*)
Broedoe oedoe (*Iryanthera* cf. *hostmannii*)
Broin-ati (*Vouacapoua americana*)
Broin-ati-tite (*Rourea surinamensis*)
Broinharti (*Vouacapoua americana*)
Broko baka (*Mikania cordifolia*)
Brokobaka (*Mikania cordifolia*)
Brokobaka (*Mikania micrantha*)
Broodvruchtboom (*Artocarpus altilis*)
Brown kaunta (*Licania alba*)
Brown silverballi (*Licaria cannella*)
Bruin-blad (*Acalypha macrostachya*)
Bruinhart (*Vouacapoua americana*)
Bu (*Rhizophora mangle*)
Buck puke (*Guarea guidonia*)
Buck vomit (*Guarea pubescens*)
Buck-cotton (*Gossypium* spp.)
Buck-puke (*Guarea guidonia*)
Buck-vomit (*Guarea guidonia*)
Buckwax tree (*Symphonia globulifera*)
Buckwood (*Palicourea guianensis*)
Bucuruna (*Philodendron fragrantissimum*)
Buglosse (*Anchusa officinalis*)
Buisson ardent (*Ixora javanica*)
Buisson de la Guyane (*Bonafousia siphilitica*)
Bukuti (*Aristolochia leprieurii*)
Bukuti (*Aristolochia staheli*)
Bukutru ateupriye (*Licania cyathodes*)
Bukuyuwya (*Monniera trifolia*)
Bulbuli (*Solanum stramonifolium*)
Buli-buli (*Solanum jamaicense*)
Buli-buli (*Solanum stramonifolium*)
Bullet wood (*Carapa guianensis*)
Bulletwood (*Manilkara bidentata*)
Bully tree (*Manilkara bidentata*)
Bultatakubia (*Schlegelia violacea*)
Bumbi (*Tephrosia sinapou*)
Bun ati mama (*Cissus verticillata*)
Bunduri pimpla (*Machaerium lunatum*)

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

- Bura-bura (*Solanum jamaicense*)
Bura-bura (*Solanum stramonifolium*)
Burada (*Parinari campestris*)
Burada (*Parinari* sp.)
Burgoman pepper (*Capsicum frutescens*)
Buri (*Bonafousia undulata*)
Bur-marigold (*Bidens pilosa*)
Burr-vine (*Stachytarpheta cayennensis*)
Burr-vine (*Stachytarpheta jamaicensis*)
Bush rope bowrialli (*Aristolochia* sp.)
Bush-rope (*Strychnos cogens*)
Bush-rope (*Strychnos diabolii*)
Bush-rope (*Strychnos mitscherlichii*)
Bush-rope (*Strychnos toxifera*)
Busi atuku (*Annona montana*)
Busi papaya (*Cecropia peltata*)
Busi sopropo (*Momordica cochinchinensis*)
Busuki tiki (*Bonafousia undulata*)
Buttercup (*Allamanda cathartica*)
Butterfruit (*Diospyros discolor*)
Butternut (*Caryocar nuciferum*)
Bwasjiman-weko (*Zygia latifolia*)
Cabana kwarie (*Byrsonima coriacea*)
Caca chien (*Hymenaea courbaril*)
Caca henriette (*Henriettea succosa*)
Caca poule (*Catharanthus roseus*)
Caca zozo (*Oryctanthus florulentus*)
Caca zozo (*Phoradendron* spp.)
Caca zozo (*Psittacanthus* spp.)
Caca zozo (*Struthanthus dichotrianthus*)
Cacafaukankan (*Stachytarpheta jamaicensis*)
Cacao (*Theobroma cacao*)
Cacao sauvage (*Pachira aquatica*)
Cacatin (*Zanthoxylum hermaphroditum*)
Cacatin (*Zanthoxylum pentandrum*)
Cachimán (*Annona muricata*)
Cachimán epineux (*Annona muricata*)
Cadrio (*Asclepias curassavica*)
Café (*Coffea arabica*)
Café lane (*Picrolemma pseudocoffea*)
Café zerb pian (*Senna hirsuta* var. *hirsuta*)
Café zerb pian (*Senna obtusifolia*)
Café zerb pian (*Senna occidentalis*)
Cafie balli (*Senna occidentalis*)
Caiac (*Dipteryx odoata*)
Caimite (*Chrysophyllum cainito*)
Cainca des Antilles (*Chiococca alba*)
Cainca du Bresil (*Chiococca brachiata*)
Cajou (*Anacardium occidentale*)
Calabash (*Crescentia cujete*)
Calajourou (*Arrabidaea chica*)
Calalou diable (*Malvaviscus arboreus*)
Calalou musque (*Abelmoschus moschatus*)
Calalou-diable (*Malvaviscus arboreus*)
Calebasse (*Lagenaria siceraria*)
Calebasse-colin (*Couropita guianensis*)
Calebasse-terre (*Lagenaria siceraria*)
Calebassier (*Crescentia cujete*)
Calou diab (*Abelmoschus moschatus*)
Calou sauvage (*Abelmoschus moschatus*)
Camara (*Licaria camara*)
Campeche (*Haematoxylum campechianum*)
Camphor bush (*Unxia camphorata*)
Cananga (*Gutteria ouregou*)
Canari macaque (*Eschweilera grandiflora*)
Candlewood (*Emmotum fagifolium*)
Candlewood (*Parinari campestris*)
Cannelle-giroflee (*Dicypellium caryophyllaceum*)
Canna (*Canna indica*)
Cannabis (*Cannabis sativa*)
Canne a sucre (*Saccharum officinarum*)
Canne congo (*Costus* aff. *arabicus*)
Canne Congo (*Costus arabicus*)
Canne congo (*Costus claviger*)
Canne congo (*Costus congestiflorus*)
Canne congo (*Costus scaber*)
Canne congo (*Costus spiralis* var. *spiralis*)
Canne congo (*Costus spiralis* var. *villosus*)
Canne de riviere canne d'Inde (*Costus* aff. *arabicus*)
Canne l'eau (*Costus congestiflorus*)
Canne-cochon (*Dieffenbachia seguine*)
Canne-feu (*Dieffenbachia seguine*)
Cannelle (*Cinnamomum zeylanicum*)
Cannelle sauvage (*Abuta grandifolia*)
Canne-seguine (*Dieffenbachia seguine*)
Cannonball tree (*Couropita guianensis*)
Cappa-dula (*Doliocarpus* cf. *major*)
Caraba (*Carapa guianensis*)
Caractere des dames (*Hibiscus mutabilis*)
Carailli (*Momordica charantia*)
Carambol (*Averrhoa carambola*)
Caramio (*Chrysobalanus icaco*)

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

- Carapa (*Carapa guianensis*)
Carata (*Bromelia plumieri*)
Carctere des hommes (*Kalanchoe pinnata*)
Carilla bush (*Momordica charantia*)
Carmentine panachee (*Pulchranthus variegatus*)
Carmentine rouge (*Pachystachys spicata*)
Carpet grass (*Axonopus compressus*)
Carrion crow bush (*Senna reticulata*)
Caryla (*Momordica charantia*)
Casca preciosa (*Aniba canelilla*)
Cashew (*Anacardium occidentale*)
Cashew nut (*Anacardium occidentale*)
Cassava (*Manihot esculenta*)
Cassave (*Manihot esculenta*)
Cassavehout (*Schefflera morototoni*)
Casse (*Cassia fistula*)
Casse (*Cassia grandis*)
Casse des Antilles (*Cassia fistula*)
Casse-para (*Cassia javanica*)
Castor bean (*Ricinus communis*)
Castor oil plant (*Ricinus communis*)
Castorolie-plant (*Ricinus communis*)
Cat-ah-roik-yik (*Ricinus communis*)
Cat-oik-yik (*Davilla kunthii*)
Cayenne-peper (*Capsicum frutescens*)
Cedar (*Cedrela odorata*)
Ceder (*Cedrela odorata*)
Cedre (*Cedrela odorata*)
Cedre acajou (*Cedrela odorata*)
Cedre blanc (*Tetragastris altissima*)
Celery (*Apium graveolens*)
Centauree (*Schultesia guianensis*)
Centauree rouge de Cayenne (*Coutoubea ramosa*)
Centaurelle (*Schultesia guianensis*)
Centaurelle violette de Cayenne (*Curtia tenuifolia*)
Centorel (*Coutoubea ramosa*)
Cerise (*Malpighia puniceifolia*)
Cerise carree (*Eugenia uniflora*)
Cerise de Cayenne (*Malpighia puniceifolia*)
Cerise ronde (*Malpighia puniceifolia*)
Cestreau (*Cestrum nocturnum*)
Chapeau d'leau (*Thurnia sphaerocephala*)
Chardon beni (*Eryngium foetidum*)
Chardon benit (*Eryngium foetidum*)
Chardon etoile (*Eryngium foetidum*)
Chardon roland fetide (*Eryngium foetidum*)
Chawari d'l'eau (*Caryocar microcarpum*)
Che-pau-yik (*Protium sagotianum*)
Che-pou-tai-yik (*Smilax cumanensis*)
Chevalier onze heures (*Portulaca aff. pilosa*)
Chi-bo-yik (*Protium cf. sagotianum*)
Chichima (*Zingiber zerumbet*)
Chiendent (*Chloris radiata*)
Chigonit (*Bellucia grossularioides*)
Chimmychimmy (*Byrsonima aerugo* var. *occidentalis*)
Chim-o-ruk-ku-yik (*Philodendron pedatum*)
Chi-na-taik-yik (*Aspidospermum ulei*)
Chinese earring (*Machaerium lunatum*)
Chinese roos (*Hibiscus rosa-sinensis*)
Chi-pau-yik (*Protium sagotianum*)
Chiveux la vierge (*Rhizomorpha corynephora*)
Chon (*Eriotheca globosa*)
Chou crayove (*Caladium bicolor*)
Christmas candle (*Triplaris weigeltiana*)
Christmas flower (*Chromolaena odorata*)
Christofine (*Sechium edule*)
Chuwirikia (*Guetarda tenuis*)
Citroengras (*Cymbopogon citratus*)
Citron (*Citrus aurantiifolia*)
Citron (*Citrus medica*)
Citron sauvage (*Sequiaria americana*)
Citronella gras (*Cymbopogon nardus*)
Citronelle (*Pectis elongata*)
Citronelle blanc (*Aspidosperma marcgravianum*)
Citronnelle (*Aloysia triphylla*)
Citronnelle (*Cymbopogon citratus*)
Citronnelle (*Cymbopogon nardus*)
Citronnier (*Citrus medica*)
Clammy cherry (*Cordia tetrandra*)
Clavaliere (*Zanthoxylum caribaeum*)
Coarse thyme (*Lippia micromera*)
Coarse-leaf thyme (*Plectranthus amboinicus*)
Coca (*Erythroxylon coca*)
Cocaine (*Erythroxylon coca*)
Cocaine tree (*Erythroxylon coca*)
Cochineal (*Opuntia cochenillifera*)
Cochineal (*Opuntia vulgaris*)
Cockshun (*Smilax schomburgkiana*)

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

- Coconut (*Cocos nucifera*)
Cocos-olie (*Cocos nucifera*)
Cocotier (*Cocos nucifera*)
Codio (*Asclepias curassavica*)
Coenami (*Tephrosia sinapou*)
Coeur de boeuf (*Annona glabra*)
Coeur vert (*Chlorocardium rodiaei*)
Cogwood (*Chlorocardium rodiaei*)
Co-mey-yah-ray-yik (*Aegiphila integrifolia*)
Co-mey-yar-ray-yik (*Alzatea verticillata*)
Common bamboo (*Bambusa vulgaris*)
Common devildoer (*Strychnos mitscherlichii*)
Comou (*Oenocarpus bacaba*)
Conami (*Clibadium surinamense*)
Conami (*Clibadium sylvestre*)
Conami (*Euphorbia cotinifolia*)
Conami (*Phyllanthus brasiliensis*)
Confiture macaque (*Rheedia benthamiana*)
Confiture macaque (*Rheedia macrophylla*)
Congo cane (*Costus scaber*)
Congo lana (*Eclipta prostrata*)
Congo pump (*Cecropia angulata*)
Congo pump (*Cecropia peltata*)
Congo pump (*Cecropia sciadophylla*)
Congo pump (*Cecropia* sp.)
Congo-lanna (*Eclipta prostrata*)
Conguericou (*Xylopiia frutescens*)
Conoro-antegri (*Norantea guianensis*)
Copahu (*Copaifera guianensis*)
Copahu (*Copaifera officinalis*)
Copahu (*Copaifera pubiflora*)
Copahu (*Copaifera pubiflora*)
Copaia (*Jacaranda copaia*)
Copaiba balsam (*Copaifera pubiflora*)
Copaier (*Copaifera officinalis*)
Copaier (*Copaifera pubiflora*)
Copaïou (*Copaifera officinalis*)
Copaïou (*Copaifera pubiflora*)
Copal (*Hymenaea courbaril*)
Copal du Bresil (*Hymenaea courbaril*)
Copalier (*Copaifera guianensis*)
Coquelicot (*Rhynchanthera grandiflora*)
Coquelicot de Cayenne (*Rhynchanthera grandiflora*)
Coqueret (*Physalis pubescens*)
Coraila (*Momordica charantia*)
Cordylie (*Cordylie fruticosa*)
Corkwood (*Pterocarpus officinalis*)
Corossol (*Annona muricata*)
Corossol ambotay (*Annona ambotay*)
Corossol yanman (*Annona* aff. *echinata*)
Corossolcommun (*Annona muricata*)
Corossolier (*Annona muricata*)
Corossolier sauvage (*Annona montana*)
Coton (*Gossypium barbadense*)
Coton herbacee (*Gossypium herbaceum*)
Coton rouge (*Gossypium barbadense*)
Cotonnier (*Gossypium barbadense*)
Cotton (*Ceiba pentandra*)
Cotton (*Gossypium* spp.)
Cotton-bush (*Gossypium* spp.)
Couachi (*Quassia amara*)
Couali (*Vochysia guianensis*)
Couari (*Vochysia guianensis*)
Couepi (*Couepia guianensis*)
Coui (*Crescentia cujete*)
Couma (*Couma guianensis*)
Coumarou (*Montrichardia arborescens*)
Coumarouna gaiac (*Dipteryx odoata*)
Coumarti feuilli (*Xiphidium caeruleum*)
Coumaru (*Dipteryx odoata*)
Coumoui (*Guadua latifolia*)
Coumouie (*Guadua latifolia*)
Coumouri (*Guadua latifolia*)
Counami (*Clibadium sylvestre*)
Counami (*Phyllanthus subglomeratus*)
Counami batard (*Clibadium surinamense*)
Counami petites feuilles (*Phyllanthus subglomeratus*)
Counta (*Licania alba*)
Counta (*Licania cuprea*)
Counta (*Licania heteromorpha* var. *perplexans*)
Countaballi (*Licania alba*)
Coupawa (*Copaifera guianensis*)
Coupaya (*Jacaranda copaia*)
Couranoura (*Humiria balsamifera*)
Couratari (*Couratari guianensis*)
Courbaril (*Hymenaea courbaril*)
Courbaril savane (*Simaba morettii*)
Courida (*Avicennia germinans*)
Cousin maho (*Triumfetta lappula*)
Coutoubea (*Coutoubea ramosa*)
Coutoubou (*Clibadium surinamense*)

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

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|--|---|
| Couzou (<i>Passiflora edulis</i>) | Dakamaballi (<i>Aldina insignis</i>) |
| Couzou (<i>Passiflora laurifolia</i>) | Dakama-balli (<i>Aldina insignis</i>) |
| Cow foot (<i>Pothomorphe peltata</i>) | Dakamaballi (<i>Vouacapoua americana</i>) |
| Cow hoof (<i>Pothomorphe peltata</i>) | Dakamballi (<i>Vouacapoua americana</i>) |
| Cow itch (<i>Mucuna urens</i>) | Dakun (<i>Cajanus cajan</i>) |
| Cowfoot-bush (<i>Pothomorphe peltata</i>) | Dakunkamwi (<i>Crotalaria retusa</i>) |
| Cowfoot-leaf (<i>Pothomorphe peltata</i>) | Dalli (<i>Virola michelii</i>) |
| Cow-pimpler (<i>Achyranthes indica</i>) | Dalli (<i>Virola</i> sp.) |
| Crab oil (<i>Carapa guianensis</i>) | Dalli (<i>Virola surinamensis</i>) |
| Crab's eyes (<i>Abrus precatorius</i>) | Dallie (<i>Virola surinamensis</i>) |
| Crabwood (<i>Carapa guianensis</i>) | Damoestoelalali (<i>Unxia camphorata</i>) |
| Creeping daisy (<i>Sphagneticola trilobata</i>) | Dan lieba (<i>Tapiriria guianensis</i>) |
| Creeping wild daisy (<i>Sphagneticola trilobata</i>) | Dan wiwi (<i>Apinagia staheliana</i>) |
| Creque coq (<i>Heliotropium indicum</i>) | Dang wiwiri (<i>Apinagia staheliana</i>) |
| Cresson (<i>Nasturtium officinalis</i>) | Danliba (<i>Tapiriria guianensis</i>) |
| Cresson-para (<i>Acmella oleracea</i>) | Danlieba (<i>Cordia polycephala</i>) |
| Cresson-savane (<i>Lepidium virginicum</i>) | Darina (<i>Parkia pendula</i>) |
| Crete coq (<i>Heliotropium indicum</i>) | Dasini (<i>Caladium bicolor</i>) |
| Crete d'inde (<i>Heliotropium indicum</i>) | Datrier (<i>Vatairea guianensis</i>) |
| Crete d'Inde (<i>Stachytarpheta jamaicensis</i>) | Datura (<i>Datura ceratocaula</i>) |
| Crete de coq (<i>Heliotropium indicum</i>) | Datura (<i>Datura stramonium</i>) |
| Crete dinde (<i>Heliotropium indicum</i>) | Daudau (<i>Justicia secunda</i>) |
| Crete poule (<i>Drymonia coccinea</i>) | Dayapa (<i>Virola sebifera</i>) |
| Crete-coq (<i>Heliotropium indicum</i>) | Dede-udy (<i>Capirona decorticans</i>) |
| Crete-dinde (<i>Stachytarpheta jamaicensis</i>) | Deer-calalu (<i>Phytolacca rivinoides</i>) |
| Crodio (<i>Asclepias curassavica</i>) | Dekie hatti (<i>Maprounea guianensis</i>) |
| Crook (<i>Alexa wachenheimii</i>) | Dema-jarakopi (<i>Siparuna</i> cf. <i>guianensis</i>) |
| Crook (<i>Ormosia coutinhoi</i>) | Demerara greenheart (<i>Chlorocardium rodiaei</i>) |
| Croupier (<i>Portulaca mucronata</i>) | |
| Croupier (<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>) | Demerara groenhart (<i>Chlorocardium rodiaei</i>) |
| Cunami (<i>Clibadium sylvestre</i>) | Dentelle la vierge (<i>Rhizomorpha corynephora</i>) |
| Curanine (<i>Strychnos</i> sp.) | Deokunud (<i>Vochysia surinamensis</i>) |
| Curare (<i>Strychnos guianensis</i>) | Devil grass (<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>) |
| Curare (<i>Strychnos tomentosa</i>) | Devil's cigar (<i>Aphelandra aurantiaca</i>) |
| Curare (<i>Strychnos toxifera</i>) | Devil's whip (<i>Achyranthes indica</i>) |
| Curare (<i>Strychnos glabra</i>) | Devildoer (<i>Strychnos bredemeyeri</i>) |
| Curaro (<i>Strychnos toxifera</i>) | Devil-doer (<i>Strychnos cogens</i>) |
| Curcuma (<i>Curcuma longa</i>) | Devil-doer (<i>Strychnos diaboli</i>) |
| Cure-for-all (<i>Clibadium surinamense</i>) | Devildoer (<i>Strychnos erichsonii</i>) |
| Cu-sa-laa-yik (<i>Zingiber officinale</i>) | Devildoer (<i>Strychnos guianensis</i>) |
| Dacambally (<i>Aldina insignis</i>) | Devildoer (<i>Strychnos melinoniana</i>) |
| Da-da ah-nah-pah-mwe (<i>Clusia grandiflora</i>) | Devil-doer (<i>Strychnos mitscherlichii</i>) |
| Dadamar (<i>Passiflora coccinea</i>) | Devildoer (<i>Strychnos tomentosa</i>) |
| Dagoe-alesie (<i>Pharus latifolius</i>) | Devildoer (<i>Strychnos toxifera</i>) |
| Dagoeblat (<i>Ipomoea aquatica</i>) | Devildoer (<i>Strychnos toxifera</i>) |
| Daisy (<i>Sphagneticola trilobata</i>) | Devil-doer (<i>Strychnos toxifera</i>) |
| Dakama (<i>Dimorphandra conjugata</i>) | |

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

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| Diapana the de l' Amazone (<i>Ayapana triplinervis</i>) | Doitisiri (<i>Guarea kunthiana</i>) |
| Diatite (<i>Davilla</i> cf. <i>rugosa</i>) | Doka (<i>Tapiriria guianensis</i>) |
| Diatite (<i>Doliocarpus dentatus</i>) | Dokali (<i>Parahancornia fasciculata</i>) |
| Dictamne (<i>Marantha arundinacea</i>) | Dokalli (<i>Parahancornia fasciculata</i>) |
| Didribi warung (<i>Helosis cayennensis</i>) | Dokka (<i>Cordia polycephala</i>) |
| Digo (<i>Senna occidentalis</i>) | Dokka (<i>Tapiriria guianensis</i>) |
| Dijoelano (<i>Gustavia augusta</i>) | Dokoa (<i>Cordia polycephala</i>) |
| Djadidja (<i>Sclerolobium</i> cf. <i>albiflorum</i>) | Dollywood (<i>Virola surinamensis</i>) |
| Djago (<i>Vataireopsis surinamensis</i>) | Dolobona (<i>Philodendron acutatum</i>) |
| Djahe (<i>Zingiber officinale</i>) | Don oedoe (<i>Triplaris weigeltiana</i>) |
| Djakidja (<i>Sclerolobium</i> cf. <i>albiflorum</i>) | Donke (<i>Dieffenbachia seguine</i>) |
| Djali (<i>Coix lacryma-jobi</i>) | Donkin (<i>Dieffenbachia seguine</i>) |
| Djamboe bidji (<i>Psidium guajava</i>) | Doro (<i>Apeiba petoumo</i>) |
| Djamboe kloetoe (<i>Psidium guajava</i>) | Dorokwaropimpla (<i>Smilax schomburgkiana</i>) |
| Djamboe monjet (<i>Anacardium occidentale</i>) | Double rose-hibiscus (<i>Hibiscus rosa-sinensis</i>) |
| Djamoe (<i>Syzygium cumini</i>) | Douvan-douvan (<i>Petiveria alliacea</i>) |
| Djamoen (<i>Syzygium cumini</i>) | Douvant-douvant (<i>Petiveria alliacea</i>) |
| Djamu (<i>Syzygium cumini</i>) | Dove weed (<i>Caperonia palustris</i>) |
| Django (<i>Vataireopsis speciosa</i>) | Dove weed (<i>Chamaesyce</i> sp.) |
| Djarak (<i>Ricinus communis</i>) | Dove-weed (<i>Caperonia palustris</i>) |
| Djarak pager (<i>Jatropha curcas</i>) | Dra tabakka (<i>Irlbachia alata</i> subsp. <i>alata</i>) |
| Djarbita (<i>Phyllanthus amarus</i>) | Dreitin (<i>Triplaris weigeltiana</i>) |
| Djar-bitata (<i>Phyllanthus amarus</i>) | Dreten (<i>Triplaris weigeltiana</i>) |
| Djari persie (<i>Vigna unguiculata</i>) | Driekantie (<i>Serjania paucidentata</i>) |
| Djarpesi (<i>Vigna unguiculata</i>) | Droengoeman (<i>Spigelia anthelmia</i>) |
| Djedoe (<i>Sclerolobium</i> cf. <i>albiflorum</i>) | Druif (<i>Coccoloba uvifera</i>) |
| Djedoe (<i>Tapiriria guianensis</i>) | Drytimehout (<i>Triplaris weigeltiana</i>) |
| Djidjiinga (<i>Trichosanthes cucumerina</i>) | Duburi banato (<i>Pothomorphe peltata</i>) |
| Djoe-bortri (<i>Pouteria sagotiana</i>) | Ducali (<i>Parahancornia fasciculata</i>) |
| Djoepinda (<i>Caesalpinia bonduc</i>) | Duhudumna rubban (<i>Rhipsalis baccifera</i>) |
| Djoewet (<i>Syzygium cumini</i>) | Duivelsnaaigaren (<i>Cuscuta americana</i>) |
| Djongo kabisi (<i>Vataireopsis speciosa</i>) | Duka (<i>Tapiriria guianensis</i>) |
| Doboribanaro (<i>Pothomorphe peltata</i>) | Dukali (<i>Parahancornia fasciculata</i>) |
| Dobori-banaro (<i>Pothomorphe peltata</i>) | Dukaliballi (<i>Brosimum rubescens</i>) |
| Dobouldoi (<i>Strychnos erichsonii</i>) | Duru (<i>Apeiba petoumo</i>) |
| Dobouldoi (<i>Strychnos oiapocensis</i>) | Dury (<i>Apeiba petoumo</i>) |
| Dobouldoi rouge (<i>Strychnos erichsonii</i>) | Dvildoer (<i>Strychnos glabra</i>) |
| Dobroedoea (<i>Strychnos melinoniana</i>) | Dyadya (<i>Virola surinamensis</i>) |
| Dobroedoewa (<i>Strychnos melinoniana</i>) | Ebe-moung-yik (<i>Psychotria ulginosa</i>) |
| Dobuldwa (<i>Strychnos oiapocensis</i>) | Ebene vert (<i>Tabebuia insignis</i>) |
| Dodomisinga (<i>Parkia nitida</i>) | Ebene verte (<i>Tabebuia capitata</i>) |
| Doeka (<i>Tapiriria guianensis</i>) | Ebene verte (<i>Tabebuia insignis</i>) |
| Doerian (<i>Durio zibethinus</i>) | Ebenier de Guyane (<i>Tabebuia insignis</i>) |
| Dogwood (<i>Tabernaemontana undulata</i>) | Ebesere-bina (<i>Xiphidium caeruleum</i>) |
| Doifi (<i>Coccoloba uvifera</i>) | E-bou-gouii-yik (<i>Himatanthus bracteatus</i>) |
| Doifie wiwirie (<i>Cyanthillium cinereum</i>) | E-chak-yik (<i>Byrsonima spicata</i>) |
| | Echelle tortue (<i>Bauhinia kunthiana</i>) |

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

- Echelle toti (*Bauhinia kunthiana*)
Echte warimbo pagarawarimbo (*Ischnosiphon arouma*)
Eddoe (*Colocasia esculenta*)
E-du (*Parkia pendula*)
Eekwa (*Guettarda tenuis*)
Efea (*Hevea guianensis*)
E-gou-i-pou-yik (*Piper gleasonii*)
Egron baboen (*Virola sebifera*)
Egron-baboen (*Virola michelii*)
Egron-oemabarklak (*Lecythis corrugata*)
Eh-dah-kuh-heh-poh (*Siparuna* cf. *guianensis*)
E-hep-pau-rai-yik (*Mouriri* sp.)
Eh-heh (*Bauhinia guianensis*)
Eh-lah-gwe-pu (*Siparuna* cf. *guianensis*)
Eh-rah-du-ku-a-pu (*Siparuna* cf. *guianensis*)
Eh-wa (*Hevea guianensis*)
Eiwit blad (*Microtea debilis*)
Eiwit wiri (*Microtea debilis*)
Eiwitblad (*Microtea debilis*)
Eiwit-blad (*Microtea debilis*)
Ekekewai (*Rollinia exsucca*)
Ekwai (*Mauritia flexuosa*)
Elephant foot (*Elephantopus mollis*)
E-ma-war-ii-ya-pwa-li-yik (*Tabebuia subtilis*)
Emoshe (*Rollinia exsucca*)
E-mo-yik (*Brosimum guianense*)
En-a-ma-ra-kai-yik (*Indigofera* sp.)
Encens (*Protium guianense*)
Encens (*Protium heptaphyllum* subsp. *heptaphyllum*)
Encens grand bois (*Protium guianense*)
En-eh-pa (*Guazuma ulmifolia*)
Enipayier (*Genipa americana*)
Entoucase (*Microtea debilis*)
Envers (*Cipura paludosa*)
Envers (*Eleutherine bulbosa*)
Envers blanc (*Marantha arundinacea*)
Envers rouge (*Eleutherine bulbosa*)
E-pah-ni-reh (*Capirona decorticans*)
Epinard de Cayenne (*Phytolacca americana*)
Epinard de Cayenne (*Phytolacca icosandra*)
Epinard de Cayenne (*Phytolacca rivinoides*)
E-pi-pri-yik (*Abuta imene*)
E-pui-kuii-yik (*Himatanthus bracteatus*)
Erejoeroe (*Chrysobalanus icaco*)
Erejoeroe (*Vataireopsis speciosa*)
Ergi bebe kakabrokoe wajawoe (*Swartzia benthamiana* var. *benthamiana*)
Ergon (*Amaranthus oleraceus*)
Errawarang (*Mikania guaco*)
Errawareng (*Mikania guaco*)
E-ru ku-ku (*Dracontium asperum*)
Erysipele (*Indigofera suffruticosa*)
Erythrine graine de corail (*Erythrina corallodendron*)
Eta palm (*Mauritia flexuosa*)
E-tha-nea-pu-lei-yik (*Licania* sp.)
E-twe (*Protium aracouchini*)
Eucalyptus (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*)
Eucalyptus (*Eucalyptus globulus*)
Eucharis lily (*Eucharis* sp.)
Euphorbe (*Euphorbia punicea*)
E-wah-nah-ah-lo-ge (*Lonchocarpus heptaphyllum*)
Eye vine (*Martinella obovata*)
Fagarier (*Zanthoxylum hermaphroditum*)
Fagarier (*Zanthoxylum pentandrum*)
Faja adjansa (*Tilesia baccata*)
Faja djan (*Hyptis lanceolata*)
Faja djang (*Hyptis lanceolata*)
Faja djon (*Stigmaphyllon sinuatum*)
Fajadjan (*Hyptis lanceolata*)
Fajapau (*Siparuna guianensis*)
Faja-pau (*Siparuna guianensis*)
Farsha (*Licania alba*)
Farsha (*Licania micrantha*)
Fat pork (*Chrysobalanus icaco*)
Fauchi-inkatoe (*Coussapoa* cf. *asperifolia*)
Faux simarouba (*Jacaranda copaia*)
Faux-gaiac (*Dipteryx odoata*)
Faya dyang (*Hyptis lanceolata*)
Faya tatay (*Davilla* spp.)
Faya tatay (*Doliocarpus* spp.)
Fefi finga wiwiri (*Serjania paucidentata*)
Fefifinga-wiwiri (*Paullinia pinnata*)
Fefi-funga (*Paullinia dasygonia*)
Feifi fienga (*Paullinia pinnata*)
Fenkri (*Foeniculum vulgare*)
Fennel (*Foeniculum vulgare*)
Feuille a polir (*Curatella americana*)
Feuille bomb (*Pothomorphe peltata*)

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

- Feuille bombe (*Piper marginatum* var. *marginatum*)
Feuille chasseur (*Syagrus inajai*)
Feuille d'argent (*Ocotea guianensis*)
Feuille grage (*Psychotria ulviformis*)
Feuille paise (*Kalanchoe pinnata*)
Feuille tabac (*Aegiphila villosa*)
Feuille trefle (*Aristolochia trilobata*)
Feuille-way (*Cordyline fruticosa*)
Fève tonka (*Dipteryx odoata*)
Fève tonka (*Dipteryx punctata*)
Fever bush (*Siparuna guianensis*)
Fever grass (*Cymbopogon citratus*)
Fevillea (*Fevillea cordifolia*)
Feyfi finga wiwiri (*Serjania paucidentata*)
Fiddlewood (*Citharexylum macrophyllum*)
Fiddlewood (*Citharexylum spinosum*)
Fig (*Ficus guianensis*)
Fig (*Ficus maxima*)
Fig (*Ficus nymphaeifolia*)
Fig (*Ficus trigona*)
Figuier a Cayenne (*Hippomane mancinella*)
Figuier maudit (*Clusia rosea*)
Fine podina (*Lippia micromera*)
Fineleaf thyme (*Lippia micromera*)
Finibita (*Phyllanthus amarus*)
Fini-bitia (*Phyllanthus amarus*)
Finie-bitia (*Phyllanthus niruri* subsp. *niruri*)
Firebrush (*Combretum rotundifolium*)
Fit-weed (*Eryngium foetidum*)
Flambeau rouge (*Aspidosperma album*)
Flat-of-the-earth (*Microtea debilis*)
Fleskalebas (*Lagenaria siceraria*)
Fleur macaque (*Miconia racemosa*)
Fleur sirio (*Sambucus canadensis*)
Floatwood (*Cecropia sciadophylla*)
Foegoefoegoementi (*Hyptis atrorubens*)
Foekoe (*Chenopodium ambrosioides*)
Foekoe foekoe menti (*Chenopodium ambrosioides*)
Foekoe menti (*Chenopodium ambrosioides*)
Foengoe (*Licania elliptica*)
Foengoe (*Licania micrantha*)
Foengoe (*Parinari campestris*)
Foete-i (*Jacaranda copaia*)
Fojoeroe-bromki (*Mirabilis jalapa*)
Footie (*Maprounea guianensis*)
Fowroefoetoe-tite (*Macfadyena uncatata*)
Framboisien (*Ocimum campechianum*)
Frangipanier (*Plumeria alba*)
Frangipanier (*Plumeria rubra*)
Frangipanier blanche (*Plumeria alba*)
Frangipanier rose (*Plumeria rubra*)
Frangipanier rouge (*Plumeria rubra*)
Fransjipani (*Plumeria rubra*)
Fremoesoe-wisi (*Combretum cacoucia*)
Fromager (*Ceiba pentandra*)
Fromager (*Eriotheca globosa*)
Fuku fuku menti (*Chenopodium ambrosioides*)
Fustic (*Maclura tinctoria*)
Futui (*Jacaranda copaia*)
Gaa ma da oedoe (*Piper aduncum*)
Gaa ma da udu (*Piper aduncum*)
Gadodede (*Commelina diffusa*)
Gadodede (*Dichorisandra hexandra*)
Gaiac (*Dipteryx punctata*)
Gambir (*Uncaria gambier*)
Gandoe (*Bocoa prouacensis*)
Gandoe (*Swartzia benthamiana* var. *benthamiana*)
Gangi udu (*Tachigali paniculata*)
Gangouti (*Cupania hirsuta*)
Ganja (*Cannabis sativa*)
Garlic (*Allium sativum*)
Garlic rope (*Mansoa alliacea*)
Gauwetrie (*Matayba arborescens*)
Gauwietie (*Matayba arborescens*)
Gauwtrie (*Matayba arborescens*)
Gedoe (*Tachigali paniculata*)
Geelhart (*Chlorocardium rodiaei*)
Gele kabbes (*Vatairea guianensis*)
Geli-weko (*Inga edulis*)
Gember (*Zingiber officinale*)
Genipa (*Genipa americana*)
Gentiane (*Eustoma exaltata*)
Gere kabisi (*Vataireopsis speciosa*)
Geribde kers (*Eugenia uniflora*)
Gindja (*Zingiber officinale*)
Gingembre (*Zingiber officinale*)
Gingembre-bois (*Renalmia guianensis*)
Gingembre-cochon (*Renalmia guianensis*)
Gingepan (*Maprounea guianensis*)
Ginger (*Zingiber officinale*)

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

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| Giraumont (<i>Cucurbita moschata</i>) | Graine en bas feuille (<i>Phyllanthus amarus</i>) |
| Girofle d'eau (<i>Ludwigia hyssopifolia</i>) | Graine en bas feuille (<i>Phyllanthus carolinensis</i> subsp. <i>carolinensis</i>) |
| Giroflier (<i>Syzygium aromaticum</i>) | Graine en bas feuille (<i>Phyllanthus niruri</i> subsp. <i>niruri</i>) |
| Giromon (<i>Cucurbita</i> sp.) | Graine pok (<i>Physalis pubescens</i>) |
| Glycerine (<i>Anredera leptostachys</i>) | Graine tonnerre (<i>Mucuna sloanei</i>) |
| Gname chapelle (<i>Stigmaphyllon palmatum</i>) | Graine-biche (<i>Ambelania acida</i>) |
| Goat-pimpler (<i>Mimosa pigra</i>) | Graines-tigues (<i>Caesalpinia bonduc</i>) |
| Godo (<i>Crescentia cujete</i>) | Graine-tonnere (<i>Mucuna urens</i>) |
| Goebai (<i>Jacaranda copaia</i>) | Graine-tonnerre (<i>Canavalia rosea</i>) |
| Goebaja (<i>Jacaranda copaia</i>) | Grains of paradise (<i>Aframomum melegueta</i>) |
| Goejaba (<i>Psidium guajava</i>) | Granaat appel (<i>Punica granatum</i>) |
| Gogomago (<i>Phytolacca rivinoides</i>) | Granaatappel (<i>Punica granatum</i>) |
| Gogomango (<i>Phytolacca rivinoides</i>) | Granadilla (<i>Passiflora quadrangularis</i>) |
| Goiyave (<i>Psidium guajava</i>) | Granakibon (<i>Punica granatum</i>) |
| Goiyave-saut (<i>Psidium persoonii</i>) | Grand basilic (<i>Ocimum campechianum</i>) |
| Gol-mirch (<i>Piper nigrum</i>) | Grand cousin (<i>Triumfetta lappula</i>) |
| Go-lo-be (<i>Gloeoporus thelephoroides</i>) | Grand feuille bomb (<i>Pothomorphe peltata</i>) |
| Goloe (<i>Lagenaria siceraria</i>) | Grand maho (<i>Hibiscus tiliaceus</i>) |
| Gombo (<i>Stigmaphyllon sinuatum</i>) | Grand maho cousin (<i>Triumfetta lappula</i>) |
| Gommahout (<i>Guarea gomma</i>) | Grand mateve (<i>Potalia amara</i>) |
| Gomma-hout (<i>Guarea gomma</i>) | Grand maveve (<i>Potalia amara</i>) |
| Gomma-oedoe (<i>Guarea gomma</i>) | Grand panacoco (<i>Swartzia panacoco</i>) |
| Gomme-gutte d'Amérique (<i>Vismia cayennensis</i>) | Grand ricin (<i>Ricinus communis</i>) |
| Gomme-gutte de la Guyane (<i>Vismia cayennensis</i>) | Grande consoule (<i>Symphytum officinale</i>) |
| Gommier (<i>Bursera simaruba</i>) | Grande malnommee rouge (<i>Caperonia palustris</i>) |
| Gonofroe-tite (<i>Mansoa alliacea</i>) | Grangpauw kakisa (<i>Helicostylis tomentosa</i>) |
| Gooby (<i>Crescentia cujete</i>) | Granjaba (<i>Caperonia palustris</i>) |
| Goose grass (<i>Eleusine indica</i>) | Granny backbone (<i>Curarea candicans</i>) |
| Gooseberry (<i>Phyllanthus acidus</i>) | Granta (<i>Campomanesia aromatica</i>) |
| Goosefoot grass (<i>Eleusine indica</i>) | Green pea (<i>Cajanus cajan</i>) |
| Goudenregen (<i>Cassia fistula</i>) | Greenheart (<i>Chlorocardium rodiaei</i>) |
| Goupi (<i>Goupia glabra</i>) | Greenheart (<i>Tabebuia insignis</i>) |
| Goupi (<i>Goupia tomentosa</i>) | Grenadier (<i>Punica granatum</i>) |
| Gourde (<i>Lagenaria siceraria</i>) | Griffe chatte (<i>Macfadyena uncatata</i>) |
| Goyavier (<i>Psidium guajava</i>) | Griffe chatte (<i>Macfadyena unguis-cati</i>) |
| Goyavier grand bois (<i>Campomanesia aromatica</i>) | Griffe de chat (<i>Macfadyena unguis-cati</i>) |
| Goyavier grand bois (<i>Campomanesia grandiflora</i>) | Griffes de chat (<i>Macfadyena unguis-cati</i>) |
| Goyavier-citronnelle (<i>Campomanesia aromatica</i>) | Griffes de chat (<i>Pithecellobium unguis-cati</i>) |
| Goyavier-savane (<i>Psidium guajava</i>) | Grignon (<i>Bucida buceras</i>) |
| Graine biche (<i>Ambelania acida</i>) | Grinting (<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>) |
| Graine chacha (<i>Crotalaria retusa</i>) | Gris-gris coumate (<i>Licania macrophylla</i>) |
| Graine de l'anse (<i>Omphalea diandra</i>) | Grisgris rouge (<i>Licania macrophylla</i>) |
| | Grispiton (<i>Rheedia macrophylla</i>) |
| | Groenhart (<i>Tabebuia insignis</i>) |

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

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| Gronposren (<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>) | Hajali (<i>Cybianthus fulvopulverulentus</i> subsp. <i>magnoliifolius</i>) |
| Grootbladige mapa (<i>Macoubea guianensis</i>) | Hajaliballi diamaroe (<i>Cydista aequinoctialis</i>) |
| Gros piton (<i>Rheedia benthamiana</i>) | Hajariballi (<i>Petrea bracteata</i>) |
| Gros pompon (<i>Leonotis nepetifolia</i>) | Hajawa balli (<i>Protium guianense</i>) |
| Gros rose (<i>Hibiscus rosa-sinensis</i>) | Hakia (<i>Tabebuia capitata</i>) |
| Gros verveine (<i>Stachytarpheta jamaicensis</i>) | Hakia (<i>Tabebuia insignis</i>) |
| Grosse menthe (<i>Plectranthus amboinicus</i>) | Ha-ko-lu-ka-yik (<i>Toulicia guianensis</i>) |
| Grote tuinmarkoesa (<i>Passiflora quadrangularis</i>) | Halbois (<i>Dracontium polyphyllum</i>) |
| Ground-itch bush (<i>Elephantopus mollis</i>) | Halbois (<i>Urospatha sagittifolia</i>) |
| Groundnut (<i>Arachis hypogaea</i>) | Hali hali (<i>Lonchocarpus chrysophyllus</i>) |
| Gua-ba-yik (<i>Calycolpus goetheanus</i>) | Hameluna-balli (<i>Smilax schomburgkiana</i>) |
| Gua-ba-yik (<i>Eugenia anastomosans</i>) | Harbe a chat (<i>Hebeclinium macrophyllum</i>) |
| Gua-ba-yik (<i>Psidium acutangulum</i>) | Haricot du Perou (<i>Jatropha curcas</i>) |
| Gua-ba-yik (<i>Psidium guajava</i>) | Haricot plage (<i>Canavalia rosea</i>) |
| Guaco (<i>Mikania guaco</i>) | Harirao shiruaballi (<i>Ocotea canaliculata</i>) |
| Guaco (<i>Mikania parviflora</i>) | Haro-banaro (<i>Waltheria indica</i>) |
| Guava (<i>Psidium guajava</i>) | Hatti (<i>Hevea pauciflora</i>) |
| Guave (<i>Psidium guajava</i>) | Haudan (<i>Gustavia augusta</i>) |
| Guayamufрати (<i>Bauhinia guianensis</i>) | Hauna banna (<i>Monotagma spicatum</i>) |
| Guerit-tout (<i>Pluchea carolinensis</i>) | Hayari (<i>Lonchocarpus chrysophyllus</i>) |
| Gui (<i>Oryctanthus florulentus</i>) | Hebechi-abo (<i>Serjania paucidentata</i>) |
| Gui (<i>Phoradendron</i> spp.) | Heburu (<i>Ocotea canaliculata</i>) |
| Gui (<i>Psittacanthus</i> spp.) | Hegron taproepa (<i>Gustavia augusta</i>) |
| Gui (<i>Struthanthus dichotrianthus</i>) | Henna (<i>Lawsonia inermis</i>) |
| Guimauve (<i>Malvastrum spicatum</i>) | Hennep (<i>Cannabis sativa</i>) |
| Guimauve de Guyane (<i>Malvastrum spicatum</i>) | Henriette (<i>Henriettea succosa</i>) |
| Guinea pepper (<i>Aframomum melegueta</i>) | Herb a aiguilles (<i>Bidens pilosa</i>) |
| Guinee pipi (<i>Petiveria alliacea</i>) | Herb aiguille (<i>Bidens cynapiifolia</i>) |
| Guingamadou (<i>Viola sebifera</i>) | Herbe a balai (<i>Scoparia dulcis</i>) |
| Gujave (<i>Psidium guajava</i>) | Herbe a balai (<i>Veronica americana</i>) |
| Gully root (<i>Petiveria alliacea</i>) | Herbe a balai sauvage (<i>Scoparia dulcis</i>) |
| Gully-root (<i>Petiveria alliacea</i>) | Herbe a balai sauvage (<i>Veronica americana</i>) |
| Gungu (<i>Geissospermum argenteum</i>) | Herbe a cloques (<i>Physalis pubescens</i>) |
| Guyaba (<i>Psidium guajava</i>) | Herbe a crochets (<i>Uncaria guianensis</i>) |
| Guyave (<i>Psidium guajava</i>) | Herbe a crochets (<i>Uncaria tomentosa</i>) |
| Gwe gwe (<i>Pterocarpus officinalis</i>) | Herbe a enivrer le poisson (<i>Phyllanthus brasiliensis</i>) |
| Hachiballi (<i>Simaba multiflora</i>) | Herbe a la brinvilliers (<i>Spigelia anthelmia</i>) |
| Hah-pi ah-wah-rah (<i>Adiantum fuliginosum</i>) | Herbe a malingres (<i>Heliotropium indicum</i>) |
| Haiariballi (<i>Alexa wachenheimii</i>) | Herbe a paniers (<i>Triumfetta lappula</i>) |
| Haiawa (<i>Protium aracouchini</i>) | Herbe a vers (<i>Chenopodium ambrosioides</i>) |
| Haiawa (<i>Protium guianense</i>) | Herbe aux brulures (<i>Bacopa aquatica</i>) |
| Haiawa (<i>Protium heptaphyllum</i> subsp. <i>heptaphyllum</i>) | Herbe aux chiques (<i>Tournefortia scandens</i>) |
| Haimerada (<i>Lindernia diffusa</i>) | Herbe aux vers (<i>Chenopodium ambrosioides</i>) |
| Haiwa-balli grass (<i>Unxia camphorata</i>) | Herbe canard (<i>Zornia latifolia</i>) |
| | Herbe de quatre heures (<i>Mirabilis jalapa</i>) |

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

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| Herbe de St. Martin (<i>Sauvagesia erecta</i>) | Horotoballi (<i>Caesalpinia bonduc</i>) |
| Herbe du Paraguay (<i>Lindernia diffusa</i>) | Horowassa (<i>Abarema jupunba</i>) |
| Herbe Saint Martin (<i>Sauvagesia erecta</i>) | Horowassie (<i>Abarema jupunba</i>) |
| Herbe St. Martin (<i>Sauvagesia erecta</i>) | Horse eye (<i>Mucuna urens</i>) |
| Herbe-aux-brulures (<i>Bacopa aquatica</i>) | Houmiri (<i>Humiria balsamifera</i> var. <i>balsamifera</i>) |
| Herbe-couteau (<i>Cyperus laxus</i>) | Hubu (<i>Spondias mombin</i>) |
| Hertentabak (<i>Irlbachia alata</i> subsp. <i>alata</i>) | Hubudi (<i>Anacardium giganteum</i>) |
| Heukuteu (<i>Chomelia tenuiflora</i>) | Huria (<i>Byrsonima</i> cf. <i>crassifolia</i>) |
| Hevea (<i>Hevea guianensis</i>) | Huria (<i>Byrsonima crassifolia</i>) |
| Heymassoli (<i>Ximenia americana</i>) | Huria (<i>Byrsonima spicata</i>) |
| Hiari (<i>Helicostylis tomentosa</i>) | Huriasa (<i>Abarema jupunba</i>) |
| Hibiscus (<i>Hibiscus rosa-sinensis</i>) | Huruasa (<i>Abarema jupunba</i>) |
| Hicha (<i>Byrsonima spicata</i>) | Hya-hya (<i>Lacmellea utilis</i>) |
| Hietsjiete (<i>Gustavia augusta</i>) | Ibajawa (<i>Protium heptaphyllum</i> subsp. <i>heptaphyllum</i>) |
| Hikoelitokong (<i>Phyllanthus orbiculatus</i>) | Ibiberi (<i>Inga thibaudiana</i>) |
| Hikoritoro (<i>Inga bourgoni</i>) | Icaquier (<i>Chrysobalanus icaco</i>) |
| Hikuribianda (<i>Simaba cedron</i>) | Idaballi (<i>Omphalea diandra</i>) |
| Hikuri-bianda (<i>Simaba cedron</i>) | Idaballi (<i>Panopsis sessifolia</i>) |
| Hikuri-tarafo (<i>Bauhinia scala-simiae</i>) | Idin (<i>Byrsonima crassifolia</i>) |
| Hikuritarafon (<i>Bauhinia guianensis</i>) | I-e-mah-lah-e-wah (<i>Lecythis corrugata</i>) |
| Hikuritarafon (<i>Bauhinia kunthiana</i>) | Ieriakopie (<i>Siparuna</i> cf. <i>guianensis</i>) |
| Hikuritarafon (<i>Bauhinia scala-simiae</i>) | Iesri wiwiri (<i>Pityrogramma calomelanos</i>) |
| Hindoestan grapes (<i>Syzygium cumini</i>) | Iesri wiwiri (<i>Stachytarpheta cayennensis</i>) |
| Hipanai (<i>Parkia pendula</i>) | Iesri wiwiri (<i>Stachytarpheta jamaicensis</i>) |
| Hoahoa (<i>Hernandia guianensis</i>) | Ietjoetanoe aliano (<i>Bocoa prouacensis</i>) |
| Hobbo (<i>Spondias mombin</i>) | Ietjotono parapisi (<i>Maprounea guianensis</i>) |
| Hoeboe (<i>Spondias mombin</i>) | Ietorihie karoto (<i>Inga thibaudiana</i>) |
| Hoeboedie (<i>Anacardium giganteum</i>) | Iewadaballi (<i>Couropita guianensis</i>) |
| Hoelia (<i>Byrsonima coriacea</i>) | Iguana wood (<i>Cordia tetrandra</i>) |
| Hoelia (<i>Byrsonima crassifolia</i>) | Ihipkunau (<i>Tanaecium nocturnum</i>) |
| Hoepelboom (<i>Copaifera guianensis</i>) | Iiglarib (<i>Tonina fluviatilis</i>) |
| Hoepelhout (<i>Copaifera guianensis</i>) | Ijzerhart (<i>Swartzia benthamiana</i> var. <i>benthamiana</i>) |
| Hoepel-olie (<i>Copaifera guianensis</i>) | I-ki-ya-mo-yik (<i>Bocconia pearcei</i>) |
| Hoeproie (<i>Copaifera guianensis</i>) | Ikun (<i>Lonchocarpus chrysophyllus</i>) |
| Hoera (<i>Caryocar nuciferum</i>) | Ikun axine (<i>Lonchocarpus chrysophyllus</i>) |
| Hoereuereroko (<i>Cordia nodosa</i>) | Ilay kamwi (<i>Mansoa alliacea</i>) |
| Hog plum (<i>Spondias mombin</i>) | Ileng (<i>Ocotea canaliculata</i>) |
| Hohoradikoro (<i>Ocotea guianensis</i>) | Ili-ga-wa-yik (<i>Virola sebifera</i>) |
| Ho-ku-twe-mah (<i>Polybotrya caudata</i>) | I-li-ga-wa-yik (<i>Virola sebifera</i>) |
| Holia (<i>Byrsonima coriacea</i>) | Ilipala (<i>Bambusa vulgaris</i>) |
| Hooboo (<i>Spondias mombin</i>) | Imayumetni (<i>Clibadium sylvestre</i>) |
| Hoogland tapoeripa (<i>Gustavia augusta</i>) | Imba (<i>Azadirachta indica</i>) |
| Hoogland-bospapaja (<i>Cecropia sciadophylla</i>) | Imba (<i>Caryocar nuciferum</i>) |
| Hora (<i>Caryocar nuciferum</i>) | Imbaima (<i>Bertholletia excelsa</i>) |
| Hori (<i>Byrsonima crassifolia</i>) | |
| Horia (<i>Byrsonima crassifolia</i>) | |
| Horoto (<i>Lagenaria siceraria</i>) | |

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

- Imbo (*Caryocar nuciferum*)
 Imeku (*Lonchocarpus chrysophyllus*)
 Iminyâr (*Curatella americana*)
 Imli (*Tamarindus indica*)
 Immortelle (*Erythrina corallodendron*)
 Immortelle (*Erythrina fusca*)
 Immortelle pourpre (*Gomphrena globosa*)
 Imoro (*Palicourea guianensis*)
 Impukiu (*Bonafousia angulata*)
 Impukiu (*Bonafousia macrocalyx*)
 Impukui ahigidi (*Brunfelsia guianensis*)
 Incense tree (*Protium guianense*)
 Incense tree (*Protium heptaphyllum* subsp. *heptaphyllum*)
 Indigo (*Indigofera suffruticosa*)
 Indigo (*Senna occidentalis*)
 Indigo café (*Senna occidentalis*)
 Indigo sauvage (*Indigofera gerardiana*)
 Inflammation bush (*Cyanthillium cinereum*)
 Inga masulapa (*Inga alata*)
 Ingasisi (*Inga alba*)
 Ingasisi (*Inga bourgoni*)
 Ingasisi (*Inga pezizifera*)
 Ingie noto (*Bertholletia excelsa*)
 Ingie sops (*Abarema jupunba*)
 Ingi-noto (*Caryocar nuciferum*)
 Ingi-pina (*Socratea exorrhiza*)
 Ingipipa (*Couratari guianensis*)
 Ingi-pipa (*Couratari guianensis*)
 Ingi-prasara (*Socratea exorrhiza*)
 Ingisopo (*Furcraea foetida*)
 Injakoppie (*Siparuna* cf. *guianensis*)
 Injakoppie (*Siparuna guianensis*)
 Ink plant (*Renealmia alpinia*)
 Inura (*Licania macrophylla*)
 Inyeku (*Lonchocarpus chrysophyllus*)
 Iollieballie (*Trattinnickia bursarifolia*)
 Ipana (*Parkia pendula*)
 Ipeca (*Boerhavia diffusa*)
 Ipeca (*Faramea guianensis*)
 Ipeca (*Hybanthus calceolaria*)
 Ipeca (*Ionidium glutinosum*)
 Ipeca (*Psychotria ligularis* var. *carapichea*)
 Ipeca batard (*Ruellia tuberosa*)
 Ipeca blanc (*Hybanthus calceolaria*)
 Ipeca negre (*Asclepias curassavica*)
 Ipeca negre (*Hybanthus calceolaria*)
 Ipeca sauvage (*Asclepias curassavica*)
 Ipeca sauvage (*Hybanthus calceolaria*)
 Ipecacuanha (*Asclepias curassavica*)
 Ipecacuanha (*Hybanthus calceolaria*)
 Ipecaquana (*Boerhavia diffusa*)
 I-pu-ku (*Macoubea guianensis*)
 I-pu-kwe-muh (*Trigonon* cf. *hypoleuca*)
 Ira-kopi (*Siparuna guianensis*)
 Iremda (*Rollinia exsucca*)
 Iriar (*Manilkara bidentata*)
 Irikwa (*Virola michelii*)
 Irikwa (*Virola surinamensis*)
 Irimariye (*Couratari guianensis*)
 Irimyar (*Couratari guianensis*)
 Ironweed (*Desmodium adscendens*)
 Ironweed (*Desmodium incanum*)
 Ironwood (*Swartzia panacoco*)
 Ironwood (*Tabebuia capitata*)
 Ironwood (*Tabebuia insignis*)
 Irup (*Dieffenbachia seguine*)
 Isikoena wanapoe (*Tephrosia sinapou*)
 Isri wiwiri (*Pityrogramma calomelanos*)
 Isri-ati (*Bocoa prouacensis*)
 Isriwiwiri (*Stachytarpheta jamaicensis*)
 Isri-wiwiri (*Stachytarpheta jamaicensis*)
 Isuu (*Zingiber officinale*)
 Ita (*Mauritia flexuosa*)
 Itara (*Bellucia grossularioides*)
 Itara (*Henriettea succosa*)
 Ite (*Mauritia flexuosa*)
 Ite palm (*Mauritia flexuosa*)
 Iteballi (*Vochysia surinamensis*)
 Itik (*Licaria cannella*)
 Itiki boroballi (*Swartzia benthamiana* var. *benthamiana*)
 Itikiboro (*Pterocarpus officinalis*)
 Itikiboro djamaro (*Swartzia benthamiana* var. *benthamiana*)
 Itikiboroballi (*Bocoa prouacensis*)
 Itikiboroballi (*Swartzia leiogyne*)
 Itiriti (*Ischnosiphon arouma*)
 Itjoetano aripawana (*Gustavia augusta*)
 I-to (*Pouteria melanopoda*)
 Itoeloetana klepoe (*Abarema jupunba*)
 Itoeri walaba (*Eperua grandiflora* subsp. *guyanensis*)
 Itoubou (*Hybanthus calceolaria*)

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

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| Itoupou (<i>Hybanthus calceolaria</i>) | Jawalidan hottohotokoro (<i>Sclerolobium</i> cf. <i>albiflorum</i>) |
| Ituri wallaba (<i>Eperua grandiflora</i> subsp. <i>guyanensis</i>) | Jawalidan lokolemeroe (<i>Sclerolobium</i> cf. <i>albiflorum</i>) |
| Ituri-ishi-lokodo (<i>Helicostylis tomentosa</i>) | Jawaredan (<i>Sclerolobium</i> cf. <i>albiflorum</i>) |
| I-umah-rah da-to-to (<i>Rheedia macrophylla</i>) | Jawaredan belero (<i>Sclerolobium</i> cf. <i>albiflorum</i>) |
| Iwida (<i>Crescentia cujete</i>) | Jeajeamadou (<i>Virola sebifera</i>) |
| Iwir (<i>Mauritia flexuosa</i>) | Jean gaiac (<i>Cuphea carthagenensis</i>) |
| Iwisi (<i>Sterculia pruriens</i>) | Jeberu bina (<i>Drosera capillaris</i>) |
| Iwitay (<i>Annona ambotay</i>) | Jejereku (<i>Xylopia frutescens</i>) |
| Jabafotoe (<i>Caladium bicolor</i>) | Jekoena (<i>Triplaris weigeltiana</i>) |
| Jabafotoetaja (<i>Caladium bicolor</i>) | Jesikoesji (<i>Paullinia pinnata</i>) |
| Jaborandi (<i>Monniera trifolia</i>) | Job's tears (<i>Coix lacryma-jobi</i>) |
| Jacinthe d'eau (<i>Eichhornia crassipes</i>) | Jobstranen (<i>Coix lacryma-jobi</i>) |
| Jack-in-the-box (<i>Hernandia guianensis</i>) | Joeli (<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i>) |
| Jah-gali-yik (<i>Mouriri huberi</i>) | Joeliballi (<i>Irlbachia alata</i> subsp. <i>alata</i>) |
| Jah-ga-ri-yik (<i>Bellucia pentamera</i>) | Joembo kerapole (<i>Allamanda cathartica</i>) |
| Jaho khalemeroe (<i>Gossypium barbadense</i>) | Jongemansliefde (<i>Catharanthus roseus</i>) |
| Jahoballi (<i>Hibiscus bifurcatus</i>) | Jonkmans-liefde (<i>Catharanthus roseus</i>) |
| Jahoballi (<i>Sterculia</i> cf. <i>excelsa</i>) | Jooka makodja (<i>Passiflora glandulosa</i>) |
| Jaifi (<i>Jacaranda copaia</i>) | Jorka-okro (<i>Abelmoschus moschatus</i>) |
| Jakopie (<i>Siparuna</i> cf. <i>guianensis</i>) | Jorka-okro (<i>Hibiscus bifurcatus</i>) |
| Jakopie (<i>Siparuna guianensis</i>) | Jorkapesi (<i>Senna occidentalis</i>) |
| Jalawa pomejde (<i>Polygonum acuminatum</i>) | Jorkapesi (<i>Senna quinquangulata</i>) |
| Jalimana (<i>Combretum cacoucia</i>) | Jorkapetie (<i>Senna quinquangulata</i>) |
| Jamoen (<i>Syzygium cumini</i>) | Jorkoena (<i>Tephrosia sinapou</i>) |
| Jamoon (<i>Syzygium cumini</i>) | Joro joro pisie (<i>Ocotea guianensis</i>) |
| Jamoselli (<i>Rollinia exsucca</i>) | Joro-joo (<i>Canna indica</i>) |
| Jampanesi-toriman (<i>Bidens pilosa</i>) | Jorojoro (<i>Thevetia peruviana</i>) |
| Janamali (<i>Piper poiteanum</i>) | Jorokoenang (<i>Tephrosia sinapou</i>) |
| Japana (<i>Ichthyothere terminalis</i>) | Jou-ha-ha (<i>Ocotea guianensis</i>) |
| Japepokoe (<i>Cydista aequinoctialis</i>) | Joumpa (<i>Citharexylum spinosum</i>) |
| Japopale (<i>Annona sericea</i>) | Jumbie baby (<i>Jatropha gossypifolia</i>) |
| Jappa foetoe (<i>Caladium bicolor</i>) | Jumbie tree (<i>Ceiba pentandra</i>) |
| Jarakopi (<i>Siparuna</i> cf. <i>guianensis</i>) | Jumbie-balsam (<i>Ocimum sanctum</i>) |
| Jarakopi (<i>Siparuna guianensis</i>) | Jurri juri (<i>Thevetia peruviana</i>) |
| Jara-kopi (<i>Siparuna guianensis</i>) | K'wanarri (<i>Hymenaea courbaril</i>) |
| Jarakopie (<i>Siparuna guianensis</i>) | Ka iakani (<i>Macoubea guianensis</i>) |
| Jaroro hariraroe (<i>Aspidosperma marcgravianum</i>) | Ka'iti'ay (<i>Pharus latifolius</i>) |
| Jasmijin (<i>Tabernaemontana divaricata</i>) | Ka-ah-kwak-yik (<i>Gossypium brasiliense</i>) |
| Jasmijn (<i>Jasminum</i> sp.) | Kaaiman-peper (<i>Unonopsis guatterioides</i>) |
| Jasmin (<i>Jasminum officinale</i>) | Kabaduli (<i>Tetracera asperula</i>) |
| Jasmin d'Espagne (<i>Jasminum grandiflorum</i>) | Kabiuk (<i>Goupia glabra</i>) |
| Jastrale (<i>Tabernaemontana divaricata</i>) | Kabokhali (<i>Goupia glabra</i>) |
| Jaune d'oeuf (<i>Chrysophyllum cainito</i>) | Kabudalli (<i>Goupia glabra</i>) |
| Jawalidan (<i>Sclerolobium</i> cf. <i>albiflorum</i>) | Kabuduli (<i>Davilla</i> cf. <i>rugosa</i>) |

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

- Kabuduli (*Doliocarpus dentatus*)
Kabuduli (*Tetracera asperula*)
Kabuduli (*Tetracera costata* subsp. *rotundifolia*)
Kabukalli (*Goupia glabra*)
Ka-dah-qua-du-rai-yik (*Sida cordifolia*)
Ka-da-kwa-du-rai-yik (*Pavonia fruticosa*)
Ka-da-quack-yik (*Gossypium barbadense*)
Ka-da-qua-du-rai-yik (*Pavonia fruticosa*)
Ka-da-qua-du-tu-rai-yik (*Turnera rupestris*)
Kadeneb (*Zanthoxylum apiculatum*)
Kadjoe (*Anacardium occidentale*)
Kadjoe mattoe (*Anacardium giganteum*)
Kadjoe mattoe (*Dimorphandra conjugata*)
Kahboye (*Piper oblongifolium*)
Kah-de-poi-muh (*Licania micrantha*)
Kah-lah-lu-e-bwe-muh (*Swartzia benthamiana* var. *benthamiana*)
Kah-lah-pah-me-re (*Eschweilera pedicellata*)
Kah-lah-pi-muh (*Guarea kunthiana*)
Kah-lauw-yah-rung (*Zygia latifolia*)
Kah-lo she-wuh (*Rollinia exsucca*)
Kah-mah-ke (*Ambelania acida*)
Kah-mu (*Platymiscium* sp.)
Kah-nah-ye-ne-nah-fuh (*Dichorisandra hexandra*)
Kah-nong-yik (*Platonia insignis*)
Kah-pe (*Endlicheria* sp.)
Kah-pe (*Prionostemma aspera*)
Kah-pi ah-wah-rah (*Petrea bracteata*)
Kah-rah-kah (*Acacia tenuifolia*)
Kah-rah-pah-e-muh (*Trichilia* spp.)
Kah-rah-pah-nah (*Aniba* sp.)
Kah-rah-pi-mah (*Guarea* cf. *grandifolia*)
Kah-tam-we-muh (*Croton pullei*)
Kah-wouii-eng-goui-ma-pouii-yik (*Bauhinia scala-simiae*)
Kaia-eno-mio (*Psychotria poeppigiana*)
Kaiarima (*Maytenus myrsinoides*)
Kaiedi (*Annona muricata*)
Kaikai (*Panopsis sessifolia*)
Kaioballi (*Hernandia guianensis*)
Kai-pay-yik (*Aristolochia hians*)
Kai-ria (*Stigmaphyllon sinuatum*)
Kairiaballi (*Licania heteromorpha*)
Kairiballi (*Licania heteromorpha* var. *perplexans*)
Kairi-balli (*Licania heteromorpha* var. *perplexans*)
Kajanapepre (*Capsicum frutescens*)
Kajanna manja (*Mangifera indica*)
Kajot (*Sechium edule*)
Kaka (*Pradosia schomburgkiana*)
Kakabroeke (*Swartzia benthamiana* var. *benthamiana*)
Kakafowru kankan (*Heliotropium indicum*)
Kakakangkang (*Heliotropium indicum*)
Kakakankan (*Heliotropium indicum*)
Kaka-kankan (*Heliotropium indicum*)
Kakakankan (*Stachytarpheta cayennensis*)
Kakakankan (*Stachytarpheta jamaicensis*)
Kakanja bosoe (*Hymenaea courbaril*)
Kakaralli (*Eschweilera pedicellata*)
Kakarua (*Pradosia schomburgkiana*)
Kakatri (*Ceiba pentandra*)
Kakaw (*Theobroma cacao*)
Kakhoru (*Cordia tetrandra*)
Kakirio (*Calycolpus goetheanus*)
Kakoesjiroe inoko (*Voyria caerulea*)
Kakoro (*Cordia polycephala*)
Kakoro (*Piper aduncum*)
Kakutiro (*Rhizophora mangle*)
Kakutiru (*Rhizophora mangle*)
Ka-la-laik-yik (*Acacia tenuifolia*)
Kalayulu (*Arrabidaea candicans*)
Kalayulu (*Schlegelia violacea*)
Kalebas (*Crescentia cujete*)
Kalebasboom (*Crescentia cujete*)
Kalebashout (*Citharexylum macrophyllum*)
Kalebashout (*Citharexylum spinosum*)
Kale-che-lay-yik (*Duguetia pycnastera*)
Ka-le-cho-pule-yik (*Corchorus hirtus*)
Kalia (*Stigmaphyllon sinuatum*)
Kaloeba kele (*Pfaffia glauca*)
Kaloewanama (*Henriettea succosa*)
Kalu diab (*Abelmoschus moschatus*)
Kamadan (*Palicourea guianensis*)
Ka-ma-gu-za-yik (*Pouteria venosa*)
Ka-mai-ying-yik (*Cecropia angulata*)
Kamakuti (*Eriotheca globosa*)
Kamalalai (*Tilesia baccata*)
Kamang (*Cecropia angulata*)
Kamarai (*Licaria cannella*)
Kamarassana (*Helosis cayennensis*)

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

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| Kamaroeballi (<i>Justicia pectoralis</i>) | Kapasi masoesa (<i>Renalmia cf. floribunda</i>) |
| Kamasbalai (<i>Tilesia baccata</i>) | Kapasiwi (<i>Siparuna cf. guianensis</i>) |
| Kamasoeli (<i>Paullinia pinnata</i>) | Kapichian (<i>Socratea exorrhiza</i>) |
| Kamatana (<i>Catostemma fragrans</i>) | Kapilairi-wiwiri (<i>Pityrogramma calomelanos</i>) |
| Ka-ma-ying-yik (<i>Cecropia obtusa</i>) | Kapilari wiwiri (<i>Pityrogramma calomelanos</i>) |
| Kam-bail-yik (<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>) | Kapiyuwa asikalu (<i>Costus arabicus</i>) |
| Kam-bu-duk-yik (<i>Bidens cynapiifolia</i>) | Kapoea eh (<i>Gustavia augusta</i>) |
| Kam-bu-duk-yik (<i>Olyra latifolia</i>) | Kapoewatiki (<i>Bonafousia siphilitica</i>) |
| Kam-hi-da (<i>Philodendron pedatum</i>) | Kapoewa-tiki (<i>Bonafousia siphilitica</i>) |
| Kam-hi-det (<i>Syngonium podophyllum</i>) | Kapui-engomapai (<i>Bauhinia kunthiana</i>) |
| Kam-law (<i>Erechtites hieracifolia</i>) | Kara (<i>Sterculia pruriens</i>) |
| Kamoali (<i>Dichorisandra hexandra</i>) | Karaba (<i>Carapa guianensis</i>) |
| Kamoeali (<i>Desmoncus cf. polyacanthos</i>) | Karababalli (<i>Guarea cf. grandifolia</i>) |
| Kamoro (<i>Macfadyena uncata</i>) | Karababalli (<i>Guarea guidonia</i>) |
| Kamoro (<i>Martinella obovata</i>) | Karaba-balli (<i>Guarea guidonia</i>) |
| Kam-o-wah (<i>Desmoncus polyacanthos</i>) | Ka-ra-bai-yik (<i>Carapa guianensis</i>) |
| Kampferbladeren (<i>Unxia camphorata</i>) | Karaballalli (<i>Guarea guidonia</i>) |
| Kamwatta (<i>Bambusa vulgaris</i>) | Karaballi (<i>Guarea gomma</i>) |
| Kanakudiballi (<i>Dichapetalum pedunculatum</i>) | Karaballi wedakoro abo (<i>Guarea gomma</i>) |
| Kanambouli (<i>Simaba multiflora</i>) | Ka-ra-ba-yik (<i>Carapa guianensis</i>) |
| Kanami ran (<i>Clibadium surinamense</i>) | Karabipo (<i>Sterculia pruriens</i>) |
| Kanan (<i>Canna indica</i>) | Karaijpoo (<i>Abarema jupunba</i>) |
| Kananumna (<i>Petiveria alliacea</i>) | Karajura (<i>Arrabidaea chica</i>) |
| Kanawari (<i>Hymenaea courbaril</i>) | Karakara (<i>Norantea guianensis</i>) |
| Kanawiak (<i>Apeiba petoumo</i>) | Karamanni (<i>Symphonia globulifera</i>) |
| Kaneel (<i>Cinnamomum zeylanicum</i>) | Karampai (<i>Annona haematantha</i>) |
| Kaneel appel (<i>Annona squamosa</i>) | Karanare (<i>Ischnosiphon arouma</i>) |
| Kaneelappel (<i>Annona squamosa</i>) | Karapa (<i>Carapa guianensis</i>) |
| Kaneelboom (<i>Cinnamomum zeylanicum</i>) | Karapa (<i>Cedrela odorata</i>) |
| Kaneelhart (<i>Licaria cannella</i>) | Karapa bossi (<i>Dipteryx odoata</i>) |
| Kaneerjoe (<i>Licaria cannella</i>) | Karapai (<i>Carapa guianensis</i>) |
| Kaner' apra (<i>Annona squamosa</i>) | Kararo (<i>Andira inermis</i>) |
| Kaneri (<i>Cinnamomum zeylanicum</i>) | Karia (<i>Stigmaphyllon sinuatum</i>) |
| Kanerie hoedoe (<i>Licaria cannella</i>) | Kariballi (<i>Licania heteromorpha</i> var. <i>perplexans</i>) |
| Kanifro (<i>Coix lacryma-jobi</i>) | Ka-ri-cha-ya-ni-yik (<i>Eryngium foetidum</i>) |
| Kanihiri (<i>Pachira aquatica</i>) | Ka-ri-eh-much-yik (<i>Banisteriopsis lucida</i>) |
| Kaniri (<i>Pachira aquatica</i>) | Karihi (<i>Cyperus articulatus</i>) |
| Kankan pau (<i>Rollinia exsucca</i>) | Ka-ri-ma-tak-yik (<i>Drymaria cordata</i>) |
| Kankan-oedoe (<i>Apeiba petoumo</i>) | Karobakoro (<i>Cassytha filiformis</i>) |
| Kan-kan-pau (<i>Apeiba petoumo</i>) | Karoe (<i>Zea mays</i>) |
| Kankantri (<i>Ceiba pentandra</i>) | Karoe-barba (<i>Zea mays</i>) |
| Kanoaballi (<i>Aniba hostmanniana</i>) | Karohoro (<i>Schefflera decaphylla</i>) |
| Ka-no-piya-yik (<i>Renalmia floribunda</i>) | Karohoro (<i>Schefflera morototoni</i>) |
| Kantasi-oedoe (<i>Capirona decorticans</i>) | Karo-shiri (<i>Centropogon cornutus</i>) |
| Kaoue mapa (<i>Bonafousia undulata</i>) | Karoshiri (<i>Tapura guianensis</i>) |
| Kapadula (<i>Dolioscarpus dentatus</i>) | Ka-ro-whak-yik (<i>Furcraea foetida</i>) |
| Kapaichan (<i>Socratea exorrhiza</i>) | |

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

- Ka-ro-yik (*Clusia* cf. *palmicida*)
Kartabac plum (*Simaba cedron*)
Karu (*Zea mays*)
Karu arib (*Combretum cacoucia*)
Karu-barba (*Zea mays*)
Karuk (*Genipa americana*)
Karukwiakat (*Crotalaria retusa*)
Ka-ruk-yik (*Scutellaria* sp.)
Ka-ru-tu-rai-yik (*Licaria debilis*)
Karwai (*Swartzia panacoco*)
Kasaba (*Manihot esculenta*)
Kasaba pau (*Rollinia exsucca*)
Kasalerodan (*Ptychopetalum olacoides*)
Kasjoe (*Anacardium occidentale*)
Kasjoema (*Annona reticulata*)
Kasjoen (*Anacardium occidentale*)
Kassa-bahoedoe (*Sloanea dentata*)
Kasyu (*Anacardium occidentale*)
Ka-ta-lo-na-yik (*Solanum subinerme*)
Ka-ta-peek-yik (*Phoradendron piperoides*)
Ka-ta-waik-yik (*Davilla kunthii*)
Ka-ta-waik-yik (*Doliocarpus spraguei*)
Ka-ta-waik-yik (*Pinzona coriacea*)
Kata-whaik-yik (*Doliocarpus* cf. *macrocarpus*)
Kates (*Carica papaya*)
Katjoesi anjalali (*Marcgravia coriacea*)
Katjoesi anjali (*Cymbopetalum brasiliense*)
Katoe-lienja (*Hyeronima alchorneoides*)
Katoelimia (*Dipteryx odoata*)
Katoen (*Gossypium barbadense*)
Katoenbon (*Gossypium barbadense*)
Katoeng (*Gossypium barbadense*)
Katoen-oedoe (*Lueheopsis rugosa*)
Katumat (*Chromolaena odorata*)
Katunai (*Tetracera costata* subsp. *rotundifolia*)
Katuwaiye (*Doliocarpus dentatus*)
Kau ai (*Mucuna sloanei*)
Kauada (*Licania alba*)
Kaudanaro (*Licania alba*)
Kautaballi (*Licania alba*)
Kautaballi (*Licania heteromorpha* var. *perplexans*)
Kawai (*Caryocar glabrum*)
Kaw-ai (*Mucuna sloanei*)
Ka-waik-yik (*Nicotiana tabacum*)
Kawanahalli (*Hymenaea courbaril*)
Kawanali (*Hymenaea courbaril*)
Kawanari (*Hymenaea courbaril*)
Kawe-apisi (*Ocotea guianensis*)
Kaw-ne-yeng-ku-ma-pu-yik (*Bauhinia scala-simiae*)
Ka-woee-yik (*Clathrotropis macrocarpa*)
Ka-wo-ie-yik (*Clathrotropis brachypetala*)
Kawtite (*Davilla* cf. *rugosa*)
Ka-wue-yeng-ku-ma-pu-yik (*Bauhinia rubiginosa*)
Ka-wuk-raie-yik (*Passiflora glandulosa*)
Ka-wuk-wa-raie-yik (*Passiflora vespertilio*)
Keesi-keesi-kan-kan (*Apeiba petoumo*)
Keh-weh-eh-pu-we-muh (*Leandra* sp.)
Keladi (*Colocasia esculenta*)
Kelapa (*Cocos nucifera*)
Kemangen (*Ocimum sanctum*)
Kembang mantaga (*Tabernaemontana divaricata*)
Kembang sepatoe (*Hibiscus rosa-sinensis*)
Kembang telang (*Clitorea ternatea*)
Ken (*Saccharum officinarum*)
Kenamanarare (*Byrsonima verbascifolia*)
Kers (*Malpighia puniceifolia*)
Kerseboom (*Eugenia uniflora*)
Kersenboom (*Malpighia puniceifolia*)
Kersi (*Malpighia puniceifolia*)
Ketela poehoen (*Manihot esculenta*)
Ketimoen (*Cucumis sativus*)
Ketji beling (*Strobilanthes crispus*)
Ketjoeboeng (*Datura metel*)
Ketmie acide (*Hibiscus sabdariffa*)
Khalaose tokon (*Cyanthillium cinereum*)
Kha-moui-lea-yik (*Hymenaea courbaril*)
Kha-moui-yeng-gu-ma-pui-yik (*Bauhinia scala-simiae*)
Kha-ra-raik-yik (*Acacia tenuifolia*)
Kharemero shiruaballi (*Licaria cannella*)
Kha-rie-bung-yik (*Capparis* cf. *maroniensis*)
Kha-ruk-yik (*Genipa spruceana*)
Kha-sawh-proc-yik (*Rhodognaphalopsis flaviflora*)
Kha-woui-eng-gu-ma-pui-yik (*Bauhinia guianensis*)
Kha-woui-eng-gu-ma-pui-yik (*Bauhinia surinamensis*)

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

- Kha-woui-eng-gu-puii-yik (*Bauhinia rubiginosa*)
Kha-wouii-eng-gou-ma-pouii-yik (*Bauhinia guianensis*)
Khey-wa-ye-yik (*Thevetia peruviana*)
Khus khus grass (*Vetiveria zizanioides*)
Khu-youw-sey-you-yik (*Anacardium giganteum*)
Kiaguidia (*Sclerolobium* cf. *albiflorum*)
Kibiwe (*Genipa americana*)
Kidalebano (*Bactris oligoclada*)
Kiere pipio (*Borreria latifolia*)
Kik-ka-wa-na-yik (*Paullinia latifolia*)
Ki-kwa-na (*Paullinia rufescens*)
Ki-kwe nyeh-nyeh (*Cissus erosa*)
Ki-kwe o-noy-e (*Pharus latifolius*)
Ki-kwe weh-nah-ru (*Ichnanthus panicoides*)
Ki-kwe weh-nah-ru (*Streptogyna americana*)
Kimpoel (*Caladium bicolor*)
Kiniki (*Manihot esculenta*)
Kinotata (*Dracontium polyphyllum*)
Kinotata taya (*Urospatha sagittifolia*)
Kin-out-tiuy-yik (*Sloanea* cf. *guianensis*)
Kirikawa (*Iryanthera* cf. *hostmannii*)
Ki-yah-wa-gai-ma-yik (*Stachytarpheta cayennensis*)
Kjanarie (*Licaria cannella*)
Klaipio (*Abarema jupunba*)
Klaipiroe (*Abarema jupunba*)
Klapa (*Cocos nucifera*)
Klapper (*Cocos nucifera*)
Kleine pagara wiwirie (*Calathea elliptica*)
Kleine warimbo (*Monotagma spicatum*)
Knepa (*Melicoccus bijugatus*)
Knippelboom (*Melicoccus bijugatus*)
Knippen (*Melicoccus bijugatus*)
Knoefloek tita (*Mansoa alliacea*)
Knoflook (*Allium sativum*)
Knoflookliaan (*Mansoa alliacea*)
Knof-looklian (*Mansoa alliacea*)
Knopotafrabon (*Cordia nodosa*)
Koapo (*Psychotria officinalis*)
Kobe (*Inga edulis*)
Kobe (*Sterculia pruriens*)
Ko-be-dak-wha-yik (*Byrsonima pachtpada*)
Kobel (*Pachira aquatica*)
Kobero (*Manilkara bidentata*)
Kodawkodaw (*Clusia grandiflora*)
Kodibiussiballi (*Chrysobalanus icaco*)
Koebehe (*Sterculia* cf. *excelsa*)
Koei (*Crescentia cujete*)
Koejapa (*Psidium striatum*)
Koejari tabatje (*Parkia pendula*)
Koejarie itabatje (*Parkia pendula*)
Koejethie (*Sterculia* cf. *excelsa*)
Koejeti (*Rollinia exsucca*)
Koejoemoeloe bime (*Polygonum acuminatum*)
Koejoemoeroe koesje (*Eclipta prostrata*)
Koesesiriloco (*Ischnosiphon arouma*)
Koeliedruif (*Syzygium cumini*)
Koeliesirie (*Matayba arborescens*)
Koelimiro (*Chrysobalanus icaco*)
Koemaroe (*Dipteryx odoata*)
Koemboe (*Oenocarpus bacaba*)
Koemis-koetjing (*Orthosiphon grandiflorus*)
Koemoe (*Oenocarpus bacaba*)
Koenami (*Clibadium surinamense*)
Koenami (*Clibadium sylvestre*)
Koenamie (*Clibadium sylvestre*)
Koenamirang (*Synedrella nodiflora*)
Koenaparoe (*Euphorbia cotinifolia*)
Koenatepi (*Tabebuia capitata*)
Koenatepie (*Chrysobalanus icaco*)
Koenbotassi (*Mabea piriri*)
Koendroe (*Cucumis anguria*)
Koenge (*Xylopiya aromatica*)
Koenofrokoetite (*Mansoa alliacea*)
Koenoto-epoe (*Chrysobalanus icaco*)
Koepai jalang (*Schlegelia violacea*)
Koepaia (*Jacaranda copaia*)
Koepajoewa (*Copaifera guianensis*)
Koepi-i (*Goupia glabra*)
Koepi-ie (*Goupia glabra*)
Koeraja (*Irlbachia alata* subsp. *alata*)
Koeroebakkele balli (*Mikania congesta*)
Koeroeballi (*Pentaclethra macroloba*)
Koeroeliti (*Maximiliana maripa*)
Koesewe iekolju (*Protium guianense*)
Koesewerang (*Sloanea dentata*)
Koeseweweran (*Bixa orellana*)
Koesewiran (*Lueheopsis rugosa*)
Koesoewe (*Bixa orellana*)
Koeswe (*Bixa orellana*)

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

| | |
|---|--|
| Koetjake taja (<i>Marantha</i> sp.) | Ko-no-pyia-ray-yik (<i>Renealmia floribunda</i>) |
| Koetoepoe (<i>Paullinia pinnata</i>) | Konoribiballi (<i>Homalium guianense</i>) |
| Koetoepoe (<i>Serjania paucidentata</i>) | Konorrepie (<i>Miconia prasina</i>) |
| Koewama (<i>Guadua latifolia</i>) | Konsaka wiwiri (<i>Peperomia pellucida</i>) |
| Koffie mama (<i>Erythrina corallodendron</i>) | Konsaka-wiwierie (<i>Peperomia pellucida</i>) |
| Kohire (<i>Serjania paucidentata</i>) | Konsakawiwiri (<i>Peperomia pellucida</i>) |
| Koj (<i>Mauritia flexuosa</i>) | Konsaka-wiwiri (<i>Peperomia pellucida</i>) |
| Kojetsie (<i>Rollinia exsucca</i>) | Konsakka wiwiri (<i>Peperomia pellucida</i>) |
| Kojetsje (<i>Rollinia exsucca</i>) | Koorsie wiwirie (<i>Hyptis mutabilis</i>) |
| Kokeleko (<i>Bertholletia excelsa</i>) | Koorsoe wiwirie (<i>Clibadium surinamense</i>) |
| Koko (<i>Cocos nucifera</i>) | Kopai (<i>Clusia grandiflora</i>) |
| Koko ding (<i>Heliotropium indicum</i>) | Kopaimengo (<i>Bauhinia kunthiana</i>) |
| Kokonibleta (<i>Gustavia augusta</i>) | Kopaiyuwa (<i>Copaifera pubiflora</i>) |
| Kokoro konokodikoro (<i>Cordia polycephala</i>) | Kopaja (<i>Jacaranda copaia</i>) |
| Koko-ode (<i>Heliotropium indicum</i>) | Koperi (<i>Cedrela odorata</i>) |
| Kokospalm (<i>Cocos nucifera</i>) | Ko-pey-tak-wha-yik (<i>Byrsonima pachtpada</i>) |
| Kokriki (<i>Abrus precatorius</i>) | Kopi (<i>Goupia glabra</i>) |
| Kolawiroelan (<i>Campomanesia grandiflora</i>) | Kopie (<i>Goupia glabra</i>) |
| Koloeanama beletere (<i>Henriettea succosa</i>) | Kopo (<i>Calophyllum lucidum</i>) |
| Ko-maie-yik (<i>Zanthoxylum</i> sp.) | Koppe (<i>Couropita guianensis</i>) |
| Komkommer (<i>Cucumis sativus</i>) | Korahara (<i>Calophyllum lucidum</i>) |
| Komkomro (<i>Cucumis sativus</i>) | Koraro (<i>Andira inermis</i>) |
| Konali (<i>Phyllanthus amarus</i>) | Koreko (<i>Clathrotropis brachypetala</i>) |
| Konawadranup (<i>Tabebuia capitata</i>) | Ko-re-ko (<i>Clathrotropis brachypetala</i>) |
| Konawadranup (<i>Tabebuia insignis</i>) | Koro (<i>Lagenaria siceraria</i>) |
| Kongo ama (<i>Geissospermum argenteum</i>) | Koroballi (<i>Pentaclethra macroloba</i>) |
| Kongo ama (<i>Geissospermum laevis</i>) | Koroda (<i>Avicennia germinans</i>) |
| Koni koni bita (<i>Phyllanthus urinaria</i>) | Korokororo (<i>Ormosia coutinhoi</i>) |
| Koni koni cassaba rerei (<i>Stigmaphyllon convolvulifolium</i>) | Korokoroshiri (<i>Inga edulis</i>) |
| Koni koni cassava konikoniasabatite (<i>Stigmaphyllon convolvulifolium</i>) | Koron (<i>Catostemma fragrans</i>) |
| Koni koni rere (<i>Stigmaphyllon convolvulifolium</i>) | Korongpinbiu (<i>Ormosia coutinhoi</i>) |
| Konijnen cassave (<i>Stigmaphyllon convolvulifolium</i>) | Korrekoran (<i>Alexa wachenheimii</i>) |
| Konijnen-kassave (<i>Stigmaphyllon sinuatum</i>) | Korsoe wiri (<i>Lantana camara</i>) |
| Koni-koni bita (<i>Phyllanthus urinaria</i>) | Korsoewiwiri (<i>Lantana camara</i>) |
| Koningsbloempje (<i>Asclepias curassavica</i>) | Korsoe-wiwiri (<i>Lantana camara</i>) |
| Konkoni kasaba (<i>Stigmaphyllon sinuatum</i>) | Korsu wiwiri (<i>Lantana camara</i>) |
| Konkonibita (<i>Phyllanthus urinaria</i>) | Koruati (<i>Renealmia floribunda</i>) |
| Kon-koni-bitata (<i>Phyllanthus urinaria</i>) | Kosaka-owi (<i>Peperomia pellucida</i>) |
| Konoefrokoe-tete (<i>Mansoa alliacea</i>) | Kosararada (<i>Calycolpus goetheanus</i>) |
| Konofruku tete (<i>Mansoa alliacea</i>) | Kosing (<i>Parkia nitida</i>) |
| Konoko (<i>Licania cuprea</i>) | Kotikoe (<i>Tachigali paniculata</i>) |
| Ko-no-lo-po-dan (<i>Piper angustum</i>) | Kotomisi (<i>Catharanthus roseus</i>) |
| Konopo (<i>Rhizophora mangle</i>) | Kotupuru (<i>Serjania paucidentata</i>) |
| | Kousebantie (<i>Vigna unguiculata</i>) |
| | Kouw-noik-cou-pou-yik (<i>Abuta</i> sp.) |
| | Kownoebromki (<i>Asclepias curassavica</i>) |
| | Koyarakushi (<i>Psychotria officinalis</i>) |

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

- Koyechi (*Annona sericea*)
Koyechi (*Rollinia exsucca*)
Koyechiballi (*Lueheopsis rugosa*)
Krabasi (*Crescentia cujete*)
Krabasie (*Crescentia cujete*)
Kragbimnak (*Kalanchoe pinnata*)
Krah-pah (*Carapa guianensis*)
Krah-pah-me-de (*Pouteria* sp.)
Krapa (*Carapa guianensis*)
Krapa (*Carapa procera*)
Krapabosi (*Dipteryx odoata*)
Krapata (*Ricinus communis*)
Krasiwiri (*Cnidocolus urens*)
Krassi pi man krappa (*Tapiriria guianensis*)
Krawatee (*Renalmia alpinia*)
Krawiru (*Arrabidaea chica*)
Krekrere (*Caesalpinia bonduc*)
Krere-krere (*Caesalpinia bonduc*)
Krip (*Syagrus inajai*)
Kroebara (*Pentaclethra macroloba*)
Kroekroe-amete (*Sterculia* cf. *excelsa*)
Krokot (*Portulaca oleracea*)
Kromanti wiwiri (*Sphagneticola trilobata*)
Kromanti wiwirie (*Sphagneticola trilobata*)
Kromantikankan (*Spigelia anthelmia*)
Kromanti-kankan (*Spigelia anthelmia*)
Kromantiwiwiri (*Sphagneticola trilobata*)
Kromanti-wiwiri (*Sphagneticola trilobata*)
Kronto (*Cocos nucifera*)
Kronto-oli (*Cocos nucifera*)
Krowatti (*Renalmia alpinia*)
Kruidje-roer-me-niet (*Mimosa pudica*)
Kruidnagelen (*Syzygium aromaticum*)
Kruidnagels (*Syzygium aromaticum*)
Kru-ku-ne (*Montrichardia arborescens*)
Kru-ku-ne-muh (*Anthurium gracile*)
Ku-cha-muh (*Bixa orellana*)
Ku-de-ah mo (*Dicranostyles* sp.)
Ku-de-ah-du (*Iryanthera* cf. *hostmannii*)
Ku-de-ah-tah-pu-ri-muh (*Peperomia* sp.)
Ku-deh-deh (*Cecropia sciadophylla*)
Ku-de-mow ah-mo-me (*Passiflora glandulosa*)
Ku-de-shah (*Mandevilla* cf. *surinamensis*)
Ku-e-ka-yik (*Nicotiana tabacum*)
Kufa (*Clusia grandiflora*)
Kufa (*Clusia panapanari*)
Kufa (*Clusia rosea*)
Kufiballi (*Guarea pubescens*)
Kufi-balli (*Guarea pubescens*)
Kuh-neh-beh-beh (*Marcgravia coriacea*)
Kula (*Caryocar glabrum*)
Kula (*Caryocar microcarpum*)
Kulishiri (*Matayba arborescens*)
Kulumuli (*Guadua* cf. *latifolia*)
Kulumuli (*Guadua latifolia*)
Kulupita (*Rheedia benthamiana*)
Kulupita (*Rheedia macrophylla*)
Kuluway (*Mucuna pruriens*)
Kumae (*Ceiba pentandra*)
Ku-mae-yik (*Clerodendron* cf. *thomsonae*)
Ku-mah-lah-kuh-u-ruh (*Cupania* aff. *americana*)
Ku-mah-ti-muh (*Lonchocarpus heptaphyllus*)
Ku-mah-we-mah (*Talisia* sp.)
Kumak (*Ceiba pentandra*)
Kumaka (*Ceiba pentandra*)
Kumakaballi (*Ficus mathewsii*)
Kumani (*Tephrosia sinapou*)
Kumarawa (*Strychnos bredemeyeri*)
Kumarawa (*Strychnos cogens*)
Kumarawa (*Strychnos diabolii*)
Kumarawa (*Strychnos erichsonii*)
Kumarawa (*Strychnos guianensis*)
Kumarawa (*Strychnos melinoniana*)
Kumarawa (*Strychnos mitscherlichii*)
Kumarawa (*Strychnos glabra*)
Kumaru (*Dipteryx odoata*)
Kumasaukun (*Lonchocarpus* cf. *heptaphyllus*)
Kumati udu (*Aspidosperma album*)
Ku-me-ku-me (*Merremia macrocalyx*)
Ku-me-ku-me-e-muh (*Cassytha filiformis*)
Kum-pu-ru-ne (*Aegiphila* cf. *integrifolia*)
Ku-mu (*Oenocarpus bacaba*)
Ku-mu (*Pariana* sp.)
Kum-we-mah (*Adiantum dolosum*)
Kum-we-muh (*Torulium odoratum*)
Ku-nah-ne (*Clibadium sylvestre*)
Kunali (*Tephrosia sinapou*)
Kunami (*Clibadium surinamense*)
Kunami (*Clibadium sylvestre*)
Kunamila (*Stachytarpheta cayennensis*)
Kunamisili (*Tilesia baccata*)
Kunapi (*Tephrosia sinapou*)

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

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| Kunau (<i>Prunus myrtifolia</i>) | Kuyama (<i>Xylopiya discreta</i>) |
| Kunau (<i>Tanaecium nocturnum</i>) | Kuyama (<i>Xylopiya frutescens</i>) |
| Kunawaru (<i>Miconia alata</i>) | Ku-ya-wick-yik (<i>Solanum americanum</i>) |
| Kunawaru (<i>Miconia prasina</i>) | Ku-ya-wick-yik (<i>Solanum</i> cf. |
| Kunawaru (<i>Miconia racemosa</i>) | <i>schlechtendalianum</i>) |
| Kunawaru (<i>Miconia tomentosa</i>) | Ku-ya-wik-yik (<i>Solanum crinitum</i>) |
| Kung-yik (<i>Oenocarpus</i> sp.) | Ku-yu-le huh-hah-nu-kut-puh (<i>Bauhinia</i> |
| Kunoko (<i>Licania cuprea</i>) | <i>guianensis</i>) |
| Ku-no-lo-wah (<i>Pouteria melanopoda</i>) | Kwa-bada (<i>Capsicum frutescens</i>) |
| Ku-nu-lo-yah-tah (<i>Philodendron linnaei</i>) | Kwabanaro (<i>Strychnos bredemeyeri</i>) |
| Kupa (<i>Clusia grandiflora</i>) | Kwabanaro (<i>Strychnos cogens</i>) |
| Kupaiwa (<i>Copaifera guianensis</i>) | Kwabanaro (<i>Strychnos diabolii</i>) |
| Kupa-rope (<i>Clusia grandiflora</i>) | Kwabanaro (<i>Strychnos erichsonii</i>) |
| Ku-pe-de-yah (<i>Brunfelsia guianensis</i>) | Kwabanaro (<i>Strychnos guianensis</i>) |
| Ku-pe-te-ah (<i>Ichnanthus panicoides</i>) | Kwabanaro (<i>Strychnos melinoniana</i>) |
| Kupisini (<i>Parinari campestris</i>) | Kwabanaro (<i>Strychnos mitscherlichii</i>) |
| Kupiye (<i>Goupia glabra</i>) | Kwabanaro (<i>Strychnos tomentosa</i>) |
| Kupo (<i>Piper arboreum</i>) | Kwabanaro (<i>Strychnos glabra</i>) |
| Kupo (<i>Piper gleasonii</i>) | Kwah-wuk-ki-ma-yik (<i>Phyla</i> sp.) |
| Kupo (<i>Piper obliquum</i>) | Kwai (<i>Crescentia cujete</i>) |
| Kurahara (<i>Calophyllum lucidum</i>) | Kwailu (<i>Caryocar microcarpum</i>) |
| Kurana (<i>Cedrela odorata</i>) | Kwama (<i>Guadua latifolia</i>) |
| Kurang (<i>Inga alba</i>) | Kwaranapoiballi (<i>Unonopsis guatterrioides</i>) |
| Kurang (<i>Inga bourgoni</i>) | Kwari (<i>Inga alba</i>) |
| Kurang (<i>Inga edulis</i>) | Kwariye (<i>Inga alba</i>) |
| Kurang (<i>Inga gracilifolia</i>) | Kwasi bita (<i>Quassia amara</i>) |
| Kurang (<i>Inga lateriflora</i>) | Kwasibita (<i>Quassia amara</i>) |
| Kurang (<i>Inga pezizifera</i>) | Kwasi-bita (<i>Quassia amara</i>) |
| Kurang (<i>Inga thibaudiana</i>) | Kwasi-bita bloem knoppen (<i>Quassia amara</i>) |
| Kure-ah-de-ah-tah-pu-lu (<i>Philodendron</i> | Kwasini (<i>Ficus maxima</i>) |
| <i>linnaei</i>) | Kwata alapalu (<i>Epidendrum paniculatum</i>) |
| Ku-ri-lu eh-nah-pe-da (<i>Psychotria</i> | Kwata-kama (<i>Helicostylis tomentosa</i>) |
| <i>poeppigiana</i>) | Kwatpain (<i>Abarema jupunba</i>) |
| Kurimiru (<i>Chrysobalanus icaco</i>) | Kwatta kama (<i>Parkia pendula</i>) |
| Ku-run-yuh (<i>Rinorea</i> cf. <i>pubiflora</i>) | Kwatta the (<i>Coutarea hexandra</i>) |
| Ku-run-yuh (<i>Rinorea pubiflora</i>) | Kwatupana (<i>Abarema jupunba</i>) |
| Kuruwatti (<i>Renealmia alpinia</i>) | Kwe-ah-de um-bah-tah (<i>Swartzia</i> |
| Kuswe (<i>Bixa orellana</i>) | <i>benthamiana</i> var. <i>benthamiana</i>) |
| Kut (<i>Chlorocardium rodiaei</i>) | Kwe-guh-pung (<i>Cupania</i> aff. <i>americana</i>) |
| Ku-ta-do (<i>Swartzia</i> sp.) | Kwe-I ah-ku-wah nu-pah (<i>Gnetum</i> |
| Ku-tah-de (<i>Bocoa prouacensis</i>) | <i>nodiflorum</i>) |
| Kutupu (<i>Paullinia pinnata</i>) | Kwe-I ah-ku-wah-wah nu-pah (<i>Eleusine</i> |
| Kutupu (<i>Serjania grandifolia</i>) | <i>indica</i>) |
| Ku-tu-pu (<i>Serjania oblongifolia</i>) | Kwe-kwe weh-te (<i>Aspidosperma</i> |
| Kuumwi (<i>Guadua latifolia</i>) | <i>marcgravianum</i>) |
| Kuya (<i>Psidium guajava</i>) | Kwepan (<i>Simaba multiflora</i>) |
| Kuyama (<i>Xylopiya cayennensis</i>) | Kwepie (<i>Couepia guianensis</i>) |

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

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|--|---|
| Kwi (<i>Crescentia cujete</i>) | Leopardwood (<i>Brosimum guianense</i>) |
| Kwik (<i>Tabebuia insignis</i>) | Lere simiole (<i>Macfadyena uncata</i>) |
| Kwi-po-kan (<i>Mansoa alliacea</i>) | Leta wiwirie (<i>Erechtites hieracifolia</i>) |
| Kwiti (<i>Thurnia sphaerocephala</i>) | Letter udu (<i>Helicostylis</i> cf. <i>pedunculata</i>) |
| Kwiyau (<i>Psidium guajava</i>) | Lewe epit (<i>Mikania guaco</i>) |
| Ky-kwe ah-mu (<i>Marcgravia coriacea</i>) | Lialiadan koeleroe (<i>Parkia pendula</i>) |
| L'envers (<i>Eleutherine bulbosa</i>) | Lialiadan tataroe (<i>Parkia pendula</i>) |
| Laagland tapoeripa (<i>Gustavia augusta</i>) | Liane a eau (<i>Cissus verticillata</i>) |
| Labalaba (<i>Qualea rosea</i>) | Liane a eau (<i>Pinzonia coriacea</i>) |
| Laboe siam (<i>Sechium edule</i>) | Liane ail (<i>Petiveria alliacea</i>) |
| Lah-she-mah (<i>Anthurium gracile</i>) | Liane amere (<i>Aristolochia leprieurii</i>) |
| Laksiri (<i>Caraipa densifolia</i>) | Liane amere (<i>Aristolochia staheli</i>) |
| Lali (<i>Strychnos guianensis</i>) | Liane amere (<i>Tinospora crispa</i>) |
| Lali (<i>Strychnos tomentosa</i>) | Liane bagotte (<i>Smilax cordato-ovata</i>) |
| Lali (<i>Strychnos glabra</i>) | Liane bagotte (<i>Smilax cuspidata</i>) |
| Lamousse fourmi (<i>Cordia nodosa</i>) | Liane bagotte (<i>Smilax pseudosyphilitica</i>) |
| Lana (<i>Genipa americana</i>) | Liane bagotte (<i>Smilax riedeliana</i>) |
| Lanaballi (<i>Gustavia augusta</i>) | Liane bagotte (<i>Smilax schomburgkiana</i>) |
| Lanaballi diamaro (<i>Gustavia augusta</i>) | Liane bef (<i>Stigmaphyllon palmatum</i>) |
| Lanaballi hororodikoro (<i>Gustavia augusta</i>) | Liane carre (<i>Paullinia pinnata</i>) |
| Langue de boeuf (<i>Elephantopus scaber</i>) | Liane carree (<i>Paullinia pinnata</i>) |
| Langue poule (<i>Eclipta prostrata</i>) | Liane chasseur (<i>Davilla</i> spp.) |
| Laos (<i>Alpinia galanga</i>) | Liane chasseur (<i>Doliocarpus</i> spp.) |
| Laosa wiri (<i>Eclipta prostrata</i>) | Liane contrepoison (<i>Fevillea cordifolia</i>) |
| Large-leaf bloodwood (<i>Vismia macrophylla</i>) | Liane de l'anse (<i>Omphalea diandra</i>) |
| Larme sensible (<i>Pfaffia glauca</i>) | Liane e enviver (<i>Lonchocarpus heptaphyllus</i>) |
| Laurel (<i>Ocotea longifolia</i>) | Liane gris (<i>Petrea bracteata</i>) |
| Leaf-of-life (<i>Kalanchoe pinnata</i>) | Liane gris (<i>Petrea kohautiana</i>) |
| Lebene (<i>Tabebuia insignis</i>) | Liane mangle (<i>Rhabdadenia biflora</i>) |
| Lebi-kifala (<i>Cissus erosa</i>) | Liane nivre (<i>Lonchocarpus rufescens</i>) |
| Lebiweco (<i>Inga alba</i>) | Liane noyo (<i>Tanaecium nocturnum</i>) |
| Lebiweco (<i>Inga bourgoni</i>) | Liane paletuvier (<i>Rhabdadenia biflora</i>) |
| Lebiweco (<i>Inga peyzifera</i>) | Liane panier (<i>Cydista aequinoctialis</i>) |
| Ledi dobuldwa (<i>Strychnos erichsonii</i>) | Liane papaye (<i>Omphalea diandra</i>) |
| Le-le-ti bita (<i>Geissospermum sericeum</i>) | Liane rouge (<i>Doliocarpus dentatus</i>) |
| Lele-tibita (<i>Geissospermum sericeum</i>) | Liane rouge (<i>Teracera tigarea</i>) |
| Leletie (<i>Coutarea hexandra</i>) | Liane rouge (<i>Tetracera costata</i> subsp. <i>rotundifolia</i>) |
| Leletiki (<i>Rinorea pubiflora</i>) | Liane serpent (<i>Passiflora coccinea</i>) |
| Lemki (<i>Citrus aurantiifolia</i>) | Liane trefle (<i>Aristolochia trilobata</i>) |
| Lemkiwisi (<i>Cassytha filiformis</i>) | Liane-ail (<i>Mansoa alliacea</i>) |
| Lemkiwisi (<i>Cuscuta americana</i>) | Liane-caoutchouc (<i>Pacouria guianensis</i>) |
| Lemki-wisi (<i>Cuscuta americana</i>) | Liane-mangle (<i>Rhabdadenia biflora</i>) |
| Lemmetje (<i>Citrus aurantiifolia</i>) | Liane-torchon (<i>Gymnopetalum cochinchinensis</i>) |
| Lemon (<i>Citrus limon</i>) | Liba-banda (<i>Myrciaria</i> cf. <i>vismiifolia</i>) |
| Lemon grass (<i>Cymbopogon citratus</i>) | Lickrish (<i>Abrus precatorius</i>) |
| Lemon grass (<i>Cymbopogon nardus</i>) | |
| Lemon verbena (<i>Aloysia triphylla</i>) | |

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

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| Lilas (<i>Melia azedarach</i>) | Macata (<i>Caesalpinia bonduc</i>) |
| Lily sauvage (<i>Hymenocallis tubiflora</i>) | Macoube (<i>Macoubea guianensis</i>) |
| Lima-bonen (<i>Phaseolus lunatus</i>) | Macoudia (<i>Manettia coccinea</i>) |
| Lime (<i>Citrus aurantiifolia</i>) | Madaburi (<i>Clusia fockeana</i>) |
| Limeberry (<i>Triphasia trifolia</i>) | Madaburi (<i>Clusia nemorosa</i>) |
| Limki wisi (<i>Cuscuta americana</i>) | Madan polan (<i>Clerodendrum philippinum</i>) |
| Lionbush (<i>Leonotis nepetifolia</i>) | Madanpolan (<i>Clerodendrum philippinum</i>) |
| Lisapau (<i>Capirona decorticans</i>) | Madar-flower (<i>Calotropis gigantea</i>) |
| Lo (<i>Oenocarpus bacaba</i>) | Madlome (<i>Caperonia palustris</i>) |
| Loango tete (<i>Aristolochia surinamensis</i>) | Madlome (<i>Chamaesyce prostrata</i>) |
| Loango tete (<i>Aristolochia trilobata</i>) | Madlome (<i>Chamaesyce thymifolia</i>) |
| Loango-tete (<i>Aristolochia surinamensis</i>) | Madlome rouge (<i>Chamaesyce prostrata</i>) |
| Loangotite (<i>Aristolochia surinamensis</i>) | Madlome rouge (<i>Chamaesyce thymifolia</i>) |
| Locust (<i>Hymenaea courbaril</i>) | Madlomee (<i>Caperonia palustris</i>) |
| Loeisawiwiri (<i>Eclipta prostrata</i>) | Maduku (<i>Stigmaphyllon convolvulifolium</i>) |
| Loeloe (<i>Parkia nitida</i>) | Maglomain (<i>Caperonia palustris</i>) |
| Loeloe-oe (<i>Parkia nitida</i>) | Mah-de-bo-no (<i>Cymbopetalum brasiliense</i>) |
| Logwood (<i>Haematoxylum campechianum</i>) | Mah-de-slang (<i>Erechtites hieracifolia</i>) |
| Lokonango (<i>Senna quinquangulata</i>) | Mahik (<i>Cipura paludosa</i>) |
| Loksi (<i>Hymenaea courbaril</i>) | Mahiktamu (<i>Passiflora laurifolia</i>) |
| Loku (<i>Hymenaea courbaril</i>)s | Mah-kah-ri-mah (<i>Licania elliptica</i>) |
| Long john (<i>Triplaris weigeltiana</i>) | Mah-kwe pah-nah (<i>Mendoncia hoffmanseggiana</i>) |
| Lonia (<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>) | Mah-lu (<i>Gossypium</i> aff. <i>hirsutum</i>) |
| Lontoekari (<i>Byrsonima</i> cf. <i>crassifolia</i>) | Mah-me wih-ra-nah (<i>Piper bartlingianum</i>) |
| Losaboto kalawiroe (<i>Passiflora glandulosa</i>) | Mah-me wih-ra-nuh (<i>Piper bartlingianum</i>) |
| Loseille (<i>Hibiscus sabdariffa</i>) | Mah-ne-muh (<i>Vismia cayennensis</i>) |
| Loseille-bois (<i>Begonia glabra</i>) | Maho (<i>Hibiscus tiliaceus</i>) |
| Loso wiri (<i>Eclipta prostrata</i>) | Maho (<i>Sterculia pruriens</i>) |
| Loso wiwiri (<i>Eclipta prostrata</i>) | Mahoballi (<i>Panopsis sessilifolia</i>) |
| Losowiwiri (<i>Eclipta prostrata</i>) | Mahonie (<i>Swietenia mahagoni</i>) |
| Loso-wiwiri (<i>Eclipta prostrata</i>) | Mahot cochon (<i>Sterculia pruriens</i>) |
| Loto-hoedoe (<i>Isertia coccinea</i>) | Mahot-cochon (<i>Sterculia</i> cf. <i>excelsa</i>) |
| Louisa wiri (<i>Eclipta prostrata</i>) | Mah-pe-wah (<i>Cissampelos andromorpha</i>) |
| Louisa wiwiri (<i>Eclipta prostrata</i>) | Mah-re-mah-re (<i>Jacaranda copaia</i>) |
| Louisa wiwirie (<i>Eclipta prostrata</i>) | Mah-tu-kru (<i>Stigmaphyllon sinuatum</i>) |
| Love grass (<i>Eragrostis tephrosanthos</i>) | Mah-tu-rah ah-lo-ge (<i>Trichomanes vittaria</i>) |
| Lucifershout (<i>Schefflera morototoni</i>) | Mai (<i>Licania micrantha</i>) |
| Luwisa wiwiri (<i>Eclipta prostrata</i>) | Maipjoerie-ietare (<i>Sterculia</i> cf. <i>excelsa</i>) |
| Lycopode (<i>Lycopodium cernua</i>) | Maipoeli jamoselli (<i>Rollinia exsucca</i>) |
| Lys rouge (<i>Hippeastrum puniceum</i>) | Mais (<i>Zea mays</i>) |
| Ma (<i>Mangifera indica</i>) | Maiskolf-baard (<i>Zea mays</i>) |
| Ma neku (<i>Lonchocarpus chrysophyllus</i>) | Maitakin (<i>Symphonia globulifera</i>) |
| Mabakubia (<i>Coussapoa microcephala</i>) | Maiwarai (<i>Licania alba</i>) |
| Mabi (<i>Gouania striata</i>) | Maiwarai (<i>Licania micrantha</i>) |
| Mabwa (<i>Himatanthus</i> spp.) | Maka mboa (<i>Amaranthus spinosus</i>) |
| Macara-yek (<i>Licania micrantha</i>) | Makakra roen (<i>Amaranthus spinosus</i>) |

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

- Makarai (*Parinari campestris*)
Makarasali (*Heisteria cauliflora*)
Makarin (*Tapiriria guianensis*)
Makau (*Ceiba pentandra*)
Makkagroehart (*Tabebuia capitata*)
Makoeroerian (*Hyeronima alchorneoides*)
Makoriro (*Ambelania acida*)
Makouro (*Ambelania acida*)
Makubia (*Coussapoa microcephala*)
Makwariballi (*Forsteronia* cf. *gracilis*)
Malako-pesi (*Senna quinquangulata*)
Malasi-oedoe man-bitá (*Brunfelsia guianensis*)
Malata karoe (*Zea mays*)
Male verge (*Lycopodium cernua*)
Malembe lembe (*Piper marginatum* var. *marginatum*)
Malembe toto (*Piper aduncum*)
Malmani (*Ouratea guianensis*)
Malnommee (*Caperonia palustris*)
Maluwa (*Borreria verticillata*)
Malva (*Lippia alba*)
Malva soldaten-thee (*Waltheria indica*)
Malva thee (*Lippia alba*)
Malvathee (*Lippia alba*)
Mamayawe (*Unonopsis guatterioides*)
Mametala (*Aristolochia* spp.)
Mami (*Mammea americana*)
Mampa (*Parahancornia fasciculata*)
Mamusare (*Rinorea pubiflora*)
Man anesi (*Piper arboreum*)
Man anesi wiwiri (*Piper bartlingianum*)
Man busi papaya (*Cecropia sciadophylla*)
Man dalli (*Virola sebifera*)
Man foengoe (*Licania micrantha*)
Man grasi (*Cynodon dactylon*)
Man grass (*Eleusine indica*)
Man information bush (*Lepidaploa remotiflora*)
Man kaka kankan (*Stachytarpheta cayennensis*)
Man pegrekoe (*Xylopia aromatica*)
Man wattle (*Licania heteromorpha* var. *perplexans*)
Mana (*Ischnosiphon arouma*)
Manaba (*Aegiphila villosa*)
Manaka (*Brunfelsia guianensis*)
Manaka (*Euterpe oleracea*)
Ma-nak-yik (*Guatteria paludosa*)
Man-aneisi (*Piper arboreum*)
Man-aneisi-wiwirie (*Piper bartlingianum*)
Man-anijis (*Piper aduncum*)
Manaritiki (*Rinorea pubiflora*)
Manari-udu (*Panopsis sessifolia*)
Manbarklak (*Lecythis idatimon*)
Manbati bati (*Bonafousia undulata*)
Man-bi-du-na-yik (*Passiflora* sp.)
Manbita (*Phyllanthus orbiculatus*)
Manbita (*Phyllanthus stipulatus*)
Manboespapaja (*Cecropia sciadophylla*)
Manbospapaya (*Cecropia sciadophylla*)
Mancenillier (*Hippomane mancinella*)
Mandalli (*Virola sebifera*)
Manegus (*Laportea aestuans*)
Maneku (*Lonchocarpus chrysophyllus*)
Mang boesi papaja (*Cecropia sciadophylla*)
Mange la terre (*Cyperus laxus*)
Manger lapin (*Tilesia baccata*)
Mangero (*Rhizophora mangle*)
Mangga (*Mangifera indica*)
Mango (*Mangifera indica*)
Mangrasi (*Cynodon dactylon*)
Mangrasi (*Eleusine indica*)
Man-grass (*Eleusine indica*)
Mangro (*Rhizophora mangle*)
Mangrove (*Rhizophora mangle*)
Manguier (*Mangifera indica*)
Mang-yik (*Clusia cuneata*)
Mang-yik (*Clusia fockeana*)
Mang-yik (*Clusia nemorosa*)
Mang-yik (*Clusia panapanari*)
Mang-yik (*Clusia schomburgkiana*)
Mang-yik (*Clusia scrobiculata*)
Mang-yik (*Havetiopsis flavida*)
Mani (*Symphonia globulifera*)
Manicole (*Euterpe oleracea*)
Manigl (*Annona montana*)
Manigl ivine (*Annona ambotay*)
Manigl kamwi (*Annona ambotay*)
Maniguette (*Xylopia aromatica*)
Manil rouge (*Calophyllum brasiliense*)
Manioc (*Manihot esculenta*)
Manioc amer (*Manihot esculenta*)
Manioc petit Louis (*Manihot esculenta*)

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

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| Manipau (<i>Symphonia globulifera</i>) | Ma-ra-yaou-yik (<i>Psidium acutangulum</i>) |
| Manja (<i>Mangifera indica</i>) | Ma-ra-yao-yik (<i>Psidium guineense</i>) |
| Manje (<i>Mangifera indica</i>) | Marfa (<i>Lippia alba</i>) |
| Manni (<i>Symphonia globulifera</i>) | Maria congo (<i>Geissospermum argenteum</i>) |
| Manobodin (<i>Emmotum fagifolium</i>) | Maria congo (<i>Geissospermum laevis</i>) |
| Man-piaba (<i>Leonotis nepetifolia</i>) | Maria Congo (<i>Geissospermum sericeum</i>) |
| Mantapoepa (<i>Gustavia augusta</i>) | Mariababalli (<i>Psidium striatulum</i>) |
| Man-van-woord (<i>Artocarpus altilis</i>) | Mariba (<i>Maximiliana maripa</i>) |
| Manya (<i>Mangifera indica</i>) | Maribaballi (<i>Campomanesia grandiflora</i>) |
| Manyokinaballi (<i>Geissospermum argenteum</i>) | Ma-ri-ba-yik (<i>Crinum reubescens</i>) |
| Manyokinaballi (<i>Geissospermum sericeum</i>) | Marie claire (<i>Chamaesyce hirta</i>) |
| Mao (<i>Hibiscus tiliaceus</i>) | Marie crabe epineux (<i>Lantana camara</i> var. <i>aculeata</i>) |
| Maoeloe (<i>Gossypium barbadense</i>) | Marie tambour (<i>Passiflora laurifolia</i>) |
| Maoewelang (<i>Chromolaena odorata</i>) | Marie-Claire (<i>Alternanthera brasiliensis</i>) |
| Maoksi adudu (<i>Hernandia guianensis</i>) | Marie-crabe (<i>Lantana camara</i> var. <i>aculeata</i>) |
| Maoni (<i>Swietenia mahagoni</i>) | Marie-crabe (<i>Lantana camara</i>) |
| Maou (<i>Couratari guianensis</i>) | Ma-rie-gok-yik (<i>Compsonera</i> sp.) |
| Mapa (<i>Ambelania acida</i>) | Marietambour (<i>Passiflora laurifolia</i>) |
| Mapa (<i>Brosimum parinarioides</i>) | Marie-tambour (<i>Passiflora laurifolia</i>) |
| Mapa (<i>Couma guianensis</i>) | Marihibona (<i>Heisteria cauliflora</i>) |
| Mapa (<i>Macoubea guianensis</i>) | Marijuana (<i>Cannabis sativa</i>) |
| Mapa (<i>Parahancornia fasciculata</i>) | Marik (<i>Cipura paludosa</i>) |
| Mapalapa (<i>Hevea guianensis</i>) | Marimari (<i>Couratari guianensis</i>) |
| Ma-pa-ya-yik (<i>Carica papaya</i>) | Ma-ri-ma-ri-yik (<i>Acacia articulata</i>) |
| Mapirang (<i>Merremia macrocalyx</i>) | Ma-ri-ma-yik (<i>Argemone mexicana</i>) |
| Maporoko (<i>Inga alba</i>) | Maripa (<i>Maximiliana maripa</i>) |
| Maporokon (<i>Inga alba</i>) | Maripati (<i>Byrsonima crassifolia</i>) |
| Maporokon (<i>Inga bourgoni</i>) | Marishiballi (<i>Licania elliptica</i>) |
| Mapou (<i>Psychotria mapouriioides</i>) | Marishiballi (<i>Licania micrantha</i>) |
| Mapounier (<i>Psychotria mapouriioides</i>) | Marishiballi kariraroe (<i>Licania elliptica</i>) |
| Mappa (<i>Couma guianensis</i>) | Marishiballi kibebe kiberobana (<i>Licania micrantha</i>) |
| Mappa (<i>Parahancornia fasciculata</i>) | Marisiballi tataro (<i>Licania elliptica</i>) |
| Map-pa-ya-yik (<i>Carica papaya</i>) | Marisoba (<i>Geissospermum argenteum</i>) |
| Maraganziman (<i>Nectandra sanguinea</i>) | Maritambour (<i>Passiflora laurifolia</i>) |
| Marahinora (<i>Heisteria cauliflora</i>) | Mari-va (<i>Eleutherine bulbosa</i>) |
| Marakoesja (<i>Passiflora glandulosa</i>) | Markoesa (<i>Passiflora glandulosa</i>) |
| Ma-ra-mah-ra-pon-po (<i>Fleischmannia microstemon</i>) | Marmador sinja-oedoe (<i>Duroia</i> cf. <i>amapana</i>) |
| Maran (<i>Copaifera guianensis</i>) | Marmadosoe (<i>Duroia</i> cf. <i>amapana</i>) |
| Maran (<i>Copaifera pubiflora</i>) | Marmite de singe (<i>Eschweilera grandiflora</i>) |
| Maran (<i>Copaifera</i> sp.) | Marran (<i>Pityrogramma calomelanos</i>) |
| Marana (<i>Copaifera pubiflora</i>) | Married-man-pork (<i>Ocimum campechianum</i>) |
| Maranai (<i>Copaifera pubiflora</i>) | Marta (<i>Lippia alba</i>) |
| Ma-ra-na-yik (<i>Trichilia pallida</i>) | Marudiyure (<i>Passiflora coccinea</i>) |
| Maranyo (<i>Copaifera pubiflora</i>) | Masai (<i>Inga lateriflora</i>) |
| Maraura (<i>Copaifera guianensis</i>) | Masakalapi (<i>Eleusine indica</i>) |
| Marawaro (<i>Calophyllum lucidum</i>) | |

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

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| Masalajang (<i>Urospatha sagittifolia</i>) | Medicinier beni (<i>Jatropha gossypifolia</i>) |
| Masari (<i>Coccoloba excelsa</i>) | Medicinier blanc (<i>Jatropha curcas</i>) |
| Masas (<i>Caladium bicolor</i>) | Medicinier rouge (<i>Jatropha gossypifolia</i>) |
| Ma-sek-yik (<i>Hymenaea courbaril</i>) | Meelbanaan (<i>Musa x paradisiaca</i>) |
| Maser (<i>Coccoloba excelsa</i>) | Meh-da-meh-da ah-lo-ge (<i>Guarea</i> cf. <i>grandifolia</i>) |
| Masiga siga (<i>Eleusine indica</i>) | Meh-de-boi-mah (<i>Eschweilera pedicellata</i>) |
| Masoesa (<i>Renealmia alpinia</i>) | Meh-de-bo-no-e-muh (<i>Eschweilera pedicellata</i>) |
| Masse (<i>Tapiriria guianensis</i>) | Meh-na-muh (<i>Guarea</i> cf. <i>grandifolia</i>) |
| Masulapa (<i>Inga alata</i>) | Meh-neh (<i>Guarea kunthiana</i>) |
| Masusa (<i>Renealmia alpinia</i>) | Meh-nu (<i>Genipa americana</i>) |
| Mataki (<i>Symphonia globulifera</i>) | Meh-nu-e-muh (<i>Duroia</i> cf. <i>amapana</i>) |
| Matawai gedoe (<i>Sclerolobium</i> cf. <i>albiflorum</i>) | Mekoejangaree (<i>Apeiba petoumo</i>) |
| Matawarie nenge (<i>Tapiriria guianensis</i>) | Mekoejongaree (<i>Apeiba petoumo</i>) |
| Matawarie nengidjedoe (<i>Tapiriria guianensis</i>) | Mekoekwaire (<i>Omphalea diandra</i>) |
| Matchwood (<i>Schefflera decaphylla</i>) | Mekolonohunu (<i>Diospyros guianensis</i>) |
| Matchwood pornai (<i>Schefflera morototoni</i>) | Melastome herisse (<i>Leandra agrestis</i>) |
| Mateve (<i>Potalia amara</i>) | Mele (<i>Loreya arborescens</i>) |
| Matora (<i>Coccoloba uvifera</i>) | Meliki tiki (<i>Bonafousia undulata</i>) |
| Matrosirowsoe (<i>Hibiscus rosa-sinensis</i>) | Melisse de calme (<i>Lippia alba</i>) |
| Matrozendruif (<i>Solanum stramonifolium</i>) | Melisse des carmes (<i>Hyptis capitata</i>) |
| Matrozenoos (<i>Hibiscus rosa-sinensis</i>) | Melisse indienne (<i>Hyptis capitata</i>) |
| Matrozidroif (<i>Solanum stramonifolium</i>) | Melisse sauvage (<i>Hyptis lanceolata</i>) |
| Matrush (<i>Chenopodium ambrosioides</i>) | Melkie tiekie (<i>Chamaesyce hirta</i>) |
| Mattawari ninge djedoe (<i>Sclerolobium</i> cf. <i>albiflorum</i>) | Melki-wiwirie (<i>Chamaesyce thymifolia</i>) |
| Mattoe toenbalobbi (<i>Cordia nodosa</i>) | Melon d'eau (<i>Citrullus lanatus</i>) |
| Mattoetapoepa (<i>Gustavia augusta</i>) | Mengkoedoe (<i>Morinda citrifolia</i>) |
| Matut (<i>Physalis pubescens</i>) | Meniran (<i>Phyllanthus amarus</i>) |
| Mau (<i>Carica papaya</i>) | Meniran (<i>Phyllanthus urinaria</i>) |
| Mau kamwi (<i>Ricinus communis</i>) | Menirie dan bojaroe (<i>Siparuna</i> cf. <i>guianensis</i>) |
| Maumau (<i>Pachira aquatica</i>) | Menirie dan bojaroe (<i>Siparuna guianensis</i>) |
| Maurisie (<i>Mauritia flexuosa</i>) | Menow weed (<i>Ruellia tuberosa</i>) |
| Mauritiepalm (<i>Mauritia flexuosa</i>) | Merche (<i>Anacardium occidentale</i>) |
| Mauritiushennep (<i>Furcraea foetida</i>) | Merehe (<i>Anacardium occidentale</i>) |
| Mauwu (<i>Gossypium barbadense</i>) | Merehi (<i>Anacardium giganteum</i>) |
| Maveve (<i>Homalium guianense</i>) | Merehi (<i>Anacardium occidentale</i>) |
| Maveve (<i>Homalium racemosum</i>) | Mereke (<i>Anacardium occidentale</i>) |
| Maveve (<i>Potalia amara</i>) | Meri (<i>Humiria balsamifera</i> var. <i>balsamifera</i>) |
| Maveve (<i>Solanum leucocarpon</i>) | Merki wiwiri (<i>Euphorbia heterophylla</i>) |
| Maveve chien (<i>Cyphomandra endopogon</i>) | Merkiwiwiri (<i>Chamaesyce thymifolia</i>) |
| Maveve chien (<i>Cyphomandra hartwegii</i>) | Me-sah (<i>Gouania blanchetiana</i>) |
| Maveve chien (<i>Solanum leucocarpon</i>) | Mesoupou (<i>Bellucia grossularioides</i>) |
| Maveve grand bois (<i>Potalia amara</i>) | Mespel (<i>Bellucia grossularioides</i>) |
| Maveve sucrier (<i>Banara guianensis</i>) | Mespel (<i>Henriettea succosa</i>) |
| Mayamal (<i>Senna occidentalis</i>) | Mesproe (<i>Miconia tomentosa</i>) |
| Mbarui (<i>Cupania hirsuta</i>) | Mess apple (<i>Bellucia grossularioides</i>) |
| Medicinier (<i>Jatropha curcas</i>) | |

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

- Meu abesu (*Combretum rotundifolium*)
Mexicaanse papaver (*Argemone mexicana*)
Mi-ah-wah-ru (*Virola michelii*)
Mi-dah-ying-yik (*Symphonia globulifera*)
Miejoelwa (*Protium guianense*)
Mierenboom (*Triplaris weigeltiana*)
Mierenhout (*Triplaris weigeltiana*)
Mi-gam-be-me-yu-yik (*Eugenia tafelbergiana*)
Mi-gam-bra-ga-ma-pui-yik (*Calyptracarya glomerulata*)
Mi-gan-pi-me-you-yik (*Myrcia tomentosa*)
Mignonette (*Drymaria cordata*)
Mi-kah-nu-we-mah (*Costus* aff. *arabicus*)
Mik-wa-yik (*Pourouma cecropiaefolia*)
Mik-yik (*Coussarea* cf. *paniculata*)
Milkweed (*Caperonia palustris*)
Mille-pieds (*Clusia rosea*)
Millepis (*Renalmia guianensis*)
Millipertuis (*Vismia sessilifolia*)
Mimili (*Curatella americana*)
Mindi (*Melia azedarach*)
Miniyu (*Gossypium barbadense*)
Minnie root (*Ruellia tuberosa*)
Mintie (*Hyptis atrorubens*)
Mira hoedoe (*Triplaris weigeltiana*)
Miragedoe (*Tachigali paniculata*)
Mirobalan (*Hernandia guianensis*)
Misi konde owi (*Senna occidentalis*)
Mis-mis (*Passiflora foetida*)
Mispel (*Bellucia grossularioides*)
Mispel (*Henriettea succosa*)
Mi-ta-king-yik (*Symphonia globulifera*)
Mitakulu (*Stigmaphyllon convolvulifolium*)
Mitiku (*Erythrina fusca*)
Mi-yam-bra-ma-pui-yik (*Scleria latifolia*)
Miyuke (*Genipa americana*)
Moanari (*Socratea exorrhiza*)
Moco-moco (*Montrichardia arborescens*)
Modjo (*Aegle marmelos*)
Moedar (*Calotropis gigantea*)
Moekoeroe (*Ischnosiphon arouma*)
Moelei (*Byrsonima coriacea*)
Moelei (*Byrsonima crassifolia*)
Moeleri (*Byrsonima coriacea*)
Moeli (*Byrsonima crassifolia*)
Moelidan (*Byrsonima crassifolia*)
Moeniridan (*Siparuna guianensis*)
Moerei (*Byrsonima crassifolia*)
Moereiran (*Byrsonima crassifolia*)
Moerewa (*Guatteria scandens*)
Moereweran (*Unonopsis guatterioides*)
Moeroei (*Byrsonima coriacea*)
Moetene (*Capirona decorticans*)
Moetoepeoe (*Serjania paucidentata*)
Moetoesi (*Pterocarpus officinalis*)
Moetoesji (*Swartzia benthamiana* var. *benthamiana*)
Moi-a-mu (*Diospyros martinii*)
Moi-oi-e-mah (*Diospyros martinii*)
Moire (*Hymenaea courbaril*)
Moka-moka (*Montrichardia arborescens*)
Mokko-mokko-tete (*Philodendron acutatum*)
Moko moko (*Montrichardia linifera*)
Mo-ko-ko a-nu (*Psychotria racemosa*)
Mo-ko-ko mo (*Genipa spruceana*)
Mokomoko (*Montrichardia arborescens*)
Moko-moko (*Montrichardia arborescens*)
Moko-moko (*Montrichardia arborescens*)
Mokor (*Ischnosiphon arouma*)
Mokoro (*Ischnosiphon arouma*)
Moku-moku (*Montrichardia arborescens*)
Mola (*Furcraea foetida*)
Mombin (*Spondias mombin*)
Mombin blanc (*Tapiriria guianensis*)
Mombin faux (*Tapiriria guianensis*)
Mombin fou (*Tapiriria guianensis*)
Momow (*Pachira aquatica*)
Monbe (*Spondias mombin*)
Monbin (*Spondias mombin*)
Monbin sauvage (*Spondias purpurea*)
Money bush (*Crotalaria pallida*)
Money bush (*Senna bicapsularis*)
Monjoly (*Cordia curassavica*)
Monjoly (*Lantana camara*)
Monkey apple (*Annona glabra*)
Monkey apple (*Annona muricata*)
Monkey ladder (*Bauhinia kunthiana*)
Monkey ladder (*Bauhinia scala-simiae*)
Monkey molasses (*Cassia grandis*)
Monkey pot (*Lecythis zabucajo*)
Monkey pump (*Cecropia peltata*)
Monkey's dinner bell (*Hura crepitans*)
Monkey-gun (*Physalis angulata*)

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

| | |
|---|---|
| Monki monki kersi (<i>Eugenia uniflora</i>) | Mucka-mucka (<i>Montrichardia arborescens</i>) |
| Monki-monki pina (<i>Euterpe</i> cf. <i>precatorea</i>) | Muh-kah-key-yeh (<i>Machaerium lunatum</i>) |
| Monkimonkikersi (<i>Eugenia uniflora</i>) | Muh-tuh-loi (<i>Mendoncia hoffmanseggiana</i>) |
| Montjoly (<i>Cordia curassavica</i>) | Muhu (<i>Ficus obtusifolia</i>) |
| Montjoly (<i>Cordia tomentosa</i>) | Muhu ivine (<i>Ficus nymphaeifolia</i>) |
| Montouchi (<i>Swartzia benthamiana</i> var. <i>benthamiana</i>) | Muhuivine (<i>Ficus paraensis</i>) |
| Moon fruit (<i>Machaerium lunatum</i>) | Muhuw (<i>Ficus obtusifolia</i>) |
| Moonba (<i>Viola surinamensis</i>) | Muh-yu-e (<i>Diospyros martinii</i>) |
| Moonbe (<i>Spondias mombin</i>) | Muka (<i>Macrolobium</i> aff. <i>angustifolium</i>) |
| Moonerydany (<i>Siparuna guianensis</i>) | Muk-rou-ko-rai-yik (<i>Solanum paludosum</i>) |
| Mope (<i>Mauritia flexuosa</i>) | Mukru (<i>Ischnosiphon arouma</i>) |
| Mope (<i>Spondias mombin</i>) | Muk-ru-go-raie-yik (<i>Solanum</i> sp.) |
| Moppe (<i>Spondias mombin</i>) | Mukumuku (<i>Montrichardia arborescens</i>) |
| Mora (<i>Mora excelsa</i>) | Mula (<i>Furcraea foetida</i>) |
| Moraballi (<i>Pouteria melanopoda</i>) | Mu-le-a-yik (<i>Tovomita calodictyos</i>) |
| Moracooballi (<i>Aegiphila villosa</i>) | Mulukuya (<i>Passiflora coccinea</i>) |
| Morako (<i>Persea americana</i>) | Mulukuya (<i>Passiflora glandulosa</i>) |
| Morelia (<i>Byrsonima crassifolia</i>) | Mulumulukwi (<i>Pachystachys spicata</i>) |
| Morelia (<i>Byrsonima verbascifolia</i>) | Mulutuku (<i>Lagenaria siceraria</i>) |
| Mo-rey-ee-yik (<i>Amaiouea</i> cf. <i>brevidentata</i>) | Muna (<i>Bactris oligoclada</i>) |
| Morichi (<i>Mauritia flexuosa</i>) | Mungo (<i>Ophiorrhiza mungos</i>) |
| Morinda (<i>Morinda citrifolia</i>) | Muniridan (<i>Siparuna</i> cf. <i>guianensis</i>) |
| Morisi (<i>Mauritia flexuosa</i>) | Muniridan (<i>Siparuna guianensis</i>) |
| Mo-ro-go-go (<i>Bauhinia guianensis</i>) | Muniri-dan (<i>Siparuna guianensis</i>) |
| Morompo (<i>Swartzia benthamiana</i> var. <i>benthamiana</i>) | Muri lime (<i>Ximenia americana</i>) |
| Mo-ruk-yik (<i>Lygodium micans</i>) | Muria (<i>Byrsonima</i> cf. <i>crassifolia</i>) |
| Mo-rum-bai-yik (<i>Moronobea coccinea</i>) | Murier a teinture (<i>Maclura tinctoria</i>) |
| Mosai (<i>Monotagma spicatum</i>) | Murikautaballi (<i>Licania cuprea</i>) |
| Motgrass (<i>Vetiveria zizanioides</i>) | Muriye (<i>Byrsonima crassifolia</i>) |
| Moucomouco (<i>Montrichardia arborescens</i>) | Murumuru (<i>Astrocaryum vulgare</i>) |
| Moucou moucou (<i>Montrichardia arborescens</i>) | Mu-sah-yik (<i>Zingiber officinale</i>) |
| Moucou-moucou (<i>Montrichardia arborescens</i>) | Musara (<i>Aspidosperma excelsum</i>) |
| Mou-doui-mou-ray-yik (<i>Crinum rubescens</i>) | Muscade (<i>Viola michelii</i>) |
| Mou-rie-yik (<i>Byrsonima aerugo</i> var. <i>occidentalis</i>) | Musk (<i>Abelmoschus moschatus</i>) |
| Moussi (<i>Arrabidaea candicans</i>) | Musk ochro (<i>Abelmoschus moschatus</i>) |
| Moussigot (<i>Viola surinamensis</i>) | Muskus-okro (<i>Abelmoschus moschatus</i>) |
| Moussigot rouge (<i>Iryanthera</i> cf. <i>hostmannii</i>) | Musukupi (<i>Merremia macrocalyx</i>) |
| Moustache de chat (<i>Orthosiphon grandiflorus</i>) | Mu-tu-at-kuh (<i>Trichomanes vittaria</i>) |
| Msibiu awak (<i>Macfadyena unguis-cati</i>) | Mutushi (<i>Pterocarpus officinalis</i>) |
| Mua mua (<i>Gurania spinulosa</i>) | Mutuwali (<i>Clathrotropis brachypetala</i>) |
| Muccomucco (<i>Montrichardia arborescens</i>) | Muweu (<i>Myrosma cannifolia</i>) |
| | Myrobalan (<i>Hernandia guianensis</i>) |
| | Nachtschone (<i>Mirabilis jalapa</i>) |
| | Nagre hoedoe (<i>Licaria cannella</i>) |
| | Nagri (<i>Syzygium aromaticum</i>) |
| | Nah-puh-de-ot (<i>Heisteria cauliflora</i>) |
| | Nah-puh-goi-muh (<i>Cissus erosa</i>) |

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

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| Nah-te-ah-ra-kan (<i>Ficus</i> sp.) | Nivree male (<i>Lonchocarpus chrysophyllus</i>) |
| Nanasi (<i>Ananas comosus</i>) | Njamoelere (<i>Jacaranda copaia</i>) |
| Nanga asi (<i>Eleusine indica</i>) | Njamsi-bredebon (<i>Artocarpus altilis</i>) |
| Nanna-a-run (<i>Eryngium foetidum</i>) | Njoeng wintje bobi (<i>Solanum mammosum</i>) |
| Napimagal (<i>Homalium racemosum</i>) | Njoenwenkebobi (<i>Solanum mammosum</i>) |
| Napo (<i>Hyeronima alchorneoides</i>) | Njoen-wenke-bobi (<i>Solanum mammosum</i>) |
| Narial (<i>Cocos nucifera</i>) | Noix ahouai (<i>Thevetia ahouai</i>) |
| Narijar (<i>Cocos nucifera</i>) | Noix d'acajou (<i>Anacardium occidentale</i>) |
| Naw-rai-yik (<i>Apeiba petoumo</i>) | Noix de cajou (<i>Anacardium occidentale</i>) |
| Ndongu-ndongu (<i>Petiveria alliacea</i>) | Noix de coco (<i>Cocos nucifera</i>) |
| Ndulu-ndulu (<i>Gutteria scandens</i>) | Noix de medecine (<i>Jatropha curcas</i>) |
| Nebiyoro (<i>Dioclea</i> aff. <i>macrocarpa</i>) | Noix de serpent (<i>Thevetia ahouai</i>) |
| Neem (<i>Azadirachta indica</i>) | Noix de serpent (<i>Trichosanthes punctata</i>) |
| Negro-broom (<i>Capraria biflora</i>) | No-lo-e-muh (<i>Piper angustum</i>) |
| Neh-da-am-we (<i>Marcgravia coriacea</i>) | Nootmuskaat (<i>Viola michelii</i>) |
| Neh-da-bah-nah (<i>Philodendron fragrantissimum</i>) | Nopal (<i>Opuntia cochenillifera</i>) |
| Nekoe (<i>Lonchocarpus heptaphyllus</i>) | Nopari (<i>Opuntia cochenillifera</i>) |
| Nekoe hoedoe (<i>Alexa wachenheimii</i>) | Not (<i>Hymenaea courbaril</i>) |
| Nekoehoedoe (<i>Clathrotropis brachypetala</i>) | Notmoeskati (<i>Viola michelii</i>) |
| Nekoe-oedoe (<i>Lonchocarpus heptaphyllus</i>) | Noyeau (<i>Prunus myrtifolia</i>) |
| Nekoe-oedoe (<i>Ormosia coutinhoi</i>) | Nutmeg (<i>Licaria camara</i>) |
| Nemba (<i>Swartzia benthamiana</i> var. <i>benthamiana</i>) | Nutmeg (<i>Viola michelii</i>) |
| Nengre kondre pepre (<i>Aframomum melegueta</i>) | Nuu-aay-yik (<i>Olyra latifolia</i>) |
| Nengrekondre-adroe (<i>Cyperus</i> spp.) | Nuu-whey-yik (<i>Olyra micrantha</i>) |
| Nengrekondre-pepre (<i>Aframomum melegueta</i>) | Nuu-yik (<i>Clusia grandiflora</i>) |
| Nepoko (<i>Sipanea pratensis</i>) | Nyctage faux jalap (<i>Mirabilis jalapa</i>) |
| Never-done (<i>Catharanthus roseus</i>) | Nyun wentye bobi (<i>Solanum mammosum</i>) |
| Nhandiroba (<i>Fevillea cordifolia</i>) | Oats (<i>Avena sativa</i>) |
| Nibua (<i>Citrus aurantiifolia</i>) | Obiapikin (<i>Rhizomorpha corynephora</i>) |
| Nicker seed (<i>Caesalpinia bonduc</i>) | Obudi (<i>Anacardium giganteum</i>) |
| Nick-ka-ku-yik (<i>Mabea speciosa</i> subsp. <i>speciosa</i>) | Ochra (<i>Stigmaphyllon sinuatum</i>) |
| Nicou (<i>Lonchocarpus heptaphyllus</i>) | Ochro (<i>Stigmaphyllon sinuatum</i>) |
| Nicou (<i>Lonchocarpus rufescens</i>) | Oeil de bourrique (<i>Caesalpinia bonduc</i>) |
| Niekoerang (<i>Clathrotropis brachypetala</i>) | Oeil de chat (<i>Caesalpinia bonduc</i>) |
| Niem (<i>Azadirachta indica</i>) | Oelana beta (<i>Swartzia benthamiana</i> var. <i>benthamiana</i>) |
| Nik-kha-gou-yik (<i>Mabea speciosa</i> subsp. <i>speciosa</i>) | Oeloeloe-oe (<i>Parkia nitida</i>) |
| Nimba (<i>Swartzia benthamiana</i> var. <i>benthamiana</i>) | Oema snekie wiwirie (<i>Clidemia hirta</i> var. <i>elegans</i>) |
| Nimble bush (<i>Siparuna guianensis</i>) | Oema-boesipapaja (<i>Cecropia peltata</i>) |
| Niori (<i>Humiria balsamifera</i>) | Oeman koenami (<i>Clibadium surinamense</i>) |
| Nivre (<i>Lonchocarpus rufescens</i>) | Oemapinja (<i>Vismia cayennensis</i>) |
| Nivree (<i>Lonchocarpus chrysophyllus</i>) | Oepretete (<i>Cydista aequinoctialis</i>) |
| | Oeproeoedoe (<i>Copaifera guianensis</i>) |
| | Oeproeoelie (<i>Copaifera guianensis</i>) |
| | Oerali (<i>Strychnos guianensis</i>) |
| | Oeralime (<i>Abuta grandifolia</i>) |

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

- Oeroeroe-oe (*Parkia nitida*)
Oeroewassa (*Abarema jupunba*)
Oeuf du diable (*Lycoperdon americanum*)
Oewana (*Hyeronima alchorneoides*)
Ohid (*Mauritia flexuosa*)
Oh-not (*Bixa orellana*)
Oignon gly (*Hymenocallis tubiflora*)
Oja (*Parkia nitida*)
Ojediballi (*Stachytarpheta cayennensis*)
Okajomoe manetare (*Gustavia augusta*)
Okelana beta (*Swartzia benthamiana* var. *benthamiana*)
Oker (*Stigmaphyllon sinuatum*)
Okokowa (*Lycopodium cernua*)
O-koi-hoy (*Scleria* cf. *flagellum-nigrorum*)
Okoipto (*Hyeronima alchorneoides*)
Okokonshi (*Lacunaria jenmanii*)
O-kom-wa (*Vataireopsis speciosa*)
O-ko-ne-de-kuh (*Lacunaria jenmanii*)
O-ko-re-muh (*Paullinia dasygonia*)
Okotjo (*Hyeronima alchorneoides*)
Okra (*Stigmaphyllon sinuatum*)
Okraprabu (*Swartzia benthamiana* var. *benthamiana*)
Okro (*Hibiscus bifurcatus*)
Okro (*Stigmaphyllon sinuatum*)
Okro-oedoe (*Sterculia* cf. *excelsa*)
O-ku-fu-muh (*Sterculia* cf. *excelsa*)
Old maid (*Catharanthus roseus*)
Oliana (*Nerium oleander*)
Olijf (*Zizyphus jujuba*)
Olivier (*Bontia daphnoides*)
Olo (*Trattinnickia burserifolia*)
O-lo-lo-puh-lah-kah-lah-sen (*Memora flavida*)
Olvi (*Anacardium occidentale*)
Olyfrank (*Guatteria scandens*)
Omi tapoepe (*Gustavia augusta*)
Omitaproepa (*Gustavia augusta*)
Omose (*Lueheopsis rugosa*)
Omose (*Rollinia exsucca*)
Omoseran (*Rollinia exsucca*)
Once-a-mile (*Martinella obovata*)
Ongle de chat (*Macfadyena unguis-cati*)
Ongles de chat (*Macfadyena unguis-cati*)
Ongles de chat (*Pithecellobium unguis-cati*)
Onguent pian (*Jacaranda copaia*)
Onion (*Allium cepa*)
O-no-toi-meh (*Bixa orellana*)
Oradapor (*Bauhinia scala-simiae*)
Orali (*Vismia cayennensis*)
Orali (*Vismia guianensis*)
Orali (*Vismia macrophylla*)
Orali (*Vismia sessilifolia*)
Orali (*Vismia latifolia*)
Orange (*Citrus sinensis*)
Orange douce (*Citrus sinensis*)
Oranger (*Citrus aurantium*)
Oranger (*Citrus sinensis*)
Oranger amer (*Citrus aurantium*)
Orari (*Strychnos toxifera*)
Oraridan (*Strychnos erichsonii*)
Oraridan (*Strychnos melinoniana*)
Orelie (*Allamanda cathartica*)
O-ro-hoy (*Scleria* cf. *flagellum-nigrorum*)
Oroi (*Anacardium occidentale*)
Oronoque (*Erythrina fusca*)
O-roy (*Anacardium occidentale*)
Or-rai-yik (*Dichorisandra hexandra*)
Ortie (*Laportea aestuans*)
Ortie d'eau (*Schlegelia violacea*)
Ortie rouge (*Pouzolzia viminea*)
Orukorong (*Abarema jupunba*)
Orvi (*Anacardium occidentale*)
Oseille (*Hibiscus sabdariffa*)
Oseille bouqui (*Hibiscus bifurcatus*)
Oseille de Guinee (*Hibiscus sabdariffa*)
Oseille de guinee rouge (*Hibiscus sabdariffa*)
Oseille-de-Guinee rouge (*Hibiscus sabdariffa*)
Osiepit (*Vismia cayennensis*)
Otdok (*Gustavia augusta*)
O-to (*Dipteryx odoata*)
Otoshimik (*Pterocarpus officinalis*)
Ouabe (*Omphalea diandra*)
Ouade-ouade (*Malvastrum coromandelianum*)
Ouange (*Sesamum indicum*)
Ouapa (*Eperua falcata*)
Ouasseye (*Euterpe oleracea*)
Oubelt (*Pfaffia glauca*)
Ouck-quo-a-yik (*Phoradendron crassifolium*)
Ouck-quo-a-yik (*Phoradendron* sp.)
Ou-la-lik-yao-ku-yik (*Cyathula prostrata*)

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

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| Oupou (<i>Uncaria guianensis</i>) | Paira (<i>Brosimum guianense</i>) |
| Oupou (<i>Uncaria tomentosa</i>) | Paiu (<i>Catostemma fragrans</i>) |
| Ou-ra-e-yik (<i>Dacryodes nitens</i>) | Pajoe lidian (<i>Iryanthera cf. hostmannii</i>) |
| Ou-rai-yah-yik (<i>Dichorisandra hexandra</i>) | Pajoelidan (<i>Iryanthera cf. hostmannii</i>) |
| Ou-rai-yik (<i>Hyptis pectinata</i>) | Pajoririan (<i>Iryanthera cf. hostmannii</i>) |
| Ourari (<i>Strychnos guianensis</i>) | Pakassa (<i>Gustavia augusta</i>) |
| Ourari (<i>Strychnos toxifera</i>) | Pakeeli (<i>Coutarea hexandra</i>) |
| Ou-ra-rie-yik (<i>Strychnos guianensis</i>) | Pakeri (<i>Coutarea hexandra</i>) |
| Ou-ra-rie-yik (<i>Strychnos</i> sp.) | Pakira joejoeroe (<i>Henriettea succosa</i>) |
| Ourate (<i>Ouratea guianensis</i>) | Pakiria sipiolo (<i>Protium guianense</i>) |
| Ou-ra-yik (<i>Dacryodes cf. nitens</i>) | Pakjira emoeroe (<i>Mabea piriri</i>) |
| Ou-ra-yik (<i>Hyptis lantanifolia</i>) | Pakoeli (<i>Rheedia macrophylla</i>) |
| Ouroupou (<i>Uncaria guianensis</i>) | Pakoerian (<i>Rheedia macrophylla</i>) |
| Ouroupou (<i>Uncaria tomentosa</i>) | Pakuri (<i>Abarema jupunba</i>) |
| Ox-eye (<i>Mucuna urens</i>) | Pakwatopo (<i>Emmotum fagifolium</i>) |
| Paasili (<i>Ocimum campechianum</i>) | Palaka (<i>Canna indica</i>) |
| Padah (<i>Jacaranda copaia</i>) | Palaloea (<i>Mora excelsa</i>) |
| Paddlewood (<i>Aspidosperma excelsum</i>) | Palata (<i>Manilkara bidentata</i>) |
| Padidwan (<i>Nymphaea rudgeana</i>) | Pa-lea-rah-yik (<i>Kalanchoe pinnata</i>) |
| Pagara wiwirie (<i>Calathea elliptica</i>) | Palette de peintre (<i>Caladium bicolor</i>) |
| Pah-de (<i>Dioclea aff. macrocarpa</i>) | Palette de peintre (<i>Caladium cf. tricolor</i>) |
| Pah-det (<i>Macrolobium aff. angustifolium</i>) | Paletuvier blanc (<i>Avicennia germinans</i>) |
| Pah-det (<i>Macrolobium cf. acaciifolium</i>) | Paletuvier rouge (<i>Rhizophora mangle</i>) |
| Pah-fah-mung (<i>Palicourea guianensis</i>) | Pali (<i>Licania micrantha</i>) |
| Pah-gai-yik (<i>Aspidosperma album</i>) | Palili (<i>Heliconia acuminata</i>) |
| Pah-gai-yik (<i>Eschweilera sagotiana</i>) | Pallissadepalm (<i>Euterpe oleracea</i>) |
| Pah-ke-rah a-nu (<i>Pseudima frutescens</i>) | Palma christi (<i>Ricinus communis</i>) |
| Pah-ke-rah pah-nah (<i>Anthurium clavigerum</i>) | Palma-christi (<i>Ricinus communis</i>) |
| Pah-ke-rah pah-nah (<i>Philodendron hylaeae</i>) | Palmier bache (<i>Mauritia flexuosa</i>) |
| Pah-ke-rah pah-nah (<i>Syngonium podophyllum</i>) | Paloeloe (<i>Heliconia bihai</i>) |
| Pah-ko-go (<i>Drypetes variabilis</i>) | Pampan kraroen (<i>Urospatha sagittifolia</i>) |
| Pah-ku-de (<i>Rheedia macrophylla</i>) | Pampoe (<i>Cucurbita pepo</i>) |
| Pah-lu-lu-muh-le (<i>Schismatoglottis spruceana</i>) | Pampoen (<i>Cucurbita pepo</i>) |
| Pah-meh-ti-muh (<i>Catostemma fragrans</i>) | Pam-po-kwe (<i>Lueheopsis rugosa</i>) |
| Pah-nah-ra-pah-nah (<i>Phytolacca rivinoides</i>) | Pam-poui-thou-yik (<i>Axonopus anceps</i>) |
| Pah-ni-yo-yo (<i>Theobroma cf. subincanum</i>) | Pana pana (<i>Uncaria guianensis</i>) |
| Pah-se-no-da-e-meh (<i>Aniba</i> sp.) | Panakawa (<i>Chromolaena odorata</i>) |
| Pah-se-se (<i>Goupia glabra</i>) | Panapana (<i>Uncaria guianensis</i>) |
| Pah-tih-grih-ki (<i>Acacia tenuifolia</i>) | Pa-na-tho-ro-yik (<i>Trichilia pallida</i>) |
| Pah-tu-ah (<i>Ambelania acida</i>) | Panda (<i>Tabebuia insignis</i>) |
| Pai-caillemit (<i>Chrysophyllum cainito</i>) | Pan-da-rak-yik (<i>Corchorus hirtus</i>) |
| Pai-lau-uh-raie-yik (<i>Rollinia exsucca</i>) | Pankoekoewiwiri (<i>Nymphaea amazonum</i>) |
| Pain-cure (<i>Coccinia grandis</i>) | Panta (<i>Tabebuia insignis</i>) |
| Pain-killer (<i>Morinda citrifolia</i>) | Pantahoedoe (<i>Tabebuia insignis</i>) |
| Pair (<i>Brosimum guianense</i>) | Papagodo (<i>Lagenaria siceraria</i>) |
| | Papaja (<i>Carica papaya</i>) |
| | Papajahoedoe (<i>Rollinia exsucca</i>) |

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

- Papajahout (*Bellucia grossularioides*)
Papaw (*Carica papaya*)
Papaya (*Carica papaya*)
Papaye (*Carica papaya*)
Papaye biche (*Ambelania acida*)
Papayer (*Carica papaya*)
Pap-bush (*Physalis angulata*)
Papoose (*Physalis angulata*)
Para noot (*Bertholletia excelsa*)
Pa-ra-guay-yik (*Swartzia bannia*)
Parakava (*Mora excelsa*)
Parakwa (*Dinizia excelsa*)
Parala (*Diospyros guianensis*)
Paramarkoesa (*Passiflora laurifolia*)
Parank (*Cedrela odorata*)
Paranka (*Cedrela odorata*)
Paraowa (*Mora excelsa*)
Parapo (*Petrea bracteata*)
Pararapo (*Caesalpinia bonduc*)
Paraveris (*Ambelania acida*)
Parawajaji (*Pentaclethra macroloba*)
Pare (*Momordica charantia*)
Paredjawi (*Trichosanthes cucumerina*)
Pareira blanc (*Abuta rufescens*)
Pareira brava blanc (*Abuta rufescens*)
Pareira-brava (*Cissampelos pareira*)
Parewe (*Eperua falcata*)
Paria-brava (*Cissampelos pareira*)
Parica (*Anadenanthera peregrina*)
Paricarama (*Anadenanthera peregrina*)
Paripe (*Bactris gasipaes*)
Paripoe (*Bactris gasipaes*)
Parrot-beak (*Centropogon cornutus*)
Pa-ru-mak-yik (*Solanum crinitum*)
Parwa (*Avicennia germinans*)
Pasa (*Jacaranda copaia*)
Pasai (*Jacaranda copaia*)
Pa-sa-wa-ra-yik (*Drypetes variabilis*)
Pa-sa-yik (*Jacaranda copaia*)
Pasayu (*Socratea exorrhiza*)
Pasis (*Goupia glabra*)
Pasisi (*Goupia glabra*)
Pa-si-yar-ray-yik (*Jacaranda copaia*)
Passie moctie (*Copaifera guianensis*)
Passion flower (*Passiflora coccinea*)
Passion flower (*Passiflora glandulosa*)
Passion flower (*Passiflora laurifolia*)
Passion fruit (*Passiflora edulis*)
Pastalon (*Ludwigia erecta*)
Pasteque (*Citrullus lanatus*)
Paswoe (*Socratea exorrhiza*)
Patakwik (*Clusia grandiflora*)
Patakwik (*Clusia nemorosa*)
Patakwik (*Clusia panapanari*)
Patakwik (*Clusia scrobiculata*)
Patchouli (*Pogostemon patchouli*)
Patchouli (*Vetiveria zizanioides*)
Patchouly (*Pogostemon patchouli*)
Pate d'amande (*Merremia dissecta*)
Pate dentifrice (*Oxalis barrelieri*)
Paternosterboontje (*Abrus precatorius*)
Patja (*Citrullus lanatus*)
Patjera-siepjorie (*Trattinnickia burserifolia*)
Patoelapo (*Sterculia cf. excelsa*)
Patte d'araignee (*Lycopodium cernua*)
Pauis-biaun (*Pseudima frutescens*)
Pauisima (*Aristolochia daemoninoxius*)
Pauwi-eno (*Calycolpus goetheanus*)
Pauw-rik-yik (*Byrsonima aerugo* var. *occidentalis*)
Pau-zu-ma-yik (*Aristolochia hians*)
Payula (*Licania micrantha*)
Payuyri (*Avicennia germinans*)
Pea (*Cajanus cajan*)
Peach (*Diospyros discolor*)
Pea-cock-yik (*Eugenia puniceifolia*)
Pea-cock-yik (*Marlierea cf. summa*)
Pea-kok-yik (*Calyptanthus pulchella*)
Pea-kok-yik (*Eugenia puniceifolia*)
Peanut (*Arachis hypogaea*)
Pear (*Persea americana*)
Pedakuruk (*Diospyros guianensis*)
Pedreku (*Xylopiya frutescens*)
Peg-kok-yik (*Psidium guineense*)
Peg-ouw-wou-ru-yik (*Eschweilera* sp.)
Pegrekoe (*Xylopiya aromatica*)
Pegrekoe (*Xylopiya discreta*)
Pegrekoe (*Xylopiya frutescens*)
Peh-goui-yik (*Aspidosperma album*)
Pehpeh (*Socratea exorrhiza*)
Peh-peh (*Syagrus inajai*)
Peigne singe rouge (*Combretum rotundifolium*)
Peihatti (*Maprounea guianensis*)

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

- Pekea (*Caryocar glabrum*)
Pelatataie (*Pharus latifolius*)
Pe-lik-pi-yik (*Croton hostmannii*)
Penpen (*Palicourea guianensis*)
Pepra (*Capsicum annuum*)
Pepre (*Capsicum annuum*)
Pera (*Couma guianensis*)
Perebier (*Brosimum guianense*)
Perit (*Bactris oligoclada*)
Periwinkle (*Catharanthus roseus*)
Persil diable (*Bidens cynapiifolia*)
Persil diable (*Cardiospermum halicacabum*)
Persil du diable (*Cardiospermum halicacabum*)
Perulu (*Byrsonima aerugo* var. *occidentalis*)
Pervenche de Madagascar (*Catharanthus roseus*)
Pet du diable (*Hura crepitans*)
Petit balai (*Scoparia dulcis*)
Petit balai a graines (*Scoparia dulcis*)
Petit balai a graines (*Veronica americana*)
Petit balai des murs (*Ionidium polygalaefolia*)
Petit balai des puits (*Ionidium polygalaefolia*)
Petit basilic (*Ocimum basilicum*)
Petit concombre (*Cucumis anguria*)
Petit cousin des savanes (*Desmodium barbatum*)
Petit cousin savane (*Desmodium barbatum*)
Petit ipeca (*Faramea guianensis*)
Petit panacoco (*Abrus precatorius*)
Petite centauree (*Schultesia guianensis*)
Petite griffe (*Lindernia crustacea*)
Petite madlome (*Caperonia palustris*)
Petite malnommee (*Caperonia palustris*)
Petit-thym (*Thymus* sp.)
Peto (*Mora excelsa*)
Petpe (*Piper bartlingianum*)
Pe-u-rah (*Socratea exorrhiza*)
Pe-u-rat (*Socratea exorrhiza*)
Pe-yah-o-tih-puh (*Psychotria poeppigiana*)
Pe-yam-kuh-kai ah-moi (*Adiantum dolosum*)
Phootee (*Jacaranda copaia*)
Physic nut (*Jatropha curcas*)
Pi (*Schefflera morototoni*)
Pi a-mu (*Bonafousia undulata*)
Piaba (*Hyptis mutabilis*)
Piaina-pomai (*Cordia nodosa*)
Pibache (*Mauritia flexuosa*)
Pied de chevre (*Ipomoea pes-caprae*)
Pied de poule (*Chloris radiata*)
Pied de poule (*Eleusine indica*)
Pied mangue (*Mangifera indica*)
Pied poule (*Eleusine indica*)
Pi-em-pah-hah (*Bonafousia siphilitica*)
Pi-em-pah-hah (*Psychotria racemosa*)
Piento-bolletrie (*Hyeronima alchorneoides*)
Piepie-pau (*Lippia alba*)
Pierieh (*Desmoncus* cf. *polyacanthos*)
Pigeon pea (*Cajanus cajan*)
Pi-gik-yik (*Paullinia acuminata*)
Pignon d'Inde (*Jatropha curcas*)
Pignon de Barbarie (*Jatropha curcas*)
Pika (*Calycolpus goetheanus*)
Piki nmapa (*Bonafousia undulata*)
Pikia (*Caryocar glabrum*)
Pikien fowroe sopo (*Peperomia rotundifolia*)
Pikin fowroe-sopo (*Peperomia rotundifolia*)
Pikin fowru sopo (*Peperomia rotundifolia*)
Pikinfowroe-sopo (*Peperomia rotundifolia*)
Pileya (*Brosimum guianense*)
Pili (*Justicia pectoralis*)
Pilipili sili (*Kyllinga odorata*)
Pilipilima (*Kyllinga odorata*)
Piment (*Capsicum annuum*)
Piment (*Capsicum frutescens*)
Pi-mi-ruk-yik (*Capsicum* sp.)
Pina (*Euterpe oleracea*)
Pinapalm (*Euterpe oleracea*)
Pinda (*Arachis hypogaea*)
Pindia udu (*Vismia cayennensis*)
Pineapple (*Ananas comosus*)
Pingping (*Ichnanthus panicoides*)
Pinja (*Vismia cayennensis*)
Pino (*Euterpe oleracea*)
Pinot (*Euterpe oleracea*)
Pintri (*Virola sebifera*)
Pioelah (*Socratea exorrhiza*)
Pi-pah-nah-pe-de (*Licania micrantha*)
Pipi-dik (*Struthanthus syringifolius*)
Pirapisi (*Maprounea guianensis*)
Pirapisi (*Maprounea guianensis*)
Pirgeernoot (*Jatropha curcas*)
Pi-ri-e-wou-yik (*Norantea guianensis*)
Pirigara mepe (*Gustavia hexapetala*)

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

- Piritjo (*Miconia prasina*)
Pisie (*Ocotea guianensis*)
Pistache (*Arachis hypogaea*)
Pistache de terre (*Arachis hypogaea*)
Pisulu (*Bellucia grossularioides*)
Pitikwanha (*Asclepias curassavica*)
Piti-quana (*Asclepias curassavica*)
Pi-tuh-kuh-tuh-ku-guh (*Plukenetia verrucosa*)
Plantaan (*Musa x paradisiaca*)
Plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*)
Plantain (*Plantago major*)
Pletauw (*Smilax schomburgkiana*)
Plokonie (*Inga bourgoni*)
Plokonie (*Parkia nitida*)
Plum bark (*Spondias mombin*)
Podina (*Plectranthus amboinicus*)
Poekoeri (*Hura crepitans*)
Poelewinah (*Strychnos erichsonii*)
Poen (*Lagenaria siceraria*)
Poeng (*Lagenaria siceraria*)
Pois a gratter (*Mucuna pruriens*)
Pois congo (*Cajanus cajan*)
Pois d'Angola (*Cajanus cajan*)
Pois d'Angole (*Cajanus cajan*)
Pois de Angole (*Cajanus cajan*)
Pois sucre (*Inga alata*)
Pois-coolie (*Moringa pterygosperma*)
Poison cassava (*Manihot esculenta*)
Poison tree (*Hura crepitans*)
Poivre (*Peperomia rotundifolia*)
Poivre (*Piper amalago* var. *medium*)
Poivre (*Pothomorphe peltata*)
Poivre de Cayenne (*Capsicum frutescens*)
Poivre jaborandi (*Pothomorphe peltata*)
Poivre negre (*Zanthoxylum hermaphroditum*)
Poivre negre (*Zanthoxylum pentandrum*)
Po-ko-po-ko-u-ru (*Campomanesia aromatica*)
Po-le-ka-yik (*Aspidosperma excelsum*)
Pomegranate (*Punica granatum*)
Pomitji (*Phyllanthus niruri* subsp. *niruri*)
Pomme cannelle (*Annona squamosa*)
Pomme cythere (*Spondias cytherea*)
Pomme liane sauvage (*Passiflora coccinea*)
Pomme rose (*Syzygium jambos*)
Pomme sousouri (*Solanum crinitum*)
Pomme-cajou (*Anacardium occidentale*)
Pomme-liane (*Passiflora glandulosa*)
Pomme-liane (*Passiflora laurifolia*)
Pommeroos (*Syzygium jambos*)
Pommier-cajou (*Anacardium occidentale*)
Pompoen (*Cucurbita pepo*)
Pompon (*Leonotis leonurus*)
Pompon (*Leonotis nepetifolia*)
Pom-wa (*Capsicum annuum*)
Pom-we (*Capsicum annuum*)
Ponclit (*Ageratum conyzoides*)
Pondjowattare (*Apeiba petoumo*)
Po-neh-guhwe-de (*Iryanthera* cf. *hostmannii*)
Ponji (*Rhynchanthera grandiflora*)
Po-no (*Couratari guianensis*)
Po-no-e-muh (*Eschweilera pedicellata*)
Ponsoe (*Leonotis nepetifolia*)
Po-oka (*Jatropha curcas*)
Pop bush (*Physalis pubescens*)
Popakainangra (*Uncaria guianensis*)
Po-po (*Calathea* cf. *comosa*)
Popokai nangra (*Uncaria guianensis*)
Popokai tongo (*Heliconia acuminata*)
Popono (*Phyllanthus orbiculatus*)
Popopay nangra (*Uncaria guianensis*)
Poppy (*Xylopiya discreta*)
Po-ray-gai-yik (*Aspidosperma oblongum*)
Porcupine-batty (*Allamanda cathartica*)
Porekai (*Aspidosperma excelsum*)
Porte-chance (*Pityrogramma calomelanos*)
Porter-bush (*Eleutheranthera ruderalis*)
Posentri (*Hura crepitans*)
Pospapaja (*Cecropia peltata*)
Postelein (*Portulaca oleracea*)
Potalie (*Potalia amara*)
Potuguese thyme (*Plectranthus amboinicus*)
Pourpier (*Portulaca mucronata*)
Pourpier (*Portulaca oleracea*)
Pourpier des savanes (*Peperomia obtusifolia*)
Powis eye (*Diospyros guianensis*)
Prasara (*Euterpe oleracea*)
Prasaratete (*Macfadyena uncata*)
Prasara-tite (*Macfadyena uncata*)
Prati lobi (*Lycopodium cernua*)
Pratilobi (*Lycopodium cernua*)
Prespres (*Clusia grandiflora*)
Prickly pear (*Opuntia vulgaris*)
Prickly sweet-sage (*Lantana camara* var. *aculeata*)

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

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| Pring gading (<i>Bambusa vulgaris</i>) | Purple wreath (<i>Petrea bracteata</i>) |
| Pringjaepite (<i>Marantha arundinacea</i>) | Purple zeb grass (<i>Dichorisandra hexandra</i>) |
| Printing fern (<i>Pityrogramma calomelanos</i>) | Puru (<i>Chrysobalanus icaco</i>) |
| Pritijari (<i>Zanthoxylum caribaeum</i>) | Purue (<i>Manilkara bidentata</i>) |
| Pritijari (<i>Zanthoxylum pentandrum</i>) | Pu-ru-mac-yik (<i>Solanum leucocarpon</i>) |
| Prokini (<i>Inga alba</i>) | Putagee-cassava (<i>Manihot esculenta</i>) |
| Prokonie (<i>Inga alba</i>) | Put-a-lu-mu-yik (<i>Smilax latipes</i>) |
| Prokonie (<i>Inga bourgoni</i>) | Put-poi-pt (<i>Piper</i> aff. <i>alatabaccum</i>) |
| Pruim (<i>Chrysobalanus icaco</i>) | Puvi-yik (<i>Apeiba tibourbou</i>) |
| Prune d'anse (<i>Chrysobalanus icaco</i>) | Pu-wa-yik (<i>Myroxylon peruiferum</i>) |
| Prune de l'anse (<i>Chrysobalanus icaco</i>) | Quanami (<i>Phyllanthus brasiliensis</i>) |
| Prune monbim (<i>Spondias mombin</i>) | Qua-pa-yik (<i>Psidium guineense</i>) |
| Prune zicaque (<i>Chrysobalanus icaco</i>) | Qua-ru-ma-yik (<i>Jessenia bataua</i>) |
| Prune-coton (<i>Chrysobalanus icaco</i>) | Quashie bitters (<i>Quassia amara</i>) |
| Prunier (<i>Byrsonima crassifolia</i>) | Quassia bitters (<i>Quassia amara</i>) |
| Prunier (<i>Byrsonima verbascifolia</i>) | Quatre ou cinq (<i>Chomelia tenuiflora</i>) |
| Prunier savanes (<i>Byrsonima crassifolia</i>) | Quatre-epices (<i>Pimenta dioica</i>) |
| Psukawak (<i>Ouratea guianensis</i>) | Quatre-epices (<i>Renealmia guianensis</i>) |
| Pudukuwakau (<i>Zanthoxylum rhoifolium</i>) | Quebraco (<i>Aspidosperma quebracho</i>) |
| Puh-few-muh (<i>Mendoncia hoffmanseggiana</i>) | Queck-yik (<i>Ruizterania albiflora</i>) |
| Puh-few-muh (<i>Piper brownsbergense</i>) | Queuz-a-rat (<i>Piper attenuatum</i>) |
| Puh-few-muh (<i>Piper gleasonii</i>) | Quienbiendent (<i>Ambelania acida</i>) |
| Puh-few-muh (<i>Psychotria</i> cf. <i>iodotricha</i>) | Quimanamana (<i>Pharus latifolius</i>) |
| Puh-fure-muh (<i>Piper arboreum</i>) | Quinaquina (<i>Coutarea hexandra</i>) |
| Puh-kut (<i>Cymbopetalum brasiliense</i>) | Quinquina de Cayenne (<i>Quassia amara</i>) |
| Puh-leh-pwe-mih (<i>Rheedia macrophylla</i>) | Qu-tuk-qua-tu-raie-yik (<i>Sida cordifolia</i>) |
| Puh-li-muh (<i>Miconia tomentosa</i>) | Racine d'or (<i>Ophiorrhiza mungos</i>) |
| Puh-li-muh-e-muh (<i>Xiphidium caeruleum</i>) | Racine-pistache (<i>Microtea debilis</i>) |
| Puh-meh-neh-tuh (<i>Eleusine indica</i>) | Radie albumine (<i>Cyanthillium cinereum</i>) |
| Puh-meh-neh-tuh (<i>Gnetum nodiflorum</i>) | Radie arada (<i>Hyptis pectinata</i>) |
| Puh-puh (<i>Socratea exorrhiza</i>) | Radie camphre (<i>Unxia camphorata</i>) |
| Puh-tu-koi-muh (<i>Faramea guianensis</i>) | Radie capiaie (<i>Bonafousia siphilitica</i>) |
| Puh-tum (<i>Plukenetia verrucosa</i>) | Radie commandeur (<i>Rolandra fruticosa</i>) |
| Pui-maui-yik (<i>Capsicum</i> sp.) | Radie crapaud (<i>Commelina erecta</i>) |
| Pui-yik (<i>Brosimum alicastrum</i>) | Radie crapaud d'l'eau (<i>Polygonum acuminatum</i>) |
| Pui-yik (<i>Brosimum guianense</i>) | Radie crise (<i>Hyptis mutabilis</i>) |
| Pui-yik (<i>Brosimum rubescens</i>) | Radie di vin (<i>Alternanthera brasiliana</i>) |
| Pui-yik (<i>Brosimum utile</i>) | Radie divin (<i>Justicia secunda</i>) |
| Pu-li-wa-muh (<i>Memora flavida</i>) | Radie du sang (<i>Justicia secunda</i>) |
| Pulupululi (<i>Dieffenbachia seguine</i>) | Radie francois (<i>Ageratum conyzoides</i>) |
| Pumpkin (<i>Cucurbita</i> sp.) | Radie grage (<i>Mikania guaco</i>) |
| Pumui (<i>Hevea pauciflora</i>) | Radie grage (<i>Psychotria ulviformis</i>) |
| Puna (<i>Schefflera morototoni</i>) | Radie la fievre (<i>Eryngium foetidum</i>) |
| Pu-nah-tah-wah (<i>Senna quinquangulata</i>) | Radie Marie-Claire (<i>Alternanthera brasiliana</i>) |
| Pup (<i>Socratea exorrhiza</i>) | Radie maringouin (<i>Chromolaena odorata</i>) |
| Pure (<i>Manilkara bidentata</i>) | |
| Purple granadilla (<i>Passiflora edulis</i>) | |

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

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| Radie paopao (<i>Piper oblongifolium</i>) | Red river gum (<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>) |
| Radie petey (<i>Centropogon cornutus</i>) | Red-head plant (<i>Asclepias curassavica</i>) |
| Radie pian (<i>Petiveria alliacea</i>) | Redi gedoe (<i>Sclerolobium</i> cf. <i>albiflorum</i>) |
| Radie pissier (<i>Synedrella nodiflora</i>) | Redie katoen (<i>Gossypium barbadense</i>) |
| Radie raide (<i>Cuphea carthagenensis</i>) | Redikabisi (<i>Andira</i> spp.) |
| Radie savon (<i>Hyptis recurvata</i>) | Redi-krapa (<i>Cedrela odorata</i>) |
| Radie serpent (<i>Mikania guaco</i>) | Redi-oedoe (<i>Lacunaria jenmanii</i>) |
| Radie serpent (<i>Psychotria ulviformis</i>) | Reejoeloe (<i>Vataireopsis speciosa</i>) |
| Radie zore (<i>Psychotria poeppigiana</i>) | Reejoeloelan (<i>Parkia pendula</i>) |
| Radie-chancre (<i>Maprounea guianensis</i>) | Reer (<i>Ricinus communis</i>) |
| Radie-macaque (<i>Clidemia hirta</i>) | Reho (<i>Euterpe</i> cf. <i>precatoria</i>) |
| Radie-macaque (<i>Miconia racemosa</i>) | Remire (<i>Mariscus pedunculatus</i>) |
| Radier colique (<i>Cleome</i> sp.) | Remire maritime (<i>Mariscus pedunculatus</i>) |
| Radier fievre (<i>Eryngium foetidum</i>) | Reperepeshi (<i>Calycolpus goetheanus</i>) |
| Radier macaque (<i>Clidemia dentata</i>) | Rero (<i>Erythrina fusca</i>) |
| Radier Oldeman (<i>Orthosiphon grandiflorus</i>) | Reseda (<i>Lawsonia inermis</i>) |
| Radie-serpent (<i>Dracontium polyphyllum</i>) | Reseda de Cayenne (<i>Lawsonia inermis</i>) |
| Radie-serpent (<i>Urospatha sagittifolia</i>) | Reukgras (<i>Vetiveria zizanioides</i>) |
| Radish (<i>Raphanus sativus</i>) | Riariadan horrorodikara (<i>Vataireopsis speciosa</i>) |
| Rafroetere (<i>Norantea guianensis</i>) | Rice (<i>Oryza sativa</i>) |
| Rafu (<i>Guadua latifolia</i>) | Ricin (<i>Ricinus communis</i>) |
| Raguet de la fievre (<i>Eryngium foetidum</i>) | Ricinus (<i>Ricinus communis</i>) |
| Raguet divin (<i>Oxalis barrelieri</i>) | Rijst (<i>Oryza sativa</i>) |
| Raguet du vin (<i>Oxalis barrelieri</i>) | Riz chien (<i>Pharus latifolius</i>) |
| Raguet macaque (<i>Clidemia dentata</i>) | Rock-balsam (<i>Croton trinitatis</i>) |
| Raguet macaque (<i>Clidemia hirta</i> var. <i>elegans</i>) | Rocou (<i>Bixa orellana</i>) |
| Raguet-crapaud (<i>Piper humistratum</i>) | Rocouyer (<i>Bixa orellana</i>) |
| Raguet-crapaud (<i>Tripogandra serrulata</i>) | Rode djedoe (<i>Sclerolobium</i> cf. <i>albiflorum</i>) |
| Raguet-francois (<i>Ageratum conyzoides</i>) | Rode kabbes (<i>Andira</i> spp.) |
| Raisin du bord de la mer (<i>Coccoloba uvifera</i>) | Rode lokus (<i>Hymenaea courbaril</i>) |
| Rale-bois (<i>Dracontium polyphyllum</i>) | Rode prokoni (<i>Inga alba</i>) |
| Rale-bois (<i>Urospatha sagittifolia</i>) | Rokoroko (<i>Macoubea guianensis</i>) |
| Ramenas (<i>Raphanus sativus</i>) | Roko-roko (<i>Macoubea guianensis</i>) |
| Rammenas (<i>Raphanus sativus</i>) | Romemand (<i>Apeiba petoumo</i>) |
| Ranai (<i>Sterculia pruriens</i>) | Ronde birambi (<i>Phyllanthus acidus</i>) |
| Ranoi (<i>Tabebuia capitata</i>) | Roode djedoe (<i>Sclerolobium</i> cf. <i>albiflorum</i>) |
| Ranoi (<i>Tabebuia insignis</i>) | Roode katoen (<i>Gossypium barbadense</i>) |
| Rappa rappa (<i>Hevea guianensis</i>) | Roode markoesa (<i>Passiflora glandulosa</i>) |
| Raquette (<i>Opuntia cochenillifera</i>) | Roode salie (<i>Tetragastris altissima</i>) |
| Raquette (<i>Opuntia vulgaris</i>) | Roode zuring (<i>Hibiscus sabdariffa</i>) |
| Raquette a quatre faces (<i>Cereus</i> sp.) | Rora (<i>Chlorocardium rodiaei</i>) |
| Rattestaart (<i>Stachytarpheta jamaicensis</i>) | Roroi (<i>Anacardium giganteum</i>) |
| Razie pissier (<i>Synedrella nodiflora</i>) | Rosa wiri (<i>Eclipta prostrata</i>) |
| Red cedar (<i>Cedrela odorata</i>) | Rose changeante (<i>Hibiscus mutabilis</i>) |
| Red koyama (<i>Xylopia cayennensis</i>) | Rose de Cayenne (<i>Hibiscus rosa-sinensis</i>) |
| Red mangrove (<i>Rhizophora mangle</i>) | Rose de Chine (<i>Hibiscus rosa-sinensis</i>) |
| Red mora (<i>Mora excelsa</i>) | |

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

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| Roseau des Indes (<i>Cordyline fruticosa</i>) | Salade Madame Hector (<i>Emilia sonchifolia</i>) |
| Roselle (<i>Hibiscus sabdariffa</i>) | Salade Madame Hector (<i>Lactuca quercina</i>) |
| Rou-ah-amon (<i>Strychnos guianensis</i>) | Salade soda (<i>Peperomia pellucida</i>) |
| Roucou (<i>Bixa orellana</i>) | Salade soldat (<i>Peperomia pellucida</i>) |
| Royoc (<i>Morinda tinctoria</i>) | Salade tortue (<i>Begonia glabra</i>) |
| Ru-a-muh (<i>Stizophyllum riparium</i>) | Salade toti (<i>Begonia glabra</i>) |
| Rubban (<i>Lantana camara</i>) | Salade-soldat (<i>Peperomia procumbens</i>) |
| Ru-e sha-de-gah-nah (<i>Ficus</i> sp.) | Salalang (<i>Xiphidium caeruleum</i>) |
| Rue-aa-yik (<i>Olyra micrantha</i>) | Sali (<i>Guarea kunthiana</i>) |
| Ru-e-muh (<i>Ficus</i> sp.) | Salie (<i>Tetragastris altissima</i>) |
| Ruku (<i>Bixa orellana</i>) | Salsepareille (<i>Smilax cordato-ovata</i>) |
| Rumak (<i>Clusia grandiflora</i>) | Salsepareille (<i>Smilax cuspidata</i>) |
| Rup (<i>Spondias mombin</i>) | Salsepareille (<i>Smilax pseudosiphilitica</i>) |
| Ry-an-da-yik (<i>Musa</i> sp.) | Salsepareille (<i>Smilax riedeliana</i>) |
| Saandoe (<i>Parkia pendula</i>) | Salsepareille (<i>Smilax schomburgkiana</i>) |
| Sabana kadjoe (<i>Anacardium occidentale</i>) | Saly (<i>Trattinnickia burserifolia</i>) |
| Sabana kwarie (<i>Byrsonima crassifolia</i>) | Samanballi (<i>Lantana camara</i>) |
| Sabana mango (<i>Byrsonima crassifolia</i>) | Samariejapo (<i>Cedrela odorata</i>) |
| Sabana-dokali (<i>Hevea guianensis</i>) | Samarijapo (<i>Cedrela odorata</i>) |
| Sabana-kasjoe (<i>Curatella americana</i>) | Sand bitters (<i>Unxia camphorata</i>) |
| Sabanakwari (<i>Byrsonima</i> cf. <i>crassifolia</i>) | Sand coker (<i>Erythrina fusca</i>) |
| Sabanamerkiwiri (<i>Caperonia palustris</i>) | Sand mora (<i>Mora excelsa</i>) |
| Sabana-wana (<i>Cybianthus fulvopulverulentus</i> subsp. <i>magnoliifolius</i>) | Sand mora (<i>Talisia squarrosa</i>) |
| Sabinabloem (<i>Caesalpinia bonduc</i>) | Sandbox (<i>Hura crepitans</i>) |
| Sablier (<i>Hura crepitans</i>) | Sandbox tree (<i>Hura crepitans</i>) |
| Sablier elastique (<i>Hura crepitans</i>) | Sandpaper tree (<i>Curatella americana</i>) |
| Sada (<i>Zanthoxylum apiculatum</i>) | Sandpaper vine (<i>Petrea bracteata</i>) |
| Sada (<i>Zanthoxylum caribaeum</i>) | Sangafroe (<i>Costus arabicus</i>) |
| Safra (<i>Curcuma longa</i>) | Sangafroe (<i>Costus</i> spp.) |
| Sagiwanor (<i>Kalanchoe pinnata</i>) | Sangrafoe (<i>Costus</i> aff. <i>arabicus</i>) |
| Sah-kah-ti-to (<i>Doliocarpus dentatus</i>) | Sangrafoe (<i>Costus cylindricus</i>) |
| Sah-kuh-ti-to (<i>Coccoloba excelsa</i>) | Sangrafoe (<i>Costus scaber</i>) |
| Sah-kuh-ti-to (<i>Davilla</i> cf. <i>rugosa</i>) | Sangrafoe fik-fiko (<i>Costus cylindricus</i>) |
| Sah-tah-rah-pu (<i>Lacunaria jenmanii</i>) | Santi wiwiri (<i>Alternanthera sessilis</i>) |
| Sahure (<i>Euphorbia neriifolia</i>) | Santihodoe (<i>Licania micrantha</i>) |
| Saigl (<i>Bonafousia siphilitica</i>) | Sapadillo (<i>Manilkara zapota</i>) |
| Saint John (<i>Centropogon cornutus</i>) | Saparau (<i>Myrciaria</i> cf. <i>vismifolia</i>) |
| Saint John (<i>Justicia secunda</i>) | Sapatia (<i>Manilkara zapota</i>) |
| Saint Martin blanc (<i>Alexa wachenheimii</i>) | Sapodilla (<i>Manilkara zapota</i>) |
| Saintia (<i>Xylopia discreta</i>) | Sapotilie (<i>Manilkara zapota</i>) |
| Saint-Jean (<i>Schefflera morototoni</i>) | Sapotille (<i>Manilkara zapota</i>) |
| Sakasiri (<i>Canna indica</i>) | Saprieran (<i>Tapiriria guianensis</i>) |
| Sakwasepere (<i>Bellucia grossularioides</i>) | Saradan (<i>Hyeronima alchorneoides</i>) |
| Sa-laa-yik (<i>Rhynchospora barbata</i>) | Sararai (<i>Cecropia sciadophylla</i>) |
| Sa-laa-yik (<i>Rhynchospora cephalotes</i>) | Saraurai (<i>Sterculia pruriens</i>) |
| Sa-laa-yik (<i>Scleria latifolia</i>) | Sarebebe (<i>Macrolobium</i> aff. <i>angustifolium</i>) |
| | Sarebebe (<i>Macrolobium</i> cf. <i>acaciifolium</i>) |

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

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| Sarerokona (<i>Miconia tomentosa</i>) | Se-re-na (<i>Calophyllum lucidum</i>) |
| Saroma oembakoloire (<i>Licania micrantha</i>) | Sergeants-kloot (<i>Licania macrophylla</i>) |
| Sarsaparilla (<i>Philodendron fragrantissimum</i>) | Serpentere (<i>Dracontium polyphyllum</i>) |
| Sarsaparilla (<i>Philodendron</i> spp.) | Serpentere (<i>Urospatha sagittifolia</i>) |
| Sarsaparilla (<i>Phytolacca americana</i>) | Sesame (<i>Sesamum indicum</i>) |
| Sassafras orenoque (<i>Ocotea cymbarum</i>) | Se-se-po-kan (<i>Pachira aquatica</i>) |
| Savane tremblante (<i>Cyperus articulatus</i>) | Seti kocebi (<i>Drypetes variabilis</i>) |
| Savanna kwarie (<i>Byrsonima coriacea</i>) | Seve joeballi (<i>Hevea guianensis</i>) |
| Savonier (<i>Matayba arborescens</i>) | Seville orange (<i>Citrus aurantium</i>) |
| Savonier (<i>Pseudima frutescens</i>) | Sewejoeballi (<i>Hevea guianensis</i>) |
| Savonnier (<i>Pseudima frutescens</i>) | Seweyuballi (<i>Connarus perrottetii</i>) |
| Sawa (<i>Genipa americana</i>) | Sha (<i>Byrsonima aerugo</i> var. <i>occidentalis</i>) |
| Sawara (<i>Calathea cyclophora</i>) | Shah-lah-li-muh (<i>Schismatoglottis spruceana</i>) |
| Sawari (<i>Caryocar nuciferum</i>) | Shah-pe-ah (<i>Philodendron</i> cf. <i>tessmannii</i>) |
| Sawarinoot (<i>Caryocar nuciferum</i>) | Shah-rah-ri-muh (<i>Philodendron</i> cf. <i>tessmannii</i>) |
| Sawvanen (<i>Davilla</i> spp.) | Shak-shak (<i>Crotalaria pallida</i>) |
| Sawvanen (<i>Doliocarpus</i> spp.) | Shak-shak (<i>Crotalaria retusa</i>) |
| Scapulaire (<i>Pityrogramma calomelanos</i>) | Sha-me-le-uh (<i>Ichnanthus panicoides</i>) |
| Schijtnooten (<i>Jatropha curcas</i>) | Shang-ah-rah-pu-e-muh (<i>Inga alba</i>) |
| Schiraboeli billi (<i>Bixa orellana</i>) | Sha-u-rah-nah (<i>Banara guianensis</i>) |
| Scrutchineal (<i>Opuntia vulgaris</i>) | She-den-yeh (<i>Tachigali paniculata</i>) |
| Sea grape (<i>Coccoloba uvifera</i>) | She-koi-muh (<i>Miconia longispicata</i>) |
| Seaside grape (<i>Coccoloba uvifera</i>) | She-kwe-muh (<i>Miconia tomentosa</i>) |
| Sebayu cassava (<i>Manihot esculenta</i>) | She-mah-de (<i>Simaba cedron</i>) |
| Sebijari (<i>Phaseolus lunatus</i>) | She-mah-ne (<i>Hymenophyllum polyanthos</i>) |
| Sedre (<i>Cedrela odorata</i>) | She-mah-puh (<i>Genipa americana</i>) |
| Seguine (<i>Monstera obliqua</i>) | She-mi-uh (<i>Cedrela odorata</i>) |
| Sekema (<i>Combretum cacoucia</i>) | Shen-tu-e-muh (<i>Dichorisandra hexandra</i>) |
| Sekepatoe trapoe (<i>Bauhinia guianensis</i>) | Shen-tu-e-muh (<i>Philodendron linnaei</i>) |
| Sekrepatoe wiri (<i>Ayapana triplinervis</i>) | She-o-po-kong (<i>Banara guianensis</i>) |
| Sekrepatu wiwiri (<i>Ayapana triplinervis</i>) | Shero (<i>Rinorea pubiflora</i>) |
| Selele beletere (<i>Miconia prasina</i>) | She-tu-u-ru (<i>Cordia nodosa</i>) |
| Semangka (<i>Citrullus lanatus</i>) | She-we-ru (<i>Costus</i> aff. <i>arabicus</i>) |
| Semeheyu-balli (<i>Lantana camara</i>) | Shibadan (<i>Drypetes variabilis</i>) |
| Semen-contra (<i>Chenopodium ambrosioides</i>) | Shikshikidan (<i>Stachytarpheta cayennensis</i>) |
| Semeri (<i>Hymenaea courbaril</i>) | Shimaila (<i>Cespedesia spathulata</i>) |
| Semiri (<i>Hymenaea courbaril</i>) | Shiny bush (<i>Peperomia pellucida</i>) |
| Semito (<i>Passiflora foetida</i>) | Shipiye (<i>Rinorea pubiflora</i>) |
| Semitoo (<i>Passiflora laurifolia</i>) | Shirada (<i>Inga lateriflora</i>) |
| Sempre wisi (<i>Aloe vera</i>) | Shirik (<i>Rollinia exsucca</i>) |
| Semprefisi (<i>Aloe vera</i>) | Shirima (<i>Simarouba amara</i>) |
| Sene (<i>Cassia acuminata</i>) | Shirua (<i>Nectandra sanguinea</i>) |
| Sensibon (<i>Melicoccus bijugatus</i>) | Shirua (<i>Ocotea guianensis</i>) |
| Sensitive (<i>Mimosa pudica</i>) | Shirva (<i>Ocotea guianensis</i>) |
| Sensitive epineuse (<i>Mimosa pudica</i>) | |
| Serehgras (<i>Cymbopogon nardus</i>) | |
| Serena (<i>Calophyllum lucidum</i>) | |

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

- Sho-ne-moi-uh (*Scleria cf. flagellum-nigrorum*)
Sho-roi-sho-roi ah-wuh-mu (*Hymenophyllum polyanthos*)
Sho-ro-sho-ro eh-heh (*Selaginella epirrhizos*)
Show-ri-muh (*Scleria latifolia*)
Shu-muh-e-muh (*Dichorisandra hexandra*)
Shu-ro-shu-ro eh-heh (*Selaginella pedata*)
Sibi wiwiri (*Scoparia dulcis*)
Sibisibi (*Hevea pauciflora*)
Sida sida (*Eleusine indica*)
Sien sien (*Mimosa pudica*)
Siepio (*Protium heptaphyllum* subsp. *heptaphyllum*)
Sieroeaballi (*Licaria cannella*)
Siguine (*Monstera obliqua*)
Sih-wah-nah-pah-nah ah-lo-ge (*Asplenium serratum*)
Siki siki dan kaboeji dikoro (*Emilia sonchifolia*)
Siki siki edan (*Borreria latifolia*)
Sikumma (*Cymbopogon citratus*)
Silipusili (*Gurania spinulosa*)
Silk (*Ceiba pentandra*)
Silkweed (*Asclepias curassavica*)
Silver fern (*Pityrogramma calomelanos*)
Simana (*Catostemma fragrans*)
Simarouba (*Simarouba amara*)
Simarouba male (*Simaba moretii*)
Simaruba (*Simarouba amara*)
Simarupa (*Simarouba amara*)
Simatoo (*Passiflora foetida*)
Simere (*Simarouba amara*)
Simigl (*Hymenaea courbaril*)
Simir (*Hymenaea courbaril*)
Simiri (*Hymenaea courbaril*)
Simitu (*Passiflora laurifolia*)
Sinaasappel (*Citrus sinensis*)
Sinapou (*Tephrosia cinerea*)
Sinapou (*Tephrosia sinapou*)
Sinapu (*Tephrosia sinapou*)
Sinapu wibumnak (*Phyllanthus subglomeratus*)
Singafu (*Costus arabicus*)
Singafu (*Costus spiralis* var. *spiralis*)
Sipari taja (*Philodendron* sp.)
Sipiri (*Chlorocardium rodiaei*)
Sipiroe (*Chlorocardium rodiaei*)
Sipiropipi (*Aniba hostmanniana*)
Sipu (*Chlorocardium rodiaei*)
Siri katoen (*Gossypium barbadense*)
Siringa (*Hevea guianensis*)
Sirkir (*Macrolobium cf. acaciifolium*)
Siro (*Sambucus canadensis*)
Sisi (*Inga alba*)
Sisi (*Inga bourgoni*)
Sisi (*Inga pezizifera*)
Sisibiwiwiri (*Scoparia dulcis*)
Sisibi-wiwiri (*Scoparia dulcis*)
Sistridroifi (*Coccoloba uvifera*)
Sitio (*Omphalea diandra*)
Sjeng sjeng tap joe kotto (*Mimosa pudica*)
Sjensjen (*Mimosa pudica*)
Sjimio (*Cydista aequinoctialis*)
Sjiraboeli (*Bixa orellana*)
Sjoewingni (*Vismia guianensis*)
Sketnoto (*Jatropha curcas*)
Skrepatoewiwiri (*Ayapana triplinervis*)
Skrepatoe-wiwiri (*Ayapana triplinervis*)
Slabriki (*Senna reticulata*)
Slangkomkommer (*Lagenaria siceraria*)
Small thyme (*Lippia micromera*)
Smeri wiwiri (*Ocimum campechianum*)
Smerie wiwiri (*Ocimum campechianum*)
Smeriwiwiri (*Ocimum campechianum*)
Smeri-wiwiri (*Ocimum campechianum*)
Snake-bitters (*Cissus erosa*)
Snake-bitters (*Cissus verticillata*)
Snake-tongue (*Cissus erosa*)
Snake-tongue (*Cissus verticillata*)
Snake-vine (*Cissus erosa*)
Snake-vine (*Cissus verticillata*)
Snakewood (*Brosimum guianense*)
Sneki komkomro (*Melothria pendula*)
Sneki kotti (*Dracontium asperum*)
Sneki markoesa (*Passiflora foetida*)
Sneki taja (*Dracontium asperum*)
Sneki tajer (*Dracontium asperum*)
Sneki taya (*Dracontium asperum*)
Sneki wiwiri (*Eryngium foetidum*)
Sneki-komkoro (*Melothria pendula*)
Sneki-kotti (*Dracontium asperum*)
Snekimarkoesa (*Passiflora foetida*)
Sneki-taja (*Dracontium asperum*)

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

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| Snekiwiri (<i>Eryngium foetidum</i>) | Spanish moss (<i>Tillandsia usneoides</i>) |
| Snektaja (<i>Dracontium asperum</i>) | Spanish needle (<i>Bidens cynapiifolia</i>) |
| Snoi (<i>Hibiscus bifurcatus</i>) | Spanish needle (<i>Bidens pilosa</i>) |
| Soapwood (<i>Abarema jupunba</i>) | Spanish thyme (<i>Lippia micromera</i>) |
| Soeari (<i>Caryocar nuciferum</i>) | Speckledwood (<i>Brosimum guianense</i>) |
| Soebro djarsa (<i>Tilesia baccata</i>) | Spice (<i>Pimenta racemosa</i>) |
| Soekioe kasa (<i>Tilesia baccata</i>) | Spice-leaf (<i>Pimenta racemosa</i>) |
| Soeladan (<i>Hyeronima alchorneoides</i>) | Sponshout (<i>Licania macrophylla</i>) |
| Soemaroeba (<i>Simarouba amara</i>) | Spookerwt (<i>Senna occidentalis</i>) |
| Soeng sakka (<i>Annona muricata</i>) | Spookerwten (<i>Senna occidentalis</i>) |
| Soensaka (<i>Annona muricata</i>) | Spook-oker (<i>Hibiscus bifurcatus</i>) |
| Soensaka (<i>Annona sericea</i>) | Spotai (<i>Smilax schomburgkiana</i>) |
| Soepoepi (<i>Talisia cf. hemidasya</i>) | Spo-ta-yik (<i>Smilax syphilitica</i>) |
| Soeradan (<i>Hyeronima alchorneoides</i>) | Srebebe (<i>Iryanthera cf. hostmannii</i>) |
| Soetoe gaasi (<i>Cymbopogon citratus</i>) | Srikaja (<i>Annona squamosa</i>) |
| Soewanna (<i>Iryanthera cf. hostmannii</i>) | Sroesakka (<i>Annona muricata</i>) |
| Soft wallaba (<i>Eperua falcata</i>) | St John bush (<i>Justicia secunda</i>) |
| Sojer pusly (<i>Peperomia pellucida</i>) | Stanfasti (<i>Gomphrena globosa</i>) |
| Sokko sokko (<i>Macoubea guianensis</i>) | Ster appel (<i>Chrysophyllum cainito</i>) |
| So-koi-nuh (<i>Scleria cf. flagellum-nigrorum</i>) | Stinging nettle (<i>Laportea aestuans</i>) |
| Sokone (<i>Helicostylis tomentosa</i>) | Stink distel (<i>Eryngium foetidum</i>) |
| Sokosoko (<i>Macoubea guianensis</i>) | Stinkhout (<i>Gustavia augusta</i>) |
| Sokosokomapa (<i>Macoubea guianensis</i>) | Stinking toe (<i>Hymenaea courbaril</i>) |
| Soldat (<i>Asclepias curassavica</i>) | Stinking weed (<i>Eryngium foetidum</i>) |
| Soldatenbloem (<i>Catharanthus roseus</i>) | Stinkwood (<i>Goupia glabra</i>) |
| Soldatenthee (<i>Lantana camara</i>) | Stoipiwiri (<i>Ruta graveolens</i>) |
| Soldatenthee (<i>Lippia alba</i>) | Stramonia (<i>Datura ceratocaula</i>) |
| Soldier pusley (<i>Peperomia pellucida</i>) | Stroengrasi (<i>Cymbopogon citratus</i>) |
| Soldier rod (<i>Achyranthes indica</i>) | Strongman bush (<i>Cyanthillium cinereum</i>) |
| Soldier's cap (<i>Psychotria poeppigiana</i>) | Suepan (<i>Justicia pectoralis</i>) |
| Soldier's purslane (<i>Peperomia pellucida</i>) | Sugar cane (<i>Saccharum officinarum</i>) |
| Soldier-parsley (<i>Peperomia pellucida</i>) | Suh-kwe-mah (<i>Leandra</i> sp.) |
| Sopo-oedoe (<i>Caryocar glabrum</i>) | Suikerriet (<i>Saccharum officinarum</i>) |
| Sorasaka (<i>Annona muricata</i>) | Su-lu-wa-bal-i-yik (<i>Licaria cannella</i>) |
| Sorfoepisi (<i>Ocotea guianensis</i>) | Sun-saka (<i>Annona muricata</i>) |
| Soroma (<i>Licania micrantha</i>) | Supple jack (<i>Rourea surinamensis</i>) |
| Sorosoro (<i>Cecropia sciadophylla</i>) | Suradan (<i>Hyeronima alchorneoides</i>) |
| Soro-soro (<i>Cecropia sciadophylla</i>) | Sureau (<i>Sambucus canadensis</i>) |
| Sorossi (<i>Momordica charantia</i>) | Surinaamsche kers (<i>Eugenia uniflora</i>) |
| Sorrodan (<i>Hyeronima alchorneoides</i>) | Surinaamsche zuring (<i>Hibiscus sabdariffa</i>) |
| Sou crayove (<i>Caladium bicolor</i>) | Surinaamse bamboe (<i>Bambusa vulgaris</i>) |
| Sour orange (<i>Citrus aurantium</i>) | Surinaamse brandnetel (<i>Cnidocolus urens</i>) |
| Sour pear (<i>Byrsonima aerugo</i>) | Surinaamse kers (<i>Eugenia uniflora</i>) |
| Soursop (<i>Annona muricata</i>) | Surinam bitters (<i>Phyllanthus amarus</i>) |
| Sour-sop (<i>Annona muricata</i>) | Surinam cherry (<i>Eugenia uniflora</i>) |
| Spaans mos (<i>Tillandsia usneoides</i>) | Surinampoison (<i>Tephrosia sinapou</i>) |
| Spanish cedar (<i>Cedrela odorata</i>) | Sutu gaasi (<i>Cymbopogon citratus</i>) |

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

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| Suwilani (<i>Vismia cayennensis</i>) | Tah-kin-ah-deh (<i>Macfadyena uncata</i>) |
| Suwinpa (<i>Vismia cayennensis</i>) | Tah-kin-nah-de (<i>Philodendron</i> |
| Swa-alanja (<i>Citrus aurantium</i>) | <i>fragrantissimum</i>) |
| Swamma (<i>Iryanthera</i> cf. <i>hostmannii</i>) | Tah-ko-ro-no (<i>Siparuna</i> cf. <i>guianensis</i>) |
| Swampoe-kokobe-swithbonki (<i>Zygia</i> | Tah-lah-ha (<i>Piper brownsbergense</i>) |
| <i>latifolia</i>) | Tah-lah-ha (<i>Psychotria ulviformis</i>) |
| Swampoe-prasara (<i>Euterpe oleracea</i>) | Tah-mo (<i>Coccoloba excelsa</i>) |
| Swampoesoensaka (<i>Annona glabra</i>) | Tah-mo (<i>Doliocarpus dentatus</i>) |
| Swampoete (<i>Caperonia palustris</i>) | Tah-mo-ko a-nu (<i>Mucuna</i> cf. <i>urens</i>) |
| Sweet broom (<i>Scoparia dulcis</i>) | Tahoerewe (<i>Rollinia exsucca</i>) |
| Sweet heart (<i>Desmodium incanum</i>) | Tahuma (<i>Banara guianensis</i>) |
| Sweet orange (<i>Citrus sinensis</i>) | Tah-wah-a-u (<i>Mucuna</i> cf. <i>urens</i>) |
| Sweet sage (<i>Lantana camara</i>) | Tah-wah-de-ah (<i>Trichilia</i> spp.) |
| Sweet-aloes (<i>Euphorbia neriifolia</i>) | Tah-wi-mah (<i>Mandevilla</i> cf. <i>surinamensis</i>) |
| Sweetbroom (<i>Scoparia dulcis</i>) | Taik-gau-yik (<i>Brunfelsia guianensis</i>) |
| Sweet-broom (<i>Scoparia dulcis</i>) | Taja tetee (<i>Philodendron grandifolium</i>) |
| Sweetheart (<i>Desmodium adscendens</i>) | Tak van vele jaren (<i>Melia azedarach</i>) |
| Sweetheart (<i>Desmodium incanum</i>) | Takariwa (<i>Hernandia guianensis</i>) |
| Swieti anesi (<i>Pothomorphe peltata</i>) | Takau (<i>Piper arboreum</i>) |
| Swietie aneisewiwirie (<i>Pothomorphe peltata</i>) | Takau (<i>Piper gleasonii</i>) |
| Swietie sopie wiwirie (<i>Merremia dissecta</i>) | Takau (<i>Piper obliquum</i>) |
| Swit bonki (<i>Inga thibaudiana</i>) | Takfanfelia (<i>Melia azedarach</i>) |
| Swit' anesi (<i>Pothomorphe peltata</i>) | Takini (<i>Brosimum acutifolium</i>) |
| Switi aneysi (<i>Pothomorphe peltata</i>) | Takini (<i>Helicostylis tomentosa</i>) |
| Switiboontje (<i>Inga thibaudiana</i>) | Tak-kou-ro-yik (<i>Cordia nodosa</i>) |
| Switie kersie wiwiri (<i>Eugenia uniflora</i>) | Tala (<i>Connarus erianthus</i>) |
| Switlemki (<i>Triphasia trifolia</i>) | Tala (<i>Connarus perrottetii</i>) |
| Taba taba (<i>Emilia sonchifolia</i>) | Tala (<i>Connarus punctatus</i>) |
| Tabac (<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i>) | Tala (<i>Rourea pubescens</i>) |
| Tabac du diable (<i>Pluchea carolinensis</i>) | Tales (<i>Colocasia esculenta</i>) |
| Tabac sauvage (<i>Aegiphila villosa</i>) | Tamakoetsji (<i>Clidemia hirta</i> var. <i>elegans</i>) |
| Tabak (<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i>) | Tamaoene araurama (<i>Sclerolobium</i> cf. |
| Tabaka (<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i>) | <i>albiflorum</i>) |
| Table tree (<i>Cordia tetrandra</i>) | Tamaren (<i>Tamarindus indica</i>) |
| Ta-bu-yah-chi-bu-yae-yik (<i>Eugenia</i> sp.) | Tamarin (<i>Tamarindus indica</i>) |
| Tachigali (<i>Tachigali paniculata</i>) | Tamarind (<i>Tamarindus indica</i>) |
| Tachy (<i>Irlbachia purpurascens</i>) | Tamarinde (<i>Tamarindus indica</i>) |
| Tafelboom (<i>Cordia polycephala</i>) | Tamaring (<i>Tamarindus indica</i>) |
| Tafelboom (<i>Cordia tetrandra</i>) | Tamarinier (<i>Tamarindus indica</i>) |
| Tafrabom (<i>Cordia tetrandra</i>) | Tamoe (<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i>) |
| Tafrabon (<i>Cordia tetrandra</i>) | Tamoena apoekojita (<i>Aspidosperma</i> |
| Tah-de-wing (<i>Sterculia</i> cf. <i>excelsa</i>) | <i>marcgravianum</i>) |
| Tah-kah-mah-ri-mah (<i>Campomanesia</i> | Tamoene (<i>Vismia guianensis</i>) |
| <i>aromatica</i>) | Tamoene arauama (<i>Sclerolobium</i> cf. |
| Tah-kah-mah-ri-muh (<i>Myrciaria</i> cf. | <i>albiflorum</i>) |
| <i>vismiifolia</i>) | Tamoene araurama (<i>Sclerolobium</i> cf. |
| Tah-kah-mah-ri-muh (<i>Panopsis sessifolia</i>) | <i>albiflorum</i>) |

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

- Tamoene-nooitjano-atapiriri (*Tapiriria guianensis*)
Tamoenin waikie (*Inga thibaudiana*)
Tapaka (*Eperua falcata*)
Tapier (*Crateva tapia*)
Tapierin (*Hyeronima alchorneoides*)
Tapirin soewinjani (*Vismia guianensis*)
Tapiriri (*Tapiriria guianensis*)
Tapoekjan ajaawa (*Protium heptaphyllum* subsp. *heptaphyllum*)
Tapoeloepa (*Genipa americana*)
Tapoeripa (*Genipa americana*)
Tapoeroepa (*Genipa americana*)
Tap-reng-yeng-yik (*Mouriri grandiflora*)
Tap-ring-yik (*Siparuna guianensis*)
Taproepa (*Genipa americana*)
Tatarongye (*Caryocar glabrum*)
Ta-ra-ta-ra-yik (*Palicourea rigida*)
Tarfabon (*Cordia tetrandra*)
Tariri (*Picramnia guianensis*)
Tarroema (*Hyeronima alchorneoides*)
Tarub (*Cordia curassavica*)
Tasi (*Triplaris weigeltiana*)
Tasiasiy (*Allamanda cathartica*)
Tasiasiy (*Bidens cynapiifolia*)
Tasie (*Triplaris weigeltiana*)
Tassi (*Triplaris weigeltiana*)
Tatabedi-eh-bina (*Ptychopetalum olacoides*)
Tataboballi (*Coutarea hexandra*)
Tatang (*Aldina insignis*)
Tatapilili (*Tapiriria guianensis*)
Tata-youba (*Caryocar nuciferum*)
Tauranru (*Humiria balsamifera* var. *balsamifera*)
Tauranero (*Humiria balsamifera* var. *balsamifera*)
Tauroniro (*Humiria balsamifera* var. *balsamifera*)
Tau-tau (*Rapatea paludosa*)
Taw (*Guadua latifolia*)
Tawara-anroe (*Humiria balsamifera* var. *balsamifera*)
Tawarib (*Rhizomorpha corynephora*)
Tawayor (*Vismia guianensis*)
Taya (*Caladium bicolor*)
Taya tete (*Philodendron grandifolium*)
Tayer (*Caladium bicolor*)
Tayi (*Tabebuia insignis*)
Tayore (*Caladium bicolor*)
Tchak tchak (*Crotalaria retusa*)
Tchobef (*Annona glabra*)
Teasam (*Lippia alba*)
Tebejo (*Pharus latifolius*)
Te-be-ling-yik (*Hymenolobium nitidum*)
Tebepau (*Siparuna* cf. *guianensis*)
Tebepau (*Siparuna guianensis*)
Teboe (*Saccharum officinarum*)
Tec-leu-yik (*Anaxagorea* cf. *dolichocarpa*)
Tee-leuw-yik (*Duguetia pycnastera*)
Teloko-enoeroe (*Hyeronima alchorneoides*)
Temoe (*Curcuma* spp.)
Tensen (*Licania heteromorpha* var. *perplexans*)
Tenteh gigi (*Peperomia pellucida*)
Terong soesoe (*Solanum mammosum*)
Tete de negre (*Rolandra fruticosa*)
Tete negre (*Rolandra fruticosa*)
Teteabo (*Curarea candicans*)
Teteabok (*Curarea candicans*)
Tetei switie boontje (*Crotalaria retusa*)
Tetero sierwaballi (*Ocotea guianensis*)
Teteroemaballi (*Cybianthus fulvopulverulentus* subsp. *magnoliifolius*)
Teteroemaballi (*Cybianthus fulvopulverulentus* subsp. *magnoliifolius*)
Tetoka (*Bertholletia excelsa*)
Thatch palm (*Manicaria saccifera*)
The d' Amerique (*Capraria biflora*)
The de pays (*Capraria biflora*)
The des Antilles (*Capraria biflora*)
The du Mexique poudre aux vers (*Chenopodium ambrosioides*)
The Guadeloupe (*Capraria biflora*)
The indien (*Lantana camara*)
The pays (*Capraria biflora*)
The-pwe-hi-po (*Polybotrya caudata*)
Thick-leaf thyme (*Plectranthus amboinicus*)
Thoa (*Gnetum urens*)
Tho-ro-yik (*Mora excelsa*)
Thyme (*Lippia micromera*)
Thyme (*Plectranthus amboinicus*)
Ti balai (*Scoparia dulcis*)
Ti bombe (*Piper marginatum* var. *marginatum*)

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

- Ti bombe blanc (*Marsypianthes chamaedrys*)
Ti bombe noir (*Hyptis atrorubens*)
Ti bombe rouge (*Hyptis atrorubens*)
Ti genipa (*Genipa spruceana*)
Ti mignonette (*Lindernia crustacea*)
Ti moron (*Peperomia rotundifolia*)
Ti moron (*Peperomia serpens*)
Ti quinine (*Bacopa monnieri*)
Tibokushi (*Brosimum guianense*)
Tibouchi (*Tibouchina aspera*)
Ticoree (*Ticorea foetida*)
Tiengi-monni (*Protium guianense*)
Tiengi-monnie (*Protium heptaphyllum* subsp. *heptaphyllum*)
Tieni menti (*Chenopodium ambrosioides*)
Tigri-ston (*Cynodon dactylon*)
Tigristongrasi (*Cynodon dactylon*)
Timeri (*Brosimum guianense*)
Timiti (*Manicaria saccifera*)
Timiti (*Manicaria saccifera*)
Timeoutou (*Polygala timeoutou*)
Tingi menti (*Chenopodium ambrosioides*)
Tingi moni (*Protium guianense*)
Tingi moni (*Protium heptaphyllum* subsp. *heptaphyllum*)
Tingiemonnie (*Trattinnickia burserifolia*)
Tingigodo (*Lagenaria siceraria*)
Tingimenti (*Chenopodium ambrosioides*)
Tingi-menti (*Chenopodium ambrosioides*)
Tingimoni (*Protium aracouchini*)
Tingimoni (*Trattinnickia burserifolia*)
Tingimoni (*Trattinnickia burserifolia*)
Tingi-monnie (*Protium aracouchini*)
Tingi-tite (*Mansoa alliacea*)
Tiniari (*Licaria cannella*)
Tinigi menti (*Chenopodium ambrosioides*)
Tiniwiwi (*Montrichardia arborescens*)
Tipoporin (*Siparuna* cf. *guianensis*)
Tipoporin ieriakopie (*Siparuna guianensis*)
Tirinkamwi (*Ocotea cymbarum*)
Tiriti (*Ischnosiphon arouma*)
Tite weka (*Inga edulis*)
Titiriti (*Ischnosiphon arouma*)
Tiwowatan (*Licania heteromorpha* var. *perplexans*)
Tjanaren wakapoe (*Vouacapoua americana*)
Tjaritjanari (*Geissospermum sericeum*)
Tjatjaboetja (*Vouacapoua americana*)
Tjimoe (*Rhipsalis baccifera*)
Tjin tjing (*Saccharum officinarum*)
Tjing (*Saccharum officinarum*)
Tjirikawa (*Iryanthera* cf. *hostmannii*)
Tobacco (*Nicotiana tabacum*)
Tobitoetoe (*Schefflera decaphylla*)
Toddy palm (*Mauritia flexuosa*)
Todo-tite (*Cissus erosa*)
Toefesi-wiwiri (*Acalypha macrostachya*)
Toeka (*Bertholletia excelsa*)
Toelsi (*Ocimum sanctum*)
Toenataletano koesoewe (*Bixa orellana*)
Toenba lobbi (*Cordia polycephala*)
Toenbalobbi (*Cordia tetrandra*)
Toepoeroe aloelama (*Sclerolobium* cf. *albiflorum*)
Toeri (*Sesbania grandiflora*)
Toeri-siri (*Mauritia flexuosa*)
Toeroeli (*Manicaria saccifera*)
Toeroli (*Manicaria saccifera*)
Toi-ah (*Peperomia* sp.)
Tokadie-ballie (*Hyeronima alchorneoides*)
Tokene mania potano wewe (*Ocotea guianensis*)
Tokenemania wewe (*Ocotea guianensis*)
Tokkewe (*Ocotea guianensis*)
To-ko-li-u (*Genipa spruceana*)
Tokor (*Licania alba*)
To-ko-ro po-mwe (*Genipa spruceana*)
To-ko-ro puh-te (*Smilax* sp.)
Tokowe (*Ocotea guianensis*)
Toloma (*Maranta ruiziana*)
Tomaat (*Lycopersicon esculentum*)
Tomati (*Lycopersicon esculentum*)
Tomato (*Lycopersicon esculentum*)
Tona (*Piper arboreum*)
Tona (*Piper gleasonii*)
Tona (*Piper obliquum*)
Tonka (*Dipteryx odoata*)
Tonka bean (*Dipteryx odoata*)
Tonka bean (*Dipteryx punctata*)
Tonka wiwiri (*Justicia pectoralis*)
Tonkawiri (*Justicia pectoralis*)
Tonoloipio (*Talisia* cf. *hemidasya*)
Tonorebjo (*Matayba arborescens*)
Tonorebjo (*Matayba arborescens*)

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

- Tonorepjo (*Matayba arborescens*)
 Tontoeawha (*Parkia nitida*)
 Topa blanc (*Clibadium surinamense*)
 Topa noir (*Clibadium sylvestri*)
 Torch tree (*Cordia tetrandra*)
 Toriman (*Desmodium* spp.)
 To-rung-chi-na-tu-yik (*Phoradendron crassifolium*)
 Totoka (*Bertholletia excelsa*)
 Tutto amote (*Eperua falcata*)
 Touka (*Bertholletia excelsa*)
 Toulouri (*Manicaria saccifera*)
 Tourlouri (*Manicaria saccifera*)
 Toute-epice (*Pimenta dioica*)
 Tow-tow (*Rapatea paludosa*)
 Toyeau (*Justicia pectoralis*)
 Toyou (*Justicia pectoralis*)
 Tree-of-life (*Kalanchoe pinnata*)
 Trefle (*Aristolochia trilobata*)
 Trefle a quatre feuilles (*Oxalis barrelieri*)
 Triane (*Humiria balsamifera* var. *balsamifera*)
 Troeli (*Manicaria saccifera*)
 Troko-enoeroe (*Hyeronima alchorneoides*)
 Trompetbloem (*Datura metel*)
 Trompetbloem (*Datura stramonium*)
 Troolie (*Manicaria saccifera*)
 Tropical fleabane (*Cyanthillium cinereum*)
 Truli (*Manicaria saccifera*)
 Trumpet tree (*Cecropia angulata*)
 Trumpeter (*Cecropia peltata*)
 Trumpet-tree (*Cecropia peltata*)
 Trysil (*Pentaclethra macroloba*)
 Tsape (*Guadua latifolia*)
 Tuc-cu-nang-yik (*Abarema jupunba*)
 Tuc-cun-nang-yik (*Abarema jupunba*)
 Tu-cu-nang-yik (*Abarema laeta*)
 Tu-da-tu-da (*Palicourea guianensis*)
 Tuem (*Guadua latifolia*)
 Tuh-kuh-ta-muh (*Drypetes variabilis*)
 Tui (*Portulaca* aff. *pilosa*)
 Tuiu (*Costus claviger*)
 Tuiu (*Costus congestiflorus*)
 Tuiu (*Costus scaber*)
 Tuiu (*Costus spiralis* var. *villosus*)
 Tukanaku (*Ouratea guianensis*)
 Tuk-kuik-nang-yik (*Physalis* cf. *pubescens*)
 Tu-kok-yik (*Pothomorphe peltata*)
 Tuk-pong-yik (*Eugenia* sp.)
 Tuk-pong-yik (*Myrcia guianensis*)
 Tuk-pong-yik (*Myrcia sylvatica*)
 Tu-ku-ku (*Serjania oblongifolia*)
 Tukurru (*Lagenaria siceraria*)
 Tukuwi (*Cecropia obtusa*)
 Tukwanru kamwi (*Brosimum guianense*)
 Tulsie (*Ocimum gratissimum*)
 Tulsie (*Ocimum sanctum*)
 Tuluri (*Manicaria saccifera*)
 Tumauwi (*Crescentia cujete*)
 Tu-mour-reng-yik (*Swartzia laevicarpa*)
 Tu-mour-reng-yik (*Trichilia micrantha*)
 Tu-mu-de (*Pouteria sagotiana*)
 Tumuka (*Senna occidentalis*)
 Tu-nah-muhm (*Dichorisandra hexandra*)
 Tung-seng-yik (*Licania densiflora*)
 Tung-yik (*Ampelocera edentula*)
 Tupa (*Clibadium sylvestri*)
 Tupa kamwi (*Clibadium surinamense*)
 Tupaipi (*Xiphidium caeruleum*)
 Tu-pu-ray-king-yik (*Lonchocarpus floribundus*)
 Tu-ra-ra-yik (*Chenopodium ambrosioides*)
 Tureli (*Inga gracilifolia*)
 Turkey berry (*Cordia tetrandra*)
 Turtle food (*Simaba cedron*)
 Turtle steps (*Bauhinia kunthiana*)
 Turtle steps (*Bauhinia scala-simiae*)
 Turtle-step (*Bauhinia scala-simiae*)
 Turuli (*Manicaria saccifera*)
 Turury (*Manicaria saccifera*)
 Tut-pwa-muh (*Duroia* cf. *amapana*)
 Tuukamwi (*Picrolemma pseudocoffea*)
 Twelve o'clock (*Eleutheranthera ruderalis*)
 Tyimu (*Rhipsalis baccifera*)
 Tyotiutiu (*Aspidosperma album*)
 Uataki (*Geissospermum argenteum*)
 Ubudi (*Anacardium giganteum*)
 U-de-pwe-muh (*Sclerolobium* cf. *albiflorum*)
 Uh-koi puh-tuh-puh (*Helosis cayennensis*)
 Uh-kuh-det (*Struthanthus syringifolius*)
 Uh-kuh-pu-ru (*Aciotis* spp.)
 Uh-kuh-pu-ru (*Piper cyrtopodon*)
 Uh-kuh-pu-ru (*Psychotria ulviformis*)
 Uh-kuh-pwe-muh (*Capirona decorticans*)

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

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| Uh-kuh-pwe-muh (<i>Duroia</i> cf. <i>amapana</i>) | Vegetable musk plant (<i>Abelmoschus moschatus</i>) |
| Uh-mah-det (<i>Anthurium scandens</i>) | Velvet bur (<i>Priva lappulacea</i>) |
| Uh-mum-le-bai-yik (<i>Byrsonima crassifolia</i>) | Velvet bush (<i>Waltheria indica</i>) |
| Uh-wa (<i>Hevea pauciflora</i>) | Velvet-leaf (<i>Waltheria indica</i>) |
| Uh-wi-mah (<i>Guatteria</i> cf. <i>procera</i>) | Venere (<i>Siparuna guianensis</i>) |
| Ui (<i>Allium cepa</i>) | Venkel (<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>) |
| Ukum (<i>Couma guianensis</i>) | Verveine (<i>Lantana camara</i>) |
| U-la-mah-ra (<i>Couratari guianensis</i>) | Verveine (<i>Stachytarpheta cayennensis</i>) |
| Ulu (<i>Trattinnickia burserifolia</i>) | Verveine (<i>Stachytarpheta jamaicensis</i>) |
| Ulu (<i>Trattinnickia</i> sp.) | Verveine caraïbe (<i>Scabiosa columbaria</i>) |
| Uluku (<i>Bixa orellana</i>) | Verveine laquerot (<i>Stachytarpheta jamaicensis</i>) |
| Ululu (<i>Parkia nitida</i>) | Verveine pian (<i>Heliotropium indicum</i>) |
| Ulumaruru (<i>Eriotheca globosa</i>) | Verveine puante (<i>Petiveria alliacea</i>) |
| Uluwukasi (<i>Cyphomandra endopogon</i>) | Verveine queue de rat (<i>Stachytarpheta cayennensis</i>) |
| Uluwukasi (<i>Cyphomandra hartwegii</i>) | Verveine queue de rat (<i>Stachytarpheta jamaicensis</i>) |
| U-mah-muh (<i>Asplenium serratum</i>) | Vervine (<i>Stachytarpheta jamaicensis</i>) |
| Unbatapo (<i>Helicostylis tomentosa</i>) | Vetiver (<i>Vetiveria zizanioides</i>) |
| Unikiakia (<i>Licania cuprea</i>) | Vieruursbloem (<i>Mirabilis jalapa</i>) |
| Uquilla (<i>Martinella obovata</i>) | Vijfvinger (<i>Paullinia pinnata</i>) |
| U-rah-re (<i>Strychnos guianensis</i>) | Vingt-quatre heures (<i>Priva lappulacea</i>) |
| U-rah-re (<i>Strychnos medeola</i>) | Vingt-quatre heures (<i>Cyanthillium cinereum</i>) |
| U-rah-re-muh (<i>Strychnos guianensis</i>) | Vinire (<i>Siparuna guianensis</i>) |
| Urali (<i>Strychnos toxifera</i>) | Violette blanche de Cayenne (<i>Hybanthus calceolaria</i>) |
| Urariballi (<i>Strychnos diaboli</i>) | Virola (<i>Virola sebifera</i>) |
| Urariballi (<i>Strychnos erichsonii</i>) | Vlier (<i>Sambucus canadensis</i>) |
| Urariwong (<i>Picrasma excelsa</i>) | Voekoe voekoe menti voe boesi (<i>Hyptis atrorubens</i>) |
| Uratkiye (<i>Curatella americana</i>) | Voekoe voekoe toriman (<i>Priva lappulacea</i>) |
| Uri-bena (<i>Cyperus giganteus</i>) | Voile la vierge (<i>Rhizomorpha corynephora</i>) |
| Urikti (<i>Mucuna pruriens</i>) | Voirouchi (<i>Virola sebifera</i>) |
| Urimari (<i>Couratari guianensis</i>) | Voyere bleue (<i>Voyria caerulea</i>) |
| U-ruh-huh-e-yeh (<i>Sclerolobium</i> cf. <i>albiflorum</i>) | Waaduk (<i>Faramea guianensis</i>) |
| Ururu (<i>Bixa orellana</i>) | Waata gwe gwe (<i>Pterocarpus officinalis</i>) |
| Utiuti (<i>Pothomorphe peltata</i>) | Wab (<i>Euterpe</i> cf. <i>precatorea</i>) |
| Utiutikamwi (<i>Piper marginatum</i> var. <i>marginatum</i>) | Wabu (<i>Euterpe</i> cf. <i>precatorea</i>) |
| Utiutimna (<i>Stachytarpheta cayennensis</i>) | Wa-cow-yik (<i>Mikania micrantha</i>) |
| Utiutivie (<i>Stachytarpheta cayennensis</i>) | Wac-sang-yik (<i>Amanoa</i> cf. <i>guianensis</i>) |
| Uwakasi (<i>Pacouria guianensis</i>) | Wadara (<i>Couratari guianensis</i>) |
| Uwas (<i>Citrus sinensis</i>) | Wade-wade (<i>Sida acuta</i>) |
| Uya (<i>Parkia nitida</i>) | Wade-wade (<i>Sida glomerata</i>) |
| Vaja dja (<i>Hyptis lanceolata</i>) | Wade-wade (<i>Sida quinquenervium</i>) |
| Vanille (<i>Vanilla pompona</i>) | Wade-wade (<i>Sida rhombifolia</i>) |
| Varkenspruim (<i>Spondias mombin</i>) | |
| Vataki (<i>Geissospermum argenteum</i>) | |
| Vayamadou (<i>Virola surinamensis</i>) | |
| Vayamadou-grand-bois (<i>Virola michelii</i>) | |

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

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| Wadidga (<i>Capirona decorticans</i>) | Wakie (<i>Inga alba</i>) |
| Wadiwad (<i>Sida acuta</i>) | Wakorokoda (<i>Lonchocarpus chrysophyllus</i>) |
| Wadiwad (<i>Sida glomerata</i>) | Wak-roik-yik (<i>Anacardium occidentale</i>) |
| Wadiwad (<i>Sida quinquenervium</i>) | Waktipikinso (<i>Acacia tenuifolia</i>) |
| Wadiwad (<i>Sida rhombifolia</i>) | Wakuka adawa (<i>Gustavia augusta</i>) |
| Wagoe ston (<i>Bonafousia undulata</i>) | Wakukwatirano (<i>Rheedia benthamiana</i>) |
| Wa-gu-ma-yik (<i>Tripogandra serrulata</i>) | Wakukwatirano (<i>Rheedia macrophylla</i>) |
| Wahatri (<i>Astrocaryum vulgare</i>) | Wakuru-kuda (<i>Lonchocarpus chrysophyllus</i>) |
| Wah-kah-gah-mu (<i>Macfadyena uncata</i>) | Wakwami (<i>Clusia fockeana</i>) |
| Wah-kah-ni-muh (<i>Philodendron scandens</i>) | Walaballi (<i>Phyllanthus niruri</i> subsp. <i>niruri</i>) |
| Wah-kah-pu (<i>Vouacapoua americana</i>) | Walapulu (<i>Theobroma cacao</i>) |
| Wah-kah-pwe-muh (<i>Connarus perrottetii</i>) | Walatapa (<i>Macrolobium</i> aff. <i>angustifolium</i>) |
| Wah-lu-mah (<i>Guatteria</i> cf. <i>procera</i>) | Walatapa (<i>Macrolobium</i> cf. <i>acaciifolium</i>) |
| Wah-me-du (<i>Myrciaria</i> cf. <i>vismiiifolia</i>) | Walgo (<i>Caryocar glabrum</i>) |
| Wah-mi-muh (<i>Ischnosiphon</i> sp.) | Wallaba (<i>Eperua falcata</i>) |
| Wah-mi-nah (<i>Guatteria</i> cf. <i>procera</i>) | Wallaba (<i>Eperua</i> spp.) |
| Wah-nah-guh (<i>Curarea candicans</i>) | Wallaba tamoeno pale-o (<i>Eperua falcata</i>) |
| Wah-nah-guh (<i>Sciadotenia</i> cf. <i>cayennensis</i>) | Waloeh djepang (<i>Sechium edule</i>) |
| Wah-nah-yeh-ku (<i>Heliconia acuminata</i>) | Waloeh kendi (<i>Lagenaria siceraria</i>) |
| Wah-pu (<i>Euterpe oleracea</i>) | Waloekoelie (<i>Tabebuia insignis</i>) |
| Wah-ru-mah (<i>Calathea</i> spp.) | Walusi (<i>Virola surinamensis</i>) |
| Wah-ru-mi-muh (<i>Ischnosiphon</i> sp.) | Wamaratan (<i>Piper arboreum</i>) |
| Wah-se-wah-se (<i>Amsonia</i> cf. <i>campestris</i>) | Wamaratan (<i>Piper gleasonii</i>) |
| Wah-tah-ge (<i>Geissospermum argenteum</i>) | Wamaratan (<i>Piper obliquum</i>) |
| Wahusi (<i>Virola surinamensis</i>) | Wamuk (<i>Parinari campestris</i>) |
| Wai (<i>Ocotea guianensis</i>) | Wamuku (<i>Parinari campestris</i>) |
| Waiama (<i>Vismia guianensis</i>) | Wan ede (<i>Simaba cedron</i>) |
| Waikarapisi (<i>Aniba hostmanniana</i>) | Wana (<i>Apeiba petoumo</i>) |
| Waikarra pisie (<i>Aniba hostmanniana</i>) | Wa-na-boui-ma-yik (<i>Cymbopogon citratus</i>) |
| Waiki (<i>Inga alba</i>) | Wa-na-bui-mah-yik (<i>Cymbopogon citratus</i>) |
| Waiki (<i>Inga bourgoni</i>) | Wanaka (<i>Ormosia coutinhoi</i>) |
| Waiki (<i>Inga pezizifera</i>) | Wanaku marikasmategene (<i>Ormosia coutinhoi</i>) |
| Waiki (<i>Inga pilosula</i>) | Wanani (<i>Symphonia globulifera</i>) |
| Waikiarra (<i>Aniba hostmanniana</i>) | Wanasoro (<i>Cecropia angulata</i>) |
| Waikwinkwa (<i>Dipteryx odoata</i>) | Wanasoro (<i>Cecropia peltata</i>) |
| Waikwinkwa (<i>Dipteryx punctata</i>) | Wanasoro (<i>Cecropia sciadophylla</i>) |
| Wait-a-bit (<i>Machaerium lunatum</i>) | Wandoe (<i>Cajanus cajan</i>) |
| Waiye (<i>Mauritia flexuosa</i>) | Wane prokonie (<i>Inga alba</i>) |
| Wajamalia amosaitjele (<i>Acacia tenuifolia</i>) | Wangala (<i>Sesamum indicum</i>) |
| Wajewoe (<i>Bocoa prouacensis</i>) | Wang-yink-yik (<i>Pera glabrata</i>) |
| Wajoewoe (<i>Swartzia benthamiana</i> var. <i>benthamiana</i>) | Wanikore (<i>Zanthoxylum apiculatum</i>) |
| Wa-ka-mik-yik (<i>Tovomita schomburgkii</i>) | Wap (<i>Eperua falcata</i>) |
| Wakapoe (<i>Vouacapoua americana</i>) | Wapa (<i>Eperua falcata</i>) |
| Wakarabadon djamara (<i>Guarea kunthiana</i>) | Wapa-charles (<i>Pentaclethra macroloba</i>) |
| Wakaradan (<i>Miconia tomentosa</i>) | Wa-pi-a-pu-yik (<i>Bulbostylis paradoxa</i>) |
| Wakere soewinjani (<i>Vismia guianensis</i>) | Wapoe (<i>Euterpe oleracea</i>) |
| | Wapoeiema (<i>Euterpe</i> cf. <i>precatoria</i>) |

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

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| Waraba (<i>Eperua falcata</i>) | Wassiba (<i>Tabebuia insignis</i>) |
| Warad (<i>Psidium striatulum</i>) | Wasye (<i>Euterpe oleracea</i>) |
| Waraia (<i>Miconia prasina</i>) | Wata (<i>Machaerium lunatum</i>) |
| Waraio-balli (<i>Calotropis gigantea</i>) | Wataki (<i>Geissospermum argenteum</i>) |
| Warajoewa (<i>Hura crepitans</i>) | Wataki (<i>Geissospermum laevis</i>) |
| Warakabakoro (<i>Piper arboreum</i>) | Wa-ta-mouri-yik (<i>Pouteria sagotiana</i>) |
| Warakabakoro (<i>Piper gleasonii</i>) | Wa-ta-mo-yik (<i>Chrysophyllum</i> cf. <i>argenteum</i> subsp. <i>auratum</i>) |
| Warakabakoro (<i>Piper obliquum</i>) | Watchman (<i>Desmodium adscendens</i>) |
| Warakosa (<i>Inga bourgoni</i>) | Water cocoa (<i>Pachira aquatica</i>) |
| Warakosa (<i>Inga edulis</i>) | Water guava (<i>Psidium striatulum</i>) |
| Warakosa (<i>Inga pezizifera</i>) | Water hyacinth (<i>Eichhornia crassipes</i>) |
| Warakosa (<i>Inga thibaudiana</i>) | Water sawari (<i>Caryocar glabrum</i>) |
| Warakuawak (<i>Lycopodium cernua</i>) | Water sawari (<i>Caryocar microcarpum</i>) |
| Warakuri (<i>Tabebuia insignis</i>) | Waterguave (<i>Psidium striatulum</i>) |
| Waramai (<i>Goupia glabra</i>) | Waterkanon (<i>Ruellia tuberosa</i>) |
| Wa-ra-ma-tang-yik (<i>Bidens cynapiifolia</i>) | Waterlelie (<i>Nymphaea amazonum</i>) |
| Waranaka (<i>Couratari guianensis</i>) | Watermeloen (<i>Citrullus lanatus</i>) |
| Warapa (<i>Macoubea guianensis</i>) | Watermelon (<i>Citrullus lanatus</i>) |
| Warapotere (<i>Inga thibaudiana</i>) | Watertamarinde (<i>Abarema jupunba</i>) |
| Wara-soro (<i>Cecropia sciadophylla</i>) | Watra cacao (<i>Pachira aquatica</i>) |
| Wa-ra-tak-pu-ta-yik (<i>Hyptis parkeri</i>) | Watra kanun (<i>Ruellia tuberosa</i>) |
| Wa-ra-tak-pu-ta-yik (<i>Simaba guianensis</i>) | Watra kanung (<i>Ruellia tuberosa</i>) |
| War-gang-yik (<i>Astronium ulei</i>) | Watra wiwirie konali (<i>Clibadium surinamense</i>) |
| War-gang-yik (<i>Trattinnickia burserifolia</i>) | Watrabebe (<i>Pterocarpus officinalis</i>) |
| Warha (<i>Vismia guianensis</i>) | Watrabirihoe doe (<i>Macrolobium</i> aff. <i>angustifolium</i>) |
| Warimbo (<i>Calathea cyclophora</i>) | Watra-biri-odedoe (<i>Macrolobium</i> aff. <i>angustifolium</i>) |
| Warimbo (<i>Ischnosiphon arouma</i>) | Watrakakaw (<i>Pachira aquatica</i>) |
| Warimia (<i>Tapiriria guianensis</i>) | Watrakanoe (<i>Ruellia tuberosa</i>) |
| Warimia (<i>Tapiriria guianensis</i>) | Watramama-kasabatiki (<i>Allamanda cathartica</i>) |
| Warimia balli (<i>Tapiriria guianensis</i>) | Watramami bobbi (<i>Gustavia augusta</i>) |
| Warishi (<i>Virola surinamensis</i>) | Watraman (<i>Montrichardia arborescens</i>) |
| Waroema (<i>Ischnosiphon arouma</i>) | Watra-okor (<i>Hibiscus bifurcatus</i>) |
| Waroesi (<i>Virola surinamensis</i>) | Watrapanta (<i>Unonopsis guatterioides</i>) |
| Waroesie (<i>Virola surinamensis</i>) | Watschir (<i>Calophyllum lucidum</i>) |
| Warokoeli (<i>Tabebuia insignis</i>) | Watuwai (<i>Simaba multiflora</i>) |
| Warokorie (<i>Tabebuia insignis</i>) | Wa-wah-wah (<i>Meteoriopsis patula</i>) |
| Waru (<i>Vatairea guianensis</i>) | Wawichi (<i>Virola surinamensis</i>) |
| Warua (<i>Cassia grandis</i>) | Wayama (<i>Trattinnickia burserifolia</i>) |
| Waruko (<i>Caryocar glabrum</i>) | Wayama (<i>Trattinnickia burserifolia</i>) |
| Warumkamwi (<i>Vataireopsis surinamensis</i>) | Wa-ya-mac-yik (<i>Vismia guianensis</i>) |
| Was (<i>Euterpe oleracea</i>) | Wa-ya-mac-yik (<i>Vismia japurensis</i>) |
| Wasaku (<i>Hura crepitans</i>) | Wa-ya-mac-yik (<i>Vismia japurensis</i>) |
| Wasei (<i>Euterpe oleracea</i>) | |
| Wasi (<i>Euterpe oleracea</i>) | |
| Wasipa (<i>Macrolobium</i> cf. <i>acaciifolium</i>) | |
| Wa-si-yik (<i>Euterpe precatoria</i>) | |
| Wassaye (<i>Euterpe oleracea</i>) | |

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

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| Wa-ya-mak-yik (<i>Vismia cayennensis</i>) | Weti pari-oedoe (<i>Aspidosperma marcgravianum</i>) |
| Wa-ya-mak-yik (<i>Vismia macrophylla</i>) | Weti pinja (<i>Vismia guianensis</i>) |
| We (<i>Virola surinamensis</i>) | Weti-apisi (<i>Ocotea guianensis</i>) |
| Webiaku (<i>Pachira aquatica</i>) | Wetie ete (<i>Ageratum conyzoides</i>) |
| Wedakoro-abo (<i>Guarea gomma</i>) | Wey-lu-wey-yik (<i>Palicourea guianensis</i>) |
| We-de (<i>Virola michelii</i>) | We-youw-yik (<i>Guarea gomma</i>) |
| We-de (<i>Virola sebifera</i>) | Wha-cau-yik (<i>Mikania micrantha</i>) |
| We-de (<i>Virola surinamensis</i>) | Wha-da-krow-yik (<i>Ocotea guianensis</i>) |
| We-de-ni am-bo-ta (<i>Adiantum fuliginosum</i>) | Wha-gu-ma0yik (<i>Commelina diffusa</i>) |
| We-de-ni am-bo-ta (<i>Lomariopsis florulentus</i>) | Wha-pi-apu-yik (<i>Bulbostylis paradoxa</i>) |
| Wedgesan (<i>Ageratum conyzoides</i>) | Wha-pi-a-pu-yik (<i>Bulbostylis paradoxa</i>) |
| Weerde kooisie wiwirie (<i>Bidens pilosa</i>) | Wha-rah-mei-yik (<i>Licania heteromorpha</i>) |
| Weh-dah-ka-lu ah-tuh-pe-lu (<i>Bidens cynapiifolia</i>) | Wha-ru-mah (<i>Pharus latifolius</i>) |
| Weh-da-kwe-mah (<i>Genipa americana</i>) | Wha-taw-chrow-yik (<i>Ocotea guianensis</i>) |
| Weh-de-gui-mah (<i>Vismia cayennensis</i>) | Wha-youw-yik (<i>Piper</i> sp.) |
| Weh-deh-doi (<i>Zanthoxylum pentandrum</i>) | Wha-youw-yik (<i>Pothomorphe peltata</i>) |
| Weh-de-wheh-pwe-muh (<i>Vismia guianensis</i>) | Wha-you-yik (<i>Piper obliquum</i>) |
| Weh-de-whe-pwe-muh (<i>Bixa orellana</i>) | Whe-lu-wey-yik (<i>Palicourea guianensis</i>) |
| Weh-weh put-put (<i>Meteoriopsis patula</i>) | Wher-uh-wey-yik (<i>Palicourea rigida</i>) |
| Wekoe udu (<i>Lonchocarpus heptaphyllus</i>) | Whey-lu-wey-yik (<i>Palicourea rigida</i>) |
| Wekoloe koepesine (<i>Licania elliptica</i>) | Whey-you-yik (<i>Piper rupununianum</i>) |
| Welder makka jamsi tetee (<i>Smilax schomburgkiana</i>) | White aishal (<i>Lonchocarpus</i> cf. <i>heptaphyllus</i>) |
| Welle kensie (<i>Allamanda cathartica</i>) | White cedar (<i>Tabebuia insignis</i>) |
| Wenteltraplant (<i>Costus</i> spp.) | White clary (<i>Heliotropium indicum</i>) |
| Wepe lana noe takalli (<i>Mabea piriri</i>) | White cleary (<i>Heliotropium indicum</i>) |
| Wepenjana atakarie (<i>Mabea piriri</i>) | White devildoer (<i>Strychnos melinoniana</i>) |
| Wepetano tamoene (<i>Bocoa prouacensis</i>) | White devil-doer (<i>Strychnos mitscherlichii</i>) |
| Werder maka yamsi tetey (<i>Smilax schomburgkiana</i>) | White ginger (<i>Hedychium coronarium</i>) |
| We-re-puh- e-pah-na-i-deh (<i>Memora flaviflora</i>) | White hiari (<i>Lonchocarpus</i> cf. <i>heptaphyllus</i>) |
| Werkens better (<i>Allamanda cathartica</i>) | White kaunta (<i>Licania persaudii</i>) |
| Werkense (<i>Allamanda cathartica</i>) | White silverballi (<i>Ocotea canaliculata</i>) |
| We-ru-e-qu-yik (<i>Piper gleasonii</i>) | White wallaba (<i>Eperua falcata</i>) |
| Wer-ui-qui-yik (<i>Piper aduncum</i>) | White yam (<i>Dioscorea alata</i>) |
| West Indian vanilla (<i>Vanilla pompona</i>) | White yarri-yarri (<i>Duguetia neglecta</i>) |
| Wet'ede (<i>Alternanthera sessilis</i>) | Whitee (<i>Inga pilosula</i>) |
| Wete koeloekoerang (<i>Clathrotropis brachypetala</i>) | Why-ah-mac-yik (<i>Vismia macrophylla</i>) |
| Wetede (<i>Emilia sonchifolia</i>) | Why-king-ba-na-e-mu-yik (<i>Byrsonima verbascifolia</i>) |
| Weti foengoe (<i>Drypetes variabilis</i>) | Why-king-lea-thu-yik (<i>Lycopodium cernua</i>) |
| Weti hede (<i>Ageratum conyzoides</i>) | Why-la-ling-bi-yik (<i>Orthomene schomburgkii</i>) |
| Weti hede (<i>Alternanthera sessilis</i>) | Why-you-yik (<i>Piper arboreum</i>) |
| Weti koko (<i>Drypetes variabilis</i>) | Wi (<i>Endlicheria bracteolata</i>) |
| Weti paja (<i>Helicostylis</i> cf. <i>pedunculata</i>) | Wi (<i>Endlicheria</i> sp.) |
| | Wi (<i>Ocotea guianensis</i>) |
| | Wi-ah-nah-tu-de (<i>Talisia</i> cf. <i>hemidasya</i>) |

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

- Wichabai (*Manilkara bidentata*)
Wick-wha-yik (*Myrciaria amazonica*)
Widieko (*Pouteria* sp.)
Widoeri (*Calotropis gigantea*)
Wih-kah-pu wah-ku (*Apeiba petoumo*)
Wih-kaw (*Philodendron melinonii*)
Wi-ko (*Forsteronia* cf. *gracilis*)
Wik-wha-yik (*Calyptranthes pullei*)
Wilakayulu (*Sloanea* sp.)
Wilali (*Strychnos guianensis*)
Wilali (*Strychnos tomentosa*)
Wilali (*Strychnos glabra*)
Wilalipiyu (*Strychnos toxifera*)
Wilalisili (*Strychnos toxifera*)
Wilapalai (*Fevillea cordifolia*)
Wilapilata (*Ptychopetalum olacoides*)
Wilapita (*Peperomia rotundifolia*)
Wilapita (*Peperomia serpens*)
Wilatai (*Ptychopetalum olacoides*)
Wild black pepper (*Croton trinitatis*)
Wild caryla (*Momordica charantia*)
Wild cashew (*Anacardium giganteum*)
Wild castor oil (*Jatropha gossypifolia*)
Wild clary (*Heliotropium indicum*)
Wild coffee (*Senna occidentalis*)
Wild green tea (*Caperonia paludosa*)
Wild green tea (*Caperonia palustris*)
Wild guava (*Calycolpus goetheanus*)
Wild ipecacuanha (*Asclepias curassavica*)
Wild lime (*Ximenia americana*)
Wild liquorice (*Abrus precatorius*)
Wild liquorice (*Pradosia schomburgkiana*)
Wild maran (*Hypolepis* sp.)
Wild maran (*Pityrogramma calomelanos*)
Wild marron (*Pityrogramma calomelanos*)
Wild massala (*Croton trinitatis*)
Wild rubber (*Hevea pauciflora*)
Wild sage (*Lantana camara*)
Wild semitoo (*Passiflora foetida*)
Wild senna (*Allamanda cathartica*)
Wild silk cotton (*Eriotheca globosa*)
Wild sorrel (*Urena lobata*)
Wild soursop (*Annona muricata*)
Wild star apple (*Couma guianensis*)
Wild tea (*Capraria biflora*)
Wild tobacco (*Irlbachia alata* subsp. *alata*)
Wilde abrikoos (*Couroupita guianensis*)
Wilde kapokboom (*Ceiba pentandra*)
Wilde markoesa (*Passiflora glandulosa*)
Wilde sopropo (*Momordica charantia*)
Wilde sopropo (*Momordica cochinchinensis*)
Wilde tajer (*Caladium bicolor*)
Wilde tayer (*Caladium bicolor*)
Wilkens bita (*Allamanda cathartica*)
Wilkensbita (*Allamanda cathartica*)
Wina (*Lecythis corrugata*)
Winamoro (*Euterpe* cf. *precatorea*)
Wine palm (*Manicaria saccifera*)
Wiri (*Ximenia americana*)
Wirin (*Ceiba pentandra*)
Wiri-wiri (*Capsicum frutescens*)
Wirokarotika (*Phoradendron* spp.)
Wit ede (*Ageratum conyzoides*)
Wit katoen (*Gossypium barbadense*)
Wit parelhout (*Aspidosperma marcgravianum*)
Witbaka (*Sipanea pratensis*)
Witi parioedoe (*Aspidosperma marcgravianum*)
Witi-oedoe (*Tapiriria guianensis*)
Witte djedoe (*Sclerolobium* cf. *albiflorum*)
Witte foengoe (*Licania elliptica*)
Witte hoedoe (*Tapiriria guianensis*)
Witte walaba (*Macrolobium* aff. *angustifolium*)
Witti hede (*Alternanthera sessilis*)
Woe-ipole (*Mansoa alliacea*)
Woki (*Oenocarpus bacaba*)
Wokomolo kotele (*Gustavia augusta*)
Wolifeballi (*Synedrella nodiflora*)
Woman-piaba (*Hyptis pectinata*)
Women information bush (*Cyathillium cinereum*)
Wonam (*Guazuma ulmifolia*)
Wonderblad (*Kalanchoe pinnata*)
Wong-we-sa-yik (*Vismia cayennensis*)
Wopa (*Eperua falcata*)
Wo-pa-yik (*Eperua falcata*)
Worm-bush (*Spigelia anthelmia*)
Worong menti (*Chenopodium ambrosioides*)
Woronmenti (*Chenopodium ambrosioides*)
Woron-menti (*Chenopodium ambrosioides*)
Wotamba tera (*Mikania congesta*)
Wourali (*Strychnos toxifera*)

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

- Wouy-wey-yik (*Byrsonima crassifolia*)
 Wouy-wey-yik (*Vismia macrophylla*)
 Wuh-kah-nah (*Philodendron* aff. *acutatum*)
 Wuh-kah-nah (*Philodendron* cf. *solimoesense*)
 Wuh-kah-nah (*Philodendron goeldii*)
 Wuh-luh-puh (*Capirona decorticans*)
 Wuh-luh-puh-te-guh (*Calyptracarya poeppigiana*)
 Wuh-puh-kuh tih-kuh (*Aphelandra aurantiaca*)
 Wuh-to (*Ormosia* cf. *coarctata*)
 Wung-yik (*Endlicheria multiflora*)
 Wu-sha-muh (*Bixa orellana*)
 Wu-she-muh (*Bixa orellana*)
 Wy-no (*Heliconia acuminata*)
 Yah-bau-ga-yik (*Psittacanthus lasianthus*)
 Yah-bou-ga-yik (*Oryctanthus florulentus*)
 Yah-mal-e-muh (*Desmoncus* cf. *polyacanthos*)
 Yah-po-go (*Ptychopetalum olacoides*)
 Yahui (*Manicaria saccifera*)
 Ya-ka-mi-you-yik (*Piper arboreum*)
 Yaki (*Guettarda tenuis*)
 Yakki (*Strychnos bredemeyeri*)
 Yakopi (*Qualea rosea*)
 Ya-ko-yik (*Quassia amara*)
 Yaku (*Simarouba amara*)
 Ya-ku-yik (*Quassia amara*)
 Yalakasila (*Maprounea guianensis*)
 Yalati (*Sphagneticola trilobata*)
 Yale (*Coussapoa microcephala*)
 Yalikulway (*Mabea pulcherrima*)
 Yam (*Dioscorea alata*)
 Yamaka hunami (*Mikania guaco*)
 Yamaka kunami (*Mikania congesta*)
 Yamaka kunami (*Mikania cordifolia*)
 Yamaka kunami (*Mikania micrantha*)
 Yamalatay (*Zingiber zerumbet*)
 Yanamalie vine (*Piper poiteanum*)
 Yani (*Carapa guianensis*)
 Yanipa (*Genipa americana*)
 Ya-outi-mouta (*Bauhinia guianensis*)
 Yapopare (*Licania heteromorpha* var. *perplexans*)
 Yapoucouliwa (*Bonafousia angulata*)
 Yapukuliwa (*Bonafousia angulata*)
 Yapusi (*Costus curcumoides*)
 Ya-rai-you-rang-yik (*Duguetia pycnastera*)
 Yarakopi (*Siparuna guianensis*)
 Yarayapna (*Marsypianthes chamaedrys*)
 Yarayara (*Duguetia* sp.)
 Yariman (*Combretum cacoucia*)
 Yariwapna (*Siparuna guianensis*)
 Yariyarri (*Duguetia pycnastera*)
 Yariyarri (*Duguetia* sp.)
 Yarro-cunali (*Tephrosia sinapou*)
 Yarula (*Aspidosperma excelsum*)
 Yaruru (*Aspidosperma excelsum*)
 Yauknabui (*Ouratea guianensis*)
 Yaurokonan (*Tephrosia sinapou*)
 Yawa nami (*Psychotria ulviformis*)
 Yawatai (*Cordia nodosa*)
 Yaw-weed (*Morinda citrifolia*)
 Yayamadou (*Virola sebifera*)
 Yayamadou-marecage (*Virola surinamensis*)
 Yeh-neh-ah-pu (*Tachigali paniculata*)
 Yekuna (*Triplaris weigeltiana*)
 Yellow creeping daisy (*Sphagneticola trilobata*)
 Yellow plantain (*Musa x paradisiaca*)
 Ye-no-de-ka (*Crotalaria retusa*)
 Yoboko (*Eperua grandiflora* subsp. *guyanensis*)
 Yo-de-muh (*Panopsis sessifolia*)
 Yokar (*Inga alba*)
 Yokobo wallaba (*Eperua grandiflora* subsp. *guyanensis*)
 Yoloka-alikoi (*Helosis cayennensis*)
 Yo-nu-ne-mah (*Psychotria poeppigiana*)
 Yooka makodja (*Passiflora glandulosa*)
 Yoro konan (*Tephrosia sinapou*)
 You-ro-yik (*Anacardium occidentale*)
 Youw-rouii-yik (*Anacardium occidentale*)
 Yululu (*Parkia pendula*)
 Yuriballi (*Irlbachia alata* subsp. *alata*)
 Yuri-balli (*Irlbachia alata* subsp. *alata*)
 Yuumwi (*Pentaclethra macroloba*)
 Yuwa (*Couma guianensis*)
 Yuwanaro (*Cordia tetrandra*)
 Z'ongchatte (*Macfadyena unguis-cati*)
 Z'ongchatte (*Pithecellobium unguis-cati*)
 Zaza patu (*Psychotria ulviformis*)
 Zeb grass (*Commelina diffusa*)

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

Zeb-grass (*Tripogandra serrulata*)
Zeedruif (*Coccoloba uvifera*)
Zepini (*Zanthoxylum flavum*)
Zepini (*Zanthoxylum pentandrum*)
Zepini tite feuille (*Zanthoxylum rhoifolium*)
Zerb a cloques (*Physalis pubescens*)
Zerb canard (*Zornia latifolia*)
Zerb careme (*Tilesia baccata*)
Zerb des putains (*Lantana camara*)
Zerb grage (*Mikania guaco*)
Zerb St. Martin (*Sauvagesia erecta*)
Zerb vin (*Alternanthera brasiliana*)
Zerb vin (*Justicia secunda*)
Zerb zaiguille (*Bidens cynapiifolia*)
Zerba chat (*Hebeclinium macrophyllum*)
Zerbachat (*Brickellia grandiflora*)
Ziba grass (*Cynodon dactylon*)
Zieu bourrique (*Mucuna pruriens*)
Zieu bourrique (*Mucuna sloanei*)
Zilvervaren (*Pityrogramma calomelanos*)
Zimmortelle (*Erythrina fusca*)
Zoete lemmetje (*Triphasia trifolia*)
Zoeuf-diable (*Lycoperdon americanum*)
Zogra (*Commelina erecta*)
Zong' chatt (*Macfadyena unguis-cati*)
Zonedauw (*Drosera capillaris*)
Zoreil d'ane (*Byrsonima verbascifolia*)
Zoreille bourrique (*Eichhornia crassipes*)
Zouti (*Laportea aestuans*)
Zouti montagne (*Urera caracasana*)
Zouti rouge (*Laportea aestuans*)
Zouti rouge (*Pouzolzia viminea*)
Zure oranje (*Citrus aurantium*)
Zuring (*Hibiscus sabdariffa*)
Zuurzak (*Annona muricata*)
Zwamp ceder (*Cedrela odorata*)
Zwamppanta (*Tabebuia insignis*)
Zwampzuurzak (*Annona glabra*)
Zwart parelhout (*Aspidosperma excelsum*)
Zwarte lokus (*Hymenaea courbaril*)
Zwarte wallaba (*Eperua falcata*)

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

INDEX TO SPECIES

See Table of Contents for listing of family names. Italicized names are accepted names of taxa. Non-italicized names are synonyms of accepted names.

Abarema jupunba (Willd.) Britton & Killip
(Mimosaceae)

Abarema laeta (Poepp. & Endl.) Barneby & Grimes (Mimosaceae)

Abelmoschus esculentus (L.) Moench
(Malvaceae)

Abelmoschus esculentus (L.) Moench
(Malvaceae)

Abelmoschus moschatus Medic. (Malvaceae)

Abolboda americana (Aublet) Lanjouw
(Xyridaceae)

Abrus precatorius L. (Fabaceae)

Abuta barbata Miers (Menispermaceae)

Abuta grandifolia (Martius) Sandwith
(Menispermaceae)

Abuta imene (Mart.) Eichl.
(Menispermaceae)

Abuta obovata Diels (Menispermaceae)

Abuta rufescens Aublet (Menispermaceae)

Abuta sandwithiana Krukoff & Barneby
(Menispermaceae)

Abuta sp. (Menispermaceae)

Acacia articulata Ducke (Mimosaceae)

Acacia paniculata Willd. (Mimosaceae)

Acacia tenuifolia (L.) Willd. (Mimosaceae)

Acalypha macrostachya Jacq.
(Euphorbiaceae)

Achras sapota L. (Sapotaceae)

Achyranthes aspera L. (Amaranthaceae)

Achyranthes indica Miller (Amaranthaceae)

Aciotis annua (DC.) Triana
(Melastomataceae)

Aciotis fragilis (DC.) Cogn.
(Melastomataceae)

Aciotis purpurascens (Aublet) Triana
(Melastomataceae)

Aciotis spp. (Melastomataceae)

Acmella oleracea (L.) R.K. Jansen
(Asteraceae)

Acorus calamus L. (Araceae)

Acroclidium camara Schomb. (Lauraceae)

Acroclidium canella (Meissner) Mez
(Lauraceae)

Acroclidium chrysophyllum Meissner
(Lauraceae)

Adenoropium gossypifolium (L.) Pohl
(Euphorbiaceae)

Adiantopsis radiata (L.) Fée (Adiantaceae)

Adiantum fuliginosum Fée (Adiantaceae)

Adiantum dolosum Kunze (Adiantaceae)

Aegiphila cf. *integrifolia* (Jacq.) B.D.
Jackson (Verbenaceae)

Aegiphila integrifolia (Jacq.) B.D. Jackson
(Verbenaceae)

Aegiphila villosa (Aublet) Gmelin
(Verbenaceae)

Aegle marmelos Correa (Rutaceae)

Aeschrion excelsum (Swartz) Kuntze
(Simaroubaceae)

Aframomum melegueta (Roscoe) K. Schum.
(Zingiberaceae)

Agati grandiflora (L.) Desv. (Fabaceae)

Agave americana L. (Agavaceae)

Ageratum conyzoides L. (Asteraceae)

Aldina insignis (Benth.) Endl.

(Caesalpiniaceae)

Aleurites moluccana (L.) Willd.
(Euphorbiaceae)

Aleurites triloba Forst. (Euphorbiaceae)

Alexa imperatricis (Rob. Schomb.) Baill.
(Fabaceae)

Alexa wachenheimii Benoist (Fabaceae)

Allamanda cathartica L. (Apocynaceae)

Allium cepa L. (Alliaceae)

Allium sativum L. (Alliaceae)

Aloe barbadensis Miller (Aloaceae)

Aloe vera L. (Aloaceae)

Aloe vulgaris Lam. (Aloaceae)

Aloysia triphylla (L'Her.) Britt.
(Verbenaceae)

Alpinia galanga (L.) Willd. (Zingiberaceae)

Alsodeia flavescens (Aublet) Spreng.
(Violaceae)

Alternanthera brasiliiana (L.) Kuntze
(Amaranthaceae)

Alternanthera dentata (Moench) Scheygrond
(Amaranthaceae)

Alternanthera sessilis (L.) DC.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

- (Amaranthaceae)
Alzatea verticillata Ruiz & Pavon
- (Crypteroniaceae)
Amaiouea cf. *brevidentata* Steyerl.
- (Rubiaceae)
Amanoa cf. *guianensis* Aubl.
- (Euphorbiaceae)
Amaranthus oleraceus L. (Amaranthaceae)
Amaranthus spinosus L. (Amaranthaceae)
Amaryllis punicea Lam. (Amaryllidaceae)
Amasonia campestris (Aublet) Moldenke
- (Verbenaceae)
Amasonia cf. *campestris* (Aublet) Moldenke
- (Verbenaceae)
Ambelania acida Aublet (Apocynaceae)
Amomum pyramidale Lam. (Zingiberaceae)
Amomum sp. (Zingiberaceae)
Ampelocera edentula Kuhl. (Ulmaceae)
Amyris ambrosiaca Willd. (Burseraceae)
Amyris guianensis (Aublet) Willd.
- (Burseraceae)
Anacardium giganteum W. Hancock ex Engler (Anacardiaceae)
Anacardium occidentale L. (Anacardiaceae)
Anadenanthera peregrina (L.) Speg.
- (Mimosaceae)
Ananas comosus (L.) Merr. (Bromeliaceae)
Ananas sativus Schult. (Bromeliaceae)
Anartia meyeri (Meyer ex G. Don) Miers
- (Apocynaceae)
Anaxagorea cf. *dolichocarpa* Sprague & Sandwith (Annonaceae)
Anaxagorea dolichocarpa Sprague & Sandwith (Annonaceae)
Anchusa officinalis L. (Boraginaceae)
Andira amazonum Mart. Ex benth.
- (Fabaceae)
Andira inermis (Wright) DC. (Fabaceae)
Andira racemosa Lam. (Fabaceae)
Andira spp. (Fabaceae)
Andira surinamensis (Bondt) Splitg. ex Amshoff (Fabaceae)
Andropogon citriodorus Hort. ex Desf.
- (Poaceae)
Andropogon schoenanthus Thunb. (Poaceae)
Andropogon squarrosus sensu auct., non L. fil. (Poaceae)
- Angelonia biflora* Benth. (Scrophulariaceae)
Aniba canelilla (Kunth) Mez (Lauraceae)
Aniba hostmanniana (Nees) Mez (Lauraceae)
Aniba sp. (Lauraceae)
Annona aff. *echinata* Dunal (Annonaceae)
Annona ambotay Aublet (Annonaceae)
Annona glabra L. (Annonaceae)
Annona haematantha Miq. (Annonaceae)
Annona montana Macfadyen (Annonaceae)
Annona muricata L. (Annonaceae)
Annona reticulata L. (Annonaceae)
Annona sericea Dunal (Annonaceae)
Annona squamosa L. (Annonaceae)
Anredera leptostachys (Moq.) Steenis (Basellaceae)
Anthurium clavigerum Poeppig & Endl. (Araceae)
Anthurium gracile (Rudge) Lindley (Araceae)
Anthurium scandens (Aublet) Engler (Araceae)
Anthurium trinerve Miq. (Araceae)
Apeiba albiflora Ducke (Tiliaceae)
Apeiba echinata Gaertner (Tiliaceae)
Apeiba petoumo Aublet (Tiliaceae)
Apeiba tibourbou Aublet (Tiliaceae)
Aphelandra aurantiaca (Scheidw.) Lindley (Acanthaceae)
Apinagia staheliana (Went) van Royen (Podostemaceae)
Apium graveolens L. (Apiaceae)
Arachis hypogaea L. (Fabaceae)
Areca catechu L. (Arecaceae)
Argemone mexicana L. (Papaveraceae)
Aristolochia cf. *leprieurii* Duch. (Aristolochiaceae)
Aristolochia daemonioxius Masters (Aristolochiaceae)
Aristolochia hians Willd. (Aristolochiaceae)
Aristolochia leprieurii Duch. (Aristolochiaceae)
Aristolochia sp. (Aristolochiaceae)
Aristolochia spp. (Aristolochiaceae)
Aristolochia staheli O.C. Schmidt (Aristolochiaceae)
Aristolochia surinamensis Willd.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

- (Aristolochiaceae)
Aristolochia trilobata L. (Aristolochiaceae)
Arrabidaea candicans (Rich.) DC.
(Bignoniaceae)
Arrabidaea chica (Humb. & Bonpl.) Verl.
(Bignoniaceae)
Arrabidaea oligantha Bureau & Schumann
(Bignoniaceae)
Arrabidaea patellifera (Schlecht.) Sandwith
(Bignoniaceae)
Artanthe berbicensis Miq. (Piperaceae)
Artocarpus altilis (Parkinson) Fosberg
(Moraceae)
Artocarpus communis J.R. Forster & G. Forster (Moraceae)
Artocarpus incisus L. fil. (Moraceae)
Asclepias curassavica L. (Asclepiadaceae)
Aspidosperma album (Vahl) Benoist ex Pichon (Apocynaceae)
Aspidosperma excelsum Bentham
(Apocynaceae)
Aspidosperma marcgravianum Woodson
(Apocynaceae)
Aspidosperma oblongum A. DC.
(Apocynaceae)
Aspidosperma quebracho Schlecht.
(Apocynaceae)
Aspidospermum cf. *cruentum* Woodson
(Apocynaceae)
Aspidospermum ulei Markgr. (Apocynaceae)
Asplenium serratum L. (Aspleniaceae)
Astrocaryum gynacanthum Mart.
(Arecaceae)
Astrocaryum murumura Martius (Arecaceae)
Astrocaryum sciophilum (Miq.) Pulle
(Arecaceae)
Astrocaryum vulgare Martius (Arecaceae)
Astronium ulei Mattick (Anacardiaceae)
Asystasia gangetica (L.) T. Anderson
(Acanthaceae)
Attalea maripa (Correa) Martius (Arecaceae)
Attalea regia (Martius) Wessels Boer
(Arecaceae)
Avena sativa L. (Poaceae)
Averrhoa bilimbi L. (Oxalidaceae)
Averrhoa carambola L. (Oxalidaceae)
Avicennia germinans (L.) Stearn
(Verbenaceae)
Axonopus anceps (Mez) Hitch. (Poaceae)
Axonopus compressus (Sw.) Beauv.
(Poaceae)
Ayapana triplinervis (Vahl) King & Robinson (Asteraceae)
Azadirachta indica A. Jussieu (Meliaceae)
Baccharis varians Gardner (Asteraceae)
Bacopa aquatica Aublet (Scrophulariaceae)
Bacopa monnieri (L.) Wettstein
(Scrophulariaceae)
Bactris gasipaes H.B.K. (Arecaceae)
Bactris oligoclada Burret (Arecaceae)
Bambusa vulgaris Schraeder ex J.C. Wendl.
(Poaceae)
Banara guianensis Aublet (Flacourtiaceae)
Banisteriopsis lucida (L.C. Rich.) Small
(Malpighiaceae)
Bauhinia guianensis Aublet
(Caesalpiniaceae)
Bauhinia kunthiana Vogel (Caesalpiniaceae)
Bauhinia outimouta Aublet
(Caesalpiniaceae)
Bauhinia rubiginosa Bong.
(Caesalpiniaceae)
Bauhinia scala-simiae Sandwith
(Caesalpiniaceae)
Bauhinia surinamensis Amsh.
(Caesalpiniaceae)
Begonia glabra Aublet (Begoniaceae)
Bellucia grossularioides (L.) Triana
(Melastomataceae)
Bellucia pentamera Naud.
(Melastomataceae)
Bertholletia excelsa Humb. & Bonpl.
(Lecythidaceae)
Bertholletia nobilis Miers (Lecythidaceae)
Besleria violacea Aublet (Bignoniaceae)
Bidens cynapiifolia Kunth (Asteraceae)
Bidens pilosa L. (Asteraceae)
Bignonia alliacea Lam. (Bignoniaceae)
Bignonia copaia Aublet (Bignoniaceae)
Bignonia leucoxylon L. (Bignoniaceae)
Bignonia unguis-cati L. (Bignoniaceae)
Bixa orellana L. (Bixaceae)
Blechnum serrulatum Rich. (Blechnaceae)
Bocconia pearcei Hutch. (Papaveraceae)

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

- Bocoa alterna* (Bentham) Cowan
(Caesalpiniaceae)
Bocoa prouacensis Aublet (Caesalpiniaceae)
Boerhavia coccinea Miller (Nyctaginaceae)
Boerhavia decumbens Vahl (Nyctaginaceae)
Boerhavia diandra Aublet (Nyctaginaceae)
Boerhavia diffusa L. (Nyctaginaceae)
Boerhavia hirsuta L. (Nyctaginaceae)
Boerhavia paniculata Rich. (Nyctaginaceae)
Bombax aquatica (Aublet) Schumann
(Bombacaceae)
Bombax flaviflorum Pulle (Bombacaceae)
Bombax globosum Aublet (Bombacaceae)
Bonafousia albiflora (Miq.) Boit. & Allorge
(Apocynaceae)
Bonafousia angulata (Martius ex Muell.
Arg.) Boit. & Allorge (Apocynaceae)
Bonafousia disticha (A. DC.) Boit. &
Allorge (Apocynaceae)
Bonafousia macrocalyx (Muell. Arg.) Boit.
& Allorge (Apocynaceae)
Bonafousia siphilitica (L. fil.) Allorge
(Apocynaceae)
Bonafousia tetrastachya (Kunth) Markgraf
(Apocynaceae)
Bonafousia undulata (Vahl) DC.
(Apocynaceae)
Bontia daphnoides L. (Myoporaceae)
Borreria latifolia (Aublet) K. Schum.
(Rubiaceae)
Borreria verticillata (L.) Meyer (Rubiaceae)
Brachypteris ovata (Cav.) Small
(Malpighiaceae)
Brickellia grandiflora Nutt. (Asteraceae)
Bromelia karatas L. (Bromeliaceae)
Bromelia plumieri (E. Morren) L. B. Smith
(Bromeliaceae)
Brosimum acutifolium Huber (Moraceae)
Brosimum alicastrum Sw. (Moraceae)
Brosimum aubletii Poepp. & Endl.
(Moraceae)
Brosimum cf. *lactescens* (S. Moore) C.C.
Berg (Moraceae)
Brosimum guianense (Aublet) Huber
(Moraceae)
Brosimum paraense Huber (Moraceae)
Brosimum parinarioides Ducke (Moraceae)
Brosimum rubescens Taub. (Moraceae)
Brosimum utile (Kunth) Pittier (Moraceae)
Brownea latifolia Jacq. (Caesalpiniaceae)
Brunfelsia americana L. (Solanaceae)
Brunfelsia guianensis Bentham (Solanaceae)
Bryophyllum pinnatum (Lam.) Kurz
(Crassulaceae)
Buchenavia parvifolia Ducke
(Combretaceae)
Bucida buceras L. (Combretaceae)
Bulbostylis paradoxa (Spreng.) Lindm.
(Cyperaceae)
Bursera gummifera L. (Burseraceae)
Bursera simaruba (L.) Sarg. (Burseraceae)
Byrsonima aerugo Sagot (Malpighiaceae)
Byrsonima areugo Sagot var. *occidentalis*
(Niedenzu) Kostermans (Malpighiaceae)
Byrsonima cf. *crassifolia* (L.) Kunth
(Malpighiaceae)
Byrsonima concinna Benth. (Malpighiaceae)
Byrsonima coriacea (Sw.) Kunth
(Malpighiaceae)
Byrsonima coriacea (Sw.) Kunth var. *spicata*
(Cav.) Niedenzu (Malpighiaceae)
Byrsonima crassifolia (L.) Kunth
(Malpighiaceae)
Byrsonima mourelia loudon (Malpighiaceae)
Byrsonima pachypoda W.R. Anderson
(Malpighiaceae)
Byrsonima spicata (Cav.) DC.
(Malpighiaceae)
Byrsonima verbascifolia (L.) DC.
(Malpighiaceae)
Cactus opuntia L. (Cactaceae)
Caesalpinia bonduc (L.) Roxb.
(Caesalpiniaceae)
Caesalpinia pulcherrima (L.) Swartz
(Caesalpiniaceae)
Cajanus cajan (L.) Millsp. (Fabaceae)
Caladium arborescens (L.) Vent. (Araceae)
Caladium bicolor (Aiton) Vent. (Araceae)
Caladium cf. *tricolor* Vent. (Araceae)
Calathea cf. *comosa* (L. fil.) Lindley
(Marantaceae)
Calathea cyclophora Baker (Marantaceae)
Calathea elliptica (Roscoe) K. Schumann
(Marantaceae)

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

- Calathea* spp. (Marantaceae)
Calliandra sp. (Mimosaceae)
Callichlamys latifolia (Rich.) Schumann
(Bignoniaceae)
Calophyllum brasiliense Camb. (Clusiaceae)
Calophyllum lucidum Bentham (Clusiaceae)
Calotropis gigantea (L.) Aiton
(Asclepiadaceae)
Calycolpus glaber (Benth.) O. Berg
(Myrtaceae)
Calycolpus goetheanus (Martius ex DC.) O. Berg
(Myrtaceae)
Calyptranthes pulchella DC. (Myrtaceae)
Calyptranthes pullei Burret ex Amshoff
(Myrtaceae)
Calyptrocarya glomerulata (Brongn.) Urban
(Cyperaceae)
Calyptrocarya poeppigiana Kunth
(Cyperaceae)
Campomanesia aromatica (Aublet) Griseb.
(Myrtaceae)
Campomanesia grandiflora (Aublet) Sagot
(Myrtaceae)
Campsiandra comosa Benth.
(Caesalpiniaceae)
Campsiandra sp. (Caesalpiniaceae)
Cananga ouregou Aublet (Annonaceae)
Canavalia maritima Thouars (Fabaceae)
Canavalia rosea (Sw.) DC. (Fabaceae)
Canna indica L. (Cannaceae)
Cannabis sativa L. (Cannabinaceae)
Caperonia castaneifolia (L.) A. St. Hil.
(Euphorbiaceae)
Caperonia paludosa Klotzsch
(Euphorbiaceae)
Caperonia palustris (L.) A. St. Hil.
(Euphorbiaceae)
Capirona decorticans Spruce (Rubiaceae)
Capirona surinamensis Bremekamp
(Rubiaceae)
Capparis cf. *maroniensis* Benoist
(Capparaceae)
Capraria biflora L. (Scrophulariaceae)
Capsicum annuum L. (Solanaceae)
Capsicum annuum L. var. *aviculare*
(Dierbach) D'Arcy & Eshbaugh (Solanaceae)
Capsicum annuum L. var. *glabriusculum*
(Dunal) Heiser & Pickersgill (Solanaceae)
Capsicum frutescens L. (Solanaceae)
Capsicum minimum L. (Solanaceae)
Capsicum sp. (Solanaceae)
Caraipa densifolia Martius (Clusiaceae)
Carapa guianensis Aublet (Meliaceae)
Carapa procera DC. (Meliaceae)
Carapa surinamensis Miq. (Meliaceae)
Cardiospermum halicacabum L.
(Sapindaceae)
Cardiospermum halicacabum L. var.
microcarpum (H.B.K.) Blume (Sapindaceae)
Carica papaya L. (Caricaceae)
Caryocar glabrum (Aublet) Pers.
(Caryocaraceae)
Caryocar microcarpum Ducke
(Caryocaraceae)
Caryocar nuciferum L. (Caryocaraceae)
Caryophyllus aromaticus L. (Myrtaceae)
Casearia aff. *acuminata* DC.
(Flacourtiaceae)
Casearia glomerata Roxb. (Flacourtiaceae)
Cassia acuminata L. (Caesalpiniaceae)
Cassia alata L. (Caesalpiniaceae)
Cassia apoucouita Aublet (Caesalpiniaceae)
Cassia bicapsularis L. (Caesalpiniaceae)
Cassia brasiliana Lam. (Caesalpiniaceae)
Cassia fistula L. (Caesalpiniaceae)
Cassia grandis L. fil. (Caesalpiniaceae)
Cassia hirsuta L. (Caesalpiniaceae)
Cassia javanica L. (Caesalpiniaceae)
Cassia obtusifolia L. (Caesalpiniaceae)
Cassia quinquangulata Rich.
(Caesalpiniaceae)
Cassia reticulata Willd. (Caesalpiniaceae)
Cassytha filiformis sp. (Lauraceae)
Catasetum barbatum (Lindley) Lindley
(Orchidaceae)
Catharanthus roseus (L.) G. Don
(Apocynaceae)
Catostemma commune Sandw.
(Bombacaceae)
Catostemma fragrans Bentham
(Bombacaceae)
Cecropia angulata I.W. Bailey
(Cecropiaceae)
Cecropia dielsiana Sneath (Cecropiaceae)

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

- Cecropia obtusa* Trecul (Cecropiaceae)
Cecropia peltata L. (Cecropiaceae)
Cecropia sciadophylla Martius
(Cecropiaceae)
Cecropia sp. (Cecropiaceae)
Cecropia spp. (Cecropiaceae)
Cecropia surinamensis Miq. (Cecropiaceae)
Cedrela odorata L. (Meliaceae)
Ceiba pentandra (L.) Gaertner
(Bombacaceae)
Centropogon cornutus (L.) Druce
(Campanulaceae)
Cephaelis evela DC. (Rubiaceae)
Cephaelis guianensis (Aublet) Standley
Cephaelis ipecacuanha (Brot.) Richard
(Rubiaceae)
Cereus sp. (Cactaceae)
Cespedesia amazonica Huber (Ochnaceae)
Cespedesia spathulata (Ruiz & Pavon)
Planch. (Ochnaceae)
Cestrum latifolium Lam. var. *tenuiflorum*
(Kunth) O. Schulz (Solanaceae)
Cestrum nocturnum L. (Solanaceae)
Chaetocarpus schomburgkianus (Kuntze)
Pax & K. Hoffm. (Euphorbiaceae)
Chamaecrista apoucouita (Aubl.) Irwin &
Barneby (Caesalpinaceae)
Chamaesyce hirta (L.) Millsp.
(Euphorbiaceae)
Chamaesyce hypericifolia (L.) Millsp.
(Euphorbiaceae)
Chamaesyce prostrata (Aiton) Small
(Euphorbiaceae)
Chamaesyce sp. (Euphorbiaceae)
Chamaesyce thymifolia (L.) Millsp.
(Euphorbiaceae)
Chelonanthus alatus Pulle (Gentianaceae)
Chenopodium ambrosioides L.
(Chenopodiaceae)
Chenopodium anthelminticum L.
(Chenopodiaceae)
Chiococca alba (L.) Hitch. (Rubiaceae)
Chiococca anguifuga Martius (Rubiaceae)
Chiococca brachiata Ruiz & Pavon
(Rubiaceae)
Chiococca racemosa L. (Rubiaceae)
Chloris radiata (L.) Sw. (Poaceae)
Chlorocardium rodiaei (Rob. Schomb.)
Rohwer, Richter & van der Werff (Lauraceae)
Chlorophora tinctoria (L.) Gaud. (Moraceae)
Chomelia tenuiflora Benth. (Rubiaceae)
Chondodendron candicans (Rich.) Sandwith
(Menispermaceae)
Chromolaena odorata (L.) King & Robinson
(Asteraceae)
Chrysobalanus icaco L. (Chrysobalanaceae)
Chrysophyllum auratum Miq. (Sapotaceae)
Chrysophyllum cainito L. (Sapotaceae)
Chrysophyllum cf. *argenteum* Jacq. subsp.
auratum (Miq.) Pennington (Sapotaceae)
Cinchona sp. (Rubiaceae)
Cinnamomum zeylanicum Blume
(Lauraceae)
Cipura paludosa Aublet (Iridaceae)
Cissampelos andromorpha DC.
(Menispermaceae)
Cissampelos ovalifolia DC.
(Menispermaceae)
Cissampelos pareira L. (Menispermaceae)
Cissus erosa L.C. Rich. (Vitaceae)
Cissus sicyoides L. (Vitaceae)
Cissus verticillata (L.) Nicolson & Jarvis
(Vitaceae)
Citharexylum macrophyllum Poir.
(Verbenaceae)
Citharexylum spinosum L. (Verbenaceae)
Citrullus lanatus (Thunb.) Matsum. & Nakai
(Cucurbitaceae)
Citrullus vulgaris Schrad. (Cucurbitaceae)
Citrus aurantiifolia (Christm.) Swingle
(Rutaceae)
Citrus aurantium L. (Rutaceae)
Citrus limon (L.) Burm. (Rutaceae)
Citrus medica L. (Rutaceae)
Citrus reticulata Blanco (Rutaceae)
Citrus sinensis (L.) Osbeck (Rutaceae)
Citrus vulgaris Risso (Rutaceae)
Clathrotropis brachypetala (Tul.)
Kleinhoonte (Fabaceae)
Clathrotropis macrocarpa Ducke (Fabaceae)
Clavija lancifolia Desf. (Theophrastaceae)
Cleome sp. (Capparaceae)
Cleome spinosa Jacq. (Capparaceae)
Clerodendron cf. *thomsonae* Balf.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

- (Verbenaceae)
Clerodendrum fragrans Willd.
- (Verbenaceae)
Clerodendrum philippinum Schauer
- (Verbenaceae)
Clerodendrum thomsonae Balf.
- (Verbenaceae)
Clibadium asperum (Aublet) DC.
- (Asteraceae)
Clibadium surinamense L. (Asteraceae)
- Clibadium sylvestre* (Aublet) Baillon
- (Asteraceae)
Clidemia dentata D. Don (Melastomataceae)
- Clidemia hirta* (L.) D. Don
- (Melastomataceae)
Clidemia hirta (L.) D. Don var. *elegans*
- (Aublet) Grisebach (Melastomataceae)
- Clidemia japurensis* DC. (Melastomataceae)
- Clitorea ternatea* L. (Fabaceae)
- Clusia* cf. *palmicida* L.C. Rich. (Clusiaceae)
- Clusia cuneata* Bentham (Clusiaceae)
- Clusia fockeana* Miquel (Clusiaceae)
- Clusia grandiflora* Splitgerber (Clusiaceae)
- Clusia nemorosa* G. Meyer (Clusiaceae)
- Clusia panapanari* (Aublet) Choisy
- (Clusiaceae)
Clusia rosea Jacq. (Clusiaceae)
- Clusia schomburgkiana* (Planch. & Triana)
- Benth. ex Engler (Clusiaceae)
- Clusia scrobiculata* Benoist (Clusiaceae)
- Cnidocolus urens* (L.) J.C. Arthur
- (Euphorbiaceae)
Coccinia cordifolia sensu auct., non (L.)
- Cogn. (Cucurbitaceae)
Coccinia grandis (L.) Voigt (Cucurbitaceae)
- Coccoloba excelsa* Bentham (Polygonaceae)
- Coccoloba marginata* Bentham
- (Polygonaceae)
Coccoloba uvifera (L.) L. (Polygonaceae)
- Cocos nucifera* L. (Arecaceae)
- Codonanthe crassifolia* (Focke) C. Martin
- (Gesneriaceae)
Coffea arabica L. (Rubiaceae)
- Coffea liberica* Hiern (Rubiaceae)
- Coix lacrima-jobi* L. (Poaceae)
- Coleus amboinicus* Lour. (Lamiaceae)
- Colocasia esculenta* (L.) Schott (Araceae)
- Columnnea calotricha* J.D. Smith
- (Gesneriaceae)
Combretum cacoucia (Baill.) Exell ex Sandwith (Combretaceae)
- Combretum rotundifolium* L.C. Rich.
- (Combretaceae)
Commelina cayennensis Rich.
- (Commelinaceae)
Commelina diffusa Burm. fil.
- (Commelinaceae)
Commelina erecta L. (Commelinaceae)
- Compsonaura* sp. (Myristicaceae)
- Condylocarpon guyanense* Desf.
- (Apocynaceae)
Connarus erianthus Bentham ex Baker
- (Connaraceae)
Connarus perrottetii (DC.) Planchon
- (Connaraceae)
Connarus punctatus Planchon
- (Connaraceae)
Conomorpha magnoliifolia Mez
- (Myrsinaceae)
Copaifera guianensis Desf.
- (Caesalpiniaceae)
Copaifera officinalis (Jacq.) L.
- (Caesalpiniaceae)
Copaifera pubiflora Bentham
- (Caesalpiniaceae)
Copaifera sp. (Caesalpiniaceae)
- Corchorus hirtus* L. (Tiliaceae)
- Cordia curassavica* (Jacq.) Roemer & Schultes (Boraginaceae)
- Cordia graveolens* H.B.K. (Boraginaceae)
- Cordia macrostachya* (Jacq.) Roemer & Schultes (Boraginaceae)
- Cordia nodosa* Lam. (Boraginaceae)
- Cordia polycephala* (Lam.) I.M. Johnston
- (Boraginaceae)
Cordia sagotii I.M. Johnston (Boraginaceae)
- Cordia tetrandra* Aublet (Boraginaceae)
- Cordia tomentosa* Lam. ex Roem. & Schult.
- (Boraginaceae)
Cordyline fruticosa (L.) Chev. (Agavaceae)
- Cordyline terminalis* (L.) Kunth (Agavaceae)
- Cornutia pyramidata* L. (Verbenaceae)
- Costus* aff. *arabicus* L. (Costaceae)
- Costus arabicus* L. (Costaceae)

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

- Costus claviger* Benoist (Costaceae)
Costus congestiflorus L.C. Rich. ex Gagnepain (Costaceae)
Costus curcumoides Maas (Costaceae)
Costus cylindricus Jacq. (Costaceae)
Costus erythrothyrus Loes. (Costaceae)
Costus lasius Loes. (Costaceae)
Costus scaber Ruiz & Pavon (Costaceae)
Costus spicatus sensu auct., non Jacq. (Costaceae)
Costus spiralis (Jacq.) Roscoe var. *spiralis* (Costaceae)
Costus spiralis (Jacq.) Roscoe var. *villosus* Maas (Costaceae)
Costus spp. (Costaceae)
Couepia guianensis Aublet (Chrysobalanaceae)
Couma guianensis Aublet (Apocynaceae)
Couratari guianensis Aublet (Lecythidaceae)
Couroupita guianensis Aublet (Lecythidaceae)
Coussapoa cf. *asperifolia* Trecul (Cecropiaceae)
Coussapoa microcephala Trecul (Cecropiaceae)
Coussarea cf. *paniculata* (Vahl) Standl. (Rubiaceae)
Coutarea hexandra (Jacq.) K. Schum. (Rubiaceae)
Coutarea speciosa Aublet (Rubiaceae)
Coutoubea ramosa Aublet (Gentianaceae)
Coutoubea spicata Aublet (Gentianaceae)
Crateva tapia L. (Capparaceae)
Crescentia cujete L. (Bignoniaceae)
Crinum erubescens L. fil. ex Solander (Amaryllidaceae)
Crotalaria mucronata Desv. (Fabaceae)
Crotalaria pallida Aiton (Fabaceae)
Crotalaria pilosa Miller (Fabaceae)
Crotalaria retusa L. (Fabaceae)
Croton hostmannii Miq. (Euphorbiaceae)
Croton pullei Lanjouw (Euphorbiaceae)
Croton sp. (Euphorbiaceae)
Croton trinitatis Millsp. (Euphorbiaceae)
Cryptocarya pretiosa Martius ex Nees (Lauraceae)
Cucumis anguria L. (Cucurbitaceae)
Cucumis melo L. (Cucurbitaceae)
Cucumis pepo (L.) Dum. (Cucurbitaceae)
Cucumis sativus L. (Cucurbitaceae)
Cucurbita citrullus L. (Cucurbitaceae)
Cucurbita moschata (Duchesne) Poir. (Cucurbitaceae)
Cucurbita pepo L. (Cucurbitaceae)
Cucurbita sp. (Cucurbitaceae)
Cupania aff. *americana* L. (Sapindaceae)
Cupania hirsuta Radlkofer (Sapindaceae)
Cuphea carthagenensis (Jacq.) Macbr. (Lythraceae)
Curarea candicans (L.C. Rich.) Barneby & Krukoff (Menispermaceae)
Curatella americana L. (Dilleniaceae)
Curcas purgans Medik. (Euphorbiaceae)
Curculigo scorzonerifolia (Lam.) Baker (Hypoxidaceae)
Curcuma longa L. (Zingiberaceae)
Curcuma spp. (Zingiberaceae)
Curcuma xanthorrhiza D. Dietr. (Zingiberaceae)
Curtia tenuifolia (Aublet) Knobl. (Gentianaceae)
Cuscuta americana L. (Cuscutaceae)
Cyanthillium cinereum (L.) Robinson (Asteraceae)
Cyathea cyatheoides (Desv.) K.U. Kramer (Cyatheaceae)
Cyathea procera (Willd.) Domin (Cyatheaceae)
Cyathula prostrata (L.) Blume (Amaranthaceae)
Cybianthus fulvopulverulentus subsp. *magnoliifolius* (Mez) Pipoly (Myrsinaceae)
Cyclodium meniscioides (Willd.) K. Presl. var. *meniscioides* (Dryopteridaceae)
Cydista aequinoctialis (L.) Miers (Bignoniaceae)
Cymbopetalum brasiliense (Vell.) Bentham ex Baill. (Annonaceae)
Cymbopogon citratus (DC.) Stapf (Poaceae)
Cymbopogon nardus (L.) Rendle (Poaceae)
Cynodon dactylon (L.) Pers. (Poaceae)
Cynosurus indicus L. (Poaceae)
Cynosurus scoparius Lam. (Poaceae)

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

- Cyperus articulatus* L. (Cyperaceae)
Cyperus diffusus Vahl (Cyperaceae)
Cyperus digitatus Roxb. (Cyperaceae)
Cyperus elegans sensu auct., non L.
(Cyperaceae)
Cyperus giganteus Vahl (Cyperaceae)
Cyperus kyllinga Endl. (Cyperaceae)
Cyperus laxus Lam. (Cyperaceae)
Cyperus ligularis L. (Cyperaceae)
Cyperus odoratus L. (Cyperaceae)
Cyperus rotundus L. (Cyperaceae)
Cyperus spp. (Cyperaceae)
Cyphomandra endopogon Bitter
(Solanaceae)
Cyphomandra hartwegii (Miers) Dunal
(Solanaceae)
Cyrilla racemiflora L. (Cyrillaceae)
Dacryodes cf. *nitens* Cuatrecasas
(Burseraceae)
Dacryodes nitens Cuatrecasas (Burseraceae)
Dactyloctenium aegyptium (L.) Willd.
(Poaceae)
Dalbergia monetaria L. fil. (Fabaceae)
Datura ceratocaula Ort. (Solanaceae)
Datura fastuosa L. (Solanaceae)
Datura metel L. (Solanaceae)
Datura stratomonium L. (Solanaceae)
Davilla cf. *rugosa* Poir. (Dilleniaceae)
Davilla kunthii A. St. Hil. (Dilleniaceae)
Davilla spp. (Dilleniaceae)
Desmodium adscendens (Sw.) DC.
(Fabaceae)
Desmodium barbatum (L.) Benth.
(Fabaceae)
Desmodium canum (J. Gmelin) Schinz. &
Thell. (Fabaceae)
Desmodium guianense DC. (Fabaceae)
Desmodium incanum (Sw.) DC. (Fabaceae)
Desmodium spp. (Fabaceae)
Desmoncus cf. *polyacanthos* Martius
(Arecaceae)
Desmoncus polyacanthos Martius
(Arecaceae)
Dianthera pectoralis (Jacq.) Murr.
(Acanthaceae)
Dichapetalum pedunculatum (DC.) Baillon
(Dichapetalaceae)
Dichorisandra hexandra (Aublet) Standley
(Commelinaceae)
Dicranostyles sp. (Convolvulaceae)
Dicypellium caryophyllaceum (Martius)
Nees (Lauraceae)
Dieffenbachia cf. *humilis* Poepp. (Araceae)
Dieffenbachia seguine (Jacq.) Schott
(Araceae)
Dimorphandra conjugata (Splitg.) Sandwith
(Caesalpiniaceae)
Dinizia excelsa Ducke (Caesalpiniaceae)
Dioclea aff. *macrocarpa* Huber (Fabaceae)
Dioclea scabra (Rich.) Maxwell (Fabaceae)
Dioscorea alata L. (Dioscoreaceae)
Dioscorea trichanthera Gleason
(Dioscoreaceae)
Diospyros discolor Willd. (Ebenaceae)
Diospyros guianensis (Aublet) Guerke
(Ebenaceae)
Diospyros martinii Benoist (Ebenaceae)
Dipteryx odorata (Aublet) Willd. (Fabaceae)
Dipteryx punctata (Blake) Amshoff
(Fabaceae)
Dolichos obtusifolius Lam. (Fabaceae)
Dolichos urens L. (Fabaceae)
Doliocarpus cf. *macrocarpus* Mart. ex Eichl.
(Dilleniaceae)
Doliocarpus cf. *major* Gmelin (Dilleniaceae)
Doliocarpus dentatus (Aublet) Standley
(Dilleniaceae)
Doliocarpus spp. (Dilleniaceae)
Doliocarpus spraguei Cheesem.
(Dilleniaceae)
Dracontium asperum Koch (Araceae)
Dracontium dubium (Kunth) Engler
(Araceae)
Dracontium polyphyllum L. (Araceae)
Drepanocarpus lunatus (L. fil.) G.F.W.
Meyer (Fabaceae)
Drosera capillaris Poir. (Droseraceae)
Drosera pusilla sensu auct. Guian., non
H.B.K. (Droseraceae)
Drymaria cordata (L.) Willd. ex Roem. &
Sult. (Caryophyllaceae)
Drymonia coccinea (Aublet) Wiehler
(Gesneriaceae)
Drypetes variabilis Uittien (Euphorbiaceae)

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

- Duguetia megalophylla* Diels (Annonaceae)
Duguetia neglecta Sandwith (Annonaceae)
Duguetia pauciflora Rusby (Annonaceae)
Duguetia pycnastera Sandwith
 (Annonaceae)
Duguetia sp. (Annonaceae)
Durio zibethinus J. Murr. (Bombacaceae)
Duroia aquatica (Aublet) Bremekamp
 (Rubiaceae)
Duroia cf. *amapana* Steyerm. (Rubiaceae)
Ecastaphyllum monetaria (L. fil.) Pers.
 (Fabaceae)
Echites albiflora Jacq. (Apocynaceae)
Echites siphilitica L. fil. (Apocynaceae)
Echites trifida Jacq. (Apocynaceae)
Eclipta alba (L.) Hassk. (Asteraceae)
Eclipta erecta L. (Asteraceae)
Eclipta prostrata (L.) L. (Asteraceae)
Eichhornia crassipes (Martius) Solms-
 Laubach (Pontederiaceae)
Elephantopus mollis H.B.K. (Asteraceae)
Elephantopus pilosus Philipson (Asteraceae)
Elephantopus scaber L. (Asteraceae)
Eleusine indica (L.) Gaertner (Poaceae)
Eleutheranthera ruderalis (Sw.) Sch.-Bip.
 (Asteraceae)
Eleutherine bulbosa (Miller) Urban
 (Iridaceae)
Emilia sonchifolia (L.) DC. ex Wight
 (Asteraceae)
Emmotum fagifolium Desv. ex Hamilton
 (Icacinaceae)
Endicheria multiflora (Miq.) Mez *vel aff.*
 (Lauraceae)
Endlicheria bracteolata (Meissn.) C.K.
 Allen (Lauraceae)
Endlicheria sp. (Lauraceae)
Eperua falcata Aublet (Caesalpiniaceae)
Eperua grandiflora (Aublet) Bentham subsp.
guyanensis Cowan (Caesalpiniaceae)
Eperua spp. (Caesalpiniaceae)
Epidendrum paniculatum Ruiz & Pavon
 (Orchidaceae)
Epiphyllum phyllanthus (L.) Haw.
 (Cactaceae)
Eragrostis tephrosanthos Schult. (Poaceae)
Erechtites hieracifolia (L.) Raf. ex DC.
 (Asteraceae)
Eremoluma sagotiana Baill. (Sapotaceae)
Eriocaulon amplexicaule rottb.
 (Eriocaulaceae)
Eriosema crinitum (H.B.K.) G. Don
 (Fabaceae)
Eriotheca globosa (Aublet) A. Robyns
 (Bombacaceae)
Erithalis fruticosa L. (Rubiaceae)
Ernestia glandulosa Gleason
 (Melastomataceae)
Ervatamia coronaria (Jacq.) Stapf
 (Apocynaceae)
Eryngium foetidum L. (Apiaceae)
Erythrina corallodendron L. (Fabaceae)
Erythrina fusca Lour. (Fabaceae)
Erythrina glauca Willd. (Fabaceae)
Erythrochiton brasiliensis Nees & Martius
 (Rutaceae)
Erythroxyton coca Lam. (Erythroxyllaceae)
Eschweilera amara (Aublet) Nied.
 (Lecythidaceae)
Eschweilera corrugata (Poiteau) Miers
 (Lecythidaceae)
Eschweilera grandiflora (Aublet) Sandwith
 (Lecythidaceae)
Eschweilera longipes (Poiteau) Miers
 (Lecythidaceae)
Eschweilera pedicellata (Rich.) Mori
 (Lecythidaceae)
Eschweilera sagotiana Miers
 (Lecythidaceae)
Eschweilera sp. (Lecythidaceae)
Eucalyptus camaldulensis Dehnh.
 (Myrtaceae)
Eucalyptus globulus Labill. (Myrtaceae)
Eucharis sp. (Amaryllidaceae)
Eugenia anastomosans DC. (Myrtaceae)
Eugenia caryophyllata Thunb. (Myrtaceae)
Eugenia cumini (L.) Druce (Myrtaceae)
Eugenia jambolana Lam. (Myrtaceae)
Eugenia jambos L. (Myrtaceae)
Eugenia latifolia Aublet (Myrtaceae)
Eugenia michelii Lam. (Myrtaceae)
Eugenia polystachya Rich. (Myrtaceae)
Eugenia puniceifolia (Kunth) DC.
 (Myrtaceae)

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

- Eugenia* sp. (Myrtaceae)
Eugenia tafelbergia Amshoff (Myrtaceae)
Eugenia uniflora L. (Myrtaceae)
Eupatorium ayapana Vent. (Asteraceae)
Eupatorium macrophyllum L. (Asteraceae)
Eupatorium microstemon Cassini
(Asteraceae)
Eupatorium odoratum L. (Asteraceae)
Eupatorium parviflorum Aublet (Asteraceae)
Eupatorium triplinerve Vahl (Asteraceae)
Euphorbia capitata Lam. (Euphorbiaceae)
Euphorbia cotinifolia L. (Euphorbiaceae)
Euphorbia cotinoides Miq. (Euphorbiaceae)
Euphorbia heterophylla L. (Euphorbiaceae)
Euphorbia hirta L. (Euphorbiaceae)
Euphorbia hypericifolia L. (Euphorbiaceae)
Euphorbia neriifolia L. (Euphorbiaceae)
Euphorbia pilulifera L. (Euphorbiaceae)
Euphorbia prostrata Aiton (Euphorbiaceae)
Euphorbia punicea Sw. (Euphorbiaceae)
Euphorbia thymifolia L. (Euphorbiaceae)
Eustoma exaltata (L.) Sal. (Gentianaceae)
Euterpe cf. *precatória* Martius (Arecaceae)
Euterpe oleracea Martius (Arecaceae)
Euterpe precatória Martius (Arecaceae)
Euterpe stenophylla Trail ex Burret
(Arecaceae)
Evea guianensis Aublet (Rubiaceae)
Exacum spicatum (Aublet) Wahl.
(Gentianaceae)
Exacum tenuifolium Aublet (Gentianaceae)
Fagara apiculata Sandwith (Rutaceae)
Fagara flava (Vahl) Krug & Urban
(Rutaceae)
Fagara guianensis Lam. (Rutaceae)
Fagara pentandra Aublet (Rutaceae)
Fagara rhoifolia (Lam.) Engler (Rutaceae)
Faramea guianensis (Aublet) Bremekamp
(Rubiaceae)
Faramea lourteigiana Steyerl. (Rubiaceae)
Faramea multiflora A. Rich. var. *multiflora*
(Rubiaceae)
Fevillea cordifolia L. (Cucurbitaceae)
Fevillea hederacea Poir. (Cucurbitaceae)
Ficus caballina Standl. (Moraceae)
Ficus catappifolia Kunth & Bouche
(Moraceae)
Ficus cf. *roraimensis* C.C. Berg (Moraceae)
Ficus clusifolia Schott (Moraceae)
Ficus gardneriana (Miq.) Miq. (Moraceae)
Ficus guianensis Desv. (Moraceae)
Ficus mathewsii (Miq.) Miq. (Moraceae)
Ficus maxima Miller (Moraceae)
Ficus nymphaeifolia Miller (Moraceae)
Ficus obtusifolia Kunth (Moraceae)
Ficus paraensis (Miq.) Miq. (Moraceae)
Ficus sp. (Moraceae)
Ficus trigona L. fil. (Moraceae)
Fleischmannia microstemon (Cassini) King
& Robinson (Asteraceae)
Fleurya aestuans (L.) Gaudich. (Urticaceae)
Foeniculum vulgare Mill. (Apiaceae)
Forsteronia cf. *gracilis* (Benth.) Muell.
Arg. (Apocynaceae)
Fothergilla mirabilis Aublet
(Melastomataceae)
Furcraea foetida (L.) Haw. (Agavaceae)
Furcraea gigantea Vent. (Agavaceae)
Galega cinerea L. (Fabaceae)
Galega sericea Buch. (Fabaceae)
Galega sinapou Buch. (Fabaceae)
Geissospermum argenteum Woodson
(Apocynaceae)
Geissospermum laevis (Vell.) Miers
(Apocynaceae)
Geissospermum sericeum (Sagot) Benth.
& Hooker (Apocynaceae)
Genipa americana L. (Rubiaceae)
Genipa spruceana Steyerl. (Rubiaceae)
Gentiana exaltata L. (Gentianaceae)
Geoffroea violacea Pers. (Fabaceae)
Geophila herbacea (Jacq.) K. Schum.
(Rubiaceae)
Geophila repens (L.) I.M. Johnston
(Rubiaceae)
Geophila tenuis (Muell. Arg.) Standley
(Rubiaceae)
Gloeoporus thelephoroides (Hooker) G.H.
Cunningham (Fungi)
Gnetum nodiflorum Brongn. (Gnetaceae)
Gnetum urens (Aublet) Blume (Gnetaceae)
Gomphia guianensis (Aublet) Richard
(Ochnaceae)
Gomphrena globosa L. (Amaranthaceae)

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

- Goodallia guianensis* Benth.
(Thymelaeaceae)
Gossypium aff. *hirsutum* L. (Malvaceae)
Gossypium barbadense L. (Malvaceae)
Gossypium brasiliense Macfadyen
(Malvaceae)
Gossypium herbaceum L. (Malvaceae)
Gossypium peruvianum Cav. (Malvaceae)
Gossypium spp. (Malvaceae)
Gouania blanchetiana Miquel
(Rhamnaceae)
Gouania domingensis sensu Aublet, non L.
(Rhamnaceae)
Gouania striata Rich. (Rhamnaceae)
Goupia glabra Aublet (Celastraceae)
Goupia tomentosa Aublet (Celastraceae)
Guadua cf. *latifolia* (Humb. & Bonpl.)
Kunth (Poaceae)
Guadua latifolia (Humb. & Bonpl.) Kunth
(Poaceae)
Guarea aubletii Juss. (Meliaceae)
Guarea cf. *grandifolia* A. DC. (Meliaceae)
Guarea davisii Sandwith (Meliaceae)
Guarea gomma Pulle (Meliaceae)
Guarea guara (Jacq.) P.G. Wilson
(Meliaceae)
Guarea guidonia (L.) Sleumer (Meliaceae)
Guarea kunthiana A. Jussieu (Meliaceae)
Guarea pubescens (L.C. Rich.) A. Jussieu
(Meliaceae)
Guarea trichilioides L. (Meliaceae)
Gutteria cf. *procera* Fries (Annonaceae)
Gutteria discolor Fries (Annonaceae)
Gutteria guianensis (Aublet) Fries
(Annonaceae)
Gutteria ouregou (Aublet) Dunal
(Annonaceae)
Gutteria paludosa R.E. Fries (Annonaceae)
Gutteria scandens Ducke (Annonaceae)
Guazuma ulmifolia Lam. (Sterculiaceae)
Guettarda acreana Krause (Rubiaceae)
Guettarda coccinea Aublet (Rubiaceae)
Guettarda macrantha Bentham (Rubiaceae)
Guidonia glomerata (Roxb.) Kurz
(Flacourtiaceae)
Guilandina bonduc L. (Caesalpiniaceae)
Guilandina bonducella L. (Caesalpiniaceae)
Guilielma gasipaes (H.B.K.) Bailey
(Arecaceae)
Gurania huberi Cogn. (Cucurbitaceae)
Gurania spinulosa (Poeppig & Endl.) Cogn.
(Cucurbitaceae)
Gustavia angusta L. (Lecythidaceae)
Gustavia fastuosa Willd. (Lecythidaceae)
Gustavia hexapetala (Aublet) J.E. Smith
(Lecythidaceae)
Gymnopetalum cochinchinense Kurze
(Cucurbitaceae)
Gynerium sagittatum (Aublet) P. Beauv.
(Poaceae)
Haematoxylum campechianum L.
(Caesalpiniaceae)
Havetiopsis flavida (Benth.) Planch. &
Triana (Clusiaceae)
Hebeclinium macrophyllum (L.) DC.
(Asteraceae)
Hedychium coronarium J. Koenig
(Zingiberaceae)
Hedysarum guianense Aublet (Fabaceae)
Heisteria cauliflora J.E. Smith (Olacaceae)
Heliconia acuminata L.C. Rich.
(Heliconiaceae)
Heliconia bihai (L.) L. (Heliconiaceae)
Helicostylis cf. *pedunculata* Benoist
(Moraceae)
Helicostylis tomentosa (Poepp. & Endl.)
Rusby (Moraceae)
Heliotropium indicum L. (Boraginaceae)
Helosis cayennensis (Swartz) Spreng.
(Balanophoraceae)
Henriettea succosa (Aublet) DC.
(Melastomataceae)
Hernandia guianensis Aublet
(Hernandiaceae)
Hevea guianensis Aublet (Euphorbiaceae)
Hevea pauciflora (Spruce ex Benth.) Muell.
Arg. var. *coriacea* Ducke (Euphorbiaceae)
Hibiscus abelmoschus L. (Malvaceae)
Hibiscus bifurcatus Cav. (Malvaceae)
Hibiscus esculentus L. (Malvaceae)
Hibiscus esculentus I. (Malvaceae)
Hibiscus moschatus Salisb. (Malvaceae)
Hibiscus mutabilis L. (Malvaceae)
Hibiscus rosa-sinensis L. (Malvaceae)

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

- Hibiscus sabdariffa* L. (Malvaceae)
Hibiscus tiliaceus L. (Malvaceae)
Himatanthus bracteatus (A. DC.) Woodson
(Apocynaceae)
Himatanthus fallax (Muell. Arg.) Plumel
(Apocynaceae)
Himatanthus spp. (Apocynaceae)
Hippeastrum puniceum (Lam.) Kuntze
(Amaryllidaceae)
Hippomane mancinella L. (Euphorbiaceae)
Holosteum cordata L. (Caryophyllaceae)
Homalium guianense (Aublet) Oken
(Flacourtiaceae)
Homalium racemosum Jacquin
(Flacourtiaceae)
Humiria balsamifera (Aublet) A. St. Hil.
var. *balsamifera* (Humiriaceae)
Humiria balsamifera var. *floribunda*
(Martius) Cuatrecasas (Humiriaceae)
Hura crepitans L. (Euphorbiaceae)
Hybanthus calceolaria (L.) G.K. Schulze
(Violaceae)
Hybanthus ipecacuanha (L.) Baillon ex
Laness. (Violaceae)
Hyeronima alchorneoides Allemao
(Euphorbiaceae)
Hyeronima laxiflora (Tul.) Muell. Arg.
(Euphorbiaceae)
Hymenaea courbaril L. (Caesalpiniaceae)
Hymenocallis tubliflora Salisbury
(Amaryllidaceae)
Hymenolobium flavum Kleinhoonte
(Fabaceae)
Hymenolobium nitidum Benth. (Fabaceae)
Hymenophyllum polyanthos (Swartz) Swartz
(Hymenophyllaceae)
Hypericum sessilifolium Aublet (Clusiaceae)
Hypolepis sp. (Dennstaedtiaceae)
Hypoxis decumbens L. (Hypoxidaceae)
Hyptis atrorubens Poiteau (Lamiaceae)
Hyptis capitata Jacq. (Lamiaceae)
Hyptis lanceolata Poir. (Lamiaceae)
Hyptis lantanifolia Poiteau (Lamiaceae)
Hyptis mutabilis (Rich.) Briq. (Lamiaceae)
Hyptis parkeri Benth. (Lamiaceae)
Hyptis pectinata (L.) Poiteau (Lamiaceae)
Hyptis recurvata Poiteau (Lamiaceae)
Hyptis spicata Poiteau (Lamiaceae)
Ichnanthus panicoides P. Beauv. (Poaceae)
Ichthyothere terminalis (Spreng.) Blake
(Asteraceae)
Icica altissima Aublet (Burseraceae)
Icica guianensis Aublet (Burseraceae)
Impatiens balsamina L. (Balsaminaceae)
Indigofera anil L. (Fabaceae)
Indigofera gerardiana R.C. Grah.
(Fabaceae)
Indigofera polyphylla DC. (Fabaceae)
Indigofera sp. (Fabaceae)
Indigofera suffruticosa Miller (Fabaceae)
Inga alata Benoist (Mimosaceae)
Inga alba (Swartz) Willd. (Mimosaceae)
Inga bourgoni (Aublet) DC. (Mimosaceae)
Inga capitata Desv. (Mimosaceae)
Inga edulis (Vell.) Martius (Mimosaceae)
Inga gracilifolia Ducke (Mimosaceae)
Inga lateriflora Miquel (Mimosaceae)
Inga pezizifera Benth. (Mimosaceae)
Inga pilosula (L.C. Rich.) Macbride
(Mimosaceae)
Inga setifera DC. (Mimosaceae)
Inga thibaudiana DC. (Mimosaceae)
Ionidium glutinosum Vent. (Violaceae)
Ionidium ipecacuanha (L.) Vent. (Violaceae)
Ionidium itoubou (Aublet) Steudel
(Violaceae)
Ionidium parviflorum Vent. (Violaceae)
Ionidium polygalaeifolia Vent. (Violaceae)
Ipomea aquatica Forsk. (Convolvulaceae)
Ipomea batatas (L.) Poir. (Convolvulaceae)
Ipomea pes-caprae (L.) R. Brown
(Convolvulaceae)
Ipomoea reptans Poir. (Convolvulaceae)
Iriarte exorrhiza Martius (Arecaceae)
Irlbachia alata (Aublet) Maas subsp. *alata*
(Gentianaceae)
Irlbachia caeruleascens (Aublet) Griseb.
(Gentianaceae)
Irlbachia purpurascens (Aublet) Maas
(Gentianaceae)
Iryanthera cf. *hostmannii* (Bentham)
Warburg (Myristicaceae)
Iryanthera juruensis Warb. (Myristicaceae)
Ischnosiphon arouma (Aublet) Koern.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

- (Marantaceae)
Ischnosiphon foliosus Gleason
- (Marantaceae)
Ischnosiphon sp. (Marantaceae)
Isertia coccinea (Aublet) J.F. Gmelin
- (Rubiaceae)
Ixora javanica (Blume) DC. (Rubiaceae)
Jacaranda copaia (Aublet) D. Don
- (Bignoniaceae)
Jasminum grandiflorum L. (Oleaceae)
Jasminum officinale L. (Oleaceae)
Jasminum sp. (Oleaceae)
Jatropha curcas L. (Euphorbiaceae)
Jatropha gossypifolia L. (Euphorbiaceae)
Jatropha multifida L. (Euphorbiaceae)
Jatropha urens L. (Euphorbiaceae)
Jessenia bataua (Martius) Burret
- (Arecaceae)
Joannesia princeps Vell. (Euphorbiaceae)
Justicia calycina (Nees) V.W. Graham
- (Acanthaceae)
Justicia coccinea sensu auct., non Aublet
- (Acanthaceae)
Justicia pectoralis (Jacq.) Bremek.
- (Acanthaceae)
Justicia secunda Vahl (Acanthaceae)
Kalanchoe pinnata (Lam.) Pers.
- (Crassulaceae)
Kyllinga odorata Vahl (Cyperaceae)
Lacmellea aculeata (Ducke) Monach.
- (Apocynaceae)
Lacmellea utilis (Arn.) Markgraf
- (Apocynaceae)
Lactuca quercina L. (Asteraceae)
Lacunaria jenmanii (Oliver) Ducke
- (Quiinaceae)
Lagenaria siceraria (Molina) Standley
- (Cucurbitaceae)
Lagenaria vulgaris Ser. (Cucurbitaceae)
Landolphia guianensis (Aublet) Pulle
- (Apocynaceae)
Lantana aculeata L. (Verbenaceae)
Lantana alba Miller (Verbenaceae)
Lantana camara L. (Verbenaceae)
Lantana camara L. var. *aculeata* (L.)
Moldenke (Verbenaceae)
Laportea aestuans (L.) Chew (Urticaceae)
- Lasiadenia rupestris* Benth.
- (Thymelaeaceae)
Laurus globosa Aublet (Lauraceae)
Lawsonia inermis L. (Lythraceae)
Leandra agrestis (Aublet) Raddi
- (Melastomataceae)
Leandra sp. (Melastomataceae)
Lecythis corrugata Poiteau (Lecythidaceae)
Lecythis grandiflora Aublet (Lecythidaceae)
Lecythis idatimon Aublet (Lecythidaceae)
Lecythis longipes Poiteau (Lecythidaceae)
Lecythis turbinata Berg (Lecythidaceae)
Lecythis zabucajo Aublet (Lecythidaceae)
Leonotis leonurus R. Brown (Lamiaceae)
Leonotis nepetifolia (L.) R. Brown
- (Lamiaceae)
Lepidaploa remotiflora (L.C. Rich.) H. Robinson (Asteraceae)
Lepidium virginicum L. (Brassicaceae)
Licania alba (Bernoulli) Cuatrecasas
- (Chrysobalanaceae)
Licania cuprea Sandwith
- (Chrysobalanaceae)
Licania cyathodes Benoist
- (Chrysobalanaceae)
Licania densiflora Kleinh.
- (Chrysobalanaceae)
Licania elliptica Standley
- (Chrysobalanaceae)
Licania heteromorpha Bentham
- (Chrysobalanaceae)
Licania heteromorpha Bentham var. *perplexans* Sandwith (Chrysobalanaceae)
Licania macrophylla Bentham
- (Chrysobalanaceae)
Licania micrantha Miquel
- (Chrysobalanaceae)
Licania persaudii Fanshawe & Maguire
- (Chrysobalanaceae)
Licania sp. (Chrysobalanaceae)
Licania venosa Rusby (Chrysobalanaceae)
Licaria camara (Rob. Schomb.) Kostermans
- (Lauraceae)
Licaria cannella (Meissner) Kostermans
- (Lauraceae)
Licaria chrysophylla (Meissn.) Kostermans
- (Lauraceae)

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

- Licaria debilis* (Mez) Kostermans
(Lauraceae)
- Lindernia crustacea* (L.) F. Muell.
(Scrophulariaceae)
- Lindernia diffusa* (L.) Wettstein
(Scrophulariaceae)
- Lippia alba* (Miller) N.E. Brown
(Verbenaceae)
- Lippia geminata* H.B.K. (Verbenaceae)
- Lippia micromera* Schauer (Verbenaceae)
- Lippia* sp. (Verbenaceae)
- Liriodendron tulipifera* L. (Magnoliaceae)
- Lisianthus alatus* Aublet (Gentianaceae)
- Lisianthus chelonoides* L. fil. (Gentianaceae)
- Lisianthus grandiflorus* Aublet
(Gentianaceae)
- Lithocardium currassavicum* O. Kuntze
(Boraginaceae)
- Lochnera rosea* (L.) Rchb. (Apocynaceae)
- Lomagramma* sp. (Lomariopsidaceae)
- Lomariopsis japurensis* (Martius) J. Smith
(Lomariopsidaceae)
- Lonchocarpus rufescens* Benth. (Fabaceae)
- Lonchocarpus* cf. *floribundus* Benth.
(Fabaceae)
- Lonchocarpus* cf. *hedyosmus* Miq.
(Fabaceae)
- Lonchocarpus* cf. *heptaphyllus* (Poir.) DC.
(Fabaceae)
- Lonchocarpus chrysophyllus* Kleihoonte
(Fabaceae)
- Lonchocarpus floribundus* Benth.
(Fabaceae)
- Lonchocarpus heptaphyllus* (Poir.) DC.
(Fabaceae)
- Lonchocarpus latifolius* (Willd.) Kunth
(Fabaceae)
- Lonchocarpus martyonii* A.C. Smith
(Fabaceae)
- Lonchocarpus* sp. (Fabaceae)
- Lonchocarpus* sp. TVA 1247 (Fabaceae)
- Loreya arborescens* (Aublet) DC.
(Melastomataceae)
- Loreya mespiloides* Miq. (Melastomataceae)
- Ludwigia erecta* (L.) Hara (Onagraceae)
- Ludwigia hyssopifolia* (G. Don) Exell
(Onagraceae)
- Ludwigia nervosa* (Poir.) Hara (Onagraceae)
- Lueheopsis rugosa* (Pulle) M. Burret
(Tiliaceae)
- Lycoperdon americanum* L. (Fungi)
- Lycopersicon esculentum* Mill. (Solanaceae)
- Lycopodiella cernua* (L.) Pichi Sermolli
(Lycopodiaceae)
- Lycopodium cernuum* L. (Lycopodiaceae)
- Lygodium micans* J.W. Sturm (Lygodiaceae)
- Lygodium volubile* Swartz (Lygodiaceae)
- Mabea caudata* Pax & K. Hoffm.
(Euphorbiaceae)
- Mabea piriri* Aublet (Euphorbiaceae)
- Mabea pulcherrima* Muell. Arg.
(Euphorbiaceae)
- Mabea speciosa* Muell. Arg. subsp. *speciosa*
(Euphorbiaceae)
- Mabea taquari* Aublet (Euphorbiaceae)
- Macfadyena uncata* (Andrews) Sprague &
Sandwith (Bignoniaceae)
- Macfadyena unguis-cati* (L.) A. Gentry
(Bignoniaceae)
- Machaerium* aff. *floribundum* Bentham
(Fabaceae)
- Machaerium lunatum* (L. fil.) Ducke
(Fabaceae)
- Maclura tinctoria* (L.) G. Don ex Steud.
(Moraceae)
- Macoubea guianensis* Aublet (Apocynaceae)
- Macrolobium* aff. *angustifolium* (Bentham)
Cowan (Caesalpiniaceae)
- Macrolobium* cf. *acaciifolium* (Bentham)
Bentham (Caesalpiniaceae)
- Macrosamanea pubiramea* (Steud.) Barneby
& Grimes (Mimosaceae)
- Mahurea palustris* Aublet (Clusiaceae)
- Malachra alceifolia* Jacq. (Malvaceae)
- Malpighia crassifolia* L. (Malpighiaceae)
- Malpighia puniceifolia* L. (Malpighiaceae)
- Malpighia verbascifolia* L. (Malpighiaceae)
- Malva spicata* L. (Malvaceae)
- Malva ulmifolia* Balb. ex DC. (Malvaceae)
- Malvastrum coromandelianum* (L.) Garcke
(Malvaceae)
- Malvastrum spicatum* (L.) A. Gray
(Malvaceae)
- Malvastrum tricuspidatum* (Aiton fil.) A.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

- Gray (Malvaceae)
Malvaviscus arboreus Cav. (Malvaceae)
Mammea americana L. (Clusiaceae)
Manabea villosa Aublet (Verbenaceae)
Mandevilla cf. *surinamensis* (Pulle)
- Woodson (Apocynaceae)
Manettia coccinea (Aublet) Willd.
(Rubiaceae)
Mangifera indica L. (Anacardiaceae)
Manicaria saccifera Gaertner (Arecaceae)
Manihot esculenta Crantz (Euphorbiaceae)
Manilkara bidentata (A. DC.) Chev.
(Sapotaceae)
Manilkara zapota (L.) van Royen
(Sapotaceae)
Mansoa alliacea (Lam.) A. Gentry
(Bignoniaceae)
Mansoa standleyi (Steyermark) A. Gentry
(Bignoniaceae)
Mapouria guianensis Aublet (Rubiaceae)
Maprounea guianensis Aublet
(Euphorbiaceae)
Maranta arouma Aublet (Marantaceae)
Maranta arundinacea L. (Marantaceae)
Maranta ruiziana Koern. (Marantaceae)
Maranta sp. (Marantaceae)
Marcgravia coriacea Vahl (Marcgraviaceae)
Mariscus ligularis (L.) Urban (Cyperaceae)
Mariscus pedunculatus (R. Br.) Koyama
(Cyperaceae)
Marlierea cf. *summa* McVaugh (Myrtaceae)
Marsypianthes chamaedrys (Vahl) Kuntze
(Lamiaceae)
Martinella obovata (Kunth) Bureau & Schumann (Bignoniaceae)
Matayba arborescens (Aublet) Radlkofer
(Sapindaceae)
Matourea pratensis Aublet
(Scrophulariaceae)
Maurandia cf. *erubescens* A. Gray
(Scrophulariaceae)
Mauritia flexuosa L. f. (Arecaceae)
Maximiliana maripa (Correa) Drude
(Arecaceae)
Maximiliana regia Martius (Arecaceae)
Mayaca longipes Martius ex Seubert
(Mayacaceae)
- Mayna odorata* Aublet (Flacourtiaceae)
Maytenus cf. *guyanensis* Klotzsch ex Reissek (Celastraceae)
Maytenus myrsinoides Reissek
(Celastraceae)
Melampodium camphorata (L. fil.) Baker
(Asteraceae)
Melastoma agrestis Aublet
(Melastomataceae)
Melastoma alata Aublet (Melastomataceae)
Melastoma arborescens Aublet
(Melastomataceae)
Melastoma grandiflora Aublet
(Melastomataceae)
Melastoma laevigata Aublet
(Melastomataceae)
Melastoma racemosa Aublet
(Melastomataceae)
Melastoma succosa Aublet
(Melastomataceae)
Melia azadirachta L. (Meliaceae)
Melia azedarach L. (Meliaceae)
Melicocca bijuga L. (Sapindaceae)
Melicoccus bijugatus Jacq. (Sapindaceae)
Melothria fluminensis Gardn.
(Cucurbitaceae)
Melothria pendula L. (Cucurbitaceae)
Memora flavida (DC.) Bureau & Schumann
(Bignoniaceae)
Memora flaviflora (Miquel) Pulle
(Bignoniaceae)
Mendoncia hoffmanseggiana Nees
(Acanthaceae)
Merremia dissecta (Jacquin) H. Hallier
(Convolvulaceae)
Merremia glabra Hall. Fil. (Convolvulaceae)
Merremia macrocalyx (Ruiz & Pavon) O'Donell (Convolvulaceae)
Mesechites trifida (Jacquin) Muell. Arg.
(Apocynaceae)
Mespilodaphne pretiosa Nees (Lauraceae)
Meteoriopsis patula (Hedwig) Brotherus
(Meteoriaceae)
Micandra glabra (R.E. Schultes) R.E. Schultes (Euphorbiaceae)
Miconia agrestis (Aublet) Baillon
(Melastomataceae)

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

- Miconia alata* (Aublet) DC.
(Melastomataceae)
Miconia longispicata Triana
(Melastomataceae)
Miconia mirabilis (Aublet) L.O. Williams
(Melastomataceae)
Miconia prasina (Swartz) DC.
(Melastomataceae)
Miconia racemosa (Aublet) DC.
(Melastomataceae)
Miconia tomentosa (L.C. Rich.) D. Don ex DC. (Melastomataceae)
Micropholis guyanensis (A. DC.) Pierre
(Sapotaceae)
Microstachys guianensis Klotzsch
(Euphorbiaceae)
Microtea debilis Swartz (Phytolaccaceae)
Mikania congesta DC. (Asteraceae)
Mikania cordifolia (L. fil.) Willd.
(Asteraceae)
Mikania guaco Humb. & Bonpl.
(Asteraceae)
Mikania hookeriana DC. (Asteraceae)
Mikania micrantha Kunth (Asteraceae)
Mikania parviflora (Aublet) Karsten
(Asteraceae)
Mikania psilostachya DC. (Asteraceae)
Mikania scandens sensu auct., non (L.) Willd. (Asteraceae)
Mimosa acacioides Benth. (Mimosaceae)
Mimosa pigra L. (Mimosaceae)
Mimosa polydactyla Humb. & Bonpl. ex Willd. (Mimosaceae)
Mimosa pudica L. (Mimosaceae)
Mimosa somnians Humb. & Bonpl. ex Willd. (Mimosaceae)
Mirabilis dichotoma Gaterau
(Nyctaginaceae)
Mirabilis jalapa L. (Nyctaginaceae)
Mitracarpus sp. (Rubiaceae)
Mollinedia laurina Tul. (Monimiaceae)
Momordica balsamina sensu Descort., non L. (Cucurbitaceae)
Momordica charantia L. (Cucurbitaceae)
Momordica cochinchinensis (Lour.) Spreng.
(Cucurbitaceae)
Momordica surculata Noronha
(Cucurbitaceae)
Monniera trifolia L. (Rutaceae)
Monotagma parkeri (Roscoe) Schumann
(Marantaceae)
Monotagma spicatum (Aublet) Macbr.
(Marantaceae)
Monstera adansonii (Schott) Madison var. *klotzchiana* (Schott) Madison (Araceae)
Monstera adansonii Schott (Araceae)
Monstera obliqua Miquel (Araceae)
Montrichardia arborescens (L.) Schott
(Araceae)
Montrichardia linifera (Arr.) Schott
(Araceae)
Mora excelsa Bentham (Caesalpiniaceae)
Morinda citrifolia L. (Rubiaceae)
Morinda royoc Blanco (Rubiaceae)
Morinda tinctoria Roxb. (Rubiaceae)
Moringa oleifera Lam. (Moringaceae)
Moringa pterygosperma Gaertn.
(Moringaceae)
Moronobea coccinea Aublet (Clusiaceae)
Morus tinctoria L. (Moraceae)
Mouriri grandiflora DC. (Melastomataceae)
Mouriri huberi Cogn. (Melastomataceae)
Mouriri sp. (Melastomataceae)
Mucuna cf. urens (L.) DC. (Fabaceae)
Mucuna pruriens (L.) DC. (Fabaceae)
Mucuna sloanei Fawcett & Rendle
(Fabaceae)
Mucuna urens (L.) DC. (Fabaceae)
Musa sp. (Musaceae)
Musa x paradisiaca L. (Musaceae)
Musa x sapientum L. (Musaceae)
Myrcia guianensis (Aublet) DC.
(Myrtaceae)
Myrcia sylvatica (G. W. Mey.) DC.
(Myrtaceae)
Myrcia tomentosa (Aublet) DC. (Myrtaceae)
Myrciaria amazonica O. Berg (Myrtaceae)
Myrciaria cf. vismiifolia (Bentham) O. Berg
(Myrtaceae)
Myristica fragrans Houtt. (Myristicaceae)
Myristica sebifera (Aublet) Swartz
(Myristicaceae)
Myrosma cannifolia L. fil. (Marantaceae)
Myroxylon peruiferum L. fil. (Fabaceae)

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

- Nasturtium officinalis* R. Br. (Brassicaceae)
Nautilocalyx kohlerioides (Leeuwenberg)
Wiehler (Gesneriaceae)
Nectandra cymbarum (H.B.K.) Nees
(Lauraceae)
Nectandra sanguinea Rolander ex Rottb.
(Lauraceae)
Nephrolepis biserrata (Swartz) Schott
(Oleandraceae)
Nerium oleander L. (Apocynaceae)
Nicotiana tabacum L. (Solanaceae)
Noisettia longifolia Kunth (Violaceae)
Noisettia orchidiflora (Rudge) Gingins
(Violaceae)
Nopalea cochenillifera (L.) Salm-Dyck
(Cactaceae)
Norantea guianensis Aublet
(Marcgraviaceae)
Nymphaea amazonum Mart. & Zucc.
(Nymphaeaceae)
Nymphaea ampla (Salisb.) DC.
(Nymphaeaceae)
Nymphaea rudgeana G. Meyer
(Nymphaeaceae)
Nymphoides indica (L.) Kuntze
(Menyanthaceae)
Ocimum americanum Benth. (Lamiaceae)
Ocimum basilicum L. 'Minimum'
(Lamiaceae)
Ocimum campechianum P. Mill.
(Lamiaceae)
Ocimum gratissimum L. (Lamiaceae)
Ocimum micranthum Willd. (Lamiaceae)
Ocimum minimum L. (Lamiaceae)
Ocimum sanctum L. (Lamiaceae)
Ocotea canaliculata (L.C. Rich.) Mez
(Lauraceae)
Ocotea cymbarum Kunth (Lauraceae)
Ocotea guianensis Aublet (Lauraceae)
Ocotea longifolia Kunth (Lauraceae)
Ocotea opifera Martius (Lauraceae)
Ocotea rodiaei (Rob. Schomb.) Mez
(Lauraceae)
Ocotea sp. (Lauraceae)
Odontadenia cururu (Martius) K. Schum.
(Apocynaceae)
Odontadenia macrantha (Roem. & Schult.)
Markgraf (Apocynaceae)
Odontadenia nitida (Vahl) Muell. Arg.
(Apocynaceae)
Odontadenia puncticulosa (A. Rich.) Pulle
(Apocynaceae)
Odontadenia sandwithiana (Muell. Arg.)
Woodson (Apocynaceae)
Odontonema variegatum (Aublet) Kuntze
(Acanthaceae)
Oenocarpus bacaba Martius (Arecaceae)
Oenocarpus sp. (Arecaceae)
Olyra latifolia L. (Poaceae)
Olyra micrantha Kunth (Poaceae)
Omphalea diandra L. (Euphorbiaceae)
Ophiorrhiza mungos L. (Rubiaceae)
Oplismenus sp. (Poaceae)
Opuntia cochenillifera (L.) Mill. (Cactaceae)
Opuntia vulgaris Mill. (Cactaceae)
Orelia grandiflora Aublet (Apocynaceae)
Oreodaphne opifera (Martius) Nees
(Lauraceae)
Ormosia cf. *coarctata* B.D. Jackson
(Fabaceae)
Ormosia coutinhoi Ducke (Fabaceae)
Orthomene schomburgkii (Miers) Barneby
& Krukoff (Menispermaceae)
Orthomene verruculosa (Krukoff &
Barneby) Barneby & Krukoff
(Menispermaceae)
Orthosiphon grandiflorus Bold. ex Heyne
(Lamiaceae)
Oryctanthus florulentus (L.C. Rich.) Urban
(Loranthaceae)
Oryza sativa L. (Poaceae)
Ouratea guianensis Aublet (Ochnaceae)
Ouroparia guianensis Aublet (Rubiaceae)
Oxalis barrelieri L. (Oxalidaceae)
Pachira aquatica Aublet (Bombacaceae)
Pachyptera alliacea (Lam.) A. Gentry
(Bignoniaceae)
Pachystachys coccinea sensu auct., non
(Aublet) Nees (Acanthaceae)
Pachystachys spicata (Ruiz & Pavon)
Wasshausen (Acanthaceae)
Pacouria guianensis Aublet (Apocynaceae)
Palicourea guianensis Aublet (Rubiaceae)
Palicourea rigida Kunth (Rubiaceae)

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

- Panicum dactylon* (L.) Pers. (Poaceae)
Panicum pilosum Swartz (Poaceae)
Panicum rudgei Roem. & Schult. (Poaceae)
Panopsis sessilifolia (L.C. Rich.) Sandwith (Proteaceae)
Paradrymonia campostyla (Leeuwenberg) Wiehler (Gesneriaceae)
Parahancornia amapa (Huber) Ducke (Apocynaceae)
Parahancornia fasciculata (Poiret) Benoist ex Pichon (Apocynaceae)
Paralea guianensis Aublet (Ebenaceae)
Pariana sp. (Poaceae)
Parinari campestris Aublet (Chrysobalanaceae)
Parinari parvifolia Sandwith (Chrysobalanaceae)
Parinari rodolphii Hub. (Chrysobalanaceae)
Parinari sp. (Chrysobalanaceae)
Parkia nitida Miq. (Mimosaceae)
Parkia pendula (Willd.) Benth. ex Walp. (Mimosaceae)
Parthenium hysterophorus L. (Asteraceae)
Passiflora coccinea Aublet (Passifloraceae)
Passiflora edulis Sims (Passifloraceae)
Passiflora foetida L. (Passifloraceae)
Passiflora garckeii Masters (Passifloraceae)
Passiflora glandulosa Cavanilles (Passifloraceae)
Passiflora laurifolia L. (Passifloraceae)
Passiflora pedata L. (Passifloraceae)
Passiflora quadrangularis L. (Passifloraceae)
Passiflora sp. (Passifloraceae)
Passiflora tinifolia Juss. (Passifloraceae)
Passiflora vespertilio L. (Passifloraceae)
Paullinia acuminata Uttien (Sapindaceae)
Paullinia capreolata (Aublet) Radlkofer (Sapindaceae)
Paullinia cupana H.B.K. (Sapindaceae)
Paullinia dasygonia Radlkofer (Sapindaceae)
Paullinia latifolia Benth. ex Radlkofer (Sapindaceae)
Paullinia pinnata L. (Sapindaceae)
Paullinia rufescens L.C. Rich. ex Juss. (Sapindaceae)
Paullinia sorbilis Martius (Sapindaceae)
Paullinia sp. (Sapindaceae)
Pavonia cf. *flavispina* Miq. (Malvaceae)
Pavonia fruticosa (Mill.) Fawc. & Rendle (Malvaceae)
Pectis elongata Kunth (Asteraceae)
Pedilanthus retusus Benth. (Euphorbiaceae)
Pedilanthus tithymaloides (L.) Poit. (Euphorbiaceae)
Pentaclethra macroloba (Willd.) Kuntze (Mimosaceae)
Peperomia elongata Kunth (Piperaceae)
Peperomia glabella (Swartz) A. Dietr. (Piperaceae)
Peperomia macrostachya (Vahl) A. Dietr. (Piperaceae)
Peperomia obtusifolia (L.) A. Dietr. (Piperaceae)
Peperomia pellucida (L.) Kunth (Piperaceae)
Peperomia procumbens C. DC. (Piperaceae)
Peperomia rotundifolia (L.) Kunth (Piperaceae)
Peperomia serpens (Swartz) J.C. Loudon (Piperaceae)
Peperomia sp. (Piperaceae)
Pera glabrata (Schott) Baill. (Euphorbiaceae)
Perebea guianensis Aublet (Moraceae)
Persea americana Miller (Lauraceae)
Petiveria alliacea L. (Phytolaccaceae)
Petrea bracteata Steudel (Verbenaceae)
Petrea kohautiana K. Presl (Verbenaceae)
Pfaffia glauca (Martius) Spreng. (Amaranthaceae)
Pfaffia iresinoides (H.B.K.) Sprengel (Amaranthaceae)
Pharus latifolius L. (Poaceae)
Phaseolus lunatus L. (Fabaceae)
Philodendron acutatum Schott (Araceae)
Philodendron aff. *acutatum* Schott (Araceae)
Philodendron cf. *brevispathum* Schott (Araceae)
Philodendron cf. *solimoesense* A.C. Smith (Araceae)
Philodendron cf. *solimoesense* A.C. Smith (Araceae)

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

- Philodendron* cf. *tessmannii* Krause
(Araceae)
Philodendron cf. *tessmannii* Krause
(Araceae)
Philodendron deflexum Poepp. ex Schott
(Araceae)
Philodendron fragrantissimum (Hooker)
Kunth (Araceae)
Philodendron goeldii Barroso (Araceae)
Philodendron grandifolium (Jacq.) Schott
(Araceae)
Philodendron hylaeae Bunting (Araceae)
Philodendron linnaei Kunth (Araceae)
Philodendron melinonii Brongn. ex Regel
(Araceae)
Philodendron pedatum (Hooker) Kunth
(Araceae)
Philodendron riedelianum Schott (Araceae)
Philodendron rudgeanum Schott (Araceae)
Philodendron scandens Koch & Sello
(Araceae)
Philodendron sp. (Araceae)
Philodendron spp. (Araceae)
Phoradendron crassifolium (Pohl ex DC.)
Eichl. (Viscaceae)
Phoradendron perrottetii (DC.) Eichl.
(Viscaceae)
Phoradendron piperoides (Kunth) Trel.
(Viscaceae)
Phoradendron sp. (Viscaceae)
Phoradendron spp. (Viscaceae)
Phthirusa adunca (G. Mey.) Maguire
(Loranthaceae)
Phthirusa pyrifolia (Kunth) Eichl.
(Loranthaceae)
Phthirusa retroflexa (Ruiz & Pavon) Kuijt
(Loranthaceae)
Phthirusa stelis (L.) Kuijt (Loranthaceae)
Phyla sp. (Verbenaceae)
Phyllanthus acidus (L.) Skeels
(Euphorbiaceae)
Phyllanthus acuminatus Vahl
(Euphorbiaceae)
Phyllanthus amarus Schum. & Thonn.
(Euphorbiaceae)
Phyllanthus brasiliensis (Aublet) Poir.
(Euphorbiaceae)
Phyllanthus carolinensis Walt. subsp.
carolinensis (Euphorbiaceae)
Phyllanthus lathyroides H.B.K.
(Euphorbiaceae)
Phyllanthus niruri L. subsp. *lathyroides*
(H.B.K.) Webster (Euphorbiaceae)
Phyllanthus niruri L. subsp. *niruri*
(Euphorbiaceae)
Phyllanthus orbiculatus L.C. Rich.
(Euphorbiaceae)
Phyllanthus stipulatus (Raf.) Webster
(Euphorbiaceae)
Phyllanthus subglomeratus Poirét
(Euphorbiaceae)
Phyllanthus urinaria L. (Euphorbiaceae)
Physalis angulata L. (Solanaceae)
Physalis cf. *pubescens* L. (Solanaceae)
Physalis pubescens L. (Solanaceae)
Physalis surinamensis Miq. (Solanaceae)
Phytolacca americana L. (Phytolaccaceae)
Phytolacca decandra L. (Phytolaccaceae)
Phytolacca icosandra L. (Phytolaccaceae)
Phytolacca rivinoides Kunth & Bouche
(Phytolaccaceae)
Picraena excelsa (Swartz) Lindley
(Simaroubaceae)
Picramnia guianensis (Aublet) Jansen-
Jacobs (Simaroubaceae)
Picramnia tariri DC. (Simaroubaceae)
Picrasma excelsa Swartz (Simaroubaceae)
Picrolemma pseudocoffea Ducke
(Simaroubaceae)
Pilocarpus demerarae Sandwith (Rutaceae)
Pimenta dioica (L.) Merrill (Myrtaceae)
Pimenta officinalis Lindley (Myrtaceae)
Pimenta racemosa (Miller) J.W. Moore
(Myrtaceae)
Pimpinella anisum L. (Apiaceae)
Pinzona calineoides Eich. (Dilleniaceae)
Pinzona coriacea Martius & Zucc.
(Dilleniaceae)
Piper aduncum L. (Piperaceae)
Piper aff. *alatabaccum* Trelease & Yuncker
(Piperaceae)
Piper aff. *pseudoaccreanum* Steyermark
(Piperaceae)
Piper aff. *rupununianum* Trel. & Yunck.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

- (Piperaceae)
Piper amalago L. var. *medium* (Jacq.)
Yuncker (Piperaceae)
Piper amapaense Yuncker (Piperaceae)
Piper arboreum Aublet (Piperaceae)
Piper attenuatum Buch.-Ham. ex Wall.
(Piperaceae)
Piper augustum Rudge (Piperaceae)
Piper avellanum (Miq.) D. DC. (Piperaceae)
Piper bartlingianum (Miq.) C. DC.
(Piperaceae)
Piper brownsbergense Yuncker (Piperaceae)
Piper cf. *glabrescens* (Miq.) C. DC.
(Piperaceae)
Piper cf. *hostmannianum* (Miq.) C. DC.
(Piperaceae)
Piper cyrtopodon (Miquel) C. DC.
(Piperaceae)
Piper diffusum Vahl (Piperaceae)
Piper dumosum Rudge (Piperaceae)
Piper gleasonii Yuncker (Piperaceae)
Piper hostmannianum (Miq.) C. DC.
(Piperaceae)
Piper humistratum Gorts & Kramer
(Piperaceae)
Piper marginatum Jacq. var. *marginatum*
(Piperaceae)
Piper medium Jacq. (Piperaceae)
Piper nigrispicum C. DC. (Piperaceae)
Piper nigrum L. (Piperaceae)
Piper obliquum Ruiz & Pavon (Piperaceae)
Piper oblongifolium (Klotzsch) C. DC.
(Piperaceae)
Piper peltatum L. (Piperaceae)
Piper plantagineum Lam. (Piperaceae)
Piper poiteanum Kunth (Piperaceae)
Piper sp. (Piperaceae)
Piper submelanostictum C. DC. var.
amelanostictum Yuncker (Piperaceae)
Piper trichoneuron (Miq.) C. DC.
(Piperaceae)
Piptadenia peregrina (L.) Benth.
(Mimosaceae)
Piratinea guianensis Aublet (Moraceae)
Pirigara hexapetala Aublet (Lecythidaceae)
Piriqueta cistoides (L.) Griseb.
(Turneraceae)
Piscidia erythrina L. (Fabaceae)
Piscidia piscipula (L.) Sargent (Fabaceae)
Pithecellobium cauliflorum (Willd.) Martius
(Mimosaceae)
Pithecellobium jupunba (Willd.) Urban
(Mimosaceae)
Pithecellobium laetum Benth. (Mimosaceae)
Pithecellobium unguis-catis (L.) Benth.
(Mimosaceae)
Pityrogramma calomelanos (L.) Link
(Adiantaceae)
Plantago lanceolata L. (Plantaginaceae)
Plantago major L. (Plantaginaceae)
Platonia insignis Mart. (Clusiaceae)
Platymiscium sp. (Fabaceae)
Plectranthus amboinicus (Lour.) Spreng.
(Lamiaceae)
Pluchea carolinensis (Jacq.) G. Don
(Asteraceae)
Plukenetia abutaefolia (Ducke) Pax &
Hoffm. (Euphorbiaceae)
Plukenetia polyadenia Muell. Arg.
(Euphorbiaceae)
Plukenetia verrucosa J.E. Smith
(Euphorbiaceae)
Plumbago indica L. (Plumbaginaceae)
Plumbago rosea L. (Plumbaginaceae)
Plumbago scandens L. (Plumbaginaceae)
Plumeria alba L. (Apocynaceae)
Plumeria rubra L. (Apocynaceae)
Pogostemon patchouli Pellet. (Lamiaceae)
Poinciana pulcherrima L. (Caesalpinaceae)
Polybotrya caudata Kunze
(Dryopteridaceae)
Polygala timoutou Aublet (Polygalaceae)
Polygonum acuminatum Kunth
(Polygonaceae)
Polypodium adnatum Kunze ex Klotzsch
(Polypodiaceae)
Poraqueiba guianensis Aublet (Icacinaceae)
Portlandia hexandra Jacq. (Rubiaceae)
Portulaca aff. *pilosa* L. (Portulacaceae)
Portulaca mucronata Link. (Portulacaceae)
Portulaca oleracea L. (Portulacaceae)
Potalia amara Aublet (Loganiaceae)
Pothomorphe peltata (L.) Miq. (Piperaceae)
Pourouma cecropiaefolia Mart.

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

- (Cecropiaceae)
Pouteria guianensis Aublet (Sapotaceae)
Pouteria melanopoda Eyma (Sapotaceae)
Pouteria sagotiana (Baillon) Eyma (Sapotaceae)
Pouteria sp. (Sapotaceae)
Pouteria venosa (Mart.) Baehni (Sapotaceae)
Pouzolzia viminea Wedd. (Urticaceae)
Pradosia schomburgkiana (A. DC.) Cronquist (Sapotaceae)
Prionostemma aspera (Lam.) Miers (Hippocrateaceae)
Priva lappulacea (L.) Pers. (Verbenaceae)
Protium aracouchini (Aublet) Marchal (Burseraceae)
Protium cf. *sagotianum* Marchal (Burseraceae)
Protium decandrum (Aublet) Marchal (Burseraceae)
Protium guianense (Aublet) Marchal var. *guianense* (Burseraceae)
Protium heptaphyllum (Aublet) Marchal subsp. *heptaphyllum* (Burseraceae)
Protium hostmannii (Miq.) Engler (Burseraceae)
Protium octandrum Swart (Burseraceae)
Protium sagotianum Marchal (Burseraceae)
Prunus myrtifolia (L.) Urb. (Rosaceae)
Pseudima frutescens (Aublet) Radlkofer (Sapindaceae)
Pseudocalymma alliacea (Lam.) Sandw. (Bignoniaceae)
Psidium acutangulum Mart. ex DC. (Myrtaceae)
Psidium aquaticum Benth. (Myrtaceae)
Psidium aromaticum Aublet (Myrtaceae)
Psidium grandiflorum Aublet (Myrtaceae)
Psidium guajava L. (Myrtaceae)
Psidium guineense Sw. (Myrtaceae)
Psidium persoonii McVaugh (Myrtaceae)
Psidium pomiferum L. (Myrtaceae)
Psidium pyriferum L. (Myrtaceae)
Psidium striatulum DC. (Myrtaceae)
Psittacanthus lasianthus Sandwith (Loranthaceae)
Psittacanthus spp. (Loranthaceae)
- Psychotria bahiensis* DC. (Rubiaceae)
Psychotria cf. *iodotricha* Muell. Arg. (Rubiaceae)
Psychotria ligularis (Rudge) Steyerm. var. *carapichea* (Poir.) Steyerm. (Rubiaceae)
Psychotria mapourioides DC. (Rubiaceae)
Psychotria nitida Willd. (Rubiaceae)
Psychotria officinalis (Aublet) Sandwith (Rubiaceae)
Psychotria platypoda DC. (Rubiaceae)
Psychotria poeppigiana Muell. Arg. (Rubiaceae)
Psychotria poeppigiana subsp. *barcellana* (Muell. Arg.) Steyerm. (Rubiaceae)
Psychotria racemosa (Aublet) Raenschel (Rubiaceae)
Psychotria spp. (Rubiaceae)
Psychotria uliginosa Swartz (Rubiaceae)
Psychotria ulviformis Steyerm. (Rubiaceae)
Pteridium aquilinum L. (Dennstaedtiaceae)
Pterocarpus officinalis Jacq. (Fabaceae)
Ptychopetalum olacoides Bentham (Olacaceae)
Pueraria phaseoloides (Roxb.) Benth. (Fabaceae)
Pulchranthus variegatus (Aublet) Baum, Reveal & Nowicke (Acanthaceae)
Punica granatum L. (Punicaceae)
Pyrostegia dichotoma Miers ex Schumann (Bignoniaceae)
Qualea albiflora Warm. (Vochysiaceae)
Qualea rosea Aublet (Vochysiaceae)
Quararibea turbinata Poirlet (Bombacaceae)
Quassia amara L. (Simaroubaceae)
Quassia cedron (Planchon) Baillon (Simaroubaceae)
Quassia excelsa Swartz (Simaroubaceae)
Quassia guianensis (Aublet) Dietr. (Simaroubaceae)
Quassia multiflora (A. Juss.) Nooteboom (Simaroubaceae)
Quassia officinalis DC. (Simaroubaceae)
Quassia simarouba L. fil. (Simaroubaceae)
Quebitea guianensis Aublet (Piperaceae)
Racoubea guianensis Aublet (Flacourtiaceae)
Rapatea paludosa Aublet (Rapateaceae)

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

- Raphanus sativus* L. (Brassicaceae)
Remirea maritima Aublet (Cyperaceae)
Renealmia alpinia (Rottb.) Maas
(Zingiberaceae)
Renealmia cf. floribunda K. Schum.
(Zingiberaceae)
Renealmia exaltata L. fil. (Zingiberaceae)
Renealmia floribunda K. Schum.
(Zingiberaceae)
Renealmia guianensis Maas (Zingiberaceae)
Renealmia monosperma Miq.
(Zingiberaceae)
Renealmia orinocensis Rusby
(Zingiberaceae)
Renealmia pedicellaris Gleason
(Zingiberaceae)
Renealmia pyramidale (Lam.) Maas
(Zingiberaceae)
Renealmia racemosa (L.) A. Richard
(Zingiberaceae)
Rhabdadenia biflora (Jacq.) Muell. Arg.
(Apocynaceae)
Rheedia benthamiana Planch. & Triana
(Clusiaceae)
Rheedia macrophylla (Mart.) Planch. &
Triana (Clusiaceae)
Rheedia virens Planch. & Triana
(Clusiaceae)
Rhipsalis baccifera (J. Mill.) Stearn
(Cactaceae)
Rhipsalis cassutha Gaertn. (Cactaceae)
Rhizomorpha corynephora Kunze (Fungi)
Rhizophora mangle L. (Rhizophoraceae)
Rhodognaphalopsis flaviflora (Pulle) A.
Robyns (Bombacaceae)
Rhodospatha latifolia Poeppig (Araceae)
Rhynchanthera grandiflora (Aublet) DC.
(Melastomataceae)
Rhynchospora barbata (Vahl) Kunth
(Cyperaceae)
Rhynchospora cephalotes (L.) Vahl
(Cyperaceae)
Ricinus communis L. (Euphorbiaceae)
Rinorea cf. pubiflora (Benth.) Sprague &
Sandwith (Violaceae)
Rinorea flavescens (Aublet) Kuntze
(Violaceae)
Rinorea pubiflora (Benth.) Sprague &
Sandwith (Violaceae)
Robinia nicou Aublet (Fabaceae)
Robinia panacoco Aublet (Caesalpinaceae)
Rodriguezia lanceolata Ruiz & Pavon
(Orchidaceae)
Rolandra fruticosa (L.) Kuntze (Asteraceae)
Rollinia exsucca (DC. ex Dunal) A. DC.
(Annonaceae)
Rourea pubescens (DC.) Radlk.
(Connaraceae)
Rourea surinamensis Miquel (Connaraceae)
Ruellia clandestina L. (Acanthaceae)
Ruellia tuberosa L. (Acanthaceae)
Ruizterania albiflora (Warm.) Marcano-
Berti (Vochysiaceae)
Ruta graveolens L. (Rutaceae)
Sabicea cinerea Aublet (Rubiaceae)
Sabicea glabrescens Benth (Rubiaceae)
Sabicea villosa Willd. ex Roemer &
Schultes (Rubiaceae)
Saccharum officinarum L. (Poaceae)
Sacoglottis aff. cydonioides Cuatrecasas
(Humiriaceae)
Sagotia racemosa Baillon (Euphorbiaceae)
Sambucus canadensis L. (Caprifoliaceae)
Sambucus simpsonii Rehder
(Caprifoliaceae)
Sapindus arborescens Aublet (Sapindaceae)
Sapindus frutescens Aublet (Sapindaceae)
Sapindus saponaria L. (Sapindaceae)
Sapium ciliatum Hemsley (Euphorbiaceae)
Sarcostemma brownei G. Meyer
(Asclepiadaceae)
Sarcostemma clausum (Jacq.) Roemer &
Schultes (Asclepiadaceae)
Sauvagesia adima Aublet (Ochnaceae)
Sauvagesia elata Benth. (Ochnaceae)
Sauvagesia erecta L. (Ochnaceae)
Sauvagesia sprengelii St. Hil. (Ochnaceae)
Scabiosa columbaria L. (Dipsacaceae)
Schefflera decaphylla (Seemann) Harms
(Araliaceae)
Schefflera morototoni (Aublet) Maguire,
Steyermark & Frodin (Araliaceae)
Schefflera paraensis Huber ex Ducke
(Araliaceae)

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

- Schismatoglottis spruceana* (Schott) Bunting
(Araceae)
Schlegelia violacea (Aublet) Grisebach
(Bignoniaceae)
Schultesia guianensis (Aublet) Malme
(Gentianaceae)
Sciadotenia cf. *cayennensis* Benth.
(Menispermaceae)
Scleria arundinacea Kunth (Cyperaceae)
Scleria cf. *flagellum-nigrorum* Bergius
(Cyperaceae)
Scleria latifolia Swartz (Cyperaceae)
Sclerolobium aff. *melinonii* Harms
(Caesalpiniaceae)
Sclerolobium cf. *albiflorum* Benoist
(Caesalpiniaceae)
Scoparia dulcis L. (Scrophulariaceae)
Scutellaria sp. (Lamiaceae)
Sebastiania corniculata (Vahl) Muell. Arg.
(Euphorbiaceae)
Sechium edule (Jacq.) Sw. (Cucurbitaceae)
Securidaca paniculata L.C. Rich.
(Polygalaceae)
Seguiera americana L. (Phytolaccaceae)
Selaginella epirrhizos Spring
(Selaginellaceae)
Selaginella pedata Klotzsch
(Selaginellaceae)
Senna alata (L.) Roxb. (Caesalpiniaceae)
Senna bicapsularis (L.) Roxb.
(Caesalpiniaceae)
Senna hirsuta (L.) Irwin & Barneby var.
hirsuta (Caesalpiniaceae)
Senna obtusifolia (L.) Irwin & Barneby
(Caesalpiniaceae)
Senna occidentalis (L.) Link
(Caesalpiniaceae)
Senna quinqueangulata (Rich.) Irwin &
Barneby (Caesalpiniaceae)
Senna reticulata (Willd.) Irwin & Barneby
(Caesalpiniaceae)
Senna sophera (L.) Roxb. (Caesalpiniaceae)
Serjania grandifolia Sagot (Sapindaceae)
Serjania oblongifolia Radlkofer
(Sapindaceae)
Serjania paucidentata DC. (Sapindaceae)
Sesamum indicum L. (Pedaliaceae)
Sesamum orientale L. (Pedaliaceae)
Sesbania grandiflora (L.) Poir. (Fabaceae)
Sida acuta Burm. fil. (Malvaceae)
Sida cordifolia L. (Malvaceae)
Sida glomerata Cav. (Malvaceae)
Sida guianensis Schum. (Malvaceae)
Sida rhombifolia L. (Malvaceae)
Sidastrum quinquenervium (Duch. ex Triana
& Planch.) E.G. Baker (Malvaceae)
Simaba cedron Planchon (Simaroubaceae)
Simaba guianensis Aublet (Simaroubaceae)
Simaba morettii Feuillet (Simaroubaceae)
Simaba multiflora A. Juss. (Simaroubaceae)
Simarouba amara Aublet (Simaroubaceae)
Sipanea pratensis Aublet (Rubiaceae)
Siparuna cf. *guianensis* Aublet
(Monimiaceae)
Siparuna emarginata Cowan (Monimiaceae)
Siparuna guianensis Aublet (Monimiaceae)
Sloanea cf. *guianensis* (Aublet) Benth.
(Elaeocarpaceae)
Sloanea dentata L. (Elaeocarpaceae)
Sloanea sp. (Elaeocarpaceae)
Smilax cordato-ovata L.C. Richard
(Smilacaceae)
Smilax cumanensis Willd. (Smilacaceae)
Smilax cuspidata Poir. (Smilacaceae)
Smilax lasseriana Steyerl. (Smilacaceae)
Smilax latipes Gleason (Smilacaceae)
Smilax pseudosyphilitica Kunth
(Smilacaceae)
Smilax riedeliana A. DC. (Smilacaceae)
Smilax schomburgkiana Kunth
(Smilacaceae)
Smilax sp. (Smilacaceae)
Smilax syphilitica Willd. (Smilacaceae)
Socratea exorrhiza (Martius) H. Wendl.
(Arecaceae)
Solanum americanum Miller (Solanaceae)
Solanum americanum Miller var. *nodiflorum*
(Jacq.) Sendtner (Solanaceae)
Solanum cf. *schlechtendalianum* Walp.
(Solanaceae)
Solanum crinitum Lam. (Solanaceae)
Solanum jamaicense Mill. (Solanaceae)
Solanum leucocarpon L.C. Rich. ex Dunal
(Solanaceae)

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

- Solanum macranthum* Dunal (Solanaceae)
Solanum mammosum L. (Solanaceae)
Solanum melongena L. (Solanaceae)
Solanum nigrum L. var. *nodiflorum*
 Sandwith (Solanaceae)
Solanum oleraceum Dunal (Solanaceae)
Solanum paludosum Moric. (Solanaceae)
Solanum pensile Sendtm. (Solanaceae)
Solanum rugosum Dunal (Solanaceae)
Solanum scandens L. (Solanaceae)
Solanum sp. (Solanaceae)
Solanum stramonifolium Jacq. (Solanaceae)
Solanum subinerme Jacq. (Solanaceae)
Solanum surinamense Steudel (Solanaceae)
Souroubea guianensis Aublet
 (Marcgraviaceae)
Sparganophorum vaillantii Crantz
 (Asteraceae)
Sparganophorus sparganophora (L.) C.
 Jeffrey (Asteraceae)
Spermacoce caerulescens Aublet
 (Rubiaceae)
Spermacoce spp. (Rubiaceae)
Sphagneticola trilobata (L.) Pruski
 (Asteraceae)
Spigelia anthelmia L. (Loganiaceae)
Spilanthes oleracea L. (Asteraceae)
Spondias cytherea Sonn. (Anacardiaceae)
Spondias dulcis G. Forst. (Anacardiaceae)
Spondias mombin L. (Anacardiaceae)
Spondias purpurea L. (Anacardiaceae)
Stachytarpheta cayennensis (L.C. Rich.)
 Vahl (Verbenaceae)
Stachytarpheta dichotoma (Ruiz & Pavon)
 Vahl (Verbenaceae)
Stachytarpheta jamaicensis (L.) Vahl
 (Verbenaceae)
Stemodia pusilla Benth. (Scrophulariaceae)
Sterculia cf. *excelsa* Martius (Sterculiaceae)
Sterculia pruriens (Aublet) K. Schum.
 (Sterculiaceae)
Stethoma pectoralis (Jacq.) Raf.
 (Acanthaceae)
Stigmaphyllon bannisterioides (L.) C.
 Anderson (Malpighiaceae)
Stigmaphyllon convolvulifolium A. Jussieu
 (Malpighiaceae)
- Stigmaphyllon fulgens* (Lam.) A. Jussieu
 (Malpighiaceae)
Stigmaphyllon hypoleucum Miq.
 (Malpighiaceae)
Stigmaphyllon martianum A. Jussieu
 (Malpighiaceae)
Stigmaphyllon palmatum (Cav.) A. Jussieu
 (Malpighiaceae)
Stigmaphyllon sagittatum A. Jussieu
 (Malpighiaceae)
Stigmaphyllon sinuatum (DC.) A. Jussieu
 (Malpighiaceae)
Stizophyllum riparium (Kunth) Sandwith
 (Bignoniaceae)
Streptogyna americana Hubbard (Poaceae)
Strobilanthes crispus Blume (Acanthaceae)
Struchium sparganophorum (L.) Baker
 (Asteraceae)
Struthanthus dichotrianthus Eichler
 (Loranthaceae)
Struthanthus syringifolius Martius
 (Loranthaceae)
Strychnos bredemeyeri (Schult.) Sprague &
 Sandwith (Loganiaceae)
Strychnos cogens Benth. (Loganiaceae)
Strychnos crevauxii Planchon (Loganiaceae)
Strychnos diabolii Sandwith (Loganiaceae)
Strychnos erichsonii Rich. Schomburgk
 (Loganiaceae)
Strychnos glabra Sagot (Loganiaceae)
Strychnos guianensis (Aublet) Martius
 (Loganiaceae)
Strychnos medeola Sagot (Loganiaceae)
Strychnos melinoniana Baillon
 (Loganiaceae)
Strychnos mitscherlichii Rich. Schomburgk
 (Loganiaceae)
Strychnos oiapocensis Froes (Loganiaceae)
Strychnos pedunculata (A. DC.) Benth. (Loganiaceae)
Strychnos schomburgkiana Klotzsch
 (Loganiaceae)
Strychnos sp. (Loganiaceae)
Strychnos tomentosa Benth. (Loganiaceae)
Strychnos toxifera Rob. Schomburgk
 (Loganiaceae)

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

- Swartzia bannia* Sandwith (Caesalpiniaceae)
Swartzia laevicarpa Amsh.
(Caesalpiniaceae)
Swartzia leiogyne (Sandw.) Cowan
(Caesalpiniaceae)
Swartzia panacoco (Aublet) Cowan
(Caesalpiniaceae)
Swartzia sp. (Caesalpiniaceae)
Swartzia tomentosa DC. (Caesalpiniaceae)
Swartzia benthamiana Miquel var.
benthamiana (Caesalpiniaceae)
Swietenia mahagoni (L.) Jacq. (Meliaceae)
Syagrus inajai (Spruce) Beccari (Arecaceae)
Symphonia globulifera L. fil. (Clusiaceae)
Symphytum officinalis L. (Boraginaceae)
Synedrella nodiflora (L.) Gaertner
(Asteraceae)
Syngonium podophyllum Schott (Araceae)
Syzygium aromaticum (L.) Merrill & L.M.
Perry (Myrtaceae)
Syzygium cumini (L.) Skeels (Myrtaceae)
Syzygium jambos (L.) Alston (Myrtaceae)
Tabebuia capitata (Bureau & Schumann)
Sandwith (Bignoniaceae)
Tabebuia insignis (Miq.) Sandwith
(Bignoniaceae)
Tabebuia serratifolia (Vahl) Nicholson
(Bignoniaceae)
Tabebuia subtilis Sprague & Sandwith
(Bignoniaceae)
Tabernaemontana albiflora (Miq.) Pulle
(Apocynaceae)
Tabernaemontana angulata Martius ex
Muell. Arg. (Apocynaceae)
Tabernaemontana coronaria (Jacq.) Willd.
(Apocynaceae)
Tabernaemontana disticha A. DC.
(Apocynaceae)
Tabernaemontana divaricata (L.) R. Br. ex
Roem. & Schult. (Apocynaceae)
Tabernaemontana macrocalyx Muell. Arg.
(Apocynaceae)
Tabernaemontana siphilitica (L. fil.)
Leeuwenberg (Apocynaceae)
Tabernaemontana tetrastachya Kunth
(Apocynaceae)
Tabernaemontana undulata Vahl
(Apocynaceae)
Tabernaemontana utilis Arn. (Apocynaceae)
Tachia guianensis Aublet (Gentianaceae)
Tachigali paniculata Aublet
(Caesalpiniaceae)
Talisia cf. *hemidasys* Radlkofer
(Sapindaceae)
Talisia sp. (Sapindaceae)
Talisia squarrosa Radlkofer (Sapindaceae)
Tamarindus indica L. (Caesalpiniaceae)
Tanaecium nocturnum (Barb. Rodr.) Bureau
& Schumann (Bignoniaceae)
Tapirira guianensis Aublet (Anacardiaceae)
Tapirira marchandii Engl., nom. illeg.
(Anacardiaceae)
Tapirira obtusa (Benth.) J.D. Mitchell
(Anacardiaceae)
Tapura guianensis Aublet (Dichapetalaceae)
Tariri guianensis Aublet (Simaroubaceae)
Tecoma leucoxyloides (L.) P. DC.
(Bignoniaceae)
Tectaria incisa Cav. fa. *vivipara*
(Tectariaceae)
Telitoxicum sp. (Menispermaceae)
Tephrosia cinerea (L.) Pers. (Fabaceae)
Tephrosia purpurea (L.) Pers. (Fabaceae)
Tephrosia sinapou (Buch.) Chev. (Fabaceae)
Tephrosia toxicaria (Swartz) Pers.
(Fabaceae)
Terminalia catappa L. (Combretaceae)
Ternstroemia punctata (Aubl.) Sw.
(Theaceae)
Tetracera aspera (Aublet) Willd.
(Dilleniaceae)
Tetracera asperula Miquel (Dilleniaceae)
Tetracera costata subsp. *rotundifolia* (J. E.
Smith) Kubitzki (Dilleniaceae)
Tetracera ovalifolia DC. (Dilleniaceae)
Tetracera tigarea DC. (Dilleniaceae)
Tetracera volubilis L. (Dilleniaceae)
Tetragastris altissima (Aublet) Swartz
(Burseraceae)
Tetrapteryx discolor (G. Mey.) DC.
(Malpighiaceae)
Theobroma cacao L. (Sterculiaceae)
Theobroma cf. *subincanum* Martius
(Sterculiaceae)

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

- Theobroma subincanum* Martius
(Sterculiaceae)
Thespesia populnea (L.) Solander ex Correa
(Malvaceae)
Thevetia ahouai DC. (Apocynaceae)
Thevetia peruviana (Pers.) K. Schum.
(Apocynaceae)
Thurnia sphaerocephala (Rudge) Hooker
(Thurniaceae)
Thymus sp. (Lamiaceae)
Tibouchina aspera Aublet
(Melastomataceae)
Ticorea foetida Aublet (Rutaceae)
Tigarea aspera Aublet (Dilleniaceae)
Tilesia baccata (L.) Pruski (Asteraceae)
Tillandsia usneoides (L.) L. (Bromeliaceae)
Tinospora crispa (L.) Miers
(Menispermaceae)
Tonina fluviatilis Aublet (Eriocaulaceae)
Torulium odoratum (L.) Hooper
(Cyperaceae)
Toulucia guianensis Aublet (Sapindaceae)
Tournefortia scandens Miller
(Boraginaceae)
Tovomita calodictyos Sandwith (Clusiaceae)
Tovomita obovata Engler (Clusiaceae)
Tovomita schomburgkii Planch. & Triana
(Clusiaceae)
Tradescantia elongata Meyer
(Commelinaceae)
Tradescantia sp. (Commelinaceae)
Tradescantia zebrina Hort. ex Bosse
(Commelinaceae)
Trattinickia burserifolia Martius
(Proteaceae)
Trattinnickia burserifolia Martius
(Burseraceae)
Trattinnickia sp. (Burseraceae)
Trema micrantha (L.) Blume (Ulmaceae)
Trichilia micrantha Benth. (Meliaceae)
Trichilia pallida Sw. (Meliaceae)
Trichilia spp.
Trichomanes vittaria DC. ex Poiret
(Hymenophyllaceae)
Trichosanthes cucumerina L.
(Cucurbitaceae)
Trichosanthes punctata L. (Cucurbitaceae)
- Trigonía* cf. *hypoleuca* Griseb.
(Trigoniaceae)
Trigonía villosa Aublet (Trigoniaceae)
Triphasia trifolia (Burm. fil.) P. Wils.
(Rutaceae)
Triplaris surinamensis Cham.
(Polygonaceae)
Triplaris weigeltiana (Reichb.) O. Kuntze
(Polygonaceae)
Triumfetta serrulata (Vahl) Handl.
(Commelinaceae)
Triumfetta altheoides Lam. (Tiliaceae)
Triumfetta lapulla L. (Tiliaceae)
Turnera rupestris Aublet (Turneraceae)
Turnera ulmifolia L. (Turneraceae)
Uncaria gambier Roxburgh (Rubiaceae)
Uncaria guianensis (Aublet) Gmelin
(Rubiaceae)
Uncaria tomentosa (Willd. ex Roem. & Schult.) DC. (Rubiaceae)
Unona concolor Willd. (Annonaceae)
Unonopsis guatterioides (A. DC.) Fries
(Annonaceae)
Unxia camphorata L. fil. (Asteraceae)
Urena lobata L. (Malvaceae)
Urera caracasana (Jacq.) Grisebach
(Urticaceae)
Urospatha sagittifolia (Rudge) Schott
(Araceae)
Urtica rubra Reinw. Ex Blume (Urticaceae)
Urvillea ulmacea Kunth (Sapindaceae)
Vandellia diffusa L. (Scrophulariaceae)
Vanilla pompona Schiede (Orchidaceae)
Varronia curassavica Jacq. (Boraginaceae)
Vatairea guianensis Aublet (Fabaceae)
Vataireopsis speciosa Ducke (Fabaceae)
Vataireopsis surinamensis Lima (Fabaceae)
Verbena triphylla L'Her. (Verbenaceae)
Vernonia cinerea (L.) Lessing (Asteraceae)
Vernonia remotiflora L.C. Rich.
(Asteraceae)
Veronica americana Schweinf.
(Scrophulariaceae)
Vetiveria zizanioides (L.) Nash (Poaceae)
Vigna sinensis (L.) Hassk. (Fabaceae)
Vigna unguiculata (L.) Walp. (Fabaceae)
Viola calceolaria L. (Violaceae)

Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

- Viola ipecacuanha* L. (Violaceae)
Viola itoubou Aublet (Violaceae)
Viola polygalaeifolia (Vent.) Poiret (Violaceae)
Virecta pratensis (Aublet) Vahl (Rubiaceae)
Virola calophylla Warb. (Myristicaceae)
Virola melinonii (Benoist) A.C. Smith (Myristicaceae)
Virola michelii Heckel (Myristicaceae)
Virola sebifera Aublet (Myristicaceae)
Virola sp. (Myristicaceae)
Virola surinamensis (Rolander) Warburg (Myristicaceae)
Vismia amazonica Ewan (Clusiaceae)
Vismia cayennensis (Jacquin) Persoon (Clusiaceae)
Vismia glaziovii Ruhl. (Clusiaceae)
Vismia guianensis (Aublet) Choisy (Clusiaceae)
Vismia japurensis Reich. (Clusiaceae)
Vismia latifolia (Aublet) Choisy (Clusiaceae)
Vismia laxiflora Reich. (Clusiaceae)
Vismia macrophylla Kunth (Clusiaceae)
Vismia rufescens (Lam.) Pers. (Clusiaceae)
Vismia sandwithii Ewan (Clusiaceae)
Vismia sessilifolia (Aublet) Choisy (Clusiaceae)
Vochysia guianensis Aublet (Vochysiaceae)
Vochysia surinamensis Stafleu (Vochysiaceae)
Vouacapoua americana Aublet (Caesalpiniaceae)
Voyria caerulea Aublet (Gentianaceae)
Waltheria americana L. (Sterculiaceae)
Waltheria indica L. (Sterculiaceae)
Wedelia trilobata (L.) Hitch. (Asteraceae)
Willughbeia acida (Aublet) J.F. Gmelin (Apocynaceae)
Wulffia baccata (L.) Kuntze (Asteraceae)
Ximenia americana L. (Olacaceae)
Xiphidium caeruleum Aublet (Haemodoraceae)
Xylopia aromatica (Lam.) Martius (Annonaceae)
Xylopia cayennensis Maas (Annonaceae)
Xylopia discreta (L. fil.) Sprague & Hutch. (Annonaceae)
Xylopia frutescens Aublet (Annonaceae)
Xylopia longifolia (Sagot) R.E. Fries (Annonaceae)
Xylopia longifolia A. DC. (Annonaceae)
Zanthoxylum apiculatum (Sandwith) Waterman (Rutaceae)
Zanthoxylum caribaeum Lam. (Rutaceae)
Zanthoxylum cf. *rhoifolium* Lam. (Rutaceae)
Zanthoxylum flavum Vahl (Rutaceae)
Zanthoxylum hermaphroditum Willd. (Rutaceae)
Zanthoxylum pentandrum (Aublet) R. Howard (Rutaceae)
Zanthoxylum perrottetii DC. (Rutaceae)
Zanthoxylum rhoifolium Lam. (Rutaceae)
Zanthoxylum sp. (Rutaceae)
Zea mays L. (Poaceae)
Zebrina pendula Schnizlein (Commelinaceae)
Zingiber cassumunar Roxb. (Zingiberaceae)
Zingiber officinale Roscoe (Zingiberaceae)
Zingiber zerumbet (L.) J.E. Smith (Zingiberaceae)
Zizyphus jujuba Mill. (Rhamnaceae)
Zornia diphylla sensu auct., non (L.) Pers. (Fabaceae)
Zornia latifolia J.E. Smith var. *latifolia* (Fabaceae)
Zygia cataractae (Kunth) L. Rico (Mimosaceae)
Zygia latifolia (L.) Fawcett & Rendle (Mimosaceae)