MEDICINAL PLANTS OF THE GUIANAS
(GUYANA, SURINAM, FRENCH GUIANA)

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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 (Staurn, 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
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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
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,
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 repellant, 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).
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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
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
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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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.)
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
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
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
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)
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)
USES: Part unspecified: Bechic; infusion is calmative.
Ref: 168.

*Ruellia tuberosa* L. (*Ruellia clandestina* L.)
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.
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
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
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)]
CHEM: Contains the sesquiterpene lactones pterosin (reportedly antibiotic) and calomelanolactone (113).
Ref: 2,3,156,193,234, 245.

AGAVACEAE

*Agave americana* L.
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.)
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.
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
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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.)
**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 "ite" (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**

**Achyrnthes 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.
**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: makakraroen, 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  
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.
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.  
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)  
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  
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-arthritic, 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.)  
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**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 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  
**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.  
**Ref:** 3,9,192,225, 237, 238, 245.

**Anacardium occidentale** L.  
**USES:** **Bark:** Bark is scraped, soaked overnight in water, or boiled, and drunk as an anti diarrheal, 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
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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.
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 antisyphilitic. 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, antidysenteric. 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.)
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.
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.
Ref: 154.

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

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**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  
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, liriodenine 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.  
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 cataplasts to treat fever.  
Ref: 2,8,9,192.

**Annona montana** Macfadyen  
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.  
USES: Stem: Bark and leaf infusion for a sedative or cardiotonic. Branches contain irritant sap. Leaf: Narcotic, for antispasmodic infusions and a calmative; in cataplasts 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 antidiysenteric 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.
**Annona sericea** Dunal
Uses: Stem: Decoction of bark is used as a wash for treating cramps.
Ref: 8,224.

**Annona squamosa** L.
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.
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
NAME: Guyana Creole: yarriyarri. Guyana Patamona: tee-leuw-yik, ya-raj-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 pimplles.
Ref: 9,192,237,245.

Duguetia sp.
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.
Guatteria cf. procera Fries
USES: Stem: Rasped 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 yarriyarri" by other Guyanes (192).
Ref: 8.

Guatteria scandens Ducke
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.
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
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).
Xylopia aromatica (Lam.) Martius (*Unona concolor* Willd.; *Xylopia longifolia* A. DC.)
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 (*Xylopia longifolia* (Sagot) R.E. Fries)
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.
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
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.
**Eryngium foetidum** L.


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, gripe, 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.


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.


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 wing (gas) pain, by the Guyana Patamona.

Ref: 154,173, 237.

**APOCYNACEAE**

**Allamanda cathartica** L. (*Orelia grandiflora* Aublet)


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 antineoplasmic (antileukemic) iridoic 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, flavoplumierin, isoplumierin, 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)


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


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
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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 maregravianum Woodson
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.
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.
USES: Whole plant: Astringent, tonic, antidysenteric.
NOTES: Plant introduced from Argentina to French Guiana.
Ref: 154.

Aspidospermum ulei Markgr.
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.) Rchb.)


**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 (vincaleukoblastine) 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


**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

USES: Stem: Bark maceration is antipaludic; bark and leaves in decoction for a children's vermifuge, anti diarrhoeic. 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

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

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

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.**
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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.)
USES: Stem: Bark reportedly is a febrifuge. Latex is nutritive, probably febrifuge.
Ref: 154.

Macoubea guianensis Aublet
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
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.
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)
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)
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
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(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.
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 (Martiex ex Muell. Arg.) Boit. & Allorge)
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).
Tabernaemontana divaricata (L.) R. Br. ex Roem. & Schult. \((Ervatamia coronaria\) (Jacq.) Stapf; \(Tabernaemontana coronaria\) (Jacq.) Willd.)


**USES:** Leaf: Infusion for grippe.

Ref: 2,4,165.

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)


**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)


**USES:** Whole plant: Latex used for removing "mosquito worms" from body, and placed on cotton plug for toothache. Exudate used to treat munuri ant \((Paraponera clavata)\) 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 eyelash to remedy conjunctivitis. Macerated in rum for swollen feet. Petiole-latex applied to penis for gonorrhoea by
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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.
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.
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
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.
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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.


**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 peindre.

**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


**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

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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
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.
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: segueine, siguine.
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.)


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


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.
Philodendron deflexum Poepp. Ex Schott
USES: Root: Used for treat munuri ant (*Pariponera clavata*) bites in NW Guyana.
Ref: 245.

Philodendron fragrantissimum (Hooker) Kunth
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 tetee, 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
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.
**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
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
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
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 (*Paraponera 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.
**Philodendron** cf. *tessmannii* Krause


**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.

**Rhodospatha 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


**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


**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.
Urospatha sagittifolia (Rudge) Schott
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)
USES: Stem: Fresh inner bark used to treat abscesses.
Ref: 9,192.

Schefflera morototoni (Aublet) Maguire, Steyermark & Frodin
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.
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**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)

**Bactris oligoclada** Burret
USES: Stem: Palm cabbage at apex of stem is made into a decoction for bronchitis.
Ref: 9,192.

Cocos nucifera L.
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
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
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
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cicatrize 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)
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
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.

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)


USES: Seed: Oil rubbed on rheumatic areas.

Ref: 154,220.

**Oenocarpus bacaba** Martius


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. (**Iriartea exorrhiza** Martius)


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.
Syagrus inajai (Spruce) Beccari
 USES:  Stem: Pneumatophores of adult trees are broken into small pieces and made into a cold
decocction 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
 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;
decocion 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.
 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.
Aristolochia staheli O.C. Schmidt
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 tetee, 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.
USES: Whole plant: Emmenagogue. Stem: Used for poisonous snakebite. In a preparation to remedy malaria along with Xylopia 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.

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

Calotropis gigantea (L.) Aiton

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.

Asplenium serratum L.

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.
**ASTERACEAE**

**Acmella oleracea** (L.) R.K. Jansen (*Spilanthes oleracea* L.)
USES: Leaf: Eaten as a salad to induce salivation.
Ref: 164.

**Ageratum conyzoides** L.
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)
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 repellant, by the Guyana Patamona.
Ref: 237.

**Bidens cynapiifolia** Kunth
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.

Brickellia grandiflora Nutt.
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.)
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
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.

_Cyanthillium cinereum_ (L.) Robinson (_Vernonia cinerea_ (L.) Lessing)
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.)
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).
**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


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.


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)
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.
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.
Mikania cordifolia (L. fil.) Willd.
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.
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 antisyphilitic, and for treating skin ulcers and indigestion, by Amerindians at Kurupukari, Guyana.
Ref: 238.

Mikania micrantha Kunth (*Mikania scandens* sensu auct., non (L.) Willd.)
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. 
Ref: 2,3,4,9,190,195,234, 237,245.
Mikania parviflora (Aublet) Karsten (*Eupatorium parviflorum* Aublet)
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 gripe.
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 amyrine acetate.
Ref: 2.

Rolandra fruticosa (L.) Kuntze
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)
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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
USES: Leaf: Decoction used in French Guiana as an effective diuretic. Ref: 2, 219.

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

48
Helosis cayennensis (Swartz) Spreng.
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.
NOTES: The Mayna Jivaro of Peru apply crushed leaves to the gums to alleviate teething pain in children (10).
Ref: 2.

**BIGNONIACEAE**

**Arrabidaea candicans** (Rich.) DC.
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.
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.
Cydista aequinoctialis (L.) Miers
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)
USES: Stem: Leafy branches burned in the dry season to repel attacks of "simulie" ceratopogonid insects; bark infusion as a purgative and for dysentery. Leaf: 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
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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.)

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

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.
Memora flavida (DC.) Bureau & Schumann
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)
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
USES: Stem: Decoction of the bark used as an external wash for a febrifuge by the French Guiana Wayapi.
Tabebuia insignis (Miq.) Sandwith
Ref: 3,9,218, 238,245.

Tabebuia serratifolia (Vahl) Nicholson (Bignonia leucoxylon L.; Tecoma leucoxylon (L.) P. DC.)
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
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
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).
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Ref: 2,8.

BIXACEAE

**Bixa orellana** L.


**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; detersive; 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 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.
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**BOMBACACEAE**

**Catostemma commune** Sandw.
USES: **Seed**: Used in treatment of snoring in NW Guyana.
Ref.: 245.

**Catostemma fragrans** Bentham
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
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)
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)
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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 Poiret
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 Pullé)
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.
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.)
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
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.
Guyana Creole: ant's tree. Guyana and Surinam Arawak: hoereuereroko, huruereroko. Surinam:
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, toenbalobbi.
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, tarfabon. Surinam Arawak: 
USES: Leaf: Decoction of dried, finely crushed leaves in water is used for high blood pressure in
Surinam.
Ref: 15,192,195,232.
**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.  
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, gripppe and coughing. Infusion for asthma, ulcers, dysentery, bronchitis, red eyes, boils, stomachic and as an antihaemorrhagic. 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.  
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**
**Lepidium virginicum** L.
NAME: French Guiana: cresson-savane.
USES: Whole plant: Antiscorbutic and diuretic.
Ref: 154.

**Nasturtium officinalis** R. Br.
USES: Leaf: In French Guiana, an infusion is used to treat bronchitis.
Ref: 4.

**Raphanus sativus** L.
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.)
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 deterersive 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.
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.)


USES: Stem: Yields a resin effective as a vulnerary.

Ref: 154.

**Dacryodes nitens** Cuatrecasas


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 Guyna Patamona.

Ref: 237.

**Protium aracouchini** (Aublet) Marchal


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).
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)
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)
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
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
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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 greenhert seed, boiled and the water drunk for stomach ulcers and cirrhotic liver, by the Guyana Patamona.
Ref: 237.

**Tetragastris altissima** (Aublet) Swartz (*Illica altissima* Aublet)
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
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.
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**Opuntia cochenillifera** (L.) Mill. (*Nopalea cochenillifera* (L.) Salm-Dyck)
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), scratchineal (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.)
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.
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.
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Ref: 9,190,191,192.

**Bauhinia guianensis** Aublet (*Bauhinia outimouta* Aublet)


**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 aphrodesiac 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


**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-wouii-eng-gou-ma-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


**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.
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Ref: 3,192, 237, 245.

**Bauhinia surinamensis** Amsh.
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
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.
Ref: 245.

**Caesalpinia bonduc** (L.) Roxb. (*Guilandina bonduc* L.; *Guilandina bonducella* L.)
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.
**Caesalpinia pulcherrima** (L.) Swartz (*Poinciana pulcherrima* L.)


**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.


**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 brasiliana* Lam.)


**Uses:** **Fruit:** Pulp is bitter, used as a purgative and laxative in French Guiana.
NOTES: Plant introduced from Panama to French Guiana.
Ref: 154,192.

*Cassia javanica* L.
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 an 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.
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, copaier.
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
USES: Stem: Incised stem yields a resin which, in emulsified decoction, is used in French Guiana for pulmonary infections.
Ref: 154,192.
Copaifera sp.
NAME: Guyana Arawak: maran.
USES: Part unspecified: Used as an anticoagulant by Amerindians at Kurupukari, Guyana.
Ref: 238.

Dimorphandra conjugata (Splitg.) Sandwith
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
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
USES: Stem: Decoction of the inner bark used to relieve toothache.
Ref: 48,161,192,216.
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.
USES: Stem: Bark and wood is astringent, used to treat chronic diarrhoea in French Guiana.
Ref: 154.

Hymenaea courbaril L.
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 copallic acid and other diterpenes (49).
Ref: 2,3,9,40,154,190,192,193,195,216,237,245.

Macrolobium cf. acaciifolium (Bentham) Bentham
USES: Leaf: The Surinam Tirio use a wash of decocted leaves to treat fevers.
Ref: 8,161,192,216.

Macrolobium aff. angustifolium (Bentham) Cowan
USES: Stem: Bark decoction used internally and externally for fevers by the Surinam Tirio.
NOTES: The bark of an undetermined species of *Macrolobium* is decocted in Guyana as an emetic and for breaking a stubborn fever (9).
Ref: 8,161,192.

**Mora excelsa** Bentham
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
USES: Stem: Cold water infusion of rasped bark is used by the Surinam Wayana to treat fevers. Stem: Infusion of the rasped bark is used by the Surinam Wayana as a wash for treating cramps.
Ref: 8,216.

**Sclerolobium** aff. *melinonii* Harms
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
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.


**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
**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
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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.)
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.)
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.

**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*
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: itiki boroballi.
USES: Part unspecified: Used as a sudorific by Amerindians at Kurupukari, Guyana.
Ref: 238.

Swartzia panacoco (Aublet) Cowan (Robinia panacoco Aublet; Swartzia tomentosa DC.)
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
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.
**Tamarindus indica** L.


 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 fevers. 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


 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


 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. **Flower**: 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**
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**Cannabis sativa** L.
USES: Leaf: Occasionally smoked as a narcotic, although cultivation of the plant is discouraged.
Ref: 14,173.

**CANNACEAE**

**Canna indica** L.
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.
Crateva tapia L.
NAME: French Guiana: tapier.
Ref: 154.

CAPRIFOLIACEAE

Sambucus canadensis L. (Sambucus simpsonii Rehder)
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.
Ref: 2,195.

CARICACEAE

Carica papaya L.
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
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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.
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
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.
Ref: 9,192.
CARYOPHYLLACEAE

Drymaria cordata (L.) Willd. ex Roem. & Schult. (Holosteum cordata L.)
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
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
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 topurify 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 Snethlage; Cecropia surinamensis Miq.)
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 dartre. 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
are an astringent used as an antiblennorrhagic. **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 cardiotonic, vasodilating, spasmolytic, antiedemic, diuretic, hypotensive, anticoagulant, anti-inflammatory or antitumor properties.

Ref: 3,4,9,15,154,193,245.

**Cecropia sciadophylla** Martius


**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
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
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
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.
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**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.

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**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-contra, simin contra. Surinam Creole: foekoe, foekoe foekoe menti, foekoe menti, fuku fuku menti, tieni menti, tingimenti, tingi menti, tingi-menti, tinigi menti, worong 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-contra*, 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.

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**CHRYSOBALANACEAE**

**Chrysobalanus icaco** L.  
**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.
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)  
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.  
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USES: Seed: The Surinam Wayana rub grated seeds on the forehead to relieve headache.
Ref: 8,162.

**Licania heteromorpha** Bentham
 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
 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
 USES: **Stem**: Bark used in antidysenteric decoction by French Guiana Wayapi. **Seed**: Macerated aril used in an antidysenteric decoction.
CHEM: Seed-oil contains licanic acid.
Ref: 2,8,162.

**Licania micrantha** Miquel
 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.
Licania sp.
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
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 xanthones including guanandine, isoguanandine and jacareubine.
Ref: 2.
Calophyllum lucidum Bentham
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 Bentham
NAME: Guyana Patamona: mang-yik.
USES: Root: Root is boiled, and the water drunk as an antidysenteric, by the Guyana Patamona. Bark: Bark is boiled with water and used as an antidiarrheal and an antidysenteric, by the Guyana Patamona. Latex: Latex is applied onto persistent sores for rapid healing, by the Guyana Patamona.
Ref: 237.

Clusia fockeana Miquel
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 Splitterber
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
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


**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 antidysenteric, by the Guyana Patamona.

**Ref**: 237,245.

**Clusia panapanari** (Aublet) Choisy


**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.


**USES**:  **Whole plant**: Latex is bitter, balsamic, purgative. **Flower**: Bechic.

**Ref**: 154,168,192.

**Clusia schomburgkiana** (Planch. & Triana) Benth. ex Engler

**NAME**: Guyana Patamona: mang-yik.
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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
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.
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-ba-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.
**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
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
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.
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 abcesses 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.
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CHEM: Wood contains euxanthone, maclurine, polyhydroxyl xan thones 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
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,
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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


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.


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


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.
**Vismia macrophylla** Kunth


**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.)


**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.

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**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.
NAME: French Guiana: grignon.
USES: Stem: Bark is astringent.
Ref: 149,154.

**Combretum cacoucia** (Baill.) Exell ex Sandwith
USES: Seed: Burnt for the fumigant smoke which repels bats in the house.
Ref: 2,14,192.

**Combretum rotundifolium** L.C. Rich.
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.
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.
COMMELINACEAE

Commelina diffusa Burm. fil. (*Commelina cayennensis* Rich.)
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
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)
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
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
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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.
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
USES: Whole plant: Decoction as an effective external remedy for scabies and itch.
CHEM: Leaf contains cyanogenetic heteroside.
Ref: 2,206.
Merremia macrocalyx (Ruiz & Pavon) O'Donell (Merremia glabra Hall. fil.)
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.
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.
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
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.
Costus congestiflorus L.C. Rich. ex Gagnepain
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 erythrothyrsus Loes.
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.
Costus scaber  Ruiz & Pavon  (*Costus spicatus* sensu auct., non Jacq.)  
**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: sangrafoe.  
**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)  
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

Citrus lanatus (Thunb.) Matsum. & Nakai (Citrus vulgaris Schrad.; Cucurbita citrullus L.)
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.
Cucumis anguria L.
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.
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.
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.)
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.
USES: Leaf: Infusion used to treat stomachache. Ref: 4.

Fevillea cordifolia L.
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.
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 cochin chinense Kurz (Momordica surculata Noronha)
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.)
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 "wiri" 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.
CHEM: Plant contains bitter cucurbitacine triterpenoids (57). Flower has the flavonol rutinoside 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.)


**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 ricin acid (193).

**NOTES:** Asian plant introduced to Suriname.

Ref: 193.
Sechium edule (Jacq.) Sw.
USES: **Fruit**: Infusion of shredded fruit is used to lower blood pressure.
Ref: 4,221.

Trichosanthes cucumerina L.
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.
USES: **Whole plant**: Used to treat ulcerated sores, and as a diuretic and antidysenteric. 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
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.
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
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 poepigiana* Kunth
USES: Whole plant: Burned and the smoke inhaled as a treatment for fevers. Ref: 8.

*Cyperus articulatus* L.
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.
**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)  
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.


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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
USES: **Leaf**: Crushed in a decoction for fevers.
Ref: 8.

**Scleria latifolia** Swartz (**Scleria arundinacea** Kunth)
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. **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. **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.
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.

CYPILLACEAE

*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.
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Ref: 238.

DILLENIACEAE

Curatella americana L.
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.
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
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.
USES: Stem: The French Guiana Palikur drink the juice to remedy whooping cough.
CHEM: Plants contain the flavonoids rhamnetine and isorhamnetine.
Ref: 2.
**Doliocarpus dentatus** (Aublet) Standley  
**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.)  

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.)
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.
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.

*A 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**

*A Drosera capillaris* Poiret (*Drosera pusilla* sensu auct. Guian., non H.B.K.)
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
Ref: 8,245.
**EBENACEAE**

**Diospyros discolour** 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)
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
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.
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.
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.


**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.


**USES**: **Leaf**: Warmed and applied to patients with filariasis to chill the painful areas.
Ref: 14,195.
**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.
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.)
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.
Chamaesyce hypericifolia (L.) Millsp. (Euphorbia hypericifolia L.)
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.)
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 myrcyclic 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.)
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.
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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
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.)
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.
Euphorbia heterophylla L.
NAME: 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.
NAME: 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
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
USES: Whole plant: Latex applied onto the skin by the Surinam Tirio to suffocate parasitic botfly larvae.
Ref: 8,192.

Hippomane mancinella L.
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.


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.)


USES: Stem: In Guyana a decoction of the bark is used to relieve coughs. Ref: 9,192,213.

**Jatropha curcas** L. (*Curcas purgans* Medik.)


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 gossypiifolia** L. (*Adenoropium gossypiifolium* (L.) Pohl)

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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: Jatropholone terpenes have antitumor properties. Gossypibetiline, tetrahydrogossypibetiline, gadin and the irritant diterpenoid 12-deoxy-16-hydroxy-phorbol have been isolated (3,70,173).
Ref: 2,3,4,7,245.

Jatropha multifida L.
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.
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
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: yalikiluway.
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.)
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.
**Mabea taquari** Aublet
USES: Stem: Bark is bitter and astringent, used for a febrifuge in French Guiana.
Ref: 154.

**Manihot esculenta** Crantz
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 abcesses, sores and “evil spirits” in NW Guyana. Leaf: Hemostatic plaster for skin wounds.
CHEM: Hydrocyanic acid is liberated upon hydrolysis of linamarin 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
USES: Stem: Bark is used in a decoction to remedy venereal chancrecs, 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
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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.
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.
**Phyllanthus amarus** Schum. & Thonn.


**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.


**USES:** Whole plant: Used to treat syphilitic blennorrhoea in Guyana.

Ref: 7.

**Phyllanthus niruri** L. subsp. *niruri*


**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 antitumor toxic principles (72,73,74,143).

Ref: 2,4,154,213.
 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
 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.
 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
 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.
Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)


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 agglutinatar, 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


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.

**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 opthalmia, 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


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.


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.
Andira spp.  
USES: Stem: Infusion of the bark for an anthelmintic.  
Ref: 195.

Arachis hypogaea L.  
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.  
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.)  
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  
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,
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 anagyrine, 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-woe-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.


**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.
**Dalbergia monetaria** L. fil. (*Ecastaphyllum monetaria* (L. fil.) Pers.)


**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.  
**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  
**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.
**Erythrina coralloendron** L.
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.)
USES: Root: Decoction prepared as a sudorific to treat feverish maladies such as malaria and grippie. 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.)
USES: Root: Vermifuge. Leaf: Irritant, purgative; powdered for a hepatitis remedy.
NOTES: Plant introduced from the Himalayan region to French Guiana.
Ref: 154.
**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 calmative; decoction is resolutive and sudorific. Used for fever in NW Guyana.

Ref: 154,245.

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**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.

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**Lonchocarpus chrysophyllus** Kleinhoonte


**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.

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**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.

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**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.
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)
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
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)
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.
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* Bentham
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.) Duke (*Drepanocarpus lunatus* (L. fil.) G.F.W. Meyer)
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.
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
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
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.)
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.
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
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
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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.
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.)
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.
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.
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.)
USES: Part unspecified: For a fish poison.
Ref: 168.

Tephrosia purpurea (L.) Pers. (Galega sericea Buch.)
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.)
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.)
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
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
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
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
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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)
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
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 chancre, 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
**Gloeoporus thelephoroides** (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.
USES: Whole plant: Used with caution as a haemostatic.
Ref: 154.

**Rhizomorpha corynephora** Kunze
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
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.)
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 tenufolium Aublet)
USES: Leaf: Infusion is bitter, used for a febrifuge.
**Eustoma exaltata** (L.) Sal. (*Gentiana exaltata* L.)
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)
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 caerulescens** (Aublet) Griseb.
USES: **Whole plant**: Bitter; used for a febrifuge in French Guiana.
Ref: 154.

**Irlbachia purpurascens** (Aublet) Maas
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.
Voyria caerulea Aublet
USES: Whole plant: Bitter; used as a tonic for the gastrointestinal tract in French Guiana.

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.
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**GNETACEAE**

**Gnetum nodiflorum** Brongn.
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 
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. 
USES: **Whole plant**: Decoction of crushed plant drunk as treatment for stomachache and constipation. 
Ref: 8.
Heliconia bihai (L.) L.
 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
 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
 USES: Stem: Tannin-rich bark is used in a decoction to reduce toothache, and mixed with species of Hymenaea and Manilkara to cure dysentery; bark macerated in water and applied onto erysipelas; bark infusion to remedy amoebic dysentery, coughs, smallpox. Bark decoction for throat
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 antidysenteric 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  
**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  
**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**
Curculigo scorzonerifolia (Lam.) Baker
Ref: 154.

Hypoxis decumbens L.
Ref: 154.

ICACINACEAE

Emmotum fagifolium Desv. ex Hamilton
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
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
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.
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
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** Poiret
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.
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
Patamona. Warm leaf is tied onto the infected area as an anti-fungal, by the Guyuana Patamona. Leaves are ground and used for flavoring foods, by the Guyana Patamona.
Ref: 237.

**Hyptis mutabilis** (Rich.) Briq. (*Hyptis spicata* Poiteau)
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.
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
USES:  Whole plant: Plant is boiled, and the water drunk as an anti-astmatic or to treat tuberculosis, 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 an 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
USES:  Whole plant: Produces foam in water (like soap), and used as an external wash to soothe pustular eruptions and pimpls.
Ref: 2.

**Leonotis leonurus** R. Brown
NAME:  French Guiana: pompon.
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USES: **Leaf**: Infusion used for a cholagogue and digestive. Ref: 4.

**Leonotis nepetifolia** (L.) R. Brown


**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.)


**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.
**Ocimum gratissimum** L.
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.
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
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.
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.
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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.
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; Mesplodaphne pretiosa Nees).
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
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.
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).
Cassystha filiformis L.
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, cassysthine, cassysthidine, cassysthine and ocoteine (29,33).
Ref: 8,9.

Chlorocardium rodiae (Rob. Schomb.) Rohwer, Richter & van der Werff (Ocotea rodiaei (Rob. Schomb.) Mez)
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 antifibrile 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
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
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.
**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 (*Acrodiclidium 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 (*Acrodiclidium canella* (Meissner) Mez.; *Aydendron cannella* Meissner)  
**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 (*Acrodiclidium chrysophyllum* Meissner)  
**NAME:** French Guiana: bois de sassafras.  
**USES:** Stem: Wood is aromatic and bitter.
Licaria debilis (Mez.) Kostermans
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)
USES: Stem: Bark used for an aromatic and stimulant in French Guiana.
Ref: 154,192.

Ocotea canaliculata (L.C. Rich.) Mez
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)
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
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
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
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 dysmenorrhea. Leaves are boiled and the water drunk as an antihypertensive, 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.

**LECITHIDACEAE**

**Bertholletia excelsa** Humb. & Bonpl. (*Bertholletia nobilis* Miers)
USES: Seed: In French Guiana, the sweet oil expressed from the seed is applied to burns.
Ref: 154,192,199.
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**Couratari guianensis** Aublet
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
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)
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.
Eschweilera sp.
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.
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)
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)
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
NAME: Guyana Creole: monkey pot.
USES: Part unspecified: Used for treating liver problems, by Amerindians at Kurupukari, Guyana.
Ref: 238.

LOGANIACEAE

Potalia amara Aublet
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.
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)
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.
Strychnos cogens Bentham
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 diaboli Sandwith
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 diaboli 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
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).
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Ref: 2,14,175,181,184,185,192,194,245.

**Strychnos glabra** Sagot


**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)


**USES:** Stem: Used in Guyana to make blowpipe poison. Root: In potent curare made by French Guiana Roucounenne, Tirio, Wayapi and Wayana, mixed with *Capsicum frutescens*. Accesory 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 "balauitu" 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, guianine, guiacurine, curarine and erythrocurarine (8,87,175,192). Curarizing alkaloids in *Strychnos guianensis* include guiacurarine I-VIII and guianine from Manaus (Brazil) plants; guiacurarine II, VI, VII and curarine from Belem (Brazil) plants; and guiacurarine I, II, III, VIII, IX, guiarurine 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.
Strychnos melinoniana Baillon
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
USES: Whole plant: Used in Guyana as an aphrodisiac when mixed with species of *Doliocarpus, 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 curarine 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 Fros
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 Bentham
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 fluorocurarine (233; see also 87).
NOTES: This species occurs in Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana and Brazil (187,188).
Ref: 2,175,179,181,184,185.

**Strychnos toxifera** Rob. Schomburgk


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.


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**

**Lomagramma** 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.
LORANTHACEAE

Oryctanthus florulentus (L.C. Rich.) Urban
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
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.
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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 *Gynernum sagittatum*.
Ref: 2.

**Struthanthus dichotrianthus** Eichler
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
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.)
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
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
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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.
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.
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.
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.
MALPIGHIACEAE

Banisteriopsis lucida (L.C. Rich.) Small
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
USES: Part unspecified: Effective cure for "buck sick"; cure for poisonous snakebite.
Ref: 190,191,192.

Byrsonima concinna Benth.
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
USES: Leaf: Infusion used as an astringent.
Ref: 4,226.

Byrsonima crassifolia (L.) Kunth (Byrsonima mourelia Loudon; Malpighia crassifolia L.)

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


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


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)


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.)


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
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 of 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 punicifolia** L.
**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 (*Stigmagphyllon 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; *Stigmaphyllum hypoleucum* Miq.; *Stigmaphyllon martianum* A. Jussieu)
**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
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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 Paramona. 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 antimalarial 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.)
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.)
**Gossypium barbadense** L. (*Gossypium peruvianum* Cav.)

**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 bisesquiterpene which may have antifertility and antiviral properties (3,166).

Ref: 2,154,173,193,195,215,237,245.

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**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, an 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.
Gossypium herbaceum L.
NAME: French Guiana: coton herbace.
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.
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.
USES: Leaf: In an emollient tisane.
NOTES: Plant introduced from China to French Guiana.
Hibiscus rosa-sinensis L.
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 gripe 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.
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.
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)
USES: Part unspecified: Mucilaginous, refreshant. Used in French Guiana as an emollient.
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Ref: 154,168.

**Malvastrum spicatum** (L.) A. Gray (*Malva spicata* L.)
USES: **Whole plant**: Emollient, detersive, mucilaginous.
Ref: 154,168.

**Malvaviscus arboreus** Cav.
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
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.
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.
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.
USES: Same uses as those given for *Sida acuta*.
Ref: 2.

*Sida rhombifolia* L.
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.)
USES: Same uses as given for *Sida acuta*.
CHEM: Contains quinazolines and carboxyl tryptamines.
Ref: 2.

*Thespesia populnea* (L.) Solander ex Correa
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
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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
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.**
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)
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.
Ischnosiphon sp.
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 a wash by Surinam Wayana to relieve body aches thought to be caused by evil curse.
Ref: 8.

Maranta arundinacea L.
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)
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.
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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


**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


**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. **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.
**MELASTOMATACEAE**

**Aciotis annua** (DC.) Triana  
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  
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  
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.  
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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
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)
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.
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.
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)
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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)
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)
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.
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.
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)
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
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.)
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
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 treating eczema, by the Guyana Patamona. Bark contains tannin and is bitter, febrifuge.
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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 repellant (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: 2,3,4,7,8,9,14,149,154,190,192,193,245,237,238.

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.


Ref: 195.
Cedrela odorata L.
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, methylangolensat 7-desacetoxy-7-ketogedunin, maxicanolid, camphor oil, triterpenes, meliacine, p-cumaric acid and the essential oil cedrelanol (44).
Ref: 8,14,48,192,193,195,245.

Guarea gomma Pulle
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 vomititve 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.
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.)
USES: Stem: Decoction of the bark is used as an emetic, purgative, haemostatic, vomitive, and to
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.

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**Guarea kunthiana** A. Jussieu  
**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.

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**Guarea pubescens** (L.C. Rich.) A. Juss. (*Guarea davisii* Sandwith)  
**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.

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**Melia azedarach** L.  
**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.

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**Swietenia mahagoni** (L.) Jacq.  
**USES**: **Stem**: Decoction of bark used to dress wounds from firearms. Bark is astringent, antisepctic and febrifuge. Bark infusion for dysentery.  
**Ref**: 154,195.

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**Trichilia micrantha** Benth.  
**NAME**: Guyana Patamona: tu-mour-rence-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.

**Trichilia pallida** Sw.
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
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.
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Abuta obovata Diels
USES: Part unspecified: Used for treating back pain by Amerindians at Kurupukari, Guyana.
Ref: 238.

Abuta rufescens Aublet
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 sandwithiana 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.
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.
Cissampelos ovalifolia DC.
USES: Root: A main ingredient of the urari (curare) prepared by the Guyana Macushi.
Ref: 32.

Cissampelos pareira L.
USES: Stem and Leaf: Juice form 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 an 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)
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
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.
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.
**METEORIACEAE (Moss)**

**Meteoriopsis patula** (Hedwig) Brotherus


**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)


**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.
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Ref: 237.

**Acacia tenuifolia** (L.) Willd. (*Acacia paniculata* Willd.)


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


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.


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...
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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.  
**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.  
**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  
**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.
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**Inga pezizifera** Benth.
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.
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.
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
Mimosa pudica L.
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.
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.
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 macroloba (Willd.) Kuntze
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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, 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) 
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.
**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
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 munuri 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
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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 altillis (Parkinson) Fosberg (Artocarpus communis J.R. Forster & G. Forster; Artocarpus incisus L. fil.)


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 papayotine. 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


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.
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**Brosimum guianense** (Aublet) Huber (*Brosimum aubletii* Poepp. & Endl.; *Perebea guianensis* Aublet; *Piratinera guianensis* Aublet)
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
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)
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 abcesses in NW Guyana.
Ref: 245.
**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
USES: Latex: The French Guiana Wayapi apply latex to treat rheumatism of the back.
Ref: 2,192.

**Ficus nymphaeifolia** Miller
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.
**Ficus obtusifolia** Kunth (*Ficus gardneriana* (Miq.) Miq.)
USES: Stem: The French Guiana Palikur use the latex in a plaster to soothe abdominal pain.
Ref: 2,192.

**Ficus paraensis** (Miq.) Miq.
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.**
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
USES: Leaf: Decoction of boiled leaves used as a wash for fevers by the Surinam Tirio.
CHEM: Extracts of *Helicostylis pedunculata* have depressant effects similar to those produced by *Cannabis* (99,171).
Ref: 8.

*Helicostylis tomentosa* (Poepp. & Endl.) Rusby
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. Rasped 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.)
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.)
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.)
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
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**

**Compsoneura** sp.  
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.
Iryanthera cf. hostmannii (Bentham) Warburg
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.
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.

**Virola calophylla** Warb.
USES: **Stem**: Exudate used in treatment of mouth sores and thrush in NW Guyana.
Ref: 245.

**Virola cf. elongata** (Benth.) Warb.
USES: **Stem**: Exudate used for treatment of mouth sores and thrush in NW Guyana.
Ref: 245.

**Virola michelii** Heckel (*Virola melinonii* (Benoist) A.C. Smith)
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...
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)


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


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.
CHEM: Leaf contains the lignans elemicine, galbacin, 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)
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)
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.
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**Calyptranthes pulchella** DC.
NAME: Guyana Patamona: pea-kok-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 colds, by the Guyana Patamona.
Ref: 237.

**Calyptranthes 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)
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)
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.
**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 punicifolia** (Kunth) DC.
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.)
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, refreshing. In a syrup for influenza.
CHEM: Stem and leaf show possible antimicrobial activity (12).
Ref: 3,12,154,193,195,229.
**Eugenia** sp.
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 antidysenteric, 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
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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)
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
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 monoterpenes and sesquiterpene hydrocarbons are also present (106).
Ref: 3,173,195,229.

**Psidium acutangulum** Mart. ex DC.
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.)
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 antidiarrhoic decoction. Stem: Bark is boiled with the bark of *Punica granatum* and *Mangifera indica* and drunk to treat diarrhoea. Bark
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 persoonii** 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 striatulum** DC. (*Psidium aquaticum* Benth.)


**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.)


**USES:** **Stem and Flower:** Infusion of the shoots and the unopened, dried flower buds (clove) 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.
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**Syzygium cumini** (L.) Skeels (*Eugenia cumini* (L.) Druce; *Eugenia jambolana* Lam.; *Syzygium jambolana* (Lam.) DC.)


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 hypoglycemically 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.)


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.)


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)


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.
**NYMPIAECACEAE**

**Nymphaea amazonum** Mart. & Zucc.
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)
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)
Ref: 2,154.

**Sauvagesia elata** Benth.
USES: Same properties as given for *Sauvagesia erecta.*
Sauvagesia erecta L. (*Sauvagesia adima* Aublet)
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
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
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
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.
USES: **Fruit**: Skin of fruit is astringent. **Seed**: Used to treat snakebite in Guyana.
Ref: 9,149, 192.

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**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.

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**OLEANDRACEAE**

**Nephrolepis biserrata** (Swartz) Schott
USES: **Leaf**: Used in treatment of wounds and cuts in NW Guyana.
Ref: 245.

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**ONAGRACEAE**
**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  
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.
OXALIDACEAE

Averrhoa bilimbi L.
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.
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.
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 cataplasm.
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.
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.
Passiflora coccinea Aublet
USES: Stem: The French Guiana Wayapi use sap extracted from crushed stems as an eyewash to soothe conjunctivitis.
Ref: 2,192.

Passiflora edulis Sims
USES: Leaf: Mixed with "verveine", "pied de poule" and *Ricinus communis* in an emulsion for liver inflammation.
Ref: 154.

Passiflora foetida L.
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 garckei 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
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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.)


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.

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.

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.

USES: Leaf: Macerated leaves are used as an emollient by the Guyana Patamona.
Ref: 237.

**PEDALIACEAE**

**Sesamum indicum** L. (*Sesamum orientale* L.)

Ref: 154,190.

**PHYTOLACCACEAE**

**Microtea debilis** Swartz

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.
**Petiveria alliacea** L.


**USES:** Whole plant: Boiled with *Ruellia tuberosa* root, *Cocos nucifera* root and *Cajanu 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 isoarboonol.

**Ref:** 2,3,4,154,190,245.

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**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.

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**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.

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**Phytolacca rivinoides** Kunth & Bouche


**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.

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**Seguieria americana** L.

**NAMES:** French Guiana: citron sauvage. Suriname: boslemmetje.
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
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
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


**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.


**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.
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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
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.)
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
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.
USES: **Root:** Dry root is macerated for a diuretic.
NOTES: Plant introduced from the East Indies to French Guiana.
Ref: 154.

**Piper augustum** Rudge
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 resolutive, 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.
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 "balauitu" 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
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.
**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
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.
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)
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.
Ref: 7,154.
Piper marginatum Jacq. var. marginatum
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
USES: Stem: A compress of cut stem is made to treat hernia; a tampon of finely grated stem, which acts as a resolutive, 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.
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
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


**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. pseudoacreanum** 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 rupununianum** 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.)


**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.

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**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
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.
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.
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: chien dent, pied de poule.
USES: Part unspecified: Diuretic.
Ref: 168.

Coix lacryma-jobi L.
USES: Root: Infusion for a vermifuge.
Ref: 195.

Cymbopogon citratus (DC.) Stapf
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 gripe. 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.
**Cymbopogon nardus** (L.) Rendle (*Andropogon citriodorus* Hort. ex Desf.; *Andropogon schoenanthus* Thunb.)


**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.)


**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.)


**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 tephrosanthes** Schult.
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NAME: Guyana: love grass.
USES: Whole plant: To treat fevers.
Ref: 159.

Guadua latifolia (Humb. & Bonpl.) Kunth
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.
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.
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.
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**Olyra micrantha** Kunth
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.
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.
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.
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.
**Pharus latifolius** L.


**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.


**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-affected areas. Whole sugar for vermifuge. Powdered sugar for a detersive. 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.)


**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, maiakolf-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.
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


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 antiamoebic, antifungal and antibacterial activity. Material from Trois Sauts, French Guiana has been phytochemically analyzed (240).

Ref: 2,240.

POLYGONACEAE

**Coccoloba excelsa** Bentham


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.
**Coccoloba marginata** Bentham  
USES: **Stem**: Bark employed in treatment of diarrhea in NW Guyana.  
Ref: 245.

**Coccoloba uvifera** (L.) L.  
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  
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.)  
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.

**PONTEDERIACEAE**
Eichhornia crassipes (Martius) Solms-Laubach
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 unguint 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.
USES: Whole plant: A lightly salted infusion is employed as a remedy for hernia, and to ease the pain of strains.
Ref: 2.

PROTEACEAE
Panopsis sessilifolia (L.C. Rich.) Sandwith
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
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.
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
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
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
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.
USES: Leaf: Decoction used for flushing bile from the system.
Ref: 195.

RHIZOPHORACEAE

Rhizophora mangle L.
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.
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.

*Borneria latifolia* (Aublet) K. Schum. (*Spermacoce caerulescens* Aublet)
USES: Part unspecified: As a vomitive in French Guiana.

*Borneria 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 barrerine and borreverine, and an essential oil which contains the sesquiterpenes guaene, caryophyllene and cadiene (114). Root contains emetine; root-bark contains the iridoids daphylloside, asperuloside, feretoside, methyl desacylasperulosidate, desacetylasperuloside, asperulosidic acid and desacetylasperulosidic acid (115).
Ref: 2.
Capirona decorticans Spruce (*Capirona surinamensis* Bremekamp)
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.)
USES: Root: A drastic purgative.
Ref: 154.

Chiococca brachiata Ruiz & Pavon (*Chiococca anguifuga* Martius)
USES: Root: A drastic, violent emetic used in treating hydropsy.
Ref: 154.

Chomelia tenuiflora Bentham
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.
**Coffea arabica** L.
USES: **Seed**: Infusion of green seeds ("beans") contains caffeine and is drunk in French Guiana for remediating 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.
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
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.
**Erithalis fruticosa** L.
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)
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** Steyerm.
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.
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
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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** Steyerm.
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.)
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
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,
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.

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 Achual 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 gonorrhea is used in French Guiana.
Ref: 154.

Morinda citrifolia L.
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)
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
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: Rasped 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
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. iodonitica 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.
Psychotria ligularis (Rudge) Steyerm. var. carapichea (Poir.) Steyerm. (Cephaelis guianensis (Aublet) Standley)
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
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.
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: Rasped 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.
Psychotria racemosa (Aublet) Raeuschel
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 Steyerm.
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: bakutikgl.
USES: Whole plant: The French Guiana Palikur bathe infants in a decoction to strengthen their limbs.
Ref: 2.

Sabicea glabrescens Bentham
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 antidyserenteric 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
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)
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 (*Ourouparia guianensis* Aublet)
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.
USES: **Whole plant**: In a gargle to remedy mouth ulcers.
Ref: 154.

**RUTACEAE**
Aegle marmelos Correa
USES: Fruit: In Surinam, the unripe astringent fruit is sometimes employed against dysentery.
Ref: 14.

Citrus aurantiifolia (Christm.) Swingle
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)
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.
USES: Stem: Used in febrifuge pills in French Guiana. Fruit: Used for malaria and to treat coughs and colds in NW Guyana.
**Citrus reticulata** Blanco  
**NAMES**: Guyana: mandarin orange, tangerine.  
**USES**: Stem: Thorns used for removing splinters in NW Guyana.  
**Ref**: 245.

**Citrus sinensis** (L.) Osbeck  
**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 dictamine (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: stoipiwiwiri.  
**USES**: **Leaf**: In Surinam, decoction of leaves is used to treat convulsions in young children.  
**Ref**: 195.
Ticorea foetida Aublet
NAME: French Guiana: ticoree.
USES: Whole plant: Very bitter; febrifuge, substitute for quinine.
Ref: 154.

Triphasia trifolia (Burm. fil.) P. Wils.
Ref: 195.

Zanthoxylum apiculatum (Sandwith) Waterman (Fagara apiculata Sandwith)
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.
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.
Zanthoxylum pentandrum (Aublet) R. Howard (*Fagara pentandra* Aublet)


**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 chancre, 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 antiblennorrhagic 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 chancre, 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-blennorrhagic 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 is and leaves are warmed and used as an anti-arthritic, by the Guyana Patamona. Juice form 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.
Cardiospermum halicacabum L.
 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.
 USES: Root: The Surinam Akuriyo use the grated root as a treatment for diarrhoea.
 Ref: 8.

Cupania hirsuta Radlkofer
 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)
 USES: Same uses as given for Sapindus saponaria in French Guiana.
 Ref: 154,192,208.

Melicococcus bijugatus Jacq. (Melicocca bijuga L.)
 NAMES: Surinam: knepa, knippelboom, knippen, sensibon.
 USES: Leaf: Infusion used to decrease or retard perspiration.
 Ref: 195,208.
**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
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 Surinam Akuriyo rub crushed plant on the stomach to treat stomachache.
Ref: 8.

**Paullinia latifolia** Benth. ex Radlkofer
USES: Whole plant: Liana is used to poison the water for fishing, by the Guyana Patamona.
Ref: 237.

**Paullinia pinnata** L.
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.
USES: Stem: Stem is used as a fish poison, by the Guyana Patamona.
Paullinia sp.
USES: Part unspecified: Used as a fish poison by Amerindians at Kurupukari, Guyana.
Ref: 238.

Pseudima frutescens (Aublet) Radlkofer (Sapindus frutescens Aublet)
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
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.
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.
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Ref: 154,192,193,208,245.

Talisia cf. hemidasya Radlkofer
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.
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Ref: 237.

Chrysophyllum cainito L.
USES:  Whole plant: Infusion of seedling used as a cholangogue 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.
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.)
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)

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.)
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
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.
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
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.
SCROPHULARIACEAE

**Angelonia biflora** Benth.
USES: Whole plant: Used to treat fever in Guyana.
Ref: 16.

**Bacopa aquatica** Aublet
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.
USES: Whole plant: Infusion is employed to diminish leakage of albuminuria; to treat leprosy; decoction drunk as a tea for febrifuge effect.
Ref: 2.
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.


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, throat 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 antifilarial. Decocted with leaves of *Eleusine indica* for dysentery. Leaf infusion for an antimonials, migrane 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 triteracontane, dulciol, beta-sitosterol and dulciolone (3).
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)
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 antiblennorrhagic tea; emetic for stimulating children to vomit; for an antiodontalgic 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)
USES: **Stem**: Bark used in an astringent infusion. **Leaf**: Used as a violet decorative dye for the skin by French Guianan Amerindians.
Ref: 154.
**Picrasma excelsa** Swartz (*Aeschirion 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.

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**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 antimalarial agent). Shavings of stem macerated in rum are used for a vermifuge and antidyserteric 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.

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**Quassia amara** L.


**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 antimalarial, 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 an 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 neouquassine and quassine. Sap shows activity against cells derived from carcinoma of human nasopharynx. Plant extracts contain the antileukemic compounds quassimarin and similikalactone (3).
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)
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.)
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.) Nooteboom)
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.)
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
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
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 aphrodesiac 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.
USES: Whole plant: The Surinam Tirio apply sap from the liana onto sprains, contusions, rheumatic pain and muscular pain.
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** Bentham

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 antipyretic 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.

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 capsaeicine, solanidine and solasodine (29,33).
Ref: 8,154,173,193,194.
**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.


**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


**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.*
Cyphomandra endopogon Bitter
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
USES: Same uses as given for Cyphomandra endopogon.
Ref: 2.

Datura ceratocaula Ort.
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.)
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.
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.
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.
Nicotiana tabacum L.


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 form 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 chewing (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: Acawai, 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.


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.
Physalis pubescens L.
 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
 USES: Whole plant: Decoction used as a blood purifier and to expel worms. Vermifuge and antispasmodic. Locally recommended for cardialgia, corroding ulcers, suppuring 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.
CHEM: Contains solanine steroids such as solasodine.
Ref: 2.

**Solanum crinitum** Lam. (*Solanum macranthum* Dunal)
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.
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)
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.
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 repellant, especially for cockroaches (10).
Ref: 14,193,195.
**Solanum melongena** L.


**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 stramoniifolium** Jacq.


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**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.

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**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
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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.
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.
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
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

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USES: Stem: Rasped 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.)
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).
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

Claviya lancifolia Desf.
USES: Leaf: Applied locally in a cataplasm for throat conditions by the French Guiana Wayapi.
Ref: 2.

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THURNIACEAE

Thurnia sphaerocephala (Rudge) Hooker
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)
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.
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.
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
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

Trigonia 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.

Trigonia villosa Aublet
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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
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* Kuhlm.
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.
**URTICACEAE**

**Laportea aestuans** (L.) Chew (*Fleurya aestuans* (L.) Gaudich.)
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
USES: Stem: Bark rasped in a cold water infusion is used by the Surinam Tirio as a wash to treat fevers.
Aegiphila villosa (Aublet) Gmelin (Manabea villosa Aublet)
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.)
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
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 Poiret
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.
CHEM: Plant contains flavone heterosides.
Ref: 2,160,192.

*Citharexylum spinosum* L.
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.

*Clerodendron thomsoniae* Balf.
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.
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.
Leaf: Leaf is used for a calmative, stimulant, insecticide, febrifuge, pectoral and gripppe 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.

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**Lantana camara** L. var. *aculeata* (L.) Moldenke (*Lantana aculeata* L.)


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 calmative, 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).


Ref: 3,154,168.

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**Lippia alba** (Miller) N.E. Brown (*Lantana alba* Miller; *Lippia geminata* H.B.K.)


USES: **Leaf:** In French Guiana, a well-sugared infusion is drunk for relief of heart (cardiac) problems and to soothe the 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.
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.
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
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.
USES: Whole plant: Pulverised and mixed with a little salt for a cataplasm placed on strains and sprains.
Ref: 2,160.
**Stachytarpheta cayennensis** (L.C. Rich.) Vahl (*Stachytarpheta dichotoma* (Ruiz & Pavon) Vahl)


**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 gripppe, headache, fractures. Medicine for wounds and toothache. Leaf: For a resolutive 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 macerated leaves is applied to the affected area to treat bacterial infection, by the Guyana Patamona. Leaves are crushed, boiled and the awater 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.)


**USES:** Whole plant: Decoction as a bath to remedy gripppe and headache; liver ailments. In preparations for diarrhoea, dysentery, diabetes, low blood pressure, fractures; seedling is a mild purgative. Root: Depurative. Leaf: For a resolutive cataplasm; astringent. Juice for colic, pain of dysentery. Stew of crushed leaves is used against gonorrheoa 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)
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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 *Cephalis 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)
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.

*Noisetia orchidiflora* (Rudge) Gingins (*Noisetia 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
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
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.
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.
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-quoa-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.**
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.
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.)
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
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.
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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 pyrrolidinoflavon composed of an alkaloid and a flavan (135A).
Ref: 2,245.

Vochysia surinamensis Stafleu
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.
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
glandular problems. Used to treat coughs and colds, epilepsy, sore throats, stomachaches, 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.
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 choleretic 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
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.
**Renealmia alpinia** (Rottb.) Maas (*Renealmia exaltata* L fil.)


**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 remediying 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)


**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.
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**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
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 grippe 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 cardiotonic activity (3).
Ref: 2,3,14,16,154,190,193,195,245,237.
Zingiber zerumbet (L.) J.E. Smith


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.
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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.

AMOEBA (AMEBA). Any of various protozoans of, or related to, the genus *Amoeba* occurring in water, soil, or as internal parasites.

AMOEICIDAL (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.
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 (blennorrhea), 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
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.

ANTIHYPERTROPHIC. 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.

ANTIMYCOBACTERIAL. 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.
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. An 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.
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.
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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...
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.
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; choleretic.

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
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.
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
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.

DYSPNEA. Difficult breathing.

DYSPNŒA. 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.
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.

FILARIOASI. 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.
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.
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.
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
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.

**MASTITICATORY (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.
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.
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.
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.
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 scabei.

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.

STRUCTURE. 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.
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.
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.
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.

WHOOPING 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 INDEX

Abdominal and Stomach Atonia
(See also Tympanites)
Ageratum conyzoides
Lantana camara var. aculeata
Potomorphe 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 martynii
Mangifera indica
Mucuna cf. urens
Vernonia cinerea

Abortifacient (Abortion)
Aloe vera
Ananas comosus
Aristolochia daenominixius
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

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

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 ulviflora
- 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

**Ant Bites**
- Coccoloba excelsa
- Inga alba
- Inga pezizifera
- Inga thibaudifera
- Peperomia serpens
- Siparuna guianensis
- Solanum stramonifolium
- 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

**Anodyne**
- Datura metel
- Datura stramonium
- Drymonia coccinea
- Iryanthera cf. hostmannii

**Anorexia**
- Myrosma cannifolia
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

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

Antiarthritic
Aegle marmelos
Ambelania acida
Aspidosperma quebrachol
Clidemia dentata
Clidemia hirta
Cuscuta americana
Hybanthus calceolaria
Inga alba
Leonotis nepetifolia
Miconia racemosa
Picrolemma pseudocoffea
Psidium guajava
Sabicea glabrescens
Sabicea villosa
Simarouba amara
Stachytarpheta cayennensis
Stachytarpheta indica
Stachytarpheta jamaicensis
Ambelania acida
Aspidosperma quebrachol

Antidecidual
Cecropia surinamensis

Antidiabetic
(See also Diabetes)
Aristolochia staheli
Calophyllum brasiliense
Coutarea hexandra
Momordica charantia
Portulaca mucronata
Scoparia dulcis
Wulfia baccata

Antidiarrhoeic
Ageratum conyzaeides
Alternanthera brasiliana
Ambelania acida
Aristolochia leprieurii
Aspidosperma album
Bidens cynapiifolia
Chrysobalanus icaco
Couma guianensis
Eichhornia crassipes
Eleusine indica
Geissospernum argenteum
Geissospernum laevis

Antidiuretic
Hibiscus bifurcatus
Lacmellea aculeata
Mangifera indica
Spondias mombin
Urvillea ulmacea

Antidiuretic
Ruella 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 quebrachol
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 quebrachol

Antiedemic
Cecropia surinamensis

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

Justicia pectoralis
Lippia micromera

Antifatigue Bath
Spondias mombin

Antifebrile
Chlorocardium rodiae
Zanthoxylum hermaphroditum

Antifeedant
Cardiospermum halicacabum

Antifertility Agent
Eleutherine bulbosa

Antifungal Agent (See also Fungal Infections)
Croton trinitatis
Eperua falcata
Geophila repens
Manihot esculenta
Maprounea guianensis
Ocimum sanctum
Phyllanthus amarus
Phyllanthus carolinensis subsp. carolinensis
Phyllanthus niruri subsp. niruri
Phyllanthus urinaria
Securidaca paniculata
Zanthoxylum flavum

Antihaeamorrhagic (See also Bleeding; Bleeding Stancher; Haemorrhage)
Heliotropium indicum
Urera caracasana

Antihypertensive
Persea Americana

Antileukemic
Picrolemma pseudocoffea

Quassia amara
Geissospermum laevis
Picrolemma pseudocoffea

Antimalarial (See also Antipaludic; Malaria; Malarial Fever)
Aloe vera
Aristolochia trilobata
Bacopa monnieri
Geissospermum laevis
Renealmia guianensis
Renealmia monosperma
Simaba cedron
Simaba morettii
Simarouba amara
Zanthoxylum pentandrum
Zanthoxylum rhoifolium

Antimicrobial Agent
Azaadirachta indica
Cajanun cajan
Eugenia uniflora
Inga alba
Leonotis nepetaefolia
Manihot esculenta
Passiflora foetida
Petiveria alliacea
Phyllanthus amarus
Phyllanthus carolinensis subsp. carolinensis
Phyllanthus niruri subsp. niruri
Phyllanthus urinaria
Ricinus communis
Senna alata
Sida acuta
Sida glomerata
Sida guianensis
Sida rhombifolia

Antineuralgic
Pothomorphe peltata

Antiperspirant (See also Perspiration; Sweat Reducer)
Cajanus cajan
Cymbopogon citratus

Antipyretic (See also Ague; Febrifuge; Fever)
Hymenaea courbaril
Ocimum sanctum

Antirheumatic (See also Rheumatism)
Bonafousia albiflora
Fevillea cordifolia
Ludwigia nervosa
Theobroma cacao

Antiscorbutic (See also Scurvy)
Annona muricata
Averrhoa carambola
Hibiscus sabdariffa
Lepidium virginicum
Mangifera indica
Oxalis barrellieri
Peperomia obtusifolia
Peperomia procumbens

Antiseptic (See also Wound Dressing)
Bidens cynapiifolia
Clidemia dentata
Clidemia hirta
Cymbopogon citratus
Eucalyptus camaldulensis
Gouania striata
Miconia racemosa
Momordica charantia
Musa x paradisiaca
Ocimum sanctum
Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

| Antispasmodic (See also Spasmolytic) | Ocotea guianensis | Pentaclethra macroloba | Plectranthus amboinicus | Swietenia mahagoni |
| Antisyphilitic (See also Syphilis; Venereal Disease) | Agave americana | Bonafousia siphitica | Costus scaber | Mangifera indica |
| | Smilax cordato-ovata | Smilax cuspidata | Smilax pseudosphyilitica | Smilax riedelianna |
| | Smilax schomburgkiana | Tephrosia sinapou | Tetracera asperula | Tetracera costata subsp. rotundifolia |
| | Tetracera tigarea | | |
| Antitumor (See also Tumors) | Cercropia 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 poepiggiana | Virola surinamensis |
| Antiviral Agent | Croton trinitatis | Gossypium barbadense | Manihot esculenta | Phyllanthus amarus |
| | Phyllanthus carolinensis var. medium | 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 | Monniera trifolia |
| | Physalis pubescens | Piper amalago var. medium | Quassia amara | 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 |
| | Faramea lourteigiana | Licaria cannella | Montrichardia linifera |
### Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

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<td><strong>Smilax riedelian</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Smilax schomburgkiana</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Strychnos melinoniana</strong></td>
<td>Zanthoxylum hermaphroditum</td>
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#### Arrow Poison (See Curare)

#### Arthritis

##### Astringent

- **Astringent**
  - Aegle marmelos
  - Anacardium occidentale
  - Areca catechu
  - Aspidosperma quebracho
  - Boerhavia diffusa
  - Brunfelsia americana
  - Bucida buceras
  - Byrsonima coriacea
  - Byrsonima spicata
  - Byrsonima verbascifolia
  - Caesalpinia pulcherrima
  - Campomanesia aromatic
  - Campomanesia grandiflora
  - Cecropia peltata
  - Cedrela odorata
  - Chrysobalanus icaco
  - Coccoloba uvifera
  - Curatella americana
  - Dipteryx odorata
  - Eugenia latifolia
  - Goupia glabra
  - Heliconia bihai
  - Henrietta succosa
  - Inga bourgoni
  - Lonchocarpus

- **Aphthae**

- **Aphthae**
  - Abrus precatorius
  - Lantana camara var. aculeata
  - Urena lobata
  - Virola sebifera

- **Apoplexy**

- **Apoplexy**
  - Anadenanthera peregrina

- **Appetite Stimulant**

- **Appetite Stimulant**
  - Agave americana
  - Aspimane splendens
  - Carica papaya
  - Eschivitella pedicellata
  - Gnetum nodiflorum
  - Myrtaria cf. vismeifolia

- **Arm Pains**

- **Arm Pains**
  - Hedychium coronarium

- **Aromatic**

- **Aromatic**
  - Cordia curassavica
  - Dicypellium caryophyllaceum
  - Eugenia uniflora

- **Ascaris Worms**

- **Ascaris Worms**
  - Chenopodium ambrosioides

- **Astringent**

- **Astringent**
  - Abrus precatorius
  - Aloe vera
  - Argemone mexicana
  - Aristolochia sp.
  - Bixa orellana
  - Cardiospermum halicacabum var. microcarpum
  - Carica papaya
  - Cecropia peltata
  - 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

- **Arrow Poison (See Curare)**

- **Arthritis**

- **Astringent**

- **Astringent**
  - Aegle marmelos
  - Anacardium occidentale
  - Areca catechu
  - Aspidosperma quebracho
  - Boerhavia diffusa
  - Brunfelsia americana
  - Bucida buceras
  - Byrsonima coriacea
  - Byrsonima spicata
  - Byrsonima verbascifolia
  - Caesalpinia pulcherrima
  - Campomanesia aromatic
  - Campomanesia grandiflora
  - Cecropia peltata
  - Cedrela odorata
  - Chrysobalanus icaco
  - Coccoloba uvifera
  - Curatella americana
  - Dipteryx odorata
  - Eugenia latifolia
  - Goupia glabra
  - Heliconia bihai
  - Henrietta 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
- Dicranostyles sp.
- Furcraea foetida
- Gossypium spp.
- Sparganophorbus aparganophora
- **Back Strenghtener**
  - Desmodium adscendens
  - Leonotis nepetaefolia
- **Bacteriostatic** (See Antibacterial Agent)
- **Baldness** (See Hair Loss)
- **Balsam**
  - Carapa 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
  - Pulchrantus variegatus
  - Rhynchanthera grandiflora
- **Bed-wetting**
  - Annona muricata
  - Calathea elliptica
  - Leonotis nepetaefolia
  - Mimosa pigra
  - Oryza sativa
  - Syzygium cumini
  - Tamarindus indica
- **Bee Stings** (See also Stings)
  - Pouteria melanopoda
- **Beri-beri**
  - Psychopetalum olacoides
- **Bile Cleanser or Thinner**
  - (See also Cholagogue)
  - 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
  - Hymentaea courbaril
  - Leandra agrestis
  - Momordica charantia
  - Persea americana
  - Scoparia dulcis
  - Senna alata
  - Senna occidentalis
  - Tripogandra serrulata
- **Bites** (See also Ant Bite)

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**Atony** (See Abdominal Atonia)

**Baby Powder**
- Maranta arundinacea

**Backache and Back Pain**
- Bauhinia scala-simiae
- Caperonia palustris
- Cassytha filiformis
- Cecropia peltata
- Clusia grandiflora
Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

Senna bicapsularis

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
Crataeva tapia
Curtia tenuifolia
Goodallia guianensis
Gouania striata
Hibiscus sabdariffa
Irlbachia alata subsp. alata
Irlbachia caerulescens
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

Phyllanthus niruri subsp. niruri
Phyllanthus urinaria
Quassia amara
Sapindus saponaria
Scoparia dulcis
Simaba cedron
Simaba morettii
Simarouba amara
Unxia camphoratum
Zanthoxylum pentandrum
Zanthoxylum rhoifolium

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 Antihaemorrhagic;
Haemorrhage;
Menstruation)
Cordyline fruticosa
Heliotropium indicum
Pityrogramma
calomelanos
Solanum melongena
Terminalia catappa
Urera caracasana

Bleeding Stancher
(Bleeding Stoppage)
(See also Haemostatic)
Calotropis gigantea
Cymbopetalum brasiiliense
Eclipta prostrata
Meteoropsis 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)

**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 in Stool**
- Cymbopetalum brasiliense
- Dalbergia monetaria
- Paullinia dasygyonia
- 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

**Blot Clots** (Menstrual) (See also Menstruation)
- Crescentia cujete

**Blood Coagulant**
- Copaifera guianensis

**Blood Cooler** (See Coolant)

**Blowpipe Poison** (See Curare)

**Bone Aches**
- Clusia grandiflora

**Bone Fractures**
- Cecropia obtusa
- Rinorea cf. pubiflora

**Botfly Larva Expulsion**
- Calotropis gigantea
- Capraia biglans
- Cissampelos andromorpha
- Cissus verticillata
- Heliotropium indicum

**Body Aches**
- Clusia grandiflora
- Clusia nemerosa
- Clusia pana-panari
- Clusia scrobiculata
- Endlicheria sp.
- Ficus nymphaeofolia
- Gouania blanchetiana
- Guarea cf. grandifolia
- Ischnosiphon sp.
- Memora flava
- Panopsis sessilifolia
- Piper arboreum
- Piper gleasonii
- Vouacapoua americana

**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
- Capraia biglans
- Cissampelos andromorpha
- Cissus verticillata
- Heliotropium indicum

**Bone Aches**
- Clusia grandiflora

**Bone Fractures**
- Cecropia obtusa
- Rinorea cf. pubiflora

**Botfly Larva Expulsion**
- Calotropis gigantea
- Capraia biglans
- Cissampelos andromorpha
- Cissus verticillata
- Heliotropium indicum
Cordia nodosa
Dracontium polyphyllum
Hevea guianensis
Hevea pauciflora var. coriacea
Lonchocarpus heptaphyllus
Nicotiana tabacum
Peperomia sp.
Philodendron hylaeae
Philodendron linnaei
Philodendron scandens
Philodendron cf. solimense
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 sophera

**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. precatoria
- 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

**Buccal Anaesthetic**
- Pothomorphe peltata
- Vismia guianensis

**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**
- Crescencia cujete

**Burns**
- Arrabidaea candidans
- 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
Hyiptis 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

Cardiotoxic
Annona glabra

Cardiotonic
Annona muricata
Cecropia surinamensis
Zingiber officinale

Cardiovascular Relaxant
Bacopa monnieri

Carib Sick
Hyiptis 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

Cathartic
Allamanda cathartica
Gymnopetalum cochinchnense
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
Stachytrapheta 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)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chest Colds</th>
<th>Chest Conditions</th>
<th>Cholesterol Reducer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Opuntia cochenillifera</em></td>
<td><em>Renealmia alpina</em></td>
<td><em>Asclepias curassavica</em></td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Sphagneticola trilobata</em></td>
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<td></td>
<td><em>Pseudima frutescens</em></td>
<td><strong>Cholera</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><em>Mucuna urens</em></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Chest Conditions</em> <em>See also</em></td>
<td><em>Simarouba amara</em></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Chest Pain*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Ageratum conyzoides</em></td>
<td><em>Gossypium barbadense</em></td>
<td><strong>Chicory</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Lactuca quercina</em></td>
<td><em>Protium guianense</em></td>
<td><em>Cichorium intybus</em></td>
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<td><em>Protium heptaphyllum</em></td>
<td><em>Sloanea sp.</em></td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Trattiinckia burserifolia</em></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Chills</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Cinchona</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Capirona decorticans</em></td>
<td></td>
<td><em>Cinchona officinalis</em></td>
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<td><em>Cuphea carthagenensis</em></td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Eryngium foetidum</em></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Cicatrizant</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Chlorosis</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><em>Anacardium occidentale</em></td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Carica papaya</em></td>
<td></td>
<td><em>Bidens cynapiifolia</em></td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Tetracerca costata</em> <em>subsp.</em></td>
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<td><em>Bromelia plumieri</em></td>
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<tr>
<td><em>rotundifolia</em></td>
<td><em>Cajanus cajan</em></td>
<td><em>Cajanus cajan</em></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Cholagogue</strong> <em>See also</em></td>
<td><em>Cecropia obtusifolia</em></td>
<td><em>Cedrela odorata</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bile Cleanser or Thinner</td>
<td></td>
<td><em>Clidemia dentata</em></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Cedrela obtusifolia</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Clidemia hirta</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Children's Diseases

- *Caladium bicolor*

### Children's Diseases

- *Licania cyathodes*
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)
Abras 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
Clidium 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 nerifolia
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
Sphagnicolia trilobata
Sterculia pruriens
Tamarindus indica
Tamaeicium nocturnum
Unxia camphorata
Urena lobata
Waltheria indica
Zingiber officinale

Colic
Ageratum conyzoides
Arachis hypogaea
Aristolochia macrota
Astrocaryum vulgare
Averrhoa bilimbi
Bontia daphnoides
Calycogoniea gothanas
Capraria biglora
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 aetans
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 daemoninioxis
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 japurenensis
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)
Abras precatorius
Acioitis spp.
Aloe vera
Anacardium giganteum
Annona haematantha
Aristolochia daemoninioxis
Aristolochia sp.
Astrocaryum vulgare
Cajanus cajan
Capsicum frutescens
Carapa guianensis
Cereus sp.
Chamaesyce prostrata
Cinnamomum zeylanicum
Cnidoscolus urens
Cocos nucifera
Costus arabicus
Costus congestiflorus
Costus scaber
Cymbopogon citratus
Desmodium barbatum
Dichorisandra hexandra
Duguetia pycnastera
Duguetia sp.
Eugenia uniflora
Ficus sp.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Geophila repens</td>
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<tr>
<td>Heliotropium indicum</td>
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<tr>
<td>Humiria balsamifera var. balsamifera</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hyeronima alchorneoides</td>
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<td>Hyptis atrorubens</td>
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<td>Inga edulis</td>
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<tr>
<td>Justicia pectoralis</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kalanchoe pinnata</td>
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<td>Lantana camara</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lantana camara var. aculeata</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lonchocarpus chrysophyllus</td>
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<tr>
<td>Macfadyena unguis-cat</td>
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<td>Manicaria saccifera</td>
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<td>Panopsis sessilifolia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Persea americana</td>
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<tr>
<td>Petiveria alliacea</td>
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<tr>
<td>Phyllanthus amarus</td>
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<td>Phyllanthus carolinensis subsp. carolinensis</td>
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<td>Phyllanthus niruri subsp. niruri</td>
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<tr>
<td>Phyllanthus urinaria</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pluchea carolinensis</td>
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<td>Plumeria alba</td>
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<td>Pradosia schomburgkiana</td>
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<tr>
<td>Protium guianense</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pyrostegia dichotoma</td>
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<tr>
<td>Renealmia cf. floribunda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhyzanchthera grandiflora</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rollinia essuca</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sambucus canadensis</td>
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<tr>
<td>Scoparia dulcis</td>
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<tr>
<td>Siparuna cf. guianensis</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stizophyllum riparium</td>
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<td>Tabeuba serratifolia</td>
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<td>Tamandindus indicus</td>
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<td>Tanaecium nocturnum</td>
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<td>Tibouchina aspera</td>
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<td>Trichomanes vittaria</td>
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<td>Triphasis trifolia</td>
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<td><strong>Crumal</strong></td>
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<td>Annona sericea</td>
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<td>Bauhinia guianensis</td>
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<td>Clibadium sylvestre</td>
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<td>Gossypium barbadense</td>
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<td>Hymenophyllum polyanthos</td>
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<td>Leonotis nepetifolia</td>
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<td>Sclerolobium aff. melinonii</td>
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<td>Serjania oblongifolia</td>
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<td>Solanum americanum</td>
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<td>Stizophyllum riparium</td>
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<td>Zingiber cassumunar</td>
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<td>Zingiber officinale</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Curare (Arrow, Blowpipe and Hunting Poison)</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Abuta grandifolia</td>
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<td>Abuta rufescens</td>
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<td>Capsicum annuum</td>
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<td>Capsicum frutescens</td>
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<td>Cissampelos andromorpha</td>
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<td>Cissampelos ovalifolia</td>
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<td>Dicypellium caryophyllaceum</td>
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<td>Diefenbachia seguine</td>
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<td>Fevillia cordifolia</td>
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<td>Guettardia acreana</td>
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<td>Hura crepitans</td>
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<td>Marcgravia coriacea</td>
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<td>Ocotea cymbarum</td>
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<td>Ocotea guianensis</td>
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<td>Philodendron melinonii</td>
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<td>Philodendron sp.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Picrasma excelsa</td>
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<td>Piper aff. alatabaccum</td>
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<td>Piper aff. pseudoacreanum</td>
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<td>Piper bartlingianum</td>
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<td>Piper oblongifolium</td>
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<td>Piper poiteanum</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Cutaneous Eruptions</strong> (See also Skin Eruptions)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mikania guaco</td>
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<tr>
<td>Piper marginatum var. marginatum</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stachyaphtha jamaicensis</td>
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<td>Vismia cayennensis</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Cuts</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Aloe vera</td>
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<td>Anacardium occidentale</td>
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<td>Calathea cyclophora</td>
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<td>Calotropis gigantea</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cecropia peltata</td>
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<tr>
<td>Clerodendrum thomsoniae</td>
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<td>Clibadium surinamense</td>
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<td>Costus aff. arabicus</td>
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<td>Cybianthus fulvopulverulentus subsp. magnoliifolius</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dimorphandra conjugata</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eclipta prostrata</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ficus nymphaeifolia</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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*
- *Orthomone 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*

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*

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- *Vataireopsis surinamensis*
- *Vismia cayennensis*
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)
Abras precatorius
Ambelania acida
Anacardium giganteum
Anacardium occidentale
Aniba canellilla
Aniba hostmanniana
Annona reticulata
Averrhoa bilimbi
Ayapana triplinervis
Bauhinia kunthiana
Brunfelsia americana
Byrsonima crassifolia
Caesalpinia pulcherrima
Calycophyllum gotheanus
Carapa guianensis
Carapa procera
Caryocar glabrum
Cespedesia spathulata
Chamaesyce hirta
Chamaesyce thymifolia
Chlorocardium roesiae
Chrysobalanus icaco
Cipura paludosa
Cissampelos andromorpha
Citrus aurantiifolia
Clidemia dentata
Coccoloba uvifera
Copaifera guianensis
Cordia curassavica
Couma guianensis
Crescencia cujete
Cupania aff. americana
Cymbopogon nardus
Cynodon dactylon
Dalbergia monetaria
Dicranostyles sp.
Diospyros martini
Doliocarpus cf. major
Eclipta prostrata
Eperua spp.
Euterpe oleracea
Ficus chusifolia
Ficus trigona
Ficus paraensis
Genipa americana
Genipa spruceana
Heliotropium indicum
Hymenaea courbaril
Hystis pectinata
Inga bourgoni
Joannesia princeps
Kalancheo pinnata
Lecythis idatimon
Leonotis nepetifolia
Licania heteromorpha var. perplexans
Licaria camara
Lonchocarpus latifolius
Maprounea guianensis
Marantara arundinacea
Maranta ruiziana
Mauritia flexuosa
Mayna odorata
Mora excelsa
Musa x paradisiaca
Myrciaria cf. visnagifolia
Psidium guajava
Psidium personii
Psidium striatum
Punica granatum
Rheedida macrophylla
Rhizopora mangle
Sauvagesia erecta
Simaroubia amara
Solanum leucocarpone
Spondias mombin
Stachytarpheta jamaicensis
Syzygium cumini
Terminalia catappa
Theobroma cacao
Zea mays

Dietetic
Phyllanthus acidus
Zea mays

Digestive
Aniba canellilla
Annona squamosa
Ayapana triplinervis
Capraia biflora
Capsicum frutescens
Carica papaya
Cymbopogon citratus
Cymbopogon nardus
Lantana camara var. aculeata
Leonotis leonurus
Marsypianthes chamaedrys
Ocimum sanctum
Ouratea guianensis
Peperomia trifolia
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
Leontis nepetaefolia
Mikania micrantha
Pothomorphe peltata
Ruellia tuberosa

Dipsomania (See Alcohol Abuse)

Dysentery

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 timou tout
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)

**Douché** (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*
- *Ambelemania acida*
- *Anacardium giganteum*
- *Anacardium occidentale*
- *Aniba canellilla*
- *Aniba hostmanniana*
- *Annona reticulata*
- *Areca catechu*
- *Asclepias curassavica*
- *Bauhinia kunthiana*
- *Bixa orellana*
- *Boerhavia diffusa*
- *Byrsonima crassifolia*
- *Byrsonima spicata*
- *Calycophus goethanus*
- *Campsiandra sp.*
- *Caperonia paludosa*
- *Cecropia peltata*
- *Cespedesia sathulata*
- *Chlorocardium rodiaeii*
- *Citrus aurantiifolia*
- *Clidemia dentata*

**Dysmenorrhoea**
- *Persea americana*

**Dyspepsia** (See also Acidity; Stomach Ailments)
- *Aristolochia daemoninoxius*
- *Carica papaya*

**Dyspnœoa**
- *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*
- *Gloeporus 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

Emmenagogue
Boerhavia diffusa
Caesalpinia pulcherrima
Cardiospermum
halicacabum
Coutoubea spicata
Curculigo scorzonerifolia
Guarea guidonia
Hypoixis decumbens
Lawsonia inermis

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-cat
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 caimito
Guatteria ouregou
Myristica fragrans
Siparuna guianensis
Syzygium aromaticum

Exhaustion
Panopsis sessilifolia
Senna quinquangulata

Expectorant
Cissampelos pareira
Ptychopetalum olacoides

Eye Diseases, Infections and Irritations (See also Cataract; Conjunctivitis; Eye Pain; Ophthalmia; Trachoma)

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
Virola michelii

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)

Aloe vera
Annona ambotay
Annona muricata
Aristolochia staheli
Aristolochia sp.
Asclepias curassavica
Aspidosperma album
Ayapana triplinervis
Bacopa monnieri
Bonafousia disticha
Brickellia grandiflora
Byrsonima crassifolia
Byrsonima spicata
Caesalpinia bonduc
Caesalpinia pulcherrima
Calathea elliptica
Canna indica
Carapa guianensis
Caryocar nuciferum
Catasetum barbatum
Ceiba pentandra
Chamaesyce hirta
Chlorocardium rodiaei
Citharexylum macrophyllum
Citrus medica
Cocos nucifera
Coffea arabica
Columnnea calotricha
Combretum rotundifolium
guyanensis
Condylacarpus
Coutarea hexandra
Coutoubea ramosa
Coutoubea spicata
Cupania hirsuta
Curtia tenuifolia
Cyperus laxus
Dipteryx odorata
Dipteryx punctata
Drymonia coccinea
Eichhornia crassipes
Emilia sonchifolia
Epidendrum paniculatum
Eryngium foetidum
Eustoma exaltata
Faramea multiflora var. multiflora
Furcraea foetida
Geissospermum sericeum
Gossypium herbaceum
Guatteria discolor
Hedychium coronarium
Hyptis lanceolata
Irlbachia alata subsp. alata
Irlbachia caerulescens
Irlbachia purpurascens
Isericia coccinea
Justicia pectoralis
Kalanchoe pinnata
Lacmellea aculeata
Lacmellea utilis
Lantana camara
Lepidaploa remotiflora
Lindernia crustacea
Lindernia diffusa
Liriodendron tulipifera
Ludwigia hyssopifolia
Lycopodium cernuum
Mabea piriri
Mabea taquari
Macfadyena unguis-cati
Manettia coccinea
Manilkara zapota
Melia azedarach
Mesechites trifida
Mikania congeta
Mikania cordifolia
Mikania micrantha
Momordica charantia
Monniera trifolia
Moringa pterygosperma
Nautilocalyx kohlerioides
Ocimum campechianum
Odontadenia nitida
Odontadenia puncticulosa
Palicourea guianensis
Peperomia elongata
Paradromonta campostyla
Peperomia glabella
Peperomia macrostachya
Peperomia obtusifolia
Peperomia procumbens
Petiveria alliacea
Pfaffia glauca
Philodendron fragransissimum
Phyllanthus amarus
Phyllanthus carolinensis
subsp. carolinensis
Phyllanthus niruri subsp. niruri
Phyllanthus urinaria
Physalis pubescens
Picrasma excelsa
Picrolemma pseudocoffea
Pithecellobium unguis-cati
Potalia amara
Psychotria ulviformis
Quassia amara
Renealmia guianensis
Renealmia monosperma
Rhizophora mangle
Rinorea flavescens
Rodriguezia lanceolata
Rolandra fruticosa
Sambucus canadensis
Sauvagesia erecta
Schultesia guianensis
Scoparia dulcis
Senna alata
Senna occidentalis
Sida acuta
Sida glomerata
Sida rhombifolia
Sidastrum quinquenervium
Simaba cedron
Simarouba amara
Siparuna emarginata
Siparuna guianensis
Siparuna cf. guianensis
Sloanea sp.
Swietenia mahagoni
Tabebuia capitata
Tachia guianensis
Thevetia ahouai
Ticorea foetida
Unonopsis guatterioides
Urera caracasana
Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

Wulffia baccata
Zanthoxylum caribaeum
Zanthoxylum hermaphroditum

Female Rejuvenation
Petiveria alliacea

Ferric Chloride Solution
("Steel Drops")
Cajanus cajan

Fertility Drug
Abarema jupunba

Fever
(See also Ague; Antipyretic; Bilius Fever; Febrifuge; Fever in Children; Intermittent Fever)
Abelmoschus moschatus
Acacia tenuifolia
Acotiis spp.
Adiantum fuliginosum
Aegiphila cf. integrifolia
Aframomum melegueta
Alexa wachenheimii
Angelonia biflora
Aniba canelilla
Annona haematantha
Aristolochia daemominoxius
Aristolochia spp.
Arrabidaea candicans
Astrocaryum vulgare
Averrhoa bilimbi
Averrhoa carambola
Azadirachta indica
Bambusa vulgaris
Banara guianensis
Bauhinia guianensis
Bidens cynapiifolia
Bixa orellana
Brunfelsia guianensis
Cajanus cajan
Calyptrocarya poeppigiana
Campomanesia aromatica
Capirona decorticans
Capsicum annuum
Catostemma fragrans
Cecropia sciadophylla
Cedrela odorata
Chlorocardium rodiaei
Cissus erosa
Cissus verticillata
Citrus aurantium
Commelina diffusa
Cordia curassavica
Cordia nodosa
Couratari guianensis
Coussoapo cf. asperifolia
Croton trinitatis
Curarea candicans
Cymbopogon citratus
Cyperus articulatus
Cyphomandra endopogon
Cyphomandra hartwegii
Davilla cf. rugosa
Desmodium spp.
Desmoncus cf.
polycanthos
Dicranostyles sp.
Diospyros guianensis
Drypetes variabilis
Duroia cf. amapana
Eclipta prostrata
Eleusine indica
Eragrostis tefrosanthos
Erechtites hieracifolia
Erytrhina fusca
Eugenia uniflora
Euterpe oleracea
Forsteronia cf. gracilis
Geissospernum argentum
Geissospernum laevis
Goupta glabra
Helicostylis cf.
pedunculata
Helicostylis tomentosa
Homalium racemosum
Ichnanthus panicoides
Ichthyothere terminalis
Inga alba
Inga thibaudiana
Irlbachia purpurascens
Jacarranda copaia
Jatropha curcas
Justicia pectoralis
Kyllinga odorata
Lindernia diffusa
Lippia alba
Lueheopsis rugosa
Lycopodium cernuum
Macfadyena uncata
Machaerium lunatum
Macrobolium aff.
angustifolium
Macrobolium cf.
acaciifolium
Mansoa alliacea
Mansoa standleyi
Memora flaviflora
Merremia macrocalyx
Miconia longispicata
Momordica charantia
Musa x paradisiaca
Myrciaria cf. vismeifolia
Norantea guianensis
Occotia canaliculata
Opuntia cochenillifera
Ormosia coutinhoi
Parkia nitida
Parkia pendula
Pectis elongata
Pentaclethra macroloba
Phaseolus lunatus
Phytolacca rivinoides
Piper arboereum
Piper gleasonii
Pithecellobium jupunba
Plantago major
Platymiscium sp.
Pluchea carolinensis
Plukenetia polyadenia
Polybotrya caudata
Protium aracouchini
Psychotria racemosa
Quassia amara
Renealmia alpinia
Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

Renealmia 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
Tetragonia costata subsp. rotundifolia
Trigonidcf. hypoleuca
Vataireopsis speciosa
Veronica americana
Virola michelii
Virola 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

Filariasi s (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
Cybiantus fulvopulverulentus
subsp. magnolifolius
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
Renealmia guianensis
Renealmia monosperma

Flavoring
Dipteryx odorata

Flea Repellent (See Insecticide (Fleas))

Flux (See also Bloody Flux)
Desmodium guianense

Food Poisoning
Rheedia macrophylla
Talisia sp.
Foot Abscess
*Plumeria rubra*

Fungal Infections (See also Athlete’s Foot; Foot Fungus; Puvuski Mycosis; Ringworm; Thrush)
*Commelina erecta*
*Elephantopus scaber*
*Licania heteromorpha var. perplexans*
*Manihot esculenta*
*Maprouneaa guianensis*
*Opuntia cochenillifera*
*Virola michelii*
*Zanthoxylum flavum*

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*
*Trigonia villosa*

Fractures (See also Bone Fractures)
*Astrocaryum murumura*
*Astrocaryum sciophilum*
*Copaifera guianensis*
*Cyathula prostrata*
*Oryctanthus florulentus*
*Psittacanthus spp.*
*Stachytarpheta cayennennis*
*Stachytarpheta jamaicensis*
*Vigna unguiculata*

Framboesia (See Yaws)

Fright
*Cyperus articulatus*
*Eryngium foetidum*

Fumigant
*Annona haematantha*

Gastric Disturbances (See also Acidity; Bowel Problems; Dyspepsia; Indigestion; Stomach Ailments)
*Boerhavia coccinea*
*Carica papaya*
*Gossypium spp.*
*Irlbachia alata subsp. alata*
*Pychoptalum olacoides*
*Voyria caerulea*

General Malaise
*Ficus sp.*
*Myrciaria cf. vismeifolia*

General Medicine
*Aframomum melegueta*

General Weakness (See also Weakness)
*Ficus sp.*
*Mansoa alliacea*
*Meteoriopsis 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. erassifolia
**Caesalpinia bonduc**
**Cajanus cajan**
**Calathea** cf. comosa
**Carica papaya**
**Cecropia** spp.
**Cecropia** congestiflorus
**Cordia curassavica**
**Costus aff. arabicus**
**Costus arabicus**
**Cynodon dactylon**
**Dichorisandra hexandra**
**Genipa americana**
**Homalium guianense**
**Homalium racemosum**
**Iryanthera** cf. hostmannii
**Licaria 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**
**Coffee arabica**
**Hybanthus calceolaria**
**Mirabilis jalapa**

**Grippe** (See also Influenza)
**Acorus calamus**
**Aframomum melegueta**
**Anacardium occidentale**
**Ayapana triplinervis**
**Chenopodium ambrosioides**

**Guinea Worm**
**Allium cepa**

**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**
**Pychopetalum 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**

**Gum Bleeding**
**Piper nigrum**

**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 Antihaemorrhagic; 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**

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<tr>
<th>Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Haemostatic (See also Bleeding Stancher)</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Costus lasius</td>
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<td>Costus spiralis var. villosus</td>
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<td>Eleusine indica</td>
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<td>Euterpe oleracea</td>
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<td>Guarea guidonia</td>
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<td>Lycoperdon americanum</td>
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<td>Manihot esculenta</td>
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<td>Montrichardia arborescens</td>
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<td>Musa x paradisiaca</td>
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<td><strong>Hair Strengthener</strong></td>
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<td>Carapa guianensis</td>
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<td><strong>Hair Tonic</strong></td>
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<td>Musa x paradisiaca</td>
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<td><strong>Hair Cosmetic</strong></td>
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<td>Ischnosiphon arouma</td>
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<td><strong>Hair Graying</strong></td>
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<td>Dioclea aff. macrocarpa</td>
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<td><strong>Hair Growth Stimulant</strong></td>
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<td>Abarema jupunba</td>
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Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

**Headache** (Violent)
- Erythrina fusca
- Kalanchee 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 brownsgbergense
- Renealmia alpinia
- Rolandra fruticosa
- Tephronia sinapou

**Hemorrhoids** (See
- Haemorrhoids)

**Hemostatic** (See
- Haemostatic)

**Hepatitis** (See also
- Cirrhosis; Liver Problems)
- Aristolochia trilobata
- Averrhoa bilimbi
- Indigofera gerardiana

**Herbal Bath**
- Amaranthus spinosus
- Anxonopus 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

**Heat Rash**
- Heliotropium indicum
- Scoparia dulcis

**Hematomata**
- Cecropia obtusa
- Justicia pectoralis

**Hemorrhage** (See
- Bleeding)

**Hernia** (See also Inguinal Hernia)
- Duroia aquatica
- Gurania huberi
- Kalanchee pinnata
- Mucuna sloanei
- Mucuna urens
- Piper augustum
- Piper dumosum
- Piper obliquum
- Piper submelanostictum

**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 altitis
- Averrhoa bilimbi
- Ayapania 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  
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  
Stachydrifera jamaicensis  
Symphytum officinale

Immunostimulatory Activity  
Ocimum sanctum

Impetigo  
Abobolboda americana

Impotence  
Allamanda cathartica  
Oryza sativa  
Smilax schomburgkiana

Indigestion (See also Acidity; Bowel Problems; Dyspepsia; Gastric Disturbances; Stomach Ailments)  
Ananas comosus  
Aristolochia daemominoxius  
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  
Solamnus 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))

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.

**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
Paulinia dasygonia
Philodendron rudgeanum
Senna alata
Theobroma subincanum

**Intestinal Worms**

**Intestinal Problems** (See also Gastric Disturbances; Stomach Ailments)
Anredera leptostachys
Begonia glabra
Chamaesyce hirta
Citrus lanatus
Coccoloba uvifera
Crescentia cujete
Momordica

**Intoxicant**
Anacardium occidentale
Anadenanthera peregrina
Ocotea cymbarum
Virola surinamensis

Ipecacuanha Substitute
Boerhavia diffusa
Hybanthus calceolaria
Mitracarpus sp.
Noisettia orchidiflora

**Iron Deficiency**
Anacardium giganteum

Irritant
Anona 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
- Elefantopus mollis
- Geissospermum argenteum
- Geissospermum laevis
- Leonotis nepetifolia
- Melia azedarach
- Merremia dissecta
- Mikania guaco
- Mikania micrantha
- Momordica charantia
- Pentaclethra macroloba
- 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 uncatula
- Memora flavidula
- Morinda citrifolia
- Opuntia vulgaris
- Pothischlopa 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
- Cerepia angulata
- Cerepia peltata
- Cerepia sciadophylla
- Cerepia 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
- Astrocarum 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)**

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Alternate Names</th>
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<td>Costus spiralis var.</td>
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<td>spiralis</td>
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<td>Omphalea diandra</td>
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<td>Spondias purpurea</td>
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<td>Tamarindus indica</td>
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<td><strong>Leg Pain</strong></td>
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<td>Lycopodium cernuum</td>
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<td><strong>Leishmaniasis</strong></td>
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<td>Cecropia obtusa</td>
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<td>Pavonia cf. flavispina</td>
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<td>Vataireopsis surinamensis</td>
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<td>Vismia cayennensis</td>
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<td>Vismia guianensis</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vismia latifolia</td>
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<td>Vismia macrophylla</td>
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<td>Vismia sandwithii</td>
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<td>Vismia sessifolia</td>
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<td>Zanthoxylum pentandrum</td>
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<td><strong>Leprosy</strong></td>
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<td>Abolboda americana</td>
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<td>Eryngium foetidum</td>
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<td>Hura crepitans</td>
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<td>Lycopersicon esculentum</td>
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<td>Asclepias curassavica</td>
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<td>Cajanus cajan</td>
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<td>Chamaesyce thymifolia</td>
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<td>Chrysobalanus icaco</td>
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<td>Costus arabicus</td>
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<td>Costus congestiflorus</td>
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<td>Costus scaber</td>
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<td>Petiveria alliacea</td>
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<td>Phthirusa stelis</td>
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<td>Stychnos cogens</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stychnos diaboli</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Leukemia (See Antileukemic)</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Libido Loss</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Stychnos diaboli</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Lice (See Insecticide (Lice))</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Limb Contractions</strong></td>
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<td>Solanum nigrum</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Limb Strengthenener</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Sabicea cinerea</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Liniment</strong></td>
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<td>Croton pullei</td>
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<td>Eupatorium macrophyllum</td>
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<td>Pouteria sp.</td>
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<td>Ricinus communis</td>
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<td><strong>Lip Sores</strong></td>
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<td>Inga edulis</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Peperomia sp.</strong></td>
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<td>Virola sp.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Liquorice Substitute</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Abrus precatorius</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Liver Problems</strong> (See also Cirrhosis; Hepatitis)**</td>
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<tr>
<td>Abuta rufescens</td>
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<tr>
<td>Aloe vera</td>
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<td>Banara guianensis</td>
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<td>Boerhavia coccinea</td>
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<td>Cucurbita pepo</td>
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<td>Eclipta prostrata</td>
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<td>Guarea gomma</td>
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<td>Gustavia hexapetala</td>
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<tr>
<td>Himatanthus spp.</td>
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<td>Hyptis pectinata</td>
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<td>Lindernia diffusa</td>
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<td>Nicotiana tabacum</td>
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<td>Passiflora edulis</td>
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<td>Quassia amara</td>
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<td>Raphanus sativus</td>
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<td>Solanum leucocarpon</td>
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<td>Solanum oleraceum</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stachytrapheta jamaicensis</td>
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<tr>
<td>Theobroma cf. subincanum</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Lotta</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Licania heteromorpha var.</td>
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<tr>
<td>perplexans</td>
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<td>Senna bicapsularis</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vismia cayennensis</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vismia guianensis</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Low Blood Pressure</strong> (See Hypotensive)**</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Lumbago</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Dactyloctenium aegyptium</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mansoa alliacea</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mansoa standleyi</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Lumbar Pain</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Momordica</td>
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</table>
Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

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 rodiaea
Peperomia elongata
Peperomia gloriosa
Peperomia macrostachya
Peperomia obtusifolia
Philodendron linnaei
Picrolemma pseudocoffea
Quassia amara
Sabieca villosa
Schefflera morototoni
Stigmaphyllon convolvulifolium
Sweatia sp.

Tamarindus indica
Tetrapterys discolor
Tinospora crispa
Trichilia spp.
Vouacapoua americana
Zanthoxylum hermaphroditum

Malarial Fever (See also Antimalarial; Malarial Fever)
Azadirachta indica
Capararia biflora
Chlorocardium rodiaei
Lantana camara
Mikania micrantha
Quassia amara
Simaroubia 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; Malarial Fever)
Abelmoschus moschatus
Areca catechu

Masticatory

Measles
Azadirachta indica
Maprouneea 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

Oxalis barrelieri
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

Metorrhagia  
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

Mucilages  
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 javurensis  
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
Quassia amara

Nausea
Ayapana triplinervis

Neckache
Dicranostyles sp.

Necrotic Ulcers
Monstera adansonii
Rhodospatha latifolia

Nerves, Nervous Conditions and Neuralgia
Annona montana
Annona muricata
Arrabidaea chica
Cecropia surinamensis
Cordia tomentosa
Desmodium adscendens
Guatteria ouregou
Jatropha curcas
Maranta sp.
Piper marginatum var. marginatum
Piscidia piscipula
Ptychopetalum olacoides
Renealmia alpinia
Senna occidentalis

Nose Drops
Eclipta prostrata

Nosebleed
Montrichardia arborescens

Nursing Milk Augmentor
Gossypium herbaceum

Nursing Women
Colocasia esculenta

Nutritive
Couma guianensis

Lacmellea utilis
Curarea candicans
Drymonia coccinea
Eclipta prostrata
Ficus nymphaeifolia
Hymenophyllum polyanthos
Lonchocarpus martynii
Opuntia cochenillifera
Tachigali paniculata
Tamarindus indica

Obstructed Uterus
Datura ceratocaula

Obstructions (Visceral)
Irlbachia alata subsp. alata

Odontalgia (See Toothache)

Oedema (See Edema)

Olfactory Sensitizer
Mimosa pudica

Ophthalmia (See also Eye Disease)
Abrus precatorius
Cucurbita moschata
Eschweilera grandiflora
Plantago lanceolata
Psychotria mapouroides
Sauvagesia erecta

Oral Contraceptive
Abrus precatorius
Commelina erecta

Oral Diseases
Anacardium occidentale
Peperomia pellucida
Solanum oleraceum
Stemodia pusilla

Otitis (See also Earache)
Solanum melongena

Paralysis
Psychopetalum olacoides
Quassia amara

Parasitic Worms (See also Ankylostomes;
Anthelmintic; Black Skin Worm; Botfly Larva
Expulsion; Filariasis;
Guinea Worm; Intestinal Worms; Skin Parasites;
Tapeworm)
Abarema jupunba
Anacardium occidentale
Caladium cf. tricolor
Carica papaya
Crinum erubescens
Hymenocallis tubiflora
Nerium oleander
Parinari campestris
Passiflora quadrangularis
Solanum leucocarpum

Parasympathomimetic
Pilocarpus demerarae

Passion Flower Poison Antidote
Dicypellium caryophyllaceum

Pectoral (See also Coughs)
Caesalpinia pulcherrima
Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

Cajanus cajan
Cordia curassavica
Cordia nodosa
Gossypium barbadense
Hibiscus rosa-sinensis
Lantana camara
Malpighia punicifolia
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

Photochemistry
Zanthoxylum flavum

Phthisis
Protium guianense

Pian (See also Bush Sores; Bush Yaws; Yaws)
Jacaranda copaia

Pictonuma
Ricinus communis

Piles (See Haemorrhoids)

Pill-Making
Lycoptodium 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)
Abras 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

Prostate
Chenopodium ambrosioides

Proprietary Medicine
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 gossypiifolia
Jatropha multifida
Joannesia princeps
Lagamaria siceraria
Lecythis longipes
Lindernia difusa
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 macronata
Portulaca oleracea
Pothomorphe peltata
Qualea rosea
Rhabadadenia biflora
Ricinus communis
Scoparia dulcis

Senna alata
Senna occidentalis
Senna reticulata
Stachytrapheta
cayennensis
Stachytrapheta
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 rodiae
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
Citrus us luminata
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)

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
Bonomousia siphilitica
Carapa guianensis
Casearia glomerata
Chamaesyce hirta
Coccinia grandis
Cocos nucifera
Copaja guianensis
Cordia nodosa
Datura ceratocaula
Dipteryx odorata
Dipteryx punctata

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 | Sediment in Urine |
| Senna reticulata | Vatairea guianensis | Ocimum campechianum |
| 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
- Mitania cordifolia
- Momordica charantia
- Senna bicapsularis
- Tamarindus indica
- Thespesia populnea
- Vismia cayennensis

### Scalp Itch

- Miconia tomentosa

### Sciatica

- Datura ceratocaula

### Scorpion Stings

- Clathrotropis

### Scrophula

- Aframomum melegueta

### Scrofula

- 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
- Ocimum gratissimum
- Ocimum campechianum
- Petiveria alliacea
- Pfaffia glauca
- Pharus latifolius

### 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)

**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; Pimples; Skin Diseases; Skin Rashes; Tetter)
- Azadirachta indica
- Bacopa aquatica
- Carapa 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
- Tanaeium 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
- Tanaeium nocturnum
- Virola sebifera
- Vismia sessilifolia

**Skin Parasites**
(See also Parasitic Worms; Warble Fly Infection)
- Annona squamosa
- Costus spp.
- Humiria balsamifera var.
- Bonafousia undulata
- Cecropia obtusa
- Nerium oleander
- Nicotiana tabacum
- Piper brownsbergense
- Psychotria ulviformis
- Quassia amara
- Solanum leucocarpum

**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
- Mendoncica 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)

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 chrysocephylus
  Macfadyena unguis-cati
  Mikania micrantha
  Pentaclethra macroloba
  Philodendron pedatum
  Piper humistratum

Snake Poison Antidote
  Dracontium dubium
  Mikania guaco
  Mikania parviflora
  Tabebuia serratifolia
  Trichosanthes punctata

Snoring
  Cyperus articulatus

Snuff (See also
  Psychotomimetic Snuff)
  Anadenanthera peregrina
  Diptryx odorata
  Nicotiana tabacum

Soap
  Diptryx 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 aroborescens
  Stigmaphyllon sinuatum

Sore Throat (See also
  Throat Conditions)
  Abrus precatorius
  Ageratum conyzoides
  Anacardium occidentale
  Ananas comosus
  Cymbopogon citratus
  Eugenia polystachya
  Moringa pterygosperma
  Passiflora laurifolia

Sores (See also Infected Sores and Wounds)
  Ambelania acida
  Asclepias curassavica
  Calophostum lucidum
  Calotropis gigantea
  Carapa guianensis
  Clathrotrops brachypetala
  Clibadium surinamense
  Clidemia dentata
  Croton pullei
  Cybianthus fulvopulverulentus
  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
Hymenocalis tubiflora
Morinda citrifolia
Quassia amara
Senna alata

Splinter Extraction
Chromolaena odorata
Philodendron linnaei
Theobroma cacao

Spontaneous Abortion
Pouteria sagotiana

Sprains
Arrabidaeae patellifera

Astrocaryum murumura
Chamaesyce prostrata
Chamaesyce thyminifolia
Cordia nodosa
Cuphea carthagakensis
Curtuma longa
Cyaneum cinereum
Eleutherine bulbosa
Ficus sp.
Lomaropsis japurensis
Mucuna cf. urens
Portulaca macronata
Portulaca oleracea
Pouteria melanopoda
Priva lappulaece
Psychotria poeppigiana
Rolandra fruticosa
Smilax sp.
Tamarindus indica

Sprue
Sesbania grandiflora

Stereility in Women
Inga capitata

Sternutatory
Anadenanthera peregrina

Stimulant
Abelmoschus moschatus
Aniba canelilila
Canna indica
Capsicum granum
Capsicum frutescens
Cordia curassavica
Dicypellum
caryophyllaceum
Erythroxylon coca
Guatteria ouregou
Lantana camara
Lantana camara var. aculeata
Mangifera indica
Mikania guaco
Mikania parviflora
Myristica fragrans
Nectandra sanguinea
Pimenta dioica
Schefflera morototoni
Simaroubha 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
Rhysalis baccifera
Stigmaphyllon
hypeulecum
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
Cassya filiformis
Chamaesyce thyminifolia
Citrus sinensis
Copaifera guianensis
Costus spiralis
Coutoubea ramosa
Curcuma spp.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cyperus rotundus</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cyperus spp.</td>
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<td>Eryngium foetidum</td>
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<td>Lantana camara</td>
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<td>Marsypianthes chamaedrys</td>
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<td>Momordica charantia</td>
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<td>Momordica cockinchenensis</td>
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<td>Opuntia vulgaris</td>
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<tr>
<td>Opuntia sp.</td>
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<td>Paullinia dasyagonia</td>
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<td>Pimenta racemosa</td>
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<td>Piper arboreum</td>
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<tr>
<td>Piper marginatum var. marginatum</td>
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<td>Psidium guajava</td>
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<td>Xylopia frutescens</td>
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<td>Stomach Worms (See Intestinal Worms)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stomachache (See also Stomachic)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Abrus precatorius</td>
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<td>Aniba sp.</td>
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<td>Aristolochia surinamensis</td>
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<td>Bidens pilosa</td>
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<td>Caesalpinia pulcherrima</td>
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<td>Calathea spp.</td>
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<td>Carapa guianensis</td>
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<td>Cecropia sciadophylla</td>
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<td>Chenopodium ambrosioides</td>
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<td>Dichorisandra hexandra</td>
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<td>Dicranostyles sp.</td>
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<td>Diospyros martinii</td>
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<td>Eschweilera pedicellata</td>
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<td>Euphorbia heterophylla</td>
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<td>Humiria balsamifera var. balsamifera</td>
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<td>Hymenaea courbaril</td>
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<td>Inga thibaudiana</td>
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<td>Jatropha gossypiifolia</td>
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<td>Lacunaria jenmanii</td>
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<td>Mikania micrantha</td>
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<td>Myristica fragrans</td>
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<td>Paullinia dasyagonia</td>
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<td>Stomachic (See also Stomachache)</td>
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<td>Abelmoschus moschatus</td>
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<td>Doliocarpus dentatus</td>
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<td>Stupefier for Bees or Wasps</td>
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<td>Cecropia sciadophylla</td>
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<td>Tanaecium nocturnum</td>
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<td>Styptic</td>
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<tr>
<td>Costus spiralis var.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
**Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)**

**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

**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
- Musa x paradisiaca
- Ocimum campechianum
- Ocotea guianensis
- Opuntia cochenillifera
- Philodendron riedelianum
- Philodendron rudgeanum
- Plectranthus amboinicus
- Ricinus communis
- Solanum crinitum
- Tabernaemontana
  - albitrora

**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
- Momina lucida
- Passiflora laurifolia
- Philodendron spp.
- Phyllanthus niruri subsp.
  - lathyroides
- Phytoacca americana
- Phytoacca 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)
- *Phyllanthus subglomeratus*

Termite
- *Cipura paludosa*
- *Geoffroea violacea*
- *Lantana camara var. aculeata*
- *Solanum americanum*

Tampon
- *Bonafousia albiflora*
- *Bonafousia undulata*

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- *Bontia daphnoides*
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- *Geoffroea violacea*
- *Lantana camara var. aculeata*
- *Solanum americanum*

Tetanus
- *Cipura paludosa*
- *Geoffroea violacea*
- *Lantana camara var. aculeata*
- *Solanum americanum*

Tetanus
- *Cipura paludosa*
- *Geoffroea violacea*
- *Lantana camara var. aculeata*
- *Solanum americanum*

Testicle Problems (See also Checkball)
- *Pseudima frutescens*
- *Theobroma subincanum*

Throat Conditions (See also Sore Throat)
- *Cassia occidentalis*
- *Cestrum latifolium var. tenuiflorum*
- *Clavija lancifolia*
- *Copaifera guianensis*
- *Drypetes variabilis*
- *Humiria balsamifera var. balsamifera*
- *Mangifera indica*

Thrash (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*

Tetter (See also Dermatitis; Skin Diseases; Skin Eruptions; Skin Rashes)
- *Senna alata*

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*

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 rodiae  
Chrysophyllum cainito  
Clusia grandiflora  
Costus aff. arabicus  
Crateva tapia  
Dicypellium caryophyllaceum  
Doliocarpus dentatus  
Elephantopus mollis  
Eleusine indica  
Erythroxylon 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  
Setiveria zizanioides  
Voyria coerulae  
Xylopia aromatica  
Zanthoxylum hermaphroditum  

Anthurium clavigerum  
Asclepias curassavica  
Aspidosperma excelsum  
Bonafousia albiflora  
Bonafousia undulata  
Brunfelsia guianensis  
Carica papaya  
Crescentia cujete  
Drymococca cocinea  
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 hylaee  
Philodendron pedatum  
Pimenta dioica  
Piper augustum  
Piper oblongifolium  
Piper poiteanum  
Plumeria rubra  
Psychotria cf. iodotricha  
Saccharum officinarum  
Simaba moretii  
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  

Transpiration  
Eriotheca globosa  

Tuberculosis  
Aristolochia daemoninxious  
Crescentia cujete  
Licania cuprea  
Montrichardia arborescens  
Renealmia floribunda  

Tumor Cell Agglutinator  
Ricinus communis  

Tumors (See also Antitumor; Breast Swellings)  
Cassysytha filiformis  
Moringa pterygosperma  
Ocimum campechianum  
Ocotea guianensis  
Solanum crinitum  

Tonsils  
Terminalia Catappa  

Toothache and Tooth Decay (See also Dental Analgesic)  
Abelmoschus moschatus  
Amaranthus spinosus  

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

Tympanites
Senna alata

Typhus
Aldina insignis
Hibiscus tiliaeus
Lagenaria siceraria
Renealmia 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
Acioitis 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 tiliaeus
Laportea aestuans
Manilkara zapota
Microteia 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 aeuans  
**Uterus Problems / Contractions**  
Aristolochia surinamensis  
Gossypium herbaceum  
Hibiscus esculentus  
Lagenaria siceraria  
Lantana camara  
Leonotis nepetifolia  
Mora excelsa  
Piper 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 Antisyphilitic; Gonorrhoea; Syphilis)  
Anacardium giganteum  
Cajanus cajan  
Centropogon cornutus  
Citrus aurantifolia  
Doliocarpus dentatus  
Erythrina corallodendron  
Lonchocarpus martynii  
Mapprounea guianensis  
Mayna odorata  
Pityrogramma calomelanos  
Potalia amelanos  
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 eliptica  
Calophyllum brasiliense  
Capraria biflora  
Carica papaya  
Chenopodium ambrosioides  
Coix lachryma-jobi  
Coutarea hexandra  
Coutoubea ramosa  
Coutoubea spicata  
Crescentia cujete  
Dalbergia monetaria  
Erythrocitum brasiliensis  
Ficus paraensis  
Ficus sp.  
Geissospermum argenteum  
Geissospermum laevis  
Goupia glabra  
Hymenaea courbaril  
Hyptis mutabilis  
Indigofera gerardiana  
Indigofera suffruticosum  
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  
Crataeva tapia  
Dieffenbachia seguine  
Ischnosiphon arouma  
Musa x paradisiaca  
Plumbago indica  
Pouzolzia viminea  

**Vesicles**  
Montrichardia arborescens  

**Viccis (Sleeping) Fever**  
Citrus aurantifolia  

**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.
Noisetia orchidiflora
Rhabadenia biflora
Solanum oleraceum
Veronica americana

Wart (See also Infected Sores and Wounds; Wounds)
Bursera simaruba
Byrsonima crassifolia
Commelina erecta
Cryptostegia longa
Henriettea succosa
Justicia pectoralis
Lantana camara
Momordica charantia
Peperomia pellucida

Wasp Stings
Omphalea diandra

Water Substitute
Gnetum urens

Weakness (See also General Weakness)
Gnetum nodiflorum
Myrciaria cf. vismeifolia
Ruella tuberosa

Wepurukane
Pouteria sagotiana

Wheezing
Euphorbia neriifolia
Nopalea cochenillifera
Sparganophorus sparganophora

White Spots (Oxi)
Vismia guianensis

Whitlow
Annona muricata

Vulva
Chrysobalanus icaco

Whooping Cough
Costus arabis
Costus congestiflorus
Costus scaber
Davilla spp.
Doliocarpus spp.
Hernandia guianensis
Hippeastrum puniceum
Ionidium polygalaeofilia
Justicia pectoralis
Psychotria poepiggiana
Ruella 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  

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

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<td>A-kah-pota</td>
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<td><em>Homalium racemosum</em></td>
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<td><em>Paullinia dasygonia</em></td>
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<td>A-lah-kah</td>
<td><em>Passiflora glandulosa</em></td>
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Ah-la-hku-pah-ne (Piper aff. pseudoacreamum)
Ah-la-hku-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-ku-ah (Anthurium scandens)
Ah-lu-gah-lu-gah (Gouania blanchetiana)
Ah-lu-gaw (Zanthoxylum pentandrum)
Ah-mam-rah-yik (Costus erythrothyrsus)
Ah-mam-rha-yik (Costus claviger)
Ah-ma-na-yik (Solanum stramoniifolium)
Ah-mang-pra-yik (Costus erythrothyrsus)
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 rigidula)
Ah-pu-row-rai-yik (Lippia sp.)
Ah-ru-gaw (Zanthoxylum apiculatum)
Ah-se-se (Capsicum annuum)
Ah-tah-he-ne (Helicostylis cf. pedunculata)
Ah-tah-luh-kah-det (Byrsonima cf. crassifolia)
Aie-udu (Bocoa prouacensis)
Aig (Nicotiana tabacum)
Aikalata (Bonafoiusia 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)
Ajoewi (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 pomdedje (Unonopsis guatterioides)
Akar wangi (Vetiveria zizanioides)
Akawai-nutmeg (Licaria camara)
Akaya (Spondias mombin)
Akayoran (Dimorphandra conjugata)
Ak-kour-mang-yik (Passiflora glandulosa)
Akoacecorlili (Martinella obovata)
Akoejali (Cedrela odorata)
Akoehjali (Cedrela odorata)
Akoejoe (Anacardium giganteum)
Akoekoeleja amosaitje (Uncaria guianensis)
Akoelii kjejere (Stigmaphyllon sinuatatum)
Akoema (Couma guianensis)
Akojoe malakali (Stachytarpheta cayennensis)
Akojoe malakali (Stachytarpheta cayennensis)
Ak-long-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)

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<th>Plant Name</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
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<td>Akwansiba (Pouteria melanopoda)</td>
<td>Amandra (Terminalia catappa)</td>
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<td>Alaabo (Voyria caerulea)</td>
<td>Amap (Brosimum parinarioides)</td>
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<td>Alapoi elo katoepoere (Clathrotropis brachypetala)</td>
<td>Amap (Parahancornia fasciculata)</td>
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<td>Amapa (Parahancornia fasciculata)</td>
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<td>Alaman (Solanum americanum var. nodiflorum)</td>
<td>Amapaia (Hieronima alchorneoides)</td>
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<td>Ambelani (Ambelania acida)</td>
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<td>Ambotay (Annona ambotay)</td>
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<td>Alaoelama (Sclerolobium cf. albilorum)</td>
<td>Ambrette (Abelmoschus moschatus)</td>
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<td>Alaone (Tabebuia insignis)</td>
<td>Aminiyu (Gossypium barbadense)</td>
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<td>Amiio (Ricinus communis)</td>
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<td>Ammose (Xylopia aromatica)</td>
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<td>A-mo-go-ye-no-yik (Mucuna urens)</td>
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<td>Alapalu (Maranta ruiziana)</td>
<td>A-mo-go-yen-u-yik (Mucuna urens)</td>
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<td>Alasa pegretoe (Xylopia frutescens)</td>
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<td>Alasabo (Citharexylum macrophyllum)</td>
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<td>Alatoo laboe (Stachytarpheta cayennensis)</td>
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<td>Alateo laboe (Stachytarpheta jamaicensis)</td>
<td>Ana (Omphalea diandra)</td>
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<td>Anaakara (Cordia polylephala)</td>
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<td>Anaola (Licania macrophylla)</td>
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<td>An-a-paima (Aniba canelilla)</td>
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<td>Aneisi wiwirie (Piper arboreum)</td>
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<td>Aneisie wiwirie (Pothomorphe peltata)</td>
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<td>Anesiwiwiri (Piper marginatum var. marginatum)</td>
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</table>
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 (*Pesca americana*)

Ap-pi-gee-yik (*Adiantopsis radiata*)

Applerooos (*Syzygium jambos*)

Apra-oedoe (*Pouteria sagotiana*)

Apresina (*Citrus sinensis*)

Araatroekoe (*Cordia tetrandra*)

Araawone (*Tabebuia capitata*)

Arisauro (*Psidium striatum*)

Arisawana (*Gustavia augusta*)

Arisawa (*Gustavia augusta*)

Arakaka (*Vatairea guianensis*)

Arakaoarib (*Cissus erosa*)

A-rak-kik-yik (*Kalanche pinnata*)

Arakompandi (*Piper pinnatum*)

Arakumpandi (*Piper poiteanum*)

Aramkompani (*Piper poiteanum*)

Ararout (*Maranta arundinacea*)

Arasaloe (*Genipa americana*)

Arasguy (*Genipa americana*)

Arashi (*Rheedia macrophylla*)

Araskioerian (*Apeiba petoumo*)

Aratappali (*Macrolobium cf. acaciifolium*)

Aratroeka (*Cordia polycarpa*)

A-r-average-gou-yik (*Cyathea procera*)

Araudanii (*Licania cuprea*)

Arauin (*Tabebuia capitata*)

Arauin (*Tabebuia insignis*)

Arawindru (*Rheedia benthamiana*)

Arawnig (*Tabebuia capitata*)

Arawnig (*Tabebuia insignis*)

Arawone (*Tabebuia insignis*)

Arb raub a pain (*Artocarpus altantis*)

Arbre a lait de Demerara (*Lacmellea utilis*)

Arbre au dieu (*Hura crepitans*)

Arbre sensible (*Pfaffia glauca*)

Arec (*Areca catechui*)

Arecad-ako (*Byronima aerugo var. occidentalis*)

Arepawana (*Gustavia augusta*)

Arepawana enenkan (*Gustavia augusta*)

Arepawana wato tapoeropo (*Gustavia augusta*)

Arikadako (*Byronima aerugo var. occidentalis*)

Aripawana waton (*Gustavia augusta*)

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Aripawana waton (*Gustavia augu
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<td>Avore de l’encen (Protium heptaphyllum subsp. heptaphyllum)</td>
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<td>Awala (Astrocaryum vulgare)</td>
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<td>Asari (Eriotheca globosa)</td>
<td>Baaka uma (Cordia curassavica)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

Baakatiki (*Diospyros guianensis*)
Baan-caryla (*Momordica charantia*)
Baboen (*Virola surinamensis*)
Baboen pina (*Euterpe cf. precatoria*)
Baboen waalaba (*Eperua falcata*)
Baboeng noto (*Omphalea diandra*)
Baboenhout (*Virola sebifera*)
Babois (*Virola surinamensis*)
Baboenhuit (*Virola surinamensis*)
Baboenotto (*Omphalea diandra*)
Baboentrie (*Virola surinamensis*)
Baboonwood (*Virola 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 riedelianna*)
Bagou (*Smilax schomburgkiana*)
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 (*Renealmia pyramidalae*)
Baloulou rouge (*Heliconia acuminata*)
Balourou (*Heliconia bihai*)
Balsam (*Kalanchoe pinnata*)
Balsemien (*Impatiens balsamina*)
Bambamaka (*Desmoncus cf. polyacanthos*)
Bamboes (Guadua latifolia)
Bamboo (*Bambusa vulgaris*)
Bambou (*Bambusa vulgaris*)
Bana (*Musa x paradisiaca*)
Bana banirie (*Vanilla pompona*)
Bana weti ede (*Syndrella nodiflora*)
Banana (*Musa x paradisiaca*)
Banane (*Musa x paradisiaca*)
Banamen (*Musa x paradisiaca*)
Bananie (*Musa x paradisiaca*)
Banba apisie-ie (*Licaria cannella*)
Bancoulier (*Aleurites moluccana*)
Bangraia (*Eclipta prostrata*)
Banri (*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 (*Tilresia baccata*)
Baririe koli kakkekoro (*Mabea piriri*)
Barka-tree (*Eugenia uniflora*)
Barman (*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*)
Basilico (*Ocimum campechianum*)
Basramao (*Thespesia populnea*)
Bastard bulletwood (*Humiria balsamifera var. balsamifera*)
Basterd mespel (*Miconia tomentosa*)
Bastard cocoa (*Pachira aquatica*)
Bastard crabwood (*Guarea guidonia*)
Bastard paloele (*Calathea elliptica*)
Basterd mespel (*Miconia tomentosa*)
Bat seed (*Andira inermis*)
Batibati (*Ambelania acida*)
Bato-paraplue (*Dracontium polyphyllum*)
Batok (*Physalis angulata*)
Batotobita (*Physalis surinamensis*)
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*)
Benda (*Zygia latifolia*)
Bengle (*Zingiber cassumunar*)
Beradie (*Ocotea guianensis*)
Bergi bita (*Geissospermum sericeum*)
Bergibeebe (*Swartzia benthamiana var. benthamiana*)
Bergi-bit (*Geissospermum argenteum*)
Bergibita (*Geissospermum sericeum*)
Bergi-bitta (*Geissospermum sericeum*)
Bergi-kanamboeli (*Simaba cedron*)
Bergi-mangarklak (*Eschweileria pedicellata*)
Beri manbati bati (*Bonafousia undulata*)
Bermuda grass (*Cynodon dactylon*)
Beschuitgras (*Axonopus compressus*)
Beslere (*Schlegelia violacea*)
Bezemkruid (*Scoparia dulcis*)
Bhuyara (*Capraria biflora*)
Biberoe (*Chlorocardium rodiaei*)
Biberoo (*Chlorocardium rodiaei*)
Bibiru (*Chlorocardium rodiaei*)
Bichouillac (*Phytolacca rivinoides*)
Bidari (*Calotropis gigantea*)
Biudu (*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-odeoe (*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 (*Lorchocarpus chrysophyllus*)
Black cotton (*Gossypium spp*)
Black devildoer (*Strychnos diabolii*)
Black hiari (*Lorchocarpus chrysophyllus*)
Black hiariri (*Lorchocarpus cf. heptaphyllus*)
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. vismiifolia*)
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-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*)
Bluebell (*Ruellia tuberosa*)
Blue fleabane (*Cyanthillium cinereum*)
Blue-vine (*Stachytarpheta jamaicensis*)
Boba (*Socratea exorrhiza*)
Bobbie manja (*Mangifera indica*)
Boboro (*Solunum crinitum*)
Boboro (*Solunum jamaicense*)
Bodori (*Machaerium lunatum*)
Bodorie (*Machaerium lunatum*)
Boe-ari (*Aristolochia sp.*)
Boeba (*Socratea exorrhiza*)
Boegroemaka (*Astrocaryum sciophilum*)
Boelansje (*Solunum melongena*)
Boelinalli oeneberadikoro (*Psychotria officinalis*)
Boeloewe (*Manilkara bidentata*)
Boemb (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 (*Couroupita guianensis*)
Boesi kasjoen (*Anacardium giganteum*)
Boesi moelomba (*Virola michelii*)
Boesi papaja (*Cecropia peltata*)
Boesi pepre (*Poathomorpe peltata*)
Boesi soensaka (*Cymbopetalum brasiliense*)
Boesi soensake (*Rollinia excucca*)
Boesi sopropo (*Momordica cochinchinensis*)
Boesi tamalin (*Macrolobium cf. acaciifolium*)
Boesi tamalin (*Parkia nitida*)
Boesi-atoekoe (*Annona sericea*)
Boesi-koesoewee (*Sloanea dentata*)
Boesipapaja (*Cecropia spp.*)
Boesitamalin (*Macrolobium cf. acaciifolium*)
Bofopaja (*Helicostylis cf. pedunculata*)
Bofroehoedoe (*Sterculia cf. excelsa*)
Bofroe-oedoe (*Ptychopetalum olacoides*)
Bofodi kasaba (*Psychotria racemosa*)
Boggi lobbi (*Cordia polypephala*)
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 (*Vismialatolia*)
Bois amer (*Zanthoxylum hermaphroditum*)
Bois amer (*Zanthoxylum rhoifolium*)
Bois ara (*Parkia pendula*)
Bois bale (*Guarea guidonia*)
Bois banane (*Hernandia guianensis*)
Bois bande (*Dicypelleum caryophyllaceum*)
Bois bande (*Ptychopetalum olacoides*)
Bois bande-cannelle (*Abuta grandifolia*)
Bois baptiste (*Vismia sessilifolia*)
Bois cainman (*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’acaiores (Vismia cayennensis)
Bois d’encens (Protium guianense)
Bois dartre (Vismia cayennensis)
Bois dartre (Vismia guianensis)
Bois dartre (Vismia sessilifolia)
Bois dartre (Vismia latifolia)
Bois de golette (Aegiphila cf. integrifolia)
Bois de lait (Bonafousia undulata)
Bois de sang (Vismia guianensis)
Bois de sang (Vismia latifolia)
Bois de sassafras (Licaria chrysophylla)
Bois des iles (Tamarindus indica)
Bois diable (Hura crepitans)
Bois figue (Ficus nymphaeifolia)
Bois figue (Ficus parakensis)
Bois gaulette (Diospyros martini)
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 nivré (Piscidia piscipula)
Bois noyo (Prunus myrtifolia)
Bois patagaie (Aspidosperma album)
Bois pian (Gustavia augusta)
Bois piquant (Zanthoxylum caribaesi)
Bois piquant (Zanthoxylum flavum)
Bois piquant (Zanthoxylum hermahroditum)
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 piriiri)
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-nivré (Lonchocarpus rufescens)
Bois-nivré (Phyllanthus brasiliensis)
Bois-nivré (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 bokowiwiiri (Ageratum conyzoides)
Boko-boko-wiwiiri (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 striatulum*)
Boschkalebas (*Couroupita guianensis*)
Boschkasjoe (*Anacardium occidentale*)
Boschkasjoe (*Dimorphandra conjugata*)
Boschkers (*Henriettea succosa*)
Boschkers (*Sloanea dentata*)
Boschmispel (*Bellucia grossularioides*)
Boschtamarinde (*Macrolobium cf. acaciifolium*)
Boschtamarinde (*Parkia nitida*)
Boskasjoe (*Anacardium giganteum*)
Boskatoen (*Thespesia populnea*)
Boslemmetje (*Seguieria americana*)
Bosmasoesa (*Renealmia cf. floribunda*)
Bosoe pata ahu (*Axonopus compressus*)
Bosoe pata amoe (*Axonopus compressus*)
Bospapaja (*Cecropia spp.*)
Bostamarinde (*Macrolobium cf. acaciifolium*)
Bosu pata ahu (*Axonopus compressus*)
Bosu pata amu (*Axonopus compressus*)
Botri (*Manilkara bidentata*)
Botrohoedoe (*Gustavia augusta*)
Bottlebrush (*Combretum rotundifolium*)
Bougouni (*Inga alba*)
Bougouni (*Inga bourgoni*)
Bougouni (*Inga pezizifera*)
Bo-uh-ban-te (*Faramea guianensis*)
Boulanger (*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 (*Tilseia baccata*)
Bovine bush (*Stachytarpheta cayennensis*)
Boyari (*Aristolochia daemonioxius*)
Bradi bita (*Leonotis nepetifolia*)
Bradibita (*Leonotis nepetifolia*)
Bradi-bitae (*Leonotis nepetifolia*)
Braka foengoe (*Licania micrantha*)
Brandnetel (*Cnidoscolus urens*)
Branti maka (*Machaerium lunatum*)
Brantimaka (*Machaerium lunatum*)
Branti-maka (*Machaerium lunatum*)
Brazielnoot (*Bertholletia excelsa*)
Brazil nut (*Bertholletia excelsa*)
Braziaansche 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*)
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 (*Bougainvillea siphilitica*)
Bukuti (*Aristolochia leprieurii*)
Bukuti (*Aristolochia staheli*)
Bukitru ateupriye (*Licania cyathodes*)
Bukuyuwya (*Monniera trifolia*)
Bulbuli (*Solanum stramoniifolium*)
Bulbili (*Solanum stramoniifolium*)
Bulbili (*Solanum jamaicense*)
Bulbili (*Solanum stramoniifolium*)
Bulet (Carapa guianensis)
Bullettwood (*Manilkara bidentata*)
Bully tree (*Manilkara bidentata*)
Bultatakubia (*Schlegelia violacea*)
Bumbi (*Tephrosia sinapou*)
Bun ati mama (*Cissus verticillata*)
Bunduri pimpla (*Machaerium lunatum*)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bura-bura (<em>Solanum jamaicense</em>)</td>
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<td>Bura-bura (<em>Solanum stramonifolium</em>)</td>
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<td>Burada (<em>Parinari campestris</em>)</td>
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<td>Burada (<em>Parinari sp.</em>)</td>
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<td>Burgoman pepper (<em>Capsicum frutescens</em>)</td>
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<td>Buri (<em>Bonafousia undulata</em>)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Burada (<em>Parinari sp.</em>)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Burgoman pepper (<em>Capsicum frutescens</em>)</td>
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<td>Bush rope bowrialli (<em>Aristolochia sp.</em>)</td>
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<td>Bush-rope (<em>Strychnos cogens</em>)</td>
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<td>Bur-Marigold (<em>Bidens pilosa</em>)</td>
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<td>Burr-vine (<em>Stachytarpheta cayennensis</em>)</td>
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<td>Bush-Marigold (<em>Bidens pilosa</em>)</td>
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<td>Butternut (<em>Caryocar nuciferum</em>)</td>
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<td>Bwasjiman-weko (<em>Zygia latifolia</em>)</td>
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<td>Cabana kwarie (<em>Byrsonima coriacea</em>)</td>
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<td>Caca chien (<em>Hymenaea courbaril</em>)</td>
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<td>Caca henriette (<em>Henrietta succosa</em>)</td>
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<td>Caca poule (<em>Catharanthus roseus</em>)</td>
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<td>Caca zozo (<em>Oryctanthus florulentus</em>)</td>
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<td>Caca zozo (<em>Phoradendron spp.</em>)</td>
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<td>Caca zozo (<em>Psittacanthus spp.</em>)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Caca zozo (<em>Struthanthus dichotrianthus</em>)</td>
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<td>Cacafaukankan (<em>Stachytarpheta jamaicensis</em>)</td>
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<td>Cacao (<em>Theobroma cacao</em>)</td>
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<td>Cacao sauvage (<em>Pachira aquatica</em>)</td>
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<td>Cacafaukankan (<em>Stachytarpheta jamaicensis</em>)</td>
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<td>Cacao sauvage (<em>Pachira aquatica</em>)</td>
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<td>Cacafaukankan (<em>Stachytarpheta jamaicensis</em>)</td>
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<td>Cacafaukankan (<em>Stachytarpheta jamaicensis</em>)</td>
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</table>
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*)
Cedre (*Cedrela odorata*)
Cedre acajou (*Cedrela odorata*)
Cedre blanc (*Tetragastris altissima*)
Celery (*Apium graveolens*)
Centaurée (*Schultesia guianensis*)
Centauree rouge de Cayenne (*Coutoubea ramosa*)
Centaurelle (*Schultesia guianensis*)
Centaurelle violette de Cayenne (*Curtia tenuifolia*)
Centorel (*Coutoubea ramosa*)
Cerise (*Malpighia punicifolia*)
Cerise carree (*Eugenia uniflora*)
Cerise de Cayenne (*Malpighia punicifolia*)
Cerise ronde (*Malpighia punicifolia*)
Cestreau (*Cestrum nocturnum*)
Chapeau d’leau (*Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*)
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 (*Belluccia grossularioides*)
Chimmychimmy (*Byronima aerugo var. occidentalis*)
Chim-o-ruk-ku-yik (*Philodendron pedatum*)
Chi-na-taik-yik (*Aspidospernum ulei*)
Chinese earring (*Machaerium villosum*)
Chinese roos (*Curtia tenuifolia*)
Chi-pau-yik (*Protium sagotianum*)
Chiveux la vierge (*Rhizormpha corynephora*)
Chon (*Eriotheca globosa*)
Chou crayove (*Caladium bicolor*)
Christmas candle (*Triplaris weigeliana*)
Christmas flower (*Chromolaena odorata*)
Christofine (*Sechium edule*)
Chuwirikia (*Guettarda tenuis*)
Citroengras (*Cymbopogon citratus*)
Citron (*Citrus aurantifolia*)
Citron (*Citrus medica*)
Citron sauvage (*Seguieria americana*)
Citronnelle gras (*Cymbopogon nardus*)
Citronnelle (*Pectis elongata*)
Citronnelle blanc (*Aspidosperma marcgravianum*)
Citronnelle (*Aloysia triphylla*)
Citronnelle (*Cymbopogon citratus*)
Citronnelle (*Cymbopogon nardus*)
Citronnier (*Citrus medica*)
Clammy cherry (*Cordia tetrandra*)
Clavalier (*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*)
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>English Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>Coconut</td>
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<td>Coutoubou</td>
<td><em>Clibadium surinamense</em></td>
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</table>
Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

Couzou (*Passiflora edulis*)
Couzou (*Passiflora laurifolia*)
Cow foot (*Pothomorphe peltata*)
Cow hoof (*Pothomorphe peltata*)
Cow itch (*Mucuna urens*)
Cowfoot-bush (*Pothomorphe peltata*)
Cowfoot-leaf (*Pothomorphe peltata*)
Cow-pimpler (*Achyranthes indica*)
Crab oil (*Carapa guianensis*)
Crab’s eyes (*Abrus precatorius*)
Crabwood (*Carapa guianensis*)
Creeping daisy (*Sphagneticola trilobata*)
Creeping wild daisy (*Sphagneticola trilobata*)
Creque coq (*Heliotropium indicum*)
Cresson (*Nasturtium officinalis*)
Cresson-para (*Acmella oleracea*)
Cresson-savane (*Lepidium virginicum*)
Crete coq (*Heliotropium indicum*)
Crete d’inde (*Heliotropium indicum*)
Crete de coq (*Heliotropium indicum*)
Crete dinde (*Heliotropium indicum*)
Crete poule (*Drymonia coccinea*)
Crete-coq (*Heliotropium indicum*)
Crete d’inde (*Stachytarpheta jamaicensis*)
Crete de coq (*Heliotropium indicum*)

Dakamaballi (*Aldina insignis*)
Dakama-balli (*Aldina insignis*)
Dakamaballi (*Vouacapoua americana*)
Dakamballi (*Vouacapoua americana*)
Dakun (*Cajanus cajan*)
Dakunkamwi (*Crotalaria retusa*)
Dalli (*Virola michelii*)
Dalli (*Virola sp.*)
Dalli (*Virola surinamensis*)
Dallie (*Virola surinamensis*)
Dan lieba (*Tapiriria guianensis*)
Dan wiwi (*Apinagia staheliana*)
Dang wiwiri (*Apinagia staheliana*)
Danliba (*Tapiriria guianensis*)
Danlieba (*Cordia polypephala*)
Darina (*Parkia pendula*)
Dasini (*Caladium bicolor*)
Datrier (*Vatairea guianensis*)
Datura (*Datura ceratocaula*)
Datura (*Datura stramonium*)
Daudau (*Justicia secunda*)
Dayapa (*Virola sebifera*)
Dede-udy (*Capirona decorticans*)
Deer-calalu (*Phytolacca rivinoides*)
Dekie hatti (*Maprounea guianensis*)
Dema-jarakopi (*Siparuna cf. guianensis*)
Demerara greenheart (*Chlorocardium rodiaei*)
Demerara groenhart (*Chlorocardium rodiaei*)
Dentelle la vierge (*Rhizomorpha corynephora*)
Deokunud (*Vochysia surinamensis*)
Devil grass (*Cynodon dactylon*)
Devil’s cigar (*Aphelandra aurantiaca*)
Devil’s whip (*Achyranthes indica*)
Devildooer (*Strychnos bredemeyeri*)
Devildooer (*Strychnos cogens*)
Devildooer (*Strychnos diaboli*)
Devildooer (*Strychnos erichsonii*)
Devildooer (*Strychnos guianensis*)
Devildooer (*Strychnos melinoniana*)
Devildooer (*Strychnos mitscherlichii*)
Devildooer (*Strychnos tomentosa*)
Devildooer (*Strychnos toxifera*)
Devildooer (*Strychnos toxifera*)
Diapana the de l’Amazone (*Ayapana triplinervis*)

Diatite (*Davilla cf. rugosa*)

Diatite (*Doliocarpus dentatus*)

Dictamne (*Marantha arundinacea*)

Didribi warung (*Helosis cayennensis*)

Digo (*Senna occidentalis*)

Dijoelano (*Gustavia augusta*)

Djadidja (*Sclerolobium cf. albiflorum*)

Djago (*Vataireopsis surinamensis*)

Djahe (*Zingiber officinale*)

Djakidja (*Sclerolobium cf. albiflorum*)

Djali (*Coix lacryma-jobi*)

Djamboe bidji (*Psidium guajava*)

Djamboe kloetoek (*Psidium guajava*)

Djamboe monjet (*Anacardium occidentale*)

Djamoe (*Syzygium cumini*)

Djamoen (*Syzygium cumini*)

Djamu (*Syzygium cumini*)

Django (*Vataireopsis speciosa*)

Djarak (*Ricinus communis*)

Djarak pager (*Jatropha curcas*)

Djarbita (*Phyllanthus amarus*)

Djar-bita (*Phyllanthus amarus*)

Djari persie (*Vigna unguiculata*)

Djarpesi (*Vigna unguiculata*)

Djedoe (*Sclerolobium cf. albiflorum*)

Djedoe (*Tapiriria guianensis*)

Djidjiinga (*Trichosanthes cucumerina*)

Djoe-bortri (*Pouteria sagotiana*)

Djoepinda (*Caesalpinia bonduc*)

Djewet (*Syzygium cumini*)

Djedoe (*Sclerolobium cf. albiflorum*)

Djedoe (*Tapiriria guianensis*)

Djongo kabisi (*Vataireopsis speciosa*)

Doboribanaro (*Pothomorphe peltata*)

Dobori-banaro (*Pothomorphe peltata*)

Dobouldoi (*Strychnos erichsonii*)

Dobouldoi rouge (*Strychnos erichsonii*)

Dobroedoea (*Strychnos melinoniana*)

Dobroedoeawa (*Strychnos melinoniana*)

Dobuldwa (*Strychnos oiapocensis*)

Dodomisinga (*Parkia nitida*)

Dokali (*Parahancornia fasciculata*)

Dokali (*Parahancornia fasciculata*)

Dokka (*Cordia polycaphala*)

Dokka (*Cordia polycaphala*)

Dokoa (*Cordia polycaphala*)

Dollywood (*Virola surinamensis*)

Dolobona (*Philodendron acutatum*)

Don oedoe (*Triplaris weigeltiana*)

Donke (*Dieffenbachia seguine*)

Donke (*Dieffenbachia seguine*)

Doro (*Apeiba petoumo*)

Dorokwaropimpla (*Smilax schomburgkiana*)

Double rose-hibiscus (*Hibiscus rosa-sinensis*)

Douvan-douvan (*Petiveria alliacea*)

Dovant-douvant (*Petiveria alliacea*)

Dove weed (*Caperonia palustris*)

Dove weed (*Caperonia palustris*)

Dove-weed (*Caperonia palustris*)

Dra tabakka (*Irlbachia alata subsp. alata*)

Driekantie (*Serjania paucidentata*)

Droengoeman (*Spigelia anthelminia*)

Druif (*Coccoloba uvifera*)

Drytimehout (*Triplaris weigeltiana*)

Duburi banato (*Pothomorphe peltata*)

Ducali (*Parahancornia fasciculata*)

Duhudumna rubber (*Rhipsalis baccifera*)

Duivelsnaaigaren (*Cuscuta americana*)

Duka (*Tapiriria guianensis*)

Dukali (*Parahancornia fasciculata*)

Dukalibali (*Brosimum rubescens*)

Duru (*Apeiba petoumo*)

Dury (*Apeiba petoumo*)

Dvildoer (*Strychnos glabra*)

Dyadya (*Virola surinamensis*)

Ebe-moung-yik (*Psychotria ulginosa*)

Ebene vert (*Tabebuia insignis*)

Ebe-moung-yik (*Psychotria ulginosa*)

Ebene vert (*Tabebuia insignis*)

Ebene vert (*Tabebuia insignis*)

Ebenier de Guyane (*Tabebuia insignis*)

Ebesere-bina (*Xiphidium caeruleum*)

E-bou-gouii-yik (*Himatanthus bracteatus*)

E-chak-yik (*Byrsonima sp.*)

Echelle tortue (*Bauhinia kunthiana*)
Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

Echelle toti (*Bauhinia kunthiana*)
Echte warimbo pagarawarimbo (*Ischnosiphon aroama*)
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-ra-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*)
Emoshe (*Rollinia exsuca*)
Ekwai (*Mauritia flexuosa*)
Elephant foot (*Elephantopus mollis*)
E-ma-war-ii-ya-pwa-li-yik (*Tabebuia subtilis*)
Emoshe (*Rollinia exsuca*)
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-en-pa (*Guazuma ulmifolia*)
Enipayier (*Genipa americana*)
Entoucase (*Microtea debilis*)
Envers (*Cipura paludosa*)
Envers (*Eleutherine bulbosa*)
Envers blanc (*Marantaceae arundinacea*)
Envers rouge (*Eleutherine bulbosa*)
E-pah-ni-reh (*Capirona decorticans*)
Epinard de Cayenne (*Phytolacca americana*)
Epinard de Cayenne (*Phytolacca icosaandra*)
Epinard de Cayenne (*Phytolacca rivinoides*)
E-pi-pri-yik (*Abuta imene*)
E-pui-kui-yik (*Himatanthus bracteatus*)
Erejoeroe (*Chrysobalanus icaco*)
Erejoeroe (*Vataireopsis speciosa*)
Ergi bebe kakabroke wajawoe (*Swartzia benthamiana var. benthamiana*)
Ergon (*Amaranthus oleraceus*)
Errawarang (*Mikania guaco*)
Errawareng (*Mikania guaco*)
E-ru ku-ku (*Dracodium asperum*)
Erysipele (*Indigofera suffruticosa*)
Erythrine graine de corail (*Erythrina corallopilodendron*)
E-ta 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 heptaphyllus*)
Eye vine (*Martinella obovata*)
Fagarier (*Zanthoxylum hermaphroditum*)
Fagarier (*Zanthoxylum pentandrum*)
Faja adjansa (*Tilesia baccata*)
Faja djan (*Hyptis lanceolata*)
Faja djang (*Hyptis lanceolata*)
Faja djon (*Stigmaphillum 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*)
Feifi-finga (*Paullinia pinnata*)
Feifi-fienga (*Paullinia dasygonia*)
Feifi fienga (*Paullinia pinnata*)
Feni (*Foeniculum vulgare*)
Feni (*Foeniculum vulgare*)
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.*)
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Faux-gaiac (*Dipteryx odoata*)
Faya dyang (*Hyptis lanceolata*)
Faya tatay (*Davilla spp.*)
Faya tatay (*Doliocarpus spp.*)
Fefi finga wiwiri (*Serjania paucidentata*)
Feifi-finga (*Paullinia pinnata*)
Feifi-fienga (*Paullinia dasygonia*)
Feni (*Foeniculum vulgare*)
Feni (*Foeniculum vulgare*)
Feuille bombe (*Piper marginatum* var. *marginatum*)
Feuille chasseur (*Syagrus inajai*)
Feuille d’argent (*Ocotea guianensis*)
Feuille grage (*Psychotria ulviformis*)
Feuille paissse (*Kalanchoe pinnata*)
Feuille tabac (*Aegiphila villosa*)
Feuille trefle (*Aristolochia trilobata*)
Feuille-way (*Cordyline fruticosa*)
Feve tonka (*Dipteryx odoata*)
Feve 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-bita (*Phyllanthus amarus*)
Finie-bita (*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*)
Foegoefogoementi (*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*)
Fowroefoeto-tite (*Macfadyenaea uncata*)
Framboisien (*Ocimum campechianum*)
Frangipanier (*Plumeria alba*)
Frangipanier (*Plumeria rubra*)
Frangipanier blanche (*Plumeria alba*)
Frangipanier rose (*Plumeria rubra*)
Frangipanier rouge (*Plumeria rubra*)
Fransipan (*Plumeria rubra*)
Fremoesoe-wisi (*Combretum cacocius*)
Fromager (*Ceiba pentandra*)
Fromager (*Eriothea 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 difitisa*)
Gadodede (*Dichorisandra hexandra*)
Gaiac (*Diptyeryx punctata*)
Gambir (*Uncaria gambier*)
Gandoe (*Bocoa prouacensis*)
Gandoe (*Swarzia 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 rodiae*)
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 (*Renealmia guianensis*)
Gingembre-cochon (*Renealmia guianensis*)
Gingepan (*Maprounea guianensis*)
Ginger (*Zingiber officinale*)
Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

Giraumont (*Cucurbita moschata*)
Girofle d’eau (*Ludwigia hyssopifolia*)
Girofler (*Syzygium aromaticum*)
Gironon (*Cucurbita sp.*)
Glycerine (*Anredera leptostachys*)
Gname chappelle (*Stigmaphyllon palmatum*)
Goat-pimpler (*Mimosa pigra*)
Godo (*Crescentia cujete*)
Goebai (*Jacaranda copaia*)
Goebaja (*Jacaranda copaia*)
Goejaba (*Psidium guajava*)
Gogomago (*Phytolacca rivinoides*)
Gogomango (*Phytolacca rivinoides*)
Goiyave (*Psidium guajava*)
Goiyave-saut (*Psidium persoonii*)
Gol-mirch (*Piper nigrum*)
Go-lo-be (*Gloeoporus thelephoroides*)
Goloe (*Lagenaria siceraria*)
Gombo (*Stigmaphyllon sinuatum*)
Gommahout (*Guarea gomma*)
Gomma-hout (*Guarea gomma*)
Gomma-oedoe (*Guarea gomma*)
Gomme-gutte d’Amerique (*Vismia cayennensis*)
Gomme-gutte de la Guyane (*Vismia cayennensis*)
Gommier (*Bursera simaruba*)
Gonofroe-tite (*Mansoa alliacea*)
Gooby (*Crescentia cujete*)
Goose grass (*Eleusine indica*)
Gooseberry (*Phyllanthus acidus*)
Goosefoot grass (*Eleusine indica*)
Goudenregen (*Symphytum officinale*)
Gorde (*Lagenaria siceraria*)
Goyavier (*Psidium guajava*)
Goyavier grand bois (*Campomanesia aromatic*)
Goyavier grand bois (*Campomanesia grandiflora*)
Goyavier-citronnelle (*Campomanesia aromatic*)
Goyavier-savane (*Psidium guajava*)
Graine biche (*Ambelania acida*)
Graine chacha (*Crotalaria retusa*)
Graine de l’anse (*Omphalea diandra*)
Graine en bas feuille (*Phyllanthus amarus*)
Graine en bas feuille (*Phyllanthus carolinensis* subsp. *carolinensis*)
Graine en bas feuille (*Phyllanthus niruri* subsp. *niruri*)
Graine pok (*Physalis pubescens*)
Graine tonnerre (*Mucuna sloanei*)
Graine-biche (*Ambelania acida*)
Graines-tigues (*Caesalpinia bondoc*)
Graine-tonnere (*Mucuna urens*)
Graine-tonnere (*Canavalia rosea*)
Grains of paradise (*Aframomum melegueta*)
Granaat appel (*Punica granatum*)
Granaatappel (*Punica granatum*)
Granadilla (*Passiflora quadrangularis*)
Granakibon (*Punica granatum*)
Grand basilic (*Ocimum campechanum*)
Grand cousin (*Triumfetta lappula*)
Grand feuille bomb (*Pothomorphe peltata*)
Grand maho (*Hibiscus tiliae*)
Grand maho cousin (*Triumfetta lappula*)
Grand mateve (*Potalia amara*)
Grand maveve (*Potalia amara*)
Grand panacoco (*Swartzia panacoco*)
Grand ricin (*Ricinus communis*)
Grande consoule (*Symphytum officinale*)
Grande malnommee rouge (*Caperonia palustris*)
Grangpauw kakisa (*Helicostylis tomentosa*)
Granjabia (*Caperonia palustris*)
Granny backbone (*Curarea candicans*)
Granta (*Campomanesia aromatic*)
Green pea (*Cajanhus cajan*)
Greenheart (*Chlorocrigia rodiae*)
Greenheart (*Tabebuia insignis*)
Grenadier (*Punica granatum*)
Griffe chatte (*Macfadyena uncata*)
Griffe chatte (*Macfadyena unguis-catt*)
Griffe de chat (*Macfadyena unguis-catt*)
Griffes de chat (*Macfadyena unguis-catt*)
Griffes de chat (*Pithecellobium unguis-catt*)
Grignon (*Bucida buceras*)
Grinting (*Cynodon dactylon*)
Gris-gris coumate (*Licania macrophylla*)
Grisgris rouge (*Licania macrophylla*)
Grispiton (*Rheedia macrophylla*)
Groenhart (*Tabebuia insignis*)
Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

Gronposren (*Portulaca oleracea*)
Grootbladige mapa (*Macoubea guianensis*)
Gros piton (*Rheedia benthamiana*)
Gros pompon (*Leonotis nepetifolia*)
Gros rose (*Hibiscus rosa-sinensis*)
Gros verveine (*Stachytarpheta jamaicensis*)
Grosse menthe (*Plectranthus amboinicus*)
Grote tuinmarkoesa (*Passiflora quadrangularis*)
Ground-itch bush (*Elephantopus mollis*)
Groundnut (*Arachis hypogaea*)
Gua-ba-yik (*Calycolpus goetheanus*)
Gua-ba-yik (*Eugenia anastomosans*)
Gua-ba-yik (*Psidium acutangulum*)
Gua-ba-yik (*Psidium guajava*)
Guaco (*Mikania guaco*)
Guaco (*Mikania parviflora*)
Guava (*Psidium guajava*)
Guave (*Psidium guajava*)
Guayamufrati (*Bauhinia guianensis*)
Guerit-tout (*Pluchea carolinensis*)
Gui (*Oryctanthus florulentus*)
Gui (*Phoradendron spp.*)
Gui (*Psittacanthus spp*)
Gui (*Struthanthus dichotrianthus*)
Guimauve (*Malvastrum spicatum*)
Guimauve de Guyane (*Malvastrum spicatum*)
Guinea pepper (*Aframomum melegueta*)
Guinee pipi (*Petiveria alliacea*)
Guingamadou (*Virola sebifera*)
Guyaba (*Psidium guajava*)
Guyave (*Psidium guajava*)
Hajali (*Cybianthus fulvopulverulentus subsp. magnolifolius*)
Hajaliballi diamaroe (*Cydisa aequinoctialis*)
Hajariballi (*Petrea bracteata*)
Hajawa balli (*Protium guianense*)
Hakia (*Tabebuia capitata*)
Hakia (*Tabebuia insignis*)
Ha-ko-lu-ka-yik (*Toulicia guianensis*)
Halbois (*Dracontium polyphyllum*)
Halbois (*Urospatha sagittifolia*)
Hali hali (*Lonchocarpus chrysophyllus*)
Hameluna-balli (*Smilax schomburgkiana*)
Harbe a chat (*Hebeclinium macrophyllum*)
Haricots du Perou (*Jatropha curcas*)
Haricots plage (*Canavalia rosea*)
Harirao shiruaballi (* Ocotea canaliculata*)
Haro-banaro (*Waltheria indica*)
Hatti (*Hevea pauciflora*)
Haudan (*Gustavia augusta*)
Hauna banna (*Monotagma spicatum*)
Hayari (*Lonchocarpus chrysophyllus*)
Hebechi-abo (*Serjania paucidentata*)
Hebrur (*Occotea canaliculata*)
Hegron taproepa (*Gustavia augusta*)
Henna (*Lawsonia inermis*)
Hennep (*Cannabis sativa*)
Henriette (*Henriettea succosa*)
Herb a aiguilles (*Bidens pilosa*)
Herb aiguille (*Bidens cynapiifolia*)
Herbe a balai (*Scoparia dulcis*)
Herbe a balai (*Veronica americana*)
Herbe a balai sauve (*Scoparia dulcis*)
Herbe a balai sauve (*Veronica americana*)
Herbe a cloques (*Physalis pubescens*)
Herbe a crochets (*Uncaria guianensis*)
Herbe a crochets (*Uncaria tomentosa*)
Herbe a enivrer le poisson (*Phyllanthus brasiliensis*)
Herbe a la brinvilliers (*Spigelia anthemlia*)
Herbe a malingres (*Heliotropium indicum*)
Herbe a paniers (*Triumfetta lappula*)
Herbe a vers (*Chenopodium ambrosioides*)
Herbe aux brulures (*Bacopa aquatica*)
Herbe aux chiques (*Tournefortia scandens*)
Herbe aux vers (*Chenopodium ambrosioides*)
Herbe canard (*Zornia latifolia*)
Herbe de quatre heures (*Mirabilis jalapa*)
Herbe de St. Martin (Sauvagesia erecta)
Herbe du Paraguay (Lindernia diffusa)
Herbe Saint Martin (Sauvagesia erecta)
Herbe St. Martin (Sauvagesia erecta)
Herbe-aux-brulures (Bacopa aquatica)
Herbe-couteau (Cyperus laxus)
Hertentabak (Irlbachia alata subsp. alata)
Heukuteu (Chomelia tenuiflora)
Hevea (Hevea guianensis)
Heymassoli (Ximenia americana)
Hiari (Helicostylis tomentosa)
Hibiscus (Hibiscus rosa-sinensis)
Hicha (Byrsonima spicata)
Hietsjiete (Gustavia augusta)
Hikoelitokong (Phyllanthus orbiculatus)
Hikoritoro (Inga bourgoni)
Hikuribianda (Simaba cedron)
Hikuri-bianda (Simaba cedron)
Hikuritarafon (Bauhinia scala-simiae)
Hindoestan grapes (Syzygium cumini)
Hipanai (Parkia pendula)
Hoahoa (Hernandia guianensis)
Hobbo (Spondias mombin)
Hoeboe (Spondias mombin)
Hoeboedie (Anacardium giganteum)
Hoelia (Byrsonima coriacea)
Hoelia (Byrsonima crassifolia)
Hoepelboom (Copaifera guianensis)
Hoepelhout (Copaifera kunthiana)
Hoepel-olie (Copaifera guianensis)
Hoeproe (Copaifera guianensis)
Hoera (Caryocar nucifera)
Hoereuereroko (Cordia nodosa)
Hog plum (Spondias mombin)
Hohoradikoro (Ocotea guianensis)
Hoi (Ocotea guianensis)
Holia (Byrsonima coriacea)
Hooboo (Spondias mombin)
Hoogland tapoeripa (Gustavia augusta)
Hoogland-bospapaja (Cecropia sciadophylla)
Hora (Caryocar nucifera)
Hori (Byrsonima crassifolia)
Horia (Byrsonima crassifolia)
Horoto (Lagenaria siceraria)
Horotoball (Caesalpinia bonduc)
Horowassa (Abarema jupunba)
Horowassie (Abarema jupunba)
Horse eye (Mucuna urens)
Houniri (Humiria balsamifera var. balsamifera)
Hub (Spondias mombin)
Hubu (Spondias mombin)
Hubudi (Anacardium giganteum)
Huria (Byrsonima cf. crassifolia)
Huria (Byrsonima crassifolia)
Huriase (Abarema jupunba)
Huruasa (Abarema jupunba)
Hya-hya (Lamellaria utilis)
Ibajawa (Protium heptaphyllum subsp. heptaphyllum)
Ibibero (Inga thibaudiana)
Icaquier (Chrysobalanus icaco)
Idaballi (Omphalea diandra)
Idaballi (Panopsis sessifolia)
Idin (Byrsonima crassifolia)
I-e-mah-lah-e-wah (Lecythis corrigata)
Ieriakopie (Siparuna cf. guianensis)
Iesri wiwiri (Pityrogramma calomelanos)
Iesri wiwiri (Stachytarpheta cayennensis)
Iesri wiwiri (Stachytarpheta jamaicensis)
Ietjoetanoe aliano (Boca prouacensis)
Ietjotono parapisi (Maprounea guianensis)
Ietorihie karoto (Inga thibaudiana)
Iewadaballi (Couroupita guianensis)
Iguana wood (Cordia tetrandra)
Ihipkunau (Tanaecium nocturnum)
Igilarib (Tonina fluviatilis)
Ijerhart (Swartzia benthamiana var. benthamiana)
I-ki-ya-mo-yik (Bocconia pearcei)
Ikun (Lonchocarpus chrysophyllus)
Ikun axine (Lonchocarpus chrysophyllus)
Ilay kamwi (Mansoa alliacea)
Ileng (Bertholletia excelsa)
Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

Imbo (Caryocar nuciferum)
Imeku (Lonchocarpus chrysophyllus)
Iminyar (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 bourgonii)
Ingasisi (Inga pezizifera)
Ingie noto (Bertholletia excelsa)
Ingie sops (Abarema jupunba)
In-gi-noto (Caryocar nuciferum)
In-gi-pina (Socratea exorrhiza)
In-gi-pipa (Couratari guianensis)
In-gi-prasara (Socratea exorrhiza)
In-gi-so-po (Furcraea foetida)
Injakoppie (Siparuna cf. guianensis)
Injakoppie (Siparuna guianensis)
Ink plant (Renealmia alpinia)
Inura (Licania macrophylla)
Inyeku (Lonchocarpus chrysophyllus)
Iollieballie (Trattinnickia burserifolia)
Ipana (Parkia pendula)
Ipeca (Boerhavia diffusa)
Ipeca (Faramea guianensis)
Ipeca (Hybanthus calceolaria)
Ipeca (Ionidium glutinosum)
Ipeca (Psychotria liguaris var.carapichea)
Ipeca batard (Ruellia tuberosa)
Ipeca blanc (Hybanthus calceolaria)
Ipeca negre (Asclepias curassavica)
Ipeca negre (Hybanthus calceolaria)
Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

Itoupou (Hybanthus calceolaria)
Ituri wallaba (Eperua grandiflora subsp. guyanensis)
Ituri-ishi-lokodo (Helicostylis tomentosa)
I-umah-rah da-to-to (Rheedea macrophylla)
Iwida (Crescentia cujete)
Iwir (Mauritia flexuosa)
Iwisi (Sterculia pruriens)
Iwitay (Annona ambotay)
Jabafoetoe (Caladium bicolor)
Jabafoetoetaja (Caladium bicolor)
Jaborandi (Monniera trifolia)
Jacinthe d'eau (Eichhornia crassipes)
Jack-in-the-box (Hernandia guianensis)
Jah-gali-yik (Mouriri huberi)
Jah-ga-ri-yik (Bellucia pentamera)
Jahoballi (Hibiscus bifurcatus)
Jaifi (Jacaranda copaia)
Jakopie (Siparuna cf. guianensis)
Jalawa pomejde (Polygonum acuminatum)
Jalimana (Combretum cacoucia)
Jamoen (Syzygium cumini)
Jamoon (Syzygium cumini)
Jamoselli (Rollinia exsucca)
Jampanesi-toriman (Bidens pilosa)
Janamali (Piper poiteanum)
Japana (Ichthyothere terminalis)
Japepoekoe (Cydista aequinoctialis)
Japopale (Annona sericea)
Jappa foetoe (Caladium bicolor)
Jarakopi (Siparuna cf. guianensis)
Jarakopi (Siparuna guianensis)
Jara-kopi (Siparuna guianensis)
Jarakopie (Siparuna guianensis)
Jaroro hariraroe (Aspidosperma marcgravianum)
Jasmijin (Tabernaemontana divaricata)
Jasmijn (Jasminum sp.)
Jasmin (Jasminum officinale)
Jasmin d'Espagne (Jasminum grandiflorum)
Jastrale (Tabernaemontana divaricata)
Jaune d’oeuf (Chrysophyllum caimito)
Jawalidan (Sclerolobium cf. albilorum)
Jawalidan hottohottokoro (Sclerolobium cf. albilorum)
Jawalidan lokolemeroe (Sclerolobium cf. albilorum)
Jawaredan (Sclerolobium cf. albilorum)
Jawaredan belero (Sclerolobium cf. albilorum)
Jeajemadou (Virola sebifera)
Jean gaiac (Cuphea carthagenensis)
Jeberu bina (Drosera capillaris)
Jejereku (Xylopia frutescens)
Jekoenia (Triplaris weigelitana)
Jesikoessji (Paullinia pinnata)
Job’s tears (Coix lacryma-jobi)
Jobstranen (Coix lacryma-jobi)
Joeli (Nicotiana tabacum)
Joeliballi (Irlbachia alata subsp. alata)
Joembo kerapole (Allamanda cathartica)
Jongemansliefde (Catharanthus roseus)
Jonkmans-liefde (Catharanthus roseus)
Jooka makodja (Passiflora glandulosa)
Jorka-okro (Abelmoschus moschatus)
Jorka-okro (Hibiscus bifurcatus)
Jorkapesi (Senna occidentalis)
Jorkapesi (Senna quinquangulata)
Jorkapetie (Senna quinquangulata)
Joro-joo (Canna indica)
Jorokoenang (Tephrosia sinapou)
Jorio jorio pisie (Ocotea guianensis)
Joumpa (Citharexylum spinosum)
Jungo baby (Jatropha gossypiifolia)
Jungo tree (Ceiba pentandra)
Jorobamba (Ocimum sanctum)
Jorri juri (Thevetia peruviana)
K’wanarri (Hymenaea courbaril)
Ka iakani (Macoubea guianensis)
Ka‘iti’ay (Pharus latifolius)
Ka-ah-kwak-yik (Gossypium brasiliense)
Kaaimean-peper (Unonopsis guatterioides)
Kabaduli (Tetracera asperula)
Kabiuk (Goupia glabra)
Kabokhali (Goupia glabra)
Kabudalli (Goupia glabra)
Kabuduli (Davilla cf. rugosa)
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-raj-yik (*Sida cordifolia*)
Ka-dah-qua-du-raj-yik (*Pavonia fruticosa*)
Ka-dah-qua-du-raj-yik (*Gossypium barbadense*)
Ka-dah-quack-yik (*Goupia glabra*)
Ka-dah-quack-yik (*Pavonia fruticosa*)
Ka-dah-qua-du-rake-yik (*Turnera rupestris*)
Kadeneb (*Zanthoxylum apiculatum*)
Kadjoe (*Anacardium occidentale*)
Kadjoe mattoe (*Anacardium giganteum*)
Kadjoe mattoe (*Dimorphandra conjugata*)
Kahboye (*Piper aduncum*)
Kah-de-poi-muh (*Licania micrantha var. benthamiana*)
Kah-lah-lu-e-bwe-muh (*Swartzia benthamiana var. benthamiana*)
Kah-lah-pa-be-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-me (*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-ra (*Petrea bracteata*)
Kah-pi ah-wah-ra (*Trichilia spp.*)
Kah-pi ah-wah-ra (*Aniba sp.*)
Kah-pi ah-wah-ra (*Guarea cf. grandifolia*)
Kah-tam-we-muh (*Croton pullei*)
Kaia-eno-mio (*Psychotria poeppigiana*)
Kaiarima (*Maytenus myrsinoides*)
Kaiedi (*Annona muricata*)
Kaikai (*Panopsis sessifolia*)
Kaioballi (*Hernandia guianensis*)
Kai-pe (*Endlicheria sp.*)
Ka-ria (*Stigmaphyllon sinuatum*)
Kairiaballi (*Licania heteromorpha var. perplexans*)
Kairi-ball (*Licania heteromorpha var. perplexans*)
Kajana pepre (*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*)
Kakana bosoe (*Hymenaea courbaril*)
Kakaralli (*Eschweilera pedicellata*)
Kakarua (*Pradosia schomburgkiana*)
Kakatri (*Ceiba pentandra*)
Kakaw (*Theobroma cacao*)
Kakhor (*Cordia tetrandra*)
Kakiri (*Calycolpus goetheanus*)
Kakoesjiro (*Voyria caerulea*)
Kakoro (*Cordia polyccephala*)
Kakoro (*Piper aduncum*)
Kakutir (*Rhizophora mangle*)
Kakutir (*Rhizophora mangle*)
Kakutir (*Rhizophora mangle*)
Kalayulu (*Arrabidaea candidans*)
Kalayulu (*Schlegelia violacea*)
Kalebas (*Crescentia cujete*)
Kalebasboom (*Crescentia cujete*)
Kalebashout (*Citharexylum macrophyllum*)
Kalebashout (*Citharexylum spinosum*)
Kaleche-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*)
Kamanda (*Pouteria venosa*)
Kamang (*Cecropia angulata*)
Kamarai (*Licaria cannella*)
Kamarassana (*Helosis cayennensis*)
Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

Kamaroeballi (Justicia pectoralis)
Kamasbalai (Tilesia baccata)
Kamasoeli (Paullinia pinnata)
Kamatana (Catostemma fragrans)
Ka-ma-ying-yik (Cecropia obtusa)
Kam-bail-yik (Pteridium aquilinum)
Kam-bu-duk-yik (Bidens cynapiifolia)
Kam-bu-duk-yik (Olyra latifolia)
Kam-hi-da (Philodendron pedatum)
Kam-hi-det (Syngonium podophyllum)
Kam-law (Erechtites hieracifolia)
Kamoali (Dichorisandra hexandra)
Kamoeali (Desmoncus cf. polyacanthos)
Kamoro (Macfadyena uncat)
Kamoro (Martinella obovata)
Kam-o-wah (Desmoncus polyacanthos)
Kampferbladeren (Unxia camphorata)
Kamwatta (Bambusa vulgaris)
Kanakudiballi (Dichapetalum pedunculatum)
Kanambouli (Simaba multiflora)
Kanami ran (Clibadium surinamense)
Kanan (Canna indica)
Kananumna (Petiveria alliacea)
Kanawari (Hymenaea courbaril)
Kanawiak (Apeiba petoumo)
Kaneel (Cinnamomum zeylanicum)
Kaneel appel (Annona squamosa)
Kaneelappel (Annona squamosa)
Kaneelboom (Cinnamomum zeylanicum)
Kaneelhart (Licaria cannella)
Kaneerjoe (Licaria cannella)
Kaner’apra (Annona squamosa)
Kaner (Cinnamomum zeylanicum)
Kanikro (Anona squamosa)
Kanep (Cinnamomum zeylanicum)
Kanerie hoedoe (Licaria cannella)
Kanfro (Coix lacryma-jobi)
Kaniihir (Pachira aquatica)
Kaniri (Pachira aquatica)
Kankan pau (Rollinia exsucca)
Kankan-oodoe (Apeiba petoumo)
Kan-kan-pau (Apeiba petoumo)
Kankantr (Ceiba pentandra)
Kanoaballi (Aniba hostmanniana)
Ka-no-piya-yik (Renealmia floribunda)
Kantasi-oodoe (Capirona decorticans)
Kaoe map (Bonafousia undulata)
Kapadula (Doliocarpus dentatus)
Kapaichan (Socratea exorrhiza)
Kapasi masoesa (Renealmia cf. floribunda)
Kapaswi (Siparuna cf. guianensis)
Kapichian (Socratea exorrhiza)
Kapilairi-wiwi (Pityrographia calomelanos)
Kapilari wiwi (Pityrographia calomelanos)
Kapiyuwa asikalu (Costus arubicus)
Kapoea eh (Gustavia auguta)
Kapoewatiki (Bonafousia siphilitica)
Kapoewa-tiki (Bonafousia siphilitica)
Kapui-engomapai (Bauhinia kunthiana)
Kara (Sterculia pruriens)
Karaba (Carapa guianensis)
Karababalli (Guarea cf. grandifolia)
Karababalli (Guarea guidonia)
Karaba (Guarea guianensis)
Karaballalli (Guarea guidonia)
Karaballalli (Guarea guianensis)
Karaballalli (Guarea gomma)
Karabal (Guarea gomma)
Karabal (Guarea guianensis)
Karabal (Guarea guidonia)
Karabal (Guarea guianensis)
Karabal (Guarea guianensis)
Karanani (Symphonia globulifera)
Karametti (Annona haematantha)
Karanare (Ischnosiphon arouma)
Karapa (Carapa guianensis)
Karapa (Carapa guianensis)
Karapa (Cedrela odorata)
Karapai (Carapa guianensis)
Karapai (Carapa guianensis)
Karar (Andira inermis)
Kariballai (Licania heteromorpha var. perplexans)
Kar-ri-chi-yai-ni-yik (Eryngium foetidum)
Ka-ri-eh-much-yik (Banisteriopsis lucida)
Karihi (Cyperus articulatus)
Ka-ri-ma-tak-yik (Drymaria cordata)
Karoba (Cassytha filiformis)
Karoe (Zea mays)
Karoe-barba (Zea mays)
Karohoro (Schefflera decaphylla)
Karohoro (Schefflera morototoni)
Karo-shiri (Centropogon cornutus)
Karoshiri (Tapura guianensis)
Ka-ro-whak-yik (Furcraea foetida)
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-rup-yik (Licaria debilis)
Karwai (Swartzia panacoco)
Kasaba (Manihot esculenta)
Kasaba pau (Rollinia exsucca)
Kasalerodan (Ptychopetalum olacoides)
Kasjoe (Anacardium occidentale)
Kasjoema (Annona reticulata)
Kassa-bahoedoe (Sloanea dentata)
Kasyu (Anacardium occidentale)
Kassa-bahoedoe (Sloanea dentata)
Kauai (Mucuna sloanei)
Kaw-ai (Mucuna sloanei)
Ka-waik-yik (Nicotiana tabacum)
Kawanahalli (Hymenaea courbaril)
Kawanali (Hymenaea courbaril)
Kawanari (Hymenaea courbaril)
Kaw-apeisi (Ocotea guianensis)
Kaw-ne-yeng-ku-ma-pu-yik (Bauhinia scalar-simiae)
Ka-wooe-yik (Clathrotropis macrocarpa)
Ka-woie-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 punicifolia)
Kerseboom (Eugenia uniflora)
Kersenboom (Malpighia punicifolia)
Kersi (Malpighia punicifolia)
Ketela poehoen (Manihot esculenta)
Ketimoen (Cucumis sativus)
Ketji beling (Strobilanthes crispus)
Ketjoebbing (Datura metel)
Ketmie acide (Hibiscus sabdariffa)
Khalaose tokon (Cyanthillium cinereum)
Kha-mou-lea-yik (Hymenaea courbaril)
Kha-mou-yeng-gu-ma-pu-yik (Bauhinia scalar-simiae)
Kha-ra-raik-yik (Acacia tenuifolia)
Kha-re-bung-yik (Capparis cf. maroniensis)
Kha-ruk-yik (Genipa spruceana)
Kha-sawh-proc-yik (Rhodognaphalopsis flaviflora)
Kha-woui-eng-gu-ma-pu-yik (Bauhinia guianensis)
Kha-woui-eng-gu-ma-pu-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*)
Kidalebanaro (*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-looklián (*Mansoa alliacea*)
Knopotafrabon (*Cordia nodosa*)
Koapo (*Psychotria officinalis*)
Kobe (*Inga edulis*)
Kobe (*Sterculia pruriens*)
Ko-be-dak-wha-yik (*Byrsonima pachtpoda*)
Kobel (*Pachira aquatica*)
Kobero (*Manilkara bidentata*)
Kodawkodaw (*Clusia grandiflora*)
Kodibiussiballi (*Chrysobalanus icaco*)
Koebehe (*Sterculia cf. excelsa*)
Koei (*Crescetia cyjet*)
Koejapa (*Psidium striatum*)
Koejari tabatje (*Parkia pendula*)
Koejari itatjej (*Parkia pendula*)
Koejethie (*Sterculia cf. excelsa*)
Koejetti (*Rollinia essucca*)
Koejoemoeloe bime (*Polygonum acuminatum*)
Koejoemoer ese (*Eclipta prostrata*)
Koeliesiriloco (*Ischnosiphon arouma*)
Koeliedrui (*Syzygium cumini*)
Koeliesirie (*Matayba arborescens*)
Koelimiro (*Chrysobalanus icaco*)
Koemaroe (*Dipteryx odoata*)
Koemboe (*Oenocarpus bacaba*)
Koemis-koejaing (*Orthosiphon grandiflorus*)
Koemoe (*Oenocarpus bacaba*)
Koeman (*Clibadium surinamense*)
Koeman (*Clibadium sylvestre*)
Koeman (*Clibadium sylvestre*)
Koemamirang (*Syndrella nodiflora*)
Koenaparö (*Euphorbia cotinifolia*)
Koenatepi (*Tabebuia capitata*)
Koenatopie (*Chrysobalanus icaco*)
Koebotassi (*Mabea piriri*)
Koendoroe (*Cucumis anguria*)
Koenge (*Xylopia aromatica*)
Koefrokoetite (*Mansoa alliacea*)
Koeneto-epe (*Chrysobalanus icaco*)
Koepai jalang (*Schlegelia violacea*)
Koepaia (*Jacaranda copaia*)
Koepajoewa (*Copaifera guianensis*)
Koepi (*Goupia glabra*)
Koepi-ie (*Goupia glabra*)
Koeraja (*Irlbachia alata subsp. alata*)
Koeroebakkele (*Mikania congesta*)
Koeroeballi (*Pentaclethra macroloba*)
Koeroeliti (*Maximiliana maripa*)
Koesewe iekolju (*Protium guianense*)
Koeseweweran (*Bixa orellana*)
Koeseweweran (*Bixa orellana*)
Koese-wiran (*Lueheopsis rugosa*)
Koeswaje (*Bixa orellana*)
Koeswe (*Bixa orellana*)
Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

Koetjake taja (Marantha sp.)
Koetoepoe (Paullinia pinnata)
Koetoepoe (Serjania paucidentata)
Koewama (Guadua latifolia)
Koffie mama (Erythrina corallodendron)
Kontsaka (Peperomia pellucida)
Koetsie (Rollinia exsucca)
Koewama (Guadua latifolia)
Koffie mama (Erythrina corallodendron)
Koetsie (Rollinia exsucca)
Koetoepoe (Serjania paucidentata)
Koetoepoe (Paullinia pinnata)
Koewama (Guadua latifolia)
Koffie mama (Erythrina corallodendron)
Koetsie (Rollinia exsucca)
Koetoepoe (Serjania paucidentata)
Koj (Mauritia flexuosa)
Ko-maie-yik (Zanthoxylum sp.)
Koko (Cocos nucifera)
Koko ding (Heliotropium indicum)
Kokime (Clathrotropis brachypetala)
Koko-rode (Heliotropium indicum)
Kokospalm (Cocos nucifera)
Kokriki (Abrus precatorius)
Kolawiroelan (Campomanesia grandiflora)
Koloeanama beletere (Henriettea succosa)
Ko-no-lo-po-dan (Piper angustum)
Kono-kono (Phyllanthus urinaria)
Kono-kono (Phyllanthus urinaria)
Konoefrokoe-tete (Mansoa alliacea)
Ko-no-pyia-ray-yik (Renealmia floribunda)
Ko-no-pyia-ray-yik (Renealmia floribunda)
Konoibitta (Phyllanthus urinaria)
Kono-kono (Phyllanthus urinaria)
Ko-Konebita (Phyllanthus urinaria)
Ko-Konebita (Phyllanthus urinaria)
Koko (Cocos nucifera)
Koko (Cocos nucifera)
Koko ding (Heliotropium indicum)
Koko ding (Heliotropium indicum)
Kok Span-dan (Piper angustum)
Ko-no-lo-po-dan (Piper angustum)
Konoibitta (Phyllanthus urinaria)
Kono-kono (Phyllanthus urinaria)
Kono-kono (Phyllanthus urinaria)
Ko-Konebita (Phyllanthus urinaria)
Ko-Konebita (Phyllanthus urinaria)
Koko (Cocos nucifera)
Koko (Cocos nucifera)
Koko ding (Heliotropium indicum)
Koko ding (Heliotropium indicum)
Kok Span-dan (Piper angustum)
Ko-no-lo-po-dan (Piper angustum)
Konoibitta (Phyllanthus urinaria)
Kono-kono (Phyllanthus urinaria)
Kono-kono (Phyllanthus urinaria)
Ko-Konebita (Phyllanthus urinaria)
Ko-Konebita (Phyllanthus urinaria)
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)
Krapabosi (Dipteryx odoata)
Krapata (Ricinus communis)
Krapiwiri (Cnidoscolus urens)
Krassi pi man krappa (Tapiriria guianensis)
Krawatee (Renealmia 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 (Renealmia alpinia)
Krowatt (Renealmia alpinia)
Krudje-roer-me-niet (Mimosa pudica)
Krudnagelen (Syzygium aromaticum)
Krudnagels (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 rosea)
Kufiballi (Guarea pubescens)
Kufi-balli (Guarea pubescens)
Kuh-neh-beh-beh (Maragravia 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-u-ruh (Cupania americana)
Ku-mah-ti-muh (Lonchocarpus heptaphyllus)
Ku-mah-we-mah (Talisia sp.)
Kumak (Ceiba pentandra)
Kumakaball (Ficus mathewsi)
Kumani (Tephrosia sinapou)
Kumarawa (Strychnos bredemeyeri)
Kumarawa (Strychnos cognes)
Kumarawa (Strychnos diaboli)
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 (Cassysthia filiformis)
Kum-pu-ru-ne (Aegiphila cf. integrifolia)
Ku-mu (Oenocarpus bacaba)
Ku-mu (Pariana sp)
Kum-we-mah (Adiantum dolosum)
Kum-we-muh (Torulinium odoratum)
Ku-nah-ne (Cladibium sylvestre)
Kunali (Tephrosia sinapou)
Kunamila (Cladibium surinamense)
Kunami (Cladibium sylvestre)
Kunamisili (Tilesia baccata)
Kunapi (Tephrosia sinapou)
Kunau (*Prunus myrtifolia*)
Kunau (*Tanaecium nocturnum*)
Kunawaru (*Miconia alata*)
Kunawaru (*Miconia prasina*)
Kunawaru (*Miconia racemosa*)
Kunawaru (*Miconia tomentosa*)
Kung-yik (*Oenocarpus* sp.)
Kunoko (*Licania cuprea*)
Ku-no-lo-wah (*Pouteria melanopoda*)
Ku-nu-lo-yah-tah (*Philodendron linnaei*)
Kupa (*Clusia grandiflora*)
Kupaiwa (*Copaifera guianensis*)
Kupa-rope (*Clusia grandiflora*)
Ku-pe-de-yah (*Brunfelsia guianensis*)
Ku-pe-te-ah (*Ichnanthus panicoides*)
Kupisini (*Parinari campestris*)
Kupiye (*Goupia glabra*)
Kupo (*Piper arboreum*)
Kupo (*Piper gleasonii*)
Kupo (*Piper obliquum*)
Kurahara (*Calophyllum lucidum*)
Kurana (*Cedrela odorata*)
Kurang (*Inga alba*)
Kurang (*Inga bourgoni*)
Kurang (*Inga edulis*)
Kurang (*Inga gracilifolia*)
Kurang (*Inga lateriflora*)
Kurang (*Inga pezizifera*)
Kurang (*Inga thibaudiana*)
Kure-ah-de-ah-tah-pu-lu (*Philodendron linnaei*)
Ku-ri-lu eh-nah-pe-da (*Psychotria poeppigiana*)
Kurimiru (*Chrysobalanus icaco*)
Ku-run-yuh (*Rinorea cf. pubiflora*)
Ku-run-yuh (*Rinorea pubiflora*)
Kuruwatti (*Renealmia alpinia*)
Kuswe (*Bixa orellana*)
Kut (*Chlorocardium rodiaei*)
Ku-ta-do (*Swartzia sp.*)
Ku-tah-de (*Bocoa prouacensis*)
Kutupu (*Paullinia pinnata*)
Kutupu (*Serjania grandifolia*)
Ku-tu-pu (*Serjania oblongifolia*)
Kuumwi (*Guadua latifolia*)
Kuya (*Psidium guajava*)
Kuyama (*Xylopia cayennensis*)
Kuyama (*Xylopia discreta*)
Kuyama (*Xylopia frutescens*)
Ku-ya-wick-yik (*Solamum americanum*)
Ku-ya-wick-yik (*Solamum cf. schlechtendalianum*)
Ku-ya-wik-yik (*Solamum crinitum*)
Ku-yu-le huh-hah-nu-kut-puh (*Bauhinia guianensis*)
Kwa-bada (*Capsicum frutescens*)
Kwabanaro (*Strychnos bredemeyeri*)
Kwabanaro (*Strychnos cogens*)
Kwabanaro (*Strychnos diaboli*)
Kwabanaro (*Strychnos erichsonii*)
Kwabanaro (*Strychnos guianensis*)
Kwabanaro (*Strychnos melinoniana*)
Kwabanaro (*Strychnos mitscherlichii*)
Kwabanaro (*Strychnos tomentosa*)
Kwa-h-wuk-ki-ma-yik (*Phyla sp.*)
Kwai (*Crescentia cujete*)
Kwailu (*Caryocar microcarpum*)
Kwama (*Guadua latifolia*)
Kwaranapoiballi (*Unonopsis guatterioides*)
Kwari (*Inga alba*)
Kwariye (*Inga alba*)
Kwasi bita (*Quassia amara*)
Kwasi-bita (*Quassia amara*)
Kwasi-bita (*Quassia amara*)
Kwasi-bita bloem knoppen (*Quassia amara*)
Kwasini (*Ficus maxima*)
Kwata alapalu (*Epidendrum paniculatum*)
Kwata-kama (*Helicostylis tomentosa*)
Kwatpain (*Abarema jupunba*)
Kwatta kama (*Parkia pendula*)
Kwatta the (*Coutarea hexandra*)
Kwatupana (*Abarema jupunba*)
Kwe-ah-de um-bah-tah (*Swartzia benthamiana var. benthamiana*)
Kwe-guh-pung (*Cupania aff. americana*)
Kwe-I ah-ku-wah-nah-pah (*Eleusine indica*)
Kwah-wuk-ki-ma-yik (*Phyla sp.*)
Kwepan (*Simaba multiflora*)
Kwepie (*Couepia guianensis*)
Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

Kwi (*Crescentia cujete*)
Kwik (*Tabebuia insignis*)
Kwi-po-kan (*Mansoa alliacea*)
Kwiti (*Thurnia sphaerocephala*)
Kwiyau (*Psidium guajava*)
Ky-kwe ah-mu (*Marcgravia coriacea*)
L’envers (*Eleutherine bulbosa*)
Laagland tapeiripa (*Gustavia augusta*)
Labalaba (*Qualea rosea*)
Laboe siam (*Sechium edule*)
Lah-she-mah (*Anthurium gracile*)
Laksiri (*Caraipa densifolia*)
Lali (*Strychnos guianensis*)
Lali (*Strychnos tomentosa*)
Lali (*Strychnos glabra*)
Lamousse fourmi (*Cordia nodosa*)
Lana (*Genipa americana*)
Lanaballi (*Gustavia augusta*)
Lanaballi diamaro (*Gustavia augusta*)
Lanaballi hororodikoro (*Gustavia augusta*)
Langue de boeuf (*Elephantopus scaber*)
Langue poule (*Eclipta prostrata*)
Laos (*Alpinia galanga*)
Laosa wiri (*Eclipta prostrata*)
Large-leaf bloodwood (*Vismia macrophylla*)
Larme sensible (*Pfaffia glauca*)
Laurel (*Ocotea longifolia*)
Leaf-of-life (*Kalanchoe pinnata*)
Lebene (*Tabebuia insignis*)
Lebi-kifala (*Cissus erosa*)
Lebiweco (*Inga alba*)
Lebiweco (*Inga bourgoni*)
Lebiweco (*Inga pezizifera*)
Ledi dobuldwa (*Strychnos erichsonii*)
Le-le-ti bita (*Geissospermum sericeum*)
Leletie (*Coutarea hexandra*)
Leletiki (*Rinorea pubiflora*)
Lemki (*Citrus aurantiifolia*)
Lemkiwisi (*Cassytha filiformis*)
Lemkiwisi (*Cuscuta americana*)
Lemki-wisi (*Cuscuta americana*)
Lemmetje (*Citrus aurantiifolia*)
Lemon (*Citrus limon*)
Lemon grass (*Cymbopogon citratus*)
Lemon grass (*Cymbopogon nardus*)
Lemon verbena (*Aloysia triphylla*)

Leopardwood (*Brosimum guianense*)
Lere simiole (*Macfad yena uncat a*)
Leta wiwirie (*Erechtites hieracifolia*)
Letter udu (*Helicostylis cf. pedunculata*)
Lewe epit (*Mikania guaco*)
Lialiadan koeleroe (*Parkia pendula*)
Lialiadan tataroe (*Parkia pendula*)
Liane a eau (*Cissus verticillata*)
Liane a eau (*Pinzona coriacea*)
Liane ail (*Petiveria alliacea*)
Liane amere (*Aristolochia leprieurii*)
Liane amere (*Aristolochia staheli*)
Liane amere (*Tinospora crispa*)
Liane bagotte (*Smilax cordato-ovata*)
Liane bagotte (*Smilax cupidata*)
Liane bagotte (*Smilax pseudosyphilitica*)
Liane bagotte (*Smilax riedeliana*)
Liane bagotte (*Smilax schomburgkiana*)
Liane bef (*Stigmaphyllon palmatum*)
Liane carre (*Paulinia pinnata*)
Liane carree (*Paulinia pinnata*)
Liane chasseur (*Davilla spp.*)
Liane chasseur (*Doliocarpus spp.*)
Liane contrepoison (*Fevillea cordifolia*)
Liane de l’anse (*Omphalea diandra*)
Liane e enviver (*Lonchocarpus heptaphyllus*)
Liane gris (*Petrea bracteata*)
Liane gris (*Petrea kohautiana*)
Liane mangle (*Rhabadadenia biflora*)
Liane nivre (*Lonchocarpus rufescens*)
Liane noyo (*Tanaecium nocturnum*)
Liane paletuvier (*Rhabadadenia biflora*)
Liane panier (*Cydista aequinoctialis*)
Liane papaye (*Omphalea diandra*)
Liane rouge (*Doliocarpus dentatus*)
Liane rouge (*Teracera tigarea*)
Liane rouge (*Tetracera costata subsp. rotundifolia*)
Liane serpent (*Passiflora coccinea*)
Liane trefle (*Aristolochia trilobata*)
Liane-torchon (*Gymnopetalum cochinchinensis*)
Liba-banda (*Myrciaria cf. vismiifolia*)
Lickrish (*Abrus precatorius*)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plant Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lilas (Melia azedarach)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lily sauvage (Hymenocallis tubiflora)</td>
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<td>Lima-bonen (Phaseolus lunatus)</td>
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<td>Lime (Citrus aurantifolia)</td>
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<td>Limeberry (Triphasia trifolia)</td>
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<td>Limki wisi (Cuscuta americana)</td>
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<td>Lionbush (Leonotis nepetifolia)</td>
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<td>Lisapau (Capirona decorticans)</td>
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<td>Lo (Oenocarpus bacaba)</td>
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<td>Loango tete (Aristolochia surinamensis)</td>
<td>Aristolochia surinamensis</td>
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<td>Loango tete (Aristolochia trilobata)</td>
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<td>Loangotite (Aristolochia surinamensis)</td>
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<td>Locust (Hymenaea courbaril)</td>
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<td>Loeisawiwiri (Eclipta prostrata)</td>
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<td>Loeloe (Parkia nitida)</td>
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<td>Loko (Parkia nitida)</td>
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<td>Loku (Hymenaea courbaril)</td>
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<td>Long john (Triplaris weigeltiana)</td>
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<td>Lonia (Portulaca oleracea)</td>
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<td>Lonoekari (Byrsonima cf. crassifolia)</td>
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<td>Losaboto kalawiroe (Passiflora glandulosa)</td>
<td>Passiflora glandulosa</td>
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<td>Loseille (Hibiscus sabdariffa)</td>
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<td>Loseille-bois (Begonia glabra)</td>
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<td>Loso wiri (Eclipta prostrata)</td>
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<td>Loso-wiwiire (Eclipta prostrata)</td>
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<td>Loto-hoedoe (Isertia coccinea)</td>
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<td>Louisa wiri (Eclipta prostrata)</td>
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<td>Louisa wiwiri (Eclipta prostrata)</td>
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<td>Louisa wiwirie (Eclipta prostrata)</td>
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<td>Love grass (Eragrostis tefrosanthos)</td>
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<td>Lucifershout (Schefflera morototoni)</td>
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<td>Luwisa wiwiri (Eclipta prostrata)</td>
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<td>Lycopode (Lycopodium cernua)</td>
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<td>Lys rouge (Hippeastrum puniceum)</td>
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<td>Ma (Mangifera indica)</td>
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<td>Ma neku (Lonchocarpus chrysophyllus)</td>
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<td>Marakuba (Coussapoa microcephala)</td>
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<td>Mabi (Gouania striata)</td>
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<td>Mabwa (Himatanthus spp.)</td>
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<td>Macara-yek (Licania micrantha)</td>
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<td>Macata (Caesalpinia bonduc)</td>
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<td>Macoube (Macoubea guianensis)</td>
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<td>Macoudia (Manetia guianensis)</td>
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<td>Madaburi (Clusia fockeana)</td>
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<td>Madaburi (Clusia nemorosa)</td>
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<td>Madan polan (Clerodendrum philippinum)</td>
<td>Clerodendrum philippinum</td>
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<td>Madanpolan (Clerodendrum philippinum)</td>
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<td>Madar-flower (Calotropis gigantea)</td>
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<td>Madlome (Caperonia palustris)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mah-de-bo-no (Cymbopetalum brasiliense)</td>
<td>Cymbopetalum brasiliense</td>
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<td>Mah-de-slang (Erechtites hieracifolia)</td>
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<td>Mahik (Cipura paludosia)</td>
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<td>Mah-kwe pah-nah (Mendoncia hoffmanseggiana)</td>
<td>Mendoncia hoffmanseggiana</td>
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<td>Mah (Licania micrantha)</td>
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<td>Mah (Licania alba)</td>
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<td>Mah (Licania micrantha)</td>
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<td>Mako (Mandomia hoffmannii)</td>
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<td>Mah (Mdiscocaulon uncinum)</td>
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<td>Mah-re-mah-re (Jacaranda copaia)</td>
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<td>Mah-pe-wah (Cissampelos andromorpha)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mah-me wih-ra-nah (Piper bartlingianum)</td>
<td>Piper bartlingianum</td>
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<td>Mah-me wih-ra-nah (Piper bartlingianum)</td>
<td>Piper bartlingianum</td>
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<td>Mahot cochon (Sterculia pruniens)</td>
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<td>Mahot-cochon (Sterculia cf. excelsa)</td>
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<td>Mai (Licania micrantha)</td>
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<td>Mai (Licania alba)</td>
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<td>Maiapo (Sterculia cf. excelsa)</td>
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<td>Maiapo (Sterculia cf. excelsa)</td>
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<td>Maiapo (Rollinia exsucca)</td>
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<td>Mai (Zeá mays)</td>
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<td>Maiskolf-baard (Zeá mays)</td>
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<td>Maitakin (Symphonia globulifera)</td>
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<td>Maiwarai (Licania alba)</td>
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<td>Maiwarai (Licania micrantha)</td>
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<td>Maka mboa (Amaranthus spinosus)</td>
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<td>Makakra roen (Amaranthus spinosus)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

Makarai (Parinari campestris)
Makarasali (Heisteria cauliflora)
Makarin (Tapiriria guianensis)
Makau (Ceiba pentandra)
Makkagroenhart (Tabebuia capitata)
Makoeroerian (Hyeronima alchorneoides)
Makubia (Coussapoa microcephala)
Makwariballi (Forsteronia cf. gracilis)
Malako-pesi (Senna quinquangulata)
Malasi-oedoe man-bita (Brunfelsia guianensis)
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)
Manbarklak (Lecythis idatimon)
Manbati bati (Bonafousia sessiliflora)
Manbita (Phyllanthus orbiculatus)
Manbita (Phyllanthus stipulatus)
Manboespapaja (Cecropia sciadophylla)
Manbosiapaya (Cecropia sciadophylla)
Mancenillier (Hippomane marninella)
Mandalli (Virola sebifera)
Manegus (Laportea aestuans)
Mange la terre (Cyperus laxus)
Manger lapin (Tilesia baccata)
Mangero (Rhizophora mangle)
Mangga (Mangifera indica)
Mango (Mangifera indica)
Man-gras (Eleusine indica)
Mangro (Rhizophora mangle)
Mangrove (Rhizophora mangle)
Manguier (Mangifera indica)
Man-yik (Clusia cuneata)
Man-yik (Clusia fockeana)
Man-yik (Clusia nemorosa)
Man-yik (Clusia scrobiculata)
Man-yik (Clusia schomburgkiana)
Man-yik (Clusia panapanari)
Man-yik (Clusia vororosa)
Man-iwiri (Piper bartlingianum)
Mananasi (Piper arboreum)
Manbati bati (Annona ambotay)
Mani (Symphonia globulifera)
Manico (Euterpe oleracea)
Manicos (Euterpe oleracea)
Manicos amer (Manihot esculenta)
Manicos petit Louis (Manihot esculenta)
Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

Manipau (Symphonia globulifera)
Manja (Mangifera indica)
Manje (Mangifera indica)
Manni (Symphonia globulifera)
Manobodin (Emmotum fagifolium)
Man-piaba (Leonotis nepetifolia)
Mantapoepa (Gustavia augusta)
Man-van-woord (Artocarpus altilis)
Manyokinaballi (Geissospermum argenteum)
Manyokinaballi (Geissospermum sericeum)
Mao (Hibiscus tiliaceus)
Maoeloe (Gossypium barbadense)
Maoewelang (Chromolaena odorata)
Maoksi adudu (Hernandia guianensis)
Maoni (Swietenia mahagoni)
Maou (Couratari guianensis)
Mapa (Ambelania acida)
Mapa (Brosimum parinarioides)
Mapa (Couma guianensis)
Mapa (Macoubea guianensis)
Mapa (Parahancornia fasciculata)
Mapalapa (Hevea guianensis)
Ma-pa-ya-yik (Carica papaya)
Mapirang (Merremia macrocalyx)
Maporoko (Inga alba)
Maporokon (Inga alba)
Maporokon (Inga bourgoni)
Mapou (Psychotria mapourioides)
Maraganziman (Nectandra sanguinea)
Marahinora (Heisteria cauliflora)
Marakeojesja (Passiflora glandulosa)
Ma-ra-mah-ra-pon-po (Fleischmannia microstemon)
Maran (Copaifera guianensis)
Maran (Copaifera pubiflora)
Maran (Copaifera sp.)
Marana (Copaifera pubiflora)
Maranai (Copaifera pubiflora)
Ma-ra-na-yik (Trichilia pallida)
Maranyo (Copaifera pubiflora)
Maraura (Copaifera guianensis)
Marawaro (Calophyllum lucidum)
Ma-ra-yaou-yik (Psidium acutangulum)
Ma-ra-yao-yik (Psidium guineense)
Marfa (Lippia alba)
Maria congo (Geissospermum argenteum)
Maria congo (Geissospermum laevis)
Maria Congo (Geissospermum sericeum)
Mariababall (Psidium striatum)
Mariba (Maximiliana maripa)
Maribaball (Campomanesia grandiflora)
Ma-ri-ba-yik (Crinum reubescens)
Marie claire (Chamaesyce hirta)
Marie crabe epineux (Lantana camara var. aculeata)
Marie tambour (Passiflora laurifolia)
Marie-Claire (Alternanthera brasiliensis)
Marie-crabe (Lantana camara var. aculeata)
Marie-crabe (Lantana camara)
Ma-ra-yao-yik (Psidium guineense)
Ma-ra-yao-yik (Psidium striatum)
Marietambour (Passiflora laurifolia)
Marihionba (Heisteria cauliflora)
Mariana (Copaifera guianensis)
Ma-ri-ma-yik (Argemone mexicana)
Maripa (Maximiliana maripa)
Maripati (Byrsonima crassifolia)
Marishiball (Licania elliptica)
Marishiball (Licania micrantha)
Marishiball kariraroe (Licania elliptica)
Marishiball kibele kiberoebana (Licania micrantha)
Ma-ri-ma-yik (Argemone mexicana)
Marisiball tataro (Licania elliptica)
Marisoba (Geissospermum argenteum)
Maritambour (Passiflora laurifolia)
Mari-va (Eleutherine bulbosa)
Markoesa (Passiflora glandulosa)
Marmador sinja-oedoe (Duroia cf. amapana)
Marmadosoe (Duroia cf. amapana)
Marmite de singe (Eschweilera grandiflora)
Marran (Pityrogramma calomelanos)
Married-man-pork (Ocimum campechianum)
Marta (Lippia alba)
Marudiyure (Passiflora coccinea)
Masai (Inga lateriflora)
Masakalapi (Eleusine indica)
Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

Masalajang (*Urospatha sagittifolia*)
Masari (*Coccoloba excelsa*)
Masas (*Caladium bicolor*)
Ma-sek-yik (*Hymenaea courbaril*)
Maser (*Coccoloba excelsa*)
Masiga siga (*Eleusine indica*)
Masoesa (*Renealmia alpinia*)
Masulapa (*Inga alata*)
Masusa (*Renealmia alpinia*)
Mataki (*Symphonia globulifera*)
Matawai gedoe (*Sclerolobium cf. albiflorum*)
Matawarie nenge (*Tapiriria guianensis*)
Matawarie nengidjedoe (*Tapiriria guianensis*)
Matchwood (*Schefflera decaphylla*)
Matchwood pornai (*Schefflera morototoni*)
Mateve (*Potalia amara*)
Matora (*Coccoloba uvifera*)
Matrosirowsoe (*Hibiscus rosa-sinensis*)
Matrozenoos (*Hibiscus rosa-sinensis*)
Matrozidroif (*Solanum stramoniifolium*)
Matrush (*Chenopodium ambrosioides*)
Mattawari ninge djedoe (*Sclerolobium cf. albiflorum*)
Mattoe toenbalobbi (*Cordia nodosa*)
Mattoetapoepa (*Gustavia augusta*)
Matut (*Physalis pubescens*)
Mau (*Carica papaya*)
Mau kamwi (*Ricinus communis*)
Maumau (*Pachira aquatica*)
Maurisie (*Mauritia flexuosa*)
Mauritiepalm (*Mauritia flexuosa*)
Mauritiushennep (*Furcraea foetida*)
Mauwu (*Gossypium barbadense*)
Maveve (*Homalium guianense*)
Maveve (*Homalium racemosum*)
Maveve (*Potalia amara*)
Maveve (*Solanum leucocarpon*)
Maveve chien (*Cyphomandra endopogon*)
Maveve chien (*Cyphomandra hartwegii*)
Maveve grand bois (*Potalia amara*)
Maveve sucrier (*Banara guianensis*)
Mayamal (*Senna occidentalis*)
Mbarui (*Cupania hirsuta*)
Medicinier (*Jatropha curcas*)

Medicinier beni (*Jatropha gossypiifolia*)
Medicinier blanc (*Jatropha curcas*)
Medicinier rouge (*Jatropha gossypiifolia*)
Meelbanaan (*Musa x paradisiaca*)
Meh-da-meh-da ah-lo-ge (*Guarea cf. grandifolia*)
Meh-de-boi-mah (*Eschweilera pedicellata*)
Meh-de-bo-no-e-muh (*Eschweilera pedicellata*)
Meh-na-muh (*Guarea cf. grandifolia*)
Meh-neh (*Guarea kunthiana*)
Meh-nu (*Genipa americana*)
Meh-nu-e-muh (*Duroia cf. amapana*)
Mekoejargaree (*Apeiba petoumo*)
Mekoejangaree (*Apeiba petoumo*)
Mekokwaire (*Omphalea diandra*)
Mekolohonhu (*Diospyros guianensis*)
Melastome herisse (*Leandra agrestis*)
Mele (*Loreya arborescens*)
Meliki tiki (*Bonafousia undulata*)
Melisse de calme (*Lippia alba*)
Melisse des carmes (*Hyptis capitata*)
Melisse indienne (*Hyptis capitata*)
Melisse sauvage (*Hyptis lanceolata*)
Melkie tiekie (*Chamaesyce hirta*)
Melki-wiwire (*Chamaesyce thymifolia*)
Meron weed (*Ruellia tuberosa*)
Merche (*Anacardium occidentale*)
Merehe (*Anacardium occidentale*)
Merehi (*Anacardium giganteum*)
Merehi (*Anacardium occidentale*)
Meri (*Humiria balsamifera var. balsamifera*)
Merki wiwiri (*Chamaesyce thymifolia*)
Merkiwiwiri (*Chamaesyce thymifolia*)
Mess apple (*Bellucia grossularioides*)

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

Meu abesu (*Combretum rotundifolium*)
Mexicaanse papaver (*Argemone mexicana*)
Mi-ah-wah-ru (*Virola micheli*)
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 (*Calyptrocarya 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 (*Renealmia 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*)
Mis-mis (*Passiflora foetida*)
Mispel (*Bellucia grossularioides*)
Mis-mis (*Henriettea succosa*)
Mi-ta-king-yik (*Symphonia globulifera*)
Mitakulu (*Curatella americana*)
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*)
Moelie (*Byrsonima coriacea*)
Moelie (*Byrsonima crassifolia*)
Moeldan (*Byrsonima crassifolia*)
Moeniridan (*Siparuna guianensis*)
Moerei (*Byrsonima crassifolia*)
Moereiran (*Byrsonima crassifolia*)
Moerewa (*Guatteria scandens*)
Moerewaran (*Unonopsis guatterioides*)
Moeroei (*Byrsonima coriacea*)
Moetene (*Capirona decorticans*)
Moetoepoe (*Serjania paucidentata*)
Moetoesi (*Pterocarpus officinalis*)
Moi-a-mu (*Diospyros martini*)
Moi-oi-e-mah (*Diospyros martini*)
Moire (*Hymenaea courbaril*)
Moka-moka (*Montrichardia arborescens*)
Mokko-mokko-tete (*Philodendron acutatum*)
Moko moko (*Montrichardia lineifera*)
Mo-ko-ko a-nu (*Psychotria racemosa*)
Mo-ko-ko mo (*Genipa spruceana*)
Mokomoko (*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 blanc (*Tapiriria guianensis*)
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 scalasimiae*)
Money molasses (*Cassia grandis*)
Monkey pot (*Lecythis zabucajo*)
Monkey pump (*Eccropia peltata*)
Monkey’s dinner bell (*Hura crepitans*)
Monkey-gun (*Physalis angulata*)
Monki monki kersi (*Eugenia uniflora*)
Monki-monki pina (*Euterpe* cf. *precatoria*)
Monkimonkikersi (*Eugenia uniflora*)
Montjoly (*Cordia curassavica*)
Montjoly (*Cordia tomentosa*)
Montouchi (*Swartzia benthamiana* var. *benthamiana*)
Moon fruit (*Machaerium lunatum*)
Moonba (*Virola surinamensis*)
Moonbe (*Spondias mombin*)
Moonerydany (*Siparuna guianensis*)
Mope (*Mauritia flexuosa*)
Mope (*Spondias mombin*)
Moppe (*Spondias mombin*)
Mora (*Mora excelsa*)
Moraballi (*Pouteria melanopoda*)
Morako (*Persea americana*)
Morelia (*Byrsonima crassifolia*)
Morelia (*Byrsonima verbascifolia*)
Mo-rey-ee-yik (*Amaiouea* cf. *brevidentata*)
Morichi (*Mauritia flexuosa*)
Morinda (*Morinda citrifolia*)
Morisi (*Mauritia flexuosa*)
Morompo (*Swartzia benthamiana* var. *benthamiana*)
Mo-ruk-yik (*Lygodium micans*)
Mo-rum-bai-yik (*Moronobea coccinea*)
Mosai (*Monotagma spicatum*)
Motgrass (*Vetiveria zizanioides*)
Moucomouco (*Montrichardia arborescens*)
Moucou moucou (*Montrichardia arborescens*)
Moucou-moucou (*Montrichardia arborescens*)
Mou-doui-mou-ray-yik (*Crinum rubescens*)
Mou-rie-yik (*Byrsonima aerugio var. occidentalis*)
Moussi (*Arrabidaea candidans*)
Moussigot (*Virola surinamensis*)
Moussigot rouge (*Iryanthera* cf. *hostmannii*)
Moustache de chat (*Orthosiphon grandiflorus*)
Msibiu awak (*Macfadyena unguis-cati*)
Mua mua (*Gurania spinulosa*)
Muccomucco (*Montrichardia arborescens*)
Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nah-te-ah-ra-kan</td>
<td><em>Ficus</em> sp.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nanasi</td>
<td><em>Ananas comosus</em></td>
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<td>Nanga asi</td>
<td><em>Eleusine indica</em></td>
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<td>Nanna-a-run</td>
<td><em>Eryngium foetidum</em></td>
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<td><em>Homalium racemosum</em></td>
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<td>Napo</td>
<td><em>Hyeronima alchorneoides</em></td>
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<td><em>Cocos nucifera</em></td>
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<td>Naw-rai-yik</td>
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<td><em>Petiveria alliacea</em></td>
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<td>Ndulu-ndulu</td>
<td><em>Guatteria scandens</em></td>
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<td>Nebiyocho</td>
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<td>Neem</td>
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<td>Negro-broom</td>
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<td>Nebiyocho</td>
<td><em>Lonchocarpus heptaphyllus</em></td>
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<td>Nekoe hoedoe</td>
<td><em>Alexa wachenheimii</em></td>
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<td><em>Clathrotropis brachypetala</em></td>
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<td>Nekoe-oedoe</td>
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<td>Nemba</td>
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<td>Nengre kondre pepre</td>
<td><em>Aframomum melegueta</em></td>
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<td>Nengrekondre-adroe</td>
<td><em>Cyperus</em> spp.</td>
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<td><em>Mabea speciosa subsp. speciosa</em></td>
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<td>Niekoe oedoe</td>
<td><em>Amothea rufescens</em></td>
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<td><em>Swartzia benthamiana var. benthamiana</em></td>
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<td>Nimble bush</td>
<td><em>Siparuna guianensis</em></td>
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<td><em>Humiria balsamifera</em></td>
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<td>Nivree male</td>
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<td>Njamoesesere</td>
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<td>Njamsi-bredebon</td>
<td><em>Artocarpus altilis</em></td>
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<td>Njoeng wintje bobi</td>
<td><em>Solanum mammosum</em></td>
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<td>Njoen-wenkebobi</td>
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<td>Noix d’acajou</td>
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<td>Noix de cajou</td>
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<td>Noix de medecine</td>
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<td>Noix de serpent</td>
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<td>Noix de serpent</td>
<td><em>Trichosanthes punctata</em></td>
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<td>No-lo-e-muh</td>
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<td>Not</td>
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<td>Notmoeskatii</td>
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<td><em>Liaria camara</em></td>
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<td>Oelana beta</td>
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<td>Oeloeoe-oe</td>
<td><em>Parkia nitida</em></td>
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<td>Oema snekie wiwirie</td>
<td><em>Clidemia hirta var. elegans</em></td>
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<td>Oema-boesipapaja</td>
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<td>Oeman koenami</td>
<td><em>Clidemia surinamense</em></td>
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<td>Oeproe-oedoe</td>
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<td>Oeproe-olie</td>
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<td>Oerali</td>
<td><em>Strychnos guianensis</em></td>
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<td>Oeralime</td>
<td><em>Abuta grandifolia</em></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

Oeroeroe-oe (*Parkia nitida*)
Oeroewassa (*Abarema jupunba*)
Oeuf du diable (*Lycoperdon americanum*)
Oewana (*Hieronima 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*)
Oko kowa (*Lycopodium cernua*)
O-koi-hoy (*Scleria* cf. *flagellum-nigrorum*)
Okoipjo (*Hieronima alchorneoides*)
Okokonshi (*Lacunaria jenmanii*)
O-ko-ne-de-kuh (*Lacunaria jenmanii*)
Okotjo (*Hieronima alchorneoides*)
Okra (*Stigmaphyllon sinuatum*)
Okraprabu (*Swartzia benthamiana* var. *benthamiana*)
Okro (*Hibiscus bifurcatus*)
Okro-oedoe (*Sterculia* cf. *excelsa*)
O-ku-fu-muh (*Sterculia* cf. *excelsa*)
Old maid (*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 scalina-simiae*)
Orali (*Vismia caennensis*)
Orali (*Vismia macrophylla*)
Orali (*Vismia sessiflolia*)
Orali (*Vismia latifolia*)
Orange (*Citrus sinensis*)
Orange douce (*Citrus sinensis*)
Orange (*Citrus aurantium*)
Orange (*Citrus aurantium*)
Orari (*Strychnos toxifera*)
Oraridan (*Strychnos erichsonii*)
Oraridan (*Strychnos melinoniana*)
Orelle (*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 caennensis*)
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-quoa-yik (*Phoradendron crassifolium*)
Ouck-quoa-yik (*Phoradendron sp.*)
Ou-la-lik-yao-ku-yik (*Cyathula prostrata*)
Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

Oupou (Uncaria guianensis)
Oupou (Uncaria tomentosa)
Ou-ra-e-yik (Dacryodes nitens)
Ou-rai-yah-yik (Dichorisandra hexandra)
Ou-rai-yik (Hyptis pectinata)
Ourari (Strychnos guianensis)
Ourari (Strychnos toxifera)
Ou-ra-rie-yik (Strychnos guianensis)
Ou-ra-rie-yik (Strychnos sp.)
Ourate (Ouratea guianensis)
Ou-ra-yik (Dacryodes cf. nitens)
Ouroupou (Uncaria guianensis)
Ouroupou (Uncaria tomentosa)
Ox-eye (Mucuna urens)
Paasili (Ocimum campechianum)
Paddlewood (Aspidosperma excelsum)
Padidwan (Nymphaea rudgeana)
Pagara wiwirie (Calathea elliptica)
Pah-det (Macrolobium aff. angustifolium)
Pah-det (Macrolobium cf. acacidifolium)
Pah-fah-mung (Palicourea guianensis)
Pah-gai-yik (Aspidosperma album)
Pah-gai-yik (Eschweileria sagotiana)
Pah-ke-rah a-nu (Pseudima frutescens)
Pah-ke-rah pah-nah (Anthurium clavigerum)
Pah-ke-rah pah-nah (Philodendron hylaee)
Pah-ke-rah pah-nah (Syngonium podophyllum)
Pah-ko-go (Drypetes variabilis)
Pah-ku-de (Rheedia macrophylla)
Pah-lu-lu-muh-le (Schismatoglottis spruceana)
Pah-meh-ti-muh (Catostemma fragrans)
Pah-nah-ra-pah-nah (Phytolacca rivinoides)
Pah-ni-yo-yo (Theobroma cf. subincanum)
Pah-se-no-da-e-meh (Aniba sp.)
Pah-se-se (Goupia labara)
Pah-tih-grih-ki (Acacia tenuifolia)
Pah-tu-ah (Ambelania acida)
Pai-caillemit (Chrysophyllum cainito)
Pai-lau-uh-raie-yik (Rollinia exsucca)
Pain-cure (Coccinia grandis)
Pain-killer (Morinda citrifolia)
Pair (Brosimum guianense)
Paira (Brosimum guianense)
Paiu (Catostemma fragrans)
Pajoe lidan (Iryanthera cf. hostmannii)
Pajoe lidan (Iryanthera cf. hostmannii)
Pajoririan (Iryanthera cf. hostmannii)
Pakassa (Gustavia augusta)
Pakeeli (Coutarea hexandra)
Pakeri (Coutarea hexandra)
Pakira joejoerioe (Henriettea succosa)
Pakiria sipioio (Protium guianense)
Pakjira emoerioe (Mabea piriri)
Pakoeli (Rheedia macrophylla)
Pakoerian (Rheedia macrophylla)
Pakuri (Aarema jupunba)
Pakwato (Emnotum jagifolium)
Palaka (Canna indica)
Palaloea (Mora excelsa)
Palata (Manilkara bidentata)
Pa-lea-rah-yik (Kalanchoe pinnata)
Palette de peintre (Caladium bicolor)
Palette de peintre (Caladium cf. tricolor)
Paletuvier blanc (Avicennia germinans)
Paletuvier rouge (Rhizophora mangle)
Pali (Licania micrantha)
Palili (Heliconia acuminata)
Pallissadepalm (Euterpe oleracea)
Pa-pano-kwe (Lueheopsis rugosa)
Pam-pou-thou-yik (Axonopus anceps)
Pana pana (Uncaria guianensis)
Panakawa (Chromolaena odorata)
Panapan (Uncaria guianensis)
Pa-na-tho-ro-yik (Trichilia pallida)
Panda (Tabebuia insignis)
Pan-da-rak-yik (Corchorus hirtus)
Pankwekoewiwi (Nymphaea amazonum)
Panta (Tabebuia insignis)
Pantahoeoe (Tabebuia insignis)
Papagodo (Lagenaria sicerraria)
Papaja (Carica papaya)
Papajahoeoe (Rollinia exsucca)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Papajahout (<em>Bellucia grossularioides</em>)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Papaw (<em>Carica papaya</em>)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Papaya (<em>Carica papaya</em>)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Papaye (<em>Carica papaya</em>)</td>
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<td>Papaye biche (<em>Ambelania acida</em>)</td>
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<td>Papayer (<em>Carica papaya</em>)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pap-bush (<em>Physalis angulata</em>)</td>
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<td>Papoose (<em>Physalis angulata</em>)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Para noot (<em>Bertholletia excelsa</em>)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pa-ra-guay-yik (<em>Swartzia bannia</em>)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Parakava (<em>Mora excelsa</em>)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Parakwa (<em>Dinizia excelsa</em>)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Parala (<em>Diospyros guianensis</em>)</td>
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<td>Paramarkoesa (<em>Passiflora laurifolia</em>)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Parank (<em>Cedrela odorata</em>)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pare (<em>Momordica charantia</em>)</td>
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<td>Paredjawi (<em>Trichosanthes cucumerina</em>)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pareira blanc (<em>Abuta rufescens</em>)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pareira brava blanc (<em>Abuta rufescens</em>)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pareira-brava (<em>Cissampelos pareira</em>)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Parewe (<em>Eperua falcata</em>)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Paria-brava (<em>Cissampelos pareira</em>)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Paricarama (<em>Anadenanthera peregrina</em>)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Paripe (<em>Bactris gasipaes</em>)</td>
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<td>Paripoe (<em>Bactris gasipaes</em>)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Parrot-beak (<em>Centropogon cornutus</em>)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pa-ru-mak-yik (<em>Solanum crinitum</em>)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Parwa (<em>Avicennia germinans</em>)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pasa (<em>Jacaranda copaia</em>)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pasai (<em>Jacaranda copaia</em>)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pa-sa-wa-ra-yik (<em>Drypetes variabilis</em>)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pa-sa-yik (<em>Jacaranda copaia</em>)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pasayu (<em>Socratea exorrhiza</em>)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pasis (<em>Goupia glabra</em>)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pasisi (<em>Goupia glabra</em>)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pa-si-yar-ray-yik (<em>Jacaranda copaia</em>)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Passie moetie (<em>Copaifera guianensis</em>)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Passion flower (<em>Passiflora coccinea</em>)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Passion flower (<em>Passiflora glandulosa</em>)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Passion flower (<em>Passiflora laurifolia</em>)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Peigne singe rouge (<em>Combretum rotundifolium</em>)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Peihatti (<em>Maprounea guianensis</em>)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)</td>
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<tr>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pekea ((\text{Caryocar glabrum}))</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pelataia ((\text{Pharus latifolius}))</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pe-lik-pi-yik ((\text{Croton hostmannii}))</td>
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<tr>
<td>Penpen ((\text{Palicourea guianensis}))</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pepra ((\text{Capsicum annuum}))</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pepre ((\text{Capsicum annuum}))</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pera ((\text{Couma guianensis}))</td>
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<tr>
<td>Perebier ((\text{Brosimum guianense}))</td>
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<tr>
<td>Perit ((\text{Bactris oligocladia}))</td>
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<tr>
<td>Periwinkle ((\text{Catharanthus roseus}))</td>
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<tr>
<td>Persil diable ((\text{Bidens cynapiifolia}))</td>
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<tr>
<td>Persil diable ((\text{Cardiospermum haliacabum}))</td>
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<tr>
<td>Persil du diable ((\text{Cardiospermum haliacabum}))</td>
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<tr>
<td>Perulu ((\text{Byrsonima aerugo var. occidentalis}))</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pervenche de Madagascar ((\text{Catharanthus roseus}))</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pet du diable ((\text{Hura crepitans}))</td>
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<tr>
<td>Petit balai ((\text{Scoparia dulcis}))</td>
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<tr>
<td>Petit balai a graines ((\text{Scoparia dulcis}))</td>
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<tr>
<td>Petit balai a graines ((\text{Veronica americana}))</td>
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<tr>
<td>Petit balai des murs ((\text{Ionidium polygalaeofilia}))</td>
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<tr>
<td>Petit balai des puits ((\text{Ionidium polygalaeofilia}))</td>
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<tr>
<td>Petit basilic ((\text{Ocimum basilicum}))</td>
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<tr>
<td>Petit concombre ((\text{Cucumis anguria}))</td>
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<tr>
<td>Petit cousin des savanes ((\text{Desmodium barbatum}))</td>
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<tr>
<td>Petit cousin savane ((\text{Desmodium barbatum}))</td>
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<tr>
<td>Petit ipeca ((\text{Faramea guianensis}))</td>
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<tr>
<td>Petit panacoco ((\text{Abris precatorius}))</td>
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<tr>
<td>Petite centauree ((\text{Schultesia guianensis}))</td>
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<tr>
<td>Petite griffe ((\text{Lindernia crustacea}))</td>
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<tr>
<td>Petite madlome ((\text{Caperonia palustris}))</td>
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<tr>
<td>Petite malnommee ((\text{Caperonia palustris}))</td>
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<tr>
<td>Petit-thym ((\text{Thymbus sp.)})</td>
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<tr>
<td>Peto ((\text{Mora excelsa}))</td>
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<tr>
<td>Petpe ((\text{Piper bartlingianum}))</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pe-u-rah ((\text{Socratea exorrhiza}))</td>
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<td>Pe-u-rat ((\text{Socratea exorrhiza}))</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pe-yah-o-tih-puh ((\text{Psychotria poeppigiana}))</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pe-yam-kuh-kai ah-moi ((\text{Adiantum dolosum}))</td>
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<tr>
<td>Phootee ((\text{Jacaranda moei}))</td>
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<td>Physic nut ((\text{Jatropha curcas}))</td>
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<td>Pi ((\text{Schefflera morototoni}))</td>
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<td>Pi a-mu ((\text{Bonafousia undulata}))</td>
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<tr>
<td>Piaba ((\text{Hyptis mutabilis}))</td>
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<tr>
<td>Piaima-pomai ((\text{Cordia nodosa}))</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pibache ((\text{Maurititia flexuosa}))</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pied de chevre ((\text{Ipomoea pes-caprae}))</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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 bourgonii*)

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 (*Anonna squamosa*)

Pomme cythere (*Spondias cytherea*)

Pomme liane sauvage (*Passiflora coccinea*)

Pomme rose (*Syzygium jambos*)

Pomme sousourri (*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*)

Pom-va (*Capsicum annuum*)

Ponchait (*Ageratum conyzoides*)

Pondjowattare (*Apeiba petoumo*)

Po-neh-guhwe-de (*Iryanthera cf. hostmannii*)

Ponji (*Rhynchaphila grandiflora*)

Po-no (*Couratari guianensis*)

Po-no-e-muh (*Eschweilera pedicellata*)

Ponsoe (*Leonotis nepetifolia*)

Po-oka (*Jatropha curcas*)

Pop bush (*Physalis pubescens*)

Popkainangra (*Uncaria guianensis*)

Po-po (*Calathea cf. comosa*)

Popokai nangra (*Uncaria guianensis*)

Popokai tongo (*Heliconia acuminata*)

Popono (*Phyllanthus orbiculatus*)

Popopay nangra (*Uncaria guianensis*)

Ponclit (*Ageratum conyzoides*)

Ponclit (*Ageratum conyzoides*)

Ponji (*Rhynchaphila grandiflora*)

Pon-neh-guhwe-de (*Iryanthera cf. hostmannii*)

Ponji (*Rhynchaphila grandiflora*)

Ponji (*Rhynchaphila grandiflora*)

Ponji (*Rhynchaphila grandiflora*)

Ponche (*Calathea cf. comosa*)

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*)

Prasara (*Euterpe oleracea*)

Prasaratete (*Macfadyena uncata*)

Prasara-tite (*Macfadyena uncata*)

Pratili (*Lycopodium cernuum*)

Pratilobi (*Lycopodium cernuum*)

Prespres (*Clusia grandiflora*)

Prickly pear (*Opuntia vulgaris*)

Prickly sweet-sage (*Lantana camara var. aculeata*)
Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

Pring gading (Bambusa vulgaris)
Pringjaepite (Marantha arundinacea)
Printing fern (Pityrogramma calomelanos)
Pritijari (Zanthoxylum caribaeum)
Pritjari (Zanthoxylum pentandrum)
Prokini (Inga alba)
Prokonie (Inga alba)
Prokonie (Inga bourgoni)
Prokini (Inga alba)
Prokonie (Inga bourgoni)
Prokini (Inga alba)
Prokonie (Inga bourgoni)
Prum (Chrysobalanus icaco)
Prune d’anse (Chrysobalanus icaco)
Prune de l’anse (Chrysobalanus icaco)
Prune monbim (Spondias mombin)
Prune zicaque (Chrysobalanus icaco)
Prunier (Byrsonima crassifolia)
Psukawak (Ouratea guianensis)
Pudukuwakau (Zanthoxylum rhoifolium)
Puh-few-muh (Mendoncia hoffmanseggiana)
Puh-few-muh (Piper brownsbergense)
Puh-few-muh (Piper gleasonii)
Puh-few-muh (Psychotria cf. iodonticha)
Puh-fure-muh (Piper arboreum)
Puh-kut (Cymbopetalum brasiliense)
Puh-leh-pwe-mih (Rheedia macrophylla)
Puh-li-muh (Miconia tomentosa)
Puh-li-muh-e-muh (Xiphiadium caeruleum)
Puh-meh-neh-tuh (Eleusine indica)
Puh-meh-neh-tuh (Gnetum nodiflorum)
Puh-puh (Socratea exorrhiza)
Puh-tu-ko-muh (Farámea guianensis)
Puh-tum (Plucheneta verrucosa)
Pui-maui-yik (Capsicum sp.)
Pui-yik (Brosimum alicastrum)
Pui-yik (Brosimum guianense)
Pui-yik (Brosimum rubescens)
Pui-yik (Brosimum utile)
Pu-li-wa-muh (Memora flavida)
Pulupululi (Diefenbachia seguine)
Pumpkin (Cucurbita sp.)
Pumui (Hevea pauciflora)
Puna (Schefflera morototoni)
Pu-nah-tah-wah (Senna quinquangulata)
Pup (Socratea exorrhiza)
Pure (Manilkara bidentata)
Purple granadilla (Passiflora edulis)
Purple wreath (Petrea bracteata)
Purple zeb grass (Dichorisandra hexandra)
Puru (Chrysobalanus icaco)
Puta (Manilkara bidentata)
Pu-ru-mac-yik (Solamum leucocarpum)
Putagee-cassava (Manihot esculenta)
Put-a-lu-mu-yik (Smilax latipes)
Put-poi-pt (Piper aff. alatabaccum)
Puvi-yik (Apeiba tibourbou)
Pu-wa-yik (Myroxylon peruiferum)
Quanami (Phyllanthus brasiliensis)
Qua-pa-yik (Psidium guineense)
Qua-ru-ma-yik (Jessenia bataua)
Quashie bitters (Quassia amara)
Quassia bitters (Quassia amara)
Quatre ou cinq (Chomelia tenuiflora)
Quatre-epices (Pimenta dioica)
Quatre-epices (Renealmia guianensis)
Querbrace (Aspidosperma quebracho)
Queck-yik (Ruizterania albiflora)
Queez-a-rat (Piper attenuatum)
Quienbiendent (Ambelania acida)
Quimanamana (Pharus latifolius)
Quinaquina (Coutarea hexandra)
Quinquina de Cayenne (Quassia amara)
Qu-tuk-qua-tu-raie-yik (Sida cordifolia)
Radie d’or (Ophiorrhiza mungos)
Radie-pistache (Microtea debilis)
Radie albumine (Cyanthillium cinereum)
Radie arada (Hyptis pectinata)
Radie campbre (Unxia camphorata)
Radie capiae (Bonafousia siphiitica)
Radie commandeur (Rolandra fruticosa)
Radie crapaud (Commelina erecta)
Radie crapaud d’l’eau (Polygonum acuminatum)
Radie crise (Hyptis mutabilis)
Radie di vin (Alternanthera brasiliana)
Radie divin (Justicia secunda)
Radie du sang (Justicia secunda)
Radie francois (Ageratum conyzoides)
Radie grage (Mikania guaco)
Radie grage (Psychotria ulviformis)
Radie la fievre (Eryngium foetidum)
Radie Marie-Claire (Alternanthera brasiliana)
Radie maringouin (Chromolaena odorata)
Radie paopao (Piper oblongifolium)
Radie petey (Centropogon cornutus)
Radie pian (Petiveria alliacea)
Radie pisser (Syndrelle nodiflora)
Radie raide (Cuphea carthagenensis)
Radie savon (Hyptis recurvata)
Radie serpent (Psychotria ulviformis)
Radie serpent (Mikania guaco)
Radie serpent (Psychotria poeppigiana)
Radie chancre (Maprounea guianensis)
Radie-macaque (Clidemia hirta)
Radie-macaque (Miconia racemosa)
Radier colique (Cleome sp.)
Radier fievre (Eryngium foetidum)
Radier macaque (Clidemia dentata)
Radier Oldeman (Orthosiphon grandiflorus)
Radier macaque (Clidemia hirta var. elegans)
Radier-crapaud (Piper humistratum)
Radier-crapaud (Tripogandra serrulata)
Radier-francois (Ageratum conyzoides)
Raisin du bord de la mer (Coccoloba uvifera)
Rale-bois (Dracontium polyphylum)
Rale-bois (Urospatha sagittifolia)
Ramenas (Raphanus sativus)
Rammenas (Raphanus sativus)
Ranai (Sterculia pruriens)
Ranoi (Tabebuia capitata)
Ranoi (Tabebuia insignis)
Rappa rappa (Hevea guianensis)
Raquette (Opuntia cochenillifera)
Raquette (Opuntia vulgaris)
Raquette a quatre faces (Cereus sp.)
Rattestaart (Stachytarpeta jamaicensis)
Razie pisser (Syndrelle nodiflora)
Red cedar (Cedrela odorata)
Red koyama (Xylopia cayennensis)
Red mangrove (Rhizophora mangle)
Red mora (Mora excelsa)
Red river gum (Eucalyptus camaldulensis)
Red-head plant (Asclepias curassavica)
Redi gedoe (Sclerolobium curassavica)
Redie katoen (Gossypium cf. albiflorum)
Redie katoen (Gossypium barbadense)
Redikabisi (Andira spp.)
Redi-krapa (Cedrela odorata)
Redi-oedoe (Lacunaria jenmanii)
Reejoeloe (Vataireopsis speciosa)
Reejoeloe lan (Parkia pendula)
Reer (Ricinus communis)
Reho (Euterpe cf. precatoria)
Remire (Mariscus pedunculatus)
Remire maritime (Mariscus pedunculatus)
Reperesbehi (Calycopus gotheanus)
Rero (Erythrina fusca)
Reseda ( Lawsonia inermis)
Reseda de Cayenne ( Lawsonia inermis)
Reukgras (Vertiveria zizanioides)
Riaadiad hororodikara (Vataireopsis speciosa)
Rice (Oryza sativa)
Ricin (Ricinus communis)
Ricinus (Ricinus communis)
Rijst (Oryza sativa)
Riz chien (Pharus latifolius)
Rock-balsam (Croton trinitatis)
Rocou (Bixa orellana)
Rocouyer (Bixa orellana)
Rode djedoe (Sclerolobium cf. albiflorum)
Rode kabbes (Andira spp.)
Rode lokus (Hymenaea courbaril)
Rode prokoni (Inga alba)
Rokoroko (Macoubea guianensis)
Roko-roko (Macoubea guianensis)
Romemand (Apeiba petoumo)
Ronde birambi (Phyllanthus acidus)
Roode djedoe (Sclerolobium cf. albiflorum)
Roode katoen (Gossypium barbadense)
Roode markoesa (Passiflora glandulosa)
Roode salie (Tetragastris altissima)
Roode zuring (Hibiscus sabdariffa)
Rora (Chlorocardium rodiacii)
Roroj (Anacardium giganteum)
Rosa wiri (Eclipta prostrata)
Rose changeante (Hibiscus mutabilis)
Rose de Cayenne (Hibiscus rosa-sinensis)
Rose de Chine (Hibiscus rosa-sinensis)
Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

Roseau des Indes (*Cordyline fruticosa*)
Roselle (*Hibiscus sabdariffa*)
Rou-ah-amon (*Strycnchos guianensis*)
Roucou (*Bixa orellana*)
Royoc (*Morinda tinctoria*)
Ru-a-muh (*Stizophyllum riparium*)
Rubban (*Lantana camara*)
Ru-e-sha-de-gah-nah (*Ficus* sp.)
Rue-aa-yik (*Olyra micrantha*)
Roucou (*Bixa orellana*)
Rumak (*Clusia grandiflora*)
Rup (*Spondias mombin*)
Ry-an-da-yik (*Musa* sp.)
Saandoe (*Parkia pendula*)
Sabana kadjoe (*Anacardium occidentale*)
Sabana kwarie (*Byrsonima crassifolia*)
Sabana mango (*Byrsonima crassifolia*)
Sabana-dokali (*Hevea guianensis*)
Sabana-kasjoe (*Curatella americana*)
Sabanakwari (*Byrsonima* cf. *crassifolia*)
Sabanamerkiwiwiri (*Caperonia palustris*)
Sabana-wana (*Cybianthus fulvopulverulentus subsp. magnolijfolius*)
Sabinabloem (*Caesalpinia bonduc*)
Sablier (*Hura crepitans*)
Sablier elastique (*Hura crepitans*)
Sada (*Zanthoxylum apiculatum*)
Sada (*Zanthoxylum caribaeum*)
Safra (*Curcuma longa*)
Sagiwanor (*Kalanchoe pinnata*)
Sah-kah-ti-to (*Doliocarpus dentatus*)
Sahure (*Euphorbia neriifolia*)
Saigl (*Bonafousia siphilitica*)
Saint John (*Centropogon cornutus*)
Saint John (*Justicia secunda*)
Saint Martin blanc (*Alexa wachenheimii*)
Saintia (*Xylopia discreta*)
Saint-Jean (*Schefflera morototoni*)
Sakasiri (*Canna indica*)
Sakwasepere (*Bellucia grossularioides*)
Sa-laa-yik (*Rynchosporaria barbata*)
Sa-laa-yik (*Rynchospora cephalotes*)
Sa-laa-yik (*Scleria latifolia*)
Salade Madame Hector (*Emilia sonchifolia*)
Salade Madame Hector (*Lactuca quercina*)
Salade soda (*Peperomia pellucida*)
Salade soldat (*Peperomia pellucida*)
Salade tortue (*Begonia glabra*)
Salade toti (*Begonia glabra*)
Salade-soldat (*Peperomia procumbens*)
Salalang (*Xiphidium caeruleum*)
Sali (*Guarea kunthiana*)
Salie (*Tetragastris altissima*)
Salsepareille (*Smilax cordato-ovata*)
Salsepareille (*Smilax cuspidata*)
Salsepareille (*Smilax pseudosyphilictica*)
Salsepareille (*Smilax riedeliana*)
Salsepareille (*Smilax schomburgkiana*)
Saly (*Trattinnickia burserifolia*)
Samanballi (*Lantana camara*)
Samarijapao (*Cedrela odorata*)
Samarijapao (*Cedrela odorata*)
Sand bitters (*Unxia camphorata*)
Sand coker (*Erythrina fusca*)
Sand mora (*Mora excelsa*)
Sand mora (*Talisia squarrosa*)
Sandbox (*Hura crepitans*)
Sandbox tree (*Hura crepitans*)
Sandpaper vine (*Petrea bracteata*)
Sangafroe (*Costus arabicus*)
Sangafroe (*Costus spp.*)
Sangafroe (*Costus aff. arabicus*)
Sangafroe (*Costus cylindricus*)
Sangafroe (*Costus scaber*)
Sangafroe fik-fiko (*Costus cylindricus*)
Santi wiwiri (*Alternanthera sessilis*)
Santhioedoe (*Licania micrantha*)
Sapidillo (*Manilkara zapota*)
Saparaau (*Mycriaria cf. vismiifolia*)
Sapatia (*Manilkara zapota*)
Sapotille (*Manilkara zapota*)
Sapotille (*Manilkara zapota*)
Saprieran (*Tapiriria guianensis*)
Saradan (*Heronoma alchornoeides*)
Sararai (*Cecropia sciadophylla*)
Saraurai (*Sterculia pruriens*)
Sarebebe (*Macrolobium aff. angustifolium*)
Sarebebe (*Macrolobium cf. acaciifolium*)

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

Sarerokona (*Miconia tomentosa*)
Saroma oembakoloire (*Licania micrantha*)
Sarsaparilla (*Philodendron fragrantissimum*)
Sarsaparilla (*Philodendron spp.*)
Sarsaparilla (*Phytolacca americana*)
Sassafras orenoque (*Ocotea cymbarum*)
Savane tremblante (*Cyperus articulatus*)
Savanna kwarie (*Byrsonima coriacea*)
Savonier (*Matayba arborescens*)
Savonier (*Pseudima frutescens*)
Savonnier (*Pseudima frutescens*)
Sawa (*Genipa americana*)
Sawara (*Calathea cyclophora*)
Sawari (*Caryocar nuciferum*)
Sawarinoot (*Caryocar nuciferum*)
Sawvanen (*Davilla spp.*)
Sawvanen (*Doliocarpus spp.*)
Scapulaire (*Pityrogramma calomelanos*)
Schijtnooten (*Jatropha curcas*)
Schiraboeli billi (*Bixa orellana*)
Scrutchineal (*Opuntia vulgaris*)
Sea grape (*Coccoloba uvifera*)
Seaside grape (*Coccoloba uvifera*)
Sebayu cassava (*Manihot esculenta*)
Sebijari (*Phaseolus lunatus*)
Sedre (*Cedrela odorata*)
Seguine (*Monstera obliqua*)
Sekema (*Combretum cacoucia*)
Sekepatoe trapoe (*Bauhinia guianensis*)
Sekrepatoe wiri (*Ayapana triplinervis*)
Selele beletere (*Miconia prasina*)
Semangka (*Citrullus lanatus*)
Semeheyu-balli (*Lantana camara*)
Semen-contra (*Chenopodium ambrosioides*)
Semeri (*Hymenaea courbaril*)
Semiri (*Hymenaea courbaril*)
Semitoto (*Passiflora foetida*)
Semito (*Passiflora laurifolia*)
Sempre wisi (*Aloe vera*)
Semprefisi (*Aloe vera*)
Sene (*Cassia acuminata*)
Sensibon (*Melicoccus bijugatus*)
Sensitive (*Mimos a pudica*)
Sensitive epineuse (*Mimos a pudica*)
Serehgras (*Cymbopogon nardus*)
Serena (*Calophyllum lucidum*)
Se-re-na (*Calophyllum lucidum*)
Sergeants-kloot (*Licania micrantha*)
Serpentere (*Dracontium polyphyllum*)
Serpentere (*Urospatha sagittifolia*)
Sesame (*Sesamum indicum*)
Se-se-po-kan (*Pachira aquatica*)
Seti kocebi (*Drypetes variabilis*)
Seve joeball (*Hevea guianensis*)
Seville orange (*Citrus aurantium*)
Sewejoeballi (*Hevea guianensis*)
Seweyuballi (*Connarus perrottetii*)
Sha (*Byrsonima aegro var. occidentalis*)
Shah-lah-li-muh (*Schismatoglottis spruceana*)
Shah-pe-ah (*Philodendron cf. tessmannii*)
Shah-rah-ri-muh (*Philodendron cf. tessmannii*)
Shak-shak (*Crotalaria pallida*)
Shak-shak (*Crotalaria retusa*)
Sha-me-le-uh (*Ichnanthus panicoides*)
Shang-ah-rah-pu-e-muh (*Inga alba*)
Sha-u-rah-nah (*Banana guianensis*)
She-den-yeh (*Tachigali paniculata*)
She-koi-muh (*Miconia longispicata*)
She-kwe-muh (*Miconia tomentosa*)
She-mah-de (*Simaba cedron*)
She-mah-ne (*Hymenophyllum polyanthos*)
She-mah-puh (*Genipa americana*)
She-mi-uh (*Cedrela odorata*)
Shen-tu-e-muh (*Dichorisandra hexandra*)
Shen-tu-e-muh (*Philodendron linnaei*)
She-o-po-kong (*Banana guianensis*)
Shero (*Rinorea pubiflora*)
She-tu-u-ru (*Cordia nodosa*)
She-we-ru (*Costus aff. arabicus*)
Shibadan (*Drypetes variabilis*)
Shikshikidan (*Stachytarpheta cayennensis*)
Shimaila (*Cespedesia spathulata*)
Shiny bush (*Peperomia pellucida*)
Shipiye (*Rinorea pubiflora*)
Shirada (*Inga lateriflora*)
Shirik (*Rollinia exsuca*)
Shirima (*Simarouba amara*)
Shirua (*Nectandra sanguinea*)
Shirua (*Ocotea guianensis*)
Shirva (*Ocotea guianensis*)

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Sho-ne-moi-uh (Scleria cf. flagellum-nigrorum)
Sho-roi-sho-roi ah-wuh-mu (Hymenophyllum polyanthos)
Sho-ro-sho-ro eh-heh (Selaginella epirhizos)
Show-ri-muh (Scleria latifolia)
Sibi wiwiri (Scoparia dulcis)
Sibi sibi (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)
Silk (Ceiba pentandra)
Silver fern (Pityrogramma calomelanos)
Simana (Catostemma fragrans)
Simarouba (Simarouba amara)
Simarouba male (Simaba morettii)
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 wibunnak (Phyllanthus subglomeratus)
Singafu (Costus arabcicus)
Singafu (Costus spiralis var. spiralis)
Sipari taja (Philodendron sp.)
Sipiri (Chlorocardium rodiae)
Sipiroe (Chlorocardium rodiae)
Sipiroppio (Aniba hostmanniana)
Sipu (Chlorocardium rodiae)
Siri katoen (Gossypium barbadense)
Siringa (Hevea guianensis)
Sirkir (Macrolobium cf. acaciifolium)
Siro (Sambolobium cf. acaciifolium)
Sisi (Inga alba)
Sisi (Inga bourgonii)
Sisi (Inga pezizifera)
Sisibiwiwiri (Scoparia dulcis)
Sistridroifi (Coccoloba uvifera)
Sitio (Omphalea diandra)
Sjeng sjeng tap joe kotto (Mimoso pudica)
Sjensjen (Mimoso pudica)
Sjimio (Cydisa aequinoctialis)
Sjiraboeli (Bixa orellana)
Sjoewingni (Visnia guianensis)
Sketnoto (Jatropha curcas)
Skrepatoewiwiri (Ayapano triplinervis)
Smerie wiwiri (Ocimum campechianum)
Smeriwiwiri (Ocimum campechianum)
Smeriw-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)
Snakimarkoesa (Passiflora foetida)
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)

Snekiwiwiri (*Eryngium foetidum*)
Snektaja (*Dracontium asperum*)
Snoi (*Hibiscus bifurcatus*)
Soapwood (*Abarema jupunba*)
Soeari (*Caryocar nuciferum*)
Soebroe djarsa (*Tilesia baccata*)
Soekioe kasa (*Tilesia baccata*)
Soeladan (*Hyeronima alchorneoides*)
Soemaroeba (*Simarouba amara*)
Soeng sakka (*Annona muricata*)
Soensaka (*Annona muricata*)
Soensaka (*Annona sericea*)
Soepoepi (*Talisia cf. hemidasya*)
Soeradan (*Hyeronima alchorneoides*)
Soetoe gaasi (*Cymbopogon citratus*)
Soewanna (*Iryanthera cf. hostmannii*)
Soft wallaba (*Eperua falcata*)
Sojer pusly (*Peperomia pellucida*)
Sokko sokko (*Macoubea guianensis*)
So-koi-nuh (*Scleria cf. flagellum-nigrorum*)
Sokone (*Helicostylis tomentosa*)
Sokosoko (*Macoubea guianensis*)
Sokosokomapa (*Macoubea guianensis*)
Soldat (*Asclepias curassavica*)
Soldatenbloem (*Catharanthus roseus*)
Soldatenthee (*Lippia alba*)
Soldatenbloezen (*Catharanthus roseus*)
Soldatenthee (*Lippia alba*)
Soldier pusley (*Peperomia pellucida*)
Soldier rod (*Achyranthes indica*)
Soldier’s cap (*Psychotria poeppigiana*)
Soldier’s purslane (*Peperomia pellucida*)
Soldier-parsley (*Peperomia pellucida*)
Sopo-oedoe (*Caryocar glabrum*)
Sorasaka (*Annona muricata*)
Sorfoepisi (*Ocotea guianensis*)
Soroma (*Licania micrantha*)
Sorosoro (*Cecropia sciadophylla*)
Soro-soro (*Cecropia sciadophylla*)
Sorossi (*Momordica charantia*)
Sorrodan (*Hyeronima alchorneoides*)
Sou crayove (*Caladium bicolor*)
Sour orange (*Citrus aurantium*)
Sour pear (*Byrsonima aerugo*)
Soursop (*Annona muricata*)
Sour-sop (*Annona muricata*)
Spaans mos (*Tillandsia usneoides*)
Spanish cedar (*Cedrela odorata*)
Spanish moss (*Tillandsia usneoides*)
Spanish needle (*Bidens cynapiifolia*)
Spanish needle (*Bidens pilosa*)
Spanish thyme (*Lippia pilosula*)
Speckledwood (*Brosimum guianense*)
Spice (*Pimenta racemosa*)
Spice-leaf (*Pimenta racemosa*)
Sponshout (*Licania macrophylla*)
Spookerwten (*Senna occidentalis*)
Spook-oker (*Hibiscus bifurcatus*)
Spotai (*Smilax schomburgkiana*)
Spo-ta-yik (*Smilax syphilitica*)
Srebebe (*Iryanthera cf. hostmannii*)
Srikaja (*Annona squamosa*)
Sroesakka (*Annona muricata*)
St John bush (*Justicia secunda*)
Stanfasti (*Gomphrena globosa*)
Ster appel (*Chrysophyllum cainito*)
Stinging nettle (*Laportea aestuans*)
Stink distel (*Eryngium foetidum*)
Stinkhout (*Gustavia augusta*)
Stinking toe (*Hymenaea courbaril*)
Stinking weed (*Eryngium foetidum*)
Stinkwood (*Goupia glabra*)
Stoipiwiwiri (*Ruta graveolens*)
Stramonia (*Datura ceratocaula*)
Stroengrasi (*Cymbopogon citratus*)
Strongman bush (*Cyanthillium cinereum*)
Suepan (*Justicia pectoralis*)
Sugar cane (*Saccharum officinarum*)
Suh-kwe-mah (*Leandra sp.*)
Suikerriet (*Saccharum officinarum*)
Su-ru-va-bal-i-yik (*Licaria cannella*)
Sun-saka (*Annona muricata*)
Supple jack (*Rourea surinamensis*)
Suradan (*Hyeronima alchorneoides*)
Sureau (*Sambucus canadensis*)
Surinaamsche kers (*Eugenia uniflora*)
Surinaamsche zuring (*Hibiscus sabdariffa*)
Surinaamse bamboe (*Bambusa vulgaris*)
Surinaamse brandnetel (*Cnidoscolus urens*)
Surinaamse kers (*Eugenia uniflora*)
Surinam bitters (*Phyllanthus amarus*)
Surinam cherry (*Eugenia uniflora*)
Surinam poison (*Tephrosia sinapou*)
Sutu gaasi (*Cymbopogon citratus*)
Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

Suwilani (*Vismia cayennensis*)
Suwinpa (*Vismia cayennensis*)
Swa-alanja (*Citrus aurantium*)
Swamma (*Iryanthera cf. hostmannii*)
Swampoe-kokobe-swithbonki (*Zygia latifolia*)
Swampoe-prasara (*Euterpe oleracea*)
Swampoesoensaka (*Annona glabra*)
Swampoete (*Caperonia palustris*)
Sweet broom (*Scoparia dulcis*)
Sweet heart (*Desmodium incanum*)
Sweet orange (*Citrus sinensis*)
Sweet sage (*Lantana camara*)
Sweet-aloes (*Euphorbia neriifolia*)
Sweetbroom (*Scoparia dulcis*)
Sweet-broom (*Scoparia dulcis*)
Sweetheart (*Desmodium adscendens*)
Sweetheart (*Desmodium incanum*)
Swieti anesi (*Pothomorphe peltata*)
Swietie aneisiewiwirie (*Pothomorphe peltata*)
Swite kersie wiwiri (*Eugenia uniflora*)
Switlemki (*Triphasia trifolia*)
Taba taba (*Emilia sonchifolia*)
Tabak (*Nicotiana tabacum*)
Tabac du diable (*Pluchea carolinensis*)
Tabac sauvage (*Aegiphila villosa*)
Tabak (*Nicotiana tabacum*)
Table tree (*Cordia tetrandra*)
Ta-bu-yah-chi-bu-yae-yik (*Eugenia sp.*)
Tachigali (*Tachigali paniculata*)
Tachy (*Irlbachia purpurascens*)
Tafelboom (*Cordia polycaphraga*)
Tafelboom (*Cordia tetrandra*)
Tafrabom (*Cordia tetrandra*)
Tafrabon (*Cordia tetrandra*)
Tah-de-wing (*Sterculia cf. excelsa*)
Tah-kah-mah-ri-mah (*Campomanesia aromatica*)
Tah-kah-mah-ri-muh (*Myrciaria cf. vismiifolia*)
Tah-kah-mah-ri-muh (*Panopsis sessifolia*)
Takah-ah-deh (*Macfadyena uncata*)
Tah-kin-nah-de (*Philodendron fragrantissimum*)
Tah-kah-ri-mah-ri-mah (*Campomanesia aromatica*)
Tah-mo-ko-ro-no (*Siparuna cf. guianensis*)
Tah-lah-ha (*Piper brownsbergense*)
Tah-lah-ha (*Psychotria ulviformis*)
Tah-mo (*Coccoloba excelsa*)
Tah-mo (*Doliocarpus dentatus*)
Tah-mo-ko a-nu (*Mucuna cf. urens*)
Tah-erewe (*Rollinia exsucia*)
Tahuma (*Banara guianensis*)
Tah-wa (*Mucuna cf. urens*)
Tah-wah-ah (*Trichilia spp.*)
Tah-wi-mah (*Mandevilla cf. surinamensis*)
Taik-gau-yik (*Brunfelsia guianensis*)
Taja teetee (*Philodendron grandifolium*)
Tak van vele jaren (*Melia azedarach*)
Takariwa (*Hernandia guianensis*)
Takau (*Piper arboreum*)
Takau (*Piper gleasonii*)
Takau (*Piper obliquum*)
Takfanfelia (*Melia azedarach*)
Takini (*Brosimum acutifolium*)
Takini (*Helicostylis tomentosa*)
Tak-kou-ro-yik (*Cordia nodosa*)
Tala (*Connarus erianthus*)
Tala (*Connarus perrottetii*)
Tala (*Connarus punctatus*)
Tala (*Rourea pubescens*)
Tales (*Colocasia esculenta*)
Tamakoesji (*Clidemia hirta var. elegans*)
Tamaoene araurama (*Sclerolobium cf. albilorum*)
Tamaren (*Tamarindus indica*)
Tamarin (*Tamarindus indica*)
Tamarin (*Tamarindus indica*)
Tamarin (*Tamarindus indica*)
Tamarinier (*Tamarindus indica*)
Tamoe (*Nicotiana tabacum*)
Tamoena apoekojita (*Aspidosperma marcgravianum*)
Tamoene (*Vismia guianensis*)
Tamoene araurama (*Sclerolobium cf. albilorum*)
Tamoene araurama (*Sclerolobium cf. albilorum*)
Tamoene-nooitjano-atapiriri (*Tapiriria guianensis*)
Tamoenin waikie (*Inga thibaudiana*)
Tapaka (*Eperua falcata*)
Tapier (*Crateva tapia*)
Tapierin (*Heronima alchorneoides*)
Tapirin soewinjani (*Vismia guianensis*)
Tapiriri (*Tapiriria guianensis*)
Tapoekjan ajaawa (*Protium heptaphyllum* subsp. *heptaphyllum*)
Tapoeloepa (*Genipa americana*)
Tapoeripa (*Genipa americana*)
Tap-reng-yeng-yik (*Mouriri grandiflora*)
Tap-ring-yik (*Siparuna guianensis*)
Tararongye (*Caryocar glabrum*)
Ta-ra-ta-ra-yik (*Palicourea rigida*)
Tariri (*Picramnia guianensis*)
Tarroema (*Heronima alchorneoides*)
Tarub (*Cordia curassavica*)
Tasi (*Triplaris weigeltiana*)
Tasiasiay (*Allamanda cathartica*)
Tasie (*Triplaris weigeltiana*)
Tatang (*Aldina insignis*)
Tatapilili (*Tapiriria guianensis*)
Tata-youba (*Caryocar nuciferum*)
Tauaranru (*Humiria balsamifera* var. *balsamifera*)
Tauranero (*Humiria balsamifera* var. *balsamifera*)
Tauroniro (*Humiria balsamifera* var. *balsamifera*)
Tau-tau (*Rapatea paludosa*)
Taw (*Guadua latifolia*)
Tawara-anroec (*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*)
Tebebau (*Siparuna cf. guianensis*)
Tebebau (*Siparuna guianensis*)
Teboe (*Saccharum officinarum*)
Tec-leu-yik (*Anaxagorea cf. dolichocarpa*)
Tee-leu-yik (*Duguetia pycnastera*)
Teloko-enoeoe (*Heronima alchorneoides*)
Temoe (*Curcuma spp.*)
Tensi (*Licania heteromorpha var. perplexans*)
Tenteh gigi (*Peperomia pellucida*)
Terong soesoe (*Solanum mammosum*)
Tete de negre (*Rolandra fruticosa*)
Tete de negre (*Rolandra fruticosa*)
Teteaboko (*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 uren*)
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*)
Tiengi-menti (*Chenopodium ambrosioides*)
Tingi menti (*Chenopodium ambrosioides*)
Tingi moni (*Protium guianense*)
Tingi moni (*Protium heptaphyllum* subsp. *heptaphyllum*)
Tingiemonnie (*Trattinnickia burserifolia*)
Tingigodo (*Lagenaria siceraria*)
Tingimenti (*Chenopodium ambrosioides*)
Tingi moni (*Protium guianense*)
Tingi moni (*Protium heptaphyllum* subsp. *heptaphyllum*)
Tingi-tite (*Mansoa alliacea*)
Tinati (*Licaria cannella*)
Tinigi menti (*Chenopodium ambrosioides*)
Tiniwiwi (*Montrichardia arborescens*)
Tipoporin (*Siparuna cf. guianensis*)
Tipoporin ieriakopie (*Siparuna guianensis*)
Tintar (*Brosimum guianense*)
Titten (*Bacopa monnieri*)
T内幕 (*Protium aracouchini*)
T内幕 (*Trattinnickia burserifolia*)
T内幕 (*Trattinnickia burserifolia*)
T内幕 (*Protium aracouchini*)
T内幕 (*Siparuna cf. guianensis*)
T内幕 (*Siparuna guianensis*)
T内幕 (*Ocotea cymbarum*)
T内幕 (*Ischnosiphon arouma*)
T内幕 (*Inga edulis*)
T内幕 (*Siparuna guianensis*)
T内幕 (*Lycopersicon esculentum*)
T内幕 (*Ocotea cymbarum*)
T内幕 (*Dipteryx odoata*)
T内幕 (*Dipteryx odoata*)
T内幕 (*Dipteryx punctata*)
T内幕 (*Justicia pectoralis*)
T内幕 (*Justicia pectoralis*)
T内幕 (*Talisia cf. hemidasya*)
T内幕 (*Matayba arborescens*)
T内幕 (*Matayba arborescens*)

Tiatjaboetja (*Vouacapoua americana*)
Tjimoe (*Rhipsalis baccifera*)
Tjin tjing (*Saccharum officinarum*)
Tjing (*Saccharum officinarum*)
Tjirikawa (*Iryanthera cf. hostmannii*)
Tobacco (*Nicotiana tabacum*)
Tobitoetoe (*Schefflera deciphyllea*)
Toddy palm (*Mauritia flexuosa*)
Todo-tite (*Cissus erosa*)
Toefesi-wiwi (*Acalypha macrostachya*)
Toeka (*Bertholletia excelsa*)
Toelsi (*Ocimum sanctum*)
Toenataletano koesoewe (*Bixa orellana*)
Toenba lobbi (*Cordia polypephala*)
Toenbalobbi (*Cordia tetrandra*)
Toepoeroe aloelama (*Sclerolobium cf. albiflorum*)
Toeri (*Sesbania grandiflora*)
Toeri-siri (*Mauritia flexuosa*)
Toeroeli (*Manicaria sacifera*)
Toeroli (*Manicaria sacifera*)
Toi-ah (*Peperomia sp.*)
Tokadie-ballie (*Hyeronima alchorneoides*)
Tokene mania potano wewe (*Ocotea guianensis*)
Tokenemania wewe (*Ocotea guianensis*)
Tokkkewe (*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*)
Tokoloma (*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 sylvestre*)
Torch tree (*Cordia tetrandra*)
Toriman (*Desmodium* spp.)
To-rung-chi-na-tu-yik (*Phoradendron crassifolium*)
Totoka (*Bertholletia excelsa*)
Totto 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 quattre 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 (*Drypeetes 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 sylvestra*)
Tu-ku-ku (*Serjania oblongifolia*)
Tukuru (*Lagenaria siceraria*)
Tukuwi (*Cecropia obtusa*)
Tukwanru kamwi (*Brosimum guianense*)
Tulsi (*Ocimum gratissimum*)
Tulsi (*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 (*Amelocera edentula*)
Tupa (*Clibadium sylvestre*)
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*)
Tyotiitiu (*Aspidosperma album*)
Uataki (*Geissospermum argenteum*)
Ubudi (*Anacardium giganteum*)
U-de-pwe-muh (*Sclerolobium cf. albilorum*)
Uh-koii puh-tuh-puh (*Helosis cayennensis*)
U-kuh-det (*Struthanthus syringifolius*)
U-kuh-pu-ru (*Aciotis spp.*)
U-kuh-pu-ru (*Piper cyrtopodon*)
U-kuh-pu-ru (*Psychotria ulviformis*)
U-kuh-pwe-muh (*Capirona decorticans*)
Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

Uh-kuh-pwe-muh (Duroia cf. amapana)
Uh-mah-det (Anthurium scandens)
Uh-mum-le-bai-yik (Byrsonima crassifolia)
Uh-wa (Hevea pauciflora)
Uh-wi-mah (Guatteria cf. procera)
Ui (Allium cepa)
Ukum (Couma guianensis)
Uluku (Trattinnickia burserifolia)
Uluku (Trattinnickia sp.)
Uluku (Bixa orellana)
Ululu (Parkia nitida)
Ulumaruru (Eriotheca globosa)
Ulu (Trattinnickia burserifolia)
U-la-mah-ra (Couratari guianensis)
Ulu (Bixa orellana)
Ulu (Parkia nitida)
Vaja dja (Hyptis lanceolata)
Vanille (Vanilla pompona)
Varkenspruim (Spondias mombin)
Vataki (Geissospermum argentum)
Vayamadou (Virola surinamensis)
Vayamadou-grand-bois (Virola michelii)

Vegetable musk plant (Abelmoschus moschatus)
Velvet bur (Priva lappulacea)
Velvet bush (Waltheria indica)
Velvet-leaf (Waltheria indica)
Venere (Siparuna guianensis)
Venkel (Foeniculum vulgare)
Verveine (Lantana camara)
Verveine (Stachytarpha cayennensis)
Verveine (Stachytarpha jamaicensis)
Verveine caraibe (Scabiosa columbaria)
Verveine laquerot (Stachytarpha jamaicensis)
Verveine (Stachytarpha jamaicensis)
Velvet (Heliotropium indicum)
Verveine puante (Petiveria alliacea)
Verveine queue de rat (Stachytarpha cayennensis)
Verveine aperture (Stachytarpha jamaicensis)
Verveine (Stachytarpha jamaicensis)
Vetiver (Vetiveria zizanioides)
Vieruursbloem (Mirabilis jalapa)
Vijfvinger (Paulinia pinnata)
Vingt-quatre heures (Priva lappulacea)
Vingt-quatre heurs (Cyanthillium cinereum)
Vinire (Siparuna guianensis)
Violette blanche de Cayenne (Hybanthus calceolaria)
Virola (Virola sebifera)
Vlier (Sambucus canadensis)
Voekoe voekoe menti voe boesi (Hyptis atrorubens)
Voekoe voekoe toriman (Priva lappulacea)
Voile la vierge (Rhizomorpha corynephora)
Voirouchi (Virola sebifera)
Voyere bleue (Voyria caerulea)
Waaduk (Faramea guianensis)
Waata gwe gwe (Pterocarpus officinalis)
Wab (Euterpe cf. precatoria)
Wabu (Euterpe cf. precatoria)
Wa-cow-yik (Mikania micrantha)
Wac-sang-yik (Amanoa cf. guianensis)
Wadara (Couratari guianensis)
Wade-wade (Sida acuta)
Wade-wade (Sida glomerata)
Wade-wade (Sida quinquenervium)
Wade-wade (Sida rhombifolia)
Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

Wadidga (Capirona decorticans)
Wadiwad (Sida acuta)
Wadiwad (Sida glomerata)
Wadiwad (Sida quinquenervium)
Wadiwad (Sida rhombifolia)
Wagoe ston (Bonafousia undulata)
Wa-gu-ma-yik (Tripogandra serrulata)
Wahatri (Astrocaryum vulgare)
Wah-kah-ni-muh (Philodendron scandens)
Wah-kah-pu (Vouacapoua americana)
Wah-kah-pwe-muh (Connarus perrottetii)
Wah-lu-mah (Guatteria cf. procera)
Wah-me-du (Myrciaria cf. vismiifolia)
Wah-mi-muh (Ischnosiphon sp.)
Wah-mi-nah (Guatteria cf. procera)
Wah-nah-guh (Curarea candicans)
Wah-nah-yeh-ku (Heliconia acuminata)
Wah-pu (Euterpe oleracea)
Wah-ru-mah (Calathea spp.)
Wah-ru-mi-muh (Ischnosiphon sp.)
Wah-tah-ge (Geissospernum argentum)
Wahusi (Virola surinamensis)
Wai (Ocotea guianensis)
Waiama (Vismia guianensis)
Waika (Inga alba)
Waika (Inga bourgonii)
Waika (Inga pezizifera)
Waika (Inga pilosula)
Waikiarra (Aniba hostmanniana)
Waikwinka (Dipteryx odoata)
Waikwinka (Dipteryx punctata)
Wait-a-bit (Machaerium lunatum)
Waiye (Mauritia flexuosa)
Wajamalia amosaitjele (Acacia tenuifolia)
Wajewoe (Bocoa praucensis)
Wajoewoe (Swartzia benthamiana var. benthamiana)
Wajoewoe (Swartzia benthamiana)
Wa-ka-mik-yik (Tovomita schomburgkii)
Wakapoe (Vouacapoua americana)
Wakarabadon djamaro (Guarea kunthiana)
Wakaradan (Miconia tomentosa)
Wakere soewinjani (Vismia guianensis)
Wakie (Inga alba)
Wakorokoda (Lonchocarpus chrysophyllus)
Wa-ka-ro-yik (Anacardium occidentale)
Waktipikinso (Acacia tenuifolia)
Wakuka adawa (Gustavia augusta)
Wakukwatirano (Rheedia benthamiana)
Wakukwatirano (Rheedia macrophylla)
Wakuru-kuda (Lonchocarpus chrysophyllus)
Wakwami (Clusia fockeana)
Wak-lah-mah (Guatteria cf. procera)
Wah-me-du (Myrciaria cf. vismiifolia)
Wah-mi-muh (Ischnosiphon sp.)
Wah-mi-nah (Guatteria cf. procera)
Wah-nah-guh (Curarea candicans)
Wah-nah-guh (Sciadotenia cf. cayennensis)
Wah-nah-yeh-ku (Heliconia acuminata)
Wah-pu (Euterpe oleracea)
Wah-ru-mah (Calathea spp.)
Wah-ru-mi-muh (Ischnosiphon sp.)
Wah-se-wah-se (Amsonia cf. campestris)
Wah-tah-ge (Geissospernum argentum)
Wahusi (Virola surinamensis)
Wai (Ocotea guianensis)
Waiama (Vismia guianensis)
Waika (Inga alba)
Waika (Inga bourgonii)
Waika (Inga pezizifera)
Waika (Inga pilosula)
Waikiarra (Aniba hostmanniana)
Waikwinka (Dipteryx odoata)
Waikwinka (Dipteryx punctata)
Wait-a-bit (Machaerium lunatum)
Waiye (Mauritia flexuosa)
Wajamalia amosaitjele (Acacia tenuifolia)
Wajewoe (Bocoa praucensis)
Wajoewoe (Swartzia benthamiana var. benthamiana)
Wajoewoe (Swartzia benthamiana)
Wa-ka-mik-yik (Tovomita schomburgkii)
Wakapoe (Vouacapoua americana)
Wakarabadon djamaro (Guarea kunthiana)
Wakaradan (Miconia tomentosa)
Wakere soewinjani (Vismia guianensis)
Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

Waraba (*Eperua falcata*)
Warad (*Psidium striatulum*)
Waraia (*Miconia prasina*)
Waraio-balli (*Calotropis gigantea*)
Warajoewa (*Hura crepitans*)
Warakabakoro (*Piper arboreum*)
Warakabakoro (*Piper gleasonii*)
Warakabakoro (*Piper obliquum*)
Warakosa (*Inga bourgoni*)
Warakosa (*Inga edulis*)
Warakosa (*Inga pezizifera*)
Warakosa (*Inga thibaudiana*)
Warakuawak (*Lycopodium cernua*)
Warakuri (*Tabebuia insignis*)
Waramai (*Goupia glabra*)
Wara-ma-tang-yik (*Bidens cynapiifolia*)
Waranaka (*Couratari guianensis*)
Warapa (*Macoubea guianensis*)
Warapotere (*Inga thibaudiana*)
Warasoro (*Cecropia sciadophylla*)
Wa-ra-tak-pu-ta-yik (*Hyptis parkeri*)
Wa-ra-tak-pu-ta-yik (*Simaba guianensis*)
Wargang-yik (*Astronium ulei*)
Wargang-yik (*Trattinnickia burserifolia*)
Warha (*Vismia guianensis*)
Warimbo (*Calathea cyclophora*)
Warimbo (*Ischnosiphon arouma*)
Warimia (*Tapiriria guianensis*)
Warimia balli (*Tapiriria guianensis*)
Warishi (*Virola surinamensis*)
Waroea (*Ischnosiphon arouma*)
Waroesie (*Virola surinamensis*)
Warokoei (*Tabebuia insignis*)
Warokorie (*Tabebuia insignis*)
Waru (*Vatairea guianensis*)
Warua (*Cassia grandis*)
Waruko (*Caryocar glabrum*)
Warumkamwi (*Vataireopsis surinamensis*)
Was (*Euterpe oleracea*)
Wasaku (*Hura crepitans*)
Wasei (*Euterpe oleracea*)
Wasi (*Euterpe oleracea*)
Wasipa (*Macrolobium cf. acaciifolium*)
Wa-si-yik (*Euterpe precatoria*)
Wassaye (*Euterpe oleracea*)
Wassiba (*Tabebuia insignis*)
Wasye (*Euterpe oleracea*)
Wata (*Machaerium lunatum*)
Wataki (*Geissospermum argenteum*)
Wataki (*Geissospermum laevis*)
Wa-ta-mouri-yik (*Pouteria sagotiana*)
Wa-ta-mo-yik (*Chrysophyllum cf. argenteum subsp. auratum*)
Watchman (*Desmodium adscendens*)
Water cocoa (*Pachira aquatica*)
Water guava (*Psidium striatulum*)
Water hyacinth (*Eichhornia crassipes*)
Water sawari (*Caryocar glabrum*)
Water sawari (*Caryocar microcarpum*)
Waterguave (*Psidium striatulum*)
Waterkanon (*Ruellia tuberosa*)
Waterlelie (*Nymphaea amazonum*)
Watermelon (*Citrus lanatus*)
Watermelon (*Citrus lanatus*)
Watertamarinde (*Abarema jupunba*)
Watra cacao (*Pachira aquatica*)
Watra kanun (*Ruellia tuberosa*)
Watra kanung (*Ruellia tuberosa*)
Watra wiwirie konali (*Clidadium surinamense*)
Watrabebe (*Pterocarpus officinalis*)
Watrabirihoe doe (*Macrolobium aff. angustifolium*)
Watra-biri-odedoe (*Macrolobium aff. angustifolium*)
Watrakakaw (*Pachira aquatica*)
Watrakanoe (*Ruellia tuberosa*)
Watramama-kasabatiki (*Allamanda cathartica*)
Watramami bobbi (*Gustavia augusta*)
Watra man (*Montrichardia arborescens*)
Watra-oker (*Hibiscus bifurcatus*)
Watrapanta (*Unionopsis guatterioides*)
Watschir (*Calophyllum lucidum*)
Watuwai (*Simaba multiflora*)
Wa-wah-wah (*Meteoriopsis patula*)
Wawichichi (*Virola surinamensis*)
Wayama (*Trattinnickia burserifolia*)
Wayama (*Trattinnickia burserifolia*)
Wa-ya-mac-yik (*Vismia guianensis*)
Wa-ya-mac-yik (*Vismia japurensis*)
Wa-ya-mac-yik (*Vismia japurensis*)
Wa-ya-mak-yik (*Vismia cayennensis*)
Wa-ya-mak-yik (*Vismia macrophylla*)
*We* (*Virola surinamensis*)
Webiaku (*Pachira aquatica*)
Wedakoro-abo (*Guarea gomma*)
We-de (*Virola michelii*)
We-de (*Virola sebifera*)
We-de (*Virola surinamensis*)
We-de-ni am-bo-ta (*Adiantum fuliginosum*)
We-de-ni am-bo-ta (*Lomariopsis florulentus*)
Wedoesan (*Ageratum conyzoides*)
Weerde kooisie wiwirie (*Bidens pilosa*)
Weh-dah-ka-lu ah-tuh-pe-lu (*Bidens cynapiifolia*)
Weh-da-kwe-mah (*Genipa americana*)
Weh-de-gui-mah (*Vismia cayennensis*)
Weh-deh-doi (*Zanthoxylum pentandrum*)
Weh-de-wheh-pwe-muh (*Vismia guianensis*)
Weh-de-wheh-pwe-muh (*Bixa orellana*)
Weh-weh put-put (*Meteoriopsis patula*)
Wekoe udu (*Ageratum conyzoides*)
Wekoloe koepesine (*Licania elliptica*)
Welder makka jamsi tetee (*Smilax schomburgkiana*)
Welle kensie (*Allamanda cathartica*)
Wenteltrapplant (*Costus spp.*)
Wepe lana noe takalli (*Mabea piriri*)
Wepenjana atakarie (*Mabea piriri*)
Wepetano tamoene (*Bocoa prouacensis*)
Werder maka yamsi tetey (*Smilax schomburgkiana*)
We-re-puh- e-pah-na-i-deh (*Memora flaviflora*)
Werkens better (*Allamanda cathartica*)
Werkense (*Allamanda cathartica*)
We-ru-e-qu-yik (*Piper gleasonii*)
Wer-ui-qui-yik (*Piper aduncum*)
West Indian vanilla (*Vanilla pompona*)
Wet’ede (*Alternanthera sessilis*)
Wete koelekoerang (*Clathrotropis brachypetala*)
Wetede (*Emilia sonchifolia*)
Weti foengoe (*Drypetes variabilis*)
Weti hede (*Ageratum conyzoides*)
Weti hede (*Alternanthera sessilis*)
Weti koko (*Drypetes variabilis*)
Weti paja (*Helicostylis cf. pedunculata*)
Weti pari-oedoe (*Aspidosperma marcgravianum*)
Weti pinja (*Vismia guianensis*)
Weti-apisi (*Ocotea guianensis*)
Wetie ete (*Ageratum conyzoides*)
Wey-lu-wey-yik (*Palicourea guianensis*)
We-youw-yik (*Guarea gomma*)
Wha-cau-yik (*Mikania micrantha*)
Wha-da-krow-yik (*Ocotea guianensis*)
Wha-gu-ma0yik (*Commelina diffusa*)
Wha-ru-mah (*Pharus latifolius*)
Wha-taw-chrow-yik (*Ocotea guianensis*)
Wha-you-yik (*Piper sp.*)
Wha-you-ya-yik (*Pothomorphe peltata*)
Wha-you-yik (*Piper obliquum*)
Whe-lu-wey-yik (*Palicourea guianensis*)
Whe-ru-wey-yik (*Palicourea rigida*)
Whey-lu-wey-yik (*Palicourea rigida*)
Whey-you-yik (*Piper rupununianum*)
White aishal (*Lonchocarpus cf. heptaphyllus*)
White cedar (*Tabebuia insignis*)
White clary (*Heliotropium indicum*)
White cleary (*Heliotropium indicum*)
White devildoer (*Strychnos melinoniana*)
White devildoer (*Strychnos mitscherlichii*)
White ginger (*Hedychium coronarium*)
White hiari (*Lonchocarpus cf. heptaphyllus*)
White kaunta (*Licania persaudii*)
White silverballi (*Ocotea canaliculata*)
White wallaba (*Eperua falcata*)
White yarri-yarri (*Duguetia neglecta*)
White yarri-yarri (*Duguetia neglecta*)
White yarri-yarri (*Duguetia neglecta*)
White yarri-yarri (*Duguetia neglecta*)
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White yarri-yarri (*Duguetia neglecta*)
White yarri-yarri (*Duguetia neglecta*)
White yarri-yarri (*Duguetia neglecta*)
### Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plant Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wichabai</td>
<td><em>Manilkara bidentata</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wick-wha-yik</td>
<td><em>Myrciaria amazonica</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Widieko</td>
<td><em>Pouteria</em> sp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Widoeri</td>
<td><em>Calotropis gigantea</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wih-kah-pu wah-ku</td>
<td><em>Apeiba petoumo</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wih-kaw</td>
<td><em>Calyptranthes pullei</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wilakayulu</td>
<td><em>Sloanea</em> sp.</td>
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Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

Wouy-wey-yik (*Byrsonima crassifolia*)
Wouy-wey-yik (*Visnia macrophylla*)
Wuh-kah-nah (*Philodendron aff. acutatum*)
Wuh-kah-nah (*Philodendron cf. solimoensense*)
Wuh-kah-nah (*Philodendron goeldii*)
Wuh-luh-puh (*Capirona decorticans*)
Wuh-luh-puh-te-guh (*Calyptrocarya poeppigiana*)
Wuh-puh-kuh tih-kuh (*Aphelandra aurantiaca*)
Wuh-to (*Ormosia cf. coarctata*)
Wung-yik (*Endlicheria multiflore*)
Wu-sha-muh (*Bixa orellana*)
Wu-she-muh (*Bixa orellana*)
Wy-no (*Heliconia acuminata*)
Wung-yik (*Endlicheria multiflore*)
Wu-sha-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-ko-yik (*Quassia amara*)
Yaku (*Simarouba amara*)
Ya-ku-yik (*Quassia amara*)
Yalakasila (*Maprounea guianensis*)
Yalati (*Sphagneticola trilobata*)
Yale (*Coussapoa microcephala*)
Yalikiluway (*Mabea pulcherrima*)
Yam (*Dioscorea alata*)
Yamaka hunami (*Mikania guaco*)
Yamaka kunami (*Mikania congesta*)
Yamaka kunami (*Mikania cordifolia*)
Yamaka kunami (*Mikania micrantha*)
Yamalatay (*Zingiber zerumbet*)
Yanipa (*Genipa americana*)
Ya-outi-mouta (*Bauhinia guianensis*)
Yapopare (*Licania heteromorpha var. perplexans*)
Yapoucouliwa (*Bonafousia angulata*)
Yapukuliwa (*Bonafousia angulata*)
Yapushi (*Costus curcumoides*)
Ya-rai-you-rang-yik (*Duguetia pycnastera*)
Yarakopi (*Siparuna guianensis*)
Yarayapna (*Marsypianthes chamaedrys*)
Yarayara (*Duguetia sp.*)
Yar-mi-cunali (*Tephrosia sinapou*)
Yarula (*Aspidosperma excelsum*)
Yaruru (*Aspidosperma excelsum*)
Yauknabui (*Ouratea guianensis*)
Yaurokana (*Tephrosia sinapou*)
Yawa nami (*Psychotria ulviformis*)
Yawatai (*Cordia nodosa*)
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-ball (*Irlbachia alata subsp. alata*)
Yuwmwi (*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*)
Zerbchat (*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*)
Zonnedauw (*Drosera capillaris*)
Zoreil d’ane (*Byrsonima verbascifolia*)
Zoreille bourrique (*Eichhornia crassipes*)
Zouti (*Laportea aestuans*)
Zouti montagne (*Urera caracasana*)
Zouti rouge (*Laportea aestivalis*)
Zouti rouge (*Pouzolzia viminea*)
Zure oranje (*Citrus aurantium*)
Zuring (*Hibiscus sabdariffa*)
Zuurlak (*Annona muricata*)
Zwamp ceder (*Cedrela odorata*)
Zwamppanta (*Tabebuia insignis*)
Zwampzuurzak (*Annona glabra*)
Zwart parelhout (*Aspidosperma excelsum*)
Zwarte lokus (*Hymenaea courbaril*)
Zwarte wallaba (*Eperua falcata*)
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.

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<tr>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Family</th>
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<td><em>Abelmoschus esculentus</em> (L.) Moench</td>
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(Amaranthaceae)
Alzatea verticillata Ruiz & Pavon

(Cyperotripterae)
Amaioae cf. brevidentata Steyerl.

(Rubiaceae)
Amanoa cf. guianensis Aubl.

(Euphorbiaceae)
Amaranthus oleraceus L. (Amaranthaceae)
Amaranthus spinosus L. (Amaranthaceae)

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Amanoa cf. guianensis Aubl.

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Amaioae cf. brevidentata Steyerl.

(Amaranthaceae)
Amaranthus oleraceus L. (Amaranthaceae)
Amaranthus spinosus L. (Amaranthaceae)

(Amaranthaceae)
Amaioae cf. brevidentata Steyerl.

(Amaranthaceae)
Amaranthus oleraceus L. (Amaranthaceae)
Amaranthus spinosus L. (Amaranthaceae)

(Amaranthaceae)
Amaioae cf. brevidentata Steyerl.
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
(Poaceae)
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 scophilum (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)
Ayapantriplinervis (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. Wendel
(Poaceae)
Banara guianensis Aublet (Flacourtiaceae)
Banisteriopsis lucida (L.C. Rich.) Small
(Malpighiaceae)
Bauhinia guianensis Aublet
(Caesalpinaceae)
Bauhinia kunthiana Vogel (Caesalpinaceae)
Bauhinia outimouta Aublet
(Caesalpinaceae)
Bauhinia rubiginosa Bong.
(Caesalpinaceae)
Bauhinia scala-simiae Sandwith
(Caesalpinaceae)
Bauhinia surinamensis Amsh.
(Caesalpinaceae)
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 albilflora* (Miq.) Boit. & Allorge
  (Apocynaceae)
- *Bonafousia angulata* (Martius ex Muell. Arg.) Boit. & Allorge
  (Apocynaceae)
- *Bonafousia disticha* (A. DC.) Boit. & Allorge
  (Apocynaceae)
- *Bonafousia macrocalyx* (Muell. Arg.) Allorge
  (Apocynaceae)
- *Bonafousia siphilitica* (L. fil.) Allorge
  (Apocynaceae)
- *Bonafousia tetrastachya* (Kunth) Markgraf
  (Apocynaceae)
- *Bonafousia undulata* (Vahl) DC.
  (Apocynaceae)
- *Bontia daphnoides* L. (Myoporaceae)
  (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)
- *Brocimium acutifolium* Huber (Moraceae)
- *Brocimium alicastrum* Sw. (Moraceae)
- *Brocimium aubletii* Poepp. & Endl. (Moraceae)
- *Brocimium cf. lactescens* (S. Moore) C.C. Berg (Moraceae)
- *Brocimium guianense* (Aublet) Huber (Moraceae)
- *Brocimium paraense* Huber (Moraceae)
- *Brocimium parinarioides* Ducke (Moraceae)
- *Brocimium rubescens* Taub. (Moraceae)
- *Brocimium utile* (Kunth) Pittier (Moraceae)
- *Brownia latifolia* Jacq. (Caesalpiniaceae)
- *Brunfelsia americana* L. (Solanaeae)
- *Brunfelsia guianensis* Bentham (Solanaeae)
- *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 muearia loudon* (Malpighiaceae)
- *Byrsonima pachypoda* W.R. Anderson
  (Malpighiaceae)
- *Byrsonima spicata* (Cav.) DC.
  (Malpighiaceae)
- *Byrsonima var. var. var.* (Malpighiaceae)
- *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)
Carapa densifolia Martius (Clusiaceae)
Carapa guianensis Aublet (Meliaceae)
Carapa procera DC. (Meliaceae)
Carapa surinamensis Miq. (Meliaceae)
Cardiospermum halicacabum L. (Sapindaceae)
Caryocar microcarpum Ducke (Caryocaraceae)
Caryocar nuciferum L. (Caryocaraceae)
Cassia acuminata L. (Caesalpiniaceae)
Cassia alata L. (Caesalpiniaceae)
Cassia apocouita Aublet (Caesalpiniaceae)
Cassia bicapsularis L. (Caesalpiniaceae)
Cassia brasiliana Lam. (Caesalpiniaceae)
Cassia fistula L. (Caesalpiniaceae)
Cassia grandis L. fil. (Caesalpiniaceae)
Cassia hispida L. (Caesalpiniaceae)
Cassia javanica L. (Caesalpiniaceae)
Cassia obtusifolia L. (Caesalpiniaceae)
Cassia quinquangulata Rich. (Caesalpiniaceae)
Cassia reticulata Willd. (Caesalpiniaceae)
Cassia 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 Snethlange (Cecropiaceae)
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 (Bomiaceae)
Centropogon cornutus (L.) Druce (Campanulaceae)
Cephaelis evea DC. (Rubiaceae)
Cephaelis guianensis Aublet (Rubiaceae)
Cephaelis ipecacuanha (Brot.) Richard (Rubiaceae)
Cereus sp. (Cactaceae)
Cespedesia amazonica Huber (Ochnaceae)
Cespedesia spathulata (Ruiz & Pavon) Planch. (Ochnaceae)
Chamaecrista apoucouita (Aubl.) Irwin & Barneby (Caesalpiniaceae)
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 anguiifuga 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 Bentham (Rubiaceae)
Chondodendron candidans (Rich.) Sandwith (Menispermaceae)
Chromuolaena 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)
Cinnaomum 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)
Citrus aurantiifolia (Christm.) Swingle (Rutaceae)
Citrus aurantium L. (Rutaceae)
Citrus japonica Thunb. (Rutaceae)
Citrus sinensis (L.) Osbeck (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.
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Plant Name</th>
<th>Family</th>
<th>Additional Information</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clerodendrum fragrans Willd.</td>
<td>(Verbenaceae)</td>
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<td>Clerodendrum philippinum Schauer</td>
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<td>Clerodendrum thomsonae Balf.</td>
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<td>Clibadium asperum (Aublet) DC.</td>
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<td>Clibadium surinamense L. (Asteraceae)</td>
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<td>Clibadium sylvestre (Aublet) Baillon</td>
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<td>Clidemia dentata D. Don (Melastomataceae)</td>
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<td>Clidemia hirta (L.) D. Don var. elegans</td>
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<td>Clidemia rosea Jacq. (Clusiaceae)</td>
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<td>Clidemia schomburgkiana (Planch. &amp; Triana)</td>
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<td>Clusia cf. palmicida L.C. Rich. (Clusiaceae)</td>
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<td>Clusia cuneata Bentham (Clusiaceae)</td>
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<td>Clusia grandiflora Splitgerber (Clusiaceae)</td>
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<td>Clusia nemorosa G. Meyer (Clusiaceae)</td>
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<td>Clusia panapanari (Aublet) Choisy</td>
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<td>Cordyline arborescens L. (Asteraceae)</td>
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<td>Cornutia pyramidata L. (Verbenaceae)</td>
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<td>Costus arborescens L. (Costaceae)</td>
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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 eriothyrus 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 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 Mills. (Euphorbiaceae)
Curcuma longa L. (Zingiberaceae)
Curcuma spp. (Zingiberaceae)
Cryptocarya pretiosa Martius ex Nees (Lauraceae)
Curcuma xanthorrhiza D. Dietr. (Zingiberaceae)
Curtia tenuifolia (Aublet) Knobl. (Gentianaceae)
Cuscuta americana L. (Cuscutaceae)
Cynodon dactylon (L.) Pers. (Poaceae)
Cynosurus indicus L. (Poaceae)
Cynosurus scoparius Lam. (Poaceae)
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 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 metel L. (Solanaceae)
Datura stramonium L. (Solanaceae)
Davilla cf. rugosa Poiret (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 (Areaceae)
Desmoncus polyacanthos Martius (Areaceae)
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)
Dioecia aff. macrocarpa Huber (Fabaceae)
Dioecia scabra (Rich.) Maxwell (Fabaceae)
Dioscorea alata L. (Dioscoreaceae)
Dioscorea trichanthera Gleason (Dioscoreaceae)
Diospyros discolor Willd. (Ebenaceae)
Diospyros guianensis (Aublet) Guerke (Ebenaceae)
Diospyros martii 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 aspermum Koch (Araceae)
Dracontium dubium (Kunth) Engler (Araceae)
Dracontium polyphyllum L. (Araceae)
Drepanocarpus lunatus (L. fil.) G.F.W. Meyer (Fabaceae)
Drosera capillaris Poiret (Droseraceae)
Drosera pusilla sensu auct. Guian., non H.B.K. (Droseraceae)
Drymaria cordata (L.) Willd. ex Roem. & Schult. (Caryophyllaceae)
Drymonia coccinea (Aublet) Wieher (Gesneriaceae)
Drypetes variabilis Uitten (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)

*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 fugititum* Desv. ex Hamilton (Icacinaceae)

*Endicheria multiflora* (Miq.) Mez vel aff. (Lauraceae)

*Endicheria bracteolata* (Meissn.) C.K. Allen (Lauraceae)

*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 miceli* Lam. (Myrtaceae)

*Eugenia polystachya* Rich. (Myrtaceae)

*Eugenia punicea* (Kunth) DC. (Myrtaceae)
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)
Exacum spicatum (Aublet) Wahl. (Gentianaceae)
Exacum tenuifolium Aublet (Gentianaceae)
Fagara apiculata Sandwith (Rutaceae)
Fagara flava (Vahl) Krug & Urban (Rutaceae)
Fagara guianensis Lam. (Rutaceae)
Fagara rhoifolia (Lam.) Engler (Rutaceae)
Faramea guianensis (Aublet) Bremekamp (Rubiaceae)
Faramea lourteigiana Steyerm. (Rubiaceae)
Faramea multiflora A. Rich. var. multiflora (Rubiaceae)
Fevilla cordifolia L. (Cucurbitaceae)
Fevilla 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 nymphaefolia 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 (Bentham) 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) Bentham & Hooker (Apocynaceae)
Genipa americana L. (Rubiaceae)
Genipa spruceana Steyerm. (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 telephoroides (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)
Gouania gomma Pulle (Meliaceae)
Guadua cf. latifolia (Humb. & Bonpl.) Kunth
(Poaceae)
Guadua latifolia (Humb. & Bonpl.) Kunth
(Poaceae)
Guarea aubletii Juss. (Meliaceae)
Guarea cf. grandifolia A. DC. (Meliaceae)
Guarea davisi Sandwith (Meliaceae)
Guarea gomma Pulle (Meliaceae)
Guarea guara (Jacq.) P.G. Wilson
(Meliaceae)
Guarea guianensis Aublet (Meliaceae)
Hevea guianensis Aublet (Euphorbiaceae)
Hevea pauciflora var. coriacea Ducke (Euphorbiaceae)
Hibiscus abelmoschus L. (Malvaceae)
Hibiscus bifurcatus Cav. (Malvaceae)
Hibiscus esculentus L. (Malvaceae)
Hibiscus moschatus Salisb. (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* 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 tubiflora* Salisbury (Amaryllidaceae)

*Hymenolobium flavum* Kleinhoonte (Fabaceae)

*Hymenolobium nitidum* Benth. (Fabaceae)

*Hymenophyllum polyanthos* (Schwartz) Schwartz (Hymenophyllaceae)

*Hypericum sessilifolium* Aublet (Clusiaceae)

*Hyplepis sp.* (Dennstaedtiaceae)

*Hyposis decumbens* L. (Hyloxidaceae)

*Hyptis atrorubens* Poiteau (Lamiaceae)

*Hyptis capitata* Jacq. (Lamiaceae)

*Hyptis lanceolata* Poiret (Lamiaceae)

*Hyptis lantanifolia* Poiteau (Lamiaceae)

*Hyptis mutabilis* (Rich.) Briq. (Lamiaceae)

*Hyptis parkeri* Benth. (Lamiaceae)

*Hyptis pectinata* L. Poiteau (Lamiaceae)

*Hyptis recurvata* Poiteau (Lamiaceae)

*Ichnanthus panicoides* P. Beauv. (Poaceae)

*Ichthyotheres terminalis* Spreng. (Asteraceae)

*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 parviflorum* Vent. (Violaceae)

*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)
Justicea pectoralis (Jacq.) Bremek.
Justicea secunda Vahl (Acanthaceae)
Kalanchoe pinnata (Lam.) Pers.

(Crassulaceae)
Kyllinga odorata Vahl (Cyperaceae)
Lacmellea aculeata (Ducke) Monach.

(Apocynaceae)
Lacmellea utilis (Arn.) Markgraf

Lepidaploa remotiflora (L.C. Rich.) H. Robinson (Asteraceae)
Lepidium virginicum L. (Brassicaceae)
Licaria alba (Bernoulli) Cuatrecasas

Chrysobalanaceae
Licaria cuprea Sandwith
Licaria cyathodes Benoist
Licaria densiflora Kleinh.
Licaria elliptica Standley
Licaria heteromorpha Bentham
Licaria heteromorpha Bentham var. perplexans Sandwith (Chrysobalanaceae)
Licaria macrophylla Bentham
Licaria micrantha Miquel

Licania persaudii Fanshawe & Maguire

Licania sp. (Chrysobalanaceae)
Licania venosa Rusby (Chrysobalanaceae)
Licania camara (Rob. Schomb.) Kostermans (Lauraceae)

Licania cannella (Meissner) Kostermans (Lauraceae)
Licania chrysophylla (Meissn.) Kostermans (Lauraceae)

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)
Leonotis leonurus R. Brown (Lamiaceae)
Leonotis nepetifolia (L.) R. Brown

Lecythis zabucojo Aublet (Lecythidaceae)
Leonotis nepetifolia (L.) R. Brown (Lamiaceae)
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)

*Lomariopsis japurensis* (Martius) J. Smith (Lomariopsidaceae)

*Lonchocarpus rufescens* Benth. (Fabaceae)

*Lonchocarpus cf. floribundus* Benth. (Fabaceae)

*Lonchocarpus* cf. *hedysomus* 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 martynii* 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. (Solanaeaceae)

*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)

*Macefa da yena 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. acacifolium* (Bentham) Bentham (Caesalpiniaceae)

*Macrosamanea pubiramea* (Steud.) Barneby & Grimes (Mimosaceae)

*Mahurea palustris* Aublet (Clusiaceae)

*Malachra alceifolia* Jacq. (Malvaceae)

*Malpighia crassifolia* L. (Malpighiaceae)

*Malpighia punicifolia* 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 serrifera Gaertner (Areaceae)
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)
Marsiscus ligularis (L.) Urban (Cyperaceae)
Mariscus pedunculatus (R. Br.) Koyama
(Cyperaceae)
Marilea cf. summa McVaugh (Myrtaceae)
Marsypianthes chamaedrys (Vahl) Kuntze
(Lamiaceae)
Martinella obovata (Kunth) Bureau & Schumann (Bignoniaceae)
Matayba arborescens (Aublet) Radlkofler
(Sapindaceae)
Matourea pratensis Aublet
(Scrophulariaceae)
Maurandia cf. erubescens A. Gray
(Scrophulariaceae)
Mauritia flexuosa L. f. (Areaceae)
Maximiliana maripa (Correa) Drude
(Areaceae)
Maximiliana regia Martius (Areaceae)
Mayaca longipes Martius ex Seubert
(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* Bentham (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 lawrini* 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)
*Musa x paradisiaca* L. (Musaceae)
*Musa x sapientum* L. (Musaceae)
*Myrcia guianensis* (Aublet) DC. (Myrtaceae)
*Myrcia sylvatica* (G. W. Mey.) 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 officinale* R. Br. (Brassicaceae)

*Nautilocalyx kohlerioides* (Leeuwenberg) Wiehler (Gesneriaceae)

*Nectandra cymbarum* (H.B.K.) Nees (Lauraceae)

*Nectandra sanguinea* Rolander ex Rotth. (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)

*Ocotea canaliculata* (L.C. Rich.) Mez (Lauraceae)

*Ocotea cymbarum* Kunth (Lauraceae)

*Ocotea guianensis* Aublet (Lauraceae)

*Ocotea macrantha* (Roem. & Schult.) Markgraf (Apocynaceae)

*Ocotea sp.* (Lauraceae)

*Odontadenia nitida* (Vahl) Muell. Arg. (Apocynaceae)

*Odontadenia puncincolosa* (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)

*Ophiirrhiza mungos* L. (Rubiaceae)

*Opisthemenus sp.* (Poaceae)

*Opuntia cochenillifera* (L.) Mill. (Cactaceae)

*Opuntia vulgaris* Mill. (Cactaceae)

*Oreia 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)

*Orthomone 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)

*Ourouparia guianensis* Aublet (Rubiaceae)

*Oxalis barrelieri* L. (Oxalidaceae)

*Pachira aquatica* Aublet (Bombacaceae)

*Pachystachys coccinea* sensu auct., non (Aublet) Nees (Acanthaceae)

*Pachystachys spicata* (Ruiz & Pavon) Wasshausen (Acanthaceae)

*Palicourea guianensis* Aublet (Apocynaceae)

*Palicourea rigida* Kunth (Rubiaceae)
Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

Panicul 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)
Parahancornia sp. (Chrysobalanaceae)
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 garckei 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)
Paulinia acuminata Uittien (Sapindaceae)
Paulinia caerulea (Aublet) Radtkofer (Sapindaceae)
Paulinia cupana H.B.K. (Sapindaceae)
Paulinia dasygonia Radtkofer (Sapindaceae)
Paulinia latifolia Benth. ex Radtkofer (Sapindaceae)
Paulinia pinnata L. (Sapindaceae)
Paulinia rufescens L.C. Rich. ex Juss. (Sapindaceae)
Paulinia 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)
Pheteria alliacea L. (Phytolaccaceae)
Petrea bracteata Steudel (Verbenaceae)
Petrea kohautiana K. Presl (Verbenaceae)
Pfaffia glauca (Martiis) 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. brevipathum Schott (Araceae)
Philodendron cf. solimoensense A.C. Smith (Araceae)
Philodendron cf. solimoensense A.C. Smith (Araceae)

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Philodendron cf. tessmannii Krause
(Philodendron cf. tessmannii Krause (Araceae)  
Philodendron deflexum Poepp. ex Schott (Araceae)  
Philodendron fragantissimum (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)
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 Poiret (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)
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. pseudoacreamum 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 augmentum* Rudge (Piperaceae)
  *Piper avellanum* (miq.) D. DC. (Piperaceae)
  *Piper barlingianum* (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 nigrisricum* 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)

(Piperaceae)
  *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.) Bent (Mimosaceae)
  *Pityrogramma calomelanos* (L.) Link (Adiantaceae)
  *Planchago lanceolata* L. (Plantaginaceae)
  *Plantago major* L. (Plantaginaceae)
  *Platonia insignis* Mart. (Clusiaceae)
  *Platymiscium* sp. (Fabaceae)
  *Plectranthus amboinicus* (Lour.) Spreng. (Lamiaceae)
  *Pleuchea carolinensis* (Jacq.) G. Don (Asteraceae)
  *Plukenetia abutaefolia* (Ducke) Pax & Hoffm. (Euphorbiaceae)
  *Plukenetia polyadenia* Muell. Arg. (Euphorbiaceae)
  *Pleuchea 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. (Caesalpiniaceae)
  *Polybotrya caudata* Kunze (Dryopteridaceae)
  *Polygala timoulaou* Aublet (Polygalaceae)
  *Polygonum acuminatum* Kunth (Polygonaceae)
  *Polypodium adnatum* Kunze ex Klotzsch (Polypodiaceae)
  *Porouma cecropiaefolia* 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.

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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)
- *Privia 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* Bentham. (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 striatum* DC. (Myrtaceae)

- *Psittacanthus lasianthus* Sandwith (Loranthaceae)

- *Psittacanthus spp.* (Loranthaceae)

- *Psychotria bahiensis* DC. (Rubiaceae)

- *Psychotria cf. iodonticha* Muell. Arg. (Rubiaceae)

- *Psychotria ligularis* (Rudge) Steyerm. var. *carapichea* (Poir.) Steyerm. (Rubiaceae)

- *Psychotria mapouriodes* DC. (Rubiaceae)

- *Psychotria nitida* Willd. (Rubiaceae)

- *Psychotria officinalis* (Aublet) Sandwith (Rubiaceae)

- *Psychotria poeppigiana* Muell. Arg. (Rubiaceae)

- *Psychotria poeppigiana* subsp. *barcellana* (Muell. Arg.) Steyerm. (Rubiaceae)

- *Psychotria racemosa* (Aublet) Raueschel (Rubiaceae)

- *Psychotria spp.* (Rubiaceae)

- *Psychotria uliginosa* Swartz (Rubiaceae)

- *Psychotria ulviformis* Steyerm. (Rubiaceae)

- *Pleridium aquilinum* L. (Dennstaedtiaceae)

- *Pterocarpus officinalis*Jacq. (Fabaceae)

- *Psychophetalum olacoides* Bentham (Olacaceae)

- *Puerraria phaseoloides* (Roxb.) Bentham. (Fabaceae)

- *Pulchranthus variegatus* (Aublet) Baum, Reveall & Nowicke (Acanthaceae)

- *Punica granatum* L. (Punicaceae)

- *Pyrostegia dichotoma* Miers ex Schumann (Bignoniaceae)

- *Qualea albiflora* Warm. (Vochysiaceae)

- *Qualea rosea* Aublet (Vochysiaceae)

- *Quararibea turbinata* Poiret (Bombacaceae)

- *Quassia amara* L. (Simaroubaceae)

- *Quassia cedron* (Planchon) Baillon (Simaroubaceae)

- *Quassia excelsa* Swartz (Simaroubaceae)

- *Quassia guianensis* (Aublet) Dietr. (Simaroubaceae)

- *Quassia multiflora* (A. Juss.) Nootboom (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)
*Rhedia benthamiana* Planch. & Triana
(Enchiaceae)
*Rhedia macrophylla* (Mart.) Planch. & Triana
(Enchiaceae)
*Rhedia virens* Planch. & Triana
(Enchiaceae)
*Rhipsalis baccifera* (J. Mill.) Stearn
(Cactaceae)
*Ripsalis cassutha* Gaertn. (Cactaceae)
*Rhizomorpha corynephora* Kunze (Fungi)
*Rhizophora mangle* L. (Rhizophoraceae)
*Rhodognaphalopsis flaviflora* (Pulle) A. Robyns
(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)
*Sapindus saponaria* (L. (Sapindaceae)
*Sapangium ciliatum* Hemsley (Euphorbiaceae)
*Sarbostemma brownei* G. Meyer
(Asclepiadaceae)
*Sarbostemma 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)

*Schizocarpa 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)

*Securidaca paniculata* L.C. Rich.
(Polygalaceae)

*Seguieria 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 quinquangulata* (Rich.) Irwin & Barneby
(Caesalpiniaceae)

*Senna reticulata* (Willd.) Irwin & Barneby
(Caesalpiniaceae)

*Senna sophera* (L.) Roxb. (Caesalpiniaceae)

*Serjania grandifolia* Sagot (Sapindaceae)

*Serjania oblongifolia* Radkofer
(Sapindaceae)

*Serjania paucidentata* DC. (Sapindaceae)

*Sesamum indicum* 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 rhomboflora* L. (Malvaceae)

*Sidalastrum quinquenervium* (Duch. ex Triana & Planch.) E.G. Baker (Malvaceae)

*Simaba cedron* Planchon (Simaroubaceae)

*Simaba guianensis* Aublet (Simaroubaceae)

*Simaba morettii* Feuillett (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. Rich.
(Smilacaceae)

*Smilax cumanensis* Willd. (Smilacaceae)

*Smilax cuspidata* Poir. (Smilacaceae)

*Smilax lasseriana* Stéym. (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)
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 stramoniifolium Jacq. (Solanaceae)
Solanum subinerme Jacq. (Solanaceae)
Solanum surinamense Steudel (Solanaceae)
Souroubea guianensis Aublet (Marcgraviae)
Sparganophorum vaillantii Crantz (Asteraceae)
Sparganophorus sparganophora (L.) C. Jeffrey (Asteraceae)
Spermacoce caeruleus A. Jussieu (Rubiaceae)
Spermacoce spp. (Rubiaceae)
Sphagneticola trilobata (L.) Pruski (Asteraceae)
Spigelia anthelma 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 Bentham. (Scrophulariaceae)
Sterculia cf. excelsa Martius (Sterculiaceae)
Sterculia pruriens (Aublet) K. Schum. (Sterculiaceae)
Stethoma pectoralis (Jacq.) Raf. (Acanthaceae)
Stigmaphyllum bannisterioides (L.) C. Anderson (Malpighiaceae)
Stigmaphyllum convolvulifolium A. Jussieu (Malpighiaceae)
Stigmaphyllum fulgens (Lam.) A. Jussieu (Malpighiaceae)
Stigmaphyllum hypoleucum Miq. (Malpighiaceae)
Stigmaphyllum martianum A. Jussieu (Malpighiaceae)
Stigmaphyllum palmatum (Cav.) A. Jussieu (Malpighiaceae)
Stigmaphyllum sagittatum A. Jussieu (Malpighiaceae)
Stigmaphyllum siniatum (DC.) A. Jussieu (Malpighiaceae)
Stizopodium riparium (Kunth) Sandwith (Bignoniaceae)
Streptogyna americana Hubbard (Poaceae)
Strobilanthes crispus Blume (Acanthaceae)
Struchium sparanoporphor (L.) Baker (Asteraceae)
Struthanthus dichotrianthus Eichler (Loranthaceae)
Struthanthus syringifolius Martius (Loranthaceae)
Strychnos bredemeyeri (Schult.) Sprague & Sandwith (Loganiaceae)
Strychnos cogens Bentham (Loganiaceae)
Strychnos crevauxii Planchon (Loganiaceae)
Strychnos diaboli 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.) Bentham (Loganiaceae)
Strychnos schomburgkiana Klotzsch (Loganiaceae)
Strychnos sp. (Loganiaceae)
Strychnos tomentosa Bentham (Loganiaceae)
Strychnos toxifera Rob. Schomburgk (Loganiaceae)
Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana)

Swartzia bannia Sandwith (Caesalpiniaceae)
Swartzia laevicarpa Amsh.
(Caesalpiniaceae)
Swartzia leioigne (Sandw.) Cowan
(Caesalpiniaceae)
Swartzia panacoco (Aublet) Cowan
(Caesalpiniaceae)
Swartzia sp. (Caesalpiniaceae)
Swartzia tomentosa DC. (Caesalpiniaceae)
Swatzia 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 albilora (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. hemidasya Radlkover
(Sapindaceae)
Talisia sp. (Sapindaceae)
Talisia squarrosa Radlkover (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 leucoxylon (L.) P. DC.
(Bignoniaceae)
Tectaria incisa Cav. fa. vivipara
(Tectariaeaceae)
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)
Tetragrastris altissima (Aublet) Swartz
(Burseraceae)
Tetrapterys discolor (G. Mey.) DC.
(Malpighiaceae)
Theobroma cacao L. (Sterculiaceae)
Theobroma cf. subincanum Martius
(Sterculiaceae)
Theobroma subincanum Martius (Sterculiaceae)
Theobroma subincanum (L.) Solander ex Correa (Malvaceae)
Thevetia ahouai DC. (Apocynaceae)
Thevetia peruviana (Pers.) K. Schum. (Apocynaceae)
Thurnia sphaerocephala (Rudge) Hooker (Thurniaceae)

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 (Dilleniacae)

Tilesia baccata (L.) Pruski (Asteraceae)

Tillandsia usneoides (L.) L. (Bromeliaceae)

Tinospora crispa (L.) Miers (Menispermaceae)

Tonina fluviatilis Aublet (Eriocaulaceae)

Torulinium odoratum (L.) Hooper (Cyperaceae)

Toulicia guianensis Aublet (Sapindaceae)

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)

Trigonia cf. hypoleuca Griseb. (Trigonionaceae)

Trigonia villosa Aublet (Trigonionaceae)

Triphasia trifolia (Burm. fil.) P. Wils. (Rutaceae)

Triplaris surinamensis Cham. (Polygonaceae)

Triplaris weigeltiana (Reichb.) O. Kuntze (Polygonaceae)

Tripogandra serrulata (Vahl) Handlos (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)

Unona concolor Wild. (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)
Viola ipecacuanha L. (Violaceae)
Viola itoubou Aublet (Violaceae)
Viola polygalaeffolia (Vent.) Poiret (Violaceae)
Viorela calophylla Warb. (Myristicaceae)
Viorela melinonii (Benoist) A.C. Smith (Myristicaceae)
Viorela michelii Heckel (Myristicaceae)
Viorela sebifera Aublet (Myristicaceae)
Viorela sp. (Myristicaceae)
Viorela 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 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)
Wulfia baccata (L.) Kuntze (Asteraceae)
Ximenia americana L. (Olacaceae)
Xiphidiun 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)
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)