

FOLK MEDICINE OF ALTER DO CHÃO, PARÁ, BRAZIL

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ABSTRACT

A total of 192 medicinal plants were collected in Alter do Chão, Pará. Reliable informants living in the area described 394 medicinal preparations made from these plants and used for various sicknesses, as shown in Table 1. More than 52% of the medicinal species are collected from the native forests and many are also used as food sources.

INTRODUCTION

The rapid rate of loss of tropical forest (Fernside, 1982) and the changing population of Amazonia (Moran, 1981; Posey, 1982) lend urgency to studies that document the traditional use of forest products in this region, including medicinal preparations from native plants and animals. Van den Berg (1982) recently published an important book on medicinal plants of Amazonia which includes a brief description of the plants, uses in popular medicine, and methods of preparation. Numerous papers have been published which list plant species and their uses or focus on the taxonomy of particular plant groups (e.g., Matta, 1913; Pio Correa, 1926; Penna, 1930, 1946; Hoehne, 1939; Le Cointe, 1947; Silva et al., 1977; Bhat, 1981); however, few of these studies present folk medicine in an environmental context. Here we report the results of a survey of local cures used in Alter do Chão, Pará, a small village on the Tapajós River, and analyze some of the factors which affect data collection in this type of study.

Increased urbanization and medical care, influx of settlers from other regions, and improvement of transport and communication systems are contributing to change in the role of folk medicine in Amazonia. Previous community surveys of folk medicines have dealt primarily with relatively new settlements. Fleming-Moran (1975) conducted a 12-month study of folk beliefs relating to disease and recorded local remedies in a village of 46 families on the Transamazon Highway. The village, located near Altamira, had been in existence only 3 years at the time of the study and was composed of families from 11 different states. Smith (1982) conducted a more extensive survey of 155 families, also mostly colonists from other states, along the Transamazon Highway between Altamira and Itaituba, Pará. The results of these surveys are compared to our survey of the long-established village of Alter do Chão.

METHODS

Alter do Chão, a village of approximately 500 people, is located on the right bank of the Tapajós River about 60 km upstream of its junction with the Amazon. The village was founded as an Indian mission in 1725 and families of most residents have been there for several generations.

The vegetation surrounding the village, a mosaic of forest and savanna, has been greatly modified and game animals

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are rare (See Eiten, 1979 and Huber, 1982 for discussion of savanna vegetation). Since the early 1900's rubber trees have been planted over extensive areas. Secondary forest has regenerated in most of these plantations. Deforested land which has not been planted in rubber is used for subsistence farming. The primary crop is manioc as the soil is too poor to support most other crops. Availability of arable land is a problem; some residents walk for up to several hours each day to reach farm plots or their section of rubber trees. Primary forest is very distant; few villagers have contact with it. Rubber is the primary source of income for most residents in Alter do Chão. Both, men and women cut rubber and work on the farm plots.

Until recently the village remained relatively isolated with no regular transport system. Most trade was by boat with Santarém at the mouth of the river. In 1974 a road was built to Santarém and residents of Alter do Chão began traveling frequently by bus between the two towns for shopping. Since Alter do Chão only has classes for children through primary grades, most older children now live with relatives or friends in Santarém during the week in order to attend school. Mothers make frequent visits to Santarém to look after the children.

Since 1978 Fundação Esperança (FESPE), a private foundation which provides medical assistance to rural communities in the area of Santarém, has maintained a health post in Alter do Chão. The health aide at the post provides basic first aid and health education programs, writes diagnoses and prescriptions for common illnesses, and sees that patients reach a doctor when necessary. A doctor from Esperança visits Alter do Chão once a month. Hospital facilities are available in Belterra, a village 20 km up river, and free of charge through FESPE (the Federal Health Service) in Santarém. Specialized surgery is performed periodi-

cally in the hospital boat of the Esperança in Santarém. All assistance from the Esperança is provided for a very small fee.

Field work was conducted by the principal author in Alter do Chão from 28 June to 16 July and 22-24 July 1982. Formal interviews were conducted with 20 women and 10 men and informal discussions held with many others to compile a list of plant and animal cures used in the village. No attempt was made to evaluate the efficacy of the remedies. Voucher specimens of plants were collected with the assistance of knowledgeable residents and were identified and housed in the INPA herbarium. In order to evaluate the incidence of disease in the area, medical records were examined in the village health post and in the FESPE hospital and in SUCAM (the Malaria Control Service) in Santarém. Descriptions of the services provided by FESPE and SUCAM can be found in Moran (1981) and Smith (1982).

RESULTS

A total of 192 medicinal plants were recorded in Alter do Chão, which serve for at least 394 remedies. Several ailments were often cured with the same concoction (Table 1). We also noted 48 cures made from 33 different animal species. New remedies were continuously recorded throughout our study; thus our list does not represent a complete catalogue of folk remedies for Alter do Chão. The rate of encountering new cultivated medicinal plants began to level off after 7 days and reached a plateau at 10 days, indicating that we had encountered most of these remedies. In contrast after 14 days of field work, there was no indication of a plateau in the number of new wild plants encountered per day (Fig. 1).

More than 52 percent of the medicinal plant species recorded in Alter do Chão are obtained by villagers from the

wild. All but three cures using animal products are made from native species. Most medicinal plants used in Alter do Chão occur in relatively young second growth surrounding farm plots and rubber trees near the village and are easily accessible to all residents. Remedies which are made from plants occurring only in older stands of forest, located some distance from the village, are requested from villagers working in these areas. Many of the cultivated plants used for medicines also serve as food plants (Table 1). Almost all gardens contain some plants grown only for medicine, with the highest number recorded in a single garden being 45 species. Cures for a variety of problems were often made from various parts of the same plant (Table 1). The mean number of cures per plant was virtually the same for wild and cultivated species (respectively, $\bar{X} = 2.0$, $\bar{X} = 1.96$). Most cures were prescribed to relieve symptoms (e.g., headache, diarrhea, etc.) rather than a particular disease (e.g., tuberculosis).

Along the Transamazon Highway, Smith (1982) recorded 127 species of medicinal plants, of which 67 percent were cultivated. Fifty seven of the species recorded in his study were also encountered in Alter do Chão. Many of these species were known by different common names in the two areas or the same common name referred to different plants (Table 1; Smith, 1982 : 195-200). Therefore, any comparisons based on plants which were not collected are questionable. Cultivated plants accounted for all but 14 of the species in common between the two areas. Fleming-Moran (1975) recorded only 52 medicinal plants and most of these were of Old World origin. Twenty seven of these plants were also noted in Alter do Chão. Neither of the studies on the Transamazon recorded remedies made from animal products.

The numbers of folk remedies used to treat each illness or symptom

in Alter do Chão were compared with the number recorded by Smith on the Transamazon Highway (data taken from Smith, 1982: 151, Table 13). The proportions of remedies falling in each category (i.e., malaria, colds, stomach ache, etc.) were significantly different between the two areas ($\chi^2 = 158.45$, d.f. 10, $p < 0.001$); all categories represented by less than 10 remedies in both studies were lumped together. In general not enough medicinal plants were recorded for each health problem in the Fleming-Moran study for statistical comparison with our results. However, the number of plants she recorded for treating female reproductive problems is noteworthy. Fleming-Moran (1975), lists 16 species (30.8 percent of the total species recorded); Smith (1982), 2 species (1.6 percent of total); and we found 20 species (10.4 percent of total).

DISCUSSION

The general knowledge of medicinal plants and animals is high among both men and women in Alter do Chão, particularly those who are in close contact with the forest cutting rubber or working on isolated farm plots away from the village. An elderly man in the village serves as a *curandeiro*, a consultant in diagnosing and treating illnesses, and is considered particularly knowledgeable in herbal medicines. Also the village midwife, who is reportedly 107 years old, is regarded as an important source of information on home remedies. However, numerous residents were able to list remedies made from all or most of the 182 plants and 33 animals listed in this study. Most informants tended to report the same cures from well known cultivated plants first, followed by wild plants which grew in vacant lots around the village and a few particularly popular forest remedies. Thirty one percent of the remedies from wild plants were not obtained from interviewees.

in the village but were recorded as these plants were encountered on field excursions. Our study probably represents a more complete survey of cultivated medicinal plants than of wild plants, even though a greater number of wild plants was recorded.

Several interesting points emerge from comparing the use of medicinal plants along the Transamazon Highway and in Alter do Chão. First, the total number of medicinal plants and remedies recorded in Alter do Chão was considerably larger than the number recorded by Smith (1982) and Fleming-Moran (1975) even though the number of families studied, the time spent in the field, and, in comparison to Smith, the geographic area were much smaller in our study. Much of this difference is a function of the lower number of wild species recorded on the Transamazon Highway. Secondly, the survey of Alter do Chão only recorded 45 percent of the species noted in the two studies along the Transamazon. Thirdly, the proportion of remedies reported in the three surveys varied for the same illness or symptom.

Part of the differences between the number and types of medicinal plants recorded in Alter do Chão and along the Transamazon may be due to biases in data collection since the total number of plants recorded, as well as the ratio of cultivated to wild plants, varies with overall collecting effort and with the proportion of time spent in the village and in the field. However, the trend of lower diversity and dominance of cultivated species is consistent for the two studies on the Transamazon. Differences in data from Alter do Chão and the Transamazon probably relate primarily to the cultural background of the informants. Since colonists along the Transamazon include families from various parts of Brasil, many are unfamiliar with the Amazon flora. Frequently they bring medicinal plants with them from other regions and

may be reluctant to experiment with local medicines (Fleming-Moran, 1975: 36; Smith, 1982: 147). Smith (1982: 149) comments that most remedies based on wild species are used by colonists from the north (i. e., other parts of Amazonia) who are familiar with the forest along the Transamazon. In contrast, local home remedies from the wild and the garden have been perpetuated for generations in the sedentary families of Alter do Chão. Land around the village has remained in the same family for many years. Residents were often familiar with the location of particular medicinal plants growing wild on their property or on a neighbor's property. Exchange of recipes and ingredients for home remedies was common among villagers.

Differences in the age structure of the population along the Transamazon Highway and in Alter do Chão also may have contributed to the discrepancy in the number of medicinal plants recorded in the two areas. Generally, the older men and women are more familiar with these plants than the younger generations. The population along the Transamazon is much younger than normally found in long-established Amazonian villages, such as Alter do Chão (Moran, 1981, pers. com.).

The cultural and demographic factors mentioned above, as well as differences in the vegetation surrounding Alter do Chão and the communities on the Transamazon, probably contribute to the relatively small number of medicinal plant species in common between these areas. At the time of the studies on the Transamazon, much of the highway was bordered by mature upland rainforest, including high forest and low, liana forest (Smith, 1982). The vegetation formations around Alter do Chão consist of secondary forest, savanna, and trees and bushes along seasonally inundated beaches. The physiognomy of the vegetation in these areas is very different and it is very prob-

able that the species compositions are also distinct.

The differences in the proportions of cures used for each illness or symptom in Alter do Chão and along the Transamazônia probably relate to a variety of factors. At least part of this difference most likely is a function of the incidence of disease in the two areas. For example, 22.8 percent of all the plants recorded by Smith were used for malaria and 18.1 percent for liver problems, which are often associated with malaria. During Smith's study, malaria accounted for the largest percentage of hospital admissions in the towns of Marabá, Altamira, and Itaituba on the Transamazon. Malaria continues to be a problem in this area. In 1981 over 8,000 cases were reported in Itaituba, a town of about 21,500 inhabitants.¹ In contrast, malaria is virtually unknown in Alter do Chão. SUCAM reported only 3 cases in 1981; all of these were contracted by villagers traveling in other areas. Our survey showed only two plant species used for treating malaria (1.0 percent of the total number of plants) and an additional eight (4.2 percent of the total) which served as cures for liver ailments. Diarrhea due to amoeba and worms and colds with associated symptoms (e.g., cough, body aches, etc.) are important health problems in both survey areas and are represented by a great variety of cures. The number of remedies recorded in our survey for problems relating to female reproductive problems was higher than the number recorded by Smith (1982) or Fleming-Moran (1975). However, the proportion of the total number of medicinal plants that were used for reproductive problems was much greater in the Fleming-Moran (1975) study. The low number of remedies reported by Smith (1982) probably is due to the reticence of women in discussing reproductive problems with a male interviewer. The reason for

a disproportionately large number of cures in this category in Fleming-Moran's study is not clear. Possibly this results from Fleming Moran working in the same village for a year which would provide the opportunity to become close to the women and thus discuss delicate topics more openly, as well as, observe practices related to monthly menstrual periods and reproduction in general. Also the larger proportion of young, reproductive-age women along the Transamazon may have contributed to the discrepancies in our results.

Animal parts formed a significant part of the folk remedies of Alter do Chão. Based on informal discussions with subsistence farmers and rubber tappers living SW of Itaituba on the Transamazon Highway and the Tapajós River, and Brasil nut collectors and farmers on the upper Trombetas River, such cures appear to be wide spread throughout the Amazon Basin. For example, remedies made from armadillos, pacas, sloths, tamarins, and frogs are used to cure at least some of the same illnesses in these areas. The reason for absence of records of folk cures concocted from animal parts in other surveys is not clear.

In Alter do Chão and probably most other Amazonian communities, traditional home remedies are being replaced by pharmaceutical products. All villagers interviewed in Alter do Chão frequently used the Esperança health post and consulted with doctors in Santarém. Extensive knowledge of cures concocted from natural products, particularly wild species, remains primarily with the older generation.

In summary, the diversity of remedies we recorded in Alter do Chão, the small overlap with information from other studies, and differences in the relative importance of cultivated and wild plants in dif-

1. Information collected from records of SUCAM in Santarém, Pará.

Table 1. Folk remedies from the state of São Paulo according to their action. In all cases where scientific names are given, specimens were collected for identification or the common name, referred to well known species for which the scientific name was known (*).

Coll. Nº	COMMON NAME/ (SCIENTIFIC NAME)	CULTIVATED/ WILD	PART USED	PREPARATION AND SPECIFIC PROBLEM CURED OR ACTION OF CURE
LCB-79	Ata <i>Annona squamosa</i> L. (Annonaceae)	Cultivated	ALBUMINA, Leaves	(Albumina) Tea Boil, drink cold. ²
LCB-90	Laranja da Terra <i>Citrus vulgaris</i> Rissó (Rutaceae)	Cultivated	Fruit	Juice
LCB-104	Carapanaíba <i>Casearia</i> aff. <i>spruceana</i> Bth. ex Eichl. (Flacourtiaceae)	Wild	Bark	AMOEBA (Ameba) Tea Soak in water.
LCB-174	Escada de Jabuti <i>Bauhinia guianensis</i> Aubl. (Leg. Caesalp.)	Wild	Root	Tea Boil with "sarabatucú" root.
LCB-151	Jurupari/pindá Gramineae	Wild	Root	Tea Boil, drink cold.
* Tamarindo	Tamarindus indica L. (Leg. Caesalp.)	Cultivated	Bark	Tea Boil.
* Abacate (avocado) <i>Persea americana</i> Mill. (Lauraceae)			ANEMIA (Anemia)	Tea Tea Grate seed. Reinforces blood

Table 1. (cont.)

Coll. №	COMMON NAME/ (SCIENTIFIC NAME)	CULTIVATED/ WILD	PART USED	PREPARATION AND SPECIFIC PROBLEM CURED OR OPTION OF CURE
LCB-154	Celidónia <i>Boerhaavia paniculata</i> Rich. (Nyctaginaceae)	Wild	Root	Tea. Put root in sugar cane juice (garapa). Soak 1/2 piece of iron and beat it so that it falls into garapa. Leave this in sun for 3 days. Drink a small cup every day.
LCB-114	Cipó Pucá <i>Cissus coryoides</i> L. (Vitaceae) * Café (coffee) <i>Coffea arabica</i> L. (Rubiaceae)	Cultivated	Leaves	Tea. Boil.
LCB-60	Craijú <i>Arrabidaea chica</i> (H.B.K.) Bur. (Bigoniaceae)	Cultivated	Leaves	Tea. ^{Boil.} ^{Cream} mixed with avocado oil, ^{Boil.} ^{Cream} ^{grated} and craijú leaves.
LCB-16	Erva-mijona or Erva-mijona <i>Acanthospermum australe</i> Kunze (Compositae)	Wild	Leaves and stem	Tea
LCB-145	Jatobá <i>Hymenaea courbaril</i> L. (leg. <i>Cesalpi</i> .)	Wood	Tea	Drink water from inside tree.
LCB-151	Jurupari-pinda (Gramineae)	Grain	Root	Tea. Drink cold.
LCB-135	Paracari <i>Marsypianthes chamaedrys</i> (Vahl) Kuntze (Tabiatae)	Wild	Root	Tea

Table 1. (cont.)

COLL. Nº	(SCIENTIFIC NAME) COMMON NAME/	CULTIVATED/ WILD	PART USED	PREPARATION AND SPECIFIC PROBLEM CURED OR ACTION OF CURE
				ANTIDOTE (Antidoto)
LCB-64	Afavaça <i>Ocimum micranthum</i> Willd. (Labiatae)	Cultivated	Whole plant	Ointment
				Boil. Put water on sting. Serves for insect and scorpion stings.
LCB-132	Aninga-para <i>Montrichardia arborescens</i> Schott [Araceae]	Wild	Stem	Poultice
				Scrape stem and put scrapings on sting. Serves for sting, raw insect and scorpion stings.
LCB-133	Aninga-para <i>Dieffenbachia</i> sp. [Araceae]	Cultivated	Stem	Cinchona
				Boil stem, "gost" on fire, and remove. Put juice on sting. Serves for insect, sting and bites, especially stings and snake bite.
LCB-136	Cana-macaco <i>Costus</i> sp. [Zingiberaceae]	Wild	Leaves	Poultice
				Put leaf on top of snake bite.
LCB-22	Cana-mansa Gramineae	Cultivated	Root	Poultice
				Gro's and apply to wound. Serves for sting ray wound.
LCB-137	Enviratava <i>Annona ambotay</i> Aubl. (Annonaceae)	Wild	Wood	Snick
				Burn and pass smoke on body for insect bites.
* Manga (mango) <i>Mangifera indica</i> L. (Anacardiaceae)				
LCB-158	Maniva-de-Veado (do campo) Menthof sp. [Euphorbiaceae]	Wild	Leaves	Tonic
LCB-159	Maniva-de-Veado (da Mata) Marihof sp. [Euphorbiaceae]	Wild	Leaves	Tonic
				Grate center of seed into water. Add 3 drops of kerosene and drink. Cures snake bite.
				Mash leaves to remove juice. Drink it. Cures snake bite.
				Mash leaves to remove juice. Drink it. Cures snake bite.

Table 1. (cont.)

Folk medicine...

Coll. N°	(SCIENTIFIC NAME)	Cult (WATER), COMMON NAME/ WILD	PART USED	PREPARATION AND SPECIFIC PROBLEM CURED OR ACTION OF CURE
LCB-141	Pacaratepê <i>Anisocampa riedelii</i> (M. Arg.) Mgt. (Apocynaceae)	Wild	Leaves	Ointment Mash leaves to remove latex. Put latex on stroke bite.
LCB-692	Pitomba-dá-mata grande <i>Talisia esculenta</i> Raulk. (Sapindaceae)	Wild Cultivated	Root	Tea Ointment Grate root or boil it and boil. Drink tea and put some of it on top of wound. Serves for insect strings and snake bite.
LCB-735	Paracari <i>Marsypianthes chamaedrys</i> (Vahl) Kunze (Labiatae)	Wild	Leaves	Ointment Tonic Mash leaves, remove juice, add salt. Put solution on insect bite and drink some of it
LCB-45	Samambaiá (Caná-de-Mening) <i>Selaginella stellata</i> Sprng. (Selaginellaceae)	Wild	Fronds	Tonic Strain root into water. Drink this juice. Drink this for spider, insect and snake bites.
LCB-186	Timborana <i>Arrabidea foetida</i> Bur. et K. Schum. (Bignoniacae)	Wild	Root	Tonic Root to cure scorpion strings and toucandira's bites
*	Preguica (stain) <i>(Bradypus tridactylus)</i>	Native	Fat	Ointment Fat to remove tail. Pass oil on insect or scorpion sting
*	Tatu (armadillo) <i>(Dasypus novemcinctus)</i>		Fat	Ointment Fat to remove oil. Pass oil on insect or scorpion sting
	Nambu-açu <i>(Tiramus sp.)</i>		Feathers	Smash Tea Boil feathers. Smack area with insect or scorpion sting. Make tea from ashes.
*	Sapo-Cururu <i>(Bufo marinus)</i>	Skin	Paste	Remove skin with a little flesh. Put on top of scorpion sting

Table 1. (cont.)

Coll. Nº	COMMON NAME/ (SCIENTIFIC NAME)	CULTIVATED/ WILD	PART USED	ASTHMA (Astral)	PREPARATION AND SPECIFIC PROBLEM CURED OR ACTION OF CURE
LCB-10	Açucena <i>Randia formosa</i> (Jacq.) K. Schum. (Rubiaceae)	Cultivated	Flowers	Tea	Best when made from dried flowers.
*	Cipo-Titica <i>Heteropsis</i> aff. <i>spruceana</i> Schott. (Araceae)	Wild	Vine	Tea	Boil knots from vine. Drink cold.
LCB-149	Jurubeba-grande <i>Solanum</i> sp. (Solanaceae)	Wild	Fruit	Syrup	Boil with sugar.
LCB-139	Jutairana <i>Cynometra</i> sp. (Leg. Caesalp.)	Wild	Leaves and Tea bark		Boil.
LCB-42	Oriza <i>Pogostemon patchouly</i> Pelt (Labiatae)	Cultivated	Leaves	Tea	Boil water and pour over leaves. Steep.
LCB-9	Sucuba <i>Himatanthus sucuuba</i> (Spr.) Woodson (Apocynaceae)	Wild	Bark	Tea Syrup	Boil. Boil with sugar.
*	Cupim (termites) <i>(Microcerotermes exiginus)</i>		Termites and nest	Tea	Boil nest with termites in it. Strain and drink cold. Garlic and mastruz can be added.
*	Jiju (Erythrinaeae)				Spit in its mouth 3 times and release in river.
*	Onça (tigrar) <i>(Panthera onca)</i>	Fat		Oil	Fry fat to remove oil. Put 3 drops in any type of tea.
*	Onça Maracajá (occlot) <i>(Felis pardalis)</i>	Fat		Oil	Fry fat to remove oil. Put 3 drops in any type of tea.

Table 1. (cont.)

Coll. N°	COMMON NAME/ (SCIENTIFIC NAME)	CULTIVATED/ WILD	PART USED	PREPARATION AND SPECIFIC PROBLEM CURED OR ACTION OF CURE
	* Raia or Arraia (sting ray) (<i>Potamotrygon hystrix</i>)	Fat	Oil	Cut up liver and fry to remove oil. Put in any type of tea.
	Uruá (fresh water snail) (<i>Pomacea</i> sp.)	Eggs	Tea	Pour hot water over eggs. Strain and drink tea. Or roast eggs, pass through a cloth, and drink them. Rub eggs on chest. Eat snail raw.
			Ointment	
			BLOOD PROBLEMS	(Distúrbios sanguíneos)
				Boil root for tea. Reinforces blood.
	* Açaí Euterpe oleracea Mart. (Palmae)	Wild	Root	Tea
	Amor-crescido <i>Portulaca pilosa</i> L. (Portulacaceae)	Cultivated	Leaves and stem	Boil for tea. Drink cold. Good for "sangue alterado".
LCB-80	Batatão <i>Operculina alata</i> (Harm.) Hub. (Convolvulaceae)	Wild	Root	Boil root for tea. Good for "sangue alterado".
LCB-153	Solidônia <i>Boerhaavia paniculata</i> Rich. (Nyctaginaceae)	Wild	Root	Make tea from root. Drink to thin blood.
ICR-154	Coendu <i>Cajanus cajan</i> (L.) Druce (leg. Pap.)	Cultivated	Seeds	Roast seeds, mash, and boil to make a drink like coffee. Cleans the blood and cures inflammation.
LCB-12	Crajiru <i>Arrabidaea chica</i> (H.B.K.) Bar. (Bignoniaceae)	Cultivated	Leaves	Boil to make tea. Fortifies blood and cures inflammation.
LCE-60				

Table 1. (cont.)

Coll. Nº	COMMON NAME/ (SCIENTIFIC NAME)	CULTIVATED/ WILD	PART USED	PREPARATION AND SPECIFIC PROBLEM CURED OR ACTION OF CURE
LCB-11	Erva-de-Chumbo <i>Cassytha americana</i> Nees (Lauraceae)	Wild	Whole plant	Tea Boil to make tea. Good for "sangue alterado".
LCB-94	Sete-sangrias <i>Policarpa corymbosa</i> Lam. (Caryophyllaceae)	Wild	Whole	Tea Boil to make tea. Drink cold. Good for "sangue alterado".
LCB-3	Vassourinha <i>Scoparia dulcis</i> L. (Scrophulariaceae)	Wild	Root	Bath Buil and take bath in the water. Cleans blood.
LCB-52	Alfavaca-de-Vaqueiro <i>Ocimum</i> sp. (Labiatae)	Cultivated	Leaves	BODY ACHES (Dor-de-corpo) Tea Bath Boil leaves for tea. Mash leaves in water and leave in sun to heat. Take bath in water.
LCB-102	Anados (with large leaves) <i>Ambrosia</i> sp. (Compositae)	Cultivated	Leaves	Tea
LCB-162	Cedro <i>Cedrela odorata</i> L. (Meliaceae)	Wild	Leaves and Bark	Soak in water and use this for a bath
LCB-51	Cipó-Alho <i>Adenocalymma aliaceum</i> Miers (Bignoniaceae)	Cultivated	Leaves	Bath Mash leaves in water and take a bath in it.
LCB-47	Cumaru <i>Dipteryx odorata</i> Willd.	Wild	Seeds	Oil Mash seeds and squeeze out oil. Massage oil on aches.
LCB-49	Pau-Verônica <i>Camptosema</i> sp. (Leg. Pap.)	Wild	Bark	Bath Soak bark in water and use this for a bath.

Table 4. (cont.)

Folk medicine.

Coll. No	COMMON NAME/ (SCIENTIFIC NAME)	CULTIVATED/ WILD	PART USED	PREPARATION AND SPECIFIC PROBLEM CURED OR ACTION OF CURE
LCB-155	Cipo-Macaco <i>Odontadenia</i> sp. (Apocynaceae)	Wild	Latex	Plaster Cut skin and remove late. Soak cloth in latex and wrap broken limb.
LCB-38	Erva-de-Passarinho⁶ Phthisura adunca (G.F.W. Mey) Maguire (Loranthaceae)	Wild	Leaves	Plaster Mash leaves of erva de passarinho with fat from an anaconda charcoal, mastruz, egg white, and a few drops of alcohol. Weave a mat, put this dough on top, and wrap the broken limb. Replace dough every day.
LCB-87	Babosa-armadas <i>Aloe vera</i> L. (Liliaceae)	Cultivated	Leaves	Poultice Put jelly-like substance from Inside leaves on burns.
	* Babosa-Rosa (?)	Cultivated	Stems	Poultice Cut pads open and place on burn to prevent blistering.
LCB-26	Salva-de-Marajó <i>Hyptis incana</i> Briq. (Labiateae)	Cultivated	Leaves	Ointment Mash leaves, remove juice and put on skin for sun burn.
LCB-44	Abuta <i>Sciadotenia paraensis</i> (Eich.) Diels. (Menispermaceae)	Wild	Root	REMEDIES ASSOCIATED WITH CHILD BIRTH (Parto) Tea Boil root and drink luke warm to clean out body after delivery. Continue taking tea for 5 — 8 days.
	* Café (coffee) Coffea arabica L. (Rubiaceae)	Cultivated	Leaves and seed	Mash leaves, boil, and add crushed coffee beans to make coffee. Shortens labor

Table 1. (cont.)

Coll. Nº	COMMON NAME/ (SCIENTIFIC NAME)	CULTIVATED/ WILD	PART USED	PREPARATION AND SPECIFIC PROBLEM CURED OR ACTION OF CURE
LCB-137	Enviratála <i>Annona ambotay</i> Abul. (Annonaceae)	Wild	Wood	Smoke Smoke body of woman after delivery
LCB-61	Mangaratataia <i>Zingiber officinale</i> Rosc. (Zingiberaceae)	Cultivated	Leaves and root	Drink while in labor. Gives the baby strength to come out.
LCB-41	Murta-Parida <i>Myrcia lanceolata</i> Camb (Myrtaceae)	Wild	Leaves	Stops labor pains. Can be mixed with pedra ume-caá.
				EXCESS CHOLESTEROL (Colesterol alto)
*	Cebola (onion) <i>Allium cepa</i> L. (Liliaceae)	Cultivated	Bulb	Eat raw.
	Celidônia <i>Boerhaavia paniculata</i> (Nyctaginaceae)	Wild	Leaves	Tea Make tea.
LCB-154				CHICKEN POX [Sarampo]
*	Sabugueiro <i>Sambucus nigra</i> L. (Caprifoliaceae)	Cultivated	Flowers	Tea Boil with leaf of banana branca and drink tea.
				COLD (Gripe)
LCB-92	Agrígio <i>Wedelia paludosa</i> DC (Compositae)	Cultivated	Whole plant	Syrup Mash up plant. Cover with honey overnight. Drink syrup.

Table 1. (cont.)

Coll. Nº	COMMON NAME/ (SCIENTIFIC NAME)	CULTIVATED/ WILD	PART USED	PREPARATION AND SPECIFIC PROBLEM CURED OR ACTION OF CURE
LCB-13	Alecrim-do-Norte <i>Vitex agnus-castus</i> Kurz. (Verbenaceae)	Cultivated	Leaves	Bath Soak leaves in water and use it for a bath.
LCB-63	Alfavaca-Brava N - a trifolia Aubl. (Rutaceae)	Wild	Leaves and stem	Wash Wash up leaves in water, boil, and wash head.
LCB-52	Alfavaca-de-Vaqueiro <i>Ocimum</i> sp. (Labiatae) • Alho (garlic) • <i>Allium sativum</i> L. (Liliaceae)	Cultivated Cultivated	Leaves Bulb	Boil leaves, let steep overnight, wash head. Boil leaves, let steep overnight, wash head. Pour boiling water on a clove, steep and drink for tea.
LCB-162	Cedro <i>Cedrela odorata</i> L. (Meliaceae)	Wild	Leaves	Bath Boil with leaves of marupá and take a bath in the water.
LCB-88	Jinja <i>Eugenia michelii</i> Aubl. (Myrtaceae)	Cultivated	Leaves	Bath Soak leaves in water in sun. Take a bath in the water.
LCB-166	Lingua-de-Vaca <i>Elephantopus scaber</i> L. (Compositae)	Wild	Root	Syrup Boil with root of apel and sugar to make a syrup.
LCB-128	Cumarurana <i>Andira retusa</i> H.B.K. (Leg. Pap.)	COLIC	(Cólicos)	Tea Boil for tea.
LCB-61	Mangaratata <i>Zingiber officinale</i> Rosc. (Zingiberaceae)	Cultivated	Leaves and root	Tea Make tea.

Table 1. (cont.)

Coll. Nº	COMMON NAME/ (SCIENTIFIC NAME)	CULTIVATED/ WILD	PART USED	PREPARATION AND SPECIFIC PROBLEM CURED OR ACTION OF CURE
LCB-173	<i>Tiririca</i> <i>Scleria pratensis</i> Lindl. (Cyperaceae)	Wild	Unfurled terminal leaf and root	Tea Boil for tea.
LCB-124	Jergelim Sesamum indicum DC (Pedaliaceae)	Cultivated	Seeds	Oil Roast seeds, mash and boil them to remove oil. Massage oil on body.
	Jacaré-Tinga {caiman} (Crocodylia)		Penis Fat	Tonic Grate dried penis into water and drink. Fry fat to remove oil. Massage oil on throat and put a few drops in tea. This cures contortions which are accompanied by loss of speech.
	CONVULSIONS (Convulsões)			
LCB-23	Mucuracaá <i>Petiveria alliacea</i> L (Phytolacaceae)	Cultivated Wild (?)	Leaves	Massage child. leaves of cipó pucá and cipó alho may be added.
	COUGH (Tosse)			
LCB-92	Agrião <i>Wedelia paludosa</i> DC. (Compositae)	Cultivated	Whole plant	Syrup Mash up plant. Cover overnight with honey. Drink syrup.
LCB-161	Andiroba <i>Carapa guianensis</i> Aubl. (Meliaceae)	Wild	Fruit	Oil Remove oil and drink.

Table 1. (cont.)

COLL. NO	COMMON NAME/ (SCIENTIFIC NAME)	CULTIVATED/ WILD	PART	PART	PREPARATION AND SPECIFIC PROBLEM CURED OR ACTION OF CURE
LCB-25	Apéi <i>Dorstenia reniformis</i> Pohl (Moraceae)	Wild	Root	Syrup	Boil root with sugar to make syrup
*	Banana-Macá <i>Musa paradisiaca</i> L. (Musaceae)	Cultivated	Latex	Syrup	Collect latex from the stem when the fruit is cut off. Boil with sugar to make syrup
LCB-104	Carapanauba <i>Casearia aff. spruceana</i> Benth. ex Eichl. (Flacourtiaceae)	Wild	Bark	Tea	Soak in water to make tea.
*	Castanha-Sapucáia <i>Lecythis usitata</i> Miers (Lecythidaceae)	Wild	Bark	Tea	Make tea.
LCB-12	Coendu <i>Gajanus cajan</i> (L.) Druce (Leg. Pap.)	Cultivated	Leaves	Tea	Make tea and beat with an egg.
LCB-47	Cumaru <i>Dipteryx odorata</i> Willd. (Leg. Pap.)	Wild	Seeds	Pill	Roast and mash seeds, roll into a ball.
LCB-150	Erva-de-Passarinho <i>Phoradendron</i> sp. (Loranthaceae)	Wild	Leaves	Tonic	Take 1 -- 2 at bedtime.
LCB-103	Esturaque <i>Ocimum canum</i> Sims. (Labiatae)	Cultivated	Leaves and root	Tea	Mash leaves with milk and drink.
LCB-82	Folha-Grossa <i>Lamium</i> sp. (Labiatae)	Cultivated	Leaves	Syrup	Boil Drink cold. Root of apéi can be added.
					Alternate layers of leaves and honey in a pan. Warm over a fire until juice comes out. Drink this syrup.

Table 1. (cont.)

Coll. N°	COMMON NAME/ (SCIENTIFIC NAME)	CULTIVATED/ WILD	PART USED	PREPARATION AND SPECIFIC PROBLEM CURED OR ACTION OF CURE
LCB-5	Guaribinha <i>Polypodium decumanum</i> Willd. (Polypodiaceae)	Wild	Root	Syrup Boil root with sugar to make syrup.
LCB-113	Jaramacaru (Cactaceae)	Wild	Stem	Syrup Heat over a fire, squeeze juice out. Boil juice with root of apei.
LCB-145	Jatobá <i>Hymenaea courbaril</i> L. (Leg. Caesalp.)	Wild	Bark and sap	Syrup Tonic Drink sap from inside tree./Boil the sap and bark with sugar to make syrup.
LCB-149	Jurubeba-grande <i>Solanum</i> sp. (Solanaceae)	Wild	Fruit	Syrup Boil fruit with sugar to make syrup.
LCB-138	Jutai = Jatobá <i>Hymenaea courbaril</i> L. (Leg. Caesalp.)	Wild	Bark and sap	Syrup Drink sap from inside tree./Boil sap and bark with sugar to make syrup.
LCB-166	Lingua-de-Vaca <i>Elephantopus scaber</i> L. (Compositae)	Wild	Root	Syrup Boil with root of apei and sugar to make syrup.
LCB-85	Mangerioba <i>Cassia occidentalis</i> L. (Leg. Caesalp.)	Cultivated	Root	Tea Make tea. Can be mixed with leaves of açucena.
LCB-152	Paricá <i>Anadenanthera peregrina</i> (L.) Benth. (Leg. Mim.)	Wild	Bark	Syrup Grate bark, remove juice. Boil juice with sugar to make syrup.
LCB-164	Pataqueire <i>Conocea scoparioides</i> Benth. (Scrophulariaceae)	Wild	Whole plant	Tea Boil to make tea. Drink cold.

Folk medicine

	NAME ENGLISH	NAME SCIENTIFIC	CULTIVATED/ WILD	PART USED	PREPARATION AND SPECIFIC PROBLEM CURED OR ACTION OF CURE
LCB-121	<i>Psidium guajava</i> L.	<i>Psidium guajava</i> L.	Wild	Seeds	Grate seeds and mix with honey to make syrup.
	<i>Psidium guajava</i> L.	<i>Psidium guajava</i> L.	Cultivated	Root	Make tea from root.
LCB-121	<i>Byrsinima</i> sp				
LCB-129	Murici **	<i>Byrsinima chrysophylla</i> HBK (Malpighiaceae)	Wild or Cultivated	Bark	Syrup
	Manga**	<i>Mangifera indica</i> L. (Anacardiaceae)	Cultivated	Bark	Boil all ingredients (**) together sugar to make syrup.
LCB-79	Ata **	<i>Annona squamosa</i> L. (Annonaceae)	Cultivated	Leaf	
	Graviola **	<i>Annona muricata</i> L. (Annonaceae)	Cultivated	2-3 leaves	
LCB-145 on 138	Jatobá and/or Jutai **	<i>Hymenaea courbaril</i> L (Leg. Caesalp.)	Wild	Bark	
LCB-9	Sucuba **	<i>Himatanthus strumigaster</i> (Cogn.) Woodson	Wild	Root	
				Vapour inhalation.	
				For piles.	
				<i>Dorstenia reniformis</i> (Pohl) (Moraceae)	

Table 1. (cont.)

Coll. Nº	COMMON NAME/ (SCIENTIFIC NAME)	CULTIVATED/ WILD	PART USED	PREPARATION AND SPECIFIC PROBLEM CURED OR ACTION OF CURE
LCB-166	Lingua-de-Vaca * <i>Elephantopus scaber</i> L. (Compositae)	Wild	Root	
	* Amapá <i>Brosimum parinarioides</i> Ducke subsp. <i>parinariooides</i> (Moraceae)	Wild	Latex	Cure alls and fortifiers (Cura todos os males e fortifico) Drink as a fortifier.
LCB-88	Arruda <i>Ruta graveolens</i> L. (Rutaceae)	Cultivated	Leaves	Pour hot water over leaves and drink as a tea.
LCB-153	Batatão <i>Operculina alata</i> (Ham.) Urb. (Convolvulaceae)	Wild	Root	Boil the root for tea. Drink as a fortifier.
LCB-172	Breu <i>Protium spruceanum</i> (Benth.) Engler (Burseraceae)	Wild	Leaves	Soak leaves in water and use water for a bath.
LCB-39	Caté-Carai <i>Psychotria barbiflora</i> DC (Rubiaceae)	Wild	Leaves	Mash leaves in water and steep in the sun. Use water for a bath.
	* Copaiiba <i>Copaifera multiuga</i> Hayne (Leg. Caesalp.)	Wild	Oil	Drop oil from tree into any kind of tea.
LCB-153	Enviratata <i>Annona ambotay</i> Áubl. (Annonaceae)	Wild	Wood	Pass smoke on body.

Table 1. (cont.)

Cult. Nº	(SCIENTIFIC NAME) COMMON NAME/	CULTIVATED/ WILD	PART USED	PREPARATION AND SPECIFIC PROBLEM CURED OR ACTION OF THER.
LCB-34	Vestido (Araújo et al.)	Cultivated	Leaves	Bath Mash up leaves in water and use water for a bath.
LCB-35	Mangericão <i>Ochnium</i> sp. (Ochnaceae)	Cultivated	Leaves	Bath Mash up leaves in water and use water for a bath.
LCB-36	Mitrapuama <i>Rhadiodendron amazonicum</i> Spr. ex Berlese (Hub (Rhabdodendraceae))	Wild	Leaves	Bath Soak leaves in water and use water for a bath.
LCB-34	Raião (?) <i>Psychotria</i> sp. (Rubiaceae)	Wild	Root and wood	Massage Grate into alcohol and massage body.
CUTS AND BRUISES (Cortes e contusões)				
LCB-16	Andiroba <i>Carapa guianensis</i> Aubl (Meliaceae)	Wild	Fruit	Oil Mix oil with salt and rub on bruises.
LCB-47	Cumaru <i>Dipteryx odorata</i> Willd. (Leg. Pap.)	Wild	Fruit	Ointment Cut up husks of fruits and seeds and put in a bottle of alcohol. Put on cuts and bruises
LCB-29	Jucá <i>Caesalpinia ferrea</i> Mart. (Leg. Caesalp.)	Cultivated	Fruit	Tonic Crush bean pod into water and drink for bruises
LCB-152	Parióa <i>Anadenanthera peregrina</i> (L) Berin (leg. Min.)	Wild	Bark	Wash Boil bark and wash cuts with water.

Table 1. (cont.)

Coll. Nº	COMMON NAME/ (SCIENTIFIC NAME)	CULTIVATED/ WILD	PART USED	PREPARATION AND SPECIFIC PROBLEM CURED OR ACTION OF CURE	
* Sucurijú (anaconda) Eunectes murinus		Fat Skin	Ointment Powder	Fry to remove oil. Put on cuts and bruises. Toast skin crush to a powder. Put powder on cuts.	
LCB-86	Arruda <i>Ruta graveolens</i> L. (Rutaceae) Jacaré Tinga' (caiman) (Crocodylia)	Cultivated	Leaves Fat	DERRAME ⁸ (Derrame) Tea Oil	Pour boiling water over leaves, steep for tea. Fry fat to remove oil. Put a few drops in tea.
LCB44	Abuta Sciadodenia parrensis (Eichler) Diels (Menispermaceae)	Wild	Root	DIARRHEA (Diarréia)	Tea Boil for tea.
LCB-80	Amor-Crescido <i>Portulaca pilosa</i> L. (Portulacaceae)	Cultivated	Leaves and stems	Leaves Tea	Boil for tea.
LCB-13	Alecrim-do-Norte <i>Vitex agnus-castus</i> Kurg. (Verbenaceae)	Cultivated	Leaves	Leaves	Tea
* Arruná (pomegranates) (?)		Cultivated	Leaves	Leaves	Tea
LCB-110	Barbatimão Bowdichia virgilioides H.B.K. (Leg. Pap.)	Wild	Bark	Wash	Boil. Wash anus and use water as an

Table 1. (cont.)

Folk medicine...	Coll. №	COMMON NAME/ (SCIENTIFIC NAME)	CULTIVATED/ WILD	PART USED	PREPARATION AND SPECIFIC PROBLEM	CURED OR ACTION OF CURE
LCB-60	Crajiru <i>Arrabidaea chica</i> (H.B.K.) Bur (Bignoniacae)	Cultivated	Leaves	Tea	Boil for tea.	
LGB-174	Escada-de-Jahuti Bauhi... guianensis Aubl. (Leg. Caesalp.)	Wild	Root	Tea Wash Enema	Beat root in water. Drink part of the water use the remainder to wash anus and as an enema.	
LGB-187	Jacanum <i>Polygala</i> sp. (Polygalaceae)	Wild	Root	Tea	Beat or scrape root and boil for tea	
LGB-36	Japim-cáá Amazonia arborea H.B.K. (Verbenaceae)	Wild	Whole plant	Wash Enema	Boil. Wash anus and use as an enema.	
LGB-88	Jinja <i>Engenia michelii</i> Aubl. (Myrtaceae)	Cultivated	Leaves	Wash Enema	Boil. Wash anus and use water as an enema.	
LGB-43	Macaquinho Sabicea amazonensis Wunh. (Rubiaceae)	Wild	Leaves and root	Tea	Boil for tea.	
LGB-24	Marupazinho Eleutherina plicata Hub. (Iridaceae)	Cultivated / Wild (?)	Root	Tonic Grate bulb into water, strain, and drink.		
LGB-109	Perauxi <i>Conepia paraensis</i> (Mart. & Zucc.) Benth ssp. glabra Franco (Chrysobalanaceae)	Wild	Bark	Tea	Boil or soak bark in water for tea.	

Table 1. (cont.)

COLL. Nº	(SCIENTIFIC NAME) COMMON NAME/	CULTIVATED/ WILD	PART USED	PREPARATION AND SPECIFIC PROBLEM CURED OR ACTION OF CURE
LCB-93	Sarabatucu <i>Heteropterys</i> sp. (Malpighiaceae)	Wild	Root	Tea. Boil with bark from esada de jabuti to make tea.
LCB-27	Pão-Branco <i>Jatropha curcas</i> L. (Euphorbiaceae)	Cultivated	Stem	Ointment Massage juice from stem and bark on dislocated joints
*	Sucuriú (anaconda) <i>Eunectes murinus</i>		Fat	Ointment Fry fat to remove oil Massage on joints
				DIZZINESS (Toxuria)
LCB-100	Begonia <i>Begonia</i> sp. (Begoniaceae)	Cultivated	Leaves	Ointment Tonic
LCB-158	Maniva-de-veado (do Campo) <i>Manihot</i> sp. (Euphorbiaceae)	Wild	Leaves	Massage Bath
LCB-159	Maniva-de-veado (da Mata) <i>Manihot</i> sp. (Euphorbiaceae)	Wild	Leaves	Massage Bath
	Vaca (cow)		Milk fat	Ointment on forehead
				EARACHE (Dor-de-ouvido)
LCB-36-37	Japim-cá <i>Amarantus arboreus</i> H.B.K. (Amarantaceae)	Wild	Flower Ear drops	Mash flower, squeeze juice through a cloth put drops in ear.

Table 1. (cont.)

Coll. N°	COMMON NAME/ (SCIENTIFIC NAME)	CULTIVATION / WILD	PART USED	PREPARATION AND SPECIFIC PROCEDURE USED OR ACTION OR CURE	
				TYPE PHARMACEUTIC OR CULINARY	DOSE/QUANT.
LCB-57	Trevo-Roxo (Acanthaceae)	Cultivated	leaves	fat drops	Mash leaves to remove juice. Drop a few drops.
	Calinha (chicken)	wild	Chimney	Fry fat to remove juice. Put in salt and behind ear.	
*	Abiu	Cultivated	fruit and trunk	Any drops	Break stem, remove latex from trunk and fruit and use latex for "billida".
	Lucuma caimito Boem. et Sonnnt (Sapotaceae)	wild	stem	Any drops	
LCB-188	Acuralzinho Euphorbia thymifolia L. (Euphorbiaceae)	wild	stem	Eye drops	Roast stem in fire until soft. Squeeze on juice and drop in eye for "carne crescida". ¹⁰
LCB-196	Flecha-de-urubu Cyperus ligularis L. (Cyperaceae)	Cultivated	Leaves	Eye drops	Mash leaves and drop juice in eye for "carne crescida".
LCB-82	Folha Grossa Lamium sp. (Labiatae)	wild	seeds	Eye drops	Grate seeds in water, strain, use water to clean eyes ("limpa vista").
LCB-48	Lagrimade-Nossa-Senhora Pithecellobium cochloatum (Willd.) Mart. (leg. Mim.)	wild	leaves	Eye drops	Mash leaves and strain juice. Drop in eye to cure eye ache.
LCB-3	Vassourinha Scoparia dulcis L. (Scrophulariaceae)			Eye drops	Put drops of juice in eye to "carne crescida".
*	paca Agouti paca			Call bladder / Feij	

Table 1. (cont.)

Coll. Nº	COMMON NAME/ (SCIENTIFIC NAME)	CULTIVATED/ WILD	PART USED	PREPARATION AND SPECIFIC PROBLEM CURED OR ACTION OF CURE
*	Traira <i>Hoplias</i> sp.	Fat	Eye drops	Fry fat to remove oil. coll. drop in eye for "carne crescida".
	Itá (bivalve mollusk) Paryodon sp.	Shell	Eye drops	Scrape white lining off shell, put this powder in water, strain, drop in eye for "carne crescida".
*	Açaí <i>Euterpe oleracea</i> Mart. (Palmae)	Wild	FEVER (Fébre) Seed	Roast, grind, and boil seeds to make a drink like coffee.
LCB-110	Barbatimão <i>Bowdichia virgilioides</i> H.B.K. (Leg. Pap.)	Wild	Bark	Tea
LCB-172	Breu <i>Protium spruceanum</i> (Benth.) Engler (Burseraceae)	Wild	Leaves	Bath
LCB-162	Cedro <i>Cedrela odorata</i> L. (Meliaceae)	Wild	Leaves	Bath
LCB-51	Cipó Alho <i>Adenocalymna alliaceum</i> Miers (Bignoniaceae)	Cultivated	Leaves	Bath
*	Copaiba Copaifera multijuga Hayne (Leg. Caesalp.)	Wild	Oil	Mash leaves in water, use water for bath.
			Tonic	Drop a few drops in any kind of tea

Table 1. (cont.)

Coil. Nº	COMMON NAME/ SCIENTIFIC NAME	CULTIVATED/ WILD	PART USED	PREPARATION AND SPECIFIC PROBLEM CURED OR ACTION OF CURE
LCB-59	Cravo <i>Tajetes patula</i> L. (Compositae)	Cultivated	Leaves	Massage for a massage. Or mash leaves in cachaça, copaiba oil, andiroba oil, or kerosene and use for massage.
LCB-91	Melhoral <i>Lamium album</i> L. (Labiatae)	Cultivated	Leaves	Boil leaves for tea and drink hot. Makes you sweat.
	* Mumuré — Amapá-mururé <i>Brosimum utile</i> (H.B.K.) Pittieri (Moraceae)	Wild	Bark Latex	Drink a very small amount of latex
LCB-126	Muirassacá <i>Croton</i> sp. (Euphorbiaceae)	Wild	Bark	Tea Boil and drink tea.
LCB-48	Pau-de-Angola <i>Piper retrofractum</i> (Piperaceae)	Cultivated	Leaves	Massage Mash leaves, remove juice, massage on head.
LCB-49	Pau-Verônica <i>Campnosema</i> sp. (Leg. Pap.)	Wild	Bark	Tea Bath
LCB-21	Quina <i>Quassia amara</i> L. (Simaroubaceas)	Cultivated/ Wild (?)	Leaves	Tea Bath
LCB-95	São-Caltano <i>Momordica charantia</i> L. (Cucurbitaceae)	Wild	Leaves	Tea Boil for tea

Table 1. (cont.)

Coll. Nº	COMMON NAME/ (SCIENTIFIC NAME)	CULTIVATED/ WILD	PART USED	PREPARATION AND ACTION OF CURE
LCB-67	Algodão -Branco <i>Gossypium hirsutum</i> L. (Malvaceae)	Cultivated	Leaves	Bath Boil leaves in water, use water for bath. Especially good for pregnant women.
LCB-192	Araticu <i>Annona montana</i> Macf. var. <i>marcgravii</i> (Mart.) Fr. (Annonaceae)	Cultivated	Leaves	Mash leaves in water with leaves of laranja da terra (bitter orange), leaves in sun, drink water and use it for a bath.
LCB-162	Cedro <i>Cedrela odorata</i> L. (Meliaceae)	Wild	Leaves	Bath Boil with leaves of marupá and use water for a bath.
LCB-28	Pião-Roxo <i>Jatropha gossypifolia</i> L. (Euphorbiaceae)	Cultivated	Leaves	Bath Soak leaves in water, use water for bath.
LCB-45	Samambaiá, Cama de Menino <i>Selaginella stellata</i> Spring. (Selaginellaceae)	Wild	Fronds	Bath Boil leaves, use water for bath.
HAIR TREATMENT (Tratamento do cabelo)				
LCB-87	Babosa-Ananás <i>Aloe vera</i> L. (Liliaceae)	Cultivated	Leaves	
LCB-33	Gipóoca <i>Bredemeyera floribunda</i> Wild. (Polygalaceae)	Wild	Root	Wash Break open leaf, remove jelly-like substance inside, put jelly on hair to keep it from falling out.
				Grate root into water, stir briskly to make foam. Wash hair with this water to get rid of itching, sores, dandruff and lice. Also this will keep hair from turning white.

Table 4. (cont.)

Coll. N°	COMMON NAME/ (SCIENTIFIC NAME)	CULTIVATED/ WILD	PART USED	PREPARATION AND SPECIFIC PROBLEM CURED OR ACTION OF CURE
HEADACHE (Dor-de-cabeça)				
LCB-53	Alfavaca-brava <i>Monnieria trifolia</i> Aubl. (Rutaceae)	Wild	Leaves and stem	Wash boil with leaves from lemon tree, let steep overnight, wash head next morning
LCE-52	Alfavaca-de-vaqueiro <i>Ocimum</i> sp. (Labiatae)	Cultivated	Leaves	Boil leaves for tea. Mash leaves in water and leave in sun, use water for a bath.
LCB-7	Anador (with small leaf) <i>Telianthera</i> sp. (Amaranthaceae)	Cultivated	Leaves and stem	Tea
LCB-86	Arruda <i>Ruta graveolens</i> L. (Rutaceae)	Cultivated	Leaves	Ointment Put leaves in alcohol and pass on forehead.
LCB-172	Breu <i>Protium spruceanum</i> (Benth.) Engler (Burseraceae)	Wild	Resin	Smoke Burn resin, inhale smoke.
LCB-35	Capitú <i>Siparuna guianensis</i> Aubl. (Monimiaceae)	Wild	Leaves	Bath Soak leaves in water in sun, use water for bath
• Chicória				
<i>Cichorium intybus</i> L. (Compositae)				
LCB-51	Cipó-Alho <i>Adenocalymma alliaceum</i> Miers (Bignoniaceae)	Cultivated	Leaves	Bath Mash leaves in water, use water for bath

Table 1 (cont.)

Coll. N°	COMMON NAME/ (SCIENTIFIC NAME)	CULTIVATED/ WILD	PART USED	PREPARATION AND SPECIFIC PROBLEM; CURE OR ACTION OF CURE
	Copaiba <i>Copaifera multijuga</i> Hayne (Leg. Caesalp.)	Wild	Oil	Put a few drops in any kind of tea.
LCB-82	Folha-Grossa <i>Lamium</i> sp. (Labiatae)	Cultivated	Leaves	Poultice Heat leaves until soft, put them on forehead
LCB-58	Mangericão <i>Ocimum</i> sp. (Labiatae)	Cultivated	Leaves	Ointment Put leaves in alcohol and pass on forehead
LCB-158	Maniva de vedo (do Campo) <i>Manihot</i> sp. (Euphorbiaceae)	Wild	Leaves	Massage with leaves. Mash leaves in water, leaves in sun, take bath in water.
LCB-159	Maniva-de-veado (da Mata) <i>Manihot</i> sp. (Euphorbiaceae)	Wild	Leaves	Massage Bath Poultice Wash Tea Heat leaves, and put on head. Put leaves in water and wash head. Boil bark for tea.
LCB-23	Mucura - caá <i>Petiveria alliacea</i> L. (Phytolaccaceae)	Cultivated/ Wild (?)	Leaves Leaves Leaves and roots	Ointment Tea Boil bark for tea.
LCB-126	Muirassacaca <i>Croton</i> sp. (Euphorbiaceae)	Wild	Bark	Ointment Tea Boil bark for tea.
LCB-42	Oriza <i>Pogostemon patchouly</i> Pellet (Labiatae)	Cultivated	Leaves	Mash leaves, remove juice, and put on head
LCB-135	Paracari <i>Marsipianthes chamaedrys</i> (Vahl.) Kuntze (Labiatae)	Wild	Leaves	Bath Mash up leaves and soak in water in sun. Use water for bath.

Table 1. (cont.)

Coll. Nº	COMMON NAME/ (SCIENTIFIC NAME)	CULTIVATED/ WILD	PART USED	PREPARATION AND SPECIFIC PROBLEM CURED OR ACTION OF CURE
LCB-40	Pripioca <i>Cyperus diffusus</i> Vahl, ssp. <i>cholaranthus</i> (Prest.) Kuh. (Cyperaceae)	Wild	Root	Wash Soak head.
LCB-14	Trevo maru <i>Stethoma pectoralis</i> (Jacq.) var. <i>latifolia</i> Brem. (Acanthaceae)	Cultivated	Leaves and stem	Mash in alcohol and wash head. Can add patictuii.
LCB-74	Vik <i>Mentha viridis</i> L. (Labiatae)	Cultivated	Leaves	Pour hot water over leaves, drink as tea. Mash leaves and put on forehead.
LCB-58	Mangericão ** <i>Ocimum</i> sp. (Labiatae)	Cultivated	Leaves	Mix all these leaves* and soak in water for a bath.
LCB-23	Mucura-caá ** <i>Petiveria alliacea</i> L. (Phytolacaceae)	Wild	Leaves	
LCB-8	Pau-da-Angola ** <i>Piper roraimanum</i> (Piperaceae)	Cultivated	Leaves	
LCB-42	Oriza ** <i>Pogostemon patchouly</i> Peltier. (Labiatae)	Cultivated	Leaves	
• Canauaru 11 (Hylidae)		*Resin*	Smoke	Burn piece of resin-like substance deposited in tree hole of this frog, inhale smoke.

Table 1. (cont.)

Coll. N°	COMMON NAME / (SCIENTIFIC NAME)	CULTIVATED/ WILD	PART USED	PREPARATION AND SPECIFIC PROBLEM CURED OR ACTION OF CURE
LCB-68	Canela <i>Cinnamomum zeylanica</i> L. (Lauraceae)	Cultivated	Leaves	HEART (Coracão) Boil leaves for tea. Acts as sedative.
LCB-81	Coramina <i>Pedianthus</i> sp. (Pottiaceae)	Cultivated	Leaves	Tea Boil leaves for tea. Acts as sedative.
*	Mamão (papaya) <i>Carica papaya</i> L. (Caricaceae)	Cultivated	Flowers	Tea Boil flowers for tea.
LCB-119	Patchuli <i>Andropogon squarrosum</i> L. f. (Gramineae)	Cultivated	Roots	Tea Boil roots for tea.
LCB-83	Peroba <i>Passiflora edulis</i> Sims (Passifloraceae)	Cultivated	Fruit	Juice Drink juice puree.
*	Preciosa <i>Aniba canellila</i> (H.B.K.) Mez (Lauraceae)	Wild	Bark	Tea Boil bark to make tea.
LCB-30	Vindecaá <i>Alpinia nutans</i> Rosc. (Zingiberaceae)	Cultivated	Flowers	Tea Boil for tea. Acts as sedative.
*	Sauva-Atá (leaf cutter ants) <i>Atta serdens serdens</i>		Whole ants	Mash up ants with farinha, eat this for chest palpations

Table 1. (cont.)

COLL. NO	COMMON NAME/ (SCIENTIFIC NAME)	CULTIVATED/ WILD	PART USED	PREPARATION AND SPECIFIC PROBLEM CURED OR ACTION OF CURE
* Apuí (strangler fig) <i>Clusia</i> sp. (Moraceae)	Wild	Trunk	HERNIA (Hernia)	Strip piece of bark off tree leaving upper end attached. Person with a hernia walks between the bark and the tree three times and leaves without looking back. The curandeira ties the bark back to the tree. When it grows back in place, the patient is healed.
LCB-62 Purui <i>Allertia edulis</i> (L. C. Rich.) A. Rich. (Rubiaceae) Cupim (termites)	Wild	Leaves Whole termites	Bath Plaster	Boil leaves in water, sit in water up to waist. Toast termites, pass through a cloth and mix with latex from apuí. Use this mixture to make a plaster on abdomen.
* Raia (sting ray) (<i>Potomotrygon hystrix</i>)	Fat		Ointment	Cut up liver, fry to remove oil, pass on abdomen.
LCB-191 Cordão-de-São-Francisco (tree); <i>Parkia pendula</i> Benth ex Walp. (Leg. Mim.)	Wild	Bark	Bath	INFILTRATION (Inflamação)
LCB-140 Quina-da-beira <i>Smarouba</i> sp. (Simaroubaceae)	Wild	Leaves	Bath	Scrape off inner bark, remove juice, put juice in water and use for a bath.
LCB-99 Urtiga (false) <i>Dalechampia scandens</i> L. (Euphorbiaceae)	Wild	Root	Tea	Mash leaves in water, use water for a bath.
				Boil for tea.

Table 1. (cont.)

COLL. N°	COMMON NAME/ SCIENTIFIC NAME	CULTIVATED/ WILD	PART USED	PREPARATION AND SPECIFIC PROBLEM CURED OR ACTION OF CURE
ITCHING (Coceira)				
*	Castanha-Sapucaia <i>Lecythis usitata</i> Miers var. <i>paraensis</i> R. Kunth (Lecythidaceae)	Wild	Leaves	Ointment
				Mash leaves, remove juice, put on itch.
LCB-191	Cordão-de-São-Francisco [tree] <i>Parkia pendula</i> Benth ex Walp. (Leg. Mim.)	Wild	Bark	Bath
				Scrape off inner bark, remove juice, put juice in water and use it for a bath.
LCB-33	Gipoóca <i>Bredemeyera floribunda</i> Wild. (Polygalaceae)	Wild	Root	Bath
				Grate root, put in water, wash hair to get rid of an itching head.
LCB-116	Japana-Branca <i>Eupatorium triplinerve</i> Vahl (Compositae)	Cultivated	Leaves	Bath
				Mash leaves in water, leave in sun, use water for bath
LCB-139	Jutairana <i>Cynometra</i> sp. (Leg. Caesalp.)	Wild	Bark	Wash
				Boil in water, use water to wash itch.
LCB-166	Lingua-de-Vaca <i>Elephantopus scaber</i> L. (Compositae)	Wild	Root	Wash
				Boil in water, use water to wash itch.
LCB-144	Mata-pasto <i>Cassia reticulata</i> Willd. (Leg. Caesalp.)	Wild (?)	Leaves	Ointment
				Mash leaves, put juice on itch.
LCB-97	Mata-pasto <i>Cassia tora</i> L. (Leg. Caesalp.)	Wild	Leaves	Ointment
				Mash leaves, put juice on itch.

Table 1. (cont.)

Coll. Nº	COMMON NAME/ (SCIENTIFIC NAME)	CULTIVATED/ WILD	PART USED	PREPARATION AND SPECIFIC PROBLEM CURED OR ACTION OF CURE
LCE 126	Muiressacaca <i>Croton</i> sp. (Euphorbiaceae)	Wild	Leaves	Wash Boil in water, wash itch.
LCB-96	Pará-Pará <i>Jacaranda copaia</i> D. Don. (Bignoniaceae)	Wild	Bark	Wash: Soak bark in water in the sun. Wash itch with this water.
LCB-95	São-Caitano <i>Momordica charantia</i> L. (Cucurbitaceae)	Wild	Leaves	Ointment Bath Mash leaves and put juice on itch. Put leaves in water in sun. When water is green, use it for a bath.
*	Açaí <i>Euterpe oleracea</i> Mart. (Palmae)	Wild	Root	ITERICIA: (icterícia) Tea Boil with the root of mucajá for tea.
LCB-134	Camapu <i>Physalis angulata</i> L. (Solanaceae)	Wild	Root	Tea Boil with root of urucú and açaí for tea.
LCB-154	Celidônia <i>Boerhaavia paniculata</i> Rich. (Nyctaginaceae)	Wild	Root	Tea
*	Genipapo <i>Genipa americana</i> L. (Rubiaceae)	Cultivated	Fruit	Tonic Squeeze out juice, leave it set until the next morning, drink a small cup each days for 2-3 days.
*	Mucajá	Cultivated Wild (?)	Root	Tea

Table 1. (cont.)

COLL. Nº	COMMON NAME/ (SCIENTIFIC NAME)	CULTIVATED/ WILD	PART USED	PREPARATION AND SPECIFIC PROBLEM CURED OR ACTION OF CURE
LCB-69 and 125	* Uruçu <i>Bixa orellana</i> L. (Bixaceae)	Cultivated	Root	Tea
	<i>Phoenicaria da mata (grande)</i> <i>Talisia</i> sp. (Sapindaceae)	Wild/ Cultivated	Leaves (3)	Boil with root of açaí and urucú, dilute and drink.
	* Açaí** <i>Euterpe oleracea</i> Mart.	Wild	Root	Boil all ingredients** together for tea.
	* Coco ** <i>Cocos nucifera</i> L. (Palmae)	Cultivated	Bark	
	Manga ** <i>Mangifera indica</i> L. (Anacardiacae)	Cultivated	Root	
	Mucatá ** (Anacardiaceae)	Cultivated/ Wild (?)	Leaf	
KIDNEYS (Rins)				
LCB-136	Cipó-Macaco <i>Costus</i> sp. (Zingiberaceae)	Wild	Leaves and root	Tea Boil, dilute, drink cold to cure kidney infection.
LCB-36-37	Japim-cá <i>Amazonia arborea</i> H.B.K. (Verbenaceae)	Wild	Leaves	Tea Boil for tea to cure kidney pains.
	Vaca (Cow)	Milk	Ointment	Skim fat off milk, fry, mix with camphor, rub on lower back for kidney pains.

Table 1. (cont.)

Coll. N°	COMMON NAME/ (SCIENTIFIC NAME)	CULTIVATED/ WILD	PART USED	PREPARATION AND SPECIFIC PROBLEM CURED OR 'ACTION OF CURE
L.CB-134	Gamapu <i>Physalis angulata</i> L. (Solanaceae)	Wild	Root	Tea Boil, let cool, drink for inflamed liver.
L.CE-104	Carapanaíba <i>Casearia</i> aff. <i>spruceana</i> Benth. ex Eichl. (Flacourtiaceae)	Wild	Bark	Tea Soak bark in water for tea.
L.CB-112	Castanhola <i>Terminalia catappa</i> L. (Combretaceae)	Cultivated	Leaves	Boil for tea.
L.CB-162	Cedro <i>Cedrela odorata</i> L. (Meliaceae)	Wild	Wood, and root	Boil, drink cold.
* Graviola <i>Annona muricata</i> L. (Annonaceae)				
* Mamão (papaya) <i>Carica papaya</i> L. (Caricaceae)				
L.CB-126	Muirassacaca <i>Croton</i> sp. (Euphorbiaceae)	Cultivated	Flowers	Tea Boil for tea.
L.CB-4	São-João-Caá <i>Melampodium camphoratum</i> Benth. & Hook. (Compositae)	Wild	Leaves	Tea

Table 1. (cont.)

Coll. Nº	COMMON NAME/ (SCIENTIFIC NAME)	CULTIVATED/ WILD	PART USED	PREPARATION AND SPECIFIC PROBLEM CURED OR ACTION OF CURE
MALARIA [Malária]				
LCB-104	Carapanaúba <i>Cocosearia</i> aff. <i>spruceana</i> Benth. ex Eichl. (Flacourtiaceae)	Wild	Bark	Tea Soak bark in water for tea.
LCB-21	Quina Quassia amara L. (Simaroubaceae)	Cultivated/ Wild (?)	Leaves	Tea Bath
MEASLES (Sarampo)				
	Sabugueiro Sambucus nigra L. (Caprifoliaceae) Jaime-a-Baixa (actually dried dog feces)	Cultivated	Flowers	Tea Boil flowers with the leaf of banana branca for tea.
				Put dry, white dog feces on hot coals until they turn to ashes. Mix ashes with water, strain. Drink and put some in eyes which are inflamed with measles.
MENSTRUAL PROBLEMS (Problemas menstruais)				
LCB-44	Abuta Sciadotenia paraensis (Eichler) Diels (Menispermaceae)	Wild	Root	Tea Boil to make tea. Drink to cure excess menstrual flow
LCB-120	Cena (?)	Cultivated	Leaves	Tea Boil to make tea. Drink to induce menstrual flow when period will not come.

Table 1. (cont.)

Folk medicine...

Coll. N°	COMMON NAME/ (SCIENTIFIC NAME)	CULTIVATED/ WILD	PART USED	PREPARATION AND SPECIFIC PROBLEM CURED OR ACTION OF CURE
LCB-61	Mangaratáia <i>Zingiber officinalis</i> Rosc. (Zingiberaceae)	Cultivated	Leaves and root	Tea Drink tea for menstrual cramps
LCB-115	Mutuquinha (?)	Cultivated	Leaves	Boil, drink tea for excessive menstrual flow.
LCB-6	Xibuí, Maria-Mole, Comida-de- Jabuti <i>Peperomia pellucida</i> H.B.K. (Piperaceae)	Wild	Whole plant	Pour hot water over plant, steep for tea. Drink to cure excess menstrual flow.
LGB-165	Carrapicho <i>Achyranthus indica</i> (L.) Mill (Amaranthaceae)	Wild	Whole plant	Bath Boli, mix with allzzenma. Take bath in water for menstrual cramps. Afazem ^a (lavender) is bought in the pharmacy.
PARALIZATION (Paralização)				
	Tambaqui (<i>Collossoma macropomum</i>)	Fat	Ointment	Fry fat to relieve oil, rub oil on paralyzed limbs and body
PURGATIVE (Purgativo)				
LCB-153	Batatão <i>Opercularia elata</i> (Ham) Urb. (Convolvulaceae)	Wild	Root	Put hot water in tapiocais taken from from root. Drink to clean out intestines.
* I	Mamão (papaya) <i>Carica papaya</i> L. (Caricaceae)	Cultivated	Leaves	Boil with salt, drink to induce vomiting. Cleans out stomach.

Table 1. (cont.)

Coll. №	COMMON NAME/ (SCIENTIFIC NAME)	CULTIVATED/ WILD	PART USED	PREPARATION AND SPECIFIC PROBLEM CURED OR ACTION OF CURE
PROBLEMS WITH FEMALE REPRODUCTIVE ORGANS (Problemas com os órgãos reprodutivos femininos)				
LCB-67	Algodão-Branco <i>Gossypium hirsutum</i> L. (Malvaceae)	Cultivated	Leaves Flower	Bath Tea Take bath for uterine problems. Tea cures uterine problems also.
LCB-104	Carapanauba <i>Cásearia aff. spruceana</i> Benth. ex Eichl. (Flacourtiaceae)	Wild	Bark	Soak bark in water Drink for inflamed uterus.
LCB-38	Erva de-Passarinho <i>Phthirusa adunca</i> (G.F.W. Mey.) Maguire (Loranthaceae)	Wild	Leaves	Tea Bath Boil leaves, drink tea and take bath in water to cure inflamed uterus.
LCB-126	Muirassacaca <i>Croton</i> sp. (Euphorbiaceae)	Wild	Bark	Tea Boil for tea.
LCB-14	Trevo-Cumaru <i>Stethoma pectoralis</i> (Jacq.) va. <i>latifolia</i> Brem. (Acanthaceae)	Cultivated	Leaves and stem	Tea Boil for tea and bath. Good for ovaries and uterus.
VAGINAL EXCRETIONS ¹⁶ (Expressões vaginais)				
* Cajeiro (cashew) <i>Anacardium occidentale</i> L. (Anacardiaceae)				
LCB-191	Cordão-de-São-Francisco (tree) <i>Parkia pendula</i> Benth. ex Walp. (Leg. Mim.)	Wild	Bark	Bath Beat bark in water, add bark of muraçaca and leaves of São Caíana, use water for douche.

Table 1. (cont.)

Coll. N°	COMMON NAME (SCIENTIFIC NAME)	CULTIVATED/ WILD	PART USED	PREPARATION AND SPECIFIC PROBLEM CURED OR ACTION OF CURE
LCB-162	Cedro <i>Cedrela odorata</i> L. (Meliaceae)	Wild	Leaves	Bath Boil with leaves of marupá and use water for bath.
LCB-156	Cipó-tai Capparis lineata Doruh. ex Pers. (Capparidaceae)	Wild	Root	Massage Scape root into alcohol, massage body with this.
LCB-191	Cordão-de-São Francisco (tree) Parkia pendula Benth ex Walp. (Leg. Mim.)	Wild	Bark	Bath Boil bark, use water for bath.
LCB-137	Enviratata Aunona ambotay Aubl (Annonaceae)	Wild	Bark	Massage Put bark in alcohol or andiroba oil, use concoction for massage.
LCB-61	Mangaratáia Zingiber officinalis RVS.C. (Zingiberaceae)	Cultivated	Root	Massage Beat root and put in alcohol, use this for massage.
LCB-163	Muuba Bellucia grossularioides (L.) Triana (Melastomataceae)	Wild	Bark	Massage Scrape inner bark and put in cachaca use this for massage.
• Capivara (capybara) (<i>Hydrochaeris hydrochaeris</i>)				
• Peixe-boi (manatee) (<i>Tryichechus inunguis</i>)				
• Prequiça (sloth) (<i>Bradypus tridactyla</i>)				
Ointment Fry fat to remove oil, mix with ketosene, rub on body.				
Ointment Fry fat to remove oil, rub on body. Can be mixed with camphor.				
Ointment Fry fat to remove oil, rub on body				

Table 1. (cont.)

Coll. Nº	COMMON NAME/ (SCIENTIFIC NAME)	CULTIVATED/ WILD	PART USED	PREPARATION AND SPECIFIC PROBLEM CURED OR ACTION OF CURE
LCB-15	Cordão-de-São-Francisco (herb) <i>Leonotis nepetifolia</i> Schimp. ex Bth. (Labiatae)	Cultivated, Wild	Leaves	Tonic Bath
LCB-38	Eva-de-Passarinho <i>Phthirusa adunca</i> (G.F.W. Mey) Maguire (Loranthaceae)	Wild	Leaves	Mash leaves in water with bark of muraçacaca and leaves of São Ca- tano, drink some of the water and use rest for a douche.
LCB-55	Murtinha (Lythraceae)	Cultivated	Flower	Boil with leaves from japana and bark from barbatemão. Drink as tea and use for douche.
LCB-11	Pau-d'arco-da-beira <i>Tabebuia barbata</i> (E. Mey) Sandw. (Bignoniaceae)	Wild	Bark	Tea
LCB-19-46	Pedra-Ume-caá <i>Myrcia amazonica</i> DC (Myrtaceae)	Wild	Leaves	Tea Bath
LCB-4	São-João-caá <i>Melampodium camphoratum</i> Bent. & Hook (Compositae.)	Wild	Leaves	Boil for tea and douche.
LCB-59	Taperibazinho <i>Polyscias</i> sp. (Araliaceae)	Cultivated	Leaves	RHEUMATISM (Rheumatism)
LCB-180	Cabacinha Lufa operculata L. (Cucurbitaceae)	Cultivated	Fruit	Massage Tea
				Put small piece of fruit in emdroba oil and massage body. Boil a very small piece of the fruit for tea. Taken in larger quantities, this is poisonous

STUDY NO.	CULTIVATED / PART USED	PREPARED AND SPECIFIC PROBLEM CURED OR ACTION OF CURE
* Puraque (electric eel) (<i>Electrophorus electricus</i>)	Fat	Ointment Fry fat to remove oil, rub on body
* Tracaia (river turtle) (<i>Podocnemis unifilis</i>)	Fat	Ointment Fry fat to remove oil, rub on body
		SEDATIVES (Sedatives)
LCB-38	Canela <i>Cinnamomum zeylanica</i> L. (Lauraceae)	Cultivated Leaves Boil for tea.
LCB-84	Coramina <i>Pedilanthus</i> sp. (Euphorbiaceae)	Cultivated Leaves Boil for tea.
LCB-42	Óriza <i>Pogostemon patchouly</i> Peltier (Labiatae)	Cultivated Leaves Boil water pour over leaves to make tea.
LCB-33	Peroba <i>Passiflora edulis</i> Sims. (Passifloraceae)	Cultivated Leaves Boil for tea.
	Preciosa <i>Aniba canellilla</i> (H B K.) Mez. (Lauraceae)	Wild Bark Tea Boil for tea. Good for nerves.
LCB-30	Vindecaá <i>Alpinia nutans</i> Rosc. (Zingiberaceae)	Cultivated Flower Tea Boil for tea.

Table 1. (cont.)

Coll. Nº	COMMON NAME/ (SCIENTIFIC NAME)	CULTIVATED/ WILD	PART USED	PREPARATION AND SPECIFIC PROBLEM CURED OR ACTION OF CURE
SKIN PROBLEMS (Problemas de pele)				
LCB-145	Jatobá <i>Hymenaea courbaril</i> L. (Leg. Caesalp.)	Wild	Bark	Wash
*	Jerimum <i>Cucurbita pepo</i> L. (Cucurbitaceae)	Cultivated	Fruit	Ointment
	Jurubeba-grande <i>Solanum</i> sp. (Solanaceae)	Wild	Fruit	Soap
LCB-149	Lacre <i>Vismia</i> sp. (Guttiferae)	Wild	Latex from stem, leaves, and fruit	Ointment
	SORES (Feridas)			
LCB-80	Amor-Crescido <i>Portulaca pilosa</i> L. (Portulacaceae)	Cultivated	Leaves and stem	Tea
LCB-76	Aril <i>Indigofera anil</i> L. (Leg. Pap.)	Wild	Leaves	Ointment
LCB-107	Apiranga <i>Mouriri apiranga</i> Spr. (Melastomataceae)	Wild	Bark	Ointment
LCB-37	Babosa-Ananás <i>Aloe vera</i> L. (Liliaceae)	Cultivated	Leaves	Ointment
	Boil in water and wash feet to cure foot fungus			
	Remove latex from husk of fruit, put on top of scars to make them go away.			
	Roast fruit, mix with cacau soap. Cures "manchas brancas" and "titinga". ¹⁷			
	Put latex on skin to cure "pano bran- co" and "impinge". ¹⁷			
	Boil, drink tea cool.			
	Mash leaves, remove juice, put on sore.			
	Boil bark, put water on sore.			
	Remove jelly inside leaves and put on sore			

Table 1. (cont.)

COLL. Nº	COMMON NAME/ (SCIENTIFIC NAME)	CULTIVATED/ WILD	PART USED	PREPARATION AND SPECIFIC PROBLEM CURED OR ACTION OF CURE
	Cajueiro (cashew) <i>Anacardium occidentale</i> L. (Anacardiaceae)	Cultivated	Leaves	Tea Boil for tea. Stops bleeding inside mouth from sore or tooth pulled.
LCB-104	Carapanaíba <i>Casearia aff. spruceana</i> Benth. ex Eichl. (Flacourtiaceae)	Wild	Bark	Wash Soak bark, wash wound with water.
LCB-38	Erva-de-Passarinho <i>Phthirusa adunca</i> (G.F.W. Mey.) Maguire (Loranthaceae)	Wild	Leaves	Powder Dry leaves, mash into powder, put on sore.
LCB-150	Erva de Passarinho <i>Phoradendron</i> sp. (Loranthaceae)	Wild	Leaves	Powder Roast, crush, and put on sore.
LCB-170	Ingá-Xixi <i>Inga lateriflora</i> Miq. (Leg. Mim.)	Wild	Bark	Wash Grate bark in water, use for wash.
LCB-191	Cordão-de-São-Francisco (tree) <i>Parkia pendula</i> Benth. ex Welp. (Leg. Mim.)	Wild	Bark	Powder Dry bark, grate on top of sore.
LCB-108	Cumandá <i>Campsandra comosa</i> var. <i>laurifolia</i> (Bth.) Covar (Leg. Caesa[p.])	Wild	Bark	Wash Boil bark or put it in alcohol, wash sores.
LCB-36-37	Japim-Caá <i>Amazonia arborea</i> H.B.K. (Verbenaceae)	Wild	Flower Seeds Ointment	Powder Powder Dry bark, grate on top of sore. Dry seeds, grate on top of sore. Mash flower, remove juice, put on sores on breasts.

Table 1. (cont.)

COLL. Nº	COMMON NAME/ (SCIENTIFIC NAME)	CULTIVATED/ WILD	PART USED	PREPARATION AND SPECIFIC PROBLEM CURED OR ACTION OF CURE
LCB-166	Lingue-de-Vaca <i>Elephantopus scaber</i> L. (Compositae)	Wild	Root	Wash Grate bark into water, wash sores.
LCB-126	Muirassacaca <i>Croton</i> sp. (Euphorbiaceae)	Wild	Root and Leaves Bark	Wash Mash in water, wash sore. Poultice Grate bark on top of sore.
LCB-27	Pião Branco <i>Jatropha curcas</i> L. (Euphorbiaceae)	Cultivated	Stem	Ointment Break stem, remove juice, put on wound.
LCB-70	Pião-Barrigudo <i>Jatropha curcas</i> L. (Euphorbiaceae)	Cultivated	Leaves and stem	Ointment Mash leaves and stem, remove Juica, put on sore.
LCB-140	Quina-da-Beira <i>Simarouba</i> sp. (Simaroubaceae)	Wild	Leaves	Bath Mash leaves in water, wash sores.
LCB-95	São-Caitano <i>Momordica charantia</i> L. (Cucurbitaceae)	Wild	Leaves	Wash Boil leaves and wash wound.
LCB-105	Tabacurana <i>Ichtyothere terminalis</i> (Spreng) Malme (Compositae)	Wild	Leaves	Ointment Mash leaves, remove juice, put on sores. Wash Mash leaves in water, leave in sun, wash sores.
LCB-3	Vassourinha <i>Scoparia dulcis</i> L. (Scrophulariaceae)	Wild	Leaves	Ointment Mash leaves, remove juice, put on sore.

Table 1. (cont.)

COLL. Nº	COMMON NAME/ (SCIENTIFIC NAME)	CULTIVATED/ WILD	PART USED	PREPARATION AND SPECIFIC PROBLEM CURED OR ACTION OF CURE
	* Sucuriju (anaconda) (<i>Eunectes murinus</i>)		Skin Fat	Powder Ointment Dry and toast skin, crush, put on sore Fry to remove oil, put on sore that will not heal.
	Insect larva in fruit of thatch palm (Probably either Coleoptera or Lepidoptera)		Whole larvae	Ointment Fry to remove oil, put on sore that will not heal.
				SPLINTERS, SPINES AND BOILS (Espinhas e furúnculos)
LCB-180	Cabacinha <i>Lufa operculata</i> L. (Cucurbitaceae)	Cultivated	Fruit	Poultice Boil fruit, soak farinha in this water, put on spine. It will come out soon
LCB-130	Cipó-Tracá <i>Philodendron</i> sp. (Araceae)	Wild	Unfurled terminal leaf	Poultice Mash up apex of vine and put on splinter. It will come out soon. Also can mix this with a sweet oil and put on a boil to make it burst.
	* Paca (Agouti pacá)		Call bladder	Ointment Put a few drops of bile on splinter to make it come out.
	* Tatu (armadillo) (<i>Dasyurus novemcinctus</i>)		Fat	Ointment Fry to remove oil, put on splinter to make it come out.
				STOMACHACHE (Dor-de-estômago)
LCB-13	Alecrim-do-Norte <i>Vitex agnus-castus</i> Kürg. (Verbenaceae)	Cultivated	Leaves	Tea (Associated with dysentery.)
LCB-7	Anador (with small leaf) Telanthera sp. (Amaranthaceae)	Cultivated	Leaves and stem	Boil for tea.

Table 1. (cont.)

Coll. N°	COMMON NAME/ (SCIENTIFIC NAME)	CULTIVATED/ WILD	PART USED	PREPARATION AND SPECIFIC PROBLEM CURED OR ACTION OF CURE
LCB-161	Andiroba <i>Carapa guianensis</i> Aubl. (Meliaceae)	Wild	Fruit	Massage Remove oil from fruit, mix with keresene, pass on stomach.
LCB-86	Arruda <i>Ruta graveolens</i> L. (Rutaceae)	Cultivated	Leaves	Pour boiling water over leaves for tea.
LCB-106	Avenca <i>Adiantum</i> sp. (Polypodiaceae)	Wild	Fronds	Boil for tea.
LCB-122	Catinga-de-Mulata <i>Leucas martinicensis</i> R. Br. (Labiatae)	Cultivated	Leaves	Pour boiling water over leaves, steep for tea. Gets rid of stomach gas.
*	Caferana <i>Picrolemma pseudocoffea</i> Ducke (Simaroubaceae)	Wild	Leaves and root	Tea cures inflamed stomach.
*	Capim-Santo <i>Kyllinga odorata</i> Vahl (Cyperaceae)	Cultivated	Leaves	Tea
*	Castanha-do-Pará <i>Bertholletia excelsa</i> Humb. ex Bonpl. (Lecythidaceae)	Wild	Fruit	Boil husk of fruit for tea.
LCB-66	Carmelitana <i>Lippia alba</i> (Mill.) N E. Br. (Verbenaceae)	Cultivated	Leaves	Boil leaves for tea.
LCB-65	Cidreira <i>Lantana canescens</i> H.B.K. (Verbenaceae)	Cultivated	Leaves	Tea Boil for tea.

Table 1. (cont.)

Coll. N°	COMMON NAME/ (SCIENTIFIC NAME)	CULTIVATED/ WILD	PART USED	PREPARATION AND SPECIFIC PROBLEM CURED OR ACTION OF CURE
LCB-47	Cumaru <i>Dipteryx odorata</i> Willd. (Leg. Pap.)	Wild	Seeds	Oil Remove oil from seeds, put a few drops in any kind of tea (canela, preciosa, etc.)
LCB-123	Cumarurana <i>Andira retusa</i> H.B.K. (Leg. Pap.)	Wild	Bark	Tea Boil for tea.
LCB-1	Elixir-Paregórico <i>Piper cavalcantei</i> Yuncker (Piperaceae)	Cultivated	Leaves	Tea Boil for tea. Orange peel, and leaves from carmilitana and salva de marajo can be included.
LCB-137	Envirataia <i>Annona ambotay</i> Aubl. (Annonaceae)	Wild	Bark	Tea Boil for tea. Drink cold.
LCB-75	Hortelã-pequeno <i>Mentha viridis</i> L. (Labiatae)	Cultivated	Leaves	Tea Pour boiling water over leaves for tea.
LCB-24	Marupazinho <i>Eleutherina plicata</i> Herb. (Iridaceae)	Wild	Root	Tonic Grate bulb into water, strain and drink. Or pour boiling water over grated root. Associated with dysentary.
LCB-91	Melhoral <i>Lamium album</i> L. (Labiatae)	Cultivated	Leaves	Tea Boil, drink tea hot. Especially good with orange peel.
LCB-23	Mucuracaá <i>Peltieria alliacea</i> L. (Phytolacaceae)	Cultivated/ Wild (?)	Leaves and root	Tea Boil for tea.
LCB-41	Murta-Parida <i>Myrcia lanceolata</i> Camb. (Myrtaceae)	Wild	Leaves	Tea

Table 1. (cont.)

COLL. NO	COMMON NAME/ (SCIENTIFIC NAME)	CULTIVATED/ WILD	PART USED	PREPARATION AND SPECIFIC PROBLEM CURED OR ACTION OF CURE
	* <i>Laranja</i> (orange) <i>Citrus aurantium</i> L. (Rutaceae)	Cultivated	Leaves and peel of fruit	Tea Boil for tea.
LCB-8	<i>Pau-d'Angola</i> <i>Piper marginatum</i> Jacq. (Piperaceae)	Cultivated	Leaves	Tea Boil with elixir paregárico for tea.
	* <i>Preciosa</i> <i>Aniba canellilia</i> (H.B.K.) Mez. (Lauraceae)	Wild	Bark	Tea Boil for tea. Can add orange peel. Gets rid of stomach gas.
LCB-26	<i>Salva-de-Marajó</i> <i>Hyptis incana</i> Brigg. (Labiatae)	Cultivated	Leaves and stems	Tea Boil for tea with pau de angola.
LCB-118	<i>Urubu-caá</i> <i>Aristolochia trilobata</i> L. (Aristolochiaceae)	Cultivated	Leaves	Tea Put a few drops of the bile in any tea, or grate a small piece of the dried gall bladder in tea. Gets rid of stomach gas.
	* <i>Paca</i> (<i>Agouti pacá</i>)	Gall bladder	Tea	Ointment Fry to remove oil, rub on stomach.
	* <i>Gibóia</i> (<i>Boa constrictor</i>)	Fat	Whole ants	Plaster Mash up ants and apply to stomach as a plaster.
	* <i>Sauva-Atai</i> (leaf cutter ants) <i>Atta serdens serdens</i> Lin. 1758			

Table 1. (cont.)

Folk medicine...

COLL. Nº	COMMON NAME/ (SCIENTIFIC NAME)	CULTIVATED/ WILD	PART USED	PREPARATION AND SPECIFIC PROBLEM CURED OR ACTION OF CURE
LCB-162	Cedro Cedrela odorata L. (Meliaceae)	Wild	Leaves	Bath
LCB-191	Cordão-de-São-Francisco (tree) Parkia pendula Benth ex Walp. (Leg. Mim.)	Wild	Bark	Boil with leaves of marupá, use water for bath.
LCB-32	Imbaúba-branca Cecropia leucocoma Miquel (Moraceae)	Wild	Root and unfurled leaf.	Boil, drink cold for swollen stomach.
LCB-98	Malvarisco Piper marginatum Jacq. (Piperaceae)	Wild	Leaves	Rub fat on swelling, place leaf over it.
LCB-89	Mamona (Castor) Ricinus communis L. (Euphorbiaceae)	Cultivated	Leaf, seeds	Poultice
	• Surucucu (bush master) (<i>Lachesis muta</i>)		Fat	Ointment
	• Tartaruga (gaint Amazonian river turtle) (<i>Podocnemis expansa</i>)		Fat	Ointment
	SORE THROAT (Dor-de-garganta)			
	• Arrumá (pomegranate) (?)	Cultivated	Bark	Wash
	• Limão (limon) Citrus limonum Rissó (Rutaceae)	Cultivated	Fruit	Syrup
				Boil, gargle water.
				Roast lemon in ashes of fire, remove pulp, beat with honey, drink.

Table 1. (cont.)

Coll. Nº	COMMON NAME/ (SCIENTIFIC NAME)	CULTIVATED/ WILD	PART USED	PREPARATION AND SPECIFIC PROBLEM	CURED OR ACTION OF CURE
LCB-61	Mangaratia <i>Zingiber officinalis</i> Rosc. (Zingiberaceae)	Cultivated	Root	Tonic	Grate root in water, add sugar, drink.
LCB-160	Tento (?) <i>Derris</i> sp. (Leg. Pap.)	Wild	Seeds	Syrup	Grate seeds into honey and drink.
				TOOTHACHE (Dor-de-dente)	
LCB-67	Algodão branco (white cotton) <i>Gossypium hirsutum</i> L. (Malvaceae)	Cultivated	Seeds	Poultice	Mash seeds, put in hole in tooth.
	Laranja (orange) <i>Citrus aurantium</i> L. (Rutaceae)	Cultivated	Fruit	Oil	Boil the peeling of the fruit to remove oil, put oil on tooth that aches.
	Pau-Rosa (rose wood) <i>Aniba rosaedora</i> Ducke (Lauraceae)	Wild	Wood	Oil	Put oil on cotton in hole in tooth.
LCB-21	Quina <i>Quassia amara</i> L. (Simaroubaceae)	Cultivated	Leaves	Tea	Wash mouth with tea after having tooth pulled.
	RESPIRATORY PROBLEMS (Problemas respiratórios)				
LCB-417	Jambu <i>Spilanthes acmella</i> L. (Compositae)	Cultivated	Leaves and flower	Tea	Boil for tea. Cures tuberculosis and is generally good for lungs.

Table 1. [cont.]

Folk medicine...

Coll. Nº	COMMON NAME/ (SCIENTIFIC NAME)	SUBTIVATED/ WILD	PART USED	PREPARATION AND SPECIFIC PROBLEM CURED OR ACTION OF CURE
* LCB-81	Mastruz <i>Chenopodium ambrosioides</i> L. (Chenopodiaceae)	Cultivated	Fruit	Tonic
				Drink juice pure to cure temporary lack of air.
LCB-9	Sucuba <i>Himatanthus sucuumba</i> (Spr.) Woodson (Apocynaceae)	Wild	Bark	Tea Syrup
LCB-110	Barbatimão <i>Bowdichia virgilioides</i> H.B.K. (Leg. Pap.)	Wild	Earlk	Tea
				Boil bark for tea, add sugar and simmer slowly to make syrup. Cures tuberculosis.
				Boil for tea.
				URINARY PROBLEMS (Problemas urinários)
* LCB-38	Capim-Santo <i>Kyllinga odorata</i> Vahl. (Cyperaceae)	Cultivated	Leaves	Tea
LCB-16	Ervade-Passarinho (Type 1) <i>Phthisirusa adunca</i> (G.F.W Mey) Maguire (Loranthaceae)	Wild	Leaves and vine	Tea
	Erva-mijona, Erva-mineira <i>Acanthospernum australe</i> Kuntze (Compositae)	Wild	Leaves and stem	Tea

Table 1. (cont.)

Coll. Nº	COMMON NAME/ (SCIENTIFIC NAME)	CULTIVATED/ WILD	PART USED	PREPARATION AND SPECIFIC PROBLEM CURED OR ACTION OF CURE
LCB-36-37	Japim-Caá <i>Amazonia arborea</i> H.B.K. (Verbenaceae)	Wild	Leaves	Tea Boil for tea.
LCB-2	Malva-Pedra <i>Phyllanthus niruri</i> O. Ktze. (Euphorbiaceae)	Wild	Root	Tea Boil for tea.
LCB-56	Perpétua-Branca <i>Gomphrena</i> sp. (Amaranthaceae)	Cultivated	Flower	Boil flowers, beat in egg white.
LCB-3	Vassourinha <i>Scoparia dulcis</i> L. (Scrophulariaceae)	Wild	Root	Tea Boil for tea.
LCB-6	Xibuí, Maria-Mole, Comida-de- Jabuti <i>Peperomia pellucida</i> H.B.K. (Piperaceae)	Wild	Whole plant	Pour hot water on plant, steep for tea.
WEIGHT CONTROL (Controle-de-peso)				
LCB-27	Pão-Branco <i>Jatropha curcas</i> L. (Euphorbiaceae)	Cultivated	Seeds	Roast seeds and eat them to gain weight.
WORMS (Vermes)				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jerimó • <i>Cucurbita pepo</i> L. (Cucurbitaceae) 		Cultivated	Seeds	Roast seeds, eat them to cure worms.

Table 1. (cont.)

Coll. Nº	COMMON NAME/ (SCIENTIFIC NAME)	CULTIVATED/ WILD	PART USED	PREPARATION AND SPECIFIC PROBLEM CURED OR ACTION OF CURE
LCB-81	Mastruz <i>Chenopodium ambrosioides</i> L. (Chenopodiaceae)	Cultivated	Leaves	Tea Boil for tea.
LCB-163	Muuba <i>Bellucia grossularioides</i> (L.) Triana (Melastomataceae)	Wild	Fruit	Eat fruit raw.
LCB-95	São-Caitano <i>Momordica charantia</i> L. (Cucurbitaceae)	Wild	Seeds	Eat seeds with pulp around them.
LCB-9	Sucuba <i>Himatanthus sucuuba</i> (Spr.) Woodson (Apocynaceae)	Wild	Latex	Cut bark, remove latex, drink it.
LCB-23	Mucuracaá <i>Petiveria alliacea</i> L. (Phytolacaceae)	Cultivated	Leaves	Ointment Mash leaves to remove juice, pass juice r; stomach of child with worms.
				ISIPLA 18 (Erysipela)
LCB-82	Folha-Grossa <i>Lamium</i> sp. (Labiatae)	Cultivated	Leaves	Ointment Mash leaves, remove juice, put on top of wound.
LCB-27	Pião-Branco <i>Jatropha curcas</i> L. (Euphorbiaceae)	Cultivated	Leaves and steam	Ointment Remove juice, mix with sulfur, put on wound.
LCB-28	Pião-Roxo <i>Jatropha gossypifolia</i> L. (Euphorbiaceae)	Cultivated	Leaves and stem	Ointment Remove juice, mix with sulfur, put on wound.

Table 1. (cont.)

COLL. Nº	COMMON NAME/ (SCIENTIFIC NAME)	CULTIVATED/ WILD	PART USED	PREPARATION AND SPECIFIC PROBLEM CURED OR ACTION OF CURE
LCB-3	Vassourinha Scoparia dulcis L. (Scrophulariaceae)	Wild	Leaves	Ointment Mash leaves, remove juice, put on wound.
LCB-78	Vinagreira Hibiscus sabdariffa L. (Malvaceae) Sapo (red-spotted tree frog) (Hylidae)	Cultivated	Leaves	Poultice Mash leaves, mix with alcohol and salt or cachaça, put on top of wound. Hold the stomach of the frog up to the wound for some time.
OTHERS {Outras doenças}				
LCB-156	Cipó-Tai Capparis lineata Damb. ex Pers (Capparidaceae)	Wild	Flot	Massage Scrape root into water and massage body with this water to cure laziness. It burns.
LCB-171	Muirapuama Rhabdodendron amazonicum (Spr. ex Benth) Hub. (Rhabdodendraceae)	Wild	Leaves	Poultice Warm dry leaves and put on legs of a child to make him begin walking at an earlier age.
LCB-141	Pacaratepé Anacampa riedelli (M Arg.) Mgf. (Apocynaceae)	Wild	Root or leaves	Bath Scrape root into water or put leaves in water and boil. Use this water to bathe dog with skin problems.
LCB-97	Mata-Pasto Cassia tora L. (leg. Cassasalp)	Wild	Leaves	Ointment Mash up leaves, remove juice. Give it to cows for diarrhea. Give it to any animal and the ticks will jump off.

Table 1. (cont.)

COLL. Nº	COMMON NAME/ (SCIENTIFIC NAME)	CULTIVATED / WILD	PART USED	PREPARATION AND SPECIFIC PROBLEM CURED OR ACTION OF CURE
LCB-96	Pará-Pará <i>Jacaranda copaia</i> D. Don (Bignoniaceae)	Wild	Leaves and bark	Smoke Burn the leaves and bark to get rid of mosquitos in the house and keep sickness away. Smoke new house with this before occupants move in and mosquitos will never come in the house.
LCB-152	Paricá <i>Anadenanthera peregrina</i> (L.) Benth. (Leg. Mim.)	Wild	Bark	Smoke Mix with dried cow feces and burn near coral to keep insects, snakes and other beasts away.
*	Macaco Prego (brown capuchin) <i>(Cebus apella)</i>		Skin	Smoke Put skin and scales** in a pan over a fire in a new house. Fill the house with smoke and mosquitos will never come inside.
*	Aruaná ** <i>Osteoglossum bicirrhosum</i>		Scales	
*	Curimata ** <i>Prochilodus</i> sp		Scales	

Table 1 (continuação)

- 1 "Alburnina" is a term referring to the presence of proteins in the urine. Generally this is caused by a malfunction of the kidneys.
- 2 Cold refers to iuke warm or ambient temperature, not refrigerated.
- 3 The name "tucandeira" is used for several large ants of the Subfamily Ponerinae (Family Formicidae). The largest ant in the world, *Dinoponera gigantea*, is in this subfamily and is found throughout much of the Amazon Basin.
- 4 When sores will not heal, this is often attributed to bad blood or changes in the blood ("sangue alterado"). See Fleming-Moran (1975) for discussion of blood problems.
- 5 Two different plants were called "anador" (large leaf and small leaf types).
- 6 Two very different hemi-parasitic plants are called "erva-de-passarinho" (Type 1, Type 2). These plants are similar to mistletoe (*Parkia pendula*, Leg. Mirm.), but belong to family Loranthaceae.
- 7 **Caiman crocodylus** is the most common crocodilian in the area and probably was the one taken by the informant as a remedy. However, the informant said that any other species of crocodilian would probably also work.
- 8 "Derrame" refers to cerebro-vascular problems and includes what is commonly known as a "stroke".
- 9 "Bilida" is a sty on the eyelid.
- 10 "Carne crescida" is a thin layer of growth on the eye which eventually covers the iris. Medically it is known as "Pterigo ocular" in Brasil. The growth is usually removed surgically, but the cause is uncertain. This problem is very common in Alter do Chão.
- 11 The frog "canaúard" usually calls from holes in tall trees. This resin forms a thick "panela" (pan) or "ninho" (nest) in the tree hole. The origin of this substance is unknown. It may arise from skin secretions or excrement of the frog.
- 12 "Farinha" is coarse flour made from manioc (*Manihot esculenta*).
- 13 A shrub and a tree were called *Cordão de São Francisco*.
- 14 "Ictericia" actually refers to yellow skin and may be used for various symptoms of hepatic illnesses. Most commonly this term is used in relation to hepatitis.
- 15 To make tapioca from batatão, grate the tuber into water. Strain to remove pulp. Allow starch to settle in pan. Decant water and dry starch. This starch is "tapioca".

Tabela 1. (Continuação)

13 These vaginal infections known as "flores branco" (white flowers), usually are caused by the yeast *Candida vaginalis*.

17 "Manchas brancas" "fitinga", "pano branco", and "impinge" usually refer to fungal infections. "Pano branco" causes white spots on the skin and is generally caused by the fungus *Malassezia furfur*. "Impinge" is a dermatophytosis. "Fitinga" may be used for melanistic spots which appear on the skin and are not related to fungal infections.

18 "Isipla" is a local term used for red streaks which form at wounds that will not heal. This word is a corruption of "Erisipela" which refers to streptococcus infections.

ierent areas emphasize the need for surveys of other parts of the Amazon Basin. In many areas the richest source of information on natural resources, the indigenous cultures, have already disappeared (Posey, 1982). Recent settlement schemes are aimed at introducing new technology rather than preserving traditional practices. Research on folk cures is urgently needed in areas with primary forest and traditional peasant populations¹ which have not yet been subject to recent pressures of colonization and development. Such studies are essential in order to preserve information on native Amazonian species until detailed biological and chemical studies can be made on the efficacy of these remedies.

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Sumário

Foram coletadas em Alter do Chão, Pará, um total de 192 plantas de uso medicinal e que segundo informações de pessoas idôneas residentes na região são aplicadas para diversas doenças em 394 remédios, conforme mostra a Tab. 1. Mais de 52% das espécies medicinais são, porém, trazidas da mata pelos moradores e, muitas delas são também utilizadas na alimentação.

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1 This includes peasants of Amerindian ancestry and descendants of immigrants to the Amazon Basin several generations ago which are still living in isolated huts along the tributaries of the Amazon River (Ross, 1979, Moran, 1981).

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