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 showm 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 (FESP), 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 periodically 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 Malarial 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 oures per plant was virtually the same for wild and cultivated species (respectively, $\overline{X} = 2.0, \overline{X} = 1.96$). 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 192 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 interviews

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 illnes 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 over all 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 diferences 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 Transamazon 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 aliments. Dysentary due to ameoba 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, tinamous, 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 Alter do Chão listed according to the symptoms or illness cured or specific action of the remedy. In all cases where scientific names are given, specimens were collected for identification or the common names 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	
			ALBUMINA [1]	(Albumina)	
LCB-79	**Ata** **Annona squamosa** L. (Annonaceae)	Cultivated	Leaves	Tea	Boil, drink cold.[2]
LCB-90	**Laranja da Terra** **Citrus vulgaris** Risso (Rutaceae)	Cultivated	Fruit	Juice	
			AMOEBA (Ameba)		
LCB-104	**Carapanaúba** **Casearia** aff. **spruceana** Bth. ex Eichl. (Flacourtiaceae)	Wild	Bark	Tea	Soak in water.
LCB-174	**Escada de Jabuti** **Bauhinia guianensis** 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.
			ANEMIA (Anemia)		
*	**Abacate** (avocado) **Persea americana** Mill. (Lauraceae)	Cultivated	Leaves Seed	Tea Tea	Reinforces blood Grate seed.

Table 1. (cont.)

Coll. Nº	COMMON NAME/ (SCIENTIFIC NAME)	CULTIVATED/ WILD	PART USED	PREPARATION AND SPECIFIC PROBLEM CURED OR OCTION OF CURE	
LCB-154	**Celidônia** **Boerhavia paniculata** Rich. (Nyctaginaceae)	Wild	Root	Tonic	Put root in sugar cane juice (**garapa**). Heat old piece of iron and beat it so flakes fall into garapa. Leave this in sun for 3 days. Drink a small cup every day.
LCB-114	**Cipó Pucá** **Cissus cicyoides** L. (Vitaceae)	Cultivated	Leaves	Tea	Boil.
*	**Café** (coffee) **Coffea arabica** L. (Rubiaceae)	Cultivated	Leaves	Tea	Boil. Often mixed with avocado (= abacate) and crajirú leaves.
LCB-60	**Crajirú** **Arrabidaea chica** (H.B.K.) Bur. (Bignoniaceae)	Cultivated	Leaves	Tea	
LCB-16	**Erva-mijona** or **Erva-mineira** **Acanthospermum australe** Kuntze (Compositae)	Wild	Leaves and stem	Tea	
LCB-145	**Jatobá** **Hymenaea courbaril** L. (Leg. Cesalp.)	Wild	Sap	Tonic	Drink water from inside tree.
LCB-151	**Jurupari-pindá** (Gramineae)	Wild	Root	Tea	Boil. Drink cold.
LCB-135	**Paracari** **Marsypianthes chamaedrys** (Vahl) Kuntze (Labiatae)	Wild	Root	Tea	

Table 1. (cont.)

Coll. Nº	(SCIENTIFIC NAME) COMMON NAME/	CULTIVATED/ WILD	PART USED	PREPARATION AND SPECIFIC PROBLEM CURED OR OCTION OF CURE
			ANTIDOTE (Antídoto)	
LCB-64	**Alfavaca** **Ocimum micranthum** Willd. (Labiatae)	Cultivated	Whole plant	Ointment — Boil. Put water on sting. Serves for insect and scorpion stings.
LCB-132	**Aninga** **Montrichardia arborescens** Schott (Araceae)	Wild	Stem	Poultice — Scrape stem and put scrapings on sting. Serves for sting ray insect and scorpion stings.
LCB-133	**Aninga-para** **Dieffenbachia** sp. (Araceae)	Cultivated	Stem	Ointment — Beat stem, roast on fire, and remove juice. Put juice on sting. Serves for insect stings and bites, scorpion stings and snake bite.
LCB-136	**Cana-macaco** **Costus** sp. (Zingiberaceae)	Wild	Leaves	Poultice — Tie leaf on top of snake bite.
LCB-22	**Cana-mansa** Gramineae	Cultivated	Root	Poultice — Grate and apply to wound. Serves for sting ray wound.
LCB-137	**Envirataia** **Annona ambotay** Aubl. (Annonaceae)	Wild	Wood	Smoke — Burn and pass smoke on body for insect bites.
	* **Manga** (mango) **Mangifera indica** L. (Anacardiaceae)	Cultivated	Kernel	Tonic — Grate center of seed into water. Add 3 drops of kerosene and drink. Cures snake bite.
LCB-158	**Maniva-de-Veado** (do campo) **Manihot** sp. (Euphorbiaceae)	Wild	Leaves	Tonic — Mash leaves to remove juice. Drink it. Cures snake bite.
LCB-159	**Maniva-de-Veado** (da Mata) **Manihot** sp. (Euphorbiaceae)	Wild	Leaves	Tonic — Mash leaves to remove juice. Drink it. Cures snake bite

Table 1. (cont.)

Coll. Nº	(SCIENTIFIC NAME) COMMON NAME/	CULTIVATED/ WILD	PART USED	PREPARATION AND SPECIFIC PROBLEM CURED OR OCTION OF CURE	
LCB-141	**Pacaratepê** **Anacampta riedelii** (M. Arg.) Mgf. (Apocynaceae)	Wild	Leaves	Ointment	Mash leaves to remove latex. Put latex on snake bite.
LCB-692	**Pitomba-da-mata-grande** **Talisia esculenta** Radlk. (Sapindaceae)	Wild Cultivated	Root	Tea Ointment	Grate root or beat it and boil. Drink tea and put some of it on top of wound. Serves for insect stings and snake bite.
LCB-135	**Paracari** **Marsypianthes chamaedrys** (Vahl) Kuntze (Labiatae)	Wild	Leaves	Ointment Tonic	Mash leaves, remove juice, add salt. Put solution on insect bite and drink some of it.
LCB-45	**Samambaia** (Cama-de-Menino) **Selaginella stellata** Spring. (Selaginellaceae)	Wild	Fronds	Tonic	Mash leaves with water to remove juice. Drink this for spider, insect and snake bites.
LCB-186	**Timborana** **Arrabidaea foetida** Bur. et K. Schum. (Bignoniaceae)	Wild	Root	Tonic	Scrape root into water. Drink this water to cure scorpion stings and toucandeira[3] bites.
	* **Preguiça** (sloth) **(Bradypus tridactylus)**	Native	Fat	Ointment	Fry fat to remove oil. Pass oil on insect or scorpion sting.
	* **Tatu** (armadillo) **(Dasypus novemcinctus)**		Fat	Ointment	Fry fat to remove oil. Pass oil on insect or scorpion sting.
	Nambu-açu **(Tinamus** sp.)		Feathers	Smoke Tea	Burn feathers. Smoke area with insect or scorpion sting. Make tea from ashes.
	* **Sapo-Cururu** **(Bufo marinus)**		Skin	Plaster	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	PREPARATION AND SPECIFIC PROBLEM CURED OR ACTION OF CURE
		ASTHMA (Asma)		
LCB-10	**Açucena** **Randia formosa** (Jacq.) K. Schum. (Rubiaceae)	Cultivated	Flowers	Tea — Best when made from dried flowers.
*	**Cipó-Titica** **Heteropsis** aff. **spruceana** Schott. (Araceae)	Wild	Vine	Tea — Boil knots from vine. Drink cold.
LCB-149	**Jurubeba-grande** **Solanum** sp. (Solanaceae)	Wild	Fruit	Syrup — Boil with sugar.
LCB-139	**Jutairana** **Cynometra** sp. (Leg. Caesalp.)	Wild	Leaves and Tea bark	Boil.
LCB-42	**Oriza** **Pogostemon patchouly** Pellet (Labiatae)	Cultivated	Leaves	Tea — Boil water and pour over leaves. Steep.
LCB-9	**Sucuba** **Himatanthus sucuuba** (Spr.) Woodson (Apocynaceae)	Wild	Bark	Tea — Boil. Syrup — Boil with sugar
*	**Cupim** (termites) **(Microceroternus exignus)**		Termites and nest	Tea — Boil nest with termites in it. Strain and drink cold. Garlic and mastruz can be added.
*	**Jiju** (Erythrinidae)			Spit in its mouth 3 times and release in river.
*	**Onça** (jaguar) **(Panthera onça)**		Fat	Oil — Fry fat to remove oil. Put 3 drops in any type of tea.
*	**Onça Maracajá** (ocelot) **(Felis pardalis)**		Fat	Oil — Fry fat to remove oil. Put 3 drops in any type of tea.

Table 1. (cont.)

Coll. Nº	COMMON NAME/ (SCIENTIFIC NAME)	CULTIVATED/ WILD	PART USED	PREPARATION AND SPECIFIC PROBLEM CURED OR ACTION OF CURE
	* **Raia** or Arraia (sting ray) **(Potomotrygon hystrix)**		Fat	**Oil** — Cut up liver and fry to remove oil. Put in any type of tea.
	Uruá (fresh water snail) **(Pomacea** sp.)		Eggs	**Tea** — Pour hot water over eggs. Strain and drink tea. Or roast eggs, pass through a cloth, and drink them. **Ointment** — Rub eggs on chest. Eat snail raw.
			BLOOD PROBLEMS (Distúrbios sanguíneos)	
	* **Açaí** **Euterpe oleracea** Mart. **(Palmae)**	Wild	Root	**Tea** — Boil root for tea. Reinforces blood.
LCB-80	**Amor-crescido** **Portulaca pilosa** L. (Portulacaceae)	Cultivated	Leaves and stem	**Tea** — Boil for tea. Drink cold. Good for "sangue alterado"".[4]
LCB-153	**Batatão** **Operculina alata** (Harm.) Hub. (Convolvulaceae)	Wild	Root	**Tea** — Boil root for tea. Good for "sangue alterado".
LCB-154	**Solidônia** **Boerhavia paniculata** Rich. (Nyctaginaceae)	Wild	Root	**Tea** — Make tea from root. Drink to thin blood.
LCB-12	**Coendu** **Cajanus cajan** (L.) Druce (Leg. Pap.)	Cultivated	Seeds	**Tea** — Roast seeds, mash, and boil to make a drink like coffee. Cleans the blood and cures inflamation.
LCB-60	**Crajiru** **Arrabidaea chica** (H.B.K.) Bur. (Bignoniaceae)	Cultivated	Leaves	**Tea** — Boil to make tea. Fortifies blood and cures inflamation.

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** **Cassytha americana** Nees (Lauraceae)	Wild	Whole plant	Tea	Boil to make tea. Good for "sangue alterado".
LCB-94	**Sete-sangrias** **Policarpa corymbosa** Lam. (Caryophyllaceae)	Wild	Whole	Tea	Boil to make tea. Drink cold. Good for "sangue alterado".
LCB-3	**Vassourinha** **Scoparia dulcis** L. (Scrophulariaceae)	Wild	Root	Bath	Boil and take bath in the water. Cleans blood.
			BODY ACHES	(Dor-de-corpo)	
LCB-52	**Alfavaca-de-Vaqueiro** **Ocimum** sp. (Labiatae)	Cultivated	Leaves	Tea Bath	Boil leaves for tea. Mash leaves in water and leave in sun to heat. Take bath in water.
LCB-102	**Anador**[5] (with large leaves) **Ambrosia** sp. (Compositae)	Cultivated	Leaves	Tea	
LCB-162	**Cedro** **Cedrela odorata** L. (Meliaceae)	Wild	Leaves and Bark	Bath	Soak in water and use this for a bath
LCB-51	**Cipó-Alho** **Adenocalymna alliaceum** Miers (Bignoniaceae)	Cultivated	Leaves	Bath	Mash leaves in water and take a bath in it.
LCB-47	**Cumaru** **Dipteryx odorata** Willd.	Wild	Seeds	Oil	Mash seeds and squeeze out oil. Massage oil on aches.
LCB-49	**Pau-Verônica** **Camptosema** sp. (Leg. Pap.)	Wild	Bark	Bath	Soak bark in water and use this for a bath.

Table 1. (cont.)

Coll. Nº	COMMON NAME/ (SCIENTIFIC NAME)	CULTIVATED/ WILD	PART USED	PREPARATION AND SPECIFIC PROBLEM CURED OR ACTION OF CURE	
		BROKEN BONES (Espinhela-caída)			
LCB-155	**Cipó-Macaco** **Odontadenia** sp. (Apocynaceae)	Wild	Latex	Plaster	Cut vine and remove late. Soak cloth in latex and wrap broken limb.
LCB-38	**Erva-de-Passarinho**[6] **Phthirusa 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.
		BURNS (Queimaduras)			
LCB-87	**Babosa-ananás** **Aloe vera** 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** **Hyptis incana** Briq. (Labiatae)	Cultivated	Leaves	Ointment	Mash leaves, remove juice and put on skin for sun burn.
		REMEDIES ASSOCIATED WITH CHILD BIRTH (Parto)			
LCB-44	**Abuta** **Sciadotenia paraensis** (Eich.) Diels. (Menispermaceae)	Wild	Root	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	**Enviratala** **Annona ambotay** Abul. (Annonaceae)	Wild	Wood	Smoke — Smoke body of woman after delivery
LCB-61	**Mangarataia** **(Zingiber officinalis** Rosc. (Zingiberaceae)	Cultivated	Leaves and root	Tea — Drink while in labor. Gives the baby strength to come out.
LCB-41	**Murta-Parida** **Myrcia lanceolata** Camb. (Myrtaceae)	Wild	Leaves	Tea — Stops labor pains. Can be mixed with pedra ume-caá.
		EXCESS CHOLESTEROL (Colesterol alto)		
*	**Cebola** (onion) **Allium cepa** L. (Liliaceae)	Cultivated	Bulb	Eat raw.
LCB-154	**Celidônia** **Boerhavia paniculá** (Nyctaginaceae)	Wild	Leaves	Tea — Make tea.
		CHICKEN POX (Sarampo)		
*	**Sabugueiro** **Sambucus nigra** L. (Caprifoliaceae)	Cultivated	Flowers	Tea — Boil with leaf of banana branca and drink tea.
		COLD (Gripe)		
LCB-92	**Agrião** **Wedelia paludosa** 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 OCTION OF CURE
LCB-13	**Alecrim-do-Norte** **Vitex agnus-castus** Kurg. (Verbenaceae)	Cultivated	Leaves	Bath — Soak leaves in water and use it for a bath.
LCB-63	**Alfavaca-Brava** **Monieria trifolia** Aubl. (Rutaceae)	Wild	Leaves and stem	Wash — Mash up leaves in water, boil, and wash head.
LCB-52	**Alfavaca-de-Vaqueiro** **Ocimum** sp. (Labiatae)	Cultivated	Leaves	Wash — Boil leaves, let steep overnight, wash head.
•	**Alho** (garlic) **Allium sativum** L. (Liliaceae)	Cultivated	Bulb	Tea — Pour boiling water on a clove, steep and drink for tea.
LCB-162	**Cedro** **Cedrela odorata** L. (Meliaceae)	Wild	Leaves	Bath — Boil with leaves of marupá and take a bath in the water.
LCB-88	**Jinja** **Eugenia michelii** Aubl. (Myrtaceae)	Cultivated	Leaves	Bath — Soak leaves in water in sun. Take a bath in the water.
LCB-166	**Língua-de-Vaca** **Elephantopus scaber** L. (Compositae)	Wild	Root	Syrup — Boil with root of apel and sugar to make a syrup.
		COLIC (Cólicas)		
LCB-128	**Cumarurana** **Andira retusa** H.B.K. (Leg. Pap.)	Wild	Bark	Tea — Boil for tea.
LCB-61	**Mangarataia** **Zingiber officinalis** 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	**Tiririca** **Scleria pratensis** Lindl. (Cyperaceae)	Wild	Unfurled terminal leaf and root	Tea	Boil for tea.
			CONTORTIONS (Torseduras)		
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 speach.
			CONVULSIONS (Convulsões)		
LCB-23	**Mucura-caá** **Petiveria alliacea** L. (Phytolacaceae)	Cultivated Wild (?)	Leaves	Massage	Mash leaves in alcohol and massage child. Leaves of cipó pucá and cipó alho may be added.
			COUGH (Tosse)		
LCB-92	**Agrião** **Wedelia paludosa** DC. (Compositae)	Cultivated	Whole plant	Syrup	Mash up plant. Cover overnight with honey. Drink syrup.
LCB-161	**Andiroba** **Carapa guianensis** 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	**Apeí** **Dorstenia reniformis** Pohl (Moraceae)	Wild	Root	Syrup	Boil root with sugar to make syrup
*	**Banana-Maçã** **Musa paradisiaca** L. (Musaceae)	Cultivated	Latex	Syrup	Collect latex from the stem when the fruit is cut off. Boil with sugar to make syrup.
LCB-104	**Carapanaúba** **Casearia** aff. **spruceana** Benth. ex Eichl. (Flacourtiaceae)	Wild .	Bark	Tea	Soak in water to make tea.
*	**Castanha-Sapucaia** **Lecythis usitata** Miers (Lecythidaceae)	Wild	Bark	Tea	Make tea.
LCB-12	**Coendu** **Cajanus cajan** (L.) Druce (Leg. Pap.)	Cultivated	Leaves	Tea	Make tea and beat with an egg.
LCB-47	**Cumaru** **Dipteryx odorata** Willd. (Leg. Pap.)	Wild	Seeds	Pill	Roast and mash seeds, roll into a ball. Take 1 — 2 at bedtime.
LCB-150	**Erva-de-Passarinho** (Type 2) **Phoradendron** sp. (Loranthaceae)	Wild	Leaves	Tonic	Mash leaves with milk and drink.
LCB-103	**Esturaque** **Ocimum canum** Sims. (Labiatae)	Cultivated	Leaves and root	Tea	Boil. Drink cold. Root of apeí can be added.
LCB-82	**Folha-Grossa** **Lamium** sp. (Labiatae)	Cultivated	Leaves	Syrup	Alternate layers of leaves and honey in a pan. Warm over a fire until juice comes out. Drink this syrup.

Table 1. (cont.)

Coll. Nº	COMMON NAME/ (SCIENTIFIC NAME)	CULTIVATED/ WILD	PART USED	PREPARATION	AND SPECIFIC PROBLEM CURED OR ACTION OF CURE
LCB-5	**Guaribinha** **Polypodium decumanum** 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 apeí.
LCB-145	**Jatobá** **Hymenaea courbaril** 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** **Solanum** sp. (Solanaceae)	Wild	Fruit	Syrup	Boil fruit with sugar to make syrup.
LCB-138	**Jutaí = Jatobá** **Hymenaea courbaril** L. (Leg. Caesalp.)	Wild	Bark and sap	Syrup	Drink sap from inside tree./Boil sap and bark with sugar to make syrup.
LCB-166	**Língua-de-Vaca** **Elephantopus scaber** L. (Compositae)	Wild	Root	Syrup	Boil with root of apeí and sugar to make syrup.
LCB-85	**Mangerioba** **Cassia occidentalis** L. (Leg. Caesalp.)	Cultivated	Root	Tea	Make tea. Can be mixed with leaves of açucena.
LCB-152	**Paricá** **Anadenanthera peregrina** (L.) Benth. (Leg. Mim.)	Wild	Bark	Syrup	Grate bark, remove juice. Boil juice with sugar to make syrup.
LCB-164	**Pataqueira** **Conobea scoparioides** Benth. (Scrophulariaceae)	Wild	Whole plant	Tea	Boil to make tea. Drink cold.

Table 1. (cont.)

Coll. Nº		COMMON NAME/ (SCIENTIFIC NAME)	CULTIVATED/ WILD	PART USED	PREPARATION AND SPECIFIC PROBLEM CURED OR ACTION OF CURE
LCB-160		**Tento (?)** **Derris** sp. (Leg. Pap.)	Wild	Seeds	Syrup — Grate seeds and mix with honey to make syrup.
	*	**Urucu** **Bixa orellana** L. (Bixaceae)	Cultivated	Root	Tea — Make tea from root.
LCB-121		— **Byrsonima** sp.			
LCB-169		**Murici** ** **Byrsonima chrysophylla** H.B.K. (Malpighiaceae)	Wild or Cultivated	Bark	Syrup — Boil all ingredients(**) together sugar tomake syrup.
	*	**Manga**** **Mangifera indica** L. (Anacardiaceae)	Cultivated	Bark	
LCB-79		**Ata** ** **Annona squamosa** L. (Annonaceae)	Cultivated	Leaf	
	*	**Graviola** ** **Annona muricata** L. (Annonaceae)	Cultivated 2-3	Leaves	
LCB-145 ou 138		**Jatobá** and/or **Jutaí** ** **Hymenaea courbaril** L. (Leg. Caesalp.)	Wild	Bark	
LCB-9		**Sucuba** ** **Hinatanthus sucuuba** (Sm.) Woodson (Apocynaceae)	Wild	Bark	
LCB-25		**Apeí** ** **Dorstenia reniformis** Pohl (Moraceae)	Wild	Root	

Table 1. (cont.)

Coll. Nº	COMMON NAME/ (SCIENTIFIC NAME)	CULTIVATED/ WILD	PART USED	PREPARATION AND SPECIFIC PROBLEM CURED OR ACTION OF CURE
LCB-166	**Língua-de-Vaca** ** **Elephantopus scaber** L. (Compositae)	Wild	Root	
			CURE ALLS AND FORTIFIERS	(Cura todos os males e fortifica)
*	**Amapá** **Brosimum parinarioides** Ducke subsp. **parinarioides** (Moraceae)	Wild	Latex	Tonic — Drink as a fortifier.
LCB-86	**Arruda** **Ruta graveolens** L. (Rutaceae)	Cultivated	Leaves	Tea — Pour hot water over leaves and drink as a tea.
LCB-153	**Batatão** **Operculina alata** (Ham.) Urb. (Convolvulaceae)	Wild	Root	Tea — Boil the root for tea. Drink as a fortifier.
LCB-172	**Breu** **Protium spruceanum** (Benth.) Engler (Burseraceae)	Wild	Leaves	Bath — Soak leaves in water and use water for a bath.
LCB-39	**Caté-Çaraí** **Psychotria barbiflora** DC (Rubiaceae)	Wild	Leaves	Bath — Mash leaves in water and steep in the sun. Use water for a bath.
*	**Copaíba** **Copaifera multijuga** Hayne (Leg. Caesalp.)	Wild	Oil	Oil — Drop oil from tree into any kind of tea.
LCB-153	**Envirataia** **Annona ambotay** Aubl. (Annonaceae)	Wild	Wood	Smoke — Pass smoke on body.

Table 1. (cont.)

Coll. Nº	(SCIENTIFIC NAME) COMMON NAME/	CULTIVATED/ WILD	PART USED	PREPARATION AND SPECIFIC PROBLEM CURED OR OCTION OF CURE	
LCB-54	**Icenso** (Acanthaceae)	Cultivated	Leaves	Bath	Mash up leaves in water and use water for a bath.
LCB-58	**Mangericão** **Ocimum** sp. (Labiatae)	Cultivated	Leaves	Bath	Mash up leaves in water and use water for a bath.
LCB-171	**Muirapuama** **Rhabdodendron amazonicum** (Spr. ex Benth.) Hub. (Rhabdodendraceae)	Wild	Leaves	Bath	Soak leaves in water and use water for a bath.
			Root and wood	Massage	Grate into alcohol and massage body.
LCB-34	**Raizão (?)** **Psychotria** sp. (Rubiaceae)	Wild	Leaves	Bath	Mash up leaves in water. Steep in sun. Use water for a bath.
				CUTS AND BRUISES (Cortes e contusões)	
LCB-161	**Andiroba** **Carapa guianensis** Aubl. (Meliaceae)	Wild	Fruit	Oil	Mix oil with salt and rub on bruises.
LCB-47	**Cumaru** **Dipteryx odorata** 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** **Caesalpinia ferrea** Mart. (Leg. Caesalp.)	Cultivated	Fruit	Tonic	Grate bean pod into water and drink for bruises.
LCB-152	**Paricá** **Anadenanthera peregrina** (L) Benth. (Leg. Mim.)	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	Ointment	Fry to remove oil. Put on cuts and bruises.
			Skin	Powder	Roast skin. crush to a powder. Put powder on cuts.
			DERRAME[8] (Derrame)		
LCB-86	**Arruda** **Ruta graveolens** L. (Rutaceae)	Cultivated	Leaves	Tea	Pour boiling water over leaves, steep for tea.
	Jacaré Tinga[7] (caiman) (Crocodylia)		Fat	Oil	Fry fat to remove oil. Put a few drops in tea.
			DIARRHEA (Diarréia)		
LCB-44	**Abuta** **Sciadotenia paraensis** (Eichler) Diels (Menispermaceae)	Wild	Root	Tea	Boil for tea.
LCB-80	**Amor-Crescido** **Portulaca pilosa** L. (Portulacaceae)	Cultivated	Leaves and stems	Tea	Boil for tea.
LCB-13	**Alecrim-do-Norte** **Vitex agnus-castus** Kurg. (Verbenaceae)	Cultivated	Leaves	Tea	
	* **Arrumá** (pomegranates) (?)	Cultivated	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.)

Coll. Nº	COMMON NAME/ (SCIENTIFIC NAME)	CULTIVATED/ WILD	PART USED	PREPARATION AND SPECIFIC PROBLEM CURED OR ACTION OF CURE	
LCB-60	**Crajiru** **Arrabidaea chica** (H.B.K.) Bur (Bignoniaceae)	Cultivated	Leaves	Tea	Boil for tea.
LCB-174	**Escada-de-jabuti** **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.
LCB-187	**Jacamim** **Polygala** sp. (Polygalaceae)	Wild	Root	Tea	Beat or scrape root and boil for tea.
LCB-36	**Japim-caá** **Amasonia arborea** H.B.K. (Verbenaceae)	Wild	Whole plant	Wash Enema	Boil. Wash anus and use as an enema.
LCB-88	**Jinja** **Engenia michelii** Aubl. (Myrtaceae)	Cultivated	Leaves	Wash Enema	Boil. Wash anus and use water as an enema.
LCB-43	**Macaquinho** **Sabicea amazonensis** Wunh. (Rubiaceae)	Wild	Leaves and root	Tea	Boil for tea.
LCB-24	**Marupazinho** **Eleutherina plicata** Hub. (Iridaceae)	Cultivated/ Wild (?)	Root	Tonic	Grate bulb into water, strain, and drink.
LCB-109	**Perauixi** **Couepia paraensis** (Mart. & Zucc.) Benth ssp. **glabra** Prance (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 OCTION OF CURE
LCB-93	**Sarabatucu** **Heteropterys** sp. (Malpighiaceae)	Wild	Root	Tea	Boil witb bark from escada de jabuti to make tea.
			DISLOCATIONS (Desmentiduras)		
LCB-27	**Pião-Branco** **Jatropha curcas** L. (Euphorbiaceae)	Cultivated	Stem	Ointment	Remove juice from stem and put on dislocated joints.
	* **Sucuriju** (anaconda) **Eunectes murinus**		Fat	Ointment	Fry fat to remove oil. Massage on joint.
			DIZZINESS (Tontura)		
LCB-100	**Begonia** **Begonia** sp. (Begoniaceae)	Cultivated	Leaves	Ointment Tonic	Mash leaves and remove juice. Rub juice on forehead and drink some
LCB-158	**Maniva-de-veado** (do Campo) **Manihot** sp. (Euphorbiaceae)	Wild	Leaves	Massage Bath	Massage body with leaves. Mash leaves in water, steep in sun take a bath in the water.
LCB-159	**Maniva-de-veado** (da Mata) **Manihot** sp. (Euphorbiaceae)	Wild	Leaves	Massage Bath	Massage body with leaves. Mash leaves in water, steep in sun a bath in the water.
	Vaca (cow)		Milk fat	Ointment	Fry fat, mix with camphor, rub on forehead.
			EAR ACHE (Dor-de-ouvido)		
LCB-36-37	**Japim-caá** **Amasonia arborea** H.B.K. (Verbenaceae)	Wild	Flower	Ear drops	Mash flower, squeeze juice through a cloth, put drops in ear.

Table 1. (cont.)

Coll. Nº	COMMON NAME/ (SCIENTIFIC NAME)	CULTIVATED/ WILD	PART USED	PREPARATION AND SPECIFIC PROBLEM CURED OR 'ACTION OF CURE
LCB-57	**Trevo-Roxo** (Acanthaceae)	Cultivated	Leaves	Ear drops — Mash leaves to remove juice. Drop in ear.
	Galinha (chicken)		Fat	Ointment — Fry fat to remove oil. Rub it in front and behind ear.
			EYE PROBLEMS (Doença nos olhos)	
*	**Abiu** **Lucuma caimito** Roem. et Schult (Sapotaceae)	Cultivated	Fruit and trunk	Eye drops — Remove latex from trunk and fruit. Put in eye for "bilida"[9].
LCB-188	**Acuralzinho** **Euphorbia thymifolia** L. (Euphorbiaceae)	Wild	Stem	Eye drops — Break stem, remove latex, drop in eye for "bilida".
LCB-196	**Flecha-de-urubu** **Cyperus ligularis** L. (Cyperaceae)	Wild	Stem	Eye drops — Roast stem in fire until soft. Squeeze ou juice and drop in eye for "carne crescida"[10].
LCB-82	**Folha Grossa** **Lamium** sp. (Labiatae)	Cultivated	Leaves	Eye drops — Mash leaves and drop juice in eye for "carne crescida".
LCB-48	**Lágrima-de-Nossa-Senhora** **Pithecellobium cochloatum** (Willd.) Mart. (Leg. Mim.)	Wild	Seeds	Eye drops — Grate seeds in water, strain, use water to clean eyes ("limpa vista").
LCB-3	**Vassourinha** **Scoparia dulcis** L. (Scrophulariaceae)	Wild	Leaves	Eye drops — Mash leaves and strain juice. Drop in eye to cure eye ache.
•	**Paca** **Agouti paca**		Gall blader (=Fel)	Eye drops — Put drops of bile in eye for "carne crescida".

Table 1. (cont.)

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

Table 1. (cont.)

Coll. Nº	COMMON NAME/ (SCIENTIFIC NAME)	CULTIVATED/ WILD	PART USED	PREPARATION	AND SPECIFIC PROBLEM CURED OR ACTION OF CURE
LCB-59	**Cravo** **Tagetes patula** L. (Compositae)	Cultivated	Leaves	Massage	Mash leaves, remove juice, and use it for a massage./Or mash leaves in cachaça, copaíba oil, andiroba oil, or kerosene and use for massage.
LCB-91	**Melhoral** **Lamium album** L. (Labiatae)	Cultivated	Leaves	Tea	Boil leaves for tea and drink hot. Makes you sweat.
*	**Mumuré = Amapá-mururé** **Brosimum utile** (H.B.K.) Pittier (Moraceae)	Wild	Bark Latex	Tea Tonic	Drink a very small amount of latex
LCB-126	**Muirassacaca** **Croton** sp. (Euphorbiaceae)	Wild	Bark	Tea	Boil and drink tea.
LCB-8	**Pau-de-Angola** **Piper roraimanum** (Piperaceae)	Cultivated	Leaves	Massage	Mash leaves, remvoe juice, massage on head.
LCB-49	**Pau-Verônica** **Camptosema** sp. (Leg. Pap.)	Wild	Bark	Tea Bath	Soak bark in water. Drink water and it for a bath.
LCB-21	**Quina** **Quassia amara** L. (Simaroubaceae)	Cultivated/ Wild (?)	Leaves	Tea Bath	
LCB-95	**São-Caitano** **Momordica charantia** L. (Cucurbitaceae)	Wild	Leaves	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	
			FLU (Resfriado)		
LCB-67	**Algodão -Branco** **Gossypium hirsutum** L. (Malvaceae)	Cultivated	Leaves	Bath	Boil leaves in water, use water for bath. Especially good for pregnant women.
LCB-192	**Araticu** **Annona montana** Macf. var. **marcgravii** (Mart.) Fr. (Annonaceae)	Cultivated	Leaves	Tea Bath	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** **Cedrela odorata** L. (Meliaceae)	Wild	Leaves	Bath	Boil with leaves of marupá and use water for a bath.
LCB-28	**Pião-Roxo** **Jatropha gossypifolia** L. (Euphorbiaceae)	Cultivated	Leaves	Bath	Soak leaves in water, use water for bath.
LCB-45	**Samambaia, Cama de Menino** **Selaginella stellata** Spring. (Selaginellaceae)	Wild	Fronds	Bath	Boil leaves, use water for bath.
			HAIR TREATMENT (Tratamento de cabelo)		
LCB-87	**Babosa-Ananás** **Aloe vera** L. (Liliaceae)	Cultivated	Leaves		Break open leaf, remove jelly-like substance inside, put jelly on hair to keep it from falling out.
LCB-33	**Gipoóca** **Bredemeyera floribunda** Willd. (Polygalaceae)	Wild	Root	Wash	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 1. (cont.)

Coll. Nº	COMMON NAME/ (SCIENTIFIC NAME)	CULTIVATED/ WILD	PART USED	PREPARATION AND SPECIFIC PROBLEM CURED OR ACTION OF CURE	
		HEADACHE (Dor-de-cabeça)			
LCB-63	**Alfavaca-brava** **Monieria trifolia** Aubl. (Rutaceae)	Wild	Leaves and stem	Wash	Mash in water, boil, wash head./Can boil with leaves from lemon tree, let steep overnight, wash head next morning.
LCB-52	**Alfavaca-de-vaqueiro**, **Ocimum** sp. (Labiatae)	Cultivated	Leaves	Tea Bath	Boil leaves for tea. Mash leaves in water and leave in sun, use water for a bath.
LCB-7	**Anador** (with small leaf) **Telanthera** sp. (Amaranthaceae)	Cultivated	Leaves and stem	Tea	Boil leaves for tea.
LCB-86	**Arruda** **Ruta graveolens** L. (Rutaceae)	Cultivated	Leaves	Ointment	Put leaves in alcohol and pass on forehead.
LCB-172	**Breu** **Protium spruceanum** (Benth.) Engler (Burseraceae)	Wild	Resin	Smoke	Burn resin, inhale smoke.
LCB-35	**Capitiú** **Siparuna guianensis** Aubl. (Monimiaceae)	Wild	Leaves	Bath	Soak leaves in water in sun, use water for bath.
	• **Chicória** **Cichorium intybus** L. (Compositae)	Cultivated	Leaves	Poultice	Mix with vik and put on head.
LCB-51	**Cipó-Alho** **Adenocalymna alliaceum** Miers (Bignoniaceae)	Cultivated	Leaves	Bath	Mash leaves in water, use water fo bath.

Table 1. (cont.)

Coll. Nº	COMMON NAME/ (SCIENTIFIC NAME)	CULTIVATED/ WILD	PART USED	PREPARATION	AND SPECIFIC PROBLEM CURED OR ACTION OF CURE
*	**Copaíba** **Copaifera multijuga** Hayne (Leg. Caesalp.)	Wild	Oil		Put a few drops in any kind of tea.
LCB-82	**Folha-Grossa** **Lamium** sp. (Labiatae)	Cultivated	Leaves	Poultice	Heat leaves until soft, put them on forehead.
LCB-58	**Mangericão** **Ocimum** sp. (Labiatae)	Cultivated	Leaves	Ointment	Put leaves in alcohol and pass on forehead.
LCB-158	**Maniva de veado** (do Campo) **Manihot** sp. (Euphorbiaceae)	Wild	Leaves	Massage Bath	Massage with leaves. Mash leaves in water, leaves in sun, take bath in water.
LCB-159	**Maniva-de-veado** (da Mata) **Manihot** sp. (Euphorbiaceae)	Wild	Leaves	Massage Bath	Massage with leaves. Mash leaves in water, leave in sun, use water for a bath.
LCB-23	**Mucura - caá** **Petiveria alliacea** L. (Phytolacaceae)	Cultivated/ Wild (?)	Leaves Leaves Leaves and roots	Poultice Wash Tea	Heat leaves, and put on head. Put leaves in water and wash head. Boil bark for tea.
LCB-126	**Muirassacaca** **Croton** sp. (Euphorbiaceae)	Wild	Bark	Tea	Boil bark for tea.
LCB-42	**Oriza** **Pogostemon patchouly** Pellet (Labiatae)	Cultivated	Leaves	Ointment	Mash leaves, remove juice, and put on head.
LCB-135	**Paracarí** **Marsypianthes chamaedrys** (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** **Cyperus diffusus** Vahl. ssp. **cholaranthus** (Prest.) Kuh. (Cyperaceae)	Wild	Root	Wash	Beat root, put in alcohol or water. Soak head.
LCB-14	**Trevo maru** **Stethoma pectoralis** (Jacq.) var. **latifolia** Brem. (Acanthaceae)	Cultivated	Leaves and stem	Wash	Mash in alcohol and wash head. Can add patichuli.
LCB-74	**Vik** **Mentha viridis** L. (Labiatae)	Cultivated	Leaves	Tea Poultice	Pour hot water over leaves, drink as tea. Mash leaves and put on forehead.
LCB-58	**Mangericão** ** **Ocimum** sp. (Labiatae)	Cultivated	Leaves	Bath	Mix all these leaves** and soak in water for a bath.
LCB-23	**Mucura-caá** ** **Petiveria alliacea** L. (Phytolacaceae)	Wild	Leaves		
LCB-8	**Pau-da-Angola** ** **Piper roraimanum** (Piperaceae)	Cultivated	Leaves		
LCB-42	**Oriza** ** **Pogostemon patchouly** Pellet. (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. Nº	COMMON NAME/ (SCIENTIFIC NAME)	CULTIVATED/ WILD	PART USED	PREPARATION AND SPECIFIC PROBLEM CURED OR ACTION OF CURE
		HEART (Coração)		
LCB-68	**Canela** **Cinnamomum zeylanica** L. (Lauraceae)	Cultivated	Leaves	Tea — Boil leaves for tea. Acts as sedative.
LCB-84	**Coramina** Pedilanthus sp. (Passifloraceae)	Cultivated	Leaves	Tea — Boil leaves for tea. Acts as sedative
*	**Mamão** (papaya) **Carica papaya** L. (Caricaceae)	Cultivated	Flowers	Tea — Boil flowers for tea.
LCB-119	**Patchuli** **Andropogon squarrosus** L. f. (Gramineae)	Cultivated	Roots	Tea — Boil roots for tea.
LCB-83	**Peroba** **Passiflora edulis** Sims Passifloraceae)	Cultivated	Fruit	Juice — Drink juice pure.
*	**Preciosa** **Aniba canellila** (H.B.K.) Mez (Lauraceae)	Wild	Bark	Tea — Boil bark to make tea.
LCB-30	**Vindecaá** **Alpinia nutans** Rosc. (Zingiberaceae)	Cultivated	Flower	Tea — Boil for tea. Acts as sedative.
*	**Sauva-Ataí** (leaf cutter ants) **Atta serdens serdens**		Whole ants	Mash up ants with farinha,[12] 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
			HERNIA (Hérnia)		
	* **Apuí** (strangler fig) **Clusia** sp. (Moraceae)	Wild	Trunk		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	**Puruí** **Alibertia edulis** (L. C. Rich.) A. Rich. (Rubiaceae) **Cupim** (termites)	Wild	Leaves	Bath	Boil leaves in water, sit in water up to waist.
			Whole termites	Plaster	Toast termites, pass through a cloth and mix with latex from apuí. Use this mixture to make a plaster on abdomen.
	* **Raia** (sting ray) **(Potomotrygon hystrix)**		Fat	Ointment	Cut up liver, fry to remove oil, pass on abdomen.
			INFLAMATION (Inflamação)		
LCB-191	**Cordão-de-São-Francisco** (tree)[13] **Parkia pendula** Benth ex Walp. (Leg. Mim.)	Wild	Bark	Bath	Scrape off inner bark, remove juice, put juice in water and use for a bath.
LCB-140	**Quina-da-beira** **Simarouba** sp. (Simaroubaceae)	Wild	Leaves	Bath	Mash leaves in water, use water for a bath.
LCB-99	**Urtiga** (falsa) **Dalechampia scandens** L. (Euphorbiaceae)	Wild	Root	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	
				ITCHING (Coceira)	
*	**Castanha-Sapucaia** **Lecythis usitata** Miers var. **paraensis** R. Kunth (Lecythidaceae)	Wild	Leaves	Ointment	Mash leaves, remove juice, put on itch.
LCB-191	**Cordão-de-São-Francisco** (tree) **Parkia pendula** 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** **Bredemeyera floribunda** Willd. (Polygalaceae)	Wild	Root	Bath	Grate root, put in water, wash hair to get rid of an itching head.
LCB-116	**Japana-Branca** **Eupatorium triplinerve** Vahl (Compositae)	Cultivated	Leaves	Bath	Mash leaves in water, leave in sun, use water for bath.
LCB-139	**Jutairana** **Cynometra** sp. (Leg. Caesalp.)	Wild	Bark	Wash	Boil in water, use water to wash itch.
LCB-166	**Língua-de-Vaca** **Elephantopus scaber** L. (Compositae)	Wild	Root	Wash	Boil in water, use water to wash itch.
LCB-144	**Mata-pasto** Cassia reticulata Willd. (Leg. Caesalp.)	Wild (?)	Leaves	Ointment	Mash leaves, put juice on itch.
LCB-97	**Mata-pasto** **Cassia tora** 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
LCB-126	**Muirassacaca** **Croton** sp. (Euphorbiaceae)	Wild	Leaves	Wash	Boil in water, wash itch.
LCB-96	**Pará-Pará** **Jacaranda copaia** D. Don. (Bignoniaceae)	Wild	Bark	Wash	Soak bark in water in the sun. Wash itch with this water.
LCB-95	**São-Caitano** **Momordica charantia** 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.
		ITERICIA [14] (Icterícia)			
*	**Açaí** **Euterpe oleracea** Mart. (Palmae)	Wild	Root	Tea	Boil with the root of mucajá for tea.
LCB-134	**Camapu** **Physalis angulata** L. (Solanaceae)	Wild	Root	Tea	Boil with root of urucú and açaí for tea.
LCB-154	**Celidônia** **Boerhavia paniculata** Rich. (Nyctaginaceae)	Wild	Root	Tea	
*	**Genipapo** **Genipa americana** 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
	* **Urucu** **Bixa orellana** L. (Bixaceae)	Cultivated	Root	Tea
LCB-69 and 125	**Pitomba** da mata (grande) **Talisia** sp. (Sapindaceae)	Wild/ Cultivated	Leaves (3)	Tea — Boil with root of açaí and urucú, dilute and drink.
	* **Açaí**** **Euterpe oleracea** Mart.	Wild	Root	Tea — Boil all ingredients** together for tea.
	* **Coco** ** **Cocos nucifera** L. (Palmae)	Cultivated	Bark	
	* **Manga** ** **Mangifera indica** L. (Anacardiaceae)	Cultivated	Root	
	* **Mucajá** ** (Anacardiaceae)	Cultivated/ Wild (?)	Leaf	
		KIDNEYS (Rins)		
LCB-136	**Cipó-Macaco** **Costus** sp. (Zingiberaceae)	Wild	Leaves and root	Tea — Boil, dilute, drink cold to cure kidney infection.
LCB-36-37	**Japim-caá** **Amasonia arborea** 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. Nº	COMMON NAME/ (SCIENTIFIC NAME)	CULTIVATED/ WILD	PART USED	PREPARATION AND SPECIFIC PROBLEM CURED OR ACTION OF CURE
		LIVER (Fígado)		
LCB-134	**Camapu** **Physalis angulata** L. (Solanaceae)	Wild	Root	Tea — Boil, let cool, drink for inflamed liver.
LCB-104	**Carapanaúba** **Casearia** aff. **spruceana** Benth. ex Eichl. (Flacourtiaceae)	Wild	Bark	Tea — Soak bark in water for tea.
LCB-112	**Castanhola** **Terminalia catappa** L. (Combretaceae)	Cultivated	Leaves	Tea — Boil for tea.
LCB-162	**Cedro** **Cedrela odorata** L. (Meliaceae)	Wild	Wood, and root	Tea — Boil, drink cold.
*	**Graviola** **Annona muricata** L. (Annonaceae)	Cultivated	Leaves	Tea
*	**Mamão** (papaya) **Carica papaya** L. (Caricaceae)	Cultivated	Flowers	Tea — Boil for tea.
LCB-126	**Muirassacaca** **Croton** sp. (Euphorbiaceae)	Wild	Bark	Tea — Boil for tea.
LCB-4	**São-João-Caá** **Melampodium camphoratum** 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** **Casearia** aff. **spruceana** 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.
				Tonic Eye drops	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.)

Coll. Nº	COMMON NAME/ (SCIENTIFIC NAME)	CULTIVATED/ WILD	PART USED	PREPARATION AND SPECIFIC PROBLEM CURED OR ACTION OF CURE
LCB-61	**Mangarataia** **Zingiber officinalis** Rosc. (Zingiberaceae)	Cultivated	Leaves and root	Tea — Drink tea for menstrual cramps.
LCB-115	**Mutuquinha** (?)	Cultivated	Leaves	Tea — Boil, drink tea for excessive menstrual flow.
LCB-6	**Xibuí, Maria-Mole, Comida-de-Jabutí** **Peperomia pellucida** H.B.K. (Piperaceae)	Wild	Whole plant	Tea — Pour hot water over plant, steep for tea. Drink to cure excess menstrual flow.
LCB-165	**Carrapicho** **Achyranthus indica** (L.) Mill. (Amaranthaceae)	Wild	Whole plant	Bath — Boli, mix with alfazema. Take bath in water for menstrual cramps. Alfazema (lavander) is bought in the pharmacy.
		PARALIZATION (Paralizia)		
*	**Tambaqui** **(Colossoma cacropomum)**		Fat	Ointment — Fry fat to remove oil, rub oil on paralyzed limbs and body.
		PURGATIVE (Purgativo)		
LCB-153	**Batatão** **Operculina alata** (Ham) Urb. (Convolvulaceae)	Wild	Root	Put hot water in tapioca[15] taken from from root. Drink to clean out intestines.
*	**Mamão** (papaya) **Carica papaya** L. (Caricaceae)	Cultivated	Leaves	Boil with salt, drink to induce vomiting. Cleans out stomach.

Table 1. (cont.)

Coll. Nº	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** **Gossypium hirsutum** L. (Malvaceae)	Cultivated	Leaves Flower	Bath Tea — Take bath for uterine problems. Tea cures uterine problems also.
LCB-104	**Carapanaúba** **Casearia** aff. **spruceana** Benth. ex Eichl. (Flacourtiaceae)	Wild	Bark	Tea — Soak bark in water Drink for. inflamed uterus.
LCB-38	**Erva de-Passarinho** **Phthirusa adunca** (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** **Croton** sp. (Euphorbiaceae)	Wild	Bark	Tea — Boil for tea.
LCB-14	**Trêvo-Cumaru** **Stethoma pectoralis** (Jacq.) var **latifolia** Brem. (Acanthaceae)	Cultivated	Leaves and stem	Tea — Boil for tea and bath. Good for ovaries and uterus.
				VAGINAL EXCRETIONS[16] (Excressões vaginais)
*	**Cajueiro** (cashew) **Anacardium occidentale** L. (Anacardiaceae)	Cultivated	Bark	Bath — Boil, use water for douche.
LCB-191	**Cordão-de-São-Francisco** (tree) **Parkia pendula** Benth. ex Walp. (Leg. Mim.)	Wild	Bark	Bath — Beat bark in water, add bark of muraçacaca and leaves of São Caitana, use water for douche.

Table 1. (cont.)

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	Boil with leaves of marupá and use water for bath.
LCB-156	**Cipótai** **Capparis lineata** Darub. ex Pers. (Capparidaceae)	Wild	Root	Massage	Scrape 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	**Enviratai**a **Annona ambotay** Aubl. (Annonaceae)	Wild	Bark	Massage	Put bark in alcohol or andiroba oil, use concoction for massage.
LCB-61	**Mangaratai**a **Zingiber officinalis** Rosc. (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 cachaça use this for massage.
	• **Capivara** (capybara) **(Hydrochaeris hydrochaeris)**		Fat	Ointment	Fry fat to remove oil, mix with kerosene, rub on body.
	• **Peixe-boi** (manatee) **(Trychechus inunguis)**		Fat	Ointment	Fry fat to remove oil, rub on body. Can be mixed with camphor.
	• **Preguiça** (sloth) **(Bradypus tridactyla)**		Fat	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) **Leonotis nepetifolia** Schimp. ex Bth. (Labiatae)	Cultivated/ Wild	Leaves	Tonic Bath	Mash leaves in water with bark of muraçacaca and leaves of São Caitano, drink some of the water and use rest for a douche.
LCB-38	**Erva-de-Passarinho** **Phthirusa adunca** (G.F.W. Mey) Maguire (Loranthaceae)	Wild	Leaves	Tea Bath	Boil with leaves from japana and bark from barbatemão. Drink as tea and use for douche
LCB-55	**Murtinha** (Lythraceae)	Cultivated	Flower	Tea	
LCB-11	**Pau-d'arco-da-beira** **Tabebuia barbata** (E. Mey) Sandw. (Bignoniaceae)	Wild	Bark	Tea	Boil for tea.
LCB-19-46	**Pedra-Ume-caá** **Myrcia amazonica** DC (Myrtaceae)	Wild	Leaves	Tea Bath	Boil, drink tea, use water for douche.
LCB-4	**São-João-caá** **Melampodium camphoratum** Benth & Hook (Compositae)	Wild	Leaves	Tea Bath	Boil for tea and douche.
LCB-59	**Taperibazinho** **Polyscias** sp. (Araliaceae)	Cultivated	Leaves	Tea Bath	Boil for tea and douche.
			RHEUMATISM (Reumatismo)		
LCB-180	**Cabacinha** **Lufa operculata** L. (Cucurbitaceae)	Cultivated	Fruit	Massage Tea	Put small piece of fruit in andiroba oil and massage body. Boil a very small piece of the fruit for tea. Taken in larger quantities, this is poisonus.

Table 1. (cont.)

Coll. Nº	COMMON NAME/ (SCIENTIFIC NAME)	CULTIVATED/ WILD	PART USED	PREPARATION AND SPECIFIC PROBLEM CURED OR ACTION OF CURE
*	**Puraqué** (electric eel) **(Electrophorus electricus)**		Fat	Ointment — Fry fat to remove oil, rub on body
*	**Tracajá** (river turtle) **(Podocnemis unifilis)**		Fat	Ointment — Fry fat to remove oil, rub on body
			SEDATIVES (Sedativos)	
LCB-68	**Canela** **Cinamomum zeylanica** L. (Lauraceae)	Cultivated	Leaves	Tea — Boil for tea.
LCB-84	**Coramina** **Pedilanthus** sp. (Euphorbiaceae)	Cultivated	Leaves	Tea — Boil for tea.
LCB-42	**Oriza** **Pogostemon patchouly** Pellet (Labiatae)	Cultivated	Leaves	Tea — Boil water, pour over leaves to make tea.
LCB-83	**Peroba** **Passiflora edulis** Sims. (Passifloraceae)	Cultivated	Leaves	Tea — Boil for tea.
*	**Preciosa** **Aniba canellila** (H.B.K.) Mez. (Lauraceae)	Wild	Bark	Tea — Boil for tea. Good for nerves.
LCB-30	**Vindecaá** **Alpinia nutans** 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** **Hymenaea courbaril** L. (Leg. Caesalp.)	Wild	Bark	Wash	Boil in water and wash feet to cure foot fungus
*	**Jerimu** **Cucurbita pepo** L. (Cucurbitaceae)	Cultivated	Fruit	Ointment	Remove latex from husk of fruit, put on top of scars to make them go away.
LCB-149	**Jurubeba-grande** **Solanum** sp. (Solanaceae)	Wild	Fruit	Soap	Roast fruit, mix with cacau soap. Cures "manchas brancas" and "titinga".[17]
LCB-18	**Lacre** **Vismia** sp. (Guttiferae)	Wild	Latex from stem, leaves, and fruit	Ointment	Put latex on skin to cure "pano branco" and "impinge".[17]
		SORES (Feridas)			
LCB-80	**Amor-Crescido** **Portulaca pilosa** L. (Portulacaceae)	Cultivated	Leaves and stem	Tea	Boil, drink tea cool.
LCB-76	**Anil** **Indigofera anil** L. (Leg. Pap.)	Wild	Leaves	Ointment	Mash leaves, remove juice, put on sore.
LCB-107	**Apiranga** **Mouriri apiranga** Spr. (Melastomataceae)	Wild	Bark	Ointment	Boil bark, put water on sore.
LCB-87	**Babosa-Ananás** **Aloe vera** L. (Liliaceae)	Cultivated	Leaves	Ointment	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) **Anacardium occidentale** L. (Anacardiaceae)	Cultivated	Leaves	**Tea** Boil for tea. Stops bleeding inside mouth from sore or tooth pulled.
LCB-104	**Carapanaúba** **Casearia** aff. **spruceana** Benth. ex Eichl. (Flacourtiaceae)	Wild	Bark	Wash Soak bark, wash wound with water.
LCB-38	**Erva-de-Passarinho** **Phthirusa adunca** (G.F.W. Mey) Maguire (Loranthaceae)	Wild	Leaves	Powder Dry leaves, mash into powder, put on sore.
LCB-150	**Erva de Passarinho** **Phoradendron** sp. (Loranthaceae)	Wild	Leaves	Powder Roast, crush, and put on sore.
LCB-170	**Ingá-Xixi** **Inga lateriflora** Miq. (Leg. Mim.)	Wild	Bark	Wash Grate bark in water, use for wash.
LCB-191	**Cordão-de-São-Francisco** (tree) **Parkia pendula** Benth. ex Walp. (Leg. Mim.)	Wild	Bark	Powder Dry bark, grate on top of sore.
LCB-108	**Cumandá** **Campsiandra comosa** var. **laurifolia** (Bth.) Cowan (Leg. Caesalp.)	Wild	Bark	Wash Boil bark or put it in alcohol, wash sores.
				Powder Dry bark, grate on top of sore.
			Seeds	Powder Dry seeds, grate on top of sore.
LCB-36-37	**Japim-Caá** **Amasonia arborea** H.B.K. (Verbenaceae)	Wild	Flower	Ointment 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	**Língua-de-Vaca** **Elephantopus scaber** L. (Compositae)	Wild	Root	Wash	Grate bark into water, wash sores
LCB-126	**Muirassacaca** **Croton** sp. (Euphorbiaceae)	Wild	Root and Leaves	Wash	Mash in water, wash sore.
			Bark	Poultice	Grate bark on top of sore.
LCB-27	**Pião Branco** **Jatropha curcas** L. (Euphorbiaceae)	Cultivated	Stem	Ointment	Break stem, remove juice, put on wound.
LCB-70	**Pião-Barrigudo** **Jatropha curcas** L. (Euphorbiaceae)	Cultivated	Leaves and stem	Ointment	Mash leaves and stem, remove juice, put on sore.
LCB-140	**Quina-da-Beira** **Simarouba** sp. (Simaroubaceae)	Wild	Leaves	Bath	Mash leaves in water, wash sores.
LCB-95	**São-Caitano** **Momordica charantia** L. (Cucurbitaceae)	Wild	Leaves	Wash	Biol leaves and wash wound.
LCB-105	**Tabacurana** **Ichtyothere terminalis** (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** **Scoparia dulcis** 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) **(Eunectes murinus)**		Skin Fat	**Powder** Ointment	Dry and toast skin, crush, put on sore Fry to remove oil, put on sore that will not heal.
	Insect larvae 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** **Lufa operculata** L. (Cucurbitaceae)	Cultivated	Fruit	Poultice	Boil fruit, soak farinha in this water, put on spine. It will come out soon
LCB-130	**Cipó-Tracuá** **Philodendron** 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 paca)**		Gall bladder	Ointment	Put a few drops of bile on splinter to make it come out.
	* **Tatu** (armadillo) **(Dasypus novemcinctus)**		Fat	Ointment	Fry to remove oil, put on splinter to make it come out.
			STOMACH ACHE (Dor-de-estômago)		
LCB-13	**Alecrim-do-Norte** **Vitex agnus-castus** Kürg. (Verbenaceae)	Cultivated	Leaves	Tea	(Associated with dysentary.)
LCB-7	Anador (with small leaf) **Telanthera** sp. (Amaranthaceae)	Cultivated	Leaves and stem	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	
LCB-161	**Andiroba** **Carapa guianensis** Aubl. (Meliaceae)	Wild	Fruit	Massage	Remove oil from fruit, mix with kerosene, pass on stomach.
LCB-86	**Arruda** **Ruta graveolens** L. (Rutaceae)	Cultivated	Leaves	Tea	Pour boiling water over leaves for tea.
LCB-106	**Avenca** **Adianthum** sp. (Polypodiaceae)	Wild	Fronds	Tea	Boil for tea.
LCB-122	**Catinga-de-Mulata** **Leucas martinisensis** R.Br. (Labiatae)	Cultivated	Leaves	Tea	Pour boiling water over leaves, steep for tea. Gets rid of stomach gas.
*	**Caferana** **Picrolemma pseudocoffea** Ducke (Simaroubaceae)	Wild	Leaves and root	Tea	Tea cures inflamed stomach.
*	**Capim-Santo** **Kyllinga odorata** Vahl (Cyperaceae)	Cultivated	Leaves	Tea	
*	**Castanha-do-Pará** **Bertholetia excelsa** Humb. ex Bonpl. (Lecythidaceae)	Wild	Fruit	Tea	Boil husk of fruit for tea.
LCB-66	**Carmelitana** **Lippia alba** (Mill.) N.E.Br. (Verbenaceae)	Cultivated	Leaves	Tea	Boil leaves for tea.
LCB-65	**Cidreira** **Lantana canescens** H.B.K. (Verbenaceae)	Cultivated	Leaves	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	
LCB-47	**Cumaru** **Dipteryx odorata** Willd. (Leg. Pap.)	Wild	Seeds	Oil	Remove oil from seeds, put a few drops in any kind of tea (canela, preciosa, etc.)
LCB-128	**Cumarurana** **Andira retusa** H.B.K. (Leg. Pap.)	Wild	Bark	Tea	Boil for tea.
LCB-1	**Elixir-Paregórico** **Piper cavalcantei** Yuncker (Piperaceae)	Cultivated	Leaves	Tea	Boil for tea. Orange peel, and leaves from carmiletana and salva de marajo can be included.
LCB-137	**Enviratata** **Annona ambotay** Aubl. (Annonaceae)	Wild	Bark	Tea	Boil for tea, drink cold.
LCB-75	**Hortelã-pequeno** **Mentha viridis** L. (Labiatae)	Cultivated	Leaves	Tea	Pour boiling water over leaves for tea.
LCB-24	**Marupazinho** **Eleutherina plicata** 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** **Lamium album** L. (Labiatae)	Cultivated	Leaves	Tea	Boil, drink tea hot. Especially good with orange peel.
LCB-23	**Mucuracaá** **Petiveria alliacea** L. (Phytolacaceae)	Cultivated/ Wild (?)	Leaves and root	Tea	Boil for tea.
LCB-41	**Murta-Parida** **Myrcia lanceolata** 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	
	* **Laranja** (orange) **Citrus aurantium** L. (Rutaceae)	Cultivated	Leaves and peel of fruit	Tea	Boil for tea.
LCB-8	**Pau-d'Angola** **Piper marginatum** Jacq. (Piperaceae)	Cultivated	Leaves	Tea	Boil with elixir paregórico for tea.
	* **Preciosa** **Aniba canellila** (H.B.K.) Mez. (Lauraceae)	Wild	Bark	Tea	Boil for tea. Can add orange peel. Gets rid of stomach gas.
LCB-26	**Salva-de-Marajó** **Hyptis incana** Briq. (Labiatae)	Cultivated	Leaves and stems	Tea	
LCB-118	**Urubu-caá** **Aristolochia trilobata** L. (Aristolochiaceae)	Cultivated	Leaves	Tea	Boil for tea with pau de angola.
	* **Paca** **(Agouti paca)**		Gall bladder	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.
	* **Giboia** **(Boa constrictor)**		Fat	Ointment	Fry to remove oil, rub on stomach.
	* **Sauva-Ataí** (leaf cutter ants) **Atta serdens serdens** Lin. 1758		Whole ants	Plaster	Mash up ants and apply to stomach as a plaster.

Table 1. (cont.)

Coll. Nº	COMMON NAME/ (SCIENTIFIC NAME)	CULTIVATED/ WILD	PART USED	PREPARATION AND SPECIFIC PROBLEM CURED OR ACTION OF CURE
		SWELLING (Inchaço)		
LCB-162	**Cedro** **Cedrela odorata** L. (Meliaceae)	Wild	Leaves	Bath — Boil with leaves of marupá, use water for bath.
LCB-191	**Cordão-de-São-Francisco** (tree) **Parkia pendula** Benth ex Walp. (Leg. Mim.)	Wild	Bark	Bath — Boil, use water for bath.
LCB-32	**Imbaúba-branca** **Cecropia leucocoma** Miquel (Moraceae)	Wild	Root and unfurled leaf.	Tea terminal — Boil, drink cold for swollen stomach.
LCB-98	**Malvarisco** **Piper marginatum** Jacq. (Piperaceae)	Wild	Leaves	Poultice — Rub fat on swelling, place leaf over it.
LCB-89	**Mamoma** (Castor) **Ricinus communis** L. (Euphorbiaceae)	Cultivated	Leaf, seeds	Poultice — Mash seeds, boil and skim off oil. Rub oil on swelling, place leaf on top.
	• **Surucucu** (bush master) **(Lachesis muta)**		Fat	Ointment — Fry fat, remove oil, rub on swelling. Can mix with camphor.
	• **Tartaruga** (gaint Amazonian river turtle) **(Podocnemis expansa)**		Fat	Ointment
		SORE THROAT (Dor-de-garganta)		
	• **Arrumá** (pomegranate) (?)	Cultivated	Bark	Wash — Boil, gargle water.
	• **Limão** (limon) **Citrus limonum** Risso (Rutaceae)	Cultivated	Fruit	Syrup — Roast limon 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	**Mangarataia** **Zingiber officinalis** Rosc. (Zingiberaceae)	Cultivated	Root	Tonic — Grate root in water, add sugar, drink.
LCB-160	**Tento (?)** Derris sp. (Leg. Pap.)	Wild	Seeds	Syrup — Grate seeds into honey and drink.
		TOOTH ACHE (Dor-de-dente)		
LCB-67	**Algodão branco** (white cotton) **Gossypium hirsutum** L. (Malvaceae)	Cultivated	Seeds	Poultice — Mash seeds, put in hole in tooth.
*	**Laranja** (orange) **Citrus aurantium** L. (Rutaceae)	Cultivated	Fruit	Oil — Boil the peeling of the fruit to remove oil, put oil on tooth that aches.
*	**Pau-Rosa** (rose wood) **Aniba rosaedora** Ducke (Lauraceae)	Wild	Wood	Oil — Put oil on cotton in hole in tooth.
LCB-21	**Quina** **Quassia amara** L. (Simaroubaceae)	Cultivated	Leaves	Tea — Wash mouth with tea after having tooth pulled.
		RESPIRATORY PROBLEMS (Problemas respiratórios)		
LCB-117	**Jambu** **Spilanthes acmella** L. (Compositae)	Cultivated	Leaves and flower	Tea — Boil for tea. Cures tuberculosis and is generally good for lungs.

Table 1. (cont.)

Coll. Nº	COMMON NAME/ (SCIENTIFIC NAME)	CULTIVATED/ WILD	PART USED	PREPARATION AND SPECIFIC PROBLEM CURED OR ACTION OF CURE	
*	**Limão** (limon) **Citrus limonum** Risso (Rutaceae)	Cultivated	Fruit	Tonic	Drink juice pure to cure temporary lack of air.
LCB-81	**Mastruz** **Chenopodium ambrosioides L.** (Chenopodiaceae)	Cultivated	Leaves	Tonic	Mash leaves, remove juice, beat with raw duck's egg or the yolk of a chicken egg and drink. Good for the lungs in general and cures tuberculosis.
LCB-9	**Sucuba** **Himatanthus sucuuba** (Spr.) Woodson (Apocynaceae)	Wild	Bark	Tea Syrup	Boil bark for tea, add sugar and simmer slowly to make syrup. Cures tuberculosis.
LCB-110	**Barbatimão** **Bowdichia virgiloides** H.B.K. (Leg. Pap.)	Wild	Bark	Tea	Boil for tea.
		URINARY PROBLEMS (Problemas urinários)			
*	**Capim-Santo** **Kyllinga odorata** Vahl. (Cyperaceae)	Cultivated	Leaves	Tea	
LCB-38	**Erva-de-Passarinho** (Type 1) **Phthirusa adunca** (G.F.W.Mey) Maguire (Loranthaceae)	Wild	Leaves and vine	Tea	Boil for tea.
LCB-16	**Erva-mijona, Erva-mineira** **Acanthospermum australe** 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** **Amasonia arborea** H.B.K. (Verbenaceae)	Wild	Leaves	Tea — Boil for tea.
LCB-2	**Malva-Pedra** **Phyllanthus niruri** O. Ktze. (Euphorbiaceae)	Wild	Root	Tea — Boil for tea.
LCB-56	**Perpétua-Branca** **Gomphrena** sp. (Amaranthaceae)	Cultivated	Flower	Tea — Boil flowers, beat in egg white, drink.
LCB-3	**Vassourinha** **Scoparia dulcis** L. (Scorphulariaceae)	Wild	Root	Tea — Boil for tea.
LCB-6	**Xibuí, Maria-Mole, Comida-de-Jabutí** **Peperomia pellucida** H.B.K. (Piperaceae)	Wild	Whole plant	Tea — Pour hot water on plant, steep for tea.
		WEIGHT CONTROL (Controle-de-peso)		
LCB-27	**Pião-Branco** **Jatropha curcas** L. (Euphorbiaceae)	Cultivated	Seeds	Roast seeds and eat them to gain weight.
		WORMS (Vermes)		
•	**Jerimu** **Cucurbita pepo** 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** **Chenopodium ambrosioides** L. (Chenopodiaceae)	Cultivated	Leaves	Tea	Boil for tea.
LCB-163	**Muuba** **Bellucia grossularioides** (L.) Triana (Melastomataceae)	Wild	Fruit		Eat fruit raw.
LCB-95	**São-Caitano** **Momordica charantia** L. (Cucurbitaceae)	Wild	Seeds		Eat seeds with pulp around them.
LCB-9	**Sucuba** **Himatanthus sucuuba** (Spr.) Woodson (Apocynaceae)	Wild	Latex		Cut bark, remove latex, drink it.
LCB-23	**Mucuracaá** **Petiveria alliacea** L. (Phytolacaceae)	Cultivated	Leaves	Ointment	Mash leaves to remove juice, pass juice on stomach of child with worms.
			ISIPLA [18]	(Erisipela)	
LCB-82	**Folha-Grossa** **Lamium** sp. (Labiatae)	Cultivated	Leaves	Ointment	Mash leaves, remove juice, put on top of wound.
LCB-27	**Pião-Branco** **Jatropha curcas** L. (Euphorbiaceae)	Cultivated	Leaves and steam	Ointment	Remove juice, mix with sulfur, put on wound.
LCB-28	**Pião-Roxo** **Jatropha gossypifolia** 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)	Cultivated	Leaves	Poultice — Mash leaves, mix with alcohol and salt or cachaça, put on top of wound.
	Sapo (red-spotted tree frog) (Hylidae)		Whole frog	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	Root	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	**Pacaratepê** **Anacampta riedelii** (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. Caesalp.)	Wild	Leaves	Ointment — Mash up leaves, remove juice. Give it to cows for diarhhea. 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** **Jacaranda copaia** 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** **Anadenanthera peregrina** (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) **(Cebus apella)**		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.
	* **Aruanã** ** **Osteoglossum bicirrhosum**		Scales		
	* **Curimata** ** **Prochilodus** sp		Scales		

Table 1. (continuação)

1 "Albumina" is a term refering to the presence of proteins in the urine. Generally this is caused by a malfunction of the kidneys.

2 Cold refers to luke 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, **Dinopnera 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 an called "erva-de-passarinho" (Type I, Type 2). These plants are similar to mistletoe **(Parkia pendula,** Leg. Mim.), 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 "canauaru" 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 course flour made from manioc **(Manihot esculenta).**

13 A shrub and a tree were called Cordão de São Francisco.

14 "Icterícia" actually refers to yellow skin and may be used for various symptoms of hepatic illnesses. Most commonly this term is used in relation to hepatitus.

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".

Table 1. (continuação)

16 These vaginal excretions, known as "flores branco" (white flowers), usually are caused by the yeast **Candidiase vaginal.**

17 "Manchas brancas", "titinga", "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. "Titinga" may be used for melanistic spots which apper on the skin and are not related to fungal infections.

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

rerent 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 schems 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 populations [1] 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 descendents 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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