

## Synopsis of the plants known as medicinal and poisonous in Northeast of Brazil

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**RESUMO:** “Sinopse das plantas conhecidas como medicinais e venenosas no Nordeste do Brasil”. Este trabalho teve como objetivo um levantamento das plantas e dos seus usos como medicinais, às quais são utilizadas com fins terapêuticos na região nordeste do Brasil. A área de estudo é reconhecida por uma rica biodiversidade, principalmente de plantas e de habitats, abrangendo desde a Floresta Amazônica, Floresta Atlântica, sistemas de mangues e dunas costeiras, até florestas secas e savanas. Como resultados, foram registrados um total de 483 espécies pertencentes a 79 famílias e suas informações etnomedicinais. Este estudo sugere para a grande importância para a investigação das espécies farmacologicamente ainda não estudadas, uma vez que seus usos populares estão registrados.

**Unitermos:** Plantas medicinais, plantas tóxicas, Nordeste do Brasil, etnomedicina, etnobotânica.

**ABSTRACT:** The objective of this work is a survey of the species of plants and their alleged therapeutic uses which are utilized in Northeast region of Brazil. The area of this study is well known for its rich diversity of species of plants and habitats, which range from rainforest, atlantic forest, coastal dunes systems and mangroves, to dry forests and savannas. A total of 483 species belonging to 79 families along with their ethnomedicinal information have been recorded. This study aims at emphasizing the greatest importance of investigating those species of plants which have not been the subject of any pharmacological study, although their popular uses have been reported.

**Keywords:** Medicinal plants, toxic plants, Northeast of Brazil, ethnomedicine, ethnobotany.

### INTRODUCTION

Folk medicines, mainly based on plants, enjoy a respectable position today, especially in the developing countries, where the availability of modern health services is limited. Safe, effective and inexpensive indigenous remedies are gaining popularity among the people of both urban and rural areas. Information from ethnic groups on indigenous traditional medicine has played a vital role in the discovery of novel products from plants as chemotherapeutic agents.

According to the current estimate by World Health Organization (WHO, 1999), even in many developed countries a great portion of the population makes use of traditional health remedies, especially the medicinal plants. Although an easy access to the modern medicine is available in these countries, the use of medicinal herbs has kept its popularity for historical and cultural reasons. On the other hand, in the developing countries 65-80% of the population depends exclusively on the medicinal plants for the basic healthcare.

The study of traditional uses of plants and their products in the Northeast region of Brazil has been gradually increasing during the last few years which

resulted in a significant body of publications in this area (Braga, 1960; Agra, 1982, 1996; Matos, 1989, 2000; Moura; Agra, 1989; Agra; Silva, 1993; Baracho; Agra, 1995; Rego, 1995; Agra; Bhattacharyya, 1999; Agra et al., 1996, 2005, 2007; Torres et al., 2005; Morais et al., 2005; Albuquerque et al., 2006; and references therein).

The principal ecosystem of the Northeast of Brazil is the biome “caatinga”, an Indian word, meaning “open forest”, so named because of its appearance during the dry season (Ab’Saber, 1980; Lleras, 1997). It consists of extensive semi-arid plains found mainly in Northeast region, from Piauí to North of Minas Gerais, with the exception of the State of Maranhão which has no “caatinga”. The plants in the surrounding area form an integral part of culture of these people and the information about plants is passed on from generation to generation.

The traditional healers who use medicinal plants are known as “raizeiros” to the people of the Northeast region of Brazil. The “raizeiros” have a commendable knowledge of the medicinal plants that grow in and around their area (Agra et al., 2005, 2007). This knowledge of traditional healing, mainly with the use of wild plants is now fast disappearing due to modernization and to change their traditional lifestyle for more contemporary

one. That is why, there is an urgent need for studying and recording this precious knowledge of the traditional uses of plants as herbal remedies which have actually declined due to scarcity of species caused mainly by the human activity coupled with long periods of the dry season. In this context the conservation and scientific verification of rare and lesser known medicinal plants assume greater significance.

The present study is focused on a survey of literature of the medicinal uses of native, naturalized and cultivated plant species, which are utilized for therapeutic purposes in all States of Northeast of Brazil extending from Maranhão to Bahia.

Ethnomedicinal information of plants used in the popular medicine in Northeast of Brazil has also been carried out in recent pharmacobotanical studies (Silva et al. (2002), Leal and Agra (2004), Basílio et al. (2005), Silva and Agra (2005), *inter alia*. Although, there are still many gaps in our knowledge of the uses of the plants of this region in ethnomedicine, some of the main traits are presented here.

## MATERIAL AND METHODS

### Study area

The general area of the Brazilian Northeast is 1,561,177.8 km<sup>2</sup> which extends from about 02°54' to 17°21'S and from 35° to 46°30'W that includes nine States: Maranhão, Piauí, Ceará, Rio Grande do Norte, Paraíba, Pernambuco, Alagoas, Sergipe and Bahia. It is a region rich in plant diversity and habitats ranging from the rainforest of North of Maranhão, to atlantic forest, coastal dunes systems, mangroves, dry forests and savannas.

### Format

The information of the plants and their ethnomedicinal uses are compiled in Table 1, which provides the botanical family and scientific names of species (the specific binomial). The vernacular names, parts used, popular indication and uses are also presented. The abbreviations of the authors follow Brummitt and Powell (1992). The cultivated species in Northeast of Brazil are indicated by only one asterisk, and the species that are imported from outside of Brazil have two asterisks.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The ethnomedicinal investigation of the plants known as medicinal and/or poisonous in Northeast of Brazil was done on a total of 483 species belonging to about 79 families. Of these, 466 species corresponding to about 96.5% are recorded by their medicinal use, eight as both medicinal and poisonous and 27 as only poisonous.

The floristic diversity observed is dominated by higher plants with only one species, *Selaginella convoluta* Spreng, belonging to the Ferns was reported.

The predominance of higher plants used for medicinal purposes in Northeast of Brazil strengthens our results from previous studies by us (Agra, 1982, 1996; Agra; Silva, 1993; Baracho; Agra, 1995; Agra; Bhattacharyya, 1999; Agra et al., 1996, 2005, 2007) as well as by other authors in different areas of Brazil (Souza et al., 2004; Luna et al., 2005; Vendruscocolo et al., 2005; Albuquerque et al., 2006; Mendes; Carlini, 2006) and other countries around the world such as Saudi Arabia (Rahman et al., 2004), Bolivia (Macía et al., 2005), Italy (Scherrer et al., 2005), Morocco (Tahraoui et al., 2007), *inter alia*.

Most species have several medicinal uses, various parts used and have different modes of preparation. Sixteen species were referred to having only one medicinal indication (Table 1). The medicinal activity of the highest number of species was reported for the treatment of respiratory system. This was followed by gastrointestinal disorders against parasites (15), stomach aches (24) and liver diseases. Most plants are used internally, and are prepared in form of decoction, infusion, maceration and as juice. According to Agra et al. (2007), some preparations are called as garrafada (bottled), and constitute a mixture of different plants, mainly roots and stem-barks, which are macerated for a few days to a week in a local alcoholic drink called cachaça. Other recipes are prepared as syrups with sugar or honey that are known in the folklore as "lambedor" that are used mainly for illness of children and in respiratory diseases as expectorant.

## CONCLUSION

This study records the use of 483 plants with potential bioactive properties. Many of the reported species have not been studied for their chemical constituents and/or biological activities. The study aims at emphasizing the greatest importance of investigation of those species that have not been the subject of pharmacological study, although their popular uses have been reported.

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<b>FAMILY</b> <i>Scientific name</i> <b>Popular name(s)</b>	<b>Part used</b>	<b>Indication and form of use</b>
<b>ALISMATACEAE</b>		
<i>Echinodorus grandiflorus</i> (Cham. & Schltld.) Micheli Aguapé, congonha-do-brejo	Leaves	A cup of decoction after meals as diuretic and against liver diseases. The topical use or as poultice against rheumatism and arthritis.
<b>ACANTHACEAE</b>		
* <i>Justicia pectoralis</i> Jacq. Chambá	Leaves	The syrup is used against asthmas, tosses, bronchitis and as expectorant.
<b>ALOACEAE</b>		
* <i>Aloe soccotrina</i> DC. Babosa	Leaves	It is used as suppositories against hemorrhoids. The juice is indicated against leukemia, tuberculosis, prostate diseases, sinusitis, inflammations of uterus and ovaries.
<b>AMARANTHACEAE</b>		
<i>Alternanthera brasiliana</i> (L.) Kuntze Acônito, ervanço, quebra-panela, perpétua-do-mato, acônito-do-mato, terramicina, tetrex	Inflorescences	Treatment of colds and gripes, headaches and as expectorant used as an infusion.
	Leaves	An infusion as antipyretic.
<i>Alternanthera pungens</i> Humb. Periquito-de-espinho, carrapicho	Roots	A decoction of fresh roots against diarrheas.
	Aerial parts	An infusion of a handful of fresh plant in a liter of water against gripes, headaches and abdominal pains.
	Inflorescences	A decoction of a spoonful in a cup of water as vermifuge. It is used before breakfast.
<i>Alternanthera tenella</i> Colla Corrente, quebra-panela	Leaves	An infusion of a spoonful in a cup of water as diuretic, antipyretic and antiseptic of the tract urinary and against gripes.
	<i>Amaranthus spinosus</i> L. Caruru-de-espinho, bredo-de-espinho	Fresh leaves
Leaves and roots		Grounded and applied as a poultice over the skin or as decoction for baths as emollient against eczemas.
<i>Amaranthus viridis</i> L. Bredo, caruru-miúdo, bredo-de-porco, caruru-verde	Fresh leaves	The infusion as anti-inflammatory of the tract urinary and venereal diseases. The juice as vermifuge and it is drunk before breakfast.
	Entire plant	A decoction of a handful in a liter of water against hydrosias. It is used as tea.
* <i>Celosia argentea</i> L. Crista-de-galo	Seeds	A decoction as vermifuge and anti-diarrheic. It is used as tea.
	<i>Gomphrena demissa</i> Mart. Capitãozinho, ervanço	Roots
* <i>Gomphrena globosa</i> L. Perpétua, suspiro-branco		Leaves
	Flowers	An infusion is used as hypertensive.
<i>Gomphrena vaga</i> Mart. Capitãozinho	Roots	An infusion. It is used as analgesic for toothache.
	Leaves	An infusion against asthmas and allergies.
	Entire plant	The same recipe as above as anti-inflammatory of ovaries. It is drunk "as water" until symptoms disappear.
* <i>Pfaffia glomerata</i> (Spreng.) Pedersen Acônito-bravo, anador	Leaves and flowers	An infusion of a handful is used against fevers, gripes and headaches.
<b>AMARYLLIDACEAE</b>		
<i>Hippeastrum psittacinum</i> (Ker Gawl.) Herb. Alho-bravo, alho-do-mato, açucena-do-campo	Bulbs	The infusion as aphrodisiac and as syrup it is purgative. The syrup as expectorant and against bronchitis and tosses.
<b>ANACARDIACEAE</b>		
<i>Anacardium humile</i> A.St.-Hil. Cajuí, cajuzinho	Fruit, pseudofruit	The same indications and uses as <i>Anacardium occidentale</i> L.
	Fruit	In nature are used as food against anemia and as tonic.
<i>Anacardium occidentale</i> L. Caju, cajueiro	Pseudofruit	The juice is indicated against anemia and diabetes. The external use against burnings and ulcers.
	Stem-bark	The decoction is used as bath against vaginal and external ulcers. The internal use is indicated against diarrheas.
	Resin	The topical use is indicated against warts coughs and wounds.

<i>Astronium fraxinifolium</i> Schott ex Spreng. Gonçalo-alves * <i>Mangifera indica</i> L. Manga-espada, mangueira, manga	Resin and stem-bark Leaves	The use topic against calluses. The juice against toothaches. The decoction as stomachic, anti-diarrheic and against genito-urinary inflammations, bronchitis and asthmas. The external use in baths or washes against scabies and syphilis.
<i>Myracrodruon urundeuva</i> Alemão Aroeira, aroeira-do-sertão	Stem-bark	In inflammations of ovaries. A decoction or maceration of a handful in a liter of water. It is drunk "as water". Against external ulcers. The same recipe as above. It is used to wash the ulcerative affections. This species has many other medicinal indication.
<i>Schinopsis brasiliensis</i> Engl. Braúna	Stem-bark	As antitussive and against diarrhea and dysenteries. A decoction of handful in a liter of water and sugar as syrup. A spoonful is drunk three to four times until the symptoms disappear.
	Leaves	A decoction of a handful in a liter of water. It is drunk as tea.
<i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i> Raddi Aroeira-da-praia * <i>Spondias mombin</i> L. Cajá, taperebá * <i>Spondias purpurea</i> L. Siriguela	Stem-bark and leaves Leaves	The same indications and uses as <i>Myracrodruon urundeuva</i> . The decoction against diarrheas.
	Leaves	The same use and indication as above.
	Stem-bark	As ophthalmic. A decoction of a cup in a liter of water. It is used as wash for the infected eyes. Also used as digestive and laxative.
<i>Spondias tuberosa</i> Arruda Imbuzeiro, umbuzeiro	Fruits	As tonic general and as source of vitamins It is drunk as juice of mature fruits or as a regional drink called "umbuzada", which is made with the green fruits, boiled and mashed and mixed with milk and sugar.
	Stem-bark	It is used as decoction against diarrheas.
<i>Tapirira guianensis</i> Aubl. Pau-pombo, fruta-de-pombo	Stem-bark	
ANNONACEAE		
<i>Annona glabra</i> L. Araticum, araticum do brejo * <i>Annona montana</i> Macfád. Graviola, araticum-grande, jaca-do-pará	Leaves	The decoction is used against rheumatism. As vermifuge, it is used before the breakfast.
	Leaves	The juice of fresh leaves against snake bite. The decoction is drunk as water against obesity for lost weight.
* <i>Annona squamosa</i> L. Pinha, ata, fruta-de-conde <i>Duguetia furfuracea</i> (A.St.-Hil.) Saff. Araticum-cagão <i>Rollinia leptopetala</i> R.E.Fr Pinha-brava	Seeds	The juice of grounded seeds is used in baths against louses.
	Stem-bark	The same indication and use as above.
	Stem-bark	As digestive, a decoction of a teaspoon in a cup of water. It is drunk as tea after meals. Against tumors and inflammations. The same recipe as above. It is used substituting the water.
<i>Xylopiya frutescens</i> Aubl. Embira, semente-de-embira	Seeds and fruits	As digestive, a decoction of a teaspoon in a cup of water. It is drunk as tea after meals
APIACEAE		
* <i>Coriandrum sativum</i> L. Coentro	Leaves	The topical use of the leaves is indicated in treatment of contuses.
	Fruits	The decoction is used as digestive and against gastritis, constipations and anorexia.
* <i>Foeniculum vulgare</i> Mill. Endro, funcho	Fruits and leaves	The decoction on infusion as digestive and against menstrual spasms. An infusion of a teaspoon in a cup of hot water.
* <i>Pimpinella anisum</i> L. Erva-doce	Fruits	As emenagogue and digestive against intestinal pains and menstrual spasms In treatment of amenorrhoea. A decoction of a teaspoon in a cup of water. It is drunk until the menstruation appear.
APOCYNACEAE		
<i>Allamanda blanchetii</i> A.DC. Quatro-patacas-roxa, leiteiro.	Latex	It is used as laxative, emetic, cathartic and vermifuge. One teaspoon of the latex in a cup of water. It is drunk after meals. It is referred to as poisonous.

* <i>Allamanda cathartica</i> L. Dedal-de-dama	Entire plant	As poisonous
* <i>Allamanda violacea</i> Gardner & Fielding Rosa-mole	Entire plant	As poisonous
<i>Asclepias curassavica</i> L. Leiteira, oficial-de-sala	Entire plant	As poisonous.
<i>Aspidosperma pyriforme</i> Mart. Pereiro, pau-pereiro	Stem-bark	Against inflammations of urinary tract. A decoction of a teaspoon in a cup of water. It is used as tea until the symptoms disappear. The same recipe as above. It is used in baths.
<i>Calotropis procera</i> (Aiton) W.T. Aiton Algodão-de-seda, algodão-da-praia, flor-de-seda, flor-de-cera	Entire plant	As poisonous.
	Stem-bark	Small pieces in maceration in a liter of water. It is used as tonic and stimulant.
	Latex	The topical use as odontalgic.
	Latex Leaves	Dropped in water as vermifuge. The decoction against rheumatism and asthmas and as sedative.
* <i>Catharanthus roseus</i> (L.) G. Don Boa-noite, boa-noite-branca	Leaves, flowers, roots	Small pieces in maceration in a liter of water against diabetes and tuberculosis and as expectorant.
<i>Hancornia speciosa</i> Gomes Mangabeira, mangaba	Latex	Dropped in water against tuberculosis and cramps.
	Stem-bark	In maceration against respiratory diseases.
	Latex	The topical use against external ulcers and tumors. Dropped in a liter of water against inflammations and cancer.
<i>Himatanthus bracteatus</i> (A.DC.) Woodson Janaguba	Latex	The same indication and use as above.
<i>Himatanthus phagedaenicus</i> (Mart.) Woodson Banana-de-papagaio, angélica-da-mata	Latex	The topical uses against external ulcers.
	Green fruit	Small pieces in maceration in a liter of water. It is used as water against diabetes and inflammations.
<i>Mandevilla illustris</i> (Vell.) Woodson Purga-do-campo	Latex	Some latex is dropped in a cup of water and drunk against liver diseases.
<i>Marsdenia altissima</i> (Jacq.) Dugand Cipó-seda	Stem-bark	A maceration against gonorrhoea, asthmas and cancer. It is used to increase the fertility.
	<i>Marsdenia molissima</i> E.Fourn. Maria-da-costa	Roots
* <i>Nerium oleander</i> L. Espirradeira	Entire plant	As poisonous.
* <i>Plumeria rubra</i> L. Jasmim	Latex	The topical use against dermatitis.
	Stem-bark	The decoction of a handful in a liter as vermifuge.
	Flowers	The syrup as expectorant.
<i>Rauvolfia grandiflora</i> Mart. ex A. DC. Mamão-de-sapo	Entire plant	As poisonous.
<i>Rauvolfia ligustrina</i> Willd. ex Roem. & Schult. Arrebenta-boi	Entire plant	As poisonous.
<i>Schubertia grandiflora</i> Mart. & Zucc. Maria-da-costa	Tuber	A decoction as emenagogue and abortive.
<i>Schubertia multiflora</i> Mart. Maria-da-costa	Tuber	The same indication and use as above.
* <i>Tabernaemontana divaricata</i> (L.) R. Br. ex Roem. & Schult. Jasmim	Entire plant	As poisonous.
<i>Tabernaemontana</i> sp. Jasmim-bravo	Stem-bark	The decoction of a handful in a liter of water or in maceration in wine against syphilis.
	Latex	The topical use against warts.
	Roots	The decoction or syrup as expectorant.
* <i>Thevetia peruviana</i> (Pers.) K. Schum. Chapéu-de-napoleão	Entire plant	As poisonous.
ARACEAE		
<i>Caladium bicolor</i> (Aiton) Vent. Tajá	Leaves	The decoction as vermifuge and purgative. The external use against furunculosis.
ARECACEAE		
<i>Acrocomia aculeata</i> (Jacq.) Lodd. ex Mart. Macaíba, macaíba	Leaves	A decoction against hypertension. As food and source of vitamin A.
<i>Astrocaryum vulgare</i> Mart. Tucum, tucumã, tucum-bravo	Fruit	In nature as food. It is used as source of vitamin A.

* <i>Cocos nucifera</i> L. Coco, coqueiro	Fruit pulp Water	As laxative. The oil extracted by heat is emollient. It is used as tonic and hydrating against diarrheas, dysenteries and as diuretic.
<i>Copernicia prunifera</i> (Mill.) H.E.Moore Carnaubeira, carnaúba	Roots	A handful in a liter of water in maceration as depurative and diuretic. The topical use against external ulcers, dermatitis, rheumatism and arthritis.
* <i>Elaeis guineensis</i> Jacq. Dendê, dendezeiro, azeite-de-dendê	Oil of fruits	The topical use on skin as emollient.
<i>Euterpe oleracea</i> Mart. Jussara, açai	Fruits	The juice is drunk as general tonic.
<i>Mauritia flexuosa</i> L. Buriti	Leaves Fruits	The topical use as emollient. Used in sweets and ice cream as source of vitamin A.
<i>Mauritiella aculeata</i> (Kunth) Burret Buritirana	Fruits	The same indication and use as above.
<i>Orbignya phalerata</i> Mart. Babaçu	Fruits	Against abdominal pains, constipation, obesities, leukemia, rheumatism, inflammations of uterus and ovaries, arthritis and menstrual pains.
<i>Polyandrococos caudescens</i> (Mart.) Barb. Rodr. Buri	Young fruits, leaves and roots	A maceration in a liter of water against diabetes and to reduce the cholesterol levels. It is drunk substituting the water.
ARISTOLOCHIACEAE <i>Aristolochia birostris</i> Duch. Jarrinha, angelicó	Roots	As abortive and in treatment of amenorrhea. A decoction of a handful in a liter of water. It is drunk substituting the water until the menstruation appear.
<i>Aristolochia papillaris</i> Mart. Jarrinha, angelicó	Fresh plant Roots	The juice is used against snake bite The same uses and indications as <i>A. birostris</i> .
ASTERACEAE <i>Acanthospermum australe</i> (Loefl.) Kuntze Juiz-de-paz, espinho-de-judeu, carrapicho, espinho-de-cigano <i>Acmella uliginosa</i> (Sw.)Cass. Agrião, agrião-bravo	Entire plant  Leaves	As used for children diseases.  As tonic against anemia and as expectorant. It is eaten as salad. Also, it is prepared as syrup. Four spoonfuls is drunk by day until the symptoms disappear.
<i>Acanthospermum hispidum</i> DC. Espinho-de-judeu, carrapicho, espinho-de-cigano, retirante	Inflorescences Roots	Used as anesthetic local against tooth pains. A decoction of a handful in two parts of water against bronchitis and fevers and as expectorant. It is drunk as tea.
<i>Ageratum conyzoides</i> L. Mentraso, mentraso-branco	Entire plant	As vermifuge and against intestinal pains. The fresh plant is drunk as juice just once a day before the breakfast.
* <i>Artemisia absinthium</i> L. Losna, absinto, erva-dos-vermes	Leaves	A decoction against ovarian inflammations, amenorrhea, dysmenorrhea, rheumatism and diarrheas.
* <i>Artemisia vulgaris</i> L. Artemijo, flor-de-são-joão	Entire plant	An infusion as stomachic, against intestinal pains, anorexia and arthritis.
<i>Baccharis trimera</i> DC. Carqueja	Aerial parts Leaves	A juice of fresh plant is used as vermifuge and abortive and against gripes. To chew against halitosis.
<i>Bidens bipinnata</i> L. Picão, fura-capá, agulha-brava	Entire plant	A decoction against dysmenorrhea, diarrheas, epilepsies and gastritis.
<i>Bidens pilosa</i> L. Carrapicho, picão, agulha-brava, picão-preto, carrapicho-de-agulha	Entire plant	An infusion or decoction as digestive and against diabetes and renal inflammations.
<i>Blainvillea acmella</i> (L.) Philipson Agrião	Leaves Leaves	An infusion is used to reduce the weight. A decoction of a spoonful in a liter of water as diuretic.
<i>Chresta martii</i> (DC.) H.Rob. Chico-rodrigues	Roots	An decoction or an infusion against blenorragias, furunculosis and ictericias.
	Leaves and roots	The same indication and uses as above.
	Entire plant Flowers	It used as food in salad against anemia. The topical use of the smashed flowers against toothaches.
	Leaves	An infusion is used against hepatic diseases and also malaria.



<i>Conocliniopsis prasiifolia</i> (DC.) R.M.King & H.Rob. Aleluia	Aerial parts	An infusion is prepared with a handful of fresh plant in a liter of hot water. It is drunk as tea against gripes and colds. The same preparation boiled with sugar as syrup. Three spoonfuls daily until symptoms disappear.
<i>Conyza bonariensis</i> (L.) Cronquist Rabo-de-raposa	Entire plant	A decoction is used against dermatitis.
* <i>Dendranthema grandiflorum</i> (Ramat.) Kitam. Crisântemo	Leaves	An infusion or decoction of a handful in a liter of water as stomachic. It is drunk as tea after meals, until the symptoms disappear.
<i>Eclipta prostrata</i> (L.) L. Agrião, perpétua-do-mato, Agrião-do-brejo, erva-de-botão	Inflorescence	A decoction or an infusion against edemas.
	Leaves	As anti-asthmatic and against hepatitis and liver diseases. An infusion or a decoction is of handful in a liter. It is used as tea until symptoms disappear.
	Inflorescences	External ulcers. A handful is powdered and applied over the affected skin.
<i>Egletes viscosa</i> (L.) Less. Macela-do-campo, macela, macela-da-terra	Inflorescences and leaves	As stomachic and against diarrheas and insomnias. A handful of inflorescences in a liter of water as infusion or decoction. It is drunk as tea after meals until symptoms disappear.
	Leaves and entire plant	The infusion of a handful is used against fevers and diarrheas.
<i>Emilia fosbergii</i> Nicolson Pincel, serralha	Entire plant	The same use and indication as above.
<i>Emilia sonchifolia</i> (L.) DC. Pincel	Entire plant	
<i>Flaveria bidentis</i> (L.) Kuntze Contra-erva-do-peru	Inflorescence	The decoction against verminosis. It is used before breakfast.
<i>Galinsoga parviflora</i> Cav. Botão-de-ouro, picão, fazendeiro	Entire plant	Against gripes and colds. An infusion of a handful in a liter of water. It is drunk as tea until the symptoms disappear.
* <i>Gymnanthemum amygdalinum</i> (Delile) Sch. Bip. ex Walp. Alumã, boldo	Leaves	A decoction of a handful in a liter against fevers, constipation and abdominal pains.
<i>Hebeclinium macrophyllum</i> (L.) DC. Desinchadeira-de-cacau	Leaves	It is used as poultice against hurt in the foot.
* <i>Helianthus annuus</i> L. Girassol	Seeds	In nature as food against cholesterol. An infusion of the roasted and grounded seeds as "café" against fevers.
* <i>Lactuca sativa</i> L. Alface	Leaves	The topical use as poultice against ulcers and hurts.
	Leaves	An infusion of two leaves in a cup of water against hypertension and insomnias.
<i>Lepidaploa chalybaea</i> (Mart. ex DC.) H.Rob. Ervação	Leaves	The decoction of a handful in a liter. It is used for hairs washes or in baths against dandruffs.
<i>Lourteigia ballotifolia</i> (Kunth) R.M. King & H. Rob. Aleluia	Entire plant	Against gripes and colds. An infusion is prepared with a handful of fresh plant in a liter of hot water. It is drunk as tea. The same preparation boiled with sugar as syrup. Three spoonfuls daily until symptoms disappear.
<i>Melampodium divaricatum</i> (Rich.) DC. Picão-da-praia	Entire plant	A decoction or infusion as diuretic and against leucorrhoea.
	Entire plant	A decoction or infusion against diarrheas, rheumatism, neuralgias, nephrites and paralysis.
<i>Mikania hirsutissima</i> DC. Cipó cabeludo	Entire plant	Against hypotension and stomachic diseases, an infusion with two parts of water. It is drunk cold substituting the water until symptoms disappear.
<i>Pectis elongata</i> Kunth Alecrim-do-mato, alecrim-bravo, cuminho-bravo	Entire plant	As stomachic, the same recipe as above. It is drunk as tea after meals.
	Leaves	Against gripes and colds, an infusion of a spoonful in a glass of water. It is drunk until symptoms disappear.
<i>Pectis linifolia</i> L. var. <i>linifolia</i> Alecrim-do-mato	Leaves and entire plant	The same indications, preparations and uses as above.
	Aerial parts	Against gripes and colds, an infusion of a spoonful in a glass of water. It is drunk until symptoms disappear.
<i>Plectis oligocephala</i> (Gardner) Sch.Bip. Alecrim-do-mato, caminho-do-mato	Inflorescence	A decoction as stomachic and against hypertension.
	Entire plant	The infusion as digestive and stomachic and expectorant against tosses bronchitis.
<i>Pluchea sagittalis</i> (Lam.) Cabrera Quitoco, madrecravo	Entire plant	
	Leaves	It is used to facilitate the childbirth.



Porophyllum ruderales (Jack) Cass. Cravo-de-urubu, couvinha	Leaves	In uterine and testicular inflammations and against fevers. An infusion or decoction of a spoonful in a glass of water. It is drunk as tea until the symptoms disappear.
	Leaves	As sedative. The same recipe as above. A cup is drunk as tea at night before sleep.
<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i> L. Alface-do-mato, barbalha, serralha-lisa	Leaves	As tonic, stomachic and preventive of cardiovascular diseases and against hepatitis. A decoction of a spoonful in a glass of water. It is drunk as tea until the symptoms disappear.
<i>Sphagneticola trilobata</i> (L.) Pruski Mal-me-quer, camará	Flowers and Leaves	Against gripes, colds and pneumonias. An infusion is prepared with a teaspoon in a cup of hot water. It is drunk as tea.
* <i>Tagetes erecta</i> Cravo-de-defunto	Flowers and leaves	An infusion of a handful in a liter. It is used against asthmas.
<i>Tagetes minuta</i> L. Coari-bravo, cravo-de-viúva, cravo-bravo	Leaves	Against evers, amenorrhea and as sedative. An infusion or decoction in two parts of water. It is drunk as tea before sleep.
	Leaves	As vermifuge. The same recipe as above. It is drunk only once a day.
* <i>Tanacetum vulgare</i> L. Erva-dos-vermes, ervas-de-são-marcos	Inflorescence	A decoction as vermifuge.
<i>Trixis divaricata</i> (Kunth) Spreng. Selidônea, sete-sangrias	Entire plant	As abortive and against amenorrhea. A decoction of a handful in a liter of water. It is drunk substituting the water until the menstruation appears. It is also used for wash the eyes against conjunctivitis.
<i>Trixis vauthieri</i> DC. Sete-sangrias	Entire plant	The same uses and indications as above.
<i>Unxia suffruticosa</i> (Baker) Stuessy Mal-me-quer-do-sertão	Flowers	Against gripes and colds. An infusion is prepared with a teaspoon in a cup of hot water. It is drunk as tea.
<i>Verbesina macrophylla</i> (Cass.) S.F. Blake Assa-peixe	Flowers	An infusion or decoction are used against inflammations.
<b>BIGNONACEAE</b>		
<i>Anemopaegma laeve</i> DC. Catuaba	Roots and stem-bark	A decoction or a maceration in water or wine or "cachaça" as aphrodisiac.
<i>Crescentia cujete</i> L. Cuité, cabaço, coite, cueira, cuia, cuieira	Leaves	The infusion or decoction as diuretic. Against genitourinary diseases.
<i>Jacaranda brasiliiana</i> (Lam.) Pers. Caroba-branca	Stem-bark	A decoction against syphilis and diuretic. It is used as bath or washes.
<i>Jacaranda caroba</i> (Vell) A.DC. Caroba-preta	Leaves	An infusion in water or maceration in alcohol. The external uses against syphilis and ulcers.
<i>Melloa quadrivalvis</i> (Jacq.) A.H.Gentry Cipó-de-cesta	Entire plant	As poisonous.
<i>Mansoa hirsuta</i> DC. Alho-bravo, cipó-de-alho	Leaves	A decoction against diabetes. It is drunk 3 times daily.
	Stem-bark	A decoction against throat pains. It is used as gargling.
<i>Pyrostegia venusta</i> (Ker Gawl.) Miers Cipó-de-são-joão, flor-de-são-joão, cipó-de-cesto, cipó-de-fogo, cipó-de-lagartixa, cipó-pé-de-lagartixa, cipó-de-lagarto, cipó-catitu,	Leaves Roots	As poisonous. The maceration is referred as tonic and against diarrheas.
<i>Tabebuia aurea</i> (Silva-Manso) Benth. & Hook.f. ex S. Moore Craibeira	Stem-bark	Against gripes and bronchitis. A decoction of a handful in a liter of water. It is drunk as tea until the symptoms disappear. In maceration it is used substituting the water against general inflammations.
<i>Tabebuia avellanae</i> Lorentz ex Griseb. Pau-d'arco-roxo, ipê-roxo	Stem-bark	Against cancer, liver diseases, inflammations of the skin, of the ear and the mucosa (gingival, throat, vagina, uterus and anus), ovaries and prostate and muscle. The maceration substituting the daily water.
<i>Tabebuia impetiginosa</i> (Mart. ex DC.) Standl. Pau-d'arco	Stem-bark	The same indications and uses as above.
<i>Tabebuia serratifolia</i> (Vahl) G.Nicholson Pau d'arco amarelo	Stem-bark	The same indications and uses as above.
<i>Tabebuia spongiosa</i> Rizzini	Stem-bark	The same indications and uses as <i>Tabebuia impetiginosa</i> .

## BIXACEAE

<i>Bixa orellana</i> L. Urucum, açafraão, açafroa	Aril of seeds	In maceration against bronchitis, and respiratory diseases. The topical uses as insect repellent and for child illness
	Roots	As diuretic and against cardiac and vascular diseases.
	Leaves	A decoction is drunk against fatigues and hypertension.

## BOMBACACEAE

<i>Ceiba glaziovii</i> (Kuntze) K. Schum. Barriguda	Leaves and stem-bark	Against rheumatism and edemas. A decoction of a handful in a liter of water. It is used in wash for the affected area until the symptoms disappear.
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## BORAGINACEAE

<i>Cordia globosa</i> (Jacq.) Kunth Maria-preta, bamburral, pau-pretinho	Leaves	Against menstrual colic's. An infusion of a handful in a liter. It is drunk as tea
<i>Cordia leucocephala</i> Moric. Moleque-duro, negro-duro	Leaves	Against indigestions. A decoction of a handful in a glass of water. It is drunk as tea.
	Flowers	As general tonic. As syrup prepared with a cup of flowers and half liter of water. A spoonful of syrup is drunk during the meals.
	Aerial parts	Against rheumatism, arthritis and rickets.
<i>Cordia multispicata</i> Cham. Maria-preta	Leaves and aerial parts	The same recipe and use as above.
<i>Cordia piuiensis</i> Fresenius Grão-de-galo	Leaves	A decoction against rheumatism, arthritis and rickets.
<i>Cordia polycephala</i> (Lam.) I.M. Johnst. Maria-preta	Leaves	The same recipe and use as <i>C. Leucocephala</i> .
<i>Cordia trichotoma</i> (Vell.) Arráb. ex Steud. Freijó, frei-jorge, cabo-de-machado	Leaves and stem-bark	Against kidney diseases, rheumatism, arthritis and rickets. A decoction of a handful in a liter of water. It is used until the symptoms disappear.
<i>Heliotropium indicum</i> L. Fedegoso, crista-de-galo	Aerial parts	As diuretic and against hepatic diseases. An infusion of a handful in ½ liter of water. It is drunk substituting the water.
	Roots	Against conjunctivitis. The same recipe as above. It used cold to wash the eyes.
	Leaves	Against hepatic and renal diseases and as diuretic. A maceration of a handful in a liter of "cachaça". It is drunk before meals.

## BRASSICACEAE

* <i>Brassica integrifolia</i> (H. West.) Rupr. Mostarda	Seeds	A decoction of a teaspoon in a cup of water. It is drunk "as water" against intestinal and stomachic diseases until the symptoms disappear.
* <i>Brassica oleracea</i> var. <i>acephala</i> DC. Couve	Leaves	An infusion against stomachic diseases or as fresh juice. It is drunk a cup daily against osteoporosis.
<i>Lepidium bonariense</i> L. Agrião-bravo	Leaves	It is used as salad against anemia and tuberculosis.
* <i>Nasturtium officinale</i> R. Br. Agrião, agrião-verdadeiro	Leaves	The same use and indications as above.

## BROMELIACEAE

<i>Bromelia laciniosa</i> Mart. ex Schult. f. Macambira	Roots	A decoction of a handful in a liter of water is used against hepatitis, intestinal diseases and as diuretic. It is drunk "as water" until the symptoms disappear.
	Leaves	As source of protein, dried and powdered. It is eaten mixed with the meals.
<i>Bromelia plumieri</i> (E. Morren) L. B. Sm. Caroá, banana-de-raposa	Fruits	As vermifuge. It is eaten before breakfast only once.
<i>Tillandsia recurvata</i> (L.) L. Barba-de-velho <sup>d</sup>	Entire plant	Against rheumatism, ulcers and hemorrhoids. A decoction of a small plant in a liter of water. It is used as tea once a day until the symptoms disappear.
<i>Tillandsia streptocarpa</i> (L.) Baker Gravatá-do-ar	Entire plant	As purgative, laxative and emetic. A decoction of ¼ of a plant in a liter of water. It is used as tea after meal until the symptoms disappear.
<i>Tillandsia usneoides</i> (L.) L. Barba-de-velho	Entire plant	A handful in a cup of water is used against hemorrhoids.

## BURSERACEAE

<i>Commiphora leptophloeos</i> (Mart.) J.B.Gillett	Stem-bark	In treatment of gripes, coughs, bronchitis, treat urinary and liver diseases. A decoction of a handful in a liter of water and made with sugar as syrup. A spoonful is drunk 5-6 times a day. The external use against ulcers in washes or baths against vaginal ulcers.
<i>Protium heptaphyllum</i> (Aubl.) Marchand Almêcega, almiscar	Resin	It is mixed and grounded with tobacco leaves. It is used as "rapé" (snuff) against sinusitis.
<i>Protium pallidum</i> Cuatrec. Breu-branco	Stem-bark Resin and Stem-bark	As syrup or decoction against tosses and bronchitis. The same indications and uses as above.
<i>Protium tenuifolium</i> (Engl.) Engl. Almiscar	Resin and Stem-bark	The same uses and indications as <i>P. Heptaphyllum</i> .
CACTACEAE		
<i>Cereus jamacaru</i> DC. Mandacaru	Roots	Against respiratory and renal diseases, as diuretic. An infusion of a handful in a liter of water. It is drunk substituting the water until the symptoms disappear.
	Stem pulp	Against stomachic ulcers. It is mashed with sugar. A spoonful is drunk three times.
<i>Harrisia adscendens</i> (Gürke) Britton & Rose Rabo-de-raposa	Roots	An infusion against amenorrhea and as diuretic and anti-inflammatory.
<i>Melocactus zehntneri</i> (Britton & Rose) Luetzelb. Coroa-de-frade, cabeça-de-frade	Stem pulp	Treatment of bronchitis and coughs and in physical debility. As juice. It is drunk before meals.
CAPPARACEAE		
<i>Capparis flexuosa</i> (L.) L. Feijão-bravo, feijão-de-boi	Stem bark Leaves	Against coughs and whooping coughs. A decoction of a handful in a ½ liter of water or added as syrup. It is drunk as tea or as syrup.
	Roots	As emenagogue. The same recipe of decoction as above. It is drunk substituting the water.
<i>Capparis frondosa</i> Jacq. Feijão-bravo, feijão-de-boi	Stem-bark	The decoction is used as digestive. The same recipe as above.
<i>Capparis jacobinae</i> Moric ex Eichler Icó	Stem-bark	Against coughs and whooping coughs. A decoction of a handful in a ½ liter of water or added sugar as syrup. It is drunk as tea or as syrup.
	Roots	As emenagogue. The same recipe of decoction as above. It is drunk substituting the water.
<i>Capparis yco</i> Mart. Feijão-bravo, feijão-de-boi, icó-preto	Stem-bark and roots	The same uses and indications as above.
<i>Crateva tapia</i> L. Trapiá, tapiá, pau-d'alho	Leaves	The decoction as gargling against inflammations and irritations of the throat.
	Fruits	Eating as food is used as tonic and febrifuge.
	Stem-bark	A decoction as tonic and against fevers Externally in washes and baths against ulcers and nails illness.
<i>Cleome aculeata</i> L. Xinxim-de-galinha	Entire plant	The infusion against kidney diseases and obesity.
<i>Cleome spinosa</i> Jacq. Muçambê	Leaves	Against asthmas, coughs and bronchitis. An infusion of a spoonful in a cup of water or as syrup. It is drunk as tea or as syrup, a spoonful four times a day.
	Flowers	Against fevers. The same recipe and use as above.
CAPRIFOLIACEAE		
* <i>Sambucus australis</i> Cham. & Schldl. Sabugueiro, flor-de-sabugueiro	Flowers	An infusion of a teaspoon in a cup of water. It is used against fevers, chickenpox and measles until the symptoms disappear.
CARICACEAE		
* <i>Carica papaya</i> L. Mamão	Fruit	It is used "in nature" as digestive, laxative and against high blood pressure.
<i>Jacaratia dodecaphylla</i> (Vell.) A. DC. Jacaratia	Leaves Latex	An infusion is used as digestive It is dropped in a cup of water and drunk as purgative and against intestinal worms.
<i>Jacaratia heptaphylla</i> (Vell.) A.DC. Jacaratia	Latex	The same uses and recipe as above.
<i>Jacaratia spinosa</i> (Aubl.) A. DC. Jacaratia-de-espinho	Latex	The same uses and recipe as above.

CARYOCARACEAE

<i>Caryocar brasiliense</i> Cambess. Piquí	Leaves Fruit	A decoction against gripes and coughs. The oil from fruits is used against rheumatism, external ulcers, muscle pains and inflammations.
<i>Caryocar coriaceum</i> Wittm. Piquí	Leaves Fruit	The same uses and indications as above.
<i>Caryocar cuneatum</i> Wittm. Piquí	Leaves Fruit	The same uses and indications as <i>C. Brasiliense</i> .
CECROPIACEAE		
<i>Cecropia hololeuca</i> Miq. Embaúba, imbaúba	Roots and/or leaves	The maceration or decoction of a handful in a liter of water and used against diabetes and as diuretic. It is drunk 3 times daily. The external use against furunculosis
<i>Cecropia obtusa</i> Trécul Imbaúba	Leaves	A maceration of a handful in a liter of water is indicated against diabetes. It is drunk as substituting water.
<i>Cecropia palmata</i> Willd. Torém, imbaúba	Leaves	The infusion as stimulant, tonic and as diuretic.
<i>Cecropia peltata</i> L. Imbaúba, simbaúba	Leaves	The decoction against heart diseases and diabetes.
CELASTRACEAE		
<i>Maytenus obtusifolia</i> Mart. Carrancudo	Leaves Stem-bark	A decoction against general inflammations and cancer. Grounded as powder it is used against external ulcers on the skin.
<i>Maytenus rigida</i> Mart. Bom-nome	Stem-bark	Against infections and inflammations of ovaries and kidneys and cancer. A decoction or infusion or maceration of a handful in a liter of water. It is drunk substituting the water. Against external cancer and ulcers. A decoction is prepared as above and used to wash the external affections.
CHENOPODIACEAE		
* <i>Beta vulgaris</i> L. Beterraba	Tuber	It is used as syrup against gripes and as expectorant.
<i>Chenopodium ambrosioides</i> L. Mastruço	Entire plant	As vermifuge, stomachic and expectorant A juice of entire plant is extracted with milk. It is drunk before breakfast.
CHRYSOBALANACEAE		
<i>Chrysobalanus icaco</i> L. Guajerú, guajiru	Roots Stem-bark	The maceration against diabetes and inflammations. It is drunk daily as water. The decoction against diarrheas
<i>Licania rigida</i> Benth. Oiticica	Leaves	Against diabetes. A handful in decoction in a liter of water. It is drunk substituting the water until the symptoms disappear.
CLUSIACEAE		
<i>Platonia insignis</i> Mart. Bacuripari, Bacuri	Seeds	The seed oil's against eczemas and herpes. The decoction against diarrheas.
<i>Vismia guianensis</i> (Aubl.) Pers. Lacre	Stem-bark	The infusion or maceration as laxative and against dermatitis.
<i>Vismia reichardtiana</i> (Kuntze) Ewan Lacre, lacre vermelho	Latex	The topical use against furunculosis. It is dropped in water and drunk as purgative.
COMBRETACEAE		
<i>Buchenavia tetraphylla</i> (Aubl.) R.A.Howard Caicaró	Stem-bark	An infusion as digestive. It is drunk after meals.
<i>Combretum lanceolatum</i> Pohl ex Eichler Mofumbo-do-rio, mofumbo	Stem-bark	The same indications and uses as above.
<i>Combretum leprosum</i> Mart. Mofumbo, mofumbo-branco, pente-de-macaco	Stem-bark and leaves	As expectorant and against coughs and diarrheas. A decoction or syrup of a handful in ½ liter of water. It is drunk as tea or as syrup four times a day.
* <i>Terminalia catappa</i> L. Castanhola, amendoeira	Leaves Fruits	The same indications and uses as above. The nut is used as tonic against general weakness.
<i>Thiloa glaucocarpa</i> (Mart.) Eichler Sipaúba	Entire plant	As poisonous.
COMMELINACEAE		

<i>Commelina erecta</i> L. Erva-de-santa-luzia	Inflorescences	Against conjunctivitis. The liquid from the floral spathes is dropped in the infected eyes.
<i>Tradescantia zebrina</i> Heynh. Marianinha, Zebrina	Entire plant	The infusion is used as ophthalmic. It is dropped in infected eyes.
<b>CONVOLVULACEAE</b>		
<i>Evolvulus gypsophiloides</i> Moric. Sete-sangrias	Entire plant	A decoction or infusion of a handful in a liter of water. It is used against litiasis renal.
<i>Ipomoea asarifolia</i> (Desr.) Roem. & Schult. Salsa, salsa-do-rio	Leaves or aerial parts	Against dermatitis, scabies, syphilis, skin ulcers and external wounds. A decoction of a handful in a liter of water. It is used in baths or as washes in the parts affected.
<i>Ipomoea carnea</i> subsp. <i>fistulosa</i> (Mart. ex Choisy) D.F. Austin Canudo-de-pito, canudo, mata-pinto	Leaves	As purgative. An infusion or decoction in a liter of water. It is drunk after meals.
<i>Ipomoea hederifolia</i> L. Flor-de-cardeal, primavera	Leaves and aerial parts Roots	Against dermatitis. A decoction of a handful in a liter of water. It is used to wash the parts affected. Against rheumatism The same recipe as above. It is drunk as tea until the symptoms disappear.
<i>Ipomoea nil</i> (L.) Roth Campainha, flor-de-são-joão, Amarra-amarra, campainha, jitirana	Roots	As purgative. The same recipe and use as above.
<i>Ipomoea pes-caprae</i> (L.) R.Br. Salsa-de-praia	Entire plant	Against dermatitis, scabies, syphilis, skin ulcers and external wounds. A decoction of a handful in a liter of water. It is used in baths or as washes in the parts affected.
<i>Merremia dissecta</i> (Jacq.) Hallier f. Jitirana	Leaves	An infusion of a teaspoon in one cup of water as sedative. It drunk before to sleep.
<i>Operculina hamiltonii</i> (G. Don) D.F. Austin Batata-de-purga	Entire plant	Known as poisonous.
	Tubers	Against bronchitis and coughs. As syrup made with a small piece and two cups of water. A spoonful is drunk four times a day.
	Tubers	Against rheumatism and as anti-inflammatory. A decoction or infusion is prepared with a "small piece" in two cups of water. It is drunk after meals.
<i>Operculina macrocarpa</i> (L.) Urb. Batata-de-purga, batatão, jalapa	Tubers and seeds	As laxative, purgative and carminative. The same recipe as above. It is drunk as tea after meals.
	Tubers	The same indications and as substitute of <i>Operculina hamiltonii</i> The same recipes and uses as above.
<b>COSTACEAE</b>		
<i>Costus spiralis</i> (Jacq.) Roscoe var. <i>spiralis</i> Cana-de-macaco	Leaves	An infusion is used as diuretic.
<b>CRASSULACEAE</b>		
<i>Bryophyllum calycinum</i> Salisb. Folha-da-costa	Leaves	The smashed leaves are used against gastritis, ulcers, tosses bronchitis and vesicular pains. The topical use against external ulcers. It also dropped against pain of ear.
* <i>Kalanchoe brasiliensis</i> Coirama-branca	Leaves	The same indications and uses as above.
<b>CUCURBITACEAE</b>		
* <i>Citrullus lanatus</i> (Thunb.) Matsum. & Nakai Melancia	Fruit Seeds	In nature as food as tonic and refreshing. Roasted and grounded as "café" against amenorrhea and dysmenorrhea.
* <i>Cucumis anguria</i> L. Maxixe	Leaves	The topical use with hot butter or olive oil as emollient.
* <i>Cucumis sativus</i> L. Pepino	Fruit	It is used as poultice to clear the skin.
* <i>Cucurbita pepo</i> L. Abóbora, jerimum	Seeds	Grounded with milk. It is drunk before the breakfast against verminosis.
* <i>Lagenaria siceraria</i> (Molina) Standl. Cabaça	Fruit pulp	The pulp is drunk against hidropisias.
<i>Luffa operculata</i> (L.) Cogn. Cabacinha, buchinha	Fruits	Against amenorrhea. A decoction of ¼ of the fruit in a cup of water. It is drunk only once. Against sinusitis, the same recipe as above is dropped into the noses.

<i>Momordica charantia</i> L. Melão-de-sabiá, melão-de-são-caetano, galinha-de-melão		As anti-diabetic and vermifuge and against rheumatism and diarrheas. A decoction of a handful in a liter of water. It is drunk as tea, until the symptoms disappear. Against dandruff. A decoction of a handful in a liter of water. It is used to wash the hair until dandruff disappear
* <i>Sechium edule</i> (Jacq.) Sw. Chuchu	Fruit	As juice mixed with orange juice is drunk against hypertension.
<i>Wilbrandia verticillata</i> (Vell.) Cogn. Cabeça-de-negro	Leaves Tuber	An infusion as hypotensive. A decoction, syrup or as maceration of a handful in a liter. It is drunk as purgative and depurative against syphilis and furunculosis.
CYPERACEAE		
<i>Rhynchospora nervosa</i> (Vahl) Boeck. Capim-estrela	Entire plant	The decoction of a handful in a liter of water. It is used against inflammations and venereal diseases.
ERYTHROXYLACEAE		
<i>Erythroxylum pungens</i> O. E. Schulz, Rompe-gibão, catuaba	Stem-bark	A maceration in water or cachaça as aphrodisiac. It is drunk before meals.
EUPHORBIACEAE		
<i>Aleurites moluccanus</i> (L.) Willd. Nogueira, nogueira-da-india, nogueira-de-bancul, Nogueira-de-iguape.	Roots	Against urinary and ovarian inflammations. A handful as decoction in a liter of water. It is drunk substituting the water until the symptoms disappear.
<i>Cnidoscolus infestus</i> Pax. & K.Hoffm. Urtiga-de-boi	Stem-bark	As anti-inflammatory of the ovaries and prostates. A decoction of a handful in a liter of water. It is drunk substituting the water until the symptoms disappear.
<i>Cnidoscolus quercifolius</i> Pohl Favela, faveleiro, queimadeira	Stem-bark	As anti-inflammatory of the ovaries and prostates. A decoction of a handful in a liter of water. It is drunk substituting the water until the symptoms disappear.
<i>Cnidoscolus urens</i> (L.) Arthur Urtiga-branca, cansanção	Latex Stem-bark	Against external ulcers. As anti-inflammatory of the ovaries and prostates A decoction of a handful in a liter of water. It is drunk substituting the water until the symptoms disappear.
<i>Croton cajucara</i> Benth. Sacaca	Roots	A decoction against external ulcers, eczemas and syphilis. It is used as bath.
<i>Croton campestris</i> A.St.-Hil. Velame-branco, velame	Leaves	A decoction against rheumatism and appendicitis.
<i>Croton moritibensis</i> Baill. Velame-preto	Roots and leaves	A decoction against external ulcers, eczemas and syphilis. It is used as bath.
<i>Croton muscicapa</i> Müll.Arg. Velame-de-cheiro	Roots and leaves	The same indications and uses as above.
<i>Croton pulegioides</i> Baill. Velame	Leaves	A decoction as antiseptic against dermatitis.
<i>Croton rhamnifolius</i> Willd. Alecrim-de-tabuleiro	Leaves	A decoction against gripes, bronchitis and as expectorant.
<i>Croton sonderianus</i> Müll.Arg. Marmeleiro, cansanção	Leaves	A decoction against intestinal pains, gripes, asthmas and bronchitis.
<i>Croton triqueter</i> Lam. Malva-de-cheiro	Entire plant	The external use against scabies and as haemostatic.
<i>Croton zehntneri</i> Pax & K.Hoffm. Canelinha, mulatinha	Entire plant	The same uses and indications as above.
<i>Dalechampia scandens</i> L. Urtiga-mamão	Entire plant	As toxic and provokes allergies.
<i>Euphorbia hirta</i> L. Erva-de-santa-luzia	Leaves and aerial part Latex and leaves	A decoction as purgative and against hemorrhages, asthmas and bronchitis. As juice against snake bite.
<i>Euphorbia hyssopifolia</i> L. Erva-de-leite, burra-leiteira	Latex	It is dropped in skin against conjunctivitis and in external ulcers.
<i>Euphorbia phosphorea</i> Mart. Cipó de fogo, pau de leite	Entire plant Latex	As decoction against tosses. It is used to cauterize warts.
* <i>Euphorbia tirucalli</i> L. Avelós	Latex Roots	Against external ulcers and to cauterize warts. A decoction as purgative.



* <i>Jatropha curcas</i> L. Pinhão	Latex	To treat snake bites. The latex is drunk directly from the stems.
	Seeds	As veterinary vermifuge. The oil is extracted from seeds. A spoonful is used only once.
<i>Jatropha molissima</i> (Pohl)Baill. Pinhão-bravo, pinhão-manso	Latex	To treat snake bites.
<i>Jatropha ribifolia</i> (Pohl)Baill. Pinhão-de-purga	Leaves	The same recipe and use as above Against rheumatisms. It is used as poultice above painful part.
<i>Manihot glaziovii</i> Müll. Arg. Maniçoba	Latex	It is used against snake bite.
* <i>Manihot esculenta</i> Crantz Aipim, macacheira, mandioca, mandioca-branca, mandioca-roxa, maniva	Leaves	The topical use of the decoction against hemorrhoids.
<i>Maprounea guianensis</i> Aubl.	Starch	The topical use as powder against babies rashes.
<i>Ricinus communis</i> L. Rícino, mamona	Stem-root	The infusion of a small piece against anorexia. As poisonous
<i>Sapium argutum</i> (Müll. Arg.) Huber Pau-de-leite, pau-de-candeia, burra-leiteira	Seeds	The oil from seeds is used as purgative.
<i>Sapium sellowianum</i> (Müll. Arg.) Klotzsch ex Baill. Burra-leiteira	Stem-bark	A decoction as abortive and purgative. The external use against ulcers.
<i>Sebastiania brasiliensis</i> Spreng. Purga-de-leite	Stem-bark	The same use and recipe as above.
<i>Tragia volubilis</i> L. Urtiga-de-rama, cansanção	Stem-bark	A decoction is drunk against amenorrhea, leucorrhoea and as purgative and diuretic. The topical use against dermatitis, eczema, hidropsias and syphilis.
	Latex	The same indications as above.
	Entire plant	The decoction is drunk as diuretic.
FABACEAE-CAESALPINIOIDEAE		
<i>Bauhinia cheilantha</i> (Bong.)Steud Mororó, pata-de-vaca		As a tonic and depurative and against diabetes. An infusion or decoction of a handful in a liter of water. It is drunk during the meals until the symptoms disappear.
<i>Bauhinia forficata</i> Link Mororó, pata-de-vaca	Leaves	The same uses and indications as above.
<i>Bauhinia longifolia</i> D.Dietr. Unha-de-vaca, pata-de-vaca	Leaves	The same uses and indications as <i>B. cheilantha</i> .
<i>Bauhinia macrostachya</i> Benth. Pata de vaca, pé-de-boi, mororó-da-catinga	Leaves	Against diabetes. An infusion or a decoction of a handful in a liter of water. It is drunk before meals.
* <i>Bauhinia monandra</i> Kurz Mororó	Stem-bark	The same uses and indications as <i>B. cheilantha</i> .
<i>Bauhinia pentandra</i> (Bong.)Vogel ex Steud Mororó-de-espino	Stem-bark	The same uses and indications as <i>B. cheilantha</i> .
<i>Bauhinia pulchella</i> Benth. Mororó-de-rama	Stem-bark	The same uses and indications as <i>B. cheilantha</i> .
<i>Caesalpinia bracteosa</i> Tul. Catingueira, pau-de-rato, pau-santo	Flowers, fruits and stem-bark	The decoction of a handful in a liter of water as tonic.
<i>Caesalpinia echinata</i> Lam. Pau-brasil	Stem-bark	The decoction against external ulcers. It is drunk as tonic.
<i>Caesalpinia ferrea</i> Mart. Pau-ferro, jucá	Stem-bark	A decoction or as "garrafada" against anemia, diarrheas and dysenteries.
<i>Caesalpinia microphylla</i> Mart. ex G.Don Arranca-estribo	Epicarp	The syrup is drunk against tosses and anemia.
<i>Caesalpinia pyramidalis</i> Tul. Catingueira	Stem-bark	The decoction is drunk as digestive and sedative.
<i>Cenostigma gardnerianum</i> Tul. Canela-de-velho	Stem-bark or resin	As aphrodisiac. A maceration of a handful in a liter of wine or "cachaça". It is drunk before the meals two times a day. Against dysenteries, diarrheas and stomachache. A decoction of one part in two parts of water. It is drunk as tea until the symptoms disappear. As an expectorant and used against bronchitis, coughs and respiratory infections. A decoction with sugar as syrup. A spoonful of the syrup is drunk four to five times a day A decoction is drunk as anti-rheumatic.

<i>Copaifera multijuga</i> Hayne Copaíba	Oil	The oil extracted from the plant is used against cancer and general inflammations.
<i>Copaifera reticulata</i> Ducke Copaíba	Entire plant	The same uses and indications as above.
<i>Dimorphandra gardneriana</i> Tul. Fava d'anta	Fruits	A decoction against hemorrhoids, varicose veins, haematom and vascular diseases.
<i>Diptychandra aurantiaca</i> subsp. <i>epunctata</i> (Tul.) Lima, Carvalho & Costa ex G. P. Lewis	Stem-bark	A decoction is drunk as purgative.
<i>Hymenaea courbaril</i> L. Jatobá	Stem-bark	A decoction or as syrup. It is drunk against tosses and anemia.
	Resin	It is used against sinusitis and abdominal spasms.
	Epicarp	The syrup is drunk as tonic against anemia
<i>Hymenaea intermedia</i> Ducke Jutaí	Stem-bark	The same uses and indications as above.
	Epicarp	
<i>Hymenaea martiana</i> Hayne Jatobá	Stem-bark	The same uses and indications as <i>H. courbaril</i> .
	Epicarp	
<i>Hymenaea oblongifolia</i> Huber Jatobá	Stem-bark	The same uses and indications as <i>H. courbaril</i> .
	Epicarp	
<i>Hymenaea parvifolia</i> Huber Jutaí do campo	Stem-bark	The same uses and indications as <i>H. courbaril</i> .
	Epicarp	
<i>Hymenaea stigonocarpa</i> Mart. ex Hayne Jatobá, jatobá-da-casca-fina	Stem-bark	The same uses and indications as <i>H. courbaril</i> .
	Epicarp	
<i>Pakinsonia aculeata</i> L. Turco, tangerim	Seeds	Against fevers and malaria. The seeds are roasted, powdered, and prepared as coffee and drunk as tea until the symptoms disappear. As antiepileptic and febrifuge. As infusion or decoction of a handful in a liter of water. It is drunk as tea. Against snakebite. A decoction of a handful in a liter of water. It is drunk substituting the water.
		The decoction against scabies, herpes and dermatitis.
<i>Senna alata</i> (L.) Roxb. Mangerioba-grande	Leaves	An infusion of a handful in two cups of water as laxative and abortive. It is drunk until the symptoms disappear.
<i>Senna martiana</i> (Benth.) H.S.Irwin & Barneby Canafistula, café-bravo	Leaves	The infusion is indicated as abortive and laxative. Against amenorrhea and rheumatism also.
<i>Senna obtusifolia</i> (L.) H.S.Irwin & Barneby Mata-pasto, fedegoso	Leaves	An infusion of a teaspoon in a cup of water as sedative.
	Seeds	A decoction of a spoonful in a cup of water is used as a general tonic.
<i>Senna occidentalis</i> (L.) Link Fedegoso, mata-pasto	Leaves	Roasted and powdered is prepared as coffee. It is drunk as tonic for memory A cup is drunk after meals until the symptoms disappear.
	Seeds	Against gripes and colds. A decoction of a spoonful in a cup of water. It is drunk as tea or as syrup four times a day.
<i>Senna spectabilis</i> var. <i>excelsa</i> (Schrad.) H.S.Irwin & Barneby Canafistula	Stem-bark	As a laxative and purgative. The same recipe as above. It is drunk as tea.
	Leaves	Against amenorrhea. The same recipe and use as above.
	Roots	Against anemia. It is Roasted and powdered and is prepared as coffee. A cup is drunk after meals until the symptoms disappear.
	Seeds	An infusion is indicated against intestinal diseases and as laxative.
<i>Senna uniflora</i> (Mill.) H.S.Irwin & Barneby Mata-pasto-cabeludo	Leaves	The external use of a decoction against dermatitis.
<i>Senna velutina</i> (Vogel) H.S.Irwin & Barneby São-joão	Bark	
<i>*Tamarindus indica</i> L. Tamarindo	Leaves	The decoction of a handful in a liter. It is used against toothaches and kidney diseases.
	Fruit	The juice or pulp is used as laxative
FABACEAE-FABOIDEAE		
<i>Amburana cearensis</i> (Allemão) A.C.Sm. Amburana, cumarú, umburana-de-cheiro, amburana, umburana	Stem-bark	In treatment of gripes, coughs and bronchitis. A decoction of a handful in two parts of water made as syrup. A spoonful of it is drunk four to six times a day.
	Stem-bark	As tonic in anorexia. The same recipe and use as above.
	Stem-bark or seeds	Against external ulcers. The dried stem-bark is grounded as powder. It is applied on the part

	Stem-bark	affected until complete scar disappears. As adjuvant in treatment of sinusitis. The same recipe as above. It is used for nasal inhalation. In treatment of urinary infections. A maceration of a handful in a liter of water. It is drunk substituting the water until the symptoms disappear.
<i>Bowdichia virgilioides</i> Kunth	Stem-bark	A decoction against vaginal ulcers. It is used in baths and washes.
Sucupira-preta		
* <i>Cajanus cajan</i> (L.) Millsp.	Leaves	A decoction is drunk against rheumatism.
Guandu, feijão-guandu, mangalo		
<i>Centrosema brasiliana</i> (L.) Benth.	Entire plant	As vermifuge. A decoction of a handful in a liter of water. It is drunk as tea until the symptoms disappear.
Abre-caminho		
<i>Clitoria ternatea</i> L.	Roots	An infusion as purgative and vermifuge.
Abre-caminho, piriqutiinho	Seeds	Against vomits and amenorrhea
<i>Crotalaria retusa</i> L.	Entire plant	As poisonous.
Guizo-de-cascavel		
<i>Dioclea grandiflora</i> Mart. ex Benth.	Roots	Against prostate inflammations. A handful in decoction in a liter of water. It is drunk substituting the water until the symptoms disappear.
Mucunã, parreira-brava		
<i>Dioclea virgata</i> (Rich.) Amshoff	Leaves	The decoctions against fevers and malaria.
Cipó-pixuma, feijão-de-boi	Seeds	As poisonous.
<i>Diplotropis ferruginea</i> Benth.	Stem-bark	A decoction is drunk against inflammations and vaginal ulcers. It is also used in baths and washes external ulcers.
Sucupira-preta		
<i>Erythrina velutina</i> Willd.	Stem-bark	In the treatment of insomnia, coughs and as vermifuge. An infusion or decoction of a handful in a liter of water. It is drunk before sleep.
Mulungu		
<i>Indigofera suffruticosa</i> Mill.	Fruit dried	Against tooth aches. It is used as cigarette.
Anil	Leaves	An infusion of a spoonful in a cup of water. It is drunk as stomachic after the meals.
	Roots	A handful in decoction in a liter of water as diuretic. It is drunk as tea until the symptoms disappear.
<i>Machaerium opacum</i> Vogel	Folhas	An infusion is drunk as vermifuge before the breakfast.
Jacarandá-muchiba		
<i>Periandra mediterranea</i> (Vell.) Taub.	Roots	A decoction of a handful in a liter of water is used against e diabetes. As syrup is used against bronchitis and tosses.
Alcaçuz, alcaçuz-da-terra		
<i>Pterocarpus violaceus</i> Vogel	Stem-bark	The decoction is used against tosses and external ulcers.
Pau-sangue		
<i>Pterodon emarginatus</i> Vogel	Stem-bark	A decoction as anti-rheumatic.
Sucupira-branca, fava-de-santo-inácio	Seeds	A decoction as anti-inflammatory and depurative. The external use against acnes and skin freckles.
<i>Rhynchosia minima</i> (L.) DC.	Entire plant	As poisonous.
Feijãozinho		
<i>Swartzia flaemingii</i> Raddi	Leaves	A decoction against liver diseases.
Jacarandá	Stem-bark	A decoction as anti-rheumatic.
<i>Zornia brasiliensis</i> Vogel	Entire plant	As diuretic and against venereal diseases A handful in decoction in a liter of water. It is drunk as water until the symptoms disappear.
Urinária, urinana carrapicho		
<i>Zornia diphylla</i> (L.) Pers.	Entire plant	The same indications and uses as above.
Urinana, quebra-panela, quebra-tijela		
<i>Zornia glabra</i> Desv.	Entire plant	The same indications and uses as above.
Urinária, urinãna		
<b>FABACEAE-MIMOSOIDEAE</b>		
<i>Anadenanthera colubrina</i> var. <i>cebil</i> (Griseb.)Altschul	Stem-bark	Against coughs, whooping coughs and bronchitis. A maceration of a handful in a liter of wine or "cachaça". It is drunk until the is drunk three times a day until the symptoms disappear.
Angico, angico-vermelho, angico-de-casca		
	Fruits	As narcotic and poison. In maceration or infusion of a handful in a liter of water. It drunk before sleep.
<i>Calliandra depauperata</i> Benth.	Leaves, stem-bark and roots	A decoction against diabetes. It is drunk substituting the water. As gargling is used against infections of throat.
Carqueija		

<i>Chloroleucon dumosum</i> (Benth.) G.P.Lewis Jurema-branca	Stem-bark	A decoction of a small piece in a cup of water. It is drunk against fevers and anemia, until the symptoms disappear.
<i>Chloroleucon foliolosum</i> (Benth.) G.P.Lewis Jurema-branca, treadina	Stem-bark	A decoction of a small piece in a cup of water. It is drunk against fevers, hemorrhages and anemia, until the symptoms disappear.
<i>Enterolobium contortisiliquum</i> (Vell.) Morong Timbaúba, orelha-de-negro, tambor	Stem-bark	As anti-inflammatory. A decoction of a small piece in a cup of water. It is drunk until the symptoms disappear.
	Fruits	Against scabies. It is used as soap to wash the area infested.
<i>Inga alba</i> (Sw.) Willd Ingá-xixi	Stem-bark	A decoction of a handful in a liter of water. It is drunk as emetic.
	* <i>Leucaena leucocephala</i> (Lam.) de Wit Linhaça	Oil of seeds
<i>Mimosa acutistipula</i> (Mart.) Benth. Jurema-preta	Stem-bark	As sedative and against diarrhea. A decoction of a small piece in a cup of water. It is drunk until the symptoms disappear.
<i>Mimosa arenosa</i> (Willd.) Poir. Calumbi	Leaves	A decoction as anti-rheumatic and as poultice against bruises.
<i>Mimosa caesalpinifolia</i> Benth. Sabiá	Stem-bark	As expectorant and against respiratory diseases. As syrup of a small piece in a cup of water and sugar. It is drunk until the symptoms disappear.
<i>Mimosa candollei</i> R.Grether Malicinha-da-roça	Roots	As diuretic. A decoction of a small piece in a cup of water. It is drunk until the symptoms disappear.
	<i>Mimosa ophthalmocentra</i> Mart. ex Benth. Jurema-preta	Stem-bark
<i>Mimosa tenuiflora</i> (Willd.) Poir. Jurema, jurema-preta	Stem-bark	Against bronchitis and coughs. The same use as above.
	Leaves	Against external ulcers. A decoction for baths and washes.
<i>Mimosa verrucosa</i> Benth. Jurema	Stem-bark	As sedative and narcotic. A decoction of a handful in a liter of water or as syrup. It is drunk until the symptoms disappear.
<i>Piptadenia obliqua</i> (Pers.) J.F.Macbr. Angico-de-bezerro	Stem-bark	As haemostatic and digestive. A decoction of a handful in a liter of water. It is drunk until the symptoms disappear. The external use against furunculosis.
<i>Piptadenia viridiflora</i> (Kunth) Benth. Jacurutu, espinheiro-preto	Stem-bark	The decoction against asthmas, intestinal spasms and toothaches.
<i>Pithecellobium cochliacarpum</i> (Gomes) J.F.Macbr. Barbatimão	Stem-bark	The decoction is used against inflammations of uterus and for wash external ulcers and acnes.
	* <i>Prosopis juliflora</i> (Sw.) DC. Albarobo, Algaroba, Algarobeira, Algarobia	Leaves
FLACOURTIACEAE		
<i>Casearia sylvestris</i> Sw. Língua-de-tio	Leaves	A decoction against snake bite.
HELICONIACEAE		
<i>Heliconia psittacorum</i> L. f. Bananeirinha do mato, pacova-catinga	Leaves	The topical use as emollient, against external ulcers and skin burned.
KRAMERIACEAE		
<i>Krameria tomentosa</i> A.St.-Hil. Carrapicho	Roots	A decoction against diarrhea and the topical use against vaginal ulcers.
LAMIACEAE		
* <i>Aeollanthus suaveolens</i> Mart. ex Spreng. Macassar, macassá	Leaves	The juice is dropped into the ears against ear pains.
<i>Hyptenia salzmännii</i> (Benth.) Harley Canela-de-urubu	Leaves	Against gripes, colds and respiratory diseases An infusion or decoction of a handful of leaves in two cups of water. It is drunk as tea until the symptoms disappear.
	<i>Hyptis macrostachys</i> Benth. Alfavaca-brava, hortelã-do-mato	Leaves

<i>Hyptis pectinata</i> (L.) Poit. Alfazema-brava, Betônica brava, canudinho	Flowers	Against dysmenorrheal and liver disorders. An infusion of a spoonful in a cup of water. It is drunk as tea four to six times a day until the symptoms disappear. Against asthmas, coughs and bronchitis. The same recipe and use as above or as syrup
<i>Hyptis suaveolens</i> (L.) Poit. Alfazema-de-caboclo, alfavaca-brava	Flowers	Against dysmenorrheal, respiratory diseases and as febrifuge. An infusion or decoction of a spoonful in a cup of water. It is drunk as tea. As digestive.
	Flowers	The same recipe as above. It is used in warm baths. As a cigarette during the symptoms. Against tooth ache and headache.
	Flowers	To withdraw small pieces of dust from the eyes. Put a small seed into the eye.
	Seeds	The juice is used in the treatment of nasal and auriculars diseases. A decoction as stomachic and tonic. A syrup as expectorant.
<i>Hyptis umbrosa</i> Salzm. ex Benth. Bamburral	Leaves	The same recipe as above. It is used in warm baths. As a cigarette during the symptoms. Against tooth ache and headache.
	Leaves	The juice is used in the treatment of nasal and auriculars diseases. A decoction as stomachic and tonic. A syrup as expectorant.
** <i>Lavandula</i> sp. Alfazema-verdadeira <i>Leonotis nepetifolia</i> (L.) R.Br. Cordão-de-são-francisco	Flowers	The infusion is used against headaches and as sedative for babies.
	Flowers	A decoction against diarrheas.
	Leaves	As anti-inflammatory of external ulcers and anti-allergic.
	Entire plant	As expectorant, anti-asthmatic, anti-rheumatic, febrifuge, diuretic and stomachic.
	Leaves and flowers	A decoction of a handful in a liter of water as sedative. It is drunk as tea until the symptoms disappear.
<i>Leucas martinicensis</i> (Jacq.) R. Br. Cordão-de-frade, cordão-de-são-francisco	Leaves and aerial parts	Against kidney disorders and inflammations. A decoction of a handful in a liter of water. It is drunk as tea until the symptoms disappear. Against rheumatism. The same recipe as above. It is used as washes for the affected areas.
	Leaves and aerial parts	Against kidney disorders and inflammations. A decoction of a handful in a liter of water. It is drunk as tea until the symptoms disappear. Against rheumatism. The same recipe as above. It is used as washes for the affected areas.
<i>Marsypianthes chamaedrys</i> (Vahl)Kuntze Hortelã-do-mato, bentônica-brava	Entire plant	As a carminative and digestive. An infusion of a handful in a cup of water. It is drunk as tea after the meals. As febrifuge and against bronchitis and coughs.
	Leaves	The same recipe as above or as syrup with honey. A teaspoon is used four times for day.
* <i>Mentha x villosa-nervata</i> Opiz Hortelã-da-folha-miúda	Leaves	As syrup or juice against amoebas and verminoses. An infusion against bronchitis and as expectorant.
	Leaves	As syrup or juice against amoebas and verminoses. An infusion against bronchitis and as expectorant.
<i>Ocimum americanum</i> L. Remédio-de-vaqueiro	Leaves	An infusion or as syrup against asthmas, fevers, tosses, gripes, bronchitis and as stomachic and digestive.
	Leaves	The same uses and indications as <i>O. americanum</i> .
* <i>Ocimum basilicum</i> L. Manjericão, manjericão-menino	Leaves	The same uses and indications as above.
	Leaves	The same uses and indications as above.
<i>Ocimum campechianum</i> Mill. Alfavaca, alfavaca-de-galinha	Leaves	The same uses and indications as above.
	Leaves	The same uses and indications as above.
* <i>Ocimum gratissimum</i> L. Louro, alfavaca, alfavaca-de-cheiro, quioiô-branco, tioiô, quioiô	Leaves	As emenagogue, stomachic, digestive, purgative and expectorant. It is used as decoction or syrup.
	Leaves	As emenagogue, stomachic, digestive, purgative and expectorant. It is used as decoction or syrup.
* <i>Plectranthus unguentarius</i> Codd Hortelã-graúda	Leaves	An infusion or as syrup as emenagogue, stomachic, digestive, purgative and expectorant.
	Leaves	An infusion or as syrup as emenagogue, stomachic, digestive, purgative and expectorant.
* <i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i> L. Alecrim, alecrim-verdadeiro	Leaves or entire plant	As stomachic, digestive and anti-hypertensive. A handful in a cup of water. It is drunk as tea after the meals.
	Leaves or entire plant	As stomachic, digestive and anti-hypertensive. A handful in a cup of water. It is drunk as tea after the meals.
LAURACEAE		
* <i>Cinnamomum zeylanicum</i> Blume Canela	Stem-bark or leaves	As stomachic, digestive and hypertensive. A decoction of a teaspoon in a cup of water. It is drunk as tea after the meals .
	Leaves	An infusion of a handful in a liter of water is used against renal diseases and as diuretic.
* <i>Persea americana</i> Mill. Abacate		
LECYTHIDACEAE		
<i>Eschweilera ovata</i> (Cambess.) Miers Biriba, biriba-branca, biriba-preta, ibiraba, imbiriba, sapucaíinha,	Seeds	As tonic and source of protein. It is eaten as food.
	Oil's seeds	An oil extracted from seeds is used as emollient against muscle pains.
<i>Lecythis pisonis</i> Cambess Sapucaia, cumbuca-de-macaco	Seeds	The same use and indications as above.
	Oil's seeds	The same use and indications as above.
LOASACEAE		

<i>Loasa rupestris</i> Gardner Urtiga-branca	Roots	Against uterine and prostates inflammations A decoction of a handful in a liter of water or maceration in “cachaça”. It is used as tea or “as water” until symptoms disappear.
<b>LOGANIACEAE</b>		
<i>Spigelia anthelmia</i> L. Arapabaca, lombrigueira, pimenta- d'água	Entire plant	An infusion or a decoction of handful in a liter of water is used as vermifuge. It is drunk as tea once only.
<i>Strychnos atlantica</i> Krukoff & Barneby Capitãozinho	Leaves, stem-bark	A decoction or maceration of a handfl in a liter is used as depurative in treatment of syphilis.
	Roots	Against intermittent fevers, diarrhea and diseases of the SNC.
<i>Strychnos parvifolia</i> A.DC. Capitãozinho, capitãozinho-preto, capitão, carrasco-preto <i>Strychnos trinervis</i> (Vell.) Mart. Capitão-preto, esporão-de-galo, cipó-cruzeiro, quina-cruzeiro, quina	Leaves and stem-bark, Roots	The same indications and uses as above.
	Leaves, stem-bark, roots	The same indications and uses as above.
<b>LORANTHACEAE</b>		
<i>Phthirusa pyrifolia</i> (Kunth) Eichler Erva-de-passarinho	Leaves	An infusion against tosses. The juice against verminoses.
<b>MALPIGHIACEAE</b>		
<i>Byrsonima crassifolia</i> (L.) Kunth Murici-da-praia, murici-do-cerrado <i>Byrsonima sericea</i> DC. Murici-da-mata	Bark and leaves	An infusion is used against coughs gastrointestinal disorders as diarrheas, dermatitis and also against snake bite.
	Stem-bark	A decoction against fevers and diarrheas, syphilis and kidney diseases.
<i>Byrsonima verbascifolia</i> (L.) DC. Murici-de-tabuleiro, douradinha falsa <i>Mascagnia rigida</i> (A.Juss.) Griseb. Mata-rato, tingui	Stem-bark	The same uses and indications as above.
	Entire plant	As poison. The plant mixed with food is used to kill rats.
<b>MALVACEAE</b>		
* <i>Abelmoschus esculentus</i> (L.) Moench Quiabo * <i>Gossypium barbadense</i> L. Algodoeiro, algodão	Seeds	Roasted and grounded “as café”. It is used as anti-rheumatic and laxative.
	Seeds	The decoction is used against venereal diseases and inflammations of urinary throat. The grounded seeds are used externally against burned skin.
<i>Pavonia cancellata</i> (L.) Cav. Malva, malva-de-rama <i>Sida cordifolia</i> L. Malva-veludo, malva-branca, malva, malvão	Leaves	It is used as poultice against furunculosis.
	Leaves	Against acnes. An infusion of a spoonful in a cup of water. It is used as wash in the affected skin. In the treat of coughs and leucorrhea. The same recipe as above. It is drunk as tea. As syrup, a spoonful is drunk four times a day until the symptoms disappear.
<i>Sida spinosa</i> L. Malva-lanceta, malva-relógio	Entire plant	As anti-asthmatic, against gripes and respiratory diseases. An infusion of a spoonful in a cup of water. It is used as wash in the affected skin.
	Leaves	As emollient and against external ulcers and insect bites. The leaves in hot butter or olive oil as poultice in affected area.
<i>Sidastrum micranthum</i> (A.St.-Hil.) Fryxell Ervanço, malva-preta, guaxima	Entire plant	Against bronchitis, coughs and asthmas. An infusion of a spoonful in a cup of water. It is drunk as tea.
	Leaves	As emollient. It is used as poultice with hot butter or olive oil.
<b>MARANTACEAE</b>		
<i>Ischnosiphon rotundifolius</i> (Poepp. & Endl.) Körn. Surucucu	Leaves	Used against snake bite.
<b>MELIACEAE</b>		
<i>Carapa guianensis</i> Aubl. Andiroba	Stem-bark	A decoction against fevers, rheumatism, and external ulcers.
	Seeds	A decoction of grounded seeds. It is used in baths against pediculosis.
<i>Cedrela odorata</i> L. Cedro	Stem-bark	A decoction against venereal diseases.



<i>Guarea guidonia</i> (L.) Sleumer Jitó, macaqueiro	Stem-bark	A decoction against verminoses and as abortive.
<b>MENISPERMACEAE</b>		
<i>Chondrodendron platiphyllum</i> A.St.-Hil. (Miers)	Entire plant	As poisonous.
<i>Cissampelos glaberrima</i> A.St.-Hil. Parreira, abuta	Roots	An infusion or decoction against tosses, bronchitis and respiratory diseases.
<i>Cissampelos sympodialis</i> Eichler Milona	Roots	An infusion or decoction against tosses, bronchitis and respiratory diseases.
<b>MONIMIACEAE</b>		
** <i>Peumus boldus</i> Molina Boldo, boldo-do-chile	Leaves	An infusion of a handful in a liter of water. It is used as tea or cold against liver diseases and as digestive and stomachic.
<b>MORACEAE</b>		
<i>Brosimum gaudichaudii</i> Trécul Mama-de-cadela	Stem-bark and leaves	The decoction is used against vitiligo and skin diseases.
<i>Dorstenia brasiliensis</i> Lam. Contra-erva, carapiá	Roots	A decoction or as syrup against tosses and bronchitis.
<b>MORINGACEAE</b>		
* <i>Moringa oleifera</i> Lam. Moringa	Fruits and leaves	The decoction against skin diseases. It is used in bath or for wash the affected area. Against diseases of respiratory system and articulations.
<b>MUSACEAE</b>		
* <i>Musa paradisiaca</i> L. Bananeira, banana	Leaves	A decoction against external ulcers and burned skin.
	Fruit	As food in nature against vascular diseases. The fruit grilled with the epicarp is used against diarrheas and dysenteries.
<b>MYRTACEAE</b>		
<i>Eugenia dysenterica</i> DC. Cagaita	Leaves	The decoction or infusion is drunk against diarrheas and dysenteries.
<i>Eugenia uniflora</i> L. Pitanga	Leaves	The same uses and indications as above.
<i>Myrciaria cauliflora</i> (Mart.) O. Berg Jabuticaba	Leaves and stem-bark	A decoction is drunk against diarrheas and dysenteries. The syrup is used against tosses and bronchitis.
<i>Psidium guajava</i> L. Goiaba	Leaves	The same use and indication as <i>Eugenia dysenterica</i> .
<i>Psidium guineense</i> Sw. Araçá, araçá do campo	Leaves	The same use and indication as <i>Eugenia dysenterica</i> .
<b>NYCTAGINACEAE</b>		
<i>Boerhavia coccinea</i> Mill. Pega-pinto, batata-de-porco	Roots	As diuretic and against liver diseases. A decoction of a handful in a liter of water. It is drunk as tea until the symptoms disappear.
<i>Guapira pernambucensis</i> (Casar.) Lundell. João-mole	Stem-bark	As caustic and irritant of skin.
<i>Guapira laxiflora</i> (Choisy) Lundell João-mole	Roots	The decoction is drunk against rheumatism and sexual diseases and as aphrodisiac.
* <i>Mirabilis jalapa</i> L. Bonina	Flowers	The infusion against leucorrhea. It is used 2-3 times daily. Dropped into the ears against inflammations and pains.
	Seeds	The grounded seeds are applied externally against ulcers and acnes.
<b>NYMPHAEACEAE</b>		
<i>Nymphaea pulchella</i> DC. Aguapé-branco	Entire plant	A decoction against diarrheas and inflammations of prostate, treat urinary and ovaries.
<i>Nymphaea rudgeana</i> G. Mey. Aguapé-branco		The same uses and indications as above.
<b>OCHNACEAE</b>		
<i>Ouratea hexasperma</i> (A.St.-Hil.) Baill. Batiputá	Fruits	The oil extracted from the fruits by the heat against ear pains. It is dropped into the ears until the pain disappears.
<i>Ouratea parvifolia</i> (A.St.-Hil.) Engler Batiputá	Fruits	The same uses and indications as above.

<b>OLACACEAE</b>		
<i>Ptychopetalum olacoides</i> Benth. Muirapuama	Roots	The decoction is drunk against rheumatism and as aphrodisiac.
<i>Ximenia americana</i> L. Ameixa	Stem-bark	The maceration is used as diuretic and against ovarian and prostatic inflammations.
<b>PAPAVERACEAE</b>		
<i>Argemone mexicana</i> L. Cardo-santo	Seeds	As purgative, laxative and digestive. An infusion or decoction of a teaspoon in a cup of water. It is drunk as tea after meals.
	Latex	Against conjunctivitis. The latex is dropped into the eyes.
<b>PASSIFLORACEAE</b>		
<i>Passiflora cincinnata</i> Mast. Maracujá-mochila, maracujá-do-mato	Leaves	Against venereal diseases and hemorrhoids. A decoction of a handful in a liter of water. It is drunk as tea.
* <i>Passiflora edulis</i> Sims Maracujá	Fruit	The juice as sedative.
	Leaves	Against renal stones and as digestive, and diuretic.
	Mesocarp	It is dried and powdered and used as food against diabetes.
<i>Passiflora foetida</i> L. Camapu, maracujá-de-estalo, maracujá-catinga	Entire plant	Against venereal diseases. A decoction of a handful in a liter of water. It is drunk as tea.
	Leaves	Against hemorrhoids. The same recipe as above. It is used for local baths.
<b>PEDALIACEAE</b>		
* <i>Sesamum indicum</i> L. Gergelim	Leaves	An infusion against tosses and inflammations of the throat.
	Seeds	Roasted and grounded is used as hypotensive and source of vitamin.
<b>PHYLLANTHACEAE</b>		
<i>Phyllanthus clausenii</i> Müll.Arg. Quebra-pedra	Leaves	The infusion and decoction against kidney diseases and sexual illness.
<i>Phyllanthus niruri</i> L. Quebra-pedra	Leaves	The same uses and indications as above.
<b>PHYTOLACCACEAE</b>		
<i>Petiveria alliacea</i> L. Tipi, guiné	Leaves	The juice is used against tooth pains.
	Roots	A decoction of a handful in a liter of water as abortive. It is drunk until the menstruation appear.
<b>PIPERACEAE</b>		
<i>Ottonia leptostachya</i> Kunth Jaborandi	Entire plant	Against arthritis and as analgesic and sedative. Against warts. An infusion or decoction of a handful in a liter of water. It is drunk during the pain.
<i>Peperomia pellucida</i> (L.) Kunth Língua-de-sapo, alfavaca-de-cobra, alfavaquinha-de-cobra	Entire plant	A decoction as diuretic. It is used also against general infections.
<i>Piper aduncum</i> L. Pimenta-darda, pimenta-e-macaco	Inflorescence	A decoction is used against venereal diseases and infections of the urinary throat.
<i>Piper arboreum</i> Aubl. Fruto de morcego, alecrim-de-angola, pau-de-angola, beto-preto	Inflorescence	The same indication and uses as above
<i>Piper marginatum</i> Jacq. Malvaisco	Inflorescence	The same indication and uses as <i>P. aduncum</i> . Against tooth aches
<i>Pothomorphe umbellata</i> (L.) Miq. Caápeba	Inflorescence	A decoction against liver and kidney diseases, migraine and headaches.
	Leaves	Smashed as poultice against external ulcers.
<b>PLUMBAGINACEAE</b>		
<i>Plumbago scandens</i> L. Louco	Entire plant	As an analgesic in arthritis and as sedative. An infusion or decoction of a handful in a liter of water. It is drunk during the pain.
	Leaves	The ground leaves are placed on warts as poultice.
<b>POACEAE</b>		
* <i>Coix lacryma-jobi</i> L. Capim de contas, conta-de-nossa-senhora	Seeds	A decoction as diuretic and against infections.
<b>POLYGALACEAE</b>		

<i>Polygala gracilis</i> Kunth Arrozinho	Roots	As diuretic, emetic and expectorant. An infusion or decoction of a handful in a liter of water. It is drunk substituting the water until the symptoms disappear.
<i>Polygala martiana</i> A.W.Benn. Poaia, ipecacuanha	Roots	Against blenorrehas The same uses and indications as above.
<i>Polygala paniculata</i> L. Barba-de-são-pedro, alcaçuz, arrozinho	Roots	As a diuretic, emetic and expectorant and against blenorrehas. An infusion or decoction of a handful in a liter of water. It is drunk substituting the water until the symptoms disappear. Against snake bites. The roots are eaten and placed above the affected area.
<i>Polygala violacea</i> Aubl. Erva-iodeque	Roots	The same uses and indications as above.
<i>Polygala spectabilis</i> DC. Caninana	Roots	Against snake bite. The roots are eaten and placed above the affected area.
POLYGONACEAE		
<i>Polygonum punctatum</i> Elliott Pimenta-d'água	Stem-bark	A decoction against bronchitis and tosses. As syrup is used as expectorant, digestive and stomachic. The external use in baths or washes against seborrhea, dandruffs and dermatitis.
PORTULACACEAE		
<i>Portulaca oleracea</i> L. Bredo, beldroega	Leaves	Against hemorrhoids and as vermifuge A handful as decoction in a liter of water. It is used before breakfast once only.
<i>Talinum triangulare</i> (Jacq.) Willd. Bredo, língua-de-vaca	Leaves	As laxative. It is cooked or eating as salad.
PUNICACEAE		
* <i>Punica granatum</i> L. Romã, romanzeira	Fruit epicarp	The decoction. It is used as gargling against infections and inflammations of the tract respiratory.
	Leaves	A decoction of a handful in a liter against diarrheas.
RHAMNACEAE		
<i>Zizyphus cotinifolia</i> Reiss. Juazeiro	Stem-bark	As toothpaste in treatment of teeth and gum. It is powdered and used directly to brush the teeth. Against dandruff. The same recipe as above. It is used as washes of the hairs.
<i>Zizyphus joazeiro</i> Mart. Juazeiro, Joá, joazeiro, juá, juá-de-espinho	Roots	The same uses and recipe as above.
RUBIACEAE		
<i>Borreria verticillata</i> (L.) G.Mey. var. <i>verticillata</i> Vassourinha-de-botão	Roots	As vermifuge and against hemorrhoids. A decoction of a handful in a half of liter of water. It is used once before the breakfast.
<i>Chiococca alba</i> (L.) Hitchc. Cipó-cruz, caninana, cainco	Roots	A decoction of a handful in a liter of water. It is used against rheumatism and indigestions. It is used also against snake bite.
<i>Coutarea hexandra</i> (Jacq.) K.Schum. Quina-quina	Stem-bark	A decoction of a handful in a liter is used as febrifuge. It is used against malaria, bronchitis and hepatitis. The external use in bath is applied against dandruffs.
<i>Genipa americana</i> L. Jenipapo	Fruit	It is used as tonic against anemia
	Leaves	The infusion is drunk against liver diseases.
<i>Guettarda angelica</i> Müll.Arg. Angélica-brava, angélica-do-mato	Roots	Against menstrual spasms, constipation and fevers An infusion or decoction of a small piece in a cup of water. It is drunk as tea during the pains.
<i>Guettarda platypoda</i> DC. Angélica-do-mato	Roots	The same indication and uses as above.
<i>Richardia brasiliensis</i> Gomes Ervanço, poaia, ipeca	Roots	Against hemorrhoids and as vermifuge A handful as decoction in a liter of water. It is used before breakfast once only.
<i>Richardia grandiflora</i> (Cham. & Schltld.) Steud. Ervanço, poaia, ipeca-mirim	Roots	The same indication and uses as above.
<i>Psychotria bracteocardia</i> (DC.) Müll.Arg. Mata-rato	Entire plant	It is used with food to kill mouses.
<i>Salzmannia nitida</i> DC. Cainca-vermelha	Stem-bark	A decoction as febrifuge and used against tooth pains.

<i>Tocoyena formosa</i> (Cham. & Schltdl.) K. Shum. Jenipapim, jenipapo-bravo	Leaves	Against rheumatism. The leaves are used as poultice in the affected area with hot olive oil or butter.
<b>RUTACEAE</b>		
* <i>Citrus maxima</i> (Burm. ex Rumph.) Merr. Laranjeira	Leaves and fruit skin	The infusion of a handful in a liter of water or maceration in wine. It is used as sedative, stomachic and digestive.
	Flowers	An infusion of a spoonful as sedative
	Fruit	The juice is used against gripes and coughs.
* <i>Citrus medica</i> L. Limoeiro		
<i>Ertela trifolia</i> (L.) Kuntze	Leaves or aerial parts, roots	A decoction or infusion against fevers and malaria.
Alfavaca-de-cobra	Stem-bark	Against snake bite.
<i>Fagara rhoifolia</i> (Lam.) Engl. Limãozinho		A decoction or infusion against fevers and as stomachic.
	Stem-roots	A decoction against rheumatism.
<i>Pilocarpus jaborandi</i> Holmes Jaborandi, João-barondi	Stem-bark and/or leaves	A decoction as febrifuge and sudorific. It is used against tooth pains.
	Entire plant	As poisonous.
<i>Pilocarpus microphyllus</i> Stapf Jaborandi	Entire plant	The same uses and indications as above.
* <i>Ruta graveolens</i> L. Arruda	Aerial parts	An infusion of a handful in a liter of water or maceration in wine. It is used as abortive and against amenorrhea.
<b>SAPINDACEAE</b>		
<i>Allophylus edulis</i> (A. St.-Hil., Cambess. & A. Juss.) Radlk. Fruta-de-paraó	Bark	The decoction against external ulcers
	Leaves	An infusion against kidney diseases.
<i>Cardiospermum corindum</i> L. Para-tudo, balãozinho, camapú, saco-de-padre	Entire plant	Against liver disorders and rheumatism. As tonic for memory, diuretic and emenagogue. An infusion or decoction of a handful in a liter of water. It is drunk as tea until the symptoms disappear.
	Seeds	An infusion against hydropsies.
<i>Paullinia pinnata</i> L. Mata-fome, cururu-apé	Leaves	An infusion as ophthalmic. It is also used against uterine inflammations and kidney diseases. The external uses as emollient.
	Entire plant	As poisonous and used as insect repellent.
<i>Sapindus saponaria</i> L. Sabonete, jító	Entire plant	
<i>Serjania glabrata</i> Kunth Timbó	Entire plant	It is mixed with food to kill rats.
<i>Talisia esculenta</i> (A. St.-Hil.) Radlk. Pitombeira	Leaves and stem-bark	The decoction or as syrup against tosses and as expectorant.
<b>SAPOTACEAE</b>		
<i>Sideroxylon obtusifolium</i> (Roem. & Schult.) T. D. Penn. Quixaba, rompe-gibão	Entire plant	Against ovarian inflammations and diabetes. A decoction or maceration of a handful in a liter of water. It is drunk "as water" or tea until the symptoms disappear.
<b>SCROPHULARIACEAE</b>		
<i>Capraria biflora</i> L. Chá-da-calçada	Roots	The decoction as purgative, emetic, abortive and used against rheumatism.
<i>Scoparia dulcis</i> L. Vassourinha	Entire plant	Against amenorrhea and as vermifuge. A decoction of a handful in a liter of water. It is drunk as tea.
	Roots	As anti-diabetic. The same recipe and use as above
<i>Stemodia foliosa</i> Benth. Meladinha	Aerial parts	As insect repellent. The fresh plant is scrubbed on the skin.
<i>Stemodia maritima</i> L. Meladinha	Aerial parts	The same use and indication as above.
<b>SELAGINELLACEAE</b>		
<i>Selaginella convoluta</i> (Arn.) Spring Mão-fechada, jericó, mão-de-papagaio.	Entire plant	As aphrodisiac and diuretic and against amenorrhea. A decoction of entire plant in two cups of water. It is used as tea three times daily.
<b>SOLANACEAE</b>		
<i>Brunfelsia uniflora</i> (Pohl) D. Don Manacá	Roots and stem-bark	The infusion or decoction as depurative emetic, abortive and purgative. It is used against rheumatism and as sedative.
	Leaves	Used as cataplasm with butter or olive oil against furunculosis.
* <i>Capsicum baccatum</i> L. Pimenta-de-cheiro	Fruits	As food mixed with the meals against anorexia.

* <i>Capsicum frutescens</i> L. Pimenta-malagueta	Leaves and fruits	The same use and indication as above.
<i>Capsicum parvifolium</i> Sendtn. Pimentinha-brava	Leaves	The same use and indication as <i>Capsicum baccatum</i> .
* <i>Datura metel</i> L. Zabumba-roxa	Flowers Seeds	As anti-asthmatic and sedative as cigarettes. A teaspoon of seeds in infusion in a cup of water. It is drunk as tea.
<i>Datura stramonium</i> L. Zabumba-branca, estramônio, zabumba, figueira, trombeteira, mata-zombando	Flowers	Against asthmas and imsonias. The same recipe and use as above.
<i>Nicandra physalodes</i> (L.) Gaertn. Quintilho	Entire plant	As fly poison. A decoction of a handful in a liter of water. It is used as wash for the floor.
<i>Nicotiana glauca</i> Graham Fumo-bravo, charuto-do-rei	Leaves	Against asthmas and migraine It is used as cigarette during the crisis of asthma or migraine. As poisonous
<i>Physalis angulata</i> L. Camapu, bate-testa, juá	Leaves  Entire plant	As sedative and against inflammations of bladder and spleen and kidney. An infusion of a handful in a liter of water. It is drunk as tea until symptoms disappear. As sedative it is drunk at night. Against dermatitis and optitis. A handful as decoction in ½ liter of water. It is used as wash for the skin or dropped into the auricular channel.
<i>Physalis pubescens</i> L. Camapú, balãozinho	Fruit and entire plant	The same uses and indications as above.
<i>Solanum agrarium</i> Sendtn. Gogóia, baba	Roots	As abortive and against prostates inflammations. A decoction of a handful in two parts of water. It is drunk substituting water until the symptoms disappear.
<i>Solanum americanum</i> Mill. Aguiraquia, erva-moura	Leaves	External ulcers. The dried leaves are powdered. It is used in local application until the ulcer disappear. Against insomnias. A decoction or infusion of a part for two of water. It is used as tea at night. It is irritant and allergic to the skin.
<i>Solanum asperum</i> Rich. Jussara, coca-coça	Leaves	
<i>Solanum asterophorum</i> Mart. Jurubeba-de-fogo	Roots	Against liver diseases A decoction of a handful in a liter of water. It is drunk as tea after meals.
<i>Solanum caavurana</i> Vell. Jurubeba-branca	Roots Fruit	Against liver diseases A decoction of a handful in a liter of water. It is drunk as tea after meals substituting <i>S. paniculatum</i> .
<i>Solanum capsicoides</i> All. Arrebenta-boi	Fruit	As poisonous.
<i>Solanum crinitum</i> Lam. Jurubeba-grande, jurubebão	Fruit	As poisonous and used to kill cucarachas.
* <i>Solanum lycopersicum</i> L. Tomate	Fruit	The juice as diuretic and refreshing The external use in skin as emollient.
* <i>Solanum melongena</i> L. Beringela	Fruit	It is used as juice against high level of cholesterol.
<i>Solanum palinacanthum</i> Dunal Jurubeba	Fruit	As poisonous.
<i>Solanum paludosum</i> Moric. Jurubeba-brava, jurubeba-roxa	Roots Fruit	The infusion is used against hepatic diseases. As poisonous.
<i>Solanum paniculatum</i> L. Jurubeba, jurubeba-roxa	Roots  Fruits	As diuretic and against diseases of liver. The same recipe and use as above. As anti-anemic and against tuberculosis. The fresh juice used three times a day until the symptoms disappear.
<i>Solanum rhytidoandrum</i> Sendtn. Jurubeba-branca	Roots	Against liver diseases A decoction of a handful in a liter of water. It is drunk as tea after meals.
<i>Solanum stipulaceum</i> Roem. & Schult. Jussara-roxa, jurubeba-roxa	Fruits	As poisonous.
<i>Solanum stramonifolium</i> Jacq. Jurubeba-branca-doce	Roots	The same indications and uses as <i>S. paniculatum</i> .
<i>Solanum torvum</i> Sw. Jurubeba, jurubeba-branca	Roots and fruits	The same indications and uses as substitute of <i>S. paniculatum</i> .
<b>STERCULIACEAE</b>		
<i>Guazuma ulmifolia</i> Lam. Mutamba	Stem-bark Leaves	The decoction of a handful in a liter of water as hair tonic. It is used in baths against dandruffs and external ulcers.

<i>Melochia pyramidata</i> L. Malva-roxa	Leaves	Against coughs and bronchitis. A decoction of a handful in half liter of water or as syrup. It is drunk as tea three times a day until the symptoms disappear.
<i>Melochia tomentosa</i> L. Malva-preta	Leaves Roots	A decoction is used to facilitate in the childbirth. Against inflammations in the throat.
<i>Sterculia striata</i> A.St.-Hil. & Naudin Chichá	Leaves	The topical use with hot butter or olive oil against furunculosis.
<i>Waltheria indica</i> L. Malva, malva-branca	Leaves	Against syphilis, coughs and bronchitis and external ulcers and acnes. A decoction of a handful in half liter of water or as syrup. It is drunk as tea three times a day until the symptoms disappear. The topical use against furunculosis.
<i>Waltheria viscosissima</i> A.St.- Hil. Malva-preta	Leaves	A decoction of a handful in half liter of water or as syrup against tosses and gripes.
TURNERACEAE		
<i>Piriqueta racemosa</i> (Jacq.) Sweet Malva-de-vassoura	Entire plant Roots	As emollient. It is used externally. A decoction against amenorrhea and as abortive.
<i>Turnera subulata</i> L. Chanana	Roots  Entire Plant	Against amenorrhea and dysmenorrhea. A decoction of a handful in a liter of water. It is drunk as tea. As expectorant, against bronchitis and coughs. As syrup. A spoonful is drunk four times per day.
URTICACEAE		
<i>Laportea aestuans</i> (L.)Chew Ortiga-vermelha	Roots	Against inflammations and as anti-rheumatic. A decoction of a handful in half liter of water. It is drunk as tea until the symptoms disappear.
VERBENACEAE		
<i>Lantana camara</i> L. Chumbinho, camará, camará	Leaves	As emenagogue, diuretic, expectorant and anti-rheumatic. A decoction of a handful in half liter of water. It is drunk as tea until the symptoms disappear.
<i>Lantana radula</i> Sw. Chumbinho-branco	Leaves	The decoction is used against tosses, gripes and bronchitis.
<i>Lippia alnifolia</i> Schauer Alecrim-do-mato	Leaves	The decoction or maceration in alcohol. It is used as antiseptic for topical uses against dermatitis and dandruffs and as antiseptic oral.
<i>Lippia gracilis</i> Schauer Alecrim-pimenta, alecrim-de-serrote, alecrim-da-chapada	Leaves	The same uses and indications as above.
<i>Lippia microphylla</i> Cham. Alecrim-do-mato, alecrim-de-tabuleiro, alecrim-pimenta	Leaves	As antiseptic and against respiratory diseases The same recipe and use as above.
<i>Stachytarpheta cayennensis</i> (Rich.) Vahl Gervão	Leaves  Entire plant	Against respiratory diseases. A decoction of a handful in a liter of water. It is drunk as tea until the symptoms disappear. Against vitiligo. The same recipe as above. It is drunk and used for baths.
<i>Stachytarpheta elatior</i> Schrad. ex Schult. Gervão	Leaves	The same recipes, uses and indications as above.
* <i>Vitex agnus-castus</i> L. Liamba, teca	Leaves	An infusion against asthmas and kidney diseases.
<i>Vitex gardneriana</i> Schauer Jaramataia, tamanqueira	Leaves	An infusion as sedative and stomachic and against rheumatism.
VIOLACEAE		
<i>Hybanthus calceolaria</i> (L.) Schulze-Menz Ipecacoanha, ipecacoanha, ipeca	Roots	As emenagogue. A decoction of a spoonful of handful in a liter of water. It is drunk as tea once a time at night. Against diarrheas and amoebas. The powder is made as pills mixed with <i>Manihot's</i> starch. It is used until the symptoms disappear.
VISCACEAE		
<i>Phoradendron strongyloclados</i> Eichler Erva-de-passarinho	Leaves	The decoction against tosses and gripes and as vermifuge.
VITACEAE		
<i>Cissus coccinea</i> (Baker) Mart. ex Planch. Cipó-fogo, uva-branca, parreira-brava	Roots Leaves	The infusion or decoction against kidney diseases. The external uses against warts and external ulcers.



<i>Cissus erosa</i> Rich. Cipó-fogo, uva-branca, parreira-brava	Aerial parts	The juice in topical use against warts and external ulcers. The decoction as analgesic and against leishmaniosis.
<i>Cissus simsiana</i> Schult. & Schult.f. Insulina vegetal, anil trepador	Roots	The infusion is used as diuretic against kidney diseases.
	Leaves	The infusion or maceration of a handful in a litter of water. It is used 3 times daily against diabetes.
<i>Cissus verticillata</i> (L.) Nicolson & C.E. Jarvis Parreira-brava	Leaves or aerial parts	Against respiratory diseases. A decoction of a handful in a liter of water. It is drunk as tea until the symptoms disappear.
	<b>ZINGIBERACEAE</b>	
* <i>Curcuma longa</i> L. Gengibre-amarelo, acafrão	Rhizome	The powder is used against intestinal and stomachic diseases.
	Leaves	An infusion is drunk against gripes, colds and fevers.
* <i>Etilingera elatior</i> (Jack) R.M. Sm. Colônia	Flowers	A maceration in alcohol is used against headaches.
	Rhizome	It is used for gargle against throat diseases. An infusion or decoction is used against bronchitis, colds, tosses and as expectorant.
<b>ZYGOPHYLLACEAE</b>		
<i>Kallstroemia maxima</i> (L.) Hook. & Arn. Puíba, rabo-de-calango	Entire plant	Smashed with hot butter or olive oil is applied externally against furunculous

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