

1 Welch and Finneran: Plant Use in St. Vincent - Appendices
2 45 pages including this identification page (plus article 32 pages [33 with front page]); double
3 spaced

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DRAFT

14 <H1>Appendix A

15 Schedule of Garifuna culinary and medicinal plants with uses transcribed from the Garifuna
 16 Plant Use Exhibition held as part of the VII International Garifuna Conference ‘Indigenous
 17 Caribbean-Rethinking a Strategic Direction for Reviving Garifuna Heritage and Culture through
 18 Education’, 11-13 March 2020 held at the Peace Hall, Kingstown, St Vincent, and hosted by the
 19 Garifuna Heritage Foundation: reproduced with permission. Additional ethnographic information
 20 from informants at Greiggs Village (interviews 2018-20; including John Nero)

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 22 In **bold** are the names taken from: <http://www.plantsoftheworldonline.org> which likely match the
 23 [identifications \(family; genus; species\)](http://www.plantsoftheworldonline.org)

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<u>Name of plant taken from</u> exhibition, cross referenced <u>with</u> http://www.plantsoftheworldonline.org in bold	<u>Local name</u> (taken from exhibition and interviews)	<u>Parts used</u> (taken from exhibition and interviews)	<u>Remarks (taken from</u> exhibition and interviews; <u>and origin of resource</u> <u>derived from</u> http://www.plantsoftheworldonline.org
<i>Abelmoschus esculentus</i> Malvaceae Juss.; Abelmoschus Medik. Abelmoschus esculentus (L.) Moench)	Okra	Whole plant	Culinary; thickening stews; cures constipation; Africa
<i>Allium sativum</i>	Garlic	Cloves	Culinary;

<p><i>Amaryllidaceae</i> J.St.-Hil.;</p> <p><i>Allium</i> L.</p>			<p>“Pregnant and lactating women should not use; discontinue prior to surgery and organ transplant.”</p> <p>Central Asia</p>
<p><i>Aloe vera</i></p> <p><i>Asphodelaceae</i> Juss.; <i>Aloe</i> L.</p> <p><i>Aloe vera</i> (L.) Burm.f.</p>	Aloe	Leaf	<p>Laxative; cures skin complaints; “Do not use bitter juice from the base of the leaves; do not take internally while pregnant or breast feeding; do not take if suffering from constipation, haemorrhoids or kidney disease.”</p> <p>SE Arabia</p>
<p><i>Amaranthus viridis</i></p> <p><u><i>Amaranthaceae</i> Juss.</u></p> <p><u><i>Amaranthus</i> L.</u></p> <p><i>Amaranthus viridis</i> L.</p>	Bhagi; wewe-wewe	Whole plant	<p>Culinary (callaloo).</p> <p>Mesoamerica and tropical South America</p>
<p><i>Ananas comosus</i></p> <p><u><i>Bromeliaceae</i> Juss.</u></p> <p><u><i>Ananas</i> Mill.</u></p> <p><i>Ananas comosus</i> (L.) Merr.</p>	Pineapple	Fruit	Culinary. South America

<p><i>Annona muricata</i></p> <p><u>Annonaceae Juss.</u></p> <p><u>Annona L.</u></p> <p><i>Annona muricata</i> L.</p>	<p>Soursop (custard apple)</p>	<p>Leaves, fruit</p>	<p>“Avoid seeds and not to be used during pregnancy; caution with high blood pressure medication.”</p> <p>Mesoamerica and tropical South America</p>
<p><i>Apium graveolens</i></p> <p><u>Apiaceae Lindl.</u></p> <p><u>Apium L.</u></p> <p><i>Apium graveolens</i> L.</p>	<p>Celery</p>	<p>Stalk, leaves</p>	<p>Culinary; also seeds used as pain relief. Asia; North Africa; Europe</p>
<p><i>Artocarpus altilis</i></p> <p><u>Moraceae Gaudich.</u></p> <p><u>Artocarpus J.R.Forst. & G.Forst.</u></p> <p><i>Artocarpus altilis</i> (Parkinson) Fosberg</p>	<p>Breadfruit</p>	<p>Fruit, leaves</p>	<p>Culinary. Western Pacific</p>
<p><i>Bixa Orellana</i></p> <p><u>Bixaceae Kunth</u></p> <p><u>Bixa L.</u></p> <p><i>Bixa orellana</i> L.</p>	<p>Roucou; Annito (Achiote)</p>	<p>Seeds</p>	<p>Culinary; body paint; insect repellent. Mesoamerica and tropical South America</p>
<p><i>Bryophyllum pinnatum</i></p> <p><u>Crassulaceae J.St.-Hil.</u></p> <p><u>Kalanchoe Adans.</u></p>	<p>Leaf of Life</p>	<p>Leaf, stem and juice</p>	<p>Immuno-suppressant; treats hypertension; cures kidney</p>

<i>Kalanchoe pinnata</i> (Lam.) Pers.			stones; fever remedy. Madagascar
<i>Canella winterana</i> <u>Canellaceae Mart.</u> <u>Canella P.Browne</u> <i>Canella winterana</i> (L.) Gaertn.	Wild cinnamon	Bark	Culinary; cures circulation problems; “toxic if taken in excess; cautions excessive use of essential oil”. Caribbean; Mesoamerica
<i>Cannabis sativa</i> <u>Cannabaceae Martinov</u> <u>Cannabis L.</u> <i>Cannabis sativa</i> L.	Ganja; pot; wisdom weed	Leaf	Recreational drug; Illegal to grow, sell or possess. Eurasia; Asia
<i>Capsicum frutescens</i> Solanaceae Juss: <u>Capsicum L.</u> <i>Capsicum frutescens</i> L.	Chilli; cayenne; pepper	Fruit	Culinary; “Causes allergy, also cautions use during pregnancy and breast feeding.” South America
<i>Carica papaya</i> <u>Caricaceae Dumort.</u> <u>Carica L.</u> <i>Carica papaya</i> L.	Paw Paw	Leaf, fruit, stem, seeds	Culinary; soothes fever. Mesoamerica and tropical South America.
<i>Cuscuta</i> sp. <u>Convolvulaceae Juss.</u> <i>Cuscuta</i> L.	Love vine; dodders	Leaf	Bush tea.

<p><i>Catharanthus roseus</i></p> <p>Apocynaceae Juss.</p> <p><i>Catharanthus G.Don</i></p> <p><i>Catharanthus roseus (L.) G.Don</i></p>	<p>Periwinkle, old maid, graveside flower</p>	<p>All</p>	<p>Cures fever; “should not be used by diabetics; extract used in drugs against leukaemia and Hodgkin’s disease.” Madagascar</p>
<p><i>Cecropia schreberiana</i></p> <p>Urticaceae Juss. <i>Cecropia</i> Loefl.</p> <p><i>Cecropia schreberiana</i> Miq.</p>	<p>Trumpet bush</p>	<p>Leaves</p>	<p>Cures fever. Caribbean.</p>
<p><i>Dysphania</i></p> <p>Amaranthaceae Juss. <u><i>Dysphania</i> R.Br.</u></p> <p><i>Dysphania ambrosioides (L.) Mosyakin & Clemants</i></p>	<p>Wormseed; wormgrass</p>	<p>Leaves; seeds</p>	<p>Culinary; bush tea. “Too much causes stomach pains.” Americas.</p>
<p><i>Chromolaena odorata</i></p> <p><u><i>Asteraceae</i> Bercht. & J.Presl</u></p> <p><u><i>Chromolaena</i> DC.</u></p> <p><i>Chromolaena odorata (L.) R.M.King & H.Rob.</i></p>	<p>Baby bush; Christmas bush.</p>	<p>Leaves</p>	<p>Bush tea; stops malaria. Americas.</p>
<p><i>Citrus x aurantiifolia</i></p> <p><u><i>Rutaceae</i> Juss.</u></p> <p><u><i>Citrus</i> L.</u></p>	<p>Lime</p>	<p>Leaves; fruits</p>	<p>Culinary. East Asia.</p>

<p><i>Coleus amboinicus</i></p> <p><u>Lamiaceae Martinov</u></p> <p><u>Coleus Lour.</u></p> <p><i>Coleus amboinicus</i> Lour.</p>	<p>Thickie</p> <p>thyme</p>	<p>Leaves</p>	<p>Culinary. East Africa; western Asia</p>
<p><i>Colocasia antiquorum</i></p> <p><u>Araceae Juss.</u></p> <p><u>Colocasia Schott</u></p> <p><i>Colocasia esculenta</i> (L.) Schott var. <i>antiquorum</i> (Schott) Hubbard & Rehder which is synonymous with <i>C. esculenta</i> var. <i>globulifera</i> Engl. & Krause. (source: Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations <u>http://www.fao.org/3/ac450e/ac450e04.htm</u></p>	<p>Eddoes</p>	<p>Leaves; tuber</p>	<p>Culinary. East Asia.</p>
<p><i>Colocasia esculenta</i></p> <p><u>Araceae Juss.</u></p> <p><u>Colocasia Schott</u></p>	<p>Taro; Dasheen</p>	<p>Leaves; tuber</p>	<p>Culinary. See above.</p>

<i>Colocasia esculenta</i> (L.) Schott			
<i>Crescentia cujete</i> <u>Bignoniaceae Juss.</u> <u>Crescentia L.</u> <i>Crescentia cujete</i> L.	Calabash; tree gourd	Leaves, pulp, bark	Purgative. Seed is used for making culinary vessels etc. Caribbean; Mesoamerica.
<i>Cymbopogon citratus</i> <u>Poaceae Barnhart</u> <u>Cymbopogon Spreng.</u> <i>Cymbopogon citratus</i> (DC.) Stapf	Lemon grass	Leaves	Culinary; in tea a stimulant. India.
<i>Datura candida</i> <u>Solanaceae Juss.</u> <u>Brugmansia Pers.</u> <i>Brugmansia candida</i>	Angels trumpet; Jimson weed; Thorn apple	Leaves, flowers	Narcotic. South America.
<i>Dioscorea spp</i> <u>Dioscoreaceae R.Br.</u> <i>Dioscorea Plum. ex L.</i>	Yams	Tuber	Culinary. Americas.
<i>Eryngium foetidum</i> <u>Apiaceae Lindl.</u> <u>Eryngium Tourn. ex L.</u> <i>Eryngium foetidum</i> L.	Fit weed; shadow veni; spirit weed; cilantro	Whole plant	Culinary; pain and fever relief; cures worms. Mesoamerica; Tropical South America.

<p><i>Euphorbia hirta</i></p> <p><u>Euphorbiaceae Juss.</u></p> <p><u>Euphorbia L.</u></p> <p><i>Euphorbia hirta</i> L.</p>	<p>Asthma plant</p>	<p>All</p>	<p>Treats asthma; cures worms. Americas.</p>
<p><i>Guaiacum officinale</i></p> <p>Zygophyllaceae R.Br.<u>Guaiacum Plum. ex L.</u></p> <p><i>Guaiacum officinale</i> L</p>	<p>Lignum vitae</p>		<p>Use to cure gout; joint aches, venereal disease (syphilis). Mesoamerica; Caribbean.</p>
<p><i>Hibiscus sabdariffa</i></p> <p><u>Malvaceae Juss.</u></p> <p><u>Hibiscus L.</u></p> <p><i>Hibiscus sabdariffa</i> L.</p>	<p>Roselle; Sorrel</p>	<p>Fruit; leaf</p>	<p>Culinary. West Africa.</p>
<p><i>Ipomoea batatas</i></p> <p><u>Convolvulaceae Juss.</u></p> <p><u>Ipomoea L.</u></p> <p><i>Ipomoea batatas</i> (L.) Lam.</p>	<p>Sweet potato</p>	<p>Tuber</p>	<p>Culinary; sometimes also referred to (incorrectly) as Yam.</p>
<p><i>Lantana camara</i></p> <p><u>Verbenaceae J.St.-Hil.</u></p> <p><u>Lantana L.</u></p> <p><i>Lantana camara</i> L.</p>	<p>Buddy me eye; red sage; wild sage</p>	<p>Leaf</p>	<p>Treats asthma; “Excessive use causes kidney disease and liver (jaundice)” Mesoamerica.</p>
<p><i>Leonotis nepetifolia</i></p> <p><u>Lamiaceae Martinov</u></p> <p><u>Leonotis (Pers.) R.Br.</u></p>	<p>Bald head; Ball bush; Buttonweed</p>	<p>Leaf</p>	<p>Treats fever and malaria. Africa; India,</p>

<i>Leonotis nepetifolia</i> (L.) R.Br.			
<i>Manihot esculenta</i> <u>Euphorbiaceae Juss.</u> <u>Manihot Mill.</u> <i>Manihot esculenta</i> Crantz	Cassava	Tuber	Culinary. Mesoamerica; tropical South America.
<i>Maranta arundinacea</i> <u>Marantaceae R.Br.</u> <u>Maranta Plum. ex L.</u> <i>Maranta arundinacea</i> L.	Arrowroot	Root	Culinary (starch). Mesoamerica; tropical South America.
<i>Mentha piperita</i> <u>Lamiaceae Martinov</u> <u>Mentha L.</u> <i>Mentha</i> × <i>piperita</i> L.	Peppermint	Whole plant	Culinary. Europe; Asia.
<i>Mimosa pudica</i> <u>Fabaceae Lindl.</u> <u>Mimosa L.</u> <i>Mimosa pudica</i> L.	Pissabed; sensitive plant	Whole plant	Treats worms. Mesoamerica; Tropical South America.
<i>Morinda citrifolia</i> <u>Rubiaceae Juss.</u> <u>Morinda L.</u> <i>Morinda citrifolia</i>	Noni; jumbie soursop	Whole plant	Culinary. East Asia.

<p><i>Moringa oleifera</i></p> <p><u>Moringaceae Martinov</u></p> <p><u>Moringa Adans.</u></p> <p><i>Moringa oleifera</i> Lam.</p>	<p>Moringa; drumstick tree</p>	<p>Leaves, bark, flowers, fruit, seeds, pods</p>	<p>Culinary; pain relief. India.</p>
<p><i>Momordica charantia</i></p> <p><u>Cucurbitaceae Juss.</u></p> <p><u>Momordica L.</u></p> <p><i>Momordica charantia</i> L</p>	<p>Corilla; cerasee; bitter apple</p>	<p>Leaves, stems, fruit</p>	<p>Culinary; pain relief; “Should not be used as a regular part of your diet as this can cause liver damage; should not be used in diabetics as it masks the sugar content in the blood or urine”. Africa; Asia.</p>
<p><i>Musa sp.</i></p> <p><i>Musaceae</i> Juss.</p>	<p>Plantain; cooking banana</p>	<p>Fruit</p>	<p>Culinary. East Asia.</p>
<p><i>Neurolaena lobata</i></p> <p><u>Asteraceae Bercht. & J.Presl</u></p> <p><u>Neurolaena R.Br.</u></p> <p><i>Neurolaena lobata</i> (L.) Cass.</p>	<p>Bitter albert; jackass bitter</p>	<p>Whole plant</p>	<p>Anti-inflammatory. “Large doses can cause abortion.” Americas.</p>
<p><i>Ocimum basilicum</i></p> <p><u>Lamiaceae Martinov</u></p> <p><u>Ocimum L.</u></p>	<p>Sweet basil</p>	<p>Leaves</p>	<p>Culinary. South and East Asia.</p>

<i>Ocimum basilicum</i> L.			
<i>Opuntia cochenillifera</i> <u>Cactaceae Juss.</u> <u>Opuntia Mill.</u> <i>Opuntia cochenillifera</i> (L.) Mill.	Prickly pear, rachel, Nepal cactus	Leaves	Anti-inflammatory. Mesoamerica.
<i>Opuntia ficus indica</i> <u>Cactaceae Juss.</u> <u>Opuntia Mill.</u> <i>Opuntia ficus-indica</i> (L.) Mill.	Cactus pear, nopales, mariga	Fruit and stem	Culinary. Mesoamerica.
<i>Origanum majorana</i> <u>Lamiaceae Martinov</u> <u>Origanum L.</u> <i>Origanum majorana</i> L.	Sweet marjoram	All	Culinary; “Never give to pregnant women”. Western Asia,
<i>Peperomia pellucida</i> <u>Piperaceae Giseke</u> Genus: <u>Peperomia Ruiz &</u> <u>Pav.</u> <i>Peperomia pellucida</i> (L.) Kunth	Shine bush	All	Pain relief. Americas.
<i>Petiveria alliacea</i> <u>Petiveriaceae C.Agardh</u>	Kojo root	All	Insect repellent; anti- inflammatory; “Has

<u>Petiveria Plum. ex L.</u> <i>Petiveria alliacea</i> L.			abortive and hypoglycaemic effects”. Americas.
<i>Phyllanthus amarus</i> <u>Phyllanthaceae Martinov</u> <u>Phyllanthus L.</u> <i>Phyllanthus amarus</i> Schumach. & Thonn.	Seed-under-leaf; stone breaker	All	Cures stomach problems; cures STIs. “Female antifertility effects; adverse effects on kidneys”. Mesoamerica; tropical South America.
<i>Picrasma excelsa</i> <u>Simaroubaceae DC.</u> <u>Picrasma Blume</u> <i>Picrasma excelsa</i> (Sw.) Planch.	Quassia; bitter wood	Bark	Helps digestion; cures stomach ailments. Mesoamerica; tropical South America.
<i>Portulaca oleracea</i> <u>Portulacaceae Juss.</u> <u>Portulaca L.</u> <i>Portulaca oleracea</i> L.	Common purslane; pigweed; little hogweed; red root; pussley.	Stem and leaves	Culinary. “High oxalic acid levels harmful; used in salads and as pot herb. High Omega 3 values”. Africa; Asia.
<i>Psidium guajava</i> <u>Myrtaceae Juss.</u> <u>Psidium L.</u> <i>Psidium guajava</i> L.	Guava	Leaves, bark, fruit	Culinary (fruit); anti-inflammatory (leaves, bark). Americas.

<p><i>Ricinus communis</i></p> <p><u>Euphorbiaceae Juss.</u></p> <p><u>Ricinus L.</u></p> <p><i>Ricinus communis L.</i></p>	<p>Castor oil</p>	<p>Leaves, oil</p>	<p>Laxative; toxic. NE Africa.</p>
<p><i>Rosemarinus officinalis</i></p> <p><u>Lamiaceae Martinov</u></p> <p><u>Salvia L.</u></p> <p><i>Salvia rosmarinus Spenn.</i></p>	<p>Rosemary</p>	<p>Leaves</p>	<p>Culinary. Mediterranean.</p>
<p><i>Sansevieria trifasciata</i></p> <p><u>Asparagaceae Juss.</u></p> <p><u>Dracaena Vand. ex L.</u></p> <p><i>Dracaena trifasciata (Prain) Mabb.</i></p>	<p>Snake plant; mother in law, devil's tongue, night watchman</p>	<p>Rhizomes and leaves</p>	<p>Dermatitis; "low toxicity". Tropical south America and Mesoamerica.</p>
<p><i>Senna alata</i></p> <p><u>Fabaceae Lindl.</u></p> <p><u>Senna Mill.</u></p> <p><i>Senna alata (L.) Roxb.</i></p>	<p>Candle bush, golden candle, candlestick senna, ringworm bush</p>	<p>Leaves</p>	<p>Laxative; cures ringworm; poisonous in large doses. Mesoamerica; tropical South America.</p>
<p><i>Smilax officianalis</i></p> <p><u>Smilacaceae Vent.</u></p> <p><u>Smilax L.</u></p>	<p>Sasparilla</p>	<p>Root</p>	<p>Culinary; cures gout; "Excessive dosage can</p>

<i>Smilax ornata</i> Lem.			cause gastro- intestinal irritation.” Americas.
<i>Tagetes lucida</i> <u>Asteraceae Bercht. & J.Presl</u> <u>Tagetes L.</u> <i>Tagetes lucida</i> Cav.	Tarragon, Spanish mint marigold	Leaves and root	Culinary; cures stomach ailments; “can react with certain medication.” Mesoamerica.
<i>Taraxacum officinale</i> Asteraceae Bercht. <u>Taraxacum F.H.Wigg.</u>	Dandelion, lion’s tooth, blowball	Leaves, root	Culinary; diuretic; “causes bile duct problems in excessive doses”. Global.
<i>Theobroma cacao</i> <u>Malvaceae Juss.</u> <u>Theobroma L.</u> <i>Theobroma cacao</i> L.	Chocolate/ cocoa	Beans	Culinary; stimulant. Mesoamerica.
<i>Urtica dioica</i> <u>Urticaceae Juss.</u> <u>Urtica L.</u> <i>Urtica dioica</i> L.	Stinging nettle	All	Culinary. Europe; Asia.
<i>Vetiveria</i> <u>Poaceae Barnhart</u> <i>Chrysopogon</i> Trin.	Vetiver grass khus khus	Roots	Culinary. Mesoamerica.
<i>Xanthosoma</i> <u>Araceae Juss.</u>	Tannia	Leaf; Tuber	Culinary. Mesoamerica.

<i>Xanthosoma Schott</i>			
<i>Zea mays</i> <u>Poaceae Barnhart</u> <u>Zea L.</u> <i>Zea mays L.</i>	Maize	corn	Culinary. Mesoamerica.
<i>Zingiber officinale</i> <u>Zingiberaceae Martinov</u> <u>Zingiber Mill.</u> <i>Zingiber officinale Roscoe</i>	Ginger	Root	“Cures gallbladder disease; urges caution with pregnant women as can stimulate the uterus.” South and East Asia.

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27 <H2> Appendix B

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29 Alexander Anderson’s 1 June 1785 list of plants in Saint Vincent’s Botanical Garden from the

30 Natural History Museum manuscript photocopy MSS And: Fol. 160 (transcribed)

31 Plants categorised against 1792 list (transcribed) as: The most Valuable in Medicine and

32 Commerce (*VMC); Esculents (*E); Medicinal (*M); for Economical Uses (*EU); Valuable

33 Woods (*VW); Fruits (*F); Exoticks, Ornamental or whose properties are unknown (*EOU)

34 1806 list (as translated): Commercial and Medicinal (CM); Esculents (E); Medicinal (M); in

35 Economy (IE); Valuable Woods (VW); Fruits (F); Exotics, Curious and Ornamental (ECO)

36 [information from elsewhere and footnoted, or unable to trace plant]

37

38 In (**bold**) are the current plant names taken from: <http://www.plantsoftheworldonline.org>

39 ([Family; genus; species](#))

40 Plants from the transcribed records that cannot be identified are marked as (**No Results**)

<u>Name of plant pg1</u> <u>column 1</u>	<u>Name of plant pg1</u> <u>column 1</u>	<u>Name of plant pg2</u>
<i>Laurus cinnamomum</i> - <i>cassia</i> ; <i>Camphora</i> ; <i>Sassafras</i> (*VMC) <u><i>Lauraceae</i> Juss.</u> <u><i>Sassafras</i> L. ex Nees</u> <i>Sassafras</i> <i>albidum</i> (Nutt.) Nees (N. America) <i>Laurus cinnamomum</i> (CM) <u><i>Lauraceae</i> Juss.</u> <u><i>Cinnamomum</i> Schaeff</u> <u>f.</u> <i>Cinnamomum</i> <i>camphora</i> (L.) J.Presl (East Asia)	<i>Hibiscus mutabilis</i> (ECO) <u><i>Malvaceae</i> Juss.</u> <u><i>Hibiscus</i> L.</u> <i>Hibiscus mutabilis</i> L (East Asia)	[Burnt paper – missing information]

<p><i>Laurus Persea</i> (*F)</p> <p><u>Lauraceae Juss.</u></p> <p><u>Persea Mill.</u></p> <p><i>Persea americana</i> Mill.</p> <p>(Mesoamerica)</p>	<p><i>Ricinus communis</i></p> <p>(*VMC)</p> <p><i>Ricinus communis</i></p> <p>(CM)</p> <p><u>Euphorbiaceae Juss.</u></p> <p><u>Ricinus L.</u></p> <p><i>Ricinus communis</i> L.</p> <p>(North Africa)</p>	<p><i>Mimosa farnesiana</i> (F)</p> <p><u>Fabaceae Lindl.</u></p> <p><u>Vachellia Wight & Arn.</u></p> <p><i>Vachellia farnesiana</i> (L.) Wight & Arn.</p> <p>(Americas)</p>
<p><i>Chrysophyllum</i></p> <p><i>Jamaicense</i> [E (Grey 1821: 69)]</p> <p><u>Sapotaceae Juss.</u></p> <p><u>Chrysophyllum L.</u></p> <p><i>Chrysophyllum cainito</i> L.</p> <p>(Mesoamerica)</p>	<p><i>Cerbera Thevetia</i></p> <p>(*EOU)</p> <p><i>Cerbera thevetia</i></p> <p>(ECO)</p> <p><u>Apocynaceae Juss.</u></p> <p><u>Cascabela Raf.</u></p> <p><i>Cascabela thevetia</i> (L.) Lippold</p> <p>(Mesoamerica; tropical South America)</p>	<p><i>Citrus aurantium</i> (F)</p> <p><u>Rutaceae Juss.</u></p> <p><u>Citrus L.</u></p> <p><i>Citrus × aurantium</i> L.</p> <p>(hybrid citrus)</p>
<p><i>Chrysophyllum</i></p> <p><i>glabrum</i> (VW)</p> <p><u>Sapotaceae Juss.</u></p>	<p><i>Coccoloba uvifera</i></p> <p>(*F)</p>	<p><i>Citrus decumanum</i> (F)</p> <p><u>Rutaceae Juss.</u></p> <p><u>Citrus L.</u></p>

<p><u><i>Chrysophyllum L.Chr</i></u> <u><i>ysophyllum</i></u> <u><i>argenteum Jacq.</i></u> (Caribbean)</p>	<p><i>Coccoloba uvifera</i> (F) <u><i>Polygonaceae Juss.</i></u> <i>Coccoloba P.Browne</i> (Caribbean; tropical South America)</p>	<p><i>Citrus maxima (Burm.) Merr.</i> (India; East Asia)</p>
<p><i>Cycas circinalis [E</i> (Fern 2014)] <u><i>Cycadaceae Pers.</i></u> <u><i>Cycas L.</i></u> <i>Cycas</i> <i>orixensis (Haines)</i> <i>Rita Singh &</i> <i>Khuraijam</i> (India)</p>	<p><i>Bixa Orellana –</i> <i>Arnotto (*VMC)</i> <i>Bixa Orellana (CM)</i> <u><i>Bixaceae Kunth</i></u> <u><i>Bixa L.</i></u> <i>Bixa orellana L.</i> (Mesoamerica; tropical South America)</p>	<p><i>Citrus medica (F)</i> <u><i>Rutaceae Juss.</i></u> <u><i>Citrus L.</i></u> <i>Citrus × limon (L.) Osbeck</i> (hybrid citrus)</p>
<p><i>Gardenia florida [?]</i> <u><i>Rubiaceae Juss.</i></u> <u><i>Gardenia J.Ellis</i></u> <i>Gardenia</i> <i>jasminoides J.Ellis</i> (East Asia)</p>	<p><i>Randia aculeata [M</i> (Fern 2019)] <u><i>Rubiaceae Juss.</i></u> <u><i>Randia L.</i></u> <i>Randia aculeata L.</i> (Mesoamerica)</p>	<p><i>Theobroma guazuma (*VW)</i> <i>Theobroma guazuma (IE)</i> <u><i>Malvaceae Juss.</i></u> <u><i>Guazuma Mill.</i></u> <i>Guazuma ulmifolia Lam.</i> (Mesoamerica)</p>
<p><i>Mimosa nilotica</i> (*VMC)</p>	<p><i>Cassia hexpetica</i> *(M)</p>	<p><i>Musa paradisiaca (E)</i></p>

<p><i>Mimosa nilotica</i> (CM)</p> <p><u>Fabaceae Lindl.</u></p> <p><u>Vachellia Wight & Arn.</u></p> <p><i>Vachellia nilotica</i> (L.)</p> <p>P.J.H.Hurter & Mabb.</p> <p>(Africa)</p>	<p><i>Cassia herpetica</i> (M)</p> <p><u>Fabaceae Lindl.</u></p> <p><u>Senna Mill.</u></p> <p><i>Senna alata</i> (L.)</p> <p>Roxb.</p> <p>(Mesoamerica)</p>	<p>Only known as a cultivated plant, it is a hybrid of <i>M. Acuminata</i> × <i>M. Balbisiana</i>.</p> <p>https://pfaf.org/User/Plant.aspx?LatinName=Musa+x+paradisiaca</p>
<p><i>Mimosa Senegal</i> (*VMC)</p> <p><i>Mimosa Senegal</i> (CM)</p> <p><u>Fabaceae Lindl.</u></p> <p>Genus: <u>Senegalia Raf</u></p> <p>: <i>Senegalia senegal</i> (L.) Britton</p> <p>(Africa; Arabia; India)</p>	<p><i>Hymenia curbaril</i> (*VW)</p> <p><u>Fabaceae Lindl.</u></p> <p><u>Hymenaea L.</u></p> <p><i>Hymenaea courbaril</i> L.</p> <p>(Mesoamerica; tropical South America)</p>	<p><i>Heliconia bihai</i> (*EOU)</p> <p><i>Heliconia bihai</i> (M)</p> <p><u>Heliconiaceae Vines</u></p> <p><u>Heliconia L.</u></p> <p><i>Heliconia bihai</i> (L.) L.</p> <p>(Mesoamerica; South America; East Africa)</p>
<p><i>Copaifera officinalis</i> (*VMC)</p> <p><u>Fabaceae Lindl.</u></p> <p><u>Copaifera L.</u></p> <p><i>Copaifera officinalis</i> L.</p>	<p><i>Crescentia kujite</i> (*EU)</p> <p><i>Crescentia kujite</i> (IE)</p> <p><u>Bignoniaceae Juss.</u></p> <p><u>Crescentia L.</u></p> <p><i>Crescentia kujite</i> L.</p>	<p>Tobago Nutmeg (IE- uncultivated)</p> <p><u>Myristicaceae R.Br.</u></p> <p><u>Myristica Gronov.</u></p> <p><i>Myristica fragrans</i> Houtt.</p> <p>(Indonesia)</p>

(Tropical South America)	(Mesoamerica; tropical south America; Caribbean)	
<i>Mangifera Indica</i> (*F) <u>Anacardiaceae R.Br.</u> Genus: <u>Mangifera L.</u> <i>Mangifera indica</i> L. (South Asia)	<i>Hura cripetans</i> (M) <u>Euphorbiaceae Juss.</u> Genus: <u>Hura L.</u> <i>Hura crepitans</i> L. (Tropical South America)	
<i>Cocos Nucifera</i> (F) <u>Areaceae Bercht. & J.Presl</u> <u>Cocos L.</u> (Western Pacific; SE Asia)	<i>Chimnanthis cymara</i> (ECO) <u>?Calycanthaceae Lindl.</u> <u>Chimonanthus Lindl</u> : <i>Chimonanthus praecox</i> (L.) Link (East Asia)	
<i>Cocos guineensis</i> (F) <u>Areaceae Bercht. & J.Presl</u> <u>Bactris Jacq. ex Scop.</u>	<i>Plumeria rubra</i> (*M) <i>Plumeria rubra</i> (M) <u>Apocynaceae Juss.</u> <u>Plumeria Tourn. ex L.</u>	

<p><i>Bactris</i> <i>guineensis</i> (L.) <i>H.E.Moore</i> (Mesoamerica; tropical South America)</p>	<p><i>Plumeria rubra</i> L. (Mesoamerica; tropical South America)</p>	
<p><i>Elaeis guineensis</i> (IE) <u><i>Arecaceae</i> Bercht. & J.Presl</u> <u><i>Elaeis</i> Jacq.</u> <i>Elaeis</i> <i>guineensis</i> Jacq. (tropical Africa)</p>	<p><i>Cytherexylon</i> <i>cenesium</i> (VW) <u><i>Verbenaceae</i> J.St.- Hil.</u> <u><i>Citharexylum</i> B.Juss</u> : <i>Citharexylum</i> <i>spinosum</i> L. (Caribbean; tropical South America)</p>	
<p><i>Phoenix ductylifera</i> *(F) <i>Phoenix dactilifera</i> (F) <u><i>Arecaceae</i> Bercht. & J.Presl</u> Genus: <u><i>Phoenix</i> L.</u></p>	<p><i>Cytherexylon</i> <i>caudatum</i> (VW) <u><i>Verbenaceae</i> J.St.- Hil.</u> <u><i>Citharexylum</i> B.Juss</u> :</p>	

<p><i>Phoenix dactylifera</i> L (Arabia; western Asia)</p>	<p><i>Citharexylum spinosum</i> L. (Caribbean; tropical South America)</p>	
<p><i>Gleditsia triacanthus</i> (IE) <u>Fabaceae Lindl.</u> <u>Gleditsia L.</u> <i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i> L. (Caribbean; tropical South America)</p>	<p><i>Begonia pentaphylla</i> (*VW) <u>Begoniaceae C.Agar</u> <u>dh</u> <u>Begonia L.</u> <i>Begonia pentaphylla</i> Walp. (south-eastern Brazil)</p>	
<p><i>Brunia nudiflora</i> [O (Anon ud)] <u>Bruniaceae R.Br. ex DC.</u> <u>Brunia L.</u> <i>Brunia noduliflora</i> Goldblatt & J.C.Manning (South Africa)</p>	<p><i>Begonia alliaua</i> (*M) <i>Begonia alliaua</i> (M) ? <u>Begoniaceae C.Agar</u> <u>dh</u> <u>Begonia L.</u> <i>Begonia tonduzii</i> C.DC. ex T.Durand & Pittier</p>	

	(Mesoamerica; tropical South America)	
<i>Cassine peragua</i> [M] <u><i>Celastraceae</i> R.Br.</u> <u><i>Cassine</i> L.</u> <i>Cassine peragua</i> L. (South Africa)	<i>Mimosa fagifolia</i> (*VW) <i>Mimosa fagifolia</i> (F) <u><i>Fabaceae</i> Lindl.</u> <u><i>Inga</i> Mill.</u> <i>Inga laurina</i> (Sw.) <i>Willd.</i> (Mesoamerica and tropical South America)	
<i>Swietenia mahogany</i> (VW) <u><i>Meliaceae</i> Juss.</u> <u><i>Swietenia</i> Jacq.</u> <i>Swietenia</i> <i>mahagoni</i> (L.) Jacq. (Caribbean)	<i>Robinia violacea</i> (*VW) <i>Robinia violacea</i> (VW) <u><i>Fabaceae</i> Lindl.</u> <u><i>Lonchocarpus</i> Kunth</u> <i>Lonchocarpus</i> <i>sericeus</i> (Poir.) <i>Kunth ex DC</i>	

	(Mesoamerica; tropical South America; Africa)	
<i>Amiexa syruimosa</i> [?] (No Results) This is the Portuguese word for plum.	<i>Homotoxylon campeachense</i> (*VMC) <u>Fabaceae Lindl.</u> <u>Haematoxylum L.</u> <i>Haematoxylum campechianum L</i> (Mesoamerica)	
<i>Croton Sebifera</i> [IE (Thomson 1807)] <u>Euphorbiaceae Juss.</u> <u>Triadica Lour.</u> <i>Triadica sebifera</i> (L.) Small (south-east Asia)	<i>Poincina pulcherrima</i> (*M) <i>Poincina pulcherrima</i> (M) <u>Fabaceae Lindl.</u> <u>Caesalpinia Plum. ex L.</u> <i>Caesalpinia pulcherrima (L.) Sw.</i> (Mesoamerica)	
<i>Cassia fistula</i> (*VMC) <i>Cassia fistula</i> (CM)	<i>Spigelia anthelmenthia</i> (*M)	

<p><u><i>Fabaceae Lindl.</i></u></p> <p><u><i>Cassia L.</i></u></p> <p><i>Cassia fistula L.</i> (South Asia)</p>	<p><i>Spigelia</i></p> <p><i>anthelmenthia</i> (M)</p> <p><u><i>Loganiaceae R.Br.</i></u></p> <p><u><i>ex Mart.</i></u></p> <p><u><i>Spigelia L.</i></u></p> <p><i>Spigelia anthelmia L.</i></p> <p>Mesoamerica; tropical South America)</p>	
<p><i>Curcuma longa</i> (CM)</p> <p><u><i>Zingiberaceae Martin</i></u></p> <p><u><i>ov</i></u></p> <p><u><i>Curcuma L.</i></u></p> <p><i>Curcuma longa L.</i> (South Asia)</p>	<p><i>Sophora occidentales</i></p> <p>(ECO)</p> <p><u><i>Fabaceae Lindl.</i></u></p> <p><u><i>Sophora L.</i></u></p> <p>Species: <u><i>Sophora</i></u> <u><i>tomentosa L.</i></u></p> <p><i>Sophora</i> <i>tomentosa var. occid</i> <i>entalis</i> (L.) Isely (Mesoamerica)</p>	
<p><i>Hibiscus abelmoschus</i> (ECO)</p> <p><u><i>Malvaceae Juss.</i></u></p>	<p><i>Jatropha multifida</i></p> <p>[M (Begg & Gaskin 1994)]</p>	

<p><u><i>Abelmoschus Medik.</i></u></p> <p><i>Abelmoschus moschatus Medik.</i></p> <p>(SE Asia)</p>	<p><u><i>Euphorbiaceae Juss.</i></u></p> <p><u><i>Jatropha L.</i></u></p> <p><i>Jatropha multifida L.</i></p> <p>(Mesoamerica)</p>	
	<p><i>Schinus molle [M</i></p> <p>(Bonavia <i>et al</i> 2017: 421)]</p> <p><u><i>Anacardiaceae R.Br.</i></u></p> <p><u><i>Schinus L.</i></u></p> <p><i>Schinus molle L.</i></p> <p>(South America)</p>	
	<p><i>Ficus indica</i> (ECO)</p> <p><u><i>Moraceae Gaudich.</i></u></p> <p><u><i>Ficus Tourn. ex L.</i></u></p> <p><i>Ficus benghalensis L.</i></p> <p>(South Asia)</p>	
	<p><i>Ficus religiosa</i></p> <p>(ECO)</p> <p><u><i>Moraceae Gaudich.</i></u></p> <p><u><i>Ficus Tourn. ex L.</i></u></p> <p><i>Ficus religiosa L.</i></p>	

	(South Asia)	
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59 <H4>Appendix C

60 Anderson's 1791 list of West Indian medicines and their cures from Kew Botanical Gardens
 61 uncatalogued archive (transcribed)

62

63 In **bold** are the current plant names taken from: <http://www.plantsoftheworldonline.org> (family;
 64 [genus; species; variety](#))

65

<u>Name in Anderson's 24 June 1791 list of medicinal plants; as spelt</u>	<u>Name in Anderson's list of medicinal plants (24 December 1792; as translated) (24 September 1806; as translated)</u>	<u>Cure according to Anderson's 1791 list [where transcription difficult]</u>
<p><i>Abrus precatorius</i> Fabaceae Lindl. Abrus Adans. <i>Abrus precatorius L.</i> (Old World and Australia)</p>	<p><i>Abrus precatorius pro Glycyrrhiza (1792) Abrus precatorius (1806)</i></p>	<p>Infusion of the leaves a pictorial and substitute for liquorice</p>
<p><i>Amomum sylvestre</i> Zingiberaceae Martinov Renealmia L.f. <i>Renealmia striata (Stokes)</i> <i>Govaerts ex Maas</i></p>	<p><i>Amomum sylvestre (1806)</i></p>	<p>Roots in obstruction</p>

(Jamaica)		
<p><i>Amomum racemosum</i></p> <p><u>Zingiberaceae Martinov</u></p> <p><u>Elettaria Maton</u></p> <p><i>Elettaria</i></p> <p><i>cardamomum (L.) Maton</i></p> <p>(India)</p>	<p><i>Amimum racemosum (1792)</i></p> <p><i>Amomum racemosum (1806)</i></p>	<p>Root in obstruction</p>
<p><i>Argemone Mexicana</i></p> <p><u>Papaveraceae Juss.</u></p> <p><u>Argemone L.</u></p> <p><i>Argemone mexicana L.</i></p> <p>(Mesoamerica)</p>	<p><i>Argemene mexicana (1792)</i></p> <p><i>Argemone Mexicana (1806)</i></p>	<p>Emetic and digestive</p>
<p><i>Begonia obliqua</i></p> <p><u>Begoniaceae C.Agardh</u></p> <p><u>Begonia L.</u></p> <p><i>Begonia fischeri Schrank</i></p> <p>(Mesoamerica)</p>	<p><i>Begonia obliqua (1792)</i></p> <p><i>Begonia obliqua (1806)</i></p>	<p>Leaves cooling and an aguable aid</p>
<p><i>Begonia alliacea</i></p> <p><u>Begoniaceae C.Agardh</u></p> <p><u>Begonia L.</u></p> <p><i>Begonia crenata Dryand.</i></p>	<p><i>Bignonia alliacea (1792)</i></p> <p><i>Begonia alliaees (1806)</i></p>	<p>Decoction of the leaves & root in the absence of berries – the leaves a substitute for garlic</p>

<p><i>Capsicum annum</i></p> <p><u>Solanaceae Juss.</u></p> <p>Genus: <u>Capsicum L.</u></p> <p><i>Capsicum annum</i></p> <p>(Mesoamerica; South America)</p>		<p>Fruit much us'd by whites & blacks</p>
<p><i>Capsicum frutescens</i></p> <p><u>Solanaceae Juss.</u></p> <p><u>Capsicum L.</u></p> <p><i>Capsicum frutescens L.</i></p> <p>(South America)</p>	<p><i>Capsicum frutescens</i> (1792)</p> <p><i>Capsicum frutescens</i> (1806)</p>	<p>Fruit much us'd by whites & blacks</p>
<p><i>Capsicum baccatum</i></p> <p><u>Solanaceae Juss.</u></p> <p><u>Capsicum L.</u></p> <p><i>Capsicum baccatum L.</i></p> <p>(South America)</p>	<p><i>Capsicum baccatum</i> (1792)</p> <p><i>Capsicum baccatum</i> (1806)</p>	<p>Fruit much us'd by whites & blacks</p>
<p><i>Cassia occidentalis</i></p> <p><u>Fabaceae Lindl.</u></p> <p><u>Senna Mill.</u></p> <p><i>Senna occidentalis (L.)</i></p> <p>Link</p>	<p><i>Cassia Occidentalis</i> (1792)</p> <p><i>Cassia occidentalis</i> (1806)</p>	<p>Decoction of leaves and roots for the true senna</p>

(Mesoamerica; South America)		
<p><i>Cassia vicapsularis</i></p> <p><u>Fabaceae Lindl.</u></p> <p><u>Senna Mill.</u></p> <p><i>Senna bicapsularis (L.) Roxb.</i></p> <p>(Mesoamerica; South America)</p>	<p><i>Cassia bicapsularis</i> (1792)</p> <p><i>Cassia bicapsularis</i> (1806)</p>	<p>Decoction of leaves & roots for the true senna</p>
<p><i>Cassia alata val hepatica</i></p> <p><u>Fabaceae Lindl.</u></p> <p><u>Senna Mill.</u></p> <p><i>Senna alata (L.) Roxb.</i></p> <p>(Mesoamerica; South America)</p>		<p>The juice a sure remedy for ring worm</p>
<p><i>Chenopodium antelminticum</i></p> <p><u>Amaranthaceae Juss.</u></p> <p><u>Dysphania R.Br.</u></p>	<p><i>Chenopodium anthelminticum</i> (1806)</p>	<p>Seeds and juice</p>

<p><i>Dysphania</i></p> <p><i>anthelmintica</i> (L.)</p> <p><i>Mosyakin & Clemants</i></p> <p>(Caribbean)</p>		
<p><i>Clinopedium rugosum</i></p> <p><u>Lamiaceae Martinov</u></p> <p><u>Hyptis Jacq.</u></p> <p><u>Hyptis alata (Raf.)</u></p> <p><u>Shinners</u></p> <p><i>Hyptis alata subsp. alata</i></p> <p>(SE USA; Caribbean)</p>	<p><i>Clinopedium rugosum</i> (1806)</p>	<p>Decoction of the roots in fever</p>
<p><i>Cissampelo pareira</i></p> <p><u>Menispermaceae Juss.</u></p> <p><u>Cissampelos L.</u></p> <p><i>Cissampelos pareira</i> L.</p> <p>(South America; East Africa; Asia)</p>	<p><i>Cissampelos pareira</i> (1806)</p>	<p>Rash</p>
<p><i>Cissus cordifolius</i></p> <p><u>Vitaceae Juss.</u></p> <p><u>Cissus L.</u></p> <p><i>Cissus verticillata</i> (L.)</p> <p><i>Nicolson & C.E.Jarvis</i></p>	<p><i>Cissus cordifolius</i> (1806)</p>	<p>Leaves for ulcer</p>

(Mesoamerica; tropical south America)		
<i>Clusia alba</i> <u>Clusiaceae Lindl.</u> <u>Clusia Plum. ex L.</u> <i>Clusia major L.</i> (Caribbean)	<i>Clusia alba</i> (1806)	Juice balsamier
<i>Convolvulus Brasilensis</i> <u>Convolvulaceae Juss.</u> <u>Ipomoea L.</u> <i>Ipomoea pes-caprae (L.)</i> <i>R.Br.</i> (South America; Africa)	<i>Convolvulus brasiliensis</i> (1792) <i>Convolvulus brasiliensis</i> (1806)	Roots substitute for jalap
<i>Conyza lobata</i> <u>Asteraceae Bercht. & J.Presl</u> <u>Neurolaena R.Br.</u> <i>Neurolaena lobata (L.)</i> <i>Cass.</i> (Mesoamerica; tropical south America)	<i>Conyza lobata</i> (1806)	Substitute for chamomile flowers
<i>Crostitis spicatus</i> <u>Costaceae Nakai</u>	<i>Costus spicatus</i> (1792) <i>Costus spicatus</i> (1806)	Roots & stems antivenereal

<p><u><i>Costus L.</i></u></p> <p><i>Costus spicatus (Jacq.)</i></p> <p>Sw.</p> <p>(Mesoamerica and Caribbean)</p>		
<p><i>Croton flavens</i></p> <p><u><i>Euphorbiaceae Juss.</i></u></p> <p>Genus: <u><i>Croton L.</i></u></p> <p><i>Croton flavens L.</i></p> <p>(Mesoamerica; Caribbean; tropical South America)</p>	<p><i>Croton flavens</i> (1792)</p> <p><i>Croton flavens</i> (1806)</p>	<p>Juice for cuts and flesh wounds</p>
<p><i>Dolichos pruriens</i></p> <p><u><i>Fabaceae Lindl.</i></u></p> <p><u><i>Mucuna Adans.</i></u></p> <p><i>Mucuna pruriens (L.)</i></p> <p>DC.</p> <p>(Africa; South Asia)</p>	<p><i>Dolichos pruriens - anthelmintic</i> (1792)</p> <p><i>Dolichos pruriens</i> (1806)</p>	<p>Bristles on the pods effective[ness in treatment abdomen]</p>
<p><i>Dianthera pectoralis</i></p> <p><u><i>Acanthaceae Juss.</i></u></p> <p><u><i>Dianthera L.</i></u></p> <p><i>Dianthera pectoralis (Jacq.)</i></p> <p>J.F.Gmel.</p>	<p><i>Dianthera pectoralis</i> (1792)</p>	<p>Juice & decoction</p>

(Mesoamerica; tropical South America)		
<i>Eryngium foetidum</i> <u>Apiaceae Lindl.</u> <u>Eryngium Tourn. ex L.</u> <i>Eryngium foetidum</i> L. (Caribbean and Mesoamerica)	<i>Eryngium foetidum</i> (1792) <i>Eryngium foetidum</i> (1806)	Decoction & powder – epileptic fits and obstructions
<i>Gardenia genissa</i> <u>Rubiaceae Juss.</u> <u>Genipa L.</u> <i>Genipa americana</i> L. (Mesoamerica)	<i>Gardenia Genissa</i> (1792) <i>Gardenia Genipa</i> (1806)	Fruit for the yaw
<i>Geoffrea inermis</i> <u>Fabaceae Lindl.</u> <u>Andira Lam.</u> <i>Andira</i> <i>inermis</i> (W. Wright) DC. (Mesoamerica; Africa)	<i>Geoffrea inermis</i> (1792) <i>Geoffrea inermis</i> (1806)	Bark vermifuge
<i>Guilandina bonduc</i> <u>Fabaceae Lindl.</u> <u>Guilandina L.</u> <i>Guilandina bonduc</i> L.	<i>Guilandina bonduc</i> (1792) <i>Guilandina Bonduc</i> (1806)	Decoction of the roots & seeds antivenereal

(South America; Africa; South Asia)		
<i>Jatropha curcas</i> <u>Euphorbiaceae Juss.</u> <u>Jatropha L.</u> <i>Jatropha curcas L.</i> (Mesoamerica; tropical South America)	<i>Jatropha Curcas</i> (1806)	Fruit purgative used by the French
<i>Jatropha mithfida</i> <u>Euphorbiaceae Juss.</u> <u>Jatropha L.</u> <i>Jatropha macrocarpa Griseb.</i> (Brazil)	<i>Jatropha multifida</i> (1792) <i>Jatropha multifida</i> (1806)	Fruit purgative used by the French
<i>Justicia procumbens</i> <u>Acanthaceae Juss.</u> <u>Rostellularia Rchb.</u> <i>Rostellularia procumbens (L.) Nees</i> (Africa; Arabia) Or <u>Acanthaceae Juss.</u> <u>Lepidagathis Willd.</u>	<i>Iusticia procumbeus ut Dianthera</i> (1792) <i>Justicia procumbens</i> (1806)	Juice & decoction as Dianthera pectoralis

<p><i>Lepidagathis</i> <i>alopeкуроidea</i> (Vahl) R.Br. ex Griseb. (South America; Africa; Asia)</p>		
<p><i>Lobelia assurgens</i> <u>Campanulaceae Juss.</u> <u>Lobelia Plum. ex L.</u> <i>Lobelia assurgens</i> L. (Caribbean)</p>	<p><i>Lobellia assurgens</i> (1792) <i>Lobellia assurgens</i> (1806)</p>	<p>Infusion of the roots anti- venereal</p>
<p><i>Momordicia charantia</i> <u>Cucurbitaceae Juss.</u> <u>Momordica L.</u> <i>Momordica charantia</i> L. (Africa; South Asia)</p>	<p><i>Momordica charantia</i> (1792) <i>Momordica charantia</i> (1806)</p>	<p>Juice and syrup of the fruit [nafeator]</p>
<p><i>Panocratium carribaum</i> <u>Amaryllidaceae J.St.-Hil.</u> <u>Hymenocallis Salisb.</u> <i>Hymenocallis</i> <i>caribaea</i> (L.) Herb. (Caribbean)</p>	<p><i>Panocratium carribenam</i> (1792) <i>Panocratium caribaeum</i> (1806)</p>	<p>Roots a substitute for squill</p>

<p><i>Panocratium mairitimum</i></p> <p><u>Amaryllidaceae J.St.-Hil.</u></p> <p><u>Panocratium Dill. ex L.</u></p> <p><i>Panocratium maritimum L.</i></p> <p>(Mediterranean)</p>	<p><i>Panocratium maritimum</i></p>	<p>Roots a substitute for squill</p>
<p><i>Petiveria alliacea</i></p> <p><u>Petiveriaceae C.Agardh</u></p> <p><u>Petiveria Plum. ex L.</u></p> <p><i>Petiveria alliacea L.</i></p> <p>(tropical and sub-tropical America)</p>	<p><i>Petiveria alliacea</i> (1792)</p> <p><i>Petiveria alliacea</i> (1806)</p>	<p>Decoction fever & obstructions</p>
<p><i>Phytolacca icoseandria</i></p> <p><u>Phytolaccaceae R.Br.</u></p> <p><u>Phytolacca Tourn. ex L.</u></p> <p><i>Phytolacca icosandra L.</i></p> <p>(South America and Caribbean)</p>	<p><i>Phytolacca Icosandria</i> (1792)</p> <p>)</p> <p><i>Phytolacca icosandra</i> (1806)</p>	<p>Juice and powder for Cat[unreadable]</p>
<p><i>Piper reticulctum</i></p> <p><u>Piperaceae Giseke</u></p> <p><u>Piper L.</u></p> <p><i>Piper reticulatum L.</i></p> <p>(tropical Americas)</p>	<p><i>Piper reticulatum</i> (1806)</p>	<p>Decoction Deobstructant</p>
<p><i>Piper amalago</i></p>	<p><i>Piper amalago</i> (1792)</p>	<p>Decoction Deobstructant</p>

<p><u><i>Piperaceae</i> Giseke</u></p> <p><u><i>Piper</i> L.</u></p> <p><i>Piper amalago</i> L.</p> <p>(Mesoamerica; tropical South America)</p>	<p><i>Piper Amalago</i> (1806)</p>	
<p><i>Piper pettatum</i></p> <p><u><i>Piperaceae</i> Giseke</u></p> <p><u><i>Piper</i> L.</u></p> <p><i>Piper peltatum</i> L.</p> <p>(Mesoamerica; tropical America)</p>	<p><i>Piper pettatum</i> (1792)</p>	<p>Decoction Deobstructant</p>
<p><i>Plumbago scandens</i></p> <p><u><i>Plumbaginaceae</i> Juss.</u></p> <p><u><i>Plumbago</i> Tourn. ex L.</u></p> <p><i>Plumbago zeylanica</i> L.</p> <p>(South America; Africa; South Asia)</p>	<p><i>Plumbago scandens</i> - <i>Visicatoria</i> (1792)</p> <p><i>Plumbago scandens</i> (1806)</p>	<p>Juice instead of emplastrum & use [catonium]</p>
<p><i>Plumeria alba</i></p> <p><u><i>Apocynaceae</i> Juss.</u></p> <p><u><i>Plumeria</i> Tourn. ex L.</u></p> <p><i>Plumeria alba</i> L.</p> <p>(Caribbean)</p>	<p><i>Plumeria alla</i> (1792)</p> <p><i>Plumeria alba</i> (1806)</p>	<p>Infusion of the roots in dropsy</p>

<p><i>Plumeria rubra</i></p> <p><u>Apocynaceae Juss.</u></p> <p><u>Plumeria Tourn. ex L.</u></p> <p><i>Plumeria rubra</i> L.</p> <p>(Mesoamerica; tropical South America)</p>	<p><i>Plumeria rubra</i> (1792)</p> <p><i>Plumeria rubra</i> (1806)</p> <p>(</p>	<p>Infusion of the roots in dropsy</p>
<p><i>Poinciana pulcherrima</i></p> <p><u>Fabaceae Lindl.</u></p> <p><u>Caesalpinia Plum. ex L.</u></p> <p><i>Caesalpinia pulcherrima</i> (L.) Sw</p> <p>(Mesoamerica)</p>	<p><i>Poinciana pulcherrima</i> (1792)</p> <p><i>Poinciana pulcherrima</i> (1806)</p>	<p>Infusion of the leaves a febrifuge</p>
<p><i>Quasia excelsa</i></p> <p><u>Simaroubaceae DC.</u></p> <p><u>Picrasma Blume</u></p> <p><i>Picrasma excelsa</i> (Sw.) Planch</p> <p>(Mesoamerica; Caribbean; tropical South America)</p>		<p>The bark valuable medicine</p>
<p><i>Rauwolfia nitida</i></p> <p><u>Apocynaceae Juss.</u></p> <p><u>Rauwolfia Plum. ex L.</u></p>	<p><i>Rauwolfia nitida</i> (1792)</p> <p><i>Rauwolfia nitida</i> (1806)</p> <p>(No Results)</p>	<p>Decoction of the roots for Dysentery</p>

<p><i>Rauvolfia nitida</i> Jacq.</p> <p>(Mesoamerica and Caribbean)</p>		
<p><i>Ruellia tuberosa</i></p> <p><u>Acanthaceae Juss.</u></p> <p><u>Ruellia Plum. ex L.</u></p> <p><i>Ruellia tuberosa</i> L.</p> <p>(Mesoamerica; South America; Caribbean)</p>	<p><i>Ruellia tuberosa</i> (1792)</p> <p><i>Ruellia tuberosa</i> (1806)</p>	<p>Infusion of the roots - intermittent fevers</p>
<p><i>Smilax laurifolia</i></p> <p><u>Smilacaceae Vent.</u></p> <p><u>Smilax L.</u></p> <p><i>Smilax laurifolia</i> L.</p> <p>(Mesoamerica; Caribbean)</p>	<p><i>Smilax laurifolia</i> (1806)</p>	<p>Substitute for sarsaparilla</p>
<p><i>Smilax zylonica</i></p> <p><u>Smilacaceae Vent.</u></p> <p><u>Smilax L.</u></p> <p><i>Smilax zeylanica</i> L.</p> <p>(Asia)</p>		<p>Substitute for sarsaparilla</p>
<p><i>Smilax china</i></p> <p><u>Smilacaceae Vent.</u></p> <p><u>Smilax L.</u></p> <p><u>Smilax china L.</u></p>	<p><i>Smilax China</i> (1806)</p>	<p>Substitute for sarsaparilla</p>

<p><i>Smilax china var. china</i></p> <p>(East Asia)</p>		
<p><i>Solanum triste</i></p> <p>Solanaceae Juss.</p> <p><u>Solanum L.</u></p> <p><i>Solanum triste</i> Jacq.</p> <p>(Caribbean)</p>	<p><i>Solanum Triste</i> (1792)</p> <p><i>Solanum triste</i> (1806)</p>	<p>Berries juice of cures the thrush</p>
<p><i>Spigelia anthemethia</i></p> <p><u>Loganiaceae R.Br. ex Mart.</u></p> <p><u>Spigelia L.</u></p> <p><i>Spigelia anthelmia</i> L.</p> <p>(Tropical and sub-tropical America)</p>	<p><i>Spigelia Anthelmenthca</i> (1792)</p> <p><i>Spigelia anthelmintica</i> (1806)</p>	<p>Juice powder of & decoction an effectual anthelmintic</p>
<p><i>Verbena indica</i></p> <p><u>Verbenaceae J.St.-Hil.</u></p> <p><u>Stachytarpheta Vahl</u></p> <p><i>Stachytarpheta indica</i> (L.) Vahl</p> <p>(Mesoamerica; tropical America)</p>	<p><i>Verbena Indica</i> (1792)</p>	<p>decoction and juice obstructicant, yaws and venereal complaint</p>

<p><i>Verbena jamaicensis</i></p> <p><u><i>Verbenaceae</i> J.St.-Hil.</u></p> <p><u><i>Stachytarpheta</i> Vahl</u></p> <p><i>Stachytarpheta</i> <i>jamaicensis</i> (L.) Vahl</p> <p>(Mesoamerica; Caribbean)</p>	<p><i>Verbena lamaciensis</i> (1792)</p>	<p>decoction and juice</p> <p>obstructicant, yaws and</p> <p>venereal complaint</p>
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