<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>A Preliminary Report on the Ethnobotany of the Suiei Dorobo in Northern Kenya</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Author(s)</td>
<td>ICHIKAWA, Mitsuo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Citation</td>
<td>African study monographs. Supplementary issue (1987), 7: 1-52</td>
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<td>Type</td>
<td>Departmental Bulletin Paper</td>
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<td>Textversion</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Kyoto University
A PRELIMINARY REPORT ON THE ETHNOBOTANY OF THE SUIEI DOROBO IN NORTHERN KENYA

Mitsuo ICHIKAWA

Center for African Area Studies, Kyoto University

ABSTRACT A total of 1,026 plant specimens and their ethnobotanical informations were collected among the Suiei Dorobo, the hunter-gatherers in the Mathew's Range, Northern Kenya. The specimens comprise 569 scientific species, for each of which a brief botanical and ethnographic description is made. Of the 569 species, the Suiei utilize 123 species as food. 231 as medicine, 50 for various rituals, and 176 as materials for construction and making various instruments. Other 121 are used in indirect ways as fodder or as nectar source. Their vernacular names are compared with the Latin (scientific) names, and the characteristics of their utilization pattern is discussed.

Key Words: Suiei Dorobo, Hunter-gatherers, Ethnobotany, Nomenclature, Utilization.

INTRODUCTION

The "Dorobo" are the hunting people who live dispersedly in small groups in the mountain regions of Tanzania and Kenya. Much attention has been paid to them since the beginning of the 20th century (see, Dundas. 1908; Hobley, 1905 and 1935) probably because they have mistaken by the early European travelers and settlers for the original inhabitants of East Africa. We have now Huntingford's substantial ethnographic works on the Nandi Dorobo (Okiek) of the Tindored Forest (Huntingford, 1929, 1942, 1951 and 1955) published 30 to 50 years ago. More recently, various ethnographic works were undertaken on the Okiek of the Mau Escarpment (Blackburn, 1974 and 1983) and the Dorobo groups in Northern Kenya (Spencer, 1965 and 1973). However, except the brief description on the economic life of the Okiek by Huntingford (1955), these works are not primarily concerned with the ecology of the Dorobo. We have only scant knowledge about their natural environment and their relation to that environment.

I carried out an ecological and anthropological study on the Suiei Dorobo of the Mathew's Range in Northern Kenya (Fig. 1) for a total of 11 months from 1976 to 1978. During this research I collected more than a thousand plant specimens and their botanical and ethnographic informations. Based on these informations, this preliminary report aims at describing the outline of the ethnobotany of the Suiei Dorobo.

The specimens collected during the research were identified at East African Herbarium (now Kenya Herbarium). For the 1,026 specimens brought to the Herbarium, 487 species names (Latin names) were obtained. In addition to these, 82 species were identified at genus level. If we consider all of these as different species, the 1,026
Fig. 1. The study area.

Table 1. Number of plants collected in the Mathew's Range.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>No. of family</th>
<th>No. of genus</th>
<th>No. of species</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cryptogamae</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phanerogamae</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gymnospermae</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Angiospermae</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monocotyledoneae</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dicotyledoneae</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>514</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>337</td>
<td>569</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

specimens comprise a total of 569 scientific species. The number of species for each taxon is shown in Table 1.

The vegetation of the Mathew's Range is roughly classified into the following types according to the altitude:
1. *Acacia-Commiphora* dry bushland (below 1200 m)
2. *Acacia* wooded grassland (1200–1400 m)
3. Intermediate bushland (1400–1750 m)
4. Montane forest (over 1750 m)

The dominant species of the montane forest varies according to the altitude or to the degree of wetness. *Croton megalocarpus* predominates in the lower and drier part of the forest, while *Juniperus-Podocarpus* in the middle and *Manilkara-Aningeria* in the higher and wetter part. Along the *laga* (wadi) in the lowland plain, thick growth
of *Acacia tortilis* and *Newtonia hildebrandtii* is also found. The details of the vegetation of the Mathew's Range were given in the previous paper (Ichikawa, 1980 and 1981).

VERNACULAR NAMES

1) General Categories

The Suiei give 502 vernacular names to the 569 species identified at species or genus level. The remaining 62 species have no vernacular names of their own and are called by the names of general categories such as grass (*nkojit*) or vine (*nkopit*) which includes a number of other species as well. One type of such general categories is concerned with the folk classification system of the Suiei, while the other is a functional category which groups together the plants according to the common attributes. The latter type is called "category of the related species" by Yamada (1983).

The Suiei have three broad classificatory categories, namely *nkojit*, *nyoorte* and *lecheni*, which roughly correspond to the life forms of the plant. *Nkojit* includes all the grassy plants of Gramineae and Cyperaceae which are important fodder plants. *Nyoorte* covers all the Cryptogamic plants and parasitic or epiphytic Phanerogamae such as orchids and *Loranthus* species, and other small plants which flourish in the rainy season and disappear immediately after the dry season begins. *Lecheni* is a category of the complementary set which includes all the other plants. This last category is further divided into *nkopit* (vine), *mbene* (herb) and *lecheni* (tree and shrub) in a narrow sense. The taxonomic structure of the Suiei's plant nomenclature can be expressed in the form shown in Fig. 2, following Berlin et al., 1974. Here, $g_{1-m}$ indicates the vernacular name of each plant. Like the Latin names of the Linnaean system, some plants have binominal nomenclature, such as *ltupai sero* (beige-colored *ltupai* = *Sanserviera*) or *sukuroi mara* (spotted *sukuroi* = *Aloe*), which are indicated by $s_{1-n}$ in the figure.

Apart from such systematic classificatory names, there is another kind of general names. The Suiei give a common name to the plants which share certain common

![Fig. 2. Taxonomic structure of plant categories by the Suiei Dorobo.](image)
attributes. For example, some of the cactus-like plants of Euphorbiaceae are generally called *ibopongi*, because their white latex is of specific medicinal use. Other cactus-like Euphorbiaceae plants of which the latex has not this specific use are not included in this category. Similarly, only the *Cordia* spp. that bear sweet fruits in the early dry season are called *ndorko* in general, and other *Cordia* species of which the fruits are not eaten are excluded from this category. Contrary to the classificatory general names which are concerned with the division of the plants into sub-groups, these categories emphasize the grouping of individual plants according to the common attributes. It is sometimes dependent on the context which attributes are taken into consideration. For example, the cactus-like Euphorbiaceae plants are called *nkokuwai* (tree or shrub with spines) like other spiny trees and shrubs in the context of warning away the children, while they are called *ibopongi* when talking about their medicinal use. Thus, the categories of this type are not mutually exclusive, which is unlike the case of the classificatory general categories.

2) Comparison of Vernacular Names with Scientific Names

A comparison was made between the scientific and vernacular names of the 487 species which were identified at species level. There are 348 species of which the vernacular names show one-to-one correspondence to the scientific species. 13 species (27 vernacular names) for which the vernacular names are overdifferentiated and 117 species (47 vernacular names) for which the vernacular names are underdifferentiated. The remaining 9 species have only general classificatory names. Most of the overdifferentiated species belong to the category of *licheni* (Table 2), probably because they attract more attention of the Suiei than the plants of other life forms.

Of the 13 overdifferentiated species, 11 are differentiated into two or three vernacular species according to the habitat (see Table 3). The rainfall in the Mathew's Range changes considerably according to the altitude, which makes a great difference in growth of some plants. The Suiei divide some plants into the highland (*supuko*) type and lowland (*lporkeki*) type. Even the same species are divided into highland and lowland types. or. different species are put into a pair of highland and lowland types (Table 4). This shows that the Suiei consider the habitat of a plant as one of the important criteria for identifying the "species" from their own standpoint. There are also other overdifferentiated species which are divided according to the difference of some specific attributes, such as the size or shape of fruits, roots and branches. or the utility for the human life.

Among the underdifferentiated species, there are also several types. Some ver-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Life form</th>
<th>Over-differentiated</th>
<th>One-to-one</th>
<th>Under-differentiated</th>
<th>General names only</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>licheni</em></td>
<td>13</td>
<td>327</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>452</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>nkojit</em></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>nyoorte</em></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>348</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>487</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 3. Examples of overdifferentiation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific name</th>
<th>Vernacular name</th>
<th>Stated reason for overdifferentiation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. <em>Adenia gumunifera</em></td>
<td>Ikililimai</td>
<td>difference in the shape of root and use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. <em>Apodytes dimidiata</em></td>
<td>Iyeu</td>
<td>difference in habitat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. <em>Bauhinia tomentosa</em></td>
<td>Ltecholo</td>
<td>difference in habitat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. <em>Commiphora africana</em></td>
<td>Leheningiro</td>
<td>difference in morphology and use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. <em>Croton schefferi</em></td>
<td>Lhoova</td>
<td>difference in habitat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. <em>Grewia bicolor</em></td>
<td>Siti</td>
<td>difference in habitat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. <em>Faurea saligna</em></td>
<td>Ljilima</td>
<td>difference in habitat and use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. <em>Manilkara discolor</em></td>
<td>Ltrooj</td>
<td>difference in habitat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. <em>Rytiginia loranthifolia</em></td>
<td>Lchogisi</td>
<td>difference in habitat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. <em>Shrebera alata</em></td>
<td>Lseu</td>
<td>difference in habitat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. <em>Syzygium guineense</em></td>
<td>Leperoi</td>
<td>difference in habitat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. <em>Tarenna graveolens</em></td>
<td>Lmasei</td>
<td>difference in habitat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. <em>Vangueria aciloba</em></td>
<td>Lkormosiyoi</td>
<td>difference in habitat</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4. Different species comprising a set of “highland” and “lowland” types.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lowland types (vernacular names)</th>
<th>Highland types (vernacular names)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. <em>Acacia brevispica</em> (girigiri)</td>
<td><em>A. ataxacanth</em> (sholulan)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. <em>Casipourea celastroides</em> (lobobo)</td>
<td><em>C. entyoides</em> (etok)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. <em>Commiphora erythraea</em> (aagar)</td>
<td><em>C. baluensis</em> (lalifipa)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. <em>Dombeya kirkii</em> (lauo)</td>
<td><em>D. goetzenii</em> (lbolugwai)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. <em>Leucas mollis</em> (lorubat)</td>
<td><em>Leontis mollissima</em> (njicheny)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. <em>Nuxia oppositifolia</em> (lpiroi)</td>
<td><em>N. congesta</em> (loiborsiau)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 5. Examples of overdifferentiation.

- **Adenia gumunifera**
  - Vernacular names: Ikililimai, sarunjo
  - Stated reason: difference in the shape of root and use

- **Apodytes dimidiata**
  - Vernacular names: Iyeu, iyeuneti
  - Stated reason: difference in habitat

- **Bauhinia tomentosa**
  - Vernacular names: Ltecholo, larokike
  - Stated reason: difference in habitat

- **Commiphora africana**
  - Vernacular names: Leheningiro, loishimi
  - Stated reason: difference in morphology and use

- **Croton schefferi**
  - Vernacular names: Lhoova, leheninkera
  - Stated reason: difference in habitat

- **Grewia bicolor**
  - Vernacular names: Siti, siteti-letomia
  - Stated reason: difference in habitat

- **Faurea saligna**
  - Vernacular names: Ljilma, Imandurmi
  - Stated reason: difference in habitat and use

- **Manilkara discolor**
  - Vernacular names: Ltrooj, lgissi
  - Stated reason: difference in habitat

- **Rytiginia loranthifolia**
  - Vernacular names: Lchogisi
  - Stated reason: difference in habitat

- **Shrebera alata**
  - Vernacular names: Lseu
  - Stated reason: difference in habitat

- **Syzygium guineense**
  - Vernacular names: Leperoi, lairakai
  - Stated reason: difference in habitat

- **Tarenna graveolens**
  - Vernacular names: Lmasei, lmaisol
  - Stated reason: difference in habitat

- **Vangueria aciloba**
  - Vernacular names: Lkormosiyoi, lmaldoi
  - Stated reason: difference in habitat

From these preliminary analysis of the vernacular names, it can be understood that the naming of the plants is not only to divide them into sub-groups or to differentiate them to one another, but also to group or to homogenize them. Used in this classification, vernacular names are given to the species of the same genus only, whereas others to the species of the different genera, or even of the different families, as shown in Table 5. Especially in the last case of underdifferentiation, the positive aspect is more important than the negative. In this case, a wide variety of plants are grouped together according to the specific attributes they share, rather than that they are simply underdifferentiated, or, that their differences are neglected. The common attributes used for such grouping include specific utility of the plants as medicine, cosmetics, materials, etc.
Table 5. Examples of underdifferentiation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vernacular name</th>
<th>Scientific name</th>
<th>Stated reason for underdifferentiation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Type-I  Species of the same genus, 42 species (20 vernacular names)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. irri</td>
<td><em>Grewia similis</em> (Tiliaceae)</td>
<td>considered to be the same species</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Iboringa</td>
<td><em>Cordia africana</em> (Boraginaceae)</td>
<td>considered to be the same species</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Iburan</td>
<td><em>Plectranthus igniarius</em> (Labiatae)</td>
<td>similar appearance and medicinal use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. lokitengi</td>
<td><em>Ipomoea cicatricosa</em> (Convolvulaceae)</td>
<td>similar appearance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. mbaisherei</td>
<td><em>Leucas martinicensis</em> (Labiatae)</td>
<td>similar appearance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. nangordodoi</td>
<td><em>Solanum prophetarium</em> (Cucurbitaceae)</td>
<td>similar appearance and use of fruits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. ntulelei</td>
<td><em>Solanum dubium</em> (Solanaceae)</td>
<td>similar appearance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. socha</td>
<td><em>Barleria acaenthoides</em> (Acanthaceae)</td>
<td>similar appearance of spiny dwarf shrub</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. lampirori</td>
<td><em>Rannea floccosa</em> (Anacardiaceae)</td>
<td>considered to be the same species</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Idalabulongo</td>
<td><em>Rinorea convallariiflora</em> (Violaceae)</td>
<td>considered to be the same species</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. lekule</td>
<td><em>Euphorbia systiloides</em> (Euphobiaceae)</td>
<td>similar use of latex</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. letualan</td>
<td><em>Crotona incana</em> (Papilionoideae)</td>
<td>similar appearence and use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Ikilijo</td>
<td><em>Aningeria adolfi-friedrici</em> (Sapotaceae)</td>
<td>considered to be the same species</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. lmasiigi</td>
<td><em>Kalanchea citrina</em> (Crassulaceae)</td>
<td>similar appearance and use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. lobereti</td>
<td><em>Phyllanthus fischeri</em> (Euphobiaceae)</td>
<td>considered to be the same species</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. loisuki</td>
<td><em>Zanthoxylon chalybeum</em> (Rutaceae)</td>
<td>considered to be the same species</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. lokumeki</td>
<td><em>Hibiscus apoeneurus</em> (Malvaceae)</td>
<td>similar appearance and use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. lomonira</td>
<td><em>Premna oligotricha</em> (Verbenaceae)</td>
<td>considered to be the same species</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. loirabirab</td>
<td><em>Portulaca foliosa</em> (Portulacaceae)</td>
<td>similar appearance and use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. sinoni</td>
<td><em>Lippia javanica</em> (Verbenaceae)</td>
<td>similar appearance and use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Type-II  Species of different genera in the same family, 29 species (9 vernacular names)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21. langarboi</td>
<td><em>Cynanchum hastifolium</em> (Cucurbitaceae)</td>
<td>similar use of fruits as food</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22. ldule</td>
<td><em>Steganotaenia aralticea</em> (Umbeliferae)</td>
<td>similar use of stem for making a flute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23. ldurle</td>
<td><em>Becium obovatum</em> (Labiatae)</td>
<td>similar use as the substitute of snuff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24. legruuki</td>
<td><em>Ocimum basilicum</em></td>
<td>similar use of stem for arrow shaft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25. ikima</td>
<td><em>Blumea sp.</em> (Compositae)</td>
<td>similar appearance of stem</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(continued)
Table 5. (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vernacular name</th>
<th>Scientific name</th>
<th>Stated reason for underdifferentiation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>26. seiyai</td>
<td><em>Cyperus articulatus</em> (Cyperaceae)</td>
<td>similar use of bulb for medicine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>C. rotundus</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Kyllinga flava</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27. sulubei</td>
<td><em>Abatior longicuspe</em> (Malvaceae)</td>
<td>similar use of bark for fiber</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>A. mauritianum</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>A. panuoxam</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Pavonia patux</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>P. urena</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Sida rhombifolia</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28. loridaenai</td>
<td><em>Amyema panganensis</em> (Loranthaceae)</td>
<td>similarity as parasitic plant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Danserella fischeri</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Erianthemum sp.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Oliverella hildebrandtii</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tapinanthus ochleri</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Viscum fischeri</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29. nkaiteteyai</td>
<td><em>Anellemia aequinoctiale</em> (Commelinaceae)</td>
<td>similar appearance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Commelina albescens</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>C. foliacea</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type-III Species of different families, 46 species (46 vernacular names)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30. dawa-le-nkop</td>
<td><em>Gomphrena celosioides</em> (Amaranthaceae)</td>
<td>similar use as medicine for a cut and burn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Euphorbia inaequilatera</em> (Euphorbiaceae)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Indigofera spicata</em> (Papilionoidaceae)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31. moire</td>
<td><em>Justicia matamagensis</em> (Acanthaceae)</td>
<td>similarity of small flowers known as nectar source</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Aerva lanata</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32. lekemojik</td>
<td><em>Rangaeris superba</em> (Orsidaceae)</td>
<td>shape of fruit or root look like human fingers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Uvaria scheffleri</em> (Annonaceae)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33. loitegomi</td>
<td><em>Jasminum floribundum</em> (Oleaceae)</td>
<td>similar use as medicine for snake-bite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>J. fluminense</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>J. parvifolium</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Helminthus mystacinus</em> (Rhamnaceae)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Cardiospermum cornidum</em> (Sapindaceae)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34. lokilidia</td>
<td><em>Clitia abyssinica</em> (Euphorbiaceae)</td>
<td>similar use as medicine for eye</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Erythrocithamys spectabilis</em> (Labiatae)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Tinnea aethiopica</em> (Labiatae)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Turreae mombassana</em> (Meliaceae)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Vernonia pauciflora</em> (Compositae)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35. nasungoyo</td>
<td><em>Indigofera vohemarenensis</em></td>
<td>similar use as cosmetic (perfume)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Monechma debile</em> (Acanthaceae)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36. pamba</td>
<td><em>Aerva persica</em> (Amaranthaceae)</td>
<td>similar use of flower for cushion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Kanahlia lanifora</em> (Asclepiadaceae)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37. sarunjo</td>
<td><em>Adenia geminivera</em> (Passifloraceae)</td>
<td>similar use for ritual medicine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Senecio pettianus</em> (Compositae)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38. sigiit</td>
<td><em>Justicia dicrimeroides</em> (Acanthaceae)</td>
<td>? (similar indirect use of flower as nectar source)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>J. globra</em> (Acanthaceae)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Pentamis ourangoynae</em> (Rubiaceae)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39. wasowasit</td>
<td><em>Clerodendrum sp.</em> (Verbenaceae)</td>
<td>similar use of stem for making basket</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Microglossa pyrifolia</em> (Compositae)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40. sirai</td>
<td><em>Euphorbia candelabrum</em> (Euphorbiaceae)</td>
<td>believed to be in a host-parasite relationship</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Striga gesnerioides</em> (Scrophulariaceae)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41. loilalei</td>
<td><em>Ziziphus abyssinica</em> (Rhamnaceae)</td>
<td>unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Z. macronata</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Uncaria africana</em> (Rubiaceae)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42. loisiteli</td>
<td><em>Bridelia mieranha</em> (Euphorbiaceae)</td>
<td>unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Celtis africana</em> (Ulmaceae)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43. loiyabasei</td>
<td><em>Aspilia mosaambiensis</em> (Compositae)</td>
<td>unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Clerodendrum eriophyllum</em> (Verbenaceae)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 5. (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vernacular name</th>
<th>Scientific name</th>
<th>Stated reason for underdifferentiation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>44. loitaakini</td>
<td><em>Cordia</em> sp. (Boraginaceae)</td>
<td>unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Maerua angolensis</em> (Capparidaceae)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45. lokilisiai</td>
<td><em>Cassia longiracemosa</em> (Caesalpinioideae)</td>
<td>unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Gnidia subcordata</em> (Thymelaeaceae)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46. songoroi</td>
<td><em>Markhamia platycalyx</em> (Bignoniaceae)</td>
<td>unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Ekebergia</em> sp. (Meliaceae)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Brueca antidyserterica</em> (Simaroubaceae)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47. jetrot</td>
<td><em>Sphaeranthus mauritima</em> (Compositae)</td>
<td>unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Marsilea macrocarpa</em> (fern)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

...tion and grouping are not only morphological characteristics which are normally used in modern botany, but also habitat and utility for human life. While scientifically same species may be divided into two or more vernacular “species” on the one hand, very different species in scientific terms are often grouped into one and called as such in the ethnobotanical system, if they share certain attributes. This indicates that the nomenclature of the plants is partly dependent on or at least related to the life of the people who name the plants, although in linguistics, the relationship of a plant to its name is usually thought to be arbitrary.

TRADITIONAL UTILIZATION

1) Categorization of Use

One of the major problems in the description of traditional plant utilization is how to categorize systematically the various uses of plants. Yamada (1977), referring to Conklin (1965) and other ethnobotanical works, discussed on the possibility of the universal categorization of plant use. Such universal categorization has, however, not yet been established and each researcher adopts a different set of use categories, which makes the comparison of utilization pattern considerably difficult. Here, the use of plants is tentatively classified into the following broad categories.

1. Indirect use

Some plants have no direct use to the Suiei, but used only indirectly, for example, as nectar source or as fodder. The importance of these plants to their beekeeping or livestock keeping is well understood by the Suiei, and in this sense they are different from other plants on which wild animals feed.

2. Material culture

This category includes the plants which are used as the materials for construction and binding, for making various subsistence and household instruments, clothes and ornaments, and other items of their material culture.

3. Food

All the food plants are included in this category.

4. Medicine

The plants used for curing and prevention of various human and livestock diseases.
for killing or repelling insects and for snake-bites are included in this category. The poisonous plants of some use to humans are also classified into this category.

5. Ritual and ritual medicine

The plants used for some rituals or ritual medicines fall into this category. The difference between a medicine and a ritual medicine is discussed below.

There are some plants which do not fit any of these categories. Narcotics can be regarded as something between food and medicine. The Suiei like to chew the resin (gum) of some plants, or to use the ashes of certain plants as the substitute of soda to mix with the chewing tobacco. Some plants are used as the substitute of tobacco or tea leaves. These narcotics are tentatively classified into the category of food in this report. They also boil the bark or root of certain plants with the bone of a slaughtered animal. Such bone soup is often drunk after eating a quantity of roasted meat. They say those plants help the digestion of the meat they eat, or give them strength even without eating meat. There are tens of plants used for this purpose, all of which are put into the category of medicine.

There are only 27 species which the Suiei do not use, of which 6 are thought to be poisonous. The remaining 542 species comprise a total of 700 uses. Compared with the cases of other peoples in Africa, the medicinal use of plants by the Suiei is remarkable (Table 6). Among the people in Northern Kenya, the Suiei are noted for their rich knowledge of herbal medicines.

The following is a brief description of plant utilization by the Suiei.

2) Material Culture

The Suiei utilize 176 species as the material for construction, binding, and making various items of their material culture. At a Suiei's manyatta I checked 55 instruments of various kinds, of which 46 are either entirely made of wood or at least in part wood material is used. Wood is indispensable to their material culture, especially to make various types of container. In making containers, they know how to use wood materials properly for each type. For example, while fat containers are made of relatively hard wood of *Delonix alata* (*lawai*), milk or water containers are made of softer and lighter wood of various *Commiphora* species, and arrow quivers and tobacco containers made of extremely soft and light wood of *Dracaena* species. *Commiphora* species

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Suiei</th>
<th>Mbuti¹</th>
<th>Pokot²</th>
<th>Turkana³</th>
<th>Lega⁴</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>176</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medicine</td>
<td>231</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ritual</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indirect</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>193</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No use</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total no. of species</td>
<td>569</td>
<td>238</td>
<td>283</td>
<td>512</td>
<td>305</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total no. of use</td>
<td>700</td>
<td>276</td>
<td>292</td>
<td>368</td>
<td>302</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

provide the most important wood materials for their material culture, because they are generally strong, easy to cut and carve, light to carry, and not cracked even when dry. More than 90% of their beehives are also made of Commiphora species (lailipai).

3) Food
A total of 123 species is used for food. While various parts are eaten (fruits of 69 species, leaves, shoots and stems of 23, roots and tubers of 18, nuts and seeds of 5, and gum and other parts of 8), fruits are most frequently used. No mushroom is eaten by the Suiei, which may explain their general indifference to mushrooms. Except for two species used for special purposes, all other mushrooms are called by a single classificatory name lapa. The details of the utilization of food plants were described in Ichikawa, 1980.

4) Medicine
Among the Suiei, there are two distinctive categories of medicine (Table 7). One is called lcheni and used for curing and preventing ordinary or “natural” diseases such as a fever or diarrhea. It is similar to a household medicine which is used by anybody whenever necessary. Another type is a ritual medicine called ntasimu which is for “social diseases” brought by curse, sorcery or by some other types of supernatural forces. According to the Suiei, if one gets one of such diseases, he must first consult with a diviner (loibon) to identify its cause, then ask a ritual medicine (ntasimu) specially prescribed by the diviner. The knowledge of ntasimu is closed (secret) to other people. Even Western medicine, also called lcheni, is not effective for the “social diseases”. Therefore, while modern Western medicine is complementary to ntasimu, it is equivalent to the traditional medicine (lcheni). In this report ntasimu is separated from the ordinary medicine (lcheni) and put in the same category with that of ritual.

The plants regarded as lcheni amounts to 231 species, or nearly 40% of the total species identified. They apply these plants for about 70 kinds of “natural” diseases which they diagnose according to the syndromes, affected parts and the cause of disease.

The Suiei show a strong interest in medicinal plants. If a piece of bark or root of an unknown plant is presented to a Suiei, he will probably examine it by observing its color, smelling, tasting, then guess its medicinal utility. They have rich vocabularies for expressing the physical or physiological features of plants. They have more than ten words for taste, 5 for smell and some tens for color. Such rich vocabularies for taste, smell, and color must be closely related to their extensive use of plants for

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of medicine</th>
<th>lcheni</th>
<th>ntasimu</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cause of disease</td>
<td>natural</td>
<td>social</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prescription made by</td>
<td>everybody</td>
<td>loibon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secrecy of knowledge</td>
<td>open</td>
<td>secret</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of medicine</td>
<td>household medicine</td>
<td>ritual medicine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relationship to Western medicine</td>
<td>equivalent</td>
<td>complementary</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
medicinal purposes. They say, for example, a plant of which the bark is a little bitter (kekagan), has an astringent taste (kemototo) like tannin and makes water brown (wereko) when boiled is good for a stomach disorder. that a very bitter (kedua) bark or root serves as a medicine for fever (ichamaa) and malaria (nkereuwa) in particular. or that a plant with a bad smell of a certain kind (kelele) can be used as emetic. that is, a medicine for making a patient vomit some harmful substance in the body. Such sensible features of plants are used by the Suiei as the agent through which they relate the plants to the human diseases.

In scientific terms. only some of the bitter plants have an effective substance for malaria and many other plants of a similar taste have no such substance at all. whereas the Suiei consider all the plants with a similar taste has a similar medicinal effect. Therefore. their medicinal use of a plant is dependent more on the cultural cognition of the plant than on its chemical (material) component itself. It remains more or less arbitrary. i.e. it is culturally determined how they use a plant for a specific medicinal purpose. However. taste. smell and color have without doubt some material basis and give the plausible appearance of an effective medicine to a plant. The Suiei consider a plant with some outstanding sensible feature(s) (taste. smell or color) as an effective medicine. The degree of arbitrariness of the relationship of a plant to its medicinal use is, therefore. between that of a plant to its use for food or materials which has sound material basis and that of a plant to its use for ritual for which culture plays a vital role. In this sense. the medicines in the Suiei's ethnobotany can be regarded as something between "thing" and "symbol".

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REFERENCES


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Appendix Botanical and ethnographical information of the plants collected in the Mathew's Range, Northern Kenya.

Information are arranged in the following order.
Latin name (Identification no. at Kenya Herbarium)
Commonly used vernacular name (other name)
Life form, frequency and habitat
Ethnographic information: 1—indirectly used as nectar source or fodder plants of livestock, 2—used as materials for construction and making instruments, 3—used for food, 4—used for medicine, 5—used for ritual and ritual medicine, 6—other ethnographic information.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plant Family</th>
<th>Genus</th>
<th>Species and Description</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Uses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LICHENOBIONTA</td>
<td>Usnea</td>
<td>flavescens Motyka (851)</td>
<td>abundant in montane forest</td>
<td>2—used for making a fire; 5—ritual medicine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PTERIDOPHYTA</td>
<td>Adiantaceae</td>
<td>Actiniopteris radiata (Swartz) Link (917)</td>
<td>commonly found in rocky riverine forest</td>
<td>4—dried leaves used for tea; 5—dried leaves pounded and used as ritual medicine for relieving body pain. 6—vernacular derived from kelopir (to be fragrant).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Pellaea longipilosa Banap. (270)</td>
<td>common in rocky montane and riverine forests.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Thelypteridaceae</td>
<td>Thelypteris sp. aff. T. gueinziana (Mett.) Schelpe (342)</td>
<td>common in montane forest</td>
<td>2—whole plant used for bed and house building.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPERMATOPHYTA</td>
<td>Gymnospermae</td>
<td>Cycadaceae</td>
<td>Euphorbieros bubalinus Melville (610)</td>
<td>lision</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>tree, rare in montane forest</td>
<td>2—leaves used for thatching and bedding.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Juniperus procera Endl. (613)</td>
<td>Itarawkai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>tree, common in montane forest</td>
<td>2—wood used for building huts. 5—used for lasarr (blessing) ritual.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Podocarpus gracior Pilger (83)</td>
<td>Itipilipili</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>tree, abundant in montane forest</td>
<td>2—wood used for building huts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Podocarpus milanjianus Rendle (830)</td>
<td>Ilkenjeesu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>tree, abundant in montane forest</td>
<td>2—wood used for construction; twigs for making ikepere (stirrer).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Dracaena ellenbeckiana Engl. (159, 626)</td>
<td>Lokidongi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>tree, rare in riverine forest</td>
<td>2—wood hollowed out and used for making a quiver; 5—ritual medicine; 6—vernacular name derived from ngidon (quiver or other types of container).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Dracaena laxissima Engl. (840)</td>
<td>Adigirte</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>vine, rare in montane forest.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Dracaena sp. (276)
sasaatei
tree, common in montane forest
2—leaves used for thatching and bedding.

Sansevieria sp. (357)
ldupai
herb, common in dry bushland
2—fibers from leaves used for making suuti
(roofing mats) in some areas; 4—root used
as medicine for lbaile-nkoliol or kisunono
(gonorrhea), lbaile (joint pain) and nkorion
(backache). First boiled with sheep fat to
make a purgative, then boiled with sheep
bones and the soup is drunk.

Sansevieria sp. (569)
ldupai-sero
herb, common in dry bushland
4—root used as medicine for kisunono
(gonorrhea), lbaile (joint pain), and nkorion
(backache). 6—beige-colored (seroi) ldupai.

Sansevieria sp. (407, 577)
lauragi
herb, rare in hilly bushland
4—root used as medicine for kisunono
(gonorrhea), lbaile (joint pain), and nkorion
(backache), and for pregnant women; boiled
with sheep fat and the soup is drunk.

Amaryllidaceae

Ammocharis sp. (620)
manguai
herb, common in wooded savanna and
bushland
4—bulb boiled in beef soup and used by
moran as stimulant.

Haemanthus sp. (845)
lbulangai
herb, rare in montane and riverine forests
6—people know from this flower that the
rainy season is coming.

Araceae

Strylochiton angustifolius Peter (916)
naitangisioi
herb, common in bushland and wooded
savanna
6—general name for various monocots.

Commelinaceae

Anilema aequinoctiale Kunth (644)
nkaiteteyai
herb, abundant in riverine forest and hilly
bushland
4—whole plant pounded and mixed with
milk, and used as children's medicine for
lichamaa (fever).

Anilema sp. (948)
nkaiteteyai
herb, common in bushland
4—used as children's medicine for fever.

Commelina albescens Hassk. (953)
nkaiteteyai
herb, common in bushland
4—used as children's medicine for fever.

Commelina foliacea Chiov. (163)
nkaiteteyai
herb, common in hilly bushland and mont-
tane forest
4—used as children's medicine for fever.

Commelina sp. (924)
nkaiteteyai
herb, common in hilly bushland
4—used as children's medicine for fever.

Cyperaceae

Cyperus atternifolium L. ssp. flabelliformis
(154, 535)
laperiai
herb, common in riverine forest
2—bulb used as childrens ornament, or
pounded and mixed with likaria (red ochre)
and applied as cosmetics; 4—bulb used as
medicine for fever; pounded and mixed
with tobacco and snuffed; 5—used on a
circumcision rite.

Cyperus articulatus L. (986)
seyi
herb, common in hilly bushland and river-
ine forest
4—bulb used as ritual medicine.

Cyperus blysmoides C. B. Cl. (972)
lkurt
herb, common in hilly bushland
1—fodder.

Cyperus rotundus L. (588)
seyi
Ethnobotany of the Suiei Dorobo

herb, common in hilly bushland and grassland
1—fodder.

*Kyllinga alba* Nees (928)

Ikurt-neput

herb, common in grassland and hilly bushland
3—bulb eaten by children: 6—bulb and leaves are said to be eaten by Guinea-fowls.

*Kyllinga comosipes* (Matt. F. & Kuk) Napper var. *comosipes* (202)

neput

herb, common in grassland and hilly bushland
1—fodder.

*Kyllinga flava* C. B. Cl. (931)

seiyai

herb, common in grassland and hilly bushland
1—fodder.

**Dioscoreaceae**

*Dioscorea quartiniana* A. Rich. var. *quartiniana* (927)

Ikateiyai

vine, common in hilly bushland
6—root is said to be poisonous.

**Gramineae**

*Brachiaria leersioides* (Hochst.) Stapf. (978)

lana

grass, common in grassland and wooded savanna
1—fodder.

*Chloris roxburghiana* Schult. (984)

? 
grass, common in grassland and wooded savanna
1—fodder.

*Dactyloloxtemum aegyptium* (L.) P. Beauv. (982)

lokusuksusu

grass, common in grassland and wooded savanna
1—fodder.

*Dichanthium insulcrtum* (A. Rich) Clayton (985)

? 
grass, common in grassland and wooded savanna
1—fodder.

*Enteropogon macrostachyus* (A. Rich) Benth. (983)

? 
grass, common in grassland and wooded savanna
1—fodder.

*Eragrostis ciliaris* (All.) Lutati (589)

ino (ntalangwani)

grass, abundant in grassland and wooded savanna
1—fodder.

*Eragrostis macilenta* (A. Rich.) Steud. (590)

iperesi (?)

grass, common in grassland and wooded savanna
1—fodder.

*Eragrostis superba* Peyr. (193)

iperesi (?)

grass, common in grassland and wooded savanna
1—fodder.

*Heteropogon melanocarpus* (Ell.) Benth. (311)

longororeki

grass, rare in hilly bushland
1—fodder; 2—ear used in children’s play (thrown like an arrow).

*Leptochloa obtusifora* Hochst. (977)

iperesi

grass, common in grassland and wooded savanna
1—fodder.

*Pennisetum mezzianum* Leeke (980)

ino
grass, common in grassland and wooded savanna
1—fodder.

*Setaria haereri* Stapf & Hubbard. (976)

Ikawa

grass, common in grassland and wooded savanna
1—fodder.

*Setaria verticillata* (L.) P. Beauv. (979)

velipa

grass, abundant in grassland and wooded savanna
1—fodder; 2—whole plant with sticky ear used for thatching.

*Sporobolus* fimbriatus Nees. (974)

mtlangwanui
glass, common in grassland and wooded savanna
1—fodder

*Scrobolius nervosus* Hochst. (975)

loipuyu
grass, common in grassland and wooded savanna
1—fodder.

*Tragus* berteronianus Shult. (973)

nderian
glass, common in grassland and wooded savanna
1—fodder.

Unidentified (393)

Ikorme
bamboo-like grass, common in hilly bushland
1—good fodder during the dry season, as this remains green.

**Liliaceae**

*Aloe* sp. (274, 448)

*sukuroi*
fleshy herb, common in hilly bushland
4—root used as fermentizer to brew honey beer: juice squeezed from leaves is used as eye lotion; 6—allied species (not collected) are *sukuroi mara* and *kekoosiu*. both belonging to *Aloe* spp.

*Asparagus* sp. (848)

*laibooloi*
vine, common in hilly bushland
3—small bulbs eaten.

*Asparagus africanaus* Lam. (987)

*lomeii* (alkeek)
vine, common in bushland
2—root used for making containers.

*Chlorophyllum* sp. aff. *C. gallabatense* Bak. (125, 963)

*mbebe*
herb, common in grassland and wooded savanna
2—leaves used by children for making whistles.

*Gloriosa superba* L. (961)

*siss*
herb, common in grassland and hilly bushland
5—dried bulb put around the neck and used as ritual medicine.

**Orchidaceae**

*Aeragis* sp. (870)

*Imururuti*
epiphytic herb, rare in montane forest
2—used for binding beehives set in a tree.

*Rangaeris amaniensis* (Kraenzlin) Summerhayes (766)

*lekemojk*
epiphytic herb, rare in montane forest (collected at Naibor Keju)
4—root boiled or soaked and used as medicine for chest pain; 6—vernacular derived from the shape of roots like human fingers (*lekemojk*).

**Palmae**

*Chrysolidocarpus* sp. (897)

*ltungai*
tree, rare in montane forest
2—used for making a beehive.

**Dycotyledoneae**

**Acanthaceae**

*Barleria acahanthoides* Vahl. (575)

*socha*
dwarf shrub, common in bushland
4—root boiled in goat bone soup and used as medicine for getting strength; leaves soaked in water and used for eye lotion.

*Barleria eranthemoides* R. Br. (44)

*socha*
dwarf shrub common in bushland and wooded savanna
4—root used as medicine for strength; leaves used for eye lotion; 5—whole green plant burned at *lasarr* and *nkieu* rituals.

*Barleria ventricosa* Nees (802)

*makeyopo*
dwarf shrub, common in hilly bushland
1—known as nectar source.
Barleria spinisephala E. A. Bruce (44)
socha
dwarf shrub, common in dry bushland and wooded savanna
4—root used as medicine for strength; leaves soaked in water and used for eye lotion; 6—root and leaves said to be karaprap (irritating taste).

Barleria volkensii Lindau. (514, 600)
loiepokor
creeping herb, common in hilly bushland 1—known as nectar source.

Blepharis linariifolia Pers. (211, 370)
imurak
spiny herb, common in dry bushland
4—whole dried plant soaked in water and used as emetic for ndiss (hepatitis); green plant boiled in goat bone soup and used as medicine for suur (tuberculosis) and chest-pain.

Blepharis maderaspatensis (L.) Roth. (1018)
hartikolo
herb, common in hilly bushland
1—known as nectar source.

Duosperma kilimandsharicum C. B. Cl. (808)
ndorkononto
herb, common in hilly bushland
1—fodder; known as nectar source.

Crossandra mucronata Lindau. (396, 1009)
lrunbriri (nikitananet)
herb, common in wooded savanna
3—orange-yellow flowers pounded and mixed with resin gum (nengore) for chewing.

Justicia dicliptoides Lindau (929)
sigiti
herb, common in hilly bushland
1—known as nectar source.

Justicia glabra Roxb. (614)
sigiti
herb, common in hilly bushland
1—known as nectar source.

Justicia matamensis Oliv. (888, 923)
moire
herb, common in hilly bushland
1—known as nectar source.

Justicia nyassana Lindau (648)
lababu
herb, common forest undergrowth
1—known as nectar source.

Justicia odora (Forsk.) Vahl. (364, 572)
aliki
shrub, common in savanna and bushland
2—whole plant used as perfume, pounded and mixed with red ochre (lkarya); 5—used as ritual medicine.

Justicia striata (Klotzch) Bullock (860)
ndoonyek
herb, common forest undergrowth
1—known as nectar source.

Justicia sp. (375)
lesarani
herb, common in hilly bushland
1—known as nectar source.

Hypoestes aristata (Vahl.) R. Br. (241)
siposia
herb, common in hilly bushland
1—known as nectar source.

Hypoestes hildebrandtii Lindau (222)
nitiikwole
herb, common in wooded grassland
1—important nectar source; 2—used as construction material (for thatching and flooring).

Hypoestes verticillaris R. Br. (700)
herb, common in hilly bushland
1—known as nectar source.

Lepidagathis acariosa Nees. (603)
lkorme
shrub, common in hilly bushland
1—known as nectar source.

Monechma debile (Forsk.) Nees. (710)
nasungoyo
herb, common in grassland
2—whole plant dried, pounded and mixed with red ochre (lkarya), then used as cosmetics; 6—vernacular derived from nasungoyo (a fragrant thing).

Psenderanthemum hildebrandtii (Lindau)
C. B. Cl. (518, 646)
napungrit
shrub, common undergrowth in riverine forest
1—known as nectar source.
Aizoaceae

*Molluga cerviana* (L.) Ser. var. *cerviana* (970)

nyoorte-le-nkop

herb, common in wooded grassland

6—vernacular name meaning *nyoorte* of the ground.

Amaranthaceae

*Achyranthes aspera* L. (878)

lolobakini

herb, common in riverine bushland

1—goat’s fodder.

*Acchyroposis greenwayii* Suesseng. (730)

mbotonyi

shrub, common in grassland (collected at Naibor Keju)

4—root soaked in water and used as an emetic medicine for *nkereuwa* (malaria).

*Aerva lanata* (L.) Juss. (863)

moire

herb, common in bushland

1—known as nector source.

*Aerva persica* (Burm.) Mer. (418)

pamba

herb, rare in dry bushland

2—cotton-like flowers used for making a pillow.

*Amaranthus gracizans* L. (79)

ndere

herb, common in wooded savanna and bushland

3—leaves pounded and boiled with oil and salt, then eaten as relish: available in rainy season.

*Celosia* sp. (966)

*Icheni-ronkai*

shrub, rare in riverine bushland

5—root used as poison for sorcery (*lmanet*).

*Digera muricata* (L.) Mart (295)

ndokie

herb, common in bushland

1—known as nector source.

*Gomphrena celosioides* Mart. (925)

dawa-le-nkop

herb, common in bushland

4—root pounded and applied to a wound and burn.

*Pualia lappacea* (L.) Juss. (192)

lorepi

herb, common in dry bushland

2—sticky fruits used for filling cracks of a beehive: fruits also used for making a tea strainer.

*Serococomopsis grisea* Suesseng. (706)

loiborki

shrub, common in hilly bushland

1—known as nectar source.

*Serococomopsis hildebrandtii* Schinz. (570)

Iturkan

shrub, rare in bushland

4—root soaked in water and used as an emetic medicine for *nkereuwa* (malaria), *ndigana* (chronic malaria) and *ndiss* (hepatitis).

Anacardiaceae

*Lannea floccosa* Sacleux. (354)

lampirori

shrub, rare in dry bushland

3—fruit eaten raw: 4—bark soaked in water or boiled and used as medicine for erabatisho (stomach disorder), especially for *nkealoto* (diarrhea).

*Lannea triphylla* Engl. (38)

lampirori

shrub, rare in dry bushland

3—fruit eaten raw: 4—bark used as medicine for *nkealoto* (diarrhea).

*Ozoroa reticulata* (Bak. f.) Engl. (169, 702)

lokunonoi

shrub, rare in hilly bushland

3—resin used as chewing gum; 4—bark boiled and mixed with milk. then used as medicine for the liver (*munyuwu*) or ribpain (*nolmarei*); also used by *moram* (warrior) as medicine for strength.

*Pistacia aethiopica* Lincz. (1014)

lengorno

tree rare in hilly bushland and riverine forest

2—twig used as tooth-brush.

*Rhus natalensis* (430)

mesikiyei

tree, rare in hilly bushland
4—medicine for children: root and bark boiled and mixed with milk, and used for fever and stomach disorder: leaves soaked in water and used as eye lotion: 6—vernacular name derived from “baby”.

*Sclerocarya* sp. (168)

*Imangwai*
tree, common in hilly bushland
3—fruit eaten raw in the early part of the dry season; 4—bark soaked or boiled in water and used as medicine for *erabatisho* (stomach disorder).

### Annonaceae

*Uvaria scheffleri* Diels. (139, 509)

*lekemojik*
woody vine, rare in riverine forest and hilly bushland
2—vine used for making a basket (*sainei*); 3—fruit eaten raw; 4—root boiled in goat bone soup and used as medicine for *erabatisho* (stomach disorder): 6—vernacular derived from “finger” (*lekemojik*).

### Apocynaceae

*Acokanthera* sp. (433)

*morijioi*
small tree, common on the edge of montane forest (collected in Mukogodo)
3—fruit eaten raw: 4—root used for arrow poison.

*Adenium obesum* (Forsk.) Roem & Shult. (908)

*Iperintai*
shrub, rare in dry bushland
4—known as extremely poisonous.

*Carissa edulis* Vahl. (30, 665)

*lamriai*
shrub, common in hilly bushland
3—fruit eaten raw, available in early dry season; 4—root boiled in goat bone soup and used as medicine for getting strength: also used for *lubai*.

*Landolphia* sp. (553)

*seebit*
vine, rare in riverine forest
2—used for binding: 3—fruit eaten raw; 4—root boiled in bone soup (for taking) and used as medicine for the liver and strength.

*Saba* sp. (524)

*Ikolkolai*
vine, rare in riverine forest
5—ritual medicine.

### Araliaceae

*Cussonia holstii* Engl. (329)

*loiypiyapi*
tree, rare in montane forest
4—bark boiled in cattle bone soup and used as stimulant, making people extremely exciting (*nchagala*).

*Cussonia spicata* Thunb. (406, 562)

*Ibolorio*
tree, rare in montane forest
2—used for making a honey-storing container; 4—bark boiled in cattle-bone soup and used as stimulant.

*Schefflera* sp. (904)

*Ikeanate* (*Idini*)
tree, rare in montane forest
4—resin dissolved in water and used as medicine for chest pain.

### Asclepiadaceae

*Baseonema gregorii* Schlecht & Rendle. (59)

*nkaisigo*
vine, rare on rocky hills
3—root eaten raw: available in rainy season and early dry season.

*Calotropis procera* Ait. f. (374)

*mpashach*
herb, rare in bushland
3—stem eaten raw.

*Ceropegia* sp. cf. *euryaene* Huber. (971)

*langodai*
climbing herb, rare in bushland
3—root eaten raw: available in rainy season and clearly dry season.
**Ceropegia** sp. cf. *stenantha* K. Schum (959)
*nkerioi*
climbing herb, rare in bushland
3—root eaten raw; available in rainy season and early dry season.

**Ceropegia stenoloba** Chiov. (950)
*Ichipilongi*
herb, rare in bushland
3—root eaten raw; available in rainy season and early dry season.

**Ceropegia** sp. (9)
*nkaramirami*
climbing herb, common in hilly bushland
3—leaves eaten raw; available in rainy season and early dry season.

**Ceropegia** sp. (76)
*nkiriyo*
climbing herb, common on forest edge
3—leaves eaten raw; available in rainy and early dry seasons; 6—considered as a highland type of the above.

**Cynanchum hastifolium** N. E. Br. (147)
*langoabo*
climbing herb, rare in bushland
3—fruit eaten raw; available in rainy and early dry seasons.

**Cynanchum validum** N. E. Br. (?) (528)
*nkaramirami*
climbing herb, rare in forest

**Cynanchum** sp. (369)
*nadonkerr*
climbing herb, rare on rocky hills
3—stem eaten raw (salty-tasting); available in rainy and early dry season.

**Dregea abyssinica** (Hochst.) K. Schum (794)
*Ititibiti*
vine, common in riverine forest
2—used for binding; 5—ritual medicine.

**Dregea schimperi** Bullock (250)
*lateresi* (*Ititibiti*)
vine, common in riverine forest
2—used for binding beehives set in a tree.

**Dregea** sp. (729)
*kaliyongoi*
vine, rare in riverine forest (collected at Naibor Keju)
2—used for binding; 4—stem and roasted and pounded, and applied to a burn (*nkema*), or smoke of this plant is used for relieving breast pain of a woman; 5—also used as ritual medicine.

**Kanahia laniflora** (Forsk.) R. Br. (157)
*pamba*
herb, common in dry bushland
2—cotton-like seeds used for making a cushion.

**Pentarrhium insipidum** E. Mey. (124)
*Ingarboi*
climbing herb, rare in bushland
3—fruit eaten raw; available in rainy and early dry seasons.

**Sarcostemma** sp. (5, 442)
*loilei*
climbing herb, common in rocky hills
1—goat's fodder; 4—stem chewed for curing fever (*ichamaa*); root boiled in goat bone soup and used as medicine for strength.

**Secamone punctulata** Decne. (179, 242, 526, 855)
*sinantei* (*Ichuchunge, latapajit, Imurkalet*)
vine, common in riverine forest
2—used for binding; 4—root soaked or boiled in water and used as medicine for fever, headache and chest pain (*moiyan-logoso*); also used for tea, mixed with milk; 5—ritual medicine.

**Tacrazzea apiculata** Oliv. (136)
*langoabo*
climbing herb, rare in hilly bushland.
3—fruit eaten raw.

**Balanitaceae**

**Balanites aegyptiaca** (L.) Del. (116)
*logwai*
tree, common in bushland and wooded savanna
2—resin (called *wala*) used as glue; wood for making a playing board (*ndotoi*); root and branch for knife haft; 4—resin dissolved in water and used as medicine for rib pain (*nolnarei*); 5—also used as ritual medicine.

**Balanites orbicularis** Sprague (119, 210)
*sarai*
tree, rare in bushland
2—wood used for making a playing board (udotot): 3—fruit eaten; available in early dry season; 4—leaves pounded and applied to a wound (nikipolo): also soaked in water and used as eye lotion.

**Balsaminaceae**

*Impatiens sodenii* Engl. & Warb. (331)

*lorubat*

shrub, rare in riverine forest

4—root boiled in bone soup and used as medicine for *lubai* (joint pain).

**Basellaceae**

*Basella alba* L. (647)

*lemidongo*

creeping vine, common in riverine forest

2—stem used for play, for making a children's necklace.

**Bignoniaceae**

*Kigelia africana* (Lam.) Benth. (73)

*Inuuno* (*itaruboi)*

tree, common in riverine forest

2—wood used for making a stool (*lorika* *dapash*): 4—fruit used as fermentizer for brewing honey beer.

*Markhamia platycalyx* Sprague (1035)

*songoroi*

tree, rare in riverine and montane forest.

**Boraginaceae**

*Cordia abyssinica* R. Br. (656)

*lboringa*

tree, common in riverine forest and forest edge

2—wood used for making a stool; bark stripped and used for making a rope.

*Cordia ovalis* R. Br. (138)

*seeki*

shrub, common in hilly bushland

2—used as construction material; 3—fruit eaten raw; available in early dry season: 4—root boiled in water, mixed with milk and used as medicine for stomach disorder: 5—also used as ritual medicine; 6—fruits of *Cordia* generally called *ndorko*.

*Cordia sinensis* Lam. (292a)

*silapani* (*Igweita*)

shrub, common in dry bushland

2—construction material; also used for making a stick: 3—fruit eaten raw; available in early dry season: 4—root soaked in water and used as medicine for stomach disorder (*erabatisi*): sometimes used with honey and soda ashes for curing stomachache and diarrhea.

*Cordia* sp. (117)

*Imanture*

shrub, rare in bushland

2—construction material; 3—fruit eaten raw.

*Cordia* sp. (368)

*loitaakini*

shrub, rare in bushland

2—construction material; also used for making ear-plugs and sticks: 3—fruit eaten raw.

*Echinochilon lithospermoides* Moore (757)

*lalasha*

herb, rare in grassland

4—whole plant soaked in water and used as livestock medicine.

*Ehretia cymosa* Thonn. var. *silvatica* (655)

*lokureti* (*lechachuri*)

tree, rare in riverine forest

2—used for making a fire-stick, sheath (*lechachur*) and a handle of a hoe; 6—lechachuri derived from sheath which is made of this tree.

*Heliotropium pectinatum* Vaupel. (297. 937)

*Inasikirai*

herb, common in riverside bushland

1—known as nectar source.
Boswellia hildebrandtii Engl. (170) *silalei* tree, rare in bushland 3—resin (*nengore*) chewed; 4—bark soaked in water and used as medicine for stomach disorder: 5—resin put on the head of arrows which are used to shoot birds at a circumcision rite.

*Commiphora africana* (A. Rich.) Engl. s. lat. (990) *laishimi* tree, common in dry bushland 2—wood used for making a pillow (*lorika-le-ngwe*) and plug of a milk container; also used as weight (*maakit*) or *ikerenget* (falling spear trap); 3—sprout (*ndeletan*) eaten raw; available from September to November: wood and root chewed when thirsty; 4—bark soaked in water and used as medicine for stomach disorder.

*Commiphora africana* (A. Rich) Engl. s. lat., form with pubescent calyx (992) *cheningiro* tree, common in dry bushland 3—sprout eaten raw; available from September to November; resin chewed; 4—bark soaked in water and used as medicine for stomach disorder; 6—vernacular meaning greyish-brown (*lgiro*) tree (*lchelli*).

*Commiphora boilillalia* Engl. ssp. *boilillalia* (991) *layalllai* tree, common in bushland 2—wood used for making a beehive, plug of a milk container, goat's bell (*lilgolgodoll*) and fire-stick; 3—fruit and sprout eaten raw; fruit available in minor dry season and sprout from September to November, 4—bark soaked in water and used as medicine for stomach disorder.

*Commiphora baluellsis* Engl. (993) *lailipai* tree, common in hilly bushland and forest edge 2—wood used for making a beehive (more than 90% of the beehives observed in the Mathew's Range are made of this species): red bark soaked in water and used for dying a sheath: 3—sprout eaten raw; available September through November: 4—bark soaked in water and used as medicine for stomach disorder: 6—dried wood of this tree is specifically called *lubili*: considered as the highland type of the next species (994).

*Commiphora* sp. aff. *erythrea* (Ehreb.) Engl. (994) tree, rare in dry bushland 2—wood used for making a beehive; red bark soaked in water and used for dying; 3—sprout eaten raw; available September through November: 4—unripe fruit used for relieving toothache: 6—considered as the lowland type of the above (993).

*Commiphora madagascariensis* Jacq. (989) *lemalasini* tree, rare in bushland 2—considered as the best material for making a milk container (*lnala*).

*Commiphora mollis* (Oliv.) ssp. *mildebraedii* (145) *lomonira* tree, rare in hilly bushland 2—wood used for making a water bucket (*lilgalao*) for cattle, milk container and a beehive; 3—resin chewed: sprout eaten raw (September through November): 6—nests of stingless bees often found in this tree.

*Commiphora schimperi* (Berg.) Engl. (988) *lekura* tree, rare in bushland 2—wood used for making a water bucket (*lilgalao*) for cattle, milk container and a beehive; 3—resin chewed: sprout eaten raw (September through November): 6—nests of stingless bees often found in this tree.

*Commiphora* sp. (178) *legwesivesi* tree, rare in bushland 2—wood used for making a goat's bell (*lodongodon*) and pillow (*lorika-le-ngwe*); 3—juicy root chewed when thirsty; 4—bark soaked in water and used as medicine for stomach disorder (diarrhea).

*Commiphora* sp. (712) *loibor-aik* tree, rare in bushland 2—resin used as cosmetics; 4—unripe fruit used for toothache: 6—vernacular meaning white (*loibor*) hand (*aik*), because the resin, when rubbed, makes a hand white.

*Commiphora* sp. (372)
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*loitukutuk*
tree, rare in dry bushland
2—wood used for making a milk container; resin used as cosmetics; 4—bark used as medicine for chest pain; 6—vernacular derived from a taste, *ketukutuk* (to be hot).

*Commiphora* sp. (366)

*lamany*
tree, rare in bushland
2—wood used for making a weight (*maakit*) of *ikerenget*, a trap with a falling spear; 3—juicy root chewed when thirsty.

*Commiphora* sp. (379)

*lekashishin*
tree, rare in bushland
2—wood used for making a beehive.

*Commiphora* sp. (995)

*lmambarian*
tree, very rare in dry bushland
2—wood used for making a beehive.

**Campanulaceae**

*Cyphia glandulifera* A. Rich. (31)

*lkuriji*
herb, rare in hilly bushland
3—root eaten raw; available in early rainy season.

**Canellaceae**

*Warburgia uguandensis* Sprague (?)

*sokoni*
tree, rare in hilly bushland (bark obtained at Wamba)
4—bark soaked in water and used as medicine for chest pain (*muyen-lo-igo'o*), sometimes used with milk.

**Capparidaceae**

*Boscia angustifolia* A. Rich var. *angustifolia* (60)

*lororoi*
tree, common in bushland and wooded savanna
4—bark soaked or boiled in water and used as an emetic medicine for malaria (*nkerewuwa*) and hepatitis (*ndiss*).

*Boscia coriacea* Pax. (293)

*sericho*
shrub, common in dry bushland
4—root soaked in water and used as an emetic medicine for hepatitis (*ndiss*); also used as livestock medicine.

*Cadaba farinosa* Forsk. ssp. *farinosa* (130. 770)

*lorosoro*
shrub, common in bushland
4—ritual medicine; 5—used for ritual (marriage, circumcision and other celebration rituals). burned in fire or put at the entrance of a hut.

*Capparis tomentosa* Lam. (102)

*laturdei*
shrub, common in bushland
4—fruit applied to a wound to keep flies off; 5—poison used by a diviner (*diviner*).

*Cleome hirta* (Kl.) Oliv. (1001)

herb, common in rainy season in wooded savanna.

*Gynandropsis gynandra* (L.) Brig. (942)

*lasaiet*
herb, rare in bushland
3—bitter leaves boiled and eaten as relish.

*Maerua angolensis* Dc. (827)

*loitaakini*
shrub, rare in hilly bushland
2—wood used for making ear plug (*ikolaleti*).

*Maerua denhardtiorum* Gilg. (365)

*ndaaruma*
shrub, rare in bushland
3—nuts boiled and eaten; 4—leaves dried and pounded, and applied to infected eyes: also soaked in water and used as eye lotion.

*Maerua edulis* (Gilg. Bened) De Wolf (150. 417)

*lannegi*
shrub, common in bushland
3—nuts boiled and eaten; root tastes sweet; after chewing this root, water tastes very sweet.

*Maerua endlichii* Gilg. & Bened. (204. 576)

*nyirman*
shrub, rare in dry bushland
4—root soaked in warm water and used as purgative; also boiled in goat bone soup and drunk when seriously ill.
Maerua kirkii (Oliv.) F. White (503)
lokorkor
shrub, rare in bushland
3—nuts boiled and eaten; available from June to September.

Maerua triphylla A. Rich. var. johannis (378, 674)
lataaasia (lumologo)
shrub, rare in hilly bushland
4—leaves chewed and mixed with ashes, then applied to a boil (lodotai); also leaves soaked in water and used as eye lotion.

Thylachium africanum Luor. (352)
sakarantei
shrub, locally common in bushland
3—fruit eaten raw; available from June to October.

Caryophyllaceae

Pollichia campestris Ait. (574)
nyakakuj
dwarf shrub, rare in dry bushland
3—fruit eaten raw; available in early dry season.

Celastraceae

Catha edulis (Vahl) Forsk. ex. Endl. (specimen not collected)
miraa
shrub, sold at Wamba
4—young twigs chewed as stimulant.

Maytenus heterophylla N. Robson. (896, 901)
sagmali (nchachunai)
shrub, rare on forest edge
4—root boiled in bone soup and used as medicine for strength; 6—considered as a highland type of the next species.

Maytenus puterlikioides Exell. & Mendonea (91, 705)
laitormnai (linclon-noite)
shrub, common in hilly bushland
4—root used as medicine for strength; 6—considered as lowland type of the above.

Maytenus nudatus (Thunb.) Blakelock (527, 605, 839)
selemnai (luu, sokoneti)
tree, common in forest
4—bark soaked in water and used as medicine for stomach disorder.

Maytenus sp. (664)
lodonganayoi
tree, common in forest
4—bark soaked in water and used as medicine for stomach disorder.

Maytenus sp. (1013)
?
tree, very rare in hilly bushland (observed only in Mbagasu, Mathew’s Range).

Mystroxylyn aethiopicum (Thub.) Loes. (443)
lodonganayoi
tree, rare in forest (collected in Mukogodo Forest)
4—bark soaked in water, or boiled and mixed with milk, then used as medicine for stomach disorder.

Hippocrata sp. (651)
nkopit-lesala
vine. common in riverine forest
2—used for binding beehives; 6—vernacular meaning vine (nkopit) of Lesala (lineage name).

Chenopodiaceae

Chenopodium opulifolium Koch. & Zix. (695, 726)
Ilkornit (mbooga)
herb, common in wooded grassland
3—leaves boiled and eaten as relish; available in rainy season.

Salsola dendroides Pall. var. africana (414)
adaum
dwarf shrub. rare in dry bushland
1—given to livestock for salt; 3—leaves eaten raw (taste salty).

Combretaceae

Combretum aculeatum Vent. (64)
lemawoi
shrub, common in dry bushland
4—root soaked in water and used as an emetic medicine for malaria (nkereuwa) and hepatitis (ndiss); also used for dysentry and hiccup (lekiyogot).

Combretum molle G. Don. (49, 426, 567)
lmarroi (lkurongoi)
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4-bark or root boiled in water and used as medicine for stomach disorder, liver disease, sore throat and rib pain; 5—also used as ritual medicine.

_Combretum_ sp. (142) *Ilbukoi*
tree, rare in bushland
2—bark soaked in water and used for tanning skin; 4—bark boiled or soaked in water and used as an emetic medicine for hepatitis *(ndiss)*; also used as livestock medicine.

_Combretum_ sp. (143) *Naibukoi*
tree, rare in bushland
2—construction material; wood used for ax haft; 4—bark soaked in water and used as an emetic medicine.

_Combretum_ sp. (115, 579) *Lebokitch*
shrub, common in bushland
2—construction material.

_Terminalia orbicularis_ Engl. (292b) *Ikberbei*
tree, common in dry bushland
2—wood used for _lorien_ (twig used for smoking milk container); 6—stingless bees’ nests often found in this tree; offer good shade even in the driest season.

**Compositae**

_Achoyrothalamus marginatus_ O. Hoffm. (649) *Sipapaadet*
shrub, common forest undergrowth
1—known as nectar source; 2—leaves used for making a bed.

_Ageratum conyzoides_ L. (267, 645) *Nasungoyo-e-ndare*
herb, rare in riverine bushland
2—whole plant dried and pounded, and mixed with red powder (*Ikarya*), then used as cosmetics; 6—vernacular meaning _nasungoyo_ of river (*ndare*) side.

_Asipila massambicensis_ (Oliv.) Wild (1006) *Loiyapasei*
shrub, common along riverside bushland
1—known as nectar source; 2—used for thatching a hut.

_Bidens incumbens_ Sherff. (288) *Ntasimu sirwa*
shrub, common in hilly bushland
4—root soaked in water and used as medicine for stomach disorder (*erabafisho*); stem chewed as an emetic medicine for malaria.

_Blepharispermum fruiticosum_ Klatt & Schinz (363) *Legruki*
shrub, rare in bushland
2—stem used for making an arrow shaft.

_Blepharispermum lanceolatum_ Chiov. (947) *Legruki*
shrub, rare in bushland
2—stem used for making an arrow shaft.

_Blumea_ sp. (300) *Ikima*
herb, common in grassland near water
1—nectar source; 2—used for thatching a hut.

_Coynza newii_ Oliv. & Hiern. (320) *Lesirko*
herb, rare on rocky hills
2—whole plant dried, pounded and mixed with red powder (*Ikarya*) for use as cosmetics; 4—pounded and mixed with red powder, and applied to pimples; 5—also used as ritual medicine.

_Crassocephalum bojeri_ (Dc.) Robys (599) *Loiramirami*
shrub, rare in hilly bushland
4—juice squeezed from leaves used as medicine for baby’s cold (*Ikkerobi*); root boiled in water and used when curing gonorrhea (this is used after treating with *makutukutu* root and mutton soup).

_Crassocephalum manii_ (Hook. f.) Milne.-Redh. (238, 631, 857) _Legarmon_ (sapuruti, _silosulo_)
shrub, rare in hilly bushland and riverine forest
1—nectar source; 4—root soaked in water and used as medicine for malaria; also used as ritual medicine.

_Erlangea tomentosa_ S. Moore (760) *Upuanja*
shrub, rare in bushland
1—known as nectar source; 2—stem used for making a fire-stick (*Ipiron*).

*Helichrysum blumeceum* D. C. (537)
*Mesikera*

herb, common in bushland and wooded savanna
1—fodder and nectar source.

*Helichrysum kirkii* Oliv. & Hiern. (736)
*Mumtara*

herb, rare in grassland
1—fodder and nectar source.

*Hirpicium diffusa* (O. Hoffm.) Roess. (536, 918)
*Masiri*

herb, common in bushland
4—whole plant soaked in water and used as eye lotion.

*Kleinia kleiniioides* (Sch. Bip.) M. F. R. Tayl. (1022)
*Ibebeda*

shrub, common in hilly bushland
1—goat’s fodder; 3—resin chewed.

*Kleinia sp.* (371)
*Ibebeda*

shrub, rare in dry bushland
4—honey of stingless bees (*njobi*) from this flower tastes bitter and used as an emetic medicine for malaria: 6—considered as lowland species of the above.

*Lactuca capensis* Thunb. (922)
*Ndoo-o-ntare*

herb, rare in bushland
1—goat’s fodder; 6—vernacular meaning food (*ndoo*) of small stock (*ntare*).

*Microglossa pyrifolia* (Lam.) O. Ktze (237, 821, 859)
*Sumaati* (*waswasit, lepaam*)

tree, rare in hilly bushland and riverine forest
1—nectar source; 2—used for making fire-stick (*liperon*): 4—leaves soaked in water and used as eye lotion: also used to wash babies suffering from skin rashes (*Ipepedo*) or measles (*Itopo*).

*Plucheia ovalis* D. C. (633)
*Lokonbou*

herb, common in riverside bushland
1—nectar source: 6—vernacular meaning chewing tobacco.

*Psiaidia punctulata* (D. C.) Vatke. (564)
*Labai*

shrub, common in hilly bushland
2—stem used for an arrow shaft: 4—leaves boiled in water and used for insecticide; leaves pounded and applied to a wound and burn.

*Senecio lyratipartitus* A. Rich (632)
*Sapilju*

herb, rare in riverine forest
1—nectar source; 4—root soaked in water and used as medicine for fever.

*Senecio petitianus* A. Rich. (666)
*Sarujo*

vine, rare in riverine forest
5—root used as ritual medicine.

*Senecio suhmanii* Klatt. (641)
*Ipepedo*

vine, rare in riverine forest
4—leaves soaked in water, then used to wash skin rashes: 6—vernacular derived from skin rashes (*Ipepedo*).

*Senecio sp.* (768)
*Ntungalasi*

vine, rare in riverine forest
4—root chewed as an emetic medicine, or soaked in water and used as a purgative.

*Sphaeranthus gomphrenoides* O. Hoffm. (754)
*Letrot*

herb, common in grassland
4—whole plant soaked in water and used as medicine for a pregnant woman.

*Sphaeranthus ukambensis* O. Hoffm. (617)
*Ikima*

herb, common in grassland
1—nectar source.

*Spilanthes mauritiana* (A. Rich.) D. C. (780)
*Lelaplapi*

creeping herb, common on riverside
4—stem chewed as medicine for fever: 6—vernacular derived from its taste (*kelaplapi*).

*Tagetes minuta* L. (630)
*Ibangi*

herb, rare in riverine bush
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4—whole plant smoked as an insecticide; also soaked in water and used for killing insects.

_Vernonia brachycalyx_ O. Hoffm. (545) _lokomat
shrub, common in hilly bushland
1—nectar source; 4—leaves soaked in water and used for washing skin rashes (lepepedo).

_Vernonia lastiopus_ O. Hoffm. (582) _nkaputi
shrub, common in riverine bushland
1—nectar source; 2—leaves used to make a bed when sleeping in bush.

_Vernonia panceflora_ Less. (199) _lokilidia
shrub, rare in riverine bushland
4—leaves soaked in water and used as eye lotion.

_Convolvulaceae_

_Astripomoea lachnosterna_ (Choisy.) Meeuwse. (1002) _loiborotapuka
creeping herb, common in bushland and wooded savanna
1—known as nectar source; 6—vernacular meaning white (loibor) flower (tapuka).

_Astripomoea malvacea_ (Klotzsch) Meeuwse. (675) nkokitengi
shrub, common in hilly bushland
1—known as nectar source; 5—ritual medicine.

_Ipomoea arachnomercina_ Welw. (1024) _nayop-owaru
shrub (vine), common in bushland
1—nectar source; 6—vernacular meaning a hiding place (nayop) of a carnivore (lowaru).

_Ipomoea cairica_ (L.) Sweet. (409) _lkurundere
creeping shrub, common in bushland
1—nectar source.

_Ipomoea cicatricosa_ Bak. (1004) lokitengi
creeping shrub, common in bushland
1—nectar source.

_Ipomoea elythrocephala_ Hallier. f. (408) nayop-owaru
vine, common in bushland
1—nectar source; 6—vernacular meaning a hiding place (nayop) of a carnivore (lowaru).

_Ipomoea jaegeri_ Pilg. (744) nyiluto
shrub, common in grassland (collected at Naibor Keju)
4—root used with sheep fat as medicine for _kisunono_ (gonorrhrea).

_Ipomoea mombassana_ Vatke. (715) laimitiai
vine, common in bushland
1—nectar source.

_Ipomoea longituza_ Hall (43) loiswashiri
vine, common in hilly bushland
3—root roasted or boiled and eaten.

_Ipomoea oenotherae_ (Vatke.) Hall. f. (201) leropij
herb, locally common in grassland and bushland
3—carrot like root eaten raw; available in rainy season.

_Ipomoea spatulata_ Hall. f. (101, 150) lokitengi
shrub, abundant in bushland
2—leaves used for making a bed; 4—juice squeezed from leaves used as eye lotion;
5—leaves steamed with hot stones and used as ritual medicine.

_Merremia ampelophylla_ Hall. f. (939) semalelei
vine, rare in dry bushland
3—root boiled and mixed with milk, and eaten.

_Crassulaceae_

_Kalanchoe citrina_ Schweinf. (1016) _lnasigii (lesarieni, siligai)
herb, rare in bushland
2—stem used for making a flute; 5—used as _ntasimu_ (ritual medicine).

_Kalanchoe densiflora_ Rolfe. (460, 769) _lnasigii
herb, rare in riverine forest
2—stem used for making a flute; 5—ritual medicine.

_Kalanchoe lanceolata_ (Forsk.) Pers. (658)

_nmasiligi_

herb, rare in bushland near water
2—stem used for making a flute; 5—ritual medicine.

**Cruciferae**

_Leptidium bonariense_ L. (763)

_sokotei-le-nkop_

herb, rare in grassland (collected at Naibor Keju)
4—stem and leaves soaked in water and used as a purgative medicine for “cleaning the stomach” of a woman just after giving a birth.

**Cucurbitaceae**

_Coccinia_ sp. nr. _grandiflora_ Cogn. (683)_

_sanate_

vine, rare on rocky hills and forest edge
3—root boiled and eaten, sometimes dried and preserved; available in both rainy and dry seasons.

_Coccinea_ sp. (657)

_namondoosio_

vine, rare in forest
3—fruit eaten raw; available in dry season.

_Cucumella_ sp. (14)

_ingalaiyoi_

creeping herb, rare in hilly bushland
3—fruit and root eaten raw; available in rainy season.

_Cucumis dipsaceus_ Spach. (826)

_ldujo_

creeping herb, common in grassland and bushland
1—fruit eaten by goats; 2—fruit used by children for making a small calabash for playing.

_Cucumis prophetarium_ L. ssp. _dissectus_ (Naud.) C. Jeffr. (92)

_nangordodoi_

creeping herb, common in grassland and bushland
1—fruit eaten by goats; 2—fruit used by children for making a small calabash for playing.

_Cucumis sativus_ L. (291)

_nangordodoi_

creeping herb, common in bushland
2—fruit used by children for making a small calabash for milking a goat.

_Cucumis_ sp. (148, 219)

_laisiraruai_

creeping herb, common in hilly bushland
3—fruit eaten raw; available toward the end of rainy season.

_Gerrardanthus lobatus_ (Cogn.) C. Jeffrey (549)

_silinbi_

creeping herb, common in riverine forest
2—dried fruit used by children for play (for making ringing sound); 6—vernacular derived from a shilling coin (silinbi).

_Kedrostis pseudogifef_ (Gilg.) C. Jeffrey (47, 96)

_sakurdumi_

creeping herb, common in bushland and wooded savanna
1—leaves eaten by goats; 4—bark soaked in water and used as an emetic medicine for malaria and hepatitis.

_Kedrostis_ sp. (214)

_ingalaiyoi_

creeping herb, very rare in bushland
4—used as medicine for various diseases: root boiled with goat’s fat and drunk as medicine for curing impotence: also used for strength: leaves pounded and snuffed for curing _lbai-le-ngwe_ (_lbai_ of head, headache of the front).

_Lagenaria_ sp. (258)

_leakitok_

creeping herb, very rare in forest
3—used for making a calabash container (nkirau).

_Pepomium vogelii_ (Hook. f.) Engl. (332)

_likusiaiti_ (lalak)

creeping herb, very rare in forest
3—fruit eaten raw, much favored: available in dry season; 4—unripe fruit tastes sour and bitter, and eaten as medicine for fever; 6—some people say lalak is a highland type of likusiaiti.

_Zehereria anomala_ C. Jeffrey (933)
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*Inelapale*

vine, rare in dry bushland
3—green fruit eaten raw; available in rainy season.

**Ebenaceae**

*Diospyros abyssinica* (Hiern) White (21, 42)

*Ldumut* (*ldundandrit*)
tree, common on forest edge
1—nectar source; 2—wood used for making a stick (*rungu*).

*Euclea schimperi* (D. C.) Dandy (74, 420)
*Ichingei*
tree, rare on forest edge
4—bark used as medicine for the liver (*munywa*); bark and root boiled with the bark of *Olea africana* (*lorien*) and used as an anthelmintic medicine for tapeworms (*ntuma* or *munyoo*); bark also used for curing stomach disorder.

**Euphorbiaceae**

*Acalypha fruiticosa* Forsk. var. *egandulosa* A. Rade. Sm. (37)
*Siati*
shrub, abundant in hilly bushland
2—stem used for making an arrow shaft and stopper of a beehive lid; 4—root boiled in goat bone soup and used as medicine for the liver: also used as medicine after eating too much honey.

*Acalypha racemosa* Baill. (807)
*Ndupu*
shrub, rare in hilly bushland
2—sticky leaves used for bedding.

*Argomuellera macrophylla* Pax. (818)
*Ikormoloiki*
tree, rare in riverine forest
6—honey from this flower considered to be poisonous, causing trouble with joints.

*Bridelia taitensis* Pax. & Vatke (100)
*lorokare*
shrub, common in bushland
2—twig used as tooth-brush.

*Bridelia micrantha* Baill. (906)
*loisteti*
shrub, rare in riverine forest (collected at Uaso Ronkai).

*Chitia abyssinica* Jaub. & Spach. var. *abyssinica* (758)

*lokildidia*
shrub, rare in riverine forest (collected at Naibor Keju)
1—known as nectar source; 4—leaves soaked in water for use as an eye lotion.

*Croton dichogamus* Pax. (724)

*localdengai*
shrub, common in high grassland (collected at Naibor Keju)
4—root soaked and used as medicine for malaria (*nkereuwa*) and other ordinary fever (*chamaa*); 6—root tastes hot (*ketuktnk*).

*Croton macrostachys* Del. (231)
*epit* (*parmaala*)
tree, rare in forest
1—nectar source.

*Croton megalocarpus* Hutch. (24, 428)

*lmargweit*
tree, abundant in lower montane forest
1—important nectar source; 4—bark soaked in water and used as medicine for fever.

*Croton scheffleri* Pax. (1)

*mloopa*
shrub, common in bushland
1—nectar source; 4—root soaked in water and used as medicine for malaria and fever; 6—considered to be highland (*supuko*) species of the next.

*Croton scheffleri* Pax. (598)

*leheni-o-nkera*
shrub, common in dry bushland
1—nectar source; 4—root soaked in water and used as medicine for fever; 6—vernacular name means a tree (*leheni*) of children (*nkera*); root tastes bitter (*kedua*).

*Draypetes gerrardii* Hutch var. *gerrardii* (28)

*lulelei*
tree, rare in montane forest
2—wood used as construction material; 3—fruit eaten raw.

*Erythrococca bongensis* Pax. (727)

*lulelei*
shrub, rare on forest edge (collected at Naibor Keju)
4—root roasted and mixed with butter, then used as children's medicine.
Erythrococca fischeri Pax. (842)
ileila shrub, rare in lower montane forest
3—fruit eaten raw.

Euphorbia candelabrum (400)
sirai tree, common in hilly bushland
2—bark used to glaze pottery; 4—root used as medicine for severe stomach diseases; first, root is boiled in gastric juice of cattle or goat and the decoction is drunk; second, small amount of root is boiled in goat or cattle bone soup, then the soup is drunk; third, meat and bone soup are eaten; root also used as medicine for female infertility; 6—root tastes hot (ke-langalan) and the decoction used for making the body hot.

Euphorbia cuneata Vahl. (203)
illinan shrub, common in dry bushland
4—sticky latex used for removing dust from the eye; also used as livestock medicine for calf's ndiss (hepatitis).

Euphorbia heterochroma Pax. (678)
ilelelit (ibopongi) small cactus-like plant, common in rocky hills
4—whole stem roasted and soaked in water, then after removing floating latex (mbopon) the decoction is drunk as medicine for pneumonia (molmame) and tuberculosis (tibi or suur); 6—stem tastes ketuktuk (hot).

Euphorbia inequilatera Sond. (872)
dawa-le-nkop herb, common in bushland
4—whole plant pounded and used as medicine for a wound and burn; 6—vernacular meaning medicine (dawa) of the land (nkop).

Euphorbia polyantha Pax. (941)
lekule herb, rare in bushland
2—white latex used by children in an imitation play of circumcision; 6—vernacular derived from its white latex like milk (kule).

Euphorbia scheffleri Pax. (13)
lkorbobit shrub, common in bushland
2—wood used for making a fire-stick (lpiron); 4—fruit used for toothache, roasted and applied to a carious tooth, sometimes used with sheep fat.

Euphorbia systyloides Pax. var. lata N. E. Br. (932, 1000)
lekule herb, common in bushland
2—white latex used by children in a circumcision play; 6—vernacular derived from milky (kule) latex.

Euphorbia transvaalensis Schlecht. (294)
lekule herb, common in bushland
2—latex used by children in a circumcision play; 4—latex also used for curing warts (ileeti).

Euphorbia sp. (398)
lparaa tree, common in rocky hills
2—wood used for making a beehive; 4—latex (mbopon) used for killing hyena; bark roasted and applied to a running sore (nyooole) in order to prevent further infection; latex used for curing a skin disease of livestock.

Euphorbia sp.
nemunyi small cactus-like plant, common in rocky hills
4—whole plant soaked in water and used as medicine for chest and rib pains.

Heywoodia lwens Sim. (326, 601)
nyoosia tree, common to abundant in lower montane forest
1—nectar source.

Marfaritaria discoidea (Baill.) Webster (513, 640)
loisuei tree, rare in lower montane forest
1—nectar source; 6—considered to be tree of rain, as water always drops under this tree.

Phyllanthus fischeri Pax. (72)
lobereti shrub, locally abundant in hilly bushland
1—nectar source; 2—twig used as toothbrush.
*Phyllanthus sepialis* Muell. Arg. (507) 
lobereti
shrub common in hilly bushland
1—nectar source; 2—twig used as toothbrush.

*Phyllanthus guineensis* Pax. (653) 
lesuei
shrub, rare in hilly bushland
1—nectar source; 6—vernacular derived from the name of a local group of the Dorobo (Suei or Suici).

*Phyllanthus rotundifolius* Wild. (383) 
lichen-le-njobi
shrub, common in dry bushland
1—nectar source of *nakasuiyasu* (honey of stingless bees); 6—vernacular meaning a tree (*lichen*) of stingless bee (*njobi*).

*Ricinus communis* L. (75, 471) 
lampaalegi
shrub, locally common in riverine forest
4—oil from the seed used as a purgative medicine.

*Securinega virosa* (Wild.) Baill. (97) 
lkirebuki
shrub, rare in hilly bushland
3—fruit eaten raw; available in early dry season; 4—root soaked in water and used as medicine for stomach disorder in some place.

*Tragia brevipes* Pax. (522) 
ltamejioi
vine, rare in riverine forest
4—root boiled in bone soup and used by moran as medicine for strength; 6—taste *kelangan* (similar to hot taste).

*Tragia insularis* Prain (785) 
sabai-e-nkeru
vine, rare in hilly bushland
4—root boiled in goat bone soup and used by moran as medicine for strength.

**Flacourtiaceae**

*Dovyalis abyssinica* (A. Rich.) Warb. (82) 
lmoror
3—fruit eaten raw.

*Rawsonia lucida* Harv. & Sond. (377, 511) 
lkokodake

tree, rare in lower montane forest
3—fruit eaten raw; available in late rainy season.

*Trinervia tropica* Burkill. (740) 
ledat
tree, rare in montane forest
4—bark soaked in water and used as medicine for fever and malaria.

**Geraniaceae**

*Monsonia angustifolia* A. Rich (761) 
lenpai-e-nabo
herb, rare in grassland (collected at Naibor Keju)
4—whole plant soaked in water and used as medicine for the liver disease.

*Monsonia longipes* Knuth. (945) 
? herb, rare in bushland.

*Pelargonium quinquelobatum* A. Rich (965) 
uaseisyo
herb, locally common in hilly bushland
3—stem eaten raw; 6—vernacular derived from its taste (sour = *keseisyo*).

**Guttiferae**

*Garcinia livingstonei* T. Anders (140, 558, 636) 
yolet (*Ikasiyoi*)
tree, common in riverine and montane forests
2—twig used for making a stirrer (*Ikepere*);
3—fruit eaten raw; 4—bark soaked in water and used as medicine for stomach disorder; bark also used by moran as medicine for strength; 6—bark tastes *kemototo* (tannin’s taste) and eaten by elephants.

**Hamamelidaceae**

lpalagilagi
tree, common in montane forest
2—wood considered to be termite-resistant and used as construction material; 4—bark boiled in bone soup and used as medicine for stomach disorder and strength; 6—
bark tastes kemototo (tannin's taste) and eaten by elephants.

**Hydnoraceae**

*Hydnora abyssinica* Schweinf. (122)

naikalyamoi

parasitic plant of *Acacia*, rare in bushland

3—root boiled and eaten; 4—whole plant dried and pounded and used as medicine for stomachache and other stomach disorder.

**Icacinaceae**

*Apodytes dimidiata* Arn. var. *acutifolia* (248, 635)
iyeu
tree, common in riverine forest

1—nectar source; 4—bark soaked in water and used as medicine for stomach disorder; also used as medicine for strength by moran: 6—considered to be the lowland type of the next species: bark tastes kemototo (tannin's taste).

*Apodytes dimidiata* Arn. var. *acutifolia* (323, 912)
iyeuneti
tree, common in montane forest

1—nectar source; 4—bark used as medicine for stomach disorder and strength; 6—considered to be highland type of the above: bark tastes kemototo.

**Labiatae**

*Ajuga remota* Benth. (735)
salala
herb, rare in grassland (collected at Naibor Keju)

4—whole plant pounded and soaked in water and used as an emetic medicine for malaria.

*Becium abovatum* (E. Mey.) N. E. Br. (306)
lidurle
herb, rare in bushland

4—leaves used as a substitute for snuff tobacco 'naisuki).

*Becium* sp. (381)
moire
herb, common in grassland and bushland

1—nectar source; 6—collectively called rabraba.

*Erythrococchamys spectabilis* Guerke (968)
lokilidia
shrub, common in riverside bushland

4—leaves soaked in water and used as eye lotion.

*Fuertia africana* Th. Fries. (764)
lkarya-la-muny
herb, rare in grassland (collected at Naibor Keju)

2—leaves pounded and applied as cosmetics; 6—vernacular meaning red ochre (lkarya) of a rhino (muny).

*Hoslundia opposita* Vahl. (554, 660)
nchode
shrub, common in hilly bushland

3—fruit eaten raw; available in early dry season.

*Ipiza multiflora* (Benth) E. A. Bruce (625, 671)
sakua-leotini (lemooosua)
shrub, common in riverine forest

2—stem used for making a fire-stick: 4—burned ash used as a substitute for soda ashes (makati).

*Leonitis mollissima* Guerke (843)
njicheni
herb, rare on forest edge.

*Leucas calostachys* Oliv. (748)
ngenjeni
shrub, rare on forest edge (collected at Naibor Keju)

4—in some area (Naibor Keju) leaves used as fermentizer (together with Aloe root and the fruits of *Kigelia*) for brewing honey beer.

*Leucas macteinensis* R. Br. (198)
mbaisherei
herb, common in bushland and grassland

1—nectar source.

*Leucas molis* Bak. (275, 587, 781)
loorp (lkomelas. norpat)
herb, common in grassland and bushland

1—nectar source; 6—considered to be a lowland type of *Leonitis mollissima* (njicheni).

*Leucas pratensis* Vatke (865)
melonyi (lkomelas)
Ethnobotany of the Suiei Dorobo

herb, common in riverside bushland
1—nectar source.

*Leucas urticifolia* R. Br. (604)

mbaisherei
herb, common in riverside bushland
1—nectar source.

*Leucas sp.* (183)
sigiti
herb, common in bushland
4—leaves and flowers soaked in warm water and the decoction is used as eye lotion.

*Ocimum basilicum* L. (532)

ldurle
herb, common in grassland and bushland
4—leaves used as substitutes for snuff (*naisuki*) and chewing tobacco (*loikonbao*).

*Ocimum suave* Willd. (172. 254, 619)

lbakututi (*lemuran*)
shrub, common in hilly bushland
2—stem used for making a fire-stick: 4—whole plant burned and the ashes used as a substitute for soda ashes.

*Orthosiphon suffrutescens* (Thonn.) J. K. Morton (913)

ldololit
shrub, locally common in riverside bushland
1—nectar source.

*Plectranthus assurgens* (Bak.) J. K. Morton (867)

ldololit
herb, common in riverside bushland.

*Plectranthus caninus* Roth. (725)

laashoo
herb, common in grassland (collected at Naibor Keju)
4—used as medicine for the liver; also used for livestock medicine for making the afterbirth (*midon*) come out.

*Plectranthus igniarius* Schweinf. (943)

lburan
herb, common in bushland
4—used as livestock medicine for making the afterbirth (*midon*) come out.

*Plectranthus tenuiflorus* Vatke. (251)

lburan
herb, common in bushland
4—women's medicine (substitute of the next species): whole plant soaked in warm water and used as a purgative medicine for cleaning the "stomach" after giving a birth.

*Plectranthus sp.* (10)

sumuruni
herb, common in hilly bushland
4—women's medicine: whole plant soaked in warm water and used as medicine for "cleaning the stomach" after giving a birth, especially when the afterbirth (*midon*) does not come out.

*Plectranthus sp.* (240)

loetimi
shrub, rare in riverine forest
2—stem used for making a fire-stick: 4—whole plant burned and the ashes used as a substitute of soda ashes.

*Plectranthus sp.* (876)

nubunap
herb. rare in riverside bushland
6—considered to be poisonous for goat.

*Plectranthus sp.* (559)

lopetali
herb, common undergrowth in forest
2—leaves used for bedding.

*Pyrostachys umbrosa* (Vatke.) Perkins (875)

inoalo
shrub. rare in riverine bushland
4—used as ritual medicine.

*Satureia punctata* (Benth.) Brig. (999)

matalakwa
dwarf shrub. rare in rocky hills
4—leaves used for making tea.

*Titmca aethiopica* Kotschy & Peyv. (131)

lokilidia
shrub, common in riverside bushland
4—fruit and leaves pounded and soaked in water, then used as eye lotion.

Leguminosae (Caesalpinioideae)

*Bauhinia tomentosa* L. (25)

lecholo
shrub, common in hilly bushland
2—wood used for a spear shaft; twigs used for smoking milk containers, called *lorien*; twigs also used as toothbrush; 6—considered to be a lower type of the next species.
Bauhinia tomentosa L. (246)
lorokike
shrub, common on forest edge
2—material for toothbrush, spear shaft and
lorien (twig used for smoking a milk container); 6—considered to be a highland (supuko) type of the above.

Cassia didymobotrya Fres. (347, 723)
senetoi
shrub, common on forest edges
4—root soaked in water and used as an
emetic medicine for malaria (nkereuwa) and
hepatitis (nliss); 6—root tastes kedua (very
bitter).

Cassia longiracemosa Vatke (415)
lokirisiai
shrub, common in hilly bushland (collected
at Loinyowashin)
4—root and leaves soaked in water, and the
decoction is mixed with milk, then drunk
as medicine for fever.

Cassia singueana Del. (717)
lkinerteti (lengorno)
shrub, rare in hilly bushland
4—root soaked in water and used as medi­
cine for stomach disorder (stomachache
and diarrhea) and sore throat (nuveyia-lo­
goso).

Cadia purpurea (Picc.) Ait. (899)
lkekertai
tree, locally common in hilly bushland
(collected at Uaso Ronkai)
4—bark used with morijioi (Acocantha
sp.) for making arrow poison.

Delonix elata (L.) Gamble (127)
lawai
tree, rare in hilly bushland
2—wood used for making a container,
specially oil or butter container, and goat’s
bell (lodongodon).

Newtonia hildebrandtii (65)
loinuki (lokusoroi)
tree, common in wooded grassland
1—nectar source; 2—wood used for con­
struction and also for charcoal burning;
4—bark soaked in water and used as medi­
cine for stomach disorder, specially
for excessive eating; 6—bark tastes kemoto­
to (astringent).

Tamarindus indica L. (716)
rogue
Tree, very rare in hilly bushland
3—leaves eaten raw, or dried and used for
making tea; 4—fruit, or root and bark
soaked in water and used as medicine for
stomach disorder (erabatisha).

Tylosema fassogleflsis (Schweinf.) Torr &
Hillcoat. (309)
lekauri
vine, common in hilly bushland
1—goat’s fodder, important in dry season.

Leguminosae (Mimosoideae)

Acacia ataxacantha D. C. (151)
siololan
shrub, common in hilly bushland
1—goat’s fodder; nector source; 2—con­
struction material; 4—in some area, leaves
soaked in water and used as eye lotion, or
pounded and applied to a boil (lodotai):
6—considered as a highland type of the
next species.

Acacia brevispica Harms. (113)
lgirigiri
shrub, abundant in bushland
1—nectar source and goat’s fodder; 2—
used for construction materials; 4—in
some area, used as livestock medicine; 6—
considered as a lowland type of the above.

Acacia drepanolobium Sjöestedt (110)
luai
shrub, rare in bushland
3—green gall eaten raw; 4—bark soaked in
water and used as medicine for stomach
disorder; 6—bark tastes kemototo (astringent).

Acacia elatior Brenan ssp. elatior (501)
sesai
tree, rare in riverside wooded grassland
4—bark soaked in water and used as medi­
cine for stomach disorder; 6—bark tastes kemototo.

Acacia etbaica Schweinf. ssp. platycarpa
Brenan (572)
lehakwai
tree, locally common in bushland
4—bark soaked in water and used as medi­
cine for stomach disorder.
Acacia gerrardii Benth. (731)
lankau
tree, locally common in grassland (collected at Naibor Keju)
4—bark boiled and the decoction is mixed with milk, then used as medicine for nkiroter (bone pain). Ibai (joint pain) and nkorian (backache); 6—considered to be related to Acacia tortilis.

Acacia hockii DeWild. (93)
lerrai
shrub, rare in riverside bushland
4—bark soaked in water and used as medicine for children's diarrhea; bark also used for making tea.

Acacia humalosa Benth. (299)
lkeredi
tree, rare in dry bushland
4—bark soaked in water and used as medicine for diarrhoea.

Acacia horrida (L.) Willd. ssp. benadiresis (Chiov.) Hillcoat & Brenan (399, 411)
lmarti
tree, rare in bushland
3—green gall eaten raw; 4—bark soaked in water and used as medicine for stomach disorder; 6—considered to be related to lurai because of its gall.

Acacia mellifera (Vahl) Benth (109)
litti
tree, common in dry bushland
1—nectar source, 2—used for charcoal burning and for making a stick (rungu).

Acacia nilotica (L.) Del. (63, 95)
lkiloriti
shrub, rare in bushland and wooded savanna
4—bark soaked in water and used as medicine on various occasions; for women after giving a birth, bark boiled in goat bone soup; for stomach disorder, bark soaked in water; dried pods boiled in water and drunk like tea; in some area green pods pounded and applied to a wound; 6—bark tastes kemototo (tannin's taste).

Acacia nubica Benth. (216)
llep
shrub, rare in dry bushland
4—used as medicine for various diseases; for nkirotet (a disease of bone). and ndiss (hepatitis), bark boiled in goat bone soup; for gonorrhea (kisunono or ibai-le-nkolion), boiled with makutukuti (Clerodendron) and sheep fat, and drunk; sold at market as medicine: 6—bark has peculiar smell (kelele).

Acacia reficiens Wawra ssp. misera (123)
lleurai
shrub, abundant in dry savanna
3—sweet inner bark chewed; 4—bark also used for childrens stomach disorder.

Acacia senegal (L.) Willd. (175)
luderikesi
tree, locally common in bushland
3—gum obtained in large quantities and eaten; 4—bark soaked in water and used as medicine for stomach disorder.

Acacia tortilis (Forsk.) Hayne (105)
llepes
tree, abundant in wooded savanna and bushland
1—pods (called sagarami) are important food of goats in the dry season; 2—used as construction materials for building huts and fences; inner bark used for binding; root used for making a haft of chisel (jalelulo-keek) for curving a wooden container; wood also used for charcoal burning; 3—dried pods called lpaas pounded and mixed with milk to drink; 4—bark soaked in water, and the decoction is mixed with milk, then used as medicine for nkirotet (disease of bones); 5—used as ritual medicine and also indispensable to various rituals, like lasarr and nkieu.

Acacia sp. (391)
lumunyanunyi (lmelelek)
tree, rare in hilly bushland
2—core wood used for making a rungu; 4—bark boiled in bone soup and used as medicine for strength: also soaked in water for use for stomach disorder; 6—bark tastes kemototo (tannin's taste).

Acacia sp. (883)
lkkeanbansi
shrub, very rare in hilly bushland
4—bark soaked in water and used as medicine for children's stomach disorder; 6—bark tastes a little sweet; this species is considered to be related to lerai (Acacia hockii).
Albizia allthclmintica Brongn. (106)

Iml glutan
tree, common in hilly bushland
4—bark boiled in water and used as an anthelmintic medicine for tapeworms (ntumna); decoction also used for washing skin rashes (ipepedo) of children; sold at markets; 6—bad smell of a certain kind (kelele).

Albizia sp. (234)

enteti
tree, common in montane forest
6—considered to be related to reket.

Dichrostachys cinera (L.) Wight & Arn.

ssp. africana Brenan & Brummitt. (180, 585)

lekar

tree, common in hilly bushland
4—leaves used as eye medicine; leaves dried and pounded, and put into eye, then washed away with water.

Entada leplostachya Harms (191)

ltalamoi
tree, common in hilly bushland
4—root boiled in goat bone soup and used as medicine for strength; soaked in water and used for chest pain and joint pain (lbai); 6—considered to be a lowland type of the next.

Entada sp. (20)

lodotapuka
tree common on forest edge
4—root used with goat soup as medicine for strength; 6—considered as a highland type of the above; tapuka means flower.

Leguminosae (Papilionoideae)

Abrus schinperi Bak. (515)

saikorkori
shrub, common in hilly bushland
2—stem used as a toothbrush.

Craibia laorrentii De Wild. (50, 682)

lmampaatei
tree, common in riverine forest and on forest edge
3—beans considered to be poisonous and eaten only after boiling for several hours; highly nutritious and one of the most important wild plant foods of the Suiei; available in dry season.

Crotalaria incana L. ssp. purpuracens (Lam.) Milne-Rodh. (405)

letualan
shrub, common in dry bushland
2—dried pods (making a bell-like sound) used by children for playing as a substitute for a bell.

Crotalaria polypetra Schwei. (534)

letualan
shrub, common in bushland
2—dried pods used by children for playing as a substitute for a bell.

Dolichos oliveri Schwei. (707)

ldakat
creeping herb, rare in bushland
4—root considered as poisonous.

Erythrina abyssinica Lam. ex DC. (394, 583)

loboni
tree, rare in hilly bushland and forest edge
2—wood used for making ngalao (watering bucket for cattle); 6—considered as a highland type of the next.

Erythrina sp. (298)

Ingorochi
tree, common in dry bushland
2—wood used for making ngalao; 6—considered as lowland type of the above.

Glycine wig/IIii (Wight & Arn.) Verdc. sp. wig/IIii var. longicanda (Schwei.) Verdc. (905)

ioeti
vine, common in hilly bushland and riverine forest
1—goat's fodder.

Indigofera arrecta A. Rich. (413)

imeim
shrub, common in wooded grassland and bushland
2—dark green juice squeezed from leaves applied to lips as cosmetics.

Indigofera bogdanii Gillett var. bogdanii (767)

lunyinyi
dwarf shrub, common in grassland (collected at Naibor Keju)
4—root soaked in water and the decoction mixed with milk, and drunk as medicine for lbai (joint pain) and ukirotet (bone pain).
Indigofera garckeana Vatke (704)
lerorobo
shrub. common in hilly bushland
4—root soaked in water and used as medicine for kisumono and ibai.

Indigofera lupatana Bak. f. (384)
lataasia
shrub. rare in bushland
2—stem used for making an arrow shaft.

Indigofera spicata Forsk. (915)
dawa-le-ndkop
herb. common in bushland
4—whole plant pounded and applied to a wound and burn.

Indigofera spinosa Forsk. (359)
lketagishi
shrub. common in bushland
4—root boiled in goat soup and used as medicine for strength; specially used when recovering from illness.

Indigofera swaziensis Bolus var. swaziensis (668)
lmejala (lparchodwa)
shrub. rare in hilly bushland
4—root soaked in water and used with milk as medicine for rheumatism (ibai) and bone pain (nikoiter).

Indigofera volkensii Taub. (227)
nasungoyo
shrub. rare in rocky hills
2—a fragrant plant; stem used for making a necklace, or pounded and mixed with lkarya (red powder) and used as cosmetics; 6—vernacular name meaning “to be fragrant”.

Indigofera volkensii var. nubica Chiov. (892)
?dwarf shrub. rare on rocky hills.

Lablab purpureus (L.) Sweet ssp. uncinatus
Verdc. (783)
lalandei
creeping herb. common in hilly bushland
3—small beans boiled and eaten.

Lonchocarpus sp. (687)
lteroi
tree. common in bushland
4—bark soaked in water and used as an emetic medicine for malaria and hepatitis (ndiss).

Macrotyloma axillare (E. Mey.) Verdc. var. glabrum (667)
lgisoiya
creeping herb. common in hilly bushland
1—cattle fodder.

Mucuna gigantea (Willd.) DC. ssp. quadrialata (Bak.) Verdc. (680)
lairraaj
vine. common in riverine forest
3—beans boiled and eaten: traditionally. beans were stored for future use: available in dry season.

Ormocarpum keensiense Gillet (969)
lolosioi
shrub. rare in bushland
2—wood used for making ear plugs of moran.

Ormocarpum trichocarpum (Tanb.) Engl. (563)
lengotia
shrub. rare in rocky hills and bushland
4—root and bark used as women’s medicine: boiled in sheep fat (lkerr) and given to a pregnant woman when she bleeds so as to prevent miscarriage; 6—root tastes ketukruk (hot).

Sesbania sesban (L.) var. nubica Chiov. (892)
lloyangalanyi
shrub. locally common in riverside bushland
4—root boiled in goat soup and used as medicine for strength.

Stylosanthes fruticosa (Retz.) Alston (920)
?dwarf shrub. rare on rocky hills.

Tephrosia noctiflora Bak. (395)
lotomia
shrub. common in bushland
4—root soaked in water or chewed for use as medicine for fever; 6—root tastes kedua (very bitter).

Tephrosia polyphylla (Chiov.) Gillett (685)
lepausi (lotomia)
shrub. common in bushland
4—root chewed or soaked in water and
used as medicine for fever; 6—root kedua.

**Tephrosia uniflora** (Chiov.) Gillett. (351)
letonia
shrub, common in bushland
4—root chewed or soaked in water and used as medicine for fever; 6—root kedua (very bitter).

**Vatovaea pseudolabolab** (Harms.) Gillett (207)
njiasi
vine, locally common in rocky bushland
3—root eaten raw or roasted.

**Vigna frutescens** A. Rich. (615)
nanyoi
vine, locally common on rocky hills
3—root roasted and eaten.

**Vigna ?membranacea** A. Rich. (107)
ligisolya
vine, rare in bushland
3—root roasted and eaten.

**Vigna praecox** Verdc. (149)
nkapanga
vine, locally common on rocky hills
3—root boiled or roasted and eaten.

**Vigna sp.** (78)
lalandei
creeping herb, common in riverside bushland
3—beans boiled and eaten.

**Vigna sp.** (52)
lidakai
vine, common in bushland
4—root considered as poisonous and used as ritual medicine.

**Lobeliaceae**

**Cyphilla glandulifera** Hochst. (914)
lkurij (lungurita)
herb. common in hilly bushland
3—root eaten raw.

**Lobelia giberroa** Hemsl. (223)
lkewai
shrub, rare in montane forest
4—honey from this flower considered to be poisonous and used as an emetic medicine for malaria.

**Loganiaceae**

**Nuxia congesta** Fres. (833)
loiborsiau
tree, common in forest
1—nectar source; 2—wood used for making a fire-stick; 6—considered to be a highland type of the next species.

**Nuxia oppositifolia** (Hochst.) Benth. (135, 690)
lpiroi
tree, rare in riverine forest
1—nectar source; 2—wood used for making a fire-stick; 6—considered to be a lowland type of the above.

**Strychnos henningsii** Gilg. (17)
lshipilikwa
tree, common on forest edge
4—bark soaked in water and used as medicine for fever; boiled in water and the decoction is mixed used with sheep fat and drunk to induce abortion; root also used with morijyo to make arrow poison.

**Strychnos mitis** S. Moore (721)
litakumot
tree, common in riverine forest and montane forest
2—fruit used for making a necklace of children; wood used for making a stick.

**Strychnos usambarensis** Gilg. (607)
lantururwai
tree, common in riverine forest
2—wood used for making a spear shaft and stick.

**Loranthaceae**

**Amyema panganensis** (Engl.) Balle. (171)
lurudenial
parasitic plant, common in hilly bushland
4—medicine for women's disease: whole plant soaked in water or boiled in sheep bone soup and used for preventing a pregnant woman from miscarriage in early stage; 5—also used as ritual medicine.

**Danserella fischeri** (Engl.) Balle. (386)
lurudenial
parasitic plant, common in bushland (collected on Cordia ovalis)
4—whole plant boiled in sheep bone soup and used as medicine by pregnant women for preventing miscarriage; 5—also used as ritual medicine.
**Erianthemenum** sp. (711)  
*lorudeniai*  
parasitic plant, common in bushland (collected from *Rhus natalensis*)  
4—whole plant boiled in sheep bone soup and used as medicine for a pregnant woman; 5—and also as ritual medicine.

*Oliverella hildebrandtii* (Engl.) Van Tiegh (596)  
*lorudeniai*  
parasitic plant, common in hilly bushland  
4—whole plant boiled in sheep bone soup and used as medicine for a pregnant woman; 5—ritual medicine.

**Tapinanthus ochleri** Engl. (907)  
*lorudeniai*  
parasitic plant, common in bushland  
2—juice squeezed from red flowers is put into Moran's eye to make it red and fierce;  
4—whole plant boiled in sheep bone soup and used as medicine for pregnant women.

*Viscum fischeri* Engl. (742)  
*lineimokon*  
parasitic plant, common in wooded savanna (collected from *Acacia gerrardii* at Naibor Keju)  
4—whole plant boiled with sheep fat and used as an emetic and purgative medicine which makes an afterbirth come out; 6—vernacular meaning "a thing which cannot support by itself."

**Lythraceae**

*Annanemia aegyptiaca* Willd. (810)  
*nadosoei*  
herb, locally common in riverside grassland.

*Lawsonia inermis* L. (714)  
*igeraui*  
shrub, rare in bushland  
4—root soaked in water and used as medicine for dysentery or other severe diarrhea; also used for a women's stomach disorder after giving a birth; 6—tastes *kekagali* (a little bitter) and smells *kelele* (bad smell of a certain kind).

**Malpighiaceae**

*Carmacanthus auriculatus* (Radlk.) Niedenzu. (245, 543, 688)  
*ikisushi* (*laimtiai, *imanumaniu*)  
shrub, locally common in bushland  
1—nectar source; 4—root soaked in water and used as medicine for body pain, such as bone pain (*nikiroteti*), rheumatism (*lbaie*) and backache (*nikorion*): in some area it is used for malaria.

*Triaspis niedenzuiana* Engl. (373)  
*ngopit-o-nikeroi*  
vine, locally common in riverine forest  
1—nectar source.

**Marsileaceae**

*Marsilea macrocarpa* Presl. (820)  
*letrott*  
herb, locally common in riverside grassland.

**Malvaceae**

*Abutilon longicuspe* A. Rich. (894)  
*sulubei*  
shrub, common in bushland  
2—bark used for making a basket (*sainei*).

*Abutilon mauritiamum* (Jacq.) Medic. (580)  
*sulubei*  
shrub, common in bushland  
2—bark used for making a basket.

*Abutilon pannosum* (Forsk.) Schlect. (998)  
*sulubei*  
shrub, common in bushland  
2—bark used for making a basket.

*Hibiscus aponeurus* Sprague & Hutch. (279)  
*fokumeki (ukarauyi)*  
shrub, common in bushland  
2—stem used by children for making a miniature arrow; 3—small fruit eaten raw; 4—root burned and the ashes are applied to a boil (*lodota*); 5—ritual medicine.

*Hibiscus greenwayi* Baker (1012)  
*erigen manjai*  
shrub, rare in wooded savanna  
2—stem used for making a fire-stick; 3—young leaves eaten raw; sweet stem chewed.

*Hibiscus mieranthus* L. f. (538)  
*lukumekyi*  
shrub, common in bushland  
2—stem used by children for making a
miniture arrow: 4—root burned and the ashes applied to lodotai (boil).

_Hibiscus vitifolius_ L. (592)

sabai

shrub, rare in bushland
6—vernacular derived from its hairy spine (sabai) of the stem: noted as harmful to children.

_Pavonia arabica_ Boiss. (1005)

lyolon

shrub, rare in bushland
4—whole plant soaked in water and used as medicine for fever (lemaa).

_Pavonia urens_ Cav. var. _tomentosa_ Brenan (629)

suhbee

shrub, common in bushland
2—bark used for making a basket.

_Sida ovata_ Forsk. (530)

neabi

dwarf shrub, common or locally abundant in dry bushland
1—cattle’s fodder.

_Sida rhombifolia_ L. (871)

suhbee

shrub, common in riverside bushland
2—bark used for making a basket.

_Meliaceae_

_Ekebergia_ sp. (81)

songoroi

tree, rare in montane forest
2—construction material.

_Ekebergia_ sp. (230)

reket

tree, rare in montane forest
1—nectar source; 2—construction material.

_Lepidotrichilia volkensii_ (Guerke) Leroy (226, 844)

Ilukutia (ilagas)

tree, rare in montane forest
2—wood used for making a beehive.

_Melia volkensii_ Guerke (302)

Ilarmaroi

tree, common in hilly bushland and riverine forest
2—wood used for making a beehive (lorika dapash), beehive (ugidon) and honey container (ldakaam); 4—wood burned for killing insects, specially mosquitos.

_Trichilia roka_ (Forsk.) Chiov. (504)

Ibeeri

tree, locally common in riverine forest
1—nectar source.

_Menispermaceae_

_Chasmanthera dependens_ Hochst. (12)

lobito

vine, locally common on rocky hills
3—stem roasted and eaten; available all the year around; 5—ritual medicine.

_Cissampelos pareira_ L. var. _orbiculata_ (DC.) Miq. (854)

Nakuotolo

vine, common in riverine forest
1—nectar source.

_Tinospora caffra_ (Miers) Troupin (11, 540)

_lungurit_ (ujibise)

vine, locally common on rocky hills
3—stem roasted and eaten.

_Monimiaceae_

_XXylia monospora_ (Baill.) Warb. (324)

Ikukutia

tree, rare in montane forest
2—wood used for making a beehive.

_Moraceae_

_Dorstenia_ sp. cf. _D. denticulata_ Peter (61, 956)

Imangaritt

herb, locally common in rainy season
3—root eaten raw.

_Ficus capensis_ Thub. (249, 655)

Ideauxan

tree, common in riverine forest
3—fruit eaten raw; 4—bark soaked in water and used as medicine for stomach disorder; 6—bark tastes kenototo (tannin’s taste).

_Ficus glutosa_ Del. (708)

Eletan

tree, common in riverine forest
3—fruit eaten raw; 4—bark soaked in
water and used as medicine for stomach disorder: 6—bark kemototo (tannin's taste).

*Ficus natalensis* (Miq.) Hochst. (34, 734) seepei (sepet)
tree, common in riverine forest and forest edge
2—dried wood used for making fire: 3—fruit eaten raw; important food: available all the year around.

*Ficus sycomorus* L. (137)
ingaboli
(tree, common in riverine forest
2—wood used for making a stool: 3—fruit eaten raw: 4—bark soaked in water and used for stomach disorder: 6—bark kemototo (tannin's taste).

*Ficus* sp. (301)
iligi
tree, rare in hilly bushland and forest edge
3—fruit eaten raw: 4—bark soaked in water and used as medicine for stomach disorder.

*Ficus* sp. (141, 933)
retei
tree, common in riverine forest and forest edge
2—wood used for making a stool: 3—sweet fruit eaten raw (important wild fruit); resin used as chewing gum; 5—ritual medicine.

*Ficus* sp. (345)
italaan
tree, rare in riverine forest
6—fruit not eaten.

*Ficus* sp. (531, 623)
Itakaritol
tree, rare in riverine forest
6—fruit not eaten.

*Ficus* sp. (155, 506)
lkeeya
tree, rare in riverine forest
4—fruit considered to be poisonous.

*Ficus* sp. (243)
ndento
tree, rare in montane forest
2—dried wood used for making fire and for fumigating honeybees: 3—fruit eaten raw: 6—considered as a highland type of seepei (*Ficus natalensis*).

**Moringaceae**

*Moringa* sp. nr. *M. stenopetala* (Bak. f.) Cufod. (1015)
lorisano
herb, rare in bushland
4—small quantity of root eaten raw for curing fever (*ichamaa*); 5—also used as ritual medicine (*ntsinnu*).

**Myrsinaceae**

*Maesa lanceolata* Forsk. (862)
loolu]
tree, rare in montane forest
4—bark soaked in water and used as medicine for chestpain (*muyeian-lo-igo'o*); 6—bark tastes kekegan (a little bitter).

*Myrsine africana* L. (319)
seketi (seketi-le-ngae)
shrub, rare in highland rocky places
4—fruits are highly valued medicine and sold at a local market; first, they are boiled in goat and cattle bone soup and used as medicine for getting strength, used especially when severely sick or wounded; fruits boiled with sheep fat and the decoction is drunk as a tranquilizer; fruits also used as an anthelmintic medicine and for fever; 6—fruits taste kekagan (a little bitter) and ketuktuk (hot) and makes the body warm.

**Myrothamnaceae**

*Myrothamnus flabellifolius* (Sond.) Welw. (313)
sorangoia
shrub, common on rocky hills
4—leaves used for making tea; and also as medicine for chestpain (*muyeian-lo-igo'o*).

**Myrtaceae**

*Eucaripus* sp.
masanduku
tree, common around towns (collected at
Mararal)
4—bark soaked in water and the decoction used with milk or honey as medicine for nkiro tet (bone pain), lbai (joint pain) and nkori on (backache).

Syzygium guineense (Willd.) DC. (322, 539, 546)
leperoi (Imaluany, lanbop)
tree, common in riverine forest
4—bark boiled in goat bone soup and used as medicine for strength and for woman’s infertility; bark soaked in water and used for stomachache; 6—considered as a lowland type of the next one.

Syzygium guineense (Willd.) DC. (786)
lairakai
tree, common in montane forest
4—bark used as medicine for strength and for woman’s infertility; 6—considered as a highland type of the above.

Nyctaginaceae

Boerhavia sp. (158)
aisho-otata
herb, locally common in dry bushland
1—goat’s fodder; 4—leaves dried and pounded and mixed with water, and applied to skin rashes (Ipepedo) and wounds; 6—vernacular meaning honey (naisho) of smallstock (tatare).

Ochnaceae

Ochna insculpta Sleumer (286, 327, 652)
modonkotit (lkootum)
tree, common in montane forest
4—root soaked in water and used as medicine for chest pain; also boiled in bone soup for use as a medicine for strength.

Ochna sp. (262)
lpangaat
tree, rare in montane forest
1—nectar source.

Olacaceae

Strombosia scheffleri Engl. (552, 880)
ichenimara (ichenikeri, inayirebene)
tree, rare in montane forest
4—bark soaked in water and used as medicine for stomachache; bark also boiled in goat bone soup for use as a medicine for strength.

Ximenia americana L. (253, 709)
laamai
shrub, common in hilly bushland
3—fruit eaten raw; 4—bark soaked in water and used as medicine for diarrhea; 6—bark tastes kemototo (astringent taste).

Ximenia caffra Sond. var. natalensis Sond. (89)
lmunguchi
shrub, rare in bushland
3—fruit eaten raw; 4—bark soaked in water and used as medicine for diarrhea; 6—bark kemototo (astringent).

Oleaceae

Jasminum floribundum R. Br. (568)
? vine, common in hilly bushland.

Jasminum fluminense Vell. ssp. holstii (Gilg.) Turrill. (686)
loitegomi
vine, common in bushland
4—root dried and smoked like a cigarette for relieving headache.

Jasminum parvisolium Knobl. (177)
Imanunamu (loitegomi)
vine, common in hilly bushland
4—root dried and smoked like a cigarette for use as medicine for headache; also used for snake-bite.

Linociera battiscombei Hutch. (565)
loliontai
tree, common in montane forest
2—wood used for making a rungi (club) and spear shaft; fruit for making a girl’s necklace; 4—bark soaked in water and used for malaria (nkereuwa), back pain (nkorioni) and as anthelmintic medicine (with lmukutu and lchinge); 6—bark kedua (very bitter) and kelele (bad smell of a certain kind).

Linociera nilotica Oliv. (335)
nekapile (ldeemian)
tree, rare in montane forest
1—nectar source; 4—bark soaked in water for use as medicine for stomach disorder.
Elshenobotany of the Suiei Dorobo

*Olea africana* Lam. (32, 422)

*torien* (*Idaniyoi, Ingerioi*)
tree, common (locally abundant) in montane forest
2—wood used for making a stick; twigs used for smoking a milk container; 4—bark soaked in water and used with *humukutan* and *lehingei* as medicine for tapeworm (*ntunna*); 6—vernacular derived from its use as *torien* (twig used for smoking milk containers).

*Schrebera alata* (Hochst.) Welw. (36, 255)

*iseu* (*lebeneuni*)
tree, common in riverine forest and lower montane forest
1—nectar source; 4—bark used as medicine for toothache; 6—considered as lowland type of the next; vernacular name, *lebeneuni* (three leaves) derived from its leaflets.

*Schrebera alata* (Hochst.) Welw. (510)

*namalalo*
tree, common in montane forest
4—bark used as medicine for toothache; 6—considered as highland type of the above.

Oliniaeae

*Olinia rochetiana* A. Juss. (816)

*nkironyi*
tree, rare in montane forest
4—bark soaked in water or boiled in goat bone soup and used as medicine for chronic malaria (*ndigana*).

*Olinia* sp. (333)

*loisaei*
tree, rare in montane forest
6—called a tree of rain, because here is always water dropping under this tree.

Opiliaceae

*Opilia campestris* Engl. (114, 121)

*lpakenyi*
shrub, common in dry bushland
2—stem used for making an arrow shaft; 3—fruit eaten raw.

Passifloraceae

*Adenia gummifera* (Harv.) Harms. var.

*gummifera* (185, 346)

*Imalilina*
vine, rare in hilly bushland
2—red resin used as glue (*wala*); stem used for making a necklace; 4—stem and root dried and smoked like a cigarette as medicine for headache and cough (*Iwata*).

*Adenia gummifera* (Harv.) Harms. var.

*sarunjo*
vine, rare in hilly bushland and on forest edge
5—ritual medicine of *loibou* (diviner); 6—according to the Suiei, thick root of this species is different from the above.

*Adenia volkensii* Harms (938)

*lturmaei* (*Iperintai*)
herb, rare in dry bushland
5—fruit and root considered to be poisonous and used by a sorcerer (*lasakutoni*).

Pedaliaceae

*Sesamothamus busceanus* Engl. (205)

*lemijili*
shrub, rare in dry bushland
2—wood used for making a haft of brand iron, knife and ax; 6—vernacular derived from cattle brand iron (*Inenjile*).

Phytolaccaceae

*Phytolacca dodecandra* L'Herit (650, 778)

*syokolteyai* (*lkicale, lnagiri*)
vine, common in riverine bushland and forest
4—root soaked or boiled in water and used as an emetic and purgative medicine; 6—root *kelele* (bad smell of a certain kind).

Pittosporaceae

*Pittosporum viridiflorum* Sims. (594)

*Iketalaaslla*
tree, rare in montane forest
4—bark soaked in water and used for stomach disorder; also boiled in goat bone soup for making a medicine for strength; 6—bark *kemototo* (tannin's taste) and the decoction *wereko* (*brown*).

Plumbaginaceae
Plumbago zeylanica L. (69, 525)
lkiriiantus
shrub, rare in hilly bushland
4—root soaked in water and used as medicine for stomachache (ngony) and the liver (minyuwa). Sometimes mixed with milk or bone soup; sold at a local market; 6—root tastes kemototo (astringent) at first, then ketuktuk (hot).

Polygalacese

Polygala sphenoptera Fres. var. minor (Chod.) Chiov. (1954)
herb, rare in bushland.

Polygonacese

Oxygonum simum (Meisn.) Dammer (146)
njunge
herb, common to abundant in wooded savanna and bushland
3—leaves boiled and eaten as relish.

Polygonum senegalense Meisn. (281, 798)
loibonga (lmatili, mpupa)
herb, locally common in riverside bushland
4—ritual medicine.

Portulacacese

Portulaca oleracea L. (190)
loirabirab
herb, common in bushland
4—whole plant pounded and applied to a wound and burn.

Portulaca oleracea L. (190)
loirabirab
herb, common in bushland
4—whole plant pounded and applied to a wound and burn.

Portulaca quadrislida L. (160)
loirabirab
herb, common in bushland
4—whole plant used as medicine for a burn and wound.

Talinum portulacifolium Schweinf. (220)
leshurshin
herb, common in wooded savanna
2—red flower used to dye clothes; 3—leaves
eaten raw; 4—leaves pounded and applied to a wound; root roasted and pounded, and mixed with goat fat, then applied to a boil (lodium).

Proteacese

Fallaria saligna Harv. (233)
ljilma
tree, locally common in montane forest
4—bark soaked in water and used as medicine for stomach disorder; bark also used for making tea, and with bone soup to get strength; 6—considered as a highland type of the next.

Fallaria saligna Harv. (805)
lmandurmi
tree, rare on forest edge
6—considered as the lowland type of the above.

Ranunculacese

Clematis bracliata Thunb. (960)
nitasingisho (nkolekole)
vine, common in riverine forest and bushland
4—leaves used as a substitute for snuff (naisuki); 5—ritual medicine.

Ramnacese

Berchemia discolor (Klotsch) Hemsl. (45)
santaiti
tree, rare in bushland
3—fruit eaten raw; 4—bark used for tea, or soaked in water and used for stomach disorder, or boiled in bone soup; 6—bark kemototo (astringent taste).

Helinus mystacinus (Ait.) Stend. (94)
loitegomi
vine, common in bushland
2—stem and bark used for making a basket; 4—root boiled in water and used as medicine for snake-bite (mixed with sheep fat).

Rhamnus prinoides L'Hérit (229, 733)
Ikinyl (makerachi)
shrub to tree, rare in montane forest and forest edge
4—root soaked in water (water gets blue) and used as medicine for preventing and
curing malaria; also used (with sheep fat) for inducing abortion; bark boiled in goat bone soup and used by moran to get strength; sold as a local market; 6—root tastes kedua (very bitter).

*Rhamnus staddo* A. Rich. (703)

*Ikokorai*

shrub, rare on forest edge
4—yellow inner bark soaked in water and used as medicine for malaria, hepatitis (*ndiss*) and fever; 6—bark kedua (very bitter).

*Scutia myrtina* (Burm. f.) Kurz (71)

*Iokokari*

tree, common in riverine forest
3—fruit eaten raw; 4—root boiled in goat bone soup and used by moran for getting strength; 6—root kekagan (bitter).

*Ziziphus abyssinica* Hochst. ex A. Rich (1017)

*Loilalei*

tree, rare in bushland
3—fruit eaten raw; 4—bark soaked in water and used as medicine for stomach disorder.

*Ziziphus macronata* Willd. (548)

*Loilalei* (*Idelendei*)
tree, rare in bushland
3—fruit eaten raw; 4—bark soaked in water and used as medicine for stomach disorder.

**Rhizophoraceae**

*Cassipollrea celsaestroides* Alston (16)

*Lobobo*
tree, common on forest edge
2—wood used for making a spoon; 6—considered as the lowland type of the next.

*Cassipollrea euryoides* Alston (236)

*Etuk*
tree, common in montane forest
2—used for making a spoon; 6—highland type of the above.

**Rosaceae**

*Prunus africana* (Hook. f.) Kalkm. (556)

*Ikonjok* (*Inalanti*)
tree, rare in montane forest
4—bark boiled in goat bone soup for use as medicine for strength.

*Rubus rigidus* Sm. (847)

*Nkaakut* (*Iparmonyo*)
twine, common in riverine bushland
3—fruit eaten raw; available in dry season; 5—ritual medicine.

**Rubiaceae**

*Canthium keniense* Bullock (634)

*Nbangaat*
tree, rare in riverine forest.

*Canthium schimperianum* A. Rich. (698, 753)

*Lodoyani* (*Itiesi*)
tree, common in riverine forest and forest edge
1—nectar source.

*Canthium ?setiflorum* Hiern (120)

*?imejioi*, *?legarmon*

shrub, common in bushland
3—fruit eaten raw; 5—ritual medicine (?).

*Conostomium quadrangulare* (Rendle.) Cuf. (659)

*Ikeleyan*

herb, rare in bushland
3—nectar sucked by children.

*Gardenia* sp. (66)

*Imurgusian*

shrub, common in bushland
2—twig used for making a stirrer (*Ikepere*).

*Oldenlandia wiedemannii* K. Schum. (952)

*Nkeju-o-longo*

herb, common in bushland
1—goat’s fodder; 6—vernacular meaning foot (*Nkeju*) of dik-dik (*Longo*).

*Oxyanthus speciosus* DC. (882)

*Iyonekike* (*Nabulolota*)
tree, rare in montane forest
1—nectar source.

*Pavetta gardenifolia* A. Rich. var. *gardenifolia* (410)

*Lokodatei*
tree, rare in riverine forest
3—fruit eaten raw.

*Pavetta* sp. (99)

*Legrruki*

shrub, common in hilly bushland
2—stem used for making an arrow shaft.
Pellitassia ouranogyne S. Moore (944)
sigii
dwarf shrub, common in bushland.

Pentas parvifolia Hiern (186, 468)
narugeroi
shrub, common in bushland
2—red flower put on the forehead of a girl as ornament.

Psychotria tarambassica Brem. (239, 673)
legruuki
shrub, common in bushland
2—stem used for making an arrow shaft;
3—fruit eaten but not tasty.

Rothmannia sp. (316)
ntorniki
tree, rare in montane forest
4—bark added in goat bone soup and used as medicine for ndigana (chronic malaria) and strength.

Rubia cordifolia L. (738)
likitadalet
dwarf shrub, rare in bushland (collected at Naibor Keju)
4—root soaked or boiled in water and used as medicine for chest pain.

Rytigynia loranthisfolia (K. Schum.) Robyns (51)
limeoji
shrub, common in bushland
3—fruit eaten raw; 6—consider as the lowland type of the next.

Rytigynia loranthisfolia (K. Schum.) Robyns (132, 257)
lkumousiati
shrub, rare in riverine forest and forest edge
2—wood used for making nguuret (throwing wooden spear); 3—fruit eaten raw; 6—highland type of the above.

Tarenna graveolens (S. Moore) Brem. (29, 434)
lmasei
small tree, common in lower forest
2—stem used for making a wooden arrow and nguuret (wooden spear); twig used for smoking a milk container; 6—lowland type of the next.

Tarenna graveolens (S. Moore) Brem. (259)
lmaisor
tree, common in montane forest
2—wood used for making nguuret (wooden spear), rungu (club) and arrow; 6—highland type of the above.

Uncaria africana G. Don. (555)
sanankuri (loilalei)
woody vine, common in riverine forest
4—root and bark soaked in water and used for stomach disorder: also boiled in bone soup and drunk as medicine for strength.

Vangueria acitloba Robyns (691)
lkormosioli
tree, common in hilly bushland and riverine forest
2—wood used for haft of chisel and for construction; 3—fruit eaten raw (important plant food); available in quantities in dry season; 6—lowland type of the next.

Vangueria acitloba Robyns (265, 765)
lmaladi (lkumit)
tree, rare on highland forest edge
3—fruit eaten raw: 6—highland type of the above.

Rutaceae

Calodendrum capense (L. f.) Thunb. (557)
lairraaj
tree, common in lower montane forest
1—nectar source.

Clausena anisata (Willd.) Benth. (561, 746)
lmataasia
tree, common in riverine forest and lower montane forest
2—twig used as toothbrush.

Teclea simplicifolia (Engl.) Verdoorn (315)
lkirai orok
tree, common in montane forest
3—fruit eaten (?): 4—bark soaked or boiled in water and used as a medicine for nkereawa (malaria), ndigana (chronic malaria) and ndiss (hepatitis): 5—green branch put in a fire on lasarr and other blessing rituals; 6—bark kedua (very bitter); vernacular meaning black (orok) lkirai.

Toddalis branchiata (L.) Lam. (752)
lparmonyo
vine, rare in forest (collected at Naibor Keju)
4—root soaked in water and the decoction
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is mixed with milk and drunk as medicine for malaria; 5—ritual medicine.

*Vepris eugeniifolia* (Engl.) Verdoorn (388) *ikirai*
tree, common to abundant in lower montane forest
2—green twig used for smoking (fumigating) a beehive; wood used for making a comb and *rungu* (club or stick); 4—bark soaked in water and used as medicine for malaria; green twig put on a fire and the smoke is applied to a patient suffering from body pain.

*Vepris glomerata* (F. Hoffm.) Engl. (284) *logolim*
tree, common in hilly bushland
2—green twig used as toothbrush; branches used for closing the entrance of a manyatta.

*Vepris samhuruensis* Kokwaro (156) *lkumpar*
tree, common in riverine forest
2—wood used for making an ax haft (ngojok); 3—fruit eaten raw.

*Zanthoxylum chalybeum* Engl. (852) *loisuki*
shrub, common in hilly bushland
2—green twig used for smoking a milk container; 4—fruit used as medicine for various diseases (chestpain, fever, sore throat, etc.) and for tea; fruit sold at a local market; 6—fruit *kelaplap* (hot and irritating taste).

*Zanthoxylum usambalense* (Engl.) Kokwaro (90, 560) *loisuki*
shrub, common in bushland
2—green twig used for smoking a milk container; 4—dried fruit soaked in water or mixed with milk and used as medicine for fever, chestpain, tonsilitis (*kilimi*) and sore throat; bark and leaves used as livestock medicine; fruits sold at a local market; 6—fruit tastes *kelaplap* (hot and irritating taste).

Salvadoraceae

*Salvadora persica* L. (111) *sokotei*
shrub, common in dry bushland
2—green twig used as toothbrush (sold at a local market); 3—fruit eaten raw; 4—root used as medicine for cleaning the “stomach” of a woman giving a birth; root soaked or boiled in water and the decoction is drunk as an emetic and purgative; 6—root *ketukutuk* (hot).

Santalaceae

*Osyris compressa* (Berg.) A. DC. (328) *losesiai*
shrub, rare on rocky hills
4—bark used for making tea and for children's stomach disorder; fragrant green branches put on a fire and the smoke is applied to a new born child to clean the body; 6—bark *kemototo* (astringent taste).

 Sapindaceae

*Allophyllus griseocrenatus* Gilg (639) *lnasanapat*
tree, common in riverine forests and forest edge
1—nectar source; 3—fruit eaten raw.

*Cardiospermum corinum* L. (696) *loitegomi*
vine, common on forest edge
4—root boiled and mixed with sheep fat and applied to a snake-bite.

*Dodonaea viscosa* Jacq. (749)
tree, rare in forest (collected at Naibor Keju)
4—bark boiled with milk and used as medicine for chestpain.

*Hapocoeicum foliolosum* (Hiern.) Bullock (447, 593) *lnuguti*
tree, common in lower montane forest
1—important nectar source; 2—twig used as toothbrush; wood used for making an ax haft; 4—leaves soaked or boiled in water and the decoction is used as eye lotion.

*Pappea capensis* (Spreng.) Eckl. & Zeyh. (566, 1007) *lkurongoi* (olgesigol in Mukogodo)
tree, rare to common in hilly bushland
4—bark used for tea and soaked in water for use as medicine for stomach disorder and ribpain, and boiled in bone soup for
getting strength; 5—also used as ritual medicine; 6—bark kemoto (astringent taste).

Sapotaceae

Anigeria adolfi-friederici (Engl.) Robyns & Gilbert (551)
nkilejo
tree, common to abundant in montane forest
1—nectar source; 4—bark soaked in water and used as medicine for stomach disorder.

Anigeria pseudolacemosa Hemsl. (225)
nkilio
tree, common in montane forest
1—nectar source; 4—bark soaked in water and used as medicine for stomach disorder.

Manilkara discolor (Sond.) Hemsley (325)
nehogis
tree, common to abundant in montane forest
1—nectar source; 4—bark soaked in water and used as medicine for stomach disorder; 6—considered as the highland type of the next.

Manilkara discolor (Sond.) Hemsley (165)
lgoisi
tree, common in riverine forest
1—nectar source; 2—heartwood used for making a rungu of a good quality; 3—fruit eaten raw; 4—bark soaked in water and used as medicine for stomach disorder; 6—considered as the intermediate type between the above and the next.

Manilkara discolor (Sond.) Hemsley (112)
looi
rare in hilly bushland and on forest edge
2—heartwood used for making a rungu (club); 3—fruit eaten raw; 4—bark used as medicine for stomach disorder; 6—bark kemoto (astringent); lowland type of the above.

Minusops sp. (627)
lpaakit
tree, common in montane forest
4—bark boiled in goat bone soup and used as medicine for stomach discolor (erabati-sho) and for getting strength; 6—bark kemoto (astringent).

Scrophulariaceae

Craterostigma plantagineum Hochst. (921)
nkeji-o-nkutju
herb, seasonally common in bushland and wooded grassland
5—ritual medicine (dried and powdered and mixed with fat, then applied to women's breast pain.

Cyenium sp. (1008)
kenyora
dwarf shrub, rare in bushland
5—ritual medicine, specially used as aphrodisiac medicine.

Ghikaena speciosa (Rendle) Diels. (1031)
kenyora
dwarf shrub, rare in bushland
5—ritual medicine (aphrodisiac).

Striga gesnerioides (Willd.) Vatke (676)
 sirai
herb to shrub. rare in bushland
6—vernacular derived from sirai (Euphorbia candela) under which it is usually found.

Simaroubaceae

Harrisonia abyssinica Oliv. (126)
lasaramai
shrub, rare in bushland
4—root soaked in water and the decoction is used for preventing and curing malaria; also used for inducing abortion; 6—bark kedua (very bitter taste).

Solanaceae

Lycium europaeum L. (382, 759)
lukii
shrub, rare in hilly bushland
4—root soaked in water and used as medicine for rib-pain (nolnarei), backpain (nkoriou) and joint pain (ibai); 5—ritual medicine.

Solanum arundo Mattei. (722)
shikawai
shrub, common in dry bushland
4—root soaked in water or chewed for use
as medicine for fever; bitter juice from the fruit applied to nipples of a mother to make a child wean; 6—root *kekagan* (bitter).

*Solanum dubium* Fres (578)

*mthulete*

shrub, common in dry bushland
4—root chewed as medicine for fever and sore throat (*muyeian lo igoso*); fruit pounded and applied to a wound to repel flies; 6—root *kekagan* (bitter).

*Solanum hastifolium* Dunal. (367)

*mphapata*

shrub, common in dry bushland
4—green leaves soaked in water and the decoction is used as eye lotion.

*Solanum incanum* L. (15, 445)

*mthulete*

shrub, abundant in bushland
4—root chewed, or soaked or boiled in water and used as medicine for fever, coughing (*lwata*) and sore throat (*muyeian lo igoso*); fruit applied to mother’s nipples to induce a child’s weaning easy; 6—root *kekagan* (bitter).

*Solanum nigrum* L. (519, 638)

*mhoato*

shrub, locally common in riverside bushland
5—ritual medicine.

*Solanum renschii* Vatke (618)

*mthulete*

shrub, common in bushland
4—root chewed or soaked in water and used as medicine for fever; 6—root *kekagan* (bitter).

*Withania somnifera* (L.) Dunal (402)

*mekuru*

shrub, rare in bushland
4—fruit soaked in water and the decoction is applied to eye diseases: root soaked or boiled in water and used as medicine for backache and joint pain.

*Sterculia*

*Grewia bicolor* Juss. (56)

*mhiteti*

shrub, common in bushland
2—stem used for making a spear shaft and arrow shaft for bleeding cattle; 3—fruit eaten raw (important plant food in early dry season, and all the fruits of genus *Grewia* are called *ipoasani* in general and available just after the rain); 5—on a circumcision rite, green branches are put at the entrances of the huts of the initiates; 6—considered as the lowland type of the next.

*Dombeya kirkii* Mast. (642)

*mkuo* (loloki)

shrub, common in hilly bushland
1—important nectar source. 2—stem used for making a bow (*nkua*), spear shaft and stick; bark for making a basket; 4—root boiled in bone soup for taking as medicine for strength; 5—green branches put at the entrances of the huts of the initiates on a circumcision rite; 6—considered as the lowland type of the above.

*Dombeya rotundifolia* (Hochst.) Planch. (1019)

*mlesapkon*

shrub, rare on rocky highland hills.

*Melhania velutina* Forsk. (611)

*ljue-le-mon*

dwarf shrub, rare in hilly bushland
4—stem and leaves roasted and the charcoal is applied to a wound.

*Sterculia stenocarpa* H. Winkl. (167, 890)

*mkerasha*

tree, common in bushland
2—twig used for cleaning a milk container; 3—fruit eaten raw: 4—root boiled with butter in water and used as medicine for *iliyatatiso* (a newborn baby’s indigestion) and children’s *ndigana* (chronic malaria); 6—decoction becomes *kepimuyani* (jelly like).

**Tiliaceae**

*Grellia bicolor* Juss. (56)

*mhiteti*

shrub, common in bushland
2—stem used for making a spear shaft and arrow shaft for bleeding cattle; 3—fruit eaten raw (important plant food in early dry season, and all the fruits of genus *Grewia* are called *ipoasani* in general and available just after the rain); 5—on a circumcision rite, green branches are put at the entrances of the huts of the initiates; 6—considered as the lowland type of the next.

*Grewia bicolor* Juss. (389)
siteti-letomia
shrub, rare on forest edges
2—wood used for making a spear shaft; 3—fruit eaten raw; 6—highland type of the above.

Grewia lilicina K. Schum. (206)
lkalakoi
shrub, common in dry bushland
3—fruit eaten raw; available in early dry season; 4—root boiled with bones and drunk for getting strength.

Grewia similis K. Schum. (440)
irri
shrub, common in bushland
3—fruit eaten raw; available in early dry season.

Grewia tembensis Fresen. var. kakothannos Burrett (103)
irri
shrub, common in bushland
3—fruit eaten raw; available in early dry season.

Grewia tenax (Forsk.) Fiori (215)
laietepai
shrub, common in dry bushland
3—fruit eaten raw; available in early dry season.

Grewia sp. 'trichocarpa' A. Rich. (791)
lpalaema
shrub, rare on forest edges
2—wood used for making an arrow shaft for bleeding and for shooting birds by the initiates on circumcision rite; 3—fruit eaten raw; available in early dry season.

Grewia villosa Willd. (46)
lpupoi
shrub, common in bushland
2—stem used for making an arrow shaft for bleeding and for shooting birds; 3—fruit eaten raw, available in early dry season; 4—root used in some areas as medicine for strength.

Triumfetta flavescens A. Rich. (869)
lkarpoeta
shrub, common in bushland.
1—nectar source.

Triumfetta rhomboidea Jacq. (356)
marekteipa
shrub, common in bushland
1—nectar source.

Turraea sp. (355)
lorei
shrub, rare in bushland
2—wood used for making a spear shaft.

Ulmaceae

Celtis africana Burm. f. (269)
loisiteti
tree, common in riverine forest and lower montane forest
3—fruit eaten raw.

Chaetacme aristata Planch. (272, 605)
samungurr (lakardaladai)
tree, common in riverine forest
4—bark boiled in goat bone soup and used as medicine for getting strength.

Trema orientalis (L.) Bl. (628)
loikilepoi
tree, common in riverine forest
2—wood used for making a sheath (nchachurr) and a fire-making stick (lipiron).

Umbelliferae

Heteromorpha trifoliata (Wendl.) Eckl. & Zeyh. (699, 734)
lkutyenti
tree, common in hilly bushland
5—root used as ritual medicine.

Pencedanum linderi Norman (1025)
lkiwaj
herb, rare undergrowth in lower montane forest
3—root eaten raw.

Steganotaenia avaliacea Hochst. (166, 353)
ltalekeni (ldule)
herb, common in wet hilly bushland
2—stem used for making a flute (ldule); 5—ritual medicine; 6—vernacular also meaning a flute which is made of this plant.

Torilis arvensis (Huds.) Link. (750)
ldule
herb, common in wet forest (collected at Naibor Keju)
2—stem used for making a flute (ldule); 4—leaves soaked in water and used as medicine for preventing miscarriage.
Urticaceae

Girardinia condensata Wedd. (672)
nai-gorr-o-lonowan
shrub. common forest undergrowth
4—root boiled in goat bone soup and used by moran for getting strength.

Obetia pinnatifida Baker (464)
nokoret
shrub to tree, rare in lower montane forest
2—bark used for making strong rope.

Panzolzia parasitica (Forsk.) Schweinf. (694)
linear
shrub. common in wet bushland near water
4—stem pounded and made clammy and applied to a burn: root used as livestock medicine.

Verbenaceae

Chiascanum marrubifolium Walp. (936)
lekolopanyi
herb. seasonally common in bushland
4—leaves used as a substitute for chewing tobacco.

Clerodendrum eriophyllum Gürke (221)
loiyabasei
shrub. common in bushland
2—whole plant used for construction.

Clerodendrum myricoides R. Br. (173)
lakvantukuti
shrub. rare in bushland
4—root boiled with sheep fat and the decoction is used as medicine for gonorrhea (kisunono or lbai-le-nkolion), joint and bone pain and backache: also boiled in goat bone soup for use as medicine for strength; root sold at a local market: 6—root kekagaw and kenguiri (bad smell).

Lantana rhodesiensis Moldenke (755)
sikutetle-nkolion
herb to shrub, locally common in highland grassland (collected at Naibor Keju)
4—root soaked or boiled in water and used as medicine for a pregnant woman; 6—vernacular meaning woman’s seketeti.

Lantana viburnoides (Forsk.) Vahl (218, 951)
lyongoriai
herb to shrub, common in bushland
4—whole plant soaked in water and used as medicine for a pregnant women.

Lippia carviodora Meikle (213)
lemeniyani
shrub. common in dry bushland
3—dried leaves used for making tea.

Lippia javanica (Burm. f.) Spreng. (529)
sioni
shrub, common in riverside bushland
4—root chewed or soaked in water and used as an emetic medicine for malaria; leaves soaked in water and the decoction is used for washing a children’s skin rashes (lpepedo) and measles (lito).  

Preunna oligotricha Bak. (542)
lomonira
shrub. rare in lower montane forest
2—twig used for smoking a milk container; 3—fruit eaten raw; 4—root soaked or boiled in water and used as medicine for joint and bone pain (lbai and nkirovet).

Preunna resinosa Schauer (296)
lomonira
shrub. rare in dry bushland
3—fruit eaten (?); 4—root soaked or boiled in water and used as medicine for lbai (joint pain).

Violaceae

Rinorea convallariiflora (Bak.) Eyles (881)
latalabulongo
tree, rare in lower montane forest.

Rinorea elliptica (Oliv.) O. Kuntze (693)
latalabulongo
tree, rare in lower montane forest.

Vitaceae

Cissus aphyllantha Gilg. (62)
Ikileniai
shrub, rare in bushland
4—root roasted and pounded until getting sticky and applied to a wound, burn and boil.

Cissus quadrangularis L. (8)  
sukurtuti
vine, common in bushland
2—stem considered as termite repellant and used for binding a beehive; 4—root boiled in bone soup and used for medicine for rib pain (nolnarei); 5—root kdakata (a little bitter) and kelangalan (hot).

Cissus rotundifolia (Forsk.) Vahl. (152, 462)  
lalaiti
vine, common in bushland
2—stem used as binding rope; 4—root boiled in bone soup and used as medicine for strength; in some area it is also used as medicine for ndis (spleen); 6—root kelaplap (irritating taste).

Cyphostemma orond (Gilg. & Bened.) Desc. (762)  
lorrow
creeping herb. common in highland grassland (collected at Naibor Keju)
3—leaves pounded and boiled, and mixed with milk to eat.

Cyphostemma sp. (7)  
thryotna (lorrd)
vine, common in bushland
3—leaves boiled and mixed with milk and sugar, or blood and eaten; 5—root used as ritual medicine; 6—lowland type of the next.

Cyphostemma sp. (268, 697)  
lanyamoti (lorrado)  
vine, common on forest edge
3—fruit sometimes eaten; leaves usually not eaten because they are overgrown and tough; 5—root used as ritual medicine; 6—highland type of the above.

Cyphostemma sp. (516)  
knkonee
vine, common in bushland
3—leaves boiled and eaten.

Rhoicissus revolii Planch. (153, 387)  
lwalkiyoi (lnerenial)
vine, common in riverside bushland
4—root soaked in water and used as medicine for stomach disorder; also used by warriors (moran) for getting strength (boiled in goat bone soup); 6—root kemo-toto (tannin’s taste) and makes the body “hot”.

Zygophyllaceae

Tribulus terrestris L. (98)  
lamrrwaki
herb, seasonally common in dry bushland
6—considered to be harmful to livestock, because this plant has numerous hairy spines.