WILD PLANT UTILIZATION OF THE BALESE AND THE EFE OF THE ITURI FOREST, THE REPUBLIC OF ZAIRE

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ABSTRACT Quite many plants are used by the Balese cultivators and the Efe hunter-gatherers who live in the midst of the tropical rain forest of Zaire. In total, 533 pieces of use information on 281 plants were gathered and presented here with scientific names, botanical information, usage categories, the etymology of vernacular names, and comparative notes with the plant utilization observed among the Tetri net-hunters by Tanno (1981).

Key Words: Pygmy hunter-gatherers, Sifting cultivators, Tropical rain forest, Wild plant utilization, Ethnobotany, Zaire.

INTRODUCTION

The Ituri forest, situated in the northeast corner of the Republic of Zaire, is a tropical rain forest with quite rich floristic environment (Fig. 1), where hunter-gatherer groups such as the Mbuti and the Efe, and shifting cultivators such as the Balese and the Bira people have been living for many generations depending totally on the forest.[1] Needless to say plants play quite important functions in the life of such nature-depending people. Various plants are used, searched for, and referred to in every aspect of human life, such as in nutrition, in material culture, in medical treatments and health care, in religious or magical practices, in oral tradition, and so on. We can read from the great bulk of the people's knowledge of the plants their philosophy on the nature, the characteristics of materio-technological adaptation to natural environment, cosmology, and even the features of human relations among the people.

Anthropological studies were done on the pygmies of the Ituri forest from the late 1920s through the 1950s by such known anthropologists as P. Schebesta (1933, 1936), P. Putnam (1948) and C. Turnbull (1961, 1965). Their concerns were mainly on the socio-cultural or religious aspects of the pygmies' life, and on the socio-political relationship between the pygmies and the neighboring cultivators. From the early 1970s, ecologically orientated research has started, trying to describe and analyze the ecological adaptation of the forest people to the natural environment, including

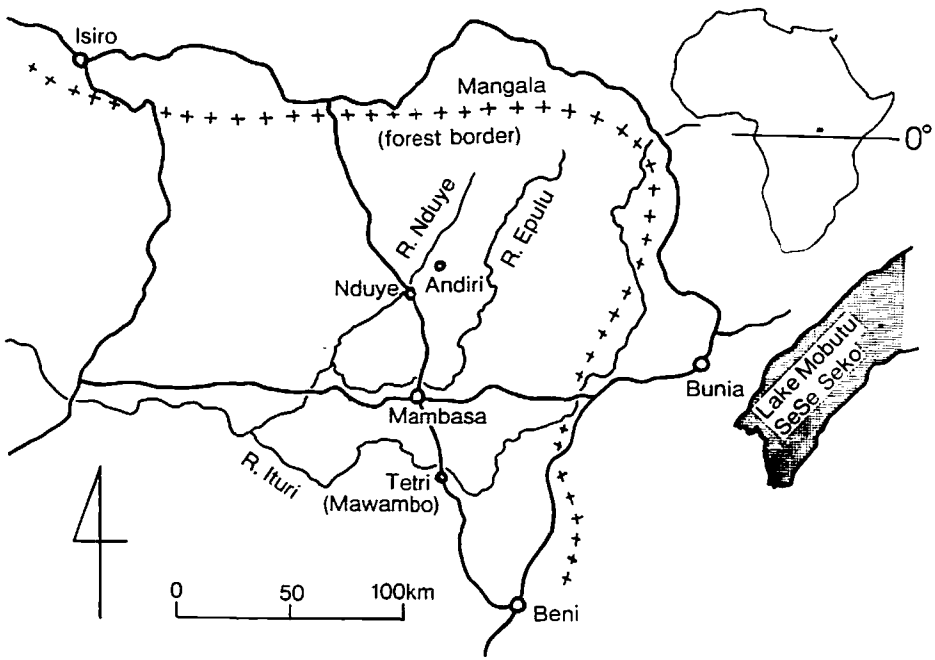

Fig. 1. The Ituri Forest.

the symbiotic relationship between hunter-gatherers and shifting cultivators (Harako, 1976; Tanno, 1976, 1981; Hart, 1978; Hart & Hart, 1986; Ichikawa, 1978, 1981, 1986; Terashima, 1983, 1985, 1986, 1987; Bailey, 1985; Bailey & Peacock, in press; Peacock, 1984, 1985; Waehle, in press). Ethnobotanical study, however, was not undertaken except the work of Tanno (1981) that treated the wild plant utilization of a group of net hunters in Tetri who live in symbiotic relationship with the Bira. Tanno gathered 187 wild plant specimens and their uses, added with the use information of 51 wild plants of which the specimens were not collected.

In this work, information gathered so far on wild plant utilization among the Balese cultivators of Andiri and the Efe archers who live around Andri keeping symbiotic relationship with Andiri Balese, is given in detail. Andiri is located in the midst of the ever green tropical forest, about 20 kilometers northeast of Nduye, consisting of seven small sub-villages, populated by about 250 Balese people in 1985. Around Andiri, there were about 200 Efe pygmies living in some 6 or 7 bands. The total number of the plants given information in this work has amounted to 281 species. The first and most important step of ethnobotanical work is to collect precise data as much as possible. Although this work is far from sufficient now, we have decided to publish this in the prospect of this being helpful as a guide to carry out future research to get more exact data in detail, including many variations.

COMPARATIVE VIEWPOINTS

The ethnobotanical study of the Balese cultivators and Efe hunter-gatherers in Andiri is of special interest in several comparative view points. One is that whether there are any differences in the cognition and utilization of plants between the Balese cultivators and the Efe hunter-gatherers who share the same natural environment. The ethnobotanical as well as ecological comparison of plant utilization would help us understand how the difference of subsistence mode affects the human relation to the natural environment. Next point is the comparison between the net hunters and the archers. Due to the long symbiotic relationship with the cultivators, the pygmies' culture has been much influenced by that of the cultivators with whom they live side by side. Consequently the net hunters and the archers have become two linguistically distinct groups. In former time, however, they were doubtlessly culturally homogeneous. In such situation, if a plant is recognized and used in the same way both among the net-hunters and the archers, but not so among the cultivators with whom they associate, the recognition and the utilization of the plant is quite likely to be pygmy-origin. Thus there is a possibility of reconstructing pygmy's original cultural elements through the ethnobotanical comparisons.

The comparison of the similarities and differences of the same plant species in each use category, such as in nutrition, in medical treatments, and in ritual practices, among them would be also of interest. Through such comparisons we may be able to understand the difference of the degree of natural influence on the plant utilization pattern according to particular use categories.

The present situation of the study, however, does not allow us to do such attempts in detail, but we hope they would be done in future.

INFORMATION COLLECTION AND SPECIMEN IDENTIFICATION

The research on which this work is chiefly based was carried out in 1985, from August through October in Andiri by M. Ichikawa, M. Sawada and H. Terashima.[2] The information was gathered in two steps. First, two special informants were picked out, one being a Balese male of about the age of the 30s and another an Efe male of the same generation. Researchers went into the forest with the informants almost everyday and collected specimens designated by them as 'useful' or 'having special meaning', and gathered information on them on the spot. Back in the village, additional information was obtained while arranging the specimens for drying up, from the informants and any people who happened to be there. The number of the specimens collected this way amounted to 280, with some 400 uses.

The second step was taken about a month later, changing the informants, comprising of a Balese male of the age of the 30s and an Efe male of the same generation, like the first time. This time, the information obtained at the first step was checked, and new information was added. Although some information gathered in the first

step was denied by the new informants, we listed here all pieces of information we got. The difference between the Balese informants and the Efe informants appeared in some points, but in the current situation of the study, we cannot tell whether the differences are due to the cultural backgrounds of the two ethnic groups, or only to the personal backgrounds.

The specimens collected were sent to the Royal Museum of Central Africa, the Service of Tropical Wood Anatomy, at Tervuren in Belgium, where they were identified by Dr. Roger Dechamps, the Head of the Service, with the help of Dr. Paul Bamps of National Botanical Garden of Belgium, at Meise. The name determination was made in two ways: a) botanical examinations of the materials, and b) anatomical inspections of wood blocks or twigs collected together with them. Although the material condition was far from favorable, most of them being sterile, without fruits and flowers, 99 species names were determined, 28 species were identified at genus level, 38 species at family level, and 6 species were compared with specific species. Besides those species, 6 species were determined referring to the scientific names of Tetri plants identified by Dr. J. Bokdam at Laboratory for plant taxonomy and plant geography, University for Agriculture, Wageningen-Netherlands (Tanno, 1981). The number of the specimens which are unidentified amounts to 103, we also included in the list the information on them in the prospect of getting them identified in near future by collecting another good specimens.

We have excluded from the list the information on the plants of which the specimen were not collected except for one species, *Uvariopsis congolana* (De Wild.) R. E. Fr., which is well known among Andiri people and we have the picture. Besides the use information obtained in the research mentioned above, some tens pieces of information that were gathered by H. Terashima in his previous research in Andiri in 1978–1979 and 1983 are also added in the list. Thus the total number of the uses listed in this work amounts to 533.

DESCRIPTION AND CLASSIFICATION OF USE INFORMATION

In this work, we have presented use information with classification of each use. In the work of ethnobotany, systematic classification of uses are as important as the

Table 1. Usage categories

A:	Medicines; medicines for ordinary medical treatments.
B:	Food and drink; general food, material for alcoholic drinks.
C:	Material culture.
D:	Magico-religious and ritual.
E:	Poisons; arrow-poisons, fish-poisons, ordeal-poisons, sorcery-poisons.
F:	Narcotics, seasonings.
G:	Oral tradition, indicators; songs, sayings, aphorisms, legends, myths, the indicators of natural phenomenon.
H:	Indirect; fodder, honey plants.
I:	Wild animals; those plants that serve as food for wild animals, or that have special meaning to them.
J:	Others.

Table 2. Plant part categories.

0:	Whole, or unspecified.
1:	Fruit, berry, seed, kernel, nut.
2:	Flowers, flower bud.
3:	Leaf.
4:	Herbaceous stem or stalk.
5:	Root, tuber.
6:	Bark, skin.
7:	Vine-stem.
8:	Sap, resin, gum.
9:	Trunk, branch, twig, wood, pith.
X:	Others.
?:	Unknown.

description of information in detail, particularly for comparative studies or effective information retrieval. The universal or, so to speak, the standard system of the classification of usages has not been established (Ichikawa, 1987), although attempted at by some authors. In this work we classified usages and used parts of the plants following the classification proposed by AFLORA (Tables 1 and 2), which is an ethnobotanical on-line database on the plant utilization of Africa, now being in construction on a large computer system at Kyoto University.

Some uses, however, cannot be ascribed aptly to any single category. In such cases we tried to mention all categories which seemed to have some relations with the uses. For instance, as the use category of 'a pipe for cursing a person', 'C' (material culture) and 'D' (magico-religious and ritual) are mentioned. And as the category of the utilized part of 'the sap expressed from the leaves', '3' (leaf) and '8' (sap) are mentioned.

At the end of the description of each uses, the degree of generality and certainty of the usage information is given as usage information level also following the categories of AFLORA (Table 3).

ENVIRONMENTAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ITURI FOREST

The Ituri forest locates just beneath the north-eastern edge of the vast tropical rain forest that covers all over the Congo Basin. The forest borders are only about 100 km away north and east of Andiri, beyond which extends grassy savanna vegetation. Due to such location, the Ituri forest shows some characteristics that are not

Table 3. Usage information levels.

OBS level:	Usage confirmed by direct observations.
OBd1:	Usage observed frequently.
OBS2:	Usage observed sometimes.
OBS3:	Usage observed rarely, or that seems to be very restricted.
IFM level:	Usage not confirmed by direct observations.
IFM1:	Usage informed by many people or usage that seems to be quite common.
IFM2:	Usage informed by several persons, or usage that seems to be fairly common.
IFM3:	Usage informed by restricted persons, or usage that seems to be unusual.

Note: In this work, when the degree in each genre is not certain, only 'OBS' or 'IFM' is designated.

seen usually in other parts of the tropical rain forest. For example, there exist several dominant tree species in the Ituri forest, which belong to the family of Leguminosae, the subfamily of Caesalpinioideae, and there also exist seasonal climatic changes. Although the annual rain fall amounts to about 1500 to 2000 mm (Ergo & de Halleux, 1979: Bailey & Peacock, in press), three months from December to February have precipitation of less than 100 mm usually, the forest floor drying up somewhat, thus called the 'dry season.'

Within the Ituri forest, there are local differences in natural environment. In the south and west of the forest, two primary forest types are distinguished. One is the forest of *Gilbertiodendron dewevrei* of the Caesalpinioideae, which forms almost pure stands locally, with a thick canopy and relatively sparse undergrowth and middle layer, thus called 'the dark forest' by the Mbuti net hunters (Tanno, 1981). Another is the forest where *Cynometra alexandri* and *Brachystegia laurentii*, both belongs to the Caesalpinioideae, are dominant among others. In the north and east of the forest where Andiri is situated, there are no trace of *G. dewevrei*, and the forest of several dominant species such as *C. alexandri*, *B. laurentii* and *Julbernardia seretii* prevails. A lot of plants belong to the Marantaceae form usual undergrowth in such forest.

Besides primary forest, several types of other vegetation appear locally, such as 1) secondary forest that develops in abandoned fields, 2) open vegetation with shrubs and grasses that appears sometimes in abandoned village sites and along roadsides, or on rocky hills, and 3) moist type vegetation that appears in wet places such as swamps and near streams. Those types of local environment are designated in the 'Observations' for each plant.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS This study is financially supported by the Grant-in-Aid for Scientific Research (Nos. 62710184, 62400002), and the field research in 1985 in Zaire was also supported by the Grant-in-Aid for Overseas Scientific Research (No. 60041006) from the Ministry of Education, Science and Culture, Japan. We are greatly indebted to the CRSN (Centre de Recherche en Sciences Naturelles) of Zaire, under the auspices of which we were able to conduct the field study very comfortably in Zaire, and to Dr. Zana Ndontoni, the director of the CRSN, who so kindly accepted us as research associates in CRSN, at the Center of Lwiro.

We express our heartfelt thanks to Dr. Roger Dechamps of the Royal Museum of Central Africa, at Tervuren in Belgium and Dr. Paul Bamps of National Botanical Garden of Belgium, at Meise, for their great effort in the identification of our plant specimens which were far from favorable condition.

Thanks are also due to all the kind people in Zaire, particularly those in the Ituri forest. Without their kind collaboration and warm friendship this study would not have been possible at all.

NOTES:

(1) The pygmies in the Ituri forest can be divided into two groups, the net hunters who live in the south and west parts of the Ituri forest, and the archers who live in the north and east parts of the forest. The net hunters, adopting net hunting as the primary method of everyday hunting, hold symbiotic relationship with Bantu-speaking cultivators such as the Bira.

On the other hand, the archers, doing bow-and-arrow hunting instead of net hunting usually, live along with the cultivators who speak central Sudanic languages such as the Balese.
(2) The study of Efe pygmies and Balese cultivators in Andiri started in 1978 and have been carried on so far, though interrupted sometimes.

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—Received *December 21, 1987*

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Appendix 1. Wild plant utilization information of the Balese and the Efe.

The families are arranged alphabetically, and the species alike within each family.
The Format of Information is arranged as follows:
1. Scientific name: When common synonyms are available, they are given with the names of literature referred.
2. Identification numbers of the plant specimen: One is given to all plants by the collectors (this starts with 'ADR' which is followed by four figures), and another is given to the woody plants by the Royal Museum of Central Africa at Tervuren in Belgium (this starts with 'Tw.' followed by five figures).
3. Common names: English, French of Swahili names are given when available.
4. Vernacular names with tone patterns: The Balese and Efe names are given respectively even when they are equal. The tone patterns are given in simplified form, the tone of each syllable being designated by '0' for the low tone or '1' for the high tone, although there may be distinguished more than two tones. When synonyms are available they are mentioned, too. Those names which designate only the parts of the plant, such as the flower or the seed, are mentioned alike.
5. Observations: Botanical information such as the form and size, the frequency of occurrence, the environment where the plant is usually found, the characteristics of the fruit, and so on are mentioned. Sometimes more information is quoted from literature.
6. Remarks.
7. Uses: Each use is preceded by the category of its use purpose and used part of the plant (see Table 1 and Table 2), and followed by the information level descriptor (see Table 3).
8. Name etymology: The etymology of the vernacular names is given when available.
9. Comparisons: When the same species is used by the Mbuti and the Bira in Tetri, the vernacular and uses are mentioned. The information is generally taken from Tanno (1981). The plant numbers of the Tetri plants are given in a form like 'TTR0001', 'TTR' being added to the numbers originally given by Tanno (1981: Table 1).

Orthographical notes:

ii: a vowel between i and e
ee: a vowel between e and a
uu: a vowel between u and o
bb: an implosive
kp or gb: a double stop

When 'i', 'e' or 'u' appears after the same vowel, an apostrophe is inserted between them to show the difference from 'ii', 'ee' or 'uu'; e.g. ti'i, te'e, ku'u.

Acanthaceae

No. 1. *Phaulopsis imbricata* (Forsk.) Sweet (ADR0073, Tw.45253) *bukongo* (011, Balese): *modelumodelu* (111001, Efe)
Observations: A shrub or small tree in primary forest, having tube-like stems.
Use: (C:9) The stems are hollow inside, then they are used as pipes for taking out alcohol drink from pots; (IFM2).

No. 2. sp. (ADR0082)
iisuba (010, Balese): *iisuba* (010, Efe)
Observations: A herb, commonly seen in open places.
Use: (D:5) The ash of the root is used as an aphrodisiac by men who want to seduce women; it is rubbed into scarifications on the legs, the hands, the chest, the forehead, and so on; (IFM).
Name etymology: The name *iisuba* is generally given to the plants and medicines which are used as an aphrodisiac.

No. 3. sp. (ADR0111, Tw.45344)
kagbongbolo (0000, Balese): *abboboro* (0001, Efe)
Observations: A small tree in primary forest.
Uses:
1. (C, D:9) A pipe for cursing is reportedly made of the wood; if the pipe is blown the victim loses the weight to die; (IFM).
2. (D:9) The plant is held to have a power to protect people against sorcery: the pieces of the wood are buried in the earth in front of the entrance or at the four corners of a house; a plant called *alipa* (No. 19) is re-

ported to have the same magical power; (IFM).

No. 4. sp. (ADR0040)
macucu (011, Balese); *macucu* (Efe)
Observations: A small tree in primary forest.
Use: (C:3) The leaves are used to adorn the body of girls: they put the leaves on the waist and the hips when dancing in the girls' initiation ceremony, called *ima*; sometimes they put the leaves on the body when they walk in forest; *popo* (No. 50) is used for the same purpose; (OBS1).

No. 5. sp. (ADR0268, Tw.45296)
ondekufesekpa (001110, Balese); *odeufesekpa* (000110, Efe)
Observations: A small to medium-sized tree in primary forest.
Uses:
1. (A:9) The plant is used for a disease of the female sex organ, called *ondekufese*, that causes tiny swells on the sex organ and becomes dangerous if not treated well; the (ash of the) wood is rubbed into scarifications on the body; (IFM2).
2. (A, C, D:9) A wood charm, called *biko*, is made of the plant and attached to the string around the waist to cure *ondekufese*; (IFM2).
3. (D:0) The plant is used to protect crops against thieves; it is held that if a woman steals something from a field where the plant is set, she will get *ondekufese*; or if a man steals, he will gets something like *ondekufese* around the anus; (IFM).
4. (D, G:0) It is considered bad to cut the tree, even a twig; if a man does cut it, his wife will get *ondekufese*; (IFM).
Name etymology: 'The plant of *ondekufese*'; *kufe*: the female's sex organ, *kpa*: a plant.

Anacardiaceae

No. 6. *Antrocaryon nannanii* De Wild. (ADR0288, Tw.45299)
kango (Balese); *kango* (Efe)
Observations: A tall tree [20–40 m high (FCBRU, 9:64)] in primary forest.
Use: (B, F:1) The white fatty kernels in round hard shells, about 5 cm in diam., are eaten raw, or cooked with other food to give it a special taste: highly evaluated; season: September to November; (OBS1).
Comparisons: Called *esenge* or *esengeli* in Tetri (TTR0202), seeds eaten alike (Tanno, 1981).

Annonaceae

No. 7. *Anonidium mannii* (Oliv.) Engl. & Diels (ADR0024, Tw.45232)
taku (01, Balese); *tau* (01, Efe)
Observations: A medium-sized to tall tree [15–30 m high, 30–80 cm in girth (FCBRU, 2:277)], locally abundant in secondary as well as primary forest; pineapple shaped fruit, to 30 cm long, to 20 cm in diam., with many flat seeds buried in soft yellow pulp.
Uses:
1. (A:5) A root-decoction of the young plant is drunk for diarrhea; (IFM).
2. (A:6) The bark is said to have been used as a medicine for *dui* (? smallpox); an affected person was given a wash with a decoction of the bark of this plant and the sugarcane leaves; (IFM2).
3. (B:1) The yellowish sweet-sour pulp of the fruit is eaten raw; season: August to October; (OBS1).
4. (B:1) Alcohol drink is made from the pulp of the fruit; the flesh of the fruit is put in a liquor-making-vessel, called *liko*, with some water, then kept in fermenting for a few days; (IFM).
5. (C, D:5) The plant is said to be effective for increasing the smell sense of dogs; the ashes of the young roots are rubbed into shallow scarifications at the dog's nose; (IFM).
6. (C, D:9) The plant is used to pray for fast and good harvest of the bananas; when the bananas start to ripen in a clearing in primary forest, called *susu*, the first banana bunch is supported by the stick made of this plant; the second bunch is supported by that of *bukotopu* (No. 204); (IFM).
Comparisons: The plant is called *ebambu* (TTR0036) by the Mbuti and the Bira at Tetri; the fruit is eaten but no other uses mentioned (Tanno, 1981).

No. 8. *Hexalobus crispiflorus* A. Rich. (ADR0168, Tw.45301)
kosakosa (0010, Balese); *osaosa* (0010, Efe)
Observations: A tall forest tree [up to 25 m, or sometimes shrub (FCBRU, 2:372)].
Use: (C:9) The wood is used in joinery, for making chairs and so on, because it splits straight longitudinally: (IFM2).

No. 9. *Monodora angolensis* Welw.: *M. crispata* (FWTA2) (ADR0055, Tw.45243)
mulanga (111, Balese); *ketu* (01, Balese); *mulaga* (001, Efe); *etu* (01, Efe)
Observations: A small to medium-sized forest tree [or a scrambling shrub UPWTA 2, 1:119)].
Uses:
1. (C:9) The wood burns brightly, so is used for torches: (OBS1).
2. (C:9) The wood is used in various ways; in house-building, or as fishing-rods: (OBS1).
3. (C, D:9) A pole is made of the wood, attached a bunch of *nzanza* (No. 28) leaves on the top and stood at the center of the village as the mark to announce strangers that the initiation ceremony of the girls, called *ima*, or that of the boys, called usually *kumbi* in Swahili, is going on in the village: (OBS1).

No. 10. *Uvariopsis congensis* Robyns & Ghesq. (ADR0047, Tw.45241)
api (11, Balese); *api* (00, Efe)
Observations: A medium-sized forest tree [up to 8 m high (UPWTA2, 1:128)].
Uses:
1. (C, D:6) The girls engaging in *ima*, the girls' initiation ceremony, draw figures on the body with the bark ashes with some palm oil mixed into a paste: (OBS1).
2. (C, D:9) Special necklaces for the initiation girls are made of the wood; the necklaces are said to have an effect for the girls to put on weight; (OBS1).
3. (C, D:9) A special pipe is made of the wood; when *imakanja*, the heroine of the girls' initiation ceremony *ima*, goes out for toilet, the pipe is blown by her age-mate girls, called *fei*; it is held that anyone who dares to see the *imakanja* will be killed by the magical power of the pipe: (OBS).

No. 11. *Uvariopsis congolana* (De Wild.) R. E. Fr. (ADR0501)
akobisi (Balese); *aobisi* (0011, Efe)
Observations: A (? small) tree in forest, rarely seen. Specimen was not collected. Original identification was made for *akobisi* (TTR0042) of Tetri (Tanno, 1981), which is considered quite likely to *akobisi* of Andiri. A photograph was taken on August 1983.
Use: (D:0) It is prohibited doing any harm to the tree; people say that it must be remained as it is; (OBS2).
Comparisons: Called *akobisi* in Tetri, also regarded as a 'taboo' tree (Tanno, 1981).

Apocynaceae

No. 12. *Alstonia boonei* De Wild. (ADR 0080, Tw.45258)
alstonia (E); pattern-wood (E); stool-wood (E); emien (F)
ode (01, Balese); *ode* (01, Efe); *mokpo* (01, Efe)
Observations: A tall tree [up to 40 m high by over 3 m in girth (UPWTA2, 1:138)], commonly seen in primary forest; light whitish wood.
Uses:
1. (A:6) A bitter infusion of the bark is drunk for diarrhea and nausea; (IFM).
2. (A:6, 8) The plant is used for snakebites; the ashes of the bark mixed with the sap are applied to the wounds: (IFM).
3. (C:3) The leaves are held to increase the sap production of the raphia-palm, called a 'medicine for palm-wine', *dawa ya libondo* (Sw): (IFM).
4. (C:9) A wooden bell, called *lele*, is made of the wood; A *lele* is attached at the neck of a dog for doing a kind of collective bow and arrow hunting, called *mota*; the sounds of the bell indicate to the hunters the movement of the dogs in the forest: (OBS1).
Comparisons: Called *ekimo* in Tetri (TTR 0124), the wood used almost for the same purposes; e.g. for dog bells, canoes, drums, etc., and the sap as a medicine for wounds (Tanno, 1981).

No. 13. *Anthoclitandra robustior* (K. Schum.) Pichon (ADR0043, Tw.45240)
mangoca (010, Balese); *makpodu* (101, Efe)

Observations: A climbing shrub [reaching 20 m long by 50 cm in girth (UPWTA2, 1:142)] locally common in primary forest; the stems produce latex.
Uses:
1. (B:1) The soft tissue around the seeds is a bit sour-sweet and eaten raw; people swallow the seeds with the tissue and taste them; season: September to January; (OBS).
2. (C:8) The plant produces white latex from which are made rubber balls or rubber bands which are used for catapults for shooting birds; a plant named *mbado* is said to be utilized for getting latex, too; (OBS).
Name etymology: Several species of Apocynaceae plants which produce similar edible fruit are called by this name.

No. 14. *Hunteria congolana* M. Pichon (ADR0250, Tw.45294)
nekidoco (1111, Balese); *neiroco* (0000, Efe)
Observations: A medium-sized tree in primary forest.
Uses:
1. (A:1, 6) The plant has many medicinal uses, such as for killing intestinal worms (? ascarids), relieving a stomachache, fever, curing diarrhea, etc.; a bitter decoction or infusion of the bark is taken; or the seeds are licked or swallowed, which are called 'wild pills', *kinini ya pori* (Sw) due to the effectiveness; (OBS1).
2. (C:9) The wood is made into combs; (OBS2).
3. (E:?) The plant is used for arrow-poison, *mutali*; those plants such as *kimakima* (No. 136), *kurokuro*, *efekaro*, etc. as well as *mutalikuko* (No. 124) are used together; (IFM).

No. 15. sp. (ADR0242)
mebakofi (0101, Balese); *mebaofi* (0100, Efe)
Observations: A shrub or small tree with large leaves, commonly found in primary as well as secondary forest.
Use: (C:3) The large leaves are used for roofing the houses when *ngilipi* (No. 93) leaves are unavailable; (IFM).
Name etymology: 'The stick of the baboon': *meba*: the Anubis baboon; *kofi*: a stick.

Balsaminaceae

No. 16. sp. (ADR0068)
boribori (0101, Balese); *boribori* (0101, Efe)
Observations: A herb with edible soft leaves, found occasionally in wet places.
Uses:
1. (B:3) The leaves are cooked and eaten: they are soft and reported good just like *kpedekpede* (*Amaranthus tricolor*, not collected); (IFM).
2. (C:3) The leaves are used as a 'medicine for palm-wine', *dawa ya libondo* (Sw), because it is believed to increase the sap production of the raphia-palm; (IFM).
3. (D:5) The roots are used as a 'medicine for hunting'; the ashes of the root are rubbed into scarifications on the wrists, arms, and other places on the body: the treatment is said to bring a good luck to trap hunters; (IFM).

No. 17. sp. (ADR0087)
njonjo (00, Balese); *jojo* (11, Efe); *jojobata* (1100, Efe)
Observations: A herb, commonly found in moist places.
Uses:
1. (A:3, 5) The plant is used to treat a large itching abscess called *ondemanatebe*; the person who has this abscess washes the body with a decoction of the leaves or applies the ashes of the roots, mixed with palm oil, into the abscess; *manatebe* is a kind of toad, and its urine is held to cause *ondemanatebe*; (IFM).
2. (C:3) The leaves are used to wash clothes; observed on September 1985, at Dui in Mangala; (OBS).
3. (I:0) The giant forest hog, *balike*, is said to like the plant; (IFM).
Name etymology: The Efe name *jojobata* means the '*jojo* that grows on the ground.'

Bignoniaceae

No. 18. *Kigelia africana* (Lam.) Benth. (ADR0188)
sausage tree (E); saucissonier (F); faux baobab (F)
munjimunji (0101, Balese); *muuziimuuzii*

(0101, Efe)
Observations: A medium-sized tree [up to 23 m, usually less, extremely variable (UPWTA2, 1:255)], with long sausage-like fruit, commonly seen in secondary forest.
Uses:
1. (A:6) The plant is used to cure a kind of swell called *tabo* which grows at the armpits or the crotch: the ashes of the bark, mixed with palm-oil, are applied to it; (IFM).
2. (D:1) The plant is said to protect crops in fields or palm-wine, *libondo*, against thieves; the fruit is tied on ropes stretched around the fields or palm trees yielding sap: it is held that the thief's scrotum becomes longer like the shape of the fruit; (IFM2).
Comparison: The species is called *etaba* or *makambakamba* in Tetri (TTR0138), without specific use other than that the leaves and fruit serve as food for the elephant (Tanno, 1981).

No. 19. cf. *Kigelia africana* (Lam.) Benth. (ADR0029, Tw.45234)
alipa (111, Balese); *alipa* (000, Efe)
Observations: A medium-sized tree, ca. 7–8 m, yielding edible fruit, commonly found in secondary forest.
Uses:
1. (A:2) A squeeze of the flower, added some water, is dripped into the eyes for sore eyes caused by conjunctivitis, and so on; (IFM).
2. (A:6) a slightly heated bark-infusion is used as an enema for bowels disorder called *ondekoke*; this treatment is only for women and children, and not for men; (IFM).
3. (C, D:3) The plant are used to make alcohol drink strong: the inner wall of an alcohol fermenting pot is rubbed over with the leaves: a lot of foam comes from the liquor after the treatment, which is the sign that the drink is going strong: (IFM).

Bixaceae

No. 20. *Bixa orellana* L. (ADR0066, Tw. 45329)
arnatto (E); annatto-tree (E); rocouyer (F)
manango (010, Balese); *manago* (010, Efe)
Observations: A shrub or small tree found in open places, such as secondary forest; sometimes cultivated. It is considered a native of tropical America and now widely spread in tropical areas (UPWTA2, 1:269).
Use: (C:1, 8) The red color material squeezed from the seeds is used to draw red lines on the face, on barkcloth, etc.; (OBS 2).

Boraginaceae

No. 21. *Cordia africana* Lam. (ADR0034, Tw.45238)
Sudan teak (E); ngomangoma (Sw)
anga (11, Balese); *aga* (11, Efe)
Observations: A medium-sized tree [up to about 8 m high (UPWTA2, 1:286)] found in secondary as well as primary forest.
Uses:
1. (A:3, 7) The leaf-sap of the young leaves are dripped into the eyes of a child who is attacked by *eke*, an acute disease peculiar to children; the treatment is said painless and seems fairly popular; observed on October 1983, at Andiri village; (OBS2).
2. (C:1, 8) The fruit contain adhesive liquid which is used to stick something, such as a piece of paper: (IFM).
3. (C:9) Various important instruments are made of the wood, such as drums *kuce*, slit gongs *koko*, vessels for liquor fermentation *liko*, etc.; thus the plant is mentioned as a 'tree of many profits'; (OBS1).

Burseraceae

No. 22. *Canarium schweinfurthii* Engl. (ADR0131, Tw.45275)
African elemi (E), incense-tree (E), bush candle-tree (E)
opi (11, Balese); *opi* (11, Efe)
Observations: A large tree [up to 40 m high, sometimes even to 50 m (UPWTA2, 1: 302)], found in primary forest; oval-shaped fruit, with a large hard stone, dark purple when ripe; there seem to be two fruit types, larger one (3.0–3.5 cm long) and smaller one (2.0–2.5 cm long), although they are not distinguished.
Uses:
1. (B:1) The fruit with fatty flesh is eaten after slightly boiled: people eagerly seek and eat them; one of the major wild plants eaten by the Efe from September through October: the Balese also like this, eating

together with cooked plantatins or cassava; comestible oil that is used for cooking food is sometimes extracted from the pounded fruit; (OBS1).
2. (C:1) The fruit stones are used in playing a board game *bao* (Sw); (OBS1).
3. (C:8) The resin taken from the bark is traditionally used to make candles; (IFM1).
Comparisons: Called *mbe* in Tetri, fruit eaten and the resin used for fire brand (Tanno, 1981).

Camelliaceae

No. 23. sp. (ADR0050)
kangiako (0010, Balese); *agiakpi* (0110, Efe)
Observations: A herb commonly forms primary forest undergrowth; yields small purple berries.
Uses:
1. (C:3) The leaves are used to adorn the body by women; they put them on the waist when they dance; (IFM).
2. (C, D:4) The stem is used as a stick to apply a medicine for a good hunt, called *manga*, to scarifications on the hunter's arms, the face, and so on; (IFM).
3. (D:1) The small purple berries are used as aphrodisiac; they are boiled with groundnuts, then the oil coming up on the surface of the boiling water is taken and rubbed onto the body of a man who is going to seduce a woman; sometimes the berries are thrown directly to a woman to attract her magically; (FM).
4. (D:3) The plant is held to show a magical effect when used for trap hunting; the traps covered with the leaves are said to catch game sooner; (IFM).
5. (D:4, 8) Hunters apply the stem-sap to the hands before leaving for hunting because that is considered to bring a good luck for them; (IFM).
Name etymology: 'The male *nkangi*'; the plant looks like *nkangi* (No. 254) but has longer leaves; *ako* or *akpi*: male.

Celastraceae

No. 24. *Salacia* cf. *tshopoensis* De Wild. (ADR0072, Tw.45252)
abi (01, Balese); *abi* (11, Efe)
Observations: A common climbing shrub in primary and secondary forest.
Uses:
1. (A:3, 8) An infusion of the leaves is drunk for diarrhea; the sap expressed from the young leaves is applied to wounds; (IFM2).
2. (C:3) Black coloring material is taken from the leaves; it is used to color barkcloth, rope, etc., to black; a piece of barkcloth or rope is boiled with the leaves then soaked into mud by small streams; this treatment is said to make the ropes stronger; (IFM2).

No. 25. *Salacia* sp. (ADR0134, Tw.45329)
ofauofau (010010, Balese); *bboaoro* (0101, Efe)
Observations: A medium-sized tree, more common in secondary forest than primary forest; the plant may contain poisonous substances.
Uses:
1. (A, D:1, 8) The fruit-sap is held to make a man healthy, thus called a 'medicine for good health'; it is applied to the body; (IFM2).
2. (E:0) The plant is used for arrow-poison; (IFM).
3. (J:1, 8) It is said that the fruit-sap, if dripped into the eyes, causes a lot of water coming out of the eyes; women may use this for crying a lot to recall the dead person in a funeral ceremony; (IFM).
Name etymology: *ofa*: to cry; *ofau*: a funeral, a mourning.

Combretaceae

No. 26. *Pteleopsis hylodendron* Mildbr. (ADR0170, Tw.45279)
conge (00, Balese); *coge* (01, Efe)
Observations: A tall tree in primary forest.
Use: (C:6) The bark is used for barkcloth; (IFM2).

Commelinaceae

No. 27. *Aclisia condensata* (Clarke) Brückn. (ADR0005, Tw.45305)
keru (11, Balese); *eru* (01, Efe)
Observations: A tall herb, more than 2 m high, abundant in primary and secondary

forest, particularly in moist places.
Uses:
1. (C:6) The leafstalks, split longitudinally and scraped free of pith, are used for weaving baskets, sleeping mats, etc., and as binding material; the Efe use them for binding the sticks and poles together to make the framework of camp huts which is covered with Marantaceae plant leaves such as *ngilipi* (No. 93); (OBS1).
2. (C:6) The thin strips of the skin are used to make a bracelet named *siyo* which is worn on the arms or the legs for decoration, especially when dancing; (OBS2).

No. 28. *Buforrestia* sp. (ADR0023, Tw. 45399)
nzanza (11, Balese); *zaza* (01, Efe)
Observations: A common herb of forest undergrowth, especially found in moist places.
Uses:
1. (A, D:3) The plant is said to have a magical power to protect a man against a waist-ache called *ondekomvu*; the leaves are sometimes placed on a log which lays across a path under which people have to crawl through, in the idea that people should not get waist-ache by doing so; (OBS).
2. (A, D:5) The plant is used to protect a child against the attack of *eke*, an acute disease peculiar to children, especially against that caused by the chevrotain, *befe*: people say that if parents as well as children eat the meat of the chevrotain without any preventive measures, the children will surely be attacked by the *eke*; the ashes of the roots are rubbed into scarifications at several spots on the body of the children and the parents; *teo* (No. 97) is used for the same purpose; (1FM2).
3. (C:3) The bunch of heat-softened leaves is used for collecting the honey of the stingless bees called *ifa*: it is inserted into the nest so that the honey is soaked into it; (OBS).
4. (C:3) The leaves are used for showing the ownership of the nest of the stingless bees called *ifa*; when a man finds the nest he breaks a few small trees nearby and put the *nzanza* leaves on their tops: when the nest of the honeybees is found the leaves of *ngefe* (No. 100) are used; (OBS)
5. (C:3) Huts are roofed occasionally with the leaves when the Marantaceae leaves called *ngilipi* (No. 93) are not available; (OBS).
6. (C, D:3) The leaves are used to make the symbol of initiation ceremonies: when the girls initiation ceremony called *ima* or that of boys called *kumbi* (Sw) is proceeding in a village, a pole with the leaves on the top is stood in the village as the symbol of the initiation ceremony: (OBS1).

No. 29. sp. (ADR0152)
endikekilele (000011, Balese); *endikekilele* (000011, Efe)
Observations: A herb locally common in wet places or near streams.
Use: (C:3) The plant is said to serve as a honeybee repellent; the hands and arms are rubbed with the leaves before collecting honey; (OBS).

No. 30. sp. (ADR0175)
kebupi (010, Balese); *ebupi* (111, Efe)
Observations: A herb found in open places or near water; the plant seems to contain poisonous substances.
Uses:
1. (A:3) The plant is used to treat a kind of abscess called *kebu*; slightly heated leaves are applied to the abscesses; or a decoction of the leaves is used in baths to treat them; the *kebu* is said to be caused by breaking an oath that one made in a bad quarrel with somebody else; e.g. such one as 'I will not see you again!'; (1FM2).
2. (A, D:4) The plant is said to make a man healthy; one spits into the stem which is hollow inside then closes the openings; (1FM).
3. (E:1) The fruit are used for arrow-poison, called *mutali*: (1FM2).
Name etymology: 'The plant of *kebu* abscess'; *pi*: a plant.

Compositae

No. 31. *Vernonia* sp. (ADR0030, Tw. 45235)
pida (11, Balese); *pida* (11, Efe)
Observations: A small tree or shrub of about 3 m high, in secondary forest: the

plant may contain toxic substances.
Uses:
1. (A:3) The leaves are used for pustules generally called *upele* in Swahili; the leaves, crumpled and heated a little, are applied to them; the treatment is said to cause severe pains while the pustules heal; (IFM).
2. (E:3) The plant is used to make a fish-poison; the leaves are pounded with other plants such as *ruru* (No. 86) etc., and put into the streams to paralyze fish; (IFM).

No. 32. sp. (ADR0261)
iisuba (010, Balese)
Observations: A herb commonly seen in moist places.
Use: (D:2) The plant is used as an aphrodisiac; a man who wants to seduce a woman chews the flowers, then spits on the ground facing to the woman approaching to him; (IFM).
Name etymology: Many plants used as an aphrodisiac are called by this name.

No. 33. sp. (ADR0098)
kpele (00, Balese); *bbele* (00, Efe)
Observations: A common herb in secondary forest.
Uses:
1. (C:4) The bottom part of the plant is made into a brush for painting white clay, called *kei* or *pemba* (Sw), on the walls of houses; (OBS).
2. (D:2) The flower has a magical power to prevent a misfortune which may be caused by a slip of the tongue; a man who is going to have a difficult talk with men of authority, such as village chiefs, or juridical persons, police men, rubs the mouth with the flower before meeting with them; the same effect as *utietu* (No. 280); (IFM).
3. (F:2) A decoction of the flowers is drunk as tea; (IFM2).

No. 34. sp. (ADR0223)
kutupi (111, Balese); *otupi* (111, Efe)
Observations: A shrub or small tree in primary forest.
Use: (A:3) The plant is used for bloody diarrhea, called *ondekutu*; a red-colored decoction or infusion of the crushed leaves is taken for it; (IFM2).
Name etymology: 'The plant of blood'; *kutu*: blood; *pi*: a plant.

Connaraceae

No. 35. *Roureopsis* cf. *obliquifoliolata* (Gilg) Schellenb. (ADR0046, 45321)
alumai (0010, Balese); *arumai* (0011, Efe)
Observations: A common climbing shrub in primary forest.
Uses:
1. (A:5) The roots are used as a remedy for wounds; they are applied raw to wounds; (IFM).
2. (D:0, 3) The plant is used to pray for a good luck in hunting; hunters apply the smoke of the leaves to the hands and the legs before the work; sometimes the plant is stood on the ground; Efe pygmies often put the leaves on the waist in a hunting or fishing effort; (OBS).
3. (D:3) The plant is said to have a magical power to enhance man's walk ability; when a man has to walk long distance in forest, he puts the leaves on the waist, then he can walk faster and thus avoid the risk of being caught by evils dwelling in the forest; (IFM).
Comparisons: Called *ndindinyo* in Tetri (TTR0046), the root-bark used for wounds (Tanno, 1981).

No. 36. sp. (ADR0243)
bakongonbu (0010, Balese); *baogouo* (01101, Efe)
Observations: A climbing shrub, growing locally in primary forest.
Uses:
1. (A:5, 8) The plant is used to relieve headaches; the sap expressed from the roots is applied into the eyes; although it gives severe pain to the eyes, it heals the headaches; (IFM).
2. (C:7) The vine-stem is used as the main rope of spring traps called *ota*; to the rope attached a piece of steel wire which is supposed to hold the leg of the game; (IFM).

Convolvulaceae

No. 37. *Ipomoea chrisochaeta* Hall. (ADR 0121)

kisombi-ngolongolo (100, Balese); *isobi* (000, Efe)
Observations: A climbing herb commonly seen in secondary forest; yielding edible roots and berries.
Uses:
1. (B:1) The sweet berries are eaten raw, called 'wild candies'; (OBS2).
2. (B:5) The roots are cooked and eaten; they are said to taste like the sweet potato; (IFM2).
Comparisons: The plant is called *kisombi* in Tetri (TTR0135), the tubers eaten (Tanno, 1981).

Cucurbitaceae

No. 38. sp. (ADR0037)
kuu'u (01, Balese); *kuu'u* (Efe)
Observations: A climbing herb, yielding edible leaves, commonly seen in secondary forest.
Uses:
1. (A:3) The leaves are used for burns; the powder of the dried leaves is applied to them; (IFM).
2. (B:3) The leaves are eaten roasted (or cooked), like *cakucaku* (No. 207); (IFM).
3. (C:0) Women decorate the neck and the chest with the plant; (OBS).
4. (C:9) The wood burns so brightly that it is used as a material of torches; (OBS).

Cyperaceae

No. 39. *Cyperus* sp. (ADR0240)
sodo (11, Balese); *sodo* (11, Efe)
Observations: A common herb in secondary forest.
Use: (D:4, 6, 8) The plant is held to have a magical power to make termites coming out of the nests quickly; it is said to be effective for *mako* or *ecu*, both being the kinds of termites; there are several methods; (1) the stem is chewed and the sap is spat on the termite nests; (2) the stems are stood by the nests, then nests are beaten with sticks; (3) the bark-powder is blown into the nests through entrances; (IFM2).

No. 40. *Scleria* sp. (ADR0129, Tw.45352)
befekeke (0100, Balese); *befe'e'e* (0100, Efe)
Observations: A grass found in open places, particularly near water.
Use: (C, G:3) The leaf has sharp edges, then called the razor of *befe*, the Efe pygmies' legendary ancestor; but actually no use; plaything; (IFM2).
Name etymology: 'The razor of *befe*'; the sharp leaf edges are evocative of the razor.

Dichapetalaceae

No. 41. *Dichapetalum* sp. (ADR0199, Tw. 45378)
nokiloasinamboka (Balese); *bodeoaube* (000011, Efe)
Observations: A medium-sized tree in primary forest.
Use: (D:3) The plant is used to pray for a good luck in trap hunting; the crumpled leaves are put by or over the traps so that some game will be caught soon; 'the brother-in-law is in the village', so there is a great necessity to get animal meat and give it to him as soon as possible; (IFM2).
Name etymology: The Balese name comes from Lingala, meaning 'the brother-in-law is in the village' and the Efe name is its translation into Balese.

Dioscoreaceae

No. 42. *Dioscorea baya* De Wild. (ADR 0283)
toba (Balese); *toba* (11, Efe)
Observations: A herbaceous climber, yielding edible tubers.
Remarks: Original identification was made for *tumba* of Tetri (TTR0170) (Tanno, 1981), which is considered quite likely to be *toba* of Andiri.
Use: (B:5) The tubers are eaten cooked, tasting delicious, called 'wild yams', *bihama ya pori* (Sw); (OBS).
Comparisons: Called *tumba* in Tetri (TTR 0170), eaten cooked (Tanno, 1981).

No. 43. *Dioscorea bulbifera* L. (ADR0008)
potato yam (E), aerial yam (E), bulbil yam (E)
te'e (01, Balese); *te'e* (01, Efe)
Observations: A herbaceous climber common in secondary forest, yielding bulbils

about 5–10 cm in size, toxic but eaten after removing the bitterness.
Remarks: Original identification was made for *konjo* (TTR0171) of Tetri (Tanno, 1981), which is very likely to be *te'e* of Andiri.
Uses:
1. (A:X) The bulbil is used to cure a kind of ringworm called *odeasoasou*; the raw slice is applied on it; (IFM).
2. (B:5, X) The bulbils as well as the tubers are eaten: they are cooked with ashes then sliced and soaked in water for two days to remove the bitterness; (OBS1).
Comparisons: Called *konjo* (TTR0171) in Tetri, and eaten cooked (Tanno, 1981).

No. 44. *Dioscorea* cf. *sagittifolia* Pax (ADR0279)
kango (01, Balese); *gago* (01, Efe)
Observations: A herbaceous climber mainly found on rocky hills or small mountains.
Remarks: Original identification was made for *aduaka* of Tetri (TTR0172) (Tanno, 1981) which is quite likely to be *kango* of Andiri.
Use: (B:5) The tubers are eaten cooked or roasted; not bitter and very important wild food chiefly in dry period (December to March); (OBS1).
Comparisons: Called *aduaka* in Tetri (TTR0172), and eaten (Tanno, 1981).

No. 45. *Dioscorea smilacifolia* De Wild. (ADR0171)
apa (01, Balese); *apa* (01, Efe)
Observations: A climbing herb, locally common in wet places or near streams.
Remarks: Original identification was given to the specimen of Tetri, called *etaba* (TTR 0175) (Tanno, 1981); it is quite likely that *apa* of Andiri and *etaba* of Tetri are equal.
Use: (B:5) The tubers serve as food especially for the Efe; called 'wild yams', *bihama ya pori* (Sw); it is said to taste like the bananas, but somewhat harder; (OBS 1).
Comparisons: Called *etaba* (TTR0175), and eaten cooked (Tanno, 1981).

Ebenaceae

No. 46. *Diospyros* sp. (ADR0061)
malinda (011, Balese); *malida* (011, Efe)
Observations: A tall tree in primary forest, yielding edible fruit.
Use: (B:1) The sweet parts around the seeds are eaten; the pulp is bitter; season: July to September; (IFM).
Comparisons: The plant is probably the same as *elinda* of Tetri (TTR0202), the fruit are also eaten there (Tanno, 1981).

No. 47. *Diospyros* sp. (ADR0041, Tw. 45239)
tinikisa (1100, Balese); *tiriisa* (Efe)
Observations: A common small tree in primary forest.
Uses:
1. (A:6) The bark is a medicine for a kind of anus disease called *ondeutapo* or *songo* (Sw) that causes waist-aches, fever, constipation, dizziness, etc.; several broken pieces are inserted into the anus; it is said that one feels pains at the flank first, strains in the body, then gets well; (IFM2).
2. (C:9) The forked part of the branch is used as the handle of an ax specially used for honey collecting, called *saki*; the handles of small knives, called *sapi*, are also made of the wood; (OBS1).
3. (D:3) The leaves are burnt with those of *nkangi* (No. 254) so as to drive rain away; the smoke of those plants is believed to have a special power for stopping rain; observed at Karokaro camp, on 28 Aug. 1983; (OBS).

Euphorbiaceae

No. 48. *Bridelia atroviridis* Müll. Arg. (ADR0109, Tw.45267)
ambu (01, Balese); *abu* (01, Efe)
Observations: A small tree [3–15 m high (FCBRU, 8(1):35)], commonly seen in secondary forest.
Uses:
1. (A:3, 8) The plant is used to treat or prevent *eke*, an acute disease peculiar to children; a squeeze of soft leaves is dripped into the eyes; (IFM).
2. (C:9) The hard wood is used in housebuilding; (IFM).

No. 49. *Bridelia micrantha* (Hochst.) Baill. (ADR0001, Tw.45223)

munjaku (001, Balese); *muzau* (001, Efe)
Observations: A medium-sized tree [1–8 m, sometimes reaching 10–20 m high (FC BRU. 8(1): 46)], commonly seen in secondary forest; the wild silkworms (*Anaphe* sp.) feed on the leaves, making a pouch-like nest with the cocoons in a united mass.
Uses:
1. (A:6) A bark decoction is drunk for sore-throat *kumbukumbu* or for cough *timba*; (IFM2).
2. (H:3) The tree serves as food for a kind of wild silkworm (*Anaphe* sp.) named *munjaku*; some hundred worms make the cocoons in a united mass in September and October; they are eaten roasted; (OBS1).
Name etymology: The tree name derives from the silkworms, *munjaku*, that feed on it.
Comparisons: Called *enjeku* (TTR0079) in Tetri, the worms also called by the same name, *enjeku*, and eaten (Tanno, 1981).

No. 50. *Cavacoa quintasii* (Pax & K. Hoffm.) J. Léonard (ADR0022, Tw.45231)
popo (00, Balese); *popo* (00, Efe)
Observations: A medium-sized tree [4–20 m high (FCBRU, 8(1):192)], commonly seen in primary as well as secondary forest.
Uses:
1. (C:3) Young girls like to adorn themselves with the leaves; they put them on the waist and the hip, particularly when they dance in the initiation ceremony for girls, called *ima*; (OBS2).
2. (C:9) The thin sticks are used to make the framework of round huts, called *cuukuu*, usually seen in the Efe camps and also occasionally seen in the villages of the Balese; (OBS1).
3. (F:5) The scrapings of the roots are smoked as a substitute for tobacco; (IFM 2).

No. 51. *Croton* cf. *haumanianus* J. Léonard (ADR0124, Tw.45348)
acutengitalu (111001, Balese)
Observations: A tall tree [5–15 m, sometimes up to 20–30 m high (FCBRU. 8(1): 61ff.)] in secondary forest.
Use: (A:6) The plant is used for gonorrhea; a decoction of the bark is taken; (IFM).

No. 52. *Dalechampia ipomoeifolia* Benth. (ADR0004, Tw.45304)
sudi (01, Balese); *sudi* (Efe)
Observations: A crawling herb in primary and secondary forest.
Remarks: The specimen might not be correct *sudi*, and there is a possibility that *sudi* may be *Manniophyton fulvum* (Euphorbiaceae), one of the most commonly exploited fiber plants in Central Africa (UPWTA1: 154).
Use: (C:6) The bast of the stem is used to make threads with which hunting or fishing nets are woven; the threads are used in many ways, e.g. for binding things; hunting nets are not usually used among the Efe who hunt with bows and arrows, or spears; they are extremely popular among the Mbuti who hunt with nets, living in the south-central parts of the Ituri forest; (OBS2).
Comparisons: *Manniophyton fulvum* is called *kusa* (TTR0082) in Tetri, and used for weaving hunting nets.

No. 53. *Dichostemma glaucescens* Pierre (ADR0127, Tw.45274)
ndoda (10, Balese); *tola* (10, Efe)
Observations: A medium-sized tree [up to 10 m high (FWTA2, 1:416)], commonly found in secondary forest.
Uses:
1. (C:6) The bark-powder smells bad and used to drive away the reddish traveling ants called *ti'i* or *siafu* (Sw) that bite men badly; sometimes it is put into the nest; (IFM).
2. (C:9) The wood is used in house-building; (IFM).

No. 54. *Macaranga saccifera* (Müll. Arg.) J. Léonard (ADR0074, Tw.45254)
prokokpo (010, Balese); *pobo'okpo* (0000, Efe)
Observations: A medium-sized tree with very large leaves, commonly found in wet places.
Uses:
1. (C, D:3) The leaves are used to wrap tobacco leaves, marijuana leaves, seeds of crops, etc., because the plant is believed to keep their strength; if other leaves are used, such as *ngilipi* (No. 93), the strength may be

lost; (OBS).
2. (C, D:3) The plant is also held to increase the sap production of the raphia-palm as a 'medicine for palm-wine'; (IFM 2).
3. (D:3) The leaves are said to have a magical power to prevent rain; (IFM).

No. 55. *Maesobotrya floribunda* Benth. var. *hirtella* Pax & K. Hoffm. (ADR0091, Tw. 45261)
sangatoto (1100, Balese); *sagatoto* (0000, Efe)
Observations: A medium-sized tree, in primary as well as secondary forest.
Use: (C:9) A large spoon, called *tuba*, used for serving meals is made of the wood; (IFM2).

No. 56. *Maesobotrya longipes* (Pax) Hutch. (ADR0019, Tw.45229)
mbaka (00, Balese); *bba'a* (11, Efe)
Observations: A medium-sized tree, in primary as well as secondary forest.
Uses:
1. (C:9) The thin stems are used for hut or house construction, for fishing rods, etc.; (OBS).
2. (D:0, 3) The leaves and sticks are set around a field to protect the crops against thieving; if a man steels something from the field, it is thought that he will get leprosy; (OBS).
3. (D:0, 3) It is said that a sorcerer uses the plant to make a man affected by leprosy; he hits the footprints of the victim with the stick of the plant; (IFM).
Comparisons: The plant called *mbaka* in Tetri (TTR0100), which seems to be the same as *mbaka* of Andiri, was identified as *Scaphopetalum thonneri* (Tanno, 1981); further research is necessary.

No. 57. *Neoboutonia canescens* Pax (ADR 0190, Tw.45289)
ndindiripaba (00011, Balese); *dudupaba* (0011, Efe)
Observations: A medium-sized tree with large leaves, commonly seen in secondary forest or near water.
Uses:
1. (A:5) The plant is used for gonorrhea; the roots are chewed together with the stems of the sugarcane, that tastes very bitter; diarrhea and frequent urination follows the treatment; (IFM).
2. (C:3) The large leaves are used to wrap tobacco leaves, to cover the pots of palm-wine, and so on; (IFM).

No. 58. *Phyllanthus* sp. (ADR0284)
onde'etizikpa (Balese); *ode'etizikpa* (000110, Efe)
Observations: A herb or shrub in open places.
Use: (A:3) The plant is used for a disease called *ode'etizi* or *onde'etizi* that causes a headache and dizziness; the forehead is rubbed with the leaves; it itches badly, but the illness goes away; (IFM).
Name etymology: 'The plant of *onde'etizi*, due to its use.

No. 59. *Ricinodendron heudelotti* (Baill.) Pierre ex Heckel subsp. *africanum* (Müll. Arg.) J. Léonard (ADR0178, Tw.45282)
areki (010, Balese); *arei* (010, Efe)
Observations: A tall tree [10–40 m high (FCBRU, 8(1):116)] with soft wood, found in secondary forest; a kind of edible caterpillar, called *ati*, feeds on the leaves: the wood shows good sonority.
Uses:
1. (A, D:6) The plant is used to help a child put on weight and promote his health; the ashes of the bark, added with some palmoil, are rubbed into scarifications on the body; (IFM).
2. (C:9) Various instruments are made of the wood which is soft and easy to shape, and shows good sonority; e.g. talking drums (slit gongs) called *koko* and dugout canoes called *bboro*; (OBS1).
3. (C:9) The wood is made into a stick for planting banana shoots; the stick is about 1.2 m long, with an edge at one broader end, with which banana shoots are cut apart from the old stems and planted newly in a field; (IFM).
4. (C, D:9) A round stick called *apabiki*, about 50 cm long and 7–10 cm in diam., is also made of the wood: the surface is charred and decorated with geometric patterns cut with a knife; girls dance with it at the final ceremony of the girls' initiation ceremony, called *ima*: (OBS1).

5. (A, C, D:9) A small piece of the wood is attached to the string tied around the waist of a child, which is believed to protect the child against the attack of *eke*, an acute disease peculiar to children, caused by eating restricted foods carelessly; such a wood charm is called *biko*; (OBS2).
Comparisons: The plant is called *songo* (TTR0084) by the Mbuti and the Bira at Tetri; the seeds are eaten, the trunks made into canoes (Tanno, 1981).

No. 60. sp. (ADR0123)
kabocindele (00001, Balese); *abocidele* (Efe)
Observations: A climbing herb common in secondary forest, causing bad itching to men.
Remarks: The plant may be the same as *ode'etizikpa* (No. 58).
Uses:
1. (A:2, 4) The plant is used to relieve pains in the forehead called *ondekatenji*; the flowers are applied to the forehead or the ashes of the wood are rubbed into scarifications on the forehead; dizziness is removed by this practice, too; (IFM).
2. (C, D:0) The plant is said to kill rats; some pieces of the plant are put at the corners of a house; the rats that run around inside the house hit the nose against the plant blocks and die; (IFM).
3. (D:0) The plant is said to be used for sorcery; a sorcerer puts the plant on the ground and curse so that a man who passes over it may suffer a severe itching; (IFM).

Flacourtiaceae

No. 61. *Buchnerodendron speciosum* Gürcke (ADR0195, Tw.45290)
au (01, Balese); *au* (11, Efe)
Observations: A common medium-sized tree with aerial roots, in secondary forest.
Uses:
1. (C:9) The plant is used for making charcoal for blacksmith; (OBS2).
2. (C:9) The aerial roots are made into bed legs; (IFM).

No. 62. *Dissomeria glanduligera* Sleumer (ADR0255, Tw.45295)
musarama (1111, Balese); *musarama* (0111, Efe)
Observations: A medium-sized tree in primary forest.
Use: (C:9) The wood is strong and used in house-building; (OBS).

No. 63. *Dovyalis spinosissima* Gilg. (ADR 0166, Tw.45277)
perekesekpa (11110, Balese); *pere'ecepa* (00010, Efe)
Observations: A small tree in primary forest, with hard fruit shells, about 5–8 cm in diam.
Uses:
1. (C:1, X) The hard shells of the fruit are used to make musical instruments like the maracas, called *perekese*: small stones or seeds of some plants are put inside the shells; usually two shells are tied with a string of some 15 cm long and people play them holding one shell in the palm and beating another shell against it; especially women play them when singing; (OBS1).
2. (C:X) The thorns are used to set baits, such as termites, on the traps for birds, called *mgbamgbalaku*; (IFM).

Gramineae

No. 64. *Coix lacryma-jobi* L. (ADR0067, Tw.45330)
Job's tears (E)
sapele (001, Belese); *sapele* (001, Efe)
Observations: A common herb in open places, yielding greyish-white false fruit, sometimes cultivated.
Uses:
1. (C, D:0) The plant is used as a hunting medicine, called *loda*, which is applied to dogs; those plants as *mapebu*, *aawa*, *dudu* and *bbabba* are also used; the medicine made of those plants is rubbed into the scarifications on the nose of dogs to make them fearless trackers; (IFM).
2. (C:1) The seeds are made into necklaces; the habit is said to have been taught by the missionaries; (OBS).
Comparisons: Called *manganga* in Tetri (TTR0516), used as beads of necklaces (Tanno, 1981).

No. 65. *Eleusine indica* (L.) Gaertn. (ADR 0230)
delendele (0011, Balese); *alubese* (0010,

Balese); *dilidili* (1111, Efe)
Observations: A common weed in open places such as roadsides, village sites.
Uses:
1. (C:0, 3) The plant is used to adorn the human body for dancing; (OBS).
2. (D:4) The plant is held to stop a child crying so much when its father or mother died; the stalk is tied around the ankles; or when the father died, the mother puts it in the hair so that the child does not feel very sad; (IFM2).
3. (D:4) The plant is said to protect a man against misfortunes; a piece of the stalk is cut into two parts and tied again, then put in a pocket; it is held that everything will go well by doing so; the similar effect as *utietu* (No. 280); (IFM).

No. 66. cf. *Oxytenanthera abyssinica* (A. Rich.) Munro (ADR0193, Tw.45374)
bamboo (E)
ruma (00, Balese); *ruma* (01, Efe)
Observations and Remarks: Several species of bamboo including this one are commonly called *ruma*: the largest type may be *Bambusa* sp. (Gramineae), occurs in gregarious patches in wet places near water, and used in various ways.
Use: (C:X) The culms are used for various objects, such as smoking pipes, water containers, pipes for distillation, etc.; they are frequently used in house-building; (OBS1).

No. 67. sp. (ADR0228)
bbaki (01, Balese); *elipi* (000, Efe)
Observations: A common grass about 2 m high in open places, especially abundant in savanna areas around the forest.
Use: (C:4) The stems are used for arrow-shafts; they are reported good next to raphia-palm rachis; the arrows, called by the same name *bbaki*, are usually used for shooting birds without applying arrow-poison; (OBS2).
Name etymology: An Efe informant says that *baki* or *bahii* is the name of the arrow made of the plant; the Efe name means 'A plant in savanna'; *eli*: savanna, *pi*: a plant.

No. 68. sp. (ADR0234)
bbobbo (11, Balese); *bbobbo* (11, Efe)
Observations: A grass commonly seen in open places such as abandoned village sites.
Uses:
1. (C:4) The stems are woven into sleeping mats, or made into arrow-shafts, etc.; (OBS).
2. (I:3) The leaves are said to serve as food for the cane rat *taru*; (IFM).

No. 69. sp. (ADR0128, Tw.45351)
ngbere (11, Balese); *mbere* (10, Efe)
Observations: A grass-like plant common in open places.
Use: (A:1) The seeds are used for stopping a severe cough called *tiba*; a few seeds are swallowed at once; (IFM2).

No. 70. sp. (ADR0011, Tw.45306)
ngenge'e (001, Balese); *gege'e* (001, Efe)
Observations: A common herb in secondary forest, open places.
Uses:
1. (A:3) An infusion of the leaves is drunk for constipation; it is believed that children may get constipation if the parents eat the meat of the civet *camu*; the constipation is then called *ondecamu*, 'the disease of the civet'; the civet is said to feed on the plant; (IFM2).
2. (D:0, 3) The plant is ascribed to have a magical power to protect a man against evils; some evils may attach to a man if he walks out at night (this may imply adultery), and possibly destroy his wife's pregnancy; then before entering his house at night, he puts the plant just above the entrance to prevent the evils from entering the house; a man occasionally carries the leaves with him when walking out at night; (IFM2).
3. (D:3) The ashes of the leaves are rubbed into scarifications on the body of a woman in labor so that the coming baby's eyes will open sooner after the birth; (IFM).

No. 71. sp. (ADR0241)
ngilengilei (00001, Balese); *gelagilei* (01001, Efe)
Observations: A common grass in open places such as roadsides.
Use: (C:0) The plant is used for roofing the houses when *ngilipi* (No. 93) leaves are unavailable; (IFM).

Guttiferae

No. 72. *Garcinia punctata* Oliv. (ADR0113, Tw.45268)
oro (10, Balese); *oro* (01, Efe)
Observations: A medium-sized tree [15 to 30 ft. high (FWTA2, 1:295)] in primary forest.
Uses:
1. (A:1) The fruit are chewed for a throat-ache and coughs (? tasting bitter); season: July and August; (IFM).
2. (B:1) The sweet fruit are eaten raw; (IFM).
3. (C:9) The wood is hard and used in house-building; (IFM).

Icacinaceae

No. 73. *Leptaulus daphnoides* Benth. (ADR 0114, Tw. 45346)
ngipfi (01, Balese); *ngipfi* (01, Efe)
Observations: A small tree [up to 12 m high (FCBRU, 9:261)] in primary forest.
Use: (D:9) The plant is said to prevent termites from coming out of the nest; the sticks or twigs of the plant are inserted into the nest mounds so as that the worms may not fly away before people finish preparation to catch them; an informant says this is effective only for the savanna species; (IFM).

Irvingiaceae

No. 74. *Irvingia grandifolia* (Engl.) Engl. (ADR0289, Tw.45300)
bute (01, Balese); *bute* (01, Efe)
Observations: A tall tree in primary forest, having edible fatty kernels, flat oval-shaped, 4.0–5.0 cm long, 3.0–3.5 cm broad, in the large oval hard shells about 10 cm in size.
Use: (B:1) The fatty white kernels are very delicious and eaten raw or roasted; season: from September to November; (IFM).

No. 75. *Irvingia robur* Mildbr. (ADR0248, Tw.45411)
ambele (111, Balese); *abele* (111, Efe)
Observations: A tall tree [up to ca. 30 m high (FCBRU, 7:112ff.)] in primary forest, yielding edible fatty kernels in the large oval shells like *bute* (No. 74); kernel: 5.0–5.5 cm long, about 3 cm broad, oval shaped; shell, about 10 cm in size.
Use: (B:1) The fatty kernels are eagerly searched and eaten raw or roasted; called 'wild groundnuts' *kalanga ya pori* (Sw); season: from July to October; (OBS1).
Comparisons: In Tetri, *Irvingia robur* is called *ebute* (TTR0066) and *Irvingia gabonensis* called *esele*, (TTR0065) both are eaten eagerly (Tanno, 1981).

No. 76. *Irvingia wombulu* Vermoesen (ADR0101, Tw.45264)
toutou (0101, Balese); *toutou* (0001, Efe)
Observations: A tall tree [about 25 m high (FCBRU, 7:116)] in primary forest, producing edible fatty kernels like *bute* (No. 74) and *ambele* (No. 75), but smaller than both of them; kernel: 3.0–3.5 cm long, about 2.5 cm wide, shell: 5–8 cm in size.
Use: (B:1) The fatty kernels taste very good and eaten eagerly, called 'wild groundnuts'; season: from June to September; (OBS1).

No. 77. *Klainedoxa gabonensis* Pierre ex Engl. var. *oblongifolia* Engl. (ADR0185, Tw.45287)
ndau (01, Balese); *dau* (01, Efe); *kugbukugbu* (seed, Balese)
Observations: A tall tree [up to 40 m high (FCBRU, 7:110)] in primary forest.
Uses:
1. (A:1) The fruit are used to cure a kind of swells, called *otu*, that grow often on the waist; the fruit are applied to them; (IFM).
2. (A:3, 8) A thick sap expressed from the leaves, added with a bit of salt, is licked for coughs by children; (IFM).
3. (C:1) Children play with the seeds, called *kugbukugbu*, by handing them from one person to the next by turns; (IFM).

Labiatae

No. 78. sp. (ADR0010)
kocikoci (0010, Balese); *ocioci* (0000, Efe)
Observations: A common herb in secondary forest.
Use: (A:3) The leaves are used to reduce the fever; the feverish body is washed with a decoction of the leaves; (IFM).

Leguminosae Caesalpinioideae

No. 79. *Brachystegia laurentii* (De Wild.) Louis ex Hoyle (ADR0018, Tw.45228)
mukulu (001, Balese); *mu'ulu* (001, Efe)
Observations: A tall tree [30–45 m high (FCBRU, 3:461)] in primary forest.
Remarks: The plant called *eko* (TTR0047) in Tetri was identified as *Brachystegia laurentii*, which is quite likely to be *rofo* of Andiri (No. 81); the discrepancy may be due to the specimen error or other reasons, and further research is necessary.
Uses:
1. (A:6) The plant is used as a remedy for severe coughs or an acute disease, called *eke*, peculiar to children; the powder of the dried bark is blown into the nose of a child attacked by the coughs; (IFM).
2. (C:6) The bark pieces are used as soap; they are put into water and crumpled well to produce foam which helps to clean clothes; (OBS2).
3. (C, D:6) The plant is held to make the dogs brave and aggressive in hunting; a squeeze of the (macerated) bark pieces, steamed together with other plants such as *sapele* (No. 124), *tuao*, etc., is rubbed into scarifications on the dog's nose; the practice is repeated until it succeeds; (IFM).
4. (A, D:6) Girls sniff the powder of the bark when dancing in the girls' initiation ceremony, called *ima*; after sniffing the powder they fall on the ground and lose consciousness for a while, sometimes having convulsions, but soon recover their senses; a conflicting opinion is that the powder is used for awaking the girls having fainted down; further research is needed on this information: (IFM).
Comparisons: *Brachystegia laurentii* is called *eko* in Tetri (TTR0047) and the bark is used for taking headbands for carrying baskets on the back.

No. 80. *Cynometra alexandri* C. H. Wright (ADR0058, Tw.45244)
ato (11, Balese); *ato* (00, Efe)
Observations: A quite common tall tree [25–50 m high (FCBRU, 3:316)] in primary forest, yielding flowers from April through June; one of the most common tree species of the Ituri forest.
Uses:
1. (A:6) The bark powder is used for wounds; (IFM).
2. (C:9) The wood is burnt as firewood (OBS1), and used for getting charcoal; (IFM).
3. (H:2) The flowers serve as main nectar source for the honey of the honeybees; the tree often provides nests for them: (OBS1).
4. (I:1) Monkeys are said to eat the fruit; (IFM).
Comparisons: Called *tembu* in Tetri (TTR 0048), the bark used for headbands (Tanno, 1981).

No. 81. *Julbernardia seretii* (De Wild.) Troupin (ADR0062, Tw.45246)
Congo-zebra wood (E), alombi (Sw)
rofo (00, Balese); *rofo* (00, Efe)
Observations: A tall tree [up to 40 m high (FCBRU, 3:400)], quite common in primary forest, yielding tiny whitish flowers from May through August: one of the most common trees in the Ituri forest.
Remarks: The seemingly corresponding plant of Tetri is called *eko* (TTR0047), was identified as *Brachystegia laurentii* (Tanno, 1981): the conflict might be due to specimen error of either part, or to other unknown reasons; future research is needed.
Uses:
1. (C:6) The bark is used to make sandals, ropes and cords; (OBS2).
2. (C:9) The wood is burnt as firewood; (OBS1).
3. (H:2) The plant produces a huge number of small white flowers in May and June which serve as main nectar source for the honeybees; (OBS1).
4. (H:9) Host of mushrooms: edible whitish mushrooms, called *ikyango*, grow on the fallen trunks of the species; they are frequently collected and eaten cooked by both the Balese and the Efe: the mushroom is one of the main forest products that the Efe provide to the Balese; (OBS1).

Leguminosae Mimosoideae

No. 82. *Cathormion altissimum* (Oliv.) Hutch. & J. E. Dandy (ADR0013, Tw. 45224)
ako (10, Balese); *ha'o* (00, Efe)

Observations: A common tall tree [up to 30 m high (FWTA2, 1:504)] in primary forest.
Uses:
1. (D:0) It is thought wrong to cut down this tree without wearing traditional dress; women are not allowed to cut it; (IFM2).
2. (G:0) The dead body of a man in a religious group called *beru* was said to be laid on the foot of the tree to go rotten there; (IFM).

No. 83. *Dichrostachys cinerea* (L.) Wight & Arn. subsp. *platycarpa* (Welw. ex Bull.) Breman & Brumitt (ADR0015, Tw.45225)
kokina (111, Balese); *gede* (111, Efe)
Observations: A common small or medium-sized tree [5–6 m high (FCBRU, 3: 202)] in secondary forest, especially found in hilly places.
Uses:
1. (A:5, 6) The plant is used to abort a pregnancy; a decoction of the bark or root-skin is drunk; (IFM2).
2. (C:9) The wood is so hard that it is good for house construction; (IFM).
Comparisons: Called *ekanya* (TTR0052) by the Mbuti and the Bira at Tetri, used for bellyaches, venereal diseases, and for inducing abortion (Tanno, 1981).

Leguminosae Papilionoideae

No. 84. *Dalhousiea africana* S. Moore (ADR0048, Tw.45322)
ndelandela (0101, Balese); *deladela* (0101, Efe)
Observations: A climbing shrub in primary forest.
Uses:
1. (A:3) The leaves are used to reduce the fever; they are heated through a fire and applied to the feverish body; (IFM).
2. (D:0) The plant is said to protect crops against thieves; pieces of the plant are tied to the cords stretched around a field; (IFM2).
3. (D:3) The leaves are burnt praying for a good hunt; *alumai* (No. 35) is sometimes used together; the ashes are often put to the face of hunters; (IFM).

No. 85. *Erythrina tholloniana* Hua (ADR 0076, Tw.45256)
akuaku (0101, Balese); *auau* (0101, Efe)
Observations: A (? tall) tree in primary forest.
Use: (C, D:9) A small drum-like instrument called *ukele* is made of the wood; that is beaten when an elephant trap is set: a hunter beats it crying 'oh!, elephants, come here under my trap and die there!'; (IFM).

No. 86. *Tephrosia vogelii* Hook. f. (ADR 0083, Tw.45333)
fish-poison bean (E)
ruru (11, Balese); *ruru* (11, Efe)
Observations: A shrub, usually cultivated; poisonous substances are contained in the leaves.
Use: (E:3) The leaves are pounded together with those plants such as the cultivated red pepper *pilipili*, *kimakima* (No. 136), etc., and put into small rivers to paralyze fish; (OBS1). Name etymology: The plants that are used as a fish-poison are generally called by this name, *ruru* or *lulu*.
Comparisons: Called *bappi* in Tetri (TTR 0062), with the same usage (Tanno, 1981).

No. 87. sp. (ADR0216)
ebutede (0011, Balese); *ebutede* (0011, Efe)
Observations: A medium-sized tree in primary forest.
Uses:
1. (A:6) The plant is used for a cough; a decoction of the bark is taken to vomit the dirty things in the chest that cause the cough; (IFM).
2. (1:1) The fruit serve as food for some animals; (IFM).
Name etymology: 'The dog's penis', due to the shape of the fruit; *ebu*: a dog, *tede*: the penis.

No. 88. sp. (ADR0086)
kalangakalanga (111111, Balese); *iilaga-iilaga* (000010, Efe)
Observations: A common herb seen in open places, with leaves very similar to those of the groundnut.
Uses:
1. (A:3) The leaves are used for gonorrhea: they are cooked with groundnuts and taken, or a decoction is drunk for it; (IFM2).

2. (D:0) It is said that the plant increases the harvest of the groundnuts when planted together in a field; the plant has very similar leaves to the groundnut leaves; (IFM2).
Name etymology: The name *kalanga* or *iilaga* means the groundnut and *kalanga-kalanga* or *iilagaiilaga* means a plant that looks like the groundnut but actually differs from it.

Loganiaceae

No. 89. *Strychnos longicaudata* Gilg. (ADR 0095, Tw.45263)
cabi (11, Balese); *cabi* (11, Efe)
Observations: A common climbing shrub in primary forest.
Use: (C:9) Arrow-shafts, handles of machetes and so on, are made of the hard wood; (OBS).

No. 90. *Strychnos mitis* S. Moore (ADR 0060, Tw.45245)
tafa (01, Balese); *tafa* (01, Efe)
Observations: A small to medium-sized tree in primary forest; the plant seems to have poisonous substances.
Use: (E:5, 9) Poisonous liquid is extracted from the wood and the roots, that is used to make arrow poison *mutali*; it is said that in ancient times an infusion was given to accused persons for trial; (IFM2).

No. 91. *Strychnos* sp. (ADR0145, Tw. 45359)
kpere (01, Balese); *kpere* (Efe)
Observations: A small tree in primary forest, yielding edible leaves.
Use: (B:3) The plant is said to serve as emergency food in the forest; some informant claims that the leaves were eaten even raw; (IFM).

No. 92. sp. (ADR0220)
kpenza (11, Balese); *kpeza* (11, Efe)
Observations: A climbing shrub in primary forest, with hard wood.
Use: (C:9) The wood is used to make the handles of the most common machete, called *apapau*, with a blade of about 30 cm long, 5–7 cm broad, the top part bending somewhat like 'S': the handles of other large knives are also made of the plant: (IFM2).

Marantaceae

No. 93. *Haumania lebrechtsiana* (ADR 0036, Tw.45314)
ngilipi (010, Balese); *gilipi* (001, Efe)
Observations: A quite common herb in primary and secondary forest, with long straight stalks and large oval or heart-shaped leaves, up to 50 cm long and 30 cm broad, papery and durable; round red fruit.
Remarks: The specimen collected might not be true *ngilipi*; the plant called *ngongo* in Tetri (TTR0185, identified as *Thaumatococcus daniellii* (Benn) Benth.) (Tanno. 1981) is quite likely to be *ngilipi* of Andiri.
Uses:
1. (A:5) The ashes of the root are applied to common pustules calles *upele* in Swahili; the treatment is said to give a severe pain but cure the pustules; (IFM).
2. (C:3) The large thin papery leaves are very durable and commonly used for wrapping things to keep or to carry; (OBS 1).
3. (C:3) The leaves are put over the rough framework made of twigs of some species to make a basket for contain collected honey on a tree; it is made when the necessity comes and discarded once used; (OBS1).
4. (C:3) The leaves are regarded as the best material for roofing houses or huts; the Efe provide often the Balese with bunches of the leaves for thatching the roofs, according to their request; (OBS1).
5. (C:4) The long stalks are very durable, then used as binding or fastening material; people draw the stalks vigorously back and forth several times on a tree stem to change them into flat flexible cords; (OBS1).
Comparisons: *Thaumatococcus daniellii* is called *ngongo* in Tetri (TTR0185) and used almost alike (Tanno 1981).

No. 94. *Hypselodelphys poggeana* (K. Schum.) Milne-Redh. (ADR0092, Tw. 45336)
kaluafefe (11111, Balese); *utipugowwi* (11111, Efe)

Observations: A rare or locally common herb in primary and secondary forest, with tall blackish stalks.
Uses:
1. (C:4) Girls put a piece of the leafstalk in the hole opened above the lip as an ornament; it is said that the leafstalk does not slip into the mouth, where the Efe name, *utietu*, comes; (IFM).
2. (C:4) The blackish stems are split longitudinally and used to weave mats, hats, etc.; (OBS1).
Name etymology: The Efe name means 'it does not slip into the mouth': *uti*; the mouth.

No. 95. *Hypselodelphys scandens* Louis & Mullend. (ADR0194, Tw.45375)
rumaruma (0000, Balese); *rumaruma* (0101, Efe)
Observations: A [bamboo-like (FWTA2, 3:89)] climber found in wet places; the fruit having hard, spiny shells.
Use: (C:X) The shell of the fruit, having many hard teeth on the surface, can be used as a comb; but no practical values, used only as a plaything; (OBS).
Name etymology: The term *ruma* is used for a bamboo commonly seen in the area, and *rumaruma* means the plant that looks like *ruma*, but differs in some ways.

No. 96. *Hypselodelphys* sp. (ADR0056, Tw.45324)
ngefekomba (0101, Balese); *tepioba* (0001, Efe)
Observations: A herb locally abundant in any type of forest, with large papery leaves; the plant looks like *ngefe* (No. 100) but the underside of the leaves are reddish, not white like the latter.
Uses:
1. (C:3) The leaves are used to weave sleeping mats, to wrap things, to show one's way to the followers in the forest, to cover roofs; (OBS1).
2. (C, D:3) The plant is held to increase the sap production of the raphia-palm; (IFM).
3. (D:3) The plant is believed to protect crops against thieving; (OBS1). cf. *ngefe* (No. 100), almost the same usages; (OBS1).
Name etymology: 'The red *ngefe*', because the plant looks like *ngefe* with reddish leaf underside; *komba* or *oba*: red.

No. 97. *Marantochloa congensis* (K. Schum.) Léonard & Mullend. (ADR0038, Tw.45315)
teo (11, Balese); *teo* (00, Efe)
Observations: A common herb in moist places, about 2 m high.
Uses:
1. (A:4) The plant is said to protect children against the attack of *eke*, an acute disease peculiar to children; it is believed that if the parents eat the meat of the chevrotain without taking any preventive measures their children will get the disease, called 'the chevrotain's *eke*'; the ashes of the dried stems are rubbed into scarifications on the body of the parents as well as the children; the plant grows near water where the chevrotain like to frequent; cf. *nzanza* (No. 28), the same effect; (IFM).
2. (C:3) The plants are laid on the ground for sleeping on them; they are said to be stronger than *keru* (No. 27); (IFM).
3. (C:4, 6) Baskets and mats are woven with the thin strips of the stem-skin; (OBS).

No. 98. *Marantochloa holostachya* (Bak.) Hutch. (ADR0042, Tw.45317)
igbunbwegbungbwe (01010, Balese); *ibubebube* (11010, Efe)
Observations: A herb in primary forest.
Use: (D:0) The plant is planted in a field with other crops, such as beans and rice, for increasing their harvest; those plants named *madelendela* and *manga* are also said useful for the same purpose; (IFM).

No. 99. *Marantochloa leucantha* (K. Schum.) Milne-Redh. (ADR0088, Tw. 45334)
anjelenjelekpi (000010, Balese); *azelezelepi* (000100, Efe)
Observations: A common climbing herb in primary forest.
Use: (D:3) The plant is said to help a man cut down a tree quickly; the leaves are put on the body, or the body is rubbed with them before the work; (IFM2).
Name etymology: 'The plant of the *anjelenjele*'; *anjelenjele* or *azelezele*: a kind of large millipede, about 15–20 cm long, *kpi* or *pi*:

a plant.

No. 100. *Phrynium confertum* (Benth.) K. Schum.; *Ataenidia conferta* (FWTA2 3:89) (ADR0035, Tw.45313)
ngefe (01, Balese); *gefe* (01, Efe)
Observations: A herb about 1 m high, abundant in any type of forest; leaves oval, up to 40 cm long, 20 cm broad, papery but durable.
Uses:
1. (C:3) The papery but durable leaves are commonest material for wrapping things to keep, to carry, and to cook; many kinds of food, e.g. game meat, fish, mushrooms, caterpillars, etc., are wrapped with the leaves and put on a fire to cook; perhaps before the introduction of metal pots, it was the com monest way of cooking among the Efe; (OBS1).
2. (C:3) Sleeping mats called *modi* are made of the plant; sometimes the leaves are used for roofing huts when *ngilipi* leaves (No. 93) are unavailable; (OBS1).
3. (C:3) The smoking tube for honey collecting is made of the leaves; several pieces of small firebrands are wrapped with the leaves of *alealu* (No. 156) first, then with *ngefe* leaves; smoke is blown into the nests of the honeybees to reduce their aggressiveness when collecting honey; (OBS1).
4. (C:3) The leaves are used to leave messages in the forest; when a man walks in the forest, he often pulls the leaves and puts them on the ground, with the whitish surfaces up to show his way to his fellows; (OBS1).
5. (C:3) The leaves are also used to show the ownership of honey; a person who found a honeybee nest breaks small trees nearby and places the leaves of this species on them; no other people are allowed to collect the honey given such mark, without the permission of the owner; but it seems more usual that trees are broken without being put leaves on them; cf. *nzanza* (No. 28); (IFM).
6. (C, D: 3) The Efe pygmies are said to wrap a dead body with the leaves in stead of white cloth; but nowadays the pygmies seem to use white cloth as long as it is available, after the Balese's instructions: (IFM).
7. (C, D: 3) The plant is considered to increase the sap production of the raphia-palm, which turns into palm-wine; called a 'medicine for palm-wine' *dawa ya libondo* (Sw); (IFM).
8. (D:3) The plant is believed to bring misfortune to crop thieves; the leaves are tied to ropes stretched around crop fields; such plants as *ngefekomba* (No. 96), *ndendela* are held to have the same effect; (OBS1).
Comparisons: Called *bulu* in Tetri (TTR 0180), with various uses (Tanno, 1981).

No. 101. *Sarcophrynium macrostachyum* (Benth.) K. Schum.; *Megaphrynium macrostachyum* (FWTA2, 3:87) (ADR0057, Tw. 45325)
Yoruba soft cane (E)
balamukuku (00001, Balese); *bbalamu'u'u* (00001, Efe)
Observations: A herb in primary forest.
Uses:
1. (C:1) The sticky pulp of the fruit is used as paste; (IFM2).
2. (C:3) The leaves are used for wrapping things, making sleeping mats, as marks to show the way to the followers, and so on; almost same uses as the leaves of *ngefe* (No. 100); (OBS).
3. (C, D:3) The leaves are used as a 'medicine for palm-wine'; (IFM).

Melastomataceae

No. 102. sp. (ADR0226)
kutukpa (110, Balese); *otukpa* (110, Efe)
Observations: A common herb in secondary forest; the plant may contain poisonous substances.
Uses:
1. (C, D:9) The wood is said to be made into a pipe which is used in sorcery; if blown, the pipe brings bloody diarrhea, called *ondekutu*, to the cursed person; (IFM).
2. (D:3) The plant is used to protect crops against thieves; the leaves are set in fields; if a person dares to steal something from the fields, he/she will get bloody diarrhea, *ondekutu*; (IFM).
3. (D, E:3) The leaves are used to make a

person fall into sickness; a sorcerer puts the leaves into the meal secretly; then the victim who eat it gets bloody diarrhea, *ondekutu*: (IFM).
Name etymology: 'The blood plant': *kutu*: blood, *kpa*: a plant.

Meliaceae

No. 103. *Carapa procera* DC. (ADR0167, Tw.45278)
mbolu (00, Balese); *boru* (11, Efe)
Observations: A tall tree [up to 30 m (FCBRU, 7:197)], commonly seen in primary forest, near streams.
Uses:
1. (A, D:3) The plant is used to protect a newborn baby against evils and to pray for its healthy growth; a decoction or infusion of the leaves, together with such plants as *mungulu* and *sungbe*, is given as a wash to a baby everyday for 2–3 weeks after the birth; (OBS2).
2. (A:6) The plant is used to cure *eke*, an acute disease peculiar to children; the powder of the dried bark is sniffed by a child who is attacked by *eke*: (IFM).
3. (B:1) The ripe fruit are sweet and eaten raw; the season: from November to December; it is said that the fruit resemble those of *opi* (No. 22): (IFM2).
4. (I:1) The fruit serve as food for the great blue turaco *kalikoko* and some monkeys; (IFM2).

No. 104. *Ekebergia ruppeliana* (Fres.) A. Rich. (ADR0202, Tw.45291)
ruru (00, Balese); *ruru* (00, Efe)
Observations: A tall tree [up to 30 m high (FCBRU, 7:208)] in primary forest; the bark seems to contain poisonous substances.
Use: (E:6) The plant is used for a fish-poison; the bark is pounded together with other plants such as the cultivated *ruru* (No. 86), the red pepper, etc. and put into small streams to paralyze fish; sometimes called the 'wild *ruru*' in contrast to the cultivated one; (IFM2).
Name etymology: Those plants which are used as a fish-poison are generally called by this name.

No. 105. *Trichilia dregeana* Sond. (ADR 0249, Tw.45293)
ti'i (01, Balese); *ti'i* (00, Efe)
Observations: A tall tree in primary forest; edible caterpillars called *ti'i* feed on the leaves.
Uses:
1. (C:9) The wood is made into mortars, called *kei*, planks and so on; (OBS).
2. (H:0) Edible caterpillars called *ti'i* feed on the tree: people gather and eat them in September and October, almost the same season as *munjaku* worms: cf. *munjaku* (No. 49) (OBS2).
Name etymology: The plant name is the same as that of the edible caterpillars living on the tree.

No. 106. *Trichilia gilgiana* Harms (ADR 0189, Tw.45288)
runzo (00, Balese); *rujo* (01, Efe)
Observations: A common tall tree [about 30 m high (FCBRU, 7:116)] in primary forest.
Use: (A, D:3) The plant is used for the wounds of circumcision; a squeeze of the young leaves are applied to them; the treatment gives severe pain, but cures the wounds sooner; the plant is said to be used only for the wound of circumcision: (IFM2).

No. 107. *Trichilia gilletii* De Wild. (ADR 0132, Tw.45276)
gbongbo (11, Balese); *bobo* (11, Efe)
Observations: A common medium-sized tree [up to 25 m high (FCBRU, 7:167)] in primary forest.
Use: (C:3) The leaves are laid on the ground for sleeping on them in the forest: (IFM2).

Menispermaceae

No. 108. *Triclisia* cf. *dictyophylla* Diels (ADR 0097, Tw.45561)
rianga (000, Balese); *rianga* (Efe)
Observations: A climbing shrub in primary forest: toxic substances may be contained in the plant.
Uses:
1. (D:1) The fruit are used to make a magical medicine for elephant hunting;

(IFM).
2. (E:9) Poisonous substances are extracted from the plant for arrow-poison: (IFM).
Name etymology: The name is given to those plants recognized useful as a 'medicine for elephant hunting.'

Moraceae

No. 109. *Bosqueia phoberos*; *B. angolensis* (FWTA2, 1: 612) (ADR0176)
kumbu (01, Balese)
Observations: A medium-sized tree in primary forest.
Use: (C:8) The sap is used to dye barkcloth brown; this is said to be especially good for blackish barkcloth; (IFM).

No. 110. *Ficus exasperata* Vahl (ADR0071, Tw.45251)
awasa (111, Balese); *awasa* (Efe); *tofutofu* (seed, Efe)
Observations: A common (? tall) tree [up to 70 ft. high (FWTA2, 1:605)] in primary and secondary forest; the leaf surfaces are very coarse like sandpaper.
Uses:
1. (C:1) Occasionally the seeds are used as plaything; the aged people put the seeds called *tofutofu* on the head and have them crushed by children just like lice; playing with children gives special pleasure to the elderly people; (IFM).
2. (C:3) The coarse leaves are used like sandpaper to smooth the surfaces of some instruments such as bows, spear-shafts, chairs, and so on; (OBS).
Comparisons: Called *masawa* by the Mbuti and the Bira at Tetri (TTR0011), used as sandpaper (Tanno, 1981).

No. 111. *Ficus sciarophylla* Warb.; *F. variifolia* (FWTA2, 1:606) (ADR0119, Tw.45272)
fobo (10, Balese); *pfobo* (10, Efe)
Observations: A climbing shrub or tree in primary forest.
Use: (C:6) Reddish barkcloth is made of the bast (inner bark); (IFM2).

No. 112. *Ficus urceolaris* Welw. ex Hiern (ADR0136, Tw.45354)
atsakara (0100, Balese); *atsakara* (0101, Efe)
Observations: A common medium-sized tree in secondary forest.
Uses:
1. (A:1, 8) The plant is used for fever; a squeeze of the fruit is rubbed into scarifications on the back, the waist, etc.; (IFM).
2. (A:1, 8) A squeeze of the fruit is also used to treat abscesses; it is applied to the openings of the abscesses; pus gets out of them soon, and heals; (IFM).

No. 113. *Ficus vallis-choudae* Del. (ADR 0070, Tw.45250)
nduba (11, Balese); *tuba* (11, Efe)
Observations: A tall tree [up to 30 m high (FCBRU, 1:119)] in primary forest.
Uses:
1. (C:6) Barkcloth, called *plagbo* or *mulumba* (Sw) is made of the fibrous bast; (IFM2).
2. (C, D:6) An instrument named *barikaka* or *torekaro* is made of the bark: the instrument makes sounds like the voices of the leopard, which is used at a ritual ceremony held to commemorate the dead people; (IFM).
3. (C, D:9) A pipe, *singbe*, which is used in sorcery to curse people is made of the wood; (IFM).
4. (I:1) The fruit serve as food for monkeys but not for men; (IFM).
Comparisons: Called *bungulu* in Tetri (TTR0022) used for barkcloth (Tanno, 1981).

No. 114. *Ficus* sp. (ADR0139, Tw.45355)
nzaruyama (0101, Balese); *zaruyama* (0101, Efe)
Observations: A common climbing herb in secondary forest.
Uses:
1. (A:3) The leaves are used for sore throat and hoarse voice; such voice is called *ondeyama*, the disease of the tree hyrax, because the tree hyrax, *yama*, always cries in a husky voice at night; (IFM).
2. (B:3) The young leaves are cooked with bananas and eaten together; some Efe said that they occasionally ate them raw; (IFM2).
3. (I:3) The plant is said to serve as food for the tree hyrax, called *yama*; (IFM).

Name etymology: 'The *nzaru* of the tree hyrax', because the plant looks like *nzaru* (No. 255), and considered to serve as food for the tree hyrax, *yama*.

No. 115. *Musanga smithii* R. Br.; *M. cecropioides* (FWTA2, 1:616) (ADR0059)
corkwood (E); umbrella-tree (E); parasolier (F)
kele (01, Balese); *ere* (01, Efe)
Observations: A medium-sized to tall tree [up to 20–30 m (FCBRU, 1:88)], with umbrella-like crown, growing quickly and locally abundant in clearings.
Uses:
1. (A:8) The watery sap is taken from the aerial roots and given to women before or after giving childbirth, in order that they can do well in lactation; (OBS2).
2. (C:9) The wood is used for brewing vessels called *liko*; the wood is soft and easy to shape; (OBS).
3. (1:1) The blue monkey *asaba* and the great blue turaco *kalikoko* are said to like the fruit very much; (IFM).
Comparisons: Called *kombo* (Sw) in Tetri (TTR0027), used for canoes (Tanno, 1981).

No. 116. *Myrianthus holstii* Engl. (ADR 0125, Tw.45273)
akawa (*kawa*) (00011, Balese); *a'awa* (001, Efe)
Observations: A common medium-sized tree [8–12 m high (FCBRU, 1:84)] in secondary forest, yielding edible fruit.
Uses:
1. (C, D:5) The plant is said to have an effect to make dogs brave and aggressive for hunting; the ashes of the roots mixed with the excrement of the bush-pig, duikers, etc., are rubbed into scarifications on the nose; (IFM).
2. (B:1) The fruit are sweet and eaten raw, called 'wild candies'; season: from May to September; (IFM2).
3. (D:0) The plant is believed to increase the harvest of the groundnuts when planted together in a field; the same effect as *kalangakalanga* (No. 88) (IFM).
Comparisons: Called *benbekenye* in Tetri (TTR0028), the fruit eaten (Tanno, 1981).

No. 117. *Treculia africana* Decne. (ADR 0063, Tw.45247)
African breadfruit (E)
nduku (00, Balese); *duuo* (00, Efe)
Observations: A tall tree [reaching 35 m high (FCBRU, 1:90)] in primary forest, yielding large heavy fruit up to 30–40 cm in diam. with innumerable small oval seeds, about 1.5 cm long, 0.5–0.7 cm in diam., buried in a spongy whitish pulp.
Uses:
1. (B:1) The seeds in the large fruit are eaten roasted; they are called 'wild groundnuts' because they are rich in fat and so tasty; season: from July to September or October; they were much consumed on August and September in 1985, at Efe pygmies' camps located deep in the forest; (OBS1).
2. (C, D:9) The wood is said to be shaped into a magical pipe which is blown for cursing people; (IFM2).
3. (G:1) It is said that the fruit drops down on the earth when someone dies, or when a large animal such as an elephant is killed by a trap; (IFM2).
Comparisons: The plant is called *pushia* in Tetri (TTR0031), and consumed in the same way (Tanno, 1981).

Myristicaceae

No. 118. *Coelocaryon preussii* Warb. (ADR 0184, Tw.45286)
manga (10, Balese)
Observations: A medium-sized to tall tree [reaching 35 m (FCBRU, 2:397)] in primary forest.
Use: (D:3) The plant is used to pray for a good hunting or fishing; the smoke of the leaves is applied to the hands and the legs; the plant is said especially effective for fishing; (IFM).
Name etymology: Those plants which are used for good luck in hunting or fishing, except for elephant hunting, are commonly called by this name.

Myrtaceae

No. 119. *Psidium guajava* L. (ADR0016, Tw.45226)
guava (E)
mapela (010, Balese); *mapela* (010, Efe)

Observations: A medium-sized tree, yielding tasty fruit, planted by men; sometimes found in old clearings or secondary forest; introduced plant.
Uses:
1. (A:3) A leaf-infusion or decoction is drunk for stomachache or bloody diarrhea called *ondekutu*; (IFM).
2. (B:1) The ripe fruit are eaten raw; tasty; (OBS1).
Comparisons: Called *mapela* and consumed in Tetri, too.

Palmae

No. 120. *Ancistrophyllum* sp. (ADR0276)
keko (10, Balese): *eo* (10, Efe)
Observations: A scrambling palm (a kind of rattan), locally common in primary forest; leaves with many prickles.
Use: (C:7) The stems are split longitudinally and trimmed into cords which are used for making various things such as fish traps named *beti*, maraca-like musical instruments, chair-backs; especially the plant is useful as a material for bow-strings; (OBS1).
Comparisons: Called *leckwe* or *akpekpe* in Tetri (TTR157), used for bow-strings and in plays of children (Tanno, 1981).

No. 121. *Calamus laurentii* (ADR0039, Tw.45316)
ekpekpe (111, Balese); *ekpekpe* (Efe)
Observations: A climbing palm locally common in wet places.
Uses:
1. (C:4) The stems are used to make sticks called *kilofe*, musical flutes called *rote*, and so on; (OBS).
2. (C:7) Strong cords are made of the vine-stems which split longitudinally and trimmed into cords, used for weaving the back of chairs; (OBS2).

No. 122. *Eremospatha haullevilleana* De Wild. (ADR0045, Tw.45320)
njilani (Sw)
enji (10, Balese); *eji* (10, Efe)
Observations: A climbing palm locally common in primary forest.
Uses:
1. (C:7) The stems are split longitudinally and trimmed into cords which are very strong and used to make various instruments such as baskets, chairs, traps, etc.; (OBS1).
2. (C:7) The softened stems are said to be used as the toothbrush; (IFM).
Comparisons: The plant is called *mboppi* by the Mbuti and the Bira at Tetri and used for almost the same purposes (TTR0158) (Tanno, 1981).

No. 123. *Raphia* sp. (ADR0278)
raphia palm (E)
tiifa (11, Balese); *mabodo* (010, Efe)
Observations: A common palm found in open place, often planted in village sites.
Uses:
1. (B:8) The sap turns into palm wine called *libondo*; the stem is cut at the top where the sap comes out and is collected in a pot set just beneath the cut part; finally the stem is cut down at the bottom and the sap remained in the stem is extracted; (OBS1).
2. (C:3) The young soft leaves are woven into mats; (OBS2).
3. (C:9) The petiole and leaf rachis are used in joinery, such as to make beds, doors, the framework of houses, etc.; (OBS1).
4. (C:9) A musical instrument called *bombo*, shaped like a bow with a string, is made of the petiole; it is played by holding one end in the mouth and plucking the string; (OBS2).
5. (C:X) A strong string is taken from the rachis, which is used for the string of *bombo* musical instrument (see above); it is said traps were made with the strings before such material as metal wire became available; (OBS2).
6. (H:9) Large fatty edible worms, *anjoku*, larvae of a kind of coleopteran (Curclionidae), nest in the trunks fallen down for getting palm-wine; the worms are eaten cooked or roasted; said to be delicious; (OBS1).
Comparisons: Called *mabondo* in Tetri (TTR0523), used almost in the same ways (Tanno, 1981).

Periplocaceae

No. 124. *Parquetina nigrescens* (Afzel.)

Bullock (ADR0151)
mutalikuko (00011, Balese); *orouo* (0101, Efe)
Observations: A climbing shrub, said to be particularly found on rocky hills or mountains; poisonous substances are contained.
Remarks: Original identification was for *mutali* (TTR0133) of Tetri (Tanno, 1981), which seems quite likely to be the *mutali-kuko* of Andiri.
Use: (E:6) The plant is used as the main material of arrow poison called *mutali*; the bast is cut into fragments, with several other plants, then poisonous liquid is squeezed out of the macerated chips; the poisonous liquid is applied to the tips of arrow-shafts and dried on a fire, the process being repeated several times to strengthen the effect of the poison; (OBS1).
Name etymology: 'The vine of arrow-poison': *mutali*: an arrow-poison, *kuko*: a vine.
Comparisons: Called *mutali* (TTR0133) in Tetri, used in the same way (Tanno, 1981).

Phytolaccaceae

No. 125. *Phytolacca dodecandra* L'Hérit. (ADR0002, Tw.45302)
atoedikuko (011101, Balese); *atoedikuko* (Efe); *aferudikuko* (010000, Efe)
Observations: A climbing shrub, sometimes common in secondary forest.
Remarks: An Efe informant identified the specimen as *aferudikuko*; he says he does not know *atoedikuko*.
Uses:
1. (A:3, 9) The leaf or a piece of macerated wood is applied to a kind of swelling (eruption) named *atoedi*; (IFM).
2. (A:9) The ashes of the wood are rubbed into scarifications to cure pain at the joints, or to recover strength when one feels so weary; (IFM).
3. (C, D:3) The leaves are put on the cut end of the raphia-palm stem to increase the yielding of the sap which turns into palm-wine by itself; the plants which have such effect are called a 'medicine for rafia-palm wine', *dawa ya libondo* (Sw): (IFM).
Name etymology: 'The vine of *atoedi*'; *kuko*: a vine.

Piperaceae

No. 126. *Piper umbellatum* L. (ADR0012)
kombukombu (0101, Balese); *obuobu* (1101, Efe)
Observations: A common shrub (? herb) [a shrub, 4–6 ft. high (FWTA2, 1:84)] in secondary forest.
Uses:
1. (A:3) The leaves are used to make a delivery easy; the leaves, crumpled and softened, are put on the belly of a woman in labor; (IFM).
2. (C:3) The leaves are used as toilet paper for children, but too soft for adults; (IFM).
Comparisons: Called *budokom* by the Mbuti and the Bira at Tetri (TTR0004), and used at a ritual for hunting (Tanno, 1981).

No. 127. sp. (ADR0225)
ondekutupi (00111, Balese); *ondesongopi* (Balese); *odesogopi* (00110, Efe)
Observations: A herb in wet places.
Uses:
1. (A:3) The plant is used to cure a disease at the anus or the rectum, called *songo*; pounded leaves are wrapped with Marantaceae plant leaves and heated on a fire, then eaten with bananas; thus sometimes the plant is called *ondesongopi*; (IFM2).
2. (B:3) The leaves are eaten; it is pounded and cooked with the seeds of a cultivated vegetable called *mbukeu* or *kokoliko* (Sw); (IFM2).
Name etymology: 'The plant of bloody diarrhea'; *onde* or *ode*: a disease, *kutu*: blood, *ondekutu*: bloody diarrhea, *pi*: plant.

Rosaceae

No. 128. *Rubus pinnatus* var. *afrotropicus* (Engl.) C. E. Gust. (ADR0075, Tw.45255)
South African blackberry (E)
uangubegube (101010, Balese); *uagubegube* (100000, Efe)
Observations: A climbing shrub with thorny stems, common in moist soil near streams.
Use: (B:1) The red sweet berries are called 'wild candies' and eaten raw; season: from July to October; (IFM).

Name etymology: 'Snakes cannot cut the plant', due to the many thorns on the stems; *ua*: a snake, *ube*: to cut.

Rubiaceae

No. 129. *Aidia micrantha* (K. Schum.) F. White (ADR0021, Tw. 45308)
karu (000, Balese); *aru* (01, Efe)
Observations: A medium-sized tree of hard wood, in primary and secondary forest.
Uses:
1. (A:6) An infusion or decoction of the bark is given to dogs for stomach trouble called *ondekoke*: (IFM2).
2. (C:9) The wood is hard and excellent for shafts and handles of various implements; especially for bow-shafts and spear-shafts; (OBS1).

No. 130. *Chazaliella* sp. (ADR0173)
osiro (011, Balese); *isiro* (001, Efe)
Observations: A climbing herb in primary forest.
Use: (D:0, 7) The plant is used to curse a person; it is said if a person crosses the plant laid somewhere on a road secretly by a sorcerer, he will die; or a sorcerer shoots a person on the back with a mimic arrow of the vine-stem, to kill him magically; (IFM 2).

No. 131. *Chazaliella* sp. (ADR0275)
ondetau (0011, Balese); *odetau* (0011, Efe)
Observations: A small tree in primary forest.
Uses:
1. (A:5) The plant is used to protect a child from *ondetau*, a disease believed to be caused by the Gabon duiker called *tau*; *ondetau* is considered as a kind of *eke* which may attack a child if the parents eat the animal without taking any preventive measures: *ondetau* is believed very serious disease, sometimes fatal to children; as a preventive, the (ash of the) root is rubbed into scarifications on the parents as well as the child; or a decoction of the roots is used in baths; (IFM2).
2. (A, C, D:9) Sometimes the wood is cut into a small piece and tied on a string stretched around the waist of a child as a charm to protect the child against *ondetau*; (IFM2).
Name etymology: 'The Gabon duiker's disease'; the plant is called by the same name as the disease to which the plant is prescribed.

No. 132. *Massularia acuminata* (G. Don) Bullock ex Hoyle (ADR0179, Tw.45283)
kperekedu (1111, Balese); *kpere'edu* (0001, Efe)
Observations: A small to medium-sized tree with hard wood, in primary forest.
Use: (C:9) The wood is very hard and tough, then used to make spear-shafts when *karu* (No. 129) is unavailable; (IFM2).

No. 133. *Nauclea vanderguchtii* (De Wild.) Petit (ADR0093, Tw.45262)
upfo (10, Balese); *upfo* (10, Efe)
Observations: A (? tall) tree [50 ft. high (FWTA2, 2, 164)], locally common in moist soil near streams.
Uses:
1. (A, D:6) The bark is used to treat *nenbili* (? filariasis); it is said that one who has got this disease takes a bath with a decoction of the bark at a crossroads; he will get well, while someone who passes there afterward will get the disease in turn; (IFM).
2. (A, D: 6) A bark decoction is taken to vomit in order to remove dirty which was shot into the body by a socrerer: (IFM).

No. 134. *Oxyanthus* sp. (ARD0246)
lilikpa (110, Balese); *lilikpa* (110, Efe)
Observations: A medium-sized tree in primary forest.
Uses:
1. (C, D:3) The plant is used to protect crops against thieving; the leaves are attached to sticks stood on field borders, or to cords stretched around fields; they are sometimes set along the roads connecting villages, on both sides of which usually extend fields; it is said that the thieves will get madness, *lili*; many of them were observed in 1983 when people ran short of food because it was the year of light famine and many crop thefts were reported; (OBS 1).
2. (C, D:9) A pipe for cursing a person, called *singbe*, is made of the wood: if an ill-minded man blows it calling another

person's name, the person will falls into madness; (IFM2).
Name etymology: 'The tree of madness'; *lili*: madness, *kpa*: a tree.

No. 135. *Pavetta* sp. (ADR0028, Tw.45312)
dawa-ya-libondo (Balese); *aruyaelibondo* (Balese)
Observations: A climbing shrub, locally common in secondary forest.
Use: (C, D:3) A 'medicine for palm-wine'; the leaves are put on the cut end of a raphia-palm stem so as to promote the sap yield of the plant and make it stronger; the sap turns into alcohol drink by itself; (IFM).
Name etymology: The name is taken directly form the use of the plant: Kingwana (a dialect of Swahili) is used commonly in this case; *dawa*: a medicine, *libondo*: the raphia-palm and its palm-wine: *aruyaelibondo* is its direct translation into Balese.

No. 136. *Psychotria walikalensis* (ADR 0003, Tw.45303)
kimakima (0010, Balese): *kimakima* (0010, Efe)
Observations: A common shrub or small tree, yielding red small fruit, growing in secondary forest.
Uses:
1. (A:5) The powder of the dried root is applied to wounds, and pustules generally called *upele* in Swahili; the root is said to have had commercial value before; (IFM2).
2. (E:5) The root is a material of arrow poison, *mutali*; (IFM2).

No. 137. *Psychotria* sp. (ADR0107, Tw. 45265)
mungu (00, Balese): *muugu* (00, Efe)
Observations: A small or medium-sized tree common in secondary forest, maybe yielding latex.
Uses:
1. (C, D:3) The plant is said to increase the sap production of the raphia-palm, which turns into palm-wine; called a 'medicine for palm-wine'; (IFM).
2. (C:8) The plant is said to yield latex and have been used to collect rubber before; (IFM).

No. 138. *Psychotria* sp. (ARD0081)
tibokpa (010, Balese); *tibokpa* (010, Efe); *bbarua* (001, Efe)
Observations: A small tree locally common in primary and secondary forest.
Uses:
1. (A:5) The plant is used for treating snakebites; the ashes of the roots are rubbed into scarifications by the wounds; (IFM).
2. (C:0) Duikers are said to like the fruit and frequent the tree to eat the fruit dropped on the ground; so hunters build footholds called *bbabba* on branches of the tree and there wait and shoot the animals coming to the tree to eat the fruit; (IFM).
3. (D, G:0) It is believed that it will rain if a twig or even a leaf of the plant is cut off; or on the contrary, the twig is said to be used to avoid damages which may be caused by a heavy rain; it is stood on the foot of a house's main pole; sometimes the house is ritually purified with it; (IFM).
4. (1:1) The fruit serve as food for duikers; (IFM).
Name etymology: 'The rain tree', because the plant is considered associated with rain; *tibo*: rain, *kpa*: a tree.

No. 139. *Rothmannia whitfieldii* (Lindl.) Dandy (ADR0054)
tato (11, Balese); *tato* (11, Efe)
Observations: A small to medium-sized tree found locally common on rocky hills: fruit yielding an inky black dye.
Remarks: The original identification was for *ebembe* of Tetri (TTR0147) (Tanno, 1981); it is quite likely that *ebembe* and *tato* are the same.
Uses:
1. (C:1) The fruit are used as a black liquid coloring matter; the soft pulp in the fruit is warmed on a fire, then crashed and squeezed; the black liquid mixed up with charcoal powder is used to draw figures on barkcloth or on human body for decoration; (OBS1).
2. (D:3) The plant is said to have a magical power to drive away small birds that come to eat rice seeds: the damaged parts of rice ears by the birds are wrapped with the leaves, then burnt; the heart of the birds is held to become black and heavy, so they are unable to come and eat the rice again;

(IFM).
Comparisons: Called *ebembe* in Tetri (TTR0147), used as dyes for barkcloth and as cosmetic color (Tanno, 1981).

No. 140. *Rothmannia* sp. (ADR0206, Tw. 45292)
ati (11, Balese): *ati* (11, Efe)
Observations: A tall tree in primary forest; edible worms called *ati* feed on the leaves.
Uses:
1. (A:6) The plant is used to treat abscesses called *kebu* when *kebupi* (No. 30) is unavailable; a decoction of the bark-powder is used in baths to treat them; (IFM).
2. (H:3) Edible caterpillars called *ati* live on the tree; people gather the worms and eat them from July to October; (OBS2).
Name etymology: The plant is called by the same name as the edible worms living on it.

No. 141. *Sherbournia bignoniiflora* (Welw.) Hua (ARD 0106, Tw.45342)
tepe'eba (1101, Balese); *tepeuebubu* (110001, Efe)
Observations: A common climbing shrub in secondary forest.
Use: (B:1) The ripe berries are sweet and eaten, chiefly by children; called 'wild candies'; season: from August to September; (IFM2).

No. 142. *Tricalysia crepiniana* De Wild. & Th. Durand (ADR0052, Tw.45242)
songa (01, Balese); *soga* (11, Efe)
Observations: A common small to medium-sized tree in primary forest.
Use: (C:9) The stems are straight and flexible, so good for the framework of huts; they are also used as the spring of spring-traps; (IFM2).

No. 143. sp. (ADR0102, Tw.45339)
afina (111, Balese); *afiina* (000, Efe)
Observations: A common climbing shrub in secondary forest; red flowers.
Use: (A:2, 8) The flower-sap is dripped into the eyes to treat sore-eyes caused by such a disease as conjunctivitis; (IFM).

No. 144. sp. (ADR0044)
itu (01, Balese); *itu* (01, Efe)
Observations: A common climbing shrub in primary forest.
Uses:
1. (A:7, 8) The whitish vine-sap is taken to cure diarrhea; (IFM).
2. (C:7) The vine-stems are used as rope for traps for the buffalo or other large game; to make the cords stronger, they are boiled with a plant called *abi* (No. 24), then put into mud to be dyed black; (IFM).
3. (I:1) The fruit serve as food for monkeys, but not for men; (IFM).

No. 145. sp. (ADR0205)
kawa (10, Balese); *awa* (10, Efe)
Observations: A small tree in primary forest.
Use: (F:1) The seeds are used to make coffee-like drink: called 'wild coffee'; season: from November to December; (IFM2). Name etymology: The name is probably from *kahawa* (coffee, in Swahili).

No. 146. sp. (ADR0142, Tw.45357)
kutukuko (1111, Balese); *uutouo* (1101, Efe)
Observations: A (? climbing) shrub or small tree in primary forest.
Use: (A:6) A decoction of the bark is drunk to cure a bloody diarrhea called *ondekutu*; (IFM2).
Name etymology: 'The vine of blood', due to its medicinal use; *kutu*: blood, *kuko*: a vine.

No. 147. sp. (ADR0141, Tw.45356)
ondekaro (0011, Balese); *odearo* (0011, Efe)
Observations: A climbing shrub in primary forest; the plant may contain poisonous substances.
Uses:
1. (C, D:6) The plant is used to make dogs brave and aggressive for hunting: the raw bark is ground into paste and is rubbed into scarifications on the dog's nose; (IFM).
2. (E:0) The plant is used for arrow-poison; (IFM2).
Name etymology: The name literally means 'the disease of *Karo*; *Karo*: a subgroup of the Balese to which Andiri and Nduye people belong; the exact origin of the name is unknown.

No. 148. sp. (ADR0148, Tw.45360)
peleni (010, Balese); *peleni* (010, Efe)

Observations: A small tree in primary forest.
Use: (D:1, 5) The plant is said to make a hunter fearless for elephant hunting; some fruit are swallowed, or the ashes of the roots are rubbed into scarifications; this is a *rianga*, or a 'medicine for elephant hunting'; (IFM).

No. 149. sp. (ADR0153, Tw.45361)
rianga (111, Balese); *riaga* (111, Efe)
Observations: A climbing shrub in primary forest.
Use: (D:3, 5) A hunter who goes for elephant hunting drinks an infusion of the leaves as an emetic; the hunter is held to become fearless and vigorous after vomiting repeatedly; or the roots are chewed, which also brings severe vomiting or diarrhea; the hunter loses the weight, being able to run faster than ever; (IFM2).
Name etymology: Those plants that are used as a 'medicine for elephant hunting' are generally called by this name.

Rutaceae

No. 150. *Citropsis articulata* (Willd. ex Spreng.) Swingle & Kellerman (ADR0117, Tw.45271)
African cherry orange (E)
fekekpa (100, Balese); *fe'ekpa* (100, Efe)
Observations: A small tree [up to 3 m high (FCBRU, 7:97)], stems having long prickles, found in primary forest.
Uses:
1. (A, D:3, 9) The plant is used to treat and prevent a disease due to *feke*, a kind of common catfish: if the parents eat the fish without taking any preventive measures, their child may get a disease, with the chest moving up and down with hard breaths; the movement is evocative of the gill covers' movement of the fish; this disease is considered as a kind of *eke*, a disease peculiar to children; the ashes of the wood are rubbed into scarifications on the sides of the child's chest, or a wash of leaf-decoction is given to him: (IFM2).
2. (A, C, D:9) A small charm made of the wood called *biko* is attached to a string around the child's waist to treat and prevent the disease caused by eating the catfish *feke*; (IFM2).
Name etymology: 'The tree of *feke* fish': this tree has spines of about 3–5 cm long which are evocative of the catfish's barbels; *kpa*: a tree.
Comparisons: Called *amesalosalo* (TTR 0068) in Tetri, used medicinally as a male invigorator (the root), for baby's abdominal diseases (the leaf sap) (Tanno, 1981).

No. 151. *Citrus* sp. (ADR0264)
ndimokoca (1101, Balese); *limo'oca* (0001, Efe)
Observations: A medium-sized tree yielding lemon-like fruit, common in secondary forest.
Use: (B:1) The lemon-like fruit are eaten raw, tasting like cultivated lemons, thus called 'wild lemons'; (IFM).
Name etymology: *ndimo* or *limo*: a lemon tree, lemon fruit.

No. 152. *Fagara gilletii* De Wild. (ADR 0181, Tw.45284)
sia (10, Balese); *sia* (10, Efe)
Observations: A tall tree in primary forest, with many knots on the trunk surface.
Uses:
1. (C:1, 2, 8) Sweet-smelling liquid is expressed from the crushed seeds and flowers; it is used as toilet water; (IFM2).
2. (C:9) The wood is used to make a pipe named *masengo* or *cei*, about 20 cm long, which is blown for giving a signal in hunting or when cutting down the trees; (IFM 2).
3. (C:X) The knots on the trunk are shaped into stamps or rings as plaything; (IFM2).
Comparisons: Related species, *Fagara dinklagei*, is called *siya* in Tetri, and is used to take cosmetic oil from the seeds (Tanno, 1981).

No. 153. *Vepris louisii* G. Gilbert (ADR 0112, Tw.45345)
munduruka (0110, Balese); *mudurua* (0001, Efe)
Observations: A medium-sized tree [2–30 m high (FCBRU, 7:103)] with very hard wood, found in primary forest.
Use: (C:9) The wood is very hard, and good for making bows, spear-shafts, etc.; (OBS 1).

Comparisons: Called *mutuluka* in Tetri (TTR0072), used for spear-shafts and bows.

Sapindaceae

No. 154. *Chytranthus mortehanii* (De Wild.) De Voldere ex Hauman (ADR0116, Tw. 45270)
surusuru (0101, Balese); *surusuru* (0101, Efe)
Observations: A small to medium-sized tree [reaching 25 m or 4–5 m high (FCBRU, 9:358)] in primary forest; fruit like a fist in size, contain several comestible brown seeds, somewhat chestnut-shaped, about 4–5 cm in size.
Use: (B:1) The seeds are cooked and eaten; they taste good and called 'wild pumpkin': season: May to October; (OBS1).
Comparisons: Called *sesemu* and eaten by the Mbuti and the Bira at Tetri; Tanno (1981) identifies the *sesemu* as *Pancovia laurenti* (Sapindaceae), but research should be made again.

No. 155. *Chytranthus* sp. (ADR0254, Tw. 45415)
kilofe (111, Balese); *iilofe* (111, Efe)
Observations: A medium-sized tree in primary forest, yielding very sweet berries which ripe in March and April.
Use: (B:1) The ripe berries are edible tasting extremely sweet; everything becomes sweet, even the lemons, after licking them; season: from March to April; (OBS).

No. 156. *Pancovia laurentii* (De Wild.) Gilg. ex De Wild. (ADR0025, Tw.45233)
alelau (0001, Balese); *arerau* (0001, Efe)
Observations: A medium-sized tree common in primary and secondary forest.
Remarks: The specimen collected might not be the true *alelau*; there is a possibility that *alelau* may be *Pancovia harmsiana* (FCBRU, 9:346–347); future research is needed.
Uses:
1. (C:3) The plant is used to make a smoke-producing-torch which is used for honey collecting; small pieces of firebrands are wrapped first by the leaves of this species, then by *ngefe* (No. 100) leaves; smoke is blown into the nests of the honeybees for reducing their aggressiveness when collecting honey; (OBS2).
2. (C:9) The wood is so hard that it is used for various implements, such as ax-shafts, pestles, and so on; (OBS1).
Comparisons: *Pancovia harmsiana* is called *engango* in Tetri (TTR0091), used for spear-shafts, pestles and the fruit are eaten (Tanno, 1981).

No. 157. sp. (ADR0252, Tw.45413)
mukpokporo (0111, Balese); *mukpokporo* (0111, Efe)
Observations: A small to medium-sized tree in primary forest.
Use: (D, G:0) The plant is rather a small tree but is useful to escape from the lion: when a man is run after by a lion, he should climb up the tree of this species; if he climbs up other tree, he will fall down when the lion comes and urinates to the tree; because the urine of the lion is held to be poisonous causing bad itching in the eyes and all over the body of the man on the tree; (IFM2).

Sapotaceae

No. 158. *Bequaertiodendron congolense* De Wild. (ADR0020, Tw.45230)
dandipi (010, Balese); *dadipi* (010, Efe)
Observations: A medium-sized tree, locally common in primary and secondary forest.
Use: (C:3) Most common plant for arrow-stabilizers; the leaf is trimmed into a sharp triangle which is inserted into a slit near the end part of an arrow-shaft; the plant called *delapi* (unidentified) is used for the same purpose, but said to be inferior to this one; (OBS1).
Comparisons: Called *ekukunbengi* (TTR 0113) by the Mbuti and the Bira at Tetri, and used for the same purpose (Tanno, 1981).

No. 159. *Synsepalum* sp. (ADR0270, Tw. 45297)
banjobanjo (0000, Balese); *bazo* (11, Efe)
Observations: A medium-sized tree in primary forest.
Use: (C:3) The leaf is shaped into a sharp triangle and used as arrow-stabilizer; they are especially used when *dandipi* (No. 158)

leaves are unavailable; see above; (OBS).

No. 160. sp. (ADR0263)
matalembo (0010, Balese); *matarevo* (1110, Efe)
Observations: A climbing shrub.
Uses:
1. (C:6) The plant is used for barkcloth which shows reddish color; that is said to smell good, like a girl; (IFM2).
2. (I:1) The fruit serve as food for the great blue turaco *kalikoko* and monkeys, but not for men; (IFM).
Name etymology: 'The smell of a girl', due to the good smell; *mata*: a girl, *lebo* or *revo*: smell.

Smilacaceae

No. 161. *Smilax kraussiana* Meisn. (ADR 0078, Tw.45331)
marokpe (001, Balese); *marokpe* (000, Efe)
Observations: A common climbing herb in primary and secondary forest; stems with many prickles.
Use: (C:7) A ring is made of the vine-stem, removed leaves and prickles, to play a game named *ikpi*; it is played as follows; one person throws the ring up in the air, then another person throws a wood piece aiming into the ring; (IFM2).

No. 162. *Smilax* sp. (ADR0160)
berekuku (0011, Balese); *bbereu'u* (0010, Efe); *diya* (00, Efe)
Observations: A climbing herb locally common in secondary forest.
Use: (B:5) The tubers are edible; not bitter and resemble *apa* (No. 45); called 'wild yam', *bihama ya pori* (Sw); (IFM2).

Solanaceae

No. 163. *Capsicum cerasiferum* Willd. (ADR0231, Tw.45400)
pilipilianduandu (00001111, Balese); *piri-piriaduadu* (00101111, Efe)
Observations: A common herb in secondary forest.
Use: (C, 1:1) The fruit serve as food for some small birds such as the yellow-vented bulbul, *akpupele*, and the little greenbul, *ndetu*, then used as the bait of bird-traps; (IFM).

No. 164. *Physalis minima* L.; *P. micrantha* (FWTA2, 2:329) (ADR0164, Tw.45365)
tunutunu (0010, Balese); *matuunuutuunuu* (00010, Efe)
Observations: A herb, about 1–1.5 m high, locally common in open places; edible round fruit (1–1.5 cm in size), each in a thin pouch, resembling Japanese bladder cherry.
Uses:
1. (A:3) The plant is used to treat the wound of *mupira*, a vertical cut for tattooing from the top of the nose to the forehead; crumpled soft leaves are applied to the wound; (IFM).
2. (B:1) The ripe fruit are sweet and eaten raw, called 'wild candies'; the fruit are said available throughout the year; (OBS2).

No. 165. *Solanum torvum* Sw. (ADR0032, Tw.45237)
ngbbaku (10, Balese); *bbao* (10, Efe)
Observations: A common shrub in secondary forest; round fruit about 1 cm in diam., red when ripe.
Uses:
1. (A:1) The paste of crushed fruit is applied to wounds caused by a kind of hairy caterpillar named *afidi*; if a man steps on it, the sharp hairs enter the sole and it becomes inflamed there; (IFM).
2. (F:1) The fruit are bitter and used to give special taste for food and drink; they are crushed and decocted with cola nuts, *eme* (No. 167), for tea drink; sometimes sweet potatoes or bananas are cooked with the fruit; (OBS1).
Comparisons: The *ngbako* (TTR0136) of Tetri was identified as *Solanum indicum* subsp. *distichum* (Thonn.) Bitter var. *distichum* (Tanno, 1981); *ngbako* of Tetri and *ngbbaku* of Andiri are probably the same; future research is necessary.

No. 166. *Solanum* sp. (ADR0031, Tw. 45236)
ngbbakuanduandu (111111, Balese); *bbao-aduadu* (101111, Efe)
Observations: A shrub or small tree, about 3 m high, commonly seen in secondary forest.

Use: (C, I: 1) Some small birds eat the ripe berries, so they are used as the bait of bird-traps, named *ndeti*, for small birds; (IFM).

Sterculiaceae

No. 167. *Cola acuminata* (P. Beauv.) Schott & Endl. (ADR0064, Tw.45248)
cola or kola (E)
eme (01, Balese); *eme* (01, Efe)
Observations: A medium-sized tree [up to 60 ft. high (FWTA2, 1:329)] found in primary forest; large oval fruit, ca. 20 cm long, 7–8 cm in diam., with thick peel, containing about 10 chestnut-shaped pinkish seeds in two rows.
Use: (F:1, 6) The crushed seeds or sometimes the bark is decocted into tea: the fruit of *ngbbaku* (No. 165) is decocted together; honey is added when available; people often chew little pieces of the seed as a tonic, which taste very bitter; (OBS1).
Comparisons: Called *liko* (TTR0095) in Tetri and consumed in the same way (Tanno, 1981).

No. 168. *Dombeya bagshawei* Bak. f. (ADR 0183, Tw.45285)
kobu (00, Balese); *aripa* (000, Efe)
Observations: A shrub or small tree [reaching 3–5 m high (FCBRU, 10:244)] in secondary forest.
Remarks: An Efe informant says that *kobu* is the name of the rope of the bark, and the plant itself is *aripa*.
Use: (C:6) The bark is made into cords which are used to support baskets on the bark for carrying them; (OBS).

Tiliaceae

No. 169. *Glyphaea brevis* (Spreng.) Monachino (ADR0079, Tw.45257)
kidikidi (0101, Balese); *idi'idi* (0101, Efe)
Observations: A small tree in secondary forest.
Use: (A:1) The seeds are used for coughs; the powder of the roasted seeds, added with a bit of salt, is licked; the same prescription is said also to be applied for a disease called *odeubete* that causes pains at the throat and makes swallowing food difficult; (IFM).

No. 170. sp. (ADR0222)
iisuba (010, Balese)
Observations: A small to medium-sized tree in primary forest.
Use: (D:6) The plant is used as an aphrodisiac; the powder of the roots is rubbed into scarifications on the arms to attract a woman magically; (IFM).
Name etymology: The name is generally given to the plants used as an aphrodisiac.

Ulmaceae

No. 171. *Celtis adolphi-friderici* Engl. (ADR0174, Tw.45280)
arubese (1111, Balese); *arobese* (1111, Efe)
Observations: A tall tree [reaching 30 m high (FCBRU, 1:44)] in primary forest; edible caterpillars called *ati* feed on the tree.
Uses:
1. (A:6) The plant is said to protect children against *eke*, an acute disease peculiar to children; the powder of the dried bark is blown into the nose of a child; this treatment is especially done for the *eke* attacks that are considered to be caused by the Abyssinian black-and-white colobus (*Colobus abyssinicus*), called *bululu*, because the fruit are said to serve as food for it; if the parents who have small children eat the meat of the *bululu* carelessly, it is held that it will surely bring *eke* to their children; (IFM2).
2. (A, D:6) The plant is used to remove the poison shot into the human body by sorcerers: a decoction of the bark is taken as an emetic; (IFM).
3. (H:3) Edible caterpillars called *ati* feeds on the leaves; (IFM2).
4. (I:1) The fruit are said to serve as food for the Abyssinian black-and-white colobus (*Colobus abyssinicus*), called *bululu*; (IFM 2).
Comparisons: The plant is called *kene* (TTR0005) in Tetri; seeds are eaten, and reported that edible grubs of some kind of coleopteran called *bapela* live in the dead trunks (Tanno, 1981).

No. 172. *Celtis mildbraedii* Engl. (ADR 0065, Tw.45249)
buruwe (001, Balese); *buruwe* (101, Efe)
Observations: A (? medium-sized) tree

[reaching to 45 m high (FCBRU, 1:45)] in primary forest, wood very hard.
Uses:
1. (A:6) A medicine for *eke*, an acute disease peculiar to children; the bark powder is sniffed by a child when he/she is attacked by *eke*; it is said that after sneezing repeatedly, the child gets well; (IFM2).
2. (C:9) The wood is so hard that it is used for making ax-handles, house framework, and so on; (IFM).
3. (H:1) The flowers serve as nectar source for the honey of the honeybees; (IFM).
Comparisons: Called *engia* in Tetri (TTR 0007) and recognized also as the nectar source for the honeybees (Tanno, 1981).

No. 173. *Trema guineensis* (K. Schum. & Thonn.) Ficalho (ADR0108, Tw.45266)
kudukudu (1110, Balese); *udu'udu* (0000, Efe)
Observations: A small tree [4–5 m (FCB RU, 1:48)] commonly seen in secondary forest.
Uses:
1. (A:3) The plant is said to be used for gonorrhea; an infusion of leaves is taken for it; (IFM).
2. (A:3, 8) The plant is used to treat as well as to prevent an acute disease called *eke* which attacks children; the leaf-sap is dripped into the eyes of children; it is said the treatment causes no pain; (IFM).
3. (C:9) The plant is used as a material in house-building; (IFM2).

Urticaceae

No. 174. *Boehmeria platyphylla* D. Don (ADR0115, Tw.45269)
engbe (11, Balese); *egbe* (11, Efe)
Observations: A (? tall) tree in primary forest.
Use: (C:6) Whitish barkcloth is made of the bast; (IFM2).

No. 175. *Laportea mooreana* (ADR0137)
apoi (111, Balese); *apfoi* (100, Efe)
Observations: A common herb in secondary forest.
Use: (B:3) The young leaves are cooked with bananas to eat; the thick soup is said to be good; (IFM).

Verbenaceae

No. 176. sp. (ADR0285)
aikundai (Balese); *aiudapi* (Efe)
Observations: A climbing herb or shrub commonly seen in open places.
Uses:
1. (C:6) The bark is used for barkcloth; (IFM).
2. (D:3) The plant is used to protect oneself against sorcery; the body is rubbed with the leaves so that the bad things that a sorcerer tries to shoot into the body cannot get into it; it is said that some Efe pygmies do that before entering the villages of the Balese; (IFM).
Name etymology: 'The plant against sorcery'; several plants used for protection against sorcery are generally called by this name; cf. No. 180 and No. 181.

Zingiberaceae

No. 177. *Aframomum* sp. (ADR0026, Tw. 45310)
mbembe (11, Balese); *bebe* (00, Efe); *goca* (11, fruit, Balese); *ola* (01, fruit, Efe); *kubele* (111, fruit, Balese); *ubele* (fruit, Efe)
Observations: A tall herb more than 2 m high, with straight stems; common and locally abundant in primary and secondary forest; two fruit types: one with shallow grooves on the surface, called *goca* or *ola*, and another with smooth surface, called *kubele* or *ubele*; there seem to be no differences in size, taste, etc. between them and they are not distinguished generally; the plants themselves are called equally *membe* or *bebe*.
Uses:
1. (B:1) The red fruit at the base of the stems are eaten raw, tasting a bit sour but refreshing; available almost throughout the year; called 'wild onions', *vitungulu ya pori* (Sw); (OBS1).
2. (C:4) The softened stems, split longitudinally, are used as cords in roofing; they are used to fix the Marantaceae leaves, *ngilipi* (No. 93), to the framework of the roofs; (OBS1).
Comparisons: *Aframomum stipulatum* is called *ekoko* (TTR0177) by the Mbuti and the Bira at Tetri; *ekoko* is likely to be

membe; future research is needed.

No. 178. *Aframomum* sp. (ADR0096, Tw. 45337)
tangutangu (1010, Balese); *tagotago* (0011, Efe)
Observations: A common herb in moist soil near water.
Uses:
1. (C:0) The plant smells good and resembles *mbembe* (No. 177), but is actually different: the leaves are laid on the ground for sleeping on them; (IFM).
2. (C:3) The good smelling leaves are used to adorn the body by women: they put the leaves on the waist when they walk in the forest; (OBS).
3. (C:3) The leaves are used to take the honey of the stingless bees, called *ifa*, out of the nests; the bunch of the leaves is inserted into the nests so that the honey is soaked into it; (OBS).

Unidentified species

No. 179. unidentified (ADR0287)
adoeriketu (Balese); *adeorietu* (Efe)
Observations: A small tree.
Use: (C:9) The wood burns brightly, hence used for making a torch; (IFM).
Name etymology: 'A torch for infants'; *adeori*: an infant, *etu* or *ketu*: a torch.

No. 180. unidentified (ADR0163)
aikundakpa (00010, Balese); *aiudapa* (00110, Efe)
Observations: A herb, about 1 m high, locally common in open places and in secondary forest.
Use: (D:3) The plant is used to protect the body against sorcery, prevent the bad things which a sorcerer tries to shoot from entering the body; when an Efe comes from a camp to a village of the farmers, he rubs the body with the leaves before stepping in to it; sometimes the leaves are put on the entrance of a hut to prevent evils from coming into it; (IFM).
Name etymology: 'The plant against a sorcerer'; several plants which are considered effective against sorcery are called by this name; *aikunda*: a sorcerer, *kpa*: a plant.

No. 181. unidentified (ADR0286)
aikundapi (Balese); *aiudapi* (Efe)
Observations: A climbing herb or shrub commonly seen in open places.
Use: (D:3) The plant is used against sorcery in the same way as *aikundakpa* (No. 180), see above; (IFM).
Name etymology: 'The plant against a sorcerer': see above (No. 180).

No. 182. unidentified (ADR0051)
akawafefe (00011, Balese); *a'awafefe* (00111, Efe)
Observations: A small tree in primary forest, yielding small edible fruit from April to September.
Uses:
1. (A:3, 8) A squeeze of the leaves is dripped into pink eyes to relieve pains; (IFM).
2. (B:1) The sweet fruit are eaten raw; the season: from April to September; (IFM2).

No. 183. unidentified (ADR0177)
akpamakpama (10010, Balese); *akpamakpama* (10010, Efe)
Observations: A herb in primary and secondary forest, particularly seen in moist places.
Use: (D:5) The plant is used as an aphrodisiac; (? the ash of) the root is rubbed into the scarifications on the wrists or on the insides of the thighs to seduce women; (IFM2).

No. 184. unidentified (ADR0140)
akpekuko (0101, Balese); *appeuo* (0101, Efe)
Observations: A climbing shrub common in secondary forest; the plant gives severe itching to men.
Use: (D:0) The plant is used to protect field crops against thieving; if a thief violates this, he will get a kind of bad pustules, called *akpe* which causes terrible itching and sometimes leads to death; (IFM2).
Name etymology: 'The vine of *akpe*': *kuko*: a vine.

No. 185. unidentified (ADR0274)
alumeikalukeke (01000011, Balese); *arumeiarue'e* (00010000, Efe)

Observations: A small tree seen in primary forest; the plant may contain poisonous substances.
Uses:
1. (E:3, 9) The plant is used for arrow-poison; the leaves as well as roots are pounded together with other materials for extracting poisonous liquid; (IFM).
2. (D, G:1) It is held that if the red berries are thrown to someone they may bring a misfortune to that person; *alumei*, a chameleon, is itself ascribed with a magical power; (IFM).
3. (D, G:3) The leaves are said to cause rain if they are burnt together with the leaves of *tibokpa* (No. 138); it is considered that the chameleons have close relationships with rain; (IFM).
Name etymology: 'The chameleon's claw'; *kalukeke*: a claw.

No. 186. unidentified (ADR0271)
anbato (101, Balese); *abato* (000, Efe); *ando* (01, Efe)
Observations: A small to medium-sized tree seen commonly in primary forest.
Uses:
1. (C:8) The adhesive resin taken from the plant is used to attach metal arrowheads, called *api*, to arrow-shafts, and spearheads, called *tepi*, to spear-shafts; (OBS2).
2. (C:9) The wood is used as a material in house-construction; (IFM).
3. (I:1) The fruit serve as food for monkeys; (IFM).

No. 187. unidentified (ADR0182)
angbangele (0011, Balese); *agbagere* (0011, Efe)
Observations: A climbing shrub in primary forest.
Use: (C:7) The vine-stem is used as a rope to support the body on a tree for honey collecting; or the vine-stems, which are split into thin strings, are used to bind up things in house construction; the plant is considered as a kind of *kuda* (No. 234), but the latter is said to be better; (OBS).

No. 188. unidentified (ADR0150)
angeti (011, Balese); *eti* (01, Efe)
Observations: A large climbing shrub found in secondary and primary forest, yielding fruit having pentagonal shells, 8–10 cm in size, inside them existing about 4 to 5 edible oval seeds of 2.0–3.0 cm in size; the seeds become edible from July to October.
Use: (B:1) The fatty large seeds are eaten roasted; they taste very good and are called 'wild groundnuts'; season: from July to September, sometimes to October; (OBS1).
Comparisons: Called *tobye* in Tetri (TTR 0236, unidentified), seeds eaten, too (Tanno, 1981).

No. 189. unidentified (ADR0245)
angiroruvu (00010, Balese); *aiiroruvu* (00010, Efe)
Observations: A climbing herb common in secondary forest.
Use: (A, D:7) The plant is used to pray for healthy growth of children; a vine string is tied around the waist of a child; it is called a 'medicine for health', *dawa ya afia* (Sw); no other things are allowed to be attached to the string; (IFM).

No. 190. unidentified (ADR0267)
angoliangoli (111111, Balese); *agoriagori* (Efe)
Observations: A common medium-sized tree in primary forest.
Uses:
1. (A:6) The plant is used for a cough; the bark-powder is sniffed; (IFM).
2. (A:6) A decoction of the bark is taken to induce abortion; (IFM).
3. (C:9) The wood is strong and used in house-building; (IFM2).

No. 191. unidentified (ADR0209)
anzafa (001, Balese); *ajoafa* (0101, Efe)
Observations: A tall tree in primary forest.
Uses:
1. (C:1) The seeds are used for playing a game; (IFM).
2. (C:9) The plant is good for planks; (IFM).
3. (C:9) Charcoal is made of the wood; (IFM).
4. (C:9) The plant is held to have an effect to strengthen new earthen pots; some pieces of the wood are boiled in the new pots before used for cooking; or a decoction of the wood is sprinkled over the heated

new pots; (IFM).

No. 192. unidentified (ADR0217)
anzo (11, Balese); *azo* (01, Efe)
Observations: A medium-sized tree in primary forest.
Use: (D:3, 9) The plant is used to improve the skill of hunting with bows and arrows or spears, but said to be effective for traps; the ashes of the wood or the leaves are rubbed into scarifications on the arms; sometimes it is used together with *rianga* plants (the plants regarded effective for elephant hunting); (IFM2).

No. 193. unidentified (ADR0221)
apangurerekpa (000110, Balese); *apagurerekpa* (001110, Efe)
Observations: A medium-sized tree in secondary forest and open places; edible caterpillars called *apangurere* feed on the leaves.
Uses:
1. (C:3) The large leaves are used for roofing the houses when *ngilipi* (No. 93) leaves are unavailable; (IFM2).
2. (H:0) Edible caterpillars called *apangurere* live on the tree; (IFM2).
Name etymology: 'The tree of *apangurere*'.

No. 194. unidentified (ADR0213)
apioso (0000, Balese); *apioso* (0100, Efe)
Observations: A herb occasionally found in primary forest.
Use: (D:4) The plant is considered to have a magical power to increase the number of arrows when it is carried in a quiver with other arrows; (IFM2).
Name etymology: 'The plant to increase the metal-headed arrows', due to its magical power; *api*: a metal-headed arrow, *oso*: to increase.

No. 195. unidentified (ADR0211)
apurubebe (01100, Balese); *apurubiibii* (01100, Efe)
Observations: A small to medium-sized tree in primary forest.
Uses:
1. (A:3) The plant is used to make a delivery easier; the ashes of the leaves are rubbed into scarifications on the abdomen of a woman in labor; sometimes the smoke of the leaves is blown to her; *apuru*, the giant rat, is itself regarded a bad thing for delivery because it lives deep in a hole, which is evocative of difficult birth; (IFM).
2. (A:3) The plant is used to protect children against the *eke* of the giant rat, called *apuru*; the parents of a newborn baby are allowed to eat the giant rat only after giving the baby a wash of the infusion of the leaves; or else the baby will be attacked by *eke*, an acute disease peculiar to children; (IFM).
3. (C:3, 9) The plant is used to kill the giant rats *apuru*: the smoke of the leaves or wood is blown into their nest holes so that they come out; (IFM).
Name etymology: The *bebe* is the onomatopoeia of sneezing.

No. 196. unidentified (ADR0161)
arikoko (0011, Balese); *ario'o* (0111, Efe)
Observations: A herb or climbing herb, about 2–3 m high, with tube-like stems, found mainly in primary forest.
Use: (D:4) The plant is used to curse a person; when a man wants to curse someone, he blows the piece of the stem which is hollow inside, saying 'die! so-and-so!'; then the spell is said to injure the victim like black stinging ants called *tonja*, which travel frequently in forest to and fro forming a group of large number; (IFM2).

No. 197. unidentified (ADR0224)
aru (01, Balese); *aru* (11, Efe)
Observations: A tall tree in primary forest.
Use: (C:9) The wood is used to make drums called *kuce*, and talking drums (slit gongs) called *koko*; (OBS2).

No. 198. unidentified (ADR0237)
aruorutiteba (0101110, Balese); *aruorutiteba* (0100000, Efe)
Observations: A common climbing herb or shrub, in secondary forest.
Use: (A:3, 5) The plant is used to treat a kind of bad abscess named *orutite*; the crumpled leaves, sometimes slightly heated, are applied to the abscesses, or a decoction is used in baths to treat them; or the root (-ashes) is rubbed into scarifications made around the abscess; *orutite* usually grows at the loins, causing pains at the glands

of the groin, generating pus; (IFM).
Name etymology: 'A medicine for *orutite*'; *aru*: a medicine.

No. 199. unidentified (ADR0126)
asimba (000, Balese); *asiba* (001, Efe)
Observations: A tall tree in primary forest.
Uses:
1. (C:6) Barkcloth is made of the bast; (IFM2).
2. (C:9) The wood is good for planks; (IFM2).
3. (J:1) A small flying mosquito-like insect which sucks the blood and causes bad itching, named *tonji*, is said to live inside the fruit; (OBS).

No. 200. unidentified (ADR0207)
ato (10, Balese); *ato* (10, Efe)
Observations: A climbing shrub, in primary forest and forest fringes; large round fruit about 15 cm in diam., having hard and thick peel that produce latex when cut; large seeds covered with white tissue; maybe belongs to the family of Apocynaceae.
Use: (B:1) The plant is recognized as the largest type of *mangoca* fruit: the large seeds inside the fruit, covered with sweet-sour white tissue, are swallowed; season: from April to October, especially August to October; (OBS2).
Comparisons: Called *ngamo* by the Mbuti and the Bira at Tetri (TTR0220, unidentified), the fruit eaten alike (Tanno, 1981).

No. 201. unidentified (ADR0186)
bangobango (0010, Balese); *bagobago* (0010, Efe)
Observations: A common herb with prickly leaves, seen in open places such as forest fringes, roadsides; probably a kind of thistle.
Uses:
1. (A:3) The plant is used as a remedy for a heart disease called *ondebulukeki*; the leaves are boiled with groundnuts and eaten; (IFM).
2. (D:X) The plant is used as a magical medicine that makes a child walk sooner; the soles of a newborn baby are pricked with the leaf; (IFM).

No. 202. unidentified (ADR0239)
bba'a (01, Balese); *bba'a* (01, Efe)
Observations: A common tall grass in open places; probably belongs to the family of Gramineae.
Use: (C:4) The plant is used in making the framework of walls and roofs, which is plastered with mud or covered with some other roofing material; (OBS).

No. 203. unidentified (ADR0158)
beka (01, Balese); *bea* (01, Efe)
Observations: A climbing herb, locally common in primary as well as secondary forest.
Uses:
1. (A:3) The plant is used to treat a sore throat, called *kumbukumbu*; the ashes of the dried leaves, added a bit of salt, are licked; (IFM).
2. (A:5) The root-powder is or root-tips are inserted into the anus to treat *songo*, a disease of the anus or the rectum that causes waist-aches, constipation, dizziness, etc.; it is said that if a man work too hard in fields he will get the disease, especially in the planting season, from January to February; those plants such as *tinikisa* (No. 47), *ipiareki* (No. 217) and *keikei* are also used for *songo*: (IFM).
3. (C, D:0) Women and young men put the plant on the body for decoration when dancing in ceremonies such as the girls' initiation called *ima*, or that of the boys, called *kumbi* (Sw); it is held that only elephant hunters among male adults are allowed to decorate themselves with the plants; (OBS1).
4. (F:1) Fine powder of the dried fruit smells good and is used to give a special taste to food; it is called 'wild pepper' but not so hot as red pepper; (IFM2).

No. 204. unidentified (ADR0269)
bukotopu (1001, Balese); *buotopfu* (1001, (Efe)
Observations: A small to medium-sized tree in forest.
Use: (C, D:9) The plant is used to pray for fast and good harvest of bananas; when bananas start to ripen in *susu*, a field made by clearing a patch in primary forest, the first banana bunch is supported by the stick made of *taku* (No. 7), then the second

one by the stick of this plant; no such practice is done for the bananas planted in a field made by clearing a patch in secondary forest; (IFM).
Name etymology: The *buko* is banana species usually eaten cooked.

No. 205. unidentified (ADR0033)
bunji (11, Balese); *buji* (00, Efe)
Observations: A climbing herb commonly seen in secondary forest; the plant contains a black color substance.
Uses:
1. (A:3) The leaves are applied to the wounds of circumsicion; they are also used to reduce a fever; a person who has been running a high fever takes a bath of a decoction of the leaves; (OBS).
2. (C:3) The leaves are used to dye cords made of such plant as *enji* (No. 122); the cords are boiled together with the leaves, then put in mud near streams for a while; (IFM).
3. (C:4) The stems are used as a material in house-construction; (OBS).

No. 206. unidentified (ADR0090)
burere (011, Balese); *buurere* (011, Efe)
Observations: A kind of fern locally common in wet places, near streams.
Use: (C:0) The plants are laid on the ground to sleep on them; they are used when *ngefe* (No. 100) is unavailable; (IFM2).

No. 207. unidentified (ADR0006)
cakucaku (0010, Balese); *oru'utu* 0010, Efe)
Observations: A small herb, about 50 cm high, common in open places, sometimes cultivated; some specimens have serrated leaves.
Uses:
1. (A:4) The bottom part of the stem is chewed as an antidote for snake-bite, or for treating the wounds bitten by the red ants named *ibo*; (IFM).
2. (A:5) The root is used to make delivery easier; the ashes of the root are rubbed into scarifications on the lower loins of a woman in labor; (IFM).
3. (B:3) The leaves are cooked and eaten, which taste a little bitter; when tough, they are pounded in a mortar; (IFM2).

No. 208. unidentified (ADR0244)
combi (01, Balese); *uu'otaji* (1101, Efe)
Observations: A medium-sized tree in primary forest; large fruit containing slippery juice.
Uses:
1. (C:1) The plant is used as toiletries; the fruit is pounded to a paste and put on a brush with which one rubs the body; the skin becomes very smooth and nice; (IFM2).
2. (C:1, X) A brush for washing the body is made of the stuff inside of the fruit; (IFM2).
3. (C:9) Chairs and combs are made of the wood; (OBS).
4. (G, 1:1) It is said that the python, *osa*, takes the slippery sap of the fruit before swallowing the large animals; (IFM).
Name etymology: The Efe name means 'the elephant chews'; *uu'o*: the elephant.

No. 209. unidentified (ADR0258)
danielu (0010, Balese); *daniere* (0010, Efe)
Observations: A small tree in primary forest.
Remarks: The plant is said to have been brought into the Balese-Karo land from the Babudu land.
Uses:
1. (D:9) The plant is used to make a man stronger for fighting: the ashes of the wood are rubbed into scarifications on the body; the plant, along with the usage, is said to be brought into Andiri area from the Babudu-land; (IFM).
2. (D:9) The plant is said to be used in sorcery; a sorcerer, having rubbed the (ashes of the) wood into scarifications on the body, throws something to the target person; then the person will fall into ill; (IFM).

No. 210. unidentified (ADR0192)
dokpondokpo (0101, Balese); *dokpodokpo* (0101, Efe)
Observations: A climbing herb, commonly seen in secondary forest; stems with thorns bent like fishing hooks.
Uses:
1. (A:3) The plant is a remedy for gonorrhea; an infusion of the pounded leaves, added with some salt, is drunk; the treat-

ment is said to cause frequent urination; (IFM).
2. (C, D:3) The plant is used to increase the sap production of the raphia-palm, *libondo*; the sap turns into palm-wine; the plant is called a 'medicine for palm wine', *dawa ya libondo* (Sw); (IFM).
3. (D:4, 5, 8) The plant is used for divination called *ndibo*, which is done to find a sorcerer or a thief; the (? ash or powder of the) root is rubbed into scarifications; or the stem-sap is drunk: those treatments make the human nose as keen as that of the dogs to search a sorcerer or thief; (IFM).
Name etymology: *Dokpo* means something that pulls backward.

No. 211. unidentified (ADR0120)
donde (01, Balese); *donde* (Efe)
Observations: A climbing herb, found in secondary forest, open places: maybe belongs to the *Dioscorea* genus.
Use: (B:5) The tubers are cooked and eaten; not bitter and called 'wild yam'; (IFM2).

No. 212. unidentified (ADR0215)
gbera (00, Balese); *botoro* (000, Efe)
Observations: A small tree in primary forest.
Uses:
1. (A, D:3) The plant is said to have a magical power to make children healthy; children are given a wash of the infusion of the leaves; (IFM).
2. (A, D:6) Strings made of the bark are tied around the waist of the new-born babies to confer health to them: (IFM).
3. (D:6, 9) The plant is said to be used to curse a man; a sorcerer curses a man wearing the bark strip around the wrist; the victim's abdomen will swell like a pregnant woman, the condition being called *esibo*; or a sorcerer curses someone holding the plant by the hand, then the eyes of the victim will go rot; (IFM).

No. 213. unidentified (ADR0233)
ifou (001, Balese); *ifou* (000, Efe)
Observations: A climbing shrub commonly seen in primary forest.
Use: (C:6) The bark is used for barkcloth that shows reddish color: (IFM).

No. 214. unidentified (ADR0290)
ifou (Balese); *ifou* (Efe)
Observations: A tree in primary forest, yielding egg-shaped or pear-shaped edible fruit (about 10 cm long), with a large seed inside.
Remarks: Different from No. 213.
Use: (B:1) The pale yellowish pulp of the fruit is eaten raw, a bit of sweetness; season: around September: (OBS).
Comparisons: Called *hou* in Tetri (TTR 0203, unidentified), the fruit eaten alike (Tanno, 1981).

No. 215. unidentified (ADR0260)
iisuba (010, Balese)
Observations: A climbing shrub in primary forest.
Use: (D:3) The plant is used as an aphrodisiac; a man who wants to catch a woman rubs his forehead with the hairy midribs of the leaves; (IFM).
Name etymology: Many plants used as an aphrodisiac are called by this name.

No. 216. unidentified (ADR0229)
imbe (00, Balese): *ibe* (00, Efe)
Observations: A medium-sized tree in primary forest, yielding grapefruit-like round fruit, about 10–15 cm in diam., with juicy pulp, ripen from July to September.
Use: (B:1) The juicy sweet whitish pulp of the fruit is eaten raw; season: from July or August to September; (OBS2).

No. 217. unidentified (ADR0143)
ipiareki (00010, Balese): *ipiarei* (11010, Efe)
Observations: A small tree in primary forest.
Uses:
1. (A:5) The plant is used as a remedy for a kind of anus disease called *songo* that causes waist-aches, dizziness, etc.; small pieces of the root are put into the anus; cf. *beka* (No. 203): (OBS).
2. (A:5) The plant is also used to treat *ondeupi*, something bad in the ear generating the pus; the pieces of the roots, wrapped with leaves and added with a bit of water, are heated a little, then the liquid is dripped into the ear; (IFM).
Name etymology: 'The leaf of *areki*', because of the leaves of the plant resemble

those of *areki* (No. 59).

No. 218. unidentified (ADR0162)
ipisaki (0001, Balese); *ipisaii* (1101, Efe)
Observations: A climbing shrub in primary and secondary forest, with triangular leaves.
Use: (C:6) The bark is used for barkcloth; (IFM2).
Name etymology: 'The leaf of *saki*', because the triangular leaves are evocative of one type of ax-blade, called *saki*, which is used for honey collection.

No. 219. unidentified (ADR0155)
kabotakabota (000110, Balese); *abota'abota* (000010, Efe)
Observations: A herb, about 1 m high, found in open places.
Uses:
1. (A:3, 8) The leaves are used to treat wounds, especially those of circumcision; the sap expressed from the leaves is applied to wounds; such medical treatment, applying some liquid to wounds, is called *etabo*; (IFM2).
2. (A:3) The plant is also used to cure a chicken disease called *songo* that makes chickens inactive to die; crushed and/or burned leaves are put into the anus of the fowls; for human *songo*, *tinikisa* (No. 47), *ipiareki* (No. 217), *beka* (No. 203), or *keikei* is used; (IFM2).

No. 220. unidentified (ADR0180)
kangba (11, Balese); *agba* (11, Efe)
Observations: A tall tree in primary forest.
Use: (C:3) Men, especially young or aged men, attach the leaves to the hip when dancing to entertain themselves and also the audience; (OBS).

No. 221. unidentified (ADR0138)
kanupi (010, Balese); *kanokano* (1111, Balese); *anoano* (1111, Efe)
Observations: A shrub or small tree commonly seen in secondary forest.
Uses:
1. (C:3) The leaves are used as toilet paper; (IFM2).
2. (C:6) Cords and ropes are made of the bark; they are said to be as strong as those of *enji* (No. 122) and used for various purposes; (IFM2).

No. 222. unidentified (ADR0238)
kanupikanupi (010010, Balese); *anopianopi* (000110, Efe)
Observations: A shrub or small tree in open places such as secondary forest or abandoned fields; the bark is not so strong as that of *kanupi* (No. 221).
Uses:
1. (C:3) The plant is used as toilet paper; (IFM2).
2. (D:3) The leaves are set at the borders of fields to protect the crops against thieves; it is said that if a person steals something from those fields, the thief will get leprosy, called *kebukebu*; (IFM).
Name etymology: The plant looks like *kanupi* (No. 221) but differ from it; thus it is called *kanupikanupi*.

No. 223. unidentified (ADR0212)
kebukaro (1111, Balese); *ebuaro* (1111, Efe)
Observations: A climbing shrub in primary forest.
Uses:
1. (A:3) The plant is used to cure an abscess called *kebu*; an infusion of the leaves is used in baths to treat the abscessess; or the leaves are applied to them directly; sometimes they are rubbed into scarifications (by the abscesses); (IFM2).
2. (D:0) The plant is said to be used for sorcery; a sorcerer lays the plant on a road saying 'kill so-and-so when passing over you!'; (IFM).
Name etymology: 'The *kebu* of the Balese-Karo'; the exact origin is not known; *Karo*: a subgroup of the Balese, to which the Balese of Andiri and Nduye belong; *kebu*: a bad abscess (see No. 224).

No. 224. unidentified (ADR0089)
kebuti (110, Balese); *kebuti* (110, Efe)
Observations: A climbing shrub in primary and secondary forest.
Uses:
1. (A, D:0) The plant is used to treat a bad abscess called *kebu*; the *kebu* is said to be caused by breaking an oath that one made in a bad quarrel with somebody else; e.g. such oath as 'I will not see you again!', or 'I will never take salt'; to treat the *kebu*, the

person who has got it exposes oneself to the smoke of the plant; or the ashes of the plant are rubbed into scarifications on the body; (IFM2).
2. (D:9) When one has to see a man with whom he has been in a quarrel, he needs to rub the ashes of the plant into scarifications on the body: if not, it is held that he will get *kebu*; sometimes, he sends this plant to the man he made a quarrel with but now he wants to visit, to let him do the same thing for preventing *kebu*; (IFM).
3. (D:9) The ashes of the plant are put into the mouth or applied to the body of a newborn baby praying for its healthy growth; (IFM).
Name etymology: 'The plant of *kebu*'.

No. 225. unidentified (ADR0135)
kecepikecepi (000011, Balese), *ecepiecepi* (000011, Efe)
Observations: A herb found chiefly in a secondary growth in primary forest.
Uses:
1. (A:5) The roots are pounded and applied to wounds: (IFM).
2. (A:5) The plant is used to relax leg muscles when they have strained after a long walk; the ashes of the roots are rubbed into scarifications on the legs; (IFM).
Name etymology: 'The plant for muscles'; *kece*: muscles and/or tendons.

No. 226. unidentified (ADR0077)
keikei'iyaiya (01010101, Balese); *keikei'-iyaiya* (Efe)
Observations: A climbing herb seen in wet places near streams.
Use: (A:3, 4) The ashes of the stems or leaves are used as suppository for fever (of malaria); (IFM).
Name etymology: The plant looks like the plant named *keikei*, but slightly differs from it, thus called so.

No. 227. unidentified (ADR0227)
kileli (000, Balese); *iilili* (001, Efe)
Observations: A climbing herb chiefly seen in secondary forest.
Use: (B:3) The leaves are cooked with pounded groundnuts and eaten: (IFM).

No. 228. unidentified (ADR0282)
kilofekilofe (111111, Balese); *ilofeilofe* (111101, Efe)
Observations: A medium-sized tree in primary forest.
Use: (I:1) The fruit serve as food for monkeys but not for men; (IFM2).
Name etymology: The plant looks like *kilofe* (No. 155) but differ from it, so this is called *kilofekilofe*.

No. 229. unidentified (ADR0257)
kokokosingbe (00010, Balese); *ouosigbe* (10100, Efe)
Observations: A small tree in primary forest.
Use: (C, D:9) The plant is used for cursing a person: the small and black ants, frequently living in village sites, called *kokoko*, make a hollow at the top end of the plant-stem; it is said that a sorcerer uses the hollow part of the stem as a pipe for cursing; (IFM2).
Name etymology: 'The pipe of the *kokoko* ants'; *singbe*: a short pipe.

No. 230. unidentified (ADR0259)
koloringa (0101, Balese); *ororiiga* (0101, Efe)
Observations: A monocotyledon plant, sometimes cultivated; poisonous substances may be contained.
Use: (E:3) The plant is used for arrow-poison; (IFM2).
Name etymology: 'The *ringa* for arrow-poison'; *kolo*: arrow-poison.

No. 231. unidentified (ADR0204)
komba (01, Balese); *obba* (01, Efe)
Observations: A climbing shrub.
Use: (D:7) The plant is held to bring a good result to *senga*, a fishing by draining off a part of a small stream which is usually done by Efe women; the participants tie the vine-stems around the arms; (IFM).

No. 232. unidentified (ADR0146)
kpekpe (11, Balese); *ppeppe* (11, Efe)
Observations: A small tree in primary forest.
Uses:
1. (C, D:6) The plant is used to make dogs brave and aggressive for hunting; the ashes of the roots are rubbed into scarifica-

tions on the dog's nose; (IFM).
2. (D:9) The plant is said to have a magical power to keep the leopards away from the village; when the footprints of the leopards are found near a village, the twigs are thrust into them, then the leopards will never come back to the village; (IFM2).

No. 233. unidentified (ADR0147)
kpera (01, Balese); *kpera* (01, Efe)
Observations: A small tree in primary forest.
Use: (A:6) A decoction of the inner part of the bark is drunk for a bloody diarrhea called *ondekutu*; (IFM).

No. 234. unidentified (ADR0196)
kuda (00, Balese); *uda* (11, Efe); *ora* (11, Efe)
Observations: A climbing shrub commonly seen in primary and secondary forest.
Uses:
1. (A:7, 9) The plant is used to relieve a throat-ache called *kumbukumbu*: a piece of the dried cord of the plant is taken from somewhere in a house and burnt, then the ashes, mixed with a bit of salt, are licked; it is usually used in a house as binding material; (IFM).
2. (C:7) The plant is used to make cords for binding; (OBS1).

No. 235. unidentified (ADR0149)
lasukpa (010, Balese); *lasukpa* (010, Efe)
Observations: A climbing shrub in primary forest.
Use: (A:5) The plant is used to treat fracture; the ashes of the roots are rubbed into scarifications made near the fractured spot; (IFM2).
Name etymology: 'The tree of fracture'; *lasu*: fracture, *kpa*: a tree.

No. 236. unidentified (ADR0253)
maliba (111, Balese); *maliba* (111, Efe)
Observations: A climbing shrub in primary forest, yielding round fruit with thick peel, about 5–7 cm in diam., ripening from June to September; considered a kind of *mangoca* plant, maybe belongs to the Apocynaceae family.
Remarks: Photographs taken on 1985.09.08 at Dui.
Use: (B:1) The seeds, with the soft sweet-sour tissue around them, are swallowed; the fruit ripen from June (or August) to October, almost the same time as *ato* (No. 200); the fruit are also made into wine; they are put in a fermenting vessel with some water and kept fermented for two days; the water is said to become strong alcohol drink; (OBS2).

No. 237. unidentified (ADR0099)
mandima (001, Balese); *madima* (001, Efe)
Observations: A herb or shrub, yielding black edible fruit, commonly seen in secondary forest.
Uses:
1. (B:1) The black fruit are tasty and eaten raw; (IFM).
2. (C, I:1) Birds also like the fruit, so they are used as the bait of a bird-trap called *ndeti*; (IFM).

No. 238. unidentified (ADR0156)
manga (10, Balese)
Observations: A climbing herb commonly seen in open places.
Use: (D:5) The plant is used to pray for a good fortune in hunting; the ashes of the roots are rubbed into scarifications on the wrists and other spots; (IFM).
Name etymology: Those plants used for praying for a good luck in hunting or fishing are generally called by this name.

No. 239. unidentified (ADR0203)
manga (10, Balese)
Observations: A small tree in primary forest.
Use: (D:?) A 'medicine for hunting'; the same usage as another *manga* (e.g. No. 238); see above; (IFM).
Name etymology: The same etymology as that of No. 238; see above.

No. 240. unidentified (ADR0049)
manga (10, Balese); *maga* (10, Efe)
Observations: A small tree, common undergrowth in primary forest.
Uses:
1. (C, D:9) A pipe made of the wood is blown to pray for a good luck in fishing; (IFM).

2. (D:0, 9) The plant is held to bring a good luck to hunting; the twig is set on the ground when hunters leave for a hunt; sometimes the smoke is applied to the hands and the legs; or the powder of the wood (? ash) is rubbed into scarifications of hunters with a stick made of *kangiako* (No. 23); (IFM).
Name etymology: The same etymology as that of No. 238; see above.

No. 241. unidentified (ADR0265)
mangoca'aei (010001, Balese); *baoca'aei* (010001, Efe)
Observations: A climbing shrub in primary forest; yielding round fruit with thick peel that ripen in December and January; recognized as one of the *mangoca* species; maybe belongs to the Apocynaceae family.
Use: (B:1) The white soft tissue around the seeds, tasting sweet-sour, is swallowed together with the seeds; season: from December to January; (OBS).
Name etymology: 'The *mangoca* of the year', for the fruit ripen first among several *mangoca* species: *aei*: year.

No. 242. unidentified (ADR0219)
matangelai (00001, Balese); *matatebogelai* (0000101, Efe)
Observations: A herb in primary forest; maybe a kind of Arisema plants.
Use: (C:3) The leaves are put on the hip for decoration by women when they dance; (IFM).
Name etymology: 'My daughter (or my daughter's husband) cannot cut'; exact meaning is unknown; *mata*: daughter.

No. 243. unidentified (ADR0247)
mawawa (101, Balese); *mawwawwa* (001, Efe)
Observations: A climbing shrub, locally common in primary forest; the leaves contain blackish liquid matter.
Use: (C:3, 8) The plant is used to put black color to the teeth, the face, the body and so on; the black liquid is expressed from the leaves; (IFM2).

No. 244. unidentified (ADR0159)
mbamba (11, Balese); *mudomuu* (010, Efe)
Observations: A climbing herb, locally common in secondary forest.
Uses:
1. (D:7) The plant is used as an aphrodisiac; a man who wants to catch a woman put the vine around his head; (IFM).
2. (J:0) The plant is said to give damages to the banana trees by winding around the stems; (IFM).

No. 245. unidentified (ADR0187)
mbori (00, Balese); *bori* (00, Efe)
Observations: A common herb in moist soil near streams.
Uses:
1. (A:3, 8) A squeeze of the leaves is dripped into the eyes to treat the attacks of *eke*, an acute disease peculiar to children; the liquid is said to give severe pains but cure the disease; (IFM).
2. (D:3) The plant is used to divine sorcerers; the person who is thought to be bewitched by someone puts a squeeze of the leaves into the eyes; it is said that with serious pains the name of the sorcerer comes from the mouth unconsciously; (IFM2).

No. 246. unidentified (ADR0144)
medikutu (0011, Balese); *mediotu* (0000, Efe)
Observations: A climbing shrub in primary forest, yielding red or orange colored bark-sap when cut.
Uses:
1. (C:6) The bast is used for barkcloth; (IFM2).
2. (C:6) Cords and ropes are made of the bark; (IFM).
Name etymology: 'The blue duiker's blood', due to the reddish bark-sap; *medi*: the blue duiker, *kutu*: blood.

No. 247. unidentified (ADR0197)
medingufe (0101, Balese); *mediguf e* (0101, Efe)
Observations: A common climbing shrub in primary forest.
Use: (C:7) The plant is used as rope for traps; it is very tough as the name, 'the blue duiker cannot cut it', suggests; (IFM2).
Name etymology: 'The blue-duiker cannot cut', due to the tough quality of the stems; *medi*: the blue duiker.

No. 248. unidentified (ADR0053)
merikutu (1100, Balese); *meriutu* (1110, Efe)
Observations: A small tree usually found in primary forest.
Use: (D:3) The plant is said to help men walk faster in the forest; a traveler puts the leaves on the waist; (IFM).
Name etymology: 'To short cut the forest', due to its magical power; *meri*: forest, *kutu*: to short.

No. 249. unidentified (ADR0094)
mukakamukaka (000010, Balese); *moa'a-moa'a* (000011, Efe)
Observations: A tall herb, about 4–5 m high, common in moist soil near streams and secondary forest.
Uses:
1. (A, D:4) The candidates of the boy's circumcision ceremony, called *kumbi* in Kingwana, eat or chew the stems before the operation to reduce fear and relieve pains; (IFM2).
2. (C:3) The leaves are used in roofing; (IFM).

No. 250. unidentified (ADR0172)
musafi (001, Balese); *mosafi* (001, Efe)
Observations: A climbing shrub in primary forest.
Use: (G, J:2) It is said that if a dog passes under the flowers of the tree, it will get a kind of madness, *bebe*: it sneezes badly crying 'be! be!', and goes somewhere to die; to cure it, a heated ax is put on the forehead of the dog; (IFM2).

No. 251. unidentified (ADR0009)
ndatu (01, Balese); *datu* (01, Efe)
Observations: A climbing herb, locally abundant in open places; maybe belongs to Dioscorea plants; yielding acrid but edible tubers; no bulbils.
Use: (B:5) The tubers are acrid but eaten; the bitterness is removed by soaking the cooked slices for three days in water; the Balese as well as the Efe gathered and ate them frequently in 1985, when they ran short of staples; (OBS1).

No. 252. unidentified (ADR0251)
ndene (11, Balese); *makpodu* (101, Efe)
Observations: A climbing shrub common in primary forest; yielding round fruit with a thick peel, ripening from June to October; maybe belongs to the Apocynaceae family; the plant is regarded as a kind of *mangoca* plants:
Use: (B:1) Like other *mangoca* plants, the soft sour-sweet tissue around the seeds are swallowed together with the seeds; season: from June to October, after *ato* (No. 200); (OBS).

No. 253. unidentified (ADR0232)
ngoca (01, Balese); *goca* (01, Efe)
Observations: A tall tree in primary forest.
Uses:
1. (A:8) The plant is used to cure sore-eyes and dazzling, caused by the worm called *tapa* or *bango* that is said to enter the human eyes; the sap of the plant is applied to the eyelid to kill the worm; or a squeeze of the tobacco leaf is dripped into the eyes; (IFM).
2. (A:8) The sap is licked for a cough: IFM)

No. 254. unidentified (ADR0122)
nkangi (01, Balese); *agi* (01, Efe); *ekokou* (fruit, Efe)
Observations: A quite common herb in primary forest, with broad and long leaves: the plant causes bad itching to men.
Uses:
1. (C:3) The leaves are used as a material of the vessel for arrow-poison; poisonous liquid squeezed from plants for arrow-poison is poured into a vessel made of the leaves, then applied to arrowheads; (OBS 2).
2. (D:0, 3) The plant set around a field is believed to protect crops against thieves; if a person violates this, he/she will get pustules commonly called *upele* (Sw); (OBS1).
3. (D:0, 3) The smoke of the plant is held to stop rain; *tinikisa* (No. 47) and this plant were burnt at Karokaro camp, on 28 August 1983, when the rain continued for a long time and people ran short of food; (OBS).
Comparisons: In Tetri the plant is called *kangi*.

No. 255. unidentified (ADR0118)

nzaru (01, Balese); *zaru* (01, Efe)
Observations: A climbing herb, commonly seen in secondary forest.
Uses:
1. (B:3) The leaves are cooked with bananas or cassava roots to eat; they are called 'wild cassava leaves', *sonbe ya pori*; among the Balese, cooked *sonbe* is most common food eaten with other staples such as bananas and cassavas; (IFM2).
2. (I:3) The tree hyrax, *yama*, is said to eat the plant very much; (IFM2).

No. 256. unidentified (ADR0191)
nzarukokoko (01101, Balese)
Observations: A herb common in secondary forest, especially in moist soil near streams; the plant is said to cause itching if touched.
Use: (B:3) The leaves are cooked with bananas and eaten like the leaves of *nzaru* (No. 255); (IFM).
Name etymology: 'The *nzaru* of the *kokoko* ants'; *kokoko*: small black ants commonly seen in village sites.

No. 257. unidentified (ADR0105)
oengamba (0001, Balese); *odecacapi* (00110, Efe)
Observations: A climbing herb, commonly seen in secondary forest.
Uses:
1. (A:3) The leaves are used for a disease called *ondetetsa* or *odecaca* that causes pains at the sides of the chest; aching parts are rubbed with the leaves; it is said it causes itching very much; one informant claimed that the treatment must be done at night secretly, but not accepted by others; (IFM2).
2. (C:3) The Efe often put the leaves on the head for amusement; thus Balese call them Efe's hats; (OBS2).
3. (C, D:3) The plant is said to increase the production of raphia-palm sap which turns into palm-wine; a 'medicine for palm-wine'; (IFM).
Name etymology: The Efe name means 'a plant for the disease of *caca*': *caca*: the ribs and/or the chest, *ode*: disease, *pi*: a plant.

No. 258. unidentified (ADR0169)
okukuko (0011, Balese); *ou'uo* (0011, Efe)
Observations: A climbing shrub in primary as well as secondary forest.
Use: (A, D:8) The plant is used to pray for healthy growth of children; the sap of the stems is sprinkled on a new-born baby; one informant says it should not be done on the head; (IFM2).

No. 259. unidentified (ADR0208)
ondetobilici (001110, Balese); *odetobilici* (001110, Efe)
Observations: A small tree in primary forest.
Use: (A:6, 9) The plant is used to treat a disease causing a cough and itch at the throat, which is called *ondetobilici*; the ashes of the stems or roots, added with a bit of salt, is licked; *tobilici* is a kind of caterpillar that is thought to cause *ondetobilici* if one touches it; (IFM2).
Name etymology; 'The disease of the *tobilici* worms'; the same name as the disease for which the plant is used is also applied to the plant.

No. 260. unidentified (ADR0133)
randasima (0101, Balese); *radasima* (0100, Efe)
Observations: The specimen has been lost.
Use: (D:0, 5) The plant is said to have a magical power to attract women, thus used as an aphrodisiac; the ashes of the roots are rubbed into scarifications; or the oil extracted from the plant is applied to the hands before going to seduce a woman; (IFM).

No. 261. unidentified (ADR0154)
robupi (011, Balese); *robupi* (111, Efe)
Observations: A herb, about 1 m high, usually found in open places.
Uses:
1. (A:3, 8) The plant is used to treat children who are attacked by *eke*, a kind of acute disease peculiar to children; a squeeze of the soft leaves is dripped into the eyes; (IFM).
2. (A, D:3) The plant is especially used to protect a child against disease caused by evils due to his father's adultery; if a man takes his child by the arms after having done an adultery, the child may fall into

sickness; a squeeze of the soft leaves is dripped into the child's eyes, or a wash of a decoction of the leaves is given to him; (IFM2).
Name etymology: 'The tree of adultery', due to its supernatural function; *robu*: adultery, *pi*: a plant.

No. 262. unidentified (ADR0214)
robupi (Balese); *robupi* (Efe)
Observations: A small tree in primary forest.
Uses:
1. (D:3, 8) The plant is said to increase the sense of smell in searching for elephants' tusks in forest; the sap expressed from the leaves is dripped into the eyes; (IFM).
2. (D:3, 8) The plant is used to protect children against evil spirits due to the adultery of their parents: a squeeze of the leaves is applied to the children's fingers when their father or mother committed an adultery; similar usage as No. 261 (see above); (IFM).
Name etymology: 'The tree of adultery', because of its function to prevent misfortune due to adultery; see above (No. 261).

No. 263. unidentified (ADR0069)
rori (01, Balese); *rori* (01, Efe)
Observations: A climbing herb, seen mainly in secondary forest.
Uses:
1. (B:3) The leaves are cooked with meat and eaten; (IFM).
2. (C:3) The leaves are used to take the dirt of banana's sap off the hands which is very tough; the dirty hands are rubbed with the crumpled leaves, then put on a fire to give a bit of heat; the dirt is said to be removed perfectly; (IFM).
3. (C, D:3) Women put the leaves on the head and the chest in a funeral ceremony; (OBS).

No. 264. unidentified (ADR0273)
sangi (11, Balese); *sagi* (11, Efe)
Observations: A small to medium-sized tree in primary forest.
Use: (C:9) The plant is used to make arrow-shafts; *cabi* (No. 89), *karu* (No. 129), *balume*, etc. are also used for arrow-shafts; (OBS2).

No. 265. unidentified (ADR0218)
sikpa (10, Balese); *sikpa* (10, Efe)
Observations: A tall tree in primary forest.
Use: (H:0) The honeybees often make large nests in the trunks of this species, so the trees are good targets in honey searching; (IFM2).

No. 266. unidentified (ADR0165)
sipitasipita (000110, Balese); *sipitasipita* (000100, Efe)
Observations: A herb, about 1–2 m high, locally common in secondary forest.
Uses:
1. (A:3, 8) The plant is used to relieve a headache; a squeeze of the leaves is dripped into the eyes; the treatment is said to bring severe pains but heal the headache; (IFM).
2. (A, D:3) The plant is used for a disease caused by sorcery; a squeeze of the leaves is applied to aching spots where some sorcerer has shot into something bad; the bad things are said to come out of the body by the treatment; (IFM).
3. (C:3) The soft and smooth leaves are used as toilet paper; (IFM2).

No. 267. unidentified (ADR0103)
sori (01, Balese); *sori* (11, Efe)
Observations: A tall tree in primary forest; some poisonous substances may be contained in the fruit or seeds.
Uses:
1. (E:1) The fruit are used to make fish-poison; the effect of the fish-poison made of this plant is said to be stronger than that of the cultivated fish-poison plant called *ruru* (No. 86); (IFM).
2. (C:9) The wood is hard so that it is used in house-building; (IFM).
3. (I:1) The fruit serve as food for some small animals; (IFM).

No. 268. unidentified (ADR0100)
sutu (01, Balese); *sutu* (01, Efe)
Observations: A small shrub, commonly seen in open places such as roadsides.
Use: (C:0) A bunch of thin stems is used as a floor brush; (OBS2).

No. 269. unidentified (ADR0235)
teka (01, Balese); *teka* (01, Efe)
Observations: A climbing shrub, with

prickly stems, found in primary forest, moist places; edible caterpillars feed on the plant.
Use: (H:0) Edible caterpillars called *teka* feed on the leaves; people gather the worms from September to October, the same season as *munjaku* worms (cf. No. 49); (IFM).
Name etymology: The plant is called by the same name as that of the edible worms living on it.

No. 270. unidentified (ADR0157)
tepetecaku (11110, Balese); *tepecacabbi* (11000, Efe)
Observations: A herb, about 1.5 m high, seen locally common in open places.
Uses:
1. (C, D:3) The leaves are used to increase the sap production of the raphia-palm; called a 'medicine for palm-wine', *dawa ya libondo* (Sw); (IFM).
2. (C, D:3) The plant is also used to make alcohol drink stronger; the inner wall of a pot used for fermentation is rubbed with the leaves; or the leaves are put in the pot and bolied together with the brewed material for distillation; (IFM).

No. 271. unidentified (ADR0200)
tetimbo (101, Balese); *tetibo* (101, Efe)
Observations: A climbing shrub commonly seen in secondary forest.
Uses:
1. (C, D:3) The plant is used to increase the sap production of the raphia-palm, *libondo*; it is called a 'medicine for palm-wine', *dawa ya libondo* (Sw); (IFM2).
2. (C:7) The vine-stems are made into cords for binding things in house-building; they are sometimes used for supporting a human body when collecting honey up on a tree; (IFM2).

No. 272. unidentified (ADR0014)
tibonbulu (0101, Balese); *tibobulu* (0000, Efe)
Observations: A small tree in secondary forest.
Uses:
1. (A:4) The bottom of the plant is used to relieve stomachache; it is ground into powder which is rubbed into scarifications; (IFM).
2. (D:4) When a baby is born, the stick is put in front of the house where the mother and the baby are laying; it is believed to prevent evils from entering the house and bringing a disease, especially the disease of the lung to the baby; (IFM2).

No. 273. unidentified (ADR0084)
tilifa (111, Balese); *tilifa* (001, Efe)
Observations: A medium-sized tree seen locally common in secondary forest; the plant contains red resin.
Uses:
1. (A:6, 8) The bark-sap is a remedy for burns and pustules; (IFM).
2. (C:9) The wood is good for planks, with which doors, chairs, and so on, are made; (OBS).
3. (H:2) The flowers serve as one of good nectar sources for the honey of the honey-bees; (IFM).

No. 274. unidentified (ADR0198)
timbangeladi (01001, Balese); *tibageladi* (01001, Efe)
Observations: A small tree in primary forest.
Use: (D:0) It is prohibited to cut down the tree; if one dares to do so, he will get swells all over the body; the name, 'the moon does not pass', means that even a month cannot pass without the swells; (IFM).
Name etymology: see above; *tiba*: the moon, *ladi*: to pass.

No. 275. unidentified (ADR0104)
tisetise (0010, Balese)
Observations: A common climbing shrub in secondary forest.
Use: (C, D:3) The plant is said to increase the sap production of the raphia-palm which turns into palm-wine: called a 'medicine for palm-wine', *dawa ya libondo* (Sw); (IFM).

No. 276. unidentified (ADR0201)
tongetonge (0000, Balese)
Observations: A shrub or small tree.
Remarks: Specimen has been lost.
Uses:
1. (D:9) The plant is believed to have a magical power to increase the harvest of

kokoliko (Sw), a kind of squash commonly cultivated; on the harvest of *kokoliko*, a branch of the plant is stood in the field then ripe *kokoliko* are gathered around it; (IFM).
2. (D:9) The branch is stood by a river praying for a good result in finishing; (IFM).
3. (D:9) It is held that the plant has a magical power to drive away the hippopotamus, or crocodiles: the pieces of the branch are thrown into a stream before one crosses it; (IFM).

No. 277. unidentified (ADR0256)
torekanza (0110, Balese); *toreaza* (0110, Efe)
Observations: A medium-sized tree in primary forest.
Uses:
1. (A, D:6) The plant is used to cure a disease caused by seeing the *tore*, a (? Efe's) ghost dwelling in the forest; the bark-powder is sniffed; (IFM).
2. (D:6) The plant is said to be used to call *tore* from the forest to the camp of pygmies; after sniffing the bark-powder the pygmies call *tore* at night around 9 or 10 o'clock: it is said that Efe pygmies do so to pray for a good hunt, or just for entertainment; there is, however, another view reported by an Efe informant that the Efe call *tore* for praying for the improvement of their hunting skills by taking the vine-sap of other plant called *luo*; (IFM).
Name etymology: 'The *tore*'s bark-powder'; *kanza*: bark-powder.

No. 278. unidentified (ADR0236)
uekpakpa (0100, Balese); *uekpakpa* (0111, Efe)
Observations: A common herb in secondary forest; the fruit look like Japanese bladder cherries.
Use: (C:1) The plant is used for amusement; the seeds give cracking sounds when crushed on the forehead: (IFM2).
Name etymology: The name expresses a surprised face; *ue*: the eye. *kpakpa*: the onomatopoeia of cracking sounds of the seeds.

No. 279. unidentified (ADR0266)
ukakakpakakpa (111111, Balese); *okpa'akpa'akpa* (111111, Efe)
Observations: A small to medium-sized tree commonly seen on rocky hills or mountains.
Use: (C:9) The plant is strong and used in house-building; (IFM2).
Name etymology: 'A tree on a rocky hill', for the plant grows on hills or small mountains; *uka* or *ukpa*: a tree, *kakpa* or *akpa*: a large rock.

No. 280. unidentified (ADR0085)
utietu (0110, Balese); *utietuu* (0000, Efe)
Observations: A climbing herb locally common in wet places, near streams.
Use: (D:3) The leaf is said to have a magical power to prevent a slip of the tongue which may cause a misfortune; for example, when a man is to have some difficult talks with a chief, a police, or somebody in a court, he rubs the mouth with the leaf beforehand, and keeps it in a pocket so that he can get by; (IFM2).
Name etymology: 'To cool the mouth', due to its magical function; *uti*: the mouth, *ietu*: to cool.

No. 281. unidentified (ADR0110)
yaya (00, Balese); *yaya* (Efe)
Observations: A climbing herb in secondary forest.
Use: (A:4) The plant is used for fever; the ashes of the stems are rubbed into scarifications at several spots on the body; the treatment is said to cause severe pains, but reduce the fever; (IFM).

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iisuba (L, E)		2, 32, 170, 215
ilofeilofe (E)	see kilofekilofe	
imbe (L, E)		216
ipiareki (L, E)		217
ipisaii (E)	see ipisaki	
ipisaki (L)		218
isiro (E)	see osiro	
isobi (E)	see kisombi-ngolongolo	
itu (L, E)		144
jojo (E)	see njonjo	
jojobata (E)	see njonjo	
kabocindele (L)		60
kabotakabota (L)		219
kagbongbolo (L)		3
kalangakalanga (L)		88
kaluafefe (L)		94

Vernacular name		Plant no.
kangba (L)		220
kangiako (L)		23
kango (L, E)		6, 44
kanokano (L)	see kanupi	
kanupi (L)		221
kanupikanupi (L)		222
karu (L)		129
kawa (L)		145
kebukaro (L)		223
kebupi (L)		30
kebuti (L, E)		224
kecepikecepi (L)		225
keikei'iyaiya (L, E)		226
keko (L)		120
kele (L)		115
keru (L)		27
ketu (L, E)	see mulanga	
kidikidi (L)		169
kileli (L)		227
kilofe (L)		155
kilofekilofe (L)		228
kimakima (L, E)		136
kisombi-ngolongolo (L)		37
kobu (L)		168
kocikoci (L)		78
kokina (L)		83
kokokosingbe (L)		229
koloringa (L)		230
komba (L)		231
kombukombu (L)		126
kosakosa (L)		8
kpekpe (L)		232
kpele (L)		33
kpenza (L, E)		92
kpera (L, E)		233
kpere (L, E)		91
kperekedu (L, E)		132
kubele (L)	see mbembe	
kuda (L)		234
kudukudu (L)		173
kugbukugbu (L)	see ndau	
kumbu (L)		109
kutukpa (L)		102
kutukuko (L)		146
kutupi (L)		34
kuu'u (L, E)		38
lasukpa (L, E)		235
lilikpa (L, E)		134
limo'oca (E)	see ndimokoca	
mabodo (E)	see tiifa	
macucu (L, E)		4
makpodu (E)	see mangoca, ndene	
maliba (L, E)		236
malinda (L, E)		46
manango (L, E)		20
mandima (L, E)		237
manga (L, E)		118, 238, 239, 240
mangoca (L)		13
mangoca'aei (L)		241

Vernacular name		Plant no.
mapele (L, E)		119
marokpe (L, E)		161
matalembo (L)		160
matangelai (L)		242
matarevo (E)	see matalembo	
matatebogelai (E)	see matangelai	
matuunuutuunuu (E)	see tunutunu	
mawawa (L)		243
mawwawwa (E)	see mawawa	
mbaka (L)		56
mbamba (L)		244
mbembe (L)		177
mbere (E)	see ngbere	
mbolu (L)		103
mbori (L)		245
mebakofi (L, E)		15
medikutu (L)		246
medingufe (L, E)		247
mediotu (E)	see medikutu	
merikutu (L, E)		248
moa'amoa'a (E)	see mukakamukaka	
modelumodelu (E)	see bukongo	
mokiloasinamboka (L)		41
mokpo (E)	see ode	
mosafi (E)	see musafi	
mudomuu (E)	see mbamba	
mukakamukaka (L)		249
mukpokporo (L)		157
mukulu (L, E)		79
mulanga (L, E)		9
munduruka (L, E)		153
mungu (L, E)		137
munjaku (L)		49
munjimunji (L)		18
musafi (L)		250
musarama (L, E)		62
mutalikuko (L)		124
muugu	see mungu	
muuziimuuzii (E)	see munjimunji	
muzau (E)	see munjaku	
ndatu (L)		251
ndau (L)		77
ndelandela (L)		84
ndene (L)		252
ndimokoca (L)		151
ndindiripaba (L)		57
ndoda (L)		53
nduba (L)		114
nduku (L)		117
neiroco (E)	see nekidoco	
nekidoco (L)		14
ngbbaku (L)		165
ngbbakuanduandu (L)		166
ngbere (L)		69
ngefe (L)		100
ngefekomba (L)		96
ngenge'e (L)		70
ngilengilei (L)		71
ngilipi (L)		93

Vernacular name		Plant no.
ngipfi (L, E)		73
ngoca (L)		253
njonjo (L)		17
nkangi (L)		254
nzanza (L)		28
nzaru (L)		255
nzarukokoko (L)		256
nzaruyama (L)		112
obba (E)	see komba	
obuobu (E)	see kombukombu	
ocioci (E)	see kocikoci	
ode (L, E)		12
odecacapi (E)	see oengamba	
oengamba (L)		257
ofauofau (L)		25
okpa'akpa'akpa (E)	see ukakakɒakakpa	
okukuko (L)		258
ola (E)	see mbembe	
onde'etizikpa (L, E)		58
ondekaro (L, E)		147
ondekufesekpa (L, E)		5
ondekutupi (L)		127
ondesongopi (L, E)	see ondekutupi	
ondetau (L, E)		131
ondetobilici (L, E)		259
opi (L, E)		22
ora (E)	see kuda	
oro (L, E)		72
ororiiga (E)	see koloringa	
orouo (E)	see mutalikuko	
oru'utu (E)	see cakucaku	
osaosa	see kosakosa	
osiro (L)		130
otukpa (E)	see kutukpa	
otupi (E)	see kutupi	
ou'ou (E)	see okukuko	
ouosigbe (E)	see kokokosingbe	
peleni (L, E)		148
pere'ecepa (E)	see perekesekpa	
perekesekpa (L)		63
pfobo (E)	see fobo	
pida (L, E)		31
pilipilianduandu (L)		163
piripiriaduadu (E)	see pilipilianduandu	
pobo'okpo (E)	see prokokpo	
popo (L, E)		50
ppeppe (E)	see kpekpe	
prokokpo (L)		54
randasima (L, E)		260
rianga (L, E)		108, 149
robupi (L, E)		261, 262
rofo (L, E)		81
rori (L, E)		263
rujo (E)	see runzo	
ruma (L, E)		66
rumaruma (L, E)		95
runzo (L)		106
ruru (L, E)		86, 104
sangatoto (L, E)		55

Vernacular name		Plant no.
sangi (L, E)		264
sapele (L, E)		64
sia (L, E)		152
sikpa (L, E)		265
sipitasipita (L, E)		266
sodo (L, E)		39
songa (L, E)		142
sori (L, E)		267
sudi (L, E)		52
surusuru (L, E)		154
sutu (L, E)		268
tafa (L, E)		90
tagotago (E)	see tangutangu	
taku (L, E)		7
tangutangu (L)		178
tato (L, E)		140
te'e (L, E)		43
teka (L, E)		269
teo (L, E)		97
tepe'eba (L)		141
tepecacabbi (E)	see tepetecaku	
tepetecaku (L)		270
tepeuebubu (E)	see tepe'eba	
tepioba (E)	see ngefekomba	
tetimbo (L, E)		271
ti'i (L, E)		105
tibokpa (L, E)		138
tibonbulu (L, E)		272
tiifa (L)		123
tilifa (L, E)		273
timbangeladi (L, E)		274
tinikisa (L)		47
tiriisa (E)	see tinikisa	
tisetise (L)		275
toba (L, E)		42
tofutofu (E)	see awasa	
tola (E)	see ndoda	
tongetonge (L)		276
torekanza (L, E)		277
toutou (L, E)		76
tuba (E)	see nduba	
tunutunu (L)		164
uangubegube (L, E)		128
ubele (E)	see mbembe	
uda (E)	see kuda	
udu'udu (E)	see kudukudu	
uekpakpa (L, E)		278
ukakakpakakpa (L)		279
upfo (L, E)		133
utietu (L, E)		280
utipugowwi (E)	see kaluafefe	
uu'otaji (E)	see combi	
uutouo (E)	see kutukuko	
yaya (L, E)		281
zaru (E)	see nzaru	
zaruyama (E)	see nzaruyama	
zaza (E)	see nzanza	

Notes: L = Balese, E = Efe.
In Efe's pronounciation, the sounds of 'k', 'n' and 'm' are frequently omitted.

Appendix 4. Index to usages.

1. Category A: Medical Uses.		
i) health promotion:	25	*Salacia* sp. Celastraceae
	30	Commelinaceae sp.
	59	*Ricinodendron heudelotti* Euphorbiaceae
	103	*Carapa procera* Meliaceae
	189	*angiroruvu*
	212	*gbera*
	258	*okukuko*
ii) restorative:	125	*Phytolacca dodecandra* Phytolaccaceae
iii) fever:	14	*Hunteria congolana* Apocynaceae
	47	*Diospyros* sp. Ebenaceae
	78	Labiatae sp.
	84	*Dalhousiea africana* Leg. Papilionoideae
	112	*Ficus urceolaris* Moraceae
	205	*bunji*
	226	*keikei'iyaiya*
	281	*yaya*
iv) head:		
—headache:	36	Connaraceae sp.
	58	*Phyllanthus* sp. Euphorbiaceae
	60	Euphorbiaceae sp.
	266	*sipitasipita*
—dizziness:	47	*Diospyros* sp. Ebenaceae
	58	*Phyllanthus* sp. Euphorbiaceae
	60	Euphorbiaceae sp.
	203	*beka*
	217	*ipiareki*
v) eye:		
—pain, sore-eyes:	19	Bignoniaceae sp.
	143	Rubiaceae sp.
	182	*akawafefe*
—sore-eyes and dazzling:	253	*ngoca*
vi) ear:		
—ear disease *ondeupi*:	217	*ipiareki*
vii) throat:		
—throat-ache:	49	*Bridelia micrantha* Euphorbiaceae
	72	*Garcinia punctata* Guttiferae
	114	*Ficus* sp. Moraceae
	169	*Glyphaea brevis* Tiliaceae
	203	*beka*
	234	*kuda*
—throat-itching:	259	*ondetobilici*
—hoarse voice:	114	*Ficus* sp. Moraceae
viii) chest:		
—pains at chest-sides:	257	*oengamba*
—coughs:	49	*Bridelia micrantha* Euphorbiaceae
	69	Gramineae sp.
	72	*Garcinia punctata* Guttiferae
	77	*Klainedoxa gabonensis* Irvingiaceae
	79	*Brachystegia laurentii* Leg. Caesalpin.
	87	Leg. Papilionoideae sp.
	169	*Glyphaea brevis* Tiliaceae
	190	*angoliangoli*
	253	*ngoca*
	259	*ondetobilici*
ix) heart:		
—heart disease:	201	*bangobango*
x) stomach and bowels:		
—stomachache:	14	*Hunteria congolana* Apocynaceae
	119	*Psidium guajava* Myrtaceae

	272	*tibonbulu*
—ascaris:	14	*Hunteria congolana* Apocynaceae
—nausea:	12	*Alstonia boonei* Apocynaceae
—emetic:	87	Leg. Papilionoideae sp.
	133	*Nauclea vanderguchtii* Rubiaceae
	171	*Celtis adolphi-friderici* Ulmaceae
—diarrhea:	7	*Anonidium mannii* Annonaceae
	12	*Alstonia boonei* Apocynaceae
	14	*Hunteria congolana* Apocynaceae
	24	*Salacia* sp. Celastraceae
	34	Compositae sp.
	119	*Psidium guajava* Myrtaceae
	144	Rubiaceae sp.
	146	Rubiaceae sp.
	233	*kpera*
—bowels disorder (enema):	19	Bignoniaceae sp.
—constipation:	47	*Diospyros* sp. Ebenaceae
	127	Poaceae sp.
	203	*beka*
—stomach trouble of dogs:	129	*Aidia micrantha* Rubiaceae
xi) skin:		
—wound (general):	24	*Salacia* sp. Celastraceae
	35	*Roureopsis* sp. Connaraceae
	80	*Cynometra alexandri* Leg. Caesalpin.
	136	*Psychotria walikalensis* Rubiaceae
	225	*kecepikecepi*
(circumcision):	106	*Trichilia gilgiana* Meliaceae
	205	*bunji*
	219	*kabotakabota*
(tatoo):	164	*Physalis minima* Solanaceae
(burns):	38	Cucurbitaceae sp.
	273	*tilifa*
—inflamation due to a worm:	165	*Solanum torvum* Solanaceae
—pustules and rash:	31	*Vernonia* sp. Compositae
	93	*Haumania lebrechtsiana* Marantaceae
	136	*Psychotria walikalensis* Rubiaceae
	273	*tilifa*
—abscess and swell:	17	Balsaminaceae sp.
	18	*Kigelia africana* Bignoniaceae
	30	Commelinaceae sp.
	77	*Klainedoxa gabonensis* Irvingiaceae
	108	*Ficus urceolaris* Moraceae
	125	*Phytolacca dodecandra* Phytolaccaceae
	140	*Rothmannia* sp. Rubiaceae
	198	*aruorutiteba*
	223	*kebukaro*
	224	*kebuti*
—ringworm:	43	*Dioscorea bulbifera* Dioscoreaceae
xii) antidote:		
—snake-bite:	12	*Alstonia boonei* Apocynaceae
	138	*Psychotria* sp. Rubiaceae
	207	*cakucaku*
—ant-bite:	207	*cakucaku*
xiii) bone and muscle:		
—fracture:	235	*lasukpa*
—joint-aches:	121	*Phytolacca dodecandra* Phytolaccaceae
—muscle strain:	225	*kecepikecepi*
xiv) anus and genital organs:		
—anus disease *songo*:	47	*Diospyros* sp. Ebenaceae
	127	Piperaceae sp.

	203	*beka*
	217	*ipiareki*
—anus disease of fowls:	219	*kabotakabota*
—female's sex organ:	5	Acanthaceae sp.
—gonorrhea:	51	*Croton* sp. Euphorbiaceae
	57	*Neoboutonia canescens* Euphorbiaceae
	88	Leg. Papilionoideae sp.
	173	*Trema guineensis* Ulmaceae
	210	*dokpondokpo*
xv) pregnancy, childbirth and nursing:		
—abortion:	83	*Dichrostachys cinerea* Leg. Mimosoideae
	190	*angoliangoli*
—delivery promotion:	126	*Piper umbellatum* Piperaceae
	195	*apurubebe*
	207	*cakucaku*
—lactation stimulant:	115	*Musanga smithii* Moraceae
xvi) children:		
—treat and/or prevent *eke*:	21	*Cordia africana* Boraginaceae
	48	*Bridelia atroviridis* Euphorbiaceae
	79	*Brachystegia laurentii* Leg. Caesalpin.
	103	*Carapa procera* Meliaceae
	172	*Celtis mildbraedii* Ulmaceae
	173	*Trema guineensis* Ulmaceae
	245	*mbori*
	261	*robupi*
—*eke* due to specific animals:		
(Abyssinian black-and-white colobus):	171	*Celtis adolphi-friderici* Ulmaceae
(catfish):	150	*Citropsis articulata* Rubiaceae
(chevrotain):	28	*Buforrestia* sp. Commelinaceae
	97	*Marantochloa congensis* Marantaceae
(Gabon duiker):	131	*Chazaliella* sp. Rubiaceae
(giant rat):	195	*apurubebe*
xvii) others:		
—? filariasis *nenbili*:	133	*Nauclea vanderguchtii* Rubiaceae
—? smallpox:	7	*Anonidium mannii* Annonaceae
—disease due to seeing ghoast *tore*:	277	*torekanza*
—relieve waist-ache:	47	*Diospyros* sp. Ebenaceae
	203	*beka*
	217	*ipiareki*
—relieve pains due to sorcery:	266	*sipitasipita*
—reduce fear and pains of circumcision:	249	*mukakamukaka*
—stimulant for *ima* girls:	79	*Brachystegia laurentii* Leg. Caesalpin.
2. Category B: Food and Drink.		
i) drink:		
—material of alcohol drink:	7	*Anonidium mannii* Annonaceae
—palm-wine:	123	*Raphia* sp. Palmae
ii) food:		
—bulbil:	43	*Dioscorea bulbifera* Dioscoreaceae
—fruit or berry:	7	*Anonidium mannii* Annonaceae
	13	*Anthoclitandra robustior* Apocynaceae
	22	*Canarium schweinfurthii* Burseraceae
	37	*Ipomoea chrisochaeta* Convolvulaceae
	46	*Diospyros* sp. Ebenaceae
	72	*Garcinia punctata* Guttiferae
	103	*Carapa procera* Meliaceae
	116	*Myrianthus holstii* Moraceae
	119	*Psidium guajava* Myrtaceae
	128	*Rubus pinnatus* Rosaceae
	141	*Sherbournia bignoniiflora* Rubiaceae

	151	*Citrus* sp. Rutaceae
	155	*Chytranthus* sp. Sapindaceae
	164	*Physalis minima* Solanaceae
	177	*Aframomum* sp. Zingiberaceae
	182	*akawafefe*
	200	*ato*
	214	*ifou*
	216	*imbe*
	236	*maliba*
	237	*mandima*
	241	*mangoca'aei*
	252	*ndene*
—kernel or seed:	6	*Antrocaryon nannanii* Anacardiaceae
	74	*Irvingia grandifolia* Irvingiaceae
	75	*Irvingia robur* Irvingiaceae
	76	*Irvingia wombulu* Irvingiaceae
	117	*Treculia africana* Moraceae
	154	*Chytranthus mortehanii* Sapindaceae
	188	*angeti*
—leaf:	16	Balsaminaceae sp.
	38	Cucurbitaceae sp.
	91	*Strychnos* sp. Longaniaceae
	114	*Ficus* sp. Moraceae
	127	Piperaceae sp.
	175	*Laportea mooreana* Urticaceae
	207	*cakucaku*
	227	*kileli*
	255	*nzaru*
	256	*nzarukokoko*
	263	*rori*
—root or tuber:	37	*Ipomoea chrisochaeta* Convolvulaceae
	42	*Dioscorea baya* Dioscoreaceae
	43	*Dioscorea bulbifera* Dioscoreaceae
	44	*Dioscorea* sp. Dioscoreaceae
	45	*Dioscorea smilacifolia* Dioscoreaceae
	162	*Smilax* sp. Smilacaceae
	211	*donde*
	251	*ndatu*

3. Category C: Material Culture.

i) chemical products or those which have special effects:

—adhesive liquid:	21	*Cordia africana* Boraginaceae
	101	*Sarcophrynium macrostachyum* Marantaceae
	186	*anbato*
—cleanser (for clothes):	17	Balsaminaceae sp.
	79	*Brachystegia laurentii* Leg. Caesalpin.
(for banana sap):	263	*rori*
—candle:	22	*Canarium schweinfurthii* Burseraceae
—color material (black):	10	*Uvariposis congensis* Annonaceae
	24	*Salacia* sp. Celastraceae
	139	*Rothmannia whitfieldii* Rubiaceae
	205	*bunji*
	243	*mawawa*
(brown):	109	*Bosqueia phoberos* Moraceae
(red):	20	*Bixa orellana* Bixaceae
—insect repellent (ants):	53	*Dichostemma glaucescens* Euphorbiaceae
(honeybees):	29	Commelinaceae sp.
—latex:	13	*Antoclitandra robustior* Apocynaceae
	137	*Psychotria* sp. Rubiaceae
—'medicine' for hunting dogs:	7	*Anonidium mannii* Annonaceae

	64	*Coix lacryma-jobi* Gramineae
	79	*Brachystegia laurentii* Leg. Caesalpin.
	116	*Myrianthus holstii* Moraceae
	147	Rubiaceae sp.
	232	*kpekpe*
—'medicine' for palm-wine:	12	*Alstonia boonei* Apocynaceae
	16	Balsaminaceae sp.
	54	*Macaranga saccifera* Euphorbiaceae
	96	*Hypselodelphys* sp. Marantaceae
	100	*Phrynium confertum* Marantaceae
	101	*Sarcophrynium macrostachyum* Marantaceae
	125	*Phytolacca dodecandra* Phytolaccaceae
	135	*Pavetta* sp. Rubiaceae
	137	*Psychotria* sp. Rubiaceae
	210	*dokpondokpo*
	257	*oengamba*
	270	*tepetecaku*
	271	*tetimbo*
	275	*tisetise*
—rat killer:	60	Euphorbiaceae sp.
—strengthener (alcohol):	19	Bingnoniaceae sp.
	270	*tepetecaku*
(earthen pot):	191	*anzafa*
—toilet liquid:	152	*Fagara gilletii* Rutaceae
	208	*combi*
—wrapping for tabacco, marijuana, or crop seeds:	54	*Macaranga saccifera* Euphorbiaceae
	57	*Neoboutonia canescens* Euphorbiaceae
ii) hunting and gathering and cultivation:		
—arrow-shaft:	67	Gramineae sp.
	68	Gramineae sp.
	89	*Strychnos longicaudata* Loganiaceae
	264	*sangi*
—arrow-stabilizer:	158	*Bequaertiodendron congolense* Sapotaceae
	159	*Synsepalum* sp. Sapotaceae
—basket (general use):	27	*Aclisia condensata* Commelinaceae
	97	*Marantochloa congensis* Marantaceae
	118	*Eremospatha haullevilleana* Palmae
(honey collection):	93	*Haumania lebrechtsiana* Marantaceae
—bird-trap (bait holder):	63	*Dovyalis spinosissima* Flacourtiaceae
(bait):	163	*Capsicum cerasiferum* Solanaceae
	166	*Solanum* sp. Solanaceae
	237	*mandima*
—bow:	129	*Aidia micrantha* Rubiaceae
	153	*Vepris louisii* Rutaceae
—bowstring:	120	*Ancistrophyllum* sp. Palmae
—catapult for shooting birds:	13	*Anthoclitandra robustior* Apocynaceae
—cord for supporting a basket on the back:	168	*Dombeya bagshawei* Sterculiaceae
—fish trap:	120	*Ancistrophyllum* sp. Palmae
—fishing net:	52	*Dalechampia ipomoeifolia* Euphorbiaceae
—fishing rod:	9	*Monodora angolensis* Annonaceae
—foothold on a tree for hunting:	138	*Psychotria* sp. Rubiaceae
—handle of ax, machete or knife:	47	*Diospyros* sp. Ebenaceae
	89	*Strychnos longicaudata* Loganiaceae
	92	Loganiaceae sp.
	129	*Aidia micrantha* Rubiaceae
	156	*Pancovia laurentii* Sapindaceae
	172	*Celtis mildbraedii* Ulmaceae
—honey collecting brush:	28	*Buforrestia* sp. Commelinaceae

	178	*Aframomum* sp. Zingiberaceae
—planting stick for banana shoots:	59	*Ricinodendron heudelotti* Euphorbiaceae
—sandpaper:	110	*Ficus exasperata* Moraceae
—smoke to kill giant rats:	195	*apurubebe*
—smoke-tube for honey collecting:	100	*Phrynium confertum* Marantaceae
	156	*Pancovia laurentii* Sapindceae
—spear-shaft:	129	*Aidia micrantha* Rubiaceae
	132	*Massularia acuminata* Rubiaceae
	153	*Vepris louisii* Rutaceae
—stick for applying hunting medicine:	23	Camelliaceae sp.
—support of bananas' bunch:	7	*Annonidium mannii* Annonaceae
	204	*bukotopu*
—trap cord:	36	Connaraceae sp.
	122	*Eremospatha haullevilleana* Palmae
	123	*Raphia* sp. Palmae
	144	Rubiaceae sp.
	247	*medingufe*
—trap spring:	142	*Tricalysia crepiniana* Rubiaceae
—vessel for arrow-poison:	254	*nkangi*
—wooden bell for hunting dogs:	12	*Alstonia boonei* Apocynaceae
iii) cooking utensiles:		
—cover and wrap:	93	*Haumania lebrechtsiana* Marantaceae
	96	*Hypselodelphys* sp. Marantaceae
	100	*Phrynium confertum* Marantaceae
	101	*Sarcophrynium macrostachyum* Marantaceae
—mortar:	105	*Trichilia dregeana* Meliaceae
—pestle:	156	*Pancovia laurentii* Sapindaceae
—pipe (distillation):	66	Palmae sp.
(taking out liquid from pot):	1	*Phaulopsis imbricata* Acanthaceae
—spoon:	55	*Maesobotrya floribunda* Euphorbiaceae
—vessel for liquor fermentation:	21	*Cordia africana* Boraginaceae
	115	*Musanga smithii* Moraceae
—water container:	66	Palmae sp.
iv) House and living:		
—binding cord:	27	*Aclisia condensata* commelinaceae
	52	*Dalechampia ipomoeifolia* Euphorbiaceae
	81	*Julbernardia seretii* Leg. Caesalpin.
	93	*Haumania lebrechtsiana* Marantaceae
	120	*Ancistrophyllum* sp. Palmae
	121	*Calamus laurentii* Palmae
	177	*Aframomum* sp. Zingiberaceae
	187	*angbangele*
	221	*kanupi*
	234	*kuda*
	246	*medikutu*
	271	*tetimbo*
—charcoal:	61	*Buchnerodendron speciosum* Flacourtiaceae
	80	*Cynometra alexandri* Leg. Caesalpin.
	191	*anzafa*
—firewood:	80	*Cynometra alexandri* Leg. Caesalpin.
	81	*Julbernardia seretii* Leg. Caesalpin.
—house frame:	9	*Monodora angolensis* Annonaceae
	48	*Bridelia atroviridis* Euphorbiaceae
	50	*Cavacoa quintasii* Euphorbiaceae
	53	*Dichostemma glaucescens* Euphorbiaceae
	56	*Maesobotrya longipes* Euphorbiaceae
	62	*Dissometia glanduligera* Flacourtiaceae
	72	*Garcinia punctata* Guttiferae
	83	*Dichrostachys cinerea* Leg. Mimosoideae
	123	*Raphia* sp. Palmae

	66	Gramineae sp.
	142	*Tricalysia crepiniana* Rubiaceae
	172	*Celtis mildbraedii* Ulmaceae
	173	*Trema guineensis* Ulmaceae
	186	*anbato*
	190	*angoliangoli*
	202	*bba'a*
	205	*bunji*
	267	*sori*
	279	*ukakakpakakpa*
—mat (woven):	27	*Aclisia condensata* Commelinaceae
	68	Gramineae sp.
	94	*Hypselodelphys poggeana* Marantaceae
	96	*Hypselodelphys* sp. Marantaceae
	97	*Marantocploa congensis* Marantaceae
	100	*Phrynium confertum* Marantaceae
	101	*Sarcophrynium macrostachyum* Marantaceae
	123	*Raphia* sp. Palmae
(unwoven):	97	*Marantochloa congensis* Marantaceae
	107	*Trichilia gilletii* Meliaceae
	178	*Aframomum* sp. Zingiberaceae
	206	*burere*
—roofing:	15	Apocynaceae sp.
	28	*Buforrestia* sp. Commelinaceae
	71	Gramineae sp.
	93	*Haumania lebrechtsiana* Marantaceae
	96	*Hypselodelphys* sp. Marantaceae
	193	*apangrerekpa*
	249	*mukakamukaka*
—torch:	9	*Monodora angolensis* Annonaceae
	38	Cucurbitaceae sp.
	179	*adeoriketu*
v) joinery and other objects for living:		
—brush (cleaning floor):	268	*sutu*
(painting wall):	33	Compositae sp.
—chair-back:	120	*Ancistrophyllum* sp. Palmae
	121	*Calamus laurentii* Palmae
	122	*Eremospatha haullevilleana* Palmae
—dugout canoe:	59	*Ricinodendron heudelotti* Euphorbiaceae
—joinery (beds, chairs, doors, planks, etc.):	8	*Hexalobus crispiflorus* Annonaceae
	61	*Buchnerodendron speciosum* Flacourtiaceae
	105	*Trichilia dregeana* Meliaceae
	123	*Raphia* sp. Palmae
	191	*anzafa*
	199	*asimba*
	208	*combi*
	273	*tilifa*
vi) clothing and ornaments:		
—barkcloth:	26	*Pteleopsis hylodendron* Combretaceae
	111	*Ficus sciarophylla* Moraceae
	113	*Ficus vallis-choudae* Moraceae
	160	Sapotaceae sp.
	174	*Boehmeria platyphylla* Urticaceae
	176	Verbenaceae sp.
	199	*asimba*
	213	*ifou*
	218	*ipisaki*
	246	*medikutu*
—body decoration (for dance and		

amusement):	4	Acanthaceae sp.
	23	Camelliaceae sp.
	38	Cucurbitaceae sp.
	64	*Eleusine indica* Gramineae
	178	*Aframomum* sp. Zingiberaceae
	203	*beka*
	220	*kangba*
	242	*matangelai*
(for funeral):	263	*rori*
—bracelet:	27	*Aclisia condensata* Commelinaceae
—brush for bathing:	208	*combi*
—comb:	14	*Hunteria congolana* Apocynaceae
	208	*combi*
—hat:	94	*Hypselodelphys poggeana* Marantaceae
—necklace:	64	*Coix lacryma-jobi* Gramineae
—ornament in the lip hole:	94	*Hypselodelphys poggeana* Marantaceae
—sandals:	81	*Julbernardia seretii* Leg. Caesalpin.
—smoking pipe:	66	Graminae sp.
—toilet paper:	126	*Piper umbellatum* Piperaceae
	221	*kanupi*
	222	*kanupikanupi*
	266	*sipitasipita*
—toothbrush:	122	*Eremospatha haullevilleana* Palmae
—walking stick:	121	*Calamus laurentii* Palmae
vii) communication:		
—slit drum:	21	*Cordia africana* Boraginaceae
	59	*Ricinodendron heudelotti* Euphorbiaceae
	197	*aru*
—path marker:	96	*Hypselodelphys* sp. Marantaceae
	100	*Phrynium confertum* Marantaceae
	101	*Sarcophrynium macrostachyum* Marantaceae
—pipe for giving signal:	152	*Fagara gilletii* Rutaceae
—symbol of honey ownership:	28	*Buforrestia* sp. Commelinaceae
	100	*Phrynium confertum* Marantaceae
viii) amusement:		
—musical instrument (drum, slit drum):	21	*Cordia africana* Boraginaceae
	59	*Ricinodendron heudelotti* Euphorbiaceae
	197	*aru*
(others):	63	*Dovyalis spinosissima* Flacourtiaceae
	120	*Ancistrophyllum* sp. Palmae
	121	*Calamus laurentii* Palmae
	123	*Raphia* sp. Palmae
—pastime:	77	*Klainedoxa gabonensis* Irvingiaceae
	110	*Ficus exasperata* Moraceae
	257	*oengamba*
	278	*uekpakpa*
—playing a game:	22	*Canarium schweinfurthii* Burseraceae
	191	*anzafa*
—rubber ball:	13	*Anthoclitandra robustior* Apocynaceae
—toy:	40	*Scleria* sp. Cyperaceae
	95	*Hypselodelphys scandens* Marantaceae
	152	*Fagara gilletii* Rutaceae
	161	*Smilax kraussiana* Smilacaceae
ix) ritual ceremonies:		
—call *tore* in a ritual ceremony:	277	*torekanza*
—necklace for *ima* girls:	10	*Uvariopsis congensis* Annonaceae
—pipe used by *ima* girls:	10	*Uvariopsis congensis* Annonaceae
—ritual instrument *apabiki*:	59	*Ricinodendron heudelotti* Euphorbiaceae
(*barikaka*):	113	*Ficus vallis-choudae* Moraceae
—symbol of initiation ceremonies:	28	*Buforrestia* sp. Commelinaceae

—symbolic pole of initiation ceremonies:	9	*Monodora angolensis* Annonaceae
—wrapping for a dead body:	100	*Phrynium confertum* Marantaceae
x) magical practice or sorcery:		
—drum for calling a good luck in elephant hunting:	85	*Erythrina tholloniana* Leg. Papilionoideae
—pipe for calling a good luck in finishing:	240	*manga*
—pipe for sorcery:	3	Acanthaceae sp.
	102	Melastomataceae sp.
	113	*Fiscus vallis-choudae* Moraceae
	117	*Treculia africana* Moraceae
	134	*Oxyanthus* sp. Rubiaceae
	229	*kokokosingbe*
—charm against children's disease *eke*:	59	*Ricinodendron heudelotti* Euphorbiaceae
	131	*Chazaliella* sp. Rubiaceae
	150	*Citropsis articulata* Rutaceae
4. Category D: Magico-Religious and Ritual.		
i) increase or strengthen something magically:		
—physical ability (cutting a tree):	100	*Marantochloa leucantha* Marantaceae
(fighting):	209	*danielu*
(hunting):	192	*anzo*
(walking):	35	*Roureopsis* sp. Connaraceae
	248	*merikutu*
—baby's growth (locomotion):	201	*bangobango*
(sight):	127	Poaceae sp.
—crop harvest (banana):	204	*bukotopu*
(beans, rice):	98	*Marantochloa holostachya* Marantaceae
(groundnut):	88	Leg. Papilionoideae sp.
	116	*Myrianthus holstil* Moraceae
(*kokoliko*):	276	*tongetonge*
—arrows:	194	*apioso*
ii) protect people magically:		
—against disease (abscess *kebu*):	224	*kebuti*
(*eke*):	59	*Ricinodendron heudelotti* Euphorbiaceae
	131	*Chazaliella* sp. Rubiaceae
	150	*Citropsis articulata* Rutaceae
(waist-ache):	28	*Buforrestia* sp. Commelinaceae
—against misfortune due to a slip of the tongue:	33	Compositae sp.
	64	*Eleusine indica* Graminae
	280	*utietu*
—against evils (infant):	103	*Carapa procera* Meliaceae
	70	Gramineae sp.
	261	*robupi*
	262	*robupi*
	272	*tibonbulu*
—against socrery:	3	Acanthaceae sp.
	176	Verbenaceae sp.
	180	*aikundakpa*
	181	*aikundapi*
—against animals (hippopotamus, crocodile):	276	*tongetonge*
(leopard):	232	*kpekpe*
(lion):	157	Sapindaceae sp.
iii) protect crops or other things:		
—against thieving:	5	Acanthaceae sp.
	18	*Kigelia africana* Bignoniaceae
	56	*Maesobotrya longipes* Euphorbiaceae
	84	*Dalhousiea africana* Leg. Papilionoideae

	96	*Hypselodelphys* sp. Marantaceae
	100	*Phrynium confertum* Marantaceae
	102	Melastomataceae sp.
	134	*Oxyanthus* sp. Rubiaceae
	184	*akpekuko*
	222	*kanupikanupi*
	254	*nkangi*
against animals (small birds):	139	*Rothmannia whitfieldii* Rubiaceae
iv) call good luck:		
—in elepahant hunting:	85	*Erythrina tholloniana* Leg. Papilionoideae
	108	*Triclisia* sp. Menispermaceae
	148	Rubiaceae sp.
	149	Rubiaceae sp.
	262	*robupi*
—in other hunting or fishing:	16	Balsaminaceae sp.
	23	Camelliaceae sp.
	35	*Roureopsis* sp. Connaraceae
	41	*Dichapetalum* sp. Dichapetalaceae
	84	*Dalhousiea africana* Leg. Papilionoideae
	118	*Coelocaryon preussii* Myristicaceae
	231	*komba*
	238	*manga*
	239	*manga*
	240	*manga*
	276	*tongetonge*
—in getting women (aphrodisiac):	2	Acanthaceae sp.
	23	Camelliaceae sp.
	32	Compositae sp.
	170	Tiliaceae sp.
	183	*akpamakpama*
	215	*iisuba*
	244	*mbamba*
	260	*randasima*
v) sorcery:		
—cursing:	56	*Maesobotrya longipes* Euphorbiaceae
	60	Euphorbiaceae sp.
	102	Melastomataceae sp.
	130	Chazaliella sp.
	185	*alumeikalukeke*
	196	*arikoko*
	209	*danielu*
	212	*gbera*
	223	*kebukaro*
	229	*kokokosingbe*
—cursing pipe for sercery—see (C) Material culture, (x).		
—control against sorcery (divination):	210	*dlkpondokpo*
	245	*mbori*
vi) control natural phenomenon:		
—rain (call):	138	*Psychotria* sp. Rubiaceae
	185	*alumeikalukeke*
(stop):	47	*Diospyros* sp. Ebenaceae
	54	*Macaranga saccifera* Euphorbiaceae
	254	*nkangi*
(avoid damages):	138	*Psychotria* sp. Rubiaceae
—termites' flying out (promote):	39	*Cyperus* sp. Cyperaceae
(prevent):	73	*Leptaulus daphnoides* Icacinaceae
vii) taboo:		
—forbidden to cut:	5	Acanthaceae sp.
	11	*Uvariopsis congolana* Annonaceae
	82	*Cathormion altissimum* Leg. Mimosoideae

	274	*timbangeladi*
viii) objects used in rituals: —see (C) Material culture, (xi).		
ix) others:		
—stop crying of children:	65	*Eleusine indica* Gramineae
5. Category E: Poison.		
—food poisoning (sorcery):	102	Melastomataceae sp.
—arrow poison:	14	*Hunteria congolana* Apocynaceae
	25	*Salacia* sp. Celastraceae
	30	Commelinaceae sp.
	90	*Strychnos mitis* Loganiaceae
	108	*Triclisia* sp. Menispermaceae
	124	*Parquetina nigrescens* Periplocaceae
	136	*Psychotria walikalensis* Rubiaceae
	147	Rubiaceae sp.
	185	*alumeikalukeke*
	230	*koloringa*
—fish poison:	31	*Vernonia* sp. Compositea
	86	*Tephrosia vogelii* Leg. Papilionoideae
	104	*Ekebergia ruppeliana* Meliaceae
	267	*sori*
—trial poison:	90	*Strychnos mitis* Loganiaceae
6. Category F: Narcotics, Condiments and so on.		
—chewing material:	167	*Cola acuminata* Sterculiaceae
—condiment:	6	*Antrocaryon nannanii* Anacardiaceae
	165	*Solanum torvum* Solanaceae
	203	*beka*
—smoking	50	*Cavacoa quintasii* Euphorbiaceae
—tea or drink	33	Compositae sp.
	145	Rubiaceae sp.
	167	*Cola acuminata* Sterculiaceae
7. Category G: Anecdote, Legend.		
—death indicator:	117	*Treculia africana* Moraceae
—python's digestive helper:	208	*combi*
—Efe pygmy's ancestor's razor:	40	*Scleria* sp. Cyperaceae
—religious group *beru*:	82	*Cathormion altissimum* Leg. Mimosoideae
8. Category H: Those used indirectly by men.		
i) host of edible worms and mushrooms:		
—edible worm:	49	*Bridelia micrantha* Euphorbiaceae
	105	*Trichilia dregeana* Meliaceae
	123	*Raphia* sp. Palmae
	140	*Rothmannia* sp. Rubiaceae
	171	*Celtis adolphi-friderici* Ulmaceae
	193	*apangurerekpa*
	269	*teka*
—mushroom *ikyango*:	81	*Julbernardia seretii* Leg. Caesalpin.
ii) honey:		
—nector source:	80	*Cynometra alexandri* Leg. Caesalpin.
	81	*Julbernardia seretii* Leg. Caesalpin.
	172	*Celtis mildbraedii* Ulmaceae
	273	*tilifa*
—nest of the honeybees:	265	*sikpa*
9. Category I: Those used by wild animals.		
—Abyssinian black-and-white colobus:	171	*Celtis adolphi-friderici* Ulmaceae
—animals:	87	Leg. Papilionoideae sp.
	267	*sori*

—birds:	166	*Solanum* sp. Solanaceae
	237	*mandima*
—blue monkey:	115	*Musanga smithii* Moraceae
—cane rat:	68	Gramineae sp.
—duikers:	138	*Psychotria* sp. Rubiaceae
—giant forest hog:	17	Balsaminaceae sp.
—great blue turaco:	103	*Carapa procera* Meliaceae
	115	*Musanga smithii* Moraceae
	160	Sapotaceae sp.
—little greenbul:	163	*Capsicum cerasiferum* Solanaceae
—monkeys:	80	*Cynometra alexandri* Leg. Caesalpin.
	113	*Ficus vallis-choudae* Moraceae
	144	Rubiaceae sp.
	160	Sapotaceae sp.
	183	*akpamakpama*
	228	*kilofekilofe*
—mosquito-like insect *tonji*:	199	*asimba*
—python:	208	*combi*
—tree hyrax:	114	*Ficus* sp. Moraceae
	255	*nzaru*
—yellow-vented bulbul:	163	*Capsicum cerasiferum* Solanaceae
10. Category J: Others.		
—cause a lot of tears:	25	*Salacia* sp. Celastraceae
—give dammages to bananas:	244	*mbamba*
—make dogs crazy:	250	*musafi*