

CZECH UNIVERSITY OF LIFE SCIENCES PRAGUE

**Faculty of Tropical AgriSciences**



Czech University of Life Sciences Prague

**Faculty of Tropical  
AgriSciences**

**Pharmacology of Plants Used in Traditional  
Paraguayan Medicine: A Review of Literature**

BACHELOR'S THESIS

Prague 2021

**Author:** Jana Liška

**Supervisor:** prof. Ing. Ladislav Kokoška, Ph.D.

## **Declaration**

I hereby declare that I have done this thesis entitled “Pharmacology of plants used in traditional Paraguayan medicine: A review of literature” independently, all texts in this thesis are original, and all the sources have been quoted and acknowledged by means of complete references and according to Citation rules of the FTA.

In Prague 05. 08. 2021

.....

Jana Liška

## **Acknowledgements**

I would like to thank to my supervisor, prof. Ing. Ladislav Kokoška, Ph.D. for the support during the thesis assignment. Special thanks goes to my father, Vladimír Ďurina for his everlasting enthusiasm and support on all levels. Also I appreciate support of dear friend of mine, Veronika Sekyrová whose discipline throughout the years was the most inspiring. I am most grateful to my closest friends and family, who provided friendly environment to successfully accomplish this thesis and my studies.

## **Abstract**

The aim of this thesis was to carry out a review of literature focused on the ethnobotanical usage of medicinal plants in Paraguay. There is a large historical tradition in everyday use of herbal medicine in Paraguay mainly because of the indigenous descendance of the most population. The high usage of medicinal plants in Paraguay is thanks to the Guarany tribe, who originally inhabited these lands and their successors continue to be the indigenous family with most population amongst other indigenous tribes. Another objective was to evaluate potentially promising and newly emerging vegetal species. In total there was mention of 139 different plant species, some of which are abundantly used to cure or decrease the symptoms of various illnesses. Some plants that are nowadays commonly used across the globe emerged because of the aboriginal ethnobotanical knowledge of this indigenous tribe, one of such is *Stevia rebaudiana* Bertoni, known mainly because of its benefits as a sweetening agent. Most frequently listed plant family was

Key words: Paraguay, traditional medicine, medicinal plants, biological activity, folk medicine, ethnobotany



## **Table of Contents**

# **1. Introduction**

## **1.1 Paraguay**

### **1.1.1 General Data and Geography**

Paraguay, by official name Republic of Paraguay, is a landlocked country in the central region of South America, it is often being called "Corazón de Sudamérica" due to its location(EMBAPAR Brasil 2021). Paraguay spreads across 406.752 km<sup>2</sup>(MAEUC España 2021) and it is situated in between the parallels of 19°18' and 27°3' of south latitude and the meridians of 54°15' and 62°38' west of Greenwich. The Tropic of Capricorn passes approximately in the middle of the country(Ojeda Aguilera et al. 2021). Paraguay borders three countries – Brazil in the north–east and east, Argentina from the south-east through the south and west and Bolivia in the north–west and north. The longest frontier is with Argentina, it is 1,689 km long(CNDL MRE Paraguay 2011) and in the western region it is marked by the Pilcomayo river, which consequently joins the Paraguay river in the south-west, and eventually in the south the river Paraguay enters the Paraná river. South-east border with Argentina is formed by the aforementioned Paraná river. Frontier with Brazil has 1,366.7 km in length(CNDL MRE Paraguay 2011) and in the north-east it follows the course of the Paraguay river and the river Apá, it continues through two mountain ranges, Amambay and Mbaracayú Mountain Range, then, in the eastern region of the country it is formed by the Paraná river. Bolivian border with Paraguay has 741,7 km in length it was constituted in the year of 1938 by a bilateral agreement after Chaco War and consists of 11 boundary markers(CNDL MRE Paraguay 2011). Paraguay is naturally divided into two great regions by the Paraguay river, Oriental region, or so called Paraneña region, with 39% of the land of 159,827 km<sup>2</sup> and 97% of population, and Occidental region or Chaco region, with 246,925 km<sup>2</sup> thus covering 61% of the land area of the country and only 3% of its population. Paraguay is differentiated into 18 districts (Central, Ñeembucu, Misiones, Paraguari, Cordillera, Caaguazu, Guaira, Caazapa, Itapúa, San Pedro, Alto Paraná, Canindeyu, Amambay, Concepción, Presidente Hayes, Alto Paraguay, Boquerón). Most of these districts are situated in the eastern part of the country and only three of them – Presidente Hayes, Boquerón and Alto Paraguay – are situated in the western region. Paraneña and Chaco regions are not only highly distinctive in demography, above all they markedly differ in topography, geology, soil quality, climate and biodiversity(Salas Dueñas et al. 2007). Oriental region – Paraneña –

is situated in between the rivers Paraguay and Paraná and constitutes of fertile lowlands, rivers, streams and lakes wide woodland and grassland areas, whereas the Occidental region – Chaco Boreal – consists of an extensive lowland with variable flora and fauna(MAEUC España 2021). Oriental region is mostly formed by mildly undulated relief which varies in height from 50 to 750 metres above the sea level, major orographic formations are Amambay, Mbaracayú, Ybytyrusú and Caaguazú mountain ranges. The highest elevation peak is Cerro Pero (Cero Tres Kandu) with the elevation of 842 metres. Occidental region is a huge plain with average elevation of 130 metres above the sea level, and occasional hill formations which are not forming part of any relief system, the highest point of the occidental territory goes up to 300 metres above sea level. Geologically Paraguay is situated above two different land formations, Brazilian Plateau, corresponding with the Oriental region of the country, and Andine depression which corresponds with the Occidental region(Salas Dueñas et al. 2007).

### **1.1.2 Climate and Biodiversity**

Eastern region of the country, which extends to the south of the Tropic of Capricorn, has mostly subtropical climate, western region, which extends in majority to the north of the Tropic of Capricorn, has by contrast mostly tropical climate (Encyclopaedia Britannica 2021). Over the last decades Paraguay has continuous high rate of deforestation, since 2001 to 2020, Paraguay lost 6.40Mha of tree cover, which equals 24% decrease in tree cover since 2000, and 1.54Gt of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions. In the same time period, Paraguay lost 1.07Mha of humid primary forest, making up 17% of its total tree cover loss. Total area of humid primary forest in Paraguay decreased by 31% in this time range. Problem with deforestation is the highest in the occidental region of the country, in the area of Gran Chaco(Global Forest Watch 2021). Reforestation activities are being carried on in large by an NGO A Todo Pulmón, which was constituted in 2009, this organization promotes ecological awareness and promotes reforestation activity among the citizens in the Paraneña region(A Todo Pulmón 2021). Forest loss is mainly caused by agribusiness, in Paraguay it is mainly production of soybeans, and other large monocultural plantations, and also cattle farming. Deforestation rate is not decreasing enough, it is crucial factor in the loss of biodiversity of various plant species used commonly in the folk medicine, thus indigenous communities are losing their ancestral medicinal plants, and are being threatened by extreme poverty, unsustainable exploitation of natural resources, together

with their ancestral traditions(COOPI 2021). Hopefully, the awareness of citizens and the government is visibly increased. Since the 2009 there are visible efforts in reforestation of the regions, in 2017 surged a new project named PROEZA which unifies the efforts of FAO and Paraguayan government and promotes better environment and economic stability and aims to reduce the contribution of Paraguay on climatic change and adapt the country to surging climatic change(FAO 2017). In 2019 there has even been raised a proposal on a compulsory military service in participating in reforestation by The president of the Permanent Commission of the National Congress of Paraguay and deputy of the Authentic Radical Liberal Party, Antonio Buzarquis(EFE S.A. 2021).

### **1.1.3 Demography**

Paraguay is highly specific in its demographical aspect, its population is the most homogenous one in comparison with other South American countries and it mostly consists of mestizo people – descendants of Spanish colonists and Indigenous people. Indigenous population of Paraguay can be sorted most easily according to language families, of which there are 5 types – Zamuco, Mataco, Maskoy, Guaicarú and Guaraní(Zanardini 2013). According to the latest population census, which was carried out in 2012, there are approximately 117,150 indigenous inhabitants, these belong into 19 different tribes and altogether form 493 indigenous settlements across the country, nevertheless the percentage of indigenous inhabitants ranges only between 2% to 3% of the whole population, which in 2020 was 7,132,530 people(The World Bank Group 2021). Most of the community settlements are located in the Oriental region, same as the majority of Paraguay population.

### **1.1.4 Cultural tradition**

Because of the highly homogenous society, indigenous descendance and poor medical and transportation system most of the Paraguay inhabitants uses medicinal plants daily. Most common usage of medicinal plants is by drinking tereré or maté. Tereré is the original cold drink created by the Guaraní people which is ingested on daily basis. It consists of crushed Yerba Mate(*Ilex paraguariensis*) stuffed into an artisanal cup together with a special straw, then water is poured on the herbal mixture which is drunk consequently. This process of pouring water over the herbal mixture is repeated until the herbal mixture is without the specific flavour. Basic tereré and maté beverages consist just of the *Ilex paraguariensis* leaves but it is common to mix this energetical plant with

other crushed herbal species. The traditional straw used to drink these beverages is called *bombilla*, usually it is made out of metal with a practical filter ending which serves to filter the water out of the plant mixture and thus drink just the macerated plant juice and not ingest the crushed plant parts. Maté is consumed similarly as terereé, except that the water in this case is preheated, thus practically it is similar to drinking an herbal infusion.

## **2. Objectives of the thesis**

It is believed that Paraguay has been for centuries an important center of South American folk medicine traditions. More than 600 plant species are picked and sold in the country for their supposed medicinal properties. Some of them e.g. *Stevia rebaudiana* and *Ilex paraguariensis* are currently valuable materials used by pharmaceutical and food industries. However, many plants used locally in folk medicine have not been systematically assayed for their biological properties. The aim of the thesis is therefore analysis of literature focused on identification of Paraguayan medicinal plants prospective for further phytochemical and pharmacological exploration.

## **3. Methodology**

This literature review was performed by using relevant electronic databasis and search engines among which are Web of Knowledge, Science Direct, Scopus, PubMed, JStore, Research Gate and Google Scholar, data were collected and analysed until August 2021. Performing the research list of plants used in traditional medicine in Paraguay was elaborated. Additional or missing information on these plants was incorporated by researching relevant literature concerning traditional Paraguayan medicine. Most frequent plants were listed according to number of mentions in different source literature. Scientific name of the plant species was listed according to Plant List database. Based on the found information a research of pharmacological usage of listed plants was made and only relevant studies of whole plant extracts were subsequently incorporated and evaluated, researches of unique substances were excluded as these are not considered to be a herbal medicine. Electronic databases were searched with following keywords: medicinal plants, Paraguay, traditional medicine, folk medicine, ethnobotany, biological activity.

#### **4. Results**

Based on the systematic literature review, 139 different plant species were identified and enlisted, most species enlisted belonged to the family of Compositae, the next most abundant family were Myrtaceae species, other plant families reported for use as traditional remedies were: Amaranthaceae, Anacardiaceae, Apiaceae, Apocynaceae, Araliaceae, Arecaceae, Aristolochiaceae, Asparagaceae, Begoniaceae, Boraginaceae, Brassicaceae, Bromeliaceae, Celastraceae, Chrysobalanaceae, Commelinaceae, Convolvulaceae, Costaceae, Cucurbitaceae, Dioscoreaceae, Euphorbiaceae, Lauraceae, Leguminosae, Lythraceae, Malvaceae, Meliaceae, Moraceae, Musaceae, Nyctaginaceae, Nymphaeaceae, Papaveraceae, Passifloraceae, Phyllanthaceae, Piperaceae, Plantaginaceae, Poaceae, Polygonaceae, Polypodiaceae, Pteridaceae, Pteridaceae, Ranunculaceae, Rubiaceae, Rutaceae, Scrophulariaceae, Smilacaceae, Solanaceae, Urticaceae, Verbenaceae, Zingiberaceae.

| Species  | Synonyms  | Family      | Local name  | Part used                                    | Traditional use   | Preparation   | Reference  |
|--|---|-------------|---|--|---|---|--|
| <i>Acacia aroma</i> Hook. & Arn                | –   | Leguminosae | aromita (ES-PY)                                     | flowering top, inflorescence                 | asthma, bronchitis  | decoction   | (Degen de Arrúa & González 2014)   |
| <i>Acacia farnesiana</i> (L.) Willd.           | <i>A. acicularis</i> , <i>A. densiflora</i> , <i>A. edulis</i> , <i>A. farnesiana</i> var. <i>farnesiana</i> , <i>A. farnesiana</i> var. <i>lenticellata</i> , <i>A. farnesiana</i> f. <i>pedunculata</i> , <i>A. ferox</i> , <i>A. indica</i> , <i>A. lenticellata</i> , <i>A. minuta</i> , <i>A. minuta</i> subsp. <i>densiflora</i> , <i>A. minuta</i> subsp. <i>minuta</i> , <i>A. pedunculata</i> , <i>A. smallii</i> , <i>Farnesia odora</i> , <i>Farnesiana odora</i> , <i>Mimosa acicularis</i> , <i>Mimosa farnesiana</i> , <i>Mimosa indica</i> , <i>Mimosa pedunculata</i> , <i>Mimosa suaveolens</i> , <i>Pithecellobium acuminatum</i> , <i>Pithecellobium minutum</i> , <i>Popanax farnesiana</i> , <i>Vachellia densiflora</i> , <i>Vachellia farnesiana</i> | Leguminosae | aromita (ES-PY)                                     | flowering top, inflorescence                 | asthma, bronchitis  | decoction   | (Degen de Arrúa & González 2014; Scavone 2019)   |
| <i>Acanthospermum australe</i> (Loefl.) Kuntze | <i>A. brasilum</i> , <i>A. hirsutum</i> , <i>A. xanthioides</i> , <i>A. xanthioides</i> var. <i>obtusifolium</i> , <i>A. xanthioides</i> var. <i>xanthioides</i> , <i>Centrospermum xanthioides</i> , <i>Echinodium prostratum</i> , <i>Melampodium australe</i> , <i>Orcya adhaerens</i> , <i>Orcya adhaerescens</i>   | Compositae  | tapekué (GUG)                                       | ◇ leaf; ★ whole plant                        | anti-inflammatory, tonic, diuretic, analgesic (rheumatism, gout, lumbago, arthritis, stomach ache, intestinal cramps), purifying (urinary tract), desintoxicant, diarrhoea, fever, antimalaric, Chagas disease, contraceptive ★ topical use: cutaneous inflammations, shingles, herpes, scabies, dermatitis, mouth ulcers, infected wounds; | ◇ 20 g/l decoction, infusion, M; ★ 30-35 g/l decoction;   | (Arenas & Moreno Azorero 1977; Degen de Arrúa & González 2014; Scavone Montalbetti 2019)       |
| <i>Acanthospermum hispidum</i> DC.             | <i>Acanthospermum humile</i> var. <i>hispidum</i>   | Compositae  | toro ratí (GUG), toro rati (GUG)                    | ◆ aerial part; ◇ leaf; ★ whole plant; ◎ root | anti-inflammatory, diuretic, refreshing, blood purifier; ◆ wound cleanse, vaginal bath; ★ gargle: pharyngitis, tonsillitis, throat problems; ◎ refreshing, diuretic, depurative   | ◆ decoction ★ 15 g/l decoction; ◇ 15 g/l decoction or cold water maceration – T; ◎ infusion, (M), (T) | (Schmeda-Hirschmann & Bordas 1990; Degen de Arrúa & González 2014; Scavone 2019 <sup>a</sup> ) |
| <i>Achyrocline alata</i> (Kunth) DC.           | <i>A. alata</i> var. <i>alata</i> , <i>A. alata</i> var. <i>vauthieriana</i> , <i>A. argentina</i> , <i>A. flavescens</i> , <i>A. madioides</i> , <i>A. pterocaula</i> , <i>A. rufescens</i> , <i>A. vauthieriana</i> , <i>Gnaphalium alatum</i> , <i>Gnaphalium alausense</i> , <i>Gnaphalium ferrugineum</i> , <i>Gnaphalium incanum</i> , <i>Gnaphalium pellitum</i> , <i>Gnaphalium rufescens</i> , <i>Gnaphalium rufescens</i> , <i>Gnaphalium vauthierianum</i>   | Compositae  | jatei ka'a (GUG) yatei kaá (GUG)                    | stem, seed, flower, aerial part              | appendicitis, digestive problems, hepatitis, spasms, abdominal pain, digestive, heartburn, bad breath control, intestinal inflammation, constipation (3 weeks intake, 3 weeks pause, repeat), liver ailments, diabetes  | 20 g/l infusion, M, T   | (Schmeda-Hirschmann & Bordas 1990; Scavone 2019 <sup>a</sup> , 2019 <sup>b</sup> )             |
| <i>Achyrocline satuireioides</i> (Lam.) DC.    | <i>A. satuireioides</i> var. <i>satureioides</i> , <i>A. satuireioides</i> var. <i>vargasiana</i> , <i>A. vargasiana</i> , <i>Gnaphalium candicans</i> , <i>Gnaphalium rufum</i> , <i>Gnaphalium satuireioides</i> , <i>Gnaphalium satuireioides</i> var. <i>candicans</i> , <i>Gnaphalium satuireioides</i> var. <i>satureioides</i> , <i>Gnaphalium satuireioides</i> var. <i>vargasianum</i> , <i>Gnaphalium satuirejaefolium</i>  | Compositae  | marcela (ES-PY), marcelita (ES-PY), vira vira (GUG) | flower, flowering tops                       | appendicitis, digestive, cholagogue, stomach ache, intestinal problems, spasmolytic, vaginal wash, respiratory problems, bronchitis, asthma, cough, whooping cough  | 20 g/l decoction, infusion, M, T  | (Schmeda-Hirschmann & Bordas 1990; Scavone 2019 <sup>a</sup> , 2019 <sup>b</sup> )             |

|   |   |              |                                   |                                |  |  |  |
|---|---|--------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|--|--|--|
| <i>Acrocomia totai</i> Mart.  | –   | Areaceae     | mboka-ja-í (GUG)<br>mbokaja (GUG) | hypocotyl-root axis, leaf      | rheumatism, diuretic, urinary tract problems, bronchitis, whooping cough, asthma, lumbago, fertility regulation<br>★ dark spots and wrinkles (topical)   | 15 g/l mashed fresh roots, cold water maceration (T); 20 g/l mashed leaves, decoction; ★ mashed leaves | (Arenas & Moreno Azorero 1977; Basualdo et al. 1995; Scavone 2019 <sup>a</sup> ) |
| <i>Aloysia gratissima</i> (Gillies & Hook.) Tronc.                    | <i>A. beckii</i> , <i>A. chacoensis</i> , <i>A. chacoensis</i> var. <i>angustifolia</i> , <i>A. floribunda</i> , <i>A. gratissima</i> var. <i>angustifolia</i> , <i>A. gratissima</i> var. <i>chacoensis</i> , <i>A. gratissima</i> var. <i>gratissima</i> , <i>A. gratissima</i> f. <i>macrophylla</i> , <i>A. gratissima</i> var. <i>oblanceolata</i> , <i>A. gratissima</i> var. <i>paraguariensis</i> , <i>A. gratissima</i> var. <i>revoluta</i> , <i>A. gratissima</i> var. <i>schulziana</i> , <i>A. gratissima</i> var. <i>sellowii</i> , <i>A. ligustrina</i> var. <i>paraguariensis</i> , <i>A. ligustrina</i> var. <i>schulzii</i> , <i>A. lycioides</i> , <i>A. lycioides</i> var. <i>paraguariensis</i> , <i>A. lycioides</i> var. <i>revoluta</i> , <i>A. lycioides</i> var. <i>schulziana</i> , <i>A. lycioides</i> var. <i>schulzii</i> , <i>A. meyeri</i> , <i>A. mizquensis</i> , <i>A. schulziana</i> , <i>A. sellowii</i> , <i>A. uruguayensis</i> , <i>Lantana virgata</i> , <i>Lippia affinis</i> , <i>Lippia gratissima</i> , <i>Lippia gratissima</i> var. <i>schulzii</i> , <i>Lippia ligustrina</i> var. <i>paraguariensis</i> , <i>Lippia ligustrina</i> var. <i>schulzii</i> , <i>Lippia lycioides</i> , <i>Lippia sellowii</i> , <i>Verbena gratissima</i> , <i>Verbena integrerrima</i> | Verbenaceae  | poleo'i (GUG)                     | stem, leaf                     | digestive, lower abdominal pain, spasmolytic, period pain, gastroprotective, heartburn, gastrointestinal problems, heart palpitation, earache, calming, sedative; ★ labour acceleration; ◇ flea repellent                                  | 20 g/l decoction, M★ 50 g/l decoction ◇ fresh plant  | (Scavone 2019 <sup>a</sup> , 2019 <sup>b</sup> )                                 |
| <i>Aloysia oblanceolata</i> Moldenke                                  | –   | Verbenaceae  | poleo í (GUG)                     | stem, leaf                     | contraceptive  | decoction, infusion  | (Arenas & Moreno Azorero 1977)   |
| <i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i> L.                                     | <i>A. artemisiifolia</i> f. <i>artemisiifolia</i> , <i>A. artemisiifolia</i> subsp. <i>artemisiifolia</i> , <i>A. artemisiifolia</i> var. <i>artemisiifolia</i> , <i>A. artemisiifolia</i> var. <i>elatior</i> , <i>A. chilensis</i> , <i>A. elata</i> , <i>A. elatior</i> , <i>A. elatior</i> var. <i>elatior</i> , <i>A. glandulosa</i> , <i>A. monophylla</i> , <i>A. paniculata</i> , <i>A. paniculata</i> f. <i>paniculata</i> , <i>A. paniculata</i> var. <i>paniculata</i> , <i>A. peruviana</i> , <i>Iva monophylla</i>   | Compositae   | altamisa (ES-PY)                  | whole plant, aerial part, leaf | contraceptive  | infusion, M  | (Arenas & Moreno Azorero 1977; Schmeda-Hirschmann & Bordas 1990)                 |
| <i>Ambrosia tenuifolia</i> Spreng.                                    | –   | Compositae   | altamisa (ES-PY)                  | aerial part, leaf; ◇ fruit     | tonic, antipyretic, appetizer, topical use: hair wash, abortive; ◇ anthelmintic  | decoction, infusion; ◇ decoction   | (Schmeda-Hirschmann & Bordas 1990)   |
| <i>Argemone mexicana</i> L.   | <i>A. alba</i> , <i>A. mexicana</i> var. <i>lutea</i> , <i>A. mexicana</i> var. <i>mexicana</i> , <i>A. mexicana</i> var. <i>ochroleuca</i> , <i>A. mexicana</i> var. <i>parviflora</i> , <i>A. mucronata</i> , <i>A. sexvalvis</i> , <i>A. spinosa</i> , <i>A. versicolor</i> , <i>A. vulgaris</i> , <i>Echtrus mexicanus</i> , <i>Echtrus trivialis</i> , <i>Papaver mexicanum</i>  | Papaveraceae | cardosanto (ES-PY)                | root, leaf; ★ seed; ◇ root     | analgesic, spasmolytic, sedative, blood circulation, diuretic, catarrh, asthma, bronchitis, epilepsy, melancholy, hypochondriasis, icterus, urinary infections, earache, toothache, migraine<br>★ conjunctivitis<br>◇ fertility regulation | infusion, M;   | (Arenas & Moreno Azorero 1977; Scavone 2019 <sup>b</sup> )                       |
| <i>Argyrochosma nivea</i> var. <i>tenera</i> (Gillies ex Hook.) Ponce | <i>Acrostichum flavens</i> , <i>Acrostichum tereticaulon</i> , <i>A. tenera</i> , <i>Cincinnatia flavens</i> , <i>Notholaena chrysophylla</i> , <i>Notholaena flavens</i> , <i>Notholaena nivea</i> var. <i>flava</i> , <i>Notholaena nivea</i> var. <i>oblongata</i> , <i>Notholaena nivea</i> var. <i>tenera</i> , <i>Notholaena tenera</i> , <i>Pellaea flavens</i> , <i>Pellaea peruviana</i> , <i>Pellaea tenera</i>   | Pteridaceae  | doradilla                         | whole plant                    | fertility regulation   | decoction, M   | (Arenas & Moreno Azorero 1977)   |



|   |   |                  |  |                         |   |  |  |
|---|---|------------------|--|-------------------------|---|--|--|
| <i>Aristolochia triangularis</i> Cham.                          | <i>A. antihysterica</i> , <i>A. paraguariensis</i> , <i>A. salpinx</i> , <i>A. sellowiana</i> , <i>A. triangularis</i> f. <i>minor</i> , <i>A. triangularis</i> var. <i>salpinx</i> , <i>Howardia sellowiana</i> , <i>Howardia triangularis</i>   | Aristolochiaceae | mil hombre(s) (ES-PY), ysyó mil hombre (ES-PY) | stem                    | fertility regulation, period regulation, nephritis, rheumatism, arthritis, gout (uric acid regulation), antipyretic, tonic, depurative, digestive, heartburn, antioxidant, anticarcinogenous, STD (sexually transmitted diseases), topical use: wound cleanse, ulcers; ★ antivenom activity – topical and drink                           | 15 g/l decoction, infusion, T, M; ★ mash | (Arenas & Moreno Azorero 1977; Scavone 2019 <sup>a</sup> )                         |
| <i>Artemisia absinthium</i> L.                                  | <i>Absinthium bipedale</i> , <i>Absinthium majus</i> , <i>Absinthium officinale</i> , <i>Absinthium vulgare</i> , <i>A. absinthia</i> , <i>A. absinthium</i> var. <i>absinthium</i> , <i>A. absinthium</i> var. <i>insipida</i> , <i>A. arborescens</i> var. <i>cupaniana</i> , <i>A. arborescens</i> f. <i>rehan</i> , <i>A. baldaccii</i> , <i>A. doonense</i> , <i>A. inodora</i> , <i>A. kulbadica</i> , <i>A. pendula</i> , <i>A. rehan</i> , <i>A. rhaetica</i> | Compositae       | ajenjo (ES-PY)                                 | stem, leaf              | fertility regulation, emmenagogue, period regulation, gastroprotective, hepatic insufficiency, hepatoprotective, gallbladder protection, antidiabetic, digestive, Chagas disease, anthelmintic, splenomegaly regulation, icterus, histeria, diuretic, urinary tract problems, halitosis control (with <i>Citrus aurantiifolia</i> leaves) | decoction, infusion, M                   | (Arenas & Moreno Azorero 1977; Scavone 2019 <sup>b</sup> )                         |
| <i>Aspidosperma quebracho-blanco</i> Schtdl.                    | <i>A. crotorum</i> , <i>A. quebracho</i> , <i>A. quebracho-blanco</i> var. <i>ellipticum</i> , <i>A. quebracho-blanco</i> f. <i>malmearna</i> , <i>A. quebracho-blanco</i> var. <i>pendula</i> , <i>A. quebracho-blanco</i> f. <i>schlechtendaliana</i> , <i>A. quebracho-blanco</i> f. <i>spagazziniana</i> , <i>A. quebrachoidium</i> , <i>Macaglia quebracho</i> , <i>Macaglia quebracho-blanco</i>  | Apocynaceae      | quebracho blanco (ES-PY)                       | ★ bark; ◇ wood          | ★ abortive, diarrhoea, dysentery, astringent, diuretic, antiparasitic, antipyretic; topical treatment: wound cleanse, ulcers, leishmaniasis; ◇ asthma, bronchitis, hemorrhoides   | decoction, M ◇ wood shavings decoction   | (Arenas & Moreno Azorero 1977; Degen de Arrúa & González 2014)                     |
| <i>Austro eupatorium imulaefolium</i> (Kunth) R.M.King & H.Rob. | <i>E. cinereum</i> , <i>E. duodecimiflorum</i> , <i>E. horsfieldii</i> , <i>E. imulaefolium</i> , <i>E. molle</i> , <i>E. orgyale</i> , <i>E. pallescens</i> , <i>E. pallescens</i> var. <i>pallescens</i> , <i>E. pallidum</i> , <i>E. paranense</i> , <i>E. suaveolens</i>  | Compositae       | doctorcito (ES-PY)                             | aerial part, stem, leaf | digestive; ★ abortive   | infusion, M; ★ decoction, M              | (Arenas & Moreno Azorero 1977; Schmeda-Hirschmann & Bordas 1990)                   |
| <i>Baccharis articulata</i> (Lam.) Pers.                        | <i>B. articulata</i> var. <i>articulata</i> , <i>B. articulata</i> var. <i>gaudichaudianum</i> , <i>B. articulata</i> var. <i>gaudichiana</i> , <i>B. diptera</i> , <i>Conyza articulata</i> , <i>Molina articulata</i> , <i>Pingraea articulata</i>  | Compositae       | chirca melosa (ES-PY)                          | aerial part, stem, root | digestive, choleric, renal, hepatic and biliary problems, antiinflammatory, spasmolytic, expectorant, depurative, antiseptic, diabetes, antianemic, LDL cholesterol regulation, uric acid regulator, urolithiasis, cholelithiasis   | 25 g/l decoction, infusion, M, T         | (Schmeda-Hirschmann & Bordas 1990; Scavone 2019 <sup>a</sup> , 2019 <sup>b</sup> ) |
| <i>Baccharis crispa</i> Spreng.                                 | <i>B. cylindrica</i> , <i>B. genistelloides</i> subsp. <i>crispa</i> , <i>B. genistelloides</i> var. <i>crispa</i> , <i>B. genistelloides</i> var. <i>cylindrica</i> , <i>B. myriocephala</i> , <i>B. perplexa</i> , <i>B. subcrispa</i> , <i>Cacalia sessilis</i> , <i>Molina crispa</i> , <i>Molina cylindrica</i> , <i>Pingraea crispa</i>   | Compositae       | yaguareté ka'a (GUG), jaguareté ka'á (GUG)     | aerial part, leaf       | renal problems, urinary tract infections, digestive, hepatic problems, aphrodisiac, abortive,   | decoction, infusion                      | (Schmeda-Hirschmann & Bordas 1990)   |
| <i>Baccharis microcephala</i> (Less.) DC.                       | <i>Baccharis mendes-magalhaensis</i> , <i>Baccharis microptera</i> , <i>Molina microcephala</i>   | Compositae       | yaguareté ka'a (GUG), jaguareté ka'á (GUG)     | aerial part, leaf       | renal problems, urinary tract infections, digestive, hepatic problems, aphrodisiac, abortive,   | decoction, infusion                      | (Schmeda-Hirschmann & Bordas 1990)   |

|   |   |             |  |                                    |  |   |  |
|---|---|-------------|--|------------------------------------|--|---|--|
| <i>Baccharis trimera</i> (Less.) DC.  | <i>Baccharis genistelloides</i> var. <i>trimera</i> , <i>Baccharis trimera</i> var. <i>carqueja</i> , <i>Baccharis trimera</i> var. <i>trimera</i> , <i>Molina trimera</i>  | Compositae  | yaguareté ka'a (GUG), jaguareté ka'a (GUG), carqueja (ES-PY) | leaf; ★ aerial part, leaf, stem    | renal, hepatic and biliary problems, diabetes, urinary tract infections, LDL cholesterol regulator, digestive, aphrodisiac, antiparasitic, arthritis, gout, rheumatism, sore throat gargle, topical use: wound cleanse, ulcers<br>★ abortive   | 15 g/l decoction, infusion, T   | (Arenas & Moreno Azorero 1977; Schmeda-Hirschmann & Bordas 1990; Scavone 2019 <sup>a</sup> )   |
| <i>Begonia cucullata</i> var. <i>arenosicola</i> (C.DC.) L.B.Sm. & B.G.Schub. | <i>B. subcucullata</i> var. <i>arenosicola</i>  | Begoniaceae | agrial (ES-PY)   | aerial part                        | anti-inflammatory, sore throat, hepatitis, pharyngitis,<br>★ topical: mucosal inflammation   | cold water maceration – T,<br>★ fresh stem mucilage   | (Degen de Arrúa & González 2014)   |
| <i>Begonia cucullata</i> Willd.   | <i>B. cucullata</i> var. <i>cucullata</i> , <i>B. cucullifolia</i> , <i>B. dispar</i> , <i>B. nervosa</i> , <i>B. paludicola</i> , <i>B. semperflorens</i> , <i>B. semperflorens</i> f. <i>flavescens</i> , <i>B. setaria</i> | Begoniaceae | agrial (ES-PY), kaá-hái (GUG)                                | aerial part;<br>◆ root/whole plant | antipyretic, antimalaric, diarrhoea, dysentery, anti-inflammatory, diuretic, cough, bronchitis, hepatitis;<br>★ topical use: warts, moles, mucosal inflammation;<br>◇ throat gargle – pharyngitis, tonsillitis, oral cavity problems;<br>◆ topical use: toothache;<br>© wound cleanser | cold water maceration – T, decoction<br>★ mash, use fresh stem mucilage and plant juice;<br>◇ 25 g/l decoction<br>◆ chewing fresh root, or mashing whole plant<br>© 50 g/l decoction; | (Bertoni 2008; Degen de Arrúa & González 2014; Scavone 2019 <sup>a</sup> , 2019 <sup>b</sup> ) |

|                         |  |            |                  |                           |  |                            |  |
|-------------------------|--|------------|------------------|---------------------------|--|----------------------------|--|
| <i>Bidens pilosa</i> L. | <p><i>B. abadiae</i>, <i>B. abadiae</i> var. <i>abadiae</i>, <i>B. abadiae</i> var. <i>pilosoides</i>, <i>B. adhaerescens</i>, <i>B. africana</i>, <i>B. alausensis</i>, <i>B. alba</i>, <i>B. alba</i> var. <i>radiata</i>, <i>B. arenaria</i>, <i>B. arenicola</i>, <i>B. aurantiaca</i>, <i>B. barrancae</i>, <i>B. bimucronata</i>, <i>B. bonplandii</i>, <i>B. brachycarpa</i>, <i>B. bullata</i> var. <i>glabrescens</i>, <i>B. bullata</i> var. <i>hirta</i>, <i>B. calcicola</i>, <i>B. californica</i>, <i>B. cannabina</i>, <i>B. caracasana</i>, <i>B. caucalidea</i>, <i>B. cernua</i> var. <i>anomala</i>, <i>B. cernua</i> var. <i>tenuis</i>, <i>B. chilensis</i>, <i>B. chilensis</i> var. <i>apiifolia</i>, <i>B. chilensis</i> var. <i>chilensis</i>, <i>B. ciliata</i>, <i>B. daucifolia</i>, <i>B. deamii</i>, <i>B. decussata</i>, <i>B. decussata</i>, <i>B. dichotoma</i>, <i>B. effusa</i>, <i>B. exaristata</i>, <i>B. fastigiata</i> var. <i>hispida</i>, <i>B. heterodoxa</i> var. <i>orthodoxa</i>, <i>B. hirsuta</i>, <i>B. hirta</i>, <i>B. hispida</i>, <i>B. hybrida</i>, <i>B. inermis</i>, <i>B. leucantha</i>, <i>B. leucantha</i>, <i>B. leucantha</i> var. <i>leucantha</i>, <i>B. leucantha</i> var. <i>pilosa</i>, <i>B. leucantha</i> var. <i>sundaica</i>, <i>B. leucanthemea</i> f. <i>discoidea</i>, <i>B. leucanthemea</i> var. <i>pilosa</i>, <i>B. leucanthemea</i> var. <i>sundaica</i>, <i>B. leucanthemus</i>, <i>B. minor</i>, <i>B. minuscula</i>, <i>B. montaubani</i>, <i>B. odorata</i>, <i>B. odorata</i> var. <i>calcicola</i>, <i>B. odorata</i> var. <i>oaxacensis</i>, <i>B. orendainae</i>, <i>B. orientalis</i>, <i>B. paleacea</i>, <i>B. pilosa</i> f. <i>alausensis</i>, <i>B. pilosa</i> var. <i>albiflora</i>, <i>B. pilosa</i> var. <i>bimucronata</i>, <i>B. pilosa</i> var. <i>bimucronata</i>, <i>B. pilosa</i> f. <i>bimucronata</i>, <i>B. pilosa</i> var. <i>brachycarpa</i>, <i>B. pilosa</i> var. <i>brevifoliata</i>, <i>B. pilosa</i> var. <i>calcicola</i>, <i>B. pilosa</i> f. <i>calcicola</i>, <i>B. pilosa</i> var. <i>discoidea</i>, <i>B. pilosa</i> f. <i>discoidea</i>, <i>B. pilosa</i> f. <i>dissecta</i>, <i>B. pilosa</i> var. <i>dubia</i>, <i>B. pilosa</i> var. <i>humilis</i>, <i>B. pilosa</i> f. <i>indivisa</i>, <i>B. pilosa</i> var. <i>leucantha</i>, <i>B. pilosa</i> var. <i>minor</i>, <i>B. pilosa</i> f. <i>monophylla</i>, <i>B. pilosa</i> f. <i>odorata</i>, <i>B. pilosa</i> f. <i>pilosa</i>, <i>B. pilosa</i> var. <i>pilosa</i>, <i>B. pilosa</i> f. <i>pilosior</i>, <i>B. pilosa</i> f. <i>pinnata</i>, <i>B. pilosa</i> var. <i>radiata</i>, <i>B. pilosa</i> f. <i>simplex</i>, <i>B. pilosa</i> f. <i>subbiternatus</i>, <i>B. pilosa</i> f. <i>subsimplificifolia</i>, <i>B. pilosa</i> f. <i>ternata</i>, <i>B. pilosa</i> f. <i>triaristata</i>, <i>B. pilosa</i> f. <i>umbrosa</i>, <i>B. pinnata</i>, <i>B. pumila</i>, <i>B. ramosissima</i>, <i>B. reflexa</i>, <i>B. rosea</i>, <i>B. rosea</i> var. <i>calcicola</i>, <i>B. scandicina</i>, <i>B. striata</i>, <i>B. sundaica</i>, <i>B. sundaica</i> var. <i>minor</i>, <i>B. taquetii</i>, <i>B. trifoliata</i>, <i>B. tripartita</i>, <i>B. tripartita</i> var. <i>cannabina</i>, <i>B. tripartita</i> var. <i>discoidea</i>, <i>B. tripartita</i> var. <i>hirta</i>, <i>B. tripartita</i> var. <i>hispida</i>, <i>B. tripartita</i> var. <i>indivisa</i>, <i>B. tripartita</i> var. <i>integra</i>, <i>B. tripartita</i> var. <i>integrifolia</i>, <i>B. tripartita</i> var. <i>latifolia</i>, <i>B. tripartita</i> var. <i>minima</i>, <i>B. tripartita</i> var. <i>minor</i>, <i>B. tripartita</i> var. <i>orientalis</i>, <i>B. tripartita</i> var. <i>pumila</i>, <i>B. tripartita</i> var. <i>radiata</i>, <i>B. tripartita</i> var. <i>tenuis</i>, <i>B. valparadisiaca</i>, <i>B. viciosoi</i>, <i>B. wallichii</i> var. <i>albiflora</i>, <i>Ceratocephalus pilosus</i>, <i>Coreopsis alba</i>, <i>Coreopsis corymbifolia</i>, <i>Coreopsis leucantha</i>, <i>Coreopsis leucorrhiza</i>, <i>Coreopsis multifida</i>, <i>Coreopsis multifida</i> var. <i>multifida</i>, <i>Coreopsis multifida</i> var. <i>mutica</i>, <i>Coreopsis odorata</i>, <i>Glossogyne chinensis</i>, <i>Kerneria dubia</i>, <i>Kerneria pilosa</i>, <i>Kerneria pilosa</i> var. <i>pilosa</i>, <i>Kerneria pilosa</i> var. <i>radiata</i>, <i>Kerneria tetragona</i></p> | Compositae | kapi'i uná (GUG) | aerial part, flower, seed | digestive, depurative, blood circulation, abortive, contraceptive, diuretic, antioxidant, diabetes | 20 g/l decoction, (M), (T) | (Schmeda-Hirschmann & Bordas 1990; Scavone 2019 <sup>a</sup> , 2019 <sup>b</sup> ) |
|-------------------------|--|------------|------------------|---------------------------|--|----------------------------|--|

|  |   |                  |                                       |                                 |  |  |  |
|--|---|------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|--|--|--|
| <i>Boerhavia coccinea</i> Mill.                    | <i>B. agglutinans</i> , <i>B. bracteata</i> , <i>B. caribaea</i> , <i>B. coccinea</i> f. <i>parcehirsuta</i> , <i>B. coccinea</i> var. <i>viscosa</i> , <i>B. diandra</i> , <i>B. diffusa</i> f. <i>crassifolia</i> , <i>B. diffusa</i> var. <i>hirsuta</i> , <i>B. diffusa</i> var. <i>hirta</i> , <i>B. diffusa</i> var. <i>mutabilis</i> , <i>B. diffusa</i> var. <i>viscosa</i> , <i>B. diffusa</i> var. <i>xerophila</i> , <i>B. ixodes</i> , <i>B. marlothii</i> , <i>B. nantocana</i> , <i>B. reboudiana</i> , <i>B. repens</i> var. <i>undulata</i> , <i>B. repens</i> var. <i>viscosa</i> , <i>B. repens</i> subsp. <i>viscosa</i> , <i>B. viscosa</i> , <i>B. viscosa</i> subsp. <i>apiculata</i> , <i>B. viscosa</i> f. <i>oligadena</i> | Nyctaginaceae    | ka'a rurupe (GUG)                     | aerial part; ★ root, xylopodium | diuretic, blood purifying, hepatitis, colic, inflammation; with perdudilla ( <i>Gomphrena celosoides</i> ) for calculi, lithiasis, kidney stones; ★ diuretic, refreshing   | 30 g/l decoction; cold water maceration or infusion; | (Basualdo et al. 1995; Scavone 2019 <sup>a</sup> , 2019 <sup>b</sup> ) |
| <i>Borago officinalis</i> L.                       | <i>B. advena</i> , <i>B. aspera</i> , <i>B. hortensis</i>   | Boraginaceae     | borraja (ES-PY)                       | flower                          | respiratory inflammations, antitussive, decoction<br>bronchitis, cough, expectorant; measles, chickenpox, scarlet fever, heart problems, hepatic problems, diuretic, hypotensive, LDL cholesterol regulation, antistress, antidepressant, calming; topical: antiinflammatory, wounds, eczema, hydrating, calming |  | (Degen de Arrúa & González 2014; Scavone 2019 <sup>b</sup> )           |
| <i>Bromelia balansae</i> Mez                       | <i>B. argentina</i> , <i>B. balansae</i> f. <i>balansae</i> , <i>B. balansae</i> f. <i>tricolor</i> , <i>B. balansae</i> var. <i>tricolor</i> , <i>Karatas guianensis</i>   | Bromeliaceae     | karaguata rapo (GUG)                  | rhizome ★ fruit                 | abortive, diuretic, antisyphilitic, amenorrhoea; ★ laxative  | infusion (M)   | (Basualdo et al. 1995)   |
| <i>Buddleja madagascariensis</i> Lam.              | <i>Adenoplea madagascariensis</i> , <i>B. heterophylla</i> , <i>Nicodemia madagascariensis</i>  | Scrophulariaceae | cambará (ES-PY)                       | leaf                            | bronchitis   | decoction  | (Degen de Arrúa & González 2014)                                       |
| <i>Cajanus cajan</i> (L.) Millsp.                  | <i>Cajanus cajan</i> , <i>Cajanus inodorum</i> , <i>Cajanus inodorum</i> , <i>C. bicolor</i> , <i>C. cajan</i> , <i>C. cajan</i> var. <i>bicolor</i> , <i>C. cajan</i> f. <i>bicolor</i> , <i>C. cajan</i> var. <i>flavus</i> , <i>C. flavus</i> , <i>C. indicus</i> , <i>C. indicus</i> var. <i>bicolor</i> , <i>C. indicus</i> var. <i>flavus</i> , <i>C. indicus</i> var. <i>maculatus</i> , <i>C. inodorum</i> , <i>C. inodorus</i> , <i>C. luteus</i> , <i>C. obcordifolia</i> , <i>C. obcordifolius</i> , <i>C. pseudo-cajan</i> , <i>C. striatus</i> , <i>Cytisus cajan</i> , <i>Cytisus guineensis</i> , <i>Cytisus guineensis</i> , <i>Cytisus pseudocajan</i> , <i>Phaseolus balicus</i>  | Leguminosae      | porotito (ES-PY)                      | aerial part                     | bronchitis, asthma   | decoction  | (Degen de Arrúa & González 2014)                                       |
| <i>Campomanesia guazumifolia</i> (Cambess.) O.Berg | <i>Abbevillea rugosa</i> , <i>Britoa guazumifolia</i> , <i>Britoa hassleriana</i> , <i>Britoa sellowiana</i> , <i>C. albiflora</i> , <i>C. guazumifolia</i> var. <i>grisea</i> , <i>C. guazumifolia</i> var. <i>rubiginosa</i> , <i>C. itanarensis</i> , <i>Lacertaea luschnathiana</i> , <i>Psidium guazumifolia</i> var. <i>grisea</i> , <i>Psidium guazumifolium</i> , <i>Psidium guazumifolium</i> var. <i>griseum</i>  | Myrtaceae        | ñandú apysá (GUG), arasá caaguy (GUG) | leaf                            | Sphenopalatine ganglioneuralgia (brain freeze), thirst, orexigenic   | mash, decoction                                      | (Schmeda Hirschmann 1988)  |

|   |   |               |  |                     |  |   |  |
|---|---|---------------|--|---------------------|--|---|--|
| <i>Campuloclinium macrocephalum</i> (Less.) DC.           | <i>C. macrocephalum</i> var. <i>macrocephalum</i> , <i>C. macrocephalum</i> var. <i>strigosum</i> , <i>C. pohlianum</i> , <i>C. strigosum</i> , <i>Chromolaena pratensis</i> , <i>Conoclinium macrocephalum</i> , <i>Eupatorium albertinae</i> , <i>Eupatorium albertinae</i> , <i>Eupatorium denudatum</i> , <i>Eupatorium donianum</i> , <i>Eupatorium macrocephalum</i> , <i>Eupatorium macrocephalum</i> var. <i>angustifolium</i> , <i>Eupatorium macrocephalum</i> var. <i>macrocephalum</i> , <i>Eupatorium macrocephalum</i> var. <i>stigmatosum</i> , <i>Eupatorium macrocephalum</i> var. <i>strigosum</i> , <i>Eupatorium oxyhedrum</i> , <i>Eupatorium sladenianum</i> , <i>Eupatorium stigmatosum</i> , <i>Eupatorium stigmatosum</i> var. <i>stigmatosum</i> , <i>Eupatorium stigmatosum</i> var. <i>subcalvatum</i> , <i>Eupatorium stigmatosum</i> var. <i>violaceum</i> , <i>Eupatorium trigonum</i> | Compositae    | Teyú kaá (GUG)   | aerial part         | heart problems, eyesight improvement, anthelmintic   | decoction, infusion                           | (Schmeda-Hirschmann & Bordas 1990)                             |
| <i>Campyloneurum phyllitidis</i> (L.) C. Presl            | <i>C. costatum</i> , <i>C. immersum</i> , <i>C. phyllitidis</i> var. <i>costatum</i> , <i>Cyrtophlebium costatum</i> , <i>Cyrtophlebium phyllitidis</i> , <i>Polypodium comosum</i> , <i>Polypodium conjugatum</i> , <i>Polypodium costatum</i> , <i>Polypodium gladiatum</i> , <i>Polypodium levigatum</i> var. <i>rigidum</i> , <i>Polypodium parallelinerve</i> , <i>Polypodium phyllitidis</i> , <i>Polypodium phyllitidis</i> var. <i>elongatum</i> , <i>Polypodium phyllitidis</i> var. <i>linneanum</i> , <i>Polypodium phyllitidis</i> var. <i>swartzianum</i>  | Polypodiaceae | calaguala (ES-PY)  | whole plant; ★ leaf | anti-inflammatory; ★ fertility regulation  | decoction, infusion; ★ decoction, infusion, M | (Arenas & Moreno Azorero 1977; Degen de Arrúa & González 2014) |
| <i>Carthamus tinctorius</i> L.                            | <i>Calcitrapa tinctoria</i> , <i>Calcitrapa tinctoria</i> , <i>Carduus tinctorius</i> , <i>Carduus tinctorius</i> , <i>C. glaber</i> , <i>C. tinctorius</i> var. <i>albus</i> , <i>C. tinctorius</i> var. <i>croceus</i> , <i>C. tinctorius</i> var. <i>flavus</i> , <i>C. tinctorius</i> var. <i>spinosus</i> , <i>C. tinctorius</i> var. <i>tinctorius</i> , <i>Centaurea carthamus</i>   | Compositae    | ES-PY: arazó, alhazor, alazor, azafrán paraguayo, arrayán, falso azafrán | flower              | hepatitis, hemorrhoids, calculii, buccal herpes, dermatitis, refreshing, hepatic problems, lose of appetite, dyspepsia, antiparasitic, topical use: eye lids |   | (Schmeda-Hirschmann & Bordas 1990; Scavone 2019 <sup>b</sup> ) |
| <i>Cayaponia citrullifolia</i> (Griseb.) Cogn. ex Griseb. | <i>Antagonia citrullifolia</i> , <i>Arkezostis citrullifolia</i> , <i>Arkezostis latifolia</i> , <i>Cayaponia citrullifolia</i> var. <i>breviloba</i> , <i>Cayaponia latifolia</i>  | Cucurbitaceae | tajujá (GUG)   | root                | fertility regulation   | decoction                                     | (Arenas & Moreno Azorero 1977)                                 |
| <i>Cecropia pachystachya</i> Trécul                       | <i>Ambaiba adenopus</i> , <i>Ambaiba carbonaria</i> , <i>Ambaiba cinerea</i> , <i>Ambaiba cyrtostachya</i> , <i>Ambaiba lyratiliflora</i> , <i>Ambaiba lyratiloba</i> , <i>Ambaiba pachystachya</i> , <i>Ambaiba tenoreana</i> , <i>C. adenopus</i> , <i>C. adenopus</i> var. <i>lata</i> , <i>C. adenopus</i> var. <i>lyratiloba</i> , <i>C. adenopus</i> var. <i>macrophylla</i> , <i>C. adenopus</i> var. <i>oblonga</i> , <i>C. adenopus</i> var. <i>vulgaris</i> , <i>C. ambaci</i> , <i>C. carbonaria</i> , <i>C. catarinensis</i> , <i>C. cinerea</i> , <i>C. cyrtostachya</i> , <i>C. digitata</i> , <i>C. glauca</i> , <i>C. lyratiloba</i> , <i>C. lyratiloba</i> var. <i>nana</i> , <i>C. peltata</i>  | Urticaceae    | amba'y (GUG), palo de lija (ES-PY)                                       | leaf                | respiratory system, cough, bronchitis, expectorant, asthma, catarrh, cardiogenic   | 20-30 g/l decoction, infusion                 | (Degen de Arrúa & González 2014; Scavone 2019 <sup>a</sup> )   |
| <i>Cenchrus echinatus</i> L.                              | <i>C. brevisetus</i> , <i>C. brevisetus</i> , <i>C. cavanillesii</i> , <i>C. crinitus</i> , <i>C. echinatus</i> var. <i>brevisetus</i> , <i>C. echinatus</i> var. <i>glabratus</i> , <i>C. echinatus</i> var. <i>hillebrandianus</i> , <i>C. echinatus</i> var. <i>morisonii</i> , <i>C. echinatus</i> var. <i>pennisetoides</i> , <i>C. hexaflorus</i> , <i>C. hillebrandianus</i> , <i>C. insularis</i> , <i>C. lechleri</i> , <i>C. macrocarpus</i> , <i>C. pungens</i> , <i>Panicastrella muricata</i>  | Poaceae       | kapi'ati (GUG)   | root                | diuretic, refreshing, scabies, cutaneous problems, period regulation, dyspepsia  | 15 g/l mash, T 15 g/l infusion, (M), (T)      | (Scavone 2019 <sup>a</sup> )                                   |

|  |  |            |  |             |  |                            |                                    |
|--|--|------------|--|-------------|--|----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| <i>Centratherum punctatum</i><br>Cass.                   | <i>Ampherephes aristata, Ampherephes intermedia, Ampherephes mutica, Ampherephes pilosa, Ampherephes pulchella, Ampherephes pulchella, Amphibecis violacea, Amphirephes pilosa, Baccharoides brachylepis, Baccharoides holtonii, Baccharoides muticum, Baccharoides punctatum, Baccharoides violaceum, C. aristatum, C. aristatum, C. brachylepis, C. brachylepis, C. brevispinum, C. camporum var. albicans, C. camporum var. camporum, C. camporum var. longipes, C. holtoni, C. intermedium, C. longispinum, C. muticum, C. parviflorum, C. pulchellum, C. punctatum f. brachyphyllum, C. punctatum subsp. camporum, C. punctatum var. foliosa, C. punctatum f. foliosum, C. punctatum var. longipes, C. punctatum var. parviflorum, C. punctatum f. punctatum, C. punctatum var. punctatum, C. punctatum subsp. punctatum, C. punctatum subsp. viscosissimum, C. punctatum var. viscosissimum, C. violaceum, Crantzia ovata, Spixia violacea</i> | Compositae | akaé resá (GUG)                        | whole plant | topical use: sores cleanse, wound healing                                  | decoction                  | (Schmeda-Hirschmann & Bordas 1990) |
| <i>Chaptalia nutans</i> (L.)<br>Polák                    | <i>Cacalia spatulata, C. diversifolia, C. ebracteata, C. erosa, C. majuscula, C. nutans, C. nutans var. nutans, C. subcordata, Gerbera nutans, Gerbera nutans var. leiocarpa, Gerbera nutans var. nutans, Leria lyrata, Leria nutans, Leria nutans, Leria nutans var. nutans, Thyrsanthema ebracteata, Thyrsanthema nutans, Tussilago lyrata, Tussilago nutans, Tussilago vaccina</i>  | Compositae | cerraja (ES-PY)                        | leaf        | diuretic   | infusion                   | (Schmeda-Hirschmann & Bordas 1990) |
| <i>Chromolaena laevigata</i><br>(Lam.) R.M.King & H.Rob. | <i>Chrysocoma punctata, Chrysocoma punctulata, Eupatorium alternans, Eupatorium australe, Eupatorium laevigatum, Eupatorium laevigatum f. albiflorum, Eupatorium laevigatum var. arenarium, Eupatorium laevigatum var. clausseii, Eupatorium laevigatum f. flavidum, Eupatorium laevigatum f. laevigatum, Eupatorium laevigatum f. lilacinum, Eupatorium laevigatum var. microcephalum, Eupatorium laevigatum var. psidiifolia, Eupatorium laevigatum var. tomentosum, Eupatorium osseanum, Eupatorium propinquum, Eupatorium psiadiaefolium, Eupatorium psiadiifolium, Eupatorium psiadiifolium var. latifolium, Eupatorium psiadiifolium var. tereticaule, Eupatorium resinosum, Eupatorium resinosum var. kentuckiense, Osmia alternans, Osmia laevigata, Osmia propinqua</i>   | Compositae | sanalotodo (ES-PY), doctorcito (ES-PY) | aerial part | ★ diuretic, sudorific, depurative;<br>◇ topical use: sores cleanse, eczema | ★ infusion;<br>◇ decoction | (Schmeda-Hirschmann & Bordas 1990) |

|   |   |            |                                      |                   |  |   |  |
|---|---|------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------|--|---|--|
| <i>Chromolaena odorata</i> (L.) R.M.King & H.Rob. | <i>C. odorata</i> f. <i>odorata</i> , <i>Chrysocoma maculata</i> , <i>Chrysocoma maculata</i> , <i>Chrysocoma volubilis</i> , <i>Eupatorium affine</i> , <i>Eupatorium atriplicifolium</i> , <i>Eupatorium brachiatum</i> , <i>Eupatorium clematitidis</i> , <i>Eupatorium conyzoides</i> , <i>Eupatorium conyzoides</i> , <i>Eupatorium conyzoides</i> var. <i>angustiflorum</i> , <i>Eupatorium conyzoides</i> f. <i>angustiflorum</i> , <i>Eupatorium conyzoides</i> subsp. <i>conyzoides</i> , <i>Eupatorium conyzoides</i> var. <i>conyzoides</i> , <i>Eupatorium conyzoides</i> f. <i>conyzoides</i> , <i>Eupatorium conyzoides</i> var. <i>floribunda</i> , <i>Eupatorium conyzoides</i> f. <i>glabratum</i> , <i>Eupatorium conyzoides</i> var. <i>glabrescens</i> , <i>Eupatorium conyzoides</i> var. <i>heterolepis</i> , <i>Eupatorium conyzoides</i> var. <i>incanum</i> , <i>Eupatorium conyzoides</i> var. <i>paucidentatum</i> , <i>Eupatorium conyzoides</i> var. <i>pauciflorum</i> , <i>Eupatorium conyzoides</i> var. <i>phyllocephalum</i> , <i>Eupatorium conyzoides</i> var. <i>scaberulum</i> , <i>Eupatorium conyzoides</i> var. <i>tambillense</i> , <i>Eupatorium dichotomum</i> , <i>Eupatorium divergens</i> , <i>Eupatorium floribundum</i> , <i>Eupatorium graciliflorum</i> , <i>Eupatorium klattii</i> , <i>Eupatorium odoratum</i> , <i>Eupatorium odoratum</i> var. <i>brachiatum</i> , <i>Eupatorium odoratum</i> var. <i>cubense</i> , <i>Eupatorium odoratum</i> var. <i>mallotophyllum</i> , <i>Eupatorium odoratum</i> f. <i>odoratum</i> , <i>Eupatorium odoratum</i> var. <i>pauciflorum</i> , <i>Eupatorium odoratum</i> f. <i>scandens</i> , <i>Eupatorium sabeanum</i> , <i>Eupatorium stigmatosum</i> , <i>Osmia atriplicifolia</i> , <i>Osmia clematitidis</i> , <i>Osmia conyzoides</i> , <i>Osmia divergens</i> , <i>Osmia floribunda</i> , <i>Osmia graciliflora</i> , <i>Osmia graciliflorum</i> , <i>Osmia odorata</i> | Compositae | teyú kaá (GUG)                       | aerial part       | heart problems, palpitation, asthma, sedative                          | infusion  | (Schmeda-Hirschmann & Bordas 1990)   |
| <i>Chrysolaena platensis</i> (Spreng.) H.Rob.     | <i>Cacalia cognata</i> , <i>Cacalia platensis</i> , <i>Conyza platensis</i> , <i>Vernonia cognata</i> , <i>Vernonia cognata</i> var. <i>cognata</i> , <i>Vernonia cognata</i> var. <i>sceptrum</i> , <i>Vernonia platensis</i> , <i>Vernonia sceptrum</i> , <i>Vernonia senecionea</i> , <i>Vernonia senecionea</i> var. <i>adenocarpa</i> , <i>Vernonia senecionea</i> f. <i>calvata</i> , <i>Vernonia senecionea</i> var. <i>senecionea</i> , <i>Vernonia senecionea</i> f. <i>senecionea</i> , <i>Vernonia virens</i> f. <i>robustior</i>  | Compositae | yaguá ray (GUG)<br>jagua ra'yi (GUG) | xylopodium        | arthrosis, diuretic,<br>★ rheumatism, joint pain, arthrosis, arthritis | mash, cold water maceration (T)<br>mash, hot water maceration<br>★ 15 g/l, decoction                                | (Basualdo et al. 1991; Scavone 2019 <sup>a</sup> )                         |
| <i>Citrus aurantiifolia</i> (Christm.) Swingle    | <i>C. × acida</i> , <i>C. × acida</i> , <i>C. × aurantiifolia</i> subsp. <i>murgetana</i> , <i>C. aurantiifolia</i> subsp. <i>murgetana</i> , <i>C. aurantium</i> subsp. <i>aurantiifolia</i> , <i>C. × aurantium</i> var. <i>lima</i> , <i>C. × davaoensis</i> , <i>C. depressa</i> var. <i>voangasay</i> , <i>C. × excelsa</i> , <i>C. × excelsa</i> var. <i>davaoensis</i> , <i>C. hystrix</i> subsp. <i>acida</i> , <i>C. × javanica</i> , <i>C. × lima</i> , <i>C. × limettioides</i> , <i>C. × limonellus</i> , <i>C. × macrophylla</i> , <i>C. medica</i> var. <i>acida</i> , <i>C. medica</i> f. <i>aurantiifolium</i> , <i>C. × montana</i> , <i>C. × nipis</i> , <i>C. × notissima</i> , <i>C. × papaya</i> , <i>C. × pseudolimonum</i> , <i>C. × spinosissima</i> , <i>C. × voangasay</i> , <i>C. × webberi</i> var. <i>montana</i> , <i>Limonia × aurantiifolia</i>   | Rutaceae   | limón sutil (ES-PY), lima suti (GUG) | leaf;<br>★◇ fruit | ★ oral mucosal inflammation;<br>◇ antimalaric, antipyretic             | ★ mixture with honey and agrial ( <i>Begonia cucullata</i> )<br>◇ 4-6 whole fruits, cut and boil for prolonged time | (Bertoni 2008; Degen de Arrúa & González 2014, Scavone 2019 <sup>b</sup> ) |

|   |   |                  |   |                                     |  |  |  |
|---|---|------------------|---|-------------------------------------|--|--|--|
| <i>Clematis campestris</i><br>A.St.-Hil.                        | <i>C. bangii</i> , <i>C. campestris</i> var. <i>malacophylla</i> , <i>C. campestris</i> var. <i>mendocina</i> , <i>C. denticulata</i> , <i>C. dioica</i> var. <i>angustissima</i> , <i>C. dioica</i> subsp. <i>campestris</i> , <i>C. dioica</i> var. <i>denticulata</i> , <i>C. dioica</i> var. <i>hilarii</i> , <i>C. dioica</i> var. <i>mendocina</i> , <i>C. hilarii</i> , <i>C. hilarii</i> var. <i>guaranitida</i> , <i>C. hilarii</i> var. <i>montevidensis</i> , <i>C. hilarii</i> var. <i>triloba</i> , <i>C. maldonadensis</i> , <i>C. mendocina</i> , <i>C. montevidensis</i> , <i>C. montevidensis</i> var. <i>denticulata</i> , <i>C. triloba</i> , <i>C. triloba</i> var. <i>guaranitica</i> , <i>C. uruguayensis</i> , <i>C. virginiana</i> var. <i>campestris</i> | Ranunculaceae    | cabello del ángel (ES-PY)   | whole plant                         | diuretic, hepatic problems, kidney problems,<br>◇ rheumatism, tendinitis;<br>★ edema (fluid retention);<br>◆ gallstone and calculi expulsion   | ◇ 10 g/l decoction, infusion;<br>★ 5 g/l boil for 3 minutes;<br>◆ with paraparai (Phyllanthus orbiculatus) and kurugua'i powder (Dioclea violacea) | (Scavone 2019 <sup>a</sup> , 2019 <sup>b</sup> )                                   |
| <i>Commelina platyphylla</i><br>Klotzsch ex Seub.               | <i>C. balansae</i> , <i>C. platyphylla</i> var. <i>Balansae</i>   | Commelinaceae    | santa lucía (ES-PY)   | root                                | diuretic and postfebril cooling  | mash, cold water maceration (T)  | (Basualdo et al. 1991)   |
| <i>Costus arabicus</i> L.                                       | <i>Alpinia arabica</i> , <i>C. arrabidae</i> , <i>C. brasiliensis</i> , <i>C. discolor</i> , <i>C. glabratus</i> , <i>C. glabratus</i> var. <i>niveopurpureus</i> , <i>C. gracilis</i> , <i>C. niveopurpureus</i> , <i>C. niveus</i> , <i>C. pilgeri</i> , <i>C. pubescens</i> , <i>C. pubescens</i> f. <i>fibrillosus</i> , <i>C. ramosus</i> , <i>C. sextus</i> , <i>C. spiralis</i> var. <i>hirsutus</i> , <i>C. validus</i> , <i>C. verschaffeltianus</i> , <i>C. verschaffeltii</i>  | Costaceae        | caña brava (ES-PY)  | rhizome, root                       | fertility regulation, antisyphilitic, diuretic, purifying, refreshing,<br>★ gout, arthritis, rheumatism<br>◇ diabetes;<br>◆ wound cleanse, kidney stones, nephritis;   | decoction, T<br>★ M, T<br>◇ 20g/l, mash, cold water maceration<br>◆ 20g/l, infusion  | (Arenas & Moreno Azorero 1977; Basualdo et al. 1991; Scavone 2019 <sup>a</sup> )   |
| <i>Couepia grandiflora</i><br>(Mart. & Zucc.) Benth. ex Hook.f. | <i>Couepia formosana</i> , <i>Couepia suberosa</i> , <i>Moquilea grandiflora</i>  | Chrysobalanaceae | surubina (ES-PY)  | root                                | male and female infections, urinary infections, oophoritis   | decoction  | (Degen de Arrúa & González 2014)   |
| <i>Croton urucurana</i> Baill.                                  | <i>C. dracona</i> , <i>C. paulinianus</i> , <i>C. succiruber</i> , <i>C. urucurana</i> var. <i>albidus</i> , <i>C. urucurana</i> var. <i>draconoideus</i> , <i>Oxydectes pauliniana</i> , <i>Oxydectes urucurana</i>  | Euphorbiaceae    | sangre de grado (ES-PY);<br>sangre de drago (ES-PY);<br>sangreado (ES-PY) | latex exudate;<br>★ leaf;<br>◇ bark | inflammation, blood purifier, arthritis, prostatitis, wounds, tonsilitis(gargle), gastritis<br>★ anticarcinogenous, antidiabetic;<br>◇ antidiabetic, topical: wound cleansing;<br>◆ topical: wound healing, ulcers (skin, mouth) | 5 g/l of dry latex exudate, decoction;<br>★ 15 g/l leaf, decoction;<br>◇ 10 g/l bark, decoction;<br>◆ fresh latex exudate                          | (Degen de Arrúa & González 2014; Scavone 2019 <sup>a</sup> )                       |
| <i>Cuphea lysimachioides</i><br>Cham. & Schltdl.                | <i>Cuphea hassleri</i> , <i>Cuphea lysimachioides</i> f. <i>brevipes</i> , <i>Cuphea lysimachioides</i> var. <i>crassifolia</i> , <i>Cuphea lysimachioides</i> var. <i>dubia</i> , <i>Cuphea lysimachioides</i> var. <i>villosa</i>   | Lythraceae       | ysypó peré (GUG)  | ◇ whole plant;<br>★ xylopodium      | ★ sore throat gargle, tonsilitis (gargle), pharyngitis (gargle), mouth problems, peptic ulcers, wound cleanser (topical),<br>◇ diarrhoea, astringent   | ★ decoction;<br>◇ infusion, cold water maceration (T)  | (Basualdo et al. 1991; Degen de Arrúa & González 2014; Scavone 2019 <sup>b</sup> ) |
| <i>Cuscuta</i> sp.  | –   | Convolvulaceae   | cabello del ángel (ES-PY)   | whole plant                         | hepatitis  | decoction, infusion  | (Degen de Arrúa & González 2014)   |



|   |   |               |   |   |  |  |
|---|---|---------------|---|---|--|--|
| <i>Digitaria horizontalis</i> Willd.            | <i>D. horizontalis</i> var. <i>porrantha</i> , <i>D. horizontalis</i> var. <i>porrhantha</i> , <i>D. reflexa</i> , <i>D. sanguinalis</i> var. <i>horizontalis</i> , <i>D. setosa</i> , <i>D. umbraticola</i> , <i>D. umbrosa</i> , <i>D. undulata</i> , <i>Panicum hamiltonii</i> , <i>Panicum horizontale</i> , <i>Panicum porranthum</i> , <i>Panicum redemptum</i> , <i>Panicum sanguinale</i> var. <i>filiforme</i> , <i>Panicum sanguinale</i> subsp. <i>horizontale</i> , <i>Panicum sanguinale</i> var. <i>horizontale</i> , <i>Panicum sanguinale</i> var. <i>porranthum</i> , <i>Panicum stipatum</i> , <i>Panicum umbraticola</i> , <i>Paspalum distans</i> , <i>Syntherisma setosa</i>   | Poaceae       | cebadilla (ES-PY) whole plant                   | fertility regulation  | decoction  | (Arenas & Moreno Azorero 1977)   |
| <i>Dimorphandra mollis</i> Benth.               | –   | Leguminosae   | barba timón (ES-PY) root                        | inflammations   | cold water macerate, decoction   | (Degen de Arrúa & González 2014)                                       |
| <i>Dioclea violacea</i> Benth.                  | <i>Dioclea paraguariensis</i> , <i>Dioclea paraguayensis</i> , <i>Dolichos altissimus</i>   | Leguminosae   | kurugua'i (GUG) seed                            | digestive, colic, astringent, anticarcinogenic, inflammation, analgesic, hepatic problems, renal problems, hangover | toast the seeds, crush to coarse-grained powder, 10 g/l decoction, (M) | (Scavone 2019 <sup>a</sup> , 2019 <sup>b</sup> )                       |
| <i>Dioscorea campestris</i> Griseb.             | <i>D. campestris</i> var. <i>grandiflora</i> , <i>D. campestris</i> f. <i>longispicata</i> , <i>D. campestris</i> var. <i>longispicata</i> , <i>D. campestris</i> f. <i>paraguayensis</i> , <i>D. campestris</i> var. <i>parviflora</i> , <i>D. campestris</i> f. <i>pedalis</i> , <i>D. campestris</i> f. <i>piedadensis</i> , <i>D. campestris</i> f. <i>plantaginifolia</i> , <i>D. campestris</i> f. <i>stenorachis</i> , <i>Helmia campestris</i>  | Dioscoreaceae | mecho acá (GUG) tuber                           | rheumatism, diabetes  | cut and mashed, then infusion or decoction (M)                         | (Basualdo et al. 1991)   |
| <i>Dioscorea subhastata</i> Vell.               | <i>D. guaranitica</i> , <i>D. guaranitica</i> var. <i>balansae</i> , <i>D. guaranitica</i> f. <i>membranacea</i> , <i>D. guaranitica</i> f. <i>subcoriacea</i> , <i>D. guaranitica</i> , <i>D. lagoa-santa</i> , <i>D. monadelphina</i> var. <i>opaca</i> , <i>D. piratinyensis</i>   | Dioscoreaceae | mecho acá (GUG) tuber                           | rheumatism, diabetes  | cut and mashed, then infusion or decoction (M)                         | (Basualdo et al. 1991)   |
| <i>Dolichandra unguis-cati</i> (L.) L.G.Lohmann | <i>Batocytia exoleta</i> , <i>Batocytia unguis</i> , <i>Batocytia unguis-cati</i> , <i>Bignonia acutistipula</i> , <i>Bignonia californica</i> , <i>Bignonia catharinensis</i> , <i>Bignonia dasyonyx</i> , <i>Bignonia exoleta</i> , <i>Bignonia gracilis</i> , <i>Bignonia inflata</i> , <i>Bignonia lanuginosa</i> , <i>Bignonia pseudounguis</i> , <i>Bignonia triantha</i> , <i>Bignonia tweedieana</i> , <i>Bignonia unguis</i> , <i>Bignonia unguis</i> var. <i>gracilis</i> , <i>Bignonia unguis</i> var. <i>guatemalensis</i> , <i>Bignonia unguis-cati</i> , <i>Bignonia unguis-cati</i> var. <i>exoleta</i> , <i>Bignonia unguis-cati</i> var. <i>guatemalensis</i> , <i>Bignonia unguis-cati</i> var. <i>radicans</i> , <i>Bignonia unguis-cati</i> var. <i>serrata</i> , <i>Bignonia vespertilia</i> , <i>D. kohautiana</i> , <i>Doxantha acutistipula</i> , <i>Doxantha adunca</i> , <i>Doxantha chelephora</i> , <i>Doxantha dasyonyx</i> , <i>Doxantha exoleta</i> , <i>Doxantha lanuginosa</i> , <i>Doxantha mexicana</i> , <i>Doxantha praesignis</i> , <i>Doxantha radicans</i> , <i>Doxantha serrulata</i> , <i>Doxantha tenuicula</i> , <i>Doxantha torquata</i> , <i>Doxantha tweedieana</i> , <i>Doxantha unguis</i> var. <i>microphylla</i> , <i>Doxantha unguis-cati</i> , <i>Doxantha unguis-cati</i> var. <i>dasyonyx</i> , <i>Doxantha unguis-cati</i> var. <i>exoleta</i> , <i>Doxantha unguis-cati</i> var. <i>microphylla</i> , <i>Macfadyena unguis-cati</i> , <i>Microbignonia auristellae</i> , <i>Spathodea kohautiana</i> | Bignoniaceae  | mbarakaja pyapë (GUG), ysyπό moroti (GUG) tuber | amenorrhoea, rheumatism, joint pain, blood purifying, anticarcinogenic, uric acid control, antiinflammatory         | 25 g/l mash, decoction, (M), (T)                                       | (Basualdo et al. 1995; Scavone 2019 <sup>a</sup> , 2019 <sup>b</sup> ) |

|  |  |            |  |                                       |   |  |  |
|--|--|------------|--|---------------------------------------|---|--|--|
| <i>Dorstenia brasiliensis</i> Lam.           | <i>D. amazonica</i> , <i>D. brasiliensis</i> f. <i>balansae</i> , <i>D. brasiliensis</i> var. <i>guaranitica</i> , <i>D. brasiliensis</i> var. <i>major</i> , <i>D. brasiliensis</i> var. <i>palustris</i> , <i>D. brasiliensis</i> var. <i>tomentosa</i> , <i>D. brasiliensis</i> var. <i>tubicina</i> , <i>D. heringeri</i> , <i>D. infundibuliformis</i> , <i>D. montana</i> , <i>D. montevidensis</i> , <i>D. pernambucana</i> , <i>D. placentoides</i> , <i>D. sabanensis</i> , <i>D. schulzii</i> , <i>D. tomentosa</i> , <i>D. tubicina</i> , <i>D. tubicina</i> f. <i>major</i> , <i>D. tubicina</i> f. <i>subexcentrica</i> , <i>D. vilella</i> | Moraceae   | taropé (GUG)                             | ◆ whole plant;<br>★ leaf;<br>◇ ◎ root | refreshing, rheumatism, arthritis, gout, antiparasitic, anthelmintic, measles, varicella, sudorific, blood purifier, dysentery, topical: ulcers and infected wounds;<br>★ antipyretic, diuretic<br>◇ topical: antivenom activity snake bite and other venomous animals;<br>◎ fertility regulation | ◆ cold water macerate – T;<br>★ 20 g/l decoction;<br>◇ mashed root;<br>◎ decoction, M, T | (Arenas & Moreno Azorero 1977; Degen de Arrúa & González 2014; Scavone 2019 <sup>a</sup> , 2019 <sup>b</sup> ) |
| <i>Elephantopus mollis</i> Kunth             | <i>E. carolinianus</i> var. <i>mollis</i> , <i>E. carolinianus</i> var. <i>simplex</i> , <i>E. cernuus</i> , <i>E. hypomalacus</i> , <i>E. martii</i> , <i>E. mollis</i> var. <i>bracteosus</i> , <i>E. mollis</i> var. <i>capitulatus</i> , <i>E. mollis</i> var. <i>mollis</i> , <i>E. pilosus</i> , <i>E. scaber</i> , <i>E. scaber</i> var. <i>martii</i> , <i>E. scaber</i> var. <i>tomentosus</i>  | Compositae | llantén hu (GUG)                         | aerial part, leaf                     | expectorant, antipyretic  | decoction, infusion  | (Schmeda-Hirschmann & Bordas 1990)   |
| <i>Eucalyptus cinerea</i> F.Muell. ex Benth. | <i>Eucalyptus cinerea</i> subsp. <i>cinerea</i> , <i>Eucalyptus pulverulenta</i> var. <i>lanceolata</i>  | Myrtaceae  | eucalipto (ES-PY)                        | leaf                                  | bronchitis, cough   | boil for steam inhalation  | (Degen de Arrúa & González 2014)   |
| <i>Eugenia moraviana</i> O.Berg              | <i>Eugenia moraviana</i> var. <i>moraviana</i> , <i>Eugenia palustris</i> , <i>Myrtus moraviana</i>  | Myrtaceae  | Peroreví (GUG)                           | leaf                                  | sore throat gargle  | decoction  | (Schmeda Hirschmann 1988)  |
| <i>Eugenia pitanga</i> (O.Berg) Nied.        | <i>E. camporum</i> , <i>E. dolichophylla</i> , <i>E. montigena</i> , <i>E. pitanga</i> var. <i>camporum</i> , <i>E. pitanga</i> var. <i>venosa</i> , <i>Luma pitanga</i> , <i>Myrtus pitanga</i> , <i>Myrtus pitanga</i> var. <i>angustifolia</i> , <i>Myrtus pitanga</i> f. <i>fasciculata</i> , <i>Myrtus pitanga</i> f. <i>subsolitaria</i> , <i>Stenocalyx pitanga</i> , <i>Stenocalyx pitanga</i> var. <i>nana</i>  | Myrtaceae  | (a)ñangapiry mí (GUG), yvahai mirí (GUG) | leaf;<br>◆ aerial part                | hypotensive, LDL cholesterol regulation, uric acid regulation, digestive, diuretic;<br>★ rheumatism, cough, antipyretic, hypotensive, hepatic problems, digestive;<br>◇ sore throat gargle, tonsillitis (gargle);<br>◆ haemorrhoids   | decoction, infusion, M, T;<br>★ infusion;<br>◇ decoction;<br>◆ decoction                 | (Schmeda Hirschmann 1988)  |
| <i>Eugenia psidiiflora</i> O.Berg            | <i>Calycorectes legrandii</i> , <i>Calycorectes psidiiflorus</i> , <i>Calycorectes psidiiflorus</i> var. <i>legrandii</i> , <i>Calycorectes psidiiflorus</i> var. <i>schantzianus</i> , <i>Calycorectes psidiiflorus</i> var. <i>triflorus</i> , <i>Calycorectes riedelianus</i> , <i>Calycorectes schultzianus</i> , <i>Calycorectes striatulus</i> , <i>E. psidiiflora</i> var. <i>riedelinana</i> , <i>E. psidiiflora</i> var. <i>schantziana</i> , <i>E. psidiiflora</i> var. <i>triflora</i> , <i>Psidium pirayuense</i> , <i>Psidium tobatyense</i> , <i>Stenocalyx rufescens</i>  | Myrtaceae  | (a)ñangapiry (GUG)                       | leaf;<br>◆ aerial part                | hypotensive, LDL cholesterol regulation, uric acid regulation, digestive, diuretic;<br>★ rheumatism, cough, antipyretic, hypotensive, hepatic problems, digestive;<br>◇ sore throat gargle, tonsillitis (gargle);<br>◆ haemorrhoids   | decoction, infusion, M, T;<br>★ infusion;<br>◇ decoction;<br>◆ decoction                 | (Schmeda Hirschmann 1988)  |

|   |   |           |  |                     |  |   |
|---|---|-----------|--|---------------------|--|---|
| <i>Eugenia puniceifolia</i> (Kunth) DC. | <p><i>Emurtia puniceifolia</i>, <i>E. ambigua</i>, <i>E. arbutifolia</i>, <i>E. arbutifolia</i> var. <i>obscura</i>, <i>E. arbutifolia</i> var. <i>pallida</i>, <i>E. arctostaphyloides</i>, <i>E. arctostaphyloides</i> var. <i>ovalis</i>, <i>E. benthamii</i>, <i>E. boliviensis</i>, <i>E. calycolpoides</i>, <i>E. chlorophyta</i>, <i>E. ciarensis</i>, <i>E. clinocarpa</i>, <i>E. coarensis</i>, <i>E. dasyantha</i>, <i>E. decorticans</i>, <i>E. diantha</i>, <i>E. diantha</i> var. <i>ciliata</i>, <i>E. diantha</i> var. <i>glabra</i>, <i>E. dipoda</i>, <i>E. dipoda</i> var. <i>brachypoda</i>, <i>E. dipoda</i> f. <i>grandifolia</i>, <i>E. discolor</i>, <i>E. diversiflora</i>, <i>E. erythrocaula</i>, <i>E. flava</i>, <i>E. fruticulosa</i>, <i>E. glareosa</i>, <i>E. insipida</i>, <i>E. kochiana</i>, <i>E. kunthiana</i>, <i>E. kunthiana</i> var. <i>opaca</i>, <i>E. kunthiana</i> var. <i>pellucida</i>, <i>E. linearifolia</i>, <i>E. linearifolia</i> var. <i>oppositifolia</i>, <i>E. linearifolia</i> var. <i>ternifolia</i>, <i>E. macroclada</i>, <i>E. maximiliana</i>, <i>E. mugiensis</i>, <i>E. myrtillifolia</i>, <i>E. nhanica</i>, <i>E. obtusifolia</i>, <i>E. obversa</i>, <i>E. oleifolia</i>, <i>E. ovalifolia</i>, <i>E. phillyraeoides</i>, <i>E. pichoana</i>, <i>E. platyclada</i>, <i>E. platyclada</i> var. <i>cuneata</i>, <i>E. platyclada</i> var. <i>microphylla</i>, <i>E. platyclada</i> var. <i>multiflora</i>, <i>E. platyclada</i> var. <i>ovalis</i>, <i>E. polyphylla</i>, <i>E. polyphylla</i> var. <i>obovata</i>, <i>E. prominens</i>, <i>E. psammophila</i>, <i>E. psychotrioides</i>, <i>E. pungens</i> var. <i>subalterna</i>, <i>E. puniceifolia</i> var. <i>brachypoda</i>, <i>E. puniceifolia</i> var. <i>dipoda</i>, <i>E. puniceifolia</i> var. <i>subalterna</i>, <i>E. pyramidalis</i>, <i>E. pyramidalis</i> var. <i>angustifolia</i>, <i>E. pyrroclada</i>, <i>E. pyrroclada</i> var. <i>columbiensis</i>, <i>E. pyrroclada</i> var. <i>guianensis</i>, <i>E. rhombocarpa</i>, <i>E. romana</i>, <i>E. romana</i> var. <i>pickeli</i>, <i>E. rubrescens</i>, <i>E. rufiflavescens</i>, <i>E. sabulosa</i>, <i>E. sancta</i>, <i>E. spathophylla</i>, <i>E. spathulata</i>, <i>E. stenophylla</i>, <i>E. subalterna</i>, <i>E. subcorymbosa</i>, <i>E. suffruticosa</i>, <i>E. suffruticosa</i> var. <i>laeta</i>, <i>E. suffruticosa</i> var. <i>latifolia</i>, <i>E. suffruticosa</i> var. <i>opaca</i>, <i>E. surinamensis</i>, <i>E. surinamensis</i> var. <i>impunctata</i>, <i>E. surinamensis</i> var. <i>punctata</i>, <i>E. triphylla</i>, <i>E. vaga</i>, <i>E. vaga</i> var. <i>brachypoda</i>, <i>E. vaga</i> var. <i>brasiliensis</i>, <i>E. vaga</i> var. <i>dipoda</i>, <i>E. vaga</i> var. <i>pumila</i>, <i>E. vaga</i> var. <i>puniceifolia</i>, <i>E. vaga</i> var. <i>rigida</i>, <i>E. valenzuelensis</i>, <i>Myrtus arbutifolia</i>, <i>Myrtus oleifolia</i>, <i>Myrtus psychotrioides</i>, <i>Myrtus puniceifolia</i>, <i>Pseudomyrcianthes kochiana</i>, <i>Psidium sylvestre</i></p> | Myrtaceae | (a)ñangapiry mí (GUG), (a)ñangapiry ñü (GUG) | leaf; ◆ aerial part | hypotensive, LDL cholesterol regulation, uric acid regulation, digestive, diuretic; ★ rheumatism, cough, antipyretic, hypotensive, hepatic problems, digestive; ◇ sore throat gargle, tonsillitis (gargle); ◆ haemorrhoids | decoction, infusion, (Schmeda M, T; Hirschmann 1988) ★ infusion; ◇ decoction; ◆ decoction |
| <i>Eugenia pyriformis</i> Cambess.      | <p><i>E. albo-tomentosa</i> var. <i>goyazensis</i>, <i>E. albotomentosa</i>, <i>E. albotomentosa</i> var. <i>goyazensis</i>, <i>E. albotomentosa</i> var. <i>urussangensis</i>, <i>E. conceptionis</i>, <i>E. dumicola</i>, <i>E. hassleriana</i>, <i>E. phlebotomonides</i>, <i>E. pyriformis</i> var. <i>argentea</i>, <i>E. pyriformis</i> f. <i>ponhi</i>, <i>E. pyriformis</i> var. <i>pyriformis</i>, <i>E. pyriformis</i> var. <i>uvalha</i>, <i>E. turbinata</i>, <i>E. uvalha</i>, <i>E. vauthiereana</i>, <i>E. viminalis</i>, <i>Luma turbinata</i>, <i>Myrciaria dumicola</i>, <i>Myrtus conceptionis</i>, <i>Myrtus pyriformis</i>, <i>Pseudomyrcianthes pyriformis</i>, <i>Stenocalyx lanceolatus</i></p>   | Myrtaceae | (a)ñangapiry mí (GUG)                        | leaf; ◆ aerial part | hypotensive, LDL cholesterol regulation, uric acid regulation, digestive, diuretic; ★ rheumatism, cough, antipyretic, hypotensive, hepatic problems, digestive; ◇ sore throat gargle, tonsillitis (gargle); ◆ haemorrhoids | decoction, infusion, (Schmeda M, T; Hirschmann 1988) ★ infusion; ◇ decoction; ◆ decoction |

|  |   |               |                                  |                          |   |  |   |
|--|---|---------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------|---|--|---|
| <i>Eugenia uniflora</i> L.             | <i>E. arechavaletae</i> , <i>E. costata</i> , <i>E. dasyblasta</i> , <i>E. decida</i> , <i>E. indica</i> , <i>E. lacustris</i> , <i>E. michelii</i> , <i>E. microphylla</i> , <i>E. myrtifolia</i> , <i>E. oblongifolia</i> , <i>E. strigosa</i> , <i>E. uniflora</i> var. <i>atropurpurea</i> , <i>E. willdenowii</i> , <i>E. zeylanica</i> , <i>Luma arechavaletae</i> , <i>Luma costata</i> , <i>Luma dasyblasta</i> , <i>Luma strigosa</i> , <i>Myrtus brasiliana</i> , <i>Myrtus brasiliana</i> var. <i>diversifolia</i> , <i>Myrtus brasiliana</i> var. <i>lanceolata</i> , <i>Myrtus brasiliana</i> var. <i>lucida</i> , <i>Myrtus willdenowii</i> , <i>Myrtus willdenowii</i> var. <i>portoriccensis</i> , <i>Plinia pedunculata</i> , <i>Plinia petiolata</i> , <i>Plinia rubra</i> , <i>Plinia tetrapetala</i> , <i>Stenocalyx affinis</i> , <i>Stenocalyx brunnescens</i> , <i>Stenocalyx costatus</i> , <i>Stenocalyx dasyblastus</i> , <i>Stenocalyx glaber</i> , <i>Stenocalyx impunctatus</i> , <i>Stenocalyx lucidus</i> , <i>Stenocalyx michelii</i> , <i>Stenocalyx michelii</i> var. <i>membranacea</i> , <i>Stenocalyx michelii</i> var. <i>rigida</i> , <i>Stenocalyx nhampiri</i> , <i>Stenocalyx oblongifolius</i> , <i>Stenocalyx rhampiri</i> , <i>Stenocalyx ruber</i> , <i>Stenocalyx strigosus</i> , <i>Stenocalyx uniflorus</i> , <i>Syzygium michelii</i> | Myrtaceae     | (a)ñangapiry (GUG)               | leaf;<br>◆ aerial part   | hypotensive, LDL cholesterol regulation, uric acid regulation, diuretic, spasmolytic, diarrhoea, diabetes, antiviral, antioxidant;<br>★ rheumatism, cough, antipyretic, hypotensive, hepatic problems, digestive;<br>◇ sore throat gargle, tonsillitis (gargle);<br>◆ haemorrhoids; | 20 g/l fresh leaves or 5 g/l dry leaves decoction, infusion, M, T;<br>★ infusion;<br>◇ decoction;<br>◆ decoction | (Schmeda Hirschmann 1988; Scavone 2019 <sup>a</sup> , 2019 <sup>b</sup> ) |
| <i>Eupatorium inulifolium</i> Kunth    | <i>E. horsfieldii</i> , <i>E. inulifolium</i> , <i>E. inulifolium</i> var. <i>inulifolium</i> , <i>E. inulifolium</i> f. <i>inulifolium</i> , <i>E. inulifolium</i> var. <i>suaveolens</i> , <i>E. inulifolium</i> f. <i>suaveolens</i> , <i>E. javanicum</i> , <i>E. pallescens</i> var. <i>bonariense</i> , <i>E. pallescens</i> var. <i>hirsuta</i> , <i>E. pallescens</i> var. <i>hirsutum</i> , <i>Uncasia pallescens</i>  | Compositae    | doctorcito (ES-PY)               | aerial part, stem, leaf  | digestive, digestive problems, stomach ache, spasmolytic, calming, antifatulent, depurative, diabetes   | 25-30 g/l infusion   | (Scavone 2019 <sup>a</sup> , 2019 <sup>b</sup> )                          |
| <i>Euphorbia serpens</i> Kunth         | <i>Anisophyllum emarginatum</i> , <i>Anisophyllum serpens</i> , <i>Chamaesyce biramensis</i> , <i>Chamaesyce emarginata</i> , <i>Chamaesyce mangletii</i> , <i>Chamaesyce microclada</i> , <i>Chamaesyce pileoides</i> , <i>Chamaesyce radicans</i> , <i>Chamaesyce serpens</i> , <i>Chamaesyce serpens</i> var. <i>montevidensis</i> , <i>E. begoniifolia</i> , <i>E. biramensis</i> , <i>E. emarginata</i> , <i>E. flexicaulis</i> , <i>E. herniarioides</i> , <i>E. inflexa</i> , <i>E. mangletii</i> , <i>E. microclada</i> , <i>E. minutiflora</i> , <i>E. orbiculata</i> var. <i>jawaharii</i> , <i>E. pileoides</i> , <i>E. radicans</i> , <i>E. serpens</i> subsp. <i>fissistipula</i> , <i>E. serpens</i> var. <i>fissistipula</i> , <i>E. serpens</i> f. <i>flexicaulis</i> , <i>E. serpens</i> var. <i>flexicaulis</i> , <i>E. serpens</i> var. <i>imbricata</i> , <i>E. serpens</i> var. <i>microphylla</i> , <i>E. serpens</i> f. <i>psilocyathia</i> , <i>E. serpens</i> var. <i>radicans</i> , <i>E. serpens</i> var. <i>serpens</i>   | Euphorbiaceae | tupasy kamby (GUG)               | whole plant, aerial part | oophoritis, vaginal discharge, reproductive system regulation, diuretic, blood purifying;<br>★ hepatic problems, nephrolithiasis, urolithiasis<br>◇ topical: shingles/herpes zoster;  | 20 g/l decoction, infusion,<br>★ 30 g/l decoction, (T), (M)<br>◇ fresh stem mucilage                             | (Degen de Arrúa & González 2014; Scavone 2019 <sup>a</sup> )              |
| <i>Gnaphalium coarctatum</i> Willd.    | <i>Gamochaeta coarctata</i> , <i>Gamochaeta spicata</i> , <i>G. purpureum</i> var. <i>americanum</i> , <i>G. purpureum</i> var. <i>spicatum</i> , <i>G. radians</i> var. <i>spicatum</i> , <i>G. spicatum</i> , <i>G. spicatum</i> var. <i>alpina</i> , <i>G. spicatum</i> var. <i>chonticum</i> , <i>G. spicatum</i> f. <i>consanguinea</i> , <i>G. spicatum</i> var. <i>consanguineum</i> , <i>G. spicatum</i> var. <i>hololeuca</i> , <i>G. spicatum</i> var. <i>sabulosum</i> , <i>G. spicatum</i> var. <i>spicatum</i>   | Compositae    | vira vira (GUG), marcela (ES-PY) | flower                   | intestinal problems, flatulence, heartburn, pelvic pain, vaginal discharge, respiratory problems, bronchitis, asthma, cough, whooping cough, depurative   | decoction M  | (Scavone 2019 <sup>b</sup> )  |
| <i>Gnaphalium pensylvanicum</i> Willd. | <i>Gamochaeta pensylvanica</i> , <i>Gnaphalium peregrinum</i> , <i>Gnaphalium purpureum</i> var. <i>spathulatum</i> , <i>Gnaphalium spathulatum</i>   | Compositae    | vira vira (GUG)                  | whole plant              | sedative, cardiogenic, bronchitis catarrh, asthma   | infusion   | (Schmeda-Hirschmann & Bordas 1990)  |

|   |   |               |   |                            |   |   |  |
|---|---|---------------|---|----------------------------|---|---|--|
| <i>Gochnatia polymorpha</i> (Less.) Cabrera             | <i>Baccharis lessingiana</i> , <i>Baccharis tomentosa</i> , <i>G. malmei</i> , <i>G. polymorpha</i> subsp. <i>polymorpha</i> , <i>Moquinia polymorpha</i> , <i>Moquinia polymorpha</i> var. <i>ceanothifolia</i> , <i>Moquinia polymorpha</i> var. <i>eleagnifolia</i> , <i>Moquinia polymorpha</i> var. <i>obtusifolia</i> , <i>Moquinia polymorpha</i> var. <i>polymorpha</i> , <i>Moquinia polymorpha</i> var. <i>populifolia</i> , <i>Spadonia polymorpha</i> var. <i>ceanothifolia</i> , <i>Spadonia polymorpha</i> var. <i>elaegnifolia</i> , <i>Spadonia polymorpha</i> var. <i>obtusifolia</i> , <i>Spadonia polymorpha</i> var. <i>populifolia</i> | Compositae    | Cambará (GUG), tataré morotí (GUG)      | leaf                       | cough, asthma, expectorant  | decoction, infusion   | (Schmeda-Hirschmann & Bordas 1990)                         |
| <i>Gomphrena celosioides</i> Mart.                      | <i>G. alba</i> , <i>G. celosioides</i> var. <i>aureiflora</i> , <i>G. celosioides</i> f. <i>aureiflora</i> , <i>G. celosioides</i> f. <i>grandifolia</i> , <i>G. celosioides</i> f. <i>parvifolia</i> , <i>G. celosioides</i> f. <i>suberecta</i> , <i>G. celosioides</i> f. <i>villosa</i> , <i>G. decumbens</i> f. <i>albiflora</i> , <i>G. decumbens</i> var. <i>albiflora</i> , <i>G. decumbens</i> f. <i>aureiflora</i> , <i>G. decumbens</i> var. <i>aureiflora</i> , <i>G. globosa</i> subsp. <i>africana</i> , <i>G. hygrophila</i> var. <i>subecristata</i> , <i>G. lutea</i> , <i>G. perennis</i> f. <i>ramosissima</i>                           | Amaranthaceae | perdudilla blanca (ES-PY)               | aerial part; ★ whole plant | refreshing, influenza, pharyngitis, tonsillitis, antipyretic, heartburn, cough, catarrh, hypotensive, blood circulation, constipation; ★ fertility regulation   | 20 g/l mash, decoction, M, T  | (Arenas & Moreno Azorero 1977; Scavone 2019 <sup>a</sup> ) |
| <i>Handroanthus impetiginosus</i> (Mart. ex DC.) Mattos | <i>Gelsemium avellanadae</i> , <i>Handroanthus avellanadae</i> , <i>T. avellanadae</i> , <i>T. dugandii</i> , <i>T. impetiginosa</i> , <i>T. ipe</i> var. <i>integra</i> , <i>T. nicaraguensis</i> , <i>T. palmeri</i> , <i>T. schunkevigoi</i> , <i>Tecoma adenophylla</i> , <i>Tecoma avellanadae</i> , <i>Tecoma avellanadae</i> var. <i>alba</i> , <i>Tecoma impetiginosa</i> , <i>Tecoma impetiginosa</i> , <i>Tecoma integra</i> , <i>Tecoma ipe</i> var. <i>integra</i> , <i>Tecoma ipe</i> var. <i>integrifolia</i> , <i>Tecoma ipe</i> f. <i>leucotricha</i>   | Bignoniaceae  | tajá pytá (GUG)                         | wood, bark                 | rheumatism, gout, diabetes, hepatic problems, digestive problems, blood circulation, hypotensive, purifying, calming, sedative<br>★ external topical use: scabies, shingles, herpes, rashes, various wounds | 20 g/l wood shavings or bark decoction, (M), (T)<br>★ 30 g/l bark decoction | (Scavone 2019 <sup>a</sup> )                               |
| <i>Hedychium coronarium</i> J.Koenig                    | <i>Amomum filiforme</i> , <i>Gandasulium coronarium</i> , <i>Gandasulium lingulatum</i> , <i>H. chrysoleucum</i> , <i>H. coronarium</i> var. <i>baimao</i> , <i>H. coronarium</i> var. <i>chrysoleucum</i> , <i>H. coronarium</i> var. <i>maximum</i> , <i>H. gandasulium</i> , <i>H. lingulatum</i> , <i>H. maximum</i> , <i>H. prophetae</i> , <i>H. spicatum</i> , <i>H. sulphureum</i> , <i>Kaempferia</i> H.   | Zingiberaceae | caña brava (ES-PY)                      | rhizome                    | antisiphilitic  |   | (Basualdo et al. 1991)                                     |
| <i>Hemionitis rufa</i> (L.) Sw.                         | <i>Acrostichum rufum</i> , <i>Gymnogramma rufa</i> , <i>Gymnopteris rufa</i> , <i>Neurogramma rufa</i> , <i>Pteris rufa</i>   | Pteridaceae   | doradilla (ES-PY), yerba dorada (ES-PY) | leaf                       | period regulation, period pain, abortive, genital tract inflammation, urinary tract problems, hepatic problems, cystoliths, gallstones, catarrh, bronchitis, cough, calming, sore throat gargle             | 20-30 g/l infusion, M, T  | (Scavone 2019 <sup>a</sup> , 2019 <sup>b</sup> )           |
| <i>Herreria montevidensis</i> Klotzsch ex Griseb.       | –   | Asparagaceae  | sarsaparrilla (ES-PY)                   | rhizome                    | diuretic, refreshing, blood purifying, urinary tract problems, LDL cholesterol regulation, rheumatism, gout, arthritis, antisiphylitic, diabetes, appendicitis prevention and treatment                     | 10 g/l mash, cold water maceration (T)<br>15 g/l decoction                  | (Basualdo et al. 1995; Scavone 2019 <sup>a</sup> )         |
| <i>Hypochaeris chillensis</i> (Kunth) Hieron.           | <i>Achyrophorus selloi</i> , <i>Hypochaeris brasiliensis</i> , <i>Hypochaeris brasiliensis</i> var. <i>brasiliensis</i> , <i>Leontodon chilense</i> , <i>Seriola brasiliensis</i>   | Compositae    | chicoria (ES-PY), achicoria (ES-PY)     | root                       | cough, laxative, purgative  | infusion  | (Schmeda-Hirschmann & Bordas 1990)                         |
| <i>Hypochaeris microcephala</i> (Sch.Bip.) Cabrera      | <i>Achyrophorus microcephalus</i> , <i>Hypochaeris brasiliensis</i> var. <i>microcephala</i> , <i>Hypochaeris microcephala</i> var. <i>microcephala</i> , <i>Seriola brasiliensis</i> var. <i>parviflora</i>  | Compositae    | achicoria (ES-PY)                       | root, stem                 | fertility regulation  | decoction   | (Arenas & Moreno Azorero 1977)                             |

|  |   |               |  |   |  |  |  |
|--|---|---------------|--|---|--|--|--|
| <i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i><br>D.Don          | <i>Jacaranda chelonina</i> , <i>Jacaranda ovalifolia</i>  | Bignoniaceae  | caroa (GUG)  | bark  | fertility regulation   | decoction, infusion,<br>M                              | (Arenas & Moreno<br>Azorero 1977)  |
| <i>Jatropha isabellei</i><br>Müll.Arg.         | <i>J. antisiphilitica</i> , <i>J. gossypifolia</i> var. <i>grandifolia</i> , <i>J. gossypifolia</i> var. <i>guaranitica</i> , <i>J. gossypifolia</i> var. <i>isabellei</i> , <i>J. gossypifolia</i> var. <i>palmata</i> , <i>J. gossypifolia</i> var. <i>rhubifolia</i> , <i>J. isabellei</i> var. <i>antisiphilitica</i> , <i>J. isabellei</i> var. <i>cuneifolia</i> , <i>J. isabellei</i> var. <i>grandifolia</i> , <i>J. isabellei</i> var. <i>guaranitica</i> , <i>J. isabellei</i> var. <i>palmata</i> , <i>J. isabellei</i> var. <i>rhubifolia</i> , <i>J. rigidifolia</i> , <i>J. rigidifolia</i> var. <i>glabrescens</i>   | Euphorbiaceae | yaguá rová (GUG)<br>jaguarova (GUG)                              | root, aerial part   | rheumatism<br>★ rheumatism, gout, abortive, hypotensive, blood purifying   | cold water maceration<br>★ 15 g/l, decoction, infusion | (Arenas & Moreno Azorero 1977; Basualdo et al. 1991; Scavone 2019 <sup>a</sup> )   |
| <i>Jungia floribunda</i> Less.                 | <i>Jungia affinis</i> , <i>Jungia floribunda</i> var. <i>affinis</i> , <i>Jungia floribunda</i> var. <i>floribunda</i> , <i>Jungia pubescens</i> var. <i>floribunda</i> , <i>Jungia pubescens</i> var. <i>tomentosa</i> , <i>Jungia pyramidalis</i> , <i>Jungia tomentosa</i>   | Compositae    | Jagueté pó (GUG)   | leaf  | antiinflammatory, blood purifying, diabetes, internal infections<br>topical use: wound cleanse, sores, ulcers, snake bite cleanse  | decoction, infusion                                    | (Schmeda-Hirschmann & Bordas 1990; Scavone 2019 <sup>b</sup> )   |
| <i>Lepidium bonariense</i> L.                  | <i>L. bonariense</i> var. <i>bonariense</i> , <i>L. bonariense</i> var. <i>hirsutulum</i> , <i>L. bonariense</i> f. <i>microcarpum</i> , <i>L. bonariense</i> var. <i>microcarpum</i> , <i>L. bonariense</i> var. <i>pseudovirginicum</i> , <i>L. mendocinum</i> , <i>Nasturtium bonariense</i> , <i>Thlaspi bonariense</i> , <i>Thlaspi multifidum</i> , <i>Thlaspi pinnatifidum</i>   | Brassicaceae  | mastuerzo (ES-PY)  | aerial part   | hepatitis, urinary tract infections  | decoction  | (Degen de Arrúa & González 2014)   |
| <i>Matricaria chamomilla</i> L.                | <i>Camomilla deflexa</i> , <i>Chamaemelum suaveolens</i> , <i>Chamaemelum vulgare</i> , <i>Chamomilla chamomilla</i> , <i>Chamomilla courrantiana</i> , <i>Chamomilla officinalis</i> , <i>Chamomilla patens</i> , <i>Chamomilla recutita</i> , <i>Chamomilla recutita</i> subsp. <i>recutita</i> , <i>Chamomilla vulgaris</i> , <i>Chrysanthemum chamomilla</i> , <i>Chrysanthemum suaveolens</i> , <i>Courrantia chamomilloides</i> , <i>M. bayeri</i> , <i>M. capitellata</i> , <i>M. chamomilla</i> var. <i>chamomilla</i> , <i>M. chamomilla</i> f. <i>courrantiana</i> , <i>M. chamomilla</i> f. <i>kochiana</i> , <i>M. chamomilla</i> f. <i>pusilla</i> , <i>M. chamomilla</i> var. <i>pusilla</i> , <i>M. chamomilla</i> subsp. <i>pusilla</i> , <i>M. chamomilla</i> var. <i>recutita</i> , <i>M. chamomilla</i> var. <i>recutita</i> , <i>M. chamomilla</i> f. <i>suaveolens</i> , <i>M. courrantiana</i> , <i>M. exigua</i> , <i>M. kochiana</i> , <i>M. pusilla</i> , <i>M. recutita</i> , <i>M. recutita</i> var. <i>coronata</i> , <i>M. recutita</i> var. <i>kochiana</i> , <i>M. recutita</i> var. <i>recutita</i> , <i>M. salina</i> , <i>M. suaveolens</i> | Compositae    | manzanilla (ES-PY)   | flower  | topical compresses: cutaneous inflammations, infected wounds, ulcers, dermatitis, insect bites and stings;<br>tonic, digestive, dyspepsia, hepatic and biliary obstructions, stomach ache, heartburn, spasms, urinary tract inflammations, nausea, diarrhoea, sedative, anti-anxiety, calming, spasmolytic | decoction  | (Degen de Arrúa & González 2014; Scavone 2019 <sup>b</sup> )   |
| <i>Maytenus ilicifolia</i> Mart.<br>ex Reissek | <i>Celastrus spinifolius</i> , <i>M. aquifolium</i> , <i>M. hassleri</i> , <i>M. pilcomayensis</i>  | Celastraceae  | cangorosa (ES-PY), kangorosa (GUG), ★ kangorosa rapo pirê (GUG), | rhizome, seedling, leaf, stem<br>◆ root;<br>★ rhizome bark;<br>◇ bark | abortive, amenorrhoea, cancer, ulcers, spasmolytic, intimate hygiene, eczema, prostatitis, antioxidant, hypotensive, digestive;<br>◆ diuretic, wound cleanse (topical), wound healing (topical)<br>◇ anticancerigenous, sedative, expectorant, toothache, anti colic, gastrointestinal infections          | 20 g/l leaf/bark/root or mixture, decoction, infusion  | (Arenas & Moreno Azorero 1977; Basualdo et al. 1995; Degen de Arrúa & González 2014; Scavone 2019 <sup>a</sup> , 2019 <sup>b</sup> ) |

|                           |  |           |                 |      |                      |  |
|---------------------------|--|-----------|-----------------|------|----------------------|--|
| <i>Melia azedarach</i> L. | <i>Azedara speciosa</i> , <i>Azedarach commelini</i> , <i>Azedarach deleteria</i> , <i>Azedarach fraxinifolia</i> , <i>Azedarach odoratum</i> , <i>Azedarach sempervirens</i> , <i>Azedarach sempervirens</i> var. <i>glabrior</i> , <i>Azedarach sempervirens</i> f. <i>incisodentata</i> , <i>Azedarach sempervirens</i> f. <i>longifoliola</i> , <i>Azedarach sempervirens</i> f. <i>subdentata</i> , <i>M. angustifolia</i> , <i>M. australis</i> , <i>M. azedarach</i> var. <i>glabrior</i> , <i>M. azedarach</i> var. <i>intermedia</i> , <i>M. azedarach</i> var. <i>subtripinnata</i> , <i>M. azedarach</i> var. <i>toosendan</i> , <i>M. birmanica</i> , <i>M. bukayun</i> , <i>M. chinensis</i> , <i>M. cochinchinensis</i> , <i>M. commelini</i> , <i>M. composita</i> , <i>M. dubia</i> , <i>M. florida</i> , <i>M. guineensis</i> , <i>M. japonica</i> , <i>M. japonica</i> var. <i>semperflorens</i> , <i>M. orientalis</i> , <i>M. sambucina</i> , <i>M. sempervirens</i> , <i>M. toosendan</i> | Meliaceae | paraíso (ES-PY) | root | fertility regulation | decoction, infusion (Arenas & Moreno Azorero 1977) |
|---------------------------|--|-----------|-----------------|------|----------------------|--|

|                              |   |          |                         |           |                                |                           |
|------------------------------|---|----------|-------------------------|-----------|--------------------------------|---------------------------|
| <i>Musa × paradisiaca</i> L. | <p><i>Karkandela × malabarica</i>, <i>M. × acutibracteata</i>, <i>M. × althurica</i>, <i>M. × aphurica</i>, <i>M. × arakanensis</i>, <i>M. × bacoba</i>, <i>M. balbisiana</i> var. <i>vittata</i>, <i>M. × berteroi</i>, <i>M. × bidigitalis</i>, <i>M. × carolinae</i>, <i>M. × champa</i>, <i>M. × chapara</i>, <i>M. × chiliocarpa</i>, <i>M. × consociata</i>, <i>M. × corbieri</i>, <i>M. × corniculata</i>, <i>M. × dacca</i>, <i>M. × decrescens</i>, <i>M. × decrescens</i> var. <i>pembuki</i>, <i>M. × decrescens</i> var. <i>rubromaculata</i>, <i>M. × decrescens</i> var. <i>viridis</i>, <i>M. × discolor</i>, <i>M. × dulcissima</i>, <i>M. × emasculata</i>, <i>M. × emasculata</i> var. <i>kiala</i>, <i>M. × emasculata</i> var. <i>kimbende</i>, <i>M. × emasculata</i> var. <i>lomba</i>, <i>M. × emasculata</i> var. <i>zengani</i>, <i>M. × humilis</i>, <i>M. × ingrata</i>, <i>M. × jaheri</i>, <i>M. × maculata</i>, <i>M. × megalocarpa</i>, <i>M. × mensaria</i>, <i>M. × mirabilis</i>, <i>M. × nigra</i>, <i>M. × odorata</i>, <i>M. × oleracea</i>, <i>M. × pallida</i>, <i>M. × paradisiaca</i> var. <i>acicularis</i>, <i>M. × paradisiaca</i> var. <i>bende</i>, <i>M. × paradisiaca</i> var. <i>bilul</i>, <i>M. × paradisiaca</i> var. <i>champa</i>, <i>M. × paradisiaca</i> var. <i>cinerea</i>, <i>M. × paradisiaca</i> var. <i>coarctata</i>, <i>M. × paradisiaca</i> var. <i>compressa</i>, <i>M. × paradisiaca</i> var. <i>coriacea</i>, <i>M. × paradisiaca</i> var. <i>corniculata</i>, <i>M. × paradisiaca</i> var. <i>dacca</i>, <i>M. × paradisiaca</i> f. <i>dongila</i>, <i>M. × paradisiaca</i> var. <i>exsiccata</i>, <i>M. × paradisiaca</i> var. <i>fatua</i>, <i>M. × paradisiaca</i> f. <i>funu-nua</i>, <i>M. × paradisiaca</i> var. <i>glaberrima</i>, <i>M. × paradisiaca</i> var. <i>glauca</i>, <i>M. × paradisiaca</i> f. <i>kilola</i>, <i>M. × paradisiaca</i> var. <i>kitebbe</i>, <i>M. × paradisiaca</i> var. <i>lacatan</i>, <i>M. × paradisiaca</i> var. <i>longa</i>, <i>M. × paradisiaca</i> var. <i>lunaris</i>, <i>M. × paradisiaca</i> var. <i>magna</i>, <i>M. × paradisiaca</i> var. <i>martabarica</i>, <i>M. × paradisiaca</i> var. <i>maxima</i>, <i>M. × paradisiaca</i> var. <i>mensaria</i>, <i>M. × paradisiaca</i> subsp. <i>normalis</i>, <i>M. × paradisiaca</i> var. <i>odorata</i>, <i>M. × paradisiaca</i> var. <i>oleracea</i>, <i>M. × paradisiaca</i> var. <i>papillosa</i>, <i>M. × paradisiaca</i> var. <i>punctata</i>, <i>M. × paradisiaca</i> var. <i>purpurascens</i>, <i>M. × paradisiaca</i> var. <i>regia</i>, <i>M. × paradisiaca</i> var. <i>rubra</i>, <i>M. × paradisiaca</i> var. <i>sanguinea</i>, <i>M. × paradisiaca</i> subsp. <i>sapientum</i>, <i>M. paradisiaca</i> subsp. <i>sapientum</i>, <i>M. paradisiaca</i> var. <i>sapientum</i>, <i>M. × paradisiaca</i> f. <i>seluka</i>, <i>M. × paradisiaca</i> var. <i>suaveolens</i>, <i>M. × paradisiaca</i> var. <i>subrubea</i>, <i>M. × paradisiaca</i> var. <i>ternatensis</i>, <i>M. × paradisiaca</i> var. <i>tetragona</i>, <i>M. × paradisiaca</i> var. <i>tombak</i>, <i>M. × paradisiaca</i> f. <i>tuba</i>, <i>M. × paradisiaca</i> var. <i>ulnaris</i>, <i>M. × paradisiaca</i> var. <i>violacea</i>, <i>M. × paradisiaca</i> var. <i>viridis</i>, <i>M. × paradisiaca</i> var. <i>vittata</i>, <i>M. × polycarpa</i>, <i>M. × prematura</i>, <i>M. × protractorachis</i>, <i>M. × purpureotomentosa</i>, <i>M. × sapidisiaca</i>, <i>M. × sapientum</i>, <i>M. × sapientum</i> var. <i>americana</i>, <i>M. × sapientum</i> var. <i>angao</i>, <i>M. × sapientum</i> var. <i>baca</i>, <i>M. × sapientum</i> var. <i>binutig</i>, <i>M. × sapientum</i> var. <i>canara</i>, <i>M. × sapientum</i> var. <i>canaya</i>, <i>M. × sapientum</i> var. <i>champa</i>, <i>M. × sapientum</i> var. <i>cinerea</i>, <i>M. × sapientum</i> var. <i>compressa</i>, <i>M. × sapientum</i> var. <i>cubensis</i>, <i>M. × sapientum</i> var. <i>dacca</i>, <i>M. × sapientum</i> var. <i>daryao</i>, <i>M. × sapientum</i> var. <i>dinalaga</i>, <i>M. × sapientum</i> var. <i>dool</i>, <i>M. ×</i></p> | Musaceae | pacová hů (GUG) rhizome | hepatitis | mash, cold water<br>maceration | (Basualdo et al.<br>1991) |
|------------------------------|---|----------|-------------------------|-----------|--------------------------------|---------------------------|



sapientum f. dubia, M. × sapientum var. dubia, M. × sapientum var. eda, M. × sapientum var. fieleto, M. × sapientum var. flabellata, M. × sapientum var. galatayan, M. × sapientum var. garangao, M. × sapientum var. glaberrima, M. × sapientum var. glauca, M. × sapientum var. grandis, M. × sapientum var. humilis, M. × sapientum var. inarnibal, M. × sapientum var. kinamay, M. × sapientum var. lacatan, M. × sapientum var. longa, M. × sapientum var. martabarica, M. × sapientum var. mensaria, M. × sapientum var. odorata, M. × sapientum var. padilat, M. × sapientum var. pamotion, M. × sapientum var. pelipia, M. × sapientum var. principe, M. × sapientum var. putian, M. × sapientum var. raines, M. × sapientum var. regia, M. × sapientum var. rubra, M. × sapientum var. sanguinea, M. × sapientum var. sarocsoc, M. × sapientum var. satama, M. × sapientum var. sision, M. × sapientum var. suaveolens, M. × sapientum var. ternatensis, M. × sapientum var. tombak, M. × sapientum var. tudlong, M. × sapientum var. tuldoc, M. × sapientum var. violacea, M. × sapientum var. vittata, M. × trichocarpa, M. × vittata

|                                    |  |                |                  |             |                      |                     |                                    |
|------------------------------------|--|----------------|------------------|-------------|----------------------|---------------------|------------------------------------|
| <i>Passiflora cincinnata</i> Mast. | <i>Passiflora cincinnata</i> var. <i>imbricata</i> , <i>Passiflora cincinnata</i> var. <i>minor</i> , <i>Passiflora corumbaensis</i> , <i>Passiflora perlobata</i>   | Passifloraceae | mburukuja (GUG)  | stem, leaf  | fertility regulation | decoction, infusion | (Arenas & Moreno Azorero 1977)     |
| <i>Pectis odorata</i> Griseb.      | <i>Pectis odorata</i> f. <i>odorata</i>  | Compositae     | guazú kaá (GUG)  | whole plant | digestive            | decoction           | (Schmeda-Hirschmann & Bordas 1990) |
| <i>Persea americana</i> Mill.      | <i>Laurus persea</i> , <i>P. americana</i> var. <i>americana</i> , <i>P. americana</i> var. <i>angustifolia</i> , <i>P. americana</i> var. <i>drimyfolia</i> , <i>P. americana</i> var. <i>floccosa</i> , <i>P. americana</i> var. <i>nubigena</i> , <i>P. drimyfolia</i> , <i>P. edulis</i> , <i>P. floccosa</i> , <i>P. gigantea</i> , <i>P. gratissima</i> , <i>P. gratissima</i> var. <i>drimyfolia</i> , <i>P. gratissima</i> var. <i>macrophylla</i> , <i>P. gratissima</i> var. <i>melanocarpa</i> , <i>P. gratissima</i> var. <i>oblonga</i> , <i>P. gratissima</i> var. <i>praecox</i> , <i>P. gratissima</i> var. <i>vulgaris</i> , <i>P. leiogyna</i> , <i>P. nubigena</i> , <i>P. nubigena</i> var. <i>guatemalensis</i> , <i>P. paucitriplinervia</i> , <i>P. persea</i> , <i>P. steyermarkii</i> | Lauraceae      | aguacate (ES-PY) | leaf        | fertility regulation | decoction, T        | (Arenas & Moreno Azorero 1977)     |

|  |   |                |  |             |   |   |  |
|--|---|----------------|--|-------------|---|---|--|
| <i>Persicaria punctata</i><br>(Elliott) Small  | <i>Discolenta punctata</i> , <i>P. punctata</i> var. <i>eciliata</i> , <i>P. punctata</i> var. <i>tacubayana</i> , <i>Polygonum acre</i> , <i>Polygonum acre</i> var. <i>aquatile</i> , <i>Polygonum acre</i> var. <i>brachystachyum</i> , <i>Polygonum acre</i> var. <i>confertiflorum</i> , <i>Polygonum acre</i> var. <i>leptostachyum</i> , <i>Polygonum acre</i> var. <i>majus</i> , <i>Polygonum acre</i> var. <i>riparium</i> , <i>Polygonum antihaemorrhoidale</i> var. <i>aquatile</i> , <i>Polygonum antihaemorrhoidale</i> f. <i>aquatile</i> , <i>Polygonum antihaemorrhoidale</i> f. <i>riparium</i> , <i>Polygonum antihaemorrhoidale</i> var. <i>riparium</i> , <i>Polygonum epilobioides</i> , <i>Polygonum punctatum</i> , <i>Polygonum punctatum</i> var. <i>aquatile</i> , <i>Polygonum punctatum</i> var. <i>confertiflorum</i> , <i>Polygonum punctatum</i> var. <i>ellipticum</i> , <i>Polygonum punctatum</i> var. <i>leptostachyum</i> , <i>Polygonum punctatum</i> var. <i>littorale</i> , <i>Polygonum punctatum</i> f. <i>longicollum</i> , <i>Polygonum punctatum</i> var. <i>mexicanum</i> , <i>Polygonum punctatum</i> var. <i>parviflorum</i> , <i>Polygonum punctatum</i> var. <i>parvum</i> , <i>Polygonum punctatum</i> var. <i>riparium</i> , <i>Polygonum punctatum</i> f. <i>stipitatum</i> , <i>Polygonum punctatum</i> var. <i>tacubayanum</i> | Polygonaceae   | ka'a tai (GUG)                         | stem, leaf  | fertility regulation  | decoction, T  | (Arenas & Moreno Azorero 1977)                             |
| <i>Petroselinum crispum</i><br>(Mill.) Fuss    | <i>Apium crispum</i> , <i>Apium petroselinum</i> , <i>Apium petroselinum</i> var. <i>angustifolium</i> , <i>Apium petroselinum</i> var. <i>variegatum</i> , <i>Apium petroselinum</i> var. <i>vulgare</i> , <i>Carum petroselinum</i> , <i>Cnidium petroselinum</i> , <i>P. crispum</i> var. <i>angustifolium</i> , <i>P. crispum</i> f. <i>angustifolium</i> , <i>P. crispum</i> f. <i>variegatum</i> , <i>P. crispum</i> f. <i>vulgare</i> , <i>P. crispum</i> var. <i>vulgare</i> , <i>P. hortense</i> , <i>P. petroselinum</i> , <i>P. sativum</i> , <i>P. sativum</i> var. <i>variegatum</i> , <i>P. sativum</i> var. <i>vulgare</i> , <i>P. vulgare</i> , <i>Peucedanum petroselinum</i> , <i>Selinum petroselinum</i> , <i>Wydleria portoricensis</i>  | Apiaceae       | perejil (ES-PY)                        | stem        | diuretic, icterus, hepatic problems, spleen problems, aphrodisiac, asthma, depurative, antianemic, convalescence improvement, flatulence, heartburn, breast milk production increase, topical use: festering wounds cleanse, mouth ulcers, skin pigmentation regulation |   | (Arenas & Moreno Azorero 1977; Scavone 2019 <sup>b</sup> ) |
| <i>Pfaffia glomerata</i><br>(Spreng.) Pedersen | <i>Alternanthera glauca</i> , <i>Gomphrena dunaliana</i> , <i>Gomphrena glauca</i> , <i>Gomphrena luzuliflora</i> , <i>Gomphrena stenophylla</i> , <i>Iresine glomerata</i> , <i>Mogiphanes dunaliana</i> , <i>Mogiphanes glauca</i> , <i>P. divergens</i> , <i>P. dunaliana</i> , <i>P. fiebrigii</i> , <i>P. glabrescens</i> , <i>P. glauca</i> , <i>P. glomerata</i> var. <i>squarrosa</i> , <i>P. iresinoides</i> var. <i>angustifolia</i> , <i>P. iresinoides</i> var. <i>luzuliflora</i> , <i>P. luzuliflora</i> , <i>P. luzuliflora</i> var. <i>colombiana</i> , <i>P. luzuliflora</i> var. <i>elliptica</i> , <i>P. luzuliflora</i> f. <i>gracilis</i> , <i>P. luzuliflora</i> var. <i>microcephala</i> , <i>P. luzuliflora</i> var. <i>paniculata</i> , <i>P. luzuliflora</i> subsp. <i>squarrosa</i> , <i>P. luzuliflora</i> f. <i>virgata</i> , <i>P. stenophylla</i> , <i>P. stenophylla</i> var. <i>albiramea</i> , <i>P. stenophylla</i> var. <i>basilignosa</i> , <i>P. stenophylla</i> var. <i>foliosa</i> , <i>P. vana</i> , <i>Sertuenera glauca</i> , <i>Sertuenera luzulaeflora</i> , <i>Sertuenera luzuliflora</i>   | Amaranthaceae  | vatatilla/batatilla (ES-PY)            | root        | ★ wound cleanse (topical), diuretic, refreshing, purifying<br>◇ heartburn, icterus, kidney problems, gastrointestinal problems, constipation  | ★ 15 g/l infusion<br>◇ 15 g/l mash, cold water maceration – T (5g/l dosage for individuals with no constipation problems) | (Basualdo et al. 1995; Scavone 2019 <sup>a</sup> )         |
| <i>Phyllanthus orbiculatus</i><br>Rich.        | <i>Diasperus orbiculatus</i> , <i>Orbicularia orbiculata</i> , <i>Phyllanthus orbiculatus</i> var. <i>acutifolius</i> , <i>Phyllanthus orbiculatus</i> var. <i>intermedius</i> , <i>Phyllanthus orbiculatus</i> var. <i>lignescens</i> , <i>Phyllanthus orbiculatus</i> var. <i>rupestris</i> , <i>Phyllanthus poiretianus</i> , <i>Phyllanthus poiretianus</i> var. <i>acutifolius</i>   | Phyllanthaceae | para para'i (GUG), rompepedras (ES-PY) | aerial part | dissolution of calculi (kidney, gallbladder,  | 30 g/l decoction; (M), (T)  | (Scavone 2019 <sup>a</sup> )                               |

|   |  |                |  |                       |   |   |  |
|---|--|----------------|--|-----------------------|---|---|--|
| <i>Piper regnellii</i> (Miq.) C.DC.       | <i>Artanthe regnellii</i> , <i>P. epunctulatum</i> , <i>P. flabellinerve</i> , <i>P. fulvescens</i> , <i>P. fulvescens</i> var. <i>geraense</i> , <i>P. fulvescens</i> var. <i>subglabrum</i> , <i>P. pallescens</i> , <i>P. regnellii</i> var. <i>pallescens</i>  | Piperaceae     | jaguarundí (GUG)                               | aerial part, leaf     | sore throat, bronchitis, asthma, catarrh, expectorant,  | 20 g/l decoction, (M)   | (Degen de Arrúa & González 2014; Scavone 2019 <sup>a</sup> , 2019 <sup>b</sup> )   |
| <i>Plantago tomentosa</i> Lam.            | <i>P. achalensis</i> , <i>P. achalensis</i> var. <i>hirtula</i> , <i>P. achalensis</i> f. <i>minor</i> , <i>P. affinis</i> , <i>P. arechavaletae</i> , <i>P. bicallosa</i> var. <i>hirsutior</i> , <i>P. grisebachii</i> , <i>P. hypoalasia</i> , <i>P. hypoleuca</i> , <i>P. oreades</i> var. <i>lanuginosa</i> , <i>P. paralias</i> , <i>P. paralias</i> subsp. <i>affinis</i> , <i>P. paralias</i> subsp. <i>grisebachii</i> , <i>P. tomentosa</i> var. <i>achalensis</i> , <i>P. tomentosa</i> subsp. <i>affinis</i> , <i>P. tomentosa</i> subsp. <i>balansae</i> , <i>P. tomentosa</i> var. <i>brevifolia</i> , <i>P. tomentosa</i> var. <i>cordobensis</i> , <i>P. tomentosa</i> subsp. <i>dasytachys</i> , <i>P. tomentosa</i> var. <i>glabrescens</i> , <i>P. tomentosa</i> subsp. <i>grisebachii</i> , <i>P. tomentosa</i> subsp. <i>hypolasia</i> , <i>P. tomentosa</i> var. <i>lasiophylla</i> , <i>P. tomentosa</i> subsp. <i>leiocalyx</i> , <i>P. tomentosa</i> var. <i>mollior</i> , <i>P. tomentosa</i> subsp. <i>paralias</i> , <i>P. tomentosa</i> subsp. <i>petiolata</i> , <i>P. tomentosa</i> var. <i>saxicola</i> , <i>P. tomentosa</i> subsp. <i>schlechtendaliana</i> , <i>P. tomentosa</i> subsp. <i>selloana</i> , <i>P. tomentosa</i> subsp. <i>tomentosa</i> | Plantaginaceae | llantén de tierra (ES-PY), llantén kokue (GUG) | whole plant           | abdominal inflammation, gastritis, digestive, stomach ache, gastrointestinal inflammation, cholangitis, antiinflammatory, diuretic, blood purifier, topical: wound cleanse, varicose ulcers, eczema | decoction, infusion, cold water macerate  | (Degen de Arrúa & González 2014; Scavone 2019 <sup>a</sup> , 2019 <sup>b</sup> )   |
| <i>Plinia peruviana</i> (Poir.) Govacrts  | <i>Eugenia cauliflora</i> , <i>Eugenia guapurium</i> , <i>Eugenia rabeniana</i> , <i>Guapurium fruticosum</i> , <i>Guapurium peruvianum</i> , <i>Myrciaria guapurium</i> , <i>Myrciaria peruviana</i> , <i>Myrciaria peruviana</i> var. <i>trunciflora</i> , <i>Myrciaria trunciflora</i> , <i>P. trunciflora</i>  | Myrtaceae      | yvapurú (GUG)                                  | fruit rind            | diarrhoea   | decoction ( <i>Spermacoce verticillata</i> and <i>Staelia thymoides</i> can be added) | (Schmeda Hirschmann 1988)  |
| <i>Plinia rivularis</i> (Cambess.) Rotman | <i>Eugenia hagendorffii</i> , <i>Eugenia rivularis</i> , <i>Eugenia variifolia</i> , <i>Myrcia gramulata</i> , <i>Myrcia silvatica</i> , <i>Myrciaria baporeti</i> , <i>Myrciaria hagendorffii</i> , <i>Myrciaria rivularis</i> , <i>Myrciaria rivularis</i> var. <i>baporeti</i> , <i>Myrciariopsis baporeti</i> , <i>P. baporeti</i> , <i>Siphoneugena baporeti</i> , <i>Siphoneugena legrandii</i>  | Myrtaceae      | yvaporóity (GUG)                               | bark                  | topical use: wound cleanse  | decoction   | (Schmeda Hirschmann 1988)  |
| <i>Pluchea sagittalis</i> Less.           | –  | Compositae     | yerba lucero / yerba de lucero (ES-PY)         | ★ aerial part; ◇ leaf | digestive, diarrhoea, hepatic regulation, heartburn, flatulence, sore throat  | ★ 15 g/l decoction, infusion, (M), (T); ◇ 5 g/l infusion of dry leaves                | (Schmeda-Hirschmann & Bordas 1990; Scavone 2019 <sup>a</sup> , 2019 <sup>b</sup> ) |
| <i>Porophyllum lanceolatum</i> DC.        | <i>P. curticeps</i> , <i>P. excertum</i> , <i>P. exsertum</i> , <i>P. lanceolatum</i> var. <i>angustius</i> , <i>P. lanceolatum</i> var. <i>corymbosum</i> , <i>P. lanceolatum</i> f. <i>depauperata</i> , <i>P. lanceolatum</i> f. <i>foetens</i> , <i>P. lanceolatum</i> var. <i>genuinum</i> , <i>P. lanceolatum</i> var. <i>glaucum</i> , <i>P. lanceolatum</i> var. <i>induratum</i> , <i>P. lanceolatum</i> var. <i>lanceolatum</i> , <i>P. lanceolatum</i> f. <i>lanceolatum</i> , <i>P. lanceolatum</i> var. <i>lineare</i> , <i>P. martii</i> , <i>P. prenanthoides</i>   | Compositae     | curupay mí (GUG)                               | whole plant           | rheumatism, tuberculosis, pulmonary problems  | decoction   | (Schmeda-Hirschmann & Bordas 1990)   |

|   |  |            |   |                                     |  |                         |   |
|---|--|------------|---|-------------------------------------|--|-------------------------|---|
| <i>Porophyllum ruderale</i> (Jacq.) Cass. | <i>Cacalia glandulosa</i> , <i>Cacalia P.</i> , <i>Cacalia ruderalis</i> , <i>Kleinia glandulosa</i> , <i>Kleinia P.</i> , <i>Kleinia ruderalis</i> , <i>P. ellipticum</i> , <i>P. ellipticum</i> var. <i>ellipticum</i> , <i>P. ellipticum</i> var. <i>intermedium</i> , <i>P. macrocephalum</i> var. <i>macrocephalum</i> , <i>P. macrolepidium</i> , <i>P. P.</i> , <i>P. ruderale</i> var. <i>angustifolium</i> , <i>P. ruderale</i> var. <i>ellipticum</i> , <i>P. ruderale</i> var. <i>glandulosum</i> , <i>P. ruderale</i> var. <i>macrolepidium</i> , <i>P. ruderale</i> f. <i>ruderale</i> , <i>P. ruderale</i> var. <i>ruderale</i> , <i>P. ruderale</i> subsp. <i>ruderale</i> , <i>P. ruderale</i> f. <i>suffruticosa</i> , <i>Tagetes integrifolia</i>  | Compositae | ryvú kaá (GUG)  | aerial part; ★ leaf                 | tuberculosis; ★ sore eyes  | decoction; ★ leaf juice | (Schmeda-Hirschmann & Bordas 1990)                    |
| <i>Psidium guajava</i> L.                 | <i>Guajava pumila</i> , <i>Guajava pyrifera</i> , <i>Myrtus guajava</i> , <i>Myrtus guajava</i> var. <i>pyrifera</i> , <i>P. angustifolium</i> , <i>P. aromaticum</i> , <i>P. cujavillus</i> , <i>P. cujavus</i> , <i>P. fragrans</i> , <i>P. guajava</i> var. <i>cujavillum</i> , <i>P. guajava</i> var. <i>guajava</i> , <i>P. guajava</i> var. <i>minor</i> , <i>P. guava</i> , <i>P. igatemyense</i> , <i>P. igatemyensis</i> , <i>P. intermedium</i> , <i>P. pomiferum</i> , <i>P. pomiferum</i> var. <i>sapidissimum</i> , <i>P. prostratum</i> , <i>P. pumilum</i> , <i>P. pumilum</i> var. <i>guadalupense</i> , <i>P. pyrifera</i> , <i>P. pyrifera</i> var. <i>glabrum</i> , <i>P. sapidissimum</i> , <i>P. vulgare</i> , <i>Syzygium ellipticum</i>   | Myrtaceae  | arasá (GUG), arazá (GUG), guayaba (ES-PY), guayaba (ES-PY), | ◇ leaf; ◆ fruit rind; ★ leaf, bark; | ◇ weight loss, diabetes, LDL cholesterol regulation, hepatic protection, cough, bronchitis, sore throat gargle, diarrhoea, dysentery, immunity increase, prostatitis cancer control, topical use: cleanse and disinfection for wounds, ulcers, vaginal bath; ◆ diarrhoea; ★ diarrhoea, digestive protection, gastritis, gastrointestinal problems; | decoction; ◆ infusion   | (Schmeda Hirschmann 1988, Scavone 2019 <sup>b</sup> ) |
| <i>Psidium guineense</i> Sw.              | <i>Campomanesia multiflora</i> , <i>Campomanesia tomentosa</i> , <i>Eugenia hauthalii</i> , <i>Eugenia hauthalii</i> , <i>Guajava albida</i> , <i>Guajava benthaliana</i> , <i>Guajava costa-ricensis</i> , <i>Guajava guineensis</i> , <i>Guajava laurifolia</i> , <i>Guajava mollis</i> , <i>Guajava multiflora</i> , <i>Guajava ooidea</i> , <i>Guajava polycarpa</i> , <i>Guajava schiedeana</i> , <i>Guajava ypanemense</i> , <i>Guajava ypanemensis</i> , <i>Mosiera guineensis</i> , <i>Myrtus guineensis</i> , <i>Myrtus hauthalii</i> , <i>P. albidum</i> , <i>P. araca</i> , <i>P. araca</i> var. <i>sampaionis</i> , <i>P. benthalianum</i> , <i>P. campicolum</i> , <i>P. chrysobalanoides</i> , <i>P. costa-ricense</i> , <i>P. dichotomum</i> , <i>P. jollyanum</i> , <i>P. laurifolium</i> , <i>P. lehmannii</i> , <i>P. minus</i> , <i>P. molle</i> , <i>P. molle</i> var. <i>gracile</i> , <i>P. molle</i> var. <i>robustum</i> , <i>P. monticola</i> , <i>P. monticola</i> var. <i>gracile</i> , <i>P. monticola</i> var. <i>robustum</i> , <i>P. multiflorum</i> , <i>P. ooideum</i> , <i>P. ooideum</i> var. <i>grandifolium</i> , <i>P. ooideum</i> var. <i>intermedium</i> , <i>P. ooideum</i> var. <i>longipedunculatum</i> , <i>P. ooideum</i> var. <i>parvifolium</i> , <i>P. polycarpon</i> , <i>P. popenoei</i> , <i>P. rotundifolium</i> , <i>P. rufinervium</i> , <i>P. schiedeana</i> , <i>P. schippii</i> , <i>P. sericiflorum</i> , <i>P. ypanemense</i> | Myrtaceae  | arasá (GUG), arazá (GUG), guayaba (ES-PY)                   | leaf; ◆ fruit rind                  | diarrhoea, astringent, dysentery, topical use: wound cleanse, vaginal bath, sore throat gargle; ◆ diarrhoea  | decoction; ◆ infusion   | (Schmeda Hirschmann 1988)                             |
| <i>Psidium nutans</i> O.Berg              | <i>Guajava nutans</i>  | Myrtaceae  | arasá pé hai (GUG)  | leaf                                | topical use: wound cleanse   | decoction               | (Schmeda Hirschmann 1988)                             |
| <i>Pterocaulon polystachyum</i> DC.       | <i>Pterocaulon polystachyum</i> var. <i>polystachyum</i>   | Compositae | toro kaá  | whole plant, aerial part            | gastrointestinal problems, diuretic; (In cattle to relieve "black diarrhoea")  | decoction               | (Schmeda-Hirschmann & Bordas 1990)                    |
| <i>Pterocaulon purpurascens</i> Malme     | –  | Compositae |   | leaf                                | toothache; (In horses topically, to relieve miasis)  | mash                    | (Schmeda-Hirschmann & Bordas 1990)                    |

|  |  |               |                                    |  |   |  |  |
|--|--|---------------|------------------------------------|--|---|--|--|
| <i>Rhynchosia edulis</i> Griseb.   | <i>Dolicholus apoloensis, Dolicholus ixodes, Dolicholus melanostictus, Dolicholus nigropunctatus, Eriosema edule, Eriosema nigropunctatum, Eriosema volubile, Eriosema volubile</i> f. <i>densiore, R. apoloensis, R. ixodes, R. melanosticta, R. nigropunctata, R. pinetorum, R. rariflora, R. rupicola</i> | Leguminosae   | urusu he'ē (GUG)                   | xylopodium, root                         | cough, bronchitis, expectorant; laxative, catarrh, asthma, whooping cough, refreshing, icterus, dyspepsia, calculi, lithiasis<br>★ leishmaniasis (with Kangorosa – <i>Maytenus ilicifolia</i> ) | 15 g/l decoction for gargling, decoction, infusion (M), cold water maceration (T);<br>★ 30 g/l macerate or infusion for external use | (Basualdo et al. 1995; Degen de Arrúa & González 2014; Scavone 2019 <sup>a</sup> , 2019 <sup>b</sup> ) |
| <i>Ruta graveolens</i> L.  | <i>R. hortensis</i>  | Rutaceae      | ruda (ES-PY)                       | leaf;<br>★ leaf, stem                    | inflammations, arthritis, rheumatism (topical application with friction);<br>★ fertility regulation   | alcohol macerate;<br>★ decoction, infusion, T  | (Arenas & Moreno Azorero 1977; Degen de Arrúa & González 2014)   |
| <i>Schinus terebinthifolia</i> Raddi   | <i>Rhus schinoides, Rhus trijuga, Sarcotheca bahiensis, S. mellisii, S. mucronulatus, S. terebinthifolia</i> var. <i>damaziana, S. terebinthifolia</i> var. <i>raddiana</i>  | Anacardiaceae | molle mi (GUG)                     | rhizome<br>★ aerial part<br>◇ stem, root | pharyngitis, tonsillitis<br>★ respiratory problems<br>◇ astringent  | decoction for gargling, infusion   | (Basualdo et al. 1995)   |
| <i>Schinus weinmannifolius</i> Engl.   | <i>S. chebataroffi, S. weinmannifolius</i> var. <i>pauciflorus, S. weinmannifolius</i> var. <i>weinmannifolius</i>   | Anacardiaceae | molle-i (GUG),<br>aguará yvá (GUG) | leaf, aerial part                        | throat infections, pharyngitis, tonsillitis, antirheumatic, uterus infections, stenosis of uterine cervix, pain calming (arthritis, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, gout)                        | cold water macerate, decoction   | (Degen de Arrúa & González 2014; Scavone 2019 <sup>a</sup> )   |
| <i>Schinus weinmannifolius</i> Engl.   | <i>Schinus chebataroffi, Schinus weinmannifolius</i> var. <i>pauciflorus, Schinus weinmannifolius</i> var. <i>weinmannifolius</i>  | Anacardiaceae | molle (GUG)                        | root, stem, leaf                         | fertility regulation  | decoction, infusion  | (Arenas & Moreno Azorero 1977)   |
| <i>Schinus weinmannifolia</i> var. <i>hassleri</i> (F.A.Barkley) F.A.Barkley | <i>S. molle</i> var. <i>hassleri, S. weinmannifolius</i> var. <i>angustifolius, S. weinmannifolius</i> f. <i>paucijuga</i>   | Anacardiaceae | molle (GUG)                        | rhizome                                  | pharyngitis, tonsillitis  | decoction for gargling, infusion   | (Basualdo et al. 1995)   |
| <i>Schinus weinmannifolia</i> var. <i>riedeliana</i> Engl.                   | <i>S. weinmannifolius</i> var. <i>intermedius, S. weinmannifolia</i> f. <i>glabrescens, S. weinmannifolia</i> var. <i>intermedia, S. weinmannifolia</i> f. <i>paucijuga</i>  | Anacardiaceae | molle-i (GUG)                      | rhizome                                  | pharyngitis, tonsillitis  | decoction for gargling, infusion   | (Basualdo et al. 1995)   |

|  |  |             |   |                                      |   |   |  |
|--|--|-------------|---|--------------------------------------|---|---|--|
| <i>Schkuhria pinnata</i> (Lam.) Kuntze ex Thell.                         | <i>Amblyopappus mendocinus</i> , <i>Hopkirkia anthemoides</i> , <i>Pectis pinnata</i> , <i>Rothia pinnata</i> , <i>Rothia pinnata</i> var. <i>pallida</i> , <i>Rothia pinnata</i> var. <i>pinnata</i> , <i>Rothia pinnata</i> var. <i>purpurascens</i> , <i>S. abrotanoides</i> , <i>S. abrotanoides</i> var. <i>abrotanoides</i> , <i>S. abrotanoides</i> var. <i>isopappa</i> , <i>S. abrotanoides</i> var. <i>pomasquiensis</i> , <i>S. advena</i> , <i>S. anthemoides</i> , <i>S. anthemoides</i> var. <i>wislizeni</i> , <i>S. anthemoides</i> var. <i>wrightii</i> , <i>S. bonariensis</i> , <i>S. coquimbana</i> , <i>S. glabrescens</i> , <i>S. isopappa</i> , <i>S. octoaristata</i> , <i>S. pinnata</i> , <i>S. pinnata</i> , <i>S. pinnata</i> var. <i>abrotanoides</i> , <i>S. pinnata</i> var. <i>octoaristata</i> , <i>S. pinnata</i> f. <i>pinnata</i> , <i>S. pinnata</i> var. <i>pinnata</i> , <i>S. pinnata</i> f. <i>pringlei</i> , <i>S. pinnata</i> var. <i>wislizeni</i> , <i>S. wislizeni</i> , <i>S. wislizeni</i> var. <i>frustrata</i> , <i>S. wislizeni</i> f. <i>wislizeni</i> , <i>S. wislizeni</i> var. <i>wislizeni</i> , <i>S. wislizeni</i> var. <i>wrightii</i> , <i>S. wrightii</i> , <i>Tetracarpum anthemoides</i> , <i>Tetracarpum flavum</i> , <i>Tetracarpum guatemalensis</i> , <i>Tetracarpum pringlei</i> , <i>Tetracarpum wrightii</i> | Compositae  | canchalagua (GUG)   | whole plant                          | digestive, bitter tonic, insecticide  | decoction, infusion   | (Schmeda-Hirschmann & Bordas 1990)   |
| <i>Senecio brasiliensis</i> (Spreng.) Less.                              | <i>Cineraria brasiliensis</i> , <i>Senecio amabilis</i> , <i>S. ambrosioides</i> , <i>S. brasiliensis</i> var. <i>brasiliensis</i> , <i>S. megapotamicus</i> , <i>S. schlechtendahlia</i> , <i>S. tripartitus</i>  | Compositae  |   | flowering top                        | depurative  | decoction, infusion, M, T   | (Schmeda-Hirschmann & Bordas 1990)   |
| <i>Senecio grisebachii</i> Baker   | <i>Senecio balansae</i> , <i>Senecio grisebachii</i> f. <i>grisebachii</i> , <i>Senecio grisebachii</i> var. <i>grisebachii</i> ,  | Compositae  | Agosto poty (GUG), Flor de Agosto (ES-PY)                         | flowering top                        | depurative  | decoction, infusion, M, T   | (Schmeda-Hirschmann & Bordas 1990)   |
| <i>Senna hirsuta</i> var. <i>leptocarpa</i> (Benth.) H.S.Irwin & Barneby | <i>Cassia leptocarpa</i> , <i>Cassia sulcata</i>   | Leguminosae | taperyvá hú (GUG)   | xylopodium                           | antiparasitic   | infusion  | (Basualdo et al. 1991)   |
| <i>Senna occidentalis</i> (L.) Link                                      | <i>Cassia caroliniana</i> , <i>Cassia ciliata</i> , <i>Cassia falcata</i> , <i>Cassia foetida</i> , <i>Cassia macradenia</i> , <i>Cassia obliquifolia</i> , <i>Cassia occidentalis</i> , <i>Cassia occidentalis</i> var. <i>arista</i> , <i>Cassia occidentalis</i> var. <i>aristata</i> , <i>Cassia planisiliqua</i> , <i>Cassia plumieri</i> , <i>Ditramexa occidentalis</i>   | Leguminosae | taperyvá hú (GUG), payé miri óva (GUG), tarerekih/tererekih (GUG) | xylopodium, root, leaf; ★ seed (raw) | fertility regulation, antiparasitic, antimalaric, antipyretic; ★ antimalaric, antipyretic, antianemic, tonic  | decoction, infusion; ★ 15 g in 250 ml of water, infusion macerate | (Arenas & Moreno Azorero 1977; Basualdo et al. 1991; Bertoni 2008)               |
| <i>Sida cordifolia</i> L.  | <i>Malvastrum cordifolium</i> , <i>Malvinda cordifolia</i> , <i>S. altheifolia</i> , <i>S. conferta</i> , <i>S. cordifolia</i> var. <i>altheifolia</i> , <i>S. cordifolia</i> var. <i>conferta</i> , <i>S. decagyna</i> , <i>S. herbacea</i> , <i>S. holosericea</i> , <i>S. maculata</i> , <i>S. micans</i> , <i>S. pellita</i> , <i>S. pungens</i> , <i>S. rotundifolia</i> , <i>S. rotundifolia</i> , <i>S. velutina</i>  | Malvaceae   | malva blanca (ES-PY)  | flowering top, root, leaf            | baths, respiratory inflammation, hygiene, oophoritis, cough, catarrh, asthma, bronchitis, blood pressure elevator, wound cleanse and healing (topical), mouth ulcers (topical), cutaneous ulcers (topical), | decoction   | (Degen de Arrúa & González 2014; Scavone 2019 <sup>a</sup> , 2019 <sup>b</sup> ) |
| <i>Smilax fluminensis</i> Steud.   | <i>S. china</i> , <i>S. syringoides</i> , <i>S. syringoides</i> var. <i>multiflora</i> , <i>S. syringoides</i> var. <i>syringoides</i>   | Smilacaceae | juapecã (GUG)   | rhizome                              | abortive, hemostatic, gastritis   | decoction (M), infusion   | (Basualdo et al. 1995)   |
| <i>Solanum paniculatum</i> L.  | <i>S. chloroleucum</i> , <i>S. jubeba</i> , <i>S. macronema</i> , <i>S. manoelii</i>   | Solanaceae  | juruveva (GUG)  | leaf                                 | inflammations, asthma, bronchitis, purifying, gastritis   | decoction (M), infusion   | (Degen de Arrúa & González 2014)   |

|                                     |   |            |  |                       |  |   |  |
|-------------------------------------|---|------------|--|-----------------------|--|---|--|
| <i>Solanum sisymbriifolium</i> Lam. | <i>S. sisymbriifolium</i> f. <i>lilacinum</i>   | Solanaceae | ñuati pytã (GUG)                                       | root, leaf;<br>◇ root | diuretic, refreshing, hypotensive, kidney treatment, icterus, cirrhosis, antiinflammatory, colic; rheumatism, gout<br>★ gallstone and calculi expulsion;<br>◇ abortive | 25 g/l mashed root, or mixed root 15 g, leaf 10 g, decoction, infusion;<br>★ with parapara'i ( <i>Phyllanthus orbiculatus</i> ) and kurugua'i powder ( <i>Dioclea violacea</i> );<br>◇ decoction, infusion, T | (Arenas & Moreno Azorero 1977; Basualdo et al. 1995; Degen de Arrúa & González 2014; Scavone 2019 <sup>a</sup> ) |
| <i>Solidago chilensis</i> Meyen     | <i>Aster polyglossa</i> , <i>S. bonariensis</i> , <i>S. chilensis</i> var. <i>chilensis</i> , <i>S. coquimba</i> , <i>S. linearifolia</i> , <i>S. linearifolia</i> var. <i>brachypoda</i> , <i>S. linearifolia</i> var. <i>linearifolia</i> , <i>S. marginella</i> , <i>S. marginella</i> var. <i>marginella</i> , <i>S. marginella</i> var. <i>sublanceolata</i> , <i>S. microglossa</i> , <i>S. microglossa</i> var. <i>linearifolia</i> , <i>S. microglossa</i> var. <i>megapotamica</i> , <i>S. microglossa</i> var. <i>microglossa</i> , <i>S. nitidula</i> , <i>S. odora</i> , <i>S. odora</i> var. <i>odora</i> , <i>S. polyglossa</i> , <i>S. repens</i> , <i>S. vulneraria</i>   | Compositae | mbuy, mbuy saiyti, typychá morotí, cohete ruguay (GUG) | root, flower          | diuretic, anthelmintic;<br>★ diuretic, cooling   | decoction, infusion;<br>★ mashed root, T  | (Schmeda-Hirschmann & Bordas 1990)   |
| <i>Sonchus oleraceus</i> (L.) L.    | <i>Carduus amplexicaulis</i> , <i>S. angustissimus</i> , <i>S. asper</i> , <i>S. australis</i> , <i>S. ciliatus</i> , <i>S. fabrae</i> , <i>S. glaber</i> , <i>S. gracilis</i> , <i>S. lacerus</i> , <i>S. laevis</i> , <i>S. longifolius</i> , <i>S. macrotus</i> , <i>S. oleraceus</i> subsp. <i>angustissimus</i> , <i>S. oleraceus</i> var. <i>integrifolius</i> , <i>S. oleraceus</i> var. <i>lacerus</i> , <i>S. oleraceus</i> var. <i>oleraceus</i> , <i>S. oleraceus</i> subsp. <i>oleraceus</i> , <i>S. oleraceus</i> f. <i>oleraceus</i> , <i>S. oleraceus</i> var. <i>triangularis</i> , <i>S. pallescens</i> , <i>S. parviflorus</i> , <i>S. reversus</i> , <i>S. rivularis</i> , <i>S. roseus</i> , <i>S. royleanus</i> , <i>S. runcinatus</i> , <i>S. schimperi</i> , <i>S. schmidianus</i> , <i>S. spinulifolius</i> , <i>S. subbipinnatifidus</i> , <i>S. sundaicus</i> , <i>S. tenerrimus</i> , <i>S. umbellifer</i> , <i>S. zacinthoides</i>  | Compositae | cerraja (ES-PY)  | leaf                  | diuretic   | decoction, infusion   | (Schmeda-Hirschmann & Bordas 1990)   |
| <i>Spermacoce verticillata</i> L.   | <i>Bigelovia verticillata</i> , <i>Borreria commutata</i> , <i>Borreria globularioides</i> , <i>Borreria graminifolia</i> , <i>Borreria kohautiana</i> , <i>Borreria laevigata</i> , <i>Borreria minima</i> , <i>Borreria molleri</i> , <i>Borreria oaxacana</i> , <i>Borreria oligodonta</i> , <i>Borreria podocephala</i> , <i>Borreria podocephala</i> var. <i>pumila</i> , <i>Borreria stricta</i> , <i>Borreria suaveolens</i> f. <i>rigidior</i> , <i>Borreria thymocephala</i> , <i>Borreria verticillata</i> , <i>Borreria verticillata</i> var. <i>brevifolia</i> , <i>Borreria verticillata</i> var. <i>caesia</i> , <i>Borreria verticillata</i> var. <i>thymiformis</i> , <i>S. fruticosa</i> , <i>S. globosa</i> , <i>S. graminifolia</i> , <i>S. hyssopifolia</i> , <i>S. laeta</i> , <i>S. laevigata</i> , <i>S. minima</i> , <i>S. molleri</i> , <i>S. mucronata</i> , <i>S. oaxacana</i> , <i>S. oligodonta</i> , <i>S. podocephala</i> , <i>S. polycephala</i> , <i>S. reclinata</i> , <i>S. stellata</i> , <i>S. thymocephala</i> , <i>Tardavel verticillata</i> | Rubiaceae  | typychá acá boto (GUG)                                 | aerial part           | diarrhoea  | decoction with <i>Staelia thymoides</i> and <i>Plinia peruviana</i>   | (Schmeda-Hirschmann 1988)  |

|   |   |              |                                 |                         |  |   |  |
|---|---|--------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|--|---|--|
| <i>Sporobolus indicus</i> (L.) R.Br.                            | <i>Agrostis elongata, Agrostis indica, Agrostis orientalis, Agrostis tenacissima, Agrostis tenuissima, Andropogon intortum, Paspalum lanceifolium, Paspalum parviflorum, S. angustus, S. berterioanus, S. exilis, S. indicus f. africanoides, S. indicus var. andinus, S. indicus var. exilis, S. indicus var. indicus, S. indicus f. indicus, S. indicus subsp. indicus, S. indicus f. microspiculus, S. indicus var. tenacissimus, S. lamarckii, S. orientalis, S. tenacissimus, Vilfa angusta, Vilfa berterioana, Vilfa elongata, Vilfa exilis, Vilfa indica, Vilfa orientalis, Vilfa tenacissima, Vilfa tenacissima var. exilis</i> | Poaceae      | kavaju ñepysangaha (GUG)        | whole plant             | fertility regulation   | decoction   | (Arenas & Moreno Azorero 1977)   |
| <i>Staelia thymoides</i> Cham. & Schltldl.                      | –   | Rubiaceae    |                                 | aerial part             | diarrhoea  | decoction with <i>Spermacoce verticillata</i> and <i>Plinia thymoides</i> | (Schmeda Hirschmann 1988)  |
| <i>Stevia amambayensis</i> B.L.Rob.                             | –   | Compositae   | charrúa kaá (GUG)               | root                    | ( <i>S. aristata</i> and <i>S. entriensis</i> substitute) diabetes, diarrhoea, digestive   | decoction, infusion   | (Schmeda-Hirschmann & Bordas 1990)   |
| <i>Stevia aristata</i> D.Don ex Hook. & Arn.                    | <i>Dissothrix hassleriana, S. aristata var. aristata, S. polycephala</i>  | Compositae   | charrúa kaá (GUG)               | root                    | diabetes, diarrhoea, digestive   | decoction, infusion   | (Schmeda-Hirschmann & Bordas 1990)   |
| <i>Stevia balansae</i> Hieron.                                  | <i>S. balansae var. balansae, S. hassleriana</i>  | Compositae   | charrúa kaá (GUG)               | root                    | diabetes, diarrhoea, digestive   | decoction, infusion   | (Schmeda-Hirschmann & Bordas 1990)   |
| <i>Stevia entriensis</i> Hieron. ex Arechav.                    | <i>S. entriensis f. entriensis, S. entriensis var. entriensis</i>   | Compositae   | charrúa kaá / charrúa caá (GUG) | root                    | diarrhoea, diabetes, digestive, flatulence   | mash, cold water maceration; decoction, infusion                          | (Schmeda-Hirschmann & Bordas 1990; Basualdo et al. 1991)                         |
| <i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i> (Cham.) Glassman                   | <i>Arecastrum romanzoffianum, Arecastrum romanzoffianum var. australe, Arecastrum romanzoffianum var. ensifolium, Arecastrum romanzoffianum var. micropindo, Calappa acrocomioides, Calappa australis, Calappa datil, Calappa martiana, Calappa plumosa, Calappa romanzoffiana, Cocos acrocomioides, Cocos arechavaletana, Cocos australis, Cocos botryophora var. ensifolia, Cocos datil, Cocos geriba, Cocos martiana, Cocos plumosa, Cocos romanzoffiana, Cocos romanzoffiana var. plumosa</i>   | Arecaceae    | pindó (GUG)                     | adventitious root, leaf | abortive, contraceptive, diuretic, blood circulation, rheumatism, diabetes, problematic urination  | 20 g/l decoction (M), cold water maceration (T), infusion                 | (Arenas & Moreno Azorero 1977; Basualdo et al. 1995; Scavone 2019 <sup>a</sup> ) |
| <i>Tabebuia aurea</i> (Silva Manso) Benth. & Hook.f. ex S.Moore | <i>Bignonia aurea, Bignonia squamellulosa, Couralia caraiba, Gelsemium caraiba, Handroanthus caraiba, Handroanthus leucophloeus, T. argentea, T. caraiba, T. caraiba var. squamellulosa, T. suberosa, Tecoma argentea, Tecoma aurea, Tecoma caraiba, Tecoma caraiba var. grandiflora, Tecoma caraiba var. squamellulosa, Tecoma leucophaeos, Tecoma squamellulosa, Tecoma trichocalycina</i>  | Bignoniaceae | paratodo (ES-PY)                | bark                    | anti-inflammatory, bronchitis, whooping cough, influenza, diarrhoea, dysentery, astringent, antipyretic, antimalaric, uric acid regulator, lumbago, rheumatism, wound healing (topical), ulcer healing (topical) | 25-30 g/l decoction, infusion, (M), (T)                                   | (Degen de Arrúa & González 2014; Scavone 2019 <sup>a</sup> , 2019 <sup>b</sup> ) |



|  |  |              |                                  |                           |  |   |  |
|--|--|--------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------|--|---|--|
| <i>Tagetes minuta</i> L.                       | <i>Tagetes bonariensis</i> , <i>Tagetes glandulifera</i> , <i>Tagetes glandulosa</i> , <i>Tagetes porophyllum</i> , <i>Tagetes tinctoria</i>   | Compositae   | suico (ES-PY)                    | aerial part, flower, leaf | anthelmintic, diarrhoea, gastrointestinal problems, digestive, diuretic, antirheumatic, flatulence, gastritis, calming, joint pain, analgesic, abdominal pain  | 20-30 g/l decoction, infusion, M                                    | (Schmeda-Hirschmann & Bordas 1990)   |
| <i>Tetrapanax papyrifer</i> (Hook.) K.Koch     | <i>Aralia mairei</i> , <i>Aralia papyrifera</i> , <i>Didymopanax papyrifer</i> , <i>Didymopanax papyriferus</i> , <i>Echinopanax papyriferus</i> , <i>Fatsia papyrifera</i> , <i>Panax papyrifera</i>  | Araliaceae   | amba'y say'ju (GUG)              | leaf                      | bronchitis   | decoction   | (Degen de Arrúa & González 2014)   |
| <i>Trixis pallida</i> Less.                    | <i>Trixis pallida</i> var. <i>australis</i> , <i>Trixis pallida</i> var. <i>pallida</i> , <i>Trixis pallida</i> var. <i>subsericea</i>   | Compositae   | urusú catí (GUG)                 | root                      | digestive  | decoction   | (Schmeda-Hirschmann & Bordas 1990)   |
| <i>Verbena litoralis</i> Kunth                 | <i>V. affinis</i> , <i>V. bonariensis</i> var. <i>litoralis</i> , <i>V. caracasana</i> , <i>V. carolina</i> var. <i>glabra</i> , <i>V. gentryi</i> , <i>V. glabrata</i> var. <i>tenuispicata</i> , <i>V. integrifolia</i> , <i>V. integrifolia</i> f. <i>albiflora</i> , <i>V. lanceolata</i> , <i>V. litoralis</i> f. <i>albiflora</i> , <i>V. litoralis</i> var. <i>albiflora</i> , <i>V. litoralis</i> var. <i>caracasana</i> , <i>V. litoralis</i> var. <i>glabrior</i> , <i>V. litoralis</i> var. <i>leptostachya</i> , <i>V. litoralis</i> f. <i>litoralis</i> , <i>V. litoralis</i> var. <i>litoralis</i> , <i>V. litoralis</i> f. <i>magnifolia</i> , <i>V. litoralis</i> var. <i>melanopotamica</i> , <i>V. litoralis</i> var. <i>portoricensis</i> , <i>V. litoralis</i> var. <i>pynostachya</i> , <i>V. longifolia</i> , <i>V. longifolia</i> f. <i>albiflora</i> , <i>V. longifolia</i> var. <i>pubescens</i> , <i>V. minutiflora</i> var. <i>peruviana</i> , <i>V. nudiflora</i> , <i>V. paucifolia</i> , <i>V. sedula</i> , <i>V. sedula</i> var. <i>darwinii</i> , <i>V. sedula</i> var. <i>fournieri</i> | Verbenaceae  | verbena (ES-PY), verbena'i (GUG) | aerial part, leaf, stem   | fertility regulation, pharyngitis, calculi, hepatitis, sore throat, rheumatism, gout, lumbago, blood purifier, tranquilizer; ★ topical use: herpes zoster, scabies, erysipelas, eczema, skin cancer, disinfectant, anti gangrenous | 10 g/l decoction, infusion, M, cold water macerate (T); ★ 15-20 g/l | (Arenas & Moreno Azorero 1977; Bertoni 2008; Degen de Arrúa & González 2014; Scavone 2019 <sup>a</sup> , 2019 <sup>b</sup> ) |
| <i>Vernonanthura tweedieana</i> (Baker) H.Rob. | <i>Cacalia tweedieana</i> , <i>Vernonia tweedieana</i>   | Compositae   | yaguá pety (GUG)                 | root                      | itching (bath)   | decoction   | (Schmeda-Hirschmann & Bordas 1990)   |
| <i>Victoria cruziana</i> A.D. Orb.             | <i>Victoria argentina</i>  | Nymphaeaceae | jacaré yrupé (GUG)               | leaf                      | respiratory inflammation, bronchitis, asthma, expectorant  | decoction (M)   | (Degen de Arrúa & González 2014)   |
| <i>Xanthium spinosum</i> L.                    | <i>Acanthoxanthium ambrosioides</i> , <i>Acanthoxanthium spinosum</i> , <i>Acanthoxanthium spinosum</i> subsp. <i>catharticum</i> , <i>Acanthoxanthium spinosum</i> subsp. <i>spinosum</i> , <i>X. ambrosioides</i> , <i>X. armatum</i> , <i>X. canescens</i> , <i>X. medium</i> , <i>X. multifidum</i> , <i>X. spinosum</i> var. <i>ambrosioides</i> , <i>X. spinosum</i> var. <i>brachyacanthum</i> , <i>X. spinosum</i> var. <i>canescens</i> , <i>X. spinosum</i> var. <i>heterocephalum</i> , <i>X. spinosum</i> var. <i>inerme</i> , <i>X. spinosum</i> f. <i>laciniatum</i> , <i>X. spinosum</i> f. <i>praecocius</i> , <i>X. spinosum</i> f. <i>spinosum</i> , <i>X. spinosum</i> var. <i>spinosum</i> , <i>X. spinosum</i> var. <i>synacanthum</i> , <i>X. xanthocarpon</i>   | Compositae   | cepacaballo (ES-PY)              | whole plant, root         | refreshing, diuretic, antipyretic, hepatic problems, desintoxicant, hepatic regeneration, hangover, urinary tract problems, blood circulation, hypotensive, antiinflammatory; ★ topical use: scabies, cutaneous problems           | 20 g/l decoction, infusion, M, T; ★ infusion                        | (Schmeda-Hirschmann & Bordas 1990; Scavone 2019 <sup>a</sup> , 2019 <sup>b</sup> )   |

|                    |  |         |                 |       |            |  |
|--------------------|--|---------|-----------------|-------|------------|--|
| <i>Zea mays</i> L. | <p><i>Mays americana</i>, <i>Mays vulgaris</i>, <i>Mays zea</i>, <i>Mayzea cerealis</i>, <i>Mayzea cerealis</i> var. <i>gigantea</i>, <i>Mayzea vestita</i>, <i>Thalysia mays</i>, <i>Z. alba</i>, <i>Z. altissima</i>, <i>Z. americana</i>, <i>Z. amylacea</i>, <i>Z. amyleosaccharata</i>, <i>Z. canina</i>, <i>Z. cryptosperma</i>, <i>Z. curagua</i>, <i>Z. erythrolepis</i>, <i>Z. everta</i>, <i>Z. gigantea</i>, <i>Z. glumacea</i>, <i>Z. gracillima</i>, <i>Z. hirta</i>, <i>Z. indentata</i>, <i>Z. indurata</i>, <i>Z. japonica</i>, <i>Z. macrosperma</i>, <i>Z. maíz</i>, <i>Z. mays</i> subsp. <i>acuminata</i>, <i>Z. mays</i> subsp. <i>amylacea</i>, <i>Z. mays</i> subsp. <i>amyleosaccharata</i>, <i>Z. mays</i> subsp. <i>aorista</i>, <i>Z. mays</i> subsp. <i>ceratina</i>, <i>Z. mays</i> var. <i>ceratina</i>, <i>Z. mays</i> subsp. <i>everta</i>, <i>Z. mays</i> var. <i>everta</i>, <i>Z. mays</i> var. <i>gracillima</i>, <i>Z. mays</i> var. <i>gracillima</i>, <i>Z. mays</i> f. <i>hanakibi</i>, <i>Z. mays</i> var. <i>hirta</i>, <i>Z. mays</i> subsp. <i>huehuetenangensis</i>, <i>Z. mays</i> var. <i>huehuetenangensis</i>, <i>Z. mays</i> subsp. <i>indentata</i>, <i>Z. mays</i> var. <i>indentata</i>, <i>Z. mays</i> subsp. <i>indurata</i>, <i>Z. mays</i> var. <i>indurata</i>, <i>Z. mays</i> var. <i>japonica</i>, <i>Z. mays</i> subsp. <i>mays</i>, <i>Z. mays</i> var. <i>mays</i>, <i>Z. mays</i> var. <i>multicoloramylacea</i>, <i>Z. mays</i> subsp. <i>obtusa</i>, <i>Z. mays</i> subsp. <i>parviglumis</i>, <i>Z. mays</i> var. <i>praecox</i>, <i>Z. mays</i> var. <i>rugosa</i>, <i>Z. mays</i> subsp. <i>saccharata</i>, <i>Z. mays</i> var. <i>saccharata</i>, <i>Z. mays</i> subsp. <i>semidentata</i>, <i>Z. mays</i> var. <i>striatiamylacea</i>, <i>Z. mays</i> var. <i>subnigroviolacea</i>, <i>Z. mays</i> subsp. <i>tunicata</i>, <i>Z. mays</i> var. <i>tunicata</i>, <i>Z. mays</i> subsp. <i>tunicata</i>, <i>Z. mays</i> f. <i>variegata</i>, <i>Z. mays</i> var. <i>variegata</i>, <i>Z. mays</i> var. <i>virginica</i>, <i>Z. mexicana</i> subsp. <i>parviglumis</i>, <i>Z. minima</i>, <i>Z. minor</i>, <i>Z. mucronata</i>, <i>Z. odontosperma</i>, <i>Z. oryzoides</i>, <i>Z. praecox</i>, <i>Z. rostrata</i>, <i>Z. saccharata</i>, <i>Z. segetalis</i>, <i>Z. tunicata</i>, <i>Z. vaginata</i>, <i>Z. vittata</i>, <i>Z. vulgaris</i></p> | Poaceae | barba de choclo | style | bronchitis | decoction, infusion (Degen de Arrúa & González 2014) |
|--------------------|--|---------|-----------------|-------|------------|--|

## 5. References

- A Todo Pulmón. 2021, August 5. A Todo Pulmón, Paraguay Respira.
- Basualdo I, Zardini EM, Ortiz M. 1995. Medicinal Plants of Paraguay: Underground Organs, II. *Economic Botany* **49**.
- Bertoni M. 2008. De la medicina Guaraní, 1st edition. Buena Vista Editores, Córdoba, Argentina.
- CNDL MRE Paraguay. 2011. Mapas Actuales del Paraguay.
- COOPI. 2021, August 5. Gran Chaco, The First Botanical Encyclopaedia on Indigenous Medicine.
- Degen de Arrúa R, González Y. 2014. Plantas utilizadas en la medicina popular paraguaya como antiinflamatorias. *Boletín Latinoamericano y del Caribe de Plantas Medicinales y Aromáticas* **13**.
- EFE S.A. 2021, August 7. Reforestation proposed as alternative to military service in Paraguay.
- EMBAPAR Brasil. 2021, August 5. Perfil País Paraguay.
- Encyclopaedia Britannica. 2021, July 20. Land of Paraguay.
- FAO. 2017. Gestión Social y Ambiental del proyecto PROEZA.
- Global Forest Watch. 2021, August 5. Tree cover loss in Paraguay.
- MAEUC España. 2021, August 5. Paraguay. Available from [http://www.exteriores.gob.es/documents/fichaspais/paraguay\\_ficha%20pais.pdf](http://www.exteriores.gob.es/documents/fichaspais/paraguay_ficha%20pais.pdf) (accessed August 1, 2021).
- Ojeda Aguilera IM, Nunes González A, Giménez Pereira A, Núñez Balbuena JM, Ramírez A, Galván J. 2021. Compendio Estadístico Ambiental 2019. Fernando de la Mora. Available from [https://www.ine.gov.py/Publicaciones/Biblioteca/documento/eec9\\_Compendio%20Estadistico%20Ambiental%202019.pdf](https://www.ine.gov.py/Publicaciones/Biblioteca/documento/eec9_Compendio%20Estadistico%20Ambiental%202019.pdf) (accessed August 1, 2021).
- Salas Dueñas DA et al. 2007. Biodiversidad del Paraguay, una aproximación a sus realidades, 1st edition. Fundación Moisés Bertoni, Asunción.

Scavone Montalbetti JC. 2019. Propiedades medicinales de las plantas. Page (Sánchez V, editor). Editorial Servilibro, Asunción, Paraguay.

Schmeda Hirschmann G. 1988. Ethnobotanical Observations on Paraguayan Myrtaceae I. *Journal of Ethnopharmacology* **22**.

The World Bank Group. 2021, August 4. Population Total Paraguay.

Zanardini J. 2013. Los Pueblos Indígenas del Paraguay. Page (Campos N, editor). El Lector, Asunción, Paraguay.

