

**Traditional Fever remedies:
a list of Zambian plants**

D.G.Fowler

Introduction

The plants listed below are all found in Zambia, but the uses described are from many countries. Much of the traditional medical lore in Zambia has died with the old men who were its repositories and guardians. At the same time, the shortage of many western drugs in hospitals, together with the high cost of those which are available, has led to a growing health crisis.

It is in this context that the following lists are presented. Most of the sources are over fifty years old, some more than a century. More than half of them do not specify malaria, but refer to "fever". However, the vast majority of "fevers" in Zambia are in fact malarial.

No doubt, most of the remedies listed below were effective only in relieving symptoms, and were not able to destroy the malaria parasites in their victims' bodies. Nevertheless, it is possible that one or more may be found to be the basis of the next generation of anti-malarial drugs. At present the W.H.O and the Global Fund are pinning their hopes on ACT therapy, an artemisinin preparation based on *Artemisia annua*. However, ACT costs much more than the older drugs, and supplies of the plant are inadequate. It is now seven years since the WHO launched the "Roll Back Malaria" campaign, and mosquitoes are still killing one person every thirty seconds in Africa.

CONTENTS

| | |
|---------------------|----|
| Malaria remedies | 4 |
| Blackwater fever | 46 |
| Rheumatic fever | 47 |
| Scarlet fever | 47 |
| Tick fever | 47 |
| Typhoid fever | 47 |
| Yellow fever | 48 |
| Insect repellents | 50 |
| IV mal ratings list | 52 |
| References | 55 |

Malaria remedies

Abrus fruticulosus Wall. ex Wight & Arn. [*A. pulchellus* Wall. ex Thwaites; *A. schimperii* Hochst. ex Baker] (Fabaceae, Papilionoideae)

W. Africa: the leaf is decocted and used as a wash to treat fever: *Berhaut* (1976) pp. 22, 23, *Vergiat* (1970) pp. 171-199, quoted in *Burkill* (1995) p. 271

Abrus precatorius L. (Fabaceae, Papilionoideae)

Malawi: a leaf infusion is drunk like tea as a remedy for fevers: *Morris* p. 360

Abutilon mauritianum (Jacq.) Medik. (Malvaceae)

Tanzania: the leaf sap is drunk as a remedy for malaria: *Haerdi* p. 87

Acacia hockii De Wilde (Fabaceae, Mimosoideae)

W. Africa: a decoction of the roots mixed with leaf sap is used to treat malaria: *Burkill* (1995) p. 183; *Haerdi* (1964) p. 47

Acacia karroo Hayne (Fabaceae, Mimosoideae)

Mozambique: an infusion of rootbark is drunk: *Mulhovo* (1999), *Bandeira et al.* (2001) p. 71

Acacia mellifera (Vahl) Benth. sbsp. ***detinens*** (Burch.) Brenan (Fabaceae, Mimosoideae)

E. Africa: a bark decoction is drunk as a remedy for malaria: *Kokwaro* p. 125

Acacia nilotica (L.) Willd. ex Delile sbsp. ***kraussiana*** (Benth.) Brenan [*A. benthamii* Roehbr.; *A. arabica* Willd.] (Fabaceae, Mimosoideae)

E. Africa: a bark decoction is drunk by feverish children : *Kokwaro* p. 126

Mozambique: reported to be efficient in treating malarial symptoms: *Bandeira et al.* (2001) pp. 71, 72

W. Africa: bark is infused and the pod decocted as a febrifuge: *Burkill* (1995) p. 189

Zambia: fresh gum is used in a remedy for malaria: *Haapala* p. 8

Acacia polyacantha Willd. sbsp. ***campylacantha*** (Hochst. ex A. Rich.) Brenan (Fabaceae, Mimosoideae)

Tanzania: A root decoction is drunk as a remedy for malaria: *Haerdi* p. 47

Acacia robusta Burch. sbsp. ***clavigera*** (E. Mey.) Brenan [*A. clavigera* E. Mey.] (Fabaceae, Mimosoideae)

E. Africa: the plant is said to have been used by Arab slave traders to cure their slaves of malaria: *Kokwaro* p. 124

Tanzania: the roots are used against malaria: *Bally* p. 16; *Watt* (1962) p. 539

Acacia senegal (L.) Willd. var. ***leiorachis*** Brenan (Fabaceae, Mimosoideae)

Kenya: the Maasai people use a bark infusion against malaria: *Beentje* p. 264

Acacia seyal Del. var. ***fistula*** (Schweinf.) Oliv. (Fabaceae, Mimosoideae)

E. Africa: the bark is used as a febrifuge: *Boury* (1962) 14: 6, quoted in *Burkill* (1995) pp. 198

Acacia sieberiana DC. [*A. woodii* Burttt Davy; *A. vermoesenii* De Wild.; *A. sieberiana* DC. var. *vermoesenii* Keay & Brenan] (Fabaceae, Mimosoideae)

E. Africa: an infusion of pounded bark is drunk by a child with fever. The child is bathed in the liquid twice daily: *Kokwaro p. 126*

Acacia tortilis (Forsk.) Hayne sbsp. ***spirocarpa*** (Hochst. ex A. Rich) Brenan [*A. heteracantha* Burch.; *A. maras* Engl.; *A. litakunensis* Burch.; *A. spirocarpoides* Engl.] (Fabaceae, Mimosoideae)

N. Senegal: a bark infusion is drunk for fever. The leaves are also used: *Boury (1962) 93: 14-16*, quoted in *Burkill (1995) p. 202*

S. Africa: In vitro tests in 2004 revealed a very high degree of antiplasmodial activity: *Clarkson pp. 184, 189*

Acacia xanthophloea Benth. (Fabaceae, Mimosoideae)

S. Africa: the Zulu people take the powdered bark of the stem and root as an emetic to treat malaria, and as a prophylactic on entering a malarial area: *Codd 26:14*, quoted in *Watt (1962) p. 552*

Acalypha indica L. (Euphorbiaceae)

India: the plant has been used as a diaphoretic: *Greshoff (1913)*, quoted in *Watt (1962) pp. 394, 1140*

Acampe pachyglossa Rchb. f. [*A. praemorsa* (Roxb.) Blatter & McCann; *Saccolabium pachyglossum* (Rchb. f.) Rolfe] (Orchidaceae)

Tanzania: the plant juice is drunk as a remedy for malaria: *Haerdi p. 204*

Adansonia digitata L. (Malvaceae) *Spencer tests p. 155: 0/0*

Central & W. Africa: the white powder surrounding the seeds is made into a drink used as a remedy for fever: *Dragendorff p. 427; Karel p. 10; Morris p. 234; Palgrave (1957) p. 50; Watt (1962) p. 144*. The leaves are used as a diaphoretic and as a prophylactic against fevers: *Anon. (1906) 4*, quoted in *Watt (1962) p. 144, 145; Palgrave (1957) p. 50*. The bark is used as a febrifuge and quinine-substitute: *Ainslie sp. no. 12, Irvine (1961) pp. 185-8*, quoted in *Burkill (1985) p. 273*

E. Africa: the bark is boiled and the steam used as a vapour bath to treat high fever: *Kokwaro p. 38*

Europe: the bark, known as "Cortex cael cedra", is marketed as a substitute for quinine: *Braun (1930) pp. 2, 8, 90*, quoted in *Watt (1962) p. 147*

Mozambique: reported to be efficient in treating malarial symptoms: *Bandeira et al. (2001) pp. 71, 72*

Puerto Rico: bark is used as a febrifuge: *Loustalot p. 3*, quoted in *Watt (1962) p. 147*

Sierra Leone: the leaves are used as a prophylactic against malaria: *Anon. (1906)*, quoted in *Watt (1962) p. 145*

S. Africa: the seed pulp is mixed with water and drunk as a remedy for malaria: *Watt (1962) p. 144*. A seed infusion is drunk to treat fevers: *Palgrave (2002) p. 706*

Tanzania: the powdered bark is made into a porridge and eaten as a remedy for malaria: *Haerdi p. 87*

Tropical Africa: the bark and fruit are used as a remedy for malaria: *Githens p. 76*.

West Indies: the tree is used as remedy for malaria: *Watt (1962) p. 145*

Adenia gummifera (Harv.) Harms [*A. cissampeloides* Harms] (Passifloraceae)

Nigeria: a root decoction is used occasionally to treat malaria (*Vergiat, p. 309*).

Mozambique: a decoction of the roots is drunk, and the patient bathed in steam from boiling leaves as a remedy for malaria: *Watt (1962) p. 828*

S. Africa: the leaves and roots are used to treat fever and biliousness *Githens (1949) p. 98*. The root is chopped and infused with boiling water, to treat the general seediness and depression brought on by malaria: *Bryant p. 45*

Adenia lobata (Jacq.) Engl. (Passifloraceae)

Côte d'Ivoire: the leafy twigs are crushed and mixed with palm wine to make a drink to reduce fever pains: *Kerharo (1950) p. 38*

Aerva lanata (L.) Juss. ex J. A. Schult. (Amaranthaceae)

E. Africa: a decoction of leaves is used to wash babies rendered unconscious from malaria. The plant is burned, and the smoke inhaled: *Kokwaro p. 18*

Aframomum alboviolaceum (Ridl.) K. Schum. [*A. biauiculatum* K. Schum.] (Zingiberaceae)

Tropical Africa: the fruit pulp is used against fever: *Burkill (2000) p. 560*

Afzelia quanzensis (Welw.) (Fabaceae, Caesalpinioideae)

Malawi: an infusion of the bark is drunk as a remedy for malaria: *Morris p. 334*

Mozambique: decoctions of the leaves and roots are drunk : *Mulhovo*

Tanzania: Children weakened by malaria are bathed in a bark infusion: *Haerdi*

Agelaea pentagyna (Lam.) Baill. [*A. heterophylla* Gilg.] (Connaraceae)

E. Africa: the roots are used to treat fever. Care must be taken with the dosage, since they are believed to be toxic: *Kokwaro p. 76*

Agelaea sp. (Connaraceae)

Côte d'Ivoire: the clear liquid exuded from the cut liane is used in nasal inhalation as a febrifuge: *Burkill (1985) p. 517; Kerharo p. 170*

Ageratum conyzoides L. (Asteraceae)

Central Africa: the leaf is used as a fever remedy: *Githens p. 76*

India & Mexico: the plant is used as a fever remedy: *Dragendorff p. 659; Watt (1962) p. 198*

Nigeria: a leaf decoction is taken as a febrifuge: *Burkill (1985) p. 444*

Congo: the leaf sap in decoction is used for a wash for children with fever: *Bouquet (1969) p. 91, quoted in Burkill (1985) p. 444*

Zambia: the whole plant (is infused ?) as a remedy for fever; the leaves are applied externally to "ague" patients: *Nair p. 94*

Albizia amara (Roxb.) Boiv. sbsp. ***sericocephala*** (Benth.) Brenan (Fabaceae, Mimosoideae)

Zambia & Zimbabwe: the fruits are used as a remedy for malaria: *Drummond p. 51; Githens p. 76; Palgrave (2002) p. 257; Storrs p. 206; Watt (1962) p. 553*

Albizia anthelmintica (A. Rich.) Brongn. [*A. umbalusiana* T. R. Sim] (Fabaceae, Mimosoideae)

Kenya: a decoction of bark or root is given as an emetic to treat malaria. Correct dosage is essential as an overdose can kill: *Beentje p. 270; Kokwaro p. 127*

Tanzania: a broth of root bark is used as a febrifuge: *Bally (1938) Bd. 102, Brenan (1949), quoted in Watt (1962) p. 554*

Albizia glaberrima (Schum. & Thonn.) Benth. var. ***glabrescens*** (Oliv.) Brenan (Fabaceae, Mimosoideae)

Nigeria: the bark is rubbed on the skin of fever patients: *Thomas, N.W.T. (1945) (Nig. Ser.), K, quoted in Burkill (1995) p. 212*

Albizia gummifera (J. F. Gmel.) C. A. Sm. (Fabaceae, Mimosoideae)

E. Africa: a decoction of the bark is used to treat malaria: *Kokwaro p. 127*

Kenya: an infusion of the bark is drunk as a remedy for malaria: *Beentje P. 270; Burkill (1995) p. 212*

Albizia zygia Macbride (Fabaceae, Mimosoideae)

Côte d'Ivoire: a leaf decoction is used as a lotion & drink: *Kerharo (1950) p. 94*

E. Africa: the bark is decocted or infused or cooked with food as a remedy for malaria: *Kokwaro p. 128*

W. Africa: the powdered bark is rubbed on the skin of patients suffering from 'eruptive fevers': *Dalziel*, quoted in *Watt (1962) p. 558*. The bark is decocted and used as a vapour bath to ease fever pains and stiffness: *Berhaut (1975) pp. 506-9, Bouquet (1969) p. 163, Irvine (1961) pp. 334-5*, quoted in *Burkill (1995) p.217*

Alepidea amatymbica Eckl. & Zeyher (Apiaceae)

Mozambique: reported to be efficient in treating malarial symptoms: *Bandeira et al. (2001) pp. 71, 72*

Allium cepa L. (Alliaceae)

East Africa: the onion is used as a remedy for fever: *Watt (1962) p. 674*

Allium sativum L. (Alliaceae)

W. Africa: garlic is added to gruel and drunk, as a remedy for feverish chills: *Ainslie sp. no. 19, Akinniyi, Oliver-Bever (1960) pp. 4, 45, (1983) p. 4, 44, 45*, quoted in *Burkill (1995) p. 490; Dalziel pp. 485-6*

S. Africa: the Xhosa drink a decoction of garlic leaves and bulbs, mixed with *Artemisia afra* and *Xanthoxylum capensis*, as a febrifuge: *Watt (1962) p. 674*

Allophyllus africanus Beauv. [*A. transvaalensis* Burt Davy; *A. melanocarpus* (Sonder) Radlk.; *A. rhodesicus* Exell] (Sapindaceae)

Côte d'Ivoire: the leaves are decocted to make a fever remedy for children, to be drunk and used as a lotion: *Dalziel p. 330; Deighton (1954) 1999*, quoted in *Burkill (2000) p. 7*

Aloe buettneri A. Berger [*A. bulbicaulis* Christian] (Asphodelaceae)

Burkina Faso: the fleshy stock is chopped small, dried, and roasted to powder. One small spoonful to be sucked twice a day between meals: *de la Pradilla (1988) p. 11*

Alternanthera nodiflora R. Br. (Amaranthaceae)

Côte d'Ivoire: the crushed roots are used against fever pains: *Kerharo (1950) p. 34*

Alternanthera pungens Kunth (Amaranthaceae)

Côte d'Ivoire: the whole plant is pulped and used in a bath or vapour bath as a fever remedy: *Bouquet (1974) pp. 13-4*, quoted in *Burkill (1985) p. 47*

Alternanthera sessilis (L.) DC. (Amaranthaceae)

Sri Lanka: the herb is used as a febrifuge: *Quisumbing*, quoted in *Watt (1962) p. 14*

Amaranthus spinosus L. (Amaranthaceae)

Philippines: the plant is used as a sudorific & febrifuge: *Quisumbing*, quoted in *Watt (1962) p. 16*

Ampelocissus africana (Lour.) Merr. [*A. grantii* Bak.] (Vitaceae)

Sudan: a leaf infusion is mixed with onions and drunk and used as a wash to relieve fever pains in head and neck: *Burkill (2000) p. 287; Dalziel pp. 300-1*

Tanzania: the leaf sap is drunk as a remedy for malaria: *Burkill (2000) p. 287; Haerdi p. 111*

Anisophyllea boehmii Engl. (Anisophyllaceae)

Zambia: an infusion of bark is given for malaria: *Haapala p. 10*

Annona senegalensis Pers. [*A. chrysophylla* Bojer] (Annonaceae)

Burkina Faso: a large bunch of roots is boiled in 8 lit. of water for 20 min.. Half a glass to be drunk while bathing in warm water on 2 consecutive evenings: *de la Pradilla (1988) p. 11*

Côte d'Ivoire: the plant is used as a remedy for malaria: *Kerharo (1950) p. 19*

Anthocleista schweinfurthii Gilg. [*A. zambesiaca* R. E. Fr. non Baker] (Gentianaceae)

N. Transvaal: an decoction of the bark is given to malaria patients in the Drakensberg mountains: *Codd 26:14*, quoted in *Watt (1962) p. 727*

Tanzania: a root decoction is taken against malaria: *Burkill (1995) p.527; Haerdi (1964) p. 127*

Aporrhiza nitida Gilg. ex Milne-Redh. (Sapindaceae)

Tanzania: the body is bathed with a bark decoction to relieve malaria symptoms: *Burkill (2000) p.8; Haerdi p. 123*

Arachis hypogaea L. (Fabaceae, Papilionoideae)

Zambia: groundnut roots are used as a febrifuge: *Nair p. 47*

Argemone mexicana L. (Papaveraceae)

Ethiopia (?): the herb and flower are used as a diaphoretic: *Dragendorff p. 249; Watt (1962) p. 817*

Aristolochia albida Duch. [*A. petersiana* Klotsch] (Aristolochiaceae) *Spencer tests p. 154: +++ / 0*

Malawi & Zimbabwe: the roots are infused as a remedy for malaria: *Gelfand p. 120; Morris p. 225; Williamson p. 36*

Mozambique: the plant is used against malaria: *Mulhovo*

Artabotrys monteiroae Oliv. [*A. nitidus* Engl.] (Annonaceae)

Tanzania: The body is bathed with leaf juice, and a decoction of roots and bark is drunk, against malaria: *Haerdi p. 37*

Artemisia afra Jacq. ex Willd. (Asteraceae)

E. Africa: In the mountainous areas, it is used as an emetic and febrifuge: *Kokwaro p. 58; Watt (1962) p. 201*. The leaves are used as a fever remedy in E. and S. Africa: *Githens p. 78*. The Chagga apply the warmed herb in the treatment of small children suffering from fever: *Watt (1962) p. 201*

S. Africa: the plant is widely used as a remedy for malaria. A double handful of leaves is infused with a quart of hot water, and administered either as enema or emetic for febrile complaints: *Bryant p. 45*. It is often taken as an infusion or decoction, often made syrupy with sugar, or mixed with *Lippia javanica*: *Watt (1962) pp. 199, 201, 202, 1051*. In vitro tests in 2004 revealed a high level of antiplasmodial activity (4.8 µg/ml), yet the active constituents do not appear to be artemisinin-type compounds: *Clarkson et al. pp. 180, 189; Kraft et al.*

Zimbabwe: a decoction of the plant is drunk as a remedy for fever: *Gelfand p. 231*

Asparagus africanus (Lam.) A. A. Obermeyer (Asparagaceae)

- Malawi: an infusion of the roots is taken as a remedy for fevers: *Morris p. 393*
- Asparagus plumosus*** Baker (Asparagaceae)
- Tanzania: the Lobedu drink a cold infusion of the leaves and stem for malaria: *Brenan*, quoted in *Watt (1962) p. 689*; *Burkill (1995) p. 502*
- Azanza garckeana*** (F. Hoffm.) Exell & Hillcoat [*Thespesia garckeana* F. Hoffm.; *T. trilobata* Baker f.; *T. rogersii* S. Moore] (Malvaceae)
- Malawi: a root decoction is taken as a remedy for fevers: *Morris p. 400*
- Baccharoides adoensis*** (Sch. Bip. ex Walp.) H. Rob. [*Vernonia adoensis* Sch. Bip. ex Walp.] (Asteraceae)
- Mozambique: the dried roots are eaten: *Mulhovo*
- Baccharoides lasiopis*** (O.Hoffm.) H. Rob. [*Vernonia lasiopis* O. Hoffm.] (Asteraceae)
- Kenya: the Kikuyu people use the plant as a malaria remedy: *Beentje p. 568*
- Balanites aegyptica*** L. Delile (Balanitaceae) *Spencer tests, p. 170: score 0 / +*
- Chad: the seed is used as a febrifuge: *Creach (1940) pp. 578-93*; *Watt (1962) p. 1064*. Root extracts have proved "slightly effective" against experimental malaria: *Karel p. 48*; *Watt (1962) p. 1065*
- Kenya: a root infusion is used as an emetic against malaria: *Beentje p. 378*
- Barleria prionitis*** L. (Acanthaceae)
- India: the leaves are used against intermittent fever. Tests on avian malaria have proved negative: *Watt (1962) p. 2*.
- Bauhinia reticulata*** DC. (Fabaceae, Caesalpinioideae)
- W. Africa: the leaves, bark, and roots are used as a remedy for malaria: *Githens p. 79*; *Watt (1962) p. 560*
- Zimbabwe: the plant is used as a remedy for malaria & blackwater fever: *Watt (1962) p. 560*
- Bauhinia sp.***
- Zambia: the roots are pounded and eaten in porridge, and applied on to tattoos: *Vongo*
- Bersama abyssinica*** Fresen subspp. (Melianthaceae)
- Zimbabwe: an infusion of the roots is drunk as a remedy for fever: *Gelfand p. 180*
- Bidens pilosa*** L. (Asteraceae) *Spencer tests, p. 157: score 0 / 0*
- E. Africa: the roots are chewed or decocted as a remedy for malaria: *Kokwaro p. 61*
- S. Africa: Tests in 1947 produced negative results (Spencer et al. p. 157, Watt p. 206) but in vitro tests in 1997 and 2001 indicated a high degree of antiplasmodial activity : *Clarkson et al., pp. 180, 189*
- Biophytum umbraculum*** Welw.[*B. petersianum* Klotsc.] (Oxalidaceae)
- E. Africa: a young child with fever is washed thrice daily with a cold infusion of the pounded roots: *Kokwaro p. 170*
- Blighia unijugata*** Baker (Salindaceae)
- E. Africa: an infusion of the pounded roots is drunk twice daily as a remedy for fever: *Kokwaro p. 199*. The bark, leaves and roots are used to make a fever remedy: *Burkill (2000) p. 12*

Côte d'Ivoire: bark pulped in enema, or macerated as draught, is administered as a febrifuge: *Burkill (2000) p. 12; Kerharo (1950) p. 165 [as Phialodiscus unijugatus]*

Nigeria: the root is used as a febrifuge: *Oliver-Bever (1960) p. 20*, quoted in *Burkill (2000) p. 12*

Tanzania: the root is used in fever medicine: *Wigg*, quoted in *Burkill (2000) p. 12*

Congo: the leaves are used in a vapour bath for feverish children: *Bouquet (1969) p. 221*, quoted in *Burkill (2000) p. 12*

Boophane disticha Herb. [*Ammocharis taveliana* Schinz] (Amaryllidaceae)

S. Africa: Extracts of the bulb have proved "slightly effective" against experimental malaria: *Karel p. 58; Watt (1962) p. 23*

Boscia angustifolia A. Rich. var. ***corymbosa*** (Gilg.) De Wolf [*B. corymbosa* Gilg.] (Capparaceae)

Burkina Faso: a decoction of leafy twigs and bark is drunk and used to wash twice daily for 3 days or until the fever is healed: *de la Pradilla (1988) p. 12*

E. Africa: the bark is boiled in water and the liquid drunk 3 times daily as a remedy for malaria: *Gelfand p. 290; Kokwaro p. 45*

Zambia: leaves are boiled and the extract used for vapour treatment: *Vongo, 1999*

Brachystegia boehmii Taub. [*B. woodiana* Harms.] (Fabaceae, Caesalpinioideae)

Tanzania: a bark decoction is drunk as a malaria remedy: *Haerdi p. 43*

Brachystegia spiciformis Benth. [*B. randii* Baker f.] (Fabaceae, Caesalpinioideae)

Tanzania: a root decoction mixed with leaf sap is drunk for malaria: *Haerdi p. 43*

Zambia: an infusion of chopped roots is used to wash the body in cases of light fever: *Haapala p. 11*

Bridelia cathartica Bertol. f. (Euphorbiaceae)

Mozambique: the root is used to treat malaria: *Bandeira et al. (2001) pp. 71, 72; Mulhovo*.

Bridelia duvigneaudi J. Leon (Euphorbiaceae)

D.R.Congo, Zambia: the leaves are used by the Bemba people for fever: *Smith (2004) p. 51*

Bridelia ferruginea Benth. (Euphorbiaceae)

W. Africa: decoctions of leaves, leafy twigs, and bark are commonly used as febrifuge: *Bouquet (1974) p. 83*, quoted in *Burkill (1994) p.36; Kerharo (1950) p. 69*

Brucea antidysenterica J. F. Mill (Rutaceae) *Spencer tests, p. 170: score 0*
Ethiopia: the bark, roots and fruit are used as a remedy for fever: *Burkill (2000) p.88; De Wildeman (1949) p. 1, Subramanian p. 769*, quoted in *Watt (1962) p. 941; Dragendorff p. 365*. However, extracts of the root have given negative results in experimental malaria: *Spencer p. 170; Watt (1962) p. 941*

Burkea africana Hook (Fabaceae, Caesalpinioideae)

Upper Volta: the leaves make a draught to treat fevers: *Burkill (1995) p. 72; Kerharo (1950) p. 102*

Zimbabwe: the leaves are mixed with those of *Lippia javanica* and boiled, and the steam inhaled as a remedy for fever: *Gelfand p. 133*

Caesalpinia pulcherrima (L.) Schwartz (Caesalpinioideae)

Zambia: the roots and flowers are used as a cure for fever: *Nair p. 43*

Calendula officinalis L. (Asteraceae)

Zambia: the leaves and flowers are used as a diaphoretic: *Nair p. 94*

Calotropis procera (Ait.) R. Br. [*Asclepias procera* Aiton] (Apocynaceae)

India: the bark is used as a tonic diaphoretic: *Watt (1962) p. 126*

Cannabis sativa L. (Cannabaceae)

Zambia: the oil residue left in pipes after smoking cannabis is mixed with water and drunk thrice daily as a remedy for malaria: *Haapala p. 12*

Zimbabwe: the plant is used as a remedy for malaria and blackwater fever: *Watt (1962) p. 762*

Capparis sepiaria L. [*C. laurifolia* Gilg & Gilg-Ben.; *C. citrifolia* Lam.; *C. subglabra* (Oliv.) Gilg & Gilg-Ben.] (Capparaceae)

Zambia: the shrub is used as a febrifuge: *Nair p. 49*

Capparis tomentosa Lam. (Capparaceae)

S. Africa: The root bark is a Zulu remedy for malaria: *Watt (1962) p. 162*

Capsicum annuum var. *frutescens* Kuntze (Solanaceae)

Burkina Faso: the fruit is eaten as a part of the regular diet to prevent malaria: *de la Pradilla (1988) p. 13*

Cardiospermum grandiflorum Sw. (Sapindaceae)

Côte d'Ivoire: a leaf decoction is taken by draught for fever: *Visser p. 50*, quoted in *Burkill (2000) p. 14*

E. Africa: fresh leaves are infused with water as a remedy for fever: *Kokwaro p. 199*

Cardiospermum halicacabum L. var. *halicababum* (Sapindaceae)

Antilles and East Indies: the leaf and root are used as a diaphoretic: *Dragendorff*, quoted in *Watt (1962) p. 930*

India: The root is decocted as a diaphoretic: *Burkill (2000) p. 15; Quisumbing pp. 547-9*, quoted in *Watt (1962) p. 930*

Carica papaya L. (Caricaceae) *Spencer tests, p. 156: score 0/0*

Burkina Faso: (a) 3 bunches of leaves are boiled for 10 min. in 10 lit. of water. To be used to wash each evening for 3 to 5 days. (b) 3 bunches of leaves are boiled for 10 min. in ten lit. water, mixed with 2 bunches of eucalyptus leaves boiled for 2 min. in 10 lit. water. Use as a wash twice daily for 2 days, drinking a little. (c) A steam bath and wash is made from a bunch of the leaves boiled for 5 min. and mixed with a bunch of *Psidium guajava* leaves boiled for 10 min. and of *Eucalyptus* leaves boiled for 1 min. The papaya leaves contain 5 alkaloids & vitamins E & C: *de la Pradilla (1988) pp. 13, 51*

Malawi: a decoction of the leaves is used as a remedy for fevers: *Morris p. 242*

Nigeria: the leaves are used as a febrifuge: *Ainslie sp. no. 76*, quoted in *Burkill (1985) p. 341*

Zambia: a root infusion is drunk, and mixed with porridge: *Vongo*

Carissa edulis (Forssk.) Vahl [*Arduina edulis* (Forssk.) Spreng.] (Apocynaceae)

E. Africa: a decoction of the roots is used to treat malaria: *Kokwaro p. 26*

Mozambique: the leaves are used to treat malaria: *Mulhovo*

Casearia battiscombei R. Fr. (Salicaceae)

Mozambique: the root is used to treat malaria: *Mulhovo*

Cassia abbreviata Oliver sbsp. ***abbreviata*** [*C. beareana* Holmes; *C. granitica* Baker f.; *C. abbreviata* Oliver var. *granitica* (Baker f.) Baker f.] (Fabaceae, Caesalpinioideae)

Tanzania: a root and bark decoction mixed with root shavings is eaten as a malaria remedy. It is said to contain tannin: *Anon. (1911)*, *Bostock p. 273*, *Raymond p. 29*, quoted in *Watt (1962) p. 566*; *Bally (1937) no. 10*; *Githens p. 81*; *Haerdi p. 44*;

Mozambique: the leaves are used to treat malaria: *Mulhovo*

Zambia: a leaf decoction is drunk, and the steam inhaled. A root infusion mixed with salt is drunk. Roots are soaked and boiled, and the vapour inhaled: *Vongo*

Cassytha filiformis L. (Lauraceae)

Tanzania: the sap is drunk as a malaria remedy: *Burkill (1995) pp. 40*; *Haerdi p. 39*

Catha edulis (Vahl) Forssk. ex Endl. (Celastraceae)

E. Africa: the green bark from the youngest branches is chewed as a remedy for malaria: *Kokwaro p. 51*

S. Africa: In vitro tests in 2004 revealed a very high degree of antiplasmodial activity: *Clarkson et al., pp. 182, 189*

Catharanthus roseus (L.) G. Don [*Vinca rosea* L.] (Apocynaceae) *Spencer tests p. 154: score ++ / +*

Mozambique: the plant is used to treat malaria: *Mulhovo*

Queensland: a decoction from the root is said to be febrifuge, and showed positive results when tested: *Spencer p. 154*; *Webb p. 232*, quoted in *Watt (1962) pp. 85, 88*

Catunaregam obovata (Hochst.) A. E. Gonc. s. l. [*C. spinosa* (Thunb.) Tirveng sbsp. *spinosa* (misapplied name); *Xeromphis obovata* (Hochst.) Keay] (Rubiaceae)

Malawi: the roots are used as a remedy for fevers: *Morris p. 455*

Zimbabwe: a root infusion is drunk, and used to bathe the body: *Gelfand p. 229*

Cayratia gracilis (Guill. & Perr.) Suesseng. [*Cissus gracilis* Guill. & Perr.] (Vitaceae)

Burkina Faso: 3 bunches of leafy twigs are boiled for 10 min. in 10 lit. of water. Patients wash once daily for 3 days: *de la Pradilla (1988) p. 16*

Ceiba pentandra (L.) Gaertn. (Malvaceae)

Nigeria: a bark decoction is taken as a febrifuge: *Ainslie sp. no. 82*, quoted in *Burkill (1985) p. 281*

Celtis africana Burm. f. (Celtidaceae)

Nigeria: the bark is pounded as a fever remedy: *Irvine (1961) p. 418*, quoted in *Burkill (2000) p. 219*;

Centella asiatica (L.) Urb. (Araliaceae)

Tanzania: the roots are decocted as a remedy for small children with malaria: *Burkill (2000) p. 229*; *Haerdi p. 163*

Zambia: the leaves are used (in a decoction?) in fever: *Nair p. 90*

Chamaecrista mimosoides (L.) Greene [*Cassia mimosoides* L.] (Fabaceae, Caesalpinioideae)

Burkina Faso: 5 bunches of leafy/flowering twigs are boiled for 15 min. in 10 lit. of water. Adults drink and wash in the liquid, twice daily for 4 days; infants are washed in it: *de la Pradilla (1988) p. 14*

Chenopodium ambrosoides L. (Chenopodiaceae)W. Africa: a hot infusion of the whole plant is used for fever in Gabon and Nigeria: *Ainslie sp. no. 87, Cavaco (1963) a20*, quoted in *Burkill (1985) p. 366*. In Sierra Leone the young leaves are used to treat fever: *Deighton 2702*, quoted in *Burkill (1985) p. 366*

S. Africa: an infusion of the plant is reputed to be diaphoretic: *Watt (1962) pp. 188*

Zimbabwe: the leaves are pounded to make ointment, which is rubbed on the body of an infant running a high temperature: *Gelfand p. 120; Watt (1962) p. 187*

Chlorophytum sphacelatum (Baker) Kativu var. *milanjianum* (Rendle) Nordal [*Anthericum whitei* Baker] (Anthericaceae)

Tanzania: a leaf decoction is used to bathe the body in malaria: *Haerdi p. 197*

Chrysanthellum indicum DC. sbsp. *afro-americanum* B. L. Turner [*C. americanum* (L.) Vatke] (Asteraceae)

Burkina Faso: a handful of the dried plant is boiled for 10 min. in a litre of water, and used as a wash once daily for 3 days. The plant contains flavonoids and saponins: *de la Pradilla (1988) p. 16*

Cilalwe tree (Not yet identified)

Zambia: the leaves are chewed, and the bitter juice squirted into the nostrils and ears of malaria patients: *Fowler (2000) pp. 109, 812*

Cissampelos pareira L. var. *orbiculata* (DC.) Miq. (Menispermaceae) *Spencer tests, p. 165: score ++ / ++*

S. Africa: the leaves and roots are used as a febrifuge: *Githens p. 82*

Cissus aralioides (Welw. Ex Baker) Planch. (Vitaceae)

Congo: the stem is used to make an embrocation for fever pains: *Bouquet (1969) p. 244*, quoted in *Burkill (2000) p. 291*

Cissus cornifolia (Baker) Planch [*C. lonicerifolia* C. A. Sm.] (Vitaceae)

Tanzania: the roots are decocted to make a remedy for malaria: *Burkill (2000) p. 293; Haerdi p. 112*

Cissus integrifolia (Baker) Planch. (Vitaceae)

Malawi: the roots are powdered or infused as a remedy for fevers: *Morris p. 499*

Mozambique: the root is used to treat malaria: *Mulhovo*

Clausena anisata (Willd.) Hook. f. ex Benth. [*C. inequalis* (DC.) Benth.] (Rutaceae)

E. Africa: the pounded roots are put into soup, as a cure for malaria: *Kokwaro p. 195*

S. Africa: the root is used as a fever remedy: *Githens p. 82*. Babies are held in the steam from boiling leaves as a remedy: *Morris p. 499; Palgrave (2002) p. 421*.

Tanzania: leaf juice is drunk and rubbed in as a remedy for malarial convulsions in children: *Haerdi p. 117*. In the Kwai area, the steam from a leaf decoction is used on a febrile patient: *Braun (1927) p. 45*, quoted in *Watt (1962) p. 918*.

Clematis brachiata Thunb. [*C. hirsuta* Thunb., *C. sinensis* sensu R. E. Fr. non Fresen.] (Ranunculaceae)

E. Africa: the roots are made into broth as a remedy for malaria: *Kokwaro p. 181*

S. Africa: a hot decoction of the plant is used to steam the malaria patient, and afterwards drunk: *Watt (1962) p. 878*

Cleome gynandra L. [*Gynandropsis gynandra* (L.) Briq.] (Capparaceae) *Spencer tests, p. 156: score 0*

Mozambique: the root is used to treat malaria: *Mulhovo*

Zambia: a decoction of the roots is given in fevers: *Nair p. 49*

Clerodendrum capitatum (Willd.) Schum. & Thonn. (Lamiaceae)

Côte d'Ivoire: the leafy twigs are decocted and drunk: *Kerharo (1950) p. 231*, or put into baths as a febrifuge: *Bouquet 1974 p. 172*, quoted in *Burkill (2000) p. 249*

Clerodendrum eriophyllum Gurke [*C. glabrum* pro parte sensu Coates Palgrave (1983) in Trees of Southern Africa] (Lamiaceae)

Kenya: the Kamba people use the leaves to treat malaria: *Beentje p. 613*

S. Africa: a decoction of leaves is used as a remedy for fevers: *Kokwaro p. 285*; *Palgrave (2002) p. 989*; *Watt (1962) p. 1047*

Clerodendrum glabrum E. Mey. [*C. rehmannii* Gurke; *C. ovale* Klotzsch] (Lamiaceae)

Sierra Leone: a leaf decoction is drunk for fever: *Deighton 3349*, quoted in *Burkill (2000) p. 251*

S. Africa: the Zulu people use the leaf as a fever remedy: *Watt (1962) p. 1047*

Congo: the leaves and roots are used as a fever remedy: *Githens p. 82*

***Clerodendrum* sp.**

Tanzania: a root decoction with leaf juice is drunk for malaria: *Haerdi p. 152*

Clerodendrum ternatum Schinz [*C. lanceolatum* Gurke] (Lamiaceae)

Zimbabwe: a root infusion is drunk & used as an enema for fever: *Gelfand p. 212*

Clutia abyssinica Jaub. & Spach [*C. glabrescens* Knauf; *C. pedicellaris* (Pax) Hutch.] (Euphorbiaceae)

E. Africa: the roots are boiled in soup which is drunk. The patient is given a vapour bath with steam from boiled leaves circulating under a blanket: *Kokwaro p. 88*

Cocculus hirsutus (L.) Diels (Menispermaceae)

India: the plant has been used as a remedy for fevers: *Watt (1962) p. 757*

Combretum adenogonium Steud. ex . Rich. [*C. ghasalense* Engl. & Diels; *C. ternifolium* Engl. & Diels; *C. tetraphyllum* Diels; *C. fragrans* F. Hoffm.] (Combretaceae)

Burkina Faso: 50 gr of dried leafy twigs, or a bunch 18cm x 5 cm, (half this for children) boiled in water for 10 min., to produce 2 glasses of liquid. Wash twice daily for 2 days only: *de la Pradilla (1988) p. 17*

Guinea-Bissau: the leaves form part of a fever-medicine: *D'orey*, quoted in *Burkill (1985) p. 396*;

Combretum collinum Fresen sbsp. *elgonense* (Exell) Okafor [*C. mechowianum* O. Hoffm.] (Combretaceae)

Tanzania: a decoction of the roots and leaves is drunk and a steam-bath of the leaves is taken as a malaria cure: *Haerdi p. 103*

Combretum microphyllum Klotsch [*C. paniculatum* Vent. sbsp. *microphyllum* (Klotsch) Wickens] (Combretaceae)

Burkina Faso: 4 bunches of leafy twigs are boiled in 10 lit. of water for 15 min., and used as a drink and a wash twice daily: *de la Pradilla (1988) p. 18*

E. Africa: a root decoction is drunk as a remedy for fever: *Burkill (1985) p. 404*; *Kokwaro p. 56*

Combretum molle R. Br. ex G. Don [*C. velutinum* DC.; *C. atelanthum* Diels; *C.*

gueinzii Sonder; *C. holosericeum* Sonder; *C. splendens* Engl.] (Combretaceae)

E. Africa: a boiled root decoction is drunk as a fever remedy: *Kokwaro p. 55*

Zambia: the Lenje use a decoction of the leaves to bathe a feverish child: *Palgrave (2002) p. 806; Watt (1962) p. 193*

Commelina africana L. (Commelinaceae)

E. Africa: an infusion of the plant is used to bathe fever patients: *Kokwaro p. 231; Magogo & Glover 904*, quoted in *Burkill (1985) p. 429*

Commelina forskoolii Vahl (Commelinaceae)

E. Africa: an infusion of the plant is used as a wash to reduce fever: *Kokwaro p. 232*

Commelina imberbis Wawra [*C. truncatum* Welw. & M. A. Lawson] (Commelinaceae)

E. Africa: an infusion of the whole plant is used as a wash to reduce fever: *Kokwaro p. 232; Magogo & Glover 904*, quoted in *Burkill (1985) p. 434*

Commiphora africana (A. Rich.) Engl. var. *africana* [*C. calciicola* Engl., *C. pilosa* (Engl.) Engl., *C. sambesiaca* Engl., *Heudelotia africana* A. Rich] (Burseraceae)

Burkina Faso: dried and powdered root bark, one spoonful to be taken after meals thrice daily. The resins contain triterpenoides: *de la Pradilla (1988) p. 18*

E. Africa & Malawi: the resin is made into a plaster and applied to the head, or mixed with fat and used as a body lotion, to reduce fever: *Githens p. 83; Morris p. 237; Watt (1962) p. 152*

E. Africa: the bark and roots are used to make a steam bath for fever patients: *Kokwaro p. 43*

Kwazulu-Natal: the gum and resin are used to reduce fever: *Grace et al. p. 317*

Tanzania: the dried powdered bark is eaten as a mash to cure malaria: *Burkill (1985) p. 305; Haerdi p. 119*

Tropical Africa: the resin is used as a fever cure: *Githens p. 83*

Commiphora madagascariensis Jacq. (Burseraceae)

E. Africa: as a cure for fever, fruits are crushed and left overnight. A glass or two of the infusion is drunk on an empty stomach, to cause vomiting of bile: *Kokwaro p. 43*

Conyza albida Spreng (Asteraceae)

S. Africa: while no records of its local use have come to light, in vitro tests in 2004 reveal a very high degree of antiparasmodial activity: *Clarkson pp. 180, 189*

Conyza bonariensis (L.) Cronq. (Asteraceae)

E. Africa: the leaves are squashed and inhaled as a remedy for fever: *Kokwaro p. 62*

Conyza pyrhopappa Sch. Bp. (Asteraceae)

E. Africa: pounded leaves are infused in warm water and drunk as a remedy for malaria: *Burkill (1985) p. 459; Kokwaro p. 62*

Conyza sp. aff. Conyza volkensii

Tanzania: small children with malaria drink leaf juice and their bodies are rubbed with the juice: *Haerdi p. 166*

Corchorus olitorius L. (Tiliaceae)

Nigeria: the seeds are used in a fever remedy: *Ainslie sp. no. 91*, quoted in *Burkill (2000) p.196*

Zambia: the leaves are infused as a febrifuge: *Nair p. 52*

Cordia goetzei Gurke [*C. ravae* Chiov.] (Boraginaceae)

Tanzania: a root decoction is drunk to treat malaria: *Haerdi p. 150*

Cordia sinensis Lam. (Boraginaceae)

E. Africa: the roots are boiled in milk & drunk for malaria: *Kokwaro p. 39*

Senegal: the leaves are used, either alone or mixed with those of other drug-plants, as a fever remedy: *Burkill (1985) p. 290; Kerharo (1974) p. 249*

Costus spectabilis L. (Zingiberaceae)

E. Africa: the green leaves are chewed and swallowed as a remedy for fever: *Kokwaro p. 244*

Craterispermum schweinfurthii Hiern [*C. laurinum* auct. non (Poir.) Benth.; *C. reticulatum* De Wild.] (Rubiaceae)

Mozambique: the rootbark is used to treat malaria: *Mulhovo*

W. Africa: the plant is used as a remedy for any mild fever: *Dalziel*, quoted in *Watt (1962) p. 898*

Crocoshmia aurea (Pappe ex Hook) Planch. (Iridaceae)

Tanzania: the leaf sap and a decoction of the corms are drunk as a malaria remedy: *Burkill (1994) p. 423; Haerdi p. 201*

Crossopteryx febrifuga (G. Don) Benth. (Rubiaceae) *Spencer tests, p. 168: score 0/0*

Burkina Faso: a handful of bark scrapings is boiled in 10 lit. of water for 20 min.; drunk & used to wash, twice daily for 3 days. The plant contains alkaloids & saponosides: *de la Pradilla (1988) p.18*

Central & S. Africa: the bark is used as a remedy for fever: *Githens p. 82*. Parts of the tree provide a remedy for fever: *Palgrave (2002) p. 1038; Watt (1962) p. 898*

Côte d'Ivoire: the plant has a great reputation as a febrifuge. The bark is decocted and drunk, or used to bathe the patient: *Kerharo (1950) p. 201*

Ghana, Guinea: the shrub is used as a remedy for fever: *Gelfand p. 290*

Malawi, Mozambique: a decoction of the bark is used to treat fever: *Morris p. 456; Aebi p. 1013*, quoted in *Watt (1962) p. 898; Williamson p. 298*

Mozambique: the leaves are used to treat malaria: *Mulhovo*

Tanzania: scrapings of the fresh roots are eaten against malaria: *Haerdi (1964), Hedberg, p. 245*

Tropical Africa: the bark is used as remedy for malaria and fever: *Githens p. 84; Watt (1962) p. 898*

Zambia: the bark is infused as remedy for malaria: *Haapala p. 15*

Zimbabwe: the leaves are used as an enema to cure fever: *Gelfand p. 224*

However, tests have given negative results: *Spencer p. 156; Watt (1962) p. 898*

Crotalaria natalitia Meissner (Fabaceae, Papilionoideae)

Tanzania: a root decoction mixed with leaf juice is drunk as a remedy for malarial convulsions in children: *Haerdi p. 53*

Crotalaria ochroleuca G. Don (Fabaceae, Papilionoideae)

W. Africa: the leaves are used as a febrifuge: *Burkill (1995) pp. 314, 639*

Crotalaria recta A. Rich. (Fabaceae, Papilionoideae)

Tanzania: leaf-sap and a root decoction are given to children in malarial rigor: *Burkill (1995) p. 319; Haerdi (1964) p. 53*

Croton gratissimus Burch. [*C. zambesicus* Burch.] (Euphorbiaceae)

Nigeria: an infusion of bark is used against malaria: *Ainslie sp. no. 119, as C. amabilis*, quoted in *Burkill (1994) p. 51*

Nigeria & Sierra Leone: a leaf decoction is used as a wash and taken internally for fever: *Burkill (1994) p. 51; Dalziel p. 139*

S. Africa: the bark is used as a remedy for fevers: *Githens p. 85*. In vitro tests in 2004 reveal a very high degree of antiplasmodial activity: *Clarkson pp. 180, 189*

Sudan: the shoots and roots are used as a febrifuge: *El-Hamidi p. 279*, quoted in *Burkill (1994) p. 51*

Transvaal: the Sotho use it as a remedy for fevers: *Watt (1930) 4, p. 47*

Zambia: the whole plant is used as a remedy for fevers: *Nair p. 62*

Croton macrostachyus Hochst. ex Delile (Euphorbiaceae)

E. Africa: juice from the boiled roots is drunk as a remedy for malaria by the Kikuyu people: *Beentje p. 192; Kokwaro p. 89. Burkill (1994) p. 488*

Croton megalobotrys Mull. Arg. [*C. gubouga* S. Moore] (Euphorbiaceae)

S. Africa: the bark and seeds were developed as a popular remedy by a Dr. Maberley, who described how an old prospector had been cured of "a violent attack of bilious fever" by beans administered by "an old Kafir doctor" in exchange for a pair of greyhounds. He gave some beans to Maberley, who used them with great success at a hospital for miners. Pills were made from the powdered seeds and bark, with the addition of opium: *Maberley p. 874; Palgrave (2002) p. 399*

Croton menyhartii Pax (Euphorbiaceae)

E. Africa: a root decoction is drunk as a remedy for malaria: *Kokwaro p. 89*

S. Africa: in vitro tests in 2004 reveal a very high degree of antiplasmodial activity: *Clarkson pp. 183, 189*. Tests in 2001 revealed similar activity in *C. pseudopulchellus*: *Prozesky et al.*, quoted by *Clarkson p. 189*.

Croton sylvaticus Hochst. ex Krauss (Euphorbiaceae)

Kenya: parts are used against malaria: *Beentje p. 193*

Cryptolepis oblongifolia (Meisn.) Schltr. [*Ectadiopsis oblongifolia* (Meisn.) Benth.] (Apocynaceae)

Mozambique: the leaves are used to treat malaria: *Mulhovo*

Cucumella engleri (Gilg.) C. Jeffrey (Cucurbitaceae)

E. Africa: an infusion of the roots is drunk as a remedy for malaria. It has the side-effect of causing acute diarrhoea: *Kokwaro p. 80*

Cussonia arborea Hochst. ex A.Rich. [*C. kirkii* Seem.] (Araliaceae)

Tanzania: the plant is used as a remedy for fever: *Tanner 5246 Kew*, quoted in *Burkill (1985) p. 212*

Cussonia spicata Thunb. [*C. kraussii* Hochst.] (Araliaceae)

S. Africa: the succulent roots are macerated as remedy for malaria: *Bryant p. 44; Palgrave (2002) p. 851*

Zimbabwe: the bark is used to treat malaria: *Grace et al. p. 319*

Cymbopogon citratus (DC.) Stapf. (Poaceae)

W. Africa: the leaves are infused as a febrifuge and sudorific: *Ainslie sp. 122, Diarra p. 43, Iwu (1986) p. 139, Walker (1961) p. 187*, quoted in *Burkill (1994) p. 210; Dalziel p. 523; Kerharo (1973) p.1; Kerharo (1974) pp. 643-4*

Cymbopogon nardus (L.) Rendle (*C. validus* (Stapf) Stapf ex Burt Davy)
(Poaceae)

S. Africa: Citronella oil is considered to be febrifugal: *Burkill (1994) p. 214; Watt (1962) p. 471*

Cynoglossum lanceolatum Forssk. (Boraginaceae)

E. Africa: vapour from the crushed leaves is inhaled for fever: *Kokwaro p. 41*

Cyperus articulatus L. (Cyperaceae)

Tanzania: the rhizomes are decocted as a malaria remedy: *Burkill (1985) p. 611; Haerdi p. 206*

Cyphostemma buchananii (Planch.) Desc. ex Wild & R. B. Drumm. [*Cissus buchananii* Planch.] (Vitaceae)

Mozambique: the plant is used to treat malaria: *Mulhovo*

Cyphostemma junceum (Webb) Desc. ex Wild & R. B. Drumm. (Vitaceae)

Zimbabwe: the tubers are powdered and used as an enema for fever: *Gelfand p. 182*

Cyphostemma subciliatum (Bak.) Desc. ex Wild & R. B. Drumm. (Vitaceae)

Malawi: the powdered roots are used as a remedy for malaria: *Morris p. 503*

***Cyrtorchis* sp.**

Tanzania: the juice is drunk as a remedy for malaria: *Haerdi p. 205*

Dahlia variabilis Desf. (Asteraceae)

Zambia: the tuber is used to produce a diaphoretic: *Nair p. 94*

Dalbergia boehmii Taub. [*D. elata* Harms] (Fabaceae, Papilionoideae)

Tanzania: a root decoction, or a bark decoction mixed with *Stereospermum kunthianum*, is used against fever: *Haerdi p. 54*

Guinea/Senegal: the twigs are steeped in water which is used to wash fever patients: *Ferry (1974) sp. no. 170, quoted in Burkill (1995) p.324*

Dalbergia hostilis Benth. (Fabaceae, Papilionoideae)

W. Africa: the leaves are used to make a fever wash: *Burkill (1995) pp. 236, 639*

Dalbergia nitidula Baker (Fabaceae, Papilionoideae)

Tanzania: a root decoction is drunk against malaria: *Haerdi p. 55*

Datura metel L. (Solanaceae)

Senegal: feverish infants are laid on a bed of leaves and massaged with leaves: *Burkill (2000) p.105; Kerharo (1974) p. 303*

Delonix regia (Boj. ex Hook) Raf. (Fabaceae, Caesalpinioideae)

Indochina: the febrifugal quality of the bark is recognised: *Burkill (1935) pp. 777-8; Burkill (1995) p. 100*

Senegal: the bark is used to treat intermittent fevers: *Berhaut (1975) pp. 370-2, quoted in Burkill (1995) p. 639*

Desmodium gangeticum (L.) DC. (Fabaceae, Papilionoideae)

India/Senegal: the whole plant, including the root, is regarded as a useful febrifuge: *Avasthi (1955) pp. 625, 628, (155b) p. 272, quoted in Watt (1962) p. 594; Berhaut pp. 198-9, Oliver-Bever (1960) pp. 24, 60; (1983) p. 52; Sastri p.41, quoted in Burkill (1995) pp. 334-5; Burkill (1935) p. 793; Dalziel p. 239;*

Zambia: the roots are used as a febrifuge: *Nair p. 47*

Dichrostachys cinerea (L.) Wight & Arn. sbsp. *nyassana* [*D. glomerata* (Forsk.) Chiov. sbsp. *nyassana* (Taub.) Brenan; *D. nyassana* Taub.] (Fabaceae,

Mimosoideae)

Burkina Faso: a handful of fruits is boiled for 15 min. in 5 lit. of water; used to drink & as a wash twice daily for 3 days: *de la Pradilla (1988) p.19*

Dicoma anomala Sond. sbsp. *anomala* [*D. anomala* Sond. sbsp. *cirsioides* (Harv.) Wild] (Asteraceae)

S. Africa: the roots are decocted and blended with gin and *melkbos* as a remedy for fever: *Watt (1962) p. 22*

Zambia: a decoction of roots is drunk: *Vongo*

Zimbabwe: a root infusion is used to bathe a feverish patient: *Gelfand p. 234*

Dicoma sessiliflora Harv. sbsp. *sessiliflora* (Asteraceae)

Nigeria: the whole plant is strongly bitter and used as a febrifuge, particularly for children: *Ainslie sp. no. 134*, quoted in *Burkill (1985) p. 465*

Dioscorea bulbifera L. (Dioscoreaceae)

Zimbabwe: the tuber is used as a diaphoretic. No details given: *Gelfand p. 95*

Dioscorea quartiniana A. Rich. (Dioscoreaceae)

E. Africa: the tuberous roots are chopped and soaked in cold water. One glass of the infusion is drunk every other day over a period, to reduce fever: *Kokwaro p. 235*

Diospyros mespiliiformis Hochst. ex A.DC. (Ebenaceae)

Tanzania: a root decoction, with leaf sap, is drunk for malaria: *Burkill (1994) p. 11; Haerdi p. 115*

Malawi & S. Africa: the leaves, twigs and bark are used to make decoctions and other hot preparations as remedies for fever: *De Wildeman (1949) p. 1*, quoted in *Watt (1962) p. 389; Morris p. 289; Palgrave (2002) p. 905*

W. Africa: the leaves and roots are used as a remedies for fever: *Burkill (1994) pp. 10, 11; Gelfand p. 291*. In Nigeria and Ivory Coast, a leaf infusion is used as a

febrifuge: *Ainslie sp. no. 137, Bouquet (1974) p. 80*, quoted in *Burkill (1994) pp. 10, 11*. In Senegal, a leaf decoction is used as a wash: *Dalziel pp. 347-8*

Diospyros senensis Klotzsch (Ebenaceae)

Mozambique: the root and leaves are used to treat malaria: *Mulhovo*

Diospyros squarrosa Klotzsch (Ebenaceae)

Tanzania: an inhalant is made from the decocted leaves and bark, and the roots are decocted to make a drink, as malaria remedies: *Haerdi p. 115*

Diplorhynchus condylocarpon (Muell. Arg.) Pichon [*D. mossambicensis* Benth.] (Apocynaceae)

Zambia: a root infusion is used to bathe the patient and as a drink: *Vongo*

Dodonaea viscosa Jacq. [*D. angustifolia* L.f.; *D. linearis* E. Mey.] (Sapindaceae)
Spencer tests, p. 169: score 0 / 0

Australia: a leaf infusion has been drunk as a febrifuge: *Webb (1948) p. 232; Watt (1962) p. 931*

Gabon: A wood decoction is used as a fever remedy: *Walker (1953) p. 310, (1961) p. 387*, quoted in *Burkill (2000) p.19*

Madagascar: the leaf is used as a remedy for fever: *Githens p. 86*

Malawi: a leaf infusion is used as a remedy for fevers: *Morris p. 469*

S. Africa: Extracts have proved ineffective: *Karel p. 109*

Dorstenia psilurus Welw. (Moraceae)

Tanzania: rhizomes are crushed and macerated in water as both a drink and a body-wash for children with malaria: *Haerdi p. 69*

Drymaria cordata (L.) Willd. ex Roem. & Schult. (Caryophyllaceae)

India: the sap is said to be anti-febrile: *Sastri (1952) pp. 113-4*

Duranta erecta L. [*D. repens* L.]

S. Africa: the fruit has been used as a febrifuge: *Burkill (2000) p. 257*; *Quisumbing 16*, quoted in *Watt (1962) p. 1048*

Elaeodendron transvaalense (Burt Davy) R. H. Archer [*Cassine transvaalensis* (Burt Davy) Codd; *Pseudocassine transvaalensis* (Burt Davy) Bredell; *Crocoxylon transvaalense* (Burt Davy) N. Robson] (Celastraceae)

Kwazulu-Natal: bark infusions are administered orally or by enema as emetics for fevers. This remedy is highly regarded: *Grace et al. p. 321*

S. Africa: a bark infusion is used as an enema for fevers: *Palgrave (2002) p. 621*

Elephantopus scaber L. sbsp. *plurisetus* (O. Hoffm.) Philipson (Asteraceae)

Zambia: the whole plant is used as a febrifuge: *Nair p. 95*

Elephantorrhiza goetzii (Harms) Harms [*E. rubescens* Gibbs; *E. elongata* Burt Davy] (Fabaceae, Mimosoideae)

Zimbabwe: an infusion of the roots is drunk, and used to immerse the naked patient, as a remedy for fever: *Gelfand p. 143*

Eleusine coracana (L.) Gaertn. (Poaceae)

Vietnam: the plant is used as a diaphoretic: *De Wildeman (1949) p. 2*, quoted in *Watt (1962) p. 472*

Eleusine indica (L.) Gaertn. (Poaceae)

Brazil: the plant is used as a remedy for malaria: *De Wildeman (1949) p. 2*, quoted in *Watt (1962) p. 472*

W. Africa: the crushed plant is used to bathe feverish children: *Vergiat pp. 84, 85*, quoted in *Burkill (1994) p. 240*

Emilia coccinea (Sims) G. Don (Asteraceae)

Nigeria: a leaf decoction is used as a febrifuge: *Ainslie sp. no. 144*, quoted in *Burkill (1985) p. 469*

Entada abyssinica Steud. Ex A. Rich. (Fabaceae, Mimosoideae)

Côte d'Ivoire: a leaf decoction or infusion is given *per os*: *Kerharo (1950) p. 95*

Mozambique: the leaves are decocted to make a vapour to treat malaria: *Mulhovo*

Tanzania: the powdered leaves are used as a remedy for fever: *Dalziel, De Wildeman (1946) p. 650*, quoted in *Watt (1962) p. 597*

The leaf sap or a root decoction is drunk as a remedy for malaria: *Haerdi p. 49*

W. Africa: the bark, roots, and leaves are used as a febrifuge: *Akinniyi, Oliver-Bever (1960) p. 62*, quoted in *Burkill (1995) p. 228*

Entada gigas (L.) Fawc. & Rendle (Fabaceae, Mimosoideae)

Philippines: the plant has been used occasionally as a febrifuge: *Quisumbing*, quoted in *Watt (1962) p. 598*

Erianthemum dregei (Eckl. & Zeyh.) Tiegh [*Loranthus dregei* Eckl. & Zeyh.] (Loranthaceae)

Tanzania: the leaf sap is drunk as a remedy for malaria: *Haerdi p. 109*

Eriosema psoraleoides (Lam.) G. Don (Fabaceae, Papilionoideae)

Tanzania: a root decoction is taken for malaria: *Burkill (1995) pp. 348, 639; Haerdi p. 57*

Erythrina abyssinica Lam. ex DC [*E. tomentosa* R. Br. ex A. Rich.]
(Fabaceae, Papilionoideae)

E. Africa: the bark and root are used for malaria: *Bally (1937) p. 17, Githens p. 88*

Erythrocephalum zambesianum Oliv. & Hiern (Asteraceae)

Tanzania: a root decoction with leaf juice is drunk for malaria: *Haerdi p. 168*

Erythrophleum suaveolens (Guell. & Perr.) Brenan [*E. guineense* G. Don]
(Fabaceae, Caesalpinioideae)

E. Africa: small doses of a weak macerate are used for malaria: *Burkill (1995) p. 119*. A bark decoction is taken for malaria – small doses only, since it is highly poisonous: *Haerdi p. 45*

Eucalyptus grandis Hill ex Maiden (Myrtaceae)

Malawi: an leaf infusion is used as a vapour bath to treat fevers: *Morris p. 418*

Eucalyptus spp.

Burkina Faso: 3 bunches of leaves are boiled in 10 lit. water for 2 min., and used as a vapour bath twice daily for 2 days, drinking a glass of hot liquid each time to provoke diarrhoea. The leaves contain flavonoides, sterols, and essential oil of cineol. See also *Carica papaya: de la Pradilla (1988) p.21*

E. Africa: an infusion of the leaves is used as a remedy for fever: *Kokwaro p. 165*

Euclea crispa (Thunb.) Gurke (Ebenaceae)

Zambia: the plant is pounded and soaked, and the infusion drunk: *Vongo*

Euclea natalensis A. DC. [*E. multiflora* Hiern] (Ebenaceae)

E. Africa: the roots are pounded and boiled, and the decoction is drunk as a remedy for “ague” (malaria): *Kokwaro p. 84*

Mozambique: reported to be efficient in treating malarial symptoms: *Bandeira et al. (2001) pp. 71, 72; Mulhovo (1999)*

Eulophia sp.

Malawi: the root is pounded to make lather and mixed with water to wash the head of a malaria patient: *Williamson p. 111*

Euphorbia crotonoides Boiss. sbsp. *crotonoides* (Euphorbiaceae)

E. Africa: the latex is mixed with other ingredients for malaria: *Kokwaro p. 91*

Euphorbia heterophylla L. (Euphorbiaceae)

Malaya: a decoction of the roots and bark has been used for ague: *Burkill (1935) p. 978; Burkill (1994) p. 69*

Euphorbia hirta L. (Euphorbiaceae)

Congo: the plant is decocted with other plants and used to wash infants with fever: *Bouquet (1969) p. 114*, quoted in *Burkill (1994) p. 71*. Extracts from the plant were tested, and found to produce more than 60% inhibition of the parasite *Plasmodium falciparum* in vitro, thus confirming the validity of their traditional use: *Tona et al., (1999), pp. 193-201*

Euphorbia thymifolia L. (Euphorbiaceae)

Trinidad: a decoction of the plant is used as a fever remedy: *Wong p. 130*, quoted in *Burkill (1994) p. 78*

Evolvus alsinoides (L.) L. (Convolvulaceae)

General: the bitter leaves are widely used in preparing a tonic and febrifuge. For Ethiopia, see *Getahun*, for India see *Sastri pp. 233-4*, for Nigeria see *Ainslie sp. no. 155*, for the Philippines see *Quisumbing pp. 756-7*, and for the Sudan see *Broun pp. 322-3*, all quoted in *Burkill (1985) p. 530*

Faidherbia albida (Delile) A. Chev.[*Acacia albida* Delile] (Fabaceae, Mimosoideae)

Nigeria: the bark is infused as a febrifuge: *Dalziel p. 202*; *Singha*, quoted in *Burkill (1995) p. 235*

Senegal: an infusion of the crushed root is drunk morning and evening as a remedy for malaria and other fevers. Alternatively, an infusion of the bark is drunk, and used to bathe the patient morning and evening: *Kerharo (1950) p. 102*

Tanzania: a bark decoction is taken as an emetic in fever: *Watt (1962) p. 538*; *Wickens pp. 181-202*, quoted in *Burkill (1995) p. 235*

Zambia: a decoction of the bark is taken as an emetic in fever: *Nair p. 38*

Ficus sur Forssk. (*F. capensis* Thunb.) (Moraceae)

Côte d'Ivoire: a decoction of leafy twigs is used as a remedy for fever pains: *Kerharo (1950) p. 131*

Flacourtia indica (Burm.f.) Merr. [*F. ramontchi* L'Her.; *F. hirtiuscula* Oliver] (Flacourtiaceae)

Tanzania: the leaf sap is mixed with a root decoction as a malaria cure: *Burkill (1994) p. 156*; *Haerdi p. 71*

Philippines: sap from fresh leaves and tender stalks is useful in infantile fevers: *Quisumbing pp. 626-7*, quoted in *Burkill (1994) p. 156*

Flueggia virosa (Roxb. ex Willd.) Voigt sbsp. ***virosa*** [*Securinega virosa* (Roxb. ex Willd.) Pax & K. Hoffm.] (Euphorbiaceae)

Kenya: the roots are used in a remedy for malaria: *Bally (1937) p. 14*

Nigeria: a leaf decoction is drunk and used to bathe patients: *Burkill (1994) p. 139*

Tanzania, Zambia: an infusion of the roots is mixed into beef broth as a remedy for malaria: *Bally (1937) p. 14*; (1938); *Bally (1938)*, quoted in *Watt (1962) p. 417*; *Palgrave (2002) p. 472*;

Gardenia ternifolia Schum. & Thonn. sbsp. ***jovis-tonantis*** (Wel.) Verdc.[*G. jovis-tonantis* (Welw.) Hiern; *G. asperula* Stapf & Hutch; *G. goetzei* Stapf. & Hutch] (Rubiaceae)

E. Africa: a decoction of the fruit is taken as a remedy for malaria: *Kokwaro p. 187*

Tanzania: a root decoction is drunk as remedy for malaria: *Haerdi p. 139*

Zambia: a fruit infusion is taken twice daily as a remedy for malaria: *Haapala p. 19*

Gloriosa superba L. (Colchicaceae)

Tanzania: the plant sap is drunk as a remedy for malaria: *Burkill (1995) p. 505*; *Haerdi p. 198*

Gnidia chrysantha (Solms.-Laub. ex Schweinf.) Gilg. [*Arthrosolen chrysantha* Solms.-Laub. ex Schweinf.] (Thymelaeaceae)

Tanzania: the leaf sap and decocted roots are used as a body wash in fever: *Burkill (1995) p.188*; *Haerdi pp. 71-2*

Grewia mollis Juss. (Malvaceae)

Nigeria: the fruit is used for fevers: *Ainslie no. 171*, quoted in *Burkill (2000) p. 207*

Gymnosporia senegalensis (Lam.) Loes. [*Maytenus senegalensis* (Lam.) Exell] (Celastraceae)

E. Africa: a root infusion is widely used as a remedy for fever: *Kokwaro p. 52*

Senegal: the bark is commonly used for infants with fever: *Burkill (1985) p.358; Kerharo (1964)*

Zimbabwe: the whole body, except the head, is washed with an infusion of the roots as a remedy for fever: *Gelfand p. 176*

Hagenia abyssinica (Bruce) J.F.Gmel. (Rosaceae)

E. Africa: the roots are cooked with meat, the soup being drunk as a remedy for malaria: *Kokwaro p. 183*

Hallea stipulosa (DC.) J.-F. Leroy [*Mitragyna stipulosa* (DC) Kuntze] (Rubiaceae) *Spencer tests, p. 16: score 0/0*

W. Africa & Congo: the leaves and bark contain mitragynine, and are used against malaria: *Githens p. 96; Watt (1962) p. 900*

Tests on the bark have produced negative results: *Watt (1962) p. 900*

Harrisonia abyssinica Oliv. (Simaroubaceae) *Spencer tests, p. 170: score 0/0*

Tanzania: a decoction of the boiled roots with leaf sap is used as a remedy for malaria: *Burkill (2000) p.89; Haerdi p. 119; Hedberg p. 249; Kokwaro p. 203; Watt (1962) p. 941*

Harungana madagascariensis Lam. Ex Poiret (Clusiaceae)

Tanzania: a decoction of the bark or the juice of the leaf and roots is drunk as a remedy for malaria: *Burkill (1994) p. 396; Haerdi p. 101; Kokwaro p. 103*

Madagascar: the leaves are used as a fever remedy: *Debray p. 75*, quoted in *Burkill (1994) p. 488; Githens p. 91; Watt (1962) p. 495*

Heinsia crinita (Afzel.) G. Taylor sbsp. *crinita* (Rubiaceae)

Tanzania: raw scrapings of the roots are eaten against malaria: *Haerdi p. 140*

Helianthus annuus L. (Asteraceae)

Caucasus: the leaves are used as a remedy for malaria: *Dalziel; Watt (1962) p. 236*

Italy: the aerial parts are used as a remedy for malaria: *Watt (1962) p. 236*

Poland: Tests have produced negative results: *Watt (1962) p. 236*

Congo (?): a 10% tincture of the flowers with 70% alcohol is used as a febrifuge: *Watt (1962) p. 236*

Zambia: a leaf infusion is drunk for malaria, & used as an insect killer: *Nair p. 95*

Helichrysum nudifolium (L. f.) Less. var. *nudifolium* (Asteraceae)

S. Africa: to treat fever, the Southern Soto make a steam bath by pouring an infusion of the roots on to hot stones: *Burkill p. 478; Watt (1962) p. 239*

Helichrysum panduratum O. Hoffm. (Asteraceae)

Malawi: the plant is pounded and infused to bathe a fever patient: *Morris p. 263*

Helinus integrifolius (Lam.) Kuntze [*H. scandens* (Eckl. & Zeyh.) A. Rich.; *H. ovatus* E. Mey.] (Rhamnaceae)

Tanzania: the roots, mashed and beaten to a foam, are drunk and rubbed on the body as a remedy for malarial convulsions in children: *Haerdi p. 111*

Heliotropium indicum L. (Boraginaceae)

W.Africa: the plant is infused to treat fever in children. The Igbo people use a leaf decoction to wash a feverish child. In Guinea, the whole plant is decocted as a febrifuge: *Dalziel, Dawodu 3, Porteres p. 17, Thomas p. 1989*, quoted in *Burkill (1985) p. 294*

Congo: a leaf infusion is used as a fever remedy: *Taton pp. 29-30*, quoted in *Burkill (1985) p. 294*

Hemizygia bracteosa (Benth.) Briq. (Lamiaceae)

Nigeria: the plant is used to foment the body of a fever patient: *Burkill (1995) pp. 5, 638; Dalziel p. 463*

Heteromorpha arborescens (Sprengel) Cham. & Schltld. var. ***abyssinica*** (A. Rich.) H. Wolff [*H. trifoliata* sensu Cufod; *H. collina* Eckl. & Zeyh.; *H. trifoliata* (H. L. Wendl.) Eckl. & Zeyh.] (Apiaceae)

Tanzania: a root decoction mixed with leaf juice is drunk for malaria: *Haerdi p. 163*

Zimbabwe: a root infusion is drunk as a remedy for fever: *Gelfand p. 199*

Hibiscus micranthus Linn. f. (Malvaceae)

Zambia: the whole plant is used as a febrifuge: *Nair p. 58*

Hibiscus rosa-sinensis L. (Malvaceae)

The East: a leaf decoction is used as lotion on a feverish patient: *Watt (1962) p. 737*

Holarrhena pubescens (Buch.-Ham.) Wall ex G. Don [*H. febrifuga* Klotzsch] (Apocynaceae) *Spencer tests p. 153: score 0/0*

Central Africa & Mozambique: the bark is used as a febrifuge: *Palgrave (1957) p. 29; Palgrave (1983) p. 786*

E. Africa: the roots are used in washing children with fever: *Kokwaro p. 27*. The bark is used as a febrifuge: *Githens p. 92; Watt (1962) p. 84*

Malawi: the cortex of the root is used as a remedy for malaria: *Palgrave (1957) p. 29*

Mozambique: the bark is used to treat malaria: *Mulhovo*

S. Africa: the bark has been used to treat fevers : *Palgrave (2002) p. 951*

Hoslundia opposita Vahl. [*H. verticillata* Vahl] (Lamiaceae)

Côte d'Ivoire: an infusion of the plant is used as a febrifuge: *Bouquet (1974) p. 97*, quoted in *Burkill (1995) p. 6; Kerharo (1950) p. 234*

Tanzania: the leaves are infused and used as a cooling wash for feverish children. The roots and leaves are crushed and infused in water, and drunk in cases of fever: *Kokwaro p. 108*. The Syambala use the root as a fever remedy: *Bally (1937) p. 24; Watt (1962) pp. 515-6*. A root decoction mixed with leaf juice is drunk as a remedy for malaria: *Burkill (1995) p. 6; Haerdi p. 188*

Ubangi: a leaf decoction is used to wash fever patients: *Vergiat (1970) p. 90*, quoted in *Burkill (1995) p. 6*

Hugonia orientalis Engl. [*H. Busseana* Engl.] (Linaceae)

Mozambique: the rootbark is decocted to treat malaria: *Mulhovo*

Hydrostachys polymorpha Klotzsch (Hydrostachyaceae)

Tanzania: the leaf juice is drunk as a malaria remedy: *Haerdi p. 162*

Hymenocardia acida [*H. mollis* (Pax) Radcl.-Sm.] (Euphorbiaceae)

Côte d'Ivoire: the plant has a great reputation as a febrifuge. Leaf decoctions are drunk, and also used to bathe fever patients: *Kerharo (1950) p. 77*. The leaf-sap is used in topical friction: *Bouquet (1974) p. 84*, quoted in *Burkill (1994) p. 86*

Tanzania: The leaves are mashed in water and the liquid drunk, and pounded root-bark is eaten with porridge to cure malaria: *Burkill (1994) p. 86*; *Haerdi p. 94*

Hypoestes verticillaris (L.f.) Roem. & Schult. (Acanthaceae)

Tanzania: the whole plant is soaked in water, which is then used to bathe a feverish child: *Burkill (1985) p. 15*

Hyptis pectinata (L.) Poit. (Lamiaceae) *Spencer tests, p. 162: score 0 / 0*

Côte d'Ivoire: a leaf infusion is drunk to relieve fever pains. An infusion of the plant is drunk by feverish infants: *Bouquet (1974) p. 97*, quoted in *Burkill (1995) p. 9*; *Kerharo (1950) p. 235*

Madagascar & W.Africa: the leaf is used as a remedy for fever: *Githens p. 92*; *Watt (1962) p. 516*. Tests have shown that the tops with flowers have no anti-malarial activity: *Watt (1962) p. 516*

Hyptis spicigera Lam. (Lamiaceae)

Burkina Faso: fresh leaves are rubbed between the hands, then lifted to the nostrils for inhalation. This should be done sitting down, and once only for each fever attack, since it causes a temporary malaise: *de la Pradilla (1988) p.22*

W. Africa: the whole plant, or the leaves, is infused and drunk hot to treat fevers. A leaf-mash in hot water is rubbed on the body to reduce the temperature: *Ainslie sp. 190*, *Bouquet (1974) p. 97*, quoted in *Burkill (1995) p. 11*

Ilex mitis (L.) Radlk.var. *mitis* [*I. Capensis* Sond.] (Aquifoliaceae)

Kwazulu-Natal: bark infusions are used to reduce fever: *Grace et al. p. 327*

Imperata cylindrica (L.) P. Beauv. [*I. arundinacea* Cyr. var. *thunbergii* Hack.] (Poaceae)

Burkina Faso: the roots are roasted, powdered, & mixed with karite butter to make an ointment, rubbed on to a child at night for 3 nights: *de la Pradilla (1988) p.23*

China: the root and inflorescence are used as a fever remedy, although tests have shown that the plant has no antipyretic effects: *Dragendorff p. 78*; *Hebert p. 927*, quoted in *Watt (1962) p. 474*

Indigofera arrecta Hochst. ex A. Rich. (Fabaceae, Papilionoideae)

W. Africa: the macerated roots and crushed leaves are drunk as a febrifuge: *Berhaut (1976) pp. 282-4*, quoted in *Burkill (1995) p. 365*

Indigofera tinctoria L. (Fabaceae, Papilionoideae)

E. Africa: the leaves are used against fever: *Burkill (1995) p. 383*; *Watt (1962) p. 613*

Ipomoea aquatica Forssk. [*I. reptans* (L.) Poir.] (Convolvulaceae)

Indo-China: the plant is used as a poultice in febrile delirium: *Burkill (1985) p. 533*

Ipomoea purpurea (L.) Roth (Convolvulaceae)

S. Africa: a handful of stalks, about 6" long, is bruised in a pint of boiling water or fowl-broth, and the liquid drunk: *Bryant p. 44*

Jateorhiza palmata (Lam.) Miers [*J. bukobensis* Gilg.] (Menispermaceae)

India: the plant is used as an anti-pyretic: *Chopra*, quoted in *Watt (1962) p. 758*

S. Africa: extracts of the plant have been tested against experimental malaria: *Karel p. 152*; *Watt (1962) p. 758*

Jatropha curcas L. (Euphorbiaceae)

W. Africa: the leaves and sap are used as a fever remedy. Hot or cold leaf infusions are drunk. The sap is given to a child with fever: *Ferry no. 96*, quoted in *Burkill (1994) pp. 90, 91*.

Zambia: an infusion of the leaves is used as a bath to treat fever: *Nair p. 62*

Jatropha multifida L. (Euphorbiaceae)

Nigeria: the leaves and fruit are boiled and drunk or used as a bath to treat fevers: *Ainslie, sp. no. 195*, quoted in *Burkill (1994) p. 93*

Kalanchoe crenata (Andr.) Haw. (Crassulaceae)

Côte d'Ivoire: leaves are rubbed on feverish infants: *Bouquet p. 77*, quoted in *Burkill (1985) p. 558*

Tanzania: a root decoction mixed with leaf sap is drunk as an anti-malarial remedy: *Burkill (1985) p. 558*; *Haerdi p. 162*

Keetia zanzibarica ssp. ***cornelioides*** (Klotzsch) Bridson sbsp. ***cornelioides*** (De Wild.) Bridson [*Canthium zanzibaricum* Klotzsch] (Rubiaceae)

Tanzania: a root & bark decoction with leaf sap is drunk for malaria: *Haerdi p. 137*

Khaya anotheca (Welw.) C. DC [*K. nyasica* Stapf. ex Baker f.] (Meliaceae)

Angola: the bitter bark is used as a febrifuge: *Anon. (1939) p. 193*, quoted in *Watt (1962) p. 744*

Côte d'Ivoire: a decoction of the bark is drunk as a febrifuge: *Kerharo (1950) p. 156*

Tanzania: a root decoction is drunk against malaria: *Haerdi p. 121*

Kigelia africana (Lam.) Benth. [*K. pinnata* (Jacq.) DC.] (Bignoniaceae)

E. Africa: a decoction from the leaves is used against malaria: *Kokwaro p. 36*

Malawi: a decoction of the bark is used against malaria: *Morris p. 231*

Mozambique: the leaves are used to treat malaria: *Mulhovo*

Kirkia acuminata Oliver [*K. pubescens* Burtt Davy] (Simaroubiaceae)

Spencer tests, p. 171: score 0/0

Extracts of the plants have proved to be ineffective against experimental malaria: *Watt (1962) p. 941*

Lagenaria sphaerica (Sond.) Naud (Cucurbitaceae)

Tanzania: the leaf sap is drunk against malaria: *Haerdi p. 81*

Laggera crispata (Vahl) Hepper & Wood [*Blumea alata* (D. Don) DC.; *B. crispata* (Vahl.) Merxm] (Asteraceae)

Malawi: the leaves are used as an enema to treat fever: *Gelfand p. 233*

Landolphia owariensis P. Beauv. (Apocynaceae)

Côte d'Ivoire: The roots or green fruits are decocted to make a steam bath to treat fever pains: *Bouquet (1969) p. 64*, quoted in *Burkill (1985) p. 163*

Lannea discolor (Sond.) Engl. (Anacardiaceae)

South Africa: used to treat fever in children: *Grace et al. p. 327*; *Palgrave (2002) p. 542*

Zambia and Zimbabwe: an infusion of the roots is used to treat children's fevers: *Palgrave (1957) p. 8*

Lannea edulis (Sond.) Engl. (Anacardiaceae)

Tanzania: a root decoction is drunk as a malaria cure: *Haerdi p. 126*

Lantana camara L. var. *aculeata* (L.) Moldenke (Verbenaceae)

Spencer tests p. 173: 0/0

Mozambique: the leafy branches are used to treat malaria: *Mulhovo*

Tanzania: the roots are used for malaria, & said to be effective in cases which are not responsive to quinine: *Hedberg p. 253; Pernet*, quoted in *Burkill (2000) p. 259*

U.S.A.: a quinine-like alkaloid, *lantanine*, is present in the leaves. This is an anti-pyretic and anti-spasmodic agent, included in the U.S. National Standard Dispensary (1926): *Dalziel p. 455; Oliver-Bever (1960) pp. 29, 68-9, (1983) p. 33, Schnell p. 112, Wong p. 135*, quoted in *Burkill (2000) p. 259*

W. Africa: the infused leaves are used as a diaphoretic and febrifuge: *Dawodu 53, Schnell p. 112, Walker p. 318*, quoted in *Burkill (2000) p. 259*. Flower and twig extracts have given negative results in antimalarial tests: *Watt (1962) p. 1050*

Lantana trifolia L. [*L. salvifolia* Jacq.] (Verbenaceae)

Tanzania: small children with malarial rigor are given leaf juice to drink: *Burkill (2000) p. 261; Haerdi p. 152*

Laportea aestuans (L.) Chew (Urticaceae)

Côte d'Ivoire: a leaf decoction is used to relieve fever: *Bouquet (1974) p. 172*, quoted in *Burkill (2000) p. 238*

Leea guineensis G. Don (Leeaceae)

Tanzania: leaf juice is used to bathe the body in malarial convulsions: *Haerdi p. 114*

Leonotis leonurus (L.) Ait. f. (Lamiaceae)

S. Africa: the Zulu use a cold infusion of the leaves as a nasal douche to relieve headache in fevers. They use the root, mixed with the root of or green fruit of *Strychnos spinosa* and other plants, as a febrifuge: *Watt (1962) pp. 517, 730*.

Leonotis mollissima Gurke (Lamiaceae)

Tanzania: a root decoction mixed with leaf juice is drunk for malaria: *Haerdi p. 189*

Leonotis nepetifolia (L.) Ait. f. (Lamiaceae)

Central Africa: the plant is used as a remedy for fevers: *De Wildeman (1949) p. 2*, quoted in *Watt (1962) p. 520*

Puerto Rico: the plant has a reputation as an anti-malarial, which is not supported by experiments: *Asenjo (1945) p. 1936, (1948) p. 44*, quoted in *Watt (1962) p. 520*

W. Africa: a decoction of the plant is used to steam the head to relieve fever, and a leaf infusion is drunk: *Burkill (1995) p. 15; Dalziel p. 461*

W. Indies, E. Indies, Brazil: the juice of the leaf is used against malaria and typhoid: *Dragendorff p. 573; Watt (1962) p. 520*

Leucas martinicensis (Jacq.) R. Br. (Lamiaceae)

Burkina Faso: fresh leaves are rubbed on a sick child once a day for 3 days: *de la Pradilla (1988) p. 24*

W. Africa: the plant ash is used to repel mosquitoes. The whole plant is made into an infusion, used as a wash or steam fumigation for fevers: *Brotherton, p. 136*, quoted in *Burkill (1995) p. 16; Dalziel p. 461*

Lippia javanica (Burm. f.) Spreng. [*L. asperifolia* Rich.; *L. whytei* Moldenke]

(Verbenaceae)

E. Africa: a leaf decoction is drunk, and used to bathe the body: *Kokwaro p. 223*

Mozambique: reported to be efficient in treating malarial symptoms: *Bandeira et al. (2001) pp. 71, 72*

S. Africa: an infusion is made of this plant plus *Artemisia afra* as a remedy for malaria: *Smith (1888)*, quoted in *Watt (1962) p. 1051* In vitro tests in 2004 revealed a very high degree of antiplasmodial activity: *Clarkson pp. 184, 189*

S. W. Africa: the plant is used as a malaria remedy by the Nunquois bushmen: *Codd 26, p. 14*, quoted in *Watt (1962) p. 1051*

Zimbabwe: the leaves are decocted and sugar added as a remedy for malaria: *Dornan 13, p. 356*, quoted in *Watt (1962) p. 1051*; *Gelfand p. 213*

Ludwigia erecta (L.) Hara (Onagraceae)

E. Africa: the whole plant is boiled, and the malaria patient bathes in the water: *Kokwaro p. 170*

Maclura africana (Bureau) Corner [*Cardiogyne africana* Bureau] (Moraceae)

Tanzania: A root decoction is drunk, and scrapings of the wood eaten, and the body bathed with a pulverised bark infusion: *Haerdi p. 67*

Maerua triphylla A.Rich. var. *pubescens* (Klotzsch) De Wolf [*M. pubescens* (Klotzsch) Gilg.] (Capparaceae)

Mozambique: the twigs are used to treat malaria: *Mulhovo*

Maesa lanceolata Forssk. (Maesaceae)

Ethiopia, E. & S. Africa: the fruit is used by the Karanga people around Morgenster as a febrifuge and elsewhere as a purgative in fever: *Bally (1937) p. 21*; *Bally (1938)*, *Greenway (1941)*, *Greshoff (1900)*, *Sim (1907)*, quoted in *Watt (1962) p. 787*; *Dragendorff p. 515*

Mangifera indica L. (Anacardiaceae)

W. Africa: a leaf-decoction is used as a febrifuge in Côte d'Ivoire and Nigeria: *Ainslie, sp. no. 221*, *Bouquet (1974) p. 16*, quoted in *Burkill (1985) p. 83*

Manilkara mochisia (Baker) Dubard [*M. macaulayae* Hutch. & Corbishley; *M. umbraculigera* Hutch. & Corbishley; *Mimusops mochisia* Baker] (Sapotaceae)

Kenya: a decoction is used by the Tugen people as a fever remedy: *Beentje p. 454*

Maprounea africana Muell. Arg. (Euphorbiaceae)

Mozambique: the rootbark is used to treat malaria: *Mulhovo*

Margaritaria discoedia (Baill.) G. L. Webster [*Phyllanthus discoides* (Baill.) Mull. Arg.]

Tanzania: root decoction mixed with leaf sap is used against malaria: *Burkill (1994) p. 115*; *Haerdi p. 95*

Markhamia obtusifolia (Baker) Sprague [*M. lanata* K. Schum.] (Bignoniaceae)

Mozambique: the root is decocted to treat malaria: *Mulhovo*

Microglossa pyrifolia (Lam.) O. Kuntze (Asteraceae)

E. Africa: an infusion of leaves is drunk as a remedy for malaria. It causes vomiting as a side effect, being very bitter: *Beentje p. 558*; *Kokwaro p. 68*

W. Africa: A leaf infusion or decoction is drunk to treat malaria. A lotion is used as a diaphoretic. An enema made from the plant is used to treat fever in an infant: *Burkill (1985) p. 485*; *Dalziel*, quoted in *Watt (1962) p. 251*

Mikania chenopodifolia Willd. [*M. cordata* (Burm. f.) B. L. Robins.]
(Asteraceae)

Senegal: friction with a plant-decoction is administered to relieve fever pain: *Burkill (1985) p. 487; Kerharo (1974) p. 288*

Tanzania: the leaf-sap is drunk against malaria: *Burkill (1985) p. 487; Haerdi p. 170*

Congo: vapour baths of a decoction of the whole plant, followed by friction using the lees, are used: *Bouquet (1969) p. 95, quoted in Burkill (1985) p. 487*

Mikania cordata (Burm.f.) B. L. Rob. (Asteraceae)

Tanzania: leaf juice is drunk as a remedy for malaria: *Haerdi p. 170*

Milicia excelsa (Welw.) C.C.Berg [*Chlorophora excelsa* (Welw.) Benth.; *Maclura excelsa* (Welw.) Bureau] (Moraceae)

Central Africa: a leaf decoction is used as an anti-febrile: *De Wildeman (1949) p. 1, quoted in Watt (1962) p. 772*

Mimulus gracilis R. Br. (Scrophulaceae)

Lesotho: the plant makes a lotion to bathe feverish patients: *Burkill (2000) p. 76; Watt (1962) p. 938*

Mollugo nudicaulis Lam. (Molluginaceae)

Burkina Faso: a small bunch is crushed and steeped for up to 5 hours to make a wash, used on infants twice daily for 3 days: *de la Pradilla (1988) p.25*

Momordica balsamina L. (Cucurbitaceae)

Mozambique: reported to be efficient in treating malarial symptoms: *Bandeira et al. (2001) pp. 71, 72; Mulhovo (1999)*

W. Africa: the plant is much used as a wash for fever: *Burkill (1985) p. 596; Kerharo pp. 386-7; Watt (1962) p. 362*

Momordica charantia L. (Cucurbitaceae)

Burkina Faso: 3 bunches of leafy twigs are boiled for 2 min. in 10 lit. water, used as a wash twice daily for 2 days: *de la Pradilla p. 25*

W. Africa: the plant is commonly used as a febrifuge, either as a wash or mixed with palm wine or drinking water: *Ainslie, sp. no. 232, Irvine (1930) pp. 289-90, quoted in Burkill (1985) p. 598; Kerharo pp. 387-90*

Congo: the leaves are crushed in the hands and massaged into the body for fever pains: *Bouquet p. 102, quoted in Burkill (1985) p. 598*

Momordica foetida Schumach. & Thonn. (Cucurbitaceae)

Paraguay: the root is used for fever: *Dragendorff p. 648; Watt (1962) p. 364*

Monanthes b Buchananii (Engl.) Verdc. [*Popowia djurensis* Engl. & Diels] (Annonaceae)

Tanzania: a root decoction is drunk as a malaria remedy: *Haerdi p. 38*

Morinda lucida Benth. (Rubiaceae)

Congo: extracts from the leaves were tested, and found to produce more than 60% inhibition of the parasite *Plasmodium falciparum* in vitro, thus confirming the validity of their traditional use: *Tona et al., (1999), pp. 193-201*

Moringa oleifera Lam. [*M. pterygosperma* Gaertn.] (Moringaceae) *Spencer tests, p. 165: score 0*

Africa & Madagascar: the exudate, the roots and the bark are used as a remedy for fever: *Githens p. 97; Watt (1962) p. 781*

India: the root, bark, leaf, flower, seed & gum are used to treat fever. Extracts have given negative results: *Karel p. 181; Watt (1962) p. 781*

Mucuna poggei Taubert (Fabaceae, Papilionoideae)

Tanzania: a root decoction is drunk for malaria: *Burkill (1995) p. 406; Haerdi p. 61*

Mucuna pruriens (L.) DC. (Fabaceae, Papilionoideae)

W. Africa: the leaf sap is used as a febrifuge: *Berhaut (1976) pp. 432-4, Bouquet (1974) pp. 136, 138, quoted in Burkill (1995) p. 407; Kerharo (1950) p. 122*

Mukia maderaspatana (L.) M.J.Roem. (Cucurbitaceae)

Burkina Faso: 2 bunches of the plant are boiled for 10 min. in 5 lit. water, and used twice daily for 3 days to wash sick infants: *de la Pradilla p.26*

Nigeria and India: the seeds are chewed or decocted to cause sweating: *Ainslie sp. no. 62, Sastri p. 336, quoted in Burkill (1985) p. 601*

Myrothamnus flabellifolius (Sond.) Welw. (Myrothamnaceae)

Malawi: a leaf infusion is used to treat fevers: *Morris p. 416*

Neorautanenia mitis (A. Rich.) Verdc. (Fabaceae, Papilionoideae)

Zimbabwe: the fever patient sits in an infusion of the tuber: *Gelfand p. 150*

Nymphaea lotus L. [*N. Zenkeri* Gilg.] (Nymphaeaceae)

Philippines: the rhizome is infused to make a refreshing drink as a remedy for fevers: *De Wildeman (1948) p. 5, quoted in Watt (1962) p. 802*

Ochna macrocalyx Oliv. (Ochnaceae)

Tanzania: a root decoction mixed with leaf sap is drunk: *Haerdi p. 100*

Ochna schweinfurthiana F. Hoffm. (Ochnaceae)

Burkina Faso: 2 bunches of leafy twigs are boiled for 5 minutes in 10 lit. water, to be used as a wash twice daily for 3 days: *de la Pradilla p.26*

Tanzania: pap made from dried pulverised bark is given for malaria: *Haerdi p. 101*

Ocimum americanum L. [*O. canum* Sims] (Lamiaceae)

Brazil: the plant is used as a diaphoretic: Dragendorff, quoted in *Watt (1962) p. 524*

Ghana: a leaf decoction is drunk, sap squeezed into the patient's eyes, and the plant is put into bathwater. The leaves are rubbed on the body: *Irvine (1930), p. 307, quoted in Burkill (1995) p. 23*

Malawi: an infusion of the leaves is used as a remedy for fevers. The plant is burnt in a hut to repel mosquitoes: *Morris, p. 330; Williamson p. 170*

Nigeria: the leaves are chopped up and eaten as a febrifuge: *Ainslie, sp. no. 248, quoted in Burkill (1995) p. 23*

S. Africa: In vitro tests in 2004 revealed a very high degree of antiplasmodial activity: *Clarkson pp. 185, 189*

Zambia: a leaf infusion is used for vapour treatment: *Vongo*

Ocimum gratissimum L. sbp. *gratissimum* [*O. gratissimum* var. *suave* (Willd.) Hook f.; *O. urticifolium* Roth] (Lamiaceae) *Spencer tests p. 163: 0 / 0*

Angola: a leaf infusion is used as a febrifuge and sudorific: *Watt (1962) p. 524*

Ghana: a leaf infusion is taken by draught or enema to treat fevers: *Irvine (1961) pp. 766-7, quoted in Burkill (1995) p. 25*

Côte d'Ivoire: a leaf decoction is taken in baths and draughts for coughs and fever: *Burkill (1995) p. 25; Kerharo (1950) p. 273*

West Africa: hot infusions of the leaves are used to treat fevers: *Ainslie sp. no. 49*, *Irvine (1930) pp. 35, 37*, *(1961) pp. 766-7*, *Iwu p. 142*, *Oliver-Bever (1960) p. 75*; *Walker p. 212*, quoted in *Burkill (1995) p. 25*; *Burt Davy p. 60*; *Dalziel pp. 462-3*

Ocotea usambarensis Engl. (Lauraceae)

E. Africa: the roots are pounded and soaked in water, the infusion being drunk as a remedy for malaria: *Kokwaro p. 115*

Olox obtusifolia De Wild. (Olacaceae)

Zambia: the roots are boiled to make a steam bath: *Vongo*

Olea europaea L. sbsp. *africana* (Mill.) P. S. Green [*O. africana* Mill.; *O. chrysophylla* Lam.] (Oleaceae)

Kenya: the Wanderobo & Kipsigis use a root or bark decoction for malaria: *Beentje p. 472*

S. Africa: the leaves and bark have been used as a remedy for "intermittent fever". The resin has been used as a febrifuge: *Dragendorff p. 525*; *Power (1914)*, quoted in *Watt (1962) p. 808*

Oncoba spinosa Forssk. (Flacourtiaceae)

Nigeria: the seed-oil is drunk as a fever remedy: *Ainslie sp. 253*, quoted in *Burkill (1994) p. 161*

Tanzania: the leaf sap is drunk as a malaria cure: *Haerdi p. 71*

Opilia amentalea Roxb. [*O. celtidifolia* (Guill. & Perr.) Endl. Ex Walp.; *O. tomentella* (Oliv.) Engl.] (Opiliaceae)

E. Africa: the roots are infused or decocted as a remedy for fever: *Kokwaro p. 170*

Ottelia ulvifolia (Planch.) Walp. (Hydrocharitaceae)

Central African Republic: the leaves are mashed and made into an embrocation against fever: *Vergiat (a) p. 88*, quoted in *Burkill (1994) p. 412*

Ozoroa reticulata (Baker f.) R. & A. Fern. [*Heeria reticulata* (Baker f.) Engl.; *O. insignis* Delile sbsp. *reticulata* (Baker f.) J. B. Gillett] (Anacardiaceae)

Tanzania: to treat malaria, the roots are eaten raw, or the powdered root-bark is infused and drunk like tea: *Burkill (1985) p. 84*; *Haerdi (1964) p. 125*

Paralepistemon shirensis (Oliv.) Lejoly & Lisowski [*Turbina shirensis* (Oliv.) A. Meeuse] (Convolvulaceae)

Mozambique: the root is pounded and mixed with porridge: *Mulhovo*

Parinari curatellifolia Planchon ex Benth. [*P. mobola* Oliver] (Chrysobalanaceae)

Côte d'Ivoire: the leaves are decocted and used both as a drink and a lotion to ameliorate fever: *Burkill (1985) p. 383*; *Kerharo (1950) p. 90*

Malawi: an infusion of bark is used as a remedy for malaria: *Morris p. 246*

Mozambique: the leaves are decocted to make a vapour to treat malaria: *Mulhovo*

Tanzania: a bark decoction is used as a remedy for malaria: *Brenan, De Wildeman (1949) p. 1*, quoted in *Watt (1962) p. 890*; *Burkill (1985) p. 383*; *Smith (2004) p. 71*

Zambia: a decoction of bark is used as a remedy for malaria: *Nair p. 34*

Parkia filicoidea Welw. ex Oliver [*P. bussei* Harms] (Fabaceae, Mimosoideae)

Tanzania: a bark decoction is drunk against malaria: *Haerdi p. 50*

Paullinia pinnata L. (Sapindaceae)

Burkina Faso: 3 bunches of leafy twigs are boiled for 15 min. in 10 lit. water; half a glass drunk, & used as a wash, twice daily for 3 days: *de la Pradilla p.27*

Côte d'Ivoire: a plant decoction is drunk, used as a lotion, and steamed as a vapour bath, to reduce fever pains: *Burkill (2000) p. 560; Kerharo (1950) p. 164*

E. Indies: roots and root bark are applied as a rubeficient over the liver to relieve induration after malaria: *Dragendorff, Greshoff, quoted in Watt (1962) p. 933*

Malawi: an infusion of the leaves is drunk as a remedy for malaria: *Morris p. 470; Oliver-Bever (1986) p. 165, quoted in Burkill (2000) p. 28*

Mali: an infusion or macerate of the leaf or leaf sap is used to treat fever: *Irvine (1961) 547-50, Oliver-Bever (1983) p. 49, quoted in Burkill (2000) p. 28; Dalziel pp. 334-5; Kerharo (1963) pp. 722-3; (1974) pp. 722-3*

Senegal: a preparation of leafy twigs is taken as a febrifuge: *Burkill (2000) p. 28; Kerharo (1963) pp. 853-70*

Tanzania: leaf sap is drunk as a malaria remedy: *Burkill (2000) p. 29; Haerdi p. 124*

Congo: the leaves boiled in bathwater is prescribed for feverish children: *Bouquet (1969) p. 223, quoted in Burkill (2000) p. 29*

Pavetta crassipes K. Scum. (Rubiaceae)

Malawi: a root decoction is used as a fever remedy: *Morris p. 461*

Tanzania: pulverised leaves are mixed with sap as a malaria remedy: *Haerdi p. 142*

Pavetta sp.

Tanzania: a root decoction is drunk against malaria: *Haerdi p. 143*

Peltophorum africanum Sond. (Fabaceae, Caesalpinioideae)

Zimbabwe: a root infusion is drunk as a sudorific: *Gelfand p. 136.*

Pentanisia prunelloides (Klotsch) ex Eckl. & Zeyh.) Walp. sbsp. *latifolia* (Hochst.) Verdc. (Rubiaceae)

S. Africa: the Zulus use a hot root decoction as a fever remedy: *Watt (1962) p. 902*

Pentas purpurea Oliv. (Rubiaceae)

E. Africa: the juice is used as a febrifuge: *Bally p. 22*

Pergularia daemia (Forssk.) Chiov (Asclepiadaceae)

Nigeria: the plant is used in combination with others to treat fever: *Dawodu, quoted in Burkill (1985) p. 235*

Phragmites australis (Cav.) Steud. [*P. communis* Trin.] (Poaceae)

W. Africa: the roots are used as a fever remedy: *Burkill (1994) p. 488*

Phyllanthus fraternus G. L. Webster (Euphorbiaceae) *Spencer tests, p. 160: score 0 / 0*

Côte d'Ivoire: the pounded leaves are used to relieve fever pains: *Bouquet (1974) p. 85, quoted in Burkill (1994) p. 121.* Negative results have been recorded in experiments: *Spencer (1947); Kerharo (1974) pp. 427-8*

W. Indies: the plant has a reputation as a malaria remedy: *Burkill (1994) p. 121; Dalziel p. 157.* However, tests have given negative results – see above.

Phyllanthus muellerianus (Kuntze) Exell (Euphorbiaceae)

Côte d'Ivoire: leaf sap is used as a wash for fevers: *Burkill (1994) p. 122; Dalziel pp. 157-8*

Nigeria: a root decoction is used as a febrifuge: *Ainslie sp.* 272, quoted in *Burkill (1994) p. 122*

W. Africa: the leaves and roots are used as a fever remedy: *Burkill (1994) p. 488*

Zambia: a leaf infusion is used to bathe the body in cases of fever: *Haapala p. 22*

Phyllanthus pentandrus Schumach. & Thonn. (Euphorbiaceae) *Spencer tests, p. 160: score 0/0*

Nigeria: the leaves and roots are decocted and drunk at frequent intervals as a fever remedy: *Ainslie sp.* 273, quoted in *Burkill (1994) p. 124; Watt (1962) p. 427*

Phyllanthus reticulatus Poir. (Euphorbiaceae)

Tanzania: the mashed leaves are rubbed on the body as a malaria remedy: *Burkill (1994) p. 125; Haerdi p. 96*

Phyllocosmus lemairianus (De Wild. & Th. Dur.) Th. & H. Dur. [*Ochthocosmus lemairianus* De Wild. & Th. Durand] (Ixonanthaceae)

Tanzania: leaf sap and a root decoction are drunk as a malaria cure: *Haerdi p. 90*

Physalis angulata L. (Solanaceae)

Nigeria: the leaves are infused as a remedy for fever: *Ainslie sp.no.* 274, quoted in *Burkill (2000) p.116*

Phytolacca dodecandra L'herit. (Phytolaccaceae)

S. Africa: the leaves and root are used to make an emetic as a fever remedy by the Zulus: *Watt (1962) p. 837*

Piliostigma thonningii (Schumach.) Milne-Redh. [*Bauhinia thonningii* Schumach] (Fabaceae, Caesalpinioideae)

E. Africa: the bark is macerated and infused to treat malaria: *Aubreville p. 215, Baumer p. 110*, quoted in *Burkill (1995) p.148*

Pittosporum viridiflorum Sims sbsp. *ripicola* (J. Leonard) Cufod. [*P. malsanum* Bak.] (Pittosporaceae)

E. Africa: the bark is decocted and the liquid stirred into soup as a remedy for malaria and other fevers. The liquid is bitter and induces vomiting: *Kokwaro p. 177*

S. Africa: the Zulu and Xhosa use a bark decoction or infusion as a remedy for feverish conditions: *Githens p. 100, Watt (1962) p. 847*. A piece of bark, about 3" by 2", is pounded and steeped in a pint of boiling water. This is drunk, and then sufficient plain water to excite vomiting is drunk. Sometimes a double quantity of the bark is used to make an enema: *Bryant p. 44; Grace et al. p.333*. In vitro tests in 2004 revealed a very high degree of antiplasmodial activity: *Clarkson pp. 186, 189*

Pityrogramma calomelanos (L.) Link var. *aureoflava* (Hook.) Weath ex F. M. Bailey (Pteridaceae)

Trinidad: the infused fronds are used to make a tea, drunk as a fever remedy: *Wong p. 109*, quoted in *Burkill (2000) p. 462*

Platostoma africanum P. Beauv. (Lamiaceae)

Ghana: the leaf sap is instilled into the eyes for fever: *Irvine, pp. 345-6*, quoted in *Burkill (1995) p. 28; Dalziel p. 463*

Nigeria: it is used like *Ocimum*: *Burkill (1995) p. 28; Dalziel p. 463*.

Platyserium elephantotis Schwein. (Polypodiaceae)

Tropical Africa: the sap is drunk as a fever remedy: *Burkill (2000) p. 560*

Plectranthus cylindraceus Hochst. ex Benth. (Lamiaceae)

E. Africa: a decoction of leaves is drunk, together with an infusion from *Microglossa parvifolia*, as a remedy for fever: *Kokwaro p. 113*

Plectranthus laxiflorus Benth. (Lamiaceae)

S. Africa: the Zulu inject the powdered leaves as an enema for the relief of feverishness: *Watt (1962) p. 525*

Plicosepalus kalachariensis (Schinz.) Danser [Loranthus kalachariensis Schinz.] (Lythraceae)

Tanzania: the leaf sap is drunk against malaria: *Haerdi p. 109*

Plumbago zeylanica L. (Plumbaginaceae)

India: the herb is used as a sudorific: *Watt (1962) p. 851*

Nigeria: it is used as a fever remedy: *Gelfand p. 292*

S. Africa: In vitro tests in 2001 and 2004 revealed a high level of antiplasmodial activity: *Clarkson et al. pp. 186, 189, Simonsen et al.*

Pollichia campestris Aiton (Caryophyllaceae)

E. Africa: a decoction of roots is drunk as a remedy for malaria, vomiting and diarrhoea being side effects: *Kokwaro p. 51*

Polycarpaea corymbosa (L.) Lam. (Caryophyllaceae)

Guinea: an infusion is used to wash down fever patients: *Burkill (1985) p. 344*

Polygala persicariifolia DC. (Polygalaceae)

Tanzania: the plant is macerated and mixed with *Biophytum helena* pulp; the mixture is drunk and used to bathe the body to relieve malarial spasms: *Haerdi p. 78*

Portulaca oleracea L. (Portulacaceae)

North Africa (?): purslane has been used as a sudorific: *Watt (1962) p. 869*

Protea madiensis Oliv. (Proteaceae)

Tanzania: a root decoction mixed with leaf sap is drunk as a remedy for malaria and headache: *Haerdi p. 73*

Pseudolachnostylis maprouneifolia Pax [*P. dekindtii* Pax] (Euphorbiaceae)

Zambia: the roots are pounded and eaten in porridge. They are pounded and applied to tattoos on every joint: *Vongo*

Zimbabwe: a leaf decoction is drunk as a remedy for fever: *Gelfand p. 167*

Psidium guajava L. (Myrtaceae)

Burkina Faso: see *Carica papaya*

Java: the "resin" is used as a febrifuge: *Dragendorff p. 471; Watt (1962) p. 799*

Malawi: a leaf decoction is used against malaria: *Morris p. 418*

Zimbabwe: a leaf decoction is drunk against fever: *Gelfand p. 196*

Psorospermum febrifugum Spach (Guttiferae) *Spencer tests, p.162: score 0 / 0*

E. Africa: the plant is "apparently febrifuge": *De Wildeman (1949) p. 2*, quoted in *Watt (1962) p. 498*. The roots and exuded latex are used for fever: *Githens p. 101*

Malawi: A decoction of the roots is used as a remedy for fever: *Morris p. 320*

W. Africa: the plant is used as a fever remedy: *Dalziel p. 88; Oliver-Bever (1960) pp. 35, 79, Walker p. 206*, quoted in *Burkill (1994) p. 404*

Psychotria kirkii Hiern [*P. petroxenox* K. Schum.] (Rubiaceae)

Tanzania: a root decoction is drunk against malaria: *Haerdi p. 144*

Psychotria zombamontana (Kuntze) E. M. A. Petit [*P. meridio-montana* E. M. A. Petit; *Grumilea kirkii* Hiern] (Rubiaceae)

Malawi: a bark infusion is used for fever: *Morris p. 462*

Pterocarpus angolensis DC. (Fabaceae, Papilionoideae)

Zambia & Zimbabwe: a decoction of the roots is used as a remedy for malaria and blackwater fever: *Palgrave (1957) p. 332; (2002) p. 390*

Pterolobium exosum (J.F.Gmel.) Baker f. [*Cantuffa exosa* J. F. Gmel.] (Fabaceae, Caesalpinioideae)

E. Africa: the leaves are used as a febrifuge: *Bally (1937) p. 16*

Tanzania: the Chagga eat the leaves, fresh or dry, with butter, as a fever remedy: *Watt (1962) p. 642*

Pupalia lappacea (L.) A. Juss. (Amaranthaceae)

Tanzania: leaves are used as a febrifuge: *Irvine, pp. 359-60*, quoted in *Burkill (1985) p. 62*

Ranunculus multifidus Forssk. (Ranunculaceae)

S. Africa: Europeans in the Louis Trichardt district mixed the ashes of the plant with beef or mutton fat, and rubbed the ointment on the fontanelle of a feverish baby: *Watt (1962) p. 881*. In vitro tests in 2004 revealed a high level of antiplasmodial activity: *Clarkson et al., pp. 187, 189*

Rapanea melanophloeos (L.) Mez. (Myrsinaceae)

Kwazulu-Natal: the bark is used against fever: *Grace et al. p. 336*

Rauvolfia caffra Sonder [*R. natalensis* Sonder] (Apocynaceae)

Kwazulu-Natal: the bark is an ingredient in emetics to reduce fever: *Grace et al. p. 337*

Malawi: it is known as the "quinine tree". The bitter bark is used as a remedy for malaria: *Morris p. 219*. Storrs casts doubt upon its efficacy (*Storrs p. 40*), but it was not among the *Rauvolfia* spp. tested by Spencer *et al.* with negative results.

Mozambique: the bark is reported to be efficient in treating malarial symptoms: *Bandeira et al. (2001) pp. 71, 72; Mulhovo (1999)*

S. Africa: bark decoctions are taken against malaria: *Grace et al. p. 337*

Reissantia indica (Willd.) N. Halle [*Hippocratea indica* Willd.] (Celastraceae)

Tanzania: the leaf sap and root decoction are drunk for malaria: *Haerdi p. 107*

Rhamnus prinioides L'Herit. (Rhamnaceae)

Kenya: a root decoction is used against malaria by the Kipsigi people: *Beentje p. 358*

Rhus longipes Engl. var. *longipes* (Anacardiaceae)

Tanzania: a root decoction is drunk as a malaria remedy: *Burkill (1985) p. 86; Haerdi (1964) p. 126*

Ricinus communis L. (Euphorbiaceae)

Côte d'Ivoire: the leaves are used as a remedy for fever: *Bouquet (1974) p. 86*, quoted in *Burkill (1994) p. 488; Gelfand p. 262; Kerharo (1950) p. 32*

India: the dried root is used as a febrifuge: *Watt (1962) p. 430*

Malawi: a leaf decoction is drunk against fever: *Morris p. 308*

Vietnam: the plant is used as a diaphoretic: *Watt (1962) p. 430*

W. Africa: A lotion is used against fever: *Gelfand p. 262*. The leaves are used as a fever remedy: *Burkill (1994) p. 488*. The oil is added to paraffin-based insecticidal

sprays as an anti-malaria agent: *Burkill (1935) pp. 1907-12; Burkill (1994) p. 135; Dalziel pp. 160-3*

Zambia: a root infusion is drunk: *Vongo*

Rinorea welwitschii (Oliv.) Kuntze (Violaceae)

Congo: a leaf decoction is used in a vapour bath to relieve fever pains: *Bouquet (1969) p. 243, quoted in Burkill (2000) p. 285*

Rothea myricoides (Hochst.) Steane & Mabberley [*Clerodendrum myricoides* (Hochst.) Vatke] (Lamiaceae)

E. Africa: the roots are chewed or pounded, and water added. The infusion is drunk as a remedy for malaria: *Beentje p. 615; Kokwaro p. 220*

Rothmannia manganjae (Hiern) Keay [*Gardenia manjanjae* Hiern] (Rubiaceae)

Tanzania: a root decoction mixed with leaf juice is drunk for malaria: *Haerdi p. 145*

Rourea orientalis Baill. [*Byrsocarpus orientalis* (Baill.) Baker; *B. tomentosus* Schell.] (Connaraceae)

Malawi: a leaf infusion is used against fevers: *Morris p. 276*

Mozambique: leaves are boiled and the vapour inhaled: *Mulhovo*

Ruspolia seticalyx (C.B.Clarke) Milne-redh. (Acanthaceae)

Tanzania: a root decoction is drunk against malaria: *Haerdi p. 184*

Salix mucronata sbsp. *mucronata* Thunb. [*S. subserrata* Willd.; *S. safsaf* Trautv.] (Salicaceae)

Botswana & Zimbabwe: the bitter leaves are widely used as a remedy for fevers: *Palgrave (2002) p. 122*

Central Africa: the roots are used against fevers: *Palgrave (1957) p. 402*

E. Africa: the roots are used in fever cases: *Kokwaro p. 197*

S. Africa: a leaf decoction is used as a remedy for fever: *Watt (1962) p. 925*

Zambia: the roots are used to treat fever: *Storrs p. 288*

Salvadora persica L. (Salvadoraceae)

W. Africa: the powdered root barks is made into a paste with water and applied to the head in fever cases, probable as a counter-irritant: *Burkill (2000) p. 3*

Sapium ellipticum (Hochst. ex C. Krauss) Pax [*S. mannianum* (Muell. Arg.) Benth.] (Euphorbiaceae)

Tanzania: a root-concoction is drunk for malaria: *Burkill (1994) p. 137; Haerdi p. 98*

Schoenoplectus senegalensis (Steud.) J. Raynal [*Scirpus articulatus* L.] (Cyperaceae)

E. Africa: the whole plant is used to treat fever: *Kokwaro p. 234*

Sclerocarya birrea (A.Rich.) Hochst. sbsp. *caffra* (Sond.) Kokwaro [*S. caffra* Sonder; *S. schweinfurthiana* Schinz] (Anacardiaceae) *Spencer tests p. 153: score 0 / 0*

Burkina Faso: 4 bark scraping 3 cm wide are boiled for 20 min. to produce one glass of liquid, used to bathe a sick infant twice daily for 3 days: *de la Pradilla p. 28*

Kwazulu-Natal: bark decoctions are administered as enemas to treat malaria: *Grace et al. p. 338*

S. Africa: the bark is gathered just before the leaves appear, and taken as a prophylactic. A brandy tincture of the bark or powdered bark in teaspoon doses is taken against malaria twice to six times a day: *Grace et al. p. 338; Palgrave (2002)*

p. 540; *Storrs p. 184; Watt (1962) p. 53.*

Eating the fruit can cause enteric and malaria: *Pijper*, quoted in *Watt (1962) p. 54*

Scoparia dulcis L. (Scrophulariaceae)

Gambia: a lotion made from the leaves is used in fever: *Rosevear (1961)*, quoted in *Burkill (2000) p. 78*;

Securidaca longepedunculata Fresen. (Polygalaceae)

Burkina Faso: (a) dried and powdered root bark is mixed with the pulverised anus of a female civet, and a little to be taken 2 or 3 times daily. (b) Ointment made from sifted root bark mixed with beurre de karite is smeared over the whole body at night, & washed off next morning, for 2 days. The roots contain steroids, saponosides, & monotropitoid: *de la Pradilla (1988) p. 29*

Côte d'Ivoire: the crushed roots are used to relieve fever pains: *Kerharo (1950) p. 32*

Malawi: the roots are used against malaria: *Morris p. 444; Williamson p. 212*

Mozambique: a leaf infusion is used to wash a fever patient: *Gelfand p. 161*

Zambia: in Nuanetsi district the root is used as a fever remedy: *Watt (1962) p. 853.*

A root decoction is also drunk elsewhere: *Vongo*

Zimbabwe: the infused root is used as a Shona and Ndebele remedy: *Pardy p. 1674*, quoted in *Watt (1962) p. 855.* The powdered root is mixed with porridge as an antipyretic: *Gelfand p. 161*

Senna didymobotrya (Fresen.) Irwin & Barneby [*Cassia didymobotrya* Fresen.] (Fabaceae, Caesalpinioideae)

E. Africa: a decoction of roots and leaves, varying from two to five glasses, is drunk. Vomiting is caused, and the fever clears. If necessary, the vomiting is induced by taking warm water, since an overdose may be fatal: *Kokwaro p. 118*

Senna obtusifolia (L.) Irwin & Barneby [*Cassia obtusifolia* L.] (Fabaceae, Caesalpinioideae)

W. Africa: the leaf is used to treat fevers: *Burkill (1995) p. 159*

Senna occidentalis (L.) Link [*Cassia occidentalis* L.] (Fabaceae, Caesalpinioideae)

Burkina Faso: a) 5 bunches of leafy twigs are boiled for 15 min. in 10 lit. of water. Adults drink and wash in the liquid, twice daily for 4 days; infants are washed in it. b) a small bunch of leafy twigs is boiled in 1 lit. water for 10 min., then the fire is put out & a small bunch of *Cymbopogon citratus* is steeped in the liquid for 10 min. Two litres a day to be drunk between meals, for 4 days: *de la Pradilla (1988) p. 14*

Congo: extracts from the leaves were tested, and found to produce more than 60% inhibition of the parasite *Plasmodium falciparum* in vitro, thus confirming the validity of their traditional use: *Tona etc., (1999).*

Côte d'Ivoire: the whole plant is used as a febrifuge: *Kerharo (1950) p. 105.*

E. Africa: the leaves are rubbed on the body as a remedy for fever. The leaves are boiled in water, and the steam used as a vapour bath: *Kokwaro p. 120*

Gabon & W. Indies: the roots are used as a quinine substitute: *Walker p. 220*, quoted in *Burkill (1995) p. 162; Berk*, quoted in *Watt (1962) p. 571*

Indonesia: the "coffee" is used as a febrifuge: *Watt (1962) p. 571*

Mozambique: reported to be efficient in treating malarial symptoms: *Bandeira et al. (2001) pp. 71, 72*

Nigeria: a leaf infusion is mixed with lime juice to treat malarial diarrhoea: *Dalziel pp. 181-2*. The Hausa use a leaf fumigation, and rub the decoction on the body until palpitations cease. The Yoruba mix the decoction with palm-oil to rub on children with convulsions. The Ijo add salt to the leaf sap for malaria: *Ainslie sp. no. 79*, quoted in *Burkill (1995) p. 161*; *Dalziel pp. 181-2*; *Watt (1967) p. 8*.

Senegal: patients are laid on a bed of leaves under a cloth to produce sweating: *Kerharo (1964b) p. 422*

S. Africa: the leaves are used as a purgative in cases of fever & malaria: *Githens p. 81*. A tincture of the seeds has been used as a febrifuge: *Watt (1962) pp. 571, 572*

Sudan: a root decoction is preferred to the leaves: *Aubreville p. 223*, quoted in *Burkill (1950) p. 162*.

Ubangi: patients are placed in vapour baths to which leaves have been added, inhalation of the steam causing strong sweating: *Kerharo (1964b) p. 422*.

W. Africa: the leaves, roots, & seeds are used to treat fevers: *Burkill (1995) p. 161*.

Senna petersiana (Bolle) Lock [*Cassia petersiana* Bolle] (Fabaceae, Caesalpinioideae)

Malawi: the bitter bark is used against malaria: *Morris p. 340*

Mozambique: the rootbark is used to treat malaria: *Mulhovo*

S. Africa & tropical Africa: the leaves, said to contain anthraquinone & tannin, are used as a febrifuge: *Watt (1962) p. 573*. Various parts of the tree are used as a purgative and to treat fevers: *Palgrave (2002) p. 342*

Senna siamea (Lam.) Irwin & Barneby [*Cassia siamea* Lam.] (Fabaceae, Caesalpinioideae)

Burkina Faso: a bunch of leaves is boiled for 20 min. in a litre of water. To be drunk with lemon juice throughout the day. The leaves contain alkaloids: *Fernandes de la Pradilla (1988) p. 14*

Senna singueana (Delile) Lock [*Cassia singueana* Delile; *C. singueana* Delile var. *glabra* (Baker f.) Brenan] (Fabaceae, Caesalpinioideae)

Burkina Faso: 4 bunches of leaves are boiled for 10 min. in 10 lit. of water. Used to wash patients twice daily for 3 days: *de la Pradilla (1988) p. 16*

Tanzania: the leaf sap is drunk against malaria: *Haerdi p. 45*

Nigeria: the leaves, leaf sap, and fruit pods are infused & used both internally & externally against fevers: *Burkill (1995) p. 639*; *Dalziel p. 180*

Sesamum indicum L. (Pedaliaceae)

Burkina Faso: crushed seeds are mixed with powdered beef-marrow. During a fever attack, sit or lie down, smear some into the nostrils, & take a pinch. The seeds contain sterols, sesamol, sesamine & sesamoline: *de la Pradilla (1988) p. 29*

Transvaal: the Soto people use a decoction for malaria: *Beyer*, quoted in *Watt (1962) p. 832*

Sesbania sesban (L.) Merr. sbsp. *sesban* var. *sesban* (Fabaceae, Papilionoideae)

Zambia: vapour from boiling leaves is inhaled: *Vongo*

Setaria longiseta P. Beauv. (Poaceae)

W. Africa: the plant is used to make a prophylactic drink for children in the dry season: *Burkill (1994) p. 341*

Setaria megaphylla (Steud) T. Durand & Schinz [*S. Chevalieri* Stapf] (Poaceae)

S. Africa: In vitro tests in 2004 revealed a high level of antiplasmodial activity:

Clarkson et al., pp. 187, 189

W. Africa: the roots are used against fever: *Burkill (1994) p. 488*

Sikotamukwa bush

Zambia: the roots are burnt and children suffering from fever are "smoked" in the fumes: *Fowler (2000) pp. 622, 833*

Smilax anceps Willd. [*S. kraussiana* Meisn.] (Smilacaceae)

Ghana: a root decoction is used to make a vapour bath: *Burkill (2000) p. 95; Dalziel p. 479*

S. Africa: the root is used as a febrifuge: *Githens p. 104; Watt (1962) p. 716*

Solanum incanum L. [*S. bojeri* Dunal; *S. iodes* Dammer; *S. sodomeum* L.] (Solanaceae)

E. Africa: a root decoction is used against fever: *Kokwaro p. 205*

Sorghum spp.

E. Zimbabwe: the roots are used as a remedy: *Quin*, quoted in *Watt (1962) p. 488*

Sphaeranthus suaveolens (Forssk.) DC. (Asteraceae)

E. Africa: a leaf decoction is rubbed on the body for malaria: *Kokwaro p. 71*

Sphenostylis marginata* sbsp. *erecta (Baker f.) Verde [*S. erecta* (Baker f.) Hutch. ex Baker f.] (Fabaceae, Papilionoideae)

Zimbabwe: the powdered root is used as an enema for fever patients: *Gelfand p. 154*

Steganotaenia araliacea Hochst. (Apiaceae)

Kenya: the bark is chewed by the Turkana people as a fever remedy: *Beentje p. 443*

Tanzania: the roots are decocted to make a remedy for malaria: *Burkill (2000) p. 234; Haerdi p. 163*

Zambia: the roots are used as a remedy for fever and to ease breathing: *Fowler (2000) pp. 126, 812; Storrs p. 188*. The roots are soaked and decocted, the decoction used for vapour treatment: *Vongo*

Stenotaphrum dimidiatum (L.) Brongn. (Poaceae)

Brazil: the grass is used as a sudorific: *Williams pp. 287-8*, quoted in *Burkill (1994) pp. 365-6*

Sterculia africana (Lour.) Fiori [*S. guerichii* K. Schum.; *S. triphaca* R.Br.] (Malvaceae)

E. Africa: the roots, bark and leaves are boiled with other plants, and used as an inhalant to relieve fever: *Kokwaro p. 209*

Sterculia quinqueloba (Garcke) K. Schum. (Malvaceae)

Tanzania: a decoction of roots and leaves is drunk against malaria: *Haerdi p. 86*

Stereospermum kunthianum Cham. (Bignoniaceae)

Tanzania: a bark decoction, combined with the bark of *Dalbergia boehmii*, is used to treat children in malarial rigor. The liquid is drunk, and used as a bath: *Burkill (1985) p.266; Haerdi (1964) p. 149*

Strophanthus eminii Asch. & Pax [*S. wittei* Staner] (Apocynaceae)

E. Africa: feverish children are bathed in a root infusion. The pounded roots are soaked in warm water and patients inhale the vapour while bathing in the liquid: *Kokwaro: p. 28*

Strychnos henningsii Gilg. [*S. holstii* Gilg. var. *procera* (Gilg. & Busse) P. A. Duvign.] (Strychnaceae)

Mozambique: the rootbark is used to treat malaria: *Mulhovo*

Strychnos innocua Delile [*S. huillensis* Gilg. & Busse] (Strychnaceae)

Tanzania: the leaf sap is drunk against malaria: *Haerdi p. 128*

Sudan: the roots are pounded in water, used to bathe the patient: *Bissett, pp. 214-6, Broun (1929) p. 242, quoted in Burkill (1995) p. 538*

Strychnos spinosa Lam. [*S. lokua* A. Rich.] (Strychnaceae)

Côte d'Ivoire: twigbark is decocted and used as a febrifuge: *Kerharo (1950) p. 182*

Ghana: a root decoction is used for fever: *Abbiw (1990) pass., quoted in Burkill (1995) p. 543*

Nigeria: the root, with the root of *Afromosia laxiflora*, is used as a febrifuge: *De Wildeman (1946) p. 5, quoted in Watt (1962) p. 730*

S. Africa: the Zulu use the root or green fruit, mixed with the root of *Leonotis leonurus* and other plants, as a febrifuge: *Burkill (1995) p. 543; Palgrave (2002) p. 931; Watt (1962) p. 730*

Tanzania: the leaf sap is drunk against malaria: *Haerdi p. 128*

W. Africa: the roots are used a remedy: *Burkill (1995) p. 543*

Stylosanthes fruticosa (Retz.) Alston [*S. mucronata* Willd.] (Fabaceae, Papilionoideae)

Senegal: an infusion of the whole plant is used as a febrifuge: *Berhaut (1976) p. 531, quoted in Burkill (1995) p. 449*

E. Africa: the whole plant is administered for general fever and debility: *Burkill (1995) p. 449*

Swartzia madagascariensis Desv. [*Bobgunnia madagascariensis* (Desv.) J. H. Kirkbride & Wiersema] (Fabaceae, Papilionoideae)

W. Africa: the bark is used as a febrifuge: *Burkill (1995) p. 639*

Synsepalum brevipes (Baker) T. D. Penn. [*Pachystela brevipes* (Baker) Baill.] ***S. cerasiferum*** (Welw.) T.D.Penn. [*Afrosersalisia cerasifera* (Welw.) Aubrev.] (Sapotaceae)

Tanzania: a root decoction is drunk as a remedy for malaria: *Burkill (2000) p.56; Haerdi p. 116*

Synsepalum passargei (Engl.) Pennington [*Vincentella passargei* (Engl.) Aubrev.] (Sapotaceae)

Tanzania: a decoction of the roots and leaves is drunk, and the body bathed with the liquid, as a remedy for malaria: *Burkill (2000) p. 560; Haerdi p. 117*

Syzygium cordatum Hochst. ex C. Krause (Myrtaceae)

Zambia: the roots are pounded and eaten in porridge, and applied on tattoos on every joint: *Vongo*

Tamarindus indica L. (Fabaceae, Caesalpinioideae)

Brazil: both fruit pulp and leaf are used as diaphoretics: *De Wildeman (1948) p. 4, quoted in Watt (1962) p. 652*

Burkina Faso: 4 bunches of leafy twigs are boiled in 10 lit. water for 15 min. Bathe the body twice daily, and drink a little, for 4 days. The leaves contain luteoline, apigenine, orientine, isorientine, vitexine, & pinitol: *de la Pradilla (1988) p. 30*

- E. Africa: a root decoction is drunk for fevers: *Gelfand p. 251; Kokwaro p. 123*
- E. Sudan & Senegal: the plant is used as febrifuge: *Gelfand p. 251*
- Eritrea: the fruit pulp paste is sold in markets as a malaria remedy: *Cortesi 14, p. 71, quoted in Watt (1962) p. 651*
- Madagascar: a leaf decoction is used against fevers: *Watt (1962) p. 652*
- Malaysia: a leaf decoction is taken for fevers: *Burkill (1935) pp. 2121-2124; Burkill (1995) pp. 173,4*
- W. Africa: the bark, roots, fruit pulp, and leaves are all used as a febrifuge: *Berhaut (1975b) pp. 430-5, Irvine (1952a), pp. 34-6, quoted in Burkill (1995) pp. 172, 174; Dalziel pp. 200-02;*
- Congo: a leaf decoction is used as a febrifuge: *Leonard (1952) pp. 436-38, quoted in Burkill (1995) p. 173; Gelfand p. 251*
- Zambia: the fruit pulp is used to make a refreshing drink to reduce fever: *Palgrave (2002) p. 330; Storrs p. 194*
- Teclea nobilis*** Delile (Rutaceae)
- E. Africa: the leaves are put in a pot with water and covered tightly. The pot is steamed and the vapour inhaled for fever: *Kokwaro p. 197; Watt (1962) p. 924*
- Tecomaria capensis*** (Thunb.) Spach [*Tecoma capensis* (Thunb.) Lindley; *Tecomaria nyassae* (Oliv.) K. Schum.; *T. shirensis* Baker; *Bignonia capensis* Thunb.] (Bignoniaceae)
- Kwazulu-Natal: An infusion of powdered bark is used against fever: *Grace et al. p. 340*
- S. Africa: the Soto of the Northern Transvaal administer the powdered bark in cases of high fever: *Burkill (1985) p. 268; Watt (1962) p. 144.*
- Tephrosia purpurea*** (L.) Pers. (Fabaceae, Papilionoideae)
- India: the dried herb is used as a remedy for "bilious fevers": *Burkill (1995) p. 459; Watt (1962) p. 656*
- Senegal: the plant is used as a febrifuge: *Burkill (1995) p. 459; Kerharo (1964b) p. 581, (1974) pp. 476-7*
- Teramnus labialis*** (Lin. f.) Spreng. sbsp. *arabicus* Verdc. (Fabaceae, Papilionoideae)
- India: the fruit is used as a febrifuge: *Chadha p. 157, quoted in Burkill (1995) p. 463*
- Tetracera alnifolia*** Willd. (Dilleniaceae)
- Côte d'Ivoire: the leafy stems are macerated in palm wine and drunk to ameliorate fever pains: *Burkill (1985) p. 651; Kerharo (1950) pp. 37-8*
- Tetradenia riparia*** (Hochst.) Codd [*Iboza riparia* (Hochst.) N. E. Br.] (Lamiaceae)
- S. Africa: the Zulu people use one dose of a leaf-infusion against malaria: *Bryant 2:1; Watt (1962) p. 516*
- Tragia benthamii*** Bak. (Euphorbiaceae)
- Malawi: a root decoction is drunk against fever: *Morris p. 309*
- Treculia africana*** Decne. sbsp. *africana* (Moraceae)
- Tanzania: root and bark decoctions are drunk as a remedy for malaria: *Haerdi p. 69*
- Trema orientalis*** (L.) Blume [*Celtis orientalis* L.; *T. guineensis* (Schumacher & Thonn.) Ficalho] (Celtidaceae)

Madagascar: the bark is used as a fever cure: *Githens p. 107*

Tricalysia pallens Hiern [*T. myrtifolia* S. Moore] (Rubiaceae)

Tanzania: a root decoction is drunk against malaria: *Haerdi p. 147*

Tricalysia sp. aff. Tricalysia coricea sbsp. *nyassae* (Rubiaceae)

Tanzania: a root decoction mixed with leaf juice is drunk, and the body bathed with a root decoction: *Haerdi p. 147*

Trichilia emetica Vahl [*T. roka* Chiov.] (Meliaceae)

Burkina Faso: (a) a handful of the root bark scrapings is macerated for 3 days with a small handful of red peppers and 3 crumbled millet biscuits. The liquid to be drunk 4x daily for 2 days, with a pinch of the dried powdered sediment. (b) a piece of root 10cm x 2cm is boiled for 20 min. to produce a glass of liquid, used as a wash twice daily for 2 days: *de la Pradilla (1988) p. 31*

Côte d'Ivoire: the plant is used to treat malaria: *Kerharo (1950) p. 159*

Malawi: a leaf infusion is drunk to relieve fevers: *Morris p. 406*

S. Africa: the root is used as a remedy for fever: *Githens p. 107; Watt (1962) p. 753*. The bark is used as a purgative enema to produce sweating: *Watt (1962) p. 752*. In vitro tests in 2004 revealed a high level of antiplasmodial activity: *Clarkson et al., pp. 186, 189*

Mozambique: the leaves are used to treat malaria: *Mulhovo*

Trichilia sp. *Spencer tests, p. 165: score + / +*

The roots were found to have some anti-malarial properties: *Spencer p. 165*

Trichodesma zeylanicum (Burm. F.) R. Br. (Boraginaceae)

Philippines: the flower is used as a sudorific: *Watt (1962) p. 150*

Tridax procumbens L. (Asteraceae)

E. Africa: the Maasai chew the leaves, followed by a drink of water, as a remedy for malaria: *Glover & Samuel 3255, quoted in Burkill (1985) p. 499; Kokwaro p. 71*

Triumfetta rhomboidea Jacq. (Malvaceae)

Côte d'Ivoire: a leaf infusion is used as a febrifuge: *Bouquet (1974) p. 170, quoted in Burkill (2000) p. 213*

Tanzania: a root decoction is used with other plants against malaria: *Burkill (2000) p. 213; Haerdi p. 84*

Triumfetta welwitschii Mast. var. ***welwitschii*** [*T. welwitschii* Mast. var. *decampsii* (De Wild & T. Durand) Brenan] (Malvaceae)

S. Africa: In vitro tests in 2004 revealed a high level of antiplasmodial activity: *Clarkson et al., pp. 188, 189*

Zimbabwe: a decoction of the tuber is mixed in milk and drunk as a fever remedy: *Gelfand p. 185*

Tulbaghia alliacea L. f. (Alliaceae)

Transkei: the bruised roots are used to prepare a bath to reduce the temperature in fevers. The early Cape colonists used the bulb, decocted or made into soup, as a febrifuge: *Watt (1962) p. 717*

Tylophora sylvatica Decne. (Apocynaceae)

Nigeria: the plant is decocted as a remedy for long-standing fever: *Thomas, quoted in Burkill (1985) pp. 240-1*

Uapaca kirkiana Muell. Arg. (Euphorbiaceae)

Tanzania: a root decoction is drunk against malaria: *Haerdi* p. 99

Uapaca nitida Muell. Arg. (Euphorbiaceae)

Tanzania: a root decoction is drunk against malaria: *Haerdi* p. 100

Uraria picta (Jacq.) DC. (Fabaceae, Papilionoideae)

Nigeria: a leaf infusion is used as a febrifuge: *Burkill (1995)* p. 467; *Dalziel* p. 266

India: a root decoction is used against feverish chills: *Chadha (1976)* p. 413, quoted in *Burkill (1995)* p. 467

Urena lobata L. (Malvaceae)

Côte d'Ivoire: the whole plant is reputed as a febrifuge: *Kerharo (1950)* p. 66

Vangueria infausta Burch. [*V. tomentosa* Hochst.; *V. lasiocladus* K. Schum.; *V. rupicola* Robyns] (Rubiaceae)

Malawi & S. Africa: a decoction of the roots is used as a remedy for malaria: *Morris* p. 463; *Palgrave (2002)* p. 1078

Zimbabwe: people of the Cibi district mix the roots with two other ingredients as remedy for malaria: *Thompson* 9, p. 33, quoted in *Watt (1962)* p. 906

Verbena officinalis L. sbsp. *africana* R. Fern & Verdc. (Verbenaceae)

Tropical countries generally: the plant is widely used as a diaphoretic and fever remedy: *Ambasta* p. 671, quoted in *Burkill (2000)* p.270; *Quisumbing* pp. 805-6, quoted in *Watt (1962)* p. 1054

Vernonia amygdalina Delile [*V. randii* S. Moore] (Asteraceae)

Africa: the leaves are widely used for fever as a quinine-substitute. For Ethiopia, see *Getahun*; for Guinea, see *Pobeguïn* p. 65; for Nigeria, see *Ainslie* sp. no. 225, *Oliver-Bever (1960)* pp. 40, 90, and *Singha*; for Tanzania, see *Tanner 4876A*, all quoted in *Burkill (1985)* p. 502

Angola: the bark of both root and stem, which is very bitter, is used as a tonic in fevers: *Watt (1962)* p. 296

Congo: some sesquiterpenes and steroidal constituents isolated from the leaves were shown to be active against *Plasmodium falciparum*: *Phillipson et al. (1993)* p. 3, quoted in *Tona et al. (1999)*, pp. 193-201

E. Africa: the leaf juice is drunk to relieve fever: *Kokwaro* p. 72

S. Africa: the bark and roots are used for fevers: *Palgrave (2002)* p. 1134

Zimbabwe: the roots are powdered and eaten as a remedy for fever: *Gelfand* p. 239

Vernonia brachycalyx O. Hoffm. (Asteraceae)

Kenya: a leaf infusion is drunk against malaria by the Kipsigi and Maasai: *Beentje* p. 566; *Kokwaro* p. 72; *Oketch-Rabah et al. (1999)* quoted in *Bandeira et al.* p. 72

Vernonia colorata (Willd.) Drake sbsp. *colorata* (Asteraceae)

Côte d'Ivoire: a leaf decoction is mixed with honey and drunk in frequent small doses as a febrifuge: *Kerharo (1950)* p. 218

S. Africa: In vitro tests in 2004 revealed a high level of antiplasmodial activity: *Clarkson et al.*, pp. 181, 189

W. Africa: the roots are said to contain alkaloids, and are used to treat fevers: *Palgrave (2002)* p. 1135; *Watt (1962)* p. 297

Zimbabwe: it is used against fever, but no details are given: *Gelfand* p. 87

Vernonia natalensis Sch. Bip. ex Walp. (Asteraceae)

S. Africa: the bark is used against fevers & malaria: *Githens p. 108*

Tanzania: a root decoction with leaf juice is drunk for malaria: *Haerdi p. 174*

Vernonia spp.

E. Africa: the leaves are mixed with water and drunk for malaria: *Kokwaro p. 76*

Malawi: the Chewa use a leaf infusion, drunk while hot, to treat relapsing fever: *Watt (1992) p. 299*

S. Africa: In vitro tests have revealed a high level of antiplasmodial activity in several other *Vernonia* species, notably *V. myriantha* and *V. oligocephala*: *Clarkson et al., pp. 187, 189*

Vetiveria nigritana (Benth) Stapf. [*V. zizanioides* (L.) Nash var. *nigritana* (Benth.) A. Camus] (Poaceae) Spencer tests ++

W. Africa: the roots are used against fever: *Burkill (1994) p. 488*

Vitex buchananii Baker ex Gurke (Verbenaceae)

Tanzania: a root decoction is drunk, and the body bathed with a leaf decoction: *Haerdi p. 153*

Wahlenbergia denticulata (Burch.) A. DC. (Campanulaceae)

Zimbabwe: patients are bathed in a leaf infusion: *Gelfand p. 231*

Waltheria americana var. *americana* L. (R. Br. ex Hosaka [*W. indica* L.] (Malvaceae)

Cuba, Philippines: the plant has been used as a febrifuge: *Watt (1962) p. 1017*

Senegal: an infusion of the crushed roots is drunk morning and evening as a remedy for malaria and other fevers: *Kerharo p. 102*

Tropical Africa: The leaves are infused against fever: *Burkill (2000) p. 560*

W. Africa: the plant is given to children to raise resistance to fevers: *Watt (1962) p. 1017*. Root preparations are used against fever: *Hedberg p. 251; Kerharo (1964)*

Withania somnifera (L.) Dunal (Solanaceae)

S. Africa: the Zulu administer an enema made from the decorticated roots to feverish infants: *Watt (1962) p. 1010*

Xenostegia tridentata (L.) D. F. Austin & Staples sbsp. *angustifolia* (Jacq.) D. F. Austin & Staples [*Merremia angustifolia* Jacq.; *M. tridentata* (L.) Hallier f. sbsp. *angustifolia* (Jacq.) van Oostr.] (Convolvulaceae)

Tanzania: the plant is macerated and steeped for a week to make a wash for infants with malaria: *Burkill (1985) p. 550; Haerdi p. 179*

Xeroderris stuhlmannii (Taub.) Mendonca & E. P. Sousa [*Ostryoderris chevallieri* (Dunn) Roberty; *O. stuhlmannii* (Taub.) Dunn ex Harms] (Fabaceae, Papilionoideae)

E. Africa: the boiled leaves are plastered all over the patient's body as a febrifuge: *Burkill (1995) p. 482*

Ximenia americana L. (Olacaceae) *Spencer tests, p. 166: score 0*

Tanzania: the root is used as a febrifuge: *Bally, p. 18; Watt (1962) p. 803*

Central Africa: the leaves, which contain tannin and resins, are used as a fever remedy: *Githens p. 110; Watt (1962) p. 803*

W. Africa: the freshly-crushed root is applied locally for feverish headaches, and the bark rubbed on the skin to relieve the fever: *Watt (1962) p. 803*

Ximenia caffra Sond. (Olacaceae)

Tanzania: a root decoction and leaf sap is drunk against malaria: *Gelbrand, p. 245; Haerdi pp. 108, 109; Watt (1962) p. 805*

Zambia: the leaves are chewed as a remedy for malaria: *Fowler (2000) pp. 471, 827; Fowler (2002) p. 42; Smith (1920) p. 234*

Xylopia acutiflora (Dunal) A. Rich. (Annonaceae)

Côte d'Ivoire: the bark is used to treat fever pains: *Bouquet (1974) p. 19, quoted in Burkill (1985) p. 129*

Xysmalobium undulatum (L.) Aiton f. [*Asclepias undulata* L.] (Apocynaceae)

Zambia: the root is used for malaria, typhoid, and other fevers: *Haapala p. 22*

Zanha africana (Radlk.) Exell [*Dialiopsis africana* Radlk.] (Sapindaceae)

Tanzania: the ashes of the leaves are rubbed into scarifications on the temples as a relief for headaches and malaria: *Haerdi p. 124*

Zambia: the roots are used to make snuff. A bark infusion is drunk, applied on tattoos on the forehead, or snuffed up : *Vongo*

Zimbabwe: the powdered root is inhaled as a remedy for fever: *Gelfand p. 179*

Zanha golugensis Hiern. (Sapindaceae)

Tanzania: a bark decoction is taken for malaria: *Burkill (2000) p.34; Haerdi p. 125*

Zanthoxylum chalybeum Engl. [*Fagara chalybea* (Engl.) Engl.] (Rutaceae)

E. Africa: a decoction of the bark is drunk as a remedy for malaria: *Kokwaro p. 196*

Zambia: the root bark has been used as a substitute for quinine: *Haapala p. 23*
A root infusion is drunk: *Vongo*

Ziziphus abyssinica A. Rich.

Zambia: an infusion of the bark and roots is drunk: *Vongo*

Ziziphus mucronata Willd. sbsp. *mucronata* (Rhamnaceae)

Côte d'Ivoire: the plant has a reputation as a febrifuge: *Kerharo (1950) p. 143*

Mozambique: reported to be efficient in treating malarial symptoms: *Bandeira et al. (2001) pp. 71, 72*

Zornia glochidiata DC. (Fabaceae, Papilionoideae)

Senegal: the plant is pounded in water and the lather mixed with butter. This is rubbed on the body to relieve feverish chills: *Berhaut (1967) p. 17, quoted in Burkill (1995) p. 483; Dalziel p. 271*

Blackwater fever (13 remedies)

Asparagus sp.

Zambia: in Mufulira district, a root decoction is used as remedy: *Watt (1962) p. 690*

Bauhinia reticulata DC. (Fabaceae, Caesalpinioideae) *Spencer tests, p. 163: score 0*

Zimbabwe: the plant is used as a remedy: *Watt (1962) p. 560*

Cannabis sativa L. (Cannabaceae)

Zimbabwe: the plant is used as a remedy: *Watt (1962) p. 762*

Cassia abbreviata Oliver sbsp. *abbreviata* [*C. beareana* Holmes; *C. granitica* Baker f.; *C. abbreviata* Oliver var. *granitica* (Baker f.) Baker f.] (Fabaceae, Caesalpinioideae)

E. Africa: the plant is used as a remedy: *Bally 1937 p. 15.*

S. Africa: a decoction of the root is used as a remedy. An extract has been marketed under the name "*Cassia beareana*", and is said to be diaphoretic: *Anon. (n.d.), Turner (1907) p. 273, (1908-9) p. 204, quoted in Watt (1962) p. 569; Beare p. 282; Palgrave (1977) p. 288; Palgrave (2002) p. 340;*

Citrullus lanatus (Thunb.) Matsum & Nakai (Cucurbitaceae)

Tanzania: the leaf sap is drunk as a cure: *Haerdi p. 79*

Diplorrhinchus condylocarpon (Muell. Arg.) Pichon [*Diplorrhynchus mossambicensis* Benth.] (Apocynaceae)

Angola: a strong decoction of the root is drunk to relieve blackwater fever: *Haapala p. 16; Palgrave (1957) p. 25; (2002) p. 952; Smith (2004) p. 27; Watt (1962) p. 83*

Lannea edulis (Sond.) Engl. (Anacardiaceae)

N. Soutpansberg: a decoction of the root bark is taken in frequent large doses as a remedy: *Watt (1962) p. 46*

Lippia javanica (Burm. f.) Spreng. [*L. asperifolia* Rich.; *L. whytei* Moldenke] (Verbenaceae)

Zambia/ Zimbabwe: the plant is used as a remedy: *Watt (1962) p. 1051*

Microglossa pyrifolia (Lam.) O. Kuntze (Asteraceae)

W. Africa: a decoction is used as a specific: *Watt (1962) p. 251*

Plumbago zeylanica L. (Plumbaginaceae)

S. Africa: a cold infusion of the root is used by Europeans to treat blackwater fever: *Bhatia p. 177, quoted in Watt (1962) p. 850*

Pterocarpus angolensis DC. (Fabaceae, Papilionoideae)

Central Africa: a root decoction is used to treat blackwater fever and malaria: *Palgrave (1957) p. 332; (2002) p. 390*

Securidaca longepedunculata Fresen. (Polygalaceae)

E. Africa: a root decoction is used: (*Hedberg, p. 241*).

Senna occidentalis (L.) Link [*Cassia occidentalis* L.] (Fabaceae, Caesalpinioideae)

W. Africa: the plant was used as specific for blackwater fever & yellow fever: *Ainslie sp. no. 79, quoted in Burkill (1995) p. 161*

Rheumatic fever (3 remedies)

Clausena anisata (Willd.) Hook. f. ex Benth. [*C. inequalis* (DC.) Benth.] (Rutaceae)

S. Africa: the leaf has been used as a remedy, but Wicht has tested and found it useless: *Watt (1962) p. 917*

Phyllanthus ovalifolius Forssk. [*P. guineensis* Pax] (Euphorbiaceae)

Malawi: the roots are pounded together with those of *kangaluce* and *mithunda*, (*Turraea nilotica*?) and with the bark of *Markhamia acuminata*, and rubbed into an incision: *Morris p. 306; Williamson p. 190*

Salix mucronata sbsp. *mucronata* Thunb. [*S. subserrata* Willd.; *S. safsaf* Trauty.] (Salicaceae)

S. Africa: a leaf decoction is used to treat rheumatic fever: *Watt (1962) p. 925*

Strychnos henningsii Gilg. [*S. holstii* Gilg. var. *procera* (Gilg. & Busse) P. A. Duvign.] (Strychnaceae)

Kwazulu-Natal: bark decoctions mixed with the roots of *Turraea floribunda* are used to relieve the pains: *Grace et al. p. 339*

Scarlet fever (1 remedy)

Artemisia afra Jacq. ex Willd. (Asteraceae)

S. Africa: vapour from a hot infusion is used to steam the throat and as a gargle in scarlet fever: *Smith (1888), quoted in Watt (1962) p. 201*

Tick fever (2 remedies)

Rourea orientalis Baill. [*Byrsocarpus orientalis* (Baill.) Baker; *B. tomentosus* Schell.] (Connaraceae)

E. Africa: a root infusion is used as a prophylactic against tick fever: *Kokwaro p. 77*

Vernonia sp.

Malawi: the Chewa use a leaf infusion, drunk while hot, to treat tick fever: *Kokwaro; Watt (1962) p. 299*

Typhoid fever (10 remedies)

Allium sativum L. (Alliaceae)

Upper Volta: a regime is prescribed as a prophylactic for infectious diseases, including typhoid; it is taken for 20 days. Its bactericidal property is thought to be the active principle: *Burkill (1995) p. 490; de la Pradilla (1982)v.2 p. 53*

S. Africa: the plant is used against typhoid: *Watt (1962) p. 676*

Launea cornuta (Hochst. ex Oliv. & Hiern) C. Jeffrey

E. Africa: the roots are pounded and infused or decocted, the liquid being drunk as a remedy for typhoid: *Kokwaro p. 67*

Leonotis nepetifolia (L.) Ait. f. (Lamiaceae)

E. Africa: the plant is said to be tonic and antispasmodic, useful in typhoid conditions: *Watt (1962) p. 520*

W. Indies, E. Indies, Brazil: the juice of the leaf is used against malaria and typhoid: *Dragendorff p. 573; Watt (1962) p. 520*

Nicotiana tabacum L. (Solanaceae)

S. Africa: the juice left in a pipe after smoking is rubbed on the anus of a person with typhoid: *Watt (1962) p. 987*

Oldenlandia capensis L. f. (Rubiaceae)

E. Africa: a leaf decoction is drunk twice daily for typhoid: *Kokwaro p. 188*

Ormocarpum trichocarpum (Taub.) Engl. (Fabaceae, Papilionoideae)

E. Africa: the leaves and young stems are pounded with water to extract sap, which is used against typhoid: *Kokwaro p. 141*

Senna singueana (Delile) Lock [*Cassia singueana* Delile; *C. singueana* Delile var. *glabra* (Baker f.) Brenan] (Fabaceae, Caesalpinioideae)

E. Africa: the plant is used as a remedy: *Kokwaro p. 258*

Solanum tettense Klotzsch, var. ***renschii*** (Vatke) A. E. Gonc. [*S. renschii* Vatke]

E. Africa: roots are used to treat typhoid fever: *Kokwaro p. 207*

Solanum* sp. aff. *Solanum indicum

Tanzania: a root decoction mixed with leaf juice is drunk as a remedy: *Haerdi p. 177*

Withania somnifera (L.) Dunal (Solanaceae)

S. Africa: the plant is used as a remedy for typhoid: *Watt (1962) p. 1010*

Xysmalobium undulatum (L.) Aiton f. [*Asclepias undulata* L.] (Apocynaceae)

Zambia: the root is used in treating typhoid, among other fevers: *Haapala p. 22*

Yellow Fever (19 remedies)

***Aloe* spp.**

E. Africa: a leaf decoction is used to treat the spleen: *Kokwaro pp. 238, 285*

Antidesma venosum E. Meyer ex Tul. (Euphorbiaceae)

E. Africa: a seed infusion is used for liver complaints: *Kokwaro pp. 87, 285*

Capsicum annuum L. (Solanaceae)

Zambia: the fruit is used as a remedy for yellow fever: *Nair p. 97*

Clutia abyssinica Jaub. & Spach [*C. glabrescens* Knauf; *C. pedicellaris* (Pax) Hutch.] (Euphorbiaceae)

E. Africa: a roots decoction is mixed with milk and drunk as a remedy for liver pains: *Kokwaro pp. 88, 285*

Craterispermum schweinfurthii Hiern [*C. laurinum* auct. non (Poir.) Benth.; *C. reticulatum* De Wild.] (Rubiaceae)

W. Africa: the leaves & bark are used as remedies for yellow fever: *Githens p. 114; Watt (1962) p. 898.*

Crotalaria incana L. (Fabaceae, Papilionoideae)

Trinidad: a root infusion is taken as a remedy for yellow fever: *Wong (1976) p. 126, quoted in Burkill (1995) p. 313*

Cussonia arborea Hochst. ex A. Rich. [*C. kirkii* Seem.] (Araliaceae)

Côte d'Ivoire -Upper Volta: Leafy twigs are used as a remedy: *Burkill (1985) p. 212; Kerharo (1950) p. 172*

Cyperus articulatus L. (Cyperaceae)

E. Africa: the bitter root has been used as an anti-emetic in yellow fever:

Dragendorff p. 90; Watt (1962) p. 373

Dissotis rotundifolia (Sm.) Triana [*Heterotis rotundifolia* (Sm.) Jac.-Fel.] (Melastomataceae)

Côte d'Ivoire: the crushed plant is infused to make a drink and a lotion as a remedy:

Kerharo (1950) p. 46

Ehretia obtusifolia Hochst. ex A.DC. [*E. fischeri* Gurke; *E. coerulia* Gurke] (Boraginaceae)

E. Africa: a root decoction is drunk for spleen pains: *Kokwaro pp. 41, 285*

Euclea racemosa Murr. sbsp. *schimperi* (A.DC.) F. White (Ebenaceae)

E. Africa: the root bark is used to alleviate spleen pains: *Kokwaro pp. 41, 285*

Gomphocarpus fruticosus (L.) Ait f. (Apocynaceae)

E. Africa: a root decoction is drunk thrice daily as remedy for liver troubles:

Kokwaro pp. 31, 285

Grewia villosa Willd. (Malvaceae)

E. Africa: leaves are used for spleen troubles: *Kokwaro p. 214*

Lippia javanica (Burm. f.) Spreng. [*L. asperifolia* Rich.; *L. whytei* Moldenke] (Verbenaceae)

W. Africa: a plant decoction is used for yellow fever: *Watt (1962) p. 251*

Maesopsis eminii Engl. (Malvaceae)

Côte d'Ivoire: a leaf decoction is used as a diuretic and purgative against yellow fever: *Kerharo (1950) p. 142*

Mangifera indica L. (Anacardiaceae) *Spencer tests p. 153: score 0*

Côte d'Ivoire: the leaves are used as a febrifuge: *Kerharo (1950) p. 168*

Microglossa pyrifolia (Lam.) O. Kuntze (Asteraceae)

W. Africa: a plant decoction is used for yellow fever: *Watt (1962) p. 250*

Momordica charantia L. (Cucurbitaceae) *Spencer tests, p. 159: score 0 / 0*

Côte d'Ivoire: the crushed plant is stirred into water and used to bathe the patient.

Eyedrops are made from the crushed leaves: *Kerharo (1950) p. 42*

Ocimum gratissimum L. sbsp. *gratissimum* [*O. gratissimum* var. *suave* (Willd.)

Hook f.; *O. urticifolium* Roth] (Lamiaceae)

Ghana: the leaves are used to treat fever with jaundice: *Ampofo p. 1*, quoted in

Burkill (1995) p. 25

Paullinia pinnata L. (Sapindaceae)

Côte d'Ivoire: a decoction of leafy twigs forms part of a complex treatment for

jaundice and yellow fever: *Bouquet (1974) p. 160*, quoted in *Burkill (2000) p. 28*;

Kerharo (1950) pp. 164-5

Salvadora persica L. (Salvadoraceae)

E. Africa: a root decoction is used to cure spleen trouble: *Kokwaro p. 198*

Senna occidentalis (L.) Link [*Cassia occidentalis* L.] (Fabaceae, Caesalpinioideae)

Côte d'Ivoire: a decoction of leafy twigs is drunk, the dregs used as a rub. The leaf juice is used as eye drops: *Kerharo (1950) p. 105*

Tamarindus indica L. (Fabaceae, Caesalpinioideae)

Côte d'Ivoire: the Ando use the fruits to treat yellow fever: *Visser pp. 45,46*, quoted in *Burkill (1975) p. 174*

Trema orientalis (L.) Blume [*Celtis orientalis* L.; *T. guineensis* (Schumacher & Thonn.) Ficalho] (Celtidaceae)

Côte d'Ivoire: a decoction of the leaves and bark is used as a drink, gargle, lotion, fumigator, and vapour bath: *Kerharo (1950) p. 129; Visser p. 75*, quoted in *Burkill (2000) p. 226*

Vahlia dichotoma (Murray) Kuntze (Vahliaceae)

Kenya: the root is boiled with meat, and the soup drunk as a jaundice remedy: *Burkill (2000) p. 246*

Withania somnifera (L.) Dunal (Solanaceae)

E. Africa: the plant is used as a remedy: *Kokwaro p. 285*

Insect repellents

Hyptis spicigera Lam. (Lamiaceae)

Sudan: it is burned in houses to get rid of mosquitoes: *Burkill (1995) pp. 11, 638; Dalziel p. 460; Kerharo (1950) p. 236*

Cymbopogon citratus (DC.) Stapf. (Poaceae)

Burkina Faso: see *Senna occidentalis*

Gabon: the plant is used as an insect repellent: *Walker p.187*, quoted in *Burkill (1994) p. 210*.

Datura metel L. (Solanaceae)

Sind: the plant is used as an insecticide: *Roark*, quoted in *Burkill (2000) p. 104; Watt (1962) p. 958*

Euphorbia tirucalli L. (Euphorbiaceae)

E. Africa: the tree is planted near houses to deter mosquitoes: *Bally (1937) p. 14; Brenan, Roark*, quoted in *Watt (1962) p. 415*

E. thymifolia L. (Euphorbiaceae)

India: the plant is used as a repellent: *Sastri p. 227*, quoted in *Burkill (1994) p. 78*

Leucas martinicensis (Jacq.) R. Br. (Lamiaceae)

W. Africa: this strongly-scented plant is burned to drive mosquitoes from a room: *Brotherton, p. 136*, quoted in *Burkill (1995) p.16; Dalziel p. 461; Irvine (1955) 5: 34*, quoted in *Watt (1962) p. 521*

Lippia oatesii Rolfe (Verbenaceae)

Zambia: the Bemba people strew branches on the floor of the house, or whisk them about so that the leaf is damaged, to repel mosquitoes. The branches are left at the doorway throughout the night: *Watt (1962) p. 1051-2*

Muvumbani

Zambia: J.W. Price, a missionary at Kasenga in 1920, recorded the use of this aromatic plant by the Ila people to repel mosquitoes: *Fowler (2000) p. 492*

Nuxia floribunda Benth. (Buddlejaceae)

Kenya: the plant is used as a repellent: *Kokwaro*

Ocimum americanum L. [*O. canum* Sims] (Lamiaceae)

Malawi: a leaf infusion is used to repel mosquitoes: *Morris p. 330*

Tanzania: a leaf is placed under the bed as a mosquito repellent: *Watt (1962) p. 524*

W. Africa: the plant is burned in a room as a mosquito repellent: *Irvine (1955) 5:34*, quoted in *Watt (1962) p. 524*

Ocimum gratissimum L. sbp. *gratissimum* [*O. gratissimum* var. *suave* (Willd.) Hook f.; *O. urticifolium* Roth] (Lamiaceae)

W. Africa: the plant is traditionally known as the “fever leaf”, and grown around houses as a mosquito repellent. A British Resident Officer in N. Nigeria reported in 1903 that three or four pots of the plant around his bed enabled him to sleep without a net. *Ocimum* oil is added to insect-repellant preparations: *Ainslie sp. no. 249*, *Shipley pp. 205-6*, *Sofowora (1980) pp. 110-2*, *Walker (1953) p. 279*, *Wong p. 137*, quoted in *Burkill (1995) p. 25*; *Dalziel pp. 462-3*

O. spp.

Zimbabwe: the plant is used as a repellent: *Gelfand p. 276*

Plectranthus sp.

S. Africa: the plant is used as a repellent: *Marloth*, quoted in *Watt (1962) p. 524*

Pycnostachys urticifolia Hook. f. (Lamiaceae)

Malawi: the plant is used as a repellent: *Morris*

Ricinus communis L. (Euphorbiaceae)

The oil is added to paraffin-based insecticidal sprays as an anti-malaria agent: *Burkill (1935) pp. 1907-12*; *Burkill (1994) p 135*; *Dalziel pp. 160-3*

Appendix: The IV mal classification:

Species are assigned numbers according to the extent of their use in treating malaria (Importance Value for the treatment of malaria): Willcox, M.L., & G. Bodeker (2004), Traditional herbal medicines for malaria, in *BMJ 329*, pp. 1156-9

a) IV mal 8 (reported in three continents)

| | |
|---------------------------|---------------------|
| Adansonia digitata | Ageratum conyzoides |
| Cardiospermum halicababum | Evolvus alsinoides |
| Leonotis nepetifolia | Ricinus communis |
| Senna occidentalis | Tamarindus indica |
| Verbena officinalis | Waltheria americana |

b) IV mal 7 (reported in two continents)

| | |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| Delonix regia | Desmodium gangeticum |
| Eleusine indica | Flacourtia indica |
| Helianthus annuus | Lantana camara |
| Moringa oleifera | Mukia maderaspatana |
| Ocimum americanum | Paullinia pinnata |

Phyllanthus fraternus
Psidium guajava

Plumbago zeylanica
Uraria picta

IV mal 6 (reported in more than one country in the same continent)

| | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| <i>Acacia nilotica</i> | <i>Acacia robusta</i> |
| <i>Adenia gummifera</i> | <i>Afzelia quangensis</i> |
| <i>Albizia zygia</i> | <i>Allium sativum</i> |
| <i>Ampelocissus africanus</i> | <i>Anthocleista schweinfurthii</i> |
| <i>Aristolochia albida</i> | <i>Artemisia afra</i> |
| <i>Balanites aegyptica</i> | <i>Bauhinia reticulata</i> |
| <i>Blighia unijugata</i> | <i>Brachystegia spiciformis</i> |
| <i>Bridelia duvigneaudi</i> | <i>Burkea africana</i> |
| <i>Cannabis sativa</i> | <i>Cardiospermum grandiflorum</i> |
| <i>Carica papaya</i> | <i>Catunaregam obovata</i> |
| <i>Centella asiatica</i> | <i>Chenopodium ambrosoides</i> |
| <i>Clausena anisata</i> | <i>Clematis brachiata</i> |
| <i>Clerodendrum eriophyllum</i> | <i>Clerodendrum glabrum</i> |
| <i>Combretum molle</i> | <i>Commelina africana</i> |
| <i>Corchorus olitorius</i> | <i>Cordia sinensis</i> |
| <i>Crossopteryx febrifuga</i> | <i>Croton gratissimus</i> |
| <i>Dicoma anomala</i> | <i>Diospyros mespiliformis</i> |
| <i>Dodonea viscosa</i> | <i>Entada abyssinica</i> |
| <i>Faidherbia albida</i> | <i>Flueggia virosa</i> |
| <i>Gardenia ternifolia</i> | <i>Gymnosporia senegalensis</i> |
| <i>Hallea stipulosa</i> | <i>Harungana madagascariensis</i> |
| <i>Heliotropum indicum</i> | <i>Heteromorpha arborescens</i> |
| <i>Holarrhena pubescens</i> | <i>Hoslundia opposita</i> |
| <i>Hymenocardia acida</i> | <i>Hyptis pectinata</i> |
| <i>Jatropha curcas</i> | <i>Kalanchoe crenata</i> |
| <i>Khaya anthothesca</i> | <i>Kigelia africana</i> |
| <i>Lanea discolor</i> | <i>Lippia javanica</i> |
| <i>Mangifera indica</i> | <i>Microglossa pyrifolia</i> |
| <i>Mikania chenopodifolia</i> | <i>Momordica charantia</i> |
| <i>Ocimum gratissimum</i> | <i>Olea europaea</i> |
| <i>Oncoba spinosa</i> | <i>Parinari curatellifolia</i> |
| <i>Pavetta crassipes</i> | <i>Phyllanthus muellerianus</i> |
| <i>Pittosporum viridiflorum</i> | <i>Platostoma africanum</i> |
| <i>Psorospermum febrifugum</i> | <i>Pterocarpus angolensis</i> |
| <i>Salix mucronata</i> | <i>S. subserrata</i> |
| <i>Securidaca longepedunculata</i> | <i>Senna petersiana</i> |
| <i>S. singueana</i> | <i>Smilax anceps</i> |
| <i>Steganotaenia araliacea</i> | <i>Strychnos inocua</i> |
| <i>S. spinosa</i> | <i>Stylothantes fruticosa</i> |
| <i>Teclea nobilis</i> | <i>Trichilia emetica</i> |
| <i>Triumfetta rhomboidea</i> | <i>Vangueria infausta</i> |
| <i>Vernonia amygdalina</i> | <i>V. brachycalyx</i> |
| <i>V. colorata</i> | <i>V. natalensis</i> |
| <i>V. spp.</i> | <i>Ximenia americana</i> |
| <i>Ximenia caffra</i> | <i>X. caffra var. caffra</i> |
| <i>Zanha africana</i> | <i>Zanthoxylum chalybeum</i> |

d) IV mal 5 (reported in more than one survey in the same country)

| | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| <i>Abrus fruticosus</i> | <i>Albizia amara</i> |
| <i>Albizia anthelmintica</i> | <i>Albizia gummifera</i> |

| | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| Allophyllus africanus | Boscia angustifolia |
| Bridelia ferruginea | Brucea antidysenterica |
| Cassia abbreviata | Clerodendrum capitatum |
| Commelina africana | Commelina imberbis |
| Conyza pyropappa | Crotalaria recta |
| Croton macrostachyus | Cymbopogon citratus |
| Dalbergia boehmii | Duranta repens |
| Entada africana | Erithrophleum suaveolens |
| Momordica balsamina | Mucuna pruriens |
| Senna didymobotrya | |

e) The remaining 250 species in the text are reported in only one survey in one country

References

- Abbiw**, D.K. (1990) *Useful Plants of Ghana* (Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew)
- Adam**, J.G. (1966) Les pâturages naturels et postcultureux du Sénégal in *Bull. Inst. Fond. Afr. Noire* 28 A, pp. 450-537
- Aebi** A. (1950) in *Helvetica, Chimica Acta* 33
- Ainslie**, J.R. (1937) *A list of plants used in native medicine in Nigeria*, (Oxford, Imp. Forest. Inst., Paper 7)
- Akinniyi**, J.A., & M.U.S. Sultanbawa (1983) A glossary of Kanuwa names of plants with botanical names, distributions, and uses, in *Ann. Borno I* (Univ. Maiduguri)
- Ambasta**, S.P. (1992) *The Useful Plants of India* (Delhi: National Institute of Science Communication)
- Ampofo**, O (1983) *First Aid in Plant Medicine* (Mampong-Akwapim: Ghana Rural Reconstruction Movement)
- Anon.** (1906) *Bulletin of the Imperial Institute, London*: 4
- Anon.** (1911-14) *Amani Deutsch-Ostafrika* (1911-14) B: 1.8 (2)
- Anon.** (1939) In *Not. Farm.*, Porto 5: 193
- Anon.** (no date) *Cassia beareana* (Thomas Christy & Co)
- Asenjo**, C.F. et al. (1945) *Jour. of the Am. Chem. Soc.* 67: 1936
(1948) *Puerto Rico Journal of Public Health* 24: 44
- Aubreville**, A. (1950) *Flore forestière Soudano-guinéenne, A.O.F, Cameroun, A.E.F.* (Paris: Société d'Éditions Géographiques, Maritimes et Coloniales)
- Avasthi**, B.K.& al.(1955) *Jour. of the Am. Pharm. Ass., Sci. edn.*, 44
(1955b) *Arch. Pharm., Berl.*, 288
- Bally**, P.R.O. (1937) Native Poisonous & Medicinal Plants of East Africa *Kew Bulletin*: 10
(1938) Heil-und Giftpflanzen der Eingeborenen von Tanganyika, in F.Fedde, *Repertorium speciorum novarum regni vegetabilis*
- Bandeira**, S.O., F.Gaspar, F.P.Pagula (2001) African ethnobotany and healthcare: Emphasis on Mozambique, in *Pharmaceutical Biology 2001, vol. 39, Supplement*, pp. 70-73
- Baumer**, M.C. (1975) Catalogue des Plantes utiles du Kordofan (R.e du Soudan) particulièrement du point de vue pastorale in *J. Agr. trop. Bot. appl.* 22: 81-119
- Beare**, D.R.O'S. & al. (1902) *The Lancet* 2: 282
- Beentje**, H.J. (1994) *Kenya Trees, Shrubs, and Lianas* (Nairobi: National Museums of Kenya)
- Berhaut**, J.(1967) *Flore du Sénégal*, ed. 2 (Dakar: Clairafrique)
(1975) *Flore illustrée du Sénégal, Dicotyledones*, vol. 4, *Ficoidees à Légumineuses* (Dakar)
(1976) *Flore illustrée du Sénégal, Dicotyledones*, vol. 5, *Légumineuses Papilionacées* (Dakar)
- Berk**, L.H. van (1930) *Bijdrage tot de kennis der West-Indische Volksgeneeskruiden* (Utrecht: Proefschrift)
- Beyer**, G. (1927) *Festschrift Meinhof* (Hamburg: J.J.Augustin)
- Bhatia**, B.B. et al. (1933), in *Indian J. of med. Res.*, 20

- Bissett**, N.G. (1970) The African species of *Strychnos*, 1. The Ethnobotany, in *Lloydia* 33: 201-43
- Bostock**, L. (1907) *Transvaal Medical Journal* 2: 273
- Bouquet**, A. (1969) Fêtechours et Médecines traditionnelles du Congo (Brazzaville), in *Mem. O.R.S.T.O.M.*, 13
- Bouquet**, A. & M.Debray (1974) Plantes médicinales de la Côte d'Ivoire, in *Trav. Doc. O.R.S.T.O.M.*, 32
- Boury**, N'Diaye Jabsa. (1962) Végétaux utilisés dans la médecine africaine dans la région de Richard-Toll (Senegal), in Adam, J. *Les Plantes utiles en Afrique occidentale*, Notes Afr.
- Brenan**, J.P.M. & P.J.Greenway (1949) *Checklists of the forest trees & shrubs of the British Empire, part 5: Tanganyika Territory* (Oxford: Imperial Forestry Institute)
- Braun**, K. (1927) *Arch. Pharm.* (Berlin) 265, 45
(1930) *Faserforschung* 8: 2, 8, 90
- Broun**, A.F., & R.E. Massey (1929) *Flora of the Sudan* (London: Sudan Govt. Office)
- Bryant**, A.T. (1909) Zulu Medicine & Medicine Men. In *Annals of the Natal Museum*, (1916) 2:1, ed. by Warren, E. (London: Adlard & Son and West Newman)
- Burkill**, H.R.M. (1985) *The Useful Plants of West Tropical Africa, vol. 1* (London: Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew)
(1994) *The Useful Plants of West Tropical Africa, vol. 2* (London: Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew)
(1995) *The Useful Plants of West Tropical Africa, vol. 3* (London: Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew)
(2000) *The Useful Plants of West Tropical Africa, vol.5* (London: Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew)
- Burkill**, I.H. (1935) *A dictionary of the economic products of the Malay Peninsula* (London: Crown Agents for the Colonies)
- Burt Davy**, J., & A.C.Hoyle (edd. 1937) *Check-lists of the Forest Trees and Shrubs of the British Empire, No. 3*, Draft of first descriptive check-list of the Gold Coast (Oxford: Imp.For. Inst.)
- Cardosa**, J., jnr. (1939) *Not. Farm., Porto* 5: 387
- Cavaco**, A. (1963a) *Chenopodiacees*, in A. Aubréville, *Flore du Gabon* 7:16-20, Paris: Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle
- Chadha**, Y.R. ed.(1976) *The Wealth of India, Raw Materials, vol. 10* (New Delhi: C.S.I.R.)
- Chopra**, R.N. (1933) *Indigenous drugs of India: their medical and economic aspects* (Calcutta: The Art Press)
- Clarkson**, C., V.J.Maharaj, N.R.Crouch, O.M.Grace, P. Pillay, M.G.Matsabisa, N.Bhagwandin, P.J.Smith, P.I.Folb (2004) In vitro antiplasmodial activity of medicinal plants native to or naturalised in South Africa, in *Journal of Ethnopharmacology* 92 (2004) pp. 177-191
- Codd**, L.E.W. (1951) *Trees & Shrubs of the Kruger National Park*, 26:14 (Pretoria: Department of Agriculture, Botanical Survey Memoir)
- Cortesi**, I.F. (1936) In *Rassegna Economica Colon. Ital.* 14:71

- Creach, P.** (1940) *Le Balanites aegyptiaca, ses multiples applications au Tchad*, in *Revue de Botanique appliqué & d'Agriculture Tropicale*, 20: 578- 593
(1943) *Chem. Zbl.* 1: 651
(1944) *Chem. Abstr.* 38: 377
- Dalziel, J.M.** (1937) *The Useful Plants of West Tropical Africa* (London: Crown Agents for the Colonies)
- Dawodu 53**, *Herbarium*, RBG Kew
- Debray, M.H., H. Jaquemin, & R. Razafindrambo** (1971) Contribution a l'inventaire des plantes medicinales de Madagascar, in *Trav. Doc. O.R.S.T.O.M.*, 8
- Deighton, F.C.** (1954) *Herbarium*, RBG Kew
- de la Pradilla, C.F.** (1982) *Des Plantes qui nous ont guéris, vol. 2* (Ouagadougou, B.P. 1471, Burkina Faso)
(1988) *Plantes medicinales contre le paludisme* (Barcelona: ined. ms.)
- De Wildeman, E.** (1946) *Mémoires de l'Institut Royal Colonial Belge*, 13
(1948) *Mémoires de l'Institut Royal Colonial Belge*, 17
(1949) *Mémoires de l'Institut Royal Colonial Belge*, 18
- Diarra, N.** (1977) Quelques plantes vendues sur les marchés de Bamako, in *J. Agr. trad. Bot. Appl.* 24
- D'Orey** no. 177, (Herbarium, RBG Kew)
- Dornan, S.S.** (1916) In *South African Journal of Science* 13: 356
(1924/5) In *South African Quarterly* 6, 7 p.3
- Dragendorff, G.** (1898) *Die Heilpflanzen der verschiedenen Volker und Zeiten* (Stuttgart: Ferdinand Enker)
- Editors** (1945) *East African Medical Journal*
- El-Hamidi, (1970)** Drug-plants of the Sudan Republic in native medicine, in *Pl. Med.* 18: 278-80
- Ferreira, F.H.** (1952) *The trees and shrubs of South Africa 2* (Pretoria)
- Ferry, M.P., M.Gessain, R.Gessain, (1974)** *Ethnobotanique Tenda* Docum. Centre Rech. anthrop. Mus. Homme, No. 1
- Fowler, D.G.** (2000) *A Dictionary of Ila Usage 1860 – 1960*. Monographs from the International African Institute, 5. (Hamburg: Lit-Verlag)
(2002) *The Ila Speaking*. Monographs from the International African Institute, 7. (Hamburg: Lit-Verlag)
(2002b) Traditional Ila Plant Remedies from Zambia. In *Kirkia* 18 (19): 35-48 (Harare: Government Printer)
- Gelfand, M., S. Mavi, R.B. Drummond, & B. Ndemera** (1985) *The Traditional Medical Practitioner in Zimbabwe* (Gweru: Mambo Press)
- Getahun, A.** (1975) *Some common medicinal and poisonous plants used in Ethiopian folk medicine* (ined. ms., Herbarium, RBG Kew)
- Githens, T.S.** (1948) *Drug Plants of Africa* Africa Handbooks no. 8 (Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press)
- Glover & Samuel** *Herbarium*, RBG Kew
- Goodson, J.A. et al.** (1919) In *Journal of the Chemistry Society* 115: 923
- Goodson, J.A.** (1922) In *Biochemical Journal* 16: 489

- Gossweiler, J.** (1953) Nomes indigenas de plantas de Angola, in *Agronomia Angolana No. 7* (Luanda)
- Grace, O., H.D.V. Prendergast, A.K. Jager, & J. van Staden** (2003) Bark medicines used in traditional healthcare in KwaZulu Natal, South Africa: an inventory, in *South African Journal of Botany* 2003, 69(3): pp. 301-363
- Greenway, P.J.** (1941) In *E. Africa Agr. Journal* 6: 127, 132, 199, 241; 7: 96
(1947) In *E. Africa Agr. Journal* 13: 8, 98, 228
- Greshoff, M.** (1900) *Buitenzorg: Mededeelingen uit's Lands Plantentuin* 29: 104-106 (Batavia: Kolff.)
(1913) *Buitenzorg: Mededeelingen uit's Departement van Landbouw* 17 (Batavia: Kolff)
- Guerrero, L.M.** (1921) p. 149 in *Bul. Bur. For. Phil. Is.*, 22
- Guillarmod, A.J.** (1971) *Flora of Lesotho* (J. Kramer)
- Haapala, T., G.P. Mwila, K. Kabamba, & E. Chishimba.** (1994) *Some introduction to some Medical Plants found in Zambia.* (Mufulira: Finnish Volunteer Service Copperbelt Regional Research Station).
- Haerdi, F.** (1964) Die Eingeborenen-Heilpflanzen des Ukanga-Distriktes Tanganjikas (Ostafrika), in *Acta Tropica Suppl.* 8, pp. 1-278
- Haerdi, F., J. Kerharo, & J.G. Adam** (1964) *Afrikanische Heilpflanzen* (Basel)
- Hebert, A.** (1896) In *Bulletin de la Société chimique de France* 13: 927
- Hedberg, I., O. Hedberg, P.J. Madati, K.E. Mshigeni, E.N. Mshiu, & G. Samuelsson** (1983) Inventory of Plants used in traditional medicine in Tanzania. Pt. III. Plants of the families Papilionaceae-Vitaceae, in *Journal of Ethnopharmacology* 9, pp. 237-60
- Hewat, M.L.** (1906) *Bantu Folklore* (Cape Town: Maskew Miller)
- Holland, J.H.** (1922) Useful plants of Nigeria, in *Kew Bull.*, additional series, 9: 1
- Hollis, A.C.** (1905) *The Masai: their language and folklore* (Oxford: OUP)
- Holmes, E. M.** (1877-8) Notes on the medicinal plants of Liberia, in *Pharm. J. ser.* 3,8
- Irvine, F.R.** (1930) *Plants of the Gold Coast* (Oxford University Press)
(1956) Cultivated and semi-cultivated leafy vegetables of West Africa, in *Materiae Veg.* 2
(1961) *Woody Plants of Ghana* (Oxford University Press)
- Iwu, M.M.** (1986) Empirical Investigations of Dietary Plants used in Igbo Ethno?-medicine, pp. 131 -56, in Etkin, N.L., *Plants in indigenous Medicine & Diet. Behavioural approaches* (New York: Redgrave Publishing Co.)
- Karel, L. & Roach, E.S.** (1951) *Dictionary of Antibiosis* (New York: Columbia University Press)
- Kerharo, J., & A. Bouquet** (1950) *Plantes médicinales & Toxiques de la Côte-d'Ivoire-Haute-Volta* (Paris: Vigot Freres)
- Kerharo, J.** (1973) Pharmacognosie de quelques graminées senegaleses, in *Bull. Soc. Med. Afr. noire, Lang. Franc.* 18: 1-13
- Kerharo, J., & J.G. Adam** (1963) Deuxième inventaire des plantes médicinales et toxiques de la Casamance (Senegal), in *Ann. Pharm. Franc.* 21: pp. 853-70
- Kerharo, J., & J.G. Adam** (1964) Plantes médicinales & Toxiques des Peul et des Toucouleur du Sénégal, in *J. Agr. trop. Bot. appl.* 11: 384-444, 543-99
(1974) *La Pharm. Sénégalaise Traditionnelle* (Paris: Vigot Freres)

- Kokwaro, J.O.** (1976) *The Medicinal Plants of East Africa* (Kampala: East Africa Literature Bureau)
- Leclerc, H.** (1930) In *Presses Médicales* 38: 948
- Leonard, J.** (1952) Cynometreae et Amherstieae, in Boutique, R., *Flore du Congo Belge et du Ruanda-Urundi*, 5: 176-359 (Brussels)
- Loustalot, A.J. & C. Pagan** (1949) Some Cuban Medicinal Plants *El Crisol* 35: 3-5 (San Juan, Puerto Rico)
- (1950) Local 'fever' plants tested for the presence of alkaloids in *Chemical Abstracts*: 44 (5): 2179
- Maberley, J.** (1899) In *The Lancet* 157: 874
- Magogo & Glover, 905, Herbarium, RBG Kew**
- Morris, B.** (1996) *Chewa Medical Botany. Monographs from the International African Institute*, 2. (Hamburg: Lit-Verlag)
- Mulhovo, S.** (1999) *Plants for malaria in Mozambique* (unpubl. paper given at the inaugural RITAM meeting, Moshi, Tanzania)
- Nadkarni, K.M.** (1927) *The Indian Materia Medica* (Bombay)
- Naik, R.M. & al.** (1956) *Current Science* 25: 324, 325
(1958) *Biological Abstracts* 32: 38568
- Nair, D.M.N.** (1967) *Selected families of Zambian flowering plants.* (University of Zambia)
- Nguyen-An-Cu & Vialard-Goudou, A.,** (1953) p. 15 in vol. 4A, *Proc. 8 of the Pac. Sc. Congress*
- Nikonorow, M.** (1939) In *Acta Polonica Pharmacologica* 3: 23
(1942) In *Biological Abstracts* 16: 633
- Oliver-Bever, B.** (1960) *Medicinal plants in Nigeria* (Nigerian College of Arts, Science, and Technology)
(1983) *Medicinal Plants in Tropical West Africa, II. Plants acting on the nervous system* 7: 1- 93 (Cambridge University)
- Osol, A. & Farrar, G.** (1947, 1955) *The Dispensary of the USA, 24th & 25th ed.* (Philadelphia: Lippincott)
- Palgrave, K.C.** (1957) *The Trees of Central Africa* (Salisbury: National Publications Trust, Rhodesia and Nyasaland)
(1983) *Trees of Southern Africa*, 2nd edition (Cape Town: Struik)
(2002) *Trees of Southern Africa*, 3rd edition (Cape Town: Struik)
- Pammel, L.H.** (1911) *Manual of poisonous plants* (Cedar Rapids: Torch Press)
- Pappe, L.** (1868) *Florae Capensis Medicae Prodromus* 3rd ed. (Cape Town: Brittain)
- Pardy, A.A.** (1952) In *Bulletin of the Dept. of Agriculture in S. Rhodesia* 1674
- Pernet, R.** (1957) Les plantes médicinales malgaches. Catalogue de nos connaissances chimiques et pharmacologiques, in *Mémoires de l'Insitute Scientifique de Madagascar, Série B, VIII*
- Perrot, E. et al.** (1930) In *Bulletin Scientific & Pharmacologic* 37: 401
(1930) In *Bull. de l' Acad. Royale Médicin Belgique* 103
- Phillips, E.P.** (1917) *Annals of the South African Museum*: 16, 1
- Phillipson, J.D., C.W. Wright, G.C. Kirby, D.C. Warhurst** (1993) Phytochemistry of some plants used in traditional medicine for the treatment of protozoal diseases, in

- International Symposium of the Phytochemical Society of Europe, Abstract Book, L.* (Lausanne, University of Lausanne)
- Pijper, C.** (1919) *Die volkesgeneeskunst in Transvaal* (Leyden: Diss)
- Pobeguïn, H.** (1912) *Plantes médicinales de la Guinée* (Paris)
- Pomini, L.** (1938) *Le piante Officinali e del Sottobosco p. N.F.-* (Federazione dei Fasci Femminili Sezione Prov. Massaie Rurali-Vercelli Anno xvi)
- Porteres, R.** (s.d.) *Reliquiae*, Lab. Ethnobotanique (Paris)
- Power, F.B.** (1914) *The Wellcome Chemical Research Laboratories* (London: Burroughs Wellcome)
- Prozesky, E.A., J.J.M.Meyer, A.L.Louw** (2001) In vitro antiplasmodial activity and cytotoxicity of ethnobotanically selected South African plants, in *Journal of Ethnopharmacology* 76, pp. 239-245
- Quin, P.J.** (1954) *Ph.D. Thesis* (University of Witwatersrand)
- Quisumbing, E.** (1951) *Technical Bulletin of the Philippine Department of Agriculture & Natural Resources*: 16 (Manila)
- Rampa, L.** (1956) *The Third Eye* (London: Secker & Warburg)
- Rao, P.R. & al.** (1944) In *Proceedings of the Indian Academy of Science A*, 19, p. 88
(1945) In *Biological Abstracts* 19, p. 162
- Raymond, W.D.** (1939) In *Journal of Tropical Medicine* 42: 29
- Roark, R.C.** (1931) Excerpts from Consular Correspondence relating to insecticide and fish-poison plants, in *U.S.Dept. Agric. Bur.Chem. & Soils*
- Rosevear, D.R.** (1961) *Gambia trees and shrubs* (ined. ms, Herbarium, RBG Kew)
- Sastri, B.N.[Ed.]** (1952) *Wealth of India. Raw Materials, 3 (D-E)* (New Delhi: C. S. I. R.)
- Savill, P.S., & J.E.D.Fox** (1967, ined.) *Trees of Sierra Leone* (Freetown: Forestry Dept. mimeo.)
- Schnell, R.** (1960) *Icones Plantarum Africanum*, fasc. V, nos. 97-120 (Dakar: I. F. A. N.)
- Sim, T.R.** (1907) *The Forests & Forest Flora of the Cape of Good Hope* (Aberdeen: Taylor & Henderson)
- Singh, P.** (1956) *J. Sci. Industr. Res. (India)* 156: 259
- Singha, S.C.** (1965) *Medicinal Plants of Nigeria* (Apapa: Nigerian National Press)
- Smith, A.** (1888) *A contribution to South African materia medica* 3rd ed., 1895 (Lovedale Press)
- Smith, E.W. & A.M.Dale** (1920) *The Ila-speaking peoples of Northern Rhodesia* (London: Macmillan & Co. Ltd.)
- Smith, P. & Q. Allen** (2004) *Field Guide to the Trees and Shrubs of the Miombo Woodlands* (RBG, Kew)
- Spencer, C.F. et al.** (1947) Survey of plants for anti-malarial activity, in *Lloydia* 10: 145
- Storrs, A.E.G.** (1979) *Know your Trees: some of the common trees found in Zambia.* (Ndola: The Forest Department)
- Stoll A. & al.** (1951) In *Advanced Enzymology* 11 p. 377
- Subramanian, S.** (1955) *Journal of the American Pharmacological Association, Science Ed.*
- Taton, A.** (1971) *Boraginaceae*, in P.Bamps, *Flore du Congo, Rwanda, et du*

- Burundi, Spermatophytes* (Brussels: I.N.E.A.C)
- Thomas**, N.W. (1945) *Field notes- reliquiaie, 1690* (Herbarium, RBG Kew: Nigeria Series)
- Thompson**, J.B.Blake (1931) *Nada* 9: 33
- Thunberg**, C.P. (179?) *Travels in Europe, Africa & Asia made between the years 1770 and 1779* (London: W. Richardson)
- Tona**, L., N.P.Ngimbi, M.Tsakala, K.Mesia, K.Cimanga, S.Apers, T.De Bruyne, L.Pieters, J.Totte, A.J.Vlietinck (1999) Antimalarial activity of 20 crude extracts from nine African medicinal plants used in Kinshasa, Congo, in *Journal of Ethnopharmacology* 68 (1999) 193-203
- Turner**, G.A. (1907) *Transv. Med. J.* 2: 273
(1908-9) *Transv. Med. J.* 4: 204
- Vergiat**, A.M. (1970) Plantes magiques et médicinales des Féticheurs de l'Oubangui (Région de Bangui), in *J. Agr. Trop. Bot. Appl.* 17
- Visser**, L.E. (1975) Plantes médicinales de la Côte d'Ivoire, in *Meded. Landb., Wageningen* 75-115
- Volkonsky**, M. (1937) In *Archives de l'Institut Pasteur Algérie* 15: 427
- Vongo**, R. (1999) *Traditional medicine on antimalarials* (unpubl. paper presented at the RITAM conference, Moshi, Tanzania)
- Walker**, A.R. (1953) Usages pharmaceutiques des plantes spontanées du Gabon, in *Bull. Inst. Centraf.*, n.s. 6, pp. 275-329.
- Walker**, A.R., & R. Sillans (1961) *Les Plantes utiles de Gabon* (Paris)
- Watt**, J. M. & al. (1930) *Bantu Studies* 4: p. 47
- Watt**, J.M., & M.G. Breyer-Brandwijk (1962) *The Medicinal and Poisonous Plants of South and East Africa* (Edinburgh and London: E. and S. Livingstone)
- Webb**, L.J. (1948) *Coun. sci. ind. Res. Aust. Bull.*
- Wehmer**, C. (1929-31) *Die Pflanzenstoffe 2nd ed.* (Jena: Fischer)
(1935) *Supplement*
- Wicht**, J. (1918) *South African Medical Record*
- Wickens**, G.E. (1969) *A study of Acacia albida Del.* (London: Kew Bulletin 23)
- Willcox**, M.L., & G.Bodeker (2004), Traditional herbal medicines for malaria, in *BMJ* 329, pp. 1156-9
- Williams**, L.O. (1965) *Useful Plants of Tropical America* (Chicago: Plantiana)
- Williamson**, J. (1975) *Useful plants of Malawi, rev. edn.* (University of Malawi)
- Wong**, W. (1976) Some folk-medicinal plants from Trinidad in *Econ. Bot.* 30: 103-142