

Ethnobotany of the Turkana: Use of Plants by a Pastoral People and their Livestock in Kenya¹

W. T. W. MORGAN²

Evidence from the south Turkana area of Kenya throws light on the manner and extent to which a nomadic pastoral people make use of the plant species in their environment.

The Royal Geographical Society South Turkana Expedition spent 3 field seasons during 1968–70 collecting over an area of 9,500 km² to the south and west of Lake Turkana (Fig. 1). Altitudes range from 251–1,375 m (Caukwell, 1971; Baker and Lovenbury, 1971). Ground conditions are variable, including crystalline metamorphics, lavas, sandstones and sands derived from these, and there are alkaline springs. Rainfall is believed to average less than 250 mm/yr with a rainy season normally during March–May, but highly variable in both quantity and periodicity (Gwynne, 1969; Morgan, 1971).

A reconnaissance classification of the ecology of the area is provided by Hemming (1972) and a detailed account of a sample area by Morgan (1971). The dominant vegetation type is semidesert thorn scrub with *Acacia tortilis* (Forsk.) Hayne and *A. reficiens* Wawra and Peyr. ssp. *misera* (Vatke) Brenan prominent above small browse plants, commonly including *Indigofera spinosa* Forsk. and *Sericocomopsis hildebrandtii* Schinz. A belt of riverine forest along the Kerio river is dominated by well-developed *Acacia tortilis* and *Cordia sinensis* Lam. (synonyms: *C. rothii* Roem. and Schult. and *C. gharaf* (Forsk.) Aschers).

The 3 collecting seasons may be characterized as dry; very dry; and receding rainy season; and it is believed that the 1,111 specimens collected are reasonably representative. From this collection, 512 species or subspecies were identified, consisting of 366 Dicotyledons and 101 Monocotyledons, including 65 Gramineae. The use made of the plants and their vernacular names were recorded at the time of collection, and a large proportion were further discussed by groups of informants at base camp. The results are presented in the Appendix.

Gulliver (1950, 1955) referred briefly to the use made of plants in his study of Turkana society. Notes on Masai and Kipsigis use of plants were published following an ecological survey of the comparably pastoral but less arid Narok District of Kanya Masailand (Glover et al., 1966). Medicinal uses of plants in east Africa are summarised in Kokwaro (1976) and Watt and Breyer-Brandwijk (1962).

CLASSIFICATION AND VERNACULAR NAMES

Of the 512 species or subspecies identified, 359 were given vernacular names, although there were only 252 names in total, due to two or more plants sharing the same name. Vernacular names are spelled largely as dictated by literate Turkana informants, reflecting the system used at the Lokori mission school near the base camp.

Of the 252 names, 184 (73%) are specific to one species. Subspecies are not

¹ Submitted 20 February 1979; accepted 22 August 1980.

² Dept. of Geography, University of Durham, Durham, England DH13LE.

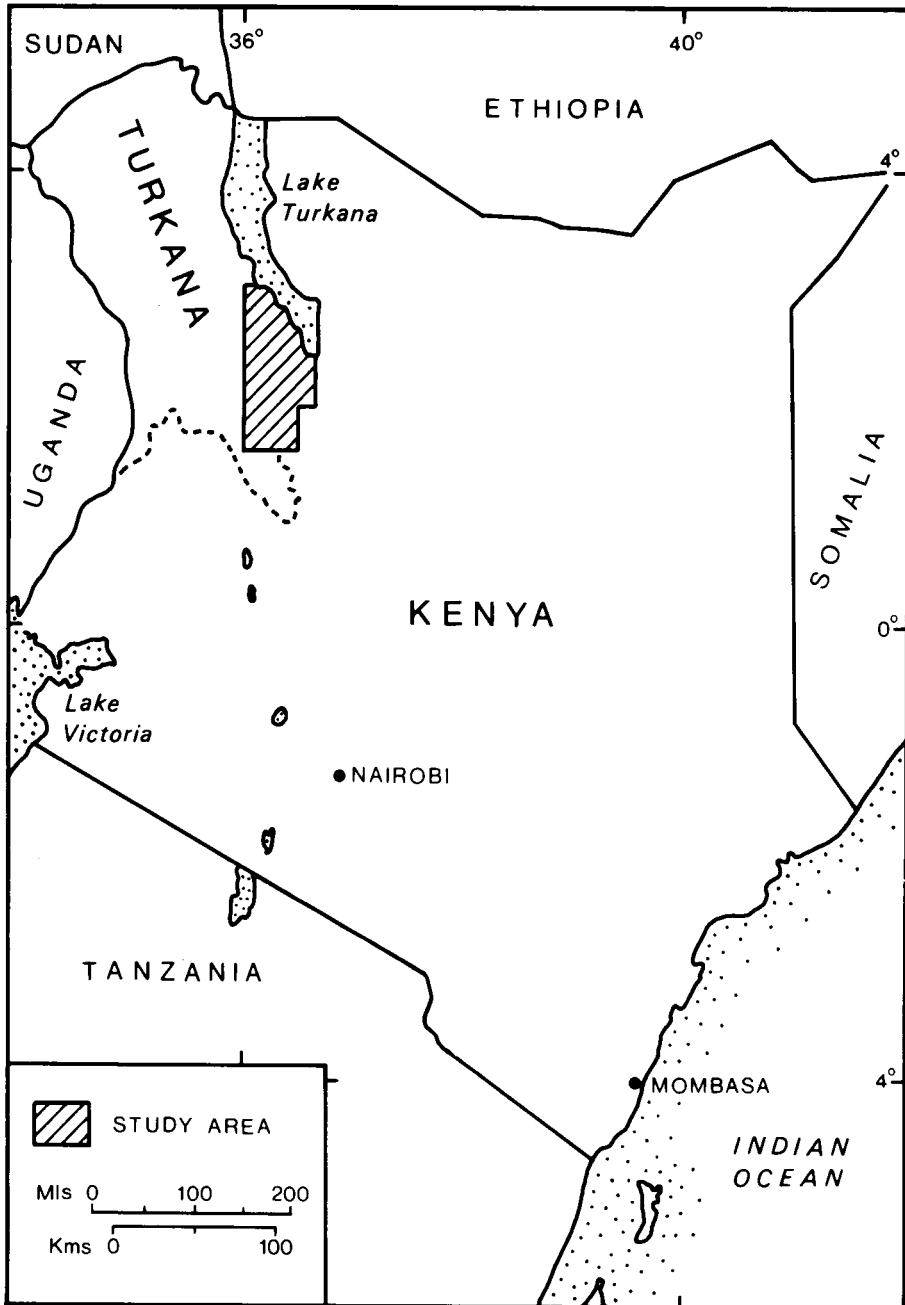


Fig. 1. Location of the study area.

identified. The only example of a distinction being made between subspecies is in *Kohautia caespitosa* (Rubiaceae) but this is probably due to a misuse of the name "Ekoromamwae" which is also used for *Digeria muricata*. It is significant that, among the numerous and conspicuous *Acacias* (Mimosaceae), each species is separately named but no distinction is made among the subspecies of *A. mellifera*, *A. seyal* and *A. tortilis*. It is possible however that certain distinctions,



Fig. 2-3. Fig. 2. The popular and plentiful berries of *Salvadora persica*. Fig. 3. The fruit of the palm, *Hyphaene ventricosa*. The thin layer of fibrous flesh is attractive only in times of hardship, or to the poor. It stains the teeth brown.

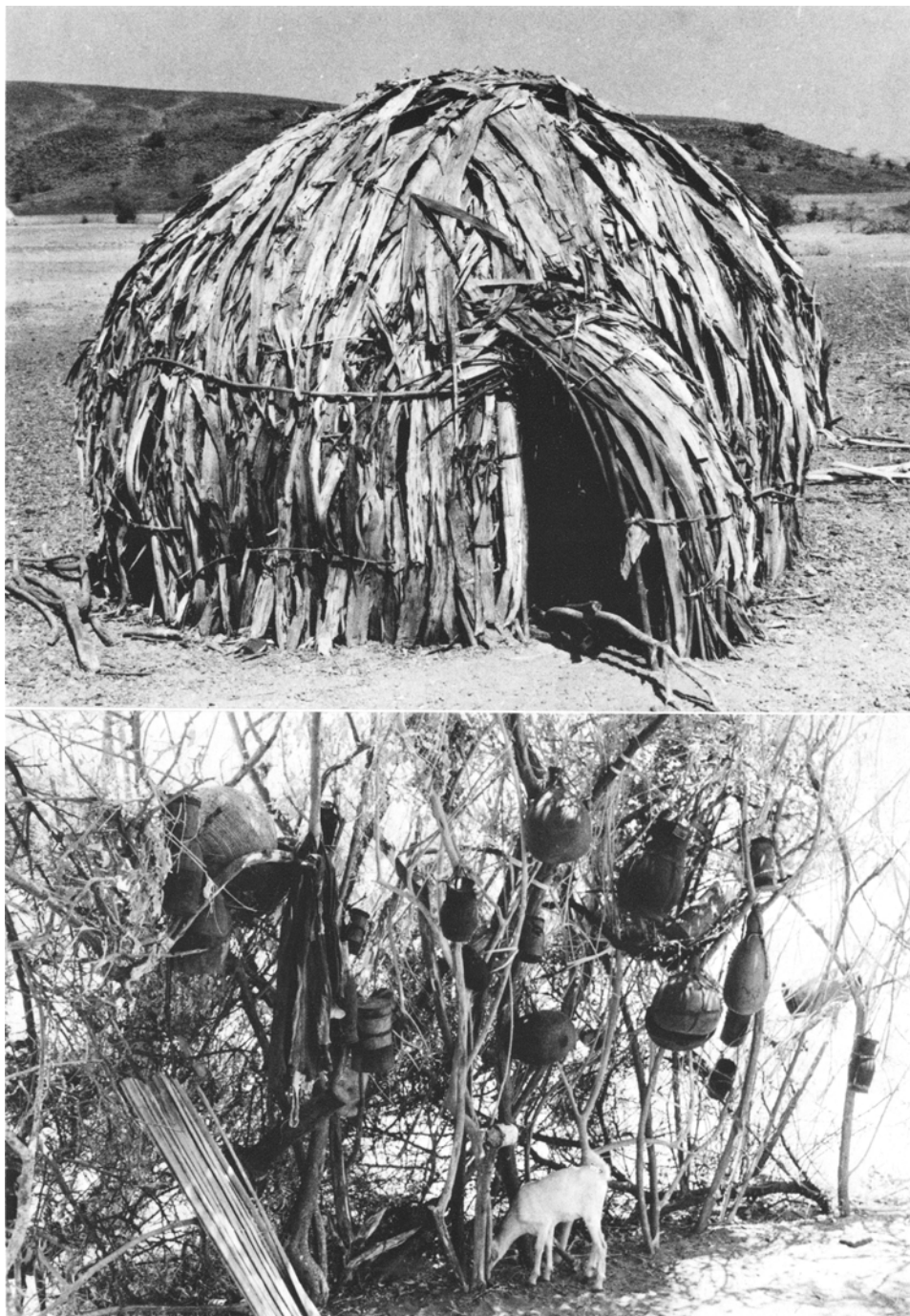


Fig. 4-5. Fig. 4. A Turkana hut covered with bark from *Cordia sinensis*. Fig. 5. Turkana household utensils, largely of wood, gourds, and skins.

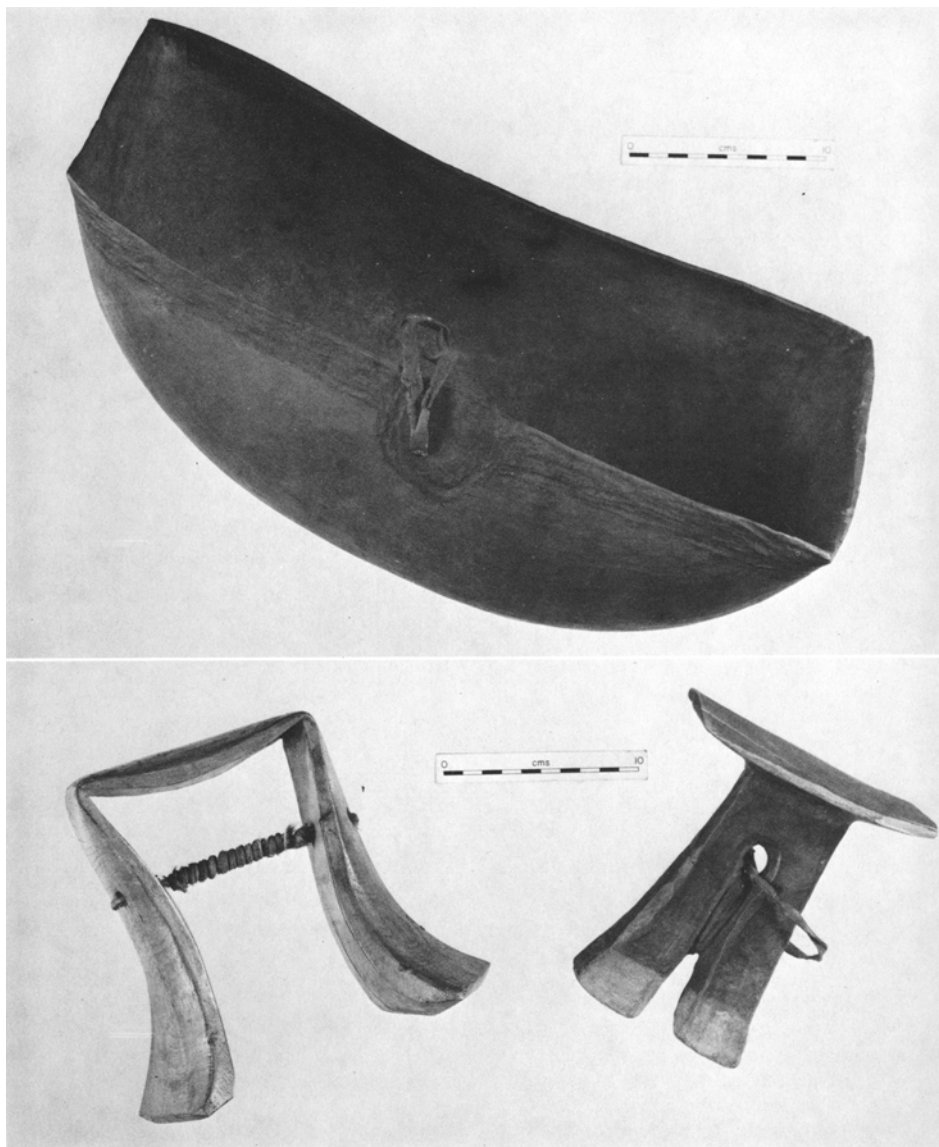


Fig. 6-7. Fig. 6. A large general purpose bowl ("atuba") carved from a single piece of wood. Fig. 7. Two wooden stools. On the left is one made of bent wood ("emakuk") while that on the right is carved ("eporokocho"). The latter is of unusual design.

not necessarily taxonomic, within a species may be reflected in the 11 plants for which 2 names are recorded. The commonest of these is the use of "Etir" for a young *Acacia tortilis* and "Ewoi" for a mature specimen which is marked by a different shape and size of thorns.

Another 30 names are used for more than one species but confined within one genus. Of these, however, only 9 are specific to a genus in that it is the only name applied to any species within it.

In addition it may be noticed that "Emeret" includes most of the common browse plants in *Crotalaria* and *Indigofera* (Papilionaceae), and "Ekekeriau" describes most of the *Cyperus* (Cyperaceae), sedges.

A further 11 vernacular names refer to more than one genus but are confined to use within one family. In only one case, however, is it completely specific. This is the distinctive parasitic family of Loranthaceae, all 7 species of 3 genera collected being given the name "Edwel."

This leaves a further 29 names which refer to more than one family, including 7 which refer to 3 families. Presumably these are nontaxonomic descriptions. One term which is so freely used that it is not given in the Appendix is "Emakwe," which subsumes a number of browse plants with separate names, e.g., Emukuya (*Indigofera spinosa*), Emaritoit (*I. cliffordiana*), Locikiria (*Leucas pododiskos*) and Lopupu (*Blepharis fruticulosa*). The informants also acknowledged that they would use the same name for different plants if they grew in geographically separated areas, e.g., the hills and the plains; which plant was referred to would be clear by the context.

From the above discussion it is clear that the basis of Turkana identification and classification of plants is at the species level. Subdivision to subspecies does not occur. In only 9 cases was identification at the level of genera and in only one case at that of the family.

Derivations were obtained for 125 of the names. Of these 64 are descriptive of appearance and 26 of the use made of the plant.

HUMAN FOOD

The contribution of wild plants to the Turkana diet in quantity is not known but the use of 53 species was recorded. Wild fruits provide welcome snacks for herd boys but parties of women may also be seen harvesting such fruits as those of *Cordia sinensis* and *Salvadora persica* (Fig. 9, 2). That wild products are of more than casual significance is suggested by the preparation needed to render them edible. Thus, for at least 6 species, the fruits need to be boiled and reboiled several times: *Balanites orbicularis*, *B. pedicellaris*, *Boscia coriacea*, *Dobera glabra*, *D. loranthifolia* and *Maerua subcordata*. The pods (but not the seeds) of *Acacia tortilis* may be dried and ground into a flour known as "apoonet." The pods are known as "ngitet," and are sufficiently important to give the place name: Kangatet. Gulliver describes the grinding for storage of a flour from the seeds of *Terminalia spinosa*, but this was not recorded for our area. He also provides a list of 14 plants used as a main food and 11 plants used for snacks, although only identified by Turkana names (Gulliver, 1950, p. 34 and Appendix 3, pp. 256-7).

MEDICAL USES

Medical uses of 67 plants were recorded from the usual informants and not from specialist practitioners in indigenous medicine. Gulliver referred to the difficulty of meeting such people (Gulliver, 1950, p. 235). Under this category we have included 6 species used for delousing humans or livestock. A certain amount of "sympathetic magic" may be involved in these "medicines." This seems likely in the 5 species which are used in the treatment of yellow jaundice. The disease and one of the plants used in its treatment (*Vahlia viscosa*) are both called "lon-

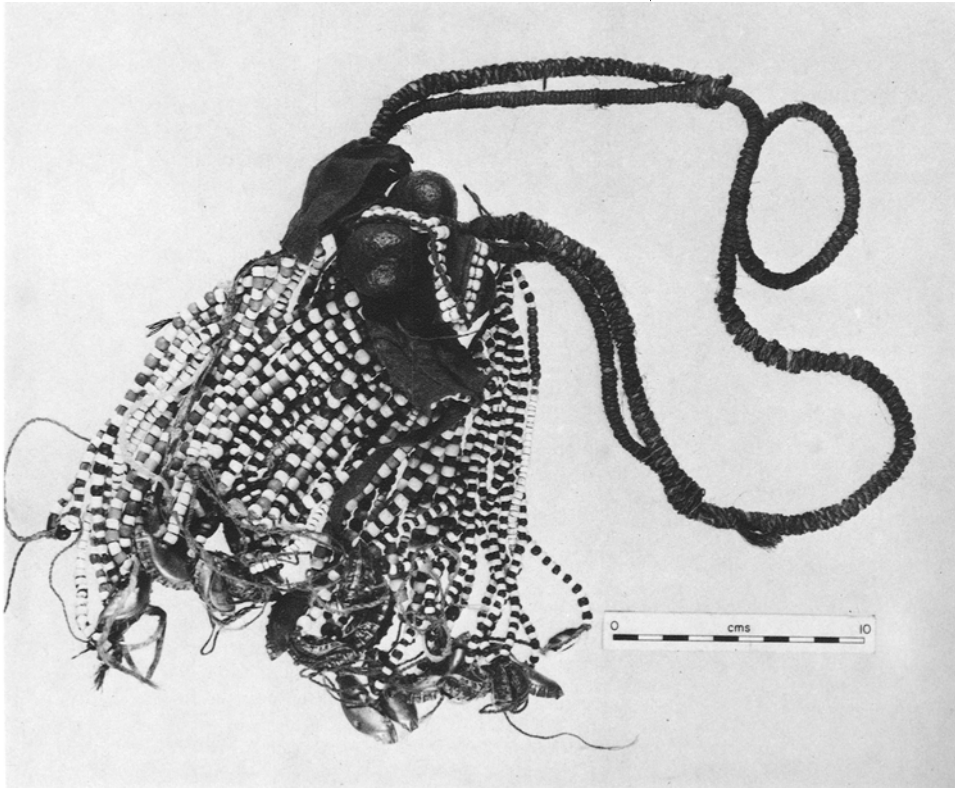


Fig. 8. A fertility charm made from 3 small fruits of *Hypaene ventricosa*.

gyang," meaning yellow, and a soup made with the roots turns yellow. Nevertheless, some of the plants are known to yield active pharmaceutical substances (Watt and Breyer-Brandwijk, 1962).

MISCELLANEOUS DOMESTIC USES

The nomadic Turkana solve the problem of housing by making new shelters of natural plant products when they are required following a move. A sleeping hut is made of poles lashed together with plant fibres and covered with bark (e.g., *Cordia sinensis*) or palm *Hypaene ventricosa* (Fig. 4, 3) or other leaves. In heavy rain these will be surmounted by skins. The women are good judges of the sources of suitably pliant sticks and fibre, and the construction of a hut will normally only take a couple of hours and be accompanied by a light shelter for shade during the day (Fig. 5) and one or more thorn enclosures for livestock.

Most household goods are of plant products. Clay pots are not made by Turkana and only a few are to be found, obtained by trading. Their place is taken by a striking use of wood, gourds and skin to fashion bowls, storage jars, plates and also spoons (Fig. 6). For each of these objects there is a preferred group of woods. Obtaining adequately sized pieces of wood may be difficult in a region where large-bole trees are not common. Most men carry a small wooden stool, also used as a neckrest or "pillow," and, while this may be carved from a solid

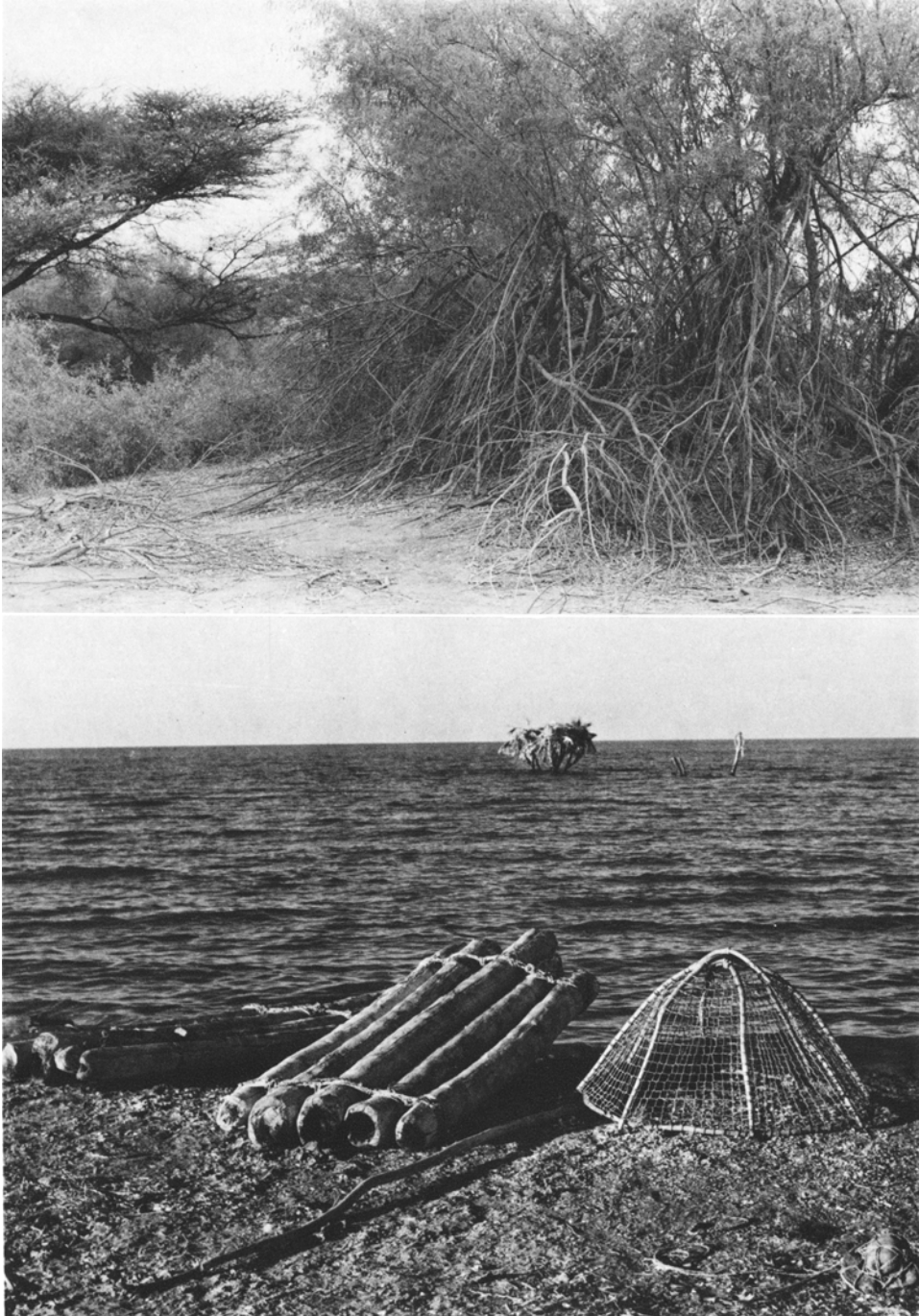


Fig. 9-10. Fig. 9. Boughs of *Cordia sinensis* cut down so that the leaves may be eaten by goats and sheep. It is rare to find this species growing to a natural shape. Fig. 10. A raft used in fishing and a fishing basket on the shore of Lake Turkana. The basket is repeatedly plunged onto the bed of the lake or river until a fish is trapped. The raft is of *Hypbaene ventricosa*.

piece of wood to make an "eporokocho," another version may be fashioned from a more easily available piece of bent wood into the "emakuk" form (Fig. 7).

Where personal possessions are limited, as also are clothes, decoration of the person is important to both males and females, and 15 plant species were recorded as being put to this use. Plants also provide glue, toothbrushes (4 species) and 5 species were known to be used in magic (Fig. 8). Altogether, 65 species were recorded in various domestic uses.

PASTORAL USE

Questions were asked about which plants are eaten by what livestock. Clearly this must depend in part on what choice is available, and in detail there are scales of preference and such special features as the *Cassia* spp., which make goats ill when green but which are edible when dry. The incompleteness of the record, especially for the Gramineae, is unfortunate, but it is sufficient for a general picture to emerge.

Goats bear out their reputation with the widest range of appetite (187 species), with cattle being most selective (102 species). The difference is due to the smaller number of Dicotyledons eaten by cattle, which also explains the small total for donkeys (120 species). Neither will browse from most of the larger trees such as *Combretum* spp., *Commiphora* spp., most of the *Acacia* spp., *Delonix elata* or *Ziziphus mauritiana*, nor will they eat from such locally common bushes as *Salvadora persica*, *Dobera glabra* or *Grewia tenax*. Cattle do not eat what is probably the most common of all small browse plants, *Indigofera spinosa*. In order to allow goats and sheep to reach the foliage of some trees and large shrubs, they are frequently lopped (Fig. 9). Although the sample of Gramineae species is small, it seems that camels eat fewer of them than other livestock, a feature referred to by Gulliver (1955, p. 27).

This degree of overlap or separation in grazing and browse habits is one of the factors influencing the structure and movement of Turkana herds. The use of all 5 kinds of stock enables a wide spectrum of the available flora to be utilised but each has its optimum ecology. Goats and sheep (164 species) run well together as mixed herds of "shoats" and to some extent with camels (163 species), whereas cattle are more specific to environments which would also favour donkeys. Other factors are involved, however, including water requirements and whether they are milch herds or not (Gulliver, 1955, pp. 27-31).

DISCUSSION

The Turkana are shown to make a great use of the range of plant species available to them. Of the 222 species on which use or non-use was determined, 64% (143 species) had one or more domestic use and 87% (193 species) were eaten by one or more of the 5 types of livestock kept. With this level of use goes an intense interest in the flora such that 72% of the species are named. For the Dicotyledons only, the proportion rises to 89%. Differentiation is at the species level, as would be expected, and 36% were precisely identified by a name unique to the species.

The density of population in Turkana is high compared with the carrying capacity of the land and the shortage of food in the dry season is made worse by irregularly occurring droughts. Any increment of sustenance from wild plants is

therefore welcome and, when herding or on the move, a source of supply at hand, which does not have to be carried, is particularly convenient. Fruits and vegetables also add variety to a diet largely composed of milk and, to a lesser extent, blood, meat and sorghum. Transport problems are also greatly lessened by fashioning shelter from naturally available materials rather than carrying tents or other forms of mobile homes.

Where a people are dependent upon their livestock for survival, knowledge of grazing is vital and it becomes a common ingredient of conversation. By keeping 5 different types of livestock, the proportion of the flora that is utilized is increased. Cattle, and their milk, are particularly highly prized but they are the most selective in the plants consumed and this is one of the factors leading to the maintenance of separate herds.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The essential basis of this work is the arduous and meticulous collecting of specimens by Mr. Brian Mathew of the Royal Botanic Garden, Kew and Mr. Onesmus M. Mwangangi of the East African Herbarium (now the Kenya Herbarium) and the identifications very kindly provided by the staff of both institutions. Helpful contributions were made by Mr. Jan Gillett at this stage. The first set of specimens is located in the Kew (K) or the East Africa (Kenya) (EA) Herbarium as indicated in the appendix but a second set is with the other institution.

The entire expedition received much support from Dr. Dick Anderson of the African Inland Mission at Lokori and his comments on vernacular names and medical uses have been particularly important. A list of medical terms in Turkana was also kindly supplied by the Rev. Tony Barrett, Catholic Mission, Lodwar. Vernacular names and local uses were derived or checked in long 'seminars' with patient and knowledgeable Turkana informants of whom John Natir and Loru may be specially mentioned. Most members of this multidisciplinary expedition provided useful items of information or practical assistance at some stage and the author would like to record his appreciation of their cooperation.

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APPENDIX:

Check List, Vernacular Names, Domestic and Pastoral Uses:^a

DICOTYLEDONS:

ACANTHACEAE

- Barleria diffusa* (Oliv.) Lindau Mathew 6666, 6815 K
Barleria acanthoides Vahl Mwangangi 1019 EA; Mathews 6319, 6516 K Logolito
 Medicine for stomach-ache: drink decoction of roots; eaten by GSCD
- Barleria quadrispina* Lindau (as *B. acanthoides*) Mwangangi 1509 EA Logolito
- Blepharis ciliaris* (L.) B. L. Burt Mathew 6188 K; Mwangangi 1229, 1532 EA Ekuleu (=froth, when boiled)
 Eaten by KGCD
- Blepharis fruticulosa* C.B.Cl. Mwangangi 1128 EA Lopupu
 Eaten by GSCD
- Blepharis linariifolia* Pers. Mwangangi 1152 EA Ekuleu-lochi (lochi = small; a small relative of Ekuleu)
 Medicine for fever: drink decoction of plant; eaten by KGSCD
- Dicliptera verticillata* (Forsk.) Chiov. Mathew 6391 K; Mwangangi 1440 EA
 Eaten by KGSCD
- Disperma eremophilum* Milne-Redh. Mathew 6649, 6780 K; Mwangangi 1074, 1480 EA Apoo (=hare, used as hare's "form")
 Eaten by KGSCD
- Ecobolium anisacanthus* (Schweinf.) C.B.Cl. Mathew 6229, 6817 K Aparait
- Justicia caerulea* Forsk. Mathew 6213 K Naukuchin
Justicia exiqa S. Moore Mathew 6190, 6862 K Edyae
Justicia heterocarpa T. Anders. Mathew 6811 K Atonoko
Justicia matammensis Oliv. Mwangangi 1060 EA Lojemei (=sores, used in treatment)
 Eaten by GSC
- Justicia odora* (Forsk.) Vahl Mathew 6423, 6618 K Lopara
 Medicine: drink infusion of roots for female stomachache and fertility; bark is twisted into a sweet smelling necklace; eaten by GSCD
- Lepidagathis scariosa* Nees Mathew 6843 K Egogongotim (egogong = hairs, ngitim = strong)
- Monechma debilis* (Forsk.) Nees Mathew 6520 K Echekepus (Echeke = hairs, pus = green)
 Eaten by C
- Peristrophe bicalyculata* (Retz.) Nees Mwangangi 1150 EA
- Ruellia petula* Jacq. Mathew 6259, 6589, 6654 K; Mwangangi 1082, 1347, 1515 EA Eret
 Eaten by KGSCD

^a Grazing by livestock is indicated by K = cattle, G = goats, S = sheep, C = camels, D = donkeys.

APPENDIX:
Continued

AIZOACEAE

- Corbichonia decumbens* (Forsk.) Exell *Mathew* 6231, 6442, 6715 K Lokabalabala
- Gisekia pharnaceoides* L. *Mathew* 6212, 6309 K Edyae
- Gisekia pharnaceoides* L. var. *pseudopaniculata* Jeffrey *Mathew* 6433 K Edyae
- Glinus lotoides* L. *Mathew* 6768 K; *Mwangangi* 1235, 1222, 1218 EA
Eaten by C
- Glinus setiflorus* Forsk. *Mwangangi* 1378 EA
Eaten by GSCD
- Limeum viscosum* (J. Gay) Fenzl. var. *kenyense* Friedr. *Mathew* 6793 K Epatapus (Apata = flat, pus = green; prostrate habit, greenish-white flowers)
- Eaten by KGSCD
- Mullugo cerviana* (L.) Seringe var. *spathulifolia* Fenzl. *Mathew* 6211 K; *Mwangangi* 1346, 1407, 1475, 1489 EA Esedokomom (Edokom = what is left over, a remnant; common as basal growth following grazing.)
- Eaten by KGSCD
- Mullugo nudicaulis* Lam. *Mathew* 6221 K; *Mwangangi* 1484 EA
- Sesuvium sesuvioides* (Frenzl.) Verde *Mathew* 6466 K
- Trianthes triquetra* Willd. *Mathew* 6468 K; *Mwangangi* 1158 EA Epespes
- Eaten by KGSCD
- Trianthes triquetra* Willd. ssp. *triquetra* *Mwangangi* 1219 EA Edea-lochi
- Eaten by KGSCD
- Zaleya pentandra* (L.) Jeffrey *Mathew* 6316, 6458, 6785 K Edea
- AMARANTHACEAE**
- Achyranthes aspera* L. *Mathew* 6583 K; *Mwangangi* 1021, 1146 EA
Eaten by KGSCD
- Aerva lanata* (L.) Juss. *Mathew* 6570, 6743 K Epel (looks white at a distance)
Eaten by GC
- Aerva persica* (Burm.) Merrill *Mathew* 6359, 6469 K; *Mwangangi* 1065, 1144, 1355 EA Ekwanga (=white; from flowers and general appearance)
Medicine for swollen liver ("lolwiro" = malaria?); drink infusion of stems (emetic); white flowers used to stuff a pillow; eaten by KGSCD
- Alternanthera pungens* H.B. + K. *Mathew* 6377 K; *Mwangangi* 1145 EA
Eaten by KGSCD
- Alternanthera sessilis* (L.) R.Br. *Mwangangi* 1374 EA
- Amaranthus angustifolia* Lam. var. *silvester* Thell. *Mwangangi* 1124 EA Louyong'orok
Boiled as a vegetable; eaten by GSC
- Amaranthus graecisans* L. *Mathew* 6275, 6342 K
- Amaranthus sparganiocephalus* Thell. *Mathew* 6539 K Louyong'orok
- Amaranthus spinosus* L. *Mwangangi* 1181, 1361 EA Epespes
Eaten by KGSCD
- Celosia anthelmintica* Aschers. *Mwangangi* 1439 EA
Eaten by KGSCD

APPENDIX:
Continued

<i>Celosia schweinfurthiana</i> Schinz <i>Mathew</i> 6782 K	
<i>Celosia stuhlmanniana</i> Schinz <i>Mwangangi</i> 1351 EA	Amarias (From its fast growth after rain)
To delouse camels: apply infusion of crushed leaves: eaten by KGSCD	
<i>Dasysphaera prostrata</i> (Volkens ex Gilg) Cavaco <i>Mathew</i> 6297, 6358, 6446 K	Natilio (Flowers like a rabbit's tail, etilero = rabbit)
Medicine for stomachache: drink infusion of stems (emetic): eaten by KGSCD	
<i>Digera muricata</i> (L.) Mart. <i>Mathew</i> 6232, 6308, 6444 K	Ekoromwamwae (From the word for beads)
<i>Nothosaerua brachiata</i> (L.) Wight <i>Mathew</i> 6276, 6346 K; <i>Mwangangi</i> 1182 EA	
<i>Pupalia lappacea</i> (L.) Juss. <i>Mathew</i> 6230, 6290, 6596 K; <i>Mwangangi</i> 1197, 1464, 1409 EA	Etanako (From the seed heads sticking to people)
Decoration: prickly seeds used to bind coloured mud to hair; eaten by KGSCD	
<i>Sericocomopsis hildebrandtii</i> Schinz <i>Mathew</i> 6307, 6337 K; <i>Mwangangi</i> 1059, 1173 EA	Ekabonyo (From its bushy habit)
Medicine for "Apid" or "Anakakinet" (no appetite, little breath): drink decoction of crushed roots with meat soup (emetic): eaten by KGSCD	
<i>Sericocomopsis pallida</i> Schinz <i>Mathew</i> 6590 K	Ekabonyo (From its bushy habit)
<i>Volkensinia prostrata</i> (Volkens) Schinz <i>Mwangangi</i> 1210 EA	
APOCYNACEAE	
<i>Adenium obesum</i> R. & S. <i>Mwangangi</i> 1162, 1424 EA	Egeles (From being different from other plants, e.g., yield poison, only eaten by hyrax)
To delouse camels: apply infusion; infusion of fleshy stem used as arrow or fish poison.	
<i>Adenium somalense</i> Balf. F. <i>Mathew</i> 6320 K	Egeles (As above)
ARISTOLOCHIACEAE	
<i>Aristolochia bracteata</i> Retz. <i>Mathew</i> 6214, 6351, 6777 K	Losurulaich (From use to delouse camels, suru = send away, laich = lice)
<i>Aristolochia bracteolata</i> Lam. <i>Mwangangi</i> 1353, 1382 EA	
Eaten by GSC	
ASCLEPIADACEAE	
<i>Calotropis procera</i> (L.) Ait. <i>Mathew</i> 6223 K; <i>Mwangangi</i> 1099 EA	Etesuro
For cough in camels: drink infusion of roots; used to build quickly constructed, temporary shelter; eaten by G	
<i>Caralluma dicapuae</i> (Chiov.) Chiov. ssp. <i>dicapuae</i> <i>Mathew</i> 6586, 6848 K	Lochen (From use in placing a curse, ngichen = curse)
<i>Caralluma dummeri</i> (N.E.Br.) E. A. Bruce <i>Mwangangi</i> 1151, 1460 EA	Lochen (As above)
Magic: father chews when cursing a son, make friends again by holding each end and cutting; medicine: drink decoction of stems with fresh milk or chew for chest pains, apply sap for wounds.	

APPENDIX:

Continued

<i>Caralluma russelliana</i> (Courb. ex Brougn.) Cufod. <i>Mathew</i> 6216	Lokisitio
<i>Caralluma somalica</i> N.E.Br. <i>Mwangangi</i> 1056, 1471 EA	Lokosurio (From use as decoration, akusir = pretty)
Medicine: apply sap to wounds; magic: to protect animals from theft or witchcraft place a piece on either side of entrance to boma; decoration: the (stinking) flower may be worn by women as a decoration.	
<i>Curroria volubilis</i> (Schltr.) Bullock <i>Mathew</i> 6841 K	Koligo
Sap makes glue for joining spearhead to shaft; eaten by K	
<i>Cynanchum defoliascens</i> K. Schum. <i>Mathew</i> 6274, 6367, 6710 K	Elagama (From alagama = necklace)
Medicine: drink infusion of plant to assist menstruation; used to thread beads or fashioned into woman's necklace at wedding; eaten by GSC	
<i>Cynanchum hastifolium</i> N.E.Br. <i>Mathew</i> 6738 K	Lokorokori (Lokori = spot, from brown-spotted fruit and bird with similar markings)
Food: fruit boiled in fresh milk; eaten by GC	
<i>Dregea rubicunda</i> K. Schum. <i>Mathew</i> 6387 K; <i>Mwangangi</i> 1177, 1437 EA	
Eaten by GSC	
<i>Echnidnopsis watsonii</i> Bally <i>Mathew</i> 6389 K	Edungoi
<i>Kanahia laniflora</i> (Forsk.) R.Br. <i>Mathew</i> 6226 K; <i>Mwangangi</i> 1037, 1358 EA	
Eaten by KGSCD	
<i>Leptadenia hastata</i> (Pers.) Decne. <i>Mathew</i> 6312 K; <i>Mwangangi</i> 1096, 1148, 1396 EA	Ekamogo (From way this climber hangs down)
Eaten by GCD	
<i>Pentstemon spiralis</i> (Forsk.) Decne. <i>Mwangangi</i> 1476, 1477 EA	Elagama (From use as a necklace, alagama = necklace)
Stems used to bind round sweet-smelling lopara (<i>Justicia odora</i>) to make necklace; eaten by GSC	
<i>Pergularia daemia</i> (Forsk.) Chiov. <i>Mathew</i> 6501, 6736 K	Echekepus (From echeke = hairs, pus = green)
<i>Sarcostemma viminalis</i> R.Br. <i>Mathew</i> 6403, 6556 K; <i>Mwangangi</i> 1114, 1268 EA	Eligoi
Medicine: apply milky sap to keep flies from wounds	
BALANITACEAE	
<i>Balanites orbicularis</i> Sprague <i>Mathew</i> 6421 K; <i>Mwangangi</i> 1106, 1205, 1428 EA	Ebei
Fruits edible after frequent boiling, throwing away water; used for smoking out gourds; to preserve and flavour milk; for making stools; eaten by C	
<i>Balanites pedicellaris</i> Mildbr. & Schlect <i>Mathew</i> 6860 K	Elamach
BIGNONIACEAE	
<i>Kigelia africana</i> (Lom.) Benth. <i>Mwangangi</i> 1442 EA	Erdot (From its hanging fruit, edodasi = hanging)
Fruit used with sugar or sorghum to make beer; medicine: for "ejju" disease (Anaemia?): drink decoction of roots or pods (causes vomiting and diarrhoea); wood used to make 3 leg stools and large bowls ("atubai") for watering cattle; eaten by KGSCD	

APPENDIX:
Continued

BORAGINACEAE

- Cordia sinensis* Lam. Mathew 6311 K; Mwangangi 1042, 1045, 1102 EA Edome (edos = yolk, refers to colour of flesh of fruit)
Fruit eaten; wood made into stools; bark used to cover huts; string from inner bark; musical pipes from bark; sticks for making fire ("ngipip"); eaten by KGSCD
- Cordia* cf. *crenata* Delisle Mathew 6805 K Ebit-osin (Ebit = coming out, osin = anus, from shape of fruit)
Fruit eaten; wood generally useful, cf. *C. sinensis*; eaten by KGSCD
- Cordia* sp. aff. *rothii* Roem. et Schult. Mathew 6600 K Etunituni
Fruit eaten; wood generally useful, cf. *C. sinensis*; eaten by KGSCD
- Heliotropium longiflorum* Hochst. et Steud. ex DC. Mathew 6327, 6540, 6719 K Esigirait (From white flowers, esigirait = white)
- Heliotropium ovalifolium* Forsk. Mathew 6349, 6763, 6769 K; Mwangangi 1392, 1377 EA Esigirait
Leaves for tobacco; eaten by KGSCD
- Heliotropium rariflorum* Stocks Mathew 6406, 6717 K; Mwangangi 1061, 1085 EA Esigirait
Eaten by KGSCD
- Heliotropium somalense* Vatke Mwangangi 1369 EA Esigirait
Leaves for tobacco; eaten by KGSCD
- Heliotropium steudneri* Vatke Mathew 6665 K; Mwangangi 1188 EA Esigirait
- Heliotropium subulatum* (Hochst. ex DC.) Martelli Mathew 6272, 6460 K; Mwangangi 1390 EA Eisigirait
Leaves for tobacco; eaten by KGSCD
- Heliotropium supinum* L. Mathew 6776 K; Mwangangi 1380 EA Esigirait
Eaten by GSCD
- Heliotropium ?pectinatum* Vaupel aff. *H. steudneri* Mathew 6366, 6720 K; Mwangangi 1027 EA Esigirait
Eaten by KGSCD
- Trichodesma hildebrandtii* Guerke Mathew 6650 K
- BURSERACEAE**
- Boswellia neglecta* S. Moore Mathew 6318, 6400 K; Mwangangi 1163, 1456, 1402, 1498, 1517 EA Ekinyate (Stems are chewed, akinya = to chew, yate = to pull out)
The gum is chewed and used as incense; wood used for woman's stool (not strong); eaten by KGSCD
- Commiphora africana* (A. Rich.) Engl. Mathew 6303, 6684 K; Mwangangi 1038, 1193 EA Ekadale (From its soft roots)
Wood widely used for stools, containers, spoons, ear plugs (decoration), etc.; eaten by GS
- Commiphora boiviniana* Engl. Mathew 6756 K; Mwangangi 1521, 1516 EA Edweite
Wood for containers; eaten by GSC
- Commiphora samharensis* Schweinf. S. lat. Mathew 6551, 6828 K Erumosing (From aromatic sap, euru = smell)
Sap to glue vulture feathers to arrow; eaten by GC
- Commiphora bruceae* Chiov. Mathew 6284, 6708 K; Mwangangi 1447 EA Lolewi (Bark peels like skin, elou = skin)

APPENDIX:
Continued

Stem chewed for sweetness; wood for milk containers; eaten by GSC	
<i>Commiphora rostrata</i> Engl. <i>Mathew 6304, 6751 K</i> ; <i>Mwangangi 1455 EA</i>	Lokimeta (From oily sap, akimet = oil)
Bark used as tea; medicine for coughs or colds; chew bark or drink decoction, also apply sap for eye diseases; used as toothbrush; eaten by GSC	
<i>Commiphora schimperi</i> (Berg) Engl. <i>Mathew 6552 K</i>	Ekwangorom (From its white bark, ekwa = white)
Medicine for diarrhoea: drink decoction of bark; wood for containers; drunk as tea; eaten by GSC	
CAESALPINACEAE	
<i>Cassia italica</i> (Mill.) F. W. Andr. subsp. <i>micrantha</i> Brenan <i>Mathew 6277, 6470 K; Mwangangi 1125 EA</i>	Emany/Lokaleso (Used as medicine by Nikaleso group of Turkana)
<i>Cassia longiracemosa</i> Vatke <i>Mwangangi 1215 EA</i>	Emany
<i>Cassia obtusifolia</i> L. <i>Mwangangi 1143, 1408 EA</i>	Emany
<i>Cassia occidentalis</i> L. <i>Mathew 6243 K; Mwangangi 1025 EA</i>	Emany
<i>Delonix elata</i> (L.) Gamble <i>Mathew 6526 K; Mwangangi 1081, 1207 EA</i>	Ekurichanait
Wood used for water containers, stools, spoons, etc.: eaten by GSC	
CAPPARACEAE	
<i>Boscia angustifolia</i> A. Rich. var. <i>angustifolia</i> <i>Mathew 6493 K; Mwangangi 1506 EA</i>	Emejani (From being used for tea, emejan = tea leaves)
Bark used for tea	
<i>Boscia coriacea</i> Pax <i>Mathew 6404, 6506 K; Mwangangi 1023, 1101, 1105 EA</i>	Erdung
Fruit eaten after boiling; to smoke out gourds, etc.: to make spoons; eaten by KGSCD	
<i>Cadaba farinosa</i> Forsk. <i>Mathew 6245, 6559 K; Mwangangi 1423 EA</i>	Ereng (Used as charm, ereng = good luck)
<i>Cadaba farinosa</i> Forsk. subsp. <i>farinosa</i> <i>Mwangangi 1156 EA</i>	Eiva
Medicine: drink infusion of roots for venereal diseases; toothbrush; eaten by GSC	
<i>Cadaba glandulosa</i> Forsk. <i>Mathew 6745 K; Mwangangi 1457 EA</i>	Emakak (From witchcraft use, akamak = declining, refusing to come)
Medicine: drink infusion of roots for stomach pains; various magical uses; eaten by KGSCD	
<i>Cadaba mirabilis</i> Gilg <i>Mathew 6555 K; Mwangangi 1492 EA</i>	Emakak (As <i>C. glandulosa</i>)
<i>Cadaba rotundifolia</i> Forsk. <i>Mwangangi 1226 EA</i>	Epuu
<i>Capparis fascicularis</i> DC. var. <i>fascicularis</i> <i>Mathew 6347 K</i>	Ekaburu
<i>Capparis cartilaginea</i> Decne. <i>Mathew 6669 K; Mwangangi 1071, 1508 EA</i>	Lokapilak
Used in magic (evil)	
<i>Capparis tomentosa</i> Lam. <i>Mwangangi 1179 EA</i>	Ekorokoroite
Eaten by GC	
<i>Cleome angustifolia</i> Forsk. <i>Mathew 6755 K</i>	Epemorok
<i>Cleome brachycarpea</i> DC. <i>Mathew 6760 K</i>	Lomesek
<i>Cleome parvipetala</i> R. A. Graham <i>Mathew 6333, 6407, 6492, 6502 K; Mwangangi 1079, 1527 EA</i>	Lonomokerio (From use for treating enomokere disease)
Medicine for "enomokere" disease (ulcers, leprosy?)	

APPENDIX:
Continued

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<i>Cleome scaposa</i> DC. Mathew 6235, 6455 K; Mwangangi 1107, 1195, 1467 EA Eaten by KGSCD	
<i>Cleome tenella</i> L. Mathew 6434 K	Epemorok
<i>Crataeva adansonii</i> CD. Mathew 6378 K; Mwangangi 1176 EA Wood used for containers, spoons, etc.; eaten by C	Eyoroit
<i>Gynandropsis gynandra</i> (L.) Briq. Mathew 6806 K Eaten by KGSCD	Etonomakolong (Withers quickly, etanom = burn, kolong = sun)
<i>Maerua crassifolia</i> Forsk. Mathew 6711 K; Mwangangi 1066, 1133 EA Eaten by KGSCD	Ereng (From use as charm, ereng = good luck)
<i>Maerua oblongifolia</i> (Forsk.) A. Rich. Mathew 6293, 6441 K; Mwangangi 1091, 1151, 1208 EA Eaten by KGSCD	Epipa
<i>Maerua subcordata</i> (Gilg) de Wolf Mathew 6241, 6286 K; Mwangangi 1043, 1376 EA Fruit edible; medicine for eyes: wash eyes in decoction of leaves and apply steam from boiled crushed leaves; eaten by GSCD	Erut (After sound of camels eating: "rut rut")
CELASTRACEAE	
<i>Maytenus senegalensis</i> (Lam.) Exell Mathew 6265 K; Mwangangi 1178, 1384 EA Wood used for stools, containers, etc., also for bells; eaten by GSC	Ekaburu
CHENOPODIACEAE	
<i>Chenopodium album</i> L. Mathew 6623 K	Akwanga
<i>Chenopodium pumilo</i> R.Br. Mwangangi 1388 EA	Loikima
<i>Suaeda monoica</i> J. F. Gmel. Mwangangi 1212, 1265, 1259, 1230, 1225, 1529 EA Eaten by GSCD	Echamee/Echamuyee (From "something that cannot be hidden")
COMBRETACEAE	
<i>Combretum aculeatum</i> Vent. Mathew 6734 K; Mwangangi 1255, 1479 EA Seeds are edible; pliable stems used for donkey panniers; eaten by GSC	Ekereru
<i>Combretum hereroense</i> Schinz subsp. <i>grotei</i> (Exell) Wickens Mathew 6336, 6408 K	Ewapetoit
<i>Combretum volkensii</i> Engl. Mwangangi 1171 EA Eaten by GSC	Ewapetoit
<i>Terminalia spinosa</i> Engl. Mathew 6733 K; Mwangangi 1154, 1448 EA Bark used as tea; medicine: drink decoction of bark for yellow jaundice or to remove afterbirth; wood used for stools; eaten by GSC	Epetait (From spreading habit, lopeta = growing sideways)
COMPOSITAE	
<i>Aspilia mossambicensis</i> (Oliv.) Wild Mathew 6521 K Eaten by KGSCD	Echekekuyan (From its hairy leaves, echeke = hairs, akuyen = leaves)
<i>Blumea aurita</i> DC. Mwangangi 1373, 1419 EA Eaten by GSD	

APPENDIX:
Continued

<i>Blainvillea gayana</i> Vass. Mathew 6179 K	
<i>Conyza floribunda</i> (H.B.K.) Sch. Bip. Mwangangi 1364 EA	Lojul (From hairy fruit, najul = hair, other than human)
<i>Delamerea procumbens</i> S. Moore Mathew 6855 K; Mwangangi 1047 EA	Nauru
Eaten by GSCD	
<i>Dicoma tomentosa</i> Cass. Mathew 6678 K	Ekapioton (From fruit bursting if wetted, akipet = to kick)
Eaten by GSCD	
<i>Eclipta prostrata</i> (L.) L. Mathew 6330 K; Mwangangi 1169, 1363 EA	Ekalibatubwa (From its large leaves shaped like an "atuba" = milk bowl)
Eaten by GSCD	
<i>Erlangea boranensis</i> (Benth. ex Oliv.) S. Moore Mathew 6525 K	Loluræ
<i>Helichrysum glumaceum</i> DC. Mathew 6334, 6524 K; Mwangangi 1503 EA	Edidi
<i>Galinsoga parviflora</i> Cav. Mwangangi 1414 EA	Esuja
<i>Geigeria acaulis</i> (Sch. Bip.) Benth. et Hook. f. ex Oliv. & Hiern Mathews 6186, 6228 K; Mwangangi 1269, 1349 EA	Akeju—apoo/Akuleu-nachi (1. From similarity to rabbit's foot, akeju = leg, apoo = rabbit; 2. pl. of Ekulea-lochi, see <i>Blepharis linariifolia</i>)
Eaten by GS	
<i>Hirpicium diffusum</i> (O. Hoffm.) Roessler Mathew 6513 K	Nachorongae (From having few but large thorns like camel's canine teeth = ngichorongae)
<i>Kleina</i> sp. nr. <i>longiflora</i> DC. Mathew 6544, 6825 K	Elila (From its not becoming dry in dry season)
Medicine for "ekwakowit" disease of camels (wasting): drink infusion; eaten by camels	
<i>Launaea cornuta</i> (O. & H.) C. Jeffr. Mwangangi 1245 EA	Echokokile (From its milky sap, kile = milk)
Medicine for eye diseases: apply sap; eaten by GSC	
<i>Launaea hafunensis</i> Chiov. Mathew 6523 K	Nachorongae (From having few but large thorns like camel's canine teeth = ngichorongae)
<i>Osteospermum vaillantii</i> (Decne.) T. Norl. Mathew 6587 K	Nachorongae (From having few but large thorns like camel's canine teeth = ngichorongae)
<i>Pegoletia senegalensis</i> Cass. Mathew 6560 K	Lokosima (Like a tail, ekosim = tail)
Eaten by KGSCD	
<i>Senecio discifolius</i> Oliv. Mathew 6672 K; Mwangangi 1244 EA	Eididi (From blowing in wind like feather, akiididi = feathers used in headdress)
Medicine for eyes: apply infusion; eaten by KGSCD	
<i>Sphaeranthus gomphrenoides</i> O. Hoffm. Mwangangi 1362 EA	Enyangareng
Eaten by GCD	
<i>Sphaeranthus ukambensis</i> O. Hoffm. Mwangangi 1359 EA	Lomeskin (From being favourite food of sheep, emeskin = sheep)
Medicine for yellow jaundice: drink infusion with fresh milk; eaten by KGSCD	
<i>Vernonia cinerascens</i> Sch. Bip. Mathew 6577 K	Ejulot (Plant with many hairs, naju = chest hairs)
Eaten by KGSCD	
CONVOLVULACEAE	
<i>Evolvus alsinoides</i> (L.) L. Mathew 6571 K	Eosin-akeny
<i>Hildebrandtia obcordata</i> S. Moore Mathew 6676, 6826 K; Mwangangi 1449 EA	Egong (From its strong stem, egogong = hard, strong)
Infusion of roots with milk drunk as a laxative; eaten by GSCD	

APPENDIX:
Continued

<i>Ipomoea aquatica</i> Forsk. Mathew 6764 K	Nakipi (From growing in or near water, akipi = water)
<i>Ipomoea cicatricosa</i> Bak. Mathew 6538 K	Ekuyenit (From having large leaves, akuyen = leaves)
<i>Ipomoea donaldsonii</i> Rendle Mathew 6528 K; Mwangangi 1490 EA	Nakora (From being eaten by male goats, ngikora = male goat)
<i>Ipomoea hochstetteri</i> House Mathew 6628 K	Lokile
<i>Ipomoea kotschyana</i> Choisy Mathew 6792 K	Appii
<i>Ipomoea obscura</i> (L.) Ker-Gawl. Mathew 6599 K	Achekepus
<i>Ipomoea sinensis</i> (Desv.) Choisy subsp. <i>blepharosepala</i> (A. Rich.) Verdc. Mathew 6861 K	Appii
<i>Ipomoea spatulata</i> Hall. f. Mathew 6432, 6674 K	Ekuyenit (From having large leaves, akuyen = leaves)
<i>Seddera hirsuta</i> Hall. f. Mathew 6299, 6398, 6716 K; Mwangangi 1155 EA	Lomanang
Medicine: laxative and antihelminth, drink infusion of roots & bark; eaten by GSCD	
CRUCIFERAE	
<i>Diceratella sinuata</i> (Franch.) Oliv. Mathew 6681 K	Lomalae (Provides gum for fixing arrowhead, emal = arrow)
Sap used as glue for fixing small arrowhead used to bleed camels and cows; eaten by GSCD	
<i>Erucastrum arabicum</i> Fisch. & Mey.	Namunio
Eaten by GSCD	
<i>Farsetia stenoptera</i> Hochst. Mathew 6687, 6747 K; Mwangangi 1491 EA	Ekidir (From being straight, one stemmed plant, idiri = a straight thing)
Eaten by KGSCD	
CUCURBITACEAE	
<i>Citrullus colocynthis</i> (L.) Schrad. Mathew 6461 K; Mwangangi 1175 EA	Ekir
<i>Coccinia grandis</i> (L.) Voigt Mathew 6262, 6348, 6350, 6390, 6579, 6635 K; Mwangangi 1486 EA	Ekadala (From its hanging fruits)
Fruit edible; eaten by GSC	
<i>Coccinia</i> sp. nr. <i>microphylla</i> Gilg Mathew 6431, 6799 K	Eyarabos/Lomunio (1. From rotten smell of fruit, eyarab = offensive smell; 2. climbs like a snake, emun = snake)
<i>Cucumella kelleri</i> (Cogn.) C. Jeffrey Mathew 6626 K	Eyarabos (see <i>C. microphylla</i>)
<i>Cucumis dipsaceus</i> Ehrenb. ex Spach Mathew 6279, 6515 K; Mwangangi 1049 EA	Ekaleruk
Seeds cooked and eaten; eaten by GSC	
<i>Cucumis melo</i> L. Mathew 6704 K	Ekaleruk
<i>Cucumis prophetarum</i> L. subsp. <i>propharatum</i> Mathew 6456, 6655 K	Ekaleruk
<i>Kedrostis foetidissima</i> (Jacq.) Cogn. Mathew 6393 K	Erikoi
<i>Kedrostis gijef</i> (J. F. Gmel.) C. Jeffrey Mathew 6285, 6382 K; Mwangangi 1034, 1139 EA	Eyarabos (see <i>C. microphylla</i>)
<i>Momordica rostrata</i> A. Zimmer Mathew 6491	Lodirin (From being eaten by eland, edir = eland)
<i>Momordica sessilifolia</i> Cogn. Mathew 6659 K	Lodirin (see <i>M. rostrata</i>)
<i>Momordica trifoliolata</i> Hook. f. Mathew 6263 K; Mwangangi 1035 EA	Erikoi
Fruit eaten by children; eaten by GSC	

APPENDIX:
Continued

DICRASTYLIDACEAE

Cyclocheilon eriantherum (Vatke) Engl. *Mathew* 6740 K Angog

EBENACEAE

Diospyros scabra (Chiov.) Cufod *Mathew* 6573 K Elim

Diospyros sp. nov. *Mwangangi* 1199 EA Elim

Wood used for stools; eaten by KGSCD

EUPHORBIACEAE

Acalypha fruticosa Forsk. *Mathew* 6371, 6622 K: Etetelait (From being used to make
Mwangangi 1438 EA woven panniers = etetele)

Medicine for wounds: apply dried & powdered leaves;
used to make woven shields or panniers; eaten by KG

Acalypha fruticosa Forsk. var. *villosa* Pax *Mwangangi* Etetelait
1189, 1473 EA

Acalypha indica L. *Mathew* 6217, 6373 K; *Mwangangi* 1354 Louyongorok
EA

Cooked as vegetable; eaten by GCD

Chrozophora plicata (Vahl) A. Juss. *Mwangangi* 1236, 1381 Epongait
EA

Croton somalensis Vatke & Pax *Mathew* 6667 K Losuroi

Dalechampia scandens L. *Mwangangi* 1084 EA Ekwanga (From white flowers,
ekwang = white)

Euphorbia agowensis Hochst. ex Boiss. *Mathew* 6322 K Lojemei (From use to treat sores,
ajemai = sores)

Euphorbia arabica Hochst. et Steud ex Boiss. *Mathew* 6198
K; *Mwangangi* 1135, 1202, 1459 EA

Euphorbia cuneata Vahl *Mathew* 6395, 6661 K; *Mwangangi* Echokokile (From its milky sap,
1116, 1429, 1520 EA kile = milk)

Medicine: apply sap to wounds or eyelids (not eyes) for
eye disease; eaten by G

Euphorbia granulata Forsk. var. *dentata* N.E.Br. *Mathew* Lokile
6236 K

Euphorbia granulata Forsk. var. *glabrata* (Gay) Boiss. Lokile
Mathew 6193, 6467 K; *Mwangangi* 1522 EA

Euphorbia heterochroma Pax *Mathew* 6615 K Echorokog

Euphorbia hirta L. *Mathew* 6706 K; *Mwangangi* 1055,
1367, 1406 EA

Eaten by KGSCD

Euphorbia uhligiana Pax *Mathew* 6405 K; *Mwangangi* 1041 Emus
EA

Medicine: for wounds, apply sap, for colds drink
decoction of inner stem

Euphorbia uhligiana Pax var. *rupicola* Bally et Carter Emus
Mathew 6660 K

Jatropha dichter Macbr. *Mathew* 6858 K; *Mwangangi* 1232 Etirai
EA

Eaten by GC

Jatropha fissispina Pax *Mathew* 6339, 6447 K; *Mwangangi* Lotou
1088, 1523 EA

Medicine for wounds, apply sap

Jatropha parvifolia Chiov. *Mathew* 6662 K Ebulon

Jatropha villosa (Forsk.) Muell. Arg. var. *glandulosa* Vahl Ebulon
Mathew 6394 K; *Mwangangi* 1172 EA

APPENDIX:
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<i>Phyllanthus amarus</i> Schumach. & Thonn. <i>Mathew</i> 6713 K	Lokaleso
<i>Phyllanthus aspericaulis</i> Pax <i>Mathew</i> 6409, 6795 K Medicine for wounds: apply sap; eaten by KGSCD	Epetakou (From habit of sideways growth, epata = flat, akou = head)
<i>Phyllanthus maderaspatensis</i> L. <i>Mathew</i> 6563 K	Lojemei (From use in treating sores, ajemei = sores)
<i>Phyllanthus pseudo-niruri</i> Muell. Arg. <i>Mathew</i> 6356 K Eaten by GSC	Akoromait—nachi (From being a small plant growing beneath, ekoromait = <i>Acacia seyal</i> , nachi = small)
<i>Phyllanthus reticularis</i> Poir. <i>Mathew</i> 6313 K; <i>Mwangangi</i> 1147, 1238 EA Used as tooth brush; eaten by GSC	Echekereng/Epuatakela (From 1. refers to hairs = echeke, 2. use as tooth brush, epuata = to rub, ekelae = tooth)
<i>Ricinus communis</i> L. <i>Mwangangi</i> 1240 EA Apply dried powdered leaves to festering cut; oil from seeds as hair oil and used with snuff	Ebune (From something hollow)
<i>Securinega virosa</i> (Willd.) Pax & K. Hoffm. <i>Mwangangi</i> 1483 EA Edible fruit; eaten by GSC	Elakis
<i>Tragia</i> ? sp. nov. <i>Mathew</i> 6836 K Boiled as a vegetable; eaten by KGSCD	Lonye (From irritant hairs which can be passed on, lonye = to pass on)
GERANIACEAE	
<i>Monsonia senegalensis</i> Guill. & Perr. <i>Mathew</i> 6680 K	Lominyani
HYDNORACEAE	
<i>Hydnora johannis</i> Becc. <i>Mathew</i> 6850 K	Auriango
LABIATAE	
<i>Basilicum polytachyon</i> (L.) Moench. <i>Mathew</i> 6345, 6390 K; <i>Mwangangi</i> 1142 EA Eaten by KGSD	
<i>Becium obovatum</i> (E. Mey.) N.R.Br. <i>Mathew</i> 6514, 6569 K	
<i>Capitanya otostegiodes</i> Guerke <i>Mathew</i> 6488 K	Eblakitoe (From being brittle, abila = to break, ekitoe = tree)
<i>Coleus barbatus</i> Benth. <i>Mathew</i> 6829 K	Akurau
<i>Leucas glabrata</i> R.Br. <i>Mathew</i> 6562 K Medicine for burns: apply dried and powdered leaves, eaten by KGSCD	Nakuchin
<i>Leucas jamesii</i> Bak. <i>Mathew</i> 6335, 6613 K Eaten by KGSCD	Ekareterete (From noise if broken or put into fire)
<i>Leucas pododiskis</i> Bullock <i>Mathew</i> 6219, 6269, 6593 K; <i>Mwangangi</i> 1076, 1127, 1204 EA	
<i>Leucas urticifolia</i> R.Br. <i>Mathew</i> 6614 K	Lounorok
<i>Ocimum basilicum</i> L. <i>Mathew</i> 6374, 6511 K; <i>Mwangangi</i> 1394 EA Eaten by KGSCD	
<i>Ocimum staminosum</i> Bak. <i>Mathew</i> 6797 K	Losiru
<i>Ocimum suave</i> Willd. <i>Mwangangi</i> 1253 EA Stems make sweet smelling bangles for women	Ichoke
<i>Orthosiphon pallidus</i> Royle <i>Mathews</i> 6218, 6396, 6594 K	
<i>Orthosiphon somalense</i> Vatke <i>Mwangangi</i> 1054, 1395 EA	
<i>Plectranthus ignarius</i> Schweinf. <i>Mathew</i> 6612 K	Akurau

APPENDIX:
Continued

LORANTHACEAE

- Loranthus curviflorus* Benth. *Mathew 6784 K; Mwangangi 1080, 1113 EA* Edwel (Leaves hang down like woman's apron, edwel = apron)
- Loranthus sagittifolius* (Sprague) Danser *Mwangangi 1421, 1502 EA* Edwel
Eaten by KGSC
- Loranthus sansibarensis* Engl. *Mathew 6664 K* Edwel
- Loranthus schimperi* Hochst. ex A. Rich. *Mathew 6606, 6804, 6823 K; Mwangangi 1044, 1138 EA* Edwel
- Loranthus ugogensis* Engl. *Mathew 6301, 6508, 6608, 6677 K* Edwel

LYTHRACEAE

- Lawsonia inermis* L. *Mathew 6267, 6427, 6750 K; Mwangangi 1191 EA* Esajait
Medicine for malaria: drink decoction mixed with meat stew; stems used for frames of fishing baskets; flowers worn for sweet smell; eaten by GSCD

MALPHIGIACEAE

- Caucanthus albidus* (Nied.) Nied. *Mathew 6749, 6813 K* Nakora (From being eaten by male goats, ngikora = male goat)
Eaten by GC

MALVACEAE

- Abutilon figarianum* Webb *Mwangangi 1068 EA* Ekuyen (From large leaves always green, akuyen = leaves)
Eaten by KGSCD
- Abutilon fruticosum* Guill. & Perr. *Mathew 6252, 6566, 6721 K; Mwangangi 1131, 1360, 1465 EA*
Eaten by KGSCD
- Abutilon hirtum* (Lam.) Sweet *Mathew 6624 K* Asrilipog (Refers to dry appearance when wet)
- Abutilon mauritianum* (Jacq.) Medic. *Mathew 6722, 6726 K* Akwanga
- Gossypium somalense* (Guerke) J. B. Hutchinson *Mathew 6816 K*
- Hibiscus calyphyllus* Cav. *Mwangangi 1472 EA* Nauru-kasikou (From smelling like old men, nauru = smell, kasikou = old men)
Medicine for wounds: apply leaves; eaten by KGSC
- Hibiscus cannabinus* L. *Mathew 6383 K* Abune
- Hibiscus dictyocarpus* Webb *Mathew 6744 K* Akwanga
- Hibiscus micranthus* L. f. *Mathew 6271, 6634, 6679 K* Akwanga
- Hibiscus rhabdotospermus* Garcke *Mathew 6425 K* Akwanga
- Hibiscus vitifolius* L. subsp. *vulgaris* Exell & Brenan *Mathew 6437 K* Echekereng (From hairs = echeke)
- Pavonia patens* (Andr.) Chiov. *Mathew 6380, 6512, 6723 K* Akwanga
- Sida alba* L. *Mathew 6718 K* Loyongorok
- Sida ovata* Forsk. *Mathew 6620 K* Lonya

APPENDIX:
Continued

MELIACEAE

- Trichilia roka* (Forsk.) Chiov. *Mwangangi 1186, 1444 EA* Ekuyen (From its large leaves
Fruits edible; wood used for stools and containers; eaten
by G always green, akuyen = leaves)
- Turraea parvifolia* Defflers *Mathew 6739 K* Enampapa (From stems being
Eaten by GC intermixed, inapapa =
something sloping out of
vertical)

MENISPERMACEAE

- Cocculus hirsutus* (L.) Diels *Mwangangi 1443 EA* Lokitoe-kayep (From being a
Medicine for lonyang disease (yellow jaundice?): drink
infusion of roots; also for stomach pains; eaten by
GSCD climber hanging down, lokitoe =
tree, yep = hanging down)
- Cocculus pendulus* (J. R. & G. Forst.) Diels *Mathew 6314* Lokitoe-kayep (See *C. pendulus*)
K: Mwangangi 1371, 1487 EA
Eaten by KGSCD

MIMOSACEAE

- Acacia albida* Del. *Mwangangi 1436 EA* Edurukoit
Wood used for water containers; eaten by G
- Acacia elatior* Brenan ssp. *turkanae* Brenan *Mathew 6854* Esanyanait
K: Mwangangi 1100 EA
Bark used as tea; wood used for stools; large thorns used
as needles; eaten by GSC
- Acacia mellifera* (Vahl) Benth. *Mathew 6305, 6640 K:* Ebonyo
Mwangangi 1057, 1093, 1422 EA
Gum is chewed; medicine for stomach pains: drink
infusion; eaten by GSCD
- Acacia mellifera* (Vahl) Benth. subsp. *mellifera* *Mathew* Ebonyo (See *A. mellifera*)
6426 K: Mwangangi 1112, 1422 EA
(See *A. mellifera*)
- Acacia nubica* Benth. *Mathew 6256, 6602 K; Mwangangi* Epetet
1117, 1120 EA
Medicine for "libai" disease (rheumatism?): drink infusion
of bark mixed with beef stew; eaten by GSCD
- Acacia paolli* Chiov. ssp. *paucijuga* Brenan *Mathew 6746* Eiyelel (Refers to its sharp thorns)
K: Mwangangi 1086 EA
Medicine for "libai" disease (rheumatism?): drink infusion
of bark mixed with beef stew; eaten by GSCD
- Acacia reficiens* Wawra & Peyr. subsp. *misera* (Vatke) Eregai
Brenan Mathew 6291, 6737 K: Mwangangi 1129, 1434
EA
Wood may be used for stools; eaten by GSCD
- Acacia senegal* (L.) Willd. var. *keniensis* Schweinf. *Mathew* Ekunoit
6268, 6300 K: Mwangangi 1067, 1203 EA
The gum is chewed; eaten by GSC
- Acacia seyal* Del. var. *fistula* (Schweinf.) Oliv. *Mwangangi* Ekoromait
1234 EA
Wood used for stools; eaten by GSC

APPENDIX:
Continued

<i>Acacia seyal</i> Del. var. <i>seyal</i> Mathew 6343 K	Ekoromait
<i>Acacia tortilis</i> (Forsk.) Hayne Mwangangi 1058, 1104 EA Pod edible; wood used for stools, frame for huts, to construct cattle boma; eaten by KGSCD	Ewoi/Etir (Older and younger specimens)
<i>Acacia tortilis</i> (Forsk.) Hayne subsp. <i>spirocarpa</i> (A. Rich.) Brenan Mathew 6436, 6761 K	Ewoi/Etir
<i>Acacia</i> sp. nr. <i>etbaica</i> Schweinf. Mwangangi 1470 EA Gum is chewed; wood used for stool; eaten by GSCD	Eluwo (From being different & between, e.g., neither <i>A. tortilis</i> nor <i>A. reficiens</i> , eluwa = between)
MORACEAE	
<i>Ficus populifolia</i> Vahl Mathew 6819 K	Ekuyen (From large leaves always green, akuyen = leaves)
<i>Ficus sycomorus</i> L. Mwangangi 1187 EA Edible fruit; wood used for stools, containers, etc.: eaten by KGSCD	Echoke (Refers to hairs around flowers)
MORINGACEAE	
<i>Moringa stenopetala</i> (Bak. f) Cuf. Mathew 6668 K Medicine for leprosy: drink infusion of leaves	Etebusoit (From its thick trunk, etebusa = man with large belly)
NYCTAGINACEAE	
<i>Boerhavia coccinea</i> Mill. Mathew 6238, 6239 K	Edea/Elete (2. refers to flat, spreading habit)
<i>Boerhavia diffusa</i> L. Mathew 6802 K	
<i>Boerhavia repens</i> L. Mathew 6197 K; Mwangangi 1050, 1159 EA	Edea/Elete
<i>Commicarpus plumbagineus</i> (Cav.) Standl. Mathew 6315, 6372 K; Mwangangi 1024, 1030, 1141 EA Apply infusion of whole plant to delouse humans or camels; eaten by KGSCD	Lokucin/Losurulaich (1. Gives goats diarrhoea, loku = swelling, ngachin = goat droppings; 2. Used to delouse camels, suru = send away, laich = lice)
<i>Commicarpus verticillatus</i> (Poir.) Standl. sensu lato Mathew 6250 K	Nakuchit
NYMPHACEAE	
<i>Nymphaea lotus</i> L. Mathew 6771 K Root is eaten fresh or boiled	Gurum
OCHNACEAE	
<i>Ochna inermis</i> (Forsk.) Schweinf. Mathew 6842 K	Lokiridingai (From ekerid = very thin)
OLEACEAE	
<i>Jasminum fluminense</i> Vell. Mwangangi 1254 EA Apply dried and powdered fruit with water or ghee to delouse humans or camels; string derived from stem	Epelech
ONAGRACEAE	
<i>Ludwigia erecta</i> L. Mwangangi 1416 EA	Amarum

APPENDIX:
Continued

OROBANCHACEAE

- Cistanche tubulosa* (Schenk.) Hook. F. *Mathew* 6317 K; Lorimoch
Mwangangi 1075 EA
Eaten by G

PAPILIONACEAE

- Clitoria ternatea* L. *Mathew* 6329, 6389 K; *Mwangangi* 1251 EA
- Crotalaria deflersii* Schweinf. *Mathew* 6227 K Emeret
- Crotalaria massaiensis* Taub. *Mathew* 6234, 6253 K Emeret
- Crotalaria polysperma* Kotschy *Mathew* 6509 K Emeret
- Indigofera arrecta* Hochst. ex A. Rich. *Mathew* 6503 K Emeret
- Indigofera cliffordiana* Gillett *Mathew* 6529 K; *Mwangangi* 1121 EA Emaritait
- Indigofera colutea* (Burm. f) Merrill *Mwangangi* 1493 EA
- Indigofera costata* Guill. & Perr. ssp. *gonoides* (Bak.) Gillett *Mathew* 6592 K Emeret
- Indigofera hochstetteri* Bak. *Mathew* 6598 K Emeret
- Indigofera schimperi* Jaub. et Spach. var. *schimperi* *Mathew* 6384, 6714 K Emeret
- Indigofera spinosa* Forsk. *Mathew* 6255 K; *Mwangangi* 1098, 1160, 1200, 1504 EA Emukuya
Eaten by GSCD
- Indigofera tinctoria* L. *Mathew* 6225, 6361 K; *Mwangangi* 1122, 1239, 1352 EA Achor/Emeret
Eaten by G
- Ormocarpum trichocarpum* (Taub.) Engl. *Mathew* 6388, 6757 K Akurau
- Rhynchosia malacophylla* (Spreng.) Boj. *Mathew* 6364, 6381, 6588 K Auk-egile (From being a climber similar to egilai = *Vatovaea pseudolablab*)
- Sesbania sericea* (Willd.) Link *Mathew* 6762 K Nakaleso
- Sesbania sesban* (L.) Merr. var. *nubica* Chiov. *Mwangangi* 1237 EA
- Tephrosia nubica* (Boiss.) Bak. *Mathew* 6617, 6748 K; *Mwangangi* 1433 EA Achor/Emaritait
- Tephrosia uniflora* Pers. *Mathew* 6568 K Amuriat
- Vatovaea pseudolablab* (Harms) Gillett *Mathew* 6504 K; *Mwangangi* 1454 EA Egilai
Roots cooked and flowers and fruit eaten fresh; eaten by KGSCD

PASSIFLORACEAE

- Adenia venenata* Forsk. *Mathew* 6549 K Elemu (Refers to limp stems hanging down)
Sap used as glue for spearhead

APPENDIX:
Continued

<i>Adenia volkensis</i> Harms <i>Mathew 6490 K</i> Fruit cooked; medicine for "lotegerin" disease (swelling): drink infusion of roots	Loarakimak
<i>Trypsohemma volkensis</i> Harms <i>Mathew 6791 K</i>	Lonye (Irritant hairs easily transferred, lonye = to pass on)
PEDALIACEAE	
<i>Pterodiscus ruspolii</i> Engl. <i>Mathew 6260, 6338 K</i> To remove afterbirth in cows: drink infusion: eaten by KSGD	Lotuk (From use for medicine for cows, lotuk = cow)
<i>Sesamothamus rivae</i> Engl. <i>Mathew 6424 K; Mwangangi 1445 EA</i> Eaten by G	Loboria (From use in treatment of stiff hips, arbor = hips)
<i>Sesamum alatum</i> Thonn. <i>Mathew 6341 K</i>	Loupe
POLYGALACEAE	
<i>Polygala erioptera</i> DC. <i>Mathew 6192, 6453 K; Mwangangi 1201, 1425, 1445, 1528 EA</i> Medicine for enomokere disease (ulcers? leprosy?), powdered bark for wounds; eaten by GS	Lonomokerio (From use in treatment of "enomokere" disease)
<i>Polygala kilimanjarica</i> Chod. <i>Mathew 6582 K</i>	Amakak
<i>Polygala liniflora</i> Boj. <i>Mathew 6344 K</i>	Emaret
POLYGONACEAE	
<i>Oxygonum sinuatum</i> (Meisn.) Dammer <i>Mathew 6812 K</i> Medicine for coughs: drink decoction mixed with fresh milk; eaten by KGSCD	Nakwa (From having numerous small thorns, niukwa = thorns)
<i>Polygonum senegalensis</i> Meisn. <i>Mwangangi 1389 EA</i> Segments of hollow stems used to make "natarosa" = holders for feathers in mud hair-cap	Lotorosa (From use to make "natarosa")
PORTULACACEAE	
<i>Portulaca oleracea</i> L. <i>Mathew 6326 K; Mwangangi 1183, 1221 EA</i> Eaten by KGSCD	Elete (Refers to flat, spreading habit)
<i>Portulaca quadrifida</i> L. <i>Mathew 6189, 6685, 6786 K;</i> <i>Mwangangi 1488 EA</i> Eaten by KGSCD	Echadae (From flowers like white underpart of hare, used to make bracelet called "echadae")
<i>Talinum portulacifolium</i> (Forsk.) Schweinf. <i>Mathew 6548 K</i>	Ekalibochat (Refers to water in leaves and stem)
RHAMNACEAE	
<i>Berchemia discolor</i> (Klotzsch) Hemsl. <i>Mathew 6758 K</i> Edible fruit; medicine for yellow jaundice (?); drink decoction of bark; wood used for stools, etc.; eaten by G	Emeyan
<i>Ziziphus mauritiana</i> Lam. <i>Mathew 6264 K; Mwangangi 1095, 1110 EA</i> Edible fruit; eaten by GSC	Ekalalee
RUBIACEAE	
<i>Conostomium microcarpum</i> Bremek. <i>Mathew 6656, 6794 K</i>	Lonomokerio (From use for Used in treatment of "enomokere disease" (ulcers? leprosy?) "enomokere" disease)

APPENDIX:
Continued

<i>Conostomium quadrangulare</i> (Rendle) Cuf. <i>Mathew 6429 K; Mwangangi 1348 EA</i> Flowers are sweet to suck; medicine for eye disease: wash in decoction of roots; eaten by KGSCD	Lokoroumwe (From white bead-shaped fruit)
<i>Gardenia jovis-tonantis</i> Hiern aggreg. <i>Mathew 6808 K</i> Used to make the "swizzle-stick" to remove coagulant from blood; eaten by G	Ekore (Refers to being thin but strong)
<i>Kohautia caespitosa</i> Schnizl. <i>Mathew 6199, 6233 K; Mwangangi 1400 EA</i> Eaten by KGSCD	Ekorimwumwe (From word for beads)
<i>Kohautia caespitosa</i> Schnizl. var. <i>hispidula</i> Brenan <i>Mwangangi 1073, 1494 EA</i> Medicine for enomokere disease (leprosy?)	Enomokere (Used for "enomokere" disease)
<i>Oldenlandia linearis</i> DC. <i>Mwangangi 1385 EA</i> Eaten by KGSCD	Ewosinaiken
<i>Oldenlandia somala</i> Chiov. <i>Mathew 6353 K</i>	Edyae
<i>Otomeria oculata</i> S. Moore <i>Mathew 6820 K</i>	Lodukae (From being food of hyrax = adukwae)
<i>Pentodon pentander</i> (Schum.) Vatke <i>Mwangangi 1393 EA</i> Medicine for "etid" disease (malaria?); drink infusion of roots; hollow stems for beads; eaten by KGSCD	Loupe
<i>Tarenna graveolens</i> (S. Moore) Bremek <i>Mathew 6575 K</i> Medicine for "lomasei" disease (rheumatism?); drink decoction, also for "lonyang" disease (yellow jaundice?); eaten by KGSC	Lomesei (From treatment of "lomasei" disease)
SALVADORACEAE	
<i>Dobera glabra</i> (Forsk.) DC. <i>Mwangangi 1119, 1192 EA</i> Fruit edible after frequent boilings; eaten by GSC	Edapal (From seeds similar to "edapal" = plate)
<i>Dobera loranthifolia</i> (Warb.) Harms <i>Mathew 6741 K</i>	Edapal (See <i>D. glabra</i>)
<i>Salvadora persica</i> L. <i>Mathew 6270 K; Mwangangi 1020, 1103, 1216 EA</i> Edible fruit; medicine for "apid" or "anakakimet" disease (saliva thick, faeces gummy); drink decoction of roots; twigs used as toothbrush; wood used for clubs; eaten by GSC	Esekon
SAPINDACEAE	
<i>Cardiospermum corindum</i> L. <i>Mathew 6821 K</i> Seeds used as beads	Ngitiriam
<i>Cardiospermum halicacabum</i> L. <i>Mwangangi 1252 EA</i> Seeds used as beads; eaten by GSC	Etiriamit
SCROPHULARIACEAE	
<i>Anticharis linearis</i> (Benth.) Hochst. <i>Mathew 6261, 6292 K; Mwangangi 1087 EA</i> Eaten by GS	Ewasinaiken
<i>Aptosimum pumilum</i> Benth. <i>Mathew 6595 K</i>	Akule-nachi (See <i>Blepharis linariifolia</i>)
<i>Lindenbergia sinaica</i> Benth. <i>Mwangangi 1072 EA</i>	

APPENDIX:
Continued

<i>Lindenbergia</i> sp. nov. aff. <i>sinaica</i> Benth. Mathew 6671 K	
<i>Pseudosopubia hildebrandtii</i> (Vatke) Engl. Mathew 6332, 6609 K	Echama (From use in love potion, echama = to love)
Magic: sap for love potion, plant tied to tail of camel or cow that has refused its young; eaten by KGSCD	
SOLANACEAE	
<i>Datura stramonium</i> L. Mwangangi 1039 EA	Ebune (Referring to something hollow)
<i>Lycium europaeum</i> L. Mathew 6273, 6321, 6420, 6709 K	Ekabekebeke (From noise made by dried fruits)
<i>Solanum dubium</i> Fresen. Mathew 6278, 6610 K; Mwangangi 1051, 1410 EA	Esikele (From use to coagulate milk, esikele = to solidify)
Seeds put in to milk to coagulate, eaten by GSCD	
<i>Solanum hastifolium</i> Hochst. ex Dunal Mathew 6487, 6553, 6796 K	Lodongamuroi (From its thorns, lodong = to prick, amoi = legs)
Medicine for "akakinet" disease (of stomach): drink infusion of roots with milk; eaten by GC	
<i>Solanum incanum</i> L. Mathew 6803 K; Mwangangi 1249 EA	Etulelo
Roots used as medicine for colds; eaten by GSD	
<i>Solanum nigrum</i> L. Mathew 6379 K; Mwangangi 1397, 1411 EA	
May be boiled as vegetable; eaten by KGS	
<i>Withania somnifera</i> (L.) Dunal Mathew 6376 K; Mwangangi 1140, 1418 EA	Emotoe
STERCULIACEAE	
<i>Hermannia kirkii</i> Mast. Mathew 6310, 6438 K; Mwangangi 1248 EA	Eosin-Aikeny
<i>Hermannia</i> sp.? nov. aff. <i>boranensis</i> K. Schum. Mathew 6801 K	Lonyang (From "lonyang" disease)
Used to treat "lonyang" disease (yellow jaundice?)	
<i>Melhania ovata</i> (Cav.) Spreng. Mathew 6500 K	Akwanga
<i>Melhania velutina</i> Forsk. Mathew 6818 K	Akwanga
<i>Sterculia rhynchocarpa</i> K. Schum. Mwangangi 1458 EA	Etete (From sound of seeds in pod)
Edible fruit; eaten by KGSC	
<i>Sterculia stenocarpa</i> H. Winkl. Mathew 6572, 6673 K	Etete (See <i>S. rhynchocarpa</i>)
TAMARICACEAE	
<i>Tamarix nilotica</i> (Ehrenb.) Bunge Mwangangi 1217 EA	Echekereng (Refers to hairs = echeke)
TILIACEAE	
<i>Corchorus oblitarius</i> L. Mathew 6209, 6386 K; Mwangangi 1032 EA	
<i>Grewia bicolor</i> Juss. Mathew 6522, 6557, 6814 K	Ekali/Epat
Edible fruit; used to make bows and arrows, whipping sticks, etc.; eaten by KGSCD	
<i>Grewia erythraea</i> Schweinf. Mathew 6567 K	

APPENDIX:
Continued

<i>Grewia tembensis</i> Fres. var. <i>kakothamnos</i> (K. Sch.) Burret <i>Mwangangi 1379 EA</i> Edible fruit; medicine for coughs: drink hot decoction; eaten by KGSC	Egomo/Emalokere (Refers to 1. rough & adhering, 2. red fruits)
<i>Grewia tenax</i> (Forsk.) Fiori <i>Mathew 6288, 6435, 6607 K;</i> <i>Mwangangi 1166 EA</i> Edible fruit; eaten by GSC	Egomo/Emalokere (See <i>G.</i> <i>tembensis</i>)
<i>Grewia villosa</i> Willd. <i>Mathew 6601, 6837 K</i> Edible fruit; medicine for wounds: apply powdered or chewed bark; wood used for arrows; eaten by KGSCD	Epokoo/Epongae
<i>Triumfetta flavescens</i> Hochst. ex A. Rich. <i>Mathew 6707 K</i>	Achekereng
URTICACEAE	
<i>Forsskaolea viridis</i> Ehrenb. ex Desf. <i>Mathew 6397, 6445 K;</i> <i>Mwangangi 1401 EA</i> Leaves boiled as a vegetable; eaten by GSC	
VAHLIACEAE	
<i>Vahlia digyna</i> (Retz.) Kuntze <i>Mathew 6767 K</i>	Ekajimait-nachi
<i>Vahlia viscosa</i> Roxb. <i>Mwangangi 1190, 1415 EA</i> Medicine for "lonyang" disease (yellow jaundice?): drink decoction of roots and meat; eaten by KGSCD	Lonyang (Refers to "lonyang" disease)
VERBENACEAE	
<i>Chascanum marrubifolium</i> Fenzl. ex Walp. <i>Mathew 6652 K</i>	Ekajamait
<i>Lantana viburnoides</i> (Forsk.) Vahl <i>Mathew 6507 K</i>	Etele
<i>Lippia carvioidora</i> Meikle <i>Mathew 6510 K</i>	Esrilipong
VITACEAE	
<i>Cissus quadrangularis</i> L. <i>Mwangangi 1153 EA</i> Infusion cures calves of diarrhoea	Egis (From irritating sap, akikis = scratching)
<i>Cissus rotundifolia</i> (Forsk.) Vahl <i>Mathew 6616 K</i>	Lobara
<i>Cyphostemma niериense</i> (T.C.E.Fr.) Descoings <i>Mathew</i> <i>6254, 6266 K; Mwangangi 1026, 1481 EA</i> Leaves may be boiled as a vegetable; medicine for "lobute" disease (swelling): drink decoction of root	Erodo (From its strong tendrils, ekorodot = to cling)
ZYGOPHYLLACEAE	
<i>Tribulus cistoides</i> L. <i>Mathew 6224, 6281, 6725 K;</i> <i>Mwangangi 1452 EA</i> Eaten by KGSCD	Esuguru (Refers to numerous small thorns)
<i>Tribulus mollis</i> Ehrenb. <i>Mathew 6457, 6459 K</i>	Esuguru
<i>Tribulus terrestris</i> L. <i>Mwangangi 1022, 1514 EA</i>	Esuguru
<i>Tribulus terrestris-cistoides</i> L. intermediate <i>Mwangangi</i> <i>1109, 1136 EA</i>	Esuguru
<i>Zygophyllum simplex</i> L. <i>Mathew 6287 K</i>	Apespes
MONOCOTYLEDONS:	
AMARYLLIDACEAE	
<i>Ammocharis tinneana</i> Milne-Redh. & Schweick <i>Mathew</i> <i>6639 K</i>	

APPENDIX:
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<i>Crinum pedicellatum</i> Pax Mathew 6201 K	Echachumuchumu
<i>Pancratium trianthum</i> Herb. Mathew 6240 K	Echachumuchumu
COMMELINACEAE	
<i>Commelina albescens</i> Hassk. Mathew 6554 K	Aturæ
<i>Commelina benghalensis</i> L. Mathew 6283, 6581, 6611, 6835 K	Aturæ
<i>Commelina forskalæi</i> Vahl Mathew 6827 K	Aturæ
<i>Commelina petersii</i> Hassk. Mathew 6365, 6580 K	Aturæ
CYPERACEAE	
<i>Bulbostylis barbata</i> (Rottb.) C.B.Cl. Mathew 6774 K	Ekidit (Like hair in ear, ekidit = ear)
<i>Cyperus articulatus</i> L. Mwangangi 1213 EA	Ekekeriau (After use in magic, ekekeriau = magician)
<i>Cyperus laevigatus</i> L. Mathew 6328, 6419, 6783 K; Mwangangi 1257, 1430 EA Eaten by KGSCD	
<i>Cyperus longus</i> L. Mwangangi 1224 EA	Ekekeriau
<i>Cyperus michelianus</i> (L.) ssp. <i>pygmaeus</i> (Roth) Aschers. & Graeb. Mathew 6352, 6775 K; Mwangangi 1461 EA Eaten by GSD	Ekidit (See <i>Bulbostylis barbata</i>)
<i>Cyperus obtusiflorus</i> Vahl Mathew 6561 K	Ekekeriau
<i>Cyperus rotundus</i> L. Mathew 6237, 6355, 6705 K; Mwangangi 1031, 1446 EA Bulbous roots used as sweet-smelling beads; eaten by KGSCD	Ekekeriau
<i>Cyperus teneriffæ</i> Poir. Mathew 6625 K	Ekekeriau
<i>Fimbistylis bisumbellata</i> (Forsk.) Bub. Mwangangi 1223, 1231 EA	Ekekeriau
<i>Kyllinga welwitschii</i> Ridley Mathew 6798 K	Ekidit (See <i>Bulbostylis barbata</i>)
<i>Mariscus circumclusus</i> C.B.Cl. Mathew 6633 K	Ekidit
<i>Mariscus rohlfsii</i> (Boeck.) C.B.Cl. Mathew 6834 K	Esut
<i>Scirpus ameiglumis</i> Hooper Mathew 6778 K	Ekidit
GRAMINEAE	
<i>Arachne racemosa</i> (Roem. et Schult.) Ohwi Mathew 6759 K	
<i>Aristida adscensionsis</i> L. Mathew 6247, 6534, 6627 K; Mwangangi 1064, 1261, 1500 EA Eaten by KGSCD	Aitamus
<i>Aristida barbicollis</i> Trin. & Rupr. Mathew 6191, 6471 K	Aduar (Meaning sour)
<i>Aristida mutabilis</i> Trin. & Rupr. Mwangangi 1040, 1132, 1404, 1426 EA Eaten by KGSCD	Aduar
<i>Brachiaria deflexa</i> (Schumach.) Hubbard Mathew 6202, 6597, 6754 K	Amanakuri (meaning soft)

APPENDIX:
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<i>Brachiaria leersioides</i> (Hochst.) Stapf Mathew 6289, 6565, 6752 K; Mwangangi 1474 EA	Amanakuri
<i>Brachiaria serrifolia</i> (Hochst.) Stapf Mathew 6817A K	Amanakuri
<i>Cenchrus ciliaris</i> L. Mathew 6208, 6463, 6584, 6603, 6621, 6724 K	Amerukwa
<i>Cenchrus pennisetiformis</i> Steud. Mwangangi 1137, 1513 EA	Amerukwa
<i>Cenchrus setigerus</i> Vahl Mathew 6205, 6242, 6712, 6727, 6781 K	
<i>Chaetostichum majusculum</i> C. E. Hubb. Mwangangi 1468 EA	
Eaten by KGSD	
<i>Chloris gayana</i> Kunth. Mwangangi 1241 EA	
Eaten by KGSCD	
<i>Chloris roxburghiana</i> Schult. Mathew 6604 K	
<i>Chloris virgata</i> Sur. Mathew 6779 K	Epenek (From its bearded head, epenek = beard)
Eaten by KGSCD	
<i>Chrysopogon aucheri</i> (Boiss.) Stapf var. <i>quinquiplumis</i> (A. Rich.) Stapf Mathew 6546 K	
<i>Cymbopogon excavatus</i> (Hochst.) Stapf Mathew 6670 K	
<i>Cynodon dactylon</i> (L.) Pers. Mathew 6418 K; Mwangangi 1028, 1431 EA	Ejem (Refers to its fresh appearance, akijima = fresh)
Eaten by KGSCD	
<i>Dactyloctenium aegypticum</i> (L.) P. Beauv. Mathew 6204 K	
<i>Dactyloctenium</i> sp. nov. Mwangangi 1111, 1174, 1260, 1499 EA	Ekauduhudu
Rhizome may be chewed like sugarcane; eaten by KGSCD	
<i>Dichanthium</i> sp. aff. <i>annulatum</i> Stapf Mathew 6454 K	
<i>Digitaria macrolephora</i> (Hack.) Stapf Mathew 6535 K	
<i>Digitaria rivae</i> (Chiov.) Stapf Mwangangi 1505c EA	
<i>Digitaria velutina</i> (Forsk.) Beauv. Mwangangi 1168 EA	
Eaten by KGSCD	
<i>Diplachne fusca</i> (L.) Beauv. Mwangangi 1530 EA	
<i>Echinochloa colonum</i> (L.) Link Mathew 6340 K; Mwangangi 1365 EA	
Eaten by KGSCD	
<i>Echinochloa haploclada</i> (Stapf) Stapf Mwangangi 1036, 1185 EA	Esurogor
Eaten by KGSCD	
<i>Echinochloa pyramidalis</i> (Lam.) Hitchc. & Chase Mwangangi 1180 EA	
Sections of stem used as beads; eaten by KGSD	
<i>Enneapogon cenchroides</i> (Roem. & Schult.) C. E. Hubbard Mathew 6246, 6532, 6605, 6731, 6831 K	Lokibuk

APPENDIX:
Continued

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- Enneapogon elegans* (Nees) Stapf Mwangangi 1048, 1092
EA
Eaten by KGSD
- Enneapogon schimperianus* (A. Rich.) Renv. Mathew 6195
K
- Enneapogon machrostachyus* (A. Rich.) Benth. Mathew 6537 K
Eaten by KGSCD Ekosim—etuko (From having a head like a zebra's tail, ekosim = tail, etuko = zebra)
- Eragrostis aethiopica* Chiov. Mathew 6194, 6207, 6244, 6766
K; Mwangangi 1412, 1417 EA
Eaten by KGSD
- Eragrostis aspera* (Jacq.) Lees Mathew 6809 K
- Eragrostis cilianensis* (All.) Lut. Mathew 6249, 63399, 6531
K
- Eragrostis ciliaris* (L.) R.Br. Mwangangi 1228 EA
- Eragrostis papposa* (Roem. & Schult.) Steud. Mathew 6530
K
- Eragrostis setulifera* Pilg. Mwangangi 1357, 1405 EA
- Eriochloa nubica* (Steud.) Hack. Mathew 6251, 6257 K
- Latipes senegalensis* Kunth. Mathew 6682 K
- Leptochloa obtusiflora* Hochst. Mathew 6295 K;
Mwangangi 1161, 1198, 1420 EA
Eaten by KGSCD
- Leptochloa vulpiastrum* Stapf Mathew 6840 K
- Panicum coloratum* L. Mwangangi 1053, 1078 EA
- Perotis patens* Gand. Mathew 6800 K Ekosim-erunye (Refers to head like a rat's tail, ekosim = tail, lorunye = rat)
- Phragmites mauritianus* Kunth. Mwangangi 1247 EA
- Rhynchelytrum repens* (Willd.) C. E. Hubbard Mathew 6177
K
- Rhynchelytrum villosum* (Parl.) Chiov. Mathew 6536,
6824 K
- Schmidtia pappophoroides* J. A. Schmidt Mathew 6686 K
- Sehima nervosum* (Willd.) Stapf Mathew 6753 K
- Setaria verticillata* (L.) P. Beauv. Mathew 6203 K;
Mwangangi 1149, 1366 EA Etanako (Refers to head sticking to people)
- Sorghum aethiopicum* Rupr. et Stapf Mathew 6653 K
- Sporobolus consimilis* Fresen. Mwangangi 1184, 1264 EA
- Sporobolus fimbriatus* Nees var. *latifolius* Stent Mwangangi
1505b EA
- Sporobolus helvolus* (Trin.) Dur. et Schinz Mathew 6357,
6773 K; Mwangangi 1462 EA

APPENDIX:
Continued

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- Sporobolus ioclades* (Trin.) Nees Mathew 6298, 6547 K
- Sporobolus macranthus* Chiov. Mathew 6832 K
- Sporobolus marginatus* A. Rich. Mwangangi 1123 EA
- Sporobolus spicatus* (Vahl) Kunth Mathew 6462 K; Esirite
Mwangangi 1194, 1209, 1258, 1266, 1263 EA
- Stipagrostis hirtigluma* (Trin. & Rupr.) De Winter Mathew
6246 K
- Stipagrostis uniplumis* (Licht.) De Winter Mathew 6533 K;
Mwangangi 1094, 1211, 1196, 1511 EA
- Tetrapogon cenchriformis* (A. Rich.) Clayton Mathew 6280, Lokumae
6732 K; Mwangangi 1134 EA
Eaten by KGSCD
- Tetrapogon tenellus* (Roxb.) Chiov. Mathew 6180 K
- Tragus berteronianus* Schult. Mathew 6196, 6550 K;
Mwangangi 1413 EA
Eaten by KGSCD
- Tricholaena eichingeri* (Mez) Stapf & C. E. Hubb. Mathew
6742 K; Mwangangi 1070, 1165, 1510, 1512 EA
- Tricholaena teneriffae* (Linn. f) Parl. Mathew 6657 K
- Urochloa panicoides* Beauv. Mwangangi 1441 EA
Used for thatching; eaten by KGSCD
- HAEMODORACEAE**
- Sansevieria ehrenbergii* Schweinf. ex Bak. Mathew 6730, Emojo
6838 K; Mwangangi 1463 EA
Medicine for cuts: apply sap; leaf fibres used for string
- HYDROCHARITACEAE**
- Lagarosiphon schweinfurthii* Caspary Mathew 6362 K
- LILIACEAE**
- Albuca wakefieldii* Bak. Mathew 6296, 6859 K
- Aloe rivae* Bak. Mathew 6542, 6543 K
- Aloe tweediae* Christian Mathew 6844 K
- Aloe turkanensis* Christian Mathew 6402, 6585 K;
Mwangangi 1118 EA
Roots used to flavour beer; apply sap for wounds and eye
diseases
- Asparagus* sp. nr. *flagellaris* (Kunth) Bak. Mathew 6360, Eskarakiru
6489 K
- Chlorophytum tuberosum* Bak. Mathew 6200 K
- Dipeadi viride* Moench Mathew 6220 K
- Gloriosa minor* Rendle Mathew 6857 K Ngipirikala (From roots like
camels, akal = camel)
- Scilla hyacinthina* (Roth) Alston Mathew 6181 K
- Urginea indica* (Roxb.) Kunth Mathew 6637 K; Mwangangi
1350 EA

APPENDIX:
Continued

Edible roots: eaten by G	
NAIADACEAE	
<i>Naias graminea</i> Del Mathew 6789 K	
PALMAE	
<i>Hyphaene ventricosa</i> Kirk Mathew 6302 K; Mwangangi 1108 EA	Egoli (From use of fruit mixed with blood, egolgol = mixture of food)
Edible fruit: used for thatch, fish baskets, string, rafts, building posts; eaten by KGSD (Fig. 10)	
POTAMOGETONACEAE	
<i>Potamogeton pectinatus</i> L. Mwangangi 1531 EA	Esidiko
TYPHACEAE	
<i>Typha domingensis</i> Pers. Mathew 6331 K; Mwangangi 1220, 1233 EA	Ekamate (Refers to hollow stem)
Eaten by K	
VELLOZIACEAE	
<i>Vellozia schnitzleinia</i> (Hochst.) Bak. Mathew 6574 K	Loitamug (Refers to its colour, emug = red)
FERNS	
<i>Actiniopteris radiata</i> (Koenig ex Sw.) Link Mathew 6576 K; Mwangangi 1356 EA	Loperemor (Refers to growing among stones, mor = stones)
<i>Actiniopteris semiflabellata</i> Pic.-Ser. Mathew 6849 K	
<i>Marsilea</i> sp. (? <i>diffusa</i> Lepr.) Mathew 6765 K	Likipii (Refers to growing in damp places, akipi = water)
<i>Selaginella phillipsiana</i> (Hieron.) Alston Mathew 6545 K	Lotoparin (Refers to growing around "atapar" = temporary rain ponds)
MOSESSES	
<i>Fabraria</i> sp. (? <i>leikipiae</i> C. M.) Mathew 6845 K	
<i>Tortula subtorquatifolia</i> Dix. Mathew 6541, 6790 K	
<i>Tortula torquatifolia</i> (Geh.) Dix. Mathew 6541a K	
FUNGI	
<i>Agaricus alphitochrous</i> Berk. & Br. Mathew 6485, 6692 K	
<i>Agaricus brunneopictus</i> Heinem. & Gooss. Mathew 6694, 6695 K	
<i>Agaricus campestris</i> Heinem. & Gooss. Mathew 6474 K	
<i>Agaricus trisulphuratus</i> Berk. Mathew 6696, 6699 K	
<i>Agrocybe broadwayi</i> (Murr.) Dennis Mathew 6484, 6846 K	
<i>Auricularia polytricha</i> (Mont.) Sacc. Mathew 6413 K	
<i>Battarea stevenii</i> (Libosch) Fr. Mathew 6370, 6647a K	
<i>Clavaria zollingeri</i> Lev. Mathew 6477 K	
<i>Corioloopsis occidentalis</i> (Klotzsch) Murr. Mathew 6482, 6728 K	
<i>Crinipellis subtomentosa</i> (Peck) Sing. Mathew 6473 K	
<i>Cyathus limbatus</i> Tul. Mathew 6476 K	
<i>Endoptychum agaricoides</i> Czern. Mathew 6636 K	
<i>Favolus brasiliensis</i> Fr. Mathew 6641 K	
<i>Fomes lividus</i> (Kalchbr.) Cke. Mathew 6642 K	

APPENDIX:
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- Ganoderma* sp. Mathew 6369, 6645 K
Itajayha rosea (Delile) E. Fisch. Mathew 6852 K
Lentinus velutinus Fr. Mathew 6448 K
Lepiota phylantanodes (Berk. & Br.) Sacc. Mathew 6480 K
Lencoagaricus sp. Mathew 6631 K
Macrolepiota dolichaula (Berk. & Bri.) Mathew 6630 K
Orpetium minimum (Hochst.) Pilg. Mathew 6568 K
Phaeolus manihotis Heim Mathew 6701 K
Phaeomarasmius (*Naucoria*) *fulvoalbus* Berk. & Bri.
Mathew 6478, 6479, 6643, 6691, 6698 K
Phellinus linteus (Berk. & Curt.) Teng Mathew 6693 K
Phellorina herculeana (Pers.) Kreissel ssp. *strobilina*
(Kalchbr.) Dring Mathew 6729 K
Podaxis pistillaris (L. ex Pers.) Fr. sensu Morse Mathew
6632, 6647b K
Polyporus arcularius (Batsch ex Fr.) Fr. Mathew 6843, 6702 K
Poria sp. Mathew 6703 K
Psathyrella spintigera (Fr.) Konr. & Maubh. Mathew 6368 K
Psathyrella tiarella (Berk. & Br.) Sacc. Mathew 6451 K
Psilocybe coprophila (Bull. ex Frs.) Kummer Mathew 6450 K
Schizostoma laceratum Ehrenb. ex Lev. Mathew 6439,
6486, 6856 K
Termitomyces clypeatus Heim Mathew 6472 K
Termitomyces microcarpus (Berk. & Bri.) Heim Mathew
6475, 6481, 6644, 6851 K
Termitomyces striatus (Beeli) Heim Mathew 6646 K
Trametes cingulata Berk. Mathew 6697, 6807 K
Tulostoma sp. Mathew 6449 K
Vulvariella voluacea (Fr.) Sing. var. *Massei* Sing. Mathew 6690 K