Supplementary Table 2. Plants reported by William Dampier from the area around Salvador, Bahia, in March/April 1699. All Portuguese common names were checked against a standard Brazilian dictionary, a standard account of Brazilian economic plants and a Brazilian Amerindian dictionary.[1]

Dampier's name[2] (page)	**Identification**	**Notes**
Agnus castus (71)	*Ricinus communis* L. (Euphorbiaceae)	*Agnus castus* is a vernacular name applied, since the fourteenth century, to the southern European *Vitex agnus-castus* L. (Lamiaceae; Grigson, 1974: 2). The Portuguese name Dampier uses, an Anglicisation of the Portuguese *carrapato*, means tick. Dampier's use of *agnus castus* appears a misapplication; a bloated tick would describe *R. communis* seed.
Arisah (69)	*Psidium oligospermum* Mart. ex DC. (Myrtaceae)	Dampier's name is an anglicisation of *araçá*, which he describes as an 'excellent Fruit, not much bigger than a large Cherry; shaped like a Catherine-Pear' with a 'greenish colour, and …have small Seeds as big as Mustard-Seeds. They are somewhat tart, yet pleasant, and very wholesom, and may be eaten by sick People'. *Araçá* is used for numerous Brazilian *Psidium* species; the current identification is based on fruit shape and known species' distributions.
Black mangrove (63)	*Avicennia germinans* (L.) L. (Acanthaceae)	Dampier describes black mangrove as 'larger here than in the *West-Indies*, and of it they make good Plank'. In 1682, in the West Indies, Dampier describes the black mangrove as the 'largest Tree; the body about as big as an Oak, and about 20 foot high. It is very hard and serviceable Timber but extraordinary heavy, therefore not much made of for Building'.[3]
Bonano (66)	*Musa.* x *paradisiaca* L. (Musaceae)	In late seventeenth-century England, bananas were unusual dessert fruits, although Dampier encountered them frequently in his voyages.
Cabbage (72)	*Brassica oleracea* L. (Brassicaceae)	European introduction to Brazil. Dampier does not mention which of the numerous types of cabbage he saw growing. However, his use of the word 'cabbage', rather than 'colewort', may mean he saw headed cabbage (var. *capitata* L.) rather than kale (var. *acephala* DC.).
Cabbage tree (72)	Arecaceae	Dampier[4] describes a cabbage tree from Panama and the Caribbean which matches *Sabal palmetto* (Walter) Loddiges ex Schultes & Schultes f. Elsewhere in the accounts of his journeys[5], 'cabbage tree' evidently refers to palms with palmate leaves.

[1] M. P. Corrêa, *Dicionário das plantas úteis do Brasil e das exóticas cultivadas* (Rio de Janeiro, 1926-1978), A. B. H. Ferreira, (Rio de Janeiro, 1975) *Novo dicionário de lingua Portuesa*, da Cunha op. cit. (note 2).

[2] Dampier op. cit. (note 7).

[3] W. Dampier, *Voyages and descriptions: Vol. II. In three parts, viz. … 3. A discourse of trade-winds, breezes, storms, seasons of the year, tides and currents of the torrid zone throughout the world: with an account of Natal in Africk, its product, negro's, &c.* (London, 1699), p. 54.

[4] Dampier op. cit. (note 77), pp. 165-67.

[5] Dampier op. cit. (note 7).

Dampier's name[2] (page)	Identification	Notes
Callavance (72)	*Vigna unguiculata* (L.) Walp. (Fabaceae)	Cowpea is an African species introduced to New World; Carney (2001: 159) implies they were introduced to the Caribbean by African slaves. The name was used by Sloane[6] and subsequent eighteenth-century English authors.
Carrepat (71)	*Ricinus communis* L. (Euphorbiaceae)	See *agnus castus*.
Cashew (67, 68)	*Anacardium occidentale* L. (Anacardiaceae)	Dampier appears to have introduced 'cashew', an anglicisation of the Tupi *acajú*,[7] into the English language. Dampier describes cashews as 'fruit as big as a Pippin, pretty long, and bigger near the Stemb than at the other end, growing tapering. The Rind is smooth and thin, of a red and yellow Colour. The Seed of this Fruit grows at the end of it; 'tis of an Olive Colour shaped like a Bean, and about the same bigness, but not altogether so flat. The Tree is as big as an Apple tree, with Branches not thick, yet spreading off. The Boughs are gross, the Leaves broad and round, and in substance pretty thick. This Fruit is soft and spongy when ripe, and so full of Juice that in biting it the Juice will run out on both sides of ones Mouths. It is very pleasant, and gratefully rough on the Tongue; and is accounted a very wholesome Fruit. This grows both in the *East* and *West Indies*, where I have seen and eaten of it'. Despite his comments, Dampier does not record cashews in the accounts of his earlier voyages.[8]
Cassava (72)	*Manihot esculenta* Crantz (Euphorbiaceae)	An important staple, native to Brazil and described in detail by Piso and Marcgraf.[9] Rogers reported the plant in Brazil and called it *cassado*, noting its use in making 'Farana de-pau (Bread of Wood)'.[10] Dampier reports seeing cassava in the West Indies.[11] However, he used the West African name rather than the more familiar Tupi name *mandioca*.[12] de Léry describes Brazilian Amerindians growing and using cassava.[13]
China orange (66, 67, 89)	*Citrus sinensis* (L.) Osbeck (Rutaceae)	Sweet oranges introduced from China by Europeans. Dampier encountered oranges frequently in his voyages.[14]
Cin[n]amon tree (67)	*Cinnamomum verum* J.Presl (Lauraceae)	South east Asian spice introduced by Europeans. Dampier was familiar with cinnamon from south east Asia, and challenged the widespread view cinnamon had a very narrow Old World distribution.[15]
Coco-plumb	*Chrysobalanus icaco* (L.) L.	Native to Brazil and the Americas. Dampier was familiar with coco plums from his West Indian journeys.[16]

[6] Sloane op. cit. (note 86), p. 184.
[7] Da Cunha op cit. (Supplementary Table 2, note 1), pp. 86-8.
[8] Dampier op. cit. (notes 77 and 92).
[9] W. Piso and G. Margraf, *Historia naturalis Brasiliae* (Lugdun, Batavorum, 1648), pp. 65-8.
[10] Rogers op. cit. (note 19), p. 52.
[11] Dampier op. cit. (Supplementary Table 2, note 3).
[12] Da Cunha op. cit. (Supplementary Table 2, note 1), pp. 197-200.
[13] J. Whatley, *Jean de Léry. History of a voyage to the land of Brazil* (University of California Press, 1990), 69ff.
[14] Dampier op. cit. (notes 77 and Supplementary Table 2, note 3).
[15] Dampier op. cit. (note 77), p. 447.

Dampier's name[2] (page)	Identification	Notes
(66)	(Chrysobalanaceae)	
Comesserie (63)	?*Terminalia fagifolia* Mart. (Combretaceae)	Dampier's name appears to be an anglicisation of the Tupi *camaçari*,[17] which Dampier describes as 'chiefly used in building Ships; these [*comesserie* and *guitteba*] are as much esteemed here, as Oaks are in *England*, and they say either sort is harder and more durable than Oak'.
Cotton tree (65)	?*Ceiba* sp. (Malvaceae)	Dampier describes the tree as 'the biggest in all the *West-India* Woods' but does not indicate whether the Brazilian tree is the same as the red- or white-flowered cotton tree found in the Caribbean[18].
Cotton tree (65)	*Pseudobombax ?tomentosum* (Mart. & Zucc.) A.Robyns (Malvaceae)	Dampier describes the tree as having 'very large Pods, about 6 Inches long and as big as a Man's Arm. It is ripe in *September* and *October*; then the Pod opens and the Cotton bursts out in a great Lump as big as a Man's Head. They gather these Pods before they open:; otherways it would fly all away. It opens as well after 'tis gathered; and then they take out the Cotton, and preserve it to fill Pillows and Bolsters, for which use 'tis very much esteemed: but 'tis fit for nothing else, being so short that it cannot be spun. 'Tis of a tawney Colour; and the Seeds are black, very round, and as big as a white Pea'. Dampier describes the specimen as 'Cotton-flower from Bahia in Brazil'. See text for further discussion. It is unlikely Dampier saw the pods.
Cotton tree (65)	*Eriotheca* sp. (Malvaceae)	Dampier describes the fruit as being 'ripe in *March* or *April*. The Fruit or Pod is like a large Apple and very round. The out-side Shell is as thick as the top of ones Finger. Within this there is a very thin whitish Bag or Skin which incloseth the Cotton. When the Cotton-Apple is ripe the outer thick green Shell splits it self into 5 equal parts from Stemb to Tail, and drops off, leaving the Cotton hanging upon the Stemb, only pent up in its fine Bag. A day or two afterwards the Cotton swells by the heat of the Sun, breaks the Bag and bursts out, as big as a Man's Head: And then as the Wind blows 'tis by degrees driven away, a little at a time, out of the Bag that still hangs upon the Stemb, and is scatter'd about the Fields; the Bag soon following the Cotton, and the Stemb the Bag'.
Cucumber (72)	*Cucumis sativus* L. (Cucurbitaceae)	Old World species introduced to the New World by Europeans.
Custard apple (66)	*Annona cherimola* Mill. (Annonaceae)	Native to western and southern South America; probably introduced to Brazil by Europeans.
Dendee (71)	Arecaceae	See entry for palm berry.
Fustick (53, 63, 72)	*Maclura tinctoria* (L.) Steud.	Widespread neotropical tree, the source of the yellow dye, fustic.

[16] Dampier op. cit. (Supplementary Table 2, note 3).
[17] Da Cunha op. cit. (Supplementary Table 2, note 1), p. 89.
[18] Dampier op. cit. (Supplementary Table 2, note 3), pp. 165-66.

Dampier's name[2] (page)	Identification	Notes
	(Moraceae)	
Grape (66)	*Vitis vinifera* L. (Vitaceae)	European introduction to Brazil.
Guava (66)	*Psidium guajava* L. (Myrtaceae)	A Central and South American native which by Dampier's time was widely distributed through Portuguese and Spanish colonies in the tropics and subtropics.[19]
Guitteba (63)	*Cariniana legalis* (Mart.) Kuntze (Lecythidaceae)	Dampier's name appears to be an anglicisation of the Tupi *jequitibá*,[20] which Dampier describes as 'chiefly used in building Ships; these [*guitteba* and *comesserie*] are as much esteemed here, as Oaks are in *England*, and they say either sort is harder and more durable than Oak'.
Hog plumb (66)	*Spondias* spp. (Anacardiaceae)	Dampier was familiar with hog plums from the Caribbean.[21]
Indico (62)	?*Indigofera* sp. (Fabaceae)	Apparently a corruption of *indigo*, a term now applied to members of the genus *Indigofera*, especially *I. tinctoria*, which produce blue dye. If *I. tinctoria* then this is a European introduction to the Americas, However, Dampier may refer to another blue dye-producing plant. Dampier was familiar with both an indigo plant and dye preparation from Guatemala.[22]
Ingwa (70)	*Inga* sp. (Fabaceae)	Dampier's name is an anglicisation of the Tupi *ingá*.[23] The aril surrounding the seed is eaten. Dampier describes the fruit as 'like the Locust-Fruit, 4 Inches long, and one broad. They grow on high Trees'. Dampier did not see these fruits.
Jennipah, Jenni-papah (67, 68)	*Genipa americana* L. (Rubiaceae)	Dampier's name is an anglicisation of *jenipapo*.[24] Dampier described the fruit as 'about the bigness of a Duck-Egg, and somewhat of an Oval Shape; and is of a grey Colour. The Shell is not altogether so thick nor hard as a Calabash: 'Tis full of whitish Pulp mixt with small flat Seeds; and both Pulp and Seeds must be taken into the Mouth, where sucking out the Pulp you spit out Seeds. It is of a sharp and pleasing Taste, and is very innocent. The Tree that bears it is much like an Ash, strait-bodied, and of a good heighth; clean from Limbs till near the top, where there branches forth a small Head. The Rind is of a pale grey, and so is the Fruit'. Dampier was familiar with this tree from the Gulf of Mexico.[25]
Leek (72)	*Allium ampeloprasum* L. (Amaryllidaceae)	European introduction to Brazil.

[19] Dampier op. cit. (Supplementary Table 2, note 3).
[20] Da Cunha op. cit. (Supplementary Table 2, note 1), p. 179.
[21] Dampier op. cit. (note 77), p. 123.
[22] Dampier op. cit. (note 77), pp. 224-25.
[23] Da Cunha op. cit. (Supplementary Table 2, note 1), pp. 154-55.
[24] Da Cunha op. cit. (Supplementary Table 2, note 1), pp. 177-78.
[25] Dampier op. cit. (Supplementary Table 2, note 3).

Dampier's name[2] (page)	Identification	Notes
Lime (66)	*Citrus* ?*aurantiifolia* (Christm.) Swingle (Rutaceae)	European introduction to the Americas.
Maiz (63)	*Zea mays* L. (Poaceae)	New World species originating in Mexico and spread south through pre-Columbian America.
Mamoon (67)	*Carica papaya* L. (Caricaceae)	Dampier's name is an anglicisation of the Portuguese *mamão*. Neotropical in origin.
Manchineel-Apple (67)	*Hippomane mancinella* L. (Euphorbiaceae).	Dampier mentions manchineel apples among a list of edible fruits, although he knew manchineel apples were toxic from his travels in the Caribbean. In 1681 there 'were many *Manchaneel* Trees, whose Fruit is like a small Crab, and smells very well, but they are not wholesome; and we commonly take care of meddling with any Animals that eat them. And this we take for a general rule; when we find any Fruits that we have not seen before, if we see them peck's by Birds, we may freely eat, but if we see no such sign, we let them alone, for of this Fruit no Birds will taste',[26] although the fruit was 'greedily devoured' by land crabs.[27]
Mango (67)	*Mangifera indica* L. (Anacardiaceae)	Indian or south east Asian introduction to Brazil.
Mendibee (72)	*Arachis hypogaea* L. (Fabaceae)	Dampier's name appears to be an anglicisation of the Tupi *mendubi*,[28] which he described as with a 'Fruit like Physick-Nuts. They scorch them in a Pan over the fire before they eat them'. Dampier's description appears to confuse fruits and seeds. Peanut seeds, which are frequently roasted in the manner described by Dampier, would appear similar to seeds of the physic nut.
Mericasah (69)	Unknown	Dampier uses the name *mericasah* for two different plants. Dampier description as 'growing on a small Tree or Shrub, which is counted the best' is poor and it is not possible to identify the species to which the name is being applied.
Mericasah (69)	*Passiflora* sp. (Passifloraceae)	Dampier's name is an anglicisation of the Tupi *maracujá*,[29] describing it as 'growing on a kind of Shrub like a Vine, which they plant about Arbours to make a shade, having many broad Leaves. The Fruit is as big as a small Orange, round and green. When they are ripe they are soft and fit to eat; full of white pulp mixt thick with little black Seeds, and there is no separating one from the other, till they are in your Mouth; when you suck in the white Pulp and spit out the Stones. They are tart, pleasant, and very wholesome'.
Muckishaw (70)	*Couma rigida* Müll.Arg.	Dampier's name appears to be an anglicisation of the Tupi *mucujê* (pl. *mocuiezas*).[30] Dampier describes the fruit as 'big as Crab-Apples, growing on large Trees. They have also small Seeds in the middle, and are well tasted'. He

[26] Dampier op. cit. (note 77), pp. 39-40.
[27] Dampier op. cit. (Supplementary Table 2, note 3), Part 2, p. 32.
[28] Da Cunha op. cit. (Supplementary Table 2, note 1), p. 48.
[29] Da Cunha op. cit. (Supplementary Table 2, note 1), pp. 205-06.
[30] Da Cunha op. cit. (Supplementary Table 2, note 1), pp. 213-14.

Dampier's name[2] (page)	Identification	Notes
	(Apocynaceae)	did not see these fruits.
Mungaroo (70)	*Hancornia speciosa* Gomes (Apocynaceae)	Dampier's name appears to be an anglicisation of the Tupi *mangaba* (da Cunha, 1999).[31] He describes the fruit as 'big as Cherries, red on one side and white on the other side: They are said to be full of small Seeds, which are commonly swallowed in eating them'. He did not see these fruits.
Munshero o (66)	*Chrysobalanus icaco* (L.) L. (Chrysobalanaceae)	Dampier's name appears to be an anglicisation of the Tupi *guajurú*.[32] See entry for coco-plumb.
Musk-Melon (72)	*Cucumis melo* L. (Cucurbitaceae)	Old World species introduced by Europeans.
Musteran-de-ova (71)	?*Manilkara* or *Pouteria* sp. (Sapotaceae)	Dampier's name appears to be an anglicisation of the Tupi *maçaranduba*.[33] However, Dampier's description of the fruit is not consistent with those of *maçaranduba*: 'round Fruit as big as large Hazel-Nuts, cover'd with thin brittle shells of a blackish colour: They have a small Stone in the middle, inclosed within a black pulpy substance, which is of a pleasant taste. The outside Shell is chewed with the Fruit, and spit out with the Stone, when the pulp is suck'd from them'. However, the description of the tree as being 'tall, large, and [with] very hard Wood' does match that of *maçaranduba*. Since Dampier did not receive his information about this species directly, one is tempted to conclude that there may have been confusion in information transmission. He did not see these fruits.
Onion (72)	*Allium cepa* L. (Alliaceae)	European introduction to Brazil.
Otee (70)	*Licania tomentosa* (Benth.) Fritsch (Chrysobalanaceae)	Dampier's name appears to be an anglicisation of the Tupi *oiti*.[34] However, Dampier describes the fruit as being as 'big as a large Coco-Nut', which is larger than might be expected of *oiti* fruit.[35] However, this may reflect Dampier having had his information second-hand, since he goes on to state the fruit 'hath a Husk on the outside, and a large Stone within, and is accounted a very fine Fruit'.
Palm berry (71)	Arecaceae	Dampier states the fruits 'grow plentifully about *Bahia*; the largest are as big as Wall-nuts; they grow in bunches on the top of the Body of the Tree, among the Roots of the Branches or Leaves, as all Fruits of the Palm-kind do'. Dampier goes on to make the points 'These are the same kind of Berries or Nuts as those they make the Palm Oyl with on the Coast of *Guinea*, where they abound: And I was told that they make Oyl with them here also. They sometimes roast and eat them; but when I had one roasted to prove it, I did not like it'. These statements indicate that reference may be to the American oil palm (*Elaeis oleifera* (Kunth) Cortés) rather than the African oil palm (*E.*

[31] Da Cunha op. cit. (Supplementary Table 2, note 1), pp. 201-02.
[32] Da Cunha op. cit. (Supplementary Table 2, note 1), p. 137.
[33] Da Cunha op. cit. (Supplementary Table 2, note 1), pp. 193-94.
[34] Da Cunha op. cit. (Supplementary Table 2, note 1), pp. 221-22.
[35] G. T. Prance, *Chrysobalanaceae. Flora Neotropica Monograph No. 9* (Hafner Publishing Company, 1972), p. 51.

Dampier's name[2] (page)	Identification	Notes
		guineensis Jacq.). Alternatively, Dampier may be referring to one of the other Brazilian oil-producing palms, such as *Attalea maripa* (Aubl.) Mart.
Papah (67)	*Carica papaya* L. (Caricaceae)	Dampier's name is an anglicisation of *papaya*. Neotropical in origin, apparently native to Brazil.
Petango (70)	*Eugenia uniflora* L. (Myrtaceae)	Dampier's name is an anglicisation of the Tupi *pitanga*.[36] Dampier described the fruit as a 'small red Fruit, that grow … on small Trees, and are as big as Cherries, but not so Globular, having one flat side, and also 5 or 6 small protuberant Ridges. 'Tis a very pleasant tart Fruit, and has a pretty large flattish Stone in the middle'.
Petumbo (70)	*Talisia esculenta* Radlk. (Sapindaceae)	Dampier's name is an anglicisation of the Tupi *pitomba*. [37] Dampier described the fruit as 'yellow Fruit (growing on a Shrub like a Vine) bigger than Cherries, with a pretty large Stone: These are sweet, but rough in the Mouth'. He did not see these fruits.
Physick nut (71)	*Jatropha* sp. (Euphorbiaceae)	Seventeenth-century English sailors would have applied this name to the tropical American plant *Jatropha curcas* L.
Pineapple (72)	*Ananas comosus* (L.) Merr. (Bromeliaceae)	Widespread neotropical species, native to Brazil.
Pineon (71)	*Jatropha* sp. (Euphorbiaceae)	Name probably an anglicisation of the Portuguese name *pinhão; s*ee entry for physick nut.
Plantain (66)	*Musa.* x *paradisiaca* L. (Musaceae)	Name usually applied to the starchy types of banana. Dampier was familiar with plantains from his journeys to West Africa.[38]
Pomecitron (66)	*Citrus medica* L. (Rutaceae)	European introduction to Brazil.
Pomegranate (66)	*Punica granatum* L. (Lythraceae)	Old World species introduced by Europeans.
Potato (72)	*Solanum tuberosum* L. (Solanaceae)	Western South American species, presumably introduced by Europeans.
Pumpkin (72)	*Cucurbita maxima* Duchesne (Cucurbitaceae)	Western South American species, presumably introduced by Europeans.
Pumplemusse (67)	*Citrus maxima* (Burm.) Merr.	South east Asian introduction to Brazil. Dampier was familiar with pumplenoses from his journey to Aceh (Indonesia), in 1688, where he described the fruit as 'large Fruit like a Citron, with a very thick tender uneven

[36] Da Cunha op. cit. (Supplementary Table 2, note 1), pp. 241-42.
[37] Da Cunha op. cit. (Supplementary Table 2, note 1), p. 243.
[38] Dampier op. cit. (note 77).

Dampier's name[2] (page)	Identification	Notes
	(Rutaceae)	rind. The inside is full of Fruit: It grows all in cloves as big as a small Barly-corn, and these are all full of juice, as an Orange or a Lemon, tho' not growing in such partitions'.[39]
Red mangrove (63)	*Rhizophora mangle* L. (Rhizophoraceae)	Dampier that the species is 'us'd for Tanning of Leather, and they have great Tan-pits for it'. In 1682, in the West Indies, Dampier reported the difficulties of marching through areas dominated by red mangrove and the use of the bark for leather tanning.[40]
Right coconut	*Cocos nucifera* L. (Arecaceae)	Pantropical species.
Sapiera (63)	Poaceae tribe Bambusoideae	Appears to be a reference to the plant producing *sapé*[41]which Dampier reports as being 'large and tall; it is very good Timber, and is made use of in building of Houses'. Ferreira and Corrêa use *sapê* to refer to species of *Imperata* and *Saccharum* but neither of these genera match Dampier's description.[42]
Sassafras (72)	Family Lauraceae	Name usually applied to the North American *Sassafras albidum* (Nutt.) Nees (Lauraceae). In Dampier's case, probably used for another Lauraceae with similar aromatic leaves or medicinal properties.
Serrie (63)	?*Avicennia schaueriana* Stapf & Leechm. ex Moldenke (Acanthaceae)	Dampier's name appears to be an anglicisation of the common name *ceri*,[43] which is described as 'a sort of Tree much like Elm, very durable in Water'.
Sevil Oranges (67)	*Citrus x aurantium* L. (Rutaceae)	Bitter oranges introduced in the Americas from China by Europeans.
Snake-Root (72)	?*Jatropha elliptica* (Pohl) Oken (Euphorbiaceae)	Seventeenth-century English sailors are likely to have applied this common name to any plant with the reputation for curing snake bites or having scaly roots. Today, the common name *raiz-da-cobra* is widely used in northeastern Brazil for the rhizome of *Jatropha elliptica*.
Sour-sop (67)	*Annona muricata* L. (Annonaceae)	Dampier describes the sour sop fruit as 'big as a Man's Head, of a long or oval Shape, and of a green Colour; but one side is Yellowish when ripe. The outside Rind or Coat is pretty thick, and very rough, with small sharp Knobs; the inside is full of spungy Pulp, within which also are many black Seeds or Kernels, in shape and bigness like a Pumpkin-seed. The Pulp is very juicy, of a pleasant Taste, and wholesome. You suck the Juice out of the Pulp, and so spit it out. The Tree or Shrub that bears this Fruit grows about 10 or 12 Foot high, with a small short Body; the Branches growing pretty strait up; for I did never see any of them spread abroad. The Twigs are slender and tough; and so is the Stemb of the Fruit. This Fruit grows also both in the *East* and *West-Indies*'.

[39] Dampier op. cit. (Supplementary Table 2, note 3), Part 1, p. 125.
[40] Dampier op. cit. (note 77), p. 54.
[41] Da Cunha op. cit. (Supplementary Table 2, note 1), p. 258.
[42] Ferreira op. cit. and Corrêa op. cit. (Supplementary Table 2, note 1).
[43] H. Lorenzi, *Árvores Brasileiras. Manual de identificação e cultivo de plantas arbóreas nativas do Brasil* (Instituo Plantarum de Estodos da Flora Ltda., 2009), p. 17.

Dampier's name[2] (page)	Identification	Notes
		Despite his final statement, Dampier does not record sour sops in the accounts of his earlier voyages.[44]
Speckled wood (55, 63, 72)	?*Brosimum guianense* (Aublet) Huber & Ducke (Moraceae)	Dampier provides no description for this timber. Seventeenth-century English use of the 'speckled wood' referred to a range of species with highly figured wood, most commonly *Brosimum guianense*.[45]
Sugarcane (53, 62)	*Saccharum officinarum* L. (Poaceae)	Widespread across tropical and subtropical America, having been introduced to the New World by Columbus and his sailors.
Tobacco (53, 63)	*Nicotiana tabacum* L. (Solanaceae)	Widespread native species across tropical and subtropical America.
Tresabo (57, 64)	*Attalea funifera* Mart. (Arecaceae)	Dampier's name appears to be an anglicisation of the Tupi *piaçaba*.[46] He comments that 'at the top of ... Bastard Coco−trees, among the Branches, there grows a sort of long black Thread like Horse hair, but much longer, which by the *Portuguese* is called *Tresabo*. Of this they make Cables which are very serviceable, strong and lasting; for they will not rot as Cables made of Hemp, tho' they ly exposed both to Wet and Heat. These are the Cables which I said they keep in their Harbours here, to let to hire to European Ships, and resemble the *Coyre* Cables'.
Turnip (72)	*Brassica rapa* L. (Brassicaceae)	European introduction to Brazil.
Vermiatic o (63)	?*Plathymenia foliolosa* Benth. (Fabaceae)	Dampier's name is probably an anglicisation of *vinhático*, which he describes as 'a tall straight−bodied Tree, of which they make Plank 2 Foot broad; and they also make Canoa's with it'.
Water melon (72)	*Citrullus lanatus* (Thunb.) Matsum. & Nakai (Cucurbitaceae)	European introduction from subtropical Africa.
West India Cotton (62, 66)	*Gossypium* sp. (Malvaceae)	Dampier reports little cotton was grown in Brazil but that 'none … is exported, nor do they make much Cloth of it'.
White Mangrove (64)	*Laguncularia racemosa* (L.) C.F.Gaertn. (Combretaceae)	Dampier describes white mangrove as 'larger and tougher than in the *West-Indies*; of these they make Masts and Yards for Barks'. In 1682, in the West Indies, he reports white mangrove was not as large as the black or red mangrove and that 'neither is it of great use', but that privateers used the

[44] Dampier op. cit. (notes 77 and Supplementary Table 2, note 3).
[45] A. Bowett, 'The age of snakewood', *Furniture History* 34 (1998), pp. 212-25.
[46] Da Cunha op. cit. (Supplementary Table 2, note 1), p. 233.

Dampier's name[2] (page)	Identification	Notes
		young trees to 'make Loom, or Handles for their Oars, for it is commonly straight, but not very strong'.[47]
Wild or bastard Coco-Nut (64)	*Attalea funifera* Mart. (Arecaceae)	Dampier describes the palm in relation to coconut and the uses that are made of the fruits: 'neither so large nor so tall as the common ones in the *East* or *West-Indies*. They bear Nuts as the others, but not a quarter so big as the right Coco-Nuts. The Shell is full of Kernel, without any hollow Place or Water in it; and the Kernel is sweet and wholesome, but very hard both for the Teeth and for Digestion. These Nuts are in much esteem for making Beads for *Pater-noster's*, Boles of Tobacco-Pipes, and other Toys: and every small Shop here has a great many of them to sell'. For use as rope, see entry for *tresabo*.
Wild-Grape (66)	?*Schefflera* sp. (Araliaceae)	Dampier reports that that this is the same as that which he had previously described from the Gulf of Mexico in 1676: 'The Body of the Grape-Tree is about two or three Foot in Circumference, growing 7 or 8 Foot high, then sends forth many Branches, whose Twigs are thick and gross; the Leaves are shaped like an Ivy Leaf, but broader and more hard; the Fruit is as big as an ordinary Grape, growing in Bunches or Clusters among the Twigs all over the Tree; it is black when ripe, and the inside reddish, with a large hard Stone in the middle. This Fruit is very pleasant and wholsom, but of little substance, the Stones being so large: The Body and Limbs of the Tree are good Fewel, making a clear strong Fire, therefore often used by the Privateers to harden the Steels of their Guns when faulty'.[48]
Yam (72)	*Dioscorea* spp. (Dioscoreaceae)	Dampier was familiar with yam tubers from his journeys in the Americas, West Africa and South East Asia.[49]

[47] Dampier op. cit. (note 77), p. 54.
[48] Dampier op. cit. (Supplementary Table 2, note 3), Part 2, p. 49-50.
[49] Dampier op. cit. (notes 77 and Supplementary Table 2, note 3).